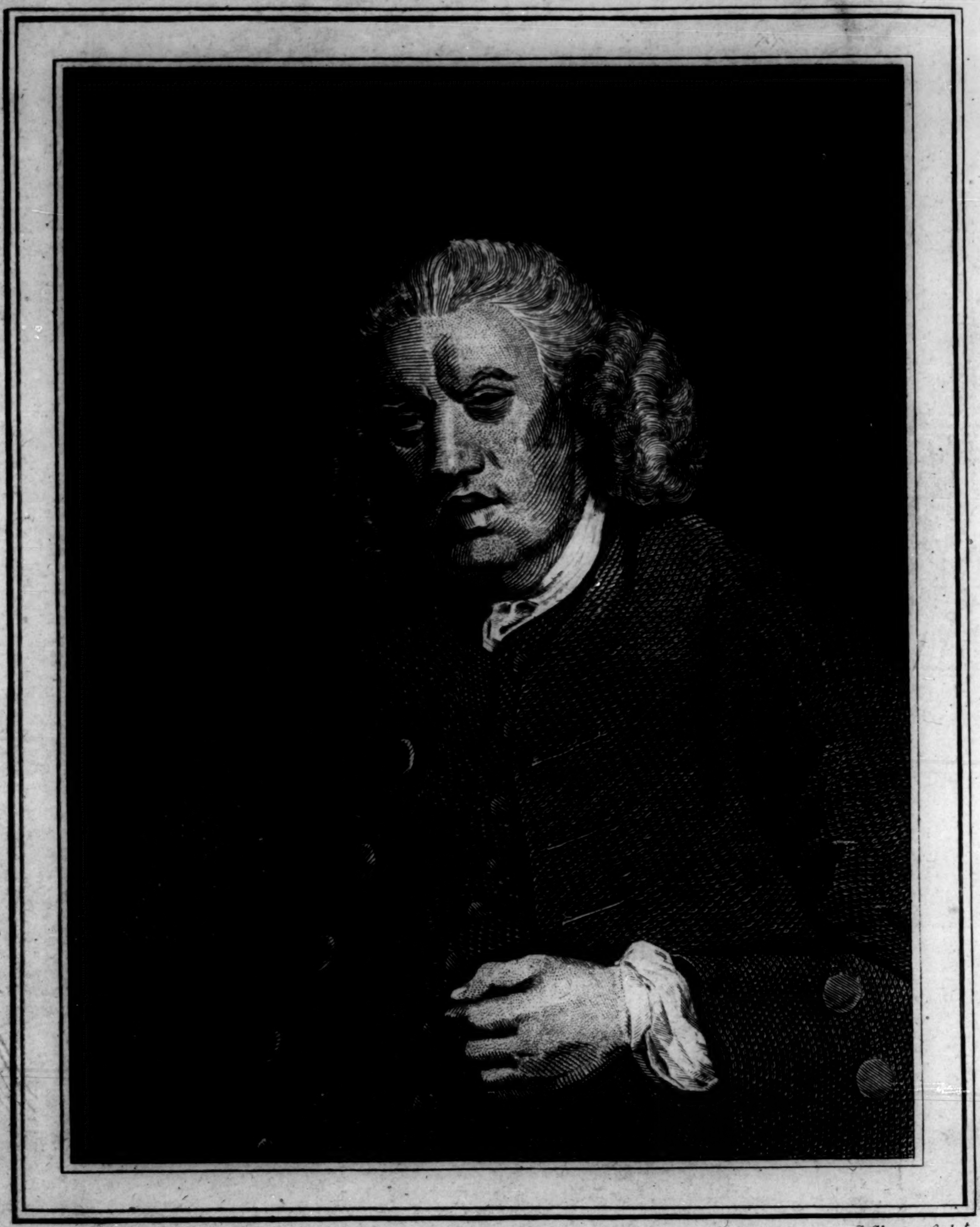

S. Clayton ſculp.t

SAMUEL JOHNSON, L.L.D.

From a Painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the poſseſsion of B. Langton Esq.r

Engraved for ***MARCHBANK's*** NEW EDITION *of Dr. JOHNSON's* ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

vor

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,

AND ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,

A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE, AND AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY *SAMUEL JOHNSON*, L.L.D.

THIS EDITION CONTAINS

A CORRECT STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION,

AND

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHOR'S LIFE,

NOT IN ANY FORMER ONE:

EMBELLISHED

WITH A MOST-STRIKING LIKENESS OF DR. JOHNSON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.——VOL. I.

THE EIGHTH EDITION.

CUM TABULIS ANIMUM CENSORIS SUMET HONESTI:
AUDEBIT QUÆCUNQUE PARUM SPLENDORIS HABEBUNT,
ET SINE PONDERE ERUNT, ET HONORE INDIGNA FERENTUR,
VERBA MOVERE LOCO, QUAMVIS INVITA RECEDANT,
ET VERSENTUR ADHUC INTRA PENETRALIA VESTÆ:
OBSCURATA DIU POPULO BONUS ERUET, ATQUE
PROFERET IN LUCEM SPECIOSA VOCABULA RERUM,
QUÆ PRISCIS MEMORATA CATONIBUS ATQUE CETHEGIS,
NUNC SITUS INFORMIS PREMIT ET DESERTA VETUSTAS. HOR.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY R. MARCHBANK, No. 18, CHANCERY-LANE.
MDCCXCVIII.

BRITISH MUSEUM
15 FEB 78

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

A

CLEMENT ARCHER, Eſq. M.R.I.A.
Mrs. Andrews
Robert Acheſon, Eſq.
Peter Alley, Eſq.
Edmund Armſtrong, Eſq. Gallen, King's Co.
Miſs Anderſon
John Allen, Eſq.
Mr. John Archer, 14 Sets.
Mr. Epa. Andrews
Thomas Armſtrong, Eſq.
*Mr. Timothy Allen, Cork

B

John Beatty, Eſq.
Francis Beatty, Eſq.
James Bowden, Eſq.
Andrew Buck, Eſq.
James Blacker, Eſq.
William Ball, Eſq.
Rev. Charles-Cobbe Beresford
Mr. Pat. Burke, Kilmaly, Co. Clare
Lieutenant-Colonel Burrowes
Mr. Pat. Byrne, 21 Sets
Mr. George Burnet, 14 do.
Henry Blennerhaſſet, Eſq.
Mr. John Barnwell
Mr. Archibald Bell
Michael-Thomas Butler, T.C.D.
Mr. Robert Ball
Mr. Thomas Beath
Thomas Black, Eſq.
Edward Brabazon, Eſq.
Robert Burton, Eſq.
Rev. Wardlaw Ball
Mr. George Bonham
Mr. Charles Brown
Charles Briſtow, T.C.D.
Mr. Bedford

C

Abraham Critchley, Eſq. Ballyboy
Mr. Joſeph Clare
Mr. Michael Connoly
Mr. Samuel Clayton
Alderman Carlton
Mr. Joſhua Carter
Mr. Charles Craig
Charles-Philip Campbell, Eſq.
Mr. Peter Crawford
Mr. John Coyne, St. Woolſtan's, Leixlip
Mr. James Cuming, Newry, 7 Sets
Mr. Robert Callwell, Belfaſt
*Mr. Nathaniel Callwell
Mr. John Cronin, Cork, 42 Sets
Eugene Cronin, Eſq. Monkſtown, do.
*Mr. John Courtney, do.
*Mr. Henry Capel, do.
*Mr. James Cogan, do.
*Rev. David Callanan, do.
Mr. Thomas Cox, Limerick
Mr. Hill-Theophilus Clements, do.
Eccles Cuthbert, Eſq.
Henry Corr, Eſq. Durham, Co. Roſcommon
Mr. Jos. Coppinger, Carrick-on-Suir, 7 Copies
Mr. James Cuppaidge
J. B. Cooke, Eſq.
F. Caſey, Eſq.
Mr. B. K. Cunliffe
Bartholomew Caſey, Eſq. Oporto
James Corry, Eſq.
*Mr. Richard Cahill
Mr. George Clegg, Maryborough
William Connel, Eſq.
Mr. William Corbet, 3 Sets

D

Mr. John Davis
Howard Dowker, Eſq.
Mr. Thomas Daniel
Mr. Andrew De La Maziere
Mr. Andrew Delany
Robert Deey, Eſq.
Mr. Francis Dawſon
*William Dawſon, Eſq.
Iſaac Dejoncourt, Eſq.
Richard Daly, Eſq.
*Mr. John Daly
Mr. Michael Dowe, Macroom, Cork
*Mr. George Daly, do.
Mr. Andrew Denn, 2 Sets
Mr. Myles Duigenan
Mr. Bennet Dugdale, 14 Sets
Mr. William Daly
Mr. Arthur Dunn
Thomas Dickinſon, Eſq.
Mr. Luke Duff
Mr. Francis Dunn
Mr. Benjamin Diſrael
Mr. ——— Dalton

E

Gaſper Erck, Eſq.
John Erck, Eſq.
Mr. William Evans
Mr. Charles Evans

F

Nicholas Fitton, Eſq.
George Fitton, Eſq.
William-Henry Fitton, T.C.D.
Captain Fleming
Mr. Richard Franklin
Rev. Michael Farren, Cork
John Franks, Eſq.
Rev. George Foſter
Mr. Thomas Fleming
Peter Fox, Eſq.
Mr. William Flanaghan
Mr. Fulton, Coleraine, 7 Sets

G

Mr. William Gilbert, 25 Sets
Captain John Glaiſter, Whitehaven
Counſellor Giffard
Moleſworth Greene, Eſq.
Mr. Robert Greenlaw, Belfaſt
Mr. Thomas Grimſhaw, Whitehouſe, near Belfaſt.
Mr. Joſeph Gordon, Newry, 3 Sets
Monſ. Céſar Gautier, French Profeſſor, &c.
Thomas Gaſkill, Eſq.
John Gaſon, Eſq. Shambally, Co. Tipperary
Robert Gray, Eſq.
Rev. Denis Gahan, St. John's
Mr. John Gorman
Mr. Mark Green
*Rev. John Gibbons, Cork
*Mr. Thomas Gonnel, do.

H

Mr. John Hawkins
Francis Hodgkinſon, L.L.D. F.T.C.D.
Stephen Hanly, Eſq.
William Heron, Eſq.
Iſaac Heron, Eſq. Wexford
Mr. James Hilles
Mr. Edward Hull, Donaghadee
Mr. Henry Hore
James Henthorn, Eſq.
Francis Higgins, Eſq.
John Hill, Eſq. Barne Hill, Co. Kildare
William Henn, Eſq. Maſter in Chancery
William S. Hart, Eſq.
Mr. John Halpen, 7 Sets
* Mr. Edward Hallinan, Limerick
George Hepenſtal, Eſq.
Mr. Francis Hamill
Miſs Hamilton
Mr. Patrick Hanſbrow
James Howiſon, Eſq.
Rev. Dr. Homan
Mr. Thomas Hayes
*John Hill, Eſq. New York
*Mr. Anthony Hawkeſworth, Cork
*Rev. John Hearn, P. P. Modeligo

I

Alderman Jenkin
Mr. Francis Jordan, Belfaſt
William Jones, Eſq.
Mr. Richard Johnſton
Rev. Anthony Jones, Jones Villa, Kilcullen
*Richard Jones, jun. Eſq. Dunany

K

Mr. Arthur Keene
Mr. Thomas Kinder
John Kelly, Eſq.
Mr. Thomas Kean, Belfaſt
Martin Kenny, Eſq.
Miſs Kift, Cork
William Kingſley, Eſq. Rockford, County Tipperary
Mr. Samuel Kennedy
Mr. John Kennedy
Rev. William Killin

L

Peter La Touche, Eſq.
John Lees, Eſq.
Counſellor Leland
Joſeph-Moore Labate, Eſq.
Mr. Richard Laughlin
Francis Leſtrange, Eſq.
Rev. Mr. Leſtrange
*Mr. Oſwald Lawſon, Newry
Mr. David Lawſon, do.
*Rev. Mr. Ledne, Cork
*Mr. Daniel Leahy, do.
Mr. A. Lefebure, Somerſtown Academy, do.
Nicholas Le Favre, Eſq.
John Law, Eſq.
Rev. George Lambart
Miſs Lambart
Mr. Peter Lynch

M

*Right Rev. Dr. F. Moylan, Cork
*Rev. F. M'Carthy, do.
*William Mannix, Eſq. do.
*Mr. Jeremiah M'Swiney, do.
*Rev. John Murphy, do.
Thomas Mannix, Eſq. do.
Mr. Daniel M'Carthy, do.
*Mr. Michael M'Carthy, Bruff
Stephen Miller, Eſq.
John Martin, Eſq.
Mr. William Mooney

Mr.

SUBSCRIBERS NAMES.

Mr. George Macnally
William Mullay, Eſq.
Mr. William Magee, Belfaſt, 21 Sets
James Montgomery, Eſq. Belfaſt
Mr. Robert M‘Cluney, do.
Meſſrs. Samuel and Andrew M‘Clean, do.
Mr. William M‘Alliſter, near Magherd
Mr. Malcolm M‘Neill, Larne
Mr. Edward Magee, Newry
George Moore, Eſq.
Mr. ——— Macartney
Mr. John Milliken, 21 Sets
Mercier and Co. 8 Sets
Mr. Thomas Marriner
Mr. Laurence Mooney
Barnaby M‘Egan, Eſq.
Mr. Chriſtopher M‘Donnell
Mr. Charles M‘Crea
Mr. M‘Alliſter
Mr. John Monks
Mr. Patrick Marlay
Mr. Joſeph Medlicott
Miſs Chriſtina Magough, Armagh
William M‘Kay, Eſq.
John Moore, Eſq.
William M‘Ilrath, Eſq.

N.

John Nugent, Eſq.

O.

Mr. Samuel Owens, Hole-Stone, Co. Antrim
Mr. Thomas Oſbrey
Rev. Peter O'Reilly, Cavan
Mr. Samuel Otway
*John O'Neil, Eſq. Maryborough
*Rev. James Patrick O'Crowley, Cork
Henry Oſborne, M.D. Eſq. do.

P.

Mr. Robert Procter, Derriaghy, near Belfaſt
Thomas Pope, Eſq. Cork
Daniel Pineau, Eſq.
John Patrickſon, Eſq.
Mr. John Patten
Mr. William Porter, 7 Sets
John Pollock, Eſq.
William Patterſon, Eſq.

R.

George Raymond, Eſq.
Mr. Thomas Rickard
John Read, Eſq. Carlingford
Mr. John Rice, 7 Sets
Archibald Redfoord, Eſq.
John Radcliffe, Eſq.
Mr. William Roberts
*Rev. N. Riordan, Cork
*Mr. John Riordan, do.
Mr. Owen Riordan
Thomas Richards, Eſq. Wexford
Mr. Robert Robinſon
William Ridgway, Eſq.

S.

Robert Shaw, Eſq.
Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan
Mr. Bart. Sullivan, Cork
*Mr. John Swiney, do.
*Mrs. Segrave, St. Patrick's Cloſe, do.
*Rev. Cornelius Sullivan, of Aghadown
William Speer, Eſq.
Mr. George Stephenſon, Hillſborough
Mr. Robert Sharland, do.
Mr. Robert Simms, Belfaſt
Mr. Samuel Smith, Donaghadee
Mr. Thomas-James Stafford, Newry
Mr. David Spence, do.
Rev. Gabriel Stokes
Richard Sharkey, Eſq.
Mr. William Sleater, 14 Sets
Mr. John Seavers
Mr. John Shene
Henry Standiſh, Eſq.
Theophilus Swift, Eſq.
Robert Smith, Eſq.
William Smith, Eſq.
Mr. John Somers
*Benjamin Swayne, Eſq.

T.

Richard Thompſon, Eſq.
Mr. George Tinkler
Mr. Peter Tindal
Mr. Robert Telfair, Belfaſt
Mr. William Tennent, do.
Benjamin Thomas, Eſq.
Mr. James Tool, Drogheda
Mr. Richard Toutcher
Anthony Thompſon, Eſq.
Alderman Truelock
Rev. John Travers
Mr. James Trant
*John Traverſe, Eſq. Belvidere, Cork
*Mr. Edward Tyrrell

V.

Edward-Stanhope Veaitch, Eſq.
Philip Vigneau, Eſq.
Mr. James Vallance, 7 Sets
Rev. John-Agmondiſham Veſey
*Mr. Iſaac Varian, Cork

W.

Mr. Samuel Whyte, Principal of the Engliſh Grammar and Claſſical School, No. 75, Grafton-ſtreet
Luke White, Eſq. 50 Sets
Mr. John-Henry Walker
Surgeon Whiſtler
Mr. George Wooldridge
Mr. Joſeph Wright
Henry Walker, Eſq.
Mr. Matthew Williamſon, ſen.
Mr. Joſeph Walker
Robert Webb, Eſq.
Mr. Rob. Williamſon, Lumbeg, near Belfaſt
*Mr. Abraham Walker, Newry
Mr. Thomas White, Exciſe-office, Cork
*Humphry-Evans Williams, do.
Meſſrs. Watſon and Son, 7 Sets
Mr. David Weir
Wm. Wainwright, Eſq. Malton, Co. Wicklow
Mr. Benjamin Wilſon
Mr. John Whyte
Mr. Daniel Walker
Mr. John Walker
Mr. Hen. White, Rockingham, Co. Wicklow
Mr. Simon White

☞ THE PRINTER of this Work returns Thanks to his SUBSCRIBERS for their Patronage, which, however inadequate to the Expence attending it, ſuppoſing the Subſcriptions *had been regularly or fully paid*, involved him in Difficulties which the Relinquiſhment of Half the Work * *only* extricated him from.† With JOHNSON he can feelingly ſay, the better Part of it was executed amidſt "Want and Diſtraction, in Sickneſs and in Sorrow."

He gives it to the PUBLICK free of *ſome* Errours which appear in *all* the Editions hitherto printed, and *numerous* others in the *laſt* London Edition. At the ſame Time let it be underſtood, he lays no Claim to Perfection; for, with POPE he is of Opinion, that

> "Whoe'er expects a faultleſs Piece to ſee,
> "Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er will be."

HE gratefully acknowledges the Obligations he is under to his learned and worthy Friends, whom he had Occaſion to conſult on doubtful Matters, and which often occurred during the Proſecution of this Work. Their Attention was conſtantly marked with Politeneſs; and what would have been deemed troubleſome by ſome, was chearfully acceded to, and at all Times inſtantly complied with; particularly, Mr. WHYTE of *Grafton-Street*, who, in adjuſting the PRONUNCIATION, took the Trouble through the Courſe of the Work of reviſing the Sheets in that Particular, previous to their being printed; ſo, in that difficult and important Article alſo, as far as the Nature of the Circumſtances will rationally admit, it may be preſumed unexceptionally correct.

* To his true and tried Friend, Mr. WILLIAM GILBERT of *South Great George's-Street*, and his proved Friend alſo, Mr. JEREMIAH SULLIVAN of *Lower Ormond-Quay*.

† Eight Hundred Subſcribers were ſtipulated for in the Propoſals publiſhed, as abſolutely neceſſary to defray the Expences attending this Work—a Sum not leſs than 2500l.—but, alas! to the Diſgrace of Literature in this Kingdom!! *two hundred and ſeventy-ſix* only graced the Subſcription Boards whilſt the Work *was printing*, as appears by the foregoing Liſt, and the thirty-nine marked thus * became Subſcribers when it *was finiſhed*.

AN
ESSAY
ON THE
LIFE AND GENIUS
OF
SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

WRITTEN BY ARTHUR MURPHY, ESQ.

WHEN the works of a great writer, who has bequeathed to poſterity a laſting legacy, are preſented to the world, it is naturally expected, that ſome account of his life ſhould accompany the edition. The reader wiſhes to know as much as poſſible of the author. The circumſtances that attended him, the features of his private character, his converſation, and the means by which he roſe to eminence, became the favourite objects of enquiry. Curioſity is excited; and the admirer of his works is eager to know his private opinions, his courſe of ſtudy, the particularities of his conduct, and above all, whether he purſued the wiſdom which he recommends, and practiſed the virtue which his writings inſpire. A principle of gratitude is awakened in every generous mind. For the entertainment and inſtruction which genius and diligence have provided for the world, men of refined and ſenſible tempers are ready to pay their tribute of praiſe, and even to form a poſthumous friendſhip with the author.

In reviewing the life of ſuch a writer, there is, beſides, a rule of juſtice to which the publick have an undoubted claim. Fond admiration and partial friendſhip ſhould not be ſuffered to repreſent his virtues with exaggeration; nor ſhould malignity be allowed, under a ſpecious diſguiſe, to magnify mere defects, the uſual failings of human nature, into vice or groſs deformity. The lights and ſhades of the character ſhould be given; and, if this be done with a ſtrict regard to truth, a juſt eſtimate of Dr. Johnſon will afford a leſſon perhaps as valuable as the moral doctrine that ſpeaks with energy in every page of his works.

The preſent writer enjoyed the converſation and friendſhip of that excellent man more than thirty years. He thought it an honour to be ſo connected, and to this hour he reflects on his loſs with regret: but regret, he knows, has ſecret bribes, by which the judgment may be influenced, and partial affection may be carried beyond the bounds of truth. In the preſent caſe, however, nothing needs to be diſguiſed, and exaggerated praiſe is unneceſſary. It is an obſervation of the younger Pliny, in his Epiſtle to his Friend of Tacitus, that hiſtory ought never to magnify matters of fact, becauſe worthy actions require nothing but the truth. *Nam nec hiſtoria debet egredi veritatem, et honeſte factis veritas ſufficit.* This rule the preſent biographer promiſes ſhall guide his pen throughout the following narrative.

It may be ſaid, the death of Dr. Johnſon kept the public mind in agitation beyond all former example. No literary character ever excited ſo much attention; and, when the preſs has teemed with anecdotes, apophthegms, eſſays, and publications of every kind, what occaſion now for a new tract on the ſame threadbare ſubject? The plain truth ſhall be the anſwer. The proprietors of Johnſon's Works thought the life, which they prefixed to their former edition, too unwieldy for republication. The prodigious variety of foreign matter, introduced into that performance, ſeemed to overload the memory of Dr. Johnſon, and in the account of his own life to leave him hardly viſible. They wiſhed to have a more conciſe, and, for that reaſon, perhaps a more ſatisfactory account, ſuch as may exhibit a juſt picture of the man, and keep him the principal figure in the fore-ground of his own picture. To comply with that requeſt is the deſign of this eſſay, which the writer undertakes with a trembling hand. He has no diſcoveries, no ſecret anecdotes, no occaſional controverſy, no ſudden flaſhes of wit and humour, no private converſation, and no new facts to embelliſh his work. Every thing has been gleaned. Dr. Johnſon ſaid of himſelf, "I am not uncandid, nor ſevere: I ſometimes ſay more than I mean, in jeſt, and people are apt to think me ſerious."* The exerciſe of that privilege, which is enjoyed by every man in ſociety, has not been allowed to him. His fame has given importance even to trifles, and the zeal of his friends has brought every thing to light. What ſhould be related, and what ſhould not, has been publiſhed without diſtinction. *Dicenda tacenda locuti!* Every thing that fell from him has been caught with eagerneſs by his admirers, who, as he ſays in one of his letters, have acted with the diligence of ſpies upon his conduct. To ſome of them the following lines, in Mallet's Poem on Verbal Criticiſm, are not inapplicable:

> "Such that grave bird in Northern ſeas is found,
> "Whoſe name a Dutchman only knows to ſound;
> "Where-e'er the king of fiſh moves on before,
> "This humble friend attends from ſhore to ſhore;
> "With eye ſtill earneſt, and with bill inclin'd,
> "He picks up what his patron drops behind,
> "With thoſe choice cates his palate to regale,
> "And is the careful TIBBALD of A WHALE."

After ſo many eſſays and volumes of *Johnſoniana*, what remains for the preſent writer? Perhaps, what has not been attempted; a ſhort, yet full, a faithful, yet temperate hiſtory of Dr. Johnſon.

SAMUEL JOHNSON was born at Lichfield, September 7, 1709, O. S.‡ His father, Michael Johnſon, was a bookſeller in that city; a man of large athletic make, and violent paſſions; wrong-headed, poſitive, and at times afflicted with a degree of melancholy, little ſhort of madneſs. His mother was ſiſter to Dr. Ford, a practiſing phyſician, and father of Cornelius Ford, generally known by the name of PARSON FORD, the ſame who is repreſented near the punch-bowl in Hogarth's Midnight Modern Converſation. In the life of Fenton, Johnſon ſays, that "his abilities, inſtead of furniſhing convivial merriment to the voluptuous and diſſolute, might have enabled him to excel among the virtuous and the wiſe." Being chaplain to the Earl of Cheſterfield, he wiſhed to attend that nobleman on his embaſſy to the Hague. Colley Cibber has recorded the anecdote. "You ſhould go, ſaid the witty peer, "if to your many vices you would add one more." "Pray, my Lord, what is that?" "Hypocriſy, my dear Doctor." Johnſon had a younger brother named Nathaniel, who died at the age of twenty-ſeven or twenty-eight.— Michael Johnſon, the father, was choſen in the year 1718 Under Bailiff of Lichfield, and in the year 1725 he ſerved the office of the Senior Bailiff. He had a brother of the name of Andrew, who, for ſome years, kept the ring at Smithfield, appropriated to wreſtlers and boxers. Our author uſed to ſay, that he was never thrown or conquered. Michael, the father, died December 1731, at the age of ſeventy-ſix; his mother at eighty-nine, of a gradual decay, in the year 1759. Of the family nothing more can be related worthy of notice. Johnſon did not delight in talking of his relations. "There is little pleaſure," he ſaid to Mrs. Piozzi, "in relating the anecdotes of beggary."

Johnſon derived from his parents, or from an unwholeſome nurſe, the diſtemper called the King's Evil. The Jacobites at that time believed in the efficacy of the royal touch; and accordingly Mrs. Johnſon preſented her ſon, when two years old, before Queen Anne, who, for the firſt time, performed that office, and communicated to her young patient all the healing virtues in her power. He was afterwards cut for that ſcrophulous humour, and the under part of his face was ſeamed and diſfigured by the operation. It is ſuppoſed, that this diſeaſe deprived him of the ſight of his left eye, and alſo impaired his hearing. At eight years old, he was placed under Mr. Hawkins, at the free-ſchool at Lichfield, where he was not remarkable for diligence or regular application. Whatever he read his tenacious memory made his own. In the fields with his ſchool-fellows he talked more to himſelf than with his companions. In 1725, when he was about ſixteen years old, he went on a viſit to his couſin Cornelius Ford, who detained him for ſome months, and in the mean time aſſiſted him in the claſſics. The general direction for his ſtudies, which he then received, he related to Mrs. Piozzi. "Obtain," ſays Ford, "ſome general principles of every ſcience: he who can talk only on one ſubject, or act only in one department, is ſeldom wanted, and, perhaps, never wiſhed for; while the man of general knowledge can often benefit, and always pleaſe." This advice Johnſon ſeems to have purſued with a good inclination. His reading was always deſultory, ſeldom reſting on any particular author, but rambling from one book to another, and, by haſty ſnatches, hoarding up a variety of knowledge. It may be proper in this place to mention another general rule laid down by Ford for Johnſon's future conduct: "You will make your way the more eaſy in the world, as you are contented to diſpute no man's claim to converſation-excellence: they will, therefore, more willingly allow your pretenſions as a writer." "But," ſays Mrs. Piozzi, "the features of peculiarity, which mark a character to all ſucceeding generations, are ſlow in coming to their growth." That ingenious lady adds, with her uſual vivacity, "Can one, on ſuch an occaſion, forbear recollecting the predictions of Boileau's father, who ſaid, ſtroking the head of the young ſatiriſt, 'this little man has too much wit, but he will never ſpeak ill of any one'?"

---

* Boſwell's Life of Johnſon, Vol. II. p. 465.

‡ This appears in a note to Johnſon's Diary, prefixed to the firſt of his prayers. After the alteration of the ſtile, he kept his birth-day on the 18th of September, and it is accordingly marked September 7-18th.

On Johnſon's return from Cornelius Ford, Mr. Hunter, then Maſter of the free-ſchool at Lichfield, refuſed to receive him again on that foundation. At this diſtance of time, what his reaſons were, it is in vain to enquire; but to refuſe aſſiſtance to a lad of promiſing genius muſt be pronounced harſh and illiberal. It did not, however, ſtop the progreſs of the young ſtudent's education. He was placed at another ſchool, at Stourbridge in Worceſterſhire, under the care of Mr. Wentworth. Having gone through the rudiments of claſſic literature, he returned to his father's houſe, and was probably intended for the trade of a bookſeller. He has been heard to ſay that he could bind a book. At the end of two years, being then about nineteen, he went to aſſiſt the ſtudies of a young gentleman, of the name of Corbet, to the Univerſity of Oxford; and on the 31ſt of October, 1728, both were entered of Pembroke College; Corbet as a gentleman-commoner, and Johnſon as a commoner. The college tutor, Mr. Jordan, was a man of no genius; and Johnſon, it ſeems, ſhewed an early contempt of mean abilities, in one or two inſtances behaving with inſolence to that gentleman. Of his general conduct at the univerſity there are no particulars that merit attention, except the tranſlation of Pope's Meſſiah, which was a college exerciſe impoſed upon him as a taſk by Mr. Jordan. Corbet left the univerſity in about two years, and Johnſon's ſalary ceaſed. He was, by conſequence, ſtraitened in his circumſtances; but he ſtill remained at college. Mr. Jordan, the tutor, went off to a living; and was ſucceeded by Dr. Adams, who afterwards became head of the college, and was eſteemed through life for his learning, his talents, and his amiable character. Johnſon grew more regular in his attendance. Ethics, theology, and claſſic literature, were his favourite ſtudies. He diſcovered, notwithſtanding, early ſymptoms of that wandering diſpoſition of mind which adhered to him to the end of his life. His reading was by fits and ſtarts, undirected to any particular ſcience. General philology, agreeably to his couſin Ford's advice, was the object of his ambition. He received at that time, an early impreſſion of piety, and a taſte for the beſt authors ancient and modern. It may, notwithſtanding, be queſtioned whether, except his bible, he ever read a book entirely through. Late in life, if any man praiſed a book in his preſence, he was ſure to aſk, "Did you read it through?" If the anſwer was in the affirmative, he did not ſeem willing to believe it. He continued at the univerſity till the want of pecuniary ſupplies obliged him to quit the place. He obtained, however, the aſſiſtance of a friend, and returning in a ſhort time was able to complete a reſidence of three years. The hiſtory of his exploits at Oxford, he uſed to ſay, was beſt known to Dr. Taylor and Dr. Adams. Wonders are told of his memory, and, indeed, all who knew him late in life can witneſs that he retained that faculty in the greateſt vigour.

From the univerſity Johnſon returned to Lichfield. His father died ſoon after, December 1731; and the whole receipt out of his effects, as appeared by a memorandum in the ſon's hand-writing, dated 15th June 1732, was no more than twenty pounds.* In this exigence, determined that poverty ſhould neither depreſs his ſpirit nor warp his integrity, he became under-maſter of a grammar-ſchool at Market Boſworth in Leiceſterſhire. That reſource, however, did not laſt long. Diſguſted by the pride of Sir Wolſtan Dixie, the patron of that little ſeminary, he left the place in diſcontent, and ever after ſpoke of it with abhorrence. In 1733 he went on a viſit to Mr. Hector, who had been his ſchool-fellow, and was then a ſurgeon at Birmingham, lodging at the houſe of Warren, a bookſeller. At that place Johnſon tranſlated a Voyage to Abyſſinia, written by Jerome Lobo, a Portugueze miſſionary. This was the firſt literary work from the pen of Dr. Johnſon His friend Hector was occaſionally his amanuenſis. The work was, probably, undertaken at the deſire of Warren, the bookſeller, and was printed at Birmingham; but it appears in the Literary Magazine, or Hiſtory of the Works of the Learned, for March 1735, that it was publiſhed by Betteſworth and Hitch, Pater-noſter-row. It contains a narrative of the endeavours of a company of miſſionaries to convert the people of Abyſſinia to the Church of Rome. In the preface of this work Johnſon obſerves, "that the Portugueſe traveller, contrary to the general view of his countrymen, has amuſed his readers with no romantic abſurdities, or incredible fictions. He appears, by his modeſt and unaffected narration, to have deſcribed things as he ſaw them; to have copied nature from the life; and to have conſulted his ſenſes, not his imagination. He meets with no baſiliſks, that deſtroy with their eyes; his crocodiles devour their prey without tears; and his cataracts fall from the rock without deafening the neighbouring inhabitants. The reader will here find no regions curſed with irremediable barrenneſs, or bleſſed with ſpontaneous fecundity; no perpetual gloom, or unceaſing ſun-ſhine; nor are the nations, here deſcribed, either void of all ſenſe of humanity, or conſummate in all private and ſocial virtues; here are no Hottentots without religion, polity, or articulate language; no Chineſe perfectly polite, and completely ſkilled in all ſciences: he will diſcover, what will always be diſcovered by a diligent and impartial enquirer, that wherever human nature is to be found, there is a mixture of vice and virtue, a conteſt of paſſion and reaſon; and that the Creator doth not appear partial in his diſtributions, but has balanced, in moſt countries, their particular conveniences by particular favours." We have here an early ſpecimen of Johnſon's manner: the vein of thinking and the frame of the ſentences are manifeſtly his: we ſee the infant Hercules. The tranſlation of Lobo's Narrative has been re-printed lately in a ſeparate volume, with ſome other tracts of Dr. Johnſon's, and therefore forms no part of his works; but a compendious account of ſo intereſting a work as Father Lobo's diſcovery of the head of the Nile, will not, it is imagined, be unacceptable to the reader.

Father Lobo, the Portugueſe Miſſionary, embarked in 1622, in the ſame fleet with the Count *Vidigueira*, who was appointed by the King of Portugal, Viceroy of the Indies. They arrived at Goa; and in January 1624, Father Lobo ſet out on the miſſion to Abyſſinia. Two of the Jeſuits, ſent on the ſame commiſſion, were murdered in their attempt to penetrate into that empire. Lobo had better ſucceſs; he ſurmounted all difficulties, and made his way into the heart of the country. Then follows a deſcription of Abyſſinia, formerly the largeſt empire of which we have an account in hiſtory. It extended from the Red Sea to the kingdom of Congo, and from Egypt to the Indian Sea, containing no leſs than forty provinces. At the time of Lobo's miſſion, it was not much larger than Spain, conſiſting then but of five kingdoms, of which part was entirely ſubject to the Emperor, and part paid him a tribute, as an acknowledgement. The provinces were inhabited by Moors, Pagans, Jews, and Chriſtians. The laſt was in

---

* The entry of this is remarkable for his early reſolution to preſerve through life a fair and upright character. 1732, Junii 15. Undecim aureos depoſui, quo die, quidquid ante matris funus (quod ſerum ſit precor) de paternis bonis ſperare licet, viginti ſcilicet libras, accepi. Uſque adeo mihi mea fortuna fingenda eſt interea, et ne paupertate vires animi langueſcant, ne in flagitia egeſtas adigat, cavendum."

Lobo's time the eſtabliſhed and reigning religion. The diverſity of people and religion is the reaſon why the kingdom was under different forms of government, with laws and cuſtoms extremely various. Some of the people neither ſowed their land, nor improved them by any kind of culture, living upon milk and fleſh, and like the Arabs, encamping without any ſettled habitation. In ſome places they practiſed no rites of worſhip, though they believed that, in the regions above, there dwells a Being that governs the world. This Deity they call in their language *Oul*. The Chriſtianity, profeſſed by the people in ſome parts, is ſo corrupted with ſuperſtitions, errors, and hereſies, and ſo mingled with ceremonies borrowed from the Jews, that little, beſides the name of Chriſtianity, is to be found among them. The Abyſſins cannot properly be ſaid to have either cities or houſes; they live in tents or cottages made of ſtraw or clay, very rarely building with ſtone. Their villages or towns conſiſt of theſe huts; yet even of ſuch villages they have but few, becauſe the grandees, the viceroys, and the emperor himſelf, are always in camp, that they may be prepared, upon the moſt ſudden alarm, to meet every emergence in a country which is engaged every year either in foreign wars, or inteſtine commotions. Ethiopia produces very near the ſame kinds of proviſion as Portugal, though, by the extreme lazineſs of the inhabitants, in a much leſs quantity. What the ancients imagined of the torrid zone being a part of the world uninhabitable, is ſo far from being true, that the climate is very temperate. The blacks have better features than in other countries, and are not without wit and ingenuity. Their apprehenſion is quick, and their judgment ſound. There are in this climate two harveſts in the year; one in winter, which laſts through the months of July, Auguſt, and September; the other in the ſpring. They have, in the greateſt plenty, raiſins, peaches, pomegranates, ſugar-canes, and ſome figs. Moſt of theſe are ripe about Lent, which the Abyſſins keep with great ſtrictneſs. The animals of the country are the lion, the elephant, the rhinoceros, the unicorn, horſes, mules, oxen, and cows without number. They have a very particular cuſtom, which obliges every man, that has a thouſand cows, to ſave every year one day's milk of all his herd, and make a bath with it for his relations. This they do ſo many days in each year, as they have thouſands of cattle; ſo that, to expreſs how rich a man is, they tell you, *he bathes ſo many times*.

"Of the river Nile which has furniſhed ſo much controverſy, we have a full and clear deſcription. It is called by the natives, ABAVI, the Father of Water. It riſes in SACALA, a province of the kingdom of GOIAMA, the moſt fertile and agreeable part of the Abyſſinian dominions. On the Eaſtern ſide of the country, on the declivity of a mountain, whoſe deſcent is ſo eaſy, that it ſeems a beautiful plain, is that ſource of the Nile, which has been ſought after at ſo much expence and labour. This ſpring, or rather theſe two ſprings, are two holes, each about two feet diameter, a ſtone's caſt diſtant from each other. One of them is about five feet and a half in depth. Lobo was not able to ſink his plummet lower, perhaps, becauſe it was ſtopped by roots, the whole place being full of trees. A line of ten feet did not reach the bottom of the other. Theſe ſprings are ſuppoſed by the Abyſſins to be the vents of a great ſubterraneous lake. At a ſmall diſtance to the South, is a village called *Guix*, through which you aſcend to the top of the mountain, where there is a little hill, which the idolatrous *Agaci* hold in great veneration. Their prieſt calls them together to this place once a year; and every one ſacrifices a cow, or more, according to the different degrees of wealth and devotion. Hence we have ſufficient proof, that theſe nations always paid adoration to the Deity of this famous river.

"As the courſe of the Nile, its waters, after their firſt riſe, run towards the Eaſt, about the length of a muſket-ſhot; then, turning Northward, continue hidden in the graſs and weeds for about a quarter of a league, when they appear amongſt a quantity of rocks. The Nile from its ſource proceeds with ſo inconſiderable a current, that it is in danger of being dried up by the hot ſeaſon; but ſoon receiving an increaſe from the GEMMA, the KELTU, the BRANSA, and the other ſmaller rivers, it expands to ſuch a breadth in the plains of BOAD, which is not above three days journey from its ſource, that a muſket-ball will ſcarce fly from one bank to the other. Here it begins to run northward, winding, however, a little to the eaſt, for the ſpace of nine or ten leagues, and then enters the ſo-much-talked-of Lake of DAMBIA, flowing with ſuch violent rapidity, that its waters may be diſtinguiſhed through the whole paſſage, which is no leſs than ſix leagues. Here begins the greatneſs of the Nile. Fifteen miles further, in the land of ALATA, it ruſhes precipitately from the top of a high rock, and forms one of the moſt beautiful water-falls in the world. Lobo ſays, he paſſed under it without being wet, and reſting himſelf, for the ſake of the coolneſs, was charmed with a thouſand delightful rainbows, which the ſun-beams painted on the water, in all their ſhining and lively colours.* The fall of this mighty ſtream, from ſo great a height, makes a noiſe that may be heard a conſiderable diſtance; but it was not found, that the neighbouring inhabitants were deaf. After the cataract, the Nile collects its ſcattered ſtream among the rocks, which are ſo near each other, that, in Lobo's time, a bridge of beams, on which the whole imperial army paſſed, was laid over them. Sultan SEQUID has ſince built a ſtone bridge of one arch, in the ſame place, for which purpoſe he procured maſons from India. Here the river alters its courſe, and paſſes through various kingdoms, ſuch as AMHARA, OLACA, CHOAA, DAMOT, and the kingdom of GOIAMA, and, after various windings, returns within a ſhort day's journey of its ſpring. To purſue it through all its mazes, and accompany it round the kingdom of GOIAMA, is a journey of twenty-nine days. From Abyſſinia the river paſſes into the countries of FAZULO and OMBARCA, two vaſt regions little known, inhabited by nations entirely different from the Abyſſins. Their hair, like that of the other blacks in thoſe regions, is ſhort and curled. In the year 1615, RASSELA CHRISTOS, Lieutenant-general to the Sultan SEQUID, entered thoſe kingdoms in a hoſtile manner; but, not being able to get intelligence, returned without attempting any thing. As the empire of Abyſſinia terminates at theſe deſcents, Lobo followed the courſe of the Nile no farther, leaving it to range over barbarous kingdoms, and convey wealth and plenty into Ægypt, which owes to the annual inundations of this river its envied fertility.† Lobo knows nothing of the Nile in the reſt of its paſſage, except that it receives great increaſe from many other rivers, has ſeveral cataracts like that already deſcribed; and that few fiſh are to be found in it. That ſcarcity is to be attributed to the *river-horſe* and the *crocodile*, which deſtroy the weaker inhabitants of the river. Something, likewiſe, muſt be imputed to the *cataracts*, where fiſh cannot fall without being killed. Lobo adds, that neither he, nor any with whom he converſed about the *crocodile*, ever ſaw him weep; and therefore all that hath been ſaid about his tears muſt be ranked among the fables invented for the amuſement of children.

"As to the cauſes of the inundations of the Nile, Lobo obſerves, that many an idle hypotheſis has been framed. Some Theoriſts aſcribe it to the high winds, that ſtop the current, and force the water above its banks. Others pretend a ſubterraneous communication between the Ocean and the Nile, and that the ſea, when violently agitated, ſwells the river. Many are of opinion, that this mighty flood proceeds from the melting of the ſnow on the mountains of Æthiopia; but ſo much ſnow and ſuch prodigious heat are never met with in the ſame region. Lobo never ſaw ſnow in Abyſſinia, except on Mount SEMEN in the kingdom of TIGRE, very remote from the Nile; and on NAMARA, which is, indeed, not far diſtant, but where there never falls ſnow enough to wet, when diſſolved, the foot of the mountain. To the immenſe labours of the *Portugueſe*, mankind is indebted for the knowledge of the real cauſe of theſe inundations, ſo great and ſo regular. By them we are informed, that Abyſſinia, where the Nile riſes, is full of mountains, and, in its natural ſituation, is much higher than Ægypt; that in the winter, from June to September, no day is without rain: that the Nile receives, in its courſe, all the rivers, brooks, and torrents, that fall from thoſe mountains, and, by neceſſary conſequence, ſwelling above its banks, fills the plains of Ægypt with inundations, which come regularly about the month of July, or three weeks after the beginning of the rainy ſeaſon in Æthiopia. The different degrees of this flood are ſuch certain indications of the fruitfulneſs or ſterility of the enſuing year, that it is publicly proclaimed at *Cairo* how much the water hath gained during the night."

---

* This Mr. Bruce, the late traveller, avers to be a downright falſehood. He ſays, a deep pool of water reaches to the very foot of the rock; and, allowing that there was a ſeat or bench (which there is not) in the middle of the pool, it is abſolutely impoſſible, by any exertion of human ſtrength, to have arrived at it. But it may be aſked, can Mr. Bruce ſay what was the face of the country in the year 1622, when Lobo ſaw the magnificent ſight, which he has deſcribed? Mr. Bruce's pool of water may have been formed ſince; and Lobo, perhaps, was content to ſit down without a bench.

† After comparing this deſcription with that lately given by Mr. Bruce, the reader will judge whether Lobo is to loſe the honour of having been at the head of the Nile near two centuries before any other European traveller.

Such is the account of the Nile and its inundations, which, it is hoped, will not be deemed an improper or tedious digreſſion, eſpecially as the whole is an extract from Johnſon's tranſlation. He is all the time the actor in the ſcene, and in his own words relates the ſtory. Having finiſhed this work, he returned in February 1734, to his native city, and, in the month of Auguſt following, publiſhed Propoſals for printing by ſubſcription, the Latin poems of Politian, with the Hiſtory of Latin Poetry, from the Æra of Petrarch to the time of Politian; and alſo the Life of Politian, to be added by the Editor, Samuel Johnſon. The book to be printed in thirty octavo ſheets, the price five ſhillings. It is to be regretted that this project failed for want of encouragement. Johnſon, it ſeems, differed from Boileau, Voltaire, and D'Alembert, who have taken upon them to proſcribe all modern efforts to write with elegance in a dead language. For a deciſion, pronounced in ſo high a tone, no good reaſon can be aſſigned. The intereſts of learning require, that the diction of Greece and Rome ſhould be cultivated with care; and he who can write a language with correctneſs, will be moſt likely to underſtand its idiom, its grammar, and its peculiar graces of ſtyle. What man of taſte would willingly forego the pleaſure of reading *Vida*, *Fracaſtorius*, *Sannazaro*, *Strada*, and others, down to the late elegant productions of Biſhop Lowth? The hiſtory which Johnſon propoſed to himſelf would, beyond all queſtion, have been a valuable addition to the hiſtory of letters; but his project failed. His next expedient was to offer his aſſiſtance to Cave, the original projector of the Gentleman's Magazine. For this purpoſe he ſent his propoſals in a letter, offering, on reaſonable terms, occaſionally to fill ſome pages with poems and inſcriptions never printed before; with fugitive pieces that deſerved to be revived, and critical remarks on authors ancient and modern. Cave agreed to retain him as a correſpondent and contributor to the Magazine. What the conditions were cannot now be known; but, certainly, they were not ſufficient to hinder Johnſon from caſting his eyes about him in queſt of other employment. Accordingly, in 1735, he made overtures to the reverend Mr. Budworth, Maſter of a grammar-ſchool at Brerewood, in Staffordſhire, to become his aſſiſtant. This propoſition did not ſucceed. Mr. Budworth apprehended, that the involuntary motions, to which Johnſon's nerves were ſubject, might make him an object of ridicule with his ſcholars, and, by conſequence, leſſen their reſpect for their maſter. Another mode of advancing himſelf preſented itſelf about this time. Mrs. Porter, the widow of a mercer in Birmingham, admired his talents. It is ſaid that ſhe had about eight hundred pounds; and that ſum to a perſon in Johnſon's circumſtances was an affluent fortune. A marriage took place; and, to turn his wife's money to the beſt advantage, he projected the ſcheme of an academy for education. Gilbert Walmſley, at that time Regiſter of the Eccleſiaſtical Court of the Biſhop of Lichfield, was diſtinguiſhed by his erudition and the politeneſs of his manners. He was the friend of Johnſon, and, by his weight and influence, endeavoured to promote his intereſt. The celebrated Garrick, whoſe father, Captain Garrick, lived at Lichfield, was placed in the new ſeminary of education by that gentleman's advice. Garrick was then about eighteen years old. An acceſſion of ſeven or eight pupils was the moſt that could be obtained, though notice was given by a public advertiſement,* that at Edial, near Lichfield, in Staffordſhire, young Gentlemen are boarded and taught the Latin and Greek Languages, by Samuel Johnſon.

The undertaking proved abortive. Johnſon, having now abandoned all hopes of promoting his fortune in the country, determined to become an adventurer in the world at large. His young pupil, Garrick, had formed the ſame reſolution; and, accordingly, in March 1737, they arrived in London together. Two ſuch candidates for fame perhaps never, before that day, entered the metropolis together. Their ſtock of money was ſoon exhauſted. In his viſionary project of an academy Johnſon had probably waſted his wife's ſubſtance; and Garrick's father had little more than his half-pay. The two fellow travellers had the world before them, and each was to chuſe his road to fortune and to fame. They brought with them genius, and powers of mind, peculiarly formed by nature for the different vocations to which each of them felt themſelves inclined. They acted from the impulſe of young minds, even then meditating great things, and with courage anticipating ſucceſs. Their friend Mr. Walmſley, by a letter to the Rev. Mr Colſon, who, it ſeems, was a great mathematician, exerted his good offices in their favour. He gave notice of their intended journey. "Davy Garrick," he ſaid, "will be with you next week; and Johnſon, to try his fate with a tragedy, and to get himſelf employed in ſome tranſlation either from the Latin or French. Johnſon is a very good ſcholar and a poet, and, I have great hopes, will turn out a fine tragedy-writer. If it ſhould be in your way, I doubt not but you will be ready to recommend and aſſiſt your countrymen." Of Mr. Walmſley's merit, and the excellence of his character, Johnſon has left a beautiful teſtimonial at the end of the life of Edward Smith. It is reaſonable to conclude, that a mathematician, abſorbed in abſtract ſpeculations, was not able to find a ſphere of action for two men who were to be the architects of their own fortune. In three or four years afterwards Garrick came forth with talents that aſtoniſhed the publick. He began his career at Goodman's-fields, and there, *monſtratus fatis Veſpaſianus!* he choſe a lucrative profeſſion, and conſequently ſoon emerged from all his difficulties. Johnſon was left to toil in the humble walks of literature. A tragedy, as appears by Walmſley's letter, was the whole of his ſtock. This, moſt probably, was IRENE; but, if then finiſhed, it was doomed to wait for a more happy period. It was offered to Fleetwood, and rejected. Johnſon looked round him for employment. Having, while he remained in the country, correſponded with Cave under a feigned name, he now thought it time to make himſelf known to a man whom he conſidered as a patron of literature. Cave had announced, by public advertiſement, a prize of fifty pounds for the beſt Poem on Life, Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell; and this circumſtance diffuſed an idea of his liberality. Johnſon became connected with him in buſineſs, and in a cloſe and intimate acquaintance. Of Cave's character it is unneceſſary to ſay any thing in this place, as Johnſon was afterwards the biographer of his firſt and moſt uſeful patron. To be engaged in the tranſlation of ſome important book was ſtill the object which Johnſon had in view. For this purpoſe he propoſed to give the Hiſtory of the Council of Trent, with copious notes then lately added to a French edition. Twelve ſheets of this work were printed, for which Johnſon received forty-nine pounds, as appears by his receipt in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Nichols, the compiler of that entertaining and uſeful work, the Gentleman's Magazine. Johnſon's tranſlation was never completed; a like deſign was offered to the publick, under the patronage of Dr. Zachary Pearce; and by that contention both attempts were fruſtrated. Johnſon had been commended by Pope for the tranſlation of the Meſſiah into Latin verſe; but he knew no reproach to ſo eminent a man. With one, however, who was connected with Pope, he became acquainted at St. John's Gate; and that perſon was no other than the well-known Richard Savage, whoſe life was afterwards written by Johnſon with great elegance, and depth of moral reflection. Savage was a man of conſiderable talents. His addreſs, his various accompliſhments, and, above all, the peculiarity of his misfortunes recommended him to Johnſon's notice. They became united in the cloſeſt intimacy. Both had great parts, and they were equally under the preſſure of want. Sympathy joined them in a league of friendſhip. Johnſon has been often heard to relate, that he and Savage walked round Groſvenor-ſquare till four in the morning; in the courſe of their converſation reforming the world, dethroning princes, eſtabliſhing new forms of government, and giving laws to the ſeveral ſtates of Europe, till, fatigued at length with their legiſlative office, they began to feel the want of refreſhment; but could not muſter up more than four pence halfpenny. Savage, it is true, had many vices; but vice could never ſtrike its roots in a mind like Johnſon's, ſeaſoned early with religion, and the principles of moral rectitude. His firſt prayer was compoſed in the year 1738. He had not at that time renounced the uſe of wine; and, no doubt, occaſionally enjoyed his friend and his bottle. The love of late hours, which followed him through life, was, perhaps, originally contracted in company with Savage. However that may be, their connection was not of long duration. In the year 1738, Savage was reduced to the laſt diſtreſs. Mr. Pope, in a letter to him, expreſſed his concern for "the miſerable withdrawing of his penſion after the death of the Queen;" and gave him hopes that, "in a ſhort time, he ſhould find himſelf ſupplied with a competence, without any dependance on thoſe little creatures, whom we are pleaſed to call the Great." The ſcheme propoſed to him was, that he ſhould retire to Swanſea in Wales, and receive an allowance of fifty pounds a year, to be raiſed by ſubſcription; Pope was to pay twenty pounds. This plan, though finally eſtabliſhed, took more than a year before it was carried into execution. In the mean time, the intended retreat of Savage called to Johnſon's mind the third ſatire of Juvenal, in which that poet takes leave of a friend, who was withdrawing himſelf from all the vices of Rome. Struck with this idea, he wrote that well-known Poem, called London. The firſt lines manifeſtly point to Savage.

---

* See the Gentleman's Magazine for 1736, p. 418.

"Though grief and fondneſs in my breaſt rebel,
"When injured Thales bids the town farewell;
"Yet ſtill my calmer thoughts his choice commend;
"I praiſe the hermit, but regret the friend.
"Reſolv'd at length from Vice and London far,
"To breathe in diſtant fields a purer air;
"And, fix'd on Cambria's ſolitary ſhore,
"Give to St. David one true Briton more."

Johnſon at that time lodged at Greenwich. He there fixes the ſcene, and takes leave of his friend; who, he ſays in his Life, parted from him with tears in his eyes. The poem, when finiſhed, was offered to Cave. It happened, however, that the late Mr. Dodſley was the purchaſer at the price of ten guineas. It was publiſhed in 1738; and Pope, we are told, ſaid, "The author, whoever he is, will not be long concealed;" alluding to the paſſage in Terence, *Ubi, ubi eſt, diu celari non poteſt.* Notwithſtanding that prediction, it does not appear that, beſides the copy-money, any advantage accrued to the author of a poem, written with the elegance and energy of Pope. Johnſon, in Auguſt 1738, went, with all the fame of his poetry, to offer himſelf a candidate for the maſterſhip of the ſchool at Appleby, in Leiceſterſhire. The ſtatutes of the place required, that the perſon choſen ſhould be a maſter of arts. To remove this objection, the late Lord Gower was induced to write to a friend, in order to obtain for Johnſon a maſter's degree in the Univerſity of Dublin, by the recommendation of Dr. Swift. The letter was printed in one of the magazines, and is as follows:

"Sir,

"Mr. Samuel Johnſon (author of London, a ſatire, and ſome other poetical pieces) is a native of this country, and much reſpected by ſome worthy gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who are truſtees of a charity-ſchool, now vacant; the certain ſalary of which is ſixty pounds *per* year, of which they are deſirous to make him maſter; but unfortunately he is not capable of receiving their bounty, which would make him happy for life, by not being a maſter of arts, which, by the ſtatutes of the ſchool, the maſter of it muſt be.

"Now theſe gentlemen do me the honour to think, that I have intereſt enough in you, to prevail upon you to write to Dean Swift, to perſuade the Univerſity of Dublin to ſend a diploma to me, conſtituting this poor man maſter of arts in their Univerſity. They highly extol the man's learning and probity; and will not be perſuaded, that the Univerſity will make any difficulty of conferring ſuch a favour upon a ſtranger, if he is recommended by the Dean. They ſay, he is not afraid of the ſtricteſt examination, though he is of ſo long a journey; and yet he will venture it, if the Dean thinks it neceſſary, chuſing rather to die upon the road, than to be ſtarved to death in tranſlating for bookſellers, which has been his only ſubſiſtence for ſome time paſt.

"I fear there is more difficulty in this affair than theſe good-natured gentlemen apprehend, eſpecially as their election cannot be delayed longer than the 11th of next month. If you ſee this matter in the ſame light that it appears to me, I hope you will burn this, and pardon me for giving you ſo much trouble about an impracticable thing; but, if you think there is a probability of obtaining the favour aſked, I am ſure your humanity and propenſity to relieve merit in diſtreſs will incline you to ſerve the poor man, without my adding any more to the trouble I have already given you, than aſſuring you, that I am, with great truth, Sir,

"Your faithful humble ſervant, "GOWER.

"Trentham, Aug. 1ſt."

This ſcheme miſcarried. There is reaſon to think, that Swift declined to meddle in the buſineſs; and to that circumſtance Johnſon's known diſlike of Swift has been often imputed.

It is mortifying to purſue a man of merit through all his difficulties; and yet this narrative muſt be, through many following years, the hiſtory of Genius and Virtue ſtruggling with Adverſity. Having loſt the ſchool at Appleby, Johnſon was thrown back on the metropolis. Bred to no profeſſion, without relations, friends, or intereſt, he was condemned to drudgery in the ſervice of Cave, his only patron. In November 1738, was publiſhed a tranſlation of Crouſaz's Examen of Pope's Eſſay on Man; "containing a ſuccinct View of the Syſtem of the Fataliſts, and a Confutation of their Opinions; with an illuſtration of the Doctrine of Free Will; and an Enquiry, what view Mr. Pope might have in touching upon the Leibnitzian Philoſophy, and Fataliſm. By Mr. Crouſaz, Profeſſor of Philoſophy and Mathematicks at Lauſanne." This tranſlation has been generally thought a production of Johnſon's pen; but it is now known, that Mrs. Elizabeth Carter has acknowledged it to be one of her early performances. It is certain, however, that Johnſon was eager to promote the publication. He conſidered the foreign philoſopher as a man zealous in the cauſe of religion; and with him he was willing to join againſt the ſyſtem of the Fataliſts, and the doctrine of Leibnitz. It is well known that Warburton wrote a vindication of Mr. Pope; but there is reaſon to think, that Johnſon conceived an early prejudice againſt the Eſſay on Man; and what once took root in a mind like his, was not eaſily eradicated. His letter to Cave on this ſubject is ſtill extant, and may well juſtify Sir John Hawkins, who inferred that Johnſon was the tranſlator of Crouſaz. The concluſion of the letter is remarkable. "I am yours, IMPRANSUS." If by that Latin word was meant that he had not dined, becauſe he wanted the means, who can read it, even at this hour, without an aching heart?

With a mind naturally vigorous, and quickened by neceſſity, Johnſon formed a multiplicity of projects; but moſt of them proved abortive. A number of ſmall tracts iſſued from his pen with wonderful rapidity; ſuch as "MARMOR NORFOLCIENSE: or an Eſſay on an ancient prophetical Inſcription, in Monkiſh Rhyme, diſcovered at Lynn in Norfolk. By *Probus Britannicus.*" This was a pamphlet againſt Sir Robert Walpole. According to Sir John Hawkins, a warrant was iſſued to apprehend the Author, who retired with his wife to an obſcure lodging near Lambeth Marſh, and there eluded the ſearch of the meſſengers. But this ſtory has no foundation in truth. Johnſon was never known to mention ſuch an incident in his life; and Mr. Steele (late of the treaſury) cauſed diligent ſearch to be made at the proper offices, and no trace of ſuch a proceeding could be found. In the ſame year (1739) the Lord Chamberlain prohibited the repreſentation of a tragedy, called GUSTAVUS VASA, by Henry Brooke. Under the maſk of irony Johnſon publiſhed, "A Vindication of the Licencer from the malicious and ſcandalous aſperſions of Mr. Brooke." Of theſe two pieces Sir John Hawkins ſays, "they have neither learning nor wit; nor a ſingle ray of that genius which has ſince blazed forth;" but as they have been lately re-printed, the reader, who wiſhes to gratify his curioſity, is referred to the fourteenth volume of Johnſon's works, publiſhed by Stockdale. The lives of Boerhaave, Blake, Barratier, Father Paul, and others, were, about that time, printed in the Gentleman's Magazine. The ſubſcription of fifty pounds a year for Savage was completed; and in July 1739, Johnſon parted with the companion of his midnight-hours, never to ſee him more. The ſeparation was, perhaps, an advantage to him, who wanted to make a right uſe of his time, and even then beheld, with ſelf-reproach, the waſte occaſioned by diſſipation. His abſtinence from wine and ſtrong liquors began ſoon after the departure of Savage. What habits he contracted in the courſe of that acquaintance cannot now be known. The ambition of excelling in converſation, and that pride of victory, which, at times, diſgraced a man of Johnſon's genius, were, perhaps, native blemiſhes. A fierce ſpirit of independence, even in the midſt of poverty, may be ſeen in Savage; and, if not thence transfuſed by Johnſon into his own manners, it may, at leaſt, be ſuppoſed to have gained ſtrength from the example before him. During that connection there was, if we believe Sir John Hawkins, a ſhort ſeparation between our author and his wife; but a reconciliation ſoon took place. Johnſon loved her, and ſhewed his affection in various modes of gallantry, which Garrick uſed to render ridiculous by his mimicry. The affectation of ſoft and faſhionable airs did not become an unwieldy figure: his admiration was received by the wife with the flutter of an antiquated coquette; and both, it is well known, furniſhed matter for the lively genius of Garrick.

It is a mortifying reflection, that Johnſon, with a ſtore of learning and extraordinary talents, was not able, at the age of thirty, to force his way to the favour of the publick. *Slow riſes worth by poverty depreſs'd.* "He was ſtill," as he ſays himſelf, "to provide for the day that was paſſing over him." He ſaw Cave involved in a ſtate of warfare with the numerous competitors, at that time ſtruggling with the Gentleman's Magazine; and gratitude for ſuch ſupplies as Johnſon received, dictated a Latin Ode on the ſubject of that contention. The firſt lines,

"Urbane, nullis feſſe laboribus,
"Urbane, nullis victe calumniis,"

put one in mind of Caſimir's Ode to Pope Urban:

"Urbane, regum maxime, maxime
"Urbane vatum."—

The Poliſh poet was, probably, at that time in the hands of a man who had meditated the hiſtory of the Latin poets. Guthrie the hiſtorian, had from July 1736 compoſed the parliamentary ſpeeches for the Magazines; but, from the beginning of the ſeſſion which opened on the 19th of November 1740, Johnſon ſucceeded to that department, and continued it from that time to the debate on ſpirituous liquors, which happened in the Houſe of Lords in February, 1742-3. The eloquence, the force of argument, and the ſplendor of language, diſplayed in the ſeveral ſpeeches, are well known, and univerſally admired. The whole has been collected in two volumes by Mr. Stockdale. That Johnſon was the author of the debates during that period was not generally known; but the ſecret tranſpired ſeveral years afterwards, and was avowed by himſelf on the following occaſion. Mr. Wedderburne (now Lord Loughborough) Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Francis (the tranſlator of Horace) the preſent writer, and others, dined with the late Mr. Foote. An important debate towards the end of Sir Robert Walpole's adminiſtration being mentioned, Dr. Francis obſerved, "That Mr. Pitt's ſpeech, on that occaſion, was the beſt he had ever read." He added, "That he had employed eight years of his life in the ſtudy of Demoſthenes, and finiſhed a tranſlation of that celebrated orator, with all the decorations of ſtyle and language within the reach of his capacity; but he had met with nothing equal to the ſpeech above-mentioned." Many of the company remembered the debate; and ſome paſſages were cited, with the approbation and applauſe of all preſent. During the ardour of converſation Johnſon remained ſilent. As ſoon as the warmth of praiſe ſubſided, he opened with theſe words. "That ſpeech I wrote in a garret in Exeter-ſtreet." The company was ſtruck with aſtoniſhment. After ſtaring at each other in ſilent amaze, Dr. Francis aſked, "How that ſpeech could be written by him?" "Sir," ſaid Johnſon, "I wrote it in Exeter-ſtreet. I never had been in the gallery of the Houſe of Commons but once. Cave had intereſt with the door-keepers. He, and the perſons employed under him, gained admittance: they brought away the ſubject of diſcuſſion, the names of the ſpeakers, the ſide they took, and the order in which they roſe, together with notes of the arguments advanced in the courſe of the debate. The whole was afterwards communicated to me, and I compoſed the ſpeeches in the form which they now have in the Parliamentary debates." To this diſcovery Dr. Francis made anſwer: "Then, Sir, you have exceeded Demoſthenes himſelf; for to ſay, that you have exceeded Francis's Demoſthenes, would be ſaying nothing." The reſt of the company beſtowed laviſh encomiums on Johnſon: one, in particular, praiſed his impartiality; obſerving, that he dealt out reaſon and eloquence with an equal hand to both parties. "That is not quite true," ſaid Johnſon, "I ſaved appearances tolerably well; but I took care that the WHIG DOGS ſhould not have the beſt of it." The ſale of the Magazine was greatly increaſed by the Parliamentary debates, which were continued by Johnſon till the month of March 1742-3. From that time the Magazine was conducted by Dr. Hawkeſworth.

In 1743-4, Oſborne, the bookſeller, who kept a ſhop in Gray's-Inn, purchaſed the Earl of Oxford's library, at the price of thirteen thouſand pounds. He projected a catalogue in five octavo volumes, at five ſhillings each. Johnſon was employed in that painful drudgery. He was likewiſe to collect all ſuch ſmall tracts, as were in any degree worth preſerving, in order to reprint and publiſh the whole in a collection, called "The Harleian Miſcellany." The catalogue was completed; and the Miſcellany in 1749 was publiſhed in eight quarto volumes. In this buſineſs Johnſon was a day-labourer for immediate ſubſiſtence, not unlike Guſtavus Vaſa working in the mines of Dalicarlia. What Wilcox, a bookſeller of eminence in the Strand, ſaid to Johnſon, on his firſt arrival in town, was now almoſt confirmed. He lent our author five guineas, and then aſked him, "How do you mean to earn your livelihood in this town?" "By my literary labours," was the anſwer. Wilcox, ſtaring at him, ſhook his head: "By your literary labours!—You had better buy a porter's knot." Johnſon uſed to tell this anecdote to Mr. Nichols; but he ſaid, "Wilcox was one of my beſt friends, and he meant well." In fact, Johnſon, while employed in Gray's-Inn, may be ſaid to have carried a porter's knot. He pauſed occaſionally, to peruſe the book that came to his hand. Oſborne thought that ſuch curioſity tended to nothing but delay, and objected to it with all the pride and inſolence of a man, who knew that *he* paid daily wages. In the diſpute that of courſe enſued, Oſborne, with that roughneſs which was natural to him, enforced his argument by giving the lie. Johnſon ſeized a folio, and knocked the bookſeller down. This ſtory has been related as an inſtance of Johnſon's ferocity; but merit cannot always take the ſpurns of the unworthy with a patient ſpirit.

That the hiſtory of an author muſt be found in his works is, in general, a true obſervation; and was never more apparent than in the preſent narrative. Every æra of Johnſon's life is fixed by his writings. In 1744, he publiſhed the Life of Savage; and then projected a new edition of Shakeſpeare. As a prelude to this deſign, he publiſhed, in 1745, *Miſcellaneous Obſervations on the Tragedy of Macbeth, with Remarks on Sir Thomas Hanmer's Edition; to which were prefixed, Propoſals for a new Edition of Shakeſpeare, with a Specimen.* Of this pamphlet Warburton, in the Preface to Shakeſpeare, has given his opinion: "As to all thoſe things, which have been publiſhed under the title of Eſſays, Remarks, Obſervations, &c. on Shakeſpeare, if you except ſome critical notes on *Macbeth*, given as a ſpecimen of a projected edition, and written, as appears, by a man of parts and genius, the reſt are abſolutely below a ſerious notice." But the attention of the publick was not excited; there was no friend to promote a ſubſcription; and the project died, to revive at a future day. A new undertaking, however, was ſoon after propoſed; namely, an Engliſh Dictionary, upon an enlarged plan. Several of the moſt opulent bookſellers had meditated a work of this kind; and the agreement was ſoon adjuſted between the parties. Emboldened by this connection, Johnſon thought of a better habitation than he had hitherto known. He had lodged with his wife in courts and alleys about the Strand; but now, for the purpoſe of carrying on his arduous undertaking, and to be near his printer and friend Mr. Strahan, he ventured to take a houſe in Gough-ſquare, Fleet-ſtreet. He was told that the Earl of Cheſterfield was a friend to his undertaking; and, in conſequence of that intelligence, he publiſhed, in 1747, *The Plan of a Dictionary of the Engliſh Language, addreſſed to the Right Honourable Philip Dormer, Earl of Cheſterfield, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.* Mr. Whitehead, afterwards Poet Laureat, undertook to convey the manuſcript to his Lordſhip: the conſequence was an invitation from Lord Cheſterfield to the author. A ſtronger contraſt of characters could not be brought together; the Nobleman, celebrated for his wit, and all the graces of polite behaviour; the Author, conſcious of his own merit, towering in idea above all competition, verſed in ſcholaſtic logic, but a ſtranger to the arts of polite converſation, uncouth, vehement, and vociferous. The coalition was too unnatural. Johnſon expected a Mæcenas, and was diſappointed. No patronage, no aſſiſtance followed. Viſits were repeated; but the reception was not cordial. Johnſon one day was left a full hour, waiting in an anti-chamber, till a gentleman ſhould retire, and leave his Lordſhip at leiſure. This was the famous Colley Cibber. Johnſon ſaw him go, and, fired with indignation, ruſhed out of the houſe. What Lord Cheſterfield thought of his viſitor may be ſeen in a paſſage in one of that Nobleman's letters to his ſon.* "There is a man, whoſe moral character, deep learning, and ſuperior parts, I acknowledge, admire, and reſpect; but whom it is ſo impoſſible for me to love, that I am almoſt in a fever whenever I am in his company. His figure (without being deformed) ſeems made to diſgrace or ridicule the common ſtructure of the human body. His legs and arms are never in the poſition which, according to the ſituation of his body, they ought to be in, but conſtantly employed in committing acts of hoſtility upon the Graces. He throws any where, but down his throat, whatever he means to drink; and mangles what he means to carve. Inattentive to all the regards of ſocial life, he miſtimes and miſplaces every thing. He diſputes with heat indiſcriminately, mindleſs of the rank, character, and ſituation of thoſe with whom he diſputes. Abſolutely ignorant of the ſeveral gradations of familiarity and reſpect, he is exactly the ſame to his ſuperiors, his equals, and his inferiors; and therefore, by a neceſſary conſequence, is abſurd to two of the three. Is it poſſible to love ſuch a man? No. The utmoſt I can do for him is, to conſider him a reſpectable Hottentot." Such was the idea entertained by Lord Cheſterfield. After the incident of Colley Cibber, Johnſon never repeated his viſits. In his high and deciſive tone, he has been often heard to ſay, "Lord Cheſterfield is a wit among Lords, and a Lord among Wits."

In the courſe of the year 1747, Garrick, in conjunction with Lacy, became patentee of Drury-lane Playhouſe. For the opening of the theatre, at the uſual time, Johnſon wrote for his friend the well known prologue, which, to ſay no more of it, may at leaſt be placed on a level with Pope's to the tragedy of Cato. The play-houſe being now under Garrick's direction, Johnſon thought the opportunity fair to think of his tragedy of Irene, which was his whole ſtock on his firſt arrival in town, in the year 1737. That play was accordingly put into rehearſal in January 1749. As a precurſor to prepare the way, and awaken the publick attention, *The Vanity of Human Wiſhes*, a Poem in Imitation of the Tenth Satire of Juvenal, by the Author of *London*, was publiſhed in the ſame month. In the Gentleman's Magazine, for February 1749, we find that the tragedy of *Irene* was acted at Drury-lane, on Monday, February the 6th, and from that time, without interruption, to Monday, February the 20th, being in all thirteen nights. Since that time it has not been exhibited on any ſtage. *Irene* may be added to ſome other plays in our language, which have loſt their place in the theatre, but continue to pleaſe in the cloſet. During the repreſentation of this piece, Johnſon attended every night behind the ſcenes. Conceiving that his character, as an author, required ſome ornament for his perſon, he choſe, upon that occaſion, to decorate himſelf with a handſome waiſtcoat, and a gold-laced hat. The late Mr. Topham Beauclerc, who had had a great deal of that humour which pleaſes the more for ſeeming undeſigned, uſed to give a pleaſant deſcription of this Green-room finery, as related by the author himſelf; "But," ſaid Johnſon, with great gravity, "I ſoon laid aſide my gold-laced hat, leſt it ſhould make me proud." The amount of the three benefit nights for the tragedy of *Irene*, it is to be feared, was not very conſiderable, as the profit, that ſtimulating motive, never invited the author to another dramatic attempt. Some years afterwards, when the preſent writer was intimate with Garrick, and knew Johnſon to be in diſtreſs, he aſked the manager why he did not produce another tragedy for his Lichfield friend? Garrick's anſwer was remarkable: "When Johnſon writes *tragedy, declamation roars, and paſſion ſleeps*: when Shakeſpeare wrote, he dipped his pen in his own heart."

---

* Letter CCXII.

There may, perhaps, be a degree of ſameneſs in this regular way of tracing an author from one work to another, and the reader may feel the effect of a tedious monotony; but in the life of Johnſon there are no other landmarks. He was now forty years old, and had mixed but little with the world. He followed no profeſſion, tranſacted no buſineſs, and was a ſtranger to what is called a town-life. We are now arrived at the brighteſt period he had hitherto known. His name broke out upon mankind with a degree of luſtre that promiſed a triumph over all his difficulties. The life of Savage was admired as a beautiful and inſtructive piece of biography. The two Imitations of Juvenal were thought to rival even the excellence of Pope; and the tragedy of *Irene*, though unintereſting on the ſtage, was univerſally admired in the cloſet, for the propriety of the ſentiments, the richneſs of the language, and the general harmony of the whole compoſition. His fame was widely diffuſed; and he had made his agreement with the bookſellers for his Engliſh Dictionary at the ſum of fifteen hundred guineas; part of which was to be, from time to time, advanced in proportion to the progreſs of the work. This was a certain fund for his ſupport, without being obliged to write fugitive pieces for the petty ſupplies of the day. Accordingly we find that, in 1749, he eſtabliſhed a club, conſiſting of ten in number, at Horſeman's, in Ivy-lane, on every Tueſday evening. This is the firſt ſcene of ſocial life to which Johnſon can be traced out of his own houſe. The members of this little ſociety were, Samuel Johnſon; Dr. Salter (father of the late Maſter of the Charter-houſe;) Dr. Hawkeſworth; Mr. Ryland, a merchant; Mr. Payne, a bookſeller, in Paternoſter-row; Mr. Samuel Dyer, a learned young man; Dr. William M'Ghie, a Scotch phyſician; Dr. Edmund Barker, a young phyſician; Dr. Bathurſt, another young phyſician; and Sir John Hawkins. This liſt is given by Sir John, as it ſhould ſeem, with no other view than to draw a ſpiteful and malevolent character of almoſt every one of them. Mr. Dyer, whom Sir John ſays he loved with the affection of a brother, meets with the harſheſt treatment, becauſe it was his maxim, that *to live in peace with mankind, and in a temper to do good offices, was the moſt eſſential part of our duty*. That notion of moral goodneſs gave umbrage to Sir John Hawkins, and drew down upon the memory of his friend the bittereſt imputations. Mr. Dyer, however, was admired and loved through life. He was a man of literature. Johnſon loved to enter with him into a diſcuſſion of metaphiſical, moral, and critical ſubjects; in thoſe conflicts, exerciſing his talents, and, according to his cuſtom, always contending for victory. Dr. Bathurſt was the perſon on whom Johnſon fixed his affection. He hardly ever poke of him without tears in his eyes. It was from him who was a native of Jamaica, that Johnſon received into his ſervice Frank, the black ſervant, whom, on account of his maſter, he valued to the end of his life. At the time of inſtituting the club in Ivy-lane, Johnſon had projected the *Rambler*. The title was moſt probably ſuggeſted by the *Wanderer*; a poem which he mentions, with the warmeſt praiſe, in the Life of Savage. With the ſame ſpirit of independence with which he wiſhed to live, it was now his pride to write. He communicated his plan to none of his friends: he deſired no aſſiſtance, relying entirely on his own fund, and the protection of the Divine Being, which he implored in a ſolemn form of prayer, compoſed by himſelf for the occaſion. Having formed a reſolution to undertake a work that might be of uſe and honour to his country, he thought, with Milton, that this was not to be obtained "but by devout prayer to that Eternal Spirit that can enrich with all utterance and knowledge, and ſend out his ſeraphim with the hallowed fire of his altar, to touch and purify the lips of whom he pleaſes."

Having invoked the ſpecial protection of Heaven, and by that act of piety fortified his mind, he began the great work of the *Rambler*. The firſt number was publiſhed on Tueſday, March the 20th, 1750; and from that time was continued regularly every Tueſday and Saturday for the ſpace of two years, when it finally cloſed on Saturday, March 14, 1752. As it began with motives of piety, ſo it appears, that the ſame religious ſpirit glowed with unabating ardour to the laſt. His concluſion is: "The Eſſays profeſſedly ſerious, if I have been able to execute my own intentions, will be found exactly conformable to the precepts of Chriſtianity, without any accommodation to the licentiouſneſs and levity of the preſent age. I therefore look back on this part of my work with pleaſure, which no man ſhall diminiſh or augment. I ſhall never envy the honours which wit and learning obtain in any other cauſe, if I can be numbered among the writers who have given ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth." The whole number of Eſſays amounted to two hundred and eight. Addiſon's, in the Spectator, are more in number, but not half in point of quantity: Addiſon was not bound to publiſh on ſtated days; he could watch the ebb and flow of his genius, and ſend his paper to the preſs when his own taſte was ſatisfied. Johnſon's caſe was very different. He wrote ſingly and alone. In the whole progreſs of the work he did not receive more than ten eſſays. This was a ſcanty contribution. For the reſt, the author has deſcribed his ſituation: "He that condemns himſelf to compoſe on a ſtated day, will often bring to his taſk an attention diſſipated, a memory embarraſſed, an imagination overwhelmed, a mind diſtracted with anxieties, a body languiſhing with diſeaſe: he will labour on a barren topic, till it is too late to change it; or, in the ardour of invention, diffuſe his thoughts into wild exuberance, which the preſſing hour of publication cannot ſuffer judgment to examine or reduce." Of this excellent production the number ſold on each day did not amount to five hundred: of courſe the bookſeller, who paid the author four guineas a week, did not carry on a ſucceſsful trade. His generoſity and perſeverance deſerve to be commended; and happily, when the collection appeared in volumes, were amply rewarded. Johnſon lived to ſee his labours flouriſh in a tenth edition. His poſterity, as an ingenious French writer has ſaid on a ſimilar occaſion, began in his lifetime.

In the beginning of 1750, ſoon after the *Rambler* was ſet on foot, Johnſon was induced by the arts of a vile impoſtor to lend his aſſiſtance, during a temporary deluſion, to a fraud not to be paralleled in the annals of literature. One LAUDER, a native of Scotland, who had been a teacher in the Univerſity of EDINBURGH, had conceived a mortal antipathy to the name and character of Milton. His reaſon was, becauſe the prayer of Pamela, in Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, was, as he ſuppoſed, maliciouſly inſerted by the great poet in an edition of the Eikon Baſilike, in order to fix an imputation of impiety on the memory of the murdered king. Fired with reſentment, and willing to reap the profits of a groſs impoſition, this man collected from ſeveral Latin poets, ſuch as Maſenius the Jeſuit, Staphorſtius a Dutch divine, Beza, and others, all ſuch paſſages as bore any kind of reſemblance to different places in the Paradiſe Loſt; and theſe he publiſhed, from time to time, in the Gentleman's Magazine, with occaſional interpolations of lines, which he himſelf tranſlated from Milton. The publick credulity ſwallowed all with eagerneſs; and Milton was ſuppoſed to be guilty of plagiariſm from inferior modern writers. The fraud ſucceeded ſo well, that Lauder collected the whole into a volume, and advertiſed it under the title of "*An Eſſay on Milton's Uſe and Imitation of the Moderns, in his Paradiſe Loſt; dedicated to the Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge.*" While the book was in the preſs, the proof-ſheets were ſhewn to Johnſon at the Ivy-lane Club, by Payne, the bookſeller, who was one of the members. No man in that ſociety was in poſſeſſion of the authors from whom Lauder profeſſed to make his extracts. The charge was believed, and the contriver of it found his way to Johnſon, who is repreſented by Sir John Hawkins, not indeed as an accomplice in the fraud, but, through motives of malignity to Milton, delighting in the detection, and exulting that the poet's reputation would ſuffer by the diſcovery. More malice to a deceaſed friend cannot well be imagined. Hawkins adds, "*that he wiſhed well to the argument, muſt be inferred from the preface, which indubitably was written by him.*" The preface, it is well known, was written by Johnſon, and for that reaſon is inſerted in this edition. But if Johnſon approved of the argument, it was no longer than while he believed it founded in truth. Let us advert to his own words in that very preface. "Among the enquiries to which the ardour of criticiſm has naturally given occaſion, none is more obſcure in itſelf, or more worthy of rational curioſity, than a retroſpection of the progreſs of this mighty genius in the conſtruction of this work; a view of the fabric gradually riſing, perhaps from ſmall beginnings, till its foundation reſts in the centre, and its turrets ſparkle in the ſkies; to trace back the ſtructure, through all its varieties, to the ſimplicity of the firſt plan; to find what was projected, whence the ſcheme was taken, how it was improved, by what aſſiſtance it was executed, and from what ſtores the materials were collected; whether its founder dug them from the quarries of nature, or demoliſhed other buildings to embelliſh his own." Theſe were the motives that induced Johnſon to aſſiſt Lauder with a preface: and are not theſe the motives of a critic and a ſcholar? What reader of taſte, what man of real knowledge, would not think his time well employed in an enquiry ſo curious, ſo intereſting, and inſtructive? If Lauder's facts were really true, who would not be glad, without the ſmalleſt tincture of malevolence, to receive real information? It is painful to be thus obliged to vindicate a man who, in his heart, towered above the petty arts of fraud and impoſition, againſt an injudicious biographer, who undertook to be his editor, and the protector of his memory. Another writer, Dr. Towers, in an Eſſay on the Life and Character of Dr. Johnſon, ſeems to countenance this calumny. He ſays, *It can hardly be doubted, but that Johnſon's averſion to Milton's politics was the cauſe of that alacrity with which he joined with Lauder in that infamous attack on our great epic poet, and which induced him to aſſiſt in that tranſaction.* Theſe words would ſeem to deſcribe an accomplice, were they not immediately followed by an expreſs declaration, that Johnſon was *unacquainted with the impoſture.* Dr. Towers adds, *It ſeems to have been by way of making ſome compenſation to the memory of Milton, for the ſhare he had in the attack of Lauder, that Johnſon wrote the prologue, ſpoken by Garrick, at Drury-lane Theatre,* 1750, *on the performance of the Maſque of Comus, for the benefit of Milton's grand-daughter.* Dr. Towers is not free from prejudice; but, as Shakeſpeare has it, "he begets a temperance, to give it ſmoothneſs." He is, therefore, entitled to a diſpaſſionate anſwer. When Johnſon wrote the prologue, it does appear that he was aware of the malignant artifices practiſed by Lauder. In the poſtſcript to Johnſon's preface, a ſubſcription is propoſed, for relieving the grand-daughter of the author of Paradiſe Loſt. Dr. Towers will agree that this ſhews Johnſon's alacrity in doing good. That alacrity ſhewed itſelf again in the letter printed in the European Magazine, January 1785, and there ſaid to have appeared originally in the General Advertiſer, 4th April 1750, by which the publick were invited to embrace the opportunity of paying a juſt regard to the illuſtrious dead, united with the pleaſure of doing good to the living. The letter adds, "To aſſiſt induſtrious indigence, ſtruggling with diſtreſs, and debilitated by age, is a diſplay of virtue, and an acquiſition of happineſs and honour. Whoever, therefore, would be thought capable of pleaſure in reading the works of our incomparable Milton, and not ſo deſtitute of gratitude as to refuſe to lay out a trifle, in a rational and elegant entertainment, for the benefit of his living remains, for the exerciſe of their own virtue, the increaſe of their reputation, and the conſciouſneſs of doing good, ſhould appear in Drury-lane Theatre, to-morrow, April 5, when COMUS will be performed for the benefit of Mrs. Elizabeth Foſter, grand-daughter to the author, and the only ſurviving branch of his family. *Nota bene,* there will be a new prologue on the occaſion, written by the author of Irene, and ſpoken by Mr. Garrick." The man who had thus exerted himſelf to ſerve the grand-daughter, cannot be ſuppoſed to have entertained perſonal malice to the grand-father. It is true, that the malevolence of Lauder, as well as the impoſtures of Archibald Bower, were fully detected by the labours, in the cauſe of truth, of the Rev. Dr. Douglas, now Lord Biſhop of Saliſbury.

"Diram qui contudit Hydram,
"Notaque fatali portenta labore ſubegit."

But the pamphlet, entituled, *Milton vindicated from the Charge of Plagiariſm brought againſt him by Mr. Lauder, and Lauder himſelf convicted of ſeveral Forgeries and groſs Impoſitions on the Publick. By John Douglas, M. A. Rector of Eaton Conſtantine, Salop,* was not publiſhed till the year 1751. In that work, p. 77. Dr. Douglas ſays: "It is to be hoped, nay, it is *expected*, that the elegant and nervous writer, whoſe judicious ſentiments and inimitable ſtyle point out the author of Lauder's preface and poſtſcript, will no longer allow A MAN to *plume himſelf with his feathers*, who appears ſo little to have deſerved his aſſiſtance; an aſſiſtance which I am perſuaded would never have been communicated, had there been the leaſt ſuſpicion of thoſe facts, which I have been the inſtrument of conveying to the world." We have here a contemporary teſtimony to the integrity of Dr. Johnſon throughout the whole of that vile tranſaction. What was the conſequence of the requiſition made by Dr. Douglas? Johnſon, whoſe ruling paſſion may be ſaid to be the love of truth, convinced Lauder, that it would be more for his intereſt to make a full confeſſion of his guilt, than to ſtand forth the convicted champion of a lye; and for this purpoſe he drew up, in the ſtrongeſt terms, a recantation in a Letter to the Rev. Mr. Douglas, which Lauder ſigned, and publiſhed in the year 1751. That piece will remain a laſting memorial of the abhorrence with which Johnſon beheld a violation of truth. Mr. Nichols, whoſe attachment to his illuſtrious friend was unwearied, ſhewed him in 1780 a book, called *Remarks on Johnſon's Life of Milton*, in which the affair of Lauder was renewed with virulence, and a *poetical ſcale* in the Literary Magazine 1758 (when Johnſon had ceaſed to write in that collection) was urged as an additional proof of deliberate malice. He read the libellous paſſage with attention, and inſtantly wrote on the margin: "In the buſineſs of Lauder I was deceived, partly by thinking the man too frantic to be fraudulent. Of the *poetical ſcale* quoted from the Magazine I am not the author. I fancy it was put in after I had quitted that work; for I not only did not write it, but I do not remember it." As a critic and a ſcholar, Johnſon was willing to receive what numbers at the time believed to be true information: when he found that the whole was a forgery, he renounced all connection with the author.

In March 1752, he felt a ſevere ſtroke of affliction in the death of his wife. The laſt number of the Rambler, as already mentioned, was on the 14th of that month. The loſs of Mrs. Johnſon was then approaching, and, probably, was the cauſe that put an end to thoſe admirable periodical eſſays. It appears that ſhe died on the 28th of March: in a memorandum, at the foot of the Prayers and Meditations, that is called her Dying Day. She was buried at Bromley, under the care of Dr. Hawkeſworth. Johnſon placed a Latin inſcription on her tomb, in which he celebrated her beauty. With the ſingularity of his prayers for his deceaſed wife, from that time to the end of his days, the world is ſufficiently acquainted. On Eaſter-day, 22d April 1764, his memorandum ſays: "Thought on Tetty, poor dear Tetty! with my eyes full. Went to Church. After ſermon I recommended Tetty in a prayer by herſelf; and my father, mother, brother, and Bathurſt, in another. I did it only once, ſo far as it might be lawful for me." In a prayer, January 23, 1759, the day on which his mother was buried, he commends, as far as may be lawful, her ſoul to God, imploring for her whatever is moſt beneficial to her in her preſent ſtate. In this habit he perſevered to the end of his days. The Rev. Mr. Strahan, the editor of the Prayers and Meditations, obſerves, "That Johnſon, on ſome occaſions, prays that the Almighty *may have had mercy* on his wife and Mr. Thrale: evidently ſuppoſing their ſentence to have been already paſſed in the Divine Mind; and, by conſequence, proving, that he had no belief in a ſtate of purgatory, and no reaſon for praying for the dead that could impeach the ſincerity of his profeſſion as a Proteſtant." Mr. Strahan adds, "That, in praying for regretted tenants of the grave, Johnſon conformed to a practice which has been retained by many learned members of the Eſtabliſhed Church, though the Liturgy no longer admits it. *If where the tree falleth, there it ſhall be;* if our ſtate, at the cloſe of life, is to be the meaſure of our final ſentence, then prayers for the dead, being viſibly fruitleſs, can be regarded only as the vain oblations of ſuperſtition. But of all ſuperſtitions this, perhaps, is one of the leaſt unamiable, and moſt incident to a good mind. If our ſenſations of kindneſs be intenſe, thoſe, whom we have revered and loved, death cannot wholly ſeclude from our concern. It is true, for the reaſon juſt mentioned, ſuch evidences of our ſurviving affection may be thought ill-judged; but ſurely they are generous, and ſome natural tenderneſs is due even to a ſuperſtition, which thus originates in piety and benevolence." Theſe ſentences, extracted from the Rev. Mr. Strahan's preface, if they are not a full juſtification, are, at leaſt, a beautiful apology. It will not be improper to add what Johnſon himſelf has ſaid on the ſubject. Being aſked by Mr. Boſwell,* what he thought of purgatory, as believed by the Roman Catholics? His anſwer was, "It is a very harmleſs doctrine. They are of opinion, that the generality of mankind are neither ſo obſtinately wicked as to deſerve everlaſting puniſhment; nor ſo good as to merit being admitted into the ſociety of bleſſed ſpirits; and, therefore, that God is graciouſly pleaſed to allow a middle ſtate, where they may be purified by certain degrees of ſuffering. You ſee there is nothing unreaſonable in this; and if it be once eſtabliſhed that there are ſouls in purgatory, it is as proper to pray for them, as for our brethren of mankind, who are yet in this life." This was Dr. Johnſon's gueſs into futurity; and to gueſs is the utmoſt that man can do. *Shadows, clouds, and darkneſs, reſt upon it.*

Mrs. Johnſon left a daughter, Lucy Porter, by her firſt huſband. She had contracted a friendſhip with Mrs. Anne Williams, the daughter of Zachary Williams, a phyſician of eminence in South Wales, who had devoted more than thirty years of a long life to the ſtudy of the longitude, and was thought to have made great advances towards that important diſcovery. His letters to Lord Halifax, and the Lords of the Admiralty, partly corrected and partly written by Dr. Johnſon, are ſtill extant in the hands of Mr. Nichols.‡ We there find Dr. Williams, in the eighty-third year of his age, ſtating, that he had prepared an inſtrument, which might be called an epitome or miniature of the terraqueous globe, ſhewing, with the aſſiſtance of tables conſtructed by himſelf, the variations of the magnetic needle, and aſcertaining the longitude for the ſafety of navigation. It appears that this ſcheme had been referred to Sir Iſaac Newton; but that great philoſopher excuſing himſelf on account of his advanced age, all applications were uſeleſs till 1751, when the ſubject was referred, by order of Lord Anſon, to Dr. Bradley, the celebrated profeſſor of aſtronomy. His report was unfavourable,† though it allows that a conſiderable progreſs had been made. Dr. Williams, after all his labour and expence, died in a ſhort time after, a melancholy inſtance of unrewarded merit. His daughter poſſeſſed uncommon talents, and, though blind, had an alacrity of mind that made her converſation agreeable, and even deſirable. To relieve and appeaſe melancholy reflections, Johnſon took her home to his houſe in Gough-ſquare. In 1755, Garrick gave her a benefit-play, which produced two hundred pounds. In 1766, ſhe publiſhed, by ſubſcription, a quarto volume of Miſcellanies, and increaſed her little ſtock to three hundred pounds. That fund, with Johnſon's protection, ſupported her through the remainder of her life.

During the two years in which the Rambler was carried on, the Dictionary proceeded by ſlow degrees. In May 1752, having compoſed a prayer preparatory to his return from tears and ſorrow to the duties of life, he reſumed his grand deſign, and went on with vigour, giving, however, occaſional aſſiſtance to his friend Dr. Hawkeſworth in the Adventurer, which began ſoon after the Rambler was laid aſide. Some of the moſt valuable eſſays in that collection were from the pen of Johnſon. The Dictionary was completed towards the end of 1754; and, Cave being then no more, it was a mortification to the author of that noble addition to our language, that his old friend did not live to ſee the triumph of his labours. In May 1755, that great work was publiſhed. Johnſon was deſirous that it ſhould come from one who had obtained academical honours; and for that purpoſe, his friend the Rev. Thomas Warton, obtained for him, in the preceding month of February, a diploma for a maſter's degree from the Univerſity of Oxford. Garrick, on the publication of the Dictionary, wrote the following lines:

"Talk of war with a Briton, he'll boldly advance,
"That one Engliſh ſoldier can beat ten of France.
"Would we alter the boaſt from the ſword to the pen,
"Our odds are ſtill greater, ſtill greater our men:
"In the deep mines of ſcience though Frenchmen may toil,
"Can their ſtrength be compar'd to Locke, Newton, or Boyle?
"Let them rally their heroes, ſend forth all their pow'rs,
"Their verſemen and proſemen, then match them with ours.
"Firſt Shakeſpeare and Milton, like Gods in the fight,
"Have put their whole drama and epic to flight.
"In ſatires, epiſtles, and odes, would they cope?
"Their numbers retreat before Dryden and Pope.
"And Johnſon well arm'd, like a hero of yore,
"Has beat Forty French, and will beat Forty more."

It is, perhaps, needleſs to mention, that Forty was the number of the French Academy, at the time when their Dictionary was publiſhed to ſettle their language.

In the courſe of the winter preceding this grand publication, the late Earl of Cheſterfield gave two eſſays in the periodical Paper, called THE WORLD, dated November 28, and December 5, 1754, to prepare the publick for ſo important a work. The original plan, addreſſed to his Lordſhip in the year 1747, is there mentioned in terms of the higheſt praiſe; and this was underſtood, at the time, to be a courtly way of ſoliciting a dedication of the Dictionary to himſelf. Johnſon treated this civility with diſdain. He ſaid to Garrick and others, "I have ſailed a long and painful voyage round the world of the Engliſh language; and does he now ſend out two cock-boats to tow me into harbour?" He had ſaid, in the laſt number of the Rambler, "that, having laboured to maintain the dignity of virtue, I will not now degrade it by the meanneſs of dedication." Such a man, when he had finiſhed his Dictionary, "not," as he ſays himſelf, "in the ſoft obſcurities of retirement, or under the ſhelter of academic bowers, but amidſt inconvenience and diſtraction, in ſickneſs and in ſorrow, and without the patronage of the great," was not likely to be caught by the lure thrown out by Lord Cheſterfield. He had in vain ſought the patronage of that nobleman; and his pride, exaſperated by diſappointment, drew from him the following letter, dated in the month of February, 1755.

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of CHESTERFIELD.

"MY LORD,

"I have been lately informed, by the proprietors of the World, that two papers, in which my Dictionary is recommended to the publick, were written by your Lordſhip. To be ſo diſtinguiſhed is an honour which, being very little accuſtomed to favours from the great, I know not well how to receive, or in what terms to acknowledge.

"When, upon ſome ſlight encouragement, I firſt viſited your Lordſhip, I was overpowered, like the reſt of Mankind, by the enchantment of your addreſs, and could not forbear to wiſh, that I might boaſt myſelf *le vainqueur du vainqueur de la terre*; that I might obtain that regard for which I ſaw the world contending. But I found my attendance ſo little encouraged, that neither pride, nor modeſty, would ſuffer me to continue it. When I had once addreſſed your Lordſhip in publick, I had exhauſted all the art of pleaſing, which a retired and uncourtly ſcholar can poſſeſs. I had done all that I could; and no man is well pleaſed to have his all neglected, be it ever ſo little.

"Seven years, my Lord, have now paſſed ſince I waited in your outward room, or was repulſed from your door; during which time I have been puſhing on my work through difficulties, of which it is uſeleſs to complain, and have brought it at laſt to the verge of publication, without one act of aſſiſtance, one word of encouragement, or one ſmile of favour. Such treatment I did not expect, for I never had a patron before.

"The Shepherd in Virgil grew acquainted with Love, and found him a native of the rocks.

"Is not a patron, my Lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man ſtruggling for life in the water, and, when he has reached ground, encumbers him with help? The notice which you have been pleaſed to take of my labours, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am ſolitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known, and do not want it. I hope it is no very cynical aſperity not to confeſs obligations where no benefit has been received; or to be unwilling that the publick ſhould conſider me as owing that to a patron, which Providence has enabled me to do for myſelf.

"Having carried on my work thus far with ſo little obligation to any favourer of learning, I ſhall not be diſappointed, though I ſhould conclude it, if leſs be poſſible, with leſs; for I have been long wakened from that dream of hope, in which I once boaſted myſelf with ſo much exultation. MY LORD, your Lordſhip's moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant, SAMUEL JOHNSON."

It is ſaid, upon good authority, that Johnſon once received from Lord Cheſterfield the ſum of ten pounds. It were to be wiſhed that the ſecret had never tranſpired. It was mean to receive it, and meaner to give it. It may be imagined, that for Johnſon's ferocity, as it has been called, there was ſome foundation in his finances; and, as his Dictionary was brought to a concluſion, that money was now to flow in upon him. The reverſe was the caſe. For his ſubſiſtence, during the progreſs of the work, he had received at different times the amount of his contract; and when his receipts were produced to him at a tavern-dinner, given by the bookſellers, it appeared, that he had been paid a hundred pounds and upwards more than his due. The author of a book, called *Lexiphanes*, written by a Mr. Campbell, a Scotchman, and purſer of a man of war, endeavoured to blaſt his laurels, but in vain. The world applauded, and Johnſon never replied. "Abuſe," he ſaid, "is often of ſervice: there is nothing ſo dangerous to an author as ſilence; his name, like a ſhuttle-cock, muſt be beat backward and forward, or it falls to the ground." Lexiphanes profeſſed to be an imitation of the pleaſant manner of Lucian; but humour was not the talent of the writer of Lexiphanes. As Dryden ſays, "He had too much horſe-play in his raillery."

---

* Life of Johnſon, Vol. I. p. 328.

‡ See Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. and Dec. 1787.

† Ibid. for December 1787, p. 1042.

It was in the ſummer 1754, that the preſent writer became acquainted with Dr. Johnſon. The cauſe of his firſt viſit is related by Mrs. Piozzi nearly in the following manner. "Mr. Murphy being engaged in a periodical paper, the Gray's-Inn Journal, was at a friend's houſe in the country, and, not being diſpoſed to loſe pleaſure for buſineſs, wiſhed to content his bookſeller by ſome unſtudied eſſay. He therefore took up a French *Journal Literaire*, and tranſlating ſomething he liked, ſent it away to town. Time, however, diſcovered that he tranſlated from the French a Rambler, which had been taken from the Engliſh without acknowledgement. Upon this diſcovery Mr. Murphy thought it right to make his excuſes to Dr. Johnſon. He went next day, and found him covered with ſoot, like a chimney-ſweeper, in a little room, as if he had been acting Lungs in the Alchymiſt, *making æther*. This being told by Mr. Murphy in company, 'Come, come,' ſaid Dr. Johnſon, 'the ſtory is black enough; but it was a happy day that brought you firſt to my houſe'." After this firſt viſit, the author of this narrative by degrees grew intimate with Dr. Johnſon. The firſt ſtriking ſentence, that he heard from him, was in a few days after the publication of Lord Bolingbroke's poſthumous works. Mr. Garrick aſked him, "If he had ſeen them?" "Yes, I have ſeen them." "What do you think of them?" "Think of them!" He made a long pauſe, and then replied: "Think of them! A ſcoundrel and a coward! A ſcoundrel, who ſpent his life in charging a gun againſt Chriſtianity; and a coward, who was afraid of hearing the report of his own gun; but left half a crown to a hungry Scotchman to draw the trigger after his death." His mind, at this time ſtrained and over-laboured by conſtant exertion, called for an interval of repoſe and indolence. But indolence was the time of danger: it was then that his ſpirits, not employed abroad, turned with inward hoſtility againſt himſelf. His reflections on his own life and conduct were always ſevere; and, wiſhing to be immaculate, he deſtroyed his own peace by unneceſſary ſcruples. He tells us, that when he ſurveyed his paſt life, he diſcovered nothing but a barren waſte of time, with ſome diſorders of body, and diſturbances of mind, very near to madneſs. His life, he ſays, from his earlieſt years, was waſted in a morning bed; and his reigning ſin was a general ſluggiſhneſs, to which he was always inclined, and, in part of his life, almoſt compelled, by morbid melancholy, and wearineſs of mind. This was his conſtitutional malady, derived, perhaps, from his father, who was, at times, overcaſt with a gloom that bordered on inſanity. When to this it is added, that Johnſon, about the age of twenty, drew up a deſcription of his infirmities, for Dr. Swinfen, at that time an eminent phyſician in Staffordſhire; and received an anſwer to his letter, importing, that the ſymptoms indicated a future privation of reaſon; who can wonder that he was troubled with melancholy and dejection of ſpirit? An apprehenſion of the worſt calamity that can befal human nature hung over him all the reſt of his life, like the ſword of the tyrant ſuſpended over his gueſt. In his ſixtieth year he had a mind to write the hiſtory of his melancholy; but he deſiſted, not knowing whether it would not too much diſturb him. In a Latin poem, however, to which he has prefixed as a title, ΓΝΩΘΙ ΣΕΑΥΤΟΝ, he has left a picture, of himſelf, drawn with as much truth, and as firm a hand, as can be ſeen in the portraits of Hogarth or Sir Joſhua Reynolds. The learned reader will find the original poem in his works, and it is hoped, that a tranſlation, or rather imitation, of ſo curious a piece will not be improper in this place.

KNOW YOURSELF.

(After reviſing and enlarging the Engliſh Lexicon, or Dictionary.)

When Scaliger, whole years of labour paſt,
Beheld his Lexicon complete at laſt,
And weary of his taſk, with wond'ring eyes,
Saw from words pil'd on words a fabrick riſe,
He curs'd the induſtry, inertly ſtrong,
In creeping toil that could perſiſt ſo long,
And if, enrag'd he cried, Heav'n meant to ſhed
Its keeneſt vengeance on the guilty head,
The drudgery of words the damn'd would know,
Doom'd to write Lexicons in endleſs woe. *
Yes, you had cauſe, great Genius, to repent;
" You loſt good days, that might be better ſpent;
You well might grudge the hours of ling'ring pain,
And view your learned labours with diſdain.
To you were giv'n the large expanded mind,
The flame of Genius, and the taſte refin'd.
'Twas yours on eagle wings aloft to ſoar,
And amidſt rolling worlds the Great Firſt Cauſe explore;
To fix the æras of recorded time,
And live in ev'ry age and ev'ry clime;
Record the Chiefs, who propt their Country's cauſe;
Who founded Empires, and eſtabliſh'd Laws;
To learn whate'er the Sage with virtue fraught,
Whate'er the Muſe of moral wiſdom taught.
Theſe were your quarry; theſe to you were known,
And the world's ample volume was your own.
Yet warn'd by me, ye pigmy Wits, beware,
Nor with immortal Scaliger compare.
For me, though his example ſtrike my view,
Oh! not for me his footſteps to purſue.
Whether firſt Nature, unpropitious, cold,
This clay compounded in a ruder mould;
Or the ſlow current, loit'ring at my heart,
No gleam of wit or fancy can impart;
Whate'er the cauſe, from me no numbers flow,
No viſions warm me, and no raptures glow.
A mind like Scaliger's, ſuperior ſtill,
No grief could conquer, no misfortune chill.
Though for the maze of words his native ſkies
He ſeem'd to quit, 'twas but again to riſe;
To mount once more to the bright ſource of day,
And view the wonders of th' ætherial way.
The love of Fame his gen'rous boſom fir'd;
Each Science hail'd him, and each muſe inſpir'd.
For him the Sons of Learning trimm'd the bays,
And Nations grew harmonious in his praiſe.
My taſk perform'd, and all my labours o'er,
For me what lot has fortune now in ſtore?
The liſtleſs will ſucceeds, that worſe diſeaſe,
The rack of indolence, the ſluggiſh eaſe.
Care grows on care, and o'er my aching brain
Black Melancholy pours her morbid train.
No kind relief, no lenitive at hand,
I ſeek at midnight clubs, the ſocial Band;
But midnight clubs, where wit with noiſe conſpires,
Where Comus revels, and where wine inſpires,
Delight no more: I ſeek my lonely bed,
And call on Sleep to ſooth my languid head.
But Sleep from theſe ſad lids flies far away;
I mourn all night, and dread the coming day.
Exhauſted, tir'd, I throw my eyes around,
To find ſome vacant ſpot on claſſick ground;
And ſoon, vain hope! I form a grand deſign;
Languor ſucceeds, and all my pow'rs decline.
If Science open not her richeſt vein,
Without materials all our toil is vain.
A form to rugged ſtone when Phidias gives,
Beneath his touch a new creation lives.
Remove his marble, and his genius dies;
With Nature then no breathing ſtatue vies.
Whate'er I plan, I feel my pow'rs confin'd
By Fortune's frown and penury of mind.
I boaſt no knowledge glean'd with toil and ſtrife,
That bright reward of a well-acted life.
I view myſelf, while Reaſon's feeble light
Shoots a pale glimmer through the gloom of night,
While paſſions, error, phantoms of the brain,
And vain opinions, fill the dark domain;
A dreary void, where fears with grief combin'd
Waſte all within, and deſolate the mind.
What then remains? Muſt I in ſlow decline
To mute inglorious eaſe old age reſign?
Or, bold ambition kindling in my breaſt,
Attempt ſome arduous taſk? Or, were it beſt
Brooding o'er Lexicons to paſs the day,
And in that labour drudge my life away?

Such is the picture for which Dr. Johnſon ſat to himſelf. He gives the prominent features of his character; his laſſitude, his morbid melancholy, his love of fame, his dejection, his tavern-parties, and his wandering reveries, *Vacuæ mala ſomnia mentis*, about which ſo much has been written; all are painted in miniature, but in vivid colours, by his own hand. His idea of writing more Dictionaries was not merely ſaid in verſe. Mr. Hamilton, who was at that time an eminent printer, and well acquainted with Dr. Johnſon, remembers that he engaged in a Commercial Dictionary, and, as appears by the receipts in his poſſeſſion, was paid his price for ſeveral ſheets; but he ſoon relinquiſhed the undertaking. It is probable, that he found himſelf not ſufficiently verſed in that branch of knowledge.

He was again reduced to the expedient of ſhort compoſitions for the ſupply of the day. The writer of this narrative has now before him a letter in Dr. Johnſon's hand-writing, which ſhews the diſtreſs and melancholy ſituation of the man, who had written the Rambler, and finiſhed the great work of his Dictionary. The letter is directed to Mr. Richardſon (the author of Clariſſa) and is as follows:

---

* See Scaliger's Epigram on this ſubject, communicated without doubt by Dr. Johnſon, Gentleman's Magazine, 1748, p. 8.

"SIR,

"I am obliged to entreat your aſſiſtance. I am now under an arreſt for five pounds eighteen ſhillings. Mr. Strahan, from whom I ſhould have received the neceſſary help in this caſe, is not at home; and I am afraid of not finding Mr. Millar. If you will be ſo good as to ſend me this ſum, I will very gratefully repay you, and add it to all former obligations. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Gough-ſquare, 16 March."

In the margin of this letter there is a memorandum in theſe words: "March 16, 1756. Sent ſix guineas. Witneſs, Wm. Richardſon." For the honour of an admired writer it is to be regretted, that we do not find a more liberal entry. To his friend in diſtreſs he ſent eight ſhillings more than was wanted. Had an incident of this kind occurred in one of his romances, Richardſon would have known how to grace his hero; but in fictitious ſcenes generoſity coſts the writer nothing.

About this time Johnſon contributed ſeveral papers to the periodical Miſcellany, called THE VISITOR, from motives which are highly honourable to him, a compaſſionate regard for the late Mr. Chriſtopher Smart. The criticiſm on Pope's Epitaphs appeared in that work. In a ſhort time after, he became a reviewer in the Literary Magazine, under the auſpices of the late Mr. Newbery, a man of a projecting head, good taſte, and great induſtry. This employment engroſſed but little of Johnſon's time. He reſigned himſelf to indolence, took no exerciſe, roſe about two, and then received the viſits of his friends. Authors, long ſince forgotten, waited on him as their oracle, and he gave reſponſes in the chair of criticiſm. He liſtened to the complaints, the ſchemes, and the hopes and fears of a crowd of inferior writers, "who," he ſaid, in the words of Roger Aſcham, "lived, *men know not how, and died obſcure, men marked not when.*" He believed, that he could give a better hiſtory of Grub-ſtreet than any man living. His houſe was filled with a ſucceſſion of viſitors till four or five in the evening. During the whole time he preſided at his tea-table. Tea was his favourite beverage; and, when the late Jonas Hanway pronounced his anathema againſt the uſe of tea, Johnſon roſe in defence of his habitual practice, declaring himſelf "in that article a hardened ſinner, who had for years diluted his meals with the infuſion of that faſcinating plant; whoſe tea-kettle had no time to cool; who with tea ſolaced the midnight hour, and with tea welcomed the morning."

The propoſal for a new edition of Shakeſpeare, which had formerly miſcarried, was reſumed in the year 1756. The bookſellers readily agreed to his terms, and ſubſcription tickets were iſſued out. For undertaking this work, money, he confeſſed, was the inciting motive. His friends exerted themſelves to promote his intereſt; and, in the mean time, he engaged in a new periodical production called THE IDLER. The firſt number appeared on Saturday, April 15, 1758; and the laſt, April 5, 1760. The profits of this work, and the ſubſcriptions for the new edition of Shakeſpeare, were the means by which he ſupported himſelf for four or five years. In 1759 was publiſhed Raſſelas, Prince of Abyſſinia. His tranſlation of Lobo's Voyage to Abyſſinia ſeems to have pointed out that country for the ſcene of action; and *Raſſila Chriſtos*, the general of *Sultan Segued*, mentioned in that work, moſt probably ſuggeſted the name of the prince. The author wanted to ſet out on a journey to Lichfield, in order to pay the laſt offices of filial piety to his mother, who, at the age of ninety, was then near her diſſolution; but money was neceſſary. Mr. Johnſon, a bookſeller who has long ſince left off buſineſs, gave one hundred pounds for the copy. With this ſupply Johnſon ſet out for Lichfield; but did not arrive in time to cloſe the eyes of a parent whom he loved. He attended the funeral, which, as appears among his memorandums, was on the 23d of January, 1759.

Johnſon now found it neceſſary to retrench his expences. He gave up his houſe in Gough-ſquare. Mrs. Williams went into lodgings. He retired to Gray's-Inn, and ſoon removed to chambers in the Inner Temple-lane, where he lived in poverty, total idleneſs, and the pride of literature. *Magni ſtat nominis umbrâ.* Mr. Fitzherbert (the father of Lord St. Helen's, the preſent miniſter at Madrid) a man diſtinguiſhed through life for his benevolence and other amiable qualities, uſed to ſay, that he paid a morning viſit to Johnſon, intending from his chambers to ſend a letter into the city; but, to his great ſurprize, he found an author by profeſſion without pen, ink, or paper. The preſent Biſhop of Saliſbury was alſo among thoſe who endeavoured by conſtant attention, to ſooth the cares of a mind which he knew to be afflicted with gloomy apprehenſions. At one of the parties made at his houſe, Boſcovich, the Jeſuit, who had then lately introduced the Newtonian philoſophy at Rome, and, after publiſhing an elegant Latin poem on the ſubject, was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, was one of the company invited to meet Dr. Johnſon. The converſation at firſt was moſtly in French. Johnſon, though thoroughly verſed in that language, and a profeſſed admirer of Boileau and La Bruyere, did not underſtand its pronunciation, nor could he ſpeak it himſelf with propriety. For the reſt of the evening the talk was in Latin. Boſcovich had a ready current flow of that flimſy phraſeology with which a prieſt may travel through Italy, Spain, and Germany. Johnſon ſcorned what he called colloquial barbariſms. It was his pride to ſpeak his beſt. He went on, after a little practice, with as much facility as if it was his native tongue. One ſentence this writer well remembers. Obſerving that Fontinelle at firſt oppoſed the Newtonian philoſophy, and embraced it afterwards, his words were: *Fontinellus, ni fallor, in extrema ſenectute, fuit transfuga ad caſtra Newtoniana.*

We have now travelled through that part of Dr. Johnſon's life which was a perpetual ſtruggle with difficulties. Halcyon days are now to open upon him. In the month of May 1762, his Majeſty, to reward literary merit, ſignified his pleaſure to grant to Johnſon a penſion of three hundred pounds a year. The Earl of Bute was miniſter. Lord Loughborough, who, perhaps, was originally a mover in the buſineſs, had authority to mention it. He was well acquainted with Johnſon; but, having heard much of his independent ſpirit, and of the downfall of Oſborne the bookſeller, he did not know but his benevolence might be rewarded with a folio on his head. He deſired the author of theſe memoirs to undertake the taſk. This writer thought the opportunity of doing ſo much good the moſt happy incident in his life. He went, without delay, to the chambers in the Inner Temple-lane, which, in fact, were the abode of wretchedneſs. By ſlow and ſtudied approaches the meſſage was diſcloſed. Johnſon made a long pauſe: he aſked if it was ſeriouſly intended? He fell into a profound meditation, and his own definition of a penſioner occurred to him. He was told, "That he, at leaſt, did not come within the definition." He deſired to meet next day, and dine at the Mitre Tavern. At that meeting he gave up all his ſcruples. On the following day Lord Loughborough conducted him to the Earl of Bute. The converſation that paſſed was in the evening related to this writer by Dr. Johnſon. He expreſſed his ſenſe of his Majeſty's bounty, and thought himſelf the more highly honoured, as the favour was not beſtowed on him for having dipped his pen in faction. "No, Sir," ſaid Lord Bute, "it is not offered to you for having dipped your pen in faction, nor with a deſign that you ever ſhould." Sir John Hawkins will have it, that, after this interview, Johnſon was often preſſed to wait on Lord Bute, but with a ſullen ſpirit refuſed to comply. However that be, Johnſon was never heard to utter a diſreſpectful word of that nobleman. The writer of this eſſay remembers a circumſtance which may throw ſome light on this ſubject. The late Dr. Roſe, of Chiſwick, whom Johnſon loved and reſpected, contended for the pre-eminence of the Scotch writers; and Ferguſon's book on Civil Society, then on the eve of publication, he ſaid, would give the laurel to North Britain. "Alas! what can he do upon that ſubject?" ſaid Johnſon: "Ariſtotle, Polybius, Grotius, Puffendorf, and Burlemaqui, have reaped in that field before him." "He will treat it," ſaid Dr. Roſe, "in a new manner." "A new manner! Buckinger had no hands, and he wrote his name with his toes at Charing-croſs, for half a crown apiece; that was a new manner of writing!" Dr. Roſe replied, "If that will not ſatisfy you, I will name a writer, whom you muſt allow to be the beſt in the kingdom." "Who is that?" "The Earl of Bute, when he wrote an order for your penſion." "There, Sir," ſaid Johnſon, "you have me in the toil: to Lord Bute I muſt allow whatever praiſe you may claim for him." Ingratitude was no part of Johnſon's character.

Being now in the poſſeſſion of a regular income, Johnſon left his chambers in the Temple, and once more became maſter of a houſe in Johnſon's-court, Fleet-ſtreet. Dr. Levet, his friend and phyſician in ordinary, paid his daily viſits with aſſiduity; made tea all the morning, talked what he had to ſay, and did not expect an anſwer. Mrs. Williams had her apartment in the houſe, and entertained her benefactor with more enlarged converſation. Chemiſtry was part of Johnſon's amuſement. For this love of experimental philoſophy, Sir John Hawkins thinks an apology neceſſary. He tells us, with great gravity, that curioſity was the only object in view; not an intention to grow ſuddenly rich by the philoſopher's ſtone, or the tranſmutation of metals. To enlarge his circle, Johnſon once more had recourſe to a literary club. This was at the Turk's Head, in Gerard-ſtreet, Soho, on every Tueſday evening through the year. The members were, beſides himſelf, the right hon. Edmund Burke, Sir Joſhua Reynolds, Dr. Nugent, Dr. Goldſmith, the late Mr. Topham Beauclerk, Mr. Langton, Mr. Chamier, Sir John Hawkins, and ſome others. Johnſon's affection for Sir Joſhua was founded on a long acquaintance, and a thorough knowledge of the virtues and amiable qualities of that excellent artiſt. He delighted in the converſation of Mr. Burke. He met him for the firſt time at Mr. Garrick's ſeveral years ago. On the next day he ſaid, "I ſuppoſe, Murphy, you are proud "of your countryman. CUM TALIS SIT UTINAM NOSTER ESSET!" From that time his conſtant obſervation was, "That a man of ſenſe could not meet Mr. Burke by accident, under a gateway to avoid a ſhower, without being convinced that he was the firſt man in England." Johnſon felt not only kindneſs, but zeal and ardour for his friends. He did every thing in his power to advance the reputation of Dr. Goldſmith. He loved him, though he knew his failings, and particularly the leaven of envy which corroded the mind of that elegant writer, and made him impatient, without diſguiſe, of the praiſes beſtowed on any perſon whatever. Of this infirmity, which marked Goldſmith's character, Johnſon gave a remarkable inſtance. It happened that he went with Sir Joſhua Reynolds and Goldſmith to ſee the Fantoccini, which were exhibited ſome years ago in or near the Haymarket. They admired the curious mechaniſm by which the puppets were made to walk the ſtage, draw a chair to the table, ſit down, write a letter, and perform a variety of other actions with ſuch dexterity, that *though Nature's journeymen made the men, they imitated humanity* to the aſtoniſhment of the ſpectator. The entertainment being over, the three friends retired to a tavern. Johnſon and Sir Joſhua talked with pleaſure of what they had ſeen; and ſays Johnſon, in a tone of admiration, "How the little fellow brandiſhed his ſpontoon!" "There is nothing in it," replied Goldſmith, ſtarting up with impatience; "give me a ſpontoon; I can do it as well myſelf."

Enjoying his amuſements at his weekly club, and happy in a ſtate of independence, Johnſon gained in the year 1765 another reſource, which contributed more than any thing elſe to exempt him from the ſolicitudes of life. He was introduced to the late Mr. Thrale and his family. Mrs Piozzi has related the fact, and it is therefore needleſs to repeat it in this place. The author of this narrative looks back to the ſhare he had in that buſineſs with ſelf-congratulation, ſince he knows the tenderneſs which from that time ſoothed Johnſon's cares at Streatham, and prolonged a valuable life. The ſubſcribers to Shakeſpeare began to deſpair of ever ſeeing the promiſed edition. To acquit himſelf of this obligation, he went to work unwillingly, but proceeded with vigour. In the month of October 1765, Shakeſpeare was publiſhed; and, in a ſhort time after, the Univerſity of Dublin ſent over a diploma, in honourable terms, creating him a Doctor of Laws. Oxford in eight or ten years afterwards followed the example; and till then Johnſon never aſſumed the title of Doctor. In 1766 his conſtitution ſeemed to be in a rapid decline, and that morbid melancholy, which often clouded his underſtanding, came upon him with a deeper gloom than ever. Mr. and Mrs. Thrale paid him a viſit in this ſituation, and found him on his knees, with Mr. Delap, the rector of Lewes, in Suſſex, beſeeching God to continue to him the uſe of his underſtanding. Mr. Thrale took him to his houſe at Streatham; and Johnſon from that time became a conſtant reſident in the family. He went occaſionally to the club in Gerard-ſtreet; but his head quarters were fixed at Streatham. An apartment was fitted up for him, and the library was greatly enlarged. Parties were conſtantly invited from town; and Johnſon was every day at an elegant table, with ſelect and poliſhed company. Whatever could be deviſed by Mr. and Mrs. Thrale to promote the happineſs, and eſtabliſh the health of their gueſt, was ſtudiouſly performed from that time to the end of Mr. Thrale's life. Johnſon accompanied the family in all their ſummer-excurſions to Brighthelmſtone, to Wales, and to Paris. It is but juſtice to Mr. Thrale to ſay, that a more ingenuous frame of mind no man poſſeſſed. His education at Oxford gave him the habits of a gentleman; his amiable temper recommended his converſation, and the goodneſs of his heart made him a ſincere friend. That he was the patron of Johnſon, is an honour to his memory.

In petty diſputes with contemporary writers, or the wits of the age, Johnſon was ſeldom entangled. A ſingle incident of that kind may not be unworthy of notice, ſince it happened with a man of great celebrity in his time. A number of friends dined with Garrick on a Chriſtmas-day. Foote was then in Ireland. It was ſaid at table, that the modern Ariſtophanes (ſo Foote was called) had been horſewhipped by a Dublin apothecary, for mimicking him on the ſtage. "I wonder," ſaid Garrick, "that any man ſhould ſhow ſo much reſentment to Foote; he has a patent for ſuch liberties; nobody ever thought it *worth his while* to quarrel with him in London." "I am glad," ſaid Johnſon, "to find that the *man is riſing in the world*." The expreſſion was afterwards reported to Foote; who, in return, gave out, that he would produce the *Caliban of literature* on the ſtage. Being informed of this deſign, Johnſon ſent word to Foote, "That the theatre being intended for the reformation of vice, he would ſtep from the boxes on the ſtage, and correct him before the audience." Foote knew the intrepidity of his antagoniſt, and abandoned the deſign. No ill-will enſued. Johnſon uſed to ſay, "That, for broad-faced mirth, Foote had not his equal."

Dr. Johnſon's fame excited the curioſity of the King. His Majeſty expreſſed a deſire to ſee a man of whom extraordinary things were ſaid. Accordingly, the librarian at Buckingham-houſe invited Johnſon to ſee that elegant collection of books, at the ſame time giving a hint of what was intended. His Majeſty entered the room; and, among other things, aſked the author, "If he meant to give the world any more of his compoſition?" Johnſon anſwered, "That he thought he had written enough." "And I ſhould think ſo too," replied his Majeſty, "if you had not written ſo well."

Though Johnſon thought he had written enough, his genius, even in ſpite of bodily ſluggiſhneſs, could not lie ſtill. In 1770 we find him entering the liſts as a political writer. The flame of diſcord that blazed throughout the nation on the expulſion of Mr. Wilkes, and the final determination of the Houſe of Commons, that Mr. Luttrell was duly elected by 206 votes againſt 1143, ſpread a general ſpirit of diſcontent. To allay the tumult, Dr. Johnſon publiſhed *The Falſe Alarm*. Mrs. Piozzi informs us, "That this pamphlet was written at her houſe, between eight o'clock on Wedneſday night and twelve on Thurſday night." This celerity has appeared wonderful to many, and ſome have doubted the truth. It may, however, be placed within the bounds of probability. Johnſon has obſerved that there are different methods of compoſition. Virgil was uſed to pour out a great number of verſes in the morning, and paſs the day in retrenching the exuberances and correcting inaccuracies; and it was Pope's cuſtom to write his firſt thoughts in his firſt words, and gradually to amplify, decorate, rectify and refine them. Others employ at once memory and invention, and, with little intermediate uſe of the pen, form and poliſh large maſſes by continued meditation, and write their productions only, when, in their opinion, they have completed them. This laſt was Johnſon's method. He never took his pen in hand till he had well weighed his ſubject, and graſped in his mind the ſentiments, the train of argument, and the arrangement of the whole. As he often thought aloud, he had, perhaps, talked it over to himſelf. This may account for that rapidity with which, in general, he diſpatched his ſheets to the preſs, without being at the trouble of a fair copy. Whatever may be the logick or eloquence of *The Falſe Alarm*, the Houſe of Commons have ſince eraſed the reſolution from the Journals. But whether they have not left materials for a future controverſy may be made a queſtion.

In 1771 he publiſhed another tract, on the ſubject of FALKLAND ISLANDS. The deſign was to ſhew the impropriety of going to war with Spain for an iſland thrown aſide from human uſe, ſtormy in winter, and barren in ſummer. For this work it is apparent that materials were furniſhed by direction of the miniſter.

At the approach of the general election in 1774, he wrote a ſhort diſcourſe, called THE PATRIOT, not with any viſible application to Mr. Wilkes; but to teach the people to reject the leaders of oppoſition, who called themſelves patriots. In 1775 he undertook a pamphlet of more importance, namely, *Taxation no Tyranny*, in anſwer to the Reſolutions and Addreſs of the American Congreſs. The ſcope of the argument was, that diſtant colonies, which had, in their aſſemblies, a legiſlature of their own, were, notwithſtanding, liable to be taxed in a Britiſh Parliament, where they had neither peers in one houſe or repreſentatives in the other. He was of opinion, that this country was ſtrong enough to enforce obedience. "When an Engliſhman," he ſays, "is told that the Americans ſhoot up like the hydra, he naturally conſiders how the hydra was deſtroyed." The event has ſhewn how much he and the miniſter of that day were miſtaken.

The Account of the Tour to the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, which was undertaken in the autumn of 1773, in company with

Mr. Boſwell, was not publiſhed till ſome time in the year 1775. This book has been variouſly received; by ſome extolled for the elegance of the narrative, and the depth of obſervation on life and manners; by others, as much condemned, as a work of avowed hoſtility to the Scotch nation. The praiſe was, beyond all queſtion, fairly deſerved; and the cenſure, on due examination, will appear haſty and ill-founded. That Johnſon entertained ſome prejudices againſt the Scotch, muſt not be diſſembled. It is true, as Mr. Boſwell ſays, "*that he thought their ſucceſs in England exceeded their proportion of real merit, and he could not but ſee in them that nationality which no liberal-minded Scotſman will deny.*" The author of theſe memoirs well remembers, that Johnſon one day aſked him, "Have you obſerved the difference between your own country impudence and Scottiſh impudence?" The anſwer being in the negative: "Then I will tell you," ſaid Johnſon. "The impudence of an Iriſhman is the impudence of a fly, that buzzes about you, and you put it away, but it returns again, and flutters and teazes you. The impudence of a Scotſman is the impudence of a leech, that fixes and ſucks your blood." Upon another occaſion, this writer went with him into the ſhop of Davis the bookſeller, in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Convent-Garden. Davies came running to him almoſt out of breath with joy: "The Scots gentleman is come, Sir; his principal wiſh is to ſee you; he is now in the back-parlour." "Well well, I'll ſee the gentleman," ſaid Johnſon. He walked towards the room. Mr. Boſwell was the perſon. This writer followed with no ſmall curioſity. "I find," ſaid Mr. Boſwell, "that I am come to London at a bad time, when great popular prejudice has gone forth againſt us North Britons; but when I am talking to you, I am talking to a large and liberal mind, and you know that I cannot *help coming from Scotland.*" "Sir," ſaid Johnſon, "no more can the reſt of your countrymen."

He had other reaſons that helped to alienate him from the natives of Scotland. Being a cordial well-wiſher to the conſtitution in Church and State, he did not think that Calvin and John Knox were proper founders of a national religion. He made, however, a wide diſtinction between the Diſſenters of Scotland and the Separatiſts of England. To the former he imputed no diſaffection, no want of loyalty. Their ſoldiers and their officers had ſhed their blood with zeal and courage in the ſervice of Great Britain; and the people, he uſed to ſay, were content with their own eſtabliſhed modes of worſhip, without wiſhing, in the preſent age, to give any diſturbance to the Church of England. This he was at all times ready to admit; and therefore declared, that whenever he found a Scotchman to whom an Engliſhman was as a Scotchman, that Scotchman ſhould be as an Engliſhman to him. In this, ſurely, there was no rancour, no malevolence. The diſſenters on this ſide the Tweed appeared to him in a different light. Their religion, he frequently ſaid, was too worldly, too political, too reſtleſs and ambitious. The doctrine of *caſhiering* kings, and erecting on the ruins of the conſtitution a new form of government, which lately iſſued from their pulpits, he always thought was, under a calm diſguiſe, the principle that lay lurking in their hearts. He knew that a wild democracy had overturned King, Lords, and Commons; and that a ſet of Republican Fanatics, who would not bow at the name of JESUS, had taken poſſeſſion of all the livings and all the pariſhes in the kingdom. That thoſe ſcenes of horror might never be renewed, was the ardent wiſh of Dr. Johnſon; and though he apprehended no danger from Scotland, it is probable that his diſlike of Calviniſm mingled ſometimes with his reflections on the natives of that country. The aſſociation of ideas could not be eaſily broken; but it is well known that he loved and reſpected many gentlemen from that part of the iſland. Dr. Robertſon's Hiſtory of Scotland, and Dr. Beattie's Eſſays, were ſubjects of his conſtant praiſe. Mr. Boſwell, Dr. Roſe of Chiſwick, Andrew Millar, Mr. Hamilton the printer, and the late Mr. Strahan, were among his moſt intimate friends. Many others might be added to the liſt. He ſcorned to enter Scotland as a ſpy; though Hawkins, his biographer, and the profeſſing defender of his fame, allowed himſelf leave to repreſent him in that ignoble character. He went into Scotland to ſurvey men and manners. Antiquities, foſſils, and minerals, were not within his province. He did not viſit that country to ſettle the ſtation of Roman camps, or the ſpot where Galgacus fought the laſt battle for publick liberty. The people, their cuſtoms, and the progreſs of literature, were his objects. The civilities which he received in the courſe of his tour have been repaid with grateful acknowledgement, and, generally, with great elegance of expreſſion. His crime is, that he found the country bare of trees, and he has ſtated the fact. This, Mr. Boſwell, in his Tour to the Hebrides, has told us, was reſented by his countrymen with anger inflamed to rancour; but he admits that there are few trees on the eaſt ſide of Scotland. Mr. Pennant, in his Tour, ſays, that in ſome parts of the eaſtern ſide of the country, he ſaw ſeveral large plantations of pine planted by gentlemen near their ſeats; and in this reſpect ſuch a laudable ſpirit prevails, that, *in another half century*, it never ſhall be ſaid, "*To ſpy the nakedneſs of the land are you come.*" Johnſon could not wait for that half century, and therefore mentioned things as he found them. If in any thing he has been miſtaken, he has made a fair apology in the laſt paragraph of his book, avowing with candour, "That he may have been ſurprized by modes of life, and appearances of nature, that are familiar to men of wider ſurvey, and more varied converſation. Novelty and ignorance muſt always be reciprocal; and he is conſcious that his thoughts on national manners are the thoughts of one, who has ſeen but little."

The Poems of Oſſian made a part of Johnſon's enquiry during his reſidence in Scotland and the Hebrides. On his return to England, November 1773, a ſtorm ſeemed to be gathering over his head; but the cloud never burſt, and the thunder never fell. Oſſian, it is well known, was preſented to the publick as a tranſlation from the *Earſe*; but that this was a fraud, Johnſon declared without heſitation. "The *Earſe*," he ſays, "was always oral only, and never a written language. The Welch and the Iriſh were more cultivated. In *Earſe* there was not in the world a ſingle manuſcript a hundred years old. Martin, who in the laſt century publiſhed an Account of the Weſtern Iſlands, mentions *Iriſh*, but never *Earſe* manuſcripts, to be found in the iſlands in his time. The bards could not read; if they could, they might probably have written. But the bard was a barbarian among barbarians, and, knowing nothing himſelf, lived with others that knew no more. If there is a manuſcript from which the tranſlation was made, in what age was it written, and where is it? If it was collected from oral recitation, it could only be in detached parts and ſcattered fragments: the whole is too long to be remembered." Who put it together in its preſent form? For theſe, and ſuch like reaſons, Johnſon calls the whole an impoſture. He adds, "The editor, or author, never could ſhew the original, nor can it be ſhewn by any other. To revenge reaſonable incredulity, by refuſing evidence, is a degree of inſolence with which the world is not yet acquainted; and ſtubborn audacity is the laſt refuge of guilt." This reaſoning carries with it great weight. It rouſed the reſentment of Mr. Macpherſon. He ſent a threatening letter to the author; and Johnſon anſwered him in the rough phraſe of ſtern defiance. The two heroes frowned at a diſtance, but never came to action.

In the year 1777, the misfortunes of Dr. Dodd excited his compaſſion. He wrote a ſpeech for that unhappy man, when called up to receive judgment of death; beſides two petitions, one to the King, and another to the Queen; and a ſermon to be preached by Dodd to the convicts in Newgate. It may appear trifling to add, that about the ſame time he wrote a prologue to the comedy of A Word to the Wiſe, written by *Hugh Kelly*. The play, ſome years before, had been damned by a party on the firſt night. It was revived for the benefit of the author's widow. Mrs. Piozzi relates, that when Johnſon was rallied for theſe exertions, ſo cloſe to one another, his anſwer was, *When they come to me with a dying Parſon, and a dead Staymaker, what can a man do?* We come now to the laſt of his literary labours. At the requeſt of the Bookſellers he undertook the Lives of the Poets. The firſt publication was in 1779, and the whole was compleated in 1781. In a memorandum of that year he ſays, ſome time in March he finiſhed the Lives of the Poets, which he wrote in his uſual way, dilatorily and haſtily, unwilling to work, yet working with vigour and haſte. In another place, he hopes they are written in ſuch a manner as may tend to the promotion of piety. That the hiſtory of ſo many men, who, in their different degrees, made themſelves conſpicuous in their time, was not written recently after their deaths, ſeems to be an omiſſion that does no honour to the Republick of Letters. Their contemporaries in general looked on with calm indifference, and ſuffered Wit and Genius to vaniſh out of the world in total ſilence, unregarded, and unlamented. Was there no friend to pay the tribute of a tear? No juſt obſerver of life, to record the virtues of the deceaſed? Was even Envy ſilent? It ſeemed to have been agreed, that if an author's works ſurvived, the hiſtory of the man was to give no moral leſſon to after-ages. If tradition told us that BEN JONSON went to the Devil Tavern; that SHAKESPEARE ſtole deer, and held the ſtirrup at playhouſe doors; that DRYDEN frequented Button's Coffee-houſe; curioſity was lulled aſleep, and Biography forgot the beſt part of her function, which is to inſtruct mankind by examples taken from the ſchool of life. This taſk remained for

Dr. Johnſon, when years had rolled away; when the channels of information were, for the moſt part, choaked up, and little remained beſides doubtful anecdote, uncertain tradition, and vague report.

> "Nunc ſitus informis premit et deſerta Vetuſtas."

The value of Biography has been better underſtood in other ages, and in other countries. Tacitus informs us, that to record the lives and characters of illuſtrious men was the practice of the Roman authors, in the early periods of the Republick. In France the example has been followed. *Fontinelle*, *D'Alembert*, and *Monſieur Thomas*, have left models in this kind of compoſition. They have *embalmed* the dead But it is true, that they had incitements and advantages, even at a diſtant day, which could not, by any diligence, be obtained by Dr. Johnſon. The wits of France had ample materials. They lived in a nation of critics, who had at heart the honour done to their country by their Poets, their Heroes, and their Philoſophers. They had, beſides, an *Academy of Belles Lettres*, where Genius was cultivated, refined, and encouraged. They had the tracts, the eſſays, and diſſertations, which remain in the memories of the Academy, and they had the ſpeeches of the ſeveral members, delivered at their firſt admiſſion to a ſeat in that learned Aſſembly. In thoſe ſpeeches the new Academician did ample juſtice to the memory of his predeceſſor; and though his harangue was decorated with the colours of eloquence, and was, for that reaſon, called panegyric, yet being pronounced before qualified judges, who knew the talents, the conduct, and morals of the deceaſed, the ſpeaker could not, with propriety, wander into the regions of fiction. The truth was known, before it was adorned. The Academy ſaw the marble, before the artiſt poliſhed it. But this country has had no Academy of Literature. The publick mind, for centuries, has been engroſſed by party and faction; *by the madneſs of many for the gain of a few*; by civil wars, religious diſſentions, trade and commerce, and the arts of accumulating wealth. Amidſt ſuch attentions, who can wonder that cold praiſe has been often the only reward of merit? In this country Doctor Nathaniel Hodges, who, like the good biſhop of Marſeilles, *drew purer breath* amidſt the contagion of the plague in London, and, during the whole time, continued in the city, adminiſtering medical aſſiſtance, was ſuffered, as Johnſon uſed to relate with tears in his eyes, to die for debt in a goal. In this country, the man who brought the New River to London was ruined by that noble project; and in this country Otway died for want on Tower Hill; Butler, the great author of Hudibras, whoſe name can only die with the Engliſh language, was left to languiſh in poverty, the particulars of his life almoſt unknown, and ſcarce a veſtige of him left except his immortal poem. Had there been an Academy of Literature, the lives, at leaſt, of thoſe celebrated perſons would have been written for the benefit of poſterity. Swift, it ſeems, had the idea of ſuch an inſtitution, and propoſed it to Lord Oxford; but Whig and Tory were more important objects. It is needleſs to diſſemble, that Dr. Johnſon, in the Life of Roſcommon, talks of the inutility of ſuch a project. "In this country," he ſays, "an Academy could be expected to do but little. If an academician's place were profitable, it would be given by intereſt; if attendance were gratuitous, it would be rarely paid, and no man would endure the leaſt diſguſt. Unanimity is impoſſible, and debate would ſeparate the aſſembly." To this it may be ſufficient to anſwer, that the Royal Society has not been diſſolved by ſullen diſguſt; and the modern Academy at Somerſet-houſe has already performed much, and promiſes more. Unanimity is not neceſſary to ſuch an aſſembly. On the contrary, by difference of opinion, and colliſion of ſentiment, the cauſe of Literature would thrive and flouriſh. The true principles of criticiſm, the ſecret of fine writing, the inveſtigation of antiquities, and other intereſting ſubjects, might occaſion a claſh of opinions; but in that contention Truth would receive illuſtration, and the eſſays of the ſeveral members would ſupply the Memoirs of the Academy. "But," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "ſuppoſe the philological decree made and promulgated, what would be its authority? In abſolute government there is ſometimes a general reverence paid to all that has the ſanction of power, the countenance of greatneſs. How little this is the ſtate of our country needs not to be told. The edicts of an Engliſh academy would probably be read by many, only that they may be ſure to diſobey them. The preſent manners of the nation would deride authority, and therefore nothing is left, but that every writer ſhould criticize himſelf." This ſurely is not concluſive. It is by the ſtandard of the beſt writers that every man ſettles for himſelf his plan of legitimate compoſition; and ſince the authority of ſuperior genius is acknowledged, that authority, which the individual obtains, would not be leſſened by an aſſociation with others of diſtinguiſhed ability. It may, therefore, be inferred, that an Academy of Literature would be an eſtabliſhment highly uſeful, and an honour to Literature. In ſuch an inſtitution profitable places would not be wanted. *Vatis avarus haud facile eſt animus*; and the miniſter, who ſhall find leiſure from party and faction, to carry ſuch a ſcheme into execution, will, in all probability, be reſpected by poſterity as the Mæcenas of letters.

We now take leave of Dr. Johnſon as an author. Four volumes of his Lives of the Poets were publiſhed in 1778, and the work was completed in 1781. Should Biography fall again into diſuſe, there will not always be a Johnſon to look back through a century, and give a body of critical and moral inſtruction. In April 1781, he loſt his friend Mr. Thrale. His own words, in his diary, will beſt tell that melancholy event. "On Wedneſday the 11th of April, was buried my dear friend Mr. Thrale, who died on Wedneſday the 4th, and with him were buried many of my hopes and pleaſures. About five, I think, on Wedneſday morning he expired. I felt almoſt the laſt flutter of his pulſe, and looked for the laſt time upon the face, that, for fifteen years before, had never been turned upon me but with reſpect and benignity. Farewell: may God, that delighteth in mercy, have *had* mercy on thee. I had conſtantly prayed for him before his death. The deceaſe of him, from whoſe friendſhip I had obtained many opportunities of amuſement, and to whom I turned my thoughts as to a refuge from miſfortunes, has left me heavy. But my buſineſs is with myſelf." From the cloſe of his laſt work, the malady, that perſecuted him through life, came upon him with alarming ſeverity, and his conſtitution declined apace. In 1782 his old friend *Levet* expired without [illegible], and without a groan. Events like theſe reminded Johnſon of [illegible] mortality. He continued his viſits to Mr. Thrale at Streatham, to the 7th day of October 1782, when having firſt compoſed a prayer for the happineſs of a family, with whom he had for many years enjoyed the pleaſures and comforts of life, he removed to his own houſe in town. He ſays he was up early in the morning, and read fortuitouſly in the Goſpel, *which was his parting uſe of the library*. The merit of the family is manifeſted by the ſenſe he had of it, and we ſee his heart overflowing with gratitude. He leaves the place with regret, and *caſts a lingering look behind*.

The few remaining occurrences may be ſoon diſpatched. In the month of June 1783, Johnſon had a paralytic ſtroke, which affected his ſpeech only. He wrote to Dr. Taylor of Weſtminſter; and to his friend Mr. Allen, the printer, who lived at the next door. Dr. Brockleſby arrived in a ſhort time, and by his care, and that of Dr. Heberden, Johnſon ſoon recovered. During his illneſs the writer of this narrative viſited him, and found him reading Dr. Watſon's Chemiſtry. Articulating with difficulty, he ſaid, "From this book, he who knows nothing may learn a great deal; and he who knows, will be pleaſed to find his knowledge recalled to his mind in a manner highly pleaſing." In the month of Auguſt he ſet out for Lichfield, on a viſit to Mrs. Lucy Porter, the daughter of his wife by her firſt huſband; and in his way back paid his reſpects to Dr. Adams at Oxford. Mrs. Williams died at his houſe in Bolt-court in the month of September, during his abſence. This was another ſhock to a mind like his, ever agitated by the thoughts of futurity. The contemplation of his own approaching end was conſtantly before his eyes; and the proſpect of death, he declared, was terrible. For many years, when he was not diſpoſed to enter into the converſation going forward, whoever ſat near his chair, might hear him repeating, from Shakeſpeare,

> Ay, but to die and go we know not where;
> To lie in cold obſtruction and to rot;
> This ſenſible warm motion to become
> A kneaded clod, and the delighted ſpirit
> To bathe in fiery floods.——

And from Milton,

> Who would loſe,
> For fear of pain, this intellectual being?

By the death of Mrs. Williams he was left in a ſtate of deſtitution, with nobody but Frank, his black ſervant, to ſooth his anxious moments. In November 1783, he was ſwelled from head to foot with a dropſy. Dr. Brockleſby, with that benevolence with which he always aſſiſts his friends, paid his viſits with aſſiduity. The medicines preſcribed were ſo efficacious, that in a few days, Johnſon, while he was offering up his prayers, was ſuddenly obliged to riſe, and, in the courſe of the day, diſcharged twenty pints of water.

Johnſon, being eaſed of his dropſy, began to entertain hopes that the vigour of his conſtitution was not entirely broken. For the ſake of converſing with his friends, he eſtabliſhed a converſation club, to meet on every Wedneſday evening; and, to ſerve a man whom he had known in Mr. Thrale's houſhold for many years, the place was fixed at his houſe in Eſſex-ſtreet near the Temple. To anſwer the malignant remarks of Sir John Hawkins on this ſubject, were a wretched waſte of time. Profeſſing to be Johnſon's friend, that biographer has raiſed more objections to his character, than all the enemies of that excellent man. Sir John had a root of bitterneſs that *put rancours in the veſſel of his peace*. Fielding, he ſays, was the inventor of a cant phraſe, *Goodneſs of heart, which means little more than the virtue of a horſe or a dog*. He ſhould have known that kind affections are the eſſence of virtue; they are the will of God implanted in our nature, to aid and ſtrengthen moral obligation; they incite to action; a ſenſe of benevolence is no leſs neceſſary than a ſenſe of duty. Good affections are an ornament not only to an author but to his writings. He who ſhews himſelf upon a cold ſcent for opportunities to bark and ſnarl throughout a volume of ſix hundred pages, may, if he will, pretend to moralize; but GOODNESS OF HEART, or, to uſe that politer phraſe, the *virtue of a horſe or a dog*, would redound more to his honour. But Sir John is no more; our buſineſs is with Johnſon. The members of his club were reſpectable for their rank, their talents, and their literature. They attended with punctuality till about Midſummer 1784, when, with ſome appearance of health, Johnſon went into Derbyſhire, and thence to Lichfield. While he was in that part of the world, his friends in town were labouring for his benefit. The air of a more ſouthern climate they thought might prolong a valuable life. But a penſion of £300 a year was a ſlender fund for a travelling valetudinarian, and it was not then known that he had ſaved a moderate ſum of money. Mr. Boſwell and Sir Joſhua Reynolds undertook to ſolicit the patronage of the Chancellor. With Lord Thurlow, while he was at the bar, Johnſon was well acquainted. He was often heard to ſay, "Thurlow is a man of ſuch vigour of mind, that I never knew I was to meet him but—I was going to ſay, I was afraid, but that would not be true, for I never was afraid of any man; but I never knew that I was to meet Thurlow, but I knew I had ſomething to encounter." The Chancellor undertook to recommend Johnſon's caſe, but without ſucceſs. To protract if poſſible the days of a man, whom he reſpected, he offered to advance the ſum of five hundred pounds. Being informed of this at Lichfield, Johnſon wrote the following letter.

"My Lord,

"After a long and not inattentive obſervation of mankind, the generoſity of your Lordſhip's offer raiſes in me not leſs wonder than gratitude. Bounty, ſo liberally beſtowed, I ſhould gladly receive if my condition made it neceſſary; for to ſuch a mind who would not be proud to own his obligations? But it has pleaſed God to reſtore me to ſo great a meaſure of health, that if I ſhould now appropriate ſo much of a fortune deſtined to do good, I could not eſcape from myſelf the charge of advancing a falſe claim. My journey to the continent, though I once thought it neceſſary, was never much encouraged by my phyſicians; and I was very deſirous that your Lordſhip ſhould be told it by Sir Joſhua Reynolds as an event very uncertain; for, if I grew much better, I ſhould not be willing; if much worſe, I ſhould not be able to migrate. Your Lordſhip was firſt ſolicited without my knowledge; but when I was told that you were pleaſed to honour me with your patronage, I did not expect to hear of a refuſal; yet, as I have had no long time to brood hopes, and have not rioted in imaginary opulence, this cold reception has been ſcarce a diſappointment; and from your Lordſhip's kindneſs I have received a benefit which only men like you are able to beſtow. I ſhall now live *mihi carior*, with a higher opinion of my own merit. I am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obliged, moſt grateful, and moſt humble ſervant,

Sept. 1784. SAMUEL JOHNSON."

We have in this inſtance the exertion of two congenial mines; one, with a generous impulſe relieving merit in diſtreſs, and the other, by gratitude and dignity of ſentiment riſing to an equal elevation.

It ſeems, however, that greatneſs of mind is not confined to greatneſs of rank. Dr. Brockleſby was not content to aſſiſt with his medical art; he reſolved to *miniſter* to his patient's *mind*, and *pluck from his memory the ſorrow* which the late refuſal from a high quarter might occaſion. To enable him to viſit the ſouth of France in purſuit of health, he offered from his own funds an annuity of one hundred pounds, payable quarterly. This was a *ſweet oblivious antidote*, but it was not accepted for the reaſons aſſigned to the Chancellor. The propoſal, however, will do honour to Dr. Brockleſby, as long as liberal ſentiment ſhall be ranked among the ſocial virtues.

In the month of October 1784, we find Dr. Johnſon correſponding with Mr. Nichols, the intelligent compiler of the Gentleman's Magazine, and, in the languor of ſickneſs, ſtill deſirous to contribute all in his power to the advancement of ſcience and uſeful knowledge. He ſays, in a letter to that gentleman, dated Lichfield, October 20, that he ſhould be glad to give ſo ſkilful a lover of Antiquities any information. He adds, "At Aſhburne, where I had very little company, I had the luck to borrow Mr. Bowyer's Life, a book ſo full of contemporary hiſtory, that a literary man muſt find ſome of his old friends. I thought that I could now and then have told you ſome hints worth your notice: We perhaps may talk a life over. I hope we ſhall be much together. You muſt now be to me what you were before, and what dear Mr Allen was beſides. He was taken unexpectedly away, but I think he was a very good man. I have made very little progreſs in recovery. I am very weak, and very ſleepleſs; but I live on and hope."

In that languid condition, he arrived, on the 16th of November, at his houſe in Bolt-court, there to end his days. He laboured with the dropſy and an aſthma. He was attended by Dr. Heberden, Dr. Warren, Dr. Brockleſby, Dr. Butter, and Mr. Cruikſhank, the eminent ſurgeon. Eternity preſented to his mind an aweful proſpect; and, with as much virtue as perhaps ever is the lot of man, he ſhuddered at the thought of his diſſolution. His friends awakened the comfortable reflection of a well-ſpent life; and, as his end drew near, they had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing him compoſed, and even chearful, inſomuch that he was able, in the courſe of his reſtleſs nights, to make tranſlations of Greek epigrams from the Anthologia; and to compoſe a Latin epitaph for his father, his mother, and his brother Nathaniel. He meditated, at the ſame time, a Latin inſcription to the memory of Garrick, but his vigour was exhauſted.

His love of Literature was a paſſion that ſtuck to his laſt ſand. Seven days before his death he wrote the following letter to his friend Mr. Nichols.

"SIR,

"The late learned Mr. Swinton of Oxford, having one day remarked that one man, meaning, I ſuppoſe, no man but himſelf, could aſſign all the parts of the Antient Univerſal Hiſtory to their proper authors, at the requeſt of Sir Robert Chambers, or myſelf, gave the account which I now tranſmit to you in his own hand, being willing that of ſo great a work the hiſtory ſhould be known, and that each writer ſhould receive his due proportion of praiſe from poſterity.

"I recommend to you to preſerve this ſcrap of literary intelligence in Mr. Swinton's own hand, or to depoſit it in the Muſeum,* that the veracity of this account may never be doubted. I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, SAM. JOHNSON."

Dec. 6, 1784.

Mr. Swinton.

The Hiſtory of the
Carthaginians.
Numidians.
Mauritanians.
Gætulians.
Garamantes.
Melano Gætulians.
Nigritæ.
Cyrenaica.
Marmarica.
Regio Syrtica.
Turks, Tartars, and Moguls.
Indians.
Chineſe.
Diſſertation on the peopling of America.

The Hiſtory of the Diſſertation on the independency of the Arabs.
The Coſmogony, and a ſmall part of the hiſtory immediately following. By Mr. Sale.
To the Birth of Abraham. Chiefly by Mr. Shelvock.
Hiſtory of the Jews, Gauls, and Spaniards. By Mr. Pſalmanazar.
Xenophon's Retreat. By the ſame.
Hiſtory of the Perſians, and the Conſtantinopolitan Empire. By Dr. Campbell.
Hiſtory of the Romans. By Mr. Bower.||

On

---

* It is there depoſited. J. N.

|| Before this authentic communication, Mr. Nichols had given, in the volume of the Magazine for 1781, p. 370, the following account of the Univerſal Hiſtory. The propoſals were publiſhed October 6, 1729; and the authors of the firſt ſeven volumes were,

VOL. I. Mr. Sale, tranſlator of the Koran.
II. George Pſalmanazar.
III. George Pſalmanazar.
Archibald Bower.
Captain Shelvock.
Dr. Campbell.
VOL. IV. The ſame as vol. III.
V. Mr. Bower.
VI. Mr. Bower.
Rev. John Swinton.
VII. Mr. Swinton.
Mr. Bower.

On the morning of Dec. 7, Dr. Johnſon requeſted to ſee Mr. Nichols. A few days before, he had borrowed ſome of the early volumes of the Magazine, with a profeſſed intention to point out the pieces which he had written in that collection. The books lay on the table, with many leaves doubled down, and in particular thoſe which contained his ſhare in the Parliamentary Debates. Such was the goodneſs of Johnſon's heart, that he then declared, that "thoſe debates were the only parts of his writings which gave him any compunction; but that at the time he wrote them he had no conception that he was impoſing upon the world, though they were frequently written from very ſlender materials, and often from none at all, the mere coinage of his own imagination." He added, "that he never wrote any part of his work with equal velocity. Three columns of the Magazine in an hour," he ſaid, "was no uncommon effort; which was faſter than moſt perſons could have tranſcribed that quantity. In one day in particular, and that not a very long one, he wrote twelve pages, more in quantity than ever he wrote at any other time, except in the Life of Savage, of which forty-eight pages in octavo were the production of one long day, including a part of the night."

In the courſe of the converſation, he aſked, whether any of the family of Faden the printer were living. Being told that the geographer near Charing-croſs was Faden's ſon, he ſaid, after a ſhort pauſe, "I borrowed a guinea of his father near thirty years ago; be ſo good as to take this, and pay it for me."

Wiſhing to diſcharge every duty, and every obligation, Johnſon recollected another debt of ten pounds, which he had borrowed from his friend Mr. Hamilton the printer, about twenty years before. He ſent the money to Mr. Hamilton at his houſe in Bedford Row, with an apology for the length of time. The Reverend Mr. Strahan was the bearer of the meſſage, about four or five days before Johnſon breathed his laſt.

Mr. Saſtres (whom Dr. Johnſon eſteemed and mentioned in his will) entered the room during his illneſs. Dr. Johnſon, as ſoon as he ſaw him, ſtretched forth his hand, and, in a tone of lamentation, called out, JAM MORITURUS! But the love of life was ſtill an active principle. Feeling himſelf ſwelled with the dropſy, he conceived that, by inciſions in his legs, the water might be diſcharged. Mr. Cruikſhank apprehended that a mortification might be the conſequence; but, to appeaſe a diſtempered fancy, he gently lanced the ſurface. Johnſon cried out, "Deeper, deeper; I want length of life, and you are afraid of giving me pain, which I do not value."

On the 8th of December, the Reverend Mr. Strahan drew his will, by which, after a few legacies, the reſidue, amounting to about fifteen hundred pounds, was bequeathed to Frank, the black ſervant, formerly conſigned to the teſtator by his friend Dr. Bathurſt.

The hiſtory of a death-bed is painful. Mr. Strahan informs us, that the ſtrength of religion prevailed againſt the infirmity of nature; and his foreboding dread of the Divine Juſtice ſubſided into a pious truſt and humble hope of mercy at the Throne of Grace. On Monday the 13th day of December (the laſt of his exiſtence on this ſide the grave) the deſire of life returned with all its former vehemence. He ſtill imagined, that, by puncturing his legs relief might be obtained. At eight in the morning he tried the experiment, but no water followed. In an hour or two after, he fell into a doze, and about ſeven in the evening, expired without a groan.

On the 20th of the month his remains, with due ſolemnities, and a numerous attendance of his friends, were buried in Weſtminſter Abbey, near the foot of Shakeſpeare's monument, and cloſe to the grave of the late Mr. Garrick. The funeral ſervice was read by his friend Dr. Taylor.

A black marble over his grave has the following inſcription:

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.
obiit XIII die Decembris,
Anno Domini
MDCCLXXXIV.
Ætatis ſuæ LXXV.

If we now look back, as from an eminence, to view the ſcenes of life, and the literary labours in which Dr. Johnſon was engaged, we may be able to delineate the features of the man, and to form an eſtimate of his genius.

As a man, Dr. Johnſon ſtands diſplayed in open day light. Nothing remains undiſcovered. Whatever he ſaid is known; and without allowing him the uſual privilege of hazarding ſentiments, and advancing poſitions, for mere amuſement, or the pleaſure of diſcuſſion, Criticiſm has endeavoured to make him anſwerable for what, perhaps, he never ſeriouſly thought. His diary, which has been printed, diſcovers ſtill more. We have before us the very heart of the man, with all his inward conſciouſneſs. And yet neither in the open paths of life, nor in his ſecret receſſes, has any one vice been diſcovered. We ſee him reviewing every year of his life, and ſeverely cenſuring himſelf, for not keeping reſolutions, which morbid melancholy, and other bodily infirmities, rendered impracticable. We ſee him for every little defect impoſing on himſelf voluntary penance, going through the day with only one cup of tea without milk, and to the laſt, amidſt paroxyſms and remiſſions of illneſs, forming plans of ſtudy and reſolutions to amend his life.* Many of his ſcruples may be called weakneſſes; but they are the weakneſſes of a good, a pious, and moſt excellent man.

His perſon, it is well known, was large and unwieldy. His nerves were affected by that diſorder, for which, at two years of age, he was preſented to the royal touch. His head ſhook, and involuntary motions made it uncertain that his legs and arms would, even at a tea-table, remain in their proper place. A perſon of Lord Cheſterfield's delicacy might in his company be in a fever. He would ſometimes of his own accord do things inconſiſtent with the eſtabliſhed modes of behaviour. Sitting at table with the celebrated Mrs. Cholmondeley, who exerted herſelf to circulate the ſubſcription for Shakeſpeare, he took hold of her hand in the middle of dinner, and held it cloſe to his eye, wondering at the delicacy and the whiteneſs, till with a ſmile ſhe aſked, *Will he give it to me again when he has done with it?* The exteriors of politeneſs did not belong to Johnſon. Even that civility which proceeds, or ought to proceed, from the mind, was ſometimes violated. His morbid melancholy had an effect on his temper; his paſſions were irritable; and the pride of ſcience, as well as of a fierce independent ſpirit, inflamed him on ſome occaſions above all bounds of moderation. Though not in the ſhade of academic bowers, he led a ſcholaſtic life; and the habit of pronouncing deciſions to his friends and viſitors gave him a dictatorial manner, which was much enforced by a voice naturally loud, and often overſtretched. Metaphyſical diſcuſſion, moral theory, ſyſtems of religion, and anecdotes of literature, were his favourite topics. General hiſtory had little of his regard. Biography was his delight. *The proper ſtudy of mankind is man.* Sooner than hear of the Punic war, he would be rude to the perſon that introduced the ſubject.

Johnſon was born a logician; one of thoſe, to whom only books of logick are ſaid to be of uſe. In conſequence of his ſkill in that art, he loved argumentation. No man thought more profoundly, nor with ſuch acute diſcernment. A fallacy could not ſtand before him: it was ſure to be refuted by ſtrength of reaſoning, and a preciſion both in idea and expreſſion almoſt unequalled. When he choſe by apt illuſtration to place the argument of his adverſary in a ludicrous light, one was almoſt inclined to think *ridicule the teſt of truth.* He was ſurpriſed to be told, but it is certainly true, that, with great powers of mind, wit and humour were his ſhining talents. That he often argued for the ſake of a triumph over his adverſary, cannot be diſſembled. Dr. Roſe, of Chiſwick, has been heard to tell of a friend of his, who thanked him for introducing him to Dr. Johnſon, as he had been convinced, in the courſe of a long diſpute, that an opinion which he had embraced as a ſettled truth, was no better than a vulgar error. This being reported to Johnſon, "Nay," ſaid he, "do not let him be thankful, for he was right, and I was wrong." Like his uncle Andrew, in the ring at Smithfield, Johnſon in a circle of diſputants, was determined *neither to be thrown nor conquered.* Notwithſtanding all his piety, ſelf-government, or the command of his paſſions in converſation, do not ſeem to have been among his attainments. Whenever he thought the contention was for ſuperiority, he has been known to break out with violence, and even ferocity. When the fray was over, he generally ſoftened into repentance, and, by conciliating meaſures, took care that no animoſity ſhould be left rankling in the breaſt of his antagoniſt. Of this defect he ſeems to have been conſcious. In a letter to Mrs. Thrale, he ſays, "Poor Baretti! do not quarrel with him; to neglect him a little will be ſufficient. He means only to be frank and manly, and independent, and, perhaps, as you ſay, a little wiſe. To be frank, he thinks, is to be cynical; and to be independent, is to be rude. Forgive him, deareſt lady, the rather, becauſe of his miſbehaviour I am afraid he learned part of me. I hope to ſet him hereafter a better example." For his own intolerant and overbearing ſpirit he apologized by obſerving, that it had done ſome good; obſcenity and impiety were repreſſed in his company.

It was late in life before he had the habit of mixing, otherwiſe than occaſionally, with polite company. At Mr. Thrale's he ſaw a conſtant ſucceſſion of well-accompliſhed viſitors. In that ſociety he began to wear off the rugged points of his own character. He ſaw the advantages of mutual civility, and endeavoured to profit by the models before him. He aimed at what has been called by Swift the *leſſer morals*, and by Cicero *minores virtutes*. His endeavour, though new and late, gave pleaſure to all his acquaintance. Men were glad to ſee that he was willing to be communicative on equal terms and reciprocal complacence. The time was then expected when he was to ceaſe being what George Garrick, brother to the celebrated actor, called him the firſt time he heard him converſe, "A TREMENDOUS COMPANION." He certainly wiſhed to be polite, and even thought himſelf ſo; but his civility ſtill retained ſomething uncouth and harſh. His manners took a milder tone, but the endeavour was too palpably ſeen. He laboured even in trifles. He was a giant gaining a *purchaſe* to lift a feather.

---

* On the ſubject of voluntary penance, ſee the Rambler, No. CX.

It is obſerved by the younger Pliny, that in the confines of virtue and great qualities there are generally vices of an oppoſite nature. In Dr. Johnſon not one ingredient can take the name of vice. From his attainments in literature grew the pride of knowledge; and from his powers of reaſoning, the love of diſputation and the vain-glory of ſuperior vigour. His piety, in ſome inſtances, bordered on ſuperſtition. He was willing to believe in preternatural agency, and thought it not more ſtrange that there ſhould be evil ſpirits than evil men. Even the queſtion about ſecond ſight held him in ſuſpence. "Second Sight," Mr. Pennant tells us, "is a power of ſeeing images impreſſed on the organs of ſight by the power of fancy, or on the fancy by the diſordered ſpirits operating on the mind. It is the faculty of ſeeing ſpectres or viſions, which repreſent an event actually paſſing at a diſtance, or likely to happen at a future day. In 1771, a gentleman, the laſt who was ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed of this faculty, had a boat at ſea in a tempeſtuous night, and, being anxious for his freight, ſuddenly ſtarted up, and ſaid his men would be drowned, for he had ſeen them paſs before him with wet garments and dropping locks. The event correſponded with his diſordered fancy. And thus," continues Mr. Pennant, "a diſtempered imagination, clouded with anxiety, may make an impreſſion on the ſpirits; as perſons, reſtleſs and troubled with indignation, ſee various forms and figures while they lie awake in bed." This is what Dr. Johnſon was not willing to reject. He wiſhed for ſome poſitive proof of communications with another world. His benevolence embraced the whole race of man, and yet was tinctured with particular prejudices. He was pleaſed with the miniſter in the Iſle of Sky, and loved him ſo much that he began to wiſh him not a Preſbyterian. To that body of Diſſenters his zeal for the Eſtabliſhed Church made him in ſome degree an adverſary; and his attachment to a mixed and limited Monarchy led him to declare open war againſt what he called a ſullen Republican. He would rather praiſe a man of Oxford than of Cambridge. He diſliked a Whig, and loved a Tory. Theſe were the ſhades of his character, which it has been the buſineſs of certain party-writers to repreſent in the darkeſt colours.

Since virtue, or moral goodneſs, conſiſts in a juſt conformity of our actions to the relations in which we ſtand to the Supreme Being and to our fellow-creatures, where ſhall we find a man who has been, or endeavoured to be, more diligent in the diſcharge of thoſe eſſential duties? His firſt prayer was compoſed in 1738; he continued thoſe fervent ejaculations of piety to the end of his life. In his meditations we ſee him ſcrutinizing himſelf with ſeverity, and aiming at perfection unattainable by man. His duty to his neighbour conſiſted in univerſal benevolence, and a conſtant aim at the production of happineſs. Who was more ſincere and ſteady in his friendſhips? It has been ſaid that there was no real affection between him and Garrick. On the part of the latter, there might be ſome corroſions of jealouſy. The character of PROSPERO, in the Rambler, No. 200, was, beyond all queſtion, occaſioned by Garrick's oſtentatious diſplay of furniture and Dreſden china. It was ſurely fair to take from this incident a hint for a moral eſſay; and, though no more was intended, Garrick, we are told, remembered it with uneaſineſs. He was alſo hurt that his Lichfield friend did not think ſo highly of his dramatic art as the reſt of the world. The fact was, Johnſon could not ſee the paſſions as they roſe and chaſed one another in the varied features of that expreſſive face; and by his own manner of reciting verſes, which was wonderfully impreſſive, he plainly ſhewed that he thought there was too much of artificial tone and meaſured cadence in the declamation of the theatre. The preſent writer well remembers being in converſation with Dr. Johnſon near the ſide of the ſcenes during the tragedy of King Lear: when Garrick came off the ſtage, he ſaid, "You two talk ſo loud you deſtroy all my feelings." "Prithee," replied Johnſon, "do not talk of feelings, Punch has no feelings." This ſeems to have been his ſettled opinion; admirable as Garrick's imitation of nature always was, Johnſon thought it no better than mere mimickry. Yet it is certain that he eſteemed and loved Garrick; that he dwelt with pleaſure on his praiſe; and uſed to declare, that he deſerved his great ſucceſs, becauſe on all applications for charity he gave more than was aſked. After Garrick's death he never talked of him without a tear in his eyes. He offered, if Mrs. Garrick would deſire it of him, to be the editor of his works and the hiſtorian of his life. It has been mentioned that on his death-bed he thought of writing a Latin inſcription to the memory of his friend. Numbers are ſtill living who know theſe facts, and ſtill remember with gratitude the friendſhip which he ſhewed to them with unaltered affection for a number of years. His humanity and generoſity, in proportion to his ſlender income, were unbounded. It has been truly ſaid, that the lame, the blind, and the ſorrowful, found in his houſe a ſure retreat. A ſtrict adherence to truth he conſidered as a ſacred obligation, inſomuch that, in relating the moſt minute anecdote, he would not allow himſelf the ſmalleſt addition to embelliſh his ſtory. The late Mr. Tyers, who knew Dr. Johnſon intimately, obſerved, "that he always talked as if he was talking upon oath." After a long acquaintance with this excellent man, and an attentive retroſpect to his whole conduct, ſuch is the light in which he appears to the writer of this eſſay. The following lines of Horace may be deemed his picture in miniature:

> Iracundior eſt paulo, minus aptus acutis
> Naribus horum hominum, rideri poſſit, eo quod
> Ruſticius tonſo toga defluit, & male laxus
> In pede calceus hæret; at eſt bonus, ut melior vir
> Non alius quiſquam; at tibi amicus, at ingenium ingens,
> Inculto latet hoc ſub corpore.*

It remains to give a review of Johnſon's Works; and this, it is imagined, will not be unwelcome to the reader.

Like Milton and Addiſon, he ſeems to have been fond of his Latin poetry. Thoſe compoſitions ſhew that he was an early ſcholar; but his verſes have not the graceful eaſe that gave ſo much ſuavity to the poems of Addiſon. The tranſlation of the Meſſiah labours under two diſadvantages; it is firſt to be compared with Pope's inimitable performance, and afterwards with the Pollio of Virgil. It may appear trifling to remark, that he has made the letter *o*, in the word *Virgo*, long and ſhort in the ſame line; VIRGO, VIRGO PARIT. But the tranſlation has great merit, and ſome admirable lines. In the odes there is a ſweet flexibility, particularly, To his worthy friend Dr. Laurence; on himſelf at the theatre, March 8, 1771; the Ode in the iſle of Sky; and that to Mrs. Thrale from the ſame place.

His Engliſh poetry is ſuch as leaves room to think, if he had devoted himſelf to the Muſes, that he would have been the rival of Pope. His firſt production in this kind was LONDON, a poem in imitation of the third ſatire of Juvenal. The vices of the metropolis are placed in the room of ancient manners. The author had heated his mind with the ardour of Juvenal, and, having ſkill to poliſh his numbers, he became a ſharp accuſer of the times. The VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES is an imitation of the tenth ſatire of the ſame author. Though it is tranſlated by Dryden, Johnſon's imitation approaches neareſt to the ſpirit of the original. The ſubject is taken from the ALCIBIADES of PLATO, and has an intermixture of the ſentiments of SOCRATES concerning the object of prayers offered up to the Deity. The general propoſition is, that good and evil are ſo little underſtood by mankind, that their wiſhes when granted are always deſtructive. This is exemplified in a variety of inſtances, ſuch as riches, ſtate-preferment, eloquence, military glory, long life, and the advantages of form and beauty. Juvenal's concluſion is worthy of a Chriſtian poet, and ſuch a pen as Johnſon's. "Let us," he ſays, "leave it to the Gods to judge what is fitteſt for us. Man is dearer to his Creator than to himſelf. If we muſt pray for ſpecial favour, let it be for a ſound mind in a ſound body. Let us pray for fortitude, that we may think the labours of Hercules and all his ſufferings, preferable to a life of luxury and the ſoft repoſe of SARDANAPALUS. This is a bleſſing within the reach of every man; this we can give ourſelves. It is virtue, and virtue only, that can make us happy." In the tranſlation the zeal of the

---

* Your friend is paſſionate, perhaps unfit
For the briſk petulance of modern wit.
His hair ill cut, his robe that aukward flows,
Or his large ſhoes, to raillery expoſe
The man you love; yet is he not poſſeſs'd
Of virtue, with which very few are bleſt?
While underneath this rude uncouth diſguiſe
A genius of extenſive knowledge lies. Francis's Hor. Book i. Sat. 3.

Chriſtian conſpired with the warmth and energy of the poet; but Juvenal is not eclipſed. For the various characters in the original the reader is pleaſed, in the Engliſh poem, to meet with Cardinal Wolſey, Buckingham ſtabbed by Felton, Lord Strafford, Clarendon, Charles XII. of Sweden; and for Tully and Demoſthenes, Lydiat, Galileo, and Archbiſhop Laud. It is owing to Johnſon's delight in biography that the name of LYDIAT is called forth from obſcurity. It may, therefore, not be uſeleſs to tell, that LYDIAT was a learned divine and mathematician in the beginning of the laſt century. He attacked the doctrine of Ariſtotle and Scaliger, and wrote a number of ſermons on the harmony of the Evangeliſts. With all his merit, he lay in the priſon of *Bacardo* at Oxford, till Biſhop Uſher, Laud, and others, paid his debts. He petitioned Charles I. to be ſent to Ethiopia to procure manuſcripts. Having ſpoken in favour of monarchy and biſhops, he was plundered by the Puritans, and twice carried away a priſoner from his rectory. He died very poor in 1646.

The Tragedy of Irene is founded on a paſſage in KNOLLES's Hiſtory of the Turks; an author highly commended in the Rambler, No. 122. An incident in the Life of Mahomet the Great, firſt emperor of the Turks, is the hinge on which the fable is made to move. The ſubſtance of the ſtory is ſhortly this. In 1453 Mahomet laid ſiege to Conſtantinople, and, having reduced the place, became enamoured of a fair Greek, whoſe name was IRENE. The ſultan invited her to embrace the law of the Prophet, and to grace his throne. Enraged at this intended marriage, the Janizaries formed a conſpiracy to dethrone the emperor. To avert the impending danger, Mahomet, in a full aſſembly of the grandees, "Catching with one hand," as KNOLLES relates it, "the fair Greek by the hair of her head, and drawing his falchion with the other, he, at one blow, ſtruck off her head, to the great terror of them all; and, having ſo done, ſaid unto them, Now, by this, judge whether your emperor is able to bridle his affections or not." The ſtory is ſimple, and it remained for the author to amplify it with proper epiſodes, and give it complication and variety. The cataſtrophe is changed, and horror gives place to terror and pity. But, after all, the fable is cold and languid. There is not, throughout the piece, a ſingle ſituation to excite curioſity, and raiſe a conflict of paſſions. The diction is nervous, rich, and elegant; but ſplendid language, and melodious numbers, will make a fine poem, not a tragedy. The ſentiments are beautiful, always happily expreſſed, but ſeldom appropriated to the character, and generally too philoſophic. What Johnſon has ſaid of the Tragedy of *Cato* may be applied to Irene: "It is rather a poem in dialogue than a drama; rather a ſucceſſion of juſt ſentiments in elegant language, than a repreſentation of natural affections. Nothing excites or aſſuages emotion. The events are expected without ſolicitude, and are remembered without joy or ſorrow. Of the agents we have no care; we conſider not what they are doing, nor what they are ſuffering; we wiſh only to know what they have to ſay. It is unaffecting elegance, and chill philoſophy." The following ſpeech, in the mouth of a Turk, who is ſuppoſed to have heard of the Britiſh conſtitution, has been often ſelected from the numberleſs beauties with which IRENE abounds:

> "If there be any land, as fame reports,
> Where common laws reſtrain the prince and ſubject;
> A happy land, where circulating pow'r
> Flows through each member of th' embodied ſtate;
> Sure, not unconſcious of the mighty bleſſing,
> Her grateful ſons ſhine bright with ev'ry virtue;
> Untainted with the LUST OF INNOVATION;
> Sure all unite to hold her league of rule,
> Unbroken as the ſacred chain of Nature,
> That links the jarring elements in peace."

Theſe are Britiſh ſentiments. Above forty years ago they found an echo in the breaſt of applauding audiences, and, to this hour, they are the voice of the people, in defiance of the *metaphyſicks* and the *new lights* of certain politicians, who would gladly find their private advantage in the diſaſters of their country; a race of men, *quibus nulla ex honeſto ſpes.*

The Prologue to Irene is written with elegance, and, in a peculiar ſtrain, ſhews the literary pride and lofty ſpirit of the author. The Epilogue, we are told in a late publication, was written by Sir William Young. This is a new diſcovery, but by no means probable. When the appendages to a Dramatic Performance are not aſſigned to a friend, or an unknown hand, or a perſon of faſhion, they are always ſuppoſed to be written by the author of the Play. It is to be wiſhed, however, that the Epilogue in queſtion could be transferred to any other writer. It is the worſt *Jeu d'Eſprit* that ever fell from Johnſon's pen.

An account of his various pieces, ſuch as miſcellaneous tracts, and philological diſſertations, would lead beyond the intended limits of this eſſay. It will ſuffice to ſay, that they are the productions of a man who never wanted decorations of language, and always taught his reader to think. The life of the late king of Pruſſia, as far as it extends, is a model of the biographical ſtyle. The Review of THE ORIGIN OF EVIL was, perhaps, written with aſperity; but the angry epitaph, which it provoked from SOAME JENYNS, was an ill-timed reſentment, unworthy of the genius of that amiable author.

The Rambler may be conſidered as Johnſon's great work. It was the baſis of that high reputation which went on increaſing to the end of his days. The circulation of thoſe periodical eſſays was not, at firſt, equal to their merit. They had not, like the Spectators, the art of charming by variety; and indeed how could it be expected? The wits of queen Anne's reign ſent their contributions to the Spectator; and Johnſon ſtood alone. A ſtage-coach, ſays Sir Richard Steele, muſt go forward on ſtated days, whether there are paſſengers or not. So it was with the Rambler, every Tueſday and Saturday, for two years. In this collection Johnſon is the great moral teacher of his countrymen; his eſſays form a body of ethics; the obſervations on life and manners are acute and inſtructive; and the papers, profeſſedly critical, ſerve to promote the cauſe of literature. It muſt, however, be acknowledged, that a ſettled gloom hangs over the author's mind; and all the eſſays, except eight or ten, coming from the ſame fountain head, no wonder that they have the racineſs of the ſoil from which they ſprung. Of this uniformity Johnſon was ſenſible. He uſed to ſay, that if he had joined a friend or two, who would have been able to intermix papers of a ſprightly turn, the collection would have been more miſcellaneous, and, by conſequence, more agreeable to the generality of readers. This he uſed to illuſtrate by repeating two beautiful ſtanzas from his own Ode to Cave, or *Sylvanus Urban:*

> Non ulla Muſis pagina gratior,
> Quam quæ ſeveris ludicra jungere
> Novit, fatigatamque nugis
> Utilibus recreare mentem.
>
> Texente nymphis ſerta Lycoride,
> Roſæ ruborem ſic viola adjuvat
> Immiſta, ſic Iris refulget
> Æthereis variata fucis.

It is remarkable, that the pomp of diction, which has been objected to Johnſon, was firſt aſſumed in the Rambler. His Dictionary was going on at the ſame time, and, in the courſe of that work, as he grew familiar with technical and ſcholaſtic words, he thought that the bulk of his readers were equally learned; or at leaſt would admire the ſplendour and dignity of the ſtyle. And yet it is well known, that he praiſed in Cowley the eaſe and unaffected ſtructure of the ſentences. Cowley may be placed at the head of thoſe who cultivated a clear and natural ſtyle. Dryden, Tillotſon, and Sir William Temple, followed. Addiſon, Swift, and Pope, with more correctneſs, carried our language well nigh to perfection. Of Addiſon, Johnſon was uſed to ſay, *He is the Raphael of Eſſay Writers.* How he differed ſo widely from ſuch elegant models is a problem not to be ſolved, unleſs it be true that he took an early tincture from the writers of the laſt century, particularly Sir Tho. Browne. Hence the peculiarities of his ſtyle, new combinations, ſentences of an unuſual ſtructure, and words derived from the learned languages. His own account of the matter is, "When common words were leſs pleaſing to the ear, or leſs diſtinct in their ſignification, I familiarized the terms of philoſophy, by applying them to popular ideas." But he forgot the obſervation of Dryden: *If too many foreign words are poured in upon us, it looks as if they were deſigned, not to aſſiſt the natives, but to conquer them.* There is, it muſt be admitted, a ſwell of language, often out of all proportion to the ſentiment; but there is, in general, a fullneſs of mind, and the thought ſeems to expand with the ſound of the words. Determined to diſcard colloquial barbariſms and licentious idioms, he forgot the elegant ſimplicity that diſtinguiſhes the writings of Addiſon. He had what Locke calls a round-about view of his ſubject; and, though he was never tainted, like many modern wits, with the ambition of ſhining in paradox, he may be fairly called an ORIGINAL THINKER. His reading was extenſive. He treaſured in his mind whatever was worthy of notice, but he added to it from his own meditation. He collected, *quæ reconderet, auctaque promeret.* Addiſon was not ſo profound a thinker. He was *born to write, converſe, and live with eaſe;* and he found an early patron in Lord Somers. He depended, however, more upon a fine taſte, than the vigour of his mind. His Latin Poetry ſhews, that he reliſhed, with a juſt ſelection, all the refined and delicate beauties of the Roman claſſicks; and when he cultivated his native language, no wonder that he formed that graceful ſtyle, which has been ſo juſtly admired; ſimple, yet elegant; adorned, yet never over-wrought; rich in alluſion, yet pure and perſpicuous; correct, without labour, and, though ſometimes deficient in ſtrength, yet always muſical. His eſſays, in general, are on the ſurface of life; if ever original, it was in pieces of humour. Sir Roger de Coverley, and the Tory Fox-hunter, need not be mentioned. Johnſon had a fund of humour, but he did not know it, nor was he willing to deſcend to the familiar idiom and the variety of diction which that mode of compoſition required. The letter, in the Rambler, No. 12, from a young girl that wants a place, will illuſtrate this obſervation. Addiſon poſſeſſed an unclouded imagination, alive to the firſt object of nature and of art. He reaches the ſublime without any apparent effort. When he tells us, "If we conſider the fixed ſtars as ſo many oceans of flame, that are each of them attended with a different ſet of planets; if we ſtill diſcover new firmaments and new lights, that are ſunk further in thoſe unfathomable depths of æther, we are loſt in a labyrinth of ſuns and worlds, and confounded with the magnificence and immenſity of nature;" the eaſe, with which this paſſage riſes to unaffected grandeur, is the ſecret charm that captivates the reader. Johnſon is always lofty; he ſeems, to uſe Dryden's phraſe, to be o'er-inform'd with meaning, and his words do not appear to himſelf adequate to his conception. He moves in ſtate, and his periods are always harmonious. His Oriental Tales are in the true ſtyle of Eaſtern magnificence, and yet none of them are ſo much admired as the Viſions of Mirza. In matters of criticiſm, Johnſon is never the echo of preceding writers. He thinks and decides for himſelf. If we except the Eſſays on the Pleaſures of Imagination, Addiſon cannot be called a philoſophical critick. His moral Eſſays are beautiful; but in that province nothing can exceed the Rambler, though Johnſon uſed to ſay, that the Eſſay on *The burthens of mankind* (in the Spectator, No. 558) was the moſt exquiſite he had ever read. Talking of himſelf, Johnſon ſaid, "Topham Beauclerk has wit, and every thing comes from him with eaſe; but when I ſay a good thing, I ſeem to labour." When we compare him with Addiſon, the contraſt is ſtill ſtronger. Addiſon lends grace and ornament to truth; Johnſon gives it force and energy. Addiſon makes virtue amiable; Johnſon repreſents it as an awful duty. Addiſon inſinuates himſelf with an air of modeſty; Johnſon commands like a dictator; but a dictator in his ſplendid robes, not labouring at the plough. Addiſon is the Jupiter of Virgil, with placid ſerenity talking to Venus:

> "Vultu, quo cœlum tempeſtateſque ſerenat."

Johnſon is JUPITER TONANS: he darts his lightning, and rolls his thunder, in the cauſe of virtue and piety. The language ſeems to fall ſhort of his ideas; he pours along, familiariſing the terms of philoſophy, with bold inverſions, and ſonorous periods; but we may apply to him what Pope has ſaid of Homer: "It is the ſentiment that ſwells and fills out the diction, which riſes with it, and forms itſelf about it; like glaſs in the furnace, which grows to a greater magnitude, as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intenſe."

It is not the deſign of this compariſon to decide between thoſe two eminent writers. In matters of taſte every reader will chuſe for himſelf. Johnſon is always profound, and of courſe gives the fatigue of thinking. Addiſon charms while he inſtructs; and writing, as he always does, a pure, an elegant, and idiomatic ſtyle, he may be pronounced the ſafeſt model for imitation.

The eſſays written by Johnſon in the Adventurer may be called a continuation of the Rambler. The IDLER, in order to be conſiſtent with the aſſumed character, is written with abated vigour, in a ſtyle of eaſe and unlaboured elegance. It is the Odyſſey after the Iliad. Intenſe thinking would not become the IDLER. The firſt number preſents a well-drawn portrait of an Idler, and from that character no deviation could be made. Accordingly, Johnſon forgets his auſtere manner, and plays us into ſenſe. He ſtill continues his lectures on human life, but he adverts to common occurrences, and is often content with the topick of the day. An advertiſement in the beginning of the firſt volume informs us, that twelve entire Eſſays were a contribution from different hands. One of theſe, No. 33, is the journal of a Senior Fellow at Cambridge, but, as Johnſon, being himſelf an original thinker, always revolted from ſervile imitation, he has printed the piece, with an apology, importing that the journal of a citizen in the *Spectator* almoſt precluded the attempt of any ſubſequent writer. This account of the Idler may be cloſed, after obſerving, that the author's mother being buried on the 23d of January 1759, there is an admirable paper, occaſioned by that event, on Saturday the 27th of the ſame month, No. 41. The reader, if he pleaſes, may compare it with another fine paper in the Rambler, No. 54, on the conviction that ruſhes on the mind at the bed of a dying friend.

"Raſſelas," ſays Sir John Hawkins, "is a ſpecimen of our language ſcarcely to be paralleled; it is written in a ſtyle refined to a degree of *immaculate purity*, and diſplays the whole force of *turgid* eloquence." One cannot but ſmile at this encomium. Raſſelas is undoubtedly both elegant and ſublime. It is a view of human life, diſplayed, it muſt be owned, in gloomy colours. The author's natural melancholy, depreſſed, at the time, by the approaching diſſolution of his mother, darkened the picture. A tale, that ſhould keep curioſity awake by the artifice of unexpected incidents, was not the deſign of a mind pregnant with better things. He, who reads the heads of the chapters, will find, that it is not a courſe of adventures that invites him forward, but a diſcuſſion of intereſting queſtions; Reflections on Human Life; the Hiſtory of *Imlac*, the Man of Learning; a Diſſertation upon Poetry; the Character of a wiſe and happy Man, who diſcourſes with energy on the government of the paſſions and on a ſudden, when Death deprives him of his daughter, forgets all his maxims of wiſdom and the eloquence that adorned them, yielding to the ſtroke of affliction with all the vehemence of the bittereſt anguiſh. It is by pictures of life, and profound moral reflection, that expectation is engaged and gratified throughout the work. The hiſtory of the Mad Aſtronomer, who imagines that, for five years, he poſſeſſed the regulation of the weather, and that the ſun paſſed from tropic to tropic by his direction, repreſents in ſtriking colours the ſad effects of a diſtempered imagination. It becomes the more affecting, when we recollect that it proceeds from one, who lived in fear of the ſame dreadful viſitation; from one who ſays emphatically, "Of the uncertainties in our preſent ſtate, the moſt dreadful and alarming is the uncertain continuance of reaſon." The enquiry into the cauſe of madneſs, and the dangerous prevalence of imagination, till, in time, ſome particular train of ideas fixes the attention, and the mind recurs conſtantly to the favourite conception, is carried on in a ſtrain of acute obſervation; but it leaves us room to think, that the author was tranſcribing from his own apprehenſions. The diſcourſe on the nature of the ſoul gives us all that philoſophy knows, not without a tincture of ſuperſtition. It is remarkable that the vanity of human purſuits was about the ſame time, the ſubject that employed both Johnſon and Voltaire; but *Candide* is the work of a lively imagination, and Raſſelas, with all its ſplendour of eloquence, exhibits a gloomy picture. It ſhould, however, be remembered, that the world has known the WEEPING as well as the LAUGHING philoſopher.

The Dictionary does not properly fall within the province of this eſſay. He who reads the preface towards the cloſe of it, without acknowledging the force of the pathetick and ſublime, muſt have more inſenſibility in his compoſition than uſually falls to the ſhare of man. The work itſelf, though in ſome inſtances abuſe has been loud, and in others malice has endeavoured to undermine its fame, ſtill remains the MOUNT ATLAS of Engliſh Literature.

> Though ſtorms and tempeſts thunder on its brow,
> And oceans break their billows at its feet,
> It ſtands unmov'd, and glories in its height.

That Johnſon was eminently qualified for the office of a commentator on Shakeſpeare, no man can doubt; but it was an office which he never cordially embraced. The publick expected more than he had diligence to perform; and yet his edition has been the ground on which every ſubſequent commentator has choſe to build. One note, for its ſingularity, may be thought worthy of notice in this place. Hamlet ſays, *For if the ſun breed maggots in a dead dog, being a God-kiſſing carrion.* In this Warburton diſcovered the *origin of evil.* Hamlet, he ſays, breaks off in the middle of the ſentence; but the learned commentator knows what he was going to ſay, and, being unwilling to keep the ſecret, he goes on in a train of philoſophical reaſoning that leaves the reader in aſtoniſhment. Johnſon, with true piety, adopts the fanciful hypotheſis, declaring it to be a noble emendation, which almoſt ſets the critic on a level with the author. The general obſervations at the end of the ſeveral plays, with great elegance and preciſion, give a ſummary view of each drama. The preface is a tract of great erudition and philoſophical criticiſm.

Johnſon's political pamphlets, whatever was his motive for writing them, whether gratitude for his penſion, or the ſolicitation of men in power, did not ſupport the cauſe for which they were undertaken. They are written in a ſtyle truly harmonious, and with his uſual dignity of language. When it is ſaid that he advanced poſitions repugnant to the *common rights of mankind*, the virulence of party may be ſuſpected. It is, perhaps, true that in the clamour raiſed throughout the kingdom Johnſon over-heated his mind; but he was a friend to the rights of man, and he was greatly ſuperior to the littleneſs of ſpirit that might incline him to advance what he did not think and firmly believe. In the *Falſe Alarm*, though many of the moſt eminent men in the kingdom concurred in petitions to the throne, yet Johnſon, having well ſurveyed the maſs of the people, has given, with great humour and no leſs truth, what may be called, *the birth, parentage, and education of a remonſtrance*. On the ſubject of Falkland's iſlands, the fine diſſuaſive from too haſtily involving the world in the calamities of war, muſt extort applauſe even from the party that wiſhed, at that time, for ſcenes of tumult and commotion. It was in the ſame pamphlet that Johnſon offered battle to JUNIUS; a writer, who, by the uncommon elegance of his ſtyle, charmed every reader, though his object was to inflame the nation in favour of a faction. Junius fought in the dark; he ſaw his enemy and had his full blow, while he himſelf remained ſafe in obſcurity. But let us not, ſaid Johnſon, miſtake the venom of the ſhaft for the vigour of the bow. The keen invective which he publiſhed on that occaſion, promiſed a paper war between two combatants, who knew the uſe of their weapons. A battle between them was as eagerly expected as between Mendoza and Big Ben. But Junius, whatever was his reaſon, never returned to the field. He laid down his arms, and has, ever ſince, remained as ſecret as the MAN IN THE MASK in Voltaire's Hiſtory.

The account of his journey to the Hebrides or Weſtern Iſles of Scotland, is a model for ſuch as ſhall hereafter relate their travels. The author did not viſit that part of the world in the character of an Antiquary, to amuſe us with wonders taken from the dark and fabulous ages; nor as a Mathematician, to meaſure a degree, and ſettle the longitude and latitude of the ſeveral iſlands. Thoſe, who expected ſuch information, expected what was never intended. *In every work regard the writer's end.* Johnſon went to ſee men and manners, modes of life, and the progreſs of civilization. His remarks are ſo artfully blended with the rapidity and elegance of his narrative, that the reader is inclined to wiſh, as Johnſon did with regard to GRAY, that *to travel, and to tell his travels, had been more of his employment.*

As to Johnſon's Parliamentary Debates, nothing with propriety can be ſaid in this place. They are collected in two volumes by Mr. Stockdale, and the flow of eloquence which runs through the ſeveral ſpeeches is ſufficiently known.

It will not be uſeleſs to mention two more volumes, which contain a ſet of Sermons left for publication by John Taylor, LL.D. The Rev. Mr. Hayes, who uſhered theſe Diſcourſes into the world, has not given them as the compoſition of Dr. Taylor. All he could ſay for his departed friend was, that he left them in ſilence among his papers. Mr. Hayes knew them to be the production of a ſuperior mind; and the writer of theſe Memoirs owes it to the candour of that elegant ſcholar, that he is now warranted to give an additional proof of Johnſon's ardour in the cauſe of piety, and every moral duty. The laſt diſcourſe in the collection was intended to be delivered by Dr. Taylor at the funeral of Johnſon's wife; but that Reverend gentleman declined the office, becauſe, as he told Mr. Hayes, the praiſe of the deceaſed was too much amplified. He, who reads the piece, will find it a beautiful moral leſſon, written with temper, and no where overcharged with ambitious ornaments. The reſt of the Diſcourſes were the fund, which Dr. Taylor, from time to time, carried with him to his pulpit. He had the LARGEST BULL* in England, and ſome of the beſt Sermons.

We come now to the Lives of the Poets, a work undertaken at the age of ſeventy, yet the moſt brilliant, and certainly the moſt popular of all our Author's writings. For this performance he needed little preparation. Attentive always to the hiſtory of letters, and by his own natural bias fond of Biography, he was the more willing to embrace the propoſition of the Bookſellers. He was verſed in the whole body of Engliſh Poetry, and his rules of criticiſm were ſettled with preciſion. The diſſertation, in the Life of Cowley, on the metaphyſical Poets of the laſt century, has the attraction of novelty as well as ſound obſervation. The writers, who followed Dr. Donne, went in queſt of ſomething better than truth and nature. As Sancho ſays in Don Quixotte, they wanted better bread than is made with wheat. They took pains to bewilder themſelves, and were ingenious for no other purpoſe than to err. In Johnſon's review of Cowley's works, falſe wit is detected in all its ſhapes, and the Gothic taſte for glittering conceits, and far-fetched alluſions, is exploded, never, it is hoped, to revive again.

An author, who has publiſhed his obſervations on the Life and Writings of Dr. Johnſon, ſpeaking of the Lives of the Poets, ſays, "Theſe compoſitions, abounding in ſtrong and acute remark, and with many fine and even ſublime paſſages, have unqueſtionably great merit; but if they be regarded merely as containing narrations of the Lives, delineations of the characters, and ſtrictures of the ſeveral authors, they are far from being always to be depended on." He adds, "The characters are ſometimes partial, and there is ſometimes TOO MUCH MALIGNITY of miſrepreſentation, to which, perhaps, may be joined no inconſiderable portion of erroneous criticiſm." The ſeveral clauſes of this cenſure deſerve to be anſwered as fully as the limits of this eſſay will permit.

In the firſt place, the facts are related upon the beſt intelligence, and the beſt vouchers that could be gleaned, after a great lapſe of time. Probability was to be inferred from ſuch materials as could be procured, and no man better underſtood the nature of hiſtorical evidence than Dr. Johnſon; no man was more religiouſly an obſerver of truth. If his Hiſtory is any where defective, it muſt be imputed to the want of better information, and the errors of uncertain tradition.

Ad nos vix tenuis famæ perlabitur aura.

If the ſtrictures on the works of the various authors are not always ſatisfactory, and if erroneous criticiſm may ſometimes be ſuſpected, who can hope that in matters of taſte all ſhall agree? The inſtances in which the publick mind has differed from the poſitions advanced by the author, are few in number. It has been ſaid, that juſtice has not been done to Swift; that Gay and Prior are undervalued; and that Gray has been harſhly treated. This charge, perhaps, ought not to be diſputed. Johnſon, it is well known, had conceived a prejudice againſt Swift. His friends trembled for him when he was writing that life, but were pleaſed, at laſt, to ſee it executed with temper and moderation. As to Prior, it is probable that he gave his real opinion, but an opinion that will not be adopted by men of lively fancy. With regard to Gray, when he condemns the apoſtrophe, in which Father Thames is deſired to tell who drives the hoop, or toſſes the ball, and then adds, that Father Thames had no better means of knowing than himſelf; when he compares the abrupt beginning of the firſt ſtanza of the bard to the ballad of JOHNNY ARMSTRONG, "*Is there ever a man in all Scotland;*" there are, perhaps, few friends of Johnſon, who would not wiſh to blot out both the paſſages. It may be queſtioned whether the remarks on Pope's Eſſay on Man can be received without great caution. It has been already mentioned, that Crouſaz, a profeſſor in Switzerland, eminent for his Treatiſe of Logick, ſtarted up a profeſſed enemy to that poem. Johnſon ſays, "his mind was one of thoſe, in which philoſophy and piety are happily united. He looked with diſtruſt upon all metaphyſical ſyſtems of theology, and was perſuaded, that the poſitions of Pope were intended to draw mankind away from Revelation, and to repreſent the whole courſe of things as a neceſſary concatenation of indiſſoluble fatality." This is not the place for a controverſy about the Leibnitzian ſyſtem. Warburton, with all the powers of his large and comprehenſive mind, publiſhed a Vindication of Pope; and yet Johnſon ſays, that, "in many paſſages a religious eye may eaſily diſcover expreſſions not very favourable to morals, or to liberty." This ſentence is ſevere, and, perhaps, dogmatical. Crouſaz wrote an Examen of THE ESSAY ON MAN, and afterwards a Commentary on every remarkable paſſage; and though it now appears that Mrs. Elizabeth Carter tranſlated the foreign Critick, yet it is certain that Johnſon encouraged the work, and, perhaps, imbibed thoſe early prejudices which adhered to him to the end of his life. He ſhuddered at the idea of irreligion. Hence we are told in the Life of Pope, "Never were penury of knowledge and vulgarity of ſentiment ſo happily diſguiſed; Pope, in the chair of wiſdom, tells much that every man knows, and much that he did not know himſelf; and gives us comfort in the poſition, that *though man's a fool, yet God is wiſe*; that human advantages are unſtable; that our true honour is, not to have a great part, but to act it well; that virtue only is our own, and that happineſs is always in our power. The reader, when he meets all this in its new array, no longer knows the talk of his mother and his nurſe." But may it not be ſaid, that every ſyſtem of ethics muſt or ought to terminate in plain and general maxims for the uſe of life? and, though in ſuch axioms no diſcovery is made, does not the beauty of the moral theory conſiſt in the premiſes, and the chain of reaſoning that leads to the concluſion? May not truth, as Johnſon himſelf ſays, be conveyed to the mind by a new train of intermediate images? Pope's doctrine about the ruling paſſion does not ſeem to be refuted, though it is called, in harſh terms, pernicious as well as falſe, tending to eſtabliſh a kind of moral predeſtination, or over-ruling principle, which cannot be reſiſted. But Johnſon was too eaſily alarmed in the cauſe of religion. Organized as the human race is, individuals have different inlets of perception, different powers of mind, and different ſenſations of pleaſure and pain.

---

* See Johnſon's Letters from Aſhbourne in Vol. VI. of the Poets.

> All ſpread their charms, but charm not all alike,
> On different ſenſes different objects ſtrike;
> Hence different paſſions more or leſs inflame,
> As ſtrong or weak the organs of the frame.
> And hence one maſter-paſſion in the breaſt,
> Like Aaron's ſerpent ſwallows up the reſt.

Brumoy ſays, Paſcal from his infancy felt himſelf a geometrician; and Vandyke, in like manner, was a painter. Shakeſpeare, who of all poets had the deepeſt inſight into human nature, was aware of a prevailing bias in the operations of every mind. By him we are told, "*Maſterleſs paſſion ſways us to the mood of what it likes or loaths.*"

It remains to enquire, whether in the Lives of the Poets the characters are partial, and too often drawn with malignity of miſrepreſentation. To prove this it is alledged, that Johnſon has miſrepreſented the circumſtances relative to the tranſlation of the firſt Iliad, and maliciouſly aſcribed that performance to Addiſon, inſtead of Tickell, with too much reliance on the teſtimony of Pope, taken from the account in the papers left by Mr. Spence. For a refutation of the fallacy imputed to Addiſon, we are referred to a note in the *Biographia Britannica*, written by the late *Judge Blackſtone*, who, it is ſaid, examined the whole matter with accuracy, and found that the firſt regular ſtatement of the accuſation againſt Addiſon was publiſhed by Ruffhead in his Life of Pope, from the materials which he received from Dr. Warburton. But, with all due reference to the learned Judge, whoſe talents deſerve all praiſe, this account is by no means accurate.

Sir Richard Steele, in a dedication of the Comedy of the Drummer to Mr. Congreve, gave the firſt inſight into that buſineſs. He ſays, in a ſtyle of anger and reſentment, "If that gentleman" (Mr. Tickell) "thinks himſelf injured, I will allow I have wronged him upon this iſſue, that (if the reputed tranſlator of the firſt book of Homer ſhall pleaſe to give us another book) there ſhall appear another good judge in poetry, beſides Mr. Alexander Pope, who ſhall like it." The authority of Steele outweighs all opinions founded on vain conjecture, and, indeed, ſeems to be deciſive, ſince we do not find that Tickell, though warmly preſſed, thought proper to vindicate himſelf.

But the grand proof of Johnſon's malignity, is the manner in which he has treated the character and conduct of Milton. To enforce this charge, has wearied ſophiſtry, and exhauſted the invention of a party. What they cannot deny, they palliate; what they cannot prove, they ſay is probable. But why all this rage againſt Dr. Johnſon? Addiſon, before him, had ſaid of Milton;

> Oh! had the Poet ne'er prophan'd his pen,
> To varniſh o'er the guilt of faithleſs men!

And had not Johnſon an equal right to avow his ſentiments? Do his enemies claim a privilege to abuſe whatever is valuable to Engliſhmen, either in Church or State, and muſt the liberty of UNLICENSED PRINTING be denied to the friends of the Britiſh conſtitution?

It is unneceſſary to purſue the argument through all its artifices, ſince, diſmantled of ornament and ſeducing language, the plain truth may be ſtated in a narrow compaſs. Johnſon knew that Milton was a republican; he ſays, "an acrimonious, and ſurly republican, for which it is not known that he gave any better reaſon, than that a popular government was the moſt frugal; for the trappings of a monarchy would ſet up an ordinary commonwealth." Johnſon knew that Milton talked aloud of the danger of READMITTING KINGSHIP in this nation; and when Milton adds, "that a commonwealth was commended, or rather ENJOINED, by our Saviour himſelf to all Chriſtians, not without a remarkable diſallowance, and the brand of Gentiliſm UPON KINGSHIP," Johnſon thought him no better than a wild enthuſiaſt. He knew, as well as Milton, "that the happineſs of a nation muſt needs be firmeſt and certaineſt in a full and free council of their own electing, where no ſingle perſon, but reaſon only ſways;" but the example of all the republicks, recorded in the annals of mankind, gave him no room to hope that REASON ONLY would be heard. He knew that the republican form of government, having little or no complication, and no conſonance of parts by a nice mechaniſm forming a regular whole, was too ſimple to be beautiful even in theory. In practice it, perhaps, never exiſted. In its moſt flouriſhing ſtate, at Athens, Rome, and Carthage, it was a conſtant ſcene of tumult and commotion. From the miſchiefs of a wild democracy, the progreſs has ever been to the dominion of an ariſtocracy; and the word ariſtocracy fatally includes the boldeſt and moſt turbulent citizens, who riſe by their crimes, and call themſelves the beſt men in the State. By intrigue, by cabal, and faction, a pernicious oligarchy is ſure to ſucceed, and end at laſt in the tyranny of a ſingle ruler. Tacitus, the great maſter of political wiſdom, ſaw, under the mixed authority of king, nobles, and people, a better form of government than Milton's boaſted republick; and what Tacitus admired in theory, but deſpaired of enjoying, Johnſon ſaw eſtabliſhed in this country. He knew that it had been overturned by the rage of frantick men; but he knew that, after the iron rod of Cromwell's uſurpation, the conſtitution was once more reſtored to its firſt principles. Monarchy was eſtabliſhed, and this country was regenerated. It was regenerated a ſecond time at the Revolution: the rights of men were then defined, and the bleſſings of good order and civil liberty have been ever ſince diffuſed through the whole community.

The peace and happineſs of ſociety were what Dr. Johnſon had at heart. He knew that Milton called his Defence of the Regicides, a defence of the people of England, but, however gloſſed and varniſhed, he thought it an apology for murder. Had the men, who, under a ſhew of liberty, brought their king to the ſcaffold, proved by their ſubſequent conduct, that the publick good inſpired their actions, the end might have given ſome ſanction to the means; but uſurpation and ſlavery followed. Milton undertook the office of ſecretary under the deſpotick power of Cromwell, offering the incenſe of adulation to his maſter, with the titles of *Director of publick Councils, the Leader of unconquered Armies, the Father of his Country*. Milton declared, at the ſame time, that *nothing is more pleaſing to God, or more agreeable to reaſon, than that the higheſt mind ſhould have the ſovereign power*. In this ſtrain of ſervile flattery Milton gives us the right divine of tyrants. But it ſeems, in the ſame piece, he exhorts Cromwell "not to deſert thoſe great principles of liberty which he had profeſſed to eſpouſe; for it would be a grievous enormity, if, after having ſucceſsfully oppoſed tyranny, he ſhould himſelf act the part of a tyrant, and betray the cauſe that he had defended." This deſertion of every honeſt principle the advocate for liberty lived to ſee. Cromwell acted the tyrant; and, with vile hypocriſy, told the people, that he had conſulted the Lord, and the Lord would have it ſo. Milton took an under part in the tragedy. Did that become the defender of the people of England? Brutus ſaw his country enſlaved: he ſtruck the blow for freedom, and he died with honour in the cauſe. Had he lived to be ſecretary under Tiberius, what would now be ſaid of his memory?

But ſtill, it ſeems, the proſtitution with which Milton is charged, ſince it cannot be defended, is to be retorted on the character of Johnſon. For this purpoſe a book has been publiſhed, called *Remarks on Dr. Johnſon's Life of Milton, to which are added Milton's Tractate of Education, and Areopagitica*. In this laboured tract we are told, "There is one performance aſcribed to the pen of the Doctor, where the proſtitution is of ſo ſingular a nature, that it would be difficult to ſelect an adequate motive for it out of the mountainous heap of conjectural cauſes of human paſſions, or human caprice. It is the ſpeech of the late unhappy Dr. William Dodd, when he was about to hear the ſentence of the law pronounced upon him, in conſequence of an indictment for forgery. The voice of the publick has given the honour of manufacturing this ſpeech to Dr. Johnſon; and the ſtyle and configuration of the ſpeech itſelf confirm the imputation. But it is hardly poſſible to divine what could be his motive for accepting the office. A man, to expreſs the preciſe ſtate of mind of another, about to be deſtined to an ignominious death for a capital crime, ſhould, one would imagine, have ſome conſciouſneſs, that he himſelf had incurred ſome guilt of the ſame kind." In all the ſchools of Sophiſtry is there to be found ſo vile an argument? In the purlieus of Grubſtreet is there ſuch another mouthful of dirt? In the whole quiver of Malice is there ſo envenomed a ſhaft?

After this it is to be hoped, that a certain claſs of men will talk no more of Johnſon's malignity. The laſt apology for Milton is, that he acted according to his principles. But Johnſon thought thoſe principles deteſtable; pernicious to the conſtitution in Church and State, deſtructive of the peace of ſociety, and hoſtile to the great fabrick of civil policy, which the wiſdom of ages has taught every Briton to revere, to love, and cheriſh. He reckoned Milton in that claſs of men, of whom the Roman hiſtorian ſays, when they want, by a ſudden convulſion, to overturn the government, they roar and clamour for liberty; if they ſucceed, they deſtroy liberty itſelf. *Ut imperium evertant, Libertatem præferunt; ſi perverterint, libertatem ipſam aggredientur.* Such were the ſentiments of Dr. Johnſon; and it may be aſked, in the language of Bolingbroke, "Are theſe ſentiments, which any man, who is born a Briton, in any circumſtances, in any ſituation, ought to be aſhamed, or afraid to avow?" Johnſon has done ample juſtice to Milton's poetry: the Criticiſm on Paradiſe Loſt is a ſublime compoſition. Had he thought the author as good and pious a citizen as Dr. Watts, he would have been ready, notwithſtanding his non-conformity, to do equal honour to the memory of the man.

It is now time to cloſe this Eſſay, which the author fears has been drawn too much into length. In the progreſs of the work, feeble as it may be, he thought himſelf performing the laſt human office to the memory of a friend, whom he loved, eſteemed, and honoured.

> His ſaltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
> Munere.——

The author of theſe memoirs has been anxious to give the features of the man, and the true character of the author. He has not ſuffered the hand of partiality to colour his excellencies with too much warmth; nor has he endeavoured to throw his ſingularities too much into ſhade. Dr. Johnſon's failings may well be forgiven for the ſake of his virtues. His defects were ſpots in the ſun. His piety, his kind affections, and the goodneſs of his heart, preſent an example worthy of imitation. His works will remain a monument of genius and learning. Had he written nothing but what is contained in the Lives of the Poets, to which theſe Memoirs of his life were originally prefixed, the quantity ſhews a life ſpent in ſtudy and meditation. If to this we add the labour of his Dictionary and other various productions, it may be fairly allowed, as he uſed to ſay of himſelf, that he has written his ſhare. In the volumes juſt referred to, the reader will find a perpetual ſource of pleaſure and inſtruction. With due precautions, authors may learn to grace their ſtyle with elegance, harmony, and preciſion; they may be taught to think with vigour and perſpicuity; and to crown the whole, by a diligent attention to thoſe books all may advance in virtue.

RULES AND DIRECTIONS

TO BE OBSERVED BY THE

NATIVES OF IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES,

AS WELL AS FOREIGNERS,

FOR ACQUIRING A PERFECT KNOWLEDGE OF THE MARKS USED IN

THIS DICTIONARY,

SO AS TO FORM

A CORRECT STANDARD OF PRONUNCIATION.

DIRECTIONS TO THE IRISH.

THE chief miſtakes made by the Iriſh in pronouncing Engliſh, lie for the moſt part in the ſounds of the two firſt vowels *a* and *e*; the former being generally ſounded ả by the Iriſh, as in the word bår, in moſt words where it is pronounced å, as in *day*, by the Engliſh. Thus the Iriſh ſay, påtron, måtron, the vowel å, having the ſame ſound as in the word fåther; while the Engliſh pronounce them as if written, paytron, maytron. The following rule, ſtrictly attended to, will rectify this miſtake throughout the whole language.

When the vowel *a* finiſhes a ſyllable, and has the accent on it, it is invariably pronounced å [day] by the Engliſh. To this rule there are but three exceptions in the whole language, to be found in the words fåther, papå, mamå. The Iriſh may think alſo the word *rather* an exception, as well as father; and ſo it would appear to be in their manner of pronouncing it, rå-ther, laying the accent on the vowel *a;* but in the Engliſh pronunciation, the conſonant *th* is taken into the firſt ſyllable; as thus, rath'-ẻr, which makes the difference.

Whenever a conſonant follows the vowel *a* in the ſame ſyllable, and the accent is on the conſonant, the vowel *a* has always its firſt ſound, as håt', mån'; as alſo the ſame ſound lengthened when it precedes the letter *r*, as få'r, bå'r, though the accent be on the vowel; as likewiſe when it precedes *lm*, as bå'lm, pſå'lm. The Iriſh, ignorant of this latter exception, pronounce all words of that ſtructure as if they were written bawm, pſawm, quawm, cawm, &c. In the third ſound of *a*, marked by different combinations of vowels, or conſonants, ſuch as *au*, in Paul; *aw*, in law; *all*, in call; *ald*, in bald; *alk*, in talk, &c. the Iriſh make no miſtake, except in that of *lm*, as before mentioned.

The ſecond vowel *e* is, for the moſt part, ſounded *ee* by the Engliſh, when the accent is upon it; while the Iriſh in moſt words give it the ſound of å, as in hate. This ſound of ẻ [ee] is marked by different combinations of vowels, ſuch as *ea*, *ei*, *e* final mute, *ee*, and *ie*. In the two laſt combinations of *ee* and *ie*, the Iriſh never miſtake; ſuch as meet, ſeem, field, believe, &c. but in all the others, they almoſt univerſally change the ſound of ẻ, into å. Thus in the combination *ea*, they pronounce the words tea, ſea, pleaſe, as if they were ſpelt tay, ſay, plays; inſtead of tee, ſee, pleeſe. The Engliſh conſtantly give this ſound to *ea*, whenever the accent is on the *e*, except in the following words, grẻat, a pẻar, a bẻar, to bẻar, to forbẻar, to ſwẻar, to tẻar, to wẻar. In all which the *e* has its ſecond ſound. For want of knowing theſe exceptions, the gentlemen of Ireland, after ſome time of reſidence in London, are apt to fall into the general rule, and pronounce theſe words as if ſpelt greet, beer, ſweer, &c.

Ei is alſo ſounded *ee* by the Engliſh, and as å by the Iriſh; thus the words de*ceit*, re*ceive*, are pronounced by them as if written de*ſate*, re*ſave*. *Ei* is always ſounded *ee*, except when a *g* follows it, as in the words *reign*, *ſeign*, *deign*, &c. as alſo in the words, *rein* (of a bridle,) *rein* deer, *vein*, *drein*, *veil*, *heir*, which are pronounced like *rain*, *vain*, *drain*, *vail*, *air*.

The final mute *e* makes the preceding *e* in the ſame ſyllable, when accented, have the ſound of *ee*, as in the words ſuprẻme, ſincẻre, replẻte. This rule is almoſt univerſally broken through by the Iriſh, who pronounce all ſuch words as if written ſuprắme, ſinsåre, replåte, &c. There are but two exceptions to this rule in the Engliſh pronunciation, which are the words *there*, *where*.

In the way of marking this ſound, by a double *e*, as thus, *ee*, as the Iriſh never make any miſtakes, the beſt method for all who want to acquire the right pronunciation of theſe ſeveral combinations, is to ſuppoſe that *ea*, *ei*, and *e* attended by a final mute *e*, are all ſpelt with a double *e*, or *ee*.

Ey is always ſounded like å by the Engliſh, when the accent is upon it; as in the words prẻy, convẻy, pronounced pray, convay. To this there are but two exceptions, in the words kẻy and lẻy, ſounded *kee*, *lee*. The Iriſh, in attempting to pronounce like the Engliſh, often give the ſame ſound to *ey*, as uſually belongs to *ei*, thus for prẻy, convẻy, they ſay *pree*, *convee*.

A ſtrict obſervation of theſe few rules, will enable the well-educated natives of Ireland to pronounce their words exactly in the ſame way as the more poliſhed part of the inhabitants of England do, ſo far as the vowels are concerned. The diphthongs they commit no fault in, except in the ſound of ỉ, deſcribed in the ſubſequent directions to foreigners.

In order to complete the whole, a liſt is now given of ſuch detached words, that do not come under any of the above rules, as are pronounced differently in Ireland from what they are in England.

	Iriſh Pronunc.	*Engliſh Pronunc.*
	chẻ'arful	chẻr'ful
	fẻ'arful	fẻr'-ful
	dỏor	dỏre
	flỏor	flỏre
	gå'pe	gå'pe
gather	gẻth'ẻr	gåth'ẻr
	bẻ'ard	bẻrd
	bủll	bủll
	bủſh	bủſh
	pủſh	pủſh
	pủll	pủll
	pủl'pit	pủl'pit
	cảlf	cảlf
catch	kẻtch	cảtch
coarſe	cỏurs	cỏars
courſe	cỏurs	cỏars
	cỏurt	cỏurt
	mallỉ'cious	malliſh'ủs
	pủdding	pủdding
quaſh	quỏſh	quảſh
leiſure	lẻzh'ủr	lẻ'zhur
	clå'mour	clảm'mủr
Michael	Mỉ'-kil	Mỉ'kel
drought	drỏth	drỏut
ſearch	så'rch	sẻrch
ſource	sỏurs	sỏrce
	củſhion	củſhion
ſtrength	ſtrẻnth	ſtrẻnkth
length	lẻnth	lẻnkth
ſtrove	ſtrủv	ſtrỏve
drove	drủv	drỏve
	tẻn'ure	tẻ'nure
	tẻn'able	tẻ'nable
	wrả'th	wrå'th
wroth	wråth	wrỏth'
	få'rewel	får'wel
	rỏde	rỏd'e
wan	wỏn'	wản'

ſtrỏd

	Iriſh Pronounc.	*Engliſh Pronounc.*
	ſtrode	ſtrod′
	ſhone	ſhon′
ſchiſm	ſhiſm	sizm
	whe′refore	wher′fore
	the′refore	ther′fore
breadth	breth	bred′th
ſold	ſowld	ſold
cold	cowld	cold
bold	bowld	bold
	cof′fer	co′fer
	ende′avour	endev′ur
foot	fut	fut
	miſchi′evous	mis′chivous
onion	in′ion	un′nyun
	put	put
reach	retſh	reach
	ſqua′dron	ſquod′run
	zea′lous	zel′lus
	zea′lot	zel′lut

Theſe, after the cloſeſt attention, are all the words which have been met with, in which the well-educated natives of Ireland differ from thoſe of England.

DIRECTIONS TO THE SCOTCH.

WITH regard to the Natives of Scotland—as their dialect differs more, and in a greater number of points, from the Engliſh, than that of any others who ſpeak that language, it will require a greater number of rules, and more pains to correct it. The moſt material difference in point of pronunciation, and which pervades their whole ſpeech, is that of always laying the accent on the vowel, in words where it ought to be on the conſonant. In this article therefore they ſhould chiefly exerciſe themſelves, till they attain a facility in accenting the conſonants, and giving their true ſounds to the preceding vowels; for it is in this that the chief difference between the Scotch and Engliſh pronunciation conſiſts. With regard to intonation indeed, or what is commonly called the Scotch accent, they totally differ from the Engliſh; but in this, written rules can be of little uſe, except when aſſiſted by the living voice; and therefore the aid of maſters, who ſhall join example to precept, is here required. If the ſame ardour continues in Scotland, which formerly did for obtaining a juſt and poliſhed delivery, they will now have it in their power to compaſs the point upon certain grounds, chiefly by their own labour, and application. Nor will they long be without due aſſiſtance, where that is requiſite, upon proper encouragement; for as there could be no hopes of having ſkilful maſters to teach this art, without firſt having a proper method of inſtruction; ſo that method being now laid open, will no doubt induce numbers to apply themſelves to the maſtery of it, in order to become preceptors in that moſt uſeful and ornamental of all arts.

Nor are there wanting examples to ſtimulate thoſe who are in purſuit of this object, and to enſure ſucceſs to their endeavours. There is at this day a gentleman of that country, now in London, in a high office of the law, who did not leave Scotland till after he had been ſome years advanced in manhood; and yet, after having received inſtruction for a few months only, according to the method laid down here, his ſpeech was not to be diſtinguiſhed from that of the moſt poliſhed natives of England, both in point of pronunciation and intonation; and he is perhaps at this day the beſt pattern to be followed with regard to both, whether in the Houſe of Commons, or at the bar.

And yet there was a more extraordinary inſtance at Edinburgh, in a Lord of Seſſion, (Lord Aylmoor) who, though he had never been out of Scotland, yet merely by his own pains, without rule or method, only converſing much with ſuch Engliſhmen as happened to be there, and reading regularly with ſome of the principal actors, arrived even at an accuracy of pronunciation, and had not the leaſt tincture of the Scottiſh intonation.

DIRECTIONS TO THE WELSH.

A few words now to the Natives of Wales, in order to ſhew how eaſily they might get rid of their provincial dialect.

The peculiarity of the Welſh pronunciation ariſes chiefly from their conſtantly ſubſtituting the three pure mutes, in the room of the three impure; and the three aſpirated ſemivowels, in the place of the three vocal. Thus inſtead of *b*, they uſe *p*; for *g*, they uſe *k*, or hard *c*; and for *d*, they employ *t*. For blood, they ſay plut; for God, Cot; and for dear, tear. In like manner, in the uſe of the ſemivowels, they ſubſtitute *f* in the place of *v*; *s* in the place of *z*; *etħ* in the room of *eth*; and *eſh* in that of *ezh*. Thus inſtead of virtue and vice, they ſay firtue and fice; inſtead of zeal and praiſe, they ſay, ſeal and praiſſe; inſtead of theſe and thoſe, tħeſſe and tħoſſe; inſtead of azure, oſier, they ſay, aſhur, oſhur. Thus there are no leſs than ſeven of our conſonants which the Welſh never pronounce at all. Now if the difference in the manner of formation between theſe ſeven conſonants and their ſeven correſpondent ones, were pointed out to them by any ſkilful Maſter, they might in a ſhort time be taught the perfect uſe of them.

The people of Somerſetſhire pronounce the ſemivowels in a way directly oppoſite to that of the Welſh. For whereas the Welſh change the vocal into the aſpirate, they of Somerſetſhire change the aſpirate into the vocal. For father, they ſay, vather; for Somerſetſhire, Zomerzetzhire; for tħin, thin. So that their method of cure, is to take the direct oppoſite courſe to that of the Welſh.

DIRECTIONS TO FOREIGNERS.

IN the firſt place, they ſhould be able to pronounce properly all the Words in the following ſhort Scheme of the Vowels, which, in default of Maſters, they may eaſily learn to do, by hearing them from the Mouth of any Engliſhman.

SCHEME OF THE VOWELS.

	First.	Second.	Third.
a	hat	hate	hall
e	bet	bear	beer
i	fit	fight	field
o	not	note	nooſe
u	but	buſh	blue
y	love-ly	lye	

It will then be neceſſary to get the above Scheme by heart, ſo as to be able to repeat it readily in the order in which the words lie, on a parallel, not perpendicular line, as thus:

Firſt,	hat	hate	hall
Second,	bet	bear	beer
Third,	fit, &c.		

or till they have perfectly committed it to memory, to write out the Scheme, and hold it in their hand, when they would conſult the Dictionary for any word.

As this is the maſter-key to the Marks throughout, it will be neceſſary to all, who would know them at ſight, to have the perfect uſe of it according to the above directions.

This point obtained, the next ſtep will be to ſhew foreigners how they may acquire the uſe of ſuch ſounds in the Engliſh tongue as peculiarly belong to it, whether ſimple or compound; with which they were not preacquainted, and to which, as being novel to them, they find it difficult, and in ſome caſes, for want of proper inſtruction, impoſſible, to give utterance. For which purpoſe the difference is pointed out between the French language and ours in that reſpect, as that is the moſt generally known and ſpoken by foreigners.

In the French tongue are to be found the ſounds of all our vowels; but it is not ſo with regard to the conſonants and diphthongs.

There are two of our conſonants, which, though marked by two letters each, are in reality ſimple ſounds; and theſe are *th* and *ng*; the former to be found in the word *then*, the latter in *ring*.

Th.

The conſonant *th* has two powers, according as it is formed by the voice, or the breath: the one may therefore be called vocal, the other aſpirate. Of the former, there has been an example given in the word *then*; the power of the latter will be found in the word *thin*. To diſtinguiſh them from each other in the Dictionary, the latter, or aſpirate, has a ſmall line drawn acroſs the *h*, thus—tħ. As this ſound has hitherto been found to be unconquerable by Frenchmen, and moſt foreigners, it will be neceſſary to ſhew the cauſe of the difficulty, and then, by removing that, to point out the means by which a right pronunciation of it may be eaſily attained.

It is to be obſerved then, that in the French tongue, all the articulations are formed within the mouth, and the tongue is never protruded beyond the teeth; conſequently, unleſs he is ſhewn how to do it, the foreigner will never of himſelf place the organ in a poſition that it never had been in before; ſo that when he is urged to pronounce that new ſound, as in the word *then*, without having the poſition of the organs in forming that ſound pointed out to him, he naturally utters the ſound that is neareſt to it in his own tongue, and, inſtead of *then*, ſays *den*, and for tħin, *tin*; changing eth to a *d*, and etħ to a *t*. And this he continues to do all his life, for want of being taught the following plain ſimple method of neceſſarily producing thoſe ſounds, if it be but ſtrictly followed. Suppoſe then you were deſirous of ſhewing a foreigner how he ſhould form the ſound *eth* when it begins a word or ſyllable; deſire him to protrude the tip of his tongue between his teeth and a little beyond them; in that poſition let him preſs it againſt the upper teeth without touching the under; then let him utter any voice with an intention of ſounding the word *then*, drawing back the tongue at the ſame time behind his teeth, and the right ſound will neceſſarily be produced. To pronounce the etħ, or aſpirated tħ, the organs muſt be exactly in the ſame poſition with the former; but previous to the withdrawing of the tongue, inſtead of voice, he muſt emit breath only, which will as neceſſarily produce the proper power of aſpirated tħ, as in the word tħin.

When theſe ſounds end a word, or ſyllable, as in the words *breathe*, *breath*, he muſt be told, that inſtantaneouſly after ſounding the preceding letters, he is to finiſh the word by applying the tip of the tongue to the upper teeth as before, and in ſounding the word *breathe*, the voice is to be continued to the end; while in that of *breath*, the voice is cut off at the vowel, and the conſonant tħ is formed by the breath only. In both caſes, it will be of uſe to continue the tongue in the ſame poſition for ſome time, prolonging the ſound of the voice in the former, and of the breath in the latter, till the ſounds become diſtinct and eaſy by practice. This will the more ſpeedily be effected, if he will for ſome time every day repeat from a vocabulary all the words beginning with *th*, and form liſts of ſuch words as terminate with it.

Ng.

As to the ſimple ſound or conſonant marked by the junction of the two letters *ng*, it is perhaps a ſound peculiar to the Engliſh language, as in the words *ſing ſong*; and ſeems to have been taken from the noiſe made by bells, mimicked in the expreſſion of *dingdong* bell. There is a ſound in the French nearly approaching to it, to be found in ſuch words as *dent*, *camp*, and in all their naſal vowels; but theſe are imperfect ſounds, and can ſcarce be called articulate; and there only wants to perfect the articulation to make the French exactly the ſame with the Engliſh: the only difference between them being, that in the French ſimilar ſounds the tongue does not touch the roof of the mouth, as in producing the Engliſh *ing*, though in other reſpects it be in a ſimilar poſition. If therefore a foreigner wants to produce this ſound, he has only to raiſe the middle of his tongue into a gentle contact with the roof of his mouth in pronouncing any of the naſal vowels, which completes the articulation, and in this way the French naſal vowel heard in the word *dent*, will be converted into the Engliſh conſonant ſounded in the ſyllable *dong*; and ſo on of the reſt.

J.

This latter has a very different ſound in Engliſh from what it has in French. In the latter it has a ſimple ſound; in the former it is the repreſentative of a compound ſound made of *d* and an aſpirated *z*. This is a difficult ſound to ſuch foreigners as have it not in their ſeveral tongues; and to enable them to pronounce it, it is only requiſite to deſire them to form the letter *d* with a vowel before it, as *ed*; keeping the tongue in the ſame poſition that it has when that letter is ſo formed; then let them try to unite to it the French *j*, which is exactly the ſame ſound with what I have called the aſpirated *z* or *zh*, and the compound ſound of *edzh*, or *dzha*, will be produced. But as foreigners are equally ſtrangers to the combination of the two letters *zh*, and would therefore not know what ſound belonged to it, it will be proper to ſubſtitute the French *j* in the room of *zh* in ſpelling all words containing that ſound, as thus, *edje*; and in order to begin a ſyllable with that ſound, which is more difficult than to conclude with it, let them place the tongue in the poſition of ſounding *ed*, keeping it in that poſition, and then the firſt ſound uttered muſt neceſſarily be that of *d*, which connected with the ſubſequent *j* followed by a vowel, of courſe muſt form the compound to be found in the words *djoy* (joy) *djoke* (joke).

The ſound of this letter has been ſometimes marked in the Dictionary by a combination of the letters *dzh*; and ſometimes by the ſingle letter *j*. But if a foreigner will conſider the *zh* as equivalent to the French *j*, the right pronunciation will ſoon become familiar to him

Ch.

The ſound annexed to this combination of letters is different in the Engliſh from what it is in the French: in the former it is a compound, in the latter a ſimple ſound, in the ſame way as that of *j* juſt deſcribed. The ſound of the French *ch* is exactly the ſame as the Engliſh *ſh*; and in order to facilitate the pronunciation of our compound *ch*, it will be only neceſſary to follow the ſame method as has been above propoſed with regard to the letter *j*, with this difference, that a *t* inſtead of a *d* is to be formed in the manner there deſcribed, preceding the ſound of the French *ch*, as *etch*. It is true, we have ſome words in our tongue where the *ch* is preceded by a *t* producing the ſame individual ſound, as in the words *itch*, *ſtitch*, which the French never fail to pronounce properly, being guided to it by ſeeing the letter *t* placed before the *ch*; but to other words of exactly the ſame ſound, though differently ſpelt, by the omiſſion of the *t*, as *rich*, *which*, they always annex their own ſimple ſound of *ch*. So that here is a plain ſimple rule to guide foreigners in the right pronunciation of the Engliſh *ch*, which is, by always ſuppoſing combined letters preceded by a *t*; thus in the words *cheeſe*, *charm*, let them ſuppoſe them ſpelt *tcheeſe*, *tcharm*; and if they find any difficulty at firſt in uniting thoſe ſounds at the beginning of words, on account of the eye's not being accuſtomed to ſuch a combination of thoſe letters, let them do, as was before directed with regard to *j*; let them begin with placing the organs in the poſition of ſounding *t*, which will be done by placing a vowel before it, as, *et*; the *t* being thus formed, let them keep the tongue in that poſition; the ſound of *t* muſt neceſſarily be the firſt uttered on changing that poſition, and will readily coaleſce with the following ſound of *ch*.

This compound ſound, as above deſcribed, is what uniformly prevails in all native Engliſh words; but there are ſome few derived from the French which retain their primitive pronunciation; ſuch as, *chagrin*, *champaign*, *chevalier*, &c. and ſome derived from the Greek take the ſound of *k*, as *chaos*, *chorus*; but the number of theſe is but ſmall, eaſily learned by uſe, and the difference is properly marked in the Dictionary.

Sh.

This is a combination of letters not to be found in the French language, and therefore foreigners know not what ſound to give it, but the uſual way is to pronounce it like a ſimple *ſ*. Thus, for *ſhall*, they ſay *ſal*; for *ſhame*, *ſame*, &c. But to attain the right ſound, it will be only neceſſary to inform them that the Engliſh *ſh* has uniformly the ſame ſound as the French *ch* in the words *charite*, *chere*: thus, if they ſuppoſe the words *ſhall* and *ſhame*, above mentioned, to be written, *chall* and *chame*, they will pronounce them properly.

Diphthongs.

Having ſaid all that is neceſſary of the vowels and conſonants, the next article to be conſidered is that of the diphthongs. It is in theſe that the chief difference between the Engliſh and French tongues conſiſts, as there are many diphthongs in the former, not to be found in the latter.

Of the Diphthongs $\overset{2}{\text{i}}$ and $\overset{3}{\text{u}}$.

Theſe two have hitherto always paſſed for ſimple ſounds, becauſe they are for the moſt part marked by ſingle letters as above: their ſounds are marked in the Scheme of the Vowels, by the words f$\overset{2}{\text{i}}$ght, bl$\overset{3}{\text{u}}$e; and theſe are the ſounds given to thoſe vowels in repeating the alphabet. But in reality they are perfect diphthongs, and therefore foreigners can never attain their right pronunciation, till they are firſt made acquainted with the ſimple ſounds whereof they are compoſed. The diphthong $\overset{2}{\text{i}}$ is a compound of the fulleſt and ſlendereſt of our vowels $\overset{3}{\text{a}}$ and $\overset{3}{\text{i}}$; the firſt made by the largeſt, and the laſt by the ſmalleſt aperture of the mouth. If we attend to the proceſs in forming this ſound, we ſhall find that the mouth is firſt opened to the ſame degree of aperture, and is in the ſame poſition as if it were going to pronounce $\overset{3}{\text{a}}$, but before the voice can get a paſſage through the lips, the under jaw is drawn near to the upper, in the ſame poſition as when the vowel $\overset{3}{\text{i}}$ is formed; and thus the full ſound, checked by the ſlender one, and coaleſcing with it, produces a third ſound different from both, which is the diphthong $\overset{2}{\text{i}}$. There is a ſound in the French ſomewhat reſembling our $\overset{2}{\text{i}}$, to be found in ſuch words as *vin*, *fin*, but that there is a difference between them, will be immediately perceptible by ſounding after them our words *vine*, *fine*; and the difference conſiſts in this, that their diphthong is formed of the ſecond ſound of *a*, $\overset{2}{\text{a}}$ and $\overset{3}{\text{i}}$, and ours of the third, $\overset{3}{\text{a}}$ $\overset{3}{\text{i}}$: ſo that in order to produce that ſound, you are to deſire a foreigner to open his mouth as wide as if he were going to pronounce $\overset{3}{\text{a}}$, and meant to ſound that vowel; but on the firſt effort of the voice for that purpoſe, to check its progreſs by a ſudden motion of the under jaw towards the upper till the two ſounds coaleſce, and then inſtantly to ſtop all farther effuſion of voice Thus as the ſound of $\overset{3}{\text{a}}$ is not completed, nor the ſound of $\overset{3}{\text{i}}$ continued, there reſults from the union of the two a third ſound or diphthong, which has no reſemblance to either, and yet is a compound of both.

The diphthong $\overset{3}{\text{u}}$ is compounded of the ſound $\overset{3}{\text{i}}$ and $\overset{3}{\text{o}}$; the former ſo rapidly uttered and falling ſo quickly into the ſound $\overset{3}{\text{o}}$, that its own power is not perceived, while that of $\overset{3}{\text{o}}$, being a little dwelt upon, is diſtinctly heard. There is a ſound in the French that ſomewhat reſembles this, to be found in the words, *dieu*, *mieux*, but the difference will be immediately perceived by ſounding after them our words, *dew*, *mew*; and it conſiſts in this, that their diphthong terminates in the French vowel *eu*, a ſound which we have not in our tongue, and is found therefore very hard to be formed by Engliſh organs; and ours terminates in $\overset{3}{o}$, the ſame as the French *ou*. To form it properly therefore, a foreigner is to be told that it is compoſed of the ſounds $\overset{3}{i}$ $\overset{3}{o}$, the firſt not completed, but rapidly running into the laſt, which he is to conſider as the ſame ſound with the French *ou*; our pronoun *you* is an exact repreſentation to a French eye of our diphthong $\overset{1}{u}$.

Of the Diphthong *oi* or *oy*.

This Diphthong, which is ſometimes ſpelt with an *i* and ſometimes with a *y*, is formed by a union of the ſame vowels as that of $\overset{2}{i}$, that is $\overset{3}{a}$ $\overset{3}{i}$; with this difference, that the firſt vowel $\overset{3}{a}$ being dwelt upon, is diſtinctly heard before its ſound is changed by its junction with the latter vowel $\overset{3}{i}$, as in the words *noiſe* (n$\underbrace{\overset{3}{a}\,\overset{1}{\ }\overset{3}{i}}$ſe) *boys* (b$\underbrace{\overset{3}{a}\,\overset{1}{\ }\overset{3}{i}}$ſe).

To form this diphthong, it is neceſſary to pronounce the full ſound of $\overset{3}{a}$, dwelling a little upon it before the ſound is intercepted by the motion of the under jaw, to the poſition of forming the ſlender ſound $\overset{3}{i}$, and then the voice is inſtantly to ceaſe. This diphthong differs from that of $\overset{2}{i}$ only in this, that the firſt vowel $\overset{3}{a}$ is diſtinctly heard before it unites with the latter vowel $\overset{3}{i}$.

Of the Diphthong *ou*, or *ow*.

This diphthong, though differently marked, like the foregoing one, ſometimes by *ou*, and ſometimes by *ow*, has always the ſame ſound, and is compoſed of the vowels $\overset{3}{a}$ and $\overset{3}{o}$; the organs being at firſt in the poſition of ſounding $\overset{3}{a}$, but before that ſound is perfected, by a motion of the under jaw and lips to the poſition of ſounding $\overset{3}{o}$, the firſt ſound $\overset{3}{a}$, is checked and blended with the latter $\overset{3}{o}$, from which reſults the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, as in *thou*, *now*, (th$\underbrace{\overset{3}{a}\,\overset{3}{o}}$u n$\underbrace{\overset{3}{a}\,\overset{3}{o}}$w).

All the other diphthongs of our tongue are formed by the ſhort ſounds of $\overset{3}{o}$ and $\overset{3}{i}$, marked by the characters *w* and *y*, preceding other vowels, and combining with them in the ſame ſyllable; as thus:

w or ſhort $\overset{3}{o}$.			*y* or ſhort $\overset{3}{i}$.		
w$\overset{1}{a}$ft	w$\overset{2}{a}$ge	w$\overset{3}{a}$ll	y$\overset{1}{a}$rd	y$\overset{2}{a}$re	y$\overset{3}{a}$wl
w$\overset{1}{e}$d		w$\overset{3}{e}$ed	y$\overset{1}{e}$t	y$\overset{2}{e}$a	y$\overset{3}{e}$
w$\overset{1}{i}$t	w$\overset{2}{i}$ſe	w$\overset{3}{i}$eld	y$\overset{1}{o}$n	y$\overset{2}{o}$ke	y$\overset{3}{o}$uth
w$\overset{1}{o}$t	w$\overset{2}{o}$e	w$\overset{3}{o}$o	yo$\overset{1}{u}$ng.		
$\overset{1}{u}$					
word	would				

To inſtruct foreigners in the true pronunciation of theſe, it will be only neceſſary to inform them that our *w* anſwers in ſound and power to the French *ou*, when it forms a diphthong. As for inſtance, our pronoun *we* is individually the ſame ſound as their affirmative *oui*: and the miſtake which they conſtantly commit of ſounding that letter like a *v* is owing to their not being informed of the true nature of that letter, and taking up their idea of it from the printed character wherein two interwoven vees (w) are exhibited to view; but if in all diphthongs commencing with that letter, they will place their lips in the poſition of forming the French *ou*, they cannot fail of producing the proper ſound. In like manner all diphthongs formed by *y*, are to be conſidered as commencing with the ſound given to that character in the French which is the ſame with their vowel *i*.

All who make themſelves maſters of the few Rules and Directions given above, together with the following Explanation of the Marks, will be enabled to produce at ſight the right Pronunciation of every word which they ſhall look for in this Dictionary.

EXPLANATION

Of the Method made Uſe of in this DICTIONARY, *ſo as to acquire a* TRUE KNOWLEDGE *of the* PRONUNCIATION *of the* WORDS.

THE firſt neceſſary ſtep is, that every reader ſhould commit to memory the following SCHEME OF THE VOWELS; or, as was before recommended, each reader ſhould copy the Scheme, and hold it in his hand when he conſults the Dictionary, till he has it perfectly fixed in his memory.

SCHEME OF THE VOWELS.

	First.	Second.	Third.
a	h$\overset{1}{a}$t	h$\overset{2}{a}$te	h$\overset{3}{a}$ll
e	b$\overset{1}{e}$t	b$\overset{2}{e}$ar	b$\overset{3}{e}$er
i	f$\overset{1}{i}$t	f$\overset{2}{i}$ght	f$\overset{3}{i}$eld
o	n$\overset{1}{o}$t	n$\overset{2}{o}$te	n$\overset{3}{o}$oſe
u	b$\overset{1}{u}$t	b$\overset{2}{u}$ſh	bl$\overset{3}{u}$e
y	love-l$\overset{1}{y}$	l$\overset{2}{y}$e	

According to this ſcheme are the ſounds of the vowels marked throughout the Dictionary. One column exhibits the words as they are ſpelt, the other as they are pronounced. As thus——

Hat	h$\overset{1}{a}$t	Hate	h$\overset{2}{a}$te	Hall	h$\overset{3}{a}$ll
Bet	b$\overset{1}{e}$t	Bear	b$\overset{2}{e}$ar	Beer	b$\overset{3}{e}$er, &c.

Whenever one vowel uſurps the power of another, the firſt column will ſhew the vowel that is writ, and the other, the one that is ſounded. As thus——

Stir	ſt$\overset{1}{u}$r	Birth	b$\overset{1}{e}$rth	Love	l$\overset{1}{u}$v
Buſy	b$\overset{1}{i}$zzy	Blood	bl$\overset{1}{u}$d	Bird	b$\overset{1}{u}$rd.

All improper diphthongs, or digraphs, where two vowels are joined in writing, to repreſent any of the ſimple ſounds to be found in the Scheme, are changed in the ſecond column into the ſingle vowels which they ſtand for; as thus——

Bear	b$\overset{2}{e}$re	Head	h$\overset{1}{e}$d	Fourth	f$\overset{2}{o}$rth	Groan	gr$\overset{2}{o}$ne
Hear	h$\overset{3}{e}$re	Heart	h$\overset{1}{a}$rt	Door	d$\overset{2}{o}$re	Field	f$\overset{3}{e}$ld

The final mute *e*, though generally employed in our tongue as a guide to pronunciation, is, by a due attention to the figures placed over the vowels rendered wholly uſeleſs, and therefore omitted throughout in this Dictionary.

Thus far, with relation to the vowels. With regard to the conſonants, their irregularities are manifeſted, and their true ſounds pointed out, in the following manner:

C has three ſounds—

	k	care	k$\overset{2}{a}$r
	s	ceaſe	s$\overset{3}{e}$s
	ſh	ſocial	s$\overset{2}{o}$ſh$\overset{1}{a}$l.

G has two—

Its own proper one, as in		gold	g$\overset{2}{o}$ld
Another, compound, as in		gentle	dzhentl.

This ſound is uſually marked by the character *j*.

S has four—

Its own, as in	-	yes	y$\overset{1}{i}$s
That of -	*z*	roſe	r$\overset{2}{o}$z
	ſh	paſſion	p$\overset{1}{a}$ſsh$\overset{1}{u}$n
	zh	oſier	$\overset{2}{o}$zh$\overset{1}{e}$r.

T has alſo four—

Its own, as in	-	tell	t$\overset{1}{e}$l
	s	ſatiety	s$\overset{2}{a}$s$\overset{2}{i}$$\overset{1}{e}t\overset{1}{y}$
	ſh	nation	n$\overset{2}{a}$ſh$\overset{1}{u}$n
	tſh	queſtion	qu$\overset{1}{e}$ſtſh$\overset{1}{u}$n.

X has two ſounds—

	gz	example	$\overset{1}{e}$gz$\overset{1}{a}$mple
	ks	vex	v$\overset{1}{e}$ks.

Th has two ſounds—

One vocal	*th*	then	th$\overset{1}{e}$n
One aſpirate	*tħ*	tħin	tħ$\overset{1}{i}$n.

The ſecond, or aſpirate ſound, is marked by a ſtroke acroſs the ħ as above.

Ch has three ſounds—

	k	chorus	k$\overset{2}{o}$r$\overset{1}{u}$s
	ſh	chaiſe	ſh$\overset{2}{a}$z
	tſh	charity	tſh$\overset{1}{a}$r$\overset{1}{i}$t$\overset{1}{y}$.

Gh has two ſounds—

That of ſimple	*g*	ghoſt	g$\overset{2}{o}$ſt
That of -	*f*	laughter	l$\overset{1}{a}$ft$\overset{1}{u}$r.

All conſonants not pronounced are omitted in the ſecond column, as—

gh	daughter	d$\overset{3}{a}$t$\overset{1}{u}$r	*gn*	gnat	n$\overset{1}{a}$t
bt	debt	d$\overset{1}{e}$t	*gm*	flegm	fl$\overset{1}{e}$m
gn	ſign	s$\overset{2}{i}$n	*kn*	knife	n$\overset{2}{i}$f
lm	balm	b$\overset{1}{a}$'m	*mb*	lamb	l$\overset{1}{a}$m'
mn	hymn	h$\overset{1}{i}$m	*wr*	wrong	r$\overset{1}{o}$ng

The accent is placed throughout over the letter on which it is laid in pronunciation; over the vowel, when the ſtreſs of the voice is on the vowel; over the conſonant when it is on that. As thus—

Accent over the Conſonant.	*Accent over the Vowel.*
ſt$\overset{1}{u}$r'	b$\overset{3}{e}$'r
l$\overset{1}{u}$v'	h$\overset{3}{e}$'r
b$\overset{1}{i}$z'zy	gr$\overset{2}{o}$'n
l$\overset{1}{a}$f't$\overset{1}{u}$r	s$\overset{2}{o}$'ſhal.

The ſyllables of the words are divided according to the mode of pronouncing them; that is, all letters which are united in utterance in the ſame ſyllable, are here kept together alſo in writing, and ſeparated from the reſt; which certainly is the natural diviſion, though it be contrary to the fantaſtick mode followed in our ſpelling-books and grammars.

PREFACE.

PREFACE.

IT is the fate of thoſe who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the proſpect of good; to be expoſed to cenſure, without hope of praiſe; to be diſgraced by miſcarriage, or puniſhed for neglect, where ſucceſs would have been without applauſe, and diligence without reward.

Among theſe unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have conſidered, not as the pupil, but the ſlave of ſcience, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbiſh and clear obſtructions from the paths through which Learning and Genius preſs forward to conqueſt and glory, without beſtowing a ſmile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progreſs. Every other author may aſpire to praiſe; the lexicographer can only hope to eſcape reproach, and even this negative recompenſe has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithſtanding this diſcouragement, attempted a Dictionary of the *Engliſh* language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every ſpecies of literature, has itſelf been hitherto neglected; ſuffered to ſpread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance; reſigned to the tyranny of time and faſhion; and expoſed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the firſt ſurvey of my undertaking, I found our ſpeech copious without order, and energetick without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be diſentangled, and confuſion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundleſs variety, without any eſtabliſhed principle of ſelection; adulterations were to be detected, without a ſettled teſt of purity; and modes of expreſſion to be rejected or received, without the ſuffrages of any writers of claſſical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no aſſiſtance but from general grammar, I applied myſelf to the peruſal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of uſe to aſcertain or illuſtrate any word or phraſe, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, eſtabliſhing to myſelf, in the progreſs of the work, ſuch rules as experience and analogy ſuggeſted to me; experience, which practice and obſervation were continually increaſing; and analogy, which, though in ſome words obſcure, was evident in others.

In adjuſting the ORTHOGRAPHY, which has been to this time unſettled and fortuitous, I found it neceſſary to diſtinguiſh thoſe irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themſelves once unneceſſary, muſt be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be regiſtered, that they may not be increaſed, and aſcertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewiſe its improprieties and abſurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proſcribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of neceſſary or common uſe were ſpoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any viſible ſigns, muſt have been ſpoken with great diverſity, as we now obſerve thoſe who cannot read to catch ſounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was firſt reduced to an alphabet, every penman endeavoured to expreſs, as he could, the ſounds which he was accuſtomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing ſuch words as were already vitiated in ſpeech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, muſt have been vague and unſettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the ſame ſound by different combinations.

From this uncertain pronunciation ariſe in a great part the various dialects of the ſame country, which will always be obſerved to grow fewer, and leſs different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary repreſentation of ſounds by letters, proceeds that diverſity of ſpelling obſervable in the *Saxon* remains, and I ſuppoſe in the firſt books of every nation, which perplexes or deſtroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, that, being once incorporated, can never be afterwards diſmiſſed or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives *length* from *long*, *ſtrength* from *ſtrong*, *darling* from *dear*, *breadth* from *broad*, from *dry*, *drought*, and from *high*, *height*, which *Milton*, in zeal for analogy, writes *highth*; *Quid te exempta juvat ſpinis de pluribus una?* to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This uncertainty is moſt frequent in the vowels, which are ſo capriciouſly pronounced, and ſo differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologiſts, little regard is to be ſhewn in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errours in orthography, but ſpots of barbarity impreſſed ſo deep in the *Engliſh* language, that criticiſm can never waſh them away: theſe, therefore, muſt be permitted to remain untouched; but many words have likewiſe been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and ſome ſtill continue to be variouſly written, as authors differ in their care or ſkill: of theſe it was proper to enquire the true orthography, which I have always conſidered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write *enchant*, *enchantment*, *enchanter*, after the *French*, and *incantation* after the *Latin*; thus *entire* is choſen rather than *intire*, becauſe it paſſed to us not from the *Latin integer*, but from the *French entier*.

Of many words it is difficult to ſay whether they were immediately received from the *Latin* or the *French*, ſince at the time when we had dominions in *France*, we had *Latin* ſervice in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the *French* generally ſupplied us; for we have few *Latin* words, among the terms of domeſtick uſe, which are not *French*; but many *French*, which are very remote from *Latin*.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to ſacrifice uniformity to cuſtom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberleſs majority, *convey* and *inveigh*, *deceit* and *receipt*, *fancy* and *phantom*; ſometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as *explain* and *explanation*, *repeat* and *repetition*.

Some combinations of letters having the ſame power, are uſed indifferently without any diſcoverable reaſon of choice, as in *choak, choke*; *ſoap, ſope*; *fewel, fuel*, and many others; which I have ſometimes inſerted twice, that thoſe who ſearch for them under either form, may not ſearch in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of ſpelling by which it is inſerted in the ſeries of the dictionary, is to be conſidered as that to which I give, perhaps not often raſhly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every author his own practice unmoleſted, that the reader may balance ſuffrages, and judge between us: but this queſtion is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; ſome men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on ſounds and derivations; ſome, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected thoſe in which our words are commonly to be ſought. Thus *Hammond* writes *fecibleneſs* for *feaſibleneſs*, becauſe I ſuppoſe he imagined it derived immediately from the *Latin*; and ſome words, ſuch as *dependant, dependent*; *dependance, dependence*, vary their final ſyllable, as one or another language is preſent to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wantoned without controul, and vanity ſought praiſe by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a ſcholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarian's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among thoſe few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to thoſe, whoſe thoughts have been perhaps employed too anxiouſly on verbal ſingularities, not to diſturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been aſſerted, that for the law to be *known*, is of more importance than to be *right*. Change, ſays *Hooker*, is not made without inconvenience, even from worſe to better. There is in conſtancy and ſtability a general and laſting advantage, which will always overbalance the ſlow improvements of gradual correction. Much leſs ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itſelf, and imitate thoſe changes, which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in obſerving them.

This recommendation of ſteadineſs and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happineſs; or that truth may not be ſucceſsfully taught by modes of ſpelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet ſo loſt in lexicography, as to forget that *words are the daughters of earth*, and that *things are the ſons of heaven*. Language is only the inſtrument of ſcience, and words are but the ſigns of ideas: I wiſh, however, that the inſtrument might be leſs apt to decay, and that ſigns might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In ſettling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated ſyllable. It will ſometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the author quoted, on a different ſyllable from that marked in the alphabetical ſeries; it is then to be underſtood, that cuſtom has varied, or that the author has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are ſometimes given where the ſound of letters is irregular; and if they are ſometimes omitted, defect in ſuch minute obſervations will be more eaſily excuſed, than ſuperfluity.

In the inveſtigation both of the orthography and ſignification of words, their ETYMOLOGY was neceſſarily to be conſidered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no further to any *Engliſh* root; thus *circumſpect, circumvent, circumſtance, delude, concave*, and *complicate*, though compounds in the Latin, are to us primitives. Derivatives are all thoſe that can be referred to any word in *Engliſh* of greater ſimplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy ſometimes needleſs; for who does not ſee that *remoteneſs* comes from *remote*, *lovely* from *love*, *concavity* from *concave*, and *demonſtrative* from *demonſtrate*? but this grammatical exuberance the ſcheme of my work did not allow me to repreſs. It is of great importance, in examining the general fabrick of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the uſual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity muſt be preſerved in ſyſtematical works, though ſometimes at the expence of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to inſert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the *Teutonick* dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to thoſe who have always uſed them, interrupt and embarraſs the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the *Roman* and *Teutonick*: under the *Roman* I comprehend the *French* and provincial tongues; and under the *Teutonick* range the *Saxon*, *German*, and all their kindred dialects. Moſt of our polyſyllables are *Roman*, and our words of one ſyllable are very often *Teutonick*.

In aſſigning the *Roman* original, it has perhaps ſometimes happened that I have mentioned only the *Latin*, when the word was borrowed from the *French*; and conſidering myſelf as employed only in the illuſtration of my own language, I have not been very careful to obſerve whether the *Latin* word be pure or barbarous, or the *French* elegant or obſolete.

For the *Teutonick* etymologies I am commonly indebted to *Junius* and *Skinner*, the only names which I have forborn to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or uſurp their honours, but that I might ſpare a general repetition by one general acknowledgment Of theſe, whom I ought not to mention but with the reverence due to inſtructors and benefactors, *Junius* appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and *Skinner* in rectitude of underſtanding. *Junius* was accurately ſkilled in all the northern languages, *Skinner* probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occaſional inſpection into dictionaries; but the learning of *Junius* is often of no other uſe than to ſhow him a track by which he may deviate from his purpoſe, to which *Skinner* always preſſes forward by the ſhorteſt way. *Skinner* is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: *Junius* is always full of knowledge; but his variety diſtracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently diſgraced by his abſurdities.

The votaries of the northern muſes will not perhaps eaſily reſtrain their indignation, when they find the name of *Junius* thus degraded by a diſadvantageous compariſon; but whatever reverence is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of cenſoriouſneſs to charge that etymologiſt with want of judgment, who can ſeriouſly derive *dream* from *drama*, becauſe *life* *is a drama, and a drama is a dream*; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive *moan* from μόνος, *monos*, *ſingle* or *ſolitary*, who conſiders that grief naturally loves to be *alone*. *

Our knowledge of the northern literature is ſo ſcanty, that of words undoubtedly *Teutonick*, the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inſerted *Dutch* or *German* ſubſtitutes, which I conſider not as radical, but parallel, not as the parents, but ſiſters of the *Engliſh*.

The words which are repreſented as thus related by deſcent or cognation, do not always agree in ſenſe; for it is incident to words, as to their authors, to degenerate from their anceſtors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is ſufficient, in etymological enquiries, if the ſenſes of kindred words be found ſuch as may eaſily paſs into each other, or ſuch as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, ſo far as it is yet known, was eaſily found in the volumes where it is particularly and profeſſedly delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was ſoon adjuſted. But to COLLECT the WORDS of our language was a taſk of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and when they were exhauſted, what was yet wanting muſt be ſought by fortuitous and unguided excurſions into books, and gleaned as induſtry ſhould find, or chance ſhould offer it, in the boundleſs chaos of a living ſpeech. My ſearch, however, has been either ſkilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my deſign was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; ſuch as *Arian*, *Socinian*, *Calviniſt*, *Benedictine*, *Mahometan*; but have retained thoſe of a more general nature, as *Heathen*, *Pagan*.

Of the terms of art I have received ſuch as could be found either in books of ſcience or technical dictionaries; and have often inſerted, from philoſophical writers, words which are ſupported perhaps only by a ſingle authority, and which being not admitted into general uſe, ſtand yet as candidates or probationers, and muſt depend for their adoption on the ſuffrage of futurity.

The words which our authors have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonneſs, by compliance with faſhion or luſt of innovation, I have regiſtered as they occurred, though commonly only to cenſure them, and warn others againſt the folly of naturalizing uſeleſs foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by deſign, merely becauſe they were unneceſſary or exuberant; but have received thoſe which by different writers have been differently formed, as *viſcid*, and *viſcidity*, *viſcous*, and *viſcoſity*.

Compounded or double words I have ſeldom noted, except when they obtain a ſignification different from that which the components have in their ſimple ſtate. Thus *highwayman*, *woodman*, and *horſecourſe*, require an explanation; but of *thieflike* or *coachdriver* no notice was needed, becauſe the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a conſtant and ſettled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in *iſh*, as *greeniſh*, *bluiſh*; adverbs in *ly*, as *dully*, *openly*; ſubſtantives in *neſs*, as *vileneſs*, *faultineſs*; were leſs diligently ſought, and ſometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to inſert them; not that they are not genuine and regular offsprings of *Engliſh* roots, but becauſe their relation to the primitive being always the ſame, their ſignification cannot be miſtaken.

The verbal nouns in *ing*, ſuch as the *keeping* of the *caſtle*, the *leading* of the *army*, are always neglected, or placed only to illuſtrate the ſenſe of the verb, except when they ſignify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as *dwelling*, *living*; or have an abſolute and abſtract ſignification, as *colouring*, *painting*, *learning*.

The participles are likewiſe omitted, unleſs, by ſignifying rather habit or quality than action, they take the nature of adjectives; as a *thinking* man, a man of prudence; a *pacing* horſe, a horſe that can pace: theſe I have ventured to call *participial adjectives*. But neither are theſe always inſerted, becauſe they are commonly to be underſtood, without any danger of miſtake, by conſulting the verb.

Obſolete words are admitted, when they are found in authors not obſolete, or when they have any force or beauty that may deſerve revival.

As compoſition is one of the chief characteriſticks of a language, I have endeavoured to make ſome reparation for the univerſal negligence of my predeceſſors, by inſerting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under *after*, *fore*, *new*, *night*, *fair*, and many more. Theſe, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that uſe and curioſity are here ſatisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply diſcovered.

Of ſome forms of compoſition, ſuch as that by which *re* is prefixed to note *repetition*, and *un* to ſignify *contrariety* or *privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, becauſe the uſe of theſe particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is ſo little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occaſion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of compoſition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which ariſes to foreigners the greateſt difficulty. We modify the ſignification of many words by a particle ſubjoined; as to *come off*, to eſcape by a fetch; to *fall on*, to attack; to *fall off*, to apoſtatize; to *break off*, to ſtop abruptly; to *bear out*, to juſtify; to *fall in*, to comply; to *give*

---

* That I may not appear to have ſpoken too irreverently of *Junius*, I have here ſubjoined a few ſpecimens of his etymological extravagance.

BANISH, *religare*, *ex banno vel territorio exigere*, in *exilium agere*. G. *bannir*. It. *bandire*, *bandeggiare*. H. *bandir*. B. bannen. Ævi medii ſcriptores bannire dicebant. V. Spelm. in Bannum & in Banleuga. Quoniam verò regionum urbiumq; limites arduis plerumq; montibus, altis fluminibus, longis deniq; flexuoſiſq; anguſtiſſimarum viarum amfractibus includebantur, fieri poteſt id genus limites *ban* dici ab eo quod Βαννάται & Βαννατροι Tarentinis olim, ſicuti tradit Heſychius, vocabantur αἱ λοξὸι καὶ μὴ ἰθυτενεῖς ὁδοι, "obliquæ ac minimè in rectum tendentes viæ." Ac fortaſſe quoque huc facit quod Βανοῦς, eodem Heſychio teſte, dicebant ὄρη στραγγύλη, montes arduos.

EMPTY, emtie, *vacuus*, *inanis*. A. S. Æmtiȝ. Neſcio an ſint ab ἐμέω vel ἐμετάω. Vomo, evomo, vomitu evacuo. Videtur interim etymologiam hanc non obſcurè firmare codex Ruſh. Mat. xii. 22. ubi antiquè ſcriptum invenimus ȝemoeted hit emetiȝ. "Invenit eam vacantem."

HILL, *mons*, *collis*. A. S. hÿll. Quod videri poteſt abſciſſum ex κολώνη vel κολωνὸς. Collis, tumulus, locus in plano editior. Hom. Il. b. v. 811. ἔστι δέ τις προπάροιθε πόλεος αἰπεῖα κολώνη. Ubi authori brevium ſcholiorum κολώνη exp. τόπος εις ὕψος ἀνήκων, γεώλοφος ἐξοχή.

NAP, *to take a nap*. *Dormire*, *condormiſcere*. Cym. heppian. A. S. hnæppan. Quod poſtremum videri poteſt deſumptum ex κνέφας, obſcuritas, tenebræ: nihil enim æque ſolet conciliare ſomnum, quàm caliginoſa profundæ noctis obſcuritas.

STAMMERER, Balbus, blæſus. Goth. STAMMS, A. S, ſtamer, ſtamur. D. ſtam. B. ſtameler. Su. ſtamma. Iſl. ſtamr. Sunt a στωμυλεῖν vel στωμύλλειν, nimiâ loquacitate alios offendere; quod impeditè loquentes libentiſſimè garrire ſoleant; vel quòd aliis nimii ſemper videantur, etiam parciſſimè loquentes.

over, to ceaſe; to *ſet off*, to embelliſh; to *ſet in*, to begin a continual tenour; to *ſet out*, to begin a courſe or journey; to *take off*, to copy; with innumerable expreſſions of the ſame kind, of which ſome appear widely irregular, being ſo far diſtant from the ſenſe of the ſimple words, that no ſagacity will be able to trace the ſteps by which they arrived at the preſent uſe. Theſe I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myſelf that the collection is complete, I believe I have ſo far aſſiſted the ſtudents of our language, that this kind of phraſeology will be no longer inſuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be eaſily explained by compariſon with thoſe that may be found.

Many words yet ſtand ſupported only by the name of *Bailey*, *Ainſworth*, *Philips*, or the contracted *Dict.* for *Dictionaries* ſubjoined; of theſe I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of ſuch I have omitted many, becauſe I had never read them; and many I have inſerted, becauſe they may perhaps exiſt, though they have eſcaped my notice: they are, however, to be yet conſidered as reſting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I conſidered as uſeful, or know to be proper, though I could not at preſent ſupport them by authorities, I have ſuffered to ſtand upon my own atteſtation, claiming the ſame privilege with my predeceſſors, of being ſometimes credited without proof.

The words, thus ſelected and diſpoſed, are grammatically conſidered; they are referred to the different parts of ſpeech; traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illuſtrated by obſervations, not indeed of great or ſtriking importance, ſeparately conſidered, but neceſſary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by *Engliſh* grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity moſt frequently to faſten, is the *Explanation*; in which I cannot hope to ſatisfy thoſe, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleaſed, ſince I have not always been able to ſatisfy myſelf. To interpret a language by itſelf is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by ſynonimes, becauſe the idea ſignified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphraſe, becauſe ſimple ideas cannot be deſcribed. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unſettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which ſuch notions are conveyed, or ſuch things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And ſuch is the fate of hapleſs lexicography, that not only darkneſs, but light, impedes and diſtreſſes it; things may be not only too little, but too much known, to be happily illuſtrated. To explain, requires the uſe of terms leſs abſtruſe than that which is to be explained, and ſuch terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but the ſuppoſing ſomething intuitively known, and evident without proof, ſo nothing can be defined but by the uſe of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the ſenſe is too ſubtle and evaneſcent to be fixed in a paraphraſe; ſuch are all thoſe which are by the grammarians termed *expletives*, and, in dead languages, are ſuffered to paſs for empty ſounds, of no other uſe than to fill a verſe, or to modulate a period, but which are eaſily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphaſis, though it be ſometimes ſuch as no other form of expreſſion can convey.

My labour has likewiſe been much increaſed by a claſs of verbs too frequent in the *Engliſh* language, of which the ſignification is ſo looſe and general, the uſe ſo vague and indeterminate, and the ſenſes detorted ſo widely from the firſt idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumſcribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of diſtinct and ſettled meaning; ſuch are *bear*, *break*, *come*, *caſt*, *full*, *get*, *give*, *do*, *put*, *ſet*, *go*, *run*, *make*, *take*, *turn*, *throw*. If of theſe the whole power is not accurately delivered, it muſt be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that ſpeaks it, theſe words are hourly ſhifting their relations, and can no more be aſcertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a ſtorm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with ſo great latitude, that they are not eaſily reducible under any regular ſcheme of explication: this difficulty is not leſs, nor perhaps greater, in *Engliſh*, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with ſucceſs; ſuch at leaſt as can be expected in a taſk, which no man, however learned or ſagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, becauſe I do not underſtand them; theſe might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not ſo far indulge my vanity as to decline this confeſſion: for when *Tully* owns himſelf ignorant whether *leſſus*, in the twelve tables, means a *funeral ſong*, or *mourning garment*; and *Ariſtotle* doubts whether οὐρευς, in the Iliad, ſignifies a mule, or *muleteer*, I may ſurely, without ſhame, leave ſome obſcurities to happier induſtry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that *the explanation, and the word explained, ſhould be always reciprocal*; this I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are ſeldom exactly ſynonimous; a new term was not introduced, but becauſe the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then neceſſary to uſe the proximate word, for the deficiency of ſingle terms can very ſeldom be ſupplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of ſuch mutilated interpretations, becauſe the ſenſe may eaſily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extenſive uſe, it was requiſite to mark the progreſs of its meaning, and ſhow by what gradations of intermediate ſenſe it has paſſed from its primitive to its remote and accidental ſignification; ſo that every foregoing explanation ſhould tend to that which follows, and the ſeries be regularly concatenated from the firſt notion to the laſt.

This is ſpecious, but not always practicable; kindred ſenſes may be ſo interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be diſentangled, nor any reaſon be aſſigned why one ſhould be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a conſecutive ſeries be formed of ſenſes in their nature collateral? The ſhades of meaning ſometimes paſs imperceptibly into each other; ſo that though on one ſide they apparently differ, yet it is impoſſible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the ſame race, though not exactly alike, are ſometimes ſo little different, that no words can expreſs the diſſimilitude, though the mind eaſily perceives it, when they are exhibited together; and ſometimes there is ſuch a confuſion of acceptations, that diſcernment is wearied, and diſtinction puzzled, and perſeverance herſelf hurries to an end, by crowding together what ſhe cannot ſeparate.

Theſe complaints of difficulty will, by thoſe that have never conſidered words beyond their popular uſe, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his ſtudies by involution and obſcurity. But every art is obſcure to thoſe that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to thoſe who have joined philoſophy with grammar; and if I have not expreſſed them very clearly, it muſt be remembered that I am ſpeaking of that which words are inſufficient to explain.

The original ſenſe of words is often driven out of uſe by their metaphorical acceptations, yet muſt be inſerted for the ſake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether *ardour* is uſed for *material heat*, or whether *flagrant*, in *Engliſh*, ever ſignifies the ſame with *burning*; yet ſuch are the primitive ideas of theſe words, which are therefore ſet firſt, though without examples, that the figurative ſenſes may be commodiouſly deduced.

Such is the exuberance of ſignification which many words have obtained, that it was ſcarcely poſſible to collect all their ſenſes; ſometimes the meaning of derivatives muſt be ſought in the mother term, and ſometimes deficient explanations of the primitives may be ſupplied in the train of derivation. In any caſe of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the ſame race; for ſome words are ſlightly paſſed over to avoid repetition, ſome admitted eaſier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better underſtood, as they are conſidered in greater variety of ſtructures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the ſame ſkill, or the ſame happineſs: things equally eaſy in themſelves, are not all equally eaſy to any ſingle mind. Every writer of a long work commits errours, where there appears neither ambiguity to miſlead, nor obſcurity to confound him; and in a ſearch like this, many felicities of expreſſion will be caſually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many ſeeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus ſome explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as *hind, the female of the ſtag*; *ſtag, the male of the hind*: ſometimes eaſier words are changed into harder, as *burial* into *ſepulture* or *interment*, *drier* into *deſiccative*, *dryneſs* into *ſiccity* or *aridity*, *fit* into *paroxyſm*; for the eaſieſt word, whatever it be, can never be tranſlated into one more eaſy. But eaſineſs and difficulty are merely relative, and if the preſent prevalence of our language ſhould invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be aſſiſted by thoſe words which now ſeem only to produce increaſe or obſcurity. For this reaſon I have endeavoured frequently to join a *Teutonick* and *Roman* interpretation, as to CHEER, to *gladden*, or *exhilarate*, that every learner of *Engliſh* may be aſſiſted by his own tongue.

The ſolution of all difficulties, and the ſupply of all defects, muſt be ſought in the examples, ſubjoined to the various ſenſes of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When I firſt collected theſe authorities, I was deſirous that every quotation ſhould be uſeful to ſome other end than the illuſtration of a word; I therefore extracted from philoſophers principles of ſcience; from hiſtorians remarkable facts; from chymiſts complete proceſſes; from divines ſtriking exhortations; and from poets beautiful deſcriptions. Such is deſign, while it is yet at a diſtance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wiſdom into an alphabetical ſeries, I ſoon diſcovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the ſtudent, and was forced to depart from my ſcheme of including all that was pleaſing or uſeful in *Engliſh* literature, and reduce my tranſcripts very often to cluſters of words, in which ſcarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the wearineſs of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some paſſages I have yet ſpared, which may relieve the labour of verbal ſearches, and interſperſe with verdure and flowers the duſty deſarts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be conſidered as conveying the ſentiments or doctrine of their authors; the word for the ſake of which they are inſerted, with all its appendant clauſes, has been carefully preſerved; but it may ſometimes happen, by haſty detruncation, that the general tendency of the ſentence may be changed: the divine may deſert his tenets, or the philoſopher his ſyſtem.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as maſters of elegance or models of ſtyle; but words muſt be ſought where they are uſed; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations ſerve no other purpoſe, than that of proving the bare exiſtence of words, and are therefore ſelected with leſs ſcrupulouſneſs than thoſe which are to teach their ſtructures and relations.

My purpoſe was to admit no teſtimony of living authors, that I might not be miſled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reaſon to complain; nor have I departed from this reſolution, but when ſome performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory ſupplied me, from late books, with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderneſs of friendſhip, ſolicited admiſſion for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have ſtudiouſly endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the reſtoration, whoſe works I regard as *the wells of Engliſh undefiled*, as the pure ſources of genuine diction. Our language, for almoſt a century, has, by the concurrence of many cauſes, been gradually departing from its original *Teutonick* character, and deviating towards a *Gallick* ſtructure and phraſeology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recal it, by making our ancient volumes the ground-work of ſtyle, admitting among the additions of later times, only ſuch as may ſupply real deficiencies, ſuch as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate eaſily with our native idioms.

But as very language has a time of rudeneſs antecedent to perfection, as well as of falſe refinement and declenſion, I have been cautious leſt my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer underſtood. I have fixed *Sidney*'s work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excurſions. From the authors which roſe in the time of *Elizabeth*, a ſpeech might be formed adequate to all the purpoſes of uſe and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from *Hooker* and the tranſlation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from *Bacon*; the phraſes of policy, war, and navigation from *Raleigh*; the dialect of poetry and fiction from *Spenſer* and *Sidney*; and the diction of common life from *Shakeſpeare*, few ideas would be loſt to mankind, for want of *Engliſh* words, in which they might be expreſſed.

PREFACE.

It is not ſufficient that a word is found, unleſs it be ſo combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the ſentence; ſuch paſſages I have therefore choſen, and when it happened that any author gave a definition of a term, or ſuch an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a ſupplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwiſe obſerved.

Some words, indeed, ſtand unſupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns, or abverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and conſtant analogy, or names of things ſeldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reaſon to doubt the exiſtence.

There is more danger of cenſure from the multiplicity than paucity of example; authorities will ſometimes ſeem to have been accumulated without neceſſity or uſe, and perhaps ſome will be found, which might, without loſs, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not haſtily to be charged with ſuperfluities: thoſe quotations, which to careleſs or unſkilful peruſers appear only to repeat the ſame ſenſe, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diverſities of ſignification, or, at leaſt, afford different ſhades of the ſame meaning: one will ſhew the word applied to perſons, another to things; one will expreſs an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral ſenſe; one will prove the expreſſion genuine from an ancient author; another will ſhew it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous ſentence is aſcertained by a paſſage clear and determinate; the word, how often ſoever repeated, appears with new aſſociates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes ſomething to the ſtability or enlargement of the language.

When words are uſed equivocally, I receive them in either ſenſe; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have ſometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of ſentiments, by ſhewing how one author copied the thoughts and diction of another: ſuch quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might juſtly be cenſured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual hiſtory.

The various ſyntactical ſtructures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto uſed, has made our ſtyle capricious and indeterminate; when the different combinations of the ſame word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured by ſettling the orthography, diſplaying the analogy, regulating the ſtructures, and aſcertaining the ſignification of *Engliſh* words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own ſcheme, or ſatisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is ſtill controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are ſometimes too much contracted, and ſometimes too much diffuſed, the ſignifications are diſtinguiſhed rather with ſubtilty than ſkill, and the attention is haraſſed with unneceſſary minuteneſs.

The examples are too often injudicially truncated, and perhaps ſometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a miſtaken ſenſe; for in making this collection I truſted more to memory, than, in a ſtate of diſquiet and embarraſſment, memory can contain, and purpoſed to ſupply at the review what was left imcomplete in the firſt tranſcription.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though neceſſary and ſignificant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words moſt ſtudiouſly conſidered and exemplified, many ſenſes have eſcaped obſervation.

Yet theſe failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprize is above the ſtrength that undertakes it: To reſt below his own aim is incident to every one whoſe fancy is active, and whoſe views are comprehenſive; nor is any man ſatisfied with himſelf becauſe he has done much, but becauſe he can conceive little. When firſt I engaged in this work, I reſolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleaſed myſelf with a proſpect of the hours which I ſhould revel away in feaſts of literature, the obſcure receſſes of northern learning which I ſhould enter and ranſack, the treaſures with which I expected every ſearch into thoſe neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I ſhould diſplay my acquiſitions to mankind. When I had thus enquired into the original of words, I reſolved to ſhew likewiſe my attention to things; to pierce deep into every ſcience, to enquire the nature of every ſubſtance of which I inſerted the name, to limit every idea by a definition ſtrictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate deſcription, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appellative or technical. But theſe were the dreams of a poet doomed at laſt to wake a lexicographer. I ſoon found that it is too late to look for inſtruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my taſk, with thoſe I muſt finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to enquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my firſt experiments, that what I had not of my own was eaſily to be obtained: I ſaw that one enquiry only gave occaſion to another, that book referred to book, that to ſearch was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to purſue perfection, was, like the firſt inhabitants of Arcadia, to chaſe the ſun, which, when they had reached the hill where he ſeemed to reſt, was ſtill beheld at the ſame diſtance from them.

I then contracted my deſign, determining to confide in myſelf, and no longer to ſolicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than aſſiſtance: by this I obtained at leaſt one advantage, that I ſet limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed.

Deſpondency has never ſo far prevailed as to depreſs me to negligence; ſome faults will at laſt appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and perſevering activity. The nice and ſubtle ramifications of meaning were not eaſily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the neceſſity of diſentangling combinations, and ſeparating ſimilitudes. Many of the diſtinctions, which to common readers appear uſeleſs and idle, will be found real and important by men verſed in the ſchool philoſophy, without which no dictionary can ever be accurately compiled, or ſkilfully examined.

Some ſenſes however there are, which, though not the ſame, are yet ſo nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Moſt men think indiſtinctly, and therefore cannot ſpeak with exactneſs; and conſequently ſome examples might be indifferently put to either ſignification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but regiſter the language; who do not teach men how they ſhould think, but relate how they have hitherto expreſſed their thoughts.

The imperfect ſenſe of ſome examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compenſated by innumerable paſſages ſelected with propriety, and preſerved with exactneſs; ſome ſhining with ſparks of imagination, and ſome replete with treaſures of wiſdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but becauſe care will not always be ſucceſsful, and recollection or information come too late for uſe.

That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, muſt be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not viſit caverns to learn the miner's language, nor take a voyage to perfect my ſkill in the dialect of navigation, nor viſit the warehouſes of merchants, and ſhops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or eaſy enquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeleſs labour to glean up words, by courting living information, and conteſting with the ſullenneſs of one, and the roughneſs of another.

To furniſh the academicians *della Cruſca* with words of this kind, a ſeries of comedies called *la Fiera*, or *the Fair*, was profeſſedly written by *Buonaroti*; but I had no ſuch aſſiſtant, and therefore was content to want what they muſt have wanted likewiſe, had they not luckily been ſo ſupplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omiſſions. Of the labours and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great meaſure caſual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for ſome temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a ſtate of increaſe or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore muſt be ſuffered to periſh with other things unworthy of preſervation.

Care will ſometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which ſeldom occur, will ſuffer thoſe to paſs by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is ſearching for rare and remote things, will neglect thoſe that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the moſt common and curſory words have been inſerted with little illuſtration, becauſe in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy thoſe which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word SEA unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things eaſy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatneſs, and diſdainful of littleneſs, haſtily withdraws herſelf from painful ſearches, and paſſes with ſcornful rapidity over taſks not adequate to her powers, ſometimes too ſecure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; ſometimes idle in a plain path, and ſometimes diſtracted in labyrinths, and diſſipated by different intentions.

A large work is difficult becauſe it is large, even though all its parts might ſingly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each muſt be allowed its ſhare of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the ſtones which form the dome of a temple, ſhould be ſquared and poliſhed like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with ſo much application, I cannot but have ſome degree of parental fondneſs, it is natural to form conjectures. Thoſe who have been perſuaded to think well of my deſign, will require that it ſhould fix our language, and put a ſtop to thoſe alterations which time and chance have hitherto been ſuffered to make in it without oppoſition. With this conſequence I will confeſs that I flattered myſelf for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reaſon nor experience can juſtify. When we ſee men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promiſes to prolong life to a thouſand years; and with equal juſtice may the lexicographer be derided, who being able to produce no example of a nation that has preſerved their words and phraſes from mutability, ſhall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and ſecure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change ſublunary nature, and clear the world at once from folly, vanity and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been inſtituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulſe intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; ſounds are too volatile and ſubtile for legal reſtraints; to enchain ſyllables, and to laſh the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to meaſure its deſires by its ſtrength. The *French* language has viſibly changed under the inſpection of the academy; the ſtyle of *Amelot's* tranſlation of father *Paul* is obſerved by *Le Courayer* to be *un peu paſſé*; and no *Italian* will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of *Boccace*, *Machiavel*, or *Caro*.

Total and ſudden transformations of a language ſeldom happen; conqueſts and migrations are now very rare: but there are other cauſes of change, which, though ſlow in their operation, and inviſible in their progreſs, are perhaps as much ſuperiour to human reſiſtance, as the revolutions of the ſky, or intumeſcence of the tide. Commerce, however neceſſary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourſe with ſtrangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themſelves, muſt in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which ſerves the traffickers on the *Mediterranean* and *Indian* coaſts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouſe, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at laſt incorporated with the current ſpeech.

There are likewiſe internal cauſes equally forcible. The language moſt likely to continue long without alteration, would be that of a nation raiſed a little, and but a little, above barbarity, ſecluded from ſtrangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniencies of life; either without books, or, like ſome of the *Mahometan* countries, with very few: men thus buſied and unlearned, having only ſuch words as common uſe requires, would perhaps long continue to expreſs the ſame notions by the ſame ſigns. But no ſuch conſtancy can be expected in a people poliſhed by arts, and claſſed by ſubordination, where one part of the community is ſuſtained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Thoſe who have much leiſure to think, will always be enlarging the ſtock of ideas; and every increaſe of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from neceſſity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of ſpeculation, it will ſhift opinions; as any cuſtom is diſuſed, the words that expreſſed it muſt periſh with it; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate ſpeech in the ſame proportion as it alters practice.

PREFACE.

As by the cultivation of various ſciences a language is amplified, it will be more furniſhed with words deflected from their original ſenſe; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the eccentrick virtue of a wild hero, and the phyſician of ſanguine expectations and phlegmatick delays. Copiouſneſs of ſpeech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which ſome words will be preferred, and others degraded; viciſſitudes of faſhion will enforce the uſe of new, or extend the ſignification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current ſenſe: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen muſt at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will, at one time or other, by publick infatuation, riſe into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will uſe them with colloquial licentiouſneſs, confound diſtinction, and forget propriety. As politeneſs increaſes, ſome expreſſions will be conſidered as too groſs and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phraſes are therefore adopted, which muſt, for the ſame reaſons, be in time diſmiſſed. *Swift*, in his petty treatiſe on the *Engliſh* language, allows that new words muſt ſometimes be introduced, but propoſes that none ſhould be ſuffered to become obſolete. But what makes a word obſolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how ſhall it be continued, when it conveys an offenſive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once become unfamiliar by diſuſe, and unpleaſing by unfamiliarity?

There is another cauſe of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet in the preſent ſtate of the world cannot be obviated A mixture of two languages will produce a third diſtinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the moſt conſpicuous accompliſhment, is ſkill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haſte and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expreſſions.

The great peſt of ſpeech is frequency of tranſlation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting ſomething of its native idiom; this is the moſt miſchievous and comprehenſive innovation; ſingle words may enter by thouſands, and the fabrick of the tongue continue the ſame; but new phraſeology changes much at once; it alters not the ſingle ſtones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy ſhould be eſtabliſhed for the cultivation of our ſtyle, which I, who can never wiſh to ſee dependance multiplied, hope the ſpirit of *Engliſh* liberty will hinder or deſtroy, let them, inſtead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to ſtop the licence of tranſlators, whoſe idleneſs and ignorance, if it be ſuffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of *France*.

If the changes that we fear be thus irreſiſtible, what remains but to acquieſce with ſilence, as in the other inſurmountable diſtreſſes of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated: tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preſerved our conſtitution, let us make ſome ſtruggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology, without a conteſt, to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people ariſes from its authors: whether I ſhall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of *Engliſh* literature, muſt be left to time: much of my life has been loſt under the preſſures of diſeaſe; much has been trifled away; and much has always been ſpent in proviſion for the day that was paſſing over me; but I ſhall not think my employment uſeleſs or ignoble, if by my aſſiſtance foreign nations, and diſtant ages, gain acceſs to the propagators of knowledge, and underſtand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repoſitories of ſcience, and add celebrity to *Bacon*, to *Hooker*, to *Milton*, and to *Boyle*.

When I am animated by this wiſh, I look with pleaſure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the ſpirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promiſed to myſelf: a few wild blunders, and riſible abſurdities, from which no work of ſuch multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furniſh folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but uſeful diligence will at laſt prevail, and there never can be wanting ſome who diſtinguiſh deſert; who will conſider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, ſince while it is haſtening to publication, ſome words are budding, and ſome falling away; that a whole life cannot be ſpent upon ſyntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be ſufficient; that he, whoſe deſign includes whatever language can expreſs, muſt often ſpeak of what he does not underſtand; that a writer will ſometimes be hurried by eagerneſs to the end, and ſometimes faint with wearineſs under a taſk, which *Scaliger* compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always preſent; that ſudden fits of inadvertency will ſurprize vigilance, ſlight avocations will ſeduce attention, and caſual eclipſes of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer ſhall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yeſterday he knew with intuitive readineſs, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it ſhall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewiſe is performed; and though no book was ever ſpared out of tenderneſs to the author, and the world is little ſolicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curioſity to inform it, that the *Engliſh Dictionary* was written with little aſſiſtance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the ſoft obſcurities of retirement, or under the ſhelter of academick bowers, but amidſt inconvenience and diſtraction, in ſickneſs and in ſorrow. It may repreſs the triumph of malignant criticiſm to obſerve, that if our language is not here fully diſplayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprized in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of ſucceſſive ages, inadequate and deluſive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operationg diligence of the *Italian* academicians, did not ſecure them from the cenſure of *Beni*; if the embodied criticks of *France*, when fifty years had been ſpent upon their work, were obliged to change its œconomy, and give their ſecond edition another form, I may ſurely be contented without the praiſe of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of ſolitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till moſt of thoſe whom I wiſhed to pleaſe have ſunk into the grave, and ſucceſs and miſcarriage are empty ſounds: I therefore diſmiſs it with frigid tranquillity, having little to fear or hope from cenſure or from praiſe.

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THOUGH the *Britains* or *Welſh* were the firſt poſſeſſors of this iſland, whoſe names are recorded, and are therefore in civil hiſtory always conſidered as the predeceſſors of the preſent inhabitants; yet the deduction of the *Engliſh* language, from the earlieſt times of which we have any knowledge to its preſent ſtate, requires no mention of them: for we have ſo few words which can, with any probability, be referred to *Britiſh* roots, that we juſtly regard the *Saxons* and *Welſh* as nations totally diſtinct. It has been conjectured, that when the *Saxons* ſeized this country, they ſuffered the *Britains* to live among them in a ſtate of vaſſalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble ſervices. But it is ſcarcely poſſible, that a nation, however depreſſed, ſhould have been mixed with another in conſiderable numbers without ſome communication of their tongue, and therefore, it may, with great reaſon, be imagined, that thoſe, who were not ſheltered in the mountains, periſhed by the ſword.

The whole fabrick and ſcheme of the *Engliſh* language is *Gothick* or *Teutonick*: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails over all the northern countries of *Europe*, except thoſe where the *Sclavonian* is ſpoken. Of theſe languages Dr. *Hickes* has thus exhibited the genealogy.

GOTHICK,

ANGLO-SAXON,	FRANCICK,	CIMBRICK,
Dutch, Friſick, Engliſh.	German.	Iſlandick, Norwegian, Swediſh, Daniſh.

Of the *Gothick*, the only monument remaining is a copy of the goſpels ſomewhat mutilated, which, from the ſilver with which the characters are adorned, is called the *ſilver-book*. It is now preſerved at *Upſal*, and having been twice publiſhed before, has been lately reprinted at *Oxford*, under the inſpection of Mr. *Lye*, the editor of *Junius*. Whether the diction of this venerable manuſcript be purely *Gothick*, has been doubted; it ſeems however to exhibit the moſt ancient dialect now to be found of the *Teutonick* race; and the *Saxon*, which is the origin of the preſent *Engliſh*, was either derived from it, or both have deſcended from ſome common parent.

What was the form of the *Saxon* language, when, about the year 450, they firſt entered *Britain*, cannot now be known. They ſeem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their ſpeech, therefore, having been always curſory and extemporaneous, muſt have been artleſs and unconnected, without any modes of tranſition or involution of clauſes; which abruptneſs and inconnection may be obſerved even in their later writings. This barbarity may be ſuppoſed to have continued during their wars with the *Britains*, which for a time left them no leiſure for ſofter ſtudies; nor is there any reaſon for ſuppoſing it abated, till the year 570, when *Auguſtine* came from *Rome* to convert them to Chriſtianity. The Chriſtian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the *Roman* language, and ſo gained, from time to time, ſome knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expreſſing all the ſentiments of a civiliſed people, as appears by king *Alfred*'s paraphraſe or imitation of *Boethius*, and his ſhort preface, which I have ſelected as the firſt ſpecimen of ancient *Engliſh*.

CAP. I.

ON ðære tide þe Gotan of Sciððiu mæʒþe ƿiþ Romana rice ʒeƿin upahofon. ⁊ mid heora cyninʒum. Rædʒota and Eallerica ƿæron hatne. Romane burig abræcon. and eall Italia rice ꝥ is betƿux þam muntum ⁊ Sicilia ðam ealonde in anƿald ʒerehton. ⁊ þa æfter þam foresprecenan cyninʒum Ðeodric fenʒ to þam ilcan rice. se Ðeodric ƿæs Amulinʒa. he ƿæs Cristen. þeah he on þam Arrianiscan ʒedƿolan ðurhƿunode. He ʒehet Romanum his freondscipe. sƿa ꝥ hi mostan heora ealdrihta ƿyrðe beon. Ac he þa ʒehat sƿiðe yfele ʒelæste. ⁊ sƿiðe ƿraþe ʒeendode mid maneʒum mane. ꝥ ƿæs to eacan oðrum unarimedum yflum. ꝥ he Iohannes þone papan het ofslean. Ða ƿæs sum consul. ꝥ ƿe heretoha hataþ. Boetius ƿæs haten. se ƿæs in boccræftum ⁊ on ƿoruld þeaƿum se rihtƿisesta. Se ða onʒeat þa maniʒfealdan yfel þe se cyninʒ Ðeodric ƿiþ þam Cristenandome ⁊ ƿiþ þam Romaniscum ƿitum dyde. he þa ʒemunde ðara eþnessa ⁊ þara ealdrihta ðe hi under ðam Caserum hæfdon heora ealdhlafordum. Ða onʒan he smeaʒan ⁊ leorniʒan on him selfum hu he ꝥ rice ðam unrihtƿisan cyninʒe aferran mihte. ⁊ on ryht ʒeleaffulra and on rihtƿisra anƿald ʒebrinʒan. Sende þa diʒellice ærendʒeƿritu to þam Casere to Constantinopolim. þær is Creca heah burʒ ⁊ heora cynestol. forþam se Casere ƿæs heora ealdhlaford cynnes. bædon hine þæt he him to heora Cristendome ⁊ to heora ealdrihtum ʒefultumede. Ða ꝥ onʒeat se ƿælhreoƿa cyninʒ Ðeodric. ða het he hine ʒebrinʒan on carcerne ⁊ þær inne belucan. Ða hit ða ʒelomp ꝥ se arƿyrða ƿæs on sƿa micelre nearanesse becom. þa ƿæs he sƿa micle sƿiðor on his Mode ʒedrefed. sƿa his Mod ær sƿiðor to þam ƿoruld sælþum unʒeƿod ƿæs. ⁊ he ða nanre frofre be innan þam carcerne ne ʒemunde. ac he ʒefeoll niƿol ofdune on þa flor. ⁊ hine astrehte sƿiþe unrot. and ormod hine selfne onʒan ƿepan ⁊ þus sinʒende cƿæþ.

CAP. II.

ÐA hoð þe ic ƿrecca ʒeo lustbærlice sonʒ. ic sceal nu heofiende sinʒan ⁊ mid sƿi unʒeradum ƿordum ʒesettan. þeah ic ʒeo hƿilum ʒecoplice funde. ac ic nu ƿepende ⁊ ʒisciende of ʒeradra ƿorda misso. me ablendan þas unʒetreoƿan ƿoruld sælþa. ⁊ me þa forletan sƿa blindne on þis dimme hol. Ða bereafodon ælcere lustbærnesse þa ða ic him æfre betst truƿode. ða ƿendon hi me heora bæc to and me mid ealle fromʒeƿitan. To ƿhon sceoldan la mine friend seʒʒan þæt ic ʒesæliʒ mon ƿære. hu mæʒ se beon ʒesæliʒ se ðe on ðam ʒesælþum ðurhƿunian ne mot:.

CAP. III.

ÐA ic þa ðis leoþ cƿæð Boetius. ʒeomriende asunʒen hæfde. ða com ðær ʒan in to me heofencund Ƿisdom. ⁊ ꝥ min murnende Mod mid his ƿordum ʒeʒrette. ⁊ þus cƿæþ. Ðu ne eart þu se mon þe on minre scole ƿære afed ⁊ ʒelæred. Ac hƿonon ƿurde þu mid þissum ƿoruld sorʒum þus sƿiþe ʒesƿenced. buton ic ƿat ꝥ þu hæfst ðara ƿæpna to hraþe forʒiten ðe ic þe ær sealde. Ða clipode se Ƿisdom ⁊ cƿæþ. Geƿitaþ nu aƿirʒede ƿoruld sorʒa of mines þeʒenes Mode. forþam ʒe sind þa mæstan sceaþan. Lætaþ hine eft hƿeorfan to minum larum. Ða eode se Ƿisdom near. cƿæþ Boetius. minum hreoƿsiendan ʒeþohte. ⁊ hit sƿa moƿolic hƿæt hƿeʒa uparærde. adriʒde þa mines Modes eaʒan. and hit fran bliþum ƿordum. hƿæþer hit oncneoƿe his fostermodor. mid ðam þe ða ꝥ Mod ƿiþ ƿende. ða ʒecneoƿ hit sƿiþe sƿeotele his aʒne modor. ꝥ ƿæs se Ƿisdom þe hit lanʒe ær tyde ⁊ lærde. ac hit onʒeat his lare sƿiþe totorenne ⁊ sƿiðe tobrocenne mid dysiʒra hondum. ⁊ hine þa fran hu ꝥ ʒeƿurde. Ða andsƿyrde se Ƿisdom him ⁊ sæde. ꝥ his ʒinʒran hæfdon hine sƿa totorenne. þær þær hi teohhodon ꝥ hi hine eallne habban sceoldon. ac hi ʒeʒaderiað moniʒfeald dysiʒ on þære forþruƿunʒa. ⁊ on þam ʒilpe butan heora hƿelc eft to hyre bote ʒecyrre:.

This may perhaps be conſidered as a ſpecimen of the *Saxon* in its higheſt ſtate of purity, for here are ſcarcely any words borrowed from the *Roman* dialects.

Of the following verſion of the goſpels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of *Alfred* and that of the *Norman* conqueſt, and therefore may properly be inſerted here.

Tranſlations ſeldom afford juſt ſpecimens of a language, and leaſt of all thoſe in which a ſcrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, becauſe they retain the phraſeology and ſtructure of the original tongue; yet they have often this convenience, that the ſame book, being tranſlated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into compariſon with another. For this purpoſe I have placed the *Saxon* verſion and that of *Wickliffe*, written about the year 1380, in oppoſite columns, becauſe the convenience of eaſy collation ſeems greater than that of regular chronology.

LUCÆ, Cap. I.

FORÐAM þe ƿitodlice manega þohdon þara þinga race ge-endebýrdan þe on us gefýllede synt.

2. Sƿa us betæhtun þa ðe hit of frýmðe gesaƿon. and þære spræce þenas ƿæron.

3. Me geþuhte [of-fýligde from fruma] geornlice eallum. [mid] endebýrdnesse ƿritan ðe. þu ðe selusta Theophilus.

4. Ðæt þu oncnaƿe þara ƿorda soðfæstnesse. of þam ðe þu gelæred eart :·

5. On Herodes dagum Iudea cýnincges. ƿæs sum sacerd on naman Zacharias. of Abian tune. ⁊ his ƿif ƿæs of Aarones dohtrum. and hýre nama ƿæs Elizabeth :·

6. Soðlice hig ƿæron butu rihtƿise beforan Gode. gangende on eallum his bebodum ⁊ rihtƿisnessum butan ƿrohte :·

7. And hig nægdon nan bearn. forþam ðe Elizabeth ƿæs unberende. ⁊ hý on hýra dagum butu forð-eodun :·

8. Soðlice ƿæs geƿorden þa Zacharias hýs sacerdhades breac on his geƿrixles endebýrdnesse beforan Gode.

9. Æfter geƿunan þæs sacerdhades hlotes. he eode ꝥ he his offrunge sette. ða he on Godes tempel eode.

10. Eall ƿerod þæs folces ƿæs ute gebiddende on þære offrunge timan :·

11. Ða ætýƿde him Drihtnes engel standende on þæs ƿeofodes sƿiðran healfe.

12. Ða ƿearð Zacharias gedrefed ꝥ geseonde ⁊ him ege onhreas :·

13. Ða cƿæð se engel him to. Ne ondræd þu ðe Zacharias. forþam þin ben is gehýred ⁊ þin ƿif Elizabeth þe sunu cenð. and þu nemst hýs naman Iohannes.

14. ⁊ he býð þe to gefean ⁊ to blisse. ⁊ manega on hýs acennednesse gefagniað :·

15. Soðlice he býð mære beforan Drihtne. and he ne drincð ƿin ne beor. ⁊ he bið gefýlled on haligum Gaste. þonne gýt of his modor innoðe.

16. And manega Israhela bearna he gecýrð to Drihtne hýra Gode.

17. And he gæð toforan him on gaste ⁊ Elias mihte. ꝥ he fædera heortan to hýra bearnum gecýrre. ⁊ ungeleaffulle to rihtƿisra gleaƿscýpe. Drihtne fulfremed folc gegearƿian :·

18. Ða cƿæð Zacharias to þam engele. Hƿanun ƿat ic þis. ic eom nu eald. and min ƿif on hýre dagum forðeode :·

19. Ða andsƿarode him se engel. Ic eom Gabriel. ic þe stande beforan Gode. and ic eom asend ƿið þe sprecan. ⁊ þe þis bodian.

20 And nu þu bist suƿigende. ⁊ þu sprecan ne miht oð þone dæg þe þas þing geƿurðað. forþam þu minum ƿordum ne gelýfdest. þa beoð on hýra timan gefýllede :·

2 And ꝥ folc ƿæs Zachariam ge-anbidigende. and ƿundrodon ꝥ he on þam temple læt ƿæs .·

22 Ða he ut-eode ne mihte he him to-sprecan. ⁊ hig oncneoƿon ꝥ he on þam temple sume gesihðe geseah. ⁊ he ƿæs bicniende hým. ⁊ dumb þurhƿunede :

23 Ða ƿæs geƿorden þa his þenunga dagas gefýllede ƿæron. he ferde to his huse :·

24 Soðlice æfter dagum Elizabeth his ƿif geeacnode. and heo bediglude hig fif monþas. ⁊ cƿæð.

25 Soðlice me Drihten gedýde þus. on þam dagum þe he geseah minne hosp betƿux mannum afýrran .·

26 Soðlice on þam syxtam monðe ƿæs asend Gabriel se engel fram Drihtne on Galilea ceastre. þære nama ƿæs Nazareth.

27 To beƿeddudre fæmnan anum ƿere. þæs nama þæs Iosep. of Dauides huse. ⁊ þære fæmnan nama ƿæs Maria :·

28 Ða cƿæd se enfel ingangende. Hal ƿes þu mid gýfe gefýlled. Drihten mid þe. ðu eart gebletsud on ƿifum :·

29 Þa ƿearð heo on his spræce gedrefed. and þohte hƿæt seo greting ƿære .·

30 Ða cƿæð se engel. Ne ondræd þu ðe Maria. soðlice þu gýfe mid Gode gemettest.

31 Soðlice nu. þu on innoðe ge-eacnast. and sunu censt. and his naman Hælend genemnest.

32 Se bið mære. ⁊ þæs hehstan sunu genemned. and him sýlð Drihten God his fæder Dauides setl.

3 And he ricsað on ecnesse on Iacobes huse. ⁊ his rices ende ne bið ·

34 Ða cƿæð Maria to þam engle. hu geƿýrð þis. forþam ic ƿere ne oncnaƿe :·

35 Ða andsƿarode hýre se engel. Se halga Gast on þe becýmð. ⁊ þæs heahstan miht þe ofersceadað. and forþam ꝥ halige þe of þe acenned bið. bið Godes sunu genemned.

36 And ðu. Elizabeth þin mage sunu on hýre ýlde geacnode. and þes monað is hýre syxta. seo is unberende genemned.

37 Forþam nis ælc ƿordemid Gode unmihtelic :

38 Ða cƿæð Maria. Her is Drihtnes þinea. geƿurðe me æfter þinum ƿorde :· And se engel hýre fram-geƿat :·

LUK, Chap. I.

IN the dayes of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a preſt Zacarye by name: of the ſort of Abia, and his wyf was of the doughtris of Aaron: and hir name was Elizabeth.

2 An bothe weren juſte bifore God: goynge in alle the maundementis and juſtifyingis of the Lord withouten playnt.

3 And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was bareyn and bothe weren of greet age in her dayes.

4 And it befel that whanne Zacarye ſchould do the office of preſthod in the ordir of his courſe to fore God.

5 Aftir the cuſtom of the preſthod, he wente forth by lot and entride into the temple to encenſen.

6 And at the multitude of the puple was without ſorth and preyede in the our of encenſying.

7 And an aungel of the Lord apperide to him: and ſtood on the right half of the auter of encenſe.

8 And Zacarye ſeynge was afrayed: and drede fel upon him.

9 And the aungel ſayde to him, Zacarye drede thou not: for thy preier is herd, and Elizabeth thi wif ſchal bere to thee a ſone: and his name ſchal be clepid Jon.

10 And joye and gladyng ſchal be to thee: and manye ſchulen have joye in his natyvyte.

11 For he ſchal be great bifore the Lord: and he ſchal not drinke wyn ne ſydyr, and he ſchal be fulfild with the holy goſt yit of his modir wombe.

12 And he ſchal converte manye of the children of Iſrael to her Lord God.

13 And he ſchal go bifore in the ſpiryte and vertu of Helye: and he ſchal turne the hertis of the fadris to the ſonis, and men out of beleeve: to the prudence of juſt men, to make redy a perfyt puple to the Lord.

14 And Zacarye ſeyde to the aungel: wherof ſchal Y wyte this? for Y am old: and my wyf hath gon fer in hir dayes.

15 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to him, for Y am Gabriel that ſtonde nygh bifore God, and Y am ſent to thee to ſpeke and to evangeliſe to thee theſe thingis, and lo thou ſchalt be doumbe.

16 And thou ſchalt not mowe ſpeke, till into the day in which theſe thingis ſchulen de don, for thou haſt not beleved to my wordis, whiche ſchulen be fulfild in her tyme.

17 And the puple was abidynge Zacarye: and thei wondriden that he taryede in the temple.

18 And he gede out and myghte not ſpeke to hem: and thei knewen that he hadde ſeyn a viſioun in the temple, and he bekenide to hem: and he dwellide ſtille doumbe.

19 And it was don whanne the dayes of his office weren fulfillid: he wente into his hous.,

20 And aftir theſe dayes Elizabeth his wif conſeyvede and hidde hir fyve monethis and ſeyde.

21 For ſo the Lord dide to me in the dayes in whiche he biheld to take awey my reproof among men.

22 But in the ſixte monethe the aungel Gabriel was ſent from God: into a cytee of Galilee whos name was Nazareth.

23 To a maydun weddid to a man; whos name was Joſeph of the hous of Dauith, and the name of the maydun was Marye.

24 And the aungel entride to hir, and ſayde, heil ful of grace the Lord be with thee: bleſſid be thou among wymmen.

25 And whanne ſche hadde herd: ſche was troublid in his word, and thoughte what manner ſalutacioun this was.

26 And the aungel ſeid to hir, ne drede not thou Marye: for thou haſt founden grace anentis God.

27 Lo thou ſchalt conſeyve in wombe, and ſchalt bere a ſone: and thou ſchalt clepe his name Jheſus.

28 This ſhall be gret: and he ſchal be clepid the ſone of higheſte, and the Lord God ſchal geve to him the ſeete of Dauith his fadir.

29 And he ſchal regne in the hous of Jacob withouten ende, and of his rewme ſchal be noon ende.

30 And Marye ſeyde to the aungel, on what maner ſchal this thing be don? for Y knowe not man.

31 And the aungel anſwerde and ſeyde to hir, the holy Goſt ſchal came fro above into thee: and the vertu of the higheſte ſchal ouer ſchadowe thee: and therfore that holy thing that ſchal be borun of thee: ſchal be clepide the ſone of God.

32 And to Elizabeth thi coſyn, and ſche alſo hath conſeyved a ſone in hir eelde, and this monethe is the ſixte to hir that is clepid bareyn.

33 For every word ſchal not be impoſſyble anentis God.

34 And Marye ſeide to the hond maydun of the Lord: be it doon to me aftir thi word; and the aungel departide fro hir.

39 Soðlice on þam dagum aras Maria ⁊ ferde on muntland mid ofste, on Iudeiscre ceastre.

40 ⁊ eode into Zacharias huse. ⁊ grette Elizabeth :·

41 Ða wæs geworden þa Elizabeth gehyrde Marian gretinge. ða gefagnude ꝥ cild on hyre innoðe. and þa wearð Elizabeth haligum Gaste gefylled.

42 ⁊ heo clypode mycelre stefne. and cwæð. Þu eart betwux wifum gebletsud. and gebletsud is þines innoðes wæstm.

43 ⁊ hwanum is me þis. ꝥ mines Drihtnes modor to me cume :·

44 Sona swa þinre gretinge stefn on minum earum geworden wæs. þa fahnude [in glædnisse] min cild on minum innoþe.

45 And eadig þu eart þu þe gelyfdest. ꝥ fulfremede synt þa þing þe fram Drihtne gesæde synd.·

46 Ða cwæð Maria. Min sawel mærsað Drihten.

47 ⁊ min gast geblissude on Gode minum Hælende.

48 Forþam þe he geseah his þinene ead-modnesse. soðlice heonun-forð me eadige secgað ealle cneoressa.

49 Forþam þe me mycele þing dyde se ðe mihtig is. ⁊ his nama is halig.

50 ⁊ his mild-heortnes of cneoresse on cneoresse hine ondrædendum :·

51 He worhte mægne on his earme. he todælde þa ofer-modan on mode hyra heortan.

52 He awearp þa rican of setle. and þa eað-modan upahof.

53 Hingrigende he mid godum gefylde. ⁊ ofermode idele forlet.

54 He afeng Israhel his cniht. ⁊ gemunde his mild-heortnesse.

55 Swa he spræc to urum fæderum. Abrahame and his sæde on á weoruld :·

56 Soðlice Maria wunude mid hyre swylce þry monðas. ⁊ gewende þa to hyre huse :·

57 Ða wæs gefylled Elizabethe cenning-tid. and heo sunu cende.

58 ⁊ hyre nehchebuas ⁊ hyre cuðan ꝥ gehyrdon. ꝥ Drihten his mild-heortnesse mid hyre mærsude ⁊ hig mid hyre blissodon :·

59 Ða on þam ehteoðan dæge hig comon ꝥ cild ymbsniðan. and nemdon hine his fæder naman Zachariam :·

60 Ða andswarode his modor. Ne se soðes. ac he bið Iohannes genemned :·

61 Ða cwædon hi to hyre. Nis nan on þinre mægðe þyssum naman genemned :·

62 Ða bicnodon hi to his fæder. hwæt he wolde hyne genemnedne beon :·

63 Þa wrat he gebedenum wex-brede. Iohannes his nama. ða wundrodon hig ealle :·

64 Ða wearð sona his muð ⁊ his tunge geopenod. ⁊ he spræc. Drihten bletsigende :·

65 Ða wearð ege geworden ofer ealle hyra nehchebuas. and ofer ealle Iudea munt-land wæron þas word gewidmærsode.

66 ⁊ ealle þa ðe hit gehyrdon. on hyra heortan settun ⁊ cwædon. Wenst ðu hwæt byð þes cnapa. witodlice Drihtnes hand wæs mid him :·

67 And Zacharias his fæder wæs mid halegum Gaste gefylled. ⁊ he witegode and cwæð.

68 Gebletsud sy Drihten Israhela God. forþam þe he geneosude. ⁊ his folces alysednesse dyde.

69 And he us hæle horn arærde on Dauides huse his cnihtes.

70 Swa he spræc þurh his halegra witegena muð. þa ðe of worlde frym ðe spræcon.

71 ⁊ he alysde us of urum feondum. and of ealra þara handa þe us hatedon.

72 Mild-heortnesse to wyrcenne mid urum fæderum. ⁊ gemunan his halegan cyðnesse.

73 Hyne us to syllenne þone að þe he urum fæder Abrahame swor.

74 Ðæt we butan ege. of ure feonda handa alysede. him þeowian.

75 On halignesse beforan him eallum urum dagum :·

76 And þu cnapa bist þær hehstan witega genemned. þu gæst beforan Drihtnes ansyne. his wegas gearwian.

77 To syllene his folce hæle gewit on hyra synna forgyfnesse.

78 Þurh innoðas ures Godes mild-heortnesse. on þam he us geneosude of eastdæle up-springende

79 Onlyhtan þam þe on þystrum ⁊ on deaðes sceade sittað. ure fet to gereccenne on sibbe weg :·

80 Soðlice se cnapa weox. ⁊ wæs on gaste gestrangod. ⁊ wæs on westenum oð þone dæg hys ætywednessum on Israhel :·

35 And Marye roos up in tho dayes and wente with haſte into the mountaynes into a citee of Judee.

36 And ſche entride into the hous of Zacarye and grette Elizabeth.

37 And it was don as Elizabeth herde the ſalutacioun of Marye the young childe in hir wombe gladide, and Elizabeth was fulfild with the holy Goſt.

38 And cryede with a gret voice and ſeyde, bleſſid be thou among wymmen, and bleſſid be the fruyt of thy wombe.

39 And whereof is this thing to me, that the modir of my Lord come to me?

40 For lo as the vois of thi ſalutacioun was maad in myn eeris: the yong child gladide in joye in my wombe.

41 And bleſſid be thou that haſt beleeved: for thilke thingis that ben ſeid of the Lord to thee ſchulen be parfytly don.

42 And Marye ſeyde, my ſoul magnifieth the Lord.

43 And my ſpiryt hath gladid in God myn helthe.

44 For he hath behulden the mekeneſſe of his hand-mayden: for lo for this alle generatiouns ſchulen ſeye that I am bleſſid.

45 For he that is mighti hath don to me grete thingis, and his name is holy.

46 And his merſy is fro kyndrede into kyndredis to men that dreden him.

47 He made myght in his arm, he ſcateride proude men with the thoughte of his herte.

48 He ſette doun myghty men fro ſeete and enhaunſide meke men.

49 He hath fulfillid hungry men with goodis, and he has left riche men voide.

50 He havynge mynde of his mercy took up Iſrael his child,

51 As he hath ſpokun to oure fadris, to Abraham, and to his ſeed into worldis.

52 And Marye dwellide with hir as it were thre monethis and turned again into his hous.

53 But the tyme of beringe child was fulfillid to Elizabeth, and ſche bar a ſon.

54 And the neyghbouris and coſyns of hir herden that the Lord hadde magnyfied his mercy with hir, and thei thankiden him.

55 And it was doon in the eightithe day thei camen to circumſide the child, and thei clepiden him Zacarye by the name of his fadir.

56 And his modir anſweride and ſeide, nay; but he ſchal be clepid Jon.

57 And thei ſeiden to hir, for no man is in thi kyndrede that is clepid this name.

58 And thei bikenyden to his fadir, what he wolde that he were clepid.

59 And he axinge a poyntel wroot ſeyinge, Jon is his name, and alle men wondriden.

60 And annoon his mouth was openyd and his tunge, and he ſpak and bleſſide God.

61 And drede was maad on all hir neighbouris, and all the wordis weren puplischid on alle the mounteynes of Judee.

62 And alle men that herden puttiden in her herte, and ſeiden what manner child ſchal this be, for the hond of the Lord was with him.

63 And Zacarye his fadir was fulfillid with the holy Goſt, and profeciede and ſeide.

64 Bleſſid be the Lord God of Iſrael, for he has viſitid and maad redempcioun of his puple.

65 And he has rered to us an horn of helthe in the hous of Dauith his his child.

66 As he ſpak by the mouth of hiſe holy prophetis that weren fro the world.

67 Helth fro oure enemyes, and fro the hond of alle men that hatiden us.

68 To do merſy with oure fadris, and to have mynde of his holy teſtament.

69 The great ooth that he ſwoor to Abraham our fadir,

70 To geve himſelf to us, that we without drede delyvered fro the hond of our enemyes ſerve to him,

71 In holyneſſe and rightwiſneſſe before him, in alle our dayes.

72 And thou child ſchalt be clepid the profete of the higheſte, for thou ſchalt go before the face of the Lord to make redy hiſe weyes.

73 To geve ſcience of heelth to his puple into remiſſioun of her ſynnes.

74 By the inwardeneſs of the merſy of oure God, in the which he ſpringyng up fro on high hath viſited us.

75 To geve light to them that ſitten in derkneſſis, and in ſchadowe of deeth, to dreſſe our feet into the weye of pees;

76 And the child wexide, and was confortid in ſpiryt, and was in deſert placis till to the day of his ſchewing to Yſrael.

Of the *Saxon* poetry ſome ſpecimen is neceſſary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their ſyllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impoſſible, to recover, excludes us from that pleaſure which the old bards undoubtedly gave to their contemporaries.

The firſt poetry of the *Saxons* was without rhyme, and conſequently muſt have depended upon the quantity of their ſyllables; but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and cloſe their verſes with correſpondent ſounds.

The two paſſages, which I have ſelected, contain apparently the rudiments of our preſent lyrick meaſures, and the writers may be juſtly conſidered as the genuine anceſtors of the *Engliſh* poets.

He mai him sore adreden,
Ðæt he ðanne ore bidde ne muȝen,
Uor ꝥ bilimfeð ilome.
Hæ is ƿis ꝥ bit and bote
And bet biuoren dome.
Deað com on ðis midelard
Ðurð ðæs defles onde,
And senne and sorȝe and isƿinc,
On se and on londe.
Ic am elder ðanne ic ƿes,
A ƿintre ⁊ ec a lore.
Ic ealdi more ðanne ic dede,
Mi ƿit oghte to bi more.
Se ꝥ hine selue uorȝet,
Uor ƿiue oþer uor childe.
He sal comen on euele stede,
Bute ȝod him bi milde.
Ne hopie ƿif to hire ƿere,
Ne ƿere to his ƿiue.
Bi for him selue eurich man
Ðær ƿile he bieð aliue.

Eurich man mid ꝥ he haueð,
Mai beggen heueriche.
Se ðe lesse ⁊ se ðe more,
Here aiðer iliche.
Heuene and erðe he ouersieð,
His eghen bið fulbriht.
Sunne ⁊ mone ⁊ alle sterren,
Bieð ðiestre on his lihte.
He ƿot hƿet ðenceð and hƿet doþ,
Alle quike ƿihte.
Nis no louerd sƿich is xist,
Ne no kinȝ sƿich is drihte.
Heuene ⁊ erðe ⁊ all ðat is,
Biloken is on his honde.
He deð al ꝥ his ƿille is,
On sea and ec on londe.
He is ord albuten orde,
And ende albuten ende.
He one is eure on eche stede,
Wende ƿer ðu ƿende.
He is buuen us and bineðen,
Biuoren and ec bihind.
Se man ꝥ ȝodes ƿille deð,
Hie mai hine aihƿar uinde.
Eche rune he iherð,
And ƿot eche dede.
He ðurh sigð eches iðanc,
Wai hƿat sel us to rede.
Se man neure nele don ȝod,
Ne neure ȝod lif leden.
Er deð ⁊ dom come to his dure,
He mai him sore adreden.
Hunȝer ⁊ ðurst hete ⁊ chele,
Ecðe and all unhelðe.
Ðurh deð com on ðis midelard,
And oðer uniselðe.
Ne mai non herte hit iþenche,
Ne no tunȝe telle.
Hu muchele pinum and hu uele,
Bieð inne helle.
Loue God mid ure hierte.
And mid all ure mihte.
And ure emcristene sƿo us self,
Sƿo us lereð drihte.
Sume ðer habbeð lesse merȝðe,
And sume ðer habbeð more.
Ech efter ðan ꝥ he dede,
Efter ꝥ he sƿanc sore.
Ne sel ðer bi bred ne ƿin,
Ne oþer kennes este.
God one sel bi eches lif,
And blisce and eche reste.
Ne sal ðar bi scete ne scrud,
Ne ƿorldes ƿele none.
Ac si merȝþe ꝥ men us bihat,
All sall ben ȝod one.
Ne mai no merȝþe bi sƿo muchel,
Sƿo is ȝodes isihðe.
Hi is soþ sune and briht,
And dai bute nihte.
Ðer is ƿele bute ƿane,
And reste buten isƿinche.
Se ꝥ mai and nele ðeðer come,
Sore hit sel uorðenche.
Ðer is blisce buten tƿeȝe,
And lif buten deaðe.
Ðet eure sullen ƿunie ðer,
Bliðe hi bieþ and eaðe.
Ðer is ȝeuȝeþe buten elde,
And elde buten unhelþe.
Nis ðer sorȝe ne sor non,
Ne non uniselðe.
Ðer me sel drihten isen,
Sƿo ase he is mid iƿisse:
He one mai and sel al bien,
Enȝles and mannes blisce.
To ðare blisce us brinȝ ȝod,
Ðet rixeð buten ende.
Ðanne he ure saula unbint,
Of licamlice bend.
Crist ȝeue us lede sƿich lif,
And habbe sƿichne ende.
Ðet ƿe moten ðider cumen,
Ðanne ƿe hennes ƿende.

About the year 1150, the *Saxon* began to take a form in which the beginning of the preſent *Engliſh* may be plainly diſcovered; this change ſeems not to have been the effect of the *Norman* conqueſt, for very few *French* words are found to have been introduced in the firſt hundred years after it; the language muſt therefore have been altered by cauſes like thoſe which, notwithſtanding the care of writers and ſocieties inſtituted to obviate them, are even now daily making innovations in every living language. I have exhibited a ſpecimen of the language of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the *Saxon* chronicle, of which the latter part was apparently written near the time to which it relates.

Ðis ȝære for þe kinȝ Stephne ofer sæ to Normandi. ⁊ þer ƿes underfanȝen. forði ꝥ hi ƿenden ꝥ he sculde ben alsuic alse þe eom ƿes. ⁊ for he hadde ȝet his tresor. ac he to deld it ⁊ scatered sotlice. Micel hadde Henri kinȝ ȝadered ȝold ⁊ sẏluer. and na ȝod ne dide me for his saule þar of. Ða þe kinȝ Stephne to Enȝla-land com þa macod he his ȝaderinȝ æt Oxena-ford. ⁊ þar he nam þe biscop Roȝer of Seres-beri. ⁊ Alexander biscop of Lincoln. ⁊ te Canceler Roȝer hise neues. ⁊ dide ælle in prisun. til hi jafen up here castles. Ða þe suikes underȝæton ꝥ he milde man ƿas ⁊ softe ⁊ ȝod. ⁊ na justise ne dide. þa diden hi alle ƿunder. Hi hadden him manred maked and aðes suoren. ac hi nan treuðe ne heolden. alle he ƿæron for-sƿoren. ⁊ here treoðes forloren. for æuric rice man his castles makede and aȝænes him heolden. and fẏlden þe land full of castles. Hi suencten suiðe þe ƿrecce men of þe land mid castel-ƿeorces. þa þe castles ƿaren maked. þa fẏlden hi mid deoules and ẏuele men. Ða namen hi þa men þe hi ƿenden ꝥ ani ȝod hefden. baðe be nihtes and be dæies. carlmen ⁊ ƿimmen. and diden heom in prisun efter ȝold and sẏluer. ⁊ pined heom un-tellendlice pininȝ. for ne ƿæren næure nan martẏrs sƿa pined alse hi ƿæron. Me henȝed up bi þe fet and smoked heom mid ful smoke. me henȝed bi þe þumbes. oðer bi þe hefed. ⁊ henȝen brẏniȝes on her fet. Me dide cnotted strenȝes abuton here hæued. ⁊ uurẏðen to ꝥ it ȝæde to ꝥ hærnes. Hi diden heom in quarterne þar nadres ⁊ snakes ⁊ pades ƿæron inne. ⁊ drapen heom sƿa. Sume hi diden in crucet-hus. ꝥ is in an ceste ꝥ ƿas scort ⁊ naru. ⁊ un dep. ⁊ dide scærpe stanes þer inne. ⁊ þrenȝde þe man þær inne. ꝥ hi bræcon alle þe limes. In mani of þe castles ƿæron lof ⁊ ȝri. ꝥ ƿæron sachenteȝes ꝥ tƿa oðer þre men hadden onoh to bæron onne. ꝥ ƿas sƿa maced ꝥ is fæstned to an beom. ⁊ diden an scærp iren abuton þa mannes þrote ⁊ his hals. ꝥ he ne mihte noƿiderƿardes ne sitten. ne lien. ne slepen. oc bæron al ꝥ iren. Mani þusen hi drapen mid hunȝær. J ne canne. ⁊ ne mai tellen alle þe ƿunder. ne alle þe pines ꝥ hi diden ƿrecce men on þis land. ⁊ ꝥ lastede þa xix. ƿintre ƿile Stephne ƿas kinȝ. ⁊ æure it ƿas uuerse and uuerse. Hi læidenȝæildes on þe tunes æureū ƿile. ⁊ clepeden it tenserie. Þa þe ƿrecce men ne hadden nan more to ȝiuen. þa ræueden hi and brendon alle þe tunes. ꝥ ƿel þu mihtes faren all adæis fare sculdest þu neure finden man in tune sittende. ne land tiled. Ða ƿas corn dære. ⁊ flec. ⁊ cæse. ⁊ butere. for nan ne ƿæs o þe land. Wrecce men sturuen of hunȝær. sume jeden on ælmes þe ƿaren sum ƿile rice men. sum fluȝen ut of lande. Wes næure ȝæt mare ƿreccehed on land. ne næure heðen men ƿerse ne diden þan hi diden. for ouer siðon ne for-baren hi nouðer circe. ne cẏrce-iærd. oc nam al þe ȝod ꝥ þar inne ƿas. ⁊ brenden sẏðen þe cẏrce ⁊ alteȝædere. Ne hi ne for-baren biscopes land ne abbotes. ne preostes. ac ræueden muneces. ⁊ clerekes. ⁊ æuric man oðer þe ouer mẏhte. Gif tƿa men oðer þre coman ridend to an tun. al þe tunscipe fluȝæn for heom. ƿenden ꝥ hi ƿæron ræueres. Ðe biscopes ⁊ lered men heom cursede æure, oc ƿas heom naht þar of. for hi ƿæron all for-cursæd ⁊ for-suoren ⁊ forloren. War sæ me tilede. þe erðe ne bar nan corn. for þe lande ƿas all for-don mid suilce dædes ⁊ hi sæden openlice ꝥ Crist slep. ⁊ his halechen. Suilc ⁊ mare þanne ƿe cunnen sæin, ƿe þolenden xix. ƿintre for ure sinnes. On al þis ẏuele time heold Martin abbot his abbotrice xx. ƿinter ⁊ half ȝær. ⁊ viii. dæis. mid micel suinc. ⁊ fand þe munekes. ⁊ te ȝestes al ꝥ heom behoued. ⁊ heold mẏcel carited in the hus. and þoð ƿeðere ƿrohte on þe circe ⁊ sette þar to landes ⁊ rentes. ⁊ ȝoded it suẏðe and læt it refen. and brohte heom into þe neƿæ mẏnstre on s. Petres mæsse-dæi mid micel ƿurtscipe. ꝥ ƿas anno ab incarnatione Dom. xcxl. a combustione loci xxiii. And he for to Rome ⁊ þær ƿæs ƿæl under-fanȝen fram þe Pape Euȝenie. ⁊ beȝæt thare priuileȝies. an of alle þe landes of þabbotrice. ⁊ an oðer of þe landes þe lien to þe circeƿican. ⁊ ȝif he lenȝ moste liuen. alse he mint to don of þe horder ƿẏcan. And he beȝæt in landes ꝥ rice men hefden mid strenȝþe. of Willelm Malduit þe heold Roȝinȝham þæ castel he ƿan Cotinȝham ⁊ Estun. ⁊ of Huȝo of Walteuile he ƿan Hẏrtlinȝb. ⁊ Staneƿiȝ. ⁊ lx. sol. of Aldeƿinȝle ælc ȝær. And he makede manie munekes. ⁊ plantede ƿiniærd. ⁊ makede manie ƿeorkes. ⁊ ƿende þe tun betere þan it ær ƿæs. and ƿæs ȝod munec ⁊ ȝod man. ⁊ forði hi luueden God and ȝode men. Nu ƿe ƿillen sæȝen sum del ƿat belamp on Stephne kinȝes time. On his time þe Judeus of Nor-ƿic bohton an Cristen cild beforen Estren. and pineden him alle þe ilce pininȝ ꝥ ure Drihten ƿas pined. and on lanȝ-fridæi him on rode henȝen for ure Drihtnes luue. ⁊ sẏðen bẏrieden him. Wenden ꝥ it sculde ben for-holen. oc ure Drihtin atẏƿede ꝥ he ƿas hali martẏr. ⁊ to munekes him namen. ⁊ behẏried him heȝlice. in ðe mẏnstre. ⁊ he maket þur ure Drihtin ƿunderlice and manifældlice miracles. ⁊ hatte he s. Willelm.

On þis ȝær com Dauid kinȝ of Scotland mid ormete færd to þis land ƿolde ƿinnan þis land. ⁊ him com toȝænes Willelm eorl of Albamar þe kinȝ king adde betecht Euor-ƿic. ⁊ to oðer æuez men mid fæu men ⁊ fuhten ƿid heom. ⁊ flemden þe king æt te standard. ⁊ slogen suiðe micel of his genge ∴

On þis gær ƿolde þe king Stephne tæcen Rodbert eorl of Gloucestre. þe kinges sune Henries. ac he ne mihte for he ƿart it ƿar. Ða efter hi þe lengten þestrede þe sunne ⁊ te dæi abuton nontid dejes. þa men eten ꝥ me lihtede candles to æten bi. ⁊ ꝥ ƿas xiii. kl. April. ƿæron men suiðe ofƿundred. Ðer efter ford-ferde Willelm Ærce-biscop of Cantƿar-byrig. ⁊ te king makede Teobald Ærce-biscop. þe ƿas abbot in þe Bec. Ðer efter ƿæx suiðe micel uuerre betuyx þe king ⁊ Randolf eorl of Cæstre noht forði ꝥ he ne iaf him al ꝥ he cuðe axen him. alse he dide alle oðre. oc æfre þe mare iaf heom þe ƿærse hi ƿæron him. Ðe eorl heold Lincol agænes þe king. ⁊ benam him al ꝥ he ahte to hauen. ⁊ te king for þider ⁊ besætte him ⁊ his broðer Willelm de R . . . are in þe castel. ⁊ te eorl stæl ut ⁊ ferde efter Rodbert eorl of Gloucestre. ⁊ broht him þider mid micel ferd. and fuhten sƿiðe on Candelmasse-dæi agenes heore lauerd. ⁊ namen him. for his men him suyken ⁊ flugæn. and læd him to Bristoƿe and diden þar in prisun. ⁊ . . . teres. Ða ƿas all Engle-land styred mar þan ær ƿæs. and all yuel ƿæs in lande. Ðer efter com þe kinges dohter Henries þe hefde ben Emperic on Alamanie. ⁊ nu ƿæs cuntesse in Angou. ⁊ com to Lundene. ⁊ te Lundenisce folc hire ƿolde tæcen ⁊ scæ fleh. ⁊ forles þar micel ∴ Ðer efter þe biscop of Win-cestre Henri. þe kinges broðer Stephnes. spac ƿid Rodbert eorl ⁊ ƿid þemperice and sƿor heom aðas ꝥ he neure ma mid te king his broðer ƿolde halden. ⁊ cursede alle þe men þe mid him heolden. and sæde heom ꝥ he ƿolde iiuen heom up Win-cestre. ⁊ dide heom cumen þider. Ða hi þær inne ƿæren þa com þe kinges cuen . . . hire strengðe ⁊ besæt heom. ꝥ þer ƿæs inne micel hungær. Ða hi ne leng ne muhten þolen. þa stali hi ut ⁊ flugen. ⁊ hi ƿurðen ƿar ƿiðuten ⁊ folecheden heom. and namen Rodbert eorl of Glou-cestre and ledden him to Roue-cestre. and diden him þare in prisun. and te emperice fleh into an mynstre. Ða feorden ða ƿise men betƿyx. þe kinges freond ⁊ te eorles freond. and sahtlede sua ꝥ me sculde leten ut þe king of prisun for þe eorl. ⁊ te eorl for þe king. ⁊ sua diden. Siðen ðer efter sathleden þe king ⁊ Randolf eorl at Stan-ford ⁊ aðes sƿoren and treuðes fæston ꝥ her nouðer sculde besuiken oðer. ⁊ it ne for-stod naht. for þe king him siðen nam in Hamtun. þurhe þi ci ræd. ⁊ dide him in prisun. ⁊ ef sones he let him ut þurhe ƿærse red to ꝥ foreƿarde ꝥ he suor on halidom. ⁊ gysles fand ꝥ he alle his castles sculde iiuen up. Sume he iaf up and sume ne iaf he noht. and dide þanne ƿærse ðanne he hær sculde. Ða ƿas Engle-land suiðe to deled. sume helden mid te king. ⁊ sume mid þemperice for þa þe king ƿas in prisun. þa ƿenden þe eorles ⁊ te rice men ꝥ he neure mare sculde cumme ut. ⁊ sæhtleden ƿyd þemperice. ⁊ brohten hire into Oxen-ford. and iauen hire þe burch ∴ Ða ðe king ƿas ute. þa herde ꝥ sægen. and toc his feord ⁊ besæt hire in þe tur. ⁊ me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. ⁊ stal ut ⁊ scæ fleh ⁊ iæde on fote to Walinge-ford. Ðær efter scæ ferde ofer sæ. ⁊ hi of Normandi ƿenden alle fra þe king to the eorl of Angæu. sume here þankes ⁊ sume here un-þankes. for he besæt heom til hi aiauen up here castles. ⁊ hi nan helpe ne hæfden of þe king. Ða ferde Eustace þe kinges sune to France. ⁊ nam þe kinges suster of France to ƿife. ƿende to bigæton Normandi þær þurh. oc he spedde litel. ⁊ be gode rihte. for he ƿas an yuel man. for ƿare se he . . . . dide mare yuel þanne god. he reuede þe landes ⁊ læide mic . . . . s on. he brohte his ƿif to Engle-land. ⁊ dide hire in the caste . . . . . . teb. god ƿimman scæ ƿæs. oc scæ hedde litel blisse mid him. ⁊ xpist ne ƿolde ꝥ he sculde lange rixan. ⁊ ƿærd ded and his moder beien. ⁊ te eorl of Angæu ƿærd ded. ⁊ his sune Henri toc to þe rice. And te cuen of France to-dælde fra þe king. ⁊ scæ com to þe iunge eorl Henri. ⁊ he toc hire to ƿife. ⁊ al Peitou mid hire. Ða ferde he mid micel færd into Engle-land. ⁊ ƿan castles. ⁊ te king ferde agenes him mid micel mare ferd. ⁊ þoðƿæþere futen hi noht. oc ferden þe Ærce-biscop ⁊ te ƿise men betƿux heom. ⁊ makede ꝥ sahte ꝥ te king sculde ben lauerd ⁊ king ƿile he liuede. ⁊ after his dæi ƿare Henri king. ⁊ he helde him for fader ⁊ he him for sune. and sib ⁊ sæhte sculde ben betƿyx heom ⁊ on al Engle-land. Ðis and te oðre foruuarden þet hi makeden suoren to halden þe king ⁊ te eorl. and te biscop. ⁊ te eorles. ⁊ ricemen alle. Ða ƿas þe eorl underfangen æt Win-cestre and æc Lundene mid micel ƿurtscipe. and alle diden him man-red. and suoren þe pais to halden. and hit ƿard sone suiðe god pais sua ꝥ neure ƿas here. Ða ƿas ðe king strengere þanne he æuert her ƿas. ⁊ te eorl ferde ouer sæ. ⁊ al folc him luuede. for he dide god justise ⁊ makede pais ∴

Nearly about this time, the following pieces of poetry ſeem to have been written, of which I have inſerted only ſhort fragments; the firſt is a rude attempt at the preſent meaſure of eight ſyllables, and the ſecond is a natural introduction to *Robert of Glouceſter*, being compoſed in the ſame meaſure, which, however rude and barbarous it may ſeem, taught the way to the *Alexandrines* of the *French* poetry.

FUR in ſee bi weſt ſpaynge.
Iſ a lond ihote cokaygne.
Ðer niſ lond under heuenriche.
Of wel of godniſ hit iliche.
Ðoy paradiſ be miri and briyt.
Cokaygn iſ of fairir ſiyt.
What iſ þer in paradiſ.
Bot graſſe and flure and greneriſ.
Ðoy þer be ioi and gret dute.
Ðer niſ met bote frute.
Ðer niſ halle bure no bench.
Bot watir man iſ þurſto quench.
Beþ þer no men but two.
Hely and enok alſo.
Clinglich may hi go.
Whar þer woniþ men no mo.
In cokaygne iſ met and drink.
Wiþute care how and ſwink.
Ðe met iſ trie þe drink ſo clere.
To non ruſſin and ſopper.
I ſigge for ſoþ boute were.
Ðer niſ lond on erþe iſ pere.
Under heuen niſ lond i wiſſe.
Of ſo mochil ioi and bliſſe.
Ðer iſ mani ſwete ſiyte.
Al iſ dai niſ þer no niyte.
Ðer niſ baret noþer ſtrif.
Niſ þer no deþ ac euer lif.
Ðer niſ lac of met no cloþ.
Ðer niſ no man no woman wroþ.
Ðer niſ ſerpent wolf no fox.
Horſ no capil. kowe no ox.
Ðer niſ ſchepe no ſwine no gote.
No non horwyla god it wote.
Noþer harate nother ſtode.
Ðe land iſ ful of oþer gode.
Niſ þer flei fle no lowſe.
In cloþ in toune bed no houſe.
Ðer niſ dunnir ſlete no hawle.
No non vile worme no ſnawile.
No non ſtorm rein no winde.
Ðer niſ man no woman blinde.
Ok al iſ game ioi ant gle.
Wel iſ him þat þer mai be.
Ðer beþ riverſ gret and fine.
Of oile melk honi and wine.
Watir ſeruiþ þer to nothing.
Bot to ſiyt and to-wauſſing.

SANCTA MARGARETTA.

OLDE ant yonge i preit ou oure folieſ for to lete.
Ðenchet on god þat yef ou wit oure ſunneſ to bete.
Here mai tellen ou. wid wordeſ feire and ſwete.
Ðe vie of one meidan. waſ hoten Maregrete.
Hire fader waſ a patriac. aſ ic ou tellen may.
In auntioge wif echeſ i ðe falſe lay.
Deve godeſ ant doumbe. he ſerved nitt and day.
So deden mony oþere. þat ſinged weilawey.
Theodoſius waſ iſ nome. on criſt ne levede he noutt.
He levede on þe falſe godeſ. ðat ƿeren wid honden wroutt.
Ðo þat child ſculde chriſtine ben. ic com. him well in þoutt.
E bed wen it were ibore. to deþe it were ibroutt.
Ðe moder waſ an heþene wif þat hire to wyman bere.
Ðo þat child ibore waſ. nolde ho hit furfare.
Ho ſende it into aſye. wid meſſagerſ ful yare.
To a norice þat hire wiſte. ant ſette hire to lore.
Ðe norice þat hire wiſte. children aheuede ſeuene.
Ðe eitteþe waſ maregrete. criſteſ may of heuene.
Taleſ ho ani tolde ful feire ant ful euene.
Wou ho þoleden martirdom. ſein Laurence ant ſeinte Steuene.

In theſe fragments, the adulteration of the *Saxon* tongue, by a mixture of the *Norman*, becomes apparent; yet it is not ſo much changed by the admixture of new words, which might be imputed to commerce with the continent, as by changes of its own forms and terminations; for which no reaſon can be given.

Hitherto the language uſed in this iſland, however different in ſucceſſive time, may be called *Saxon*; nor can it be expected, from the nature of things gradually changing, that any time can be aſſigned, when the *Saxon* may be ſaid to ceaſe, and the *Engliſh* to commence. *Robert of Glouceſter*, however, who is placed by the criticks in the thirteenth century, ſeems to have uſed a kind of intermediate diction, neither *Saxon* nor *Engliſh*; in his work therefore we ſee the tranſition exhibited, and, as he is the firſt of our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work remains, a more extenſive quotation is extracted. He writes apparently in the ſame meaſure with the foregoing authour of St. *Margarite*, which, poliſhed into greater exactneſs, appeared to our anceſtors ſo ſuitable to the genius of the *Engliſh* language, that it was continued in uſe almoſt to the middle of the ſeventeenth century.

OF þe batayles of Denemarch, þat hii dude in þys londe
Þat worſt were of alle oþere, we mote abbe an honde.
Worſt hii were. vor oþere adde ſomwanne ydo,
As Romeyns & Saxons, & wel wuſte þat lond þerto.
Ac hii ne kept yt holde noȝt, bote robby, and ſſende,
And deſtrue, & berne, & ſle, & ne couþe abbe non ende.
And bote lute yt nas worþ, þey hii were ouercome ylome.
Vor myd ſſypes and gret poer as preſt eſſone hii come.
Kyng Adelwolf of þys lond kyng was tuenty ȝer.
Þe Deneys come by hym ryuor þan hii dude er.
Vor in þe al our vorſt ȝer of ys kynedom
Myd þre & þrytty ſſypuol men her prince hyder come,
And at Souþhamtone aryuede, an hauene by Souþe.
Anoþer gret oſt þulke tyme aryuede at Porteſmouþe.
Þe kyng nuſte weþer kepe, at delde ys oſt atuo.
Þe Denes adde þe mayſtre. þo al was ydo,
And by Eſtangle and Lyndeſeye hii wende vorþ atte laſte,
And ſo hamward al by Kent, & ſlowe & barnde vaſte.
Aȝen wynter hii wende hem. anoþer ȝer eſt hii come.
And deſtrude Kent al out, and Londone nome.
Þus al an ten ȝer þat lond hii broȝte þer doune,
So þat in þe teþe ȝer of þe kynge's croune,
Al byſouþe hii come alond, and þet folc of Somerſete
Þoru þe byſſop Alcſton and þet folc of Dorſete
Hii come & ſmyte an batayle, & þere, þoru Gode's grace,
Þe Deneys were al byneþe, & þe lond folc adde þe place,
And more proweſſe dude þo, þan þe kyng myȝte byuore,
Þeruore gode lond men ne beþ noȝt al verlore.
Þe kyng was þe boldore þo, & aȝen hem þe more drou,
And ys foure godes ſones woxe vaſte y nou,

Edelbold and Adelbryȝt, Edelred and Alfred.
Þẏs was a ſtalwarde tem, & of gret wẏſdom & red,
And kẏnges were al foure, & defendede wel þẏs lond,
An Deneẏs dude ſſame ẏnou, þat me volwel vond.
Is ſyxteþe ȝere of þe kẏnge's kẏnedom
In eldeſte ſone Adelbold gret oſt to hẏm nome,
And ẏs fader alſo god, and oþere heye men al ſo,
And wende aȝen þẏs Deneẏs, þat muche wo adde ẏ do.
Vor myd tuo hondred ſſẏpes & an alf at Temſe mouþ hii come,
And Londone, and Kanterburẏ, and oþer tounes nome,
And ſo vorþ in to Soþereẏe, & ſlowe & barnde vaſte,
Þere þe kẏng and ẏs ſone hem mette atte laſte.
Þere was bataẏle ſtrong ẏnou ẏſmẏte in an þrowe.
Þe godes kẏnȝtes leẏe adoun as gras, wan medeþ mowe.
Heueden, (þat were of ẏſmẏte,) & oþer lẏmes alſo,
Flete in blode al fram þe grounde, ar þe bataẏle were ẏdo.
Wanne þat blod ſtod al abrod, vas þer gret wo ẏ nou.
Nẏs ẏt reuþe vorto hure, þat me ſo volc ſlou?
Ac our ſuete Louerd atte laſte ſſewede ẏs ſuete grace,
And ſende þe Criſtẏne Englẏſſe men þe maẏſtrẏe in þe place,
And þe heþene men of Denemarch bẏneþe were echon.
Nou nas þer ȝut in Denemarch Criſtendom non;
Þe kẏng her after to holẏ chẏrche ẏs herte þe more drou,
And teþeȝede wel & al ẏs lond, as hii aȝte, wel ẏ nou.
Seẏn Swẏthẏn at Wẏncheſtre bẏſſop þo was,
And Alcſton at Sẏrebourne, þat amendede muche þẏs cas.
Þe kẏng was wel þe betere man þoru her beẏre red,
Tuentẏ wẏnter he was kẏng, ar he were ded.
At Wẏncheſtre he was ẏbured, as he ȝut lẏþ þere.
Hẏs tueẏe ſones he ȝef ẏs lond, as he bẏȝet ham ere.
Adelbold, the eldore, þe kẏnedom of Eſtſex,
And ſuþþe Adelbrẏȝt, Kent and Weſtſex.
Eẏȝte hondred ȝer ẏt was and ſeuene and fẏftẏ al ſo,
After þat God anerþe com, þat þẏs dede was ẏdo.
Boþe hii wuſte bẏ her tẏme wel her kẏnedom,
At þe vyſte ȝer Adelbold out of þẏs lyue nome.
At Sſẏrebourne he was ẏbured, & ẏs broþer Adelbrẏȝt
His kẏnedom adde after hẏm, as lawe was and rẏȝt.
Bẏ ẏs daye þe verde com of þe heþene men wel prout,
And Hamteſſyre and deſtrude Wẏncheſtre al out.
And that lond folc of Hamteſſyre her red þo nome
And of Barcſſyre, and foȝte and þe ſſrewen ouercome.
Adelbrẏȝt was kẏng of Kent ȝeres folle tene,
And of Weſtſex bote vẏue, þo he deẏde ẏch wene.

ADELRED was after hẏm kẏnȝ ẏ mad in the place,
Eẏȝhte hondred & ſeuene & ſẏxtẏ as in the ȝer of grace.
Þe vorſte ȝer of ẏs kẏnedom þe Deneẏs þẏcke com,
And robbede and deſtrude, and cẏtes vaſte nome.
Maẏſtres hii adde of her oſt, as ẏt were dukes, tueẏe,
Hẏnguar and Hubba, þat ſſrewen were beẏe.
In Eſt Angle hii bẏleuede, to reſt hem as ẏt were,
Mẏd her oſt al þe wynter, of the vorſt ȝere,
Þe oþer ȝer hii dude hem vorþ, & ouer Homber come,
And ſlowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwẏk nome.
Þer was bataẏle ſtrong ẏ nou, vor ẏſlawe was þere
Oſryc kẏng of Homberlond, & monẏe þat with hẏm were.
Þo Homberlond was þus ẏſſend, hii wende & tounes nome.
So þat atte laſte to Eſtangle aȝen hẏm come.
Þer hii barnde & robbede, and þat folc to grounde ſlowe,
And, as wolues among ſſep, reulẏch hem to drowe.
Seẏnt Edmond was þo her kẏng, & þo he ſeẏ þat deluol cas
Þat me morþrede ſo þat folc, & non amendement nas,
He ches leuere to deẏe hẏmſulf, þat ſuch ſorwe to ẏſeẏ.
He dude hẏm vorþ among hẏs fon, nolde he nothẏg fle.
Hii nome hẏm & ſourged hẏm, & ſuþþe naked hẏm bounde
To a tre, & to hẏm ſſote, & made hẏm monẏ a wounde,
Þat þe arewe were on hẏm þo þẏcce, þat no ſtede nas bẏleuede.
Atte laſte hii martred hẏm, and ſmẏte of ẏs heued.
Þe ſẏxte ȝer of þe crounement of Aldered the kẏng
A nẏwe oſt com into þẏs lond, gret þoru alle þẏng,
And anon to Redẏnge robbede and ſlowe.
Þe king and Alfred ẏs broþer nome men ẏnowe,
Mette hem, and a bataẏle ſmẏte vp Aſſeſdoune.
Þer was monẏ moder chẏld, þat ſone laẏ þer doune.
The bataẏle ẏlaſte vorte nẏȝt, and þer were aſlawe
Vẏf dukes of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wẏþ drawe,
And mony þouſend of oþer men, & þo gonne hii to fle;
Ac hii adde alle ẏbe aſſend, ȝẏf þe nẏȝt madde ẏ be.
Tueẏe bataẏles her after in þe ſulf ȝere
Hii ſmẏte, and at boþe þe heþene maẏſtres were.
Þe kẏng Adelred ſone þo þen weẏ of deþ nome,
As ẏt vel, þe vẏftẏ ȝer of ẏs kẏnedom.
At Wẏmbourne he was ẏbured, as God ȝef þat cas,
Þe gode Alfred, ẏs broþer, after hẏm kẏng was.

ALFRED, þẏs noble man, as in þe ȝer of grace he nom
Eẏgte hondred & ſẏxtẏ & tuelue þe kẏnedom.
Arſt he adde at Rome ẏbe, &, vor ẏs grete wẏſdom,
Þe pope Leon hẏm bleſſede, þo he þuder com,
And þe kẏnge's croune of hẏs lond, þat in þẏs lond ȝut ẏs:
And he led hẏm to be kẏng, ar he kẏng were ẏwẏs.
An he was kẏng of Engelond, of alle þat þer come,
Þat vorſt þus ẏlad was of þe pope of Rome,
An ſuþþe oþer after hẏm of þe erchebẏſſopes echon.
So þat hẏuor hẏm pore kẏng nas þer non.
In þe Souþ ſẏde of Temeſe nẏne bataẏles he nome
Aȝen þe Deneẏs þe vorſt ȝer of ẏs kẏnedom.
Nẏe ȝer he was þus in þẏs lond in bataẏle & in wo,
An ofte ſẏþe aboue was, and bẏneþe oftor mo;
So longe, þat hẏm nere bẏ leuede bote þre ſſẏren in ẏs hond,
Hamteſſyre, and Wẏlteſſyre, and Somerſete, of al ẏs lond.
A daẏ as he werẏ was, and aſuoddrẏnge hẏm nome
And ẏs men were ẏwend auẏſſeþ, Seyn Cutbert to hym com.
"Ich am," he ſeyde, "Cutbert, to þe ẏcham ẏwend
"To brẏnge the gode tẏtẏnges. Fram God ẏcham ẏſend.
"Vor þat folc of þẏs lond to ſẏnne her wẏlle al ȝeue,
"And ȝut nolle herto her ſẏnnes bẏleue
"Þoru me & oþer halewen, þat in thẏs lond were ẏbore;
"Than vor ȝou bẏddeth God, wanne we beth hẏm bẏuore,
"Hour Louerd mẏd ẏs eẏen of milce on the loketh theruore,
"And thẏ poer the wole ȝẏue aȝen, that thou aſt neẏ verlore.
"And that thou ther of ſoth ẏſe, thou ſſalt abbe tokẏnẏnge.
"Vor thẏm men, þat beth ago to daẏ auẏſſynge,
"In lepes & in couſles ſo muche vyſs hii ſſolde hẏm brynge,
"That ech man wondrẏ ſſal of ſo gret cacchẏnge.
"And the mor vor the harde vorſte, that the water ẏfrore hẏs,
"That the more aȝen the kunde of vyſſẏnge ẏt ẏs.
"Of ſerue ẏt wel aȝen God, and ẏlef me ys meſſager,
"And thou ſſall thẏ wẏlle abẏde, as ẏcham ẏtold her."
As thẏs kẏng herof awoc, and of thẏs ſẏȝte thoȝte,
H ẏs ẏſſares come to hẏm, & ſo gret won of fyſs hẏm broȝte,
That wonder ẏt was, & namelẏche vor the weder was ſo colde.
Tho lẏuede the god man wel, that Seẏn Cutbert adde ẏtold.
In Deuenẏſſyre þer after arẏuede of Deneẏs
Thre and tuentẏ ſſẏpuol men, all aȝen the peẏs,
The kẏnge's brother of Denemarch duc of oſt was.
Oure kẏnge's men of Engelond mette hem bẏ cas,
And ſmẏte þer an bataẏle, and her gret duc ſlowe,
And eẏȝte hondred & fourty men, & her caronẏes to drowe.
Tho kyng Alfred hurde thẏs, ẏs herte gladede tho,
That lond folc to hẏm come ſo thẏcke ſo ẏt mẏȝte go,
Of Somerſete, of Wẏlteſſẏre, of Hamteſſẏre therto,
Euere as he wende, and of ẏs owe folc al ſo.
So that he adde poer ẏnou, and atte laſte hii come,
And a bataẏle at Edendone aȝen the Deneẏs nome.
And ſlowe to grounde, & wonne the maẏſtre of the velde.
The kẏng & ẏs grete duke bẏgonne hem to ȝelde
To the kẏng Alfred to ẏs wẏlle, and oſtages toke,
Vorto wende out of ẏs lond, ȝẏf he ẏt wolde loke;
And ȝut therto, vor ẏs loue, to auonge Criſtendom.
Kẏng Gurmund, the hexte kẏng, vorſt ther to come.
Kẏng Alfred ẏs godfader was. & ẏbaptẏſed ek ther were
Threttẏ of her hexte dukes. and muche of that folc here
Kẏng Alfred hem huld wẏth hẏm tuelf dawes as he hende,
And ſuthþe he ȝef hem large ȝẏftes, and let hẏm wende.
Hii, that nolde Criſtyn be, of lande ſlowe tho,
And byȝonde ſee in France dude wel muche wo.
Ȝut the ſſrewen come aȝen, and muche wo here wroȝte.
Ac the kẏng Alfred atte laſte to ſſame hem euere broȝte.
Kẏng Alfred was the wẏſoſt kẏng, that long was bẏuore.
Vor theẏ me ſegge the lawes beth in worre tẏme vorlore,
Nas ẏt noȝt ſo hiis daẏe, vor theẏ he in worre were,
Lawes he made rẏȝtuollore, and ſtrengore than er were.
Clerc he was god ynou, and ȝut, as me telleth me,
He was more than ten ȝer old, ar he couthe ẏs abece.
Ac ẏs gode moder ofte ſmale ȝẏftes hẏm tok,
Vor to byleue other ple, and lokẏ on ẏs boke.
So that bẏ por clergẏe ẏs rẏȝt lawes he wonde,
That neuere er nere ẏ mad, to gouernẏ ẏs lond.
And vor the worre was ſo muche of the luther Deneẏs,
The men of thẏs ſulue lond were of the worſe peẏs.
And robbede and ſlowe othere, theruor he bẏuonde,
That ther were hondredes in eche contreẏe of ẏs lond,
And in ech toune of the hondred a tethẏnge were alſo,
And that ech man wythoute gret lond in tethẏnge were ẏdo,
And that ech man knewe other that in tethẏnge were,
And wuſte ſomdel of her ſtat, ȝẏf me thu vp hem bere.
So ſtreẏt he was, that they me ledde amẏdde weẏes heẏe
Seluer, that non man ne dorſte ẏt nẏme, theẏ he ẏt ſeẏe.

Abbeẏs he rerde monẏ on, and monẏ ſtudes ẏwẏs.
Ac Wẏncheſtrẏe he rerde on, that nẏwe munſtre ẏcluped ẏs.
Hẏs lẏf eẏȝte and tuentẏ ȝer in ẏs kẏnedom ẏlaſte.
Aſter ẏs deth he wos ẏbured at Wẏncheſtre atte laſte.

Sir *John Mandeville* wrote, as he himſelf informs us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which compriſing a relation of many different particulars, conſequently required the uſe of many words and phraſes, may be properly ſpecified in this place. Of the following quotations, I have choſen the firſt, becauſe it ſhows, in ſome meaſure, the ſtate of *European* ſcience as well as of the *Engliſh* tongue; and the ſecond, becauſe it is valuable for the force of thought and beauty of expreſſion.

IN that lond, ne in many othere bezonde that, no man may ſee the ſterre tranſmontane, that is clept the ſterre of the ſee, that is unmevable, and that is toward the Northe, that we clepen the lode ſterre. But men ſee another ſterre, the contrarie to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk. And right as the ſchip men taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode ſterre, right ſo don ſchip men bezonde the parties, be the ſterre of the Southe, the which ſterre apperethe not to us. And this ſterre, that is toward the Northe, that wee clepen the lode ſterre, ne apperethe not to hem. For whiche cauſe, men may wel perceyve, that the londe and the ſee ben of rownde ſchapp and forme. For the partie of the firmament ſchewethe in o contree, that ſchewethe not in another contree. And men may well preven be experience and ſotyle compaſſement of wytt, that zif a man fond paſſages be ſchippes, that wolde go to ſerchen the world, men myghte go be ſchippe alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen. The whiche thing I prove thus, aſtre that I have ſeyn. For I have been toward the parties of Braban, and beholden the Aſtrolabre, that the ſterre that is clept the tranſmontayne, is 53 degrees highe. And more forthere in Almayne and Bewme, it hathe 58 degrees. And more forthe toward the parties ſeptemtrioneles, it is 62 degrees of heghte, and certyne mynutes. For I my ſelf have meſured it by the Aſtrolabre. Now ſchulle ze knowe, that azen the Tranſmontayne, is the tother ſterre, that is clept Antartyk; as I have ſeyd before. And tho 2 ſterres ne meeven nevere. And be hem turnethe alle the firmament, righte as dothe a wheel, that turnethe be his axille tree: ſo that tho ſterres beren the firmament in 2 egalle parties; ſo that it hathe als mochel aboven, as it hath benethen. Aſtre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the Southe: and I have founden that in Lybye, men ſeen firſt the ſterre Antartyk. And ſo fer I have gon more in tho contrees, that I have founde that ſterre more highe; ſo that toward the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of heghte, and certeyn minutes (of the which, 60 minutes maken a degree) after goynge be ſee and be londe, toward this contree, of that I have ſpoke, and to other yles and londes bezonde that contree, I have founden the ſterre Antartyk of 33 degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had companye and ſchippynge, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that wee ſcholde have ſeen alle the roundneſſe of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have ſeyd zou be forn, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 ſterres: the whiche halfondelle I have ſeyn. And of the other halfondelle, I have ſeen toward the Northe, undre the Tranſmontane 62 degrees and 10 mynutes; and toward the partie meridionalle, I have ſeen undre the Antartyk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes: and thanne the halfondelle of the firmament in alle, ne holdethe not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have ſeen 62 on that o part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghe the halfondelle of a degree; and ſo there ne faylethe but that I have ſeen alle the firmament, ſaf 84 degrees and the halfondelle of a degree; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundneſſe of the firmament holt 90 degrees: ſo there faylethe but 5 degrees and an half of the fourthe partie. And alſo I have ſeen the 3 parties of alle the roundneſſe of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I ſeye zou certeynly, that men may envirowne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel undre as aboven, and turnen azen to his contree, that hadde companye and ſchippynge and conduyt: and alle weyes he ſcholde fynde men, londes, and yles, als wel as in this contree. For zee wyten welle, that thei that ben toward the Antartyk, thei ben ſtreghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen undre the tranſmontane; als wel as wee and thei that dwellyn undre us, been feet azenſt feet For alle the parties of ſee and of lond han here appoſitees, habitables or trepaſſables, and thei of this half and bezond half. And wytethe wel, that aſtre that, that I may parceyve and comprehende, the londes of Preſtre John, emperour of Ynde ben undre us. For in goynge from Scotlond or from Englond toward Jeruſalem, men gon upward alweys. For oure lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Weſt: and the lond of Preſtre John is the low partie of the erthe, toward the Eſt: and thei han there the day, whan wee have the nyghte, and alſo highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, whan wee han the day. For the erthe and the ſee ben of round forme and ſchapp, as I have ſeyd beforn. And than that men gon upward to o coſt, men gon dounward to another coſt. Alſo zee have herd me ſeye, that Jeruſalem is in the myddes of the world; and that may men preven and ſchewen there, be a ſpere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mydday, whan it is equenoxium, that ſchewethe no ſchadwe on no ſyde. And that it ſcholde ben in the myddes of the world, David wytneſſethe it in the Pſautre, where he ſeythe, Deus operatus eſt ſalutē in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the Weſt for to go toward Jeruſalem, als many iorneyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jeruſalem, unto other confynyes of the ſuperficialtie of the erthe bezonde. And whan men go bezonde tho iourneys, towarde Ynde and to the foreyn yles, alle is envyronynge the roundneſſe of the erthe and of the ſee, undre oure contrees on this half. And therefore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd cownted, whan I was zong; how a worthi man departed ſometyme from our countree, for to go ſerche the worlde. And ſo he paſſed Ynde, and the yles bezond Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and ſo longe he wente be ſee and lond, and ſo enviround the world be many ſeyſons, that he fond an yle, where he herde ſpeke his own langage, callynge on oxen in the plowghe, ſuche wordes as men ſpeken to beſtes in his owne contree: whereof he hadde gret mervayle: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I ſeye, that he had gon ſo longe, be londe and be ſee, that he had envyround alle the erthe, that he was comen azen envirounynge, that is to ſeye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have paſſed forthe, til he had founden his contree and his owne knouleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro; and ſo he loſt moche peynefulle labour, as him ſelf ſeyde, a gret while after, that he was comen hom. For it befelle aftre, that he wente in to Norweye; and there tempeſt of the ſee toke him; and he arryvèd in an yle; and whan he was in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle where he had herd ſpeke his owne langage before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowghe: and that was poſſible thinge. But how it ſeemethe to ſymple men unlerned, that men ne mowe not go undre the erthe, and alſo that men ſcholde falle toward the hevene, from undre! But that may not be, upon leſſe, than wee mowe falle toward hevene, fro the erthe, where wee ben. For fro what partie of the erthe that men duelle, outher aboven or benethen, it ſemethe alweyes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than ony other folk. And righte as it ſemethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte ſo it ſemethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For zif a man myghte falle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere reſoun, the erthe and the ſee, that ben ſo grete and ſo hevy, ſcholde fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therfore ſeithe oure Lord God, Non timeas me, qui ſuſpendi terrā ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be poſſible thing, that men may ſo envyronne alle the world, natheleſs of a 1000 perſones, on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contree. For, for the gretneſſe of the erthe and of the ſee, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde reyde him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundneſſe and aboute envyroun, be aboven and be benethen 20425 myles, aftre the opynyoun of the old wiſe aſtronomeres. And here ſeyenges I repreve noughte. But aftre my lytylle wyt, it ſemethe me, ſavynge here reverence, that it is more. And for to have bettere underſtondynge, I ſeye thus, be ther ymagyned a figure, that hathe a gret compas; and aboute the poynt of the gret compas, that is clept the centre, be made another litille compas: than aftre, be the gret compas deviſed be lines in manye parties; and that alle the lynes meeten at the centre; ſo that in als manye parties, as the grete compas ſchal be departed, in als mayne, ſchalle be departed the litille, that is aboute the centre, alle be it, that the ſpaces ben leſſe. Now thanne, be the gret compaſs repreſented for the firmament, and the litille compas repreſented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devyſed, be aſtronomeres, in 12 ſignes; and every ſigne is devyſed in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hathe aboven. Alſo, be the erthe devyſed in als manye parties, as the firmament; and let every partye anſwere to a degree of the firmament: and wytethe it wel, that aftre the auctoures of aſtronomye, 700 furlonges of erthe anſweren to a degree of the firmament; and tho ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplyed be 360 ſithes; and than thei ben 315000 myles, every of 8 furlonges, aftre myles of oure contree. So moche hath the erthe in roundneſſe, and of heghte enviroun, aftre my opynyoun and myn undirſtondynge. And zee ſchulle undirſtonde, that aftre opynyoun of olde wiſe philoſophres and aſtronomeres, our contree ne Irelond ne Wales ne Scotlond ne Norweye ne the other yles coſtynge to hem, ne ben not in the ſuperficyalte cownted aboven the erthe; as it ſchewethe be alle the bokes of aſtronomye. For the ſuperficialtee of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben clept clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben deſcendynge toward the Weſt. And alſo theſe yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenſt us, beth noght reckned in the clymates: for thei ben azenſt us, that ben in the lowe contree. And the 7 clymates ſtrecchen hem envyrounynge the world.

II. And I John Maundeville knyghte aboveſeyd, (alle thoughe I be unworthi) that departed from our contrees and paſſed the ſee, the zeer of grace 1322. that have paſſed manye londes and manye yles and contrees, and cerched manye fulle ſtraunge places, and have ben in manye a fulle gode honourable companye, and at manye a faire dede of armes, (alle be it that I dide none myſelf, for myn unable inſuffiſance) now I am comen hom (mawgree my ſelf) to reſte; for gowtes, artetykes, that me diſtreynen, tho diffynen the ende of my labour, azenſt my wille (God knowethe.) And thus takynge ſolace in my wrecched reſte, recordynge the tyme paſſed, I have fulfilled theiſe thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departede from our cōtrees. Wherſore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it pleſe hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I ſchalle preye for hem. And alle tho that ſeyn for me a Pater noſter, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my ſynnes, I make hem partneres and graunte em part of alle the gode pilgrymages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his pleſance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that evere I ſchalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beſeche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godeneſſe and grace comethe fro, that he voucehſaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire ſoules with inſpiracioun of the Holy Goſt, in makynge defence of alle hire goſtly enemyes here in erthe, to hire ſalvacioun, both of body and ſoule; to worſchipe and thankynge of him, that is three and on, withouten begynnynge and withouten endynge; that is, withouten qualitee, good, and withouten quantytee, gret; that in alle places is preſent, and alle thinges contenynynge; the whiche that no goodneſſe may amende, ne non evelle empeyre; that in perfeyte trynytee lyvethe and regnethe God, be alle worldes and be alle tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.

The firſt of our authours, who can be properly ſaid to have written *Engliſh*, was Sir *John Gower*, who, in his *Confeſſion of a Lover*, calls *Chaucer* his diſciple, and may therefore be conſidered as the father of our poetry.

NOWE for to ſpeke of the commune,
It is to drede of that fortune,
Which hath befalle in ſondrye londes:
But ofte for defaute of bondes
All ſodeinly, er it be wiſt,
A tunne, when his lie ariſt
Tobreketh, and renneth all aboute,
Which els ſhulde nought gone out.
And eke full ofte a littell ſkare
Vpon a bank, er men be ware,
Let in the ſtreme, whiche with gret
peine,
If any man it ſhall reſtreine.
Where lawe failleth, errour groweth.
He is not wiſe, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proued oft er this.
And thus the common clamour is
In euery londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worde is miſwent,
And thervpon his argument
Yeueth euery man in ſondrie wiſe:
But what man wolde him ſelfe auiſe
His conſcience, and nought miſuſe,
He maie well at the firſt excuſe
His God, whiche euer ſtant in one,
In him there is defaute none
So muſt it ſtand vpon vs ſelue,
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
But plenarly vpon vs all.
For man is cauſe of that ſhall fall.

The hiſtory of our language is now brought to the point at which the hiſtory of our poetry is generally ſuppoſed to commence, the time of the illuſtrious *Geoffry Chaucer*, who may, perhaps, with great juſtice, be ſtiled the firſt of our verſifiers who wrote poetically. He does not, however, appear to have deſerved all the praiſe which he has received, or all the cenſure that he has ſuffered. *Dryden*, who, miſtaking genius for learning, in confidence of his abilities, ventured to write of what he had not examined, aſcribes to *Chaucer* the firſt refinement of our numbers, the firſt production of eaſy and natural rhymes, and the improvement of our language, by words borrowed from the more poliſhed languages of the continent. *Skinner* contrarily blames him in harſh terms for having vitiated his native ſpeech by *whole cartloads of foreign words*. But he that reads the works of *Gower* will find ſmooth numbers and eaſy rhymes, of which *Chaucer* is ſuppoſed to have been the inventor, and the *French* words, whether good or bad, of which *Chaucer* is charged as the importer. Some innovations he might probably make, like others, in the infancy of our poetry, which the paucity of books does allow us to diſcover with particular exactneſs; but the works of *Gower* and *Lydgate* ſufficiently evince, that his diction was in general like that of his contemporaries; and ſome improvements he undoubtedly made by the various diſpoſitions of his rhymes, and by the mixture of different numbers, in which he ſeems to have been happy and judicious. I have ſelected ſeveral ſpecimens both of his proſe and verſe; and among them, part of his tranſlation of *Boetius*, to which another verſion, made in the time of queen *Mary*, is oppoſed. It would be improper to quote very ſparingly an author of ſo much reputation, or to make very large extracts from a book ſo generally known.

CHAUCER.

ALAS! I wepyng am conſtrained to begin verſe of ſorowfull matter, that whilom in floriſhyng ſtudie made delitable ditees. For lo! rendyng muſes of a Poetes editen to me thinges to be writen, and drerie teres. At laſte no drede ne might overcame tho muſes, that thei ne weren fellowes, and foloweden my waie, that is to ſaie, when I was exiled, thei that weren of my youth whilom welfull and grene, comforten now ſorowfull wierdes of me olde man: for elde is comen unwarely upon me, haſted by the harmes that I have, and ſorowe hath commaunded his age to be in me. Heres hore aren ſhad overtimeliche upon my bed: and the ſlacke ſkinne tremblethe of mine empted bodie. Thilke deth of men is welefull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be ſwete, but cometh to wretches often icleped! Alas! alas! with how defe an ere deth cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and naieth for to cloſe wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that ſorowfull houre, that is to ſaie, the deth, had almoſte drent myne hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to mewarde, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avaunted ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallin, ſtode in no ſtedfaſt degre.

IN the mean while, that I ſtill record theſe thynges with my ſelf, and marked my wepelie complainte with office of poinctell: I ſaugh ſtondyng aboven the hight of myn hed a woman of full grete reverence, by ſemblaunt. Her eyen brennyng, and clere, ſeyng over the common might of menne, with a lively colour, and with ſoche vigour and ſtrength that it ne might not be nempned, all were it ſo, that ſhe were full of ſo grete age, that menne woulden not trowen in no manere, that ſhe were of our elde.

The ſtature of her was of doutous Judgemente, for ſometyme ſhe conſtrained and ſhronke her ſelven, like to the common meſure of menne: And ſometyme it ſeemed, that ſhe touched the heven with the hight of her hedde. And when ſhe hove her hedde higher, ſhe perced the ſelf heven, ſo that the ſight of menne lokyng was in ydell: her clothes wer maked of right delie thredes, and ſubtel craft of perdurable matter. The whiche clothes ſhe had woven with her own handes, as I knewe well after by her ſelf declaryng, and ſhewyng to me the beautie: The whiche clothes a darkneſſe

of

COLVILE.

I THAT in tyme of proſperite, and floryſhyng ſtudye, made pleaſaunte and delectable dities, or verſes: alas now beyng heauy and ſad ouerthrown in aduerſitie, am compelled to fele and taſt heuines and greif. Beholde the muſes Poeticall, that is to ſaye: the pleaſure that is in poetes verſes, do appoynt me, and compel me to writ theſe verſes in meter, and the ſorowfull verſes do wet my wretched face with very waterye teares, yſſuinge out of my eyes for ſorowe. Whiche muſes no feare without doute could ouercome, but that they wold folow me in my iourney of exile or baniſhment. Sometyme the ioye of happy and luſty delectable youth dyd comfort me, and nowe the courſe of ſorowfull olde age cauſeth me to reioyſe. For haſty old age vnloked for is come vpon me with al her incommodities and euyls, and ſorowe hath commaunded and broughte me into the ſame old age, that is to ſay: that ſorowe cauſeth me to be olde, before my time come of olde age. The hoer heares do growe vntimely vpon my heade, and my reuiled ſkynne trembleth my fleſh, cleane conſumed and waſte with ſorowe. Mannes death is happy, that cometh not in youth, when a man is luſtye, and in pleaſure or welth: but in time of aduerſitie, when it is often deſyred. Alas Alas howe dull and deffe be the eares of cruel death vnto men in miſery that would fayne dye: and yet refuſythe to come and ſhutte vp theyr carefull wepyng eyes. Whiles that falſe fortune fauoryd me with her tranſitorye goodes, then the howre of death had almoſt ouercome me. That is to ſay, deathe was redy to oppreſſe me when I was in proſperitie. Nowe for by cauſe that fortune beynge turned, from proſperitie into aduerſitie (as the clere day is darkyd with cloudes) and hath chaungyd her deceyuable countenaunce: my wretched life is yet prolonged, and doth continue in dolour. O my frendes, why haue you ſo often boſted me, ſayinge that I was happy when I had honour poſſeſſions riches, and authoritie whych be tranſitory thynges. He that hath fallen was in no. ſtedefaſt degre.

WHYLES that I conſiderydde pryuylye with my ſelfe the thynges before ſayd, and deſcrybed my wofull complaynte after the maner and offyce of a wrytter, me thought I ſawe a woman ſtand ouer my head of a reuerend countenaunce, hauyng quycke and glyſteryng clere eye, aboue the common ſorte of men in lyuely and delectable coloure, and ful of ſtrength, although ſhe ſemed ſo olde that by no meanes ſhe is thought to be one of this oure tyme, her ſtature is of douteful knowledge, for nowe ſhe ſhewethe herſelfe at the common length or ſtatur of men, and other whiles ſhe ſemeth ſo high, as though ſhe touched heuen with the crown of her hed. And when ſhe wold ſtretch fourth her hed hygher, it alſo perced thorough heauen, ſo that mens ſyght coulde not attaine to behold her. Her veſtures or cloths were perfyt of the finyſte thredes, and ſubtyll workemanſhyp, and of ſubſtaunce permanent, whych veſtures ſhe had wouen with her own hands as I perceyued after by her owne ſaiynge. The kynde or beawtye of the whyche veſtures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignoraunce of oldenes

forgotten

of a forleten and diſpiſed elde had duſked and darked, as it is wonte to darke by ſmoked images.

In the nethereſt hemme and border of theſe clothes menne redde iwoven therein a Grekiſhe A. that ſignifieth the life active, and above that letter, in the hieſt bordure, a Grekiſhe C. that ſignifieth the life contemplatiſe. And betwene theſe two letters there were ſeen degrees nobly wrought, in maner of ladders, by whiche degrees menne might climben from the nethereſt letter to the uppereſt: natheleſſe handes of ſome men hadden, kerve that clothe, by violence or by ſtrength, and everiche manne of 'hem had borne awaie ſoche peces, as he might getten. And forſothe this forſaied woman bare ſmale bokes in her right hande, and in her lefte hande ſhe bare a ſcepter. And when ſhe ſawe theſe Poeticall muſes approchyng about my bed, and endityng wordes to my wepynges, ſhe was a little amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (qd ſhe) hath ſuffered approchen to this ſike manne theſe commen ſtrompettes, of which is the place that menne callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne aſſwagen not his ſorowes with remedies, but thei would feden and noriſhe hym with ſwete venime? Forſothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of affeccions, whiche that ben nothyng fructuous nor profitable, diſtroien the Corne, plentuous of fruictes of reſon. For thei holden hertes of men in uſage, but thei ne deliver no folke fro maladie. But if ye muſes had withdrawen fro me with your flatteries any unconnyng and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde commenly emong the peple, I would well ſuffre the laſſe grevouſly. For why, in ſoche an unprofitable man myne ententes were nothyng endamaged. But ye withdrowen fro me this man, that hath ben nouriſhed in my ſtudies or ſcoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Grece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben ſwete, till it be at the laſt, and ſuffreth this man to be cured and heled by my muſes, that is to ſay, by noteſull ſciences. And thus this companie of muſes iblamed caſten wrothly the chere dounward to the yerth, and ſhewing by redneſſe ther ſhame, thei paſſeden ſorowfully the threſholde. And I of whom the ſight plounged in teres was darked, ſo that I ne might not know what that woman was, of ſo Imperial aucthoritie, I woxe all abaſhed and ſtonied, and caſt my ſight doune to the yerth, and began ſtill for to abide what ſhe would doen afterward. Then came ſhe nere, and ſet her doune upon the uttereſt corner of my bed, and ſhe beholdyng my chere, that was caſt to the yerth, hevie and grevous of wepyng, complained with theſe wordes (that I ſhall ſaine) the perturbacion of my thought.

forgotten hadde obſcuryd and darkened, as the ſmoke is wont to darken images that ſtand nyghe the ſmoke. In the lower parte of the ſaid veſtures was read the Greke letter P. wouen whych ſignifyeth practiſe or actyſſe, and in the hygher parte of the veſtures the Greke letter T. whych eſtandeth for theorica, that ſignifyeth ſpeculacion or contemplation. And betwene both the ſayd letters were ſene certayne degrees, wrought after the maner of ladders, wherein was as it were a paſſage or waye in ſteppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter P. was which is vnderſtand from practys or actyf, unto the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderſtand ſpeculacion or contemplacion. Neuertheles the handes of ſome vyolente perſones had cut the ſayde veſtures and had taken awaye certayne pecis thereof, ſuch as euery one coulde catch. And ſhe her ſelfe dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her lefte hande a ſcepter, which foreſayd phyloſophy (when ſhe ſaw the muſes poetycal preſent at my bed, ſpekyng ſorowfull wordes to my wepynges) beyng angry ſayd (with terrible or frownynge countenaunce) who ſuffred theſe crafty harlottes to com to thys ſycke man? whych can help hym by no means of hys griefe by any kind of medicines, but rather increaſe the ſame with ſwete poyſon. Theſe be they that doo dyſtroye the fertile and plentious commodytyes of reaſon and the fruytes therof wyth their pryckynge thornes, or barren affectes, and accuſtome or ſubdue mens myndes with ſickenes, and heuynes, and do not delyuer or heale them of the ſame. But yf your flatterye had conueyed or withdrawen from me; any vnlernyd man as the comen ſorte of people are wonte to be, I coulde haue ben better contentyd, for in that my worke ſhould not be hurt or hynderyd. But you haue taken and conueyed from me thys man that hath ben broughte vp in the ſtudyes of Ariſtotel and of Plato. But yet get you hence maremaids (that ſeme ſwete untyll you haue brought a man to deathe) and ſuffer me to heale thys my man wyth my muſes or ſcyences that be holſome and good. And after that philoſophy had ſpoken theſe wordes the ſayd companye of the muſys poeticall beynge rebukyd and ſad, caſte down their countenaunce to the grounde, and by bluſſyng confeſſed their ſhamfaſtnes, and went out of the dores. But I (that had my ſyght dull and blynd wyth wepyng, ſo that I knew not what woman this was hauing ſoo great aucthoritie) was amaſyd or aſtonyed, and lokyng downeward, towarde the grounde, I began pryvylye to look what thyng ſhe would ſaye ferther, then ſhe had ſaid. Then ſhe approching and drawynge nere vnto me, ſat downe upon the vttermoſt part of my bed, and lokyng vpon my face ſad with weping, and declynyd toward the earth for ſorow, bewayled the trouble of my minde wyth theſe ſayinges folownyge.

The concluſions of the ASTROLABIE.

This book, (written to his ſon in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) ſtandeth ſo good at this day, eſpecially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, ſays an Edit. of Chaucer.

LYTEL Lowys my ſonne, I perceve well by certaine evidences thyne abylyte to lerne ſcyences, touching nombres and proporcions, and alſo well conſydre I thy beſye prayer in eſpecyal to lerne the tretyſe of the aſtrolabye. Than for as moche as a philoſopher ſaithe, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condiſcendeth to the ryghtfull prayers of his frende: therfore I have given the a ſufficient aſtrolabye for oure orizont, compowned after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediacion of this lytell tretiſe, I purpoſe to teche the a certaine nombre of concluſions, pertainynge to this ſame inſtrument. I ſay a certaine nombre of concluſions for thre cauſes, the firſt cauſe is this. Truſte wel that al the concluſions that have be founden, or ells poſſiblye might be founde in ſo noble an inſtrument as in the aſtrolabye, ben unknowen perfitely to anye mortal man in this region, as I ſuppoſe. Another cauſe is this, that ſothely in any cartes of the aſtrolabye that I have yſene, ther ben ſome concluſions, that wol not in al thinges perſourme ther beheſtes: and ſome of 'hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceve. This tretiſe divided in five partes, wil I ſhewe the wondir light rules and naked wordes in Engliſhe, for Latyne ne canſt thou nat yet but ſmale, my litel ſonne. But nevertheleſſe ſuffiſeth to the theſe trewe concluſyons in Engliſhe, as well as ſuffiſeth to theſe noble clerkes Grekes theſe ſame concluſyons in Greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to the Jewes in Hebrewe, and to the Latin folke in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had 'hem firſte out of other divers langages, and write 'hem in ther owne tonge, that is to ſaine in Latine.

And God wote that in all theſe langages and in manye mo, have theſe concluſyons ben ſufficientlye lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes leden divers folke the right waye to Rome.

Now wol I pray mekely every perſon diſcrete, that redeth or hereth this lityl tretiſe to have my rude ententing excuſed, and my ſuperfluite of wordes, for two cauſes. The firſt cauſe is, for that curious endityng and harde ſentences is ful hevy at ones, for ſoch a childe to lerne. And the ſeconde cauſe is this, that ſothely me ſemeth better to writen unto a childe twiſe a gode ſentence, that he foriete it ones. And, Lowis, if it be ſo that I ſhewe the in my lith Engliſhe, as trewe concluſions touching this mater, and not only as trewe but as many and ſubtil concluſions as ben yſhewed in Latin, in any comon tretiſe of the aſtrolabye, conne me the more thanke; and praye God ſave the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obeieth everiche in his degree, the more and the laſſe. But conſydreth well, that I ne uſurpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I n'ame but a leude compilatour of the laboure of olde aſtrologiens, and have it tranſlated in myn Engliſhe onely for thy doctrine: and with this ſwerde ſhal I ſlene envy.

The firſt party.

The firſt partye of this tretiſe ſhal reherce the figures, and the membres of thyne aſtrolaby, bycauſe that thou ſhalte have the greter knowinge of thine owne inſtrument.

The ſeconde party.

The ſeconde partye ſhal teche the to werken the very practike of the foreſaid concluſions, as ferforthe and alſo narowe as may be ſhewed in ſo ſmale an inſtrument portatiſe aboute. For well wote every aſtrologien, that ſmalleſt fractions ne wol not be ſhewed in ſo ſmal an inſtrument, as in ſubtil tables calculed for a cauſe.

The PROLOGUE of the TESTAMENT of LOVE.

MANY men ther ben, that with eres openly ſprad ſo moche ſwalowen the deliciouſneſſe of jeſtes and of ryme, by queint knittinge coloures, that of the godeneſſe or of the badneſſe of the ſentence take they litel hede or els none.

Sothelye dulle witte and a thoughtfulle ſoule ſo ſore have mined and graffed in my ſpirites, that ſoche craft of enditinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintaunce. And for rude wordes and boiſtous percen the herte of the herer to the inreſt point, and planten there the ſentence of thinges, ſo that with litel helpe it is able to ſpring, this boke, that nothinge hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of ſemelyche colours, is dolven with rude wordes and boiſtous, and ſo drawe togiðer to maken the catchers therof ben the more redy to hent ſentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with colours riche and ſome with wers, as with red inke, and ſome with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leude peple of thylke chalkye purtreyture, as 'hem thinketh for the time, and afterward the ſyght of the better coloures yeven to 'hem more joye for the firſt leudeneſſe. So ſothly this leude clowdy occupacyon is not to prayſe, but by the leude, for comenly leude leudeneſſe commendeth. Eke it ſhal yeve ſight that other precyous thynges ſhall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many ſoveraine wittes had grete delyte to endite, and have many noble thinges fulfilde, but certes there ben ſome that ſpeken ther poiſye mater in Frenche, of whiche ſpeche the Frenche men have as gode a ſantaſye as we have in heryng of Frenche mens Engliſhe. And many termes there ben in Englyſhe, whiche unneth we Engliſhe men connen declare the knowlegiinge; howe ſhould than a Frenche man borne? ſoche termes connejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chatereth Engliſhe. Right ſo truely the underſtandyn of Engliſhmen woll not ſtretche to the privie termes in Frenche, what ſo ever we boſten of ſtraunge langage. Let then clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of ſcience, and the knowinge in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche alſo enditen ther queint termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes; and let us ſhewe our fantaſies in ſuch wordes as we lerneden of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudeneſſe in travaile, yet ſoch writing exiten men to thilke thinges that ben neceſſarie; for every man therby may as by a perpetual myrrour ſene the vices or vertues of other, in whyche thynge lightly may be conceved to eſchue perils, and neceſſaries to catch, after as aventures have fallen to other peple or perſons.

Certes the ſoverainſt thinge of deſire and moſt creture reſonable, have or els ſhuld have full appetite to ther perfeccyon: unreſonable beſtes mowen not, ſithe reſon hath in 'hem no workinge: than reſonable that wol not, is compariſoned to unreſonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forſothe the moſt ſoveraine and finall perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a ſothe, withouten any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungeable, that is to knowe, and love his creatour.

Nowe principally the mene to brynge in knowleging and lovynge his creatour, is the conſideracyon of thynges made by the creatour, wher through by thylke thinges that ben made, underſtandynge here to our wyttes, arne the unſene pryvities of God made to us ſyghtfull and knowinge, in our contemplacion and underſtondinge. Theſe thinges than forſothe moche bringen us to the ful knowleginge ſothe, and to the parfyte love of the maker of hevenly thinges. Lo! David ſaith: thou haſte delited me in makinge, as who ſaith, to have delite in the tune how God hat lent me in conſideracion of thy makinge. Wherof Ariſtotle in the boke de Animalibus, ſaith to naturell philoſophers: it is a grete likynge in love of knowinge ther cretoure: and alſo in knowinge of cauſes in kindelye thynges, conſidrid forſothe the formes of kyndelye thynges and the ſhap, a gret kyndelye love we ſhulde have to the werkman that 'hem made. The crafte of a werkman is ſhewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philoſophers with a lyvely ſtudie manie noble thinges, righte precious, and worthy to memorye, writen, and by a gret ſwet and travaille to us leften of cauſes the properties in natures of thinges, to whiche therfore philoſophers it was more joy, more lykinge, more herty luſt in kindely vertues and matters of reſon the perfeccion by buſy ſtudy to knowe, than to have had all the treſour, al the richeſſe, al the vaine glory, that the paſſed emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therſore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne writen; and in the contrarie, that is to ſaine, in Styxe the foule pitte of helle arne thilke preſſed that ſoch godenes hated. And bicauſe this boke ſhall be of love, and the prime cauſes of ſtering in that doinge with paſſions and diſeſes for wantinge of deſire, I wil that this boke be cleped the teſtament of love.

But nowe thou reder, who is thilke that will not in ſcorne laughe, to here a dwarfe or els halfe a man, ſay he will rende out the ſwerde of Hercules handes, and alſo he ſhulde ſet Hercules Gades a mile yet ferther, and over that he had power of ſtrength to pull up the ſpere, that Aliſander the noble myght never wagge, and that paſſinge al thinge to ben mayſter of Fraunce by might, there as the noble gracious Edwarde the thirde for al his grete proweſſe in victories ne might al yet conquere?

Certes I wote well, ther ſhall be made more ſcorne and jape of me, that I ſo unworthely clothed altogither in the cloudie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to ſpeke of love, or els of the cauſes in that matter, ſithen al the gretteſt clerkes han had ynough to don, and as who ſaith gathered up clene toforne 'hem, and with ther ſharp ſithes of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and noble, ful of al plenties to fede me and many an other. Envye forſothe commendeth noughte his reſon, that he hath in hain, be it never ſo truſty. And although theſe noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han al draw and bounde up in the ſheves, and made many ſhockes, yet have I enſample to gaðer the ſmale crommes, and fullin ma walet of tho that fallen from the bourde among the ſmalle houndes, notwithſtanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remiſſailes, as trenchours, and the releſe to bere to the almeſſe. Yet alſo heve I leve of the noble huſbande Boece, although I be a ſtraunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and theſe grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the ſhedynge after ther handes, and yf me faile ought of my ful, to encreſe my porcion with that I ſhal drawe by privyties out of ſhockes; a ſlye ſervaunte in his owne helpe is often moche commended; knowynge of trouthe in cauſes of thynges, was more hardier in the firſte ſechers, and ſo ſayth Ariſtotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after. For ther paſſing ſtudy han freſhed our wittes, and oure underſtandynge han excited in conſideracion of trouth by ſharpenes of ther reſons. Utterly theſe thinges be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to hogges, it is lyfelych mete for children of trouth, and as they me betiden whan I pilgramed out of my kith in wintere, whan the wether out of meſure was boiſtous, and the wyld wynd Boreas, as his kind aſketh, with dryinge coldes maked the wawes of the ocean ſe ſo to ariſe unkindely over the commune bankes that it was in point to ſpill all the erthe.

The Prologues of the Canterbury Tales of CHAUCER, from the MSS.

WHEN that Aprilis with his ſhouris ſote,
The drought of March had percid to the rote,
And bathid every veyn in ſuch licour,
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.
When Zephyrus eke, with his ſwetè breth
Enſpirid hath, in every holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn
Hath in the Ramm his halvè cours yrunn:
And ſmalè foulis makin melodye,
That ſlepin allè night with opin eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage:
And palmers for to ſekin ſtrangè ſtrondes,
To ſervin hallowes couth in ſondry londes:
And ſpecially fro every ſhir'is end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend,
The holy bliſfull martyr for to ſeke,
That them hath holpin, whan that they were ſeke.
Beſell that in that ſeſon on a day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hoſtery
Wele nine and twenty in a cumpany
Of ſundrie folk, by aventure yfall
In felaſhip: and pilgrimes wer they all:
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.
The chambers and the ſtablis werin wide,
And well we werin eſid at the beſt:
And ſhortly whan the ſunnè was to reſt,
So had I ſpokin with them everych one,
That I was of ther felaſhip anone;
And madè forward erli for to riſe,
To take our weye, ther as I did deviſe.
But nathleſs while that I have time and ſpace,
Er that I farther in this talè pace,
Methinkith it accordaunt to reſon,
To tell you allè the condition
Of ech of them, ſo as it ſemid me,
And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they wer in:
And at a knight then woll I firſt begin.

The Knight.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the timè that he firſt began
To ridin out, he lovid Chevalrie,
Trouth and honour, fredome and curteſy.
Full worthy was he in his lordis werre,
And thereto had he riddin nane more ferre
As well in Chriſtendom, as in Hethneſs;
And evyr honoured for his worthineſs.
At Aleſſandre he was whan it was won;
Full oft timis he had the bord begon
Abovin allè naciouns in Pruce;
In Lettow had he riddin, and in Luce,
No Chriſten-man ſo oft of his degree
In Granada; in the ſege had he be
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;
At Leyis was he, and at Sataly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete ſee
At many'a noble army had he be:
At mortal battails had he ben fiftene,
And foughtin for our feith at Trameſene,
In liſtis thrys, and alwey ſlein his fo.
This ilke worthy knight had been alſo
Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens anothir hethin in Turky;
And evirmore he had a ſov'rane prize;
And though that he was worthy, he was wiſe;
And of his port as meke as is a maid,
He nevir yet no villany he ſaid
In all his life unto no manner wight:
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tellin you of his array,
His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay,
Of fuſtian he werid a gipon,
Allè beſmottrid with his haburgeon.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wentè for to do his pilgrimage.

The House of FAME.

The Firſt Boke.

NOW herken, as I have you ſaied,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenith daie,
When it was night, to ſlepe I laie,
Right as I was wont for to doen,
And fill aſlepè wondir ſone,
As he that was werie forgo
On pilgrimagè milis two
To the corps of ſainct Leonarde,
To makin lith that erſt was harde.
But as me ſlept me mette I was
Within a temple' imade of glas,
In whiche there werin mo images
Of golde, ſtandyng in ſondrie ſtages,
Sette in mo riche tabirnacles,
And with perrè mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portraituris,
And queint manir of figuris
Of golde worke, then I ſawe evir.
But certainly I n'iſt nevir
Where that it was, but well wiſt I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in purtreiture
I ſawe anone right her figure
Nakid yſletyng in a ſe,
And alſo on her hedde parde
Her roſy garland white and redde,
And her combe for to kembe her hedde,

Her dovis, and Dan Cupido
Her blindè ſonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face ywas full broune.
But as I romid up and doune,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus writtin on a table' of bras.
I woll now ſyng, if that I can,
The armis, and alſo the man,
That firſt came through his deſtine
Fugitiſe fro Troye the countre
Into Itaile, with full moche pine,
Unto the ſtrondis of Lavine,
And tho began the ſtorie' anone,
As I ſhall tellin you echone.
Firſt ſawe I the diſtruccion
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
With his falſe untrue forſwerynges,
And with his chere and his leſynges,
That made a horſe, brought into Troye,
By whiche Trojans loſte all their joye.
And aftir this was graved, alas!
How Ilions caſtill aſſailed was,
And won, and kyng Priamus ſlain,
And Polites his ſonne certain,
Diſpitouſly of Dan Pyrrhus.
And next that ſawe I howe Venus,
When that ſhe ſawe the caſtill brende,
Doune from hevin ſhe gan diſcende,
And bade her ſonne Æneas fle,
And how he fled, and how that he
Eſcapid was from all the pres,
And toke his fathre', old Anchiſes,
And bare hym on his back awaie,
Crying alas and welawaie!
The whiche Anchiſes in his hande,
Bare tho the goddis of the lande
I mene thilke that unbrennid were.
Then ſawe I next that all in fere
How Creuſa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he lovid all his life,
And her yong ſonne clepid Julo,
And eke Aſcanius alſo,
Fleddin eke, with full drerie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a foreſt as thei went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creüſa was iloſte, alas!
That rede not I, how that it was
How he her ſought, and how her ghoſte
Bad hym to flie the Grekis hoſte,
And ſaied he muſt into Itaile,
As was his deſtinie, ſauns faile,
That it was pitie for to here,
When that her ſpirite gan appere,
The wordis that ſhe to hym ſaied,
And for to kepe her ſonne hym praied.
There ſawe I gravin eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meinè,
With his ſhippis began to ſaile
Toward the countrey of Itaile,
As ſtreight as ere thei mightin go.
There ſawe I eke the, cruill Juno,
That art Dan Jupiter his wife,
That haſt ihated all thy life
Merciless all the Trojan blode,
Rennin and crie as thou were wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blowin out of allè kindes
So loudè, that he ſhould ydrenche
Lorde, and ladie, and grome, and wenche
Of all the Trojanis nacion,
Without any' of their ſalvacion.
There ſawe I ſoche tempeſt ariſe,
That evèry herte might agriſe,
To ſe it paintid on the wall.
There ſawe I eke gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
Ywepyng with full wofull chere
Ypráyid Jupiter on hie,
To ſave and kepin that navie
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
Sithins that he your ſonne ywas.

Gode counſaile of CHAUCER.

FLIE fro the preſe and dwell with ſothfaſtneſſe,
Suffiſe unto the gode though it be ſmall,
For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikilneſſe,
Prece hath envie, and wele it brent oer all,
Savour no more then the behovin ſhall,
Rede well thy ſelf, that othir ſolke canſt rede,
And trouthe the ſhall delivir it 'is no drede.
Painè the not eche crokid to redreſſe,
In truſt of her that tournith as a balle,
Grete reſt ſtandith in litil buſineſſe,
Beware alſo to ſpurne again a nalle,
Strive not as doith a crocke with a walle,
Demith thy ſelf that demiſt othir's dede.
And trouthe the ſhall deliver it 'is no drede.
That the is ſent receve in buxomeneſſe;
The wraſtlyng of this worlde aſkith a fall;
Here is no home, here is but wildirneſſe,
Forthe pilgrim, forthe o beſt out of thy ſtall,
Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all,
Weivith thy luſte and let thy ghoſt the lede,
And trouthe the ſhall delivir, it 'is no drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

THIS wretchid world'is tranſmutacion
As wele and wo, nowe pore, and now honour,
Without ordir or due diſcrecion
Govirnid is by fortune'is errour,
But nathèleſſe the lacke of her favour
Ne maie not doe me ſyng though that I die,
J'ay tout perdu, mon temps & mon labeur.
For finally fortune I doe defie,
Yet is me left the ſight of my reſoun
To knowin frende fro foe in thy mirrour,
So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and doun,
I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,
But truily no force of thy reddour
To hym that ovir hymſelf hath maiſtrie,
My ſuffiſaunce yſhal be my ſuccour,
For finally fortune I do defie.
O Socrates, thou ſtedfaſt champion,
She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,
Thou nevir dreddiſt her oppreſſion,
Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,
Thou knewe wele the diſceipt of her colour,
And that her moſte worſhip is for to lie,
I knowe her eke a falſe diſſimulour.
For finally fortune I do defie.

The anſwere of Fortune.

NO man is wretchid but hymſelf it wene,
He that yhath hymſelf hath ſuffiſaunce,
Why ſaieſt thou then that I am to the ſo kene,
That hath thy ſelf out of my govirnaunce?
Saie thus grant mercie of thin habundaunce,
That thou haſt lent or this, thou ſhalt not ſtrive,
What woſt thou yet how I the woll avaunce?
And eke thou haſt thy beſtè frende alive.
I have the taught diviſion betwene
Frende of effecte, and frende of countinaunce,
The nedith not the gallè of an hine,
That curith eyin derke for ther penaunce,
Now ſeeſt thou clere that wer in ignoraunce,
Yet holt thine anker, and thou maieſt arive
There bountie bereth the key of my ſubſtaunce,
And eke thou haſte thy beſtè frende alive.
How many have I refuſed to ſuſtene,
Sith I have the foſtrid in thy pleſaunce?
Wolt thou then make a ſtatute on thy quene,
That I ſhall be aie at thine ordinaunce?
Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
About the whele with othir muſt thou drive
My lore is bet, then wicke is thy grevaunce,
And eke thou haſt beſtè frende alive.

The anſwere to Fortune.

THY lore I dampne, it is adverſitie,
My frend maiſt thou not revin blind goddeſſe,
That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the,
Take 'hem again, let 'hem go lie a preſſe,
The nigardis in kepyng ther richeſſe
Pronoſtike is thou wolt ther tour aſſaile,
Wicke appetite cometh aie before ſickeneſſe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

THOU pinchiſt at my mutabilitie,
For I the lent a droppe of my richeſſe,
And now me likith to withdrawin me,
Why ſhouldiſt thou my roialtie oppreſſe?
The ſe maie ebbe and flowin more and leſſe,
The welkin hath might to ſhine, rain, and haile,
Right ſo muſt I kithin my brotilneſſe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

LO, the' execucion of the majeſtie,
That all purveighith of his rightwiſeneſſe,
That ſamè thyng fortune yclepin ye,
Ye blindè beſtis full of leudèneſs!
The heven hath propirtie of ſikirneſs,
This worldè hath evir reſtleſſe travaile,
The laſt daie is the ende of myne entreſſe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

PRINCES I praie you of your gentilneſſe,
Let not this man and me thus crie and plain,
And I ſhall quitin you this buſineſſe,
And if ye liſte releve hym of his pain,
Praie ye his beſt frende of his nobleneſſe
That to ſome bettir ſtate he maie attain.

Lydgate was a monk of *Bury*, who wrote about the ſame time with *Chaucer*. Out of his prologue to his third book of *The Fall of Princes* a few ſtanzas are ſelected, which, being compared with the ſtyle of his two contemporaries, will ſhow that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a ſettled ſtate.

LIKE a pilgrime which that goeth on foote,
And hath none horſe to relieue his trauayle,
Whote, drye and wery, and may finde no bote
Of wel cold whan thruſt doth hym aſſayle,
Wine nor licour, that may to him auayle,
Tight ſo fare I which in my buſineſſe,
No ſuccour fynde my rudeneſſe to redreſſe.
I meane as thus, I haue no freſh licour
Out of the conduites of Calkope,
Nor through Clio in rhetorike no floure,
In my labour for to refreſh me
Nor of the ſuſters in noumber thriſe three,
Which with Cithera on Parnaſo dwell,
They neuer me gaue drinke once of their wel.
Nor of theyr ſpringes clere and chriſtaline,
That ſprange by touchyng of the Pegaſe,
Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine
I fynde theyr bawme of ſo great ſcarcitie,
To tame theyr tunnes with ſome drop of plentie
For Poliphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argos the brightnes.
Our life here ſhort of wit the great dulnes
The heuy ſoule troubled with trauayle,
And of memorye the glaſyng brotelnes,
Drede and vncunning haue made a ſtrong batail
With werines my ſpirite to aſſayle,
And with their ſubtil creping in moſt queint
Hath made my ſpirit in makyng for to feint.
And ouermore, the ferefull forwardnes
Of my ſtepmother called obliuion,
Hath a baſtyll of foryetfulnes,
To ſtoppe the paſſage, and ſhadow my reaſon
That I might haue no clere direccion,
In tranſlating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.
Thus was I ſet and ſtode in double werre
At the metyng of feareful wayes tweyne,
The one was this, who euer liſt to lere,
Whereas good wyll gan me conſtrayne,
Bochas taccompliſh for to doe my payne,
Came ignoraunce, with a menace of drede,
My penne to reſt I durſt not procede.

Forteſcue was chief juſtice of the Common-Pleas, in the reign of king *Henry* VI. He retired in 1471, after the battle of Tewkeſbury, and probably wrote moſt of his works in his privacy. The following paſſage is ſelected from his book of *The Difference between an abſolute and limited Monarchy*.

HYT may peraventure be marvelid by ſome men, why one Realme is a Lordſhyp only *Royall*, and the Prynce thereof rulyth yt by his Law, called *Jus Regale*; and another Kyngdome is a Lordſchip, *Royall and Politike*, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, called *Jus Politicum & Regale*; ſythen thes two Princes beth of egall Aſtate.

To this dowte it may be anſweryd in this manner; The firſt Inſtitution of thes twoo Realmys, upon the Incorporation of them, is the cauſe of this diverſyte.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorye, made and incorporate the firſt Realme, and ſubduyd it to hymſelf by Tyrannye, he would not have it governyd by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for th' accompliſhment thereof he made it. And therfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyid to cal hym a Kyng, *Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo*; Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppreſſyd the People by Myght, and therfore he was a Tyrant, and callid *Primus Tyrannorum*. But holy Writ callith hym *Robuſtus Venator coram Deo*. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld beſte for to ſcle and eate hym: ſo Nembroth ſubduyd to him the People with Might, to have their ſervice and their goods, uſing upon them the Lordſchip that is callid *Dominium Regale tantum*. After hym Belus that was callid firſt a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panyms; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realmys, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then moſt reſemblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Cryſtyn Princes uſen the ſame Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys ſayen, *Quod Principi plaucit Legis babet vigorem*. And thus I ſuppoſe firſt beganne in Realmys, *Dominium tantum Regale*.' But afterward, whan Mankynd was more manſuete, and better diſpoſyd to Vertue, Grete Communalties, as was the Feliſhip, that came into this Lond with Brute, wyllyng to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, havyng an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the philoſopher, every Communaltie unyed of many parts muſt needs have an heet; that they choſe the ſame Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Inſtitution, and onyng of themſelf into a Realme, ordeynyd the ſame Realme ſo to be rulyd and juſtyfyd by ſuch Lawys, as they al would aſſent unto; which Law therefor is callid *Politicum*; and bycauſe it is myniſtrid by a Kyng, it is callid *Regale*. *Dominium Politicum dicitur quaſi Regimen, plurium Scientia, ſive Conſilio miniſtratum.* The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by this Lawe, *videlicet*, *Regimine Politico & Regali*. And as Diodorus Syculus ſaith, in his Boke *de priſcis Hiſtoriis*, The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the ſame Lawe, and therfor the King therof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Aſſent of his People. And in like forme as he ſaith is ruled the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia, and the Lond of *Libie*; And alſo the more parte of al the Realmys in *Afrike*. Which manner of Rule and Lordſhip, the ſayd Diodorus in that Boke, prayſith gretely. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more ſewerly do Juſtice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is alſo good for his People that receyve therby, ſuch Juſtice as they deſyer themſelf. Now as me ſeymth, it ys ſhewyd opinly ynough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People *Dominio tantum Regali*, and that other reynith *Dominio Politico & Regali*: For that one Kyngdom beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and the other beganne, by the Deſier and Inſtitution of the People of the ſame Prince.

Of the works of Sir *Thomas More* it was neceſſary to give a large ſpecimen, both becauſe our language was then in a great degree formed and ſettled, and becauſe it appears from *Ben Jonſon*, that his works were conſidered as models of pure and elegant ſtyle. The tale, which is placed firſt, becauſe earlieſt written, will ſhow what an attentive reader will, in peruſing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being diffuſed among thoſe claſſes who had no ambition of refinement, or affectation of novelty, has ſuffered very little change. There is another reaſon why the extracts from this author are more copious: his works are carefully and correctly printed, and may therefore be better truſted than any other edition of the *Engliſh* books of that, or the preceding ages.

A merry ieſt how a ſergeant would learne to playe the frere. Written by maiſter Thomas More in hys youth.

WYSE men alway,
Affyrme and ſay,
That beſt is for a man:
Diligently,
For to apply,
The buſineſs that he can,
And in no wyſe,
To enterpryſe,
An other faculte,
For he that wyll,
And can no ſkyll,
Is neuer lyke to the.
He that hath laſte,
The hoſiers crafte,
And falleth to making ſhone,
The ſmythe that ſhall,
To payntyng fall,
His thrift is well nigh done.
A blacke draper,
With whyte paper,
To goe to writyng ſcole,
An olde butler,
Becum a cutler,
I wene ſhall proue a fole.
And an olde trot,
That can I wot.
Nothyng but kiſſe the cup,
With her phiſick,
Wil kepe on ſicke,
Tyll ſhe have ſouſed hym vp.
A man of lawe,
That neuer ſawe,
The wayes to bye and ſell,
Wenyng to ryſe,
By marchaundiſe,
I wiſh to ſpede hym well.
A marchaunt eke,
That wyll goo ſeke.
By all the meanes he may,
To fall in ſute,
Tyll he diſpute,
His money cleane away,
Pletyng the lawe,
For euery ſtrawe,
Shall proue a thrifty man,
With bate and ſtrife,
But by my life,
I cannot tell you whan.
Whan an hatter
Wyll go ſmatter,
In philoſophy,
Or a pedlar
Ware a medlar,
In theology,
All that enſue,
Suche craftes new,
They driue ſo farre a caſt,
That euermore,
They do therfore,
Beſhrewe themſelfe at laſt.
This thing was tryed
And verefyed,
Here by a ſergeaunt late,
That thrifty was,
Or he coulde pas,
Rapped about the pate,
Whyle that he would
See howe he could,
A little play the frere:
Now yf you wyll,
Knowe howe it fyll,
Take hede and ye ſhall here.
It happed ſo,
Not long ago,
A thrifty man there dyed,
An hundred pounde,
Of nobles rounde,
That had he layd a ſide:
His ſonne he wolde,
Should haue this golde,
For to beginne with all:
But to ſuffiſe
His chylde, well thriſe,
That money was to ſmal,
Yet or this day
I have hard ſay,
That many a man certeſſe,
Hath with good caſt,
Be ryche at laſt,
That hath begonne with leſſe.
But this yonge manne,
So well beganne,
His money to employ,
That certainly,
His policy.
To ſee it was a joy,
For leſt ſum blaſt,
Myght ouer caſt,
His ſhip, or by miſchaunce,
Men with ſum wile,
Myght hym begyle,
And miniſh his ſubſtaunce,
For to put out,
Al maner dout,
He made a good puruay,
For euery whyt,
By his owne wyt,
And toke an other way:
Firſt fayre and wele,
Therof much dele,
He dygged it in a pot,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From thence agayne,
To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Couetouſly,
He ſupped it fayre vp,
In his owne breſt,
He thought it beſt,
His money to encloſe,
Then wiſt he well,
What euer fell,
He coulde it neuer loſe.
He borrowed then,
Of other men,
Money and marchaundiſe:
Neuer payd it,
Up he laid it,
In like maner wyſe.
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
He reight not what he ſpent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
Could him not miſcontent.
With luſty ſporte,
And with reſort,
Of ioly company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
He liued merely.
And men had ſworne,
Some man is borne,
To have a lucky howre,
And ſo was he,
For ſuch degre,
He gat and ſuche honour,
That without dout,
Whan he went out,
A ſergeaunt well and fayre,
Was redy ſtrayte,
On him to wayte,
As ſone as on the mayre.
But he doubtleſſe,
Of his mekeneſſe,
Hated ſuch pompe and pride,
And would not go,
Companied ſo,
But drewe himſelf a ſide,
To ſaint Katharine,
Streight as a line,
He gate him at a tyde,
For deuocion,
Or promocion,
There would he nedes abyde.
There ſpent he faſt,
Till all were paſt,
And to him came there meny,
To aſke theyr det,
But none could get,
The valour of a peny.
With viſage ſtout,
He bare it out,
Euen vnto the harde hedge,
A month or twaine,
Tyll he was fayne,
To laye his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
Than ere that he came thither,
And would as fayne,
Depart againe,
But that he wiſt not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So ſick alway,
He myght not come abrode.
It happed than,
A marchaunt man,
That he ought money to,
Of an officere,
That gan enquere,
What him was beſt to do.
And he anſwerde,
Be not aferde,
Take an accion therfore,
I you beheſte,
I ſhall hym reſte,
And than care for no more.
I feare quod he,
It wyll not be.
For he wyll not come out.
The ſergeaunt ſaid,
Be not afrayd,
It ſhall be brought about.
In many a game,
Lyke to the ſame,
Haue I bene well in vre,

And for your ſake,
Let me be bake,
But yf I do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And foorth then goth,
A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,
He chaunged with a frere.
So was he dight,
That no man might,
Hym for a frere deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He ſpake and looked,
So religiouſly.
Yet in a glaſſe,
Or he would paſſe,
He toted and he peered,
His harte for pryde,
Lepte in his ſyde*
To ſee how well he freered.
Than forth a pace,
Unto the place,
He goeth withouten ſhame
To do this dede,
But now take hede.
For here begynneth the game.
He drew hym ny,
And ſoftely,
Streyght at the dore he knocked:
And a damſell,
That hard hym well,
There came and it vnlocked.
The frere ſayd,
Good ſpede fayre mayd,
Here lodgeth ſuch a man,
It is told me:
Well ſyr quod ſhe,
And yf he do what than.
Quod he mayſtreſſe,
No harm doutleſſe:
It longeth for our order,
To hurt no man,
But as we can,
Euery wight to forder.
With hym truly.
Fayne ſpeake would I
Sir quod ſhe by my fay,
He is ſo ſike,
Ye be not lyke,
To ſpeake with hym to day.
Quod he fayre may,
Yet I you pray,
This much at my deſire,
Vouchеſafe to do,
As go hym to,
And ſay an auſten frere
Would with hym ſpeke,
And matters breake,
For his auayle certayn.
Quod ſhe I wyll,
Stonde ye here ſtyll,
Tyll I come downe agayn.
Vp is ſhe go,
And told hym ſo,
As ſhe was bode to ſay,
He miſtruſtyng,
No maner thyng,
Sayd mayden go thy way,
And fetch him hyder,
That we togyder,
May talk. A downe ſhe gothe,
Vp ſhe hym brought,
No harme ſhe thought,
But it made ſome folke wrothe.
This officere,
This fayned frere,
Whan he was come aloft,
He dopped than,
And grete this man,
Religiouſly and oft.
And he agayn,
Ryght glad and fayn,
Toke hym there by the hande,
The frere than ſayd,
Ye be diſmayd
With trouble I underſtande.
In dede quod he,
It hath with me,
Bene better than it is.
Syr quod the frere,
Be of good chere,
Yet ſhall it after this.
But I would now,
Comen with you,
In counſayle yf you pleaſe,
Or ellys nat
Of matters that,
Shall ſet your heart at eaſe.
Downe went the mayd,
The marchaunt ſayd,
Now ſay on gentle frere,
Of thys tydyng,
That ye me bryng,
I long full ſore to here.
Whan there was none,
But they alone,
The frere with euyll grace,
Sayd, I reſt the,
Come on with me,
And out he toke his mace:
Thou ſhalt obay,
Come on thy way,
I have the in my clouche,
Thou goeſt not hence,
For all the penſe,
The mayre hath in his pouche.
This marchaunt there,
For wrath and fere,
He waxyng welnygh wood,
Sayd horſon thefe,
With a miſchefe,
Who hath taught the thy good.
And with his fiſt,
Vpon the lyſt,
He gaue hym ſuch a blow,
That backward downe,
Almoſt in ſowne,
The frere is ouerthrow.
Yet was this man
Well fearder than,
Leſt he the frere had ſlayne,
Tyll with good rappes,
And heuy clappes,
He dawde hym vp agayne.
The frere took harte,
And vp he ſtarte,
And well he layde about,
And ſo there goth,
Betwene them both,
Many a luſty clout.
They rent and tere,
Eche others here,
And claue togyder faſt,
Tyll with luggyng,
And with tuggyng,
They fell downe bothe at laſt.
Than on the grounde,
Togyder rounde,
With many a ſadde ſtroke,
They roll and rumble,
They turne and tumble,
As pygges do in a poke.
So long aboue,
They heue and ſhoue,
Togider that at laſt,
The mayd and wyfe,
To breake the ſtrife,
Hyed them vpward faſt.
And whan they ſpye,
The captaynes lye,
Both waltring on the place,
The freres hood,
They pulled a good,
Adowne about his face.
Whyle he was blynde,
The wenche behynde,
Lent him leyd on the flore,
Many a ioule,
About the noule,
With a great batyldore.
The wyfe came yet,
And with her fete,
She holpe to kepe him downe,
And with her rocke,
Many a knocke,
She gaue hym on the crowne.
They layd his mace,
About his face,
That he was wood for payne:
The fryre frappe,
Gate many a ſwappe,
Tyll he was full nygh ſlayne.
Vp they hym lift,
And with yll thrift,
Hedlyng a long the ſtayre,
Downe they hym threwe,
And ſayde adewe,
Commende us to the mayre.
The frere aroſe,
But I ſuppoſe,
Amaſed was his hed,
He ſhoke his eares,
And from grete feares,
He thought hym well yfled.
Quod he now loſt,
Is all this coſt,
We be neuer the nere.
Ill mote he be,
That cauſed me,
To make my ſelf a frere.
Now maſters all,
Here now I ſhall
Ende there as I began,
In any wyſe,
I would auyſe,
And counſayle euery man,
His owne craft vſe,
All newe refuſe,
And lyghtly let them gone:
Play not the frere,
Now make good chere,
And welcome euerych one.

A ruful lamentacion (writen by maſter Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of quene Eliſabeth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to king Henry the ſeuenth, and the eldeſt doughter to king Edward the fourth, which quene Eliſabeth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of our Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the raigne of king Henry the ſeuenth.

O YE that put your truſt and confidence,
In worldly ioy and frayle proſperite,
That ſo lyue here as ye ſhould neuer hence,
Remember death and loke here vppon me.
Enſaumple I thynke there may no better be.
Your ſelfe wotte well that in this realme was I,
Your quene but late, and lo now here I lye.
Was I not borne of olde worthy linage?
Was not my mother queene, my father kyng?
Was I not a kinges fere in marriage?
Had I not plenty of euery pleaſaunt thing?
Mercifull God this is a ſtraunge reckenyng:
Rycheſſe, honour, welth, and aunceſtry,
Hath me forſaken, and lo now here I ly.
If worſhip myght haue kept me, I had not gone.
If wyt myght haue me ſaued, I neded not fere.
If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none.
But O good God what vayleth all this gere.
When deth is come thy mighty meſſangere,
Obey we muſt there is no remedy,
Me hath he ſommoned, and lo now here I ly.
Yet was I late promiſed otherwyſe,
This yere to liue in welth and delice.
Lo where to commeth thy blandiſhyng promyſe,
O falſe aſtrolagy and deuynatrice,
Of Goddes ſecretes makyng thy ſelfe ſo wyſe.
How true is for this yere thy prophecy.
The yere yet laſteth, and lo nowe here I ly.
O bryttill welth, as full of bitterneſſe,
Thy ſingle pleaſure doubled is with payne.
Account my ſorow firſt and my diſtreſſe,
In ſondry wyſe, and recken there agayne,
The ioy that I haue had, and I dare ſayne,
For all my honour, endured yet haue I,
More wo then welth, and lo now here I ly.
Where are our caſtels, now where are our towers,
Goodly Rychmonde ſone art thou gone from me,
At Weſtminſter that coſtly worke of yours,
Myne owne dere lorde now ſhall I neuer ſee.
Almighty God vouchеſafe to graunt that ye,
For you and your children well may edefy.
My palyce bylded is, and lo now here I ly.
Adew myne owne dere ſpouſe my worthy lorde,
The faithfull loue, that dyd vs both combyne,
In mariage and peaſable concorde,
Into your handes here I cleane reſyne,
To be beſtowed vppon your children and myne.
Erſt wer you father, and now muſt ye ſupply,
The mothers part alſo, for lo now here I ly.
Farewell my doughter lady Margerete.
God wotte full oft it greued hath my mynde,
That ye ſhould go where we ſhould ſeldome mete.
Nowe am I gone, and haue left you behynde.
O mortall folke that we be very blynde.
That we leaſt feare, full oft it is moſt nye,
From you depart I fyrſt, and lo now here I ly.
Farewell Madame my lordes worthy mother,
Comfort your ſonne, and be ye of good chere.
Take all a worth, for it will be no nother.
Farewell my doughter Katherine late the fere,
To prince Arthur myne owne chyld ſo dere,
It booteth not for me to wepe or cry,
Pray for my ſoule, for lo now here I ly.
Adew lord Henry my louyng ſonne adew.
Our lorde encreaſe your honour and eſtate,
Adew my doughter Mary bright of hew,
God make you vertuous wyſe and fortunate.
Adew ſwete hart my litle doughter Kate,
Thou ſhalt ſwete babe ſuche is thy deſteny,
Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly.
Lady Cicyly Anne and Katheryne,
Farewell my welbeloved ſiſters three,
O lady Briget other ſiſter myne,
Lo here the ende of worldly vanitee.
Now well are ye that earthly foly flee,
And heuenly thynges loue and magnify,
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly.
Adew my lordes, adew my ladies all,
Adew my faithful ſeruauntes euerych one,
Adew my commons whom I neuer ſhall
See in this world, wherfore to the alone,
Immortall god verely three and one,
I me commende. Thy infinite mercy,
Shew to thy ſeruant, for lo now here I ly.

Certain meters in Engliſh written by maſter Thomas More in hys youth for the boke of fortune, and cauſed them to be printed in the begynnyng of that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high eſtate power and auctoritie,
If ye ne know, enſerche and ye ſhall ſpye,
That richeſſe, worſhip, welth, and dignitie,
Joy, reſt, and peace, and all thyng fynally,
That any pleaſure or profit may come by,
To mannes comfort, ayde, and ſuſtinaunce,
Is all at my deuyſe and ordinaunce.
Without my fauour there is nothyng wonne.
Many a matter haue I brought at laſt,
To good concluſion, that fondly was begonne.
And many a purpoſe, bounden ſure and faſt
With wiſe prouiſion, I haue ouercaſt.
Without good happe there may no wit ſuffiſe.
Better is to be fortunate than wyſe.
And therefore hath there ſome men bene or this,
My deadly foes and written many a boke,
To my diſprayſe. And other cauſe there nys,
But for me liſt not frendly on them loke.
Thus lyke the fox they fare that once forſoke,
The pleaſaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,
Becauſe he lept and yet could not come by them.
But let them write theyr labour is in vayne.
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richeſſe,
Much better is than penury and payne.
The nedy wretch that lingereth in diſtreſſe,
Without myne helpe is euer comfortleſſe,
A wery burden odious and loth,
To all the world, and eke to him ſelfe both.
But he that by my fauour may aſcende,
To mighty power and excellent degree,
A common weſe to gouerne and defende,
O in how bliſt condicion ſtandeth he:
Him ſelf in honour and felicite,
And ouer that, may forther and increaſe,
A region hole in ioyfull reſt and peace.
Now in this poynt there is no more to ſay,
Eche man hath of him ſelf the gouernaunce.
Let euery wight than folowe his owne way,
And he that out of pouertee and miſchaunce,
Liſt for to liue, and wyll him ſelfe enhaunce,
In wealth and richeſſe, come forth and wayte on me.
And he that wyll be a beggar, let hym be.

Thomas More to them that truſt in Fortune.

THOU that are prowde of honour, ſhape or kynne,
That hepeſt vp this wretched worldes treaſure,
Thy fingers ſhrined with gold, thy tawny ſkynne,
With freſh apparyle garniſhed out of meaſure,
And weneſt to haue fortune at thy pleaſure,
Caſt vp thyne eye, and loke how ſlipper chaunce,
Illudeth her men with chaunge and varyaunce.
Sometyme ſhe loketh as louely, fayre and bright,
As goodly Uenus mother of Cupyde.
She becketh and ſhe ſmileth on euery wight.
But this chere fayned, may not long abide.
There cometh a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.
Like any ſerpent ſhe beginneth to ſwell,
And looketh as fierce as any fury of hell.
Yet for all that we brotle men are fayne,
(So wretched is our nature and ſo blynde)
As ſoone as Fortune liſt to laugh agayne,
With fayre countenaunce and diſceitfull mynde,
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,
Not one or twayne but thouſandes in a rout,
Lyke ſwarmyng bees come flickeryng her aboute.
Then as a bayte ſhe bryngeth forth her ware,
Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious ſtone:
On whiche the maſed people gaſe and ſtare,
And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone.
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone
Amyd her treaſure and waueryng rycheſſe,
Prowdly ſhe houeth as lady and empreſſe.
Faſt by her ſyde doth wery labour ſtand,
Pale fere alſo, and ſorow all bewept,
Diſdayn and hatred on that other hand,
Eke reſtles watche fro ſlepe with trauayle kept,
His eyes drowſy and lokyng as he ſlept.
Before her ſtandeth daunger and enuy,
Flattery, dyſceyt, miſchiefe and tiranny.
About her commeth all the world to begge.
He aſketh lande, and he to pas would bryng,
This toye and that, and all not worth an egge:
He would in loue proſper aboue all thyng:
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng:
He forceth not ſo he may money haue,
Though all the worlde accompte hym for a knaue.
Lo thus ye ſee diuers heddes, diuers wittes.
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,
Vnſtable here and there among them flittes:
And at auenture downe her giftes fall,
Catch who ſo may ſhe throweth great and ſmall
Not to all men, as commeth ſonne or dewe,
But for the moſt part, all among a fewe.
And yet her broteil giftes long may not laſt,
He that ſhe gaue them, loketh prowde and hye.
She whirlth about and pluckth away as faſt,
And geueth them to an other by an by.
And thus from man to man continually,
She vſeth to geue and take, and ſlily toſſe,
One man to wynnyng of an others loſſe.
And when ſhe robbeth one, down goth his pryde.
He wepeth and wayleth and curſeth her full ſore.
But he that receueth it, on that other ſyde,
Is glad, and bleſth her often tymes therefore.
But in a whyle when ſhe loueth hym no more,
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to,
And he her curſeth, as other fooles do.
Alas the folyſh people can not ceaſe,
Ne voyd her trayne, tyll they the harme do fele.
About her alway, beſely they preace.
But lord how he doth thynk hym ſelf full wele.
That may ſet once his hande vppon her whele.
He holdeth faſt: but vpward as he flieth,
She whippeth her whele about, and there he lyeth.
Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perſe.
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.
Thus many mo then I may well reherſe.
Thus double fortune, when ſhe lyſt reuerſe
Her ſlipper fauour fro them that in her truſt,
She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the duſt.
She ſodeinly enhaunceth them aloft.
And ſodeynly miſcheueth all the flocke.
The head that late lay eaſily and full ſoft,
In ſtede of pylows lyeth after on the blocke.
And yet alas the moſt cruell proude mocke:
The deynty mowth that ladyes kiſſed haue,
She bryngeth in the caſe to kyſſe a knaue.
In chaungyng of her courſe, the chaunge ſhewth this,
Vp ſtartth a knaue, and down there falth a knight,
The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.
Hatred is turned to loue, loue to deſpyght.
This is her ſport, thus proueth ſhe her myght.
Great boſte ſhe maketh yf one be by her power.
Welthy and wretched both within an howre.
Pouertee that of her giftes wyl nothing take,
Wyth mery chere, looketh vppon the prece,
And ſeeth how fortunes houſhold goeth to wrake.
Faſt by her ſtandeth the wyſe Socrates,
Arriſtippus, Pythagoras, and many a leſe
Of olde philoſophers. And eke agaynſt the ſoone
Bekyth hym poore Diogenes in his tonne.
With her is Byas, whoſe countrey lackt defence,
And whylom of their foes ſtode ſo in dout,
That eche mon haſtely gan to cary thence,
And aſked hym why he nought caryed out.
I bere quod he all myne with me about:
Wiſedom he ment, not fortunes brotle fees.
For nought he counted his that he might leeſe.
Heraclitus eke, lyſt felowſhip to kepe
With glade pouertee, Democritus alſo:
Of which the fyrſt can neuer ceaſe but wepe,
To ſee how thicke the blynded people go,
With labour great to purchaſe care and wo.
That other laugheth to ſee the foolyſh apes,
How earneſtly they walk about theyr capes.
Of this poore ſect, it is comen vſage,
Onely to take that nature may ſuſtayne,
Baniſhing cleane all other ſurpluſage,
They be content, and of nothyng complayne.
No nygarde eke is of his good ſo fayne.
But they more pleaſure haue a thouſande folde,
The ſecrete draughtes of nature to beholde.
Set fortunes ſeruauntes by them and ye wull,
That one is free, that other euer thrall,
That one content, that other neuer full,
That one in ſuretye, that other lyke to fall.
Who lyſt to aduiſe them bothe, parceyue he ſhall,
As great difference between them as we ſee,
Betwixte wretchednes and felicite.
Nowe haue I ſhewed you bothe: theſe whiche ye lyſt,
Stately fortune, or humble pouertee:
That is to ſay, nowe lyeth it in your fyſt,
To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in thys poynte and ye do after me,
Draw you to fortune, and labour her to pleaſe,
If that ye thynke your ſelfe to well at eaſe.
And fyrſt vppon the louely ſhall ſhe ſmile,
And frendly on the caſt her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a whyle,
Put the and kepe the in a fooles paradiſe:
And foorth with all what ſo thou lyſt deuiſe,
She wyll the graunt it liberally perhappes:
But for all that beware of after clappes.
Recken you neuer of her fauoure ſure:
Ye may in clowds as eaſily trace an hare,
Or in drye lande cauſe fiſhes to endure,
And make the burnyng fyre his heate to ſpare,
And all thys worlde in compace to forfare,
As her to make by craft or engine ſtable,
That of her nature is euer variable.
Serue her day and nyght as reuerently,
Vppon thy knees as any ſeruaunt may,
And in concluſion, that thou ſhalt winne thereby
Shall not be worth thy ſeruyce I dare ſay.
And looke yet what ſhe geueth the to day,
With labour wonne ſhe ſhall happly to morow
Plucke it agayne out of thyne hand with ſorow.
Wherefore yf thou in ſuretye lyſt to ſtande,
Take pouerties parte and let prowde fortune go,
Receyue nothyng that commeth from her hande.
Loue maner and vertue: they be onely tho.
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayſt thou boldly defye her turnyng chaunce:
She can the neyther hynder nor auaunce.
But and thou wylt nedes medle with her treaſure,
Truſt not therein, and ſpende it liberally.
Beare the not proude, nor take not out of meaſure.
Bylde not thyne houſe on heyth vp in the ſkye,
Nonne falleth farre, but he that climbeth hye.
Remember nature ſent the hyther bare,
The gyftes of fortune count them borowed ware.

Thomas More to them that ſeke Fortune.

WHO ſo delyteth to prouen and aſſay,
Of waueryng fortune the vncertayne lot,
If that the aunſwere pleaſe you not alway,
Blame ye not me: for I commaunde you not,
Fortune to truſt, and eke full well ye wot,
I haue of her no brydle in my fiſt,
She renneth looſe, and turneth where ſhe lyſt.
The rollyng dyſe in whome your lucke doth ſtande,
With whoſe vnhappy chaunce ye be ſo wroth,
Ye knowe your ſelfe came neuer in myne hande.
Lo in this ponde be fyſhe and frogges both.
Caſt in your nette: but be you liefe or lothe,
Hold you content as fortune lyſt aſſyne:
For it is your owne fyſhyng and not myne.
And though in one chaunce fortune you offend,
Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.
In many an other ſhe ſhall it amende.
There is no manne ſo farre out of her grace,
But he ſometyme hath comfort and ſolace:
Ne none agayne ſo farre foorth in her fauour,
That is full ſatisfyed with her behauiour.
Fortune is ſtately, ſolemne, prowde, and hye:
And rycheſſe geueth, to haue ſeruyce therefore.
The nedy begger catcheth an halfpeny:
Some manne a thouſande pound ſome leſſe ſome more.
But for all that ſhe kepeth euer in ſtore,
From euery manne ſome parcell of his wyll,
That he may pray therfore and ſerue her ſtyll.
Some manne hath good, but chyldren hath he none.
Some manne hath both, but he can get none health.
Some hath al thre, but vp to honours trone,
Can he not crepe, by no maner of ſtelth.
To ſome ſhe ſendeth, children, ryches, welthe,
Honour, woorſhyp, and reuerence all hys lyfe:
But yet ſhe pyncheth hym with a ſhrewde wyfe.
Then for aſmuch as it is fortunes guyſe,
To graunt to manne all thyng that he wyll axe,
But as her ſelfe lyſt order and deuyſe,
Doth euery manne his parte diuide and tax,

I counſayle you eche one truſſe vp your packes,
And take no thyng at all, or be content,
With ſuche rewarde as fortune hath you ſent.
All thynges in this boke that ye ſhall rede,
Doe as ye lyſt, there ſhall no manne you bynde,
Them to beleue, as ſurely as your crede.
But notwithſtandyng certes in my mynde,
I durſt well ſwere, as true ye ſhall them fynde,
In euery poynt eche anſwere by and by,
As are the iudgementes of aſtronomye.

The Deſcripcion of RICHARD the thirde.

RICHARDE the third ſonne, of whom we nowe entreate, was in witte and courage egall with either of them, in bodye and proweſſe farre vnder them bothe, little of ſtature, ill fetured of limmes, croke backed, his left ſhoulder much higher than his right, hard fauoured of viſage, and ſuch as is in ſtates called warlye, in other menne otherwiſe, he was malicious, wrathfull, enuious, and from afore his birth, euer frowarde. It is for trouth reported, that the duches his mother had ſo much a doe in her trauaile, that ſhee could not bee deliuered of hym vncutte: and that hee came into the worlde with the feete forwarde, as menne bee borne outwarde, and (as the ſame runneth) alſo not vntothed, whither menne of hatred reporte aboue the trouthe, or elles that nature chaunged her courſe in hys beginninge, whiche in the courſe of his lyfe many thinges vnnaturallye committed. None euill captaine was hee in the warre, as to whiche his diſpoſicion was more metely then for peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and ſommetime ouerthrowes, but neuer in defaulte as for his owne parſone, either of hardineſſe or polytike order, free was hee called of dyſpence, and ſommewhat aboue hys power liberall, with large giftes hee get him vnſtedfaſte frendeſhippe, for whiche hee was fain to pil and ſpoyle in other places, and get him ſtedfaſt hatred. Hee was cloſe and ſecrete, a deepe diſſimuler, lowlye of counteynaunce, arrogant of heart, outwardly coumpinable where he inwardely hated, not letting to kiſſe whome he thoughte to kyll: diſpitious and cruell, not for euill will alway, but after for ambicion, and either for the ſuretie and encreaſe of his eſtate. Frende and foo was muche what indifferent, where his aduauntage grew, he ſpared no mans deathe, whoſe life withſtoode his purpoſe. He ſlewe with his owne handes king Henry the ſixt, being priſoner in the Tower, as menne conſtantly ſaye, and that without commaundement or knoweledge of the king, whiche woulde vndoubtedly yf he had entended that thinge, haue appointed that boocherly office, to ſome other then his owne borne brother.

Somme wiſe menne alſo weene, that his drift couertly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee reſiſted openly, howbeit ſomwhat (as menne deme) more faintly then he that wer hartely minded to his welth. And they that thus deme, thinke that he long time in king Edwardes life, forethought to be king in that caſe the king his brother (whoſe life hee looked that euil dyete ſhoulde ſhorten) ſhoulde happen to deceaſe (as in dede he did) while his children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thys intente he was gladde of his brothers death the duke of Clarence, whoſe life muſt nedes haue hindered hym ſo entendynge, whither the ſame duke of Clarence hadde kepte him true to his nephew the yonge king, or enterpriſed to be kyng himſelfe. But of al this pointe, is there no certaintie, and whoſo diuineth vppon coniectures, maye as wel ſhote to farre as to ſhort. Howbeit this haue I by credible informacion learned, that the ſelfe nighte in whiche kynge Edwarde died, one Myſtlebrooke longe ere mornynge, came in greate haſte to the houſe of one Pottyer dwellyng in Reddecroſſe ſtrete without Crepulgate: and when he was with haſtye rappyng quickly letten in, hee ſhewed vnto Pottyer that kynge Edwarde was departed. By my trouthe manne quod Pottyer then wyll my mayſter the duke of Glouceſter bee kynge. What cauſe hee hadde ſoo to thynke harde it is to ſaye, whyther hee being toward him, anye thynge knewe that hee ſuche thynge purpoſed, or otherwyſe had anye inkelynge thereof: for hee was not likely to ſpeake it of noughte.

But nowe to returne to the courſe of this hyſtorye, were it that the duke of Glouceſter hadde of old fore-minded this concluſion, or was nowe at erſte thereunto moued, and putte in hope by the occaſion of the tender age of the younge princes, his nephues (as opportunitye and lykelyhoode of ſpede, putteth a manne in courage of that hee neuer entended) certayn is it that hee contriued theyr deſtruccion, with the vſurpacion of the regal dignitye vppon hymſelfe. And for as muche as hee well wiſte and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued grudge and hearte brennynge betwene the quenes kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuying others authoritye, he nowe thought that their deuiſion ſhoulde bee (as it was in dede) a fortherlye begynnynge to the purſuite of his intente, and a ſure ground for the foundacion of al his building yf he might firſte vnder the pretext of reueugynge of olde diſpleaſure, abuſe the anger and ygnoraunce of the tone partie, to the deſtruccion of the tother: and then wynne to his purpoſe as manye as he coulde: and thoſe that coulde not be wonne, myght be loſte ere they looked therefore. For of one thynge was hee certayne, that if his entente were perceiued, he ſhold ſoone haue made peace beetwene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

Kynge Edwarde in his life, albeit that this diſcencion beetwene hys frendes ſommewhat yrked hym: yet in his good healthe he ſommewhat the leſſe regarded it, becauſe hee thought whatſoeuer buſines ſhoulde falle beetwene them, hymſelfe ſhould alwaye bee hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his laſt ſickneſſe, when hee receiued his naturall ſtrengthe ſoo ſore enfebled, that hee dyſpayred all recouerye, then hee conſyderynge the youthe of his chyldren, albeit hee nothynge leſſe miſtruſted then that that happened, yet well forſeynge that manye harmes myghte growe by theyr debate, whyle the youth of hys children ſhoulde lacke diſcrecion of themſelf and good counſayle of their frendes, of whiche either party ſhold counſayle for their owne commodity and rather by pleaſaunte aduyſe too wynne themſelfe fauour, then by profitable aduertiſemente to do the children good, he called ſome of them before him that were at variaunce, and in eſpecyall the lorde marques Dorſette the quenes ſonne by her fyrſte houſebande, and Richarde the lorde Haſtynges, a noble man, than lorde chamberlayne agayne whome the quene ſpecially grudged, for the great fauoure the kyng bare hym, and alſo for that ſhee thoughte hym ſecretlye familyer with the kynge in wanton coumpanye. Her kynred alſo bare hym ſore, as well for that the kynge hadde made hym captayne of Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to the quene, claimed of the kinges former promyſe) as for diuerſe other great giftes which he receyued, that they loked for. When theſe lordes with diuerſe other of bothe the parties were comme in preſence, the kynge liftinge vppe himſelfe and vnderſette with pillowes, as it is reported on this wyſe ſayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kinſmenne and alies, in what plighte I lye you ſee, and I feele. By whiche the leſſe whyle I looke to lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to care in what caſe I leaue you, for ſuch as I leauve you, ſuche bee my children lyke to fynde you. Whiche if they ſhoulde (that Godde forbydde) fynde you at varyaunce, myght happe to fall themſelfe at warre ere their diſcrecion woulde ſerue to ſette you at peace. Ye ſe their youthe, of whiche I recken the onely ſuretie to reſte in your concord. For it ſuffiſeth not that al you loue them, yf eche of you hate other. If they wer menne, your faithfulneſſe happelye woulde ſuffiſe. But childehood muſt be maintained by mens authoritye, and ſlipper youth vnderpropped with elder counſayle, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it, nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For wher eche laboureth to breake that the other maketh, and for hatred of eche of others parſon, impugneth eche others counſayle, there muſt it nedes bee long ere anye good concluſion goe forwarde. And alſo while either partye laboureth to be chiefe, flattery ſhall haue more place then plaine and faithfull aduyſe, of whyche muſte needes enſure the euyll bringing vppe of the prynce, whoſe mynd in tender youth infect, ſhal redily fal to miſchief and riot, and drawe down with this noble relme to ruine, but if grace turn him to wiſdom, which if God ſend, then thei that by euill menes before pleaſed him beſt, ſhal after fall fartheſt out of fauour, ſo that euer at length euill driftes dreue to nought, and good plain wayes proſper. Great variaunce hath ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great cauſes. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our miſconſtruccion turneth vnto worſe or a ſmal diſpleaſure done vs, eyther our owne affeccion or euil tongues agreueth. But this wote I well ye neuer had ſo great cauſe of hatred, as ye have of loue. That we be al men, that we be chriſten men, this ſhall I leave for prechers to tel you (and yet I wote nere whither any prechers wordes ought more to moue you, then his that is by and by gocying to the place that thei all preache of.) But this ſhal I deſire you to remember, that the one parte of you is of my bloode, the other of myne alies, and eche of yow with other, eyther of kinred or affinitie, whiche ſpirytuall kynred of affynyty, if the ſacramentes of Chriſtes churche, beare that weyghte with vs that woulde Godde thei did, ſhoulde no leſſe moue vs to charitye, then the reſpecte of fleſhlye conſanguinitye. Oure Lorde forbydde, that you loue together the worſe, for the ſelfe cauſe that you ought to loue the better. And yet that happeneth. And no where fynde wee ſo deadlye debate as amonge them, whyche by nature and lawe moſte oughte to agree together. Suche a peſtilente ſerpente is ambicion and deſyre of vaine glorye and ſoueraintye, whiche amonge ſtates where he once entreth crepeth foorth ſo farre, tyll with deuiſion and variaunce hee turneth all to miſchiefe. Firſte longing to be nexte the beſt, afterwarde egall with the beſte, and at laſte chiefe and aboue the beſte. Of which immoderate appetite of woorſhip, and thereby of debate and diſſencion what loſſe, what ſorowe, what trouble hathe within theſe fewe yeares growen in this realme, I praye Godde as wel forgeate as wee wel remember.

Whiche thinges yf I coulde as well haue foreſene, as I haue with my more payne then pleaſure proued, by Goddes bleſſed Ladie (that was euer his othe) I woulde neuer haue won the courteſye of mennes knees, with the loſſe of ſoo many heades. But ſithen thynges paſſed cannot be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occaſion we haue taken ſoo greate hurt afore, that we eftesoones fall not in that occaſion agayne. Nowe be thoſe griefes paſſed, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiete, and likelie righte wel to proſper in wealthfull peace under youre coſeyns my children, if Godde ſend them life and you loue. Of whiche twoo thinges, the leſſe loſſe wer they by whome thoughe Godde dydde hys pleaſure, yet ſhoulde the realme alway finde kinges and peraduenture as good kinges. But yf you among youre ſelfe in a childes reygne fall at debate, many a good man ſhall periſh and happely he to, and ye to, ere thys land finde peace again. Wherfore in theſe laſte wordes that euer I looke to ſpeake with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that I haue euer borne to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forwarde, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truſte you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or your king, affinitie or kinred, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne ſurety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to ſitte vp, laide him down on his right ſide, his face towarde them: and none was there preſent that coulde refrain from weping. But the lordes recomforting him with as good wordes as they could, and anſwering for the time as thei thought to ſtand with his pleaſure, there in his preſence (as by their wordes appered) eche forgau eother, and ioyned their hands together, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a ſonder. As ſone as the king was departed, the noble prince his ſonne drew toward London, which at the time of his deceaſe, kept his houſhold at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recourſe to iuſtice, was begon to be farre oute of good wyll and waxen wild, robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncorrected. And for this encheaſon the prince was in the life of hir father ſente thither, to the ende that the authoritie of his preſence, ſhould refraine euill diſpoſed parſons fro the boldneſs of their formar outerages, to the gouernaunce and ordering of this yong prince at his ſending thyther, was there appointed Sir Anthony Woduile lord Riuers and brother unto the quene, a right honourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in counſayle. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the ſame partie, and in effect euery one as he was nereſt of kin vnto the quene, ſo was planted next about the prince. That drifte by the quene not unwiſely deuiſed, whereby her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes fauor, the duke of Glouceſter turned vnto their deſtruccion, and upon that grounde ſet the foundacion of all his vnhappy building. For whom ſoeur he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing himſelf their fauor, hee brake vnto them, ſom by mouth, ſom by writing and ſecret meſſengers, that it neyther was reaſon nor in any wiſe to be ſuffered, that the yong king their maſter and kinſmanne, ſhoode bee in the handes and cuſtodye of his mothers kinred, ſequeſtred in maner from theyr compani, and attendance, of which eueri one ought him as faithful ſeruice as they, and manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers ſide: whoſe blood (quod he) ſauing the kinges pleaſure, was ful vnmetely to be matched with his: whiche nowe to be as who ſay remoued from the kyng, and the leſſe noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys mageſtie, nor vnto vs, and alſo to his grace no ſurety to haue the mightieſt of his frendes from him, and vnto vs no little ieopardy, to ſuffer our welproued euil willers, to grow in ouergret authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of beliefe and ſone perſwaded. Ye remember I trow king Edward himſelf, albeit he was a manne of age and of diſcrecion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the bende, more then ſtode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the immoderate aduauncement of them ſelfe. Whiche whither they ſorer thirſted after their owne weale, or our woe, it wer harde I wene to geſſe. And if ſome folkes frendſhip had not holden better place with the king, then any reſpect of kinred, thei might peraduenture eaſily have be trapped and brought to confuſion ſomme of vs ere this. Why not as eaſily as they haue done ſome other alreadye, as neere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is paſte. Howe be it as great is growing, yf wee ſuffer this yonge kyng in oure enemyes hande, whiche without his wyttyng, might abuſe the name of his commaundements, to ani of our vndoing, which thyng God and good prouiſion forbyd. Of which good prouiſion none of vs hath any thing the leſſe nede, for the late made attonemente, in whiche the kinges pleaſure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of vs I beleue is ſo vnwyſe, ouerſone to truſte a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an houerly kindnes, ſodainely contract in one houre continued, yet ſcant a fortnight, ſhold be deper ſetled in their ſtomackes: then a long accuſtomed malice many yeres rooted.

With theſe wordes and wrytinges and ſuche other, the duke of Glouceſter ſone ſet a fyre, them that were of themſelf ethe to kindle, and in eſpeciall twayne, Edwarde duke of Buckingham, and Richarde lorde Haſtinges and chaumberlayn, both men of honour and of great power. The tone by longe ſucceſſion from his anceſtrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauor. Theſe two not bearing eche to other ſo muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the quenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Glouceſter, that they wolde vtterlye amoue fro the kinges companye, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemyes. Vpon this concluded, the duke of Glouceſler vnderſtandyng, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, entended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accoumpanied with ſuche power of theyr frendes, that it ſhoulde bee harde for hym to bryng his purpoſe to paſſe, without the gathering and great aſſemble of people and in maner of open warre, wherof the ende he wiſte was doubtous, and in which the kyng being on their ſide, his part ſhould haue the face and name of a rebellion: he ſecretly therefore by diuers meanes, cauſed the quene to be perſwaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and alſo ſhold be ieopardous, the king to come vp ſtrong. For where as nowe euery lorde loued other, and none other thing ſtudyed vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kinred ſhold aſſemble in the kinges name muche people, thei ſhould geue the lordes atwixte whome and them hadde bene ſommetyme debate, to feare and ſuſpecte, leſte thei ſhoulde gather thys people, not for the kynges ſauegarde whome no manne empugned, but for theyr deſtruccion, hauying more regarde to their old variaunce, then their newe attonement. For whiche cauſe thei ſhoulde aſſemble on the other partie muche people agayne for their defence, whoſe power ſhe wyſte wel farre ſtretched. And thus ſhould al the realme fall on a rore. And of al the hurte that therof ſhould enſue, which was likely not to be litle, and the moſt harme there like to fal wher ſhe leſt would, al the worlde woulde put her and her kinred in the wyght, and ſay that thei had vnwyſely and vntrewlye alſo, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her huſband ſo prudentelye made, betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other party faithfully obſerued.

The quene being in this wiſe perſwaded, ſuche woorde ſent vnto her ſonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kynge, and ouer that the duke of Glouceſter hymſelfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kynge ſoo reuerentlye, and to the queenes frendes, there ſoo louyngelye, that they nothynge earthelye myſtruſtynge, broughte the kynge vppe in greate haſte, not in good ſpede, with a ſober coumpanye. Nowe was the king in his waye to London gone, from Northampton, when theſe dukes of Glouceſter and Buckyngham came thither. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryuers the kynges vncle, entendyng on the morrowe to folow the kynge, and bee with hym at Stonye Stratforde miles thence, earely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghte muche frendely chere betwene theſe dukes and the lorde Riuers a greate while. But incontinente after that they were oppenlye with greate courteſy departed, and the lorde Riuers lodged, the dukes ſecretelye with a fewe of the moſte priuye frendes, ſette them downe in counſayle, wherin they ſpent a great parte of the nyght. And at their riſinge in the dawnyng of the day, thei ſent about priuily to their ſeruantes in the innes and lodgynges about, geuinge them commaundemente to make them ſelfe ſhortely readye, for their lordes wer to horſebackward. Vppon whiche meſſages, manye of their folke were attendaunt, when manye of the lorde Riuers ſeruantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde theſe dukes taken alſo into their cuſtodye the kayes of the inne, that none ſhoulde paſſe foorth without theyr licence.

And ouer this in the hyghe waye towarde Stonye Stratforde where the kynge laye, theyhadde beeſtowed certayne of theyr folke, that ſhoulde ſende backe agayne, and compell to retourne, anye manne that were gotten oute of Northampton toward Stonye Stratforde, tyll they ſhould geue other lycence. For as muche as the dukes themſelfe entended for the ſhewe of theire dylygence, to bee the fyrſte that ſhoulde that daye attende vppon the kynges highneſſe oute of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lorde Ryuers vnderſtode the gates cloſed, and the wayes on euerye ſide beſette, neyther hys ſeruauntes nor hymſelfe ſuffered to go oute, parceiuyng well ſo greate a thynge without his knowledge not begun for noughte, comparyng this maner preſent with this laſt nightes chere, in ſo few houres ſo gret a chaunge maruelouſlye miſliked. How be it ſithe hee could not get awaye, and keep himſelfe cloſe, hee woulde not, leſte he ſhoulde ſeeme to hyde himſelfe for ſome ſecret feare of hys owne faulte, whereof he ſaw no ſuch cauſe in hym ſelf: he determined vppon the ſuretie of his own conſcience, to goe boldelye to them, and inquire what thys matter mighte meane. Whome as ſoone as they ſawe, they beganne to quarrell with hym, and ſaye, that hee intended to ſette diſtaunce beetweene the kynge and them, and to brynge them to confuſion, but it ſhoulde not lye in hys power. And when hee beganne (as hee was a very well ſpoken manne) in goodly wiſe to excuſe himſelf, they taryed not the ende of his aunſwere, but ſhortely tooke him and putte him in warde, and that done, foorthwyth wente to horſebacke, and tooke the waye to Stonye Stratforde. Where they founde the kinge with his companie readye to leape on horſebacke, and departe forwarde, to leaue that lodging for them, becauſe it was to ſtreighte for bothe coumpanies. And as ſone as they came in his preſence, they lighte adowne with all their companie aboute them. To whome the duke of Buckingham ſaide, goe afore gentlemenne and yeomen, kepe youre rowmes. And thus in goodly arraye, thei came to the kinge, and on theire knees in very humble wiſe, ſalued his grace; whiche receyued them in very ioyous and amiable maner, nothinge earthlye knowing nor miſtruſtinge as yet. But euen by and by in his preſence, they piked a quarrell to the lorde Richarde Graye, the kynges other brother by his mother, ſayinge that hee with the lorde marques his brother and the lorde Riuers his vncle, hadde coumpaſſed to rule the kinge and the realme, and to ſette variaunce among the ſtates, and to ſubdewe and deſtroye the noble blood of the realm. Toward the accoumpliſhinge whereof, they ſayde that the lorde Marques hadde entered into the Tower of London, and thence taken out the kinges treaſor, and ſent menne to the ſea. All whiche thinge theſe dukes wiſte well were done for good purpoſes and neceſſari by the whole counſaile at London, ſauing that ſommewhat thei muſt ſai. Vnto whiche woordes, the king aunſwered, what my brother Marques hath done I cannot ſaie. But in good faith I dare well aunſwere for myne vncle Riuers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any ſuch matters. Ye my liege quod the duke of Buckingham thei haue kepte theire dealing in theſe matters farre fro the knowledge of your good grace And foorthwith thei arreſted the lord Richarde and Sir Thomas Waughan knighte, in the kinges preſence, and broughte the king and all backe vnto Northampton, where the tooke againe further counſaile. And there they ſent awaie from the kinge whom it pleaſed them, and ſette newe ſeruantes aboute him, ſuche as lyked better them than him. At whiche dealinge hee wepte and was nothing contente, but it booted not. And at dyner the duke of Glouceſter ſente a diſhe from his owne table to the lord Riuers, prayinge him to be of good chere, all ſhould be well inough. And he thanked the duke, and prayed the meſſenger to beare it to his nephewe the lorde Richarde with the ſame meſſage for his comfort, who he thought had more nede of coumfort, as one to whom ſuch aduerſitie was ſtraunge. But himſelf had been al his dayes in vre therewith, and therfore coulde beare it the better. But for al this coumfortable courteſye of the duke of Glouceſter he ſent the lorde Riuers and the lorde Richarde with Sir Thomas Vaughan into the Northe countrey into diuers places to priſon, and afterward al to Pomfrait, where they were in concluſion beheaded.

A letter written with a cole by Sir Thomas More to hys doughter maiſtres Margaret Roper, within a whyle after he was a priſoner in the Towre.

MYNE own good doughter, our lorde be thanked I am in good helthe of bodye and in good quiet of minde: and of worldly thynges I no more deſyer then I haue. I beſeche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And ſuch thynges as I ſomewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put theim into your myndes, as I truſte he dothe and better to by hys holy ſpirite: who bleſſe you and preſerue you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender louing father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all, nor your babes, nor your nurſes, nor your good huſbandes, nor your good huſbandes ſhrewde wyues, nor your fathers ſhrewde wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

Thomas More, knight.

Two ſhort ballettes which Sir THOMAS MORE made for hys paſtime while he was priſoner in the Tower of London.

LEWYS the loſt louer.

EY flattering fortune, loke thou neuer ſo fayre,
Or neuer ſo pleſantly begin to ſmile,
As though thou wouldſt my ruine all repayre,
During my life thou ſhalt not me begile.
Truſt ſhall I God, to entre in a while.
Hys hauen or heauen ſure and vniforme
Euer after thy calme, loke I for a ſtorme.

DAUY the dycer.

LONG was I lady Lucke your ſeruing man,
And now haue loſt agayne all that I gat,
Wherfore whan I thinke on you nowe and than,
And in my mynde remember this and that,
Ye may not blame me though I beſhrew your cat,
But in fayth I bleſſe you agayne a thouſand times,
For lending me now ſome layſure to make rymes.

At the ſame time with Sir THOMAS MORE lived SKELTON, the poet laureate of HENRY VIII. from whoſe works it ſeems proper to inſert a few ſtanzas, though he cannot be ſaid to have attained great elegance of language.

The Prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

IN Autumpne whan the ſonne in vyrgyne
By radyante hete enryped hath our corne
Whan Luna full of mutabylyte
As Emperes the dyademe hath worne
Of our pole artyke, ſmylynge halfe in ſcorne
At our foly, and our vnſtedfaſtneſſe
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres.
I callynge to mynde the greate auctoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Vnder as couerte termes as coulde be
Can touche a trouth, and cloke ſubtylly
With freſhe vtteraunce full ſentencyouſly
Dyuerſe in ſtyle ſome ſpared not vyce to wryte
Some of mortalitie nobly did endyte
Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
Maye neuer dye, but euermore endure
I was ſore moued to a forſe the ſame
But ignoraunce full ſoone dyd me dyſcure
And ſhewed that in this arte I was not ſure
For to illumine ſhe ſayd I was to dulle
Aduyſynge me my penne awaye to pulle
And not to wryte, for he ſo wyll atteyne
Excedyng ferther than his connynge is
His heed maye be harde, but feble is brayne
Yet haue I knowen ſuche er this
But of reproche ſurely he maye not mys
That clymmeth hyer than he may fotinge haue
What and he ſlyde downe, who ſhall hym ſaue?
Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawen and caſt
That I ne wyſte what to do was beſte.
So ſore enwered that I was at the laſte
Enforſed to ſlepe, and for to take ſome reſte
And to lye downe as ſoone as I my dreſte
At Harwyche porte ſlumbrynge as I laye
In myne hoſtes houſe called powers keye.

Of the wits that flouriſhed in the reign of HENRY VIII. none has been more frequently celebrated than the earl of SURRY; and this hiſtory would therefore have been imperfect without ſome ſpecimens of his works, which yet it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh from thoſe of Sir THOMAS WYAT and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three firſt are, I believe, SURRY's; the reſt, being of the ſame age, are ſelected, ſome as examples of different meaſures, and one as the oldeſt compoſition which I have found in blank verſe.

Deſcripcion of Spring, wherein eche thing renewes, ſave only the lover.

THE ſoote ſeaſon that bud, and bloom fourth bringes,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale,
The Nightingall with fethers new ſhe ſinges;
The turtle to her mate hath told her tale:
Somer is come, for every ſpray now ſpringes,
The hart hath hunge hys olde head on the pale,
The bucke in brake his winter coate he flynges;
The fiſhes flete with newe repayred ſcale:
The adder all her ſlough away ſhe flynges,
The ſwift ſwallow purſueth the flyes ſmalle,
The buſy bee her honey how ſhe mynges;
Winter is worne that was the floures bale.
And thus I ſee among theſe pleaſant thynges
Eche care decayes, and yet my ſorrow ſprynges.

Deſcripcion of the reſtleſs eſtate of a lover.

WHEN youth had led me half the race,
That Cupides ſcourge had made me runne:
I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary courſe begunne:
And then I ſaw howe my deſyre
Miſguiding me had led the waye.
Myne eyne to greedy of theyre hyre,
Had made me loſe a better prey.
For when in ſighes I ſpent the day,
And could not cloake my grief with game;
The boyling ſmoke dyd ſtill bewray,
The preſent heat of ſecret flame:
And when ſalt teares do bayne my breaſt,
Where love his pleaſent traynes hath ſown,
Her beauty hath the fruytes oppreſt,
Ere that the buddes were ſpronge and blowne.
And when myne eyen dyd ſtill purſue,
The flying chaſe of theyre requeſt;
Theyre greedy looks did oft renew,
The hydden wounde within my breſte.
When every loke theſe cheekes might ſtayne,
From dedly pale to glowing red;
By outward ſignes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my harte was fled.
But all to late Love learneth me,
To paynt all kynd of Colours new;
To blynd theyre eyes that elſe ſhould ſee
My ſpeckled chekes with Cupides hew.
And now the covert breſt I clame,
That worſhipt Cupide ſecretely;
And nouriſhed hys ſacred flame,
From whence no blairing ſparks do flye.

Deſcripcion of the fickle Affections, Pangs, and Sleightes of Love.

SUCH wayward wayes hath Love, that moſt part in diſcord
Our willes do ſtand, whereby our hartes but ſeldom do accord:
Decyte is hys delighte, and to begyle and mocke
The ſimple hartes which he doth ſtrike with froward divers ſtroke.
He cauſeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte,
And doth alay with Leaden cold, again the others harte,
Whoſe gleames of burning fyre and eaſy ſparkes of flame,
In balance of unequal weyght he pondereth by ame
From eaſye fordwhere I myghte wade and paſs full well,
He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a depe dark hell:
And me witholdes where I am calde and offred place,
And willes me that my mortal foe I do beſeke of Grace;
He lettes me to purſue a conqueſt welnere wonne
To follow where my paynes were loſt, ere that my ſute begunne.
So by this means I know how ſoon a hart may turne
From warre to peace, from truce to ſtryfe, and ſo agayne returne.
I know how to content myſelf in others luſt,
Of little ſtuffe unto my ſelf to weave a webbe of truſt:
And how to hyde my harmes with ſole dyſſembling chere,
Whan in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly appeare.
I know how that the bloud forſakes the face for dred,
And how by ſhame it ſtaynes agayne the Chekes with flamyng red:
I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he lurkes:
The hammer of the reſtleſs forge I wote eke how it workes.
I know and con by roate the tale that I woulde tell
But ofte the wordes come fourth awrye of him that loveth well.
I know in heate and colde the Lover how he ſhakes,
In ſynging howe he doth complayne, in ſleeping how he wakes
To languiſh without ache, ſickeleſſe for to conſume,
A thouſand thynges for to deviſe, reſolvynge of his fume;
And though he lyſte to ſee his Ladyes Grace full ſore
Such pleaſures as delyght his Eye, do not his helthe reſtore.
I know to ſeke the tracte of my deſyred foe,
And fere to fynde that I do ſeek, but chiefly this I know,
That Lovers muſt transfourme into the thynge beloved,
And live (alas! who would believe?) with ſprite from Lyfe removed.
I knowe in harty ſighes and laughters of the ſpleene,
At once to chaunge my ſtate, my will, and eke my colour clene.
I know how to deceyve my ſelf wythe others helpe,
And how the Lyon chaſtiſed is, by beatynge of the whelpe.
In ſtandynge nere the fyre, I know how that I freaſe;
Farre of I burne, in bothe I waſte, and ſo my Lyfe I leeſe.
I know how Love doth rage upon a yeylding mynde,
How ſmalle a nete may take and maſe a harte of gentle kynde:
Or elſe with ſeldom ſwete to ſeaſon hepes of gall,
Revived with a glympſe of Grace old ſorrowes to let fall.
The hydden traynes I know, and ſecret ſnares of Love,
How ſoone a loke will prynte a thoughte that never may remove.
The ſlypper ſtate I know, the ſodein turnes from welthe
The doubtfull hope, the certaine wooe, and ſure deſpaired helthe.

A praiſe of his ladie.

GEVE place you ladies and be gone,
Boaſt not your ſelves at all,
For here at hande approcheth one,
Whoſe face will ſtayne you all.
The vertue of her lively lookes
Excels the precious ſtone,
I wiſhe to have none other bookes
To reade or look upon.
In eche of her two chriſtall eyes,
Smyleth a naked boy;
It would you all in heart ſuffiſe
To ſee that lampe of joye.
I think nature hath loſt the moulde,
Where ſhe her ſhape did take;
Or elſe I doubte if nature coulde
So fayre a creature make.
She may be well comparde
Unto the Phenix kinde,
Whoſe like was never ſeene nor heard,
That any man can fynde.
In lyfe ſhe is Diana chaſt
In trouth Penelopey,
In woord and eke in dede ſtedfaſt;
What will you more we ſay:
If all the world were ſought ſo farre,
Who could finde ſuche a wight,
Her beauty twinkleth lyke a ſtarre
Within the froſty night.

The Lover refuſed of his love, embraceth vertue.

MY youthfull years are paſt,
My joyfull dayes are gone,
My lyfe it may not laſt,
My grave and I am one.
My myrth and joyes are fled,
AndI a Man in wo,
Deſirous to be ded,
My miſchiefe to forgo.
I burne and am a colde,
I freeſe amyddes the fyer,
I ſee ſhe doth witholde
That is my honeſt deſyre.
I ſee my helpe at hande,
I ſee my lyfe alſo,
I ſee where ſhe doth ſtande
That is my deadly fo.
I ſee how ſhe doth ſee,
And yet ſhe wil be blynde,
I ſee in helpyng me,
She ſekes and wil not fynde.
I ſee how ſhe doth wrye,
When I begynne to mone,
I ſee when I come nye,
How fayne ſhe would be gone.
I ſee what wil ye more,
She will me gladly kill,
And you ſhall ſee therfore
That ſhe ſhall have her will.
I cannot live with ſtones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
To do my Lady good.

The death of ZOROAS, an Egiptian aſtronomer, in the firſt fight that Alexander had with the Perſians.

NOW clattring armes, now raging broyls of warre,
Gan paſſe the noys of dredfull trumpets clang,
Shrowded with ſhafts, the heaven with cloude of dartes,

Covered the ayre. Againſt full fatted bulles,
As forceth kyndled yre the lyons keene,
Whoſe greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickes;
So Macedons againſt the Perſians fare,
Now corpſes hyde the purpurde ſoyle with blood:
Large ſlaughter on eche ſide, but Perſes more,
Moyſt fieldes bebled, theyr heartes and numbers bate
Fainted while they gave backe, and fall to flighte.
The litening Macedon by ſwordes, by gleaves,
By bandes and troupes of footemen, with his garde,
Speedes to Dary, but hym his mereſt kyn,
Oxate preſerves with horſemen on a plumpe
Before his carr, that none his charge ſhoud give.
Here grunts, here groans, eche where ſtrong youth
is ſpent:
Shaking her bloudy hands, Bellone among
The Perſes ſoweth all kind of cruel death:
With throte yrent he roares, he lyeth along
His entrailes with a launce through gryded quyte,
Hym ſmytes the club, hym woundes farre ſtryking
bowe,
And hym the ſling, and him the ſhining ſword;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he reſtes.
Right over ſtoode in ſnowwhite armour brave,
The Memphite Zoroas, a cunnyng clarke,
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
And in celeſtiall bodies he could tell
The moving meeting light, aſpect eclips,
And influence, and conſtellations all;
What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
Of plenty ſtorde, what ſigne forewarned death,
How winter gendreth ſnow, what temperature
In the prime tyde doth ſeaſon well the ſoyle,
Why ſummer burnes, why autumne hath ripe grapes,
Whither the circle quadrate may become,
Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde
Of four begyns among themſelves how great
Proportion is; what ſway the erring lightes
Doth ſend in courſe gayne that fyrſt movyng heaven;
What grees one from another diſtance be,
What ſtarr doth lett the hurtfull fyre to rage,
Or him more mylde what oppoſition makes,
What fyre doth qualifye Mavorſes fyre,
What houſe eche one doth ſeeke, what plannett
raignes
Within this heaven ſphere, nor that ſmall thynges
I ſpeake, whole heaven he cloſeth in his breſt.
This ſage then in the ſtarres hath ſpyed the fates
Threatned him death without delay, and, ſith,
He ſaw he could not fatall order chaunge,
Foreward he preſt in battayle, that he might
Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,
Of his right hand deſirous to be ſlain,
The bouldeſt borne, and worthieſt in the feilde;
And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
And ſeking death, in fyrſt front of his rage,
Comes deſperately to Alexanders face,
At him with dartes one after other throwes,
With reckleſſe wordes and clamour him provokes,
And ſayth, Nectanaks baſtard ſhamefull ſtayne
Of mothers bed, why loſeſt thou thy ſtrokes,
Cowardes among, Turn thee to me, in caſe
Manhood there be ſo much left in thy heart,
Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare
Apollo's laurell both for learninges laude,
And eke for martiall praiſe, that in my ſhielde
The ſeven fold Sophie of Minerve contein,
A match more mete, Syr King, then any here.
The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
The wilfull wight, and with ſoft words ayen,
O monſtrous man (quoth he) what ſo thou art,
I pray thee live, ne do not with my death
This lodge of Lore, the Muſes manſion marre;
That treaſure houſe this hand ſhall never ſpoyle,
My ſword ſhall never bruiſe that ſkilfull brayne,
Long gather'd heapes of ſcience ſone to ſpill;
O how fayre fruites may you to mortall men
From Wiſdoms garden give; how many may
By you the wiſer and the better prove:
What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
Perſwades to be downe, ſent to depe Averne,
Where no artes flouriſh, nor no knowledge vailes
For all theſe ſawes. When thus the Sovereign ſaid,
Alighted Zoroas with ſword unſheathed,
The careleſs king there ſmoate above the greve,
At th' opening of his quiſhes wounded him,
So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gnaſhe,
But yet his mynde he bent in any wiſe
Hym to forbeare, ſett ſpurrs upon his ſtede,
And turnde away, leſt anger of his ſmarte
Should cauſe revenger hand deale balefull blowes.
But of the Macedonian chieftaines knights,
One Meleager could not bear this ſight,
But ran upon the ſaid Egyptian rude,
And cutt him in both knees: he fell to ground,
Wherewith a whole rout came of ſouldiours ſterne,
And all in pieces hewed the ſely ſeg,
But happely the ſoule fled to the ſtarres,
Where, under him, he hath full ſight of all,
Whereat he gazed here with reaching looke.
The Perſians waild ſuch ſapience to forgoe,
The very ſone the Macedonians wiſht
He would have lived, king Alexander ſelfe
Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
Who wonne like praiſe for conqueſt of his Yre,
As for ſtoute men in field that day ſubdued,
Who princes taught how to diſcerne a man,
That in his head ſo rare a jewel beares,
But over all thoſe ſame Camenes, thoſe ſame,
Divine Camenes, whoſe honour he procurde,
As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
Lamented, and for thankes, all that they can,
Do cheriſh hym deceaſt, and ſett him free,
From dark oblivion of devouring death.

BARCLAY wrote about 1550; his chief work is the SHIP OF FOOLES, of which the following extract will ſhew his ſtyle.

Of Mockers and Scorners, and falſe Accuſers.

O HEARTLESS fooles, haſte here to our doctrine,
Leaue off the wayes of your enormitie,
Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,
For here ſhall I ſhewe you good and veritie:
Encline, and ye finde ſhall great proſperitie,
Enſuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.
Who that will follow the graces manyfolde
Which are in vertue, ſhall find auauncement:
Wherfore ye fooles, that in your ſinne are bolde,
Enſue ye wiſdome, and leaue your lewde intent,
Wiſdome is the way of men moſt excellent:
Therfore haue done, and ſhortly ſpede your pace,
To quaynt your ſelf and company with grace.
Learne what is vertue, therin is great ſolace,
Learne what is truth, ſadnes and prudence,
Let grutche be gone, and grauitie purchaſe,
Forſake your folly and inconuenience,
Ceaſe to be fooles, and ay to ſue offence,
Followe ye vertue, chiefe roote of godlynes,
For it and wiſedome is ground of clenlynes.
Wiſedome and vertue two thinges are doubtles,
Whiche man endueth with honour ſpeciall,
But ſuche heartes as ſlepe in fooliſhnes
Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all:
But in this little barge is principall
All fooliſh mockers I purpoſe to repreue,
Clawe he his backe that feeleth itche or greue.
Mockers and ſcorners that are harde of beleue,
With a rough combe here will I clawe and grate,
To proue if they will from their vice remeue,
And leaue their folly, which cauſeth great debate:
Suche caytiues ſpare neyther poore man nor eſtate,
And where their ſelfe are moſt worthy deriſion,
Other men to ſcorne is all their moſt condition.
Yet are mo fooles of this abuſion,
Whiche of wiſe men deſpiſeth the doctrine,
With mowes, mockes, ſcorne, and colluſion,
Rewarding rebukes for their good diſcipline:
Shewe to ſuche wiſdome, yet ſhall they not encline
Unto the ſame, but ſet nothing therby,
But mocke thy doctrine, ſtill or openly.
So in the worlde it appeareth commonly,
That who that will a foole rebuke or blame,
A mocke or mowe ſhall he haue by and by:
Thus in deriſion haue fooles their ſpeciall game.
Correct a wiſe man that woulde eſchue ill name,
And fayne woulde learne, and his lewde life amende,
And to thy wordes he gladly ſhall intende.
If by misfortune a rightwiſe man offende,
He gladly ſuffereth a iuſte correction,
And him that him teacheth taketh for his frende,
Him ſelfe putting mekely unto ſubiection,
Folowing his preceptes and good direction:
But yf that one a foole rebuke or blame,
He ſhall his teacher hate, ſlaunder and diſfame.
Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his own ſhame,
And his owne dartes retourne to him agayne,
And ſo is he ſore wounded with the ſame,
And in wo endeth, great miſery and payne.
It alſo proued full often is certayne,
That they that on mockers alway their mindes caſt,
Shall of all other be mocked at the laſt.
He that goeth right, ſtedfaſt, ſure, and faſt,
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
And he that is white may well his ſcornes caſt.
Agaynſt a man of Inde: but no man ought to blame
Anothers vice, while he vſeth the ſame.
But who that of ſinne is cleane in deede and thought,
May him well ſcorne whoſe liuing is ſtarke nought.
The ſcornes of Naball full dere ſhould haue been
bought,
If Abigayl his wife diſcrete and ſage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes ſought,
The wrath of Dauid to temper and aſſwage.
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage
Two and fortie children rent and torne,
For they the prophete Helyſeus did ſcorne.
So might they curſe the time that they were borne,
For their mocking of this prophete diuine:
So many other of this ſort often mourne
For their lewde mockes, and fall into ruine.
Thus is it foly for wiſe men to incline,
To this lewde flocke of fooles, for ſee thou ſhall
Them moſte ſcorning that are moſt bad of all.

The Lenuoy of Barclay to the fooles.

Ye mocking fooles that in ſcorne ſet your ioy,
Proudly deſpiſing Gods punition:
Take ye example by Cham the ſonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto deriſion,
Which him after curſed for his tranſgreſſion,
And made him ſeruaunt to all his lyne and ſtocke.
So ſhall ye caytifs at the concluſion,
Since ye are nought, and other ſcorne and mocke.

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. WILSON, a man celebrated for the politeneſs of his ſtyle, and the extent of his knowledge: what was the ſtate of our language in his time, the following may be of uſe to ſhow.

PRONUNCIATION is an apte orderinge both of the voyce, countenaunce, and all the whole bodye, accordynge to the worthines of ſuche woordes and matter as by ſpeache are declared. The vſe hereof is ſuche for anye one that liketh to haue prayſe for tellynge his tale in open aſſemblie, that hauing a good tongue, and a comelye countenaunce, he ſhal be thought to paſſe all other that haue the like vtteraunce: thoughe they haue much better learning. The tonge geueth a certayne grace to euerye matter, and beautifieth the cauſe in like maner, as a ſwete ſoundynge lute muche ſetteth forthe a meanne deuiſed ballade. Or as the ſounde of a good inſtrumente ſtyrreth the hearers, and moueth much delite, ſo a cleare ſoundyng voice comforteth muche our deintie eares with muche ſwete melodie, and cauſeth vs to allowe the matter rather for the reporters ſake, then the reporter for the matters ſake. Demoſthenes therſore, that famouſe oratour, beyng aſked what was the chiefeſt point in al oratorie, gaue the chiefe and onely praiſe to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the ſeconde, and the thirde, he ſtill made aunſwere, Pronunciation, and would make none other aunſwere, till they lefte aſkyng, declaryng hereby that arte without vtteraunce can dooe nothyng, vtteraunce without arte con dooe right muche. And no doubte that man is in outwarde appearaunce half a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comely geſture of his body. Æſchines lykwyſe beyng banniſhed his countrie through Demoſthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his own oration, and Demoſthenes aunſwere thereunto, by force whereof he was banniſhed, and all they marueiled muche at the excellencie of the ſame: then (q d Æſchines) you would have marueiled muche more if you had heard hymſelfe ſpeak it. Thus beyng caſt in miſerie and banniſhed for euer, he could not but geue ſuche greate reporte of his deadly and mortal ennemy.

Thus have I deduced the ENGLISH language from the age of ALFRED to that of ELIZABETH; in ſome parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at leaſt, in ſuch a manner that its progreſs may be eaſily traced, and the gradations obſerved, by which it advanced from its firſt rudeneſs to its preſent elegance.

A
GRAMMAR
OF THE
ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR, which is *the art of uſing words properly*, comprizes four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Proſody.

In this diviſion and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter diſtribution might not be found. Experience has long ſhown this method to be ſo diſtinct as to obviate confuſion, and ſo comprehenſive as to prevent any inconvenient omiſſions. I likewiſe uſe the terms already received, and already underſtood, though perhaps others more proper might ſometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whoſe new terms have ſunk their learning into neglect, have left ſufficient warning againſt the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into ſyllables, and ſyllables into words.* It therefore teaches previouſly the form and ſound of letters.

The letters of the Engliſh language are,

Saxon.		Roman.		Italick.		Old Engliſh.		Name.
A	a	A	a	*A*	*a*	𝔄	𝔞	*a*
B	b	B	b	*B*	*b*	𝔅	𝔟	*be*
C	c	C	c	*C*	*c*	ℭ	𝔠	*ſee*
D	ꝺ	D	d	*D*	*d*	𝔇	𝔡	*dee*
E	e	E	e	*E*	*e*	𝔈	𝔢	*e*
F	ꝼ	F	f	*F*	*f*	𝔉	𝔣	*eff*
Ᵹ	ᵹ	G	g	*G*	*g*	𝔊	𝔤	*jee*
H	h	H	h	*H*	*h*	ℌ	𝔥	*aitch*
I	ı	I	i	*I*	*i*		𝔦	*i* (or *ja*
		J	j	*J*	*j*	𝔍	𝔧	*j* conſonant,
K	k	K	k	*K*	*k*	𝔎	𝔨	*ka*
L	l	L	l	*L*	*l*	𝔏	𝔩	*el*
M	m	M	m	*M*	*m*	𝔐	𝔪	*em*
N	n	N	n	*N*	*n*	𝔑	𝔫	*en*
O	o	O	o	*O*	*o*	𝔒	𝔬	*o*
P	p	P	p	*P*	*p*	𝔓	𝔭	*pee*
Q	cƿ	Q	q	*Q*	*q*	𝔔	𝔮	*cue*
R	ꞃ	R	r	*R*	*r*	ℜ	𝔯 ꝛ	*ar*
S	ꞅ	S	ſs	*S*	*ſs*	𝔖	ſ𝔰	*eſs*
T	ꞇ	T	t	*T*	*t*	𝔗	𝔱	*tee*
U	u	U	u	*U*	*u*	𝔘	𝔲	*u* (or *va*
V	v	V	v	*V*	*v*		𝔳	*v* conſonant,
Ƿ	ƿ	W	w	*W*	*w*	𝔚	𝔴	double *u*
X	x	X	x	*X*	*x*	𝔛	𝔵	*ex*
Y	ẏ	Y	y	*Y*	*y*	𝔜	𝔶	*wy*
Z	z	Z	z	*Z*	*z*	ℨ	𝔷	*zed*, more commonly *izzard* or *uzzard*, that is *ſ hard*.

To theſe may be added certain combinations of letters univerſally uſed in printing; as ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ſſ, ſi, ſſi, fi, ffi, ffl, and &, or *and per ſe, and*. *ct, ſt, fl, ſl, ſb, ſk, ff, ſſ, ſi, ſſi, fi, ffi, ffl, &*. 𝔠𝔱, ſ𝔱, 𝔣𝔩, ſ𝔩, 𝔣𝔣, ſſ, ſ𝔦, 𝔣𝔦, ſſ𝔦, 𝔣𝔣𝔦, ⁊.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, becauſe anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expreſſed by the ſame character; but as thoſe letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly ſaid to conſiſt of twenty-ſix letters.

None of the ſmall conſonants have a double form, except *ſ*, *s*; of which *ſ* is uſed in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five, a, e, i, o, u.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words, as *thy*, *holy*; before *i*, as from *die*, *dying*; from *beautify*, *beautifying*; in the words *ſays*, *days*, *eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *υ*, as *ſyſtem*, σύστημα; *ſympathy*, συμπάθεια.

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw*, *grew*, *view*, *vow*, *flowing*, *lowneſs*.

The ſounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I ſhall not, like ſome other grammarians, enquire into the original of their form, as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of ſpeech, as a mechanick, anatomiſt, or phyſiologiſt; nor into the properties and gradation of ſounds, or the elegance or harſhneſs of particular combinations, as a writer of univerſal and tranſcendental grammar. I conſider the Engliſh alphabet only as it is Engliſh; and even in this narrow diſquiſition, I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, becauſe by writing in Engliſh I ſuppoſe my reader already acquainted with the Engliſh language, and conſequently able to pronounce the letters, of which I teach the pronunciation; and becauſe of ſounds in general it may be obſerved, that words are unable to deſcribe them. An account therefore of the primitive and ſimple letters is uſeleſs almoſt alike to thoſe who know their ſound, and thoſe who know it not.

Of VOWELS.

A.

A has three ſounds, the ſlender, open, and broad.

A ſlender is found in moſt words, as *face*, *mane*; and in words ending in *ation*, as *creation*, *ſalvation*, *generation*.

The *a* ſlender is the proper Engliſh *a*, called very juſtly by Erpenius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e miſtum*, as having a middle ſound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a ſimilar ſound in the word *pais*, and in their *e* maſculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly reſembles it; as *father*, *rather*, *congratulate*, *fancy*, *glaſs*.

A broad reſembles the *a* of the German; as *all*, *wall*, *call*.

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault*, *mault*; and we ſtill ſay *fault*, *vault*. This was probably the Saxon ſound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the ruſtick pronunciation; as *maun* for *man*, *baund* for *band*.

The ſhort *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *graſs*.

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always ſlender, as *graze*, *fame*.

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain*, *wain*, *gay*, *clay*, has only the ſound of the long and ſlender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane*, *wane*.

Au or *aw* has the ſound of the German *a*, as *raw*, *naughty*.

Ae is ſometimes found in Latin words not completely naturaliſed or aſſimilated, but is no Engliſh diphthong; and is more properly expreſſed by ſingle *e*, as *Ceſar*, *Eneas*.

E.

E is the letter which occurs moſt frequently in the Engliſh language.

E is long, as in *ſcēne*; or ſhort, as in *cĕllar*, *ſĕparate*, *cĕlebrate*, *mĕn*, *thĕn*.

It is always ſhort before a double conſonant, or two conſonants, as in *vĕx*, *pĕrplexity*, *rĕlent*, *mĕdlar*, *rĕptile*, *ſĕrpent*, *cĕllar*, *cĕſſation*, *blĕſſing*, *fĕll*, *fĕlling*, *dĕbt*.

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monoſyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope*, *Phebe*, *Derbe*; being uſed to modify the foregoing conſonant, as *ſince*, *once*, *hedge*, *oblige*; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *băn*, *bāne*; *căn*, *cāne*; *pĭn*, *pīne*; *tŭn*, *tūne*; *rŏb*, *rōbe*; *pŏp*, *pōpe*; *fĭr*, *fīre*; *cŭr*, *cūre*; *tŭb*, *tūbe*.

Almoſt all words which now terminate in conſonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year*, *yeare*; *wildneſs*, *wildneſſe*; which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and conſtituted a ſyllable with its aſſociate conſonant; for, in old editions, words are ſometimes divided thus, *clea-re*, *fel-le*, *knowled-ge*. This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or ſilent in poetry, as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Remains* calls it the ſilent *e*.

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glŏve*, *lĭve*, *gĭve*.

It has ſometimes in the end of words a ſound obſcure, and ſcarcely perceptible, as *open*, *ſhapen*, *ſhotten*, *thiſtle*, *participle*, *lucre*.

This faintneſs of ſound is found when *e* ſeparates a mute from a liquid, as in *rotten*; or follows a mute and liquid, as in *cattle*.

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i*, as *deign*, *receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new*, *flew*.

Ea ſounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear*, *clear*, *near*.

Ei is ſounded like *e* long, as *ſeize*, *perceiving*.

Eu ſounds as *u* long and ſoft.

E, *a*, *u*, are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the ſound of *u*.

E may be ſaid to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree*, *ſleeping*.

Eo is found in *yeomen*, where it is ſounded as *e* ſhort; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee*.

I.

I has a ſound, long, as *fīne*; and ſhort, as *fĭn*.

That is eminently obſervable in *i*, which may be likewiſe remarked in other letters, that the ſhort ſound is not the long ſound contracted, but a ſound wholly different.

The long ſound in monoſyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thĭn*, *thīne*.

I is often ſounded before *r* as a ſhort *u*; as *flirt*, *firſt*, *ſhirt*.

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field*, *ſhield*, which is ſounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is ſounded as *frĕnd*.

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are ſounded as the open *u*.

O.

O is long, as *bōne*, *ōbedient*, *corrōding*; or ſhort, as *blŏck*, *knŏck*, *ŏblique*, *lŏll*.

Women is pronounced *wimen*.

The ſhort *o* has ſometimes the ſound of a cloſe *u*, as *ſon*, *come*.

O coaleſces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan*, *groan*, *approach*; *oa* has the ſound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in ſome words derived from Greek, as *œconomy*; but *oe* being not an Engliſh diphthong, they are better written as they are ſounded, with only *e*, *economy*.

With *i*, as *oil*, *ſoil*, *moil*, *noiſome*.

This coalition of letters ſeems to unite the ſounds of the two letters as far as two ſounds can be united without being deſtroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *o*, as *boot*, *hoot*, *cooler*; *oo* has the ſound of the Italian *u*.

With *u* or *w*, as *our*, *power*, *flower*; but in ſome words has only the ſound of *o* long, as in *ſoul*, *bowl*, *ſow*, *grow*. Theſe different ſounds are uſed to diſtinguiſh different ſignifications; as *bow*, an inſtrument for ſhooting; *bow*, a depreſſion of the head: *ſow*, the ſhe of a boar; *ſow*, to ſcatter ſeed: *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden veſſel.

Ou is ſometimes pronounced like *o* ſoft, as *court*; ſometimes like *o* ſhort, as *cough*; ſometimes like *u* cloſe, as *could*; or *u* open, as *rough*, *tough*; which uſe only can teach.

Ou is frequently uſed in the laſt ſyllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made Engliſh, as *honour*, *labour*, *favour*, from *honor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without conſidering that the laſt ſyllable gives the ſound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a ſound between them, if not compounded of both; beſides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *honneur*, *faveur*.

U.

U is long in *ūſe*, *confūſion*; or ſhort, as *ŭs*, *concŭſſion*.

It coaleſces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in theſe combinations the force of the *w*, as *quaff*, *queſt*, *quit*, *quite*, *languiſh*; ſometimes in *ui* the *i* loſes its ſound, as in *juice*. It is ſometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *gueſt*, *guiſe*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no ſound.

Ue is ſometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue*, *ſynagogue*, *plague*, *vague*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian obſerves of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It ſupplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *deſtroy*, *deſtroyer*; *betray*, *betrayed*, *betrayer*; *pray*, *prayer*; *ſay*, *ſayer*; *day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel ẏ, which was commonly uſed where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

GENERAL RULES.

A vowel in the beginning or middle ſyllable, before two conſonants, is commonly ſhort, as *ŏppŏrtunity*.

In monoſyllables a ſingle vowel before a ſingle conſonant is ſhort, as *ſtăg*, *frŏg*.

Many is pronounced as if it were wrote *manny*.

OF CONSONANTS.

B.

B has one unvaried ſound, ſuch as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *debtor*, *ſubtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the ſound of *ſ*; as *ſincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *circular*, *ciſtern*, *city*, *ſiccity*: before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it ſounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curioſity*, *concupiſcence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loſs, ſince one of its ſounds might be ſupplied by *ſ*, and the other by *k*, but that it preſerves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

Ch has a ſound which is analyſed into *tſh*, as *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the ſame ſound which the Italians give to the *c* ſimple before *i* and *e*, as *città*, *cerro*.

Ch is ſounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymiſt*, *ſcheme*, *choler*. *Arch* is commonly ſounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*; and with the Engliſh ſound of *ch* before a conſonant, as *archbiſhop*.

Ch, in ſome French words not yet aſſimilated, ſounds like *ſh*, as *machine*, *chaiſe*.

C, having no determinate ſound, according to Engliſh orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *ſtick*, *block*, which were originally *ſticke*, *blocke*, in ſuch words. *C* is now mute.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *clock*, *croſs*.

D.

D is uniform in its ſound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is uſed before *r*, as *draw*, *droſs*; and *w*, as *dwell*.

F.

F, though having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the ſemi-vowels; yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiouſly ſounded before a liquid, as *flaſk*, *fly*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable ſound, except that *of* is ſometimes ſpoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two ſounds, one hard, as in *gay*, *go*, *gun*; the other ſoft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At the end of a word it is always hard, *ring*, *ſnug*, *ſong*, *frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the ſound is uncertain.

G before *e* is ſoft, as *gem*, *generation*, except in *gear*, *geld*, *geeſe*, *get*, *gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as *ſinging*, *ſtronger*, and generally before *er* at the end of words, as *finger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnaſh*, *ſign*, *foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant*, *gigantick*, *gibbet*, *gibe*, *giblets*, *Giles*, *gill*, *gilliflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*, to which may be added *Egypt* and *gypſey*.

Gh, in the beginning of a word, has the ſound of the hard *g*, as *ghoſtly*; in the middle, and ſometimes at the end, it is quite ſilent, as *though*, *right*, *ſought*, ſpoken *tho'*, *rite*, *ſoute*.

It has often at the end the ſound of *f*, as *laugh*, whence *laughter* retains the ſame ſound in the middle; *cough*, *trough*, *ſough*, *tough*, *enough*, *ſlough*.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* had the force of a conſonant, deeply guttural, which is ſtill continued among the Scotch.

G is uſed before *h*, *l*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aſpiration, and ſhows that the following vowel muſt be pronounced with a ſtrong emiſſion of breath, as *hat*, *horſe*.

It ſeldom begins any but the firſt ſyllable, in which it is always ſounded with a full breath, except in *heir*, *herb*, *holſter*, *honour*, *humble*, *honeſt*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

It ſometimes begins middle or final ſyllables in words compounded, as *blockhead*; or derived from the Latin, as *comprehended*.

J conſonant

J.

J conſonant ſounds uniformly like the ſoft *g*, and is therefore a letter uſeleſs, except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jeſter*, *jocund*, *juice*.

K.

K has the ſound of hard *c*, and is uſed before *e* and *i*, where, according to Engliſh analogy, *c* would be ſoft, as *kept*, *king*, *ſkirt*, *ſkeptick*, for ſo it ſhould be written, not *ſceptick*, becauſe *ſc* is ſounded like *ſ*, as in *ſcene*.

It is uſed before *n*, as *knell*, *knot*, but totally loſes its ſound in modern pronunciation.

K is never doubled; but *c* is uſed before it to ſhorten the vowel by a double conſonant, as *cŏckle*, *pĭckle*.

L.

L has in Engliſh the ſame liquid ſound as in other languages.

The cuſtom is to double the *l* at the end of monoſyllables, as *kill*, *will*, *full*. Theſe words were originally written *kille*, *wille*, *fulle*; and when the *e* firſt grew ſilent, and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is ſometimes mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *halves*, *calves*, *could*, *would*, *ſhould*, *pſalm*, *talk*, *ſalmon*, *falcon*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural ſounds, ſometimes aſpirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as hlaꝼ *a loaf*, or *bread*; hlaꝼoꝛd *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now diſuſed.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almoſt mute, as *table*, *ſhuttle*.

M.

M has always the ſame ſound, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N.

N has always the ſame ſound, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is ſometimes mute after *m*, as *damn*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P.

P has always the ſame ſound, which the Welſh and Germans confound with *B*.

P is ſometimes mute, as in *pſalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is uſed for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philoſopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a ſound which our Saxon anceſtors well expreſſed by *cƿ*, *cw*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equeſtrian*, *quilt*, *enquiry*, *quire*, *quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is ſometimes ſounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *riſque*, *chequer*.

R.

R has the ſame rough ſnarling ſound as in other tongues.

The Saxons uſed often to put *h* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rh is uſed in words derived from the Greek as *myrrh*, *myrrhine*, *catarrhous*, *rheum*, *rheumatick*, *rhyme*.

Re, at the end of ſome words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *ſepulchre*.

S.

S has a hiſſing ſound, as *ſibilation*, *ſiſter*.

A ſingle *s* ſeldom ends any word, except in the third perſon of verbs, as *loves*, *grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees*, *buſhes*, *diſtreſſes*; the pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *us*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus*, *ſurplus*; the cloſe being always either in *ſe*, as *houſe*, *horſe*, or in *ſs*, as *graſs*, *dreſs*, *bliſs*, *leſs*, anciently *graſſe*, *dreſſe*.

S ſingle, at the end of words, has a groſſer ſound, like that of *z*, as *trees*, *eyes*, except *this*, *thus*, *us*, *rebus*, *ſurplus*.

It ſounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intruſion*; and like *ſ*, if it follows a conſonant, as *converſion*.

It ſounds like *z* before *e* mute, as *refuſe*, and before *y* final, as *roſy*; and in thoſe words *boſom*, *deſire*, *wiſdom*, *priſon*, *priſoner*, *préſent*, *preſent*, *damſel*, *caſement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *ſ*, that it may be ſounded before all conſonants, except *x* and *z*, in which *ſ* is compriſed, *x* being only *ks*, and *z* a hard or groſs *ſ*. This *ſ* is therefore termed by grammarians *ſuæ poteſtatis litera*; the reaſon of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneouſly ſuppoſed to be, that in ſome words it might be doubled at pleaſure. Thus we find in ſeveral languages:

σβέννυμι, *ſcatter*, *ſdegno*, *ſdrucciolo*, *ſfavellare*, *σφίγξ*, *ſgombrare*, *ſgranare*, *ſhake*, *ſlumber*, *ſmell*, *ſnipe*, *ſpace*, *ſplendour*, *ſpring*, *ſqueeze*, *ſhrew*, *ſtep*, *ſtrength*, *ſtramen*, *ſtripe*, *ſventura*, *ſwell*

S is mute in *iſle*, *iſland*, *demeſne*, *viſcount*.

T.

T has its cuſtomary ſound, as *take*, *temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the ſound of *ſi*, as *ſalvation*, except an *ſ* goes before, as *queſtion*; excepting likewiſe derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has two ſounds; the one ſoft, as *thus*, *whether*; the other hard, as *thing*, *think*. The ſound is ſoft in theſe words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds; and in *that*, *theſe*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*, *their*, *they*, *this*, *thoſe*, *them*, *though*, *thus*, and in all words between two vowels, as *father*, *whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick*, *thunder*, *faith*, *faithful*. Where it is ſoftened at the end of a word, an *e* ſilent muſt be added, as *breath*, *breathe*; *cloth*, *clothe*.

V.

V has a ſound of near affinity to that of *f*, *vain*, *vanity*.

From *f*, in the Iſlandick alphabet, *v* is only diſtinguiſhed by a diacritical point.

W.

Of *w*, which in diphthongs is often an undoubted vowel, ſome grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a conſonant; and not rather, as it is called, a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be reſolved into *ouater*; but letters of the ſame ſound are always reckoned conſonants in other alphabets: and it may be obſerved, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *froſty winter*.

Wh has a ſound accounted peculiar to the Engliſh, which the Saxons better expreſſed by hƿ, *hw*, as *what*, *whence*, *whiting*; in *whore* only, and ſometimes in *wholeſome*, *wh* is ſounded like a ſimple *h*.

X.

X begins no Engliſh word; it has the ſound of *ks*, as *axle*, *extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either a vowel or diphthong, is a conſonant, *ye*, *young*. It is thought by ſome to be in all caſes a vowel. But it may be obſerved of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *roſy*, *youth*.

The chief argument by which *w* and *y* appear to be always vowels is, that the ſounds which they are ſuppoſed to have as conſonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other conſonants: thus we ſay, *tu*, *ut*; *do*, *odd*; but in *wed*, *dew*, the two ſounds of *w* have no reſemblance to each other.

Z.

Z begins no word originally Engliſh; it has the ſound, as its name *izzard*, or *ſ hard* expreſſes, of an *ſ* uttered with cloſer compreſſion of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze*, *froze*.

In orthography I have ſuppoſed *orthoepy*, or *juſt utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expreſſing certain ſounds by proper characters. I have therefore obſerved in what words any of the letters are mute.

Moſt of the writers of Engliſh grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwiſe than they are written, and ſeem not ſufficiently to have conſidered, that of Engliſh, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one curſory and colloquial, the other regular and ſolemn. The curſory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unſkilfulneſs, or affectation. The ſolemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always leſs remote from the orthography, and leſs liable to capricious innovation. They have however, generally formed their tables according to the curſory ſpeech of thoſe with whom they happen to converſe; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often eſtabliſhed the jargon of the loweſt of the people as the model of ſpeech.

For pronunciation the beſt general rule is, to conſider thoſe of the moſt elegant ſpeakers who deviate leaſt from the written words.

There have been many ſchemes offered for the emendation and ſettlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earlieſt writers in rude ages, was at firſt very various and uncertain, and is yet ſufficiently irregular. Of theſe reformers ſome have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without conſidering that this is to meaſure by a ſhadow, to take that for a model or ſtandard which is changing while they apply it. Others, leſs abſurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of ſucceſs, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of ſounds, that every ſound may have its own character, and every character a ſingle ſound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a ſynod of grammarians upon principles of ſcience. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books uſeleſs? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confuſion and perplexity of ſuch an alteration?

Some of theſe ſchemes I ſhall however exhibit, which may be uſed according to the diverſities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terrour to innovators.

One of the firſt who propoſed a ſcheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas Smith, ſecretary of ſtate to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practiſed in grammatical diſquiſitions. Had he written the following lines according to his ſcheme, they would have appeared thus;

At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the prieſthood, and the ſhame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage.

At lengð Eraſmus, ðat grēt ïngurd nâm,
Δe gloiï of ðe prēſthüd, and ðe zâm,
Stemmd ðe *wi*ld torrent of a barb'rous âȝ,
And dröv ðös höli Vandals ïff ðe ſtâȝ.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated maſter of St. Paul's ſchool in London; which I cannot repreſent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can by means of characters now in uſe, ſo as to make it underſtood, exhibiting two ſtanzas of Spenſer in the reformed orthography.

Spenſer, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, ſaid he, is this the meed,
With which her ſovereign mercy thou doſt quite?
Thy life ſhe ſaved by her gracious deed;
But thou doſt ween with villanous deſpight,
To blot her honour, and her heav'nly light.
Die, rather die, than ſo diſloyally
Deem of her high deſert, or ſeem ſo light.
Fair death it is to ſhun more ſhame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love diſloyally.
But if to love diſloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be ſuch reproach from me.
What can I leſs do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot reſtore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her ſerve,
Dying her ſerve, and living her adore.
Thy life ſhe gave, thy life ſhe doth deſerve;
Die, rather die, than ever from her ſervice ſwerve.

Vnðankful wrɛɔ, ſ*a*id hj, iz ðis ðe mjd,
Wið *w*iɔ hɛr ſov*ɛ*r*a*in mɛrſi ðou duſt qujt?
Dj ljf ʃj ſ*a*v*ɛ*d bj hɛr graſius djd;
But ðou duſt wen wið *v*ilɛnus diſpjt.
Tu blot hɛr honor, *a*nd hɛr he*v*nlj li*b*t.
Dj, r*a*ðɛr dj, ðen ſo diſloi*a*lj
Djm of hɛr hi*b* dɛzɛrt, or ſjm ſo li*b*t,
F*a*ir deð it iz tu ʃun m*ω*r ʃãm; ðɛn dj,
Dj, raðer dj, ðɛn ɛ*v*ɛr lu*v* diſloi*a*lj.
But if tu lu*v* diſloi*a*lj it bj,
Sal I ðɛn hãt hɛr ðat from dɛðez d*ω*r
Mj brou*b*t? *a*h! f*a*r bj ſuɔ rɛproɔ from mj,
W*a*t k*a*n I lɛs du ðɛn hɛr lu*v* ðɛrf*ω*r,
Si*b* I her du rɛw*a*rd kanot reſt*ω*r?
Dj, r*a*ðɛr dj, and djiȝ du hɛr ſɛr*v*,
Djiȝ hɛr ſɛr*v*, and li*v*iȝ hɛr ad*ω*r.
Dj ljf ʃj gã*v*, ðj ljf ʃj du*b* dɛzɛr*v*;
Dj, r*a*ðɛr dj, ðɛn ɛ*v*ɛr from hɛr ſɛr*v*is ſwɛr*v*.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an underſtanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He ſeems to have been more ſanguine than his predeceſſors, for he printed his book according to his own ſcheme; which the following ſpecimen will make eaſily underſtood.

But whenſoever you have occaſion to trouble their patienee, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to ſtand upon your guard, than to truſt to their gentleneſs For the ſafeguard of your face, which they have moſt mind unto, provide a purſehood, made of coarſe boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more ſafety is to be lined againſt the eminent parts with woollen cloth. Firſt cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being ſowed in his place, join unto it two ſhort pieces of the ſame breadth under the eyes, for the balls of the cheeks, and then ſet another piece about the breadth of a ſhilling againſt the top of the noſe. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a quarter broad, to cover the eyes and parts about them, may ſerve, though it be in the heat of the day.

Bet ƿenſoëver you hav' occaſion to trubble ðeir patienc' or to c*oo*m among ðem b*ee*ing trubled, it is better to ſtand upon your gard, ðan to truſt to ðeir gentlenes. For ðe ſaf' gard of your fac', ƿiɔ ðey hav' moſt mind' unto, provid' a purſeh*oo*d, mad' of c*oo*rſe boultering, to b*ee* drawn and knit about your collar, ƿiɔ for mor' ſaf'ty is to b*ee* lined againſt ð' eminent parts wiꞇ w*oo*llen cloꞇ. Firſt cut a p*ee*c' about an inɔ and a half broad, and half a yard long, to reaɔ round by ðe temples and for'head, from one ear to ðe oðer; ƿiɔ b*ee*ing ſowed in his plac', join unto it two ʃort p*ee*ces of the ſam breadꞇ under ðe eys, for the balls of ðe ch*ee*ks, and then ſet an oðer p*ee*c' about ðe breadꞇ of a ʃilling againſt the top o ðe noſe. At oðer tim's, ƿen ðey ar' not angered, a little piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys and parts about them, may ſerve, ðowȝ it be in the heat of ðe day. *Butler on the Nature and Properties of Bees*, 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a very prevalent inclination to change the orthography; as appears, among other books, in ſuch editions of the works of Milton as were publiſhed by himſelf. Of theſe reformers, every man had his own ſcheme; but they agreed in one general deſign of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting ſuch as they thought ſuperfluous. Some of them would have written theſe lines thus:

All the erth
Shall then be paradis, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier dais.

Biſhop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philoſophical language, propoſed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus:

Yɤr Fádher hɤitſh art in héven h*a*lloed bi dhyi nám, dhyi cingdým cým, dhy ɤill bi dýn in erth as it is in héven, &c.

We have ſince had no general reformers; but ſome ingenious men have endeavoured to deſerve well of their country, by writing *honor* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, *red* for *read* in the preter-tenſe, *ſais* for *ſays*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of theſe it may be ſaid, that as they have done no good, they have done little harm; both becauſe they have innovated little, and becauſe few have followed them.

The Engliſh language has properly no dialects; the ſtyle of writers has no profeſſed diverſity in the uſe of words, or of their flexions, and terminations, nor differs but by different degrees of ſkill or care. The oral diction is uniform in no ſpacious country, but has leſs variation in England than in moſt other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of uſe, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonick race, and is uttered with a pronunciation which now ſeems harſh and rough, but was probably uſed by our anceſtors. The northern ſpeech is therefore not barbarous but obſolete. The ſpeech in the weſtern provinces ſeems to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would expreſs.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the ſenſe of the ſame word is diverſified; as *horſe*, *horſes*; I *love*, I *loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The Engliſh have two articles, *an* or *a*, and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite ſignification, and means *one*, with ſome reference to more; as *This is a good book*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a ſword*, that is, *ſome ſword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for one of thoſe that are men than one of thoſe that are boys*. *An army might enter without reſiſtance*, that is, *any army*.

In the ſenſes in which we uſe *a* or *an* in the ſingular, we ſpeak in the plural without an article; as, *theſe are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article, becauſe it is only the Saxon *an*, or æn, *one*, applied to a new uſe, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*: the *n* being cut off before a conſonant in the ſpeed of utterance.

Grammarians of the laſt age direct that *an* ſhould be uſed before *h*; whence it appears that the Engliſh anciently aſpirated leſs. *An* is ſtill uſed before the ſilent *h*, as, *an herb*, *an honeſt man*: but otherwiſe *a*; as,

A horſe, *a* horſe, my kingdom for *a* horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

An or *a* can only be joined with a ſingular, the correſpondent plural is the noun without an article, as *I want a pen*; *I want pens*: or with the pronominal adjective *ſome*, as *I want ſome pens*.

THE has a particular and definite ſignification.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whoſe mortal taſte
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So, *He giveth fodder for* the *cattle, and green herbs for* the *uſe of man*; that is, for *thoſe beings that are cattle*, and *his uſe that is man*.

The is uſed in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature firſt made man,
Ere *the* baſe laws of ſervitude began,
When wild in woods *the* noble ſavage ran. *Dryden.*

Many words are uſed without articles; as,

1. Proper names as, *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Ariſtarchus*, *Jeruſalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London*. GOD is uſed as a proper name.
2. Abſtract names, as *blackneſs*, *witchcraft*, *virtue*, *vice*, *beauty*, *uglineſs*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *good-nature*, *kindneſs*.
3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*: this is not *braſs*, but *ſteel*.

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

The relations of Engliſh nouns to words going before or following, are not expreſſed by *caſes*, or changes of termination, but as in moſt of the other European languages by prepoſitions, unleſs we may be ſaid to have a genitive caſe.

		Singular.
Nom.	Magiſter,	*a* Maſter, *the* Maſter.
Gen.	Magiſtri,	*of a* Maſter, *of the* Maſter, *or* Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtro,	*to a* Maſter, *to the* Maſter.
Acc.	Magiſtrum,	*a* Maſter, *the* Maſter.
Voc.	Magiſter,	Maſter, *O* Maſter.
Abl.	Magiſtro,	*from a* Maſter, *from the* Maſter.
		Plural.
Nom.	Magiſtri,	Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Gen.	Magiſtrorum,	*of* Maſters, *of the* Maſters.
Dat.	Magiſtris,	*to* Maſters, *to the* Maſters.
Acc.	Magiſtros,	Maſters, *the* Maſters.
Voc.	Magiſtri,	Maſters, *O* Maſters.
Abl.	Magiſtris,	*from* Maſters, *from the* Maſters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus:

Maſter,	*Gen.* Maſters,	*Plur.* Maſters,
Scholar,	*Gen.* Scholars,	*Plur.* Scholars.

Theſe genitives are always written with a mark of eliſion, *maſter's*, *ſcholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as *the ſoldier's valour*, for *the ſoldier his valour*: but this cannot be the true original; becauſe *'s* is put to female nouns, *Woman's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*: and collective nouns, as *Women's paſſions*, *the rabble's inſolence*, *the multitude's folly*; in all theſe caſes it is apparent that *his* cannot be underſtood. We ſay likewiſe, *the foundation's ſtrength*, *the diamond's luſtre*, *the winter's ſeverity*; but in theſe caſes *his* may be underſtood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now ſupplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned and ſagacious Wallis, to whom every Engliſh grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective poſſeſſive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the ſame to the genitive in *equitum decus*, *Trojæ oris*, or any other Latin genitive. Dr. Lowth, on the other part, ſuppoſes the poſſeſſive pronouns *mine* and *thine* to be genitive caſes.

This termination of the noun ſeems to conſtitute a real genitive indicating poſſeſſion. It is derived to us from thoſe who declined ꞅmıð *a ſmith*; Gen. ꞅmıðeꞅ *of a ſmith*; Plur. ꞅmıðeꞅ, or ꞅmıð-ꞅ, *ſmiths*; and ſo in two other of their ſeven declenſions.

It is a further confirmation of this opinion, that in the old poets both the genitive and plural were longer by a ſyllable than the original word: *knitis*, for *knight's*, in Chaucer; *leavis*, for *leaves*, in Spenſer.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the ſame with the nominative, as *Venus Temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table*, *tables*; *fly*, *flies*; *ſiſter*, *ſiſters*; *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwiſe be ſounded, as after *ch*, *s*, *ſh*, *x*, *z*; after *c* ſounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

The formation of the plural and genitive ſingular is the ſame.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *ſwine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *ſhoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *loaf*, *loaves*; *calf*, *calves*.

Except a few, *muff*, *muffs*; *chief*, *chiefs*. So *hoof*, *roof*, *proof*, *relief*, *miſchief*, *puff*, *cuff*, *dwarf*, *handkerchief*, *grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louſe*, *mice* from *mouſe*, *geeſe* from *gooſe*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from *child*.

Plurals ending in *s* have for the moſt part no genitive; but we ſay, Womens *excellencies*, and *Weigh the* mens *wits againſt the* ladies *hairs*. Pope.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lords' houſe* may be ſaid for *the houſe of Lords*; but ſuch phraſes are not now in uſe; and ſurely an Engliſh ear rebels againſt them. They would commonly produce a troubleſome ambiguity, as *the Lord's houſe* may be the *houſe of Lords*, or *the houſe of* a *Lord*. Beſides that the mark of eliſion is improper, for in *the Lords' houſe* nothing is cut off.

Some Engliſh ſubſtantives, like thoſe of many other languages, change their termination as they expreſs different ſexes, as *prince*, *princeſs*; *actor*, *actreſs*; *lion*, *lioneſs*; *hero*, *heroine*. To theſe mentioned by Dr. Lowth may be added *arbitreſs*, *poeteſs*, *chauntreſs*, *ducheſs*, *tigreſs*, *governeſs*, *tutreſs*, *peereſs*, *authoreſs*, *traytreſs*, and perhaps others. Of theſe variable terminations we have only a ſufficient number to make us feel our want; for when we ſay of a woman that ſhe is a *philoſopher*, an *aſtronomer*, *a builder*, a *weaver*, a *dancer*, we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can ſay that ſhe is an *architect*, *a botaniſt*, a *ſtudent*, becauſe theſe terminations have not annexed to them the notion of ſex. In words which the neceſſities of life are often requiring, the ſex is diſtinguiſhed not by different terminations, but by different names, as a *bull*, a *cow*; a *horſe*, a *mare*; *equus*, *equa*; a *cock*, a *hen*; and ſometimes by pronouns prefixed, as *a he-goat*, *a ſhe-goat*.

Of ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the Engliſh language are wholly indeclinable; having neither caſe, gender, nor number, and being added to ſubſtantives in all relations without any change; as *a good woman*; *good women*, *of a good woman*; *a good man*, *good men*, *of good men*.

The Compariſon of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the ſuperlative by adding *eſt*, to the poſitive; as *fair*, fair*er*, fair*eſt*; *lovely*, loveli*er*, loveli*eſt*; *ſweet*, ſweet*er*, ſweet*eſt*; *low*, low*er*, low*eſt*; *high*, high*er*, high*eſt*.

Some words are irregularly compared; as *good*, *better*, *beſt*; *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt*; *little*, *leſs*, *leaſt*; *near*, *nearer*, *next*; *much*, *more*, *moſt*; *many* (or *moe*), *more* (for *moer*), *moſt* (for *moeſt*); *late*, *later*, *lateſt* or *laſt*.

Some comparatives form a ſuperlative by adding *moſt*, as *nether*, *nethermoſt*; *outer*, *outermoſt*; *under*, *undermoſt*; *up*, *upper*, *uppermoſt*; *fore*, *former*, *foremoſt*.

Moſt is ſometimes added to a ſubſtantive, as *topmoſt*, *ſouthmoſt*.

Many adjectives do not admit of compariſon by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *moſt*, as *benevolent*, *more benevolent*, *moſt benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *moſt*, even when they have comparatives and ſuperlatives regularly formed; as *fair*; *fairer*, or *more fair*; *faireſt*, or *moſt fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular compariſon, the comparative *more* is oftener uſed than the ſuperlative *moſt*, as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *moſt fair* for *faireſt*.

The compariſon of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiouſneſs of utterance, or agreeableneſs of ſound, is not eaſily reduced to rules.

Monoſyllables are commonly compared.

Polyſyllables, or words of more than two ſyllables, are ſeldom compared otherwiſe than by *more* and *moſt*, as *deplorable*, *more deplorable*, *moſt deplorable*.

Diſſyllables are ſeldom compared if they terminate in *ſome*, as *fulſome*, *toilſome*; in *ful*, as *careful*, *ſpleenful*, *dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling*, *charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *leſs*, as *careleſs*, *harmleſs*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent*, *fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *miſſive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *ſkinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and ſuperlatives are yet found in good writers, formed without regard to the foregoing rules: but in a language ſubjected ſo little and ſo lately to grammar, ſuch anomalies muſt frequently occur.

So *ſhady* is compared by *Milton*.

> She in *ſhadieſt* covert hid,
> Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

And *virtuous*.

> What ſhe wills to ſay or do,
> Seems wiſeſt, *virtuouſeſt*, diſcreeteſt, beſt. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

So *trifling*, by *Ray*, who is indeed of no great authority.

> It is not ſo decorous, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the meaneſt and *triflingeſt* things himſelf, without making uſe of any inferior or ſubordinate miniſter. *Ray on the Creation.*

Famous, by *Milton*.

> I ſhall be nam'd among the *famouſeſt*
> Of women, ſung at ſolemn feſtivals. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Inventive, by *Aſcham*.

> Thoſe have the *inventiveſt* heads for all purpoſes, and roundeſt tongues in all matters. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Mortal, by *Bacon*.

> The *mortaleſt* poiſons practiſed by the Weſt Indians, have ſome mixture of the blood, fat, or fleſh of man. *Bacon.*

Natural, by *Wotton*.

> I will now deliver a few of the propereſt and *naturalleſt* conſiderations that belong to this piece. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched, by *Jonſon*.

> The *wretcheder* are the contemners of all helps; ſuch as preſuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they underſtand not things. *Ben Jonſon.*

Powerful, by *Milton*.

> We have ſuſtain'd one day in doubtful fight,
> What Heav'n's great King hath *pow'rfulleſt* to ſend
> Againſt us from about his throne. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

The termination in *iſh* may be accounted in ſome ſort a degree of compariſon, by which the ſignification is diminiſhed below the poſitive, as *black*, *blackiſh*, or tending to blackneſs; *ſalt*, *ſaltiſh*, or having a little taſte of ſalt; they therefore admit no compariſon. This termination is ſeldom added but to words expreſſing ſenſible qualities, nor often to words of above one ſyllable, and is ſcarcely uſed in the ſolemn or ſublime ſtyle.

Of PRONOUNS.

Pronouns, in the Engliſh language, are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals, *we*, *ye*, *they*; *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her*, *hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, the *ſame*, *ſome*.

The pronouns perſonal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accuſ. and other oblique caſes.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	Ye
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly uſed in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the ſecond perſon plural is uſed for the ſecond perſon ſingular, *You are my friend.*

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	Applied to maſculines.
Oblique.	Him	Them	
Nom.	She	They	Applied to feminines.
Oblique.	Her	Them	
Nom.	It	They	Applied to neuters or things.
Oblique.	Its	Them	

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to uſe *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The poſſeſſive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without caſes or change of termination.

The poſſeſſive of the firſt perſon is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the ſecond, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*; of the third, from *he*, *his*; from *ſhe*, *her*, and *hers*; and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both ſexes.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are uſed when the ſubſtantive preceding is ſeparated by a verb, as *Theſe* are our *books*. *Theſe books are* ours. Your *children excel* ours *in ſtature, but* ours *ſurpaſs* yours *in learning.*

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, notwithſtanding their ſeeming plural termination, are applied equally to ſingular and plural ſubſtantives, as, *This book is* ours. *Theſe books are* ours.

Mine and *thine* were formerly uſed before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*; which, though now diſuſed in proſe, might be ſtill properly continued in poetry: they are uſed as *ours* and *yours*, and are referred to a ſubſtantive preceding, as *thy* houſe is larger than *mine*, but *my* garden is more ſpacious than *thine*.

Their and *theirs* are the poſſeſſives likewiſe of *they*, when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whoſoever*, *whatſoever*.

Sing. and Plur.	
Nom.	Who
Gen.	Whoſe
Other oblique caſes.	Whom

Sing. and Plur.	
Nom.	Which
Gen.	Of which, *or* whoſe
Other oblique caſes.	Which.

Who is now uſed in relation to perſons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At leaſt it was common to ſay, the man *which*, though I remember no example of the thing *who*.

Whoſe is rather the poetical than regular genitive of *which*:

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whoſe* mortal taſte
Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only uſed in the nominative and accuſative caſes; and has no plural, being applied only to *one* of a number, commonly to one of two, as Whether *of theſe is left I know not.* Whether *ſhall I chooſe?* It is now almoſt obſolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whoſoever, *whatſoever*, being compounded of *who* or *what*, and *ſoever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular.	Plural.
In all caſes,	This	Theſe
	That	Thoſe
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not uſed but when it is referred to a ſubſtantive preceding, as *I have ſent* other *horſes.* *I have not ſent the ſame horſes, but* others.

Another, being only *an other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal uſe. *Hereof*, *herein*, *hereby*, *hereafter*, *herewith*, *thereof*, *therein*, *thereby*, *thereupon*, *therewith*, *whereof*, *wherein*, *whereby*, *whereupon*, *wherewith*, which ſignify, *of this*, *in this*, &c. *of that*, *in that*, &c. *of which*, *in which*, &c.

Therefore and *wherefore*, which are properly, *there for* and *where for*, *for that*, *for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in uſe. The reſt ſeem to be paſſing by degrees into neglect, though proper, uſeful, and analogous. They are referred both to ſingular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words uſed only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *ſelf*.

Own is added to poſſeſſives, both ſingular and plural, as *my* own *hand*, *our* own *houſe*. It is emphatical, and implies a ſilent contrariety or oppoſition; as *I live in my own houſe*, that is, *not in a hired houſe*. *This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to poſſeſſives, as *myſelf*, *yourſelves*; and ſometimes to perſonal pronouns, as *himſelf*, *itſelf*, *themſelves*. It then, like *own*, expreſſes emphaſis and oppoſition, as *I did this myſelf*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourſelves by vain rage*.

Himſelf, *itſelf*, *themſelves*, are ſuppoſed by Wallis to be put, by corruption, for *his ſelf*, *it' ſelf*, *their ſelves*; ſo that *ſelf* is always a ſubſtantive. This ſeems juſtly obſerved, for we ſay, *He came himſelf*; *Himſelf ſhall do this*; where *himſelf* cannot be an accuſative.

Of the VERB.

Engliſh verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languiſh*. The neuters are formed like the actives.

Moſt verbs ſignifying *action* may likewiſe ſignify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuters*, as *I love*, I am in love; *I ſtrike*, I am now ſtriking.

Verbs have only two tenſes inflected in their terminations, the preſent, and the ſimple preterite; the other tenſes are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have*, *ſhall*, *will*, *let*, *may*, *can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The paſſive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the ſubſtantive verb, as *I am loved*.

To have. Indicative Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *I* have; *thou* haſt; *he* hath *or* has;
Plur. *We* have; *ye* have; *they* have.

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently uſed both in verſe and proſe.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. *I* had; *thou* hadſt; *he* had;
Plur. *We* had; *ye* had; *they* had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. *I* have had; *thou* haſt had; *he* has *or* hath had;
Plur. *We* have had; *ye* have had; *they* have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I* had had; *thou* hadſt had; *he* had had;
Plur. *We* had had; *ye* had had; *they* had had.

Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have; *thou* ſhalt have; *he* ſhall have;
Plur. *We* ſhall have; *ye* ſhall have; *they* ſhall have.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* will have; *thou* wilt have; *he* will have;
Plur. *We* will have; *ye* will have; *they* will have.

By reading theſe future tenſes may be obſerved the variations of *ſhall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have, *or* have *thou*; let *him* have;
Plur. Let *us* have; have, *or* have *ye*; let *them* have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Preſent.

Sing. I have; *thou* have; *he* have;
Plur. *We* have; *ye* have; *they* have.

Preterite ſimple as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound.

Sing. *I* have had; *thou* have had; *he* have had;
Plur. *We* have had; *ye* have had; *they* have had.

Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have; as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* ſhall have had; *thou* ſhalt have had; *he* ſhall have had;
Plur. *We* ſhall have had; *ye* ſhall have had; *they* ſhall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of ſpeaking is expreſſed by *may*, *can*, in the preſent; and *might*, *could*, or *ſhould*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* may have; *thou* mayſt have; *he* may have;
Plur. *We* may have; *ye* may have; *they* may have.

Preterite.

Sing. I might have; *thou* mightſt have; *he* might have;
Plur. *We* might have; *ye* might have; *they* might have.

Preſent.

Sing. *I* can have; *thou* canſt have; *he* can have;
Plur. *We* can have; *ye* can have; *they* can have.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* could have; *thou* couldſt have; *he* could have;
Plur. *We* could have; *ye* could have; *they* could have.

In like manner *ſhould* is united to the verb.

There is likewiſe a double *preterite.*

Sing. *I* ſhould have had; *thou* ſhouldſt have had; *he* ſhould have had;
Plur. *We* ſhould have had; *ye* ſhould have had; *they* ſhould have had;

In like manner we uſe, *I might* have had; *I could* have had, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent. To have. *Preterite.* To have had.
Participle Preſent. Having. *Participle preter.* Had.

Verb Active. *To love.*

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* love; *thou* loveſt; *he* loveth, *or* loves;
Plur. *We* love; *ye* love; *they* love.

Preterite ſimple.

Sing. *I* loved; *thou* lovedſt; *he* loved;
Plur. *We* loved; *ye* loved; *they* loved.
Preterperfect compound. *I* have loved, &c.
Preterpluperfect. *I* had loved, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall love, &c. *I* will love, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Love, *or* love *thou*; let *him* love;
Plur. Let *us* love; love, *or* love *ye*; let *them* love.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* love; *thou* love; *he* love;
Plur. *We* love; *ye* love; *they* love.
Preterite ſimple, as in the Indicative.
Preterite compound. *I* have loved, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall love, &c.
Second Future. *I* ſhall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Preſent. *I* may *or* can love, &c.
Preterite. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould love, &c.
Double Preterite. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould have loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Preſent. To love. *Preterite.* To have loved.
Participle preſent. Loving. *Participle paſt.* Loved

The paſſive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite to the different tenſes of the verb *to be,* which muſt therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* am; *thou* art; *he* is;
Plur. *We* are, *or* be; *ye* are, *or* be; *they* are, *or* be.

The plural *be* is now little in uſe.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* was; *thou* waſt, *or* wert; *he* was;
Plur. *We* were; *ye* were; *they* were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be uſed in the indicative.

Preterite compound. *I* have been, &c.
Preterpluperfect. *I* had been, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall *or* will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be *thou*; let *him* be;
Plur. Let *us* be; be *ye*; let *them* be.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* be; *thou* beeſt; *he* be.
Plur. *We* be; *ye* be; *they* be.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* were; *thou* wert; *he* were;
Plur. *We* were; *ye* were; *they* were.
Preterite compound. *I* have been, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall have been, &c.

Potential.

I may *or* can; would, could, *or* ſhould be; could, would, *or* ſhould have been, &c.

Infinitive.

Preſent. To be. *Preterite.* To have been,
Participle preſent. Being. *Participle preter.* Having been.

Paſſive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, &c. *I* was loved, &c. *I* have been loved, &c.

Conjunctive Mood.

If *I* be loved, &c. If *I* were loved, &c. If *I* ſhall have been loved, &c.

Potential Mood.

I may *or* can be loved, &c. *I* might, could, *or* ſhould be loved, &c.
I might, could, *or* ſhould have been loved, &c.

Infinitive.

Preſent. To be loved. *Preterite.* To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of Engliſh verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do.

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* do; *thou* doſt; *he* doth;
Plur. *We* do; *ye* do; *they* do.

Preterite.

Sing. *I* did; *thou* didſt; *he* did;
Plur. *We* did; *ye* did; *they* did.
Preterite, &c. *I* have done, &c. *I* had done, &c.
Future. *I* ſhall *or* will do, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Do *thou;* let *him* do;
Plur. Let *us* do; do *ye;* let *them* do.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. *I* do; *thou* do; *he* do;
Plur. *We* do; *ye* do; *they* do.

The reſt are as in the Indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.
Participle preſent. Doing. *Participle preter.* Done.

Do is ſometimes uſed ſuperfluouſly, as *I* do *love, I* did *love;* ſimply for *I love,* or *I loved;* but this is conſidered as a vitious mode of ſpeech.

It is ſometimes uſed emphatically; as,

> *I* do *love thee, and when I love thee not,*
> *Chaos is come again.* Shakeſpeare.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as *I like her, but I* do *not love her; I wiſhed him ſucceſs, but* did *not help him.* This, by cuſtom at leaſt, appears more eaſy than the other form of expreſſing the ſame ſenſe by a negative adverb after the verb, *I like her, but* love *her* not.

The Imperative prohibitory is ſeldom applied in the ſecond perſon, at leaſt in proſe, without the word *do;* as *Stop him, but* do *not hurt him; Praiſe beauty, but* do *not dote on it.*

Its chief uſe is in interrogative forms of ſpeech, in which it is uſed through all the perſons; as Do *I live?* Doſt *thou ſtrike me?* Do *they rebel?* Did *I complain?* Didſt *thou love her?* Did *ſhe die?* So likewiſe in negative interrogations; Do *I not yet grieve?* Did *ſhe not die?*

Do and *did* are thus uſed only for the preſent and ſimple preterite.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is uſed, may not improperly denominate them *neuter paſſives,* as they are inflected according to the paſſive form by the help of the verb ſubſtantive *to be.* They anſwer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as

I am riſen, ſurrexi, *Latin;* Je me ſuis levé, *French.*
I was walked out, exieram; Je m'étois promené.

In like manner we commonly expreſs the preſent tenſe; as, I am going, *eo.* I am grieving, *doleo.* She is dying, *illa moritur.* The tempeſt is raging, *furit procella.* I am purſuing an enemy, *hoſtem inſequor.* So the other tenſes, as, *We were walking,* ἐτυγχάνομεν περιπατοῦντες, *I have been walking, I had been walking, ſhall* or *will be walking.*

There is another manner of uſing the active participle, which gives it a paſſive ſignification: as, The grammar is now printing, *grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur.* The braſs is forging, *æra excuduntur.* This is, in my opinion, a vitious expreſſion, probably corrupted from a phraſe more pure, but now ſomewhat obſolete: *The book is* a *printing. The braſs is* a *forging;* *a* being properly *at,* and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns ſignifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when ſome convenience of verſification does not invite its revival. It is uſed among the purer writers of former times after *if, though, ere, before, till,* or *until, whether, except, unleſs, whatſoever, whomſoever,* and words of wiſhing; as, *Doubtleſs thou art our father,* though *Abraham* be *ignorant of us, and Iſrael* acknowledge *us not.*

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

The Engliſh verbs were divided by Ben Jonſon into four conjugations, without any reaſon ariſing from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, ſuch as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be conſidered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monoſyllable Saxon verbs, and the verbs derived from them, very frequent; but almoſt all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are obſerved by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed, in the ſcantineſs of our conjugations, there is ſcarcely any other place for irregularity.

The firſt irregularity is a ſlight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the laſt ſyllable *ed* is often joined with the former by ſuppreſſion of *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c*, *ch*, *ſh*, *f*, *k*, *x*, and after the conſonants *ſ*, *th*, when more ſtrongly pronounced, and ſometimes after *m*, *n*, *r*, if preceded by a ſhort vowel, *t* is uſed in pronunciation, but very ſeldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't*, *ſnatch't*, *fiſh't*, *wak't*, *dwel't*, *ſmel't*; for *plac'd*, *ſnatch'd*, *fiſh'd*, *wak'd*, *dwel'd*, *ſmel'd*; or *placed*, *ſnatched*, *fiſhed*, *waked*, *dwelled*, *ſmelled*.

Thoſe words which terminate in *l* or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in ſolemn language; as *crept*, *felt*, *dwelt*, ſometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*, as *vext*; this is not conſtant.

A long vowel is often changed into a ſhort one; thus, *kept*, *ſlept*, *wept*, *crept*, *ſwept*; from the verbs, to *keep*, to *ſleep*, to *weep*, to *creep*, to *ſweep*.

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letter *d* or *t*, in this contracted form, coaleſce into one letter with the radical *d* or *t*: if *t* were the radical, they coaleſce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other letter may be more eaſily pronounced: as *read*, *led*, *ſpread*, *ſhed*, *ſhred*, *bid*, *hid*, *chid*, *fed*, *bled*, *bred*, *ſped*, *ſtrid*, *ſlid*, *rid*; from the verbs to *read*, to *lead*, to *ſpread*, to *ſhed*, to *ſhread*, to *bid*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *feed*, to *bleed*, to *breed*, to *ſpeed*, to *ſtride*, to *ſlide*, to *ride*. And thus, *caſt*, *hurt*, *coſt*, *burſt*, *eat*, *beat*, *ſweat*, *ſit*, *quit*, *ſmit*, *writ*, *bit*, *hit*, *met*, *ſhot*; from the verbs to *caſt*, to *hurt*, to *coſt*, to *burſt*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *ſweat*, to *ſit*, to *quit*, to *ſmite*, to *write*, to *bite*, to *hit*, to *meet*, to *ſhoot*. And in like manner, *lent*, *ſent*, *rent*, *girt*; from the verbs to *lend*, to *ſend*, to *rend*, to *gird*.

The participle preterite or paſſive is often formed in *en*, inſtead of *ed*; as *been*, *taken*, *given*, *ſlain*, *known*; from the verbs to *be*, to *take*, to *give*, to *ſlay*, to *know*,

Many words have two or more participles, as not only *written*, *bitten*, *eaten*, *beaten*, *hidden*, *chidden*, *ſhotten*, *choſen*, *broken*; but likewiſe *writ*, *bit*, *eat*, *beat*, *bid*, *chid*, *ſhot*, *choſe*, *broke*, are promiſcuouſly uſed in the participle, from the verbs to *write*, to *bite*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *bide*, to *chide*, to *ſhoot*, to *chooſe*, to *break*, and many ſuch like.

In the ſame manner *ſown*, *ſhewn*, *hewn*, *mown*, *loaden*, *laden*, as well as *ſow'd*, *ſhew'd*, *hew'd*, *mow'd*, *loaded*, *laded*, from the verbs to *ſow*, to *ſhew*, to *hew*, to *mow*, to *load*, or *lade*.

Concerning theſe double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he ſhall ſeldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle diſtinct from its preterite, as *write*, *wrote*, *written*, that diſtinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is* written, is better than *The book is* wrote. *Wrote* however may be uſed in poetry; at leaſt if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themſelves perhaps entitled to trample on grammarians.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win*, *ſpin*, *begin*, *ſwim*, *ſtrike*, *ſtick*, *ſing*, *ſting*, *fling*, *ring*, *wring*, *ſpring*, *ſwing*, *drink*, *ſink*, *ſhrink*, *ſtink*, *come*, *run*, *find*, *bind*, *grind*, *wind*, both in the preterite, imperfect, and participle paſſive, give *won*, *ſpun*, *begun*, *ſwum*, *ſtruck*, *ſtuck*, *ſung*, *ſtung*, *flung*, *rung*, *wrung*, *ſprung*, *ſwung*, *drunk*, *ſunk*, *ſhrunk*, *ſtunk*, *come*, *run*, *found*, *bound*, *ground*, *wound*. And moſt of them are alſo formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began*, *rang*, *ſang*, *ſprang*, *drank*, *came*, *ran*, and ſome others; but moſt of theſe are now obſolete. Some in the participle paſſive likewiſe take *en*, as *ſtricken*, *ſtrucken*, *drunken*, *bounden*.

2. *Fight*, *teach*, *reach*, *ſeek*, *beſeech*, *catch*, *buy*, *bring*, *think*, *work*, make *fought*, *taught*, *raught*, *ſought*, *beſought*, *caught*, *bought*, *brought*, *thought*, *wrought*.

But a great many of theſe retain likewiſe the regular form, as *teached*, *reached*, *beſeeched*, *catched*, *worked*.

3. *Take*, *ſhake*, *forſake*, *wake*, *awake*, *ſtand*, *break*, *ſpeak*, *bear*, *ſhear*, *ſwear*, *tear*, *wear*, *weave*, *cleave*, *ſtrive*, *thrive*, *drive*, *ſhine*, *riſe*, *ariſe*, *ſmite*, *write*, *bide*, *abide*, *ride*, *chooſe*, *chuſe*, *tread*, *get*, *beget*, *forget*, *ſeethe*, make in both preterite and participle *took*, *ſhook*, *forſook*, *woke*, *awoke*, *ſtood*, *broke*, *ſpoke*, *bore*, *ſhore*, *ſwore*, *tore*, *wore*, *wove*, *clove*, *ſtrove*, *throve*, *drove*, *ſhone*, *roſe*, *aroſe*, *ſmote*, *wrote*, *bode*, *abode*, *rode*, *choſe*, *trode*, *got*, *begot*, *forgot*, *ſod*. But we ſay likewiſe, *thrive*, *riſe*, *ſmit*, *writ*, *abid*, *rid*. In the preterite ſome are likewiſe formed by *a*, as *brake*, *ſpake*, *bare*, *ſhare*, *ſware*, *tare*, *ware*, *clave*, *gat*, *begat*, *forgat*, and perhaps ſome others, but more rarely. In the participle paſſive many of them are formed by *en*, as *taken*, *ſhaken*, *forſaken*, *broken*, *ſpoken*, *born*, *ſhorn*, *ſworn*, *torn*, *worn*, *woven*, *cloven*, *thriven*, *driven*, *riſen*, *ſmitten*, *ridden*, *choſen*, *trodden*, *gotten*, *begotten*, *forgotten*, *ſodden*. And many do likewiſe retain the analogy in both, as *waked*, *awaked*, *ſheared*, *weaved*, *leaved*, *abided*, *ſeethed*.

4. *Give*, *bid*, *ſit*, make in the preterite *gave*, *bade*, *ſate*; in the participle paſſive, *given*, *bidden*, *ſitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw*, *know*, *grow*, *throw*, *blow*, *crow* like a cock, *fly*, *ſlay*, *ſee*, *ly*, make their preterite *drew*, *knew*, *grew*, *threw*, *blew*, *crew*, *flew*, *ſlew*, *ſaw*, *lay*; their participles paſſive by *n*, *drawn*, *known*, *grown*, *thrown*, *blown*, *flown*, *ſlain*, *ſeen*, *lien*, *lain*. Yet from *flee* is made *fled*; from *go*, *went*, from the old *wend*, the participle is *gone*.

Of DERIVATION.

That the Engliſh language may be more eaſily underſtood, it is neceſſary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I ſhall ſometimes copy Dr. Wallis, and ſometimes endeavour to ſupply his defects, and rectify his errours.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verb, as done or produced, is commonly either the preſent of the verb; as to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterite of the verb, as, to ſtrike, I ſtrick *or* ſtrook, a *ſtroke*.

The action is the ſame with the participle preſent, as *loving*, *frighting*, *fighting*, *ſtriking*.

The agent, or perſon acting, is denoted by the ſyllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover*, *frighter*, *ſtriker*.

Subſtantives, adjectives, and ſometimes other parts of ſpeech, are changed into verbs: in which caſe the vowel is often lengthened, or the conſonant ſoftened; as a houſe, *to houſe*; braſs, *to braze*; glaſs, *to glaze*; graſs, *to graze*; price, *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fiſh, *to fiſh*; oil, *to oil*; further, *to further*; forward, *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, eſpecially to adjectives; as haſte, *to haſten*; length, *to lengthen*; ſtrength, *to ſtrengthen*; ſhort, *to ſhorten*; faſt, *to faſten*; white, *to whiten*; black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; ſoft, *to ſoften*.

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as a louſe, *louſy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; luſt, *luſty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart, *hearty*; a hand, *handy*.

From ſubſtantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful*, denoting abundance; as joy, *joyful*; fruit, *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; uſe, *uſeful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty, *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes, in almoſt the ſame ſenſe, but with ſome kind of diminution thereof, the termination *ſome* is added, denoting *ſomething*, or *in ſome degree*; as delight, *delightſome*; game, *gameſome*; irk, *irkſome*; burden, *burdenſome*; trouble, *troubleſome*; light, *lightſome*; hand, *handſome*; alone, *loneſome*; toil, *toilſome*.

On the contrary, the termination *leſs* added to ſubſtantives, makes adjectives ſignifying want; as *worthleſs*, *witleſs*, *heartleſs*, *joyleſs*, *careleſs*, *helpleſs*. Thus comfort, *comfortleſs*; ſap, *ſapleſs*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before words derived from the Latin; as pleaſant, *unpleaſant*; wiſe, *unwiſe*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfruitful*, *unuſeful*, and many more.

The original Engliſh privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its deſcendants, words already ſignifying privation, as *inefficacious*, *impious*, *indiſcreet*, the inſeparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confuſion, from which it is not eaſy to diſentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally Engliſh; as *untrue*, *untruth*, *untaught*, *unhandſome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling*, *unaſſiſting*, *unaided*, *undelighted*, *unendeared*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle preſent, to mark a forbearance of action, as *unſighing*; but a privation of habit, as *unpitying*.

Un is prefixed to moſt ſubſtantives which have an Engliſh termination, as *unfertileneſs*, *unperfectneſs*, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility*, *imperfection*; *uncivil*, *incivility*; *unactive*, *inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is uſual to retain the particle prefixed, as *indecent*, *inelegant*, *improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite*, *ungallant*.

The prepoſitive particles *dis* and *mis*, derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French, ſignify almoſt the ſame as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, ſince it anſwers to the Latin prepoſition *de*. *Mis* inſinuates ſome error, and for the moſt part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like, *to diſlike*; honour, *diſhonour*; to honour, to grace, *to diſhonour*, *to diſgrace*; to deign, *to diſdeign*; chance, hap, *miſchance*, *miſhap*; to take, *to miſtake*; deed, *miſdeed*; to uſe, *to miſuſe*; to employ, *to miſemploy*; to apply, *to miſapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *de* or *dis* retain the ſame ſignification; as *diſtinguiſh*, diſtinguo; *detract*, detraho; *defame*, defamo; *detain*, detineo.

The termination *ly* added to ſubſtantives, and ſometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import ſome kind of ſimilitude or agreement, being formed by contraction of *lick* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; *good*, *goodly*.

The ſame termination *ly* added to adjectives, forms adverbs of like ſignification; as beautiful, *beautifully*; ſweet, *ſweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with ſome degree of ſweetneſs*.

The termination *iſh* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to ſubſtantives, imports ſimilitude or tendency to a character; as green, *greeniſh*; white, *whitiſh*; ſoft, *ſoftiſh*; a thief, *thieviſh*; a wolf, *wolviſh*; a child, *childiſh*.

We have forms of diminutives in ſubſtantives, though not frequent; as a hill, *a hillock*; a cock, *a cockrel*; a pike, *a pickrel*; this is a French termination: a gooſe, *a goſling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*, a chick, *a chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, *a pipkin*; and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronimick, *Hawkins*; *Wilkin*, *Thomkin*, and others.

Yet ſtill there is another form of diminution among the Engliſh, by leſſening the ſound itſelf, eſpecially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that ſometimes not ſo much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation; as *ſup*, *ſip*, *ſoop*, *ſop*, *ſippet*, where, beſides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *ſpit*, *ſpout*; *babe*, *baby*; *booby*, βούπαις; *great* pronounced long, eſpecially if with a ſtronger ſound, *grea-t*; *little* pronounced long, *lee-tle*; *ting*, *tang*, *tong*, imports a ſucceſſion of ſmaller and then greater ſounds; and ſo in *jingle*, *jangle*, *tingle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore ſcarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abſtract ſubſtantives, by adding the termination *neſs*, and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities; as white, *whiteneſs*; hard, *hardneſs*; great, *greatneſs*; ſkilful, *ſkilfulneſs*, *unſkilfulneſs*; *godhead*, *manhood*, *maidenhead*, *widowhood*, *knighthood*, *prieſthood*, *likelihood*, *falſehood*.

There are other abſtracts, partly derived from the adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a ſmall change being ſometimes made; as long, *length*; ſtrong, *ſtrength*; broad, *breadth*; wide, *width*; deep, *depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; ſlow, *ſlowth*; merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, weal, *wealth*; dry, *droughth*; young, *youth*; and ſo moon, *month*.

Like theſe are ſome words derived from verbs; die, *death*; till, *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mowth*, after *mow'th*; commonly ſpoken and written later *math*, after *math*; ſteal, *ſtealth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from to *ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; to draw, *draught*.

Theſe ſhould rather be written *flighth*, *frighth*, only that cuſtom will not ſuffer *h* to be twice repeated.

The ſame form retain *faith*, *ſpight*, *wreathe*, *wrath*, *broth*, *froth*, *breath*, *ſooth*, *worth*, *light*, *wight*, and the like, whoſe primitives are either entirely obſolete, or ſeldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *fey* or *foy*, *ſpry*, *wry*, *wreak*, *brew*, *mow*, *fry*, *bray*, *ſay*, *work*.

Some ending in *ſhip* imply an office, employment, or condition; as *kingſhip*, *wardſhip*, *guardianſhip*, *partnerſhip*, *ſtewardſhip*, *headſhip*, *lordſhip*.

Thus *worſhip*, that is, *worthſhip*; whence *worſhipful*, and to *worſhip*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *rick*, *wick*, do eſpecially denote dominion, at leaſt ſtate or condition; as *kingdom*, *dukedom*, *earldom*, *princedom*, *popedom*, *chriſtendom*, *freedom*, *wiſdom*, *whoredom*, *biſhoprick*, *bailywick*.

Ment and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the ſame import with us as among them, ſcarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *uſage*.

There are in Engliſh often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as *to beat*, *a bat*, *batoon*, *a battle*, *a beetle*, *a battle-door*, *to batter*, *batter*, a kind of glutinous compoſition for food, made by *beating* different bodies into one maſs. All theſe are of ſimilar ſignification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take*, *touch*, *tickle*, *tack*, *tackle*; all imply a local conjunction, from the Latin *tango*, *tetigi*, *tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain*, *twice*, *twenty*, *twelve*, *twins*, *twine*, *twiſt*, *twirl*, *twig*, *twitch*, *twinge*, *between*, *betwixt*, *twilight*, *twibil*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more ſubtlety than ſolidity, and ſuch as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn uſually imply the *noſe*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *naſus* are derived the French *nez* and the Engliſh *noſe*; and *neſſe*, a promontory, as projecting like a noſe. But as if from the conſonants *ns* taken from *naſus*, and tranſpoſed, that they may the better correſpond, *ſn* denote *naſus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the noſe, as *ſnout*, *ſneeze*, *ſnore*, *ſnort*, *ſneer*, *ſnicker*, *ſnot*, *ſnevil*, *ſnite*, *ſnuff*, *ſnuffle*, *ſnaffle*, *ſnarle*, *ſnudge*.

There is another *ſn*, which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *ſinuo*, as *ſnake*, *ſneak*, *ſnail*, *ſnare*; ſo likewiſe *ſnap* and *ſnatch*, *ſnib*, *ſnub*.

Bl imply a *blaſt*; as *blow*, *blaſt*, *to blaſt*, *to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blaſt* one's reputation; *bleat*, *bleak*, a *bleak* place, to look *bleak* or weather-beaten, *bleak*, *blay*, *bleach*, *bluſter*, *blurt*, *bliſter*, *blab*, *bladder*, *bleb*, *bliſter*, *blabber-lip't*, *blubber-cheek't*, *bloted*, *blote-herrings*, *blaſt*, *blaze*, *to blow*, that is, *bloſſom*, *bloom*; and perhaps *blood* and *bluſh*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing ſignified; and therefore the ſounds of letters ſmaller, ſharper, louder, cloſer, ſofter, ſtronger, clearer, more obſcure, and more ſtridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the thing ſignified.

Thus words that begin with *ſtr* intimate the force and effect of the thing ſignified, as if probably derived from ϛρώννυμι, or *ſtrenuus*; as *ſtrong*, *ſtrength*, *ſtrew*, *ſtrike*, *ſtreake*, *ſtroke*, *ſtripe*, *ſtrive*, *ſtrife*, *ſtruggle*, *ſtrout*, *ſtrut*, *ſtretch*, *ſtrait*, *ſtrict*, *ſtreight*, that is, narrow, *diſtrain*, *ſtreſs*, *diſtreſs*, *ſtring*, *ſtrap*, *ſtream*, *ſtreamer*, *ſtrand*, *ſtrip*, *ſtray*, *ſtruggle*, *ſtrange*, *ſtride*, *ſtraddle*.

St in like manner imply ſtrength, but in a leſs degree, ſo much only as is ſufficient to preſerve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *ſto*: for example, *ſtand*, *ſtay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *ſtaff*, *ſtay*, that is, to oppoſe; *ſtop*, *to ſtuff*, *ſtifle*, *to ſtay*, that is, to ſtop; *a ſtay*, that is, an obſtacle; *ſtick*, *ſtut*, *ſtutter*, *ſtammer*, *ſtagger*, *ſtickle*, *ſtick*, *ſtake*, a ſharp pale, and any thing depoſited at play; *ſtock*, *ſtem*, *ſting*, *to ſting*, *ſtink*, *ſtitch*, *ſtud*, *ſtanchion*, *ſtub*, *ſtubble*, *to ſtub* up, *ſtump*, whence *ſtumble*, *ſtalk*, *to ſtalk*, *ſtep*, *to ſtamp* with the feet, whence *to ſtamp*, that is, to make an impreſſion and a ſtamp; *ſtow*, *to ſtow*, *to beſtow*, *ſteward* or *ſtoward*, *ſtead*, *ſteady*, *ſteadfaſt*, *ſtable*, *a ſtable*, *a ſtall*, *to ſtall*, *ſtool*, *ſtall*, *ſtill*, *ſtall*, *ſtallage*, *ſtall*, *ſtage*, *ſtill* adj. and *ſtill* adv *ſtale*, *ſtout*, *ſturdy*, *ſteed*, *ſtoat*, *ſtallion*, *ſtiff*, *ſtark-dead*, *to ſtarve* with hunger or cold; *ſtone*, *ſteel*, *ſtern*, *ſtanch*, *to ſtanch* blood, *to ſtare*, *ſteep*, *ſteeple*, *ſtair*, *ſtandard*, a ſtated meaſure, *ſtately*. In all theſe, and perhaps ſome others, *ſt* denote ſomething firm and fixed.

Thr imply a more violent degree of motion, as *throw*, *thruſt*, *throng*, *throb*, *through*, *threat*, *threaten*, *thrall*, *throws*.

Wr imply ſome ſort of obliquity or diſtortion, as *wry*, *to wreathe*, *wreſt*, *wreſtle*, *wring*, *wrong*, *wrinch*, *wrench*, *wrangle*, *wrinkle*, *wrath*, *wreak*, *wrack*, *wretch*, *wriſt*, *wrap*.

Sw imply a ſilent agitation, or a ſofter kind of lateral motion; as *ſway*, *ſwag*, *to ſway*, *ſwagger*, *ſwerve*, *ſweat*, *ſweep*, *ſwill*, *ſwim*, *ſwing*, *ſwift*, *ſweet*, *ſwitch*, *ſwinge*.

Nor is there much difference of *ſm* in *ſmooth*, *ſmug*, *ſmile*, *ſmirk*, *ſmite*, which ſignifies the ſame as to *ſtrike*, but is a ſofter word; *ſmall*, *ſmell*, *ſmack*, *ſmother*, *ſmart*, a *ſmart* blow properly ſignifies ſuch a kind of ſtroke as with an originally ſilent motion, implied in *ſm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* ſuddenly ended, as is ſhewn by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adheſion or tenacity, as in *cleave*, *clay*, *cling*, *climb*, *clamber*, *clammy*, *claſp*, *to claſp*, *to clip*, *to clinch*, *cloak*, *clog*, *cloſe*, *to cloſe*, *a clod*, *a clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clouted* cream, *a clutter*, *a cluſter*.

Sp imply a kind of diſſipation or expanſion, eſpecially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *ſpargo*, or *ſeparo*: for example, *ſpread*, *ſpring*, *ſprig*, *ſprout*, *ſprinkle*, *ſplit*, *ſplinter*, *ſpill*, *ſpit*, *ſputter*, *ſpatter*.

Sl denote a kind of ſilent fall, or a leſs obſervable motion; as in *ſlime*, *ſlide*, *ſlip*, *ſlipper*, *ſly*, *ſleight*, *ſlit*, *ſlow*, *ſlack*, *ſlight*, *ſling*, *ſlap*.

And ſo likewiſe *aſh*, in *craſh*, *raſh*, *gaſh*, *flaſh*, *claſh*, *laſh*, *ſlaſh*, *plaſh*, *traſh*, indicate ſomething acting more nimbly and ſharply. But *uſh*, in *cruſh*, *ruſh*, *guſh*, *fluſh*, *bluſh*, *bruſh*, *huſh*, *puſh*, implies ſomething as acting more obtuſely and dully. Yet in both there is indicated a ſwift and ſudden motion, not inſtantaneous, but gradual, by the continued ſound *ſh*.

Thus in *fling*, *ſling*, *ding*, *ſwing*, *cling*, *ſing*, *wring*, *ſting*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the ſharpneſs of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very ſlender motion or tremor, at length indeed vaniſhing, but not ſuddenly interrupted. But in *tink*, *wink*, *ſink*, *clink*, *chink*, *think*, that end in a mute conſonant, there is alſo indicated a ſudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle*, *tingle*, *tinkle*, *mingle*, *ſprinkle*, *twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of ſmall acts. And the ſame frequency of acts, but leſs ſubtile by reaſon of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle*, *tangle*, *ſpangle*, *mangle*, *wrangle*, *brangle*, *dangle*; as alſo in *mumble*, *grumble*, *jumble*, *tumble*, *ſtumble*, *rumble*, *crumble*, *fumble*. But at the ſame time the cloſe *u* implies ſomething obſcure or obtunded; and a congeries of conſonants *mbl*, denotes a confuſed kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble*, *ſcamble*, *ſcramble*, *wamble*, *amble*; but in theſe there is ſomething acute.

In *nimble*, the acuteneſs of the vowel denotes celerity. In *ſparkle*, *ſp* denotes diſſipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a ſudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *ſprinkle*, unleſs *in* may imply the ſubtilty of the diſſipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ, in that the former ends with an obtuſe conſonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *ſqueek, ſqueak, ſqueal, ſquall, braul, wraul, yaul, ſpaul, ſcreek, ſhriek, ſhrill, ſharp, ſhrivel, wrinkle, crack, craſh, claſh, gnaſh, plaſh, cruſh, buſh, hiſſe, fiſſe, whiſt, ſoſt, jarr, hurl, curl, whirl, buz, buſtle, ſpindle, dwindle, twine, twiſt*, and in many more, we may obſerve the agreement of ſuch ſort of ſounds with the things ſignified: and this ſo frequently happens, that ſcarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monoſyllable word, of which kind are almoſt all ours, emphatically expreſſes what in other languages can ſcarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds, or ſometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greateſt part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French; as *grace, face, elegant, elegance, reſemble.*

Some verbs, which ſeem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the preſent tenſe, and ſome from the ſupines.

From the preſent are formed *ſpend, expend*, expendo; *conduce*, conduco; *deſpiſe*, deſpicio; *approve*, approbo; *conceive*, concipio.

From the ſupines, *ſupplicate*, ſupplico; *demonſtrate*, demonſtro; *diſpoſe*, diſpono; *expatiate*, expatior; *ſuppreſs*, ſupprimo; *exempt*, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in queſt of originals. Many of theſe which ſeem ſelected as immediate deſcendants from the Latin, are apparently French, as *conceive, approve, expoſe, exempt.*

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as *garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead*, from the French, *jardin, jartier, bouclier, avancer, crier, plaider*; though indeed, even of theſe, part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from ſome common original; as *wine*, vinum; *wind*, ventus; *went*, veni; *way*, via; *wall*, vallum; *wallow*, volvo; *wool*, vellus; *will*, volo; *worm*, vermis; *worth*, virtus; *waſp*, veſpa; *day*, dies; *draw*, traho; *tame*, domo, δαμάω; *yoke*, jugum, ζεῦγος; *over, upper*, ſuper, ὑπὲρ; *am*, ſum, ειμι; *break*, frango; *fly*, volo; *blow*, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin; and it is no leſs certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, eſpecially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oſcan and others, which have long become obſolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the Engliſh, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained ſome derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *ax, achs, mit, ford, pfurd, daughter, tochter, mickle, mingle, moon, ſear, grave, graff, to grave, to ſcrape, whole*, from ἀξίνη, μετα, πορθμος, θυγατὴρ, μεγάλος, μιγνύω, μῆνη, ξηρός, γράφω, ὅλος. Since they received theſe immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be derived immediately from the ſame fountain, though they be likewiſe found among the Latins?

Our anceſtors were ſtudious to form borrowed words, however long, into monoſyllables; and not only cut off the formative terminations, but cropped the firſt ſyllable, eſpecially in words beginning with a vowel; and rejected not only vowels in the middle, but likewiſe conſonants of a weaker ſound, retaining the ſtronger, which ſeem the bones of words, or changing them for others of the ſame organ, in order that the ſound might become the ſofter; but eſpecially tranſpoſing their order, that they might the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example, in expendo, *ſpend*; exemplum, *ſample*; excipio, *ſcape*; extraneus, *ſtrange*; extractum, *ſtretch'd*; excrucio, *to ſcrew*; exſcorio, *to ſcour*; excorio, *to ſcourge*; excortico, *to ſcratch*; and others beginning with *ex*: as alſo, emendo, *to mend*; epiſcopus, *biſhop*; in Daniſh, *biſp*; epiſtola, *epiſtle*; hoſpitale, *ſpittle*; Hiſpania, *Spain*; hiſtoria, *ſtory*.

Many of theſe etymologies are doubtful, and ſome evidently miſtaken.

The following are ſomewhat harder, *Alexander, Sander; Eliſabetha, Betty*; apis, *bee*; aper, *bar*; *p* paſſing into *b*, as in *biſhop*; and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is reſtored in the middle: but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now ſay *boar*; as for *lang, long*; for *bain, bane*; for *ſtane, ſtone*; aprugna, *brawn*, *p* being changed into *b*, and *a* tranſpoſed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w*, as in pignus, *pawn*; lege, *law*; ἀλωπὴξ, *fox*; cutting off the beginning, and changing *p* into *f*, as in pellis, *a fell*; pullus, *a foal*; pater, *father*; pavor, *fear*; polio, *file*; pleo, impleo, *fill, full*; piſcis, *fiſh*; and tranſpoſing *o* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, *a piece*; peak, *pike*; zophorus, *freeze*; muſtum, *ſtum*; defenſio, *fence*; diſpenſator, *ſpencer*; aſculto, eſcouter, Fr. *ſcout*; exſcalpo, *ſcrape*, reſtoring *l* inſtead of *r*, and hence *ſcrap, ſcrable, ſcrawl*; exculpo, *ſcoop*; exterritus, *ſtart*; extonitus, attonitus, *ſtonn'd*; ſtomachus, *maw*; offendo, *fined*; obſtipo, *ſtop*; audere, *dare*; cavere, *ware*; whence *a-ware, be-ware, wary, warn, warning*, for the Latin *v* conſonant formerly ſounded like our *w*, and the modern ſound of the *v* conſonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the ſound of φ, and the modern ſound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek φ or *ph*; ulcus, ulcere, *ulcer, ſore*, and hence *ſorry, ſorrow, ſorrowful*; ingenium, *engine, gin*; ſcalenus, *leaning*, unleſs you would rather derive it from κλινω, whence inclino; infundibulum, *funnel*; gagates, *jett*; projectum, *to jett forth, a jetty*; cucullus, *a cowl*.

There are ſyncopes ſomewhat harder; from tempore, *time*; from nomine, *name*; domina, *dame*; as the French *homme, femme, nom*, from homine, fœmina, nomine. Thus pagina, *page*; ποτήριον, *pot*; κύπελλα, *cup*; cantharus, *can*; tentorium, *tent*; precor, *pray*; præda, *prey*; ſpecio, ſpeculor, *ſpy*; plico, *ply*; implico, *imply*; replico, *reply*; complico, *comply*; ſedes epiſcopalis, *ſee*.

A vowel is alſo cut off in the middle, that the number of the ſyllables may be leſſened; as amita, *aunt*; ſpiritus, *ſpright*; debitum, *debt*; dubito, *doubt*; comes, comitis, *count*; clericus, *clerk*; quietus, *quit, quite*; acquieto, *to acquit*; ſeparo, *to ſpare*; ſtabilis, *ſtable*; ſtabulum, *ſtable*; pallatium, *palace, place*; rabula, *rail*; *rawl, wraul, brawl, rable, brable*; quæſitio, *queſt*.

As alſo a conſonant, or at leaſt one of a ſofter ſound, or even a whole ſyllable; rotundus, *round*; fragilis, *frail*; ſecurus, *ſure*; regula, *rule*; tegula, *tile*; ſubtilis, *ſubtle*; nomen, *noun*; decanus, *dean*; computo, *count*; ſubitaneus, *ſuddain, ſoon*; ſuperare, *to ſoar*; periculum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; as magnus, *main*; dignor, *deign*; tingo, *ſtain*; tinctum, *taint*; pingo, *paint*; prædari, *reach*.

The contractions may ſeem harder, where many of them meet, as κυριακὴ, *kyrk, church*; preſbyter, *prieſt*; ſacriſtanus, *ſexton*; frango, fregi, *break, breach*; fagus, φῆγα, *beech*; *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near a-kin; frigeſco, *freeze*; frigeſco, *freſh*, *ſc* into *ſh*, as above in *biſhop*, *fiſh*, ſo in ſcapha, *ſkiff, ſkip*, and refrigeſco, *refreſh*; but vireſco, *freſh*; phlebotomus, *fleam*; bovina, *beef*; vitulina, *veal*; ſcutifer, *ſquire*; pœnitentia, *penance*; ſanctuarium, *ſanctuary, ſentry*; quæſitio, *chaſe*; perquiſitio, *purchaſe*; anguilla, *eel*; inſula, *iſle, ile, iſland, iland*; inſuletta, *iſlet, ilet*; *eyght*; and more contractedly *ey*, whence *Owſney, Ruley, Ely*; examinare, *to ſcan*, namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the uſual manner, the remainder *xamin*, which the Saxons, who did not uſe *x*, write *cſamen*, or *ſcamen*, is contracted into *ſcan*; as from dominus, *don*; nomine, *noun*; abomino, *ban*; and indeed *apum examen* they turned into *ſciame*; for which we ſay *ſwarme*, by inſerting *r* to denote the murmuring; theſaurus, *ſtore*; ſedile, *ſtool*; ὑελὸς, *wet*; ſudo, *ſweat*; gaudium, *gay*; jocus, *joy*; ſuccus, *juice*; catena, *chain*; caliga, calga; chauſe, chauſſe, Fr. *hoſe*; extinguo, *ſtanch, ſquench, quench, ſtint*; foras, *forth*; ſpecies, *ſpice*; recito, *read*; adjuvo, *aid*; αἰων, ævum, *ay, age, ever*; floccus, *lock*; excerpo, *ſcrape, ſcrabble, ſcrawl*; extravagus, *ſtray, ſtraggle*; collectum, *clot, clutch*; colligo, *coil*; recolligo, *recoil*; ſevero, *ſwear*; ſtridulus, *ſhrill*; procurator, *proxy*; pulſo, *to puſh*; calamus, *a quill*; impetre, *to impeach*; augeo, auxi, *wax*; and vaneſco, vanui, *wane*; ſyllabare, *to ſpell*; puteus, *pit*; granum, *corn*; comprimo, *cramp, crump, crumple, crinkle*.

Some may ſeem harſher, yet may not be rejected, for it at leaſt appears, that ſome of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whoſe etymology is acknowledged by every body; as Alexander, *Elick, Scander, Sander, Sanny, Sandy*; Elizabetha, *Elizabeth, Eliſabeth, Betty, Beſs*; Margareta, *Margaret, Marget, Meg, Peg*; Maria, *Mary, Mal, Pal, Malkin, Mawkin, Mawkes*; Matthæus, *Mattha, Matthew*; Martha, *Matt, Pat*; Gulielmus, *Wilhelmus, Girolamo, Guillaume, William, Will, Bill, Wilkin, Wicken, Wicks, Weeks.*

Thus cariophyllus, flos; gerofilo, Ital. giriflée, gilofer, Fr. *gilliflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July*; petroſelinum, *parſley*; portulaca, *purſlain*; cydonium, *quince*; cydoniatum, *quiddeny*; perſicum, *peach*; eruca, *eruke*, which they corrupt to *ear-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; annulus geminus, *a gimmal*, or *gimbal ring*; and thus the word *gimbal* and *jumbal* is transferred to other things thus interwoven, quelques choſes, *kickſhaws*. Since the origin of theſe, and many others, however forced, is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, eſpecially as they ſo much affected monoſyllables; and, to make them ſound the ſofter, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, tranſpoſing and ſoftening them.

But while we derive theſe from the Latin, I do not mean to ſay, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Daniſh, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and ſome taken more lately from the French, or Italians, or Spaniards.

The ſame word, according to its different ſignifications, often has a different origin; as *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but to *bear*, whence *birth, born, bairn*, comes from *pario*; and a *bear*, at leaſt if it be of Latin original, from *fera*. Thus *perch*, a fiſh, from *perca*; but *perch*, a meaſure, from *pertica*, and likewiſe *to perch*. *To ſpell* is from *ſyllaba*; but *ſpell*, an inchantment, by which it is believed that the boundaries are ſo fixed in lands, that none can paſs them againſt the maſter's will, from *expello*; and *ſpell*, a meſſenger, from *epiſtola*; whence *goſpel, good-ſpell*, or *god-ſpell*. Thus, *freeſe*, or *freeze*, from *frigeſco*; but *freeze*, an architectonic word, from *zophorus*; but *freeſe*, for *cloth*, from *Friſia*, or perhaps from *frigeſco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monoſyllables, compounded of two or more words, at leaſt ſerving inſtead of compounds, and compriſing the ſignification of more words than one; as from *ſcrip* and *roll*, comes *ſcroll*; from *proud* and *dance*, *prance*; from *ſt* of the verb *ſtay*, or *ſtand* and *out*, is made *ſtout*; from *ſtout* and *hardy*, *ſturdy*; from *ſp* of *ſpit* or *ſpew*, and *out*, comes *ſpout*; from the ſame *ſp*, with the termination *in*, is *ſpin*; and adding *out*, *ſpin out*; and from the ſame *ſp*, with *it*, is *ſpit*, which only differs from *ſpout* in that it is ſmaller, and with leſs noiſe and force; but *ſputter* is, becauſe of the obſcure *u*, ſomething between *ſpit* and *ſpout*; and by reaſon of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noiſe, but obſcurely confuſed: whereas *ſpatter*, on account of the ſharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more diſtinct noiſe, in which it chiefly differs from *ſputter*. From the ſame *ſp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *ſpark*, ſignifying a ſingle emiſſion of fire with a noiſe; namely, *ſp* the emiſſion, *ar* the more acute noiſe, and *k* the mute conſonant, intimates its being ſuddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *ſparkle*. The ſame *ſp*, by adding *r*, that is *ſpr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffuſing or expanding itſelf; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *ſpring*; its vigour *ſpr* imports, its ſharpneſs the termination *ing*; and laſt *in* acute and tremulous, ending in the mute conſonant *g*, denotes the ſudden ending of any motion, that it is meant in its primary ſignification, of a ſingle, not a complicated exilition. Hence we call *ſpring* whatever has an elaſtick force; as alſo a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing; and to *ſpring*, to germinate; and *ſpring*, one of the four ſeaſons. From the ſame *ſpr* and *out*, is formed *ſprout*, and with the termination *ig*, *ſprig*; of which the following, for the moſt part, is the difference: *ſprout*, of a groſſer ſound, imports a fatter or groſſer bud; *ſprig*, of a ſlenderer ſound, denotes a ſmaller ſhoot. In like manner, from *ſtr* of the verb *ſtrive*, and *out*, comes *ſtrout* and *ſtrut*. From the ſame *ſtr*, and the termination *uggle*, is made *ſtruggle*; and this *g* imports, but without any great noiſe, by reaſon of the obſcure ſound of the vowel *u*. In like manner from *throw* and *roll* is made *troll*; and almoſt in the ſame ſenſe is *trundle*, from *throw* or *thruſt*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* or *grough* is compounded of *grave* and *rough*; and *trudge* from *tread* or *trot*, and *drudge*.

In theſe obſervations it is eaſy to diſcover great ſagacity and great extravagance, an ability to do much defeated by the deſire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That Wallis's derivations are often ſo made, that by the ſame licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no diſtinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and thoſe which, being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the Engliſh language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harſhneſs and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That ſome of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The eſtabliſhed practice of grammarians requires that I ſhould here treat of the Syntax; but our language has ſo little inflection, or variety of terminations, that its conſtruction neither requires nor admits many rules. Wallis therefore has totally neglected it; and Jonſon, whoſe deſire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a ſyntax indiſpenſably neceſſary, has publiſhed ſuch petty obſervations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and perſon; as *Thou flieſt from good; He runs to death.*

Our adjectives are invariable.

Of two ſubſtantives the noun poſſeſſive is the genitive; as *His father's glory, The ſun's heat.*

Verbs tranſitive require an oblique caſe; as *He loves me; You fear him.*

All prepoſitions require an oblique caſe: *He gave this* to *me; He took this* from *me*; *He ſays this* of *me*; *He came* with *me.*

PROSODY.

It is common for thoſe that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit their Proſody. So that of the Italians is neglected by *Buomattei*; that of the French by *Deſmarais*; and that of the Engliſh by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Jonſon*, though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of a grammar, I have thought it proper to inſert them.

Proſody compriſes *orthoepy*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of verſification.

PRONUNCIATION is juſt, when every letter has its proper ſound, and when every ſyllable has its proper accent, or, which in Engliſh verſification is the ſame, its proper quantity.

The ſounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not eaſily to be given, being ſubject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I ſhall here propoſe.

1. Of diſſyllables formed by affixing a termination, the former ſyllable is commonly accented, as *chíldiſh*, *kíngdom*, *ácteſt*, *ácted*, *tóilſome*, *lóver*, *ſcóffer*, *fáirer*, *fóremoſt*, *zéalous*, *fúlneſs*, *gódly*, *méekly*, *ártiſt*.

2. Diſſyllables formed by prefixing a ſyllable to the radical word, have commonly the accent on the latter; as *to begét*, *to beſeém*, *to beſtów*.

3. Of diſſyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former ſyllable; as *to deſcánt*, *a déſcant*; *to cemént*, *a cément*; *to contráct*; *a cóntract*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs ſeldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns often have it on the latter ſyllable; as, *delíght*, *perfúme*.

4. All diſſyllables ending in *y*, as *cránny*; in *our*, as *lábour*, *fávour*; in *ow*, as *wíllow*, *wállow*, except *allów*; in *le*, as *báttle*, *bíble*; in *iſh*, as *bániſh*; in *ck*, as *cámbrick*, *cáſſock*; in *ter*, as *to bátter*; in *age*, as *cóurage*; in *en*, as *fáſten*; in *et*, as *quíet*, accent the former ſyllable.

5. Diſſyllable nouns in *er*, as *cánker*, *bútter*, have the accent on the former ſyllable.

6. Diſſyllable verbs terminating in a conſonant and *e* final, as *compríſe*, *eſcápe*; or having a diphthong in the laſt ſyllable, as *appéaſe*, *revéal*; or ending in two conſonants, as *atténd*, have the accent on the latter ſyllable.

7. Diſſyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter ſyllable, have commonly their accent on the latter ſyllable, as *appláuſe*; except words in *ain*, *cértain*, *móuntain*.

8. Triſſyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a ſyllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as *lóvelineſs*, *ténderneſs*, *contémner*, *wágonner*, *phýſical*, *beſpátter*, *cómmenting*, *comménding*, *aſſúrance*.

9. Triſſyllables ending in *ous*, as *grácious*, *árduous*; in *al*, as *cápital*; in *ion*, as *méntion*, accent the firſt.

10. Triſſyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the firſt ſyllable, as *cóuntenance*, *cóntinence*, *ármament*, *ímminent*, *élegant*, *própagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the laſt, as *connívance*, *acquáintance*; or the middle ſyllable hath a vowel before two conſonants, as *promúlgate*.

11. Triſſyllables ending in *y*, as *éntity*, *ſpécify*, *líberty*, *víctory*, *ſúbſidy*, commonly accent the firſt ſyllable.

12. Triſſyllables in *re* or *le* accent the firſt ſyllable, as *légible*, *théatre*; except *diſcíple*, and ſome words which have a poſition, as *exámple*, *epíſtle*.

13. Triſſyllables in *ude* commonly accent the firſt ſyllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Triſſyllables ending in *ator* or *atour*, as *creátour*; or having in the middle ſyllable a diphthong, as *endeávour*; or a vowel before two conſonants, as *doméſtick*, accent the middle ſyllable.

15. Triſſyllables that have their accent on the laſt ſyllable are commonly French, as *acquiéſce*, *repartée*, *magazíne*; or words formed by prefixing one or two ſyllables to an acute ſyllable, as *immatúre*, *overchárge*.

16. Polyſyllables, or words of more than three ſyllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as *árrogating*, *cóntinency*, *incóntinently*, *comméndable*, *commúnicableneſs*. We ſhould therefore ſay *diſpútable*, *indiſpútable*, rather than *díſputable*, *indíſputable*; and *advertíſement* rather than *advértiſement*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as *ſalvátion*, *perturbátion*, *concóction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicátor*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as *ámicable*, unleſs the ſecond ſyllable have a vowel before two conſonants, as *combúſtible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accent on the antepenult, as *uxórious*, *volúptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *puſillanímity*, *actívity*.

Theſe rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but propoſed as uſeful. Almoſt every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in Engliſh, as in other tongues, much muſt be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have eſcaped my obſervation.

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of ſyllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verſes are either iambick, as *alóft*, *creáte*; or trochaick, as *hóly*, *lófty*.

Our iambick meaſure compriſes verſes
Of four ſyllables,

Moſt good, moſt fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you 's loſt;
For all the coſt
Words can beſtow,
So poorly ſhow
Upon your praiſe,
That all the ways
Senſe hath, come ſhort. *Drayton.*

With raviſh'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of ſix,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not ſing an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
In us that ſtrongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?
Though in the utmoſt Peak
A while we do remain,
Among the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to ſleet and rain,
No ſport our hours ſhall break,
To exerciſe our vein.

What though bright Phœbus' beams
Refreſh the ſouthern ground,
And though the princely Thames,
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's ſtreams
Be many wonders found:

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in ſilver ſwathes,
And what of all moſt dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble chear,
T' aſſwage breem winter's ſcathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obſcure,
Where wholſom is the air,
Or where the moſt impure,
All times, and every where,
The muſe is ſtill in ure.
Drayton.

Of eight, which is the uſual meaſure for ſhort poems,

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit, and nightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar the ſky doth ſhew,
And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

Of ten, which is the common meaſure of heroick and tragick poetry,

Full in the midſt of this created ſpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies, there ſtands a place
Confining on all three; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating ſound.
The palace of loud Fame, her ſeat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the ſummit of a lofty tow'r;
A thouſand winding entries long and wide
Receive of freſh reports a flowing tide.
A thouſand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bars exclude the buſy trade.
'Tis built of braſs, the better to diffuſe
The ſpreading ſounds, and multiply the news;
Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a deaf noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe;
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, receding from th' inſulted ſhore:
Or like the broken thunder, heard from far,
When Jove to diſtance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or iſſuing forth, or ent'ring in:
A thorough-fare of news; where ſome deviſe
Things never heard, ſome mingle truth with lies:
The troubled air with empty ſounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat. *Dryden.*

In all theſe meaſures the accents are to be placed on even ſyllables; and every line conſidered by itſelf is more harmonious, as this rule is more ſtrictly obſerved. The variations neceſſary to pleaſure belong to the art of poetry, not the rules of grammar.

Our trochaick meaſures are Of three ſyllables,

Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys.
Walton's Angler.

Of five,
In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy. *Old Ballad.*

Of ſeven,
Faireſt piece of well-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

In theſe meaſures the accent is to be placed on the odd ſyllables.

Theſe are the meaſures which are now in uſe, and above the reſt thoſe of ſeven, eight, and ten ſyllables. Our antient poets wrote verſes ſometimes of twelve ſyllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian ſhires their heads that bear ſo high,
And farth'ſt ſurvey their ſoils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchleſs crowds,
The neareſt that are ſaid to kiſs the wand'ring clouds,
Eſpecial audience craves, offended with the throng,
That ſhe of all the reſt neglected was ſo long;
Alleging for herſelf, when through the Saxon's pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's ſetting ſide
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Thoſe whom devouring war elſe every where did grieve.
And when all Wales beſide (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe reſign'd her ancient right,
A conſtant maiden ſtill ſhe only did remain,
The laſt her genuine laws which ſtoutly did retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things,
So only ſhe is rich in mountains, meres, and ſprings;
And holds herſelf as great in her ſuperfluous waſte,
As others by their towns and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of ſuch a man, that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or elſe would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is diſtract.

The meaſures of twelve and fourteen ſyllables were often mingled by our old poets, ſometimes in alternate lines, and ſometimes in alternate couples.

The verſe of twelve ſyllables, called an *Alexandrine,* is now only uſed to diverſify heroick lines.

Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the full-reſounding line,
The long majeſtic march, and energy divine. *Pope.*

The pauſe in the Alexandrine muſt be at the ſixth ſyllable.

The verſe of fourteen ſyllables is now broken into a ſoft lyrick meaſure of verſes conſiſting alternately of eight ſyllables and ſix.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter ſpace. *Fenton.*
When all ſhall praiſe, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to ſee. *Lewis to Pope.*
Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To earth whoſe body lent,
Hereafter ſhall more glorious riſe,
But not more innocent.
When the Archangel's trump ſhall blow,
And ſouls to bodies join,
What crowds ſhall wiſh their lives below
Had been as ſhort as thine! *Weſley.*

We have another meaſure very quick and lively, and therefore much uſed in ſongs, which may be called the *anapeſtick,* in which the accent reſts upon every third ſyllable.

May I góvern my páſſions with ábſolute ſwáy,
And grow wíſer and bétter as lífe wears awáy. Dr. *Pope.*

In this meaſure a ſyllable is often retrenched from the firſt foot, as

Diógenes ſúrly and proúd. Dr. *Pope.*
When préſent we lóve, and when ábſent agrée,
I thínk not of I'ris, nor I'ris of mé. *Dryden.*

Theſe meaſures are varied by many combinations, and ſometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroick meaſure.

'Tis the Divinity that ſtirs *within us,*
'Tis Heav'n itſelf that points out an *hereafter,*
And intimates eternity to man. *Addiſon.*

So in that of eight ſyllables,

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded. *Prior.*

In that of ſeven,

For reſiſtance I could fear none,
But with twenty ſhips had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Haſt atchiev'd with ſix alone. *Glover.*

In that of ſix,

'Twas when the ſeas were roaring,
With hollow blaſts of wind,
A damſel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclin'd. *Gay.*

In the anapeſtick,

When terrible tempeſts aſſail us,
And mountainous billows affright,
Nor grandeur or wealth can avail us,
But ſkilful induſtry ſteers right. *Ballad.*

To theſe meaſures, and their laws, may be reduced every ſpecies of Engliſh verſe.

Our verſification admits of few licences, except a *ſynalæpha,* or eliſion of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more rarely of *a* in *to,* as *t' accept*; and a *ſynæreſis,* by which two ſhort vowels coaleſce into one ſyllable, as *queſtion, ſpecial*; or a word is contracted by the expulſion of a ſhort vowel before a liquid, as *av'rice, temp'rance.*

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the Engliſh language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a maſter to thoſe that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for ſuch as are not yet initiated in the ſchools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at laſt ineffectual.

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A, THE firſt letter of the European alphabets, has, in the Engliſh language, three different ſounds; which may be termed the broad, open, and ſlender.

The broad ſound, reſembling that of the German *a*, is found in many of our monoſyllables, as *all*, *wall*, *malt*, *ſalt*; in which *a* is pronounced as *au* in *cauſe*, or *aw* in *law*. Many of theſe words were anciently written with *au*, as *ſault*, *waulk*; which happens to be ſtill retained in *fault*. This was probably the ancient ſound of the Saxons, ſince it is almoſt uniformly preſerved in the ruſtic pronunciation, and the Northern dialects, as *maun* for *man*, *baund* for *band*.

open, not unlike the *a* of the Italians, is found in *father*, *rather*, and more obſcurely in *fancy*, *faſt*, &c.

, ſlender or cloſe, is the peculiar *a* of the Engliſh language, reſembling the ſound of the French *e* maſculine, or diphthong *ai* in *païs*; or perhaps a middle ſound between them, or between the *a* and *e*: to this the Arabic *a* is ſaid nearly to approach. Of this ſound we have examples in the words *place*, *face*, *waſte*; and all thoſe that terminate in *ation*, as *relation*, *nation*, *generation*.

is ſhort, as, *glaſs*, *graſs*; or long, as, *glaze*, *graze*: it is marked long, generally, by an *e* final, *plane*; or by an *i* added, as *plain*. The ſhort *a* is open, the long *a* cloſe.

. A, an article ſet before nouns of the ſingular number; *a* man, *a* tree, denoting the number *one*; as, *a* man is coming, that is, *no more than one*; or an indefinite indication, as, *a* man may come this way, that is, *any* man. This article has no plural ſignification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*; as, *an* ox, *an* egg, of which *a* is the contraction.

2. A, taken materially, or for itſelf, is a noun; as, a great *A*, a little *a*.

3. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is conſidered by Wallis as a contraction of *at*, when it is put before a word denoting ſome action not yet finiſhed; as, I am *a* walking. It alſo ſeems to be anciently contracted from *at*, when placed before local ſurnames; as, Thomas *a* Becket. In other caſes, it ſeems to ſignify *to*, like the French *à*.

A hunting Chloe went. *Prior.*

They go *a* begging to a bankrupt's door. *Dryden.*

May peace ſtill ſlumber by theſe purling fountains!
Which we may every year
Find, when we come *a* fiſhing here. *Wotton.*

Now the men fell *a* rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled. *Wotton.*

He will knap the ſpears *a* pieces with his teeth. *Mores Antid. Athm.*

Another falls *a* ringing a Peſcennius Niger, and judiciouſly diſtinguiſhes the ſound of it to be modern. *Addiſon on Medals.*

4. A has a peculiar ſignification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another. Thus we ſay, The landlord hath a hundred *a* year; The ſhip's crew gained a thouſand pounds *a* man.

The river Inn paſſes through a wide open country, during all its courſe through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues *a* day. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. A is uſed in burleſque poetry, to lengthen out a ſyllable, without adding to the ſenſe.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a*,
And even for oranges to China. *Dryden.*

6. A is ſometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for *he*; as, will *a* come, for will *he* come.

7. A, in compoſition, ſeems to have ſometimes the power of the French *a* in theſe phraſes, *a droit*, *a gauche*, &c. and ſometimes to be contracted from *at*; as, *aſide*, *aſlope*, *afoot*, *aſleep*, *athirſt*, *aware*.

I gin to be *a weary* of the ſun;
And wiſh the ſtate of th' world were now undone.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

And now a breeze from ſhore began to blow,
The ſailors ſhip their oars, and ceaſe to row;
Then hoiſt their yards *a-trip*, and all their ſails
Let fall, to court the wind, and catch the gales.
Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.

A little houſe with trees *a* row,
And, like its maſter, very low. *Pope, Hor.*

8. A is ſometimes redundant; as, *ariſe*, *arouſe*, *awake*; the ſame with riſe, rouſe, wake.

9. A, in abbreviations, ſtands for *artium*, or arts; as, A. B. batchelor of arts, *artium baccalaureus*; A. M. maſter of arts, *artium magiſter*; or, *anno*; as, A. D. *anno domini*.

AB, åb, at the beginning of the names of places, generally ſhews that they have ſome relation to an abbey, as *Abingdon*. *Gibſon.*

ABA'CKE, å-båk'. *adv.* [from *back*.] Backwards. Obſolete.

But when they came where thou thy ſkill didſt ſhow,
They drew *abacke*, as half with ſhame confound.
Spenſ. Paſt.

ABA'CTOR, å-båk'-tỏr. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One who drives away or ſteals cattle in herds, or great numbers at once; in diſtinction from thoſe that ſteal only a ſheep or two. *Blount.*

A'BACUS, åb'-å-kůs. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. A counting-table, anciently uſed in calculations.

2. [In architecture.] The uppermoſt member of a column, which ſerves as a ſort of crowning both to the capital and column. *Dict.*

ABA'FT, å-båf't. *adv.* [of abaftan, Sax. behind.] From the fore-part of the ſhip, towards the ſtern. *Dict.*

ABAI'SANCE, å-bå'-ſånſe. *n. ſ.* [from the French *abaiſer*, to depreſs, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. *Obeyſance* is conſidered by Skinner as a corruption of *abaiſance*, but is now univerſally uſed.

To **ABALIENATE**, åb-å′-lyê-nåte. *v. a.* [from *abalieno*, Lat.] To make that another's, which was our own before. A term of the civil law, not much uſed in common ſpeech.

Abaliena'tion, åb-å-lyê-nå′-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abalienatio.*] The act of giving up one's right to another perſon; or a making over an eſtate, goods, or chattels by ſale, or due courſe of law. *Dict.*

To **Aba'nd**, å-bån′d. *v. a.* [A word contracted from *abandon*, but not now in uſe. See **Abandon**.] To forſake.

They ſtronger are
Than they which ſought at firſt their helping hand,
And Vortiger enforced the kingdom to *aband.*
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 10.

To **ABA'NDON**, å-bån′-dûn. *v. a.* [Fr. *abandonner.* Derived, according to *Menage*, from the Italian *abandonare*, which ſignifies to forſake his colours; *bandum* [*vexillum*] *deſerere.* *Paſquier* thinks it a coalition of *a ban donner*, to give up to a proſcription; in which ſenſe we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. Ban, in our own old dialect, ſignifies a curſe; and to *abandon*, if conſidered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to *diris devovere.*]

1. To give up, reſign, or quit; often followed by the particle *to.*

If ſhe be ſo *abandon'd to* her ſorrow,
As it is ſpoke, ſhe never will admit me.
Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.

The paſſive gods behold the Greeks defile
Their temples, and *abandon to* the ſpoil
Their own abodes; we, feeble few, conſpire
To ſave a ſinking town, involv'd in fire.
Dryd. Æneid.

Who is he ſo *abandoned to* ſottiſh credulity, as to think, that a clod of earth in a ſack, may ever, by eternal ſhaking, receive the fabric of man's body? *Bentley's Sermons.*

Muſt he, whoſe altars on the Phrygian ſhore,
With frequent rites, and pure, avow'd thy pow'r,
Be doom'd the worſt of human ills to prove,
Unbleſs'd, *abandon'd to* the wrath of Jove?
Pope's Odyſſey, b. i. *l.* 80.

2. To deſert; to forſake: in an ill ſenſe.

The princes uſing the paſſions of fearing evil, and deſiring to eſcape, only to ſerve the rule of virtue, not to *abandon* one's ſelf, leapt to a rib of the ſhip. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Seeing the hurt ſtag alone,
Left and *abandon'd* of his velvet friends,
'Tis right, quoth he; thus miſery doth part
The flux of company. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

What fate a wretched fugitive attends,
Scorn'd by my foes, *abandon'd* by my friends.
Dryd. Æneid, 2.

But to the parting goddeſs thus ſhe pray'd;
Propitious ſtill be preſent to my aid,
Nor quite *abandon* your once-favour'd maid.
Dryd. Fab.

3. To forſake, to leave.

He boldly ſpake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this foreſtalled place at erſt,
For fear of further harm, I counſel thee.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 4. *ſtanz.* 39.

To **Aba'ndon o'ver**, å-bån′-dûn-ô′-vûr. *v. a.* [a form of writing not uſual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to, to reſign.

Look on me as a man *abandon'd o'er*
To an eternal lethargy of love;
To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure,
And but diſturb the quiet of my death.
Dryd. Sp. Friar.

Aba'ndoned, å-bån′-dûnd. *particip. adj.* Corrupted in the higheſt degree; as, an abandoned *wretch.* In this ſenſe, it is a contraction of a longer form, abandoned [given up] to wickedneſs.

Aba'ndoning, å-bån′-dûn-îng. [A verbal noun from *abandon.*] Deſertion, forſaking.

He hoped his paſt meritorious actions might outweigh his preſent *abandoning* the thought of future action. *Clarend. b.* viii.

Aba'ndonment, å-bån′-dûn-mênt. *n. ſ.* [*abandonnement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abandoning.

2. The ſtate of being abandoned. *Dict.*

Abanni'tion, å-bån-nî′-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abannitio.*] A baniſhment for one or two years, for manſlaughter. Obſolete. *Dict.*

To **Aba're**, å-bå′re. *v. a.* [abarian, Sax.] To make bare, uncover, or diſcloſe. *Dict.*

Abarticula'tion, åb-år-tîk′-û-lå″-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] A good and apt conſtruction of the bones, by which they move ſtrongly and eaſily; or that ſpecies of articulation that has manifeſt motion. *Dict.*

To **Aba'se**, å-bå′ſe. *v. a.* [Fr. *abaiſſer*, from the Lat. *baſis*, or *baſſus*, a barbarous word, ſignifying low, baſe.]

1. To depreſs, to lower.

It is a point of cunning to wait upon him with whom you ſpeak with your eye; yet with a demure *abaſing* of it ſometimes. *Bacon.*

2. To caſt down, to depreſs, to bring low, in a figurative and perſonal ſenſe, which is the common uſe.

Happy ſhepherd, to the gods be thankful, that to thy advancement their wiſdoms have thee *abaſed.* *Sidney, b.* i.

Behold every one that is proud, and *abaſe* him.
Job, xl. 11.

With unreſiſted might the monarch reigns;
He levels mountains, and he raiſes plains;
And, not regarding diff'rence of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me.
Dryd. Fables.

If the mind be curbed and humbled too much in children; if their ſpirits be *abaſed* and broken much by too ſtrict an hand over them; they loſe all their vigour and induſtry.
Locke on Education, §. 46.

Aba'sed, å-bå′-ſêd. *adj.* [with heralds] a term uſed of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the ſhield; or when the wings are ſhut; the natural way of bearing them being ſpread with the top pointing to the chief of the angle. *Bailey. Chambers.*

Aba'sement, å-bå′ſe-mênt. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depreſſion.

There is an *abaſement* becauſe of glory; and there is that lifteth up his head from a low eſtate. *Eccleſiaſticus,* xx. 11.

To **Aba'sh**, å-båſh′. *v. a.* [See **Bashful**. Perhaps from *abaiſſer*, French.]

1. To put into confuſion; to make aſhamed. It generally implies a ſudden impreſſion of ſhame.

They heard, and were *abaſh'd.*
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. i. *l.* 331.

This heard, th' imperious queen ſat mute with fear;
Nor further durſt incenſe the gloomy thunderer.
Silence was in the court at this rebuke:
Nor could the gods, *abaſh'd*, ſuſtain their ſovereign's look. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The paſſive admits the particle *at*, ſometimes *of*, before the caſual noun.

In no wiſe ſpeak againſt the truth, but be *abaſhed of* the error of thy ignorance. *Eccles.* iv. 25.

I ſaid unto her, from whence is this kid? Is it not ſtolen? But ſhe replied upon me, it was given for a gift, more than the wages: however, I did not believe her, and I was *abaſhed at* her.
Tob. ii. 13, 14.

In the admiration only of weak minds
Led captive: ceaſe t' admire, and all her plumes
Fall flat, and ſink into a trivial toy,
At every ſudden ſlighting quite *abaſht.*
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. *l.* 223.

The little Cupids hov'ring round,
(As pictures prove) with garlands crown'd,
Abaſh'd at what they ſaw and heard,
Flew off, nor ever more appear'd.
Swift's Miſcellanies.

To **ABATE**, å-bå′te. *v. a.* [from the French *abbatre*, to beat down.]

1. To leſſen, to diminiſh.

Who can tell whether the divine wiſdom, to *abate* the glory of thoſe kings, did not reſerve this work to be done by a queen; that it might appear to be his own immediate work?
Sir John Davies on Ireland.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring;
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would *abate* the ſtrength of your diſpleaſure.
Shakeſpeare.

Here we ſee the hopes of great benefit and light from expoſitors and commentators, are in a great part *abated;* and thoſe who have moſt need of their help, can receive but little from them.
Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.

2. To deject, or depreſs the mind.

This iron world
Brings down the ſtouteſt hearts to loweſt ſtate;
For miſery doth braveſt minds *abate.*
Spenſ. Hubberd's Tale.

Have the power ſtill
To baniſh your defenders, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As moſt *abated* captives to ſome nation
That won you without blows? *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Time that changes all, yet changes us in vain;
The body, not the mind; nor can controul
Th' immortal vigour, or *abate* the ſoul.
Dryd. Æneid.

3. In commerce, to let down the price in ſelling, ſometimes to beat down the price in buying.

To **Aba'te**, å-bå′te. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs; as, his paſſion *abates;* the ſtorm *abates.* It is uſed ſometimes with the particle *of* before the thing leſſened.

Our phyſicians have obſerved, that in proceſs of time, ſome diſeaſes have *abated of* their virulence, and have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, ſo as to be no longer mortal.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

2. [In common law.]

It is in law uſed both actively and neuterly; as, to *abate* a caſtle, to beat it down; to *abate* a writ, is, by ſome exception, to defeat or overthrow it. A ſtranger *abateth;* that is, entereth upon a houſe or land void by the death of him that laſt poſſeſſed it, before the heir take his poſſeſſion; and ſo keepeth him out. Wherefore, as he that putteth out him in poſſeſſion, is ſaid to diſſeiſe; ſo he that ſteppeth in between the former poſſeſſor and his heir, is ſaid to *abate.* In the neuter ſignification thus: The writ of the demandant ſhall *abate;* that is, ſhall be diſabled, fruſtrated, or overthrown. The appeal *abateth* by covin; that is, that the accuſation is defeated by deceit. *Cowell.*

3. [In horſemanſhip.] A horſe is ſaid to abate or take down his curvets; when, working upon curvets, he puts his two hind legs to the ground both at once, and obſerves the ſame exactneſs in all the times. *Dict.*

Aba'tement, å-bå′te-mênt. *n. ſ.* [*abatement*, Fr.]

1. The act of abating or leſſening.

Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thouſand houſes; and allowing one man to every houſe, who could have any ſhare in the government (the reſt conſiſting of women, children, and ſervants), and making other obvious *abatements*, theſe tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective.

Swift on the Conteſts of Athens and Rome.

2. The ſtate of being abated.

Coffee has, in common with all nuts, an oil ſtrongly combined and entangled with earthy particles. The moſt noxious part of the oil exhales in roaſting, to the *abatement* of near one quarter of its weight. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The ſum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

The law of works is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remiſſion or *abatement*; ſo that, by that law, a man cannot be juſt, or juſtified, without an exact performance of every tittle. *Locke.*

The cauſe of abating; extenuation.

As our advantages towards practiſing and promoting piety and virtue were greater than thoſe of other men, ſo will our excuſe be leſs, if we neglect to make uſe of them. We cannot plead in *abatement* of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, under the prepoſſeſſion of ill habits, and the bias of a wrong education. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

[In law.] The act of the abator; as, the *abatement* of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or paſſion of the thing abated; as, *abatement* of the writ. *Cowell.*

[With heralds.] An accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abaſed, by reaſon of ſome ſtain or diſhonourable quality of the bearer. *Dict.*

BA'TER, å-bå'-tůr. *n. ſ.* The agent or cauſe by which an abatement is procured; that by which any thing is leſſened.

Abaters of acrimony or ſharpneſs, are expreſſed oils of ripe vegetables, and all preparations of ſuch; as of almonds, piſtachioes, and other nuts. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

BA'TOR, å-bå'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [a law term.] One who intrudes into houſes or land, void by the death of the former poſſeſſor, and yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir. *Dict.*

BATUDE, å'-bå-tůd. *n. ſ.* [old records.] Any thing diminiſhed. *Bailey.*

BATURE, å'-bå-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *abatre*, French.] Thoſe ſprigs of graſs which are thrown down by a ſtag in his paſſing by. *Dict.*

B, åb'. *n. ſ.* The yarn on a weaver's warp; a term among clothiers. *Chambers.*

BBA, åb'-bå. *n. ſ.* [Heb. אבא] A Syriac word, which ſignifies *father*.

BBACY, åb'-bå-ſŷ. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatia*.] The rights or privileges of an abbot. See Abbey.

According to Felinus, an *abbacy* is the dignity itſelf, ſince an abbot is a term or word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a ſecular perſon, who has the care of ſouls, is ſometimes, in the canon law, alſo ſtiled an abbot.

Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.

BBESS, åb'-beſs. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatiſſa*, from whence the Saxon abudiſſe, then probably *abbateſs*, and by contraction *abbeſſe* in Fr. and *abbeſs*, Eng.] The ſuperiour or governeſs of a nunnery or monaſtery of women.

They fled
Into this abbey, whither we purſued them;
And here the *abbeſs* ſhuts the gate on us,
And will not ſuffer us to fetch him out.

Shakeſ. Com. of Errors.

I have a ſiſter, *abbeſs* in Terceras,
Who loſt her lover on her bridal-day.

Dryd. D. Sebaſt.

Conſtantia, as ſoon as the ſolemnities of her reception were over, retired with the *abbeſs* into her own apartment. *Addiſon.*

A'bbey, or **Abby**, åb'-bŷ. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *abbatia*; from whence probably firſt Abbacy; which ſee.] A monaſtery of religious perſons, whether men or women; diſtinguiſhed from religious houſes of other denominations by larger privileges. See Abbot.

With eaſy roads he came to Leiceſter;
Lodg'd in the *abbey*, where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably received him.

Shakeſ.

A'bbey-Lub'ber, åb'-bŷ-lůb'-bůr. *n. ſ.* [See Lubber.] A ſlothful loiterer in a religious houſe, under pretence of retirement and auſterity.

This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown *abbey-lubber*; this is but a diminutive ſucking friar. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

A'BBOT, åb'-bůt. *n. ſ.* [in the lower Latin *abbas*, from אב father, which ſenſe was ſtill implied; ſo that the abbots were called *patres*, and abbeſſes *matres monaſterii*. Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paternus: *Nominis officium jure, Paterne, geris*.] The chief of a convent, or fellowſhip of canons. Of theſe, ſome in England were mitred, ſome not: thoſe that were mitred, were exempted from the juriſdiction of the dioceſan, having in themſelves epiſcopal authority within their precincts, and being alſo lords of parliament. The other ſort were ſubject to the dioceſan in all ſpiritual goverment. *Cowell.*

See Abbey.

A'bbotship, åb-'bůt-ſhip. *n. ſ.* The ſtate or privilege of an abbot. *Dict.*

To **ABBRE'VIATE**, åb-brê'-vyåte. *v. a.* [Lat. *abbreviare*.]

1. To ſhorten by contraction of parts without loſs of the main ſubſtance; to abridge.

It is one thing to *abbreviate* by contracting, another by cutting off. *Bacon, Eſſay 26.*

The only invention of late years, which hath contributed towards politeneſs in diſcourſe, is that of *abbreviating* or reducing words of many ſyllables into one, by lopping off the reſt. *Swift.*

2. To ſhorten, to cut ſhort.

Set the length of their days before the flood; which were *abbreviated* after, and contracted into hundreds and threeſcores.

Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. vi. c. 6.

Abbrevia'tion, åb-brêv-yå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.*

1. The act of abbreviating.
2. The means uſed to abbreviate, as characters ſignifying whole words; words contracted.

Such is the propriety and energy in them all, that they never can be changed, but to diſadvantage, except in the circumſtance of uſing *abbreviations*. *Swift.*

Abbrevia'tor, åb-brêv-yå'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*abbreviateur*, Fr.] One who abbreviates, or abridges.

Abbre'viature, åb-brê'-vyå-tůre. *n. ſ.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]

1. A mark uſed for the ſake of ſhortening.
2. A compendium or abridgment.

He is a good man, who grieves rather for him that injures him, than for his own ſuffering; who prays for him that wrongs him, forgiving all his faults; who ſooner ſhews mercy than anger; who offers violence to his appetite, in all things endeavouring to ſubdue the fleſh to the ſpirit. This is an excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty of a Chriſtian. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

ABBREUVOI'R, åb-brê'-voir. [in French a watering-place. Ital. *abbeverato*, dal verbo *bevere*. Lat. *bibere*. Abbeverari i cavalli. This word is derived by *Menage*, not much acquainted with the Teutonic dialects, from *adbibare* for *adbibere*; but more probably it comes from the ſame root with *brew*. See Brew.] Among maſons, the joint or juncture of two ſtones, or the interſtice between two ſtones to be filled up with mortar. *Dict.*

A'bby, åb'-bŷ. See Abbey.

A, B, C, å, bê, ſê.

1. The alphabet; as, he has not learned his *a, b, c*.
2. The little book by which the elements of reading are taught.

Then comes queſtion like an *a, b, c*, book.

Shakeſpeare.

To **A'BDICATE**, åb-dŷ-kåte. *v. a.* [Lat. *abdico*.] To give up right; to reſign; to lay down an office.

Old Saturn, here, with upcaſt eyes,
Beheld his *abdicated* ſkies. *Addiſon.*

Abdica'tion, åb-dŷ-kå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*abdicatio*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; reſignation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the uſual or ſtated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's *abdication* can make any other ſort of vacancy in the throne, than would be cauſed by his death; ſince he cannot *abdicate* for his children, otherwiſe than by his own conſent in form to a bill from the two houſes.

Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England Man.

A'bdicative, åb-dik'-kå-tiv. *adj.* That which cauſes or implies an abdication. *Dict.*

A'bdicative, åb-dik'-kå-tiv. *adj.* [from *abdo*, to hide.] That which has the power or quality of hiding. *Dict.*

ABDO'MEN, åb-dô'-mên. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly: It contains the ſtomach, guts, liver, ſpleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum. The lower part is called the hypogaſtrium; the foremoſt part is divided into the epigaſtrium, the right and left hypochondria, and the navel; 'tis bounded above by the cartilago enſiformis and the diaphragm, ſideways by the ſhort or lower ribs, and behind by the vertebræ of the loins, the bones of the coxendix, that of the pubes, and os ſacrum. It is covered with ſeveral muſcles, from whoſe alternate relaxations and contractions in reſpiration, digeſtion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for ſecretion and expulſion. *Quincy.*

The *abdomen* conſiſts of parts containing and contained. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Abdo'minal, åb-dôm'-mi-nål. } *adj.* Relating to
Abdo'minous, åb-dôm'-mi-nůs. } the abdomen.

To **ABDU'CE**, åb-dů'ſe. *v. a.* [Lat. *abduco*.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. A word chiefly uſed in phyſic or ſcience.

If we *abduce* the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for, in that poſition, the

axis of the cones remain in the ſame plain, as is demonſtrated in the optics delivered by Galen.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iii. *c.* 20.

ABDU′CENT, ăb-dŭ′-ſènt. *adj.* Muſcles abducent are thoſe which ſerve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their oppoſites being called adducent. *Dict.*

ABDUC′TION, ăb-dŭk′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*abductio*, Lat.]

1. The art of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.

2. A particular form of argument.

ABDU′CTOR, ăb-dŭk′-tòr. *n. ſ.* [*abductor*, Lat.] The name given by anatomiſts to the muſcles, which ſerve to draw back the ſeveral members.

He ſuppoſed the conſtrictors of the eyelids muſt be ſtrengthened in the ſupercilious; the *abductors* in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the ſame ſteady and grave motion of the eye.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.

ABECEDA′RIAN, å-bè-ſè-då′-ryăn. *n. ſ.* [from the names of *a*, *b*, *c*, the three firſt letters of the alphabet.] He that teaches or learns the alphabet, or firſt rudiments of literature.

This word is uſed by *Wood* in his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, where mentioning Farnaby the critic, he relates, that, in ſome part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an *abecedarian* by his misfortunes.

A′BECEDARY, å-bè-ſè-då′-rỳ. *adj.* [See ABECEDARIAN.]

1. Belonging to the alphabet.

2. Inſcribed with the alphabet.

This is pretended from the ſympathy of two needles touched with the loadſtone, and placed in the centre of two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters, deſcribed round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon an hour wherein they will communicate.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. ii. *c.* 3.

ABE′D, å-bĕd′. *adv.* [from *a*, for *at*, and *bed*.] In bed.

It was a ſhame for them to mar their complexions, yea and conditions too, with long lying *abed*: when ſhe was of their age, ſhe would have made a handkerchief by that time o'day.
Sydney, b. ii.

She has not been *abed*, but in her chapel
All night devoutly watch'd. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

ABE′RRANCE, ăb-ĕr′-rănſe. } *n. ſ.* [from *ab-*
ABE′RRANCY, ăb-ĕr′-răn-ſỳ. } *erro, Lat.* to wander from the right way.] A deviation from the right way; an errour; a miſtake; a falſe opinion.

They do not only ſwarm with errours, but vices depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man any farther than he deſerts his reaſon, or complies with their *aberrancies*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. i. *c.* 3.

Could a man be compoſed to ſuch an advantage of conſtitution, that it ſhould not at all adulterate the images of his mind; yet this ſecond nature would alter the craſis of his underſtanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrances*, as now.
Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c. 16.

ABE′RRANT, ăb-ĕr′-rănt. *adj.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Deviating, wandering from the right or known way. *Dict.*

ABERRA′TION, ăb-ĕr-rå′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common or from the right track.

If it be a miſtake, there is no hereſy in ſuch an harmleſs *aberration*; the probability of it will render it a lapſe of eaſy pardon.
Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c. 11.

ABE′RRING, ăb-ĕr′-ring. *part.* [from the verb *aberr*, of *aberro*, Lat.] Wandering, going aſtray.

Of the verb *aberr* I have found no example.

Divers were out in their account, *aberring* ſeveral ways from the true and juſt compute, and calling that one year, which perhaps might be another.
Brown's Vulgar Errours, b. iv. *c.* 12.

To ABERU′NCATE, ăb-ê-rŭn′-kåte. *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly. *Dict.*

To ABE′T, å-bĕt′. *v. a.* [from betan, Sax. ſignifying to enkindle or animate.] To puſh forward another, to ſupport him in his deſigns, by connivance, encouragement, or help. It was once indifferent, but is almoſt always taken by modern writers in an ill ſenſe; as may be ſeen in ABETTER.

To *abet* ſignifieth, in our common law, as much as to encourage or ſet on. *Cowell.*

Then ſhall I ſoon, quoth he, return again,
Abet that virgin's cauſe diſconſolate,
And ſhortly back return. *Fairy Queen, b.* i.

A widow who by ſolemn vows,
Contracted to me, for my ſpouſe,
Combin'd with him to break her word,
And has *abetted* all. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *cant.* 3.

Men lay ſo great weight upon right opinions, and eagerneſs of *abetting* them, that they account that the unum neceſſarium. *Decay of Piety.*

They *abetted* both parties in the civil war, and always furniſhed ſupplies to the weaker ſide, leſt there ſhould be an end put to theſe fatal diviſions.
Addiſon. Freeholder, N° 28.

ABE′TMENT, å-bĕt′-mènt. *n. ſ.* The act of abetting. *Dict.*

ABE′TTER, or ABE′TTOR, å-bĕt′-tŭr. *n. ſ.* He that abets; the ſupporter or encourager of another.

Whilſt calumny has two ſuch potent *abbettors*, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and deſigning, they will be traducing. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

You ſhall be ſtill plain Torriſmond with me,
Th' *abettor*, partner (if you like the name),
The huſband of a tyrant, but no king;
Till you deſerve that title by your juſtice.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

Theſe conſiderations, though they may have no influence on the multitude, ought to ſink into the minds of thoſe who are their *abettors*, and who, if they eſcape puniſhment here, muſt know, that theſe ſeveral miſchiefs will be one day laid to their charge. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 30.

ABEY′ANCE, å-bè′-yănſe. *n. ſ.* [from the French *aboyer*, *allatrare*, to bark at.] This word, in *Littleton*, *cap.* *Diſcontinuance*, is thus uſed. The right of fee-ſimple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the remembrance, intendment and conſideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parſonage, is in no man during the time that the parſonage is void, but is in *abeyance*. *Cowell.*

ABGREGA′TION, ăb-grê-gå′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*abgregatio*, Lat.] A ſeparation from the flock. *Dict.*

To ABHO′R, ăb-hòr′. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] To hate with acrimony; to deteſt to extremity; to loath; to abominate.

Whilſt I was big in clamour, came a man,
Who having ſeen me in my worſer ſtate,
Shunn'd my *abhorr'd* ſociety.
Shakeſpeare's K. Lear.

Juſtly thou *abhorr'ſt*
That ſon, who on the quiet ſtate of man
Such trouble brought, affecting to ſubdue
Rational liberty. *Milt. Parad. Loſt, b.* xii. *l.* 79.

The ſelf-ſame thing they will *abhor*
One way, and long another for.
Hudibras, p. i. *cant.* 1.

A church of England man *abhors* the humour of the age, in delighting to fling ſcandals upon the clergy in general; which, beſides the diſgrace to the reformation, and to religion itſelf, caſt an ignominy upon the kingdom. *Swift. Ch. of Eng.*

ABHO′RRENCE, ăb-hòr′-rènſe. } *n. ſ.* [from
ABHO′RRENCY, ăb-hòr′-rèn-ſy. } *abhor.*]

1. The act of abhorring, deteſtation.

It draws upon him the hatred and *abhorrence* of all men here; and ſubjects him to the wrath of God hereafter. *South's Sermons.*

2. The diſpoſition to abhor, hatred.

Even a juſt and neceſſary defence does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off ſomewhat from the *abhorrence* of it, and inſenſibly diſpoſe them to hoſtilities. *Decay of Piety.*

The firſt tendency to any injuſtice that appears, muſt be ſuppreſſed with a ſhow of wonder and *abhorrency* in the parents and governours.
Locke on Education, § 110.

ABHO′RRENT, ăb-hòr′-rènt. *adj* [from *abhor.*]

1. Struck with abhorrence; loathing.

For if the worlds
In worlds inclos'd could on his ſenſes burſt,
He would *abhorrent* turn.
Thomſon's Summer, l. 310.

2. Contrary to, foreign from, inconſiſtent with. It is uſed with the particles *from* or *to*, but more properly with *from*.

This I conceive to be an hypotheſis, well worthy a rational belief; and yet it is ſo *abhorrent from* the vulgar, that they would as ſoon believe Anaxagoras, that ſnow is black, as him that ſhould affirm it is not white.
Glanville's Scepſis Scient. c. 11.

Why then theſe foreign thoughts of ſtate employments,
Abhorrent to your function and your breeding?
Poor droning truants of unpractis'd cells,
Bred in the fellowſhip of bearded boys,
What wonder is it if you know not men?
Dryden.

ABHO′RRER, ăb-hòr′-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *abhor.*] The perſon that abhors; a hater; deteſter.

The lower clergy were railed at, for diſputing the power of the biſhops, by the known *abhorrence* of epiſcopacy, and abuſed for doing nothing in the convocations, by theſe very men who wanted to bind up their hands.
Swift. Examiner, N° 21.

ABHO′RRING, ăb-hòr′-ing. The object of abhorrence. This ſeems not to be the proper uſe of the participial noun.

They ſhall go forth, and look upon the carcaſes of the men that have tranſgreſſed againſt Me: for their worm ſhall not die, neither ſhall their fire be quenched, and they ſhall be an *abhorring* unto all fleſh. *Iſaiah*, lxvi. 24.

To ABI′DE, å-bì′de. *v. n.* I abode or abid. [from biðian, or aubiðian, Sax.]

1. To dwell in a place; not remove; to ſtay.

Thy ſervant became ſurety for the lad unto my father, ſaying, if I bring him not unto thee, then I ſhall bear the blame to my father for ever. Now therefore I pray thee, let thy ſervant *abide* inſtead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren. *Gen.* xliv. 32, 33.

2. To dwell.

The Marquis Dorſet, as I hear, is fled
To Richmond, in the parts where he *abides*.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Thoſe who apply themſelves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one God, incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and abides for ever above the higheſt heavens, from whence He beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth.
Stillingfl. Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.

To remain; not ceaſe or fail; to be immovable.

They that truſt in the Lord ſhall be as mount Zion, which cannot be removed, but *abideth* for ever. *Pſalm* cxxv. 1.

To continue in the ſame ſtate.

The fear of the Lord tendeth to life; and he that hath it ſhall *abide* ſatisfied. *Prov.* xix. 23.

There can be no ſtudy without time; and the mind muſt *abide* and dwell upon things, or be always a ſtranger to the inſide of them. *South.*

To endure without offence, anger, or contradiction.

Who can *abide*, that, againſt their own doctors, ſix whole books ſhould by their fatherhoods be imperiouſly obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

It is uſed with the particle *with* before a perſon, and *at* or *in* before a place.

It is better that I give her to thee, than that I ſhould give her to another man: *Abide with* me. *Gen.* xxix. 19.

For thy ſervant vowed a vow, while I *abode at* Geſhur in Syria, ſaying, if the Lord ſhall bring me again indeed to Jeruſalem, then I will ſerve the Lord. 2 *Sam.* xv. 8.

It is uſed with *by* before a thing; as, to *abide by* his teſtimony; to *abide by* his own ſkill; that is, *to rely upon them*; to *abide by* an opinion; *to maintain it*; to *abide by* a man, is alſo, *to defend or ſupport him.* But theſe forms are ſomething low.

Of the participle *abid*, I have found only the example in Woodward, and ſhould rather determine that *abide* in the active ſenſe has no paſſive participle, or compounded preterite.

Abi'de, å-bī'de. *v. a.*

To wait for, expect, attend, wait upon, await; uſed of things prepared for perſons, as well as of perſons expecting things.

Home is he brought, and laid in ſumptuous
bed,
Where many ſkilful leeches him *abide*,
To ſalve his hurts. *Fairy Queen*, *b.* i. *c.* 5. *ſt.* 17.

While lions war, and battle for their dens,
Poor harmleſs lambs *abide* their enmity.
Shakeſ. Hen. VI. *p.* 3.

Bonds and afflictions *abide* me. *Acts*, xx. 23.

To bear or ſupport the conſequences of a thing.

Ah me! they little know
How dearly I *abide* that boaſt ſo vain.
Milton's Par. Loſt.

To bear or ſupport, without being conquered or deſtroyed.

But the Lord he is the true God, he is the living God, and an everlaſting king: At his wrath the earth ſhall tremble, and the nations ſhall not be able to *abide* his indignation. *Jer.* x. 10.

It muſt be allowed a fair preſumption in favour of the truth of my doctrines, that they have *abid* a very rigorous teſt now for above thirty years, and the more ſtrictly they are looked into, the more they are confirmed. *Woodward, Letter* i.

To bear without averſion; in which ſenſe it is commonly uſed with a negative.

Thou canſt not *abide* Tiridates; this is but love of thyſelf. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

Thy vile race,
Though thou didſt learn, had that in't, which
good natures
Could not *abide* to be with; therefore waſt thou
Deſervedly confin'd unto this rock.
Shakeſp. Tempeſt.

To bear or ſuffer.

Girt with circumfluous tides,
He ſtill calamitous conſtraint *abides*.
Pope's Odyſſ. b. iv. *l.* 750.

Abi'der, å-bī'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *abide.*] The perſon that abides or dwells in a place; perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in uſe.

Abi'ding, å-bī'-dĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *abide.*] Continuance; ſtay; fixed ſtate.

We are ſtrangers before Thee and ſojourners, as were all our fathers: our days on the earth are as a ſhadow, and there is none *abiding*. 1 *Chron.* xxix. 15.

The air in that region is ſo violently removed, and carried about with ſuch ſwiftneſs, as nothing in that place can conſiſt or have *abiding*. *Rawleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

A'BJECT, åb'-jĕkt. *adj.* [*abjectus.* Lat. thrown away as of no value.

1. Mean; worthleſs; baſe; groveling: ſpoken of perſons, or their qualities.

Rebellion
Came like itſelf in baſe and *abject* routs,
Led on by bloody youth goaded with rage,
And countenanc'd by boys and beggary.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

I was at firſt, as other beaſts that graze
The trodden herb, of *abject* thoughts and low.
Milt. Paradiſe Loſt, *b.* ix. *l.* 571.

Honeſt men, who tell their ſovereigns what they expect from them, and what obedience they ſhall be always ready to pay them, are not upon an equal foot with baſe and *abject* flatterers. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

2. Being of no hope or regard; uſed of condition.

The rarer thy example ſtands,
By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongeſt of mortal men,
To loweſt pitch of *abject* fortune thou art fall'n.
Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes.

We ſee man and woman in the higheſt innocence and perfection, and in the moſt *abject* ſtate of guilt and infirmity. *Addiſon. Spectator*, N° 279.

3. Mean and deſpicable; uſed of actions.

The rapine is ſo *abject* and profane,
They not from trifles, nor from gods refrain.
Dryden's Juvenal, *Sat.* 8.

To what baſe ends, and by what *abject* ways,
Are mortals urg'd through ſacred luſt of praiſe?
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

A'bject, åb'-jĕkt. *n. ſ.* A man without hope; a man whoſe miſeries are irretrievable; one of the loweſt condition.

Yea, the *abjects* gathered themſelves together againſt me. *Pſalm* xxxv. 15.

To **Abje'ct**, åb-jĕkt'. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw away. A word rarely uſed.

Abje'ctedness, åb-jĕk'-tĕd-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *abject.*] The ſtate of an abject.

Our Saviour would love at no leſs rate than death; and, from the ſupereminent height of glory, ſtooped and abaſed himſelf to the ſufferance of the extremeſt of indignities, and ſunk himſelf to the bottom of *abjectedneſs*, to exalt our condition to the contrary extreme. *Boyle's Works.*

Abje'ction, åb-jĕk'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *abject.*] Meanneſs of mind; want of ſpirit; ſervility; baſeneſs.

That this ſhould be termed baſeneſs, *abjection* of mind, or ſervility, is it credible? *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 47.

The juſt medium lies betwixt pride and *abjection*, the two extremes. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'bjectly, åb'-jĕkt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *abject.*] In an abject manner, meanly, baſely, ſervilely, contemptibly.

A'bjectness, åb'-jĕkt-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *abject.*] Abjection, ſervility, meanneſs.

Servility and *abjectneſs* of humour is implicitly involved in the charge of lying. *Government of the Tongue*, § 8.

By humility I mean not the *abjectneſs* of a baſe mind: but a prudent care not to over-value ourſelves upon any account. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra*, *b.* ii. *c.* 7.

Abi'lity, å-bĭl'-lĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*Habileté*, Fr.]

1. The power to do any thing, whether depending upon ſkill, or riches, or ſtrength, or any other quality.

Of ſinging thou haſt got the reputation,
Good Thyrſis, mine I yield to thy *ability*;
My heart doth ſeek another eſtimation.
Sidney, *b.* i.

If aught in my *ability* may ſerve
To lighten what thou ſuffer'ſt, and appeaſe
Thy mind with what amends is in my pow'r.
Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes, *l.* 744.

They gave after their *ability* unto the treaſure. *Ezra*, ii. 69.

If any man miniſter, let him do it as of the *ability* which God giveth: that God in all things may be glorified through Jeſus Chriſt. 1 *Pet.* iv. 11.

Wherever we find our *abilities* too weak for the performance, he aſſures us of the aſſiſtance of his Holy Spirit. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Capacity of mind; force of underſtanding; mental power.

Children in whom there was no blemiſh, but well-favoured, and ſkilful in all wiſdom, and cunning in knowledge, and underſtanding ſcience, and ſuch as had *ability* in them to ſtand in the king's palace. *Dan.* i. 4.

3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, it frequently ſignifies the faculties or powers of the mind, and ſometimes the force of underſtanding given by nature, as diſtinguiſhed from acquired qualifications.

Whether it may be thought neceſſary, that in certain tracts of country, like what we call pariſhes, there ſhould be one man, at leaſt, of *abilities* to read and write? *Swift.*

Abinte'state, åb-ĭn-tĕs'-tåt. *adj.* [of *ab* from, and *inteſtatus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him that inherits from a man, who, though he had the power to make a will, yet did not make it.

To **A'bjugate**, åb'-jŭ-gåte. *v. a.* [*abjugo*, Lat.] To unyoke, to uncouple. *Dict.*

To **ABJU'RE**, åb-jŏ're. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]

1. To caſt off upon oath, to ſwear not to do or not to have ſomething.

Either to die the death, or to *abjure*
For ever the ſociety of man.
Shakeſpeare's Midſum. Night's Dream.

No man, therefore, that hath not *abjured* his reaſon, and ſworn allegiance to a preconceived fantaſtical hypotheſis, can undertake the defence of ſuch a ſuppoſition. *Hale.*

2. To retract, recant, or abnegate a poſition upon oath.

Abjura'tion, åb-jŏ-rå'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *abjure.*] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

Until Henry VIII. his time, if a man, having committed felony, could go into a church, or church-yard, before he were apprehended, he might not be taken from thence to the uſual trial of law, but confeſſing his fault to the juſtices, or to the coroner, gave his oath to forſake the realm for ever, which was called *abjuration*.

There are ſome *abjurations* ſtill in force among us here in England; as, by the ſtatute of the 25th of king Charles II. all perſons that are admitted into any office, civil or military, muſt take the teſt; which is an *abjuration* of ſome doctrines of the church of Rome.

There is likewiſe another oath of *abjuration*, which laymen and clergymen are both obliged to take; and that is to abjure the Pretender. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

To **ABLAC'TATE**, ȁb-lȁk'-tȁte. *v. a.* [*ablacto*, Lat.] To wean from the breaſt.

Ablacta'tion, ȁb-lȁk-tȁ'-ſhȕn. *n. ſ.* One of the methods of grafting; and, according to the ſignification of the word, as it were a weaning of a cyon by degrees from its mother ſtock; not cutting it off wholly from the ſtock, till it is firmly united to that on which it is grafted.

Ablaquea'tion, ȁb-lȁ-kwȇ-ȁ'-ſhȕn. *n. ſ.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The art or practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees, to let the air and water operate upon them.

Trench the ground, and make it ready for the ſpring: Prepare alſo ſoil, and uſe it where you have occaſion: Dig borders. Uncover as yet roots of trees, where *ablaqueation* is requiſite.
Evelyn's Kalendar.

The tenure in chief is the very root that doth maintain this ſilver ſtem, that by many rich and fruitful branches ſpreadeth itſelf: ſo if it be ſuffered to ſtarve, by want of *ablaqueation*, and other good huſbandry, this yearly fruit will much decreaſe. *Bacon's Office of Alienations.*

ABLA'TION, ȁb-lȁ'-ſhȕn. *n. ſ.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

A'blative, ȁb'-lȁ-tiv. *n. a.* [*ablativus*, Lat.]

1. That which takes away.
2. The ſixth caſe of the Latin nouns; the caſe which, among other ſignifications, includes the perſon from whom ſomething is taken away. A term of grammar.

A'BLE, ȁ'-ble. *adj.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat.] ſkilful, ready.]

1. Having ſtrong faculties, or great ſtrength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

Henry VII. was not afraid of an *able* man, as Lewis the Eleventh was. But, contrariwiſe, he was ſerved by the *ableſt* men that were to be found; without which his affairs could not have proſpered as they did. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Such gambol faculties he hath, that ſhew a weak mind and an *able* body, for the which the prince admits him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

2. Having power ſufficient; enabled.

All mankind acknowledge themſelves *able* and ſufficient to do many things, which actually they never do. *South's Serm.*

Every man ſhall give as he is *able*, according to the bleſſing of the Lord thy God, which he hath given thee. *Deut.* xvi. 17.

3. Before a verb, with the particle *to*, it ſignifies generally having the power.

Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is *able to* ſtand before envy? *Prov.* xxvii. 4.

4. With *for* it is not often nor very properly uſed.

There have been ſome inventions alſo, which have been *able for* the utterance of articulate ſounds, as the ſpeaking of certain words.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.

To **A'ble**, ȁ'-ble. *v. a.* To make able; to enable, which is the word commonly uſed. See **Enable**.

Plate ſin with gold,
And the ſtrong lance of juſtice hurtleſs breaks:
Arm it with rags, a pigmy's ſtraw doth pierce it.
None does offend, none, I ſay none; I'll *able* 'em;
Take that of me, my friend.
Shakeſpeare's King Lear.

A'ble-bo'died, ȁ'ble-bȍd'-dȳd. *adj.* Strong of body.

It lies in the power of every fine woman, to ſecure at leaſt half a dozen *able-bodied* men to his majeſty's ſervice. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, Nº 4.

To **A'BLEGATE**, ȁb'-lȇ-gȁte. *v. a.* [*ablegot*, Lat.] To ſend abroad upon ſome employment; to ſend out of the way. *Dict.*

Ablega'tion, ȁb-lȇ-gȁ'-ſhȕn. *n. ſ.* [from *ablegate*.] The act of ſending abroad. *Dict.*

A'bleneſs, ȁ'ble-nȇſs. [from *able*.] Ability of body or mind, vigour, force.

That nation doth ſo excel, both for comelineſs and *ableneſs*, that from neighbour countries they ordinarily come, ſome to ſtrive, ſome to learn, ſome to behold. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Able'psy, ȁ-blȇp'-ſȳ. *n. ſ.* [ἀβλεψία, Gr.] Want of ſight, blindneſs; unadviſedneſs. *Dict.*

Abliguri'tion, ȁb-lî-gȕ-rî'-ſhȕn. *n. ſ.* [*abliguritio*, Lat.] Prodigal expence on meat and drink. *Dict.*

To **A'bligate**, ȁb'-lî-gȁte. *v. a.* [*abligo*, Lat.] To tie up from. *Dict.*

To **A'BLOCATE**, ȁb'-lȍ-cȁte. *v. a.* [*abloco*, Lat.] To let out to hire.

Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another.
Calvin's Lexicon Juridicum.

Abloca'tion, ȁb-lȍ-cȁ'-ſhȕn. *n. ſ.* [from *ablocate*.] A letting out to hire.

To **Ablu'de**, ȁb-lȗ'de. *v. n.* [*abludo*, Lat.] To be unlike. *Dict.*

A'bluent, ȁb'-lȗ-ȇnt. *adj.* [*abluens*, Lat. from *abluo*, to waſh away.]

1. That which waſhes clean.
2. That which has the power of cleanſing. *Dict.*

Ablu'tion, ȁb-lȗ'-ſhȕn. *n. ſ.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleanſing, or waſhing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the *ablution* of the body and the purification of the ſoul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the ſacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Chriſt. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

2. The water uſed in waſhing.

Waſh'd by the briny wave, the pious train
Are cleans'd, and caſt th' *ablutions* in the main.
Pope's Iliad.

3. The rinſing of chemical preparations in water, to diſſolve and waſh away any acrimonious particles.
4. The cup given, without conſecration, to the laity in the popiſh churches.

To **A'BNEGATE**, ȁb'-nȇ-gȁte. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

Abnega'tion, ȁb-nȇ-gȁ'-ſhȕn. *n. ſ.* [*abnegatio*, Lat. denial, from *abnego*, to deny.] Denial, renunciation.

The *abnegation* or renouncing of all his own holds and intereſts, and truſts of all that man is moſt apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditely follow Chriſt. *Hammond.*

Abnoda'tion, ȁb-nȍ-dȁ'-ſhȕn. *n. ſ.* [*abnodatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees; a term of gardening. *Dict.*

Abno'rmous, ȁb-nȍr'-mȕs. *adj.* [*abnormis*, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular, miſhapen. *Dict.*

Abo'ard, ȁ-bȍ'rd. *adv.* [a ſea-term, but adopted into common language; derived immediately from the French *à bord*, as, *aller à bord*, *envoyer à bord*. *Bord* is itſelf a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots. Bopd, in the ancient Saxon, ſignified a *houſe*; in which ſenſe, *to go aboard*, is to take up reſidence in a ſhip.]

1. In a ſhip.

He loudly call'd to ſuch as were *aboard*,
The little bark unto the ſhore to draw,
And him to ferry over that deep ford.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *cant.* 6.

He might land them, if it pleaſed him, or otherwiſe keep them *aboard*.
Sir W. Rawleigh's Eſſays.

2. Into a ſhip.

When morning roſe, I ſent my mates to bring
Supplies of water from a neighb'ring ſpring,
Whilſt I the motions of the winds explor'd;
Then ſummon'd in my crew, and went *aboard*.
Addiſon's Ovid's Metamorphoſes, b. iii.

Abo'de, ȁ-bȍ'de. *n. ſ.* [from *abide*.]

1. Habitation, dwelling, place of reſidence.

But I know thy *abode* and thy going out, and thy coming in. *2 Kings*, xix. 27.

Others may uſe the ocean as their road,
Only the Engliſh make it their *abode*;
Whoſe ready ſails with every wind can fly,
And make a cov'nant with th' inconſtant ſky.
Waller.

2. Stay, continuance in a place.

Sweet friends, your patience for my long *abode*;
Not I, but my affairs, have made you wait.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

Making a ſhort *abode* in Sicily the ſecond time, landing in Italy, and making the war, may be reaſonably judged the buſineſs but of ten months.
Dryden's Dedicat. to Æneid.

The woodcocks early viſit, and *abode*
Of long continuance in our temp'rate clime,
Foretel a liberal harveſt. *Phillips.*

3. *To make abode.* To dwell, to reſide, to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes *abode*;
Thence full of fate returns, and of the God.
Dryd. Æn. 6.

To **Abo'de**, ȁ-bȍ'de. *v. a.* [See **Bode**.] To foretoken or foreſhow; to be a prognoſtic, to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives, in the ſenſe either of good or ill.

Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was
A thing inſpir'd; and, not conſulting, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, *aboded*
The ſudden breach of it.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

Abo'dement, ȁ-bȍ'de-mȇnt. *n. ſ.* [from *To abode*.] A ſecret anticipation of ſomething future; an impreſſion upon the mind of ſome event to come; prognoſtication; omen.

I like not this.
For many men that ſtumble at the threſhold,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within.—
—Tuſh! man, *abodements* muſt not now affright us. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI. *p.* iii.

My lord biſhop aſked him, Whether he had never any ſecret *abodement* in his mind? No, replied the duke; but I think ſome adventure may kill me as well as another man. *Wotton.*

To **ABO'LISH**, ȁ-bȍl'-lîſh. *v. a.* [*aboleo*. Lat.]

1. To annul; to make void. Applied to laws or inſtitutions.

For us to *aboliſh* what he hath eſtabliſhed, were preſumption moſt intolerable. *Hooker, b.* iii. § 10.

On the parliament's part it was propoſed, that all the biſhops, deans, and chapters, might be imdiately taken away, and *aboliſhed*.
Clarendon, b. viii.

2. To put an end to, to deſtroy.

The long continued wars between the Engliſh and the Scots, had then raiſed invincible jealouſies and hate, which long continued peace hath ſince *aboliſhed*. *Sir John Hayward.*

That ſhall Perocles well requite, I wot,
And, with thy blood, *aboliſh* ſo reproachful blot.
Fairy Queen.

More deſtroy'd than they,
We ſhould be quite *aboliſh'd*, and expire.
Milton.

Or wilt thou thyſelf
Aboliſh thy creation, and unmake
For him, what for thy glory thou haſt made?
Milton, *b.* iii. *l.* 163.

Nor could Vulcanian flame
The ſtench *aboliſh*, or the ſavour tame.
Dryd. Virg. Geo. iii.

Fermented ſpirits contract, harden, and conſolidate many fibres together, *aboliſhing* many canals; eſpecially where the fibres are the tendereſt, as in the brain. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

Abo'lishable, ȧ-bŏl′-lîſh-âble. *adj.* [from *aboliſh.*] That which may be aboliſhed.

Abo'lisher, ȧ-bŏl′-lîſh-ſhŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] He that aboliſhes.

Abo'lishment, ȧ-bŏl′-lîſh-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] The act of aboliſhing.

The plain and direct way had been to prove, that all ſuch ceremonies, as they require to be aboliſhed, are retained by us with the hurt of the church, or with leſs benefit than the *aboliſhment* of them would bring. *Hooker*, *b.* iv.

He ſhould think the *aboliſhment* of epiſcopacy among us, would prove a mighty ſcandal and corruption to our faith, and manifeſtly dangerous to our monarchy. *Swift's Church of England Man.*

Aboli'tion, ȧ-bŏ-lîſh′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *aboliſh.*] The act of aboliſhing. This is now more frequently uſed than *aboliſhment*.

From the total *abolition* of the popular power, may be dated the ruin of Rome: for had the reducing hereof to its ancient condition, propoſed by Agrippa, been accepted inſtead of Mæcenas's model, that ſtate might have continued unto this day. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra*, *b.* iii. *c.* 4.

An apoplexy is a ſudden *abolition* of all the ſenſes, and of all voluntary motion, by the ſtoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal ſpirits through the nerves deſtined for thoſe motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Abo'minable, ȧ-bŏm′-mŷ-nâble. *adj.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful, deteſtable; to be loathed.

This infernal pit
Abominable, accurs'd, the houſe of woe. *Milton.*

The queen and miniſtry might eaſily redreſs this *abominable* grievance, by endeavouring to chooſe men of virtuous principles. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

2. Unclean.

The ſoul that ſhall touch any unclean beaſt, or any *abominable* unclean thing, even that ſoul ſhall be cut off from his people. *Leviticus*, vii. 21.

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of looſe and indeterminate cenſure.

They ſay you are a melancholy fellow.—I am ſo; I do love it better than laughing.—Thoſe that are in extremity of either, are *abominable* fellows, and betray themſelves to every modern cenſure, worſe than drunkards. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

Abo'minableness, ȧ-bŏm′-mŷ-nâble-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *abominable.*] The quality of being abominable; hatefulneſs, odiouſneſs.

Till we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and eſſential difference between virtue and vice, we muſt forbear to urge atheiſts with the corruption and *abominableneſs* of their principles. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Abo'minably, ȧ-bŏm′-mŷ-nâb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *abominable.*] A word of low or familiar language, ſignifying exceſſively, extremely, exceedingly; in an ill ſenſe. It is not often ſeriouſly uſed.

I have obſerved great abuſes and diſorders in your family; your ſervants are mutinous and quarrelſome, and cheat you moſt *abominably*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **ABO'MINATE**, ȧ-bŏm′-mŷ-nâte. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor, deteſt, hate utterly.

Pride goes, hated, curſed, and *abominated* by all. *Hammond.*

We are not guilty of your injuries,
No way conſent to them; but do abhor,
Abominate, and loath this cruelty.
Southern's Oroonoko.

He profeſſed both to *abominate* and deſpiſe all myſtery, refinement, and intrigue, either in a prince or miniſter. *Swift.*

Abomina'tion, ȧ-bŏm-mŷ-nâ′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.*

1. Hatred, deteſtation.

To aſſiſt king Charles by Engliſh or Dutch forces, would render him odious to his new ſubjects, who have nothing in ſo great *abomination*, as thoſe whom they hold for heretics. *Swift.*

2. The object of hatred.

Every ſhepherd is an *abomination* to the Egyptians. *Geneſis*, xlvi. 34.

3. Pollution, defilement.

And there ſhall in no wiſe enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatſoever worketh *abomination*, or maketh a lie. *Rev.* xxi. 27.

4. Wickedneſs; hateful or ſhameful vice.

Th' adulterous Antony, moſt large
In his *abominations*, turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noſes it againſt us.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

5. The cauſe of pollution.

And the high places that were before Jeruſalem, which were on the right hand of the mount of corruption, which Solomon the king of Iſrael had builded for Aſhtoreth the *abomination* of the Zidonians, and for Chemoſh the *abomination* of the Moabites, and for Milcom the *abomination* of the children of Ammon, did the king defile. 2 *Kings*, xxiii. 13.

ABORI'GINES, âb-ŏ-rîdzh′-ŷ-nĕz. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The earlieſt inhabitants of a country; thoſe of whom no original is to be traced; as, the Welſh in Britain.

To **ABO'RT**, âb-ŏrt′. *v. n.* [*aborto*, Lat.] To bring forth before the time; to miſcarry. *Dict.*

Abo'rtion, âb-ŏr′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

Theſe then need cauſe no *abortion*. *Sandys.*

2. The produce of an untimely birth.

His wife miſcarried; but, as the *abortion* proved only a female fœtus, he comforted himſelf. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Martinus Scriblerus.*

Behold my arm thus blaſted, dry and wither'd,
Shrunk like a foul *abortion*, and decay'd,
Like ſome untimely product of the ſeaſons.
Rowe.

Abo'rtive, âb-ŏr′-tîv. *n. ſ.* That which is born before the due time. Perhaps anciently any thing irregularly produced.

No common wind, no cuſtomed event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cauſes,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns,
Abortives, and preſages, tongues of heav'n,
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John.
Shakeſp. King John.

Take the fine ſkin of an *abortive*, and, with ſtarch thin laid on, prepare your ground or tablet. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Many are preſerved, and do ſignal ſervice to their country, who, without a proviſion, might have periſhed as *abortives*, or have come to an untimely end, and perhaps have brought upon their guilty parents the like deſtruction. *Addiſon. Guardian*, Nº 106.

Abo'rtive, âb-ŏr′-tîv. *adj.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. That which is brought forth before the due time of birth.

If ever he have child, *abortive* be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

All th' unaccompliſhed works of nature's hand,
Abortive, monſtrous, or unkindly mix'd,
Diſſolv'd on earth, fleet hither.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, *b.* iii. *l.* 456.

Nor will his fruit expect
Th' autumnal ſeaſon, but, in ſummer's pride
When other orchards ſmile, *abortive* fail. *Phillips.*

2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of time.

How often haſt thou waited at my cup,
Remember it, and let it make thee creſt-faln;
Ay, and allay this thy *abortive* pride.
Shakeſp. Henry VI. *p.* ii.

3. That which brings forth nothing.

The void profound
Of uneſſential night receives him next,
Wide-gaping; and with utter loſs of being
Threatens him, plung'd in that *abortive* gulf.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, *b.* ii. *l.* 451.

4. That which fails or miſcarries, from whatever cauſe. This is leſs proper.

Many politic conceptions, ſo elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet, in the iſſue, miſcarry and prove *abortive*. *South's Sermons.*

Abo'rtively, âb-ŏr′-tîv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *abortive.*] Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

Abo'rtiveness, âb-ŏr′-tîv-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *abortive.*] The ſtate of abortion.

Abo'rtment, âb-ŏrt′-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *abort.*] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

Concealed treaſures, now loſt to mankind, ſhall be brought into uſe by the induſtry of converted penitents, whoſe wretched carcaſes the impartial laws dedicate, as untimely feaſts, to the worms of the earth, in whoſe womb thoſe deſerted mineral riches muſt ever lie buried as loſt *abortments*, unleſs thoſe be made the active midwives to deliver them. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

ABO'VE, ȧ-bŭv′. *prep.* [from *a*, and bugan, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]

1. To a higher place; in a higher place.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom riſe;
Above the brims they force their fiery way;
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day.
Dryden, *Æneid* vii. *l.* 643.

2. More in quantity or number.

Every one that paſſeth among them, that are numbered from twenty years old and *above*, ſhall give an offering unto the Lord. *Exodus*, xxx. 14.

3. In a ſuperiour degree, or to a ſuperiour degree of rank, power, or excellence.

The Lord is high *above* all nations, and his glory *above* the heavens. *Pſalm* cxiii. 4.

The public power of all ſocieties is *above* every ſoul contained in the ſame ſocieties. *Hooker*, *b.* i.

There is no riches *above* a ſound body, and no joy *above* the joy of the heart. *Eccleſiaſticus*, xxx. 16.

To her
Thou didſt reſign thy manhood, and the place
Wherein God ſet thee *above* her, made of thee,
And for thee: whoſe perfection far excell'd
Hers, in all real dignity.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, *b.* x. *l.* 147.

Latona ſees her ſhine *above* the reſt,
And feeds with ſecret joy her ſilent breaſt.
Dryden's Æneid.

4. In a ſtate of being ſuperiour to; unattainable by.

It is an old and true diſtinction, that things may be *above* our reaſon, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the power, the nature, and the univerſal preſence of God, with innumerable other points. *Swift.*

5. Beyond; more than.

We were preſſed out of meaſure, *above* ſtrength; inſomuch that we deſpaired even of life. 2 *Cor.* i. 8.

In having thoughts unconfuſed, and being able to diſtinguiſh one thing from another, where there is but the leaſt difference, conſiſts the exactneſs of judgment and clearneſs of reaſon, which is in one man *above* another. *Locke.*

The inhabitants of Tirol have many privileges *above* thoſe of the other hereditary countries of the emperor. *Addiſon.*

6. Too proud for; too high for. A phraſe chiefly uſed in familiar expreſſion.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were *above* nothing that tended to promote the conveniences of life. *Pope's Odyſſey; notes.*

Abo've, à-bŭv'. *adv.*

1. Over-head; in a higher place.

To men ſtanding below, men ſtanding aloft ſeem much leſſened; to thoſe *above*, men ſtanding below, ſeem not ſo much leſſened. *Bacon.*

When he eſtabliſhed the clouds *above*; when he ſtrengthened the fountains of the deep; when he gave to the ſea his decree, that the waters ſhould not paſs his commandment; when he appointed the foundations of the earth; then I was by him, as one brought up with him: and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him. *Proverbs*, viii. 28.

Every good gift, and every perfect gift, is *from above*, and cometh down from the father of lights, with whom is no variableneſs, neither ſhadow of turning. *James*, i. 17.

The Trojans *from above* their foes beheld;
And with arm'd legions all the rampires fill'd.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praiſe the birds ſhall chant in every grove,
And winds ſhall waft it to the pow'rs *above*.
Pope's Paſtorals.

3. Before. [See Above-cited.]

I ſaid *above*, that theſe two machines of the balance, and the dira, were only ornamental, and that the ſucceſs of the duel had been the ſame without them. *Dryd. Dedicat. Æneid.*

Above-a'll, à-bŭv-à'll. In the firſt place; chiefly.

I ſtudied Virgil's deſign, his diſpoſition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the ſober retrenchments of his ſenſe, which always leaves ſomething to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleaſure; but *above all*, the elegance of his expreſſion, and the harmony of his numbers. *Dryden's Dedicat. Æneid.*

Above-bo'ard, à-bŭv-bo'rd.

1. In open ſight; without artifice or trick. A figurative expreſſion, borrowed from gameſters, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is uſed only in familiar language.

It is the part alſo of an honeſt man to deal *above-board*, and without tricks. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Without diſguiſe or concealment.

Though there have not been wanting ſuch heretofore, as have practiſed theſe unworthy arts, for as much as there have been villains in all places, and all ages, yet now-a-days they are owned *above-board*. *South's Sermons.*

Abo've-ci'ted, à-bŭv'-sì-tèd. Cited before. A figurative expreſſion, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on ſcrolls; where whatever is cited or mentioned before in the ſame page, muſt be *above*.

It appears from the authority *above-cited*, that this is a fact confeſſed by heathens themſelves. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

Abo've-grou'nd, à-bŭv'-grou'nd. An expreſſion uſed to ſignify alive; not in the grave.

Abo've-me'ntioned, à-bŭv'-mèn-ſhŭnd. See Above-cited.

I do not remember, that Homer any where falls into the faults *above-mentioned*, which were indeed the falſe refinements of latter ages. *Addiſon. Spectator*, Nº 279.

To **ABO'UND**, à-boŭ'nd. *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]

1. To have in great plenty; to be copiouſly ſtored. It is uſed ſometimes with the particle *in*, and ſometimes the particle *with*.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no reliſh of them, but *abound*
In the diviſion of each ſeveral crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,
In which our countries fruitfully *abound*.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

A faithful man ſhall *abound with* bleſſings: but he that maketh haſte to be rich, ſhall not be innocent. *Proverbs*, xxviii. 20.

Now that languages are made, and *abound with* words ſtanding for combination, an uſual way of getting complex ideas, is by the explications of thoſe terms that ſtand for them. *Locke.*

2. To be in great plenty.

And becauſe iniquity ſhall *abound*, the love of many ſhall wax cold. *Matthew*, xxiv. 12.

Words are like leaves, and where they moſt *abound*,
Much fruit of ſenſe beneath is rarely found.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

ABO'UT, à-boŭ't. *prep.* [abutan, or abuton, Sax. which ſeems to ſignify encircling on the outſide.]

1. Round, ſurrounding, encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forſake thee. Bind them *about* thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart. *Proverbs*, iii. 3.

She cries, and tears her cheeks,
Her hair, her veſt; and, ſtooping to the ſands,
About his neck ſhe caſt her trembling hands.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, ſaying, get you up from *about* the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. *Exodus.*

Thou doſt nothing, Sergius,
Thou canſt endeavour nothing, nay, not think;
But I both ſee and hear it; and am with thee,
By and before, *about* and in thee too.
Ben Johnſ. Cataline.

3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.

When Conſtantine had finiſhed an houſe for the ſervice of God at Jeruſalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy, *about* the ſolemn performance whereof, the greateſt part of the biſhops in Chriſtendom ſhould meet together. *Hooker.*

The painter is not to take ſo much pains *about* the drapery as *about* the face where the principal reſemblance lies. *Dryd.*

They are moſt frequently uſed as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently ſignify either a ſpeculative knowledge of things, or a practical ſkill *about* them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing ſpoken of. *Tillot. Sermon* i.

Theft is always a ſin, although the particular ſpecies of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth ſuppoſe poſitive laws *about* dominion and property. *Stillingfleet.*

Children ſhould always be heard, and fairly and kindly anſwered, when they aſk after any thing they would know, and deſire to be informed *about*. Curioſity ſhould be as carefully cheriſhed in children, as other appetites ſuppreſſed. *Locke.*

It hath been practiſed as a method of making men's court, when they are aſked *about* the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the ſtate of trade, to anſwer that all things are in a flouriſhing condition. *Swift's Short View of Ireland.*

4. In a ſtate of being engaged in, or employed upon.

Our bleſſed Lord was pleaſed to command the repreſentation of his death and ſacrifice on the croſs ſhould be made by breaking of bread and effuſion of wine; to ſignify to us the nature and ſacredneſs of the liturgy we are *about*. *Taylor.*

Labour, for labour's ſake, is againſt nature. The underſtanding, as well as all the other faculties, chooſes always the ſhorteſt way to its end, would preſently obtain the knowledge it is *about*, and then ſet upon ſome new enquiry. But this, whether lazineſs or haſte, often miſleads it. *Locke.*

Our armies ought to be provided with ſecretaries, to tell their ſtory in plain Engliſh, and to let us know, in our mother tongue, what it is our brave countrymen are *about*. *Addiſon. Spect.* Nº 309.

5. Appendant to the perſon; as cloaths.

If you have this *about* you,
As I will give you when we go, you may
Boldly aſſault the necromancer's hall.
Milton's Comus.

It is not ſtrange to me, that perſons of the fairer ſex ſhould like, in all things *about* them, that handſomeneſs for which they find themſelves moſt liked. *Boyle on Colours.*

6. Relating to the perſon, as a ſervant, or dependant.

Liking very well the young gentleman, ſuch I took him to be, admitted this Deiphantus *about* me, who well ſhewed, there is no ſervice like his that ſerves becauſe he loves. *Sidney, b.* ii.

7. Relating to perſon, as an act or office.

Good corporal, for my old dame's ſake, ſtand my friend: ſhe hath no body to do any thing *about* her when I am gone, and ſhe is old and cannot help herſelf. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Abo'ut, à-boŭ't. *adv.*

1. Circularly, in a round; *circum.*

The weyward ſiſters, hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do go *about*, *about*,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

2. In circuit, in compaſs.

I'll tell you what I am *about*.—Two yards and more.—No quips now, Piſtol: indeed I am in the waiſt two yards *about*; but I am about no waſte, I am about thrift. *Shakeſpeare.*

A tun *about* was ev'ry pillar there,
A poliſh'd mirrour ſhone not half ſo clear.
Dryd. Fables.

3. Nearly; *circiter.*

When the boats were come within *about* ſixty yards of the pillar, they found themſelves all bound, and could go no farther; yet ſo as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

4. Here and there; every way; *circa.*

Up roſe the gentle virgin from her place,
And looked all *about*, if ſhe might ſpy
Her lovely knight.
Fairy Queen, b. i. *cant.* ii. *ſtanz.* 33.

A wolf that was paſt labour, in his old age, borrows a habit, and ſo *about* he goes, begging charity from door to door, under the diſguiſe of a pilgrim. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point, within a ſmall diſtance of.

Theſe dying lovers, and their floating ſons,
Suſpend the fight, and ſilence all our guns:
Beauty and youth, *about* to periſh, finds
Such noble pity in brave Engliſh minds. *Waller.*

6. Round; the longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhort ſtraight way.

Gold hath theſe natures; greatneſs of weight; cloſeneſs of parts; fixation; pliantneſs, or ſoftneſs; immunity from ruſt; colour, or tincture of yellow: Therefore the ſure way (though moſt *about*) to make gold, is to know the cauſes of the ſeveral natures before rehearſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.* Nº 328.

Spies of the Volſcians
Held me in chace, that I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles *about*; elſe had I, Sir,
Half an hour ſince brought my report.
Shakeſp. Coriolanus.

7. *To bring about*; to bring to the point or ſtate deſired; as, *he has brought about his purpoſes.*

Whether this will be brought *about*, by breaking his head, I very much queſtion. *Spectator.*

8. *To come about*; to come to ſome certain ſtate or point. It has commonly the idea of revolution, or gyration.

Wherefore it came to paſs, when the time was come *about*, after Hannah had conceived, that ſhe bare a ſon. 1 *Sam.* i. 20.

One evening it befel, that looking out,
The wind they long had wiſh'd was come *about*:
Well pleas'd, they went to reſt; and, if the gale
Till morn continu'd, both reſolv'd to ſail.
Dryd. Fables.

9. *To go about*; to prepare to do it.

Did not Moſes give you the law? and yet none of you keepeth the law. Why go ye *about* to kill me? *John*, vii. 19.

In common language they ſay, to *come about* a man, to *circumvent* him.

Some of theſe phraſes ſeem to derive their original, from the French *à bout*; *venir à bout d'une choſe*; *venir à bout de quelqu'un.*

A. Bp. for Archbiſhop; which ſee.

ABRACADA'BRA, åb-rå-kå-då'-brå. A ſuperſtitious charm againſt agues.

To ABRA'DE, åb-rå'-de. *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from the other parts; to waſte by degrees.

By this means there may be a continued ſupply, of what is ſucceſſively *abraded* from them by decurſion of waters. *Hale.*

A"braham's Ba'lm, åb"-råm's bå'm. The name of an herb.

Abra'sion, åb-rå'-zhůn. *n. ſ.* [See Abrade.]

1. The act of abrading, or rubbing off.

2. [In medicine.] The wearing away of the natural mucus, which covers the membranes, particularly thoſe of the ſtomach and guts, by corroſive or ſharp medicines or humours. *Quincy.*

3. The matter, worn off by the attrition of bodies.

Abre'ast, å-brėſt'. *adv.* [See Breast.] Side by ſide; in ſuch a poſition, that the breaſts may bear againſt the ſame line.

My couſin Suffolk,
My ſoul ſhall thine keep company to heav'n:
Tarry, ſweet ſoul, for mine; then fly *abreaſt.*
Shakeſp. Henry V.

For honour travels in a ſtreight ſo narrow,
Where one but goes *abreaſt.*
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

The riders rode *abreaſt*; and one his ſhield,
His lance of cornel wood another, held.
Dryden's Fables.

A'bricot, å'-prŷ-kŏt. See Apricot.

To ABRI'DGE, å-brid'je. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]

1. To make ſhorter in words, keeping ſtill the ſame ſubſtance.

All theſe ſayings, being declared by Jaſon of Cyrene in five books, we will eſſay to *abridge* in one volume. 2 *Macc.* ii. 23.

2. To contract, to diminiſh, to cut ſhort.

The determination of the will, upon enquiry, is following the direction of that guide; and he, that has a power to act or not to act, according as ſuch determination directs, is free. Such determination *abridges* not that power, wherein liberty conſiſts. *Locke.*

3. To deprive of; to cut off from. In which ſenſe it is followed by the particle *from*, or *of*, preceding the thing taken away.

I have diſabled mine eſtate,
By ſhewing ſomething a more ſwelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan, to be *abridg'd*
From ſuch a noble rate.
Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.

They were formerly, by the common law, diſcharged from pontage and murage; but this privilege has been *abridged* them ſince, by ſeveral ſtatutes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Abri'dged of, å-brid"-jėd ŏv'. *part.* Deprived of, debarred from, cut ſhort.

Abri'dger, å-brid'-jůr. *n. ſ.*

1. He, that abridges; a ſhortener.

2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

Abri'dgment, å-brid'je-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [*abregement*, French.]

1. The epitome of a larger work, contracted into a ſmall compaſs; a compend; a ſummary.

Surely this commandment containeth the law and the prophets; and, in this one word, is the *abridgment* of all volumes of ſcripture. *Hooker*, *b.* ii. § 5.

Idolatry is certainly the firſt-born of folly, the great and leading paradox; nay, the very *abridgment* and ſum-total of all abſurdities. *South's Sermons.*

2. A diminution in general.

All trying, by a love of littleneſs,
To make *abridgments*, and to draw to leſs,
Even that nothing, which at firſt we were.
Donne.

3. Contraction; reduction.

The conſtant deſire of happineſs, and the conſtraint it puts upon us, no body (I think) accounts an *abridgment* of liberty; or at leaſt an *abridgment* of liberty, to be complained of. *Locke.*

4. Reſtraint, from any thing pleaſing; contraction of any thing enjoyed.

It is not barely a man's *abridgment* in his external accommodations, which makes him miſerable; but, when his conſcience ſhall tell him, that it was his ſin and his folly which brought him under that *abridgment.* *South.*

Abro'ach, å-brŏ'tſh. *adv.* [See *To* Broach.]

1. In a poſture, to run out, or yield the liquor contained; properly ſpoken of veſſels.

The jarrs of gen'rous wine
He ſet *abroach*, and for the feaſt prepar'd.
Dryd. Virgil.

The Templer ſpruce, while ev'ry ſpout's *abroach*,
Stays till 'tis fair, yet ſeems to call a coach.
Swift's Miſcel.

2. In a figurative ſenſe; in a ſtate, to be diffuſed or extended; in a ſtate of ſuch beginning, as promiſes a progreſs.

That man, that ſits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the ſunſhine of his favour,
Would he abuſe the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what miſchiefs might be ſet *abroach*,
In ſhadow of ſuch greatneſs?
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV. *p.* ii.

Abro'ad, å-brå'd. *adv.* [compounded of *a* and *broad.* See Broad.]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large.

Intermit no watch,
Againſt a wakeful foe; while I *abroad*,
Thro' all the coaſts of dark deſtruction, ſeek
Deliverance. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ii. *l.* 463.

Again, the lonely fox roams far *abroad*,
On ſecret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;
Now haunts the cliff, now traverſes the lawn,
And flies the hated neighbourhood of man. *Prior.*

2. Out of the houſe.

Welcome, Sir!
This cell's my court; here have I few attendants,
And ſubjects none *abroad.* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Lady —— walked a whole hour *abroad*, without dying after it. *Pope's Letters.*

3. In another country.

They thought it better, to be ſomewhat hardly yoked at home; than for ever *abroad*, and diſcredited. *Hooker*, *Pref.*

Whoſoever offers at verbal tranſlation, ſhall have the misfortune of that young traveller; who loſt his own language *abroad*, and brought home no other inſtead of it. *Sir J. Denham.*

What learn our youth *abroad*, but to refine
The homely vices of their native land?
Dryd. Span. Friar.

He, who ſojourns in a foreign country, refers what he ſees and hears *abroad*, to the ſtate of things at home. *Atterb. Serm.*

4. In all directions, this way and that; with wide expanſion.

Full in the midſt of this infernal road,
An elm diſplays her duſky arms *abroad.*
Dryd. Virg. Æn. vi.

5. Without, not within.

Bodies politic, being ſubject (as much as natural) to diſſolution, by divers means; there are undoubtedly more ſtates overthrown, through diſeaſes bred within themſelves, than through violence from *abroad.* *Hooker*, *Dedication.*

To A'BROGATE, åb'-rŏ-gåte. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal; to annul.

Laws have been made, upon ſpecial occaſions; which occaſions ceaſing, laws of that kind do *abrogate* themſelves. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. § 14.

The negative precepts of men may ceaſe, by many inſtruments; by contrary cuſtoms, by public diſreliſh, by long omiſſion: but the negative precepts of God never can ceaſe, but when they are expreſsly *abrogated* by the ſame authority. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Abroga'tion, åb-rŏ-gå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating; the repeal of a law.

The commiſſioners from the confederate Roman catholics demanded the *abrogation* and repeal of all thoſe laws, which were in force againſt the exerciſe of the Roman religion. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

To Abro'ok, å-brŏ'k. *v. a.* [from *To brook*, with *a* ſuperabundant, a word not in uſe.] To brook, to bear, to endure.

Sweet Nell, ill can thy noble mind *abrook*
The abject people, gazing on thy face
With envious looks, ſtill laughing at thy ſhame.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI. *p.* ii.

ABRU'PT, åb-rŭp't. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. broken off.]

1. Broken, craggy.

Reſiſtleſs, roaring, dreadful, down it comes
From the rude mountain and the moſſy wild,
Tumbling through rocks *abrupt.* *Thomſ. Winter.*

2. Divided, without any thing intervening.

Or ſpread his airy flight,
Upborn with indefatigable wings,
Over the vaſt *abrupt*, ere he arrive
The happy iſle.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, *b.* ii. *l.* 409.

3. Sudden, without the cuſtomary or proper preparatives.

My lady craves
To know the cauſe of your *abrupt* departure.
Shakeſpeare.

The *abrupt* and unkind breaking of the two firſt parliaments was wholly imputed, to the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

Abrupt, with eagle-ſpeed ſhe cut the ſky,
Inſtant inviſible to mortal eye:
Then firſt he recogniz'd th' ethereal gueſt.
Pope's Odyſſ. b. i.

4. Unconnected.

The *abrupt* ſtile, which hath many breaches, and doth not ſeem to end but fall. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcovery.*

Abru'pted, åb-rŭp't-ėd. *adj.* [*abruptus*, Lat. a word little in uſe.] Broken off ſuddenly.

The effects of their activity are not precipitouſly *abrupted*, but gradually proceed to their ceſſations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* vi. 10.

Abru'ption, ab-rup'-ſhun. *n. ſ.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Breaking off, violent and ſudden ſeparation.

Thoſe, which are incloſed in ſtone, marble, or ſuch other ſolid matter; being difficultly ſeparable from it, becauſe of its adheſion to all ſides of them; have commonly ſome of that matter ſtill adhering to them, or at leaſt marks of its *abruption* from them, on all their ſides. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt. p.* 4.

Abru'ptly, ab-rup't-ly. *adv.* [See **Abrupt**.] Haſtily, without the due forms of preparation.

The ſweetneſs of virtue's diſpoſition, jealous even over itſelf, ſuffered her not, to enter *abruptly* into queſtions of Muſidorus. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Now miſſing from their joy, ſo lately found,
So lately found, and ſo *abruptly* gone.
Par. Regain. b. ii.

That they (both of them) punctually obſerved the time, thus agreed upon; and that, whatever company or buſineſs they were engaged in, they left it *abruptly* as ſoon as the clock warned them to retire. *Addiſon Spectator*, N° 241.

Abru'ptness, ab-rup't-neſs. *n. ſ.* [from *abrupt*.]

1. An abrupt manner, haſte, ſuddenneſs, untimely vehemence.

2. The ſtate of an abrupt or broken thing; roughneſs, cragginеſs; as of a fragment violently disjoined.

The cryſtallized bodies, found in the perpendicular intervals, have always their root, as the jewellers call it; which is only the *abruptneſs* at the end of the body, whereby it adhered to the ſtone or ſides of the intervals: which *abruptneſs* is cauſed, by its being broke-off from the ſaid ſtone. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt. p.* 4.

A'bscess, ab'-ſeſs. *n. ſ.* [*abſceſſus*, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body; a tumour, filled with matter; a term of chirurgery.

If the patient is not relieved, nor dies, in eight days; the inflammation ends in a ſuppuration and an *abſceſs* in the lungs, and ſometimes in ſome other part of the body. *Arbuth. of Diet.*

Lindanus conjectured, it might be ſome hidden *abſceſs* in the meſentery; which, breaking ſome few days after, was diſcovered to be an apoſtem of the meſentery. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To **Absci'nd**, ab-ſind'. *v. a.* To cut off, either in a natural or figurative ſenſe.

ABSCI'SSA, ab-ſis'-ſa. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic ſection, intercepted between the vertex and a ſemi-ordinate.

Absci'ssion, ab-ſis'-ſhun. *n. ſ.* [*abſciſſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off.

Fabricius ab Aquapendente renders the *abſciſſion* of them difficult enough, and not without danger. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. The ſtate of being cut off.

By ceſſation of oracles, with Montacutius, we may underſtand this intercision, not *abſciſſion* or conſummate deſolation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vi. *c.* 12.

To **ABSCO'ND**, ab-ſkond. *v. n.* [*abſcondo*, Lat.] To hide one's ſelf; to retire from the public view: generally uſed of perſons in debt, or criminals eluding the law.

The marmotte or mus alpinus, which *abſconds* all winter, lives on its own fat: for in autumn, when it ſhuts itſelf up in its hole, it is very fat; but in the ſpring-time, when it comes forth again, very lean. *Ray on the Creation.*

Absco'nder, ab-ſkon'-dur. *n. ſ.* [from *abſcond*.] The perſon, that abſconds.

A'bsence, ab'-ſenſe. *n. ſ.* [See **Absent**.]

1. The ſtate of being abſent, oppoſed to preſence.

Sir, 'tis fit,
You have ſtrong party to defend yourſelf,
By calmneſs, or by *abſence*: all's in danger.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain,
For, what advice can eaſe a lover's pain?
Abſence, the beſt expedient they could find,
Might ſave the fortune, if not cure the mind.
Dryd. Fab.

You have given no diſſertation, upon the *abſence* of lovers; nor laid down any methods, how they ſhould ſupport themſelves under thoſe ſeparations. *Addiſon, Spectator*, N° 241.

2. Want of appearance, in the legal ſenſe.

Abſence is of a fourfold kind or ſpecies. The firſt is a neceſſary *abſence*, as in baniſhed perſons; this is entirely neceſſary. A ſecond, neceſſary and voluntary; as, upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the ſervice of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable *abſence*; as, that of ſtudents on the ſcore of ſtudy. And the fourth, an *abſence* entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandiſe, and the like. Some add a fifth kind of *abſence*, which is committed *cum dolo & culpâ*, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a contumacious perſon, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is (by the law) in ſome reſpects, reputed as a perſon preſent. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Inattention, heedleſſneſs, neglect of the preſent object.

I continued my walk, reflecting on the little *abſences* and diſtractions of mankind. *Addiſon, Spectator*, N° 77.

4. It is uſed with the particle *from*.

His *abſence from* his mother oft he'll mourn;
And, with his eyes, look wiſhes to return.
Dryd. Juv. Sat. ii.

A'BSENT, ab'-ſent. *adj.* [*abſens*, Lat.]

1. Not preſent: uſed with the particle *from*.

In ſpring the fields, in autumn hills I love;
At morn the plains, at noon the ſhady grove;
But Delia always: *abſent from* her ſight,
Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight.
Pope's Paſt.

Where there is advantage to be given,
Both more and leſs have given him the revolt;
And none ſerve with him, but conſtrained things,
Whoſe hearts are *abſent* too. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Whether they were *abſent* or preſent, they were vexed alike. *Wiſd.* xi. 11.

2. Abſent in mind, inattentive; regardleſs of the preſent object.

I diſtinguiſh a man that is *abſent*, becauſe he thinks of ſomething elſe; from him that is *abſent*, becauſe he thinks of nothing. *Addiſon, Spectator*, N° 77.

To **Abse'nt**, ab-ſent'. *v. a.* To withdraw, to forbear to come into preſence.

If thou didſt ever hold me in thy heart,
Abſent thee from felicity a while;
And in this harſh world draw thy breath in pain,
To tell my tale. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Go!—for thy ſtay, not free, *abſents* thee more.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix. *l.* 372.

Tho' I am forc'd thus to *abſent* myſelf,
From all I love; I ſhall contrive ſome means,
Some friendly intervals, to viſit thee.
Southern's Spartan Dame.

The Arengo is ſtill called together in caſes of importance; and if, after due ſummons, any member *abſents* himſelf, he is to be fined to the value of about a penny Engliſh. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Absenta'neous, ab'-ſen-ta"-nyus. *adj.* Relating to abſence; abſent. *Dict.*

Absente'e, ab-ſen-te'. *n. ſ.* He, that is abſent from his ſtation, or employment, or country. A word uſed commonly with regard to Iriſhmen, living out of their country.

Then was the firſt ſtatute made againſt *abſentees*; commanding all ſuch, as had land in Ireland, to return and reſide thereupon. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A great part of eſtates in Ireland are owned by *abſentees*; and ſuch, as draw over the profits raiſed out of Ireland, refunding nothing. *Child's Diſcourſe on Trade.*

Absi'nthiated, ab-ſin'-thya-ted. *part.* [from *abſinthium*, Lat. wormwood.] Imbittered, impregnated with wormwood. *Dict.*

To **Absi'st**, ab-ſiſt'. *v. n.* [*abſiſto*, Lat.] To ſtand off, to leave off. *Dict.*

To **ABSO'LVE**, ab-zolv'. *v. a.* [*abſolvo*, Lat.]

1. To clear, to acquit of a crime, in a judicial ſenſe.

Your great goodneſs, out of holy pity,
Abſolv'd him with an axe. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Our victors, bleſt in peace, forget their wars,
Enjoy paſt dangers, and *abſolve* the ſtars. *Tickell.*

As he hopes, and gives out, by the influence of his wealth to be here *abſolved*; in condemning this man, you have an opportunity of belying that general ſcandal, of redeeming the credit loſt by former judgments. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

2. To ſet free from an engagement or promiſe.

Compell'd by threats to take that bloody oath,
And the act ill, I am *abſolv'd* by both.
Waller's Maid's Tragedy.

This command, which muſt neceſſarily comprehend the perſons of our natural fathers, muſt mean a duty we owe them, diſtinct from our obedience to the magiſtrate, and from which the moſt abſolute power of princes cannot *abſolve* us. *Locke.*

3. To pronounce ſin remitted, in the eccleſiaſtical ſenſe.

But all is calm, in this eternal ſleep:
Here grief forgets to groan, and love to weep;
Ev'n ſuperſtition loſes ev'ry fear;
For God, not man, *abſolves* our frailties here.
Pope's Eloiſa to Abelard.

4. To finiſh, to complete. This uſe is not common.

What cauſe
Mov'd the Creator, in his holy reſt
Through all eternity, ſo late to build
In chaos; and the work begun, how ſoon
Abſolv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* vii. *l.* 94.

If that, which is ſo ſuppoſed infinitely diſtant from what is now current, is diſtant from us by a finite interval, and not infinitely; then that one circulation, which preceded it, muſt neceſſarily be like ours; and conſequently *abſolved* in the ſpace of twenty-four hours. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

A'bsolute, ab'-ſo-lute. *adj.* [*abſolutus*, Lat.]

1. Complete; applied, as well to perſons, as to things.

Becauſe the things, that proceed from him, are perfect, without any manner of defect or maim; it cannot be, but that the words of his mouth are *abſolute*, and lack nothing which they ſhould have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend. *Hooker, b.* ii. § 6.

What is his ſtrength by land?—
—Great and increaſing: but, by ſea,
He is an *abſolute* maſter.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

2. Unconditional; as an *abſolute* promiſe.

Although it runs in forms *abſolute*, yet it is indeed conditional; as depending upon the qualification of the perſon, to whom it is pronounced. *South's Sermons.*

3. Not relative; as, *abſolute* ſpace.

I ſee ſtill the diſtinctions of ſovereign and inferior, of *abſolute* and relative worſhip, will bear any man out in the worſhip of any creature with reſpect to God; as well at leaſt, as it doth in the worſhip of images. *Stillingfl. Def. of Diſc. on Rom. Idol.*

An *abſolute* mode is that, which belongs to its ſubject, without reſpect to any other beings whatſoever; but a relative mode is derived from the regard, that one being has to others. *Watts's Logic.*

In this ſenſe we ſpeak of the ablative caſe *abſolute* in grammar.

4. Not limited; as, *abſolute* power.

> My crown is *abſolute*, and holds of none:
> I cannot in a baſe ſubjection live;
> Nor ſuffer you to take, tho' I would give.
>
> *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

5. Poſitive; certain; without any heſitation. In this ſenſe it rarely occurs.

> Long is it, ſince I ſaw him:
> But time hath nothing blurr'd thoſe lines of favour,
> Which then he wore, the ſnatches in his voice,
> And burſt of ſpeaking, were as his: I'm *abſolute*,
> 'Twas very Cloten. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

A'bsolutely, ȧb'-sȯ-lůte-lẏ. *adv.* [from *abſolute.*]

1. Completely, without reſtriction.

All the contradictions, which grow in thoſe minds, that neither *abſolutely* climb the rock of virtue, nor freely ſink into the ſea of vanity. *Sidney.*

What merit they can build, upon having joined with a proteſtant army, under a king they acknowledge, to defend their own liberties and properties; is, to me, *abſolutely* inconceivable; and, I believe, will equally be ſo for ever. *Swift's Preſb. Plea.*

2. Without relation; in a ſtate unconnected.

Abſolutely we cannot diſcommend, we cannot *abſolutely* approve, either willingneſs to live, or forwardneſs to die. *Hooker, b.* v.

Theſe then being the perpetual cauſes of zeal; the greateſt good, or the greateſt evil; either *abſolutely* ſo in themſelves, or relatively ſo to us; it is therefore good, to be zealouſly affected for the one againſt the other. *Sprat's Sermons.*

No ſenſible quality (as light, and colour, and heat, and ſound) can be ſubſiſtent in the bodies themſelves *abſolutely* conſidered, without a relation to our eyes and ears and other organs of ſenſe. Theſe qualities are only the effects of our ſenſation; which ariſe from the different motions, upon our nerves, from objects without, according to their various modifications and poſitions. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. Without limits or dependence.

> The prince long time had courted fortune's love;
> But, once poſſeſs'd, did *abſolutely* reign:
> Thus, with their Amazons, the heroes ſtrove;
> And conquer'd firſt thoſe beauties they would gain.
>
> *Dryden's Annus Mirabilis.*

4. Without condition.

And of that nature (for the moſt part) are things, *abſolutely* unto all men's ſalvation neceſſary, either to be held or denied, either to be done or avoided. *Hooker's Preface.*

5. Peremptorily, poſitively.

> Being as I am, why didſt not thou
> Command me *abſolutely* not to go,
> Going into ſuch danger, as thou ſaidſt?
>
> *Parad. Loſt, b.* ix.

A'bsoluteness, ȧb'-sȯ-lůte-neſs. *n. ſ.* [from *abſolute.*]

1. Completeneſs.
2. Freedom from dependence, or limits.

The *abſoluteneſs* and illimitedneſs of his commiſſion was generally much ſpoken of. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

There is nothing, that can raiſe a man to that generous *abſoluteneſs* of condition, as neither to cringe, to fawn, or to depend meanly; but that, which gives him that happineſs within himſelf, for which men depend upon others. *South's Serm.*

3. Deſpotiſm.

He kept a ſtrait hand on his nobility; and choſe rather to advance clergymen and lawyers, which were more obſequious to him, but had leſs intereſt in the people: which made for his *abſoluteneſs*, but not for his ſafety. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

They dreſs up power, with all the ſplendor and temptation *abſoluteneſs* can add to it. *Locke.*

Absolu'tion, ȧb-sȯ-lů'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*abſolutio*, Lat.].

1. Acquittal.

Abſolution, in the civil law, imports a full *acquittal* of a perſon by ſome final ſentence of law; alſo, a temporary diſcharge of his farther attendance upon a meſne proceſs, through a failure or defect in pleading: as it does likewiſe in the canon law; where and among divines it likewiſe ſignifies a relaxation of him from the obligation of ſome ſentence, pronounced either in a court of law, or elſe *in foro pœnitentiali*. Thus there is, in this kind of law, one kind of *abſolution*, termed judicial; and another, ſtyled a declaratory or extrajudicial *abſolution*. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. The remiſſion of ſins, or penance, declared by eccleſiaſtical authority.

The *abſolution* pronounced by a prieſt, whether papiſt or proteſtant, is not a certain infallible ground to give the perſon, ſo abſolved, confidence towards God. *South's Sermons.*

A'bsolutory, ȧb''-sȯl-lů-tůr'-ẏ. *adj.* [*abſolutorius*, Lat.] That, which abſolves.

Though an *abſolutory* ſentence ſhould be pronounced in favour of the perſons, upon the account of nearneſs of blood; yet, if adultery ſhall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again proceeded againſt as an adulterer. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'bsonant, ȧb'-sȯ-nȧnt. *adj.* [See Absonous.] Contrary to reaſon, wide from the purpoſe.

A'bsonous, ȧb'-sȯ-nůs. *adj.* [*abſonus*, Lat. ill-ſounding.] Abſurd, contrary to reaſon. It is not much in uſe; and it may be doubted, whether it ſhould be followed by *to* or *from*.

To ſuppoſe an uniter of a middle conſtitution, that ſhould partake of ſome of the qualities of both, is unwarranted by any of our faculties; yea, moſt *abſonous* to our reaſon. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c.* 4.

To **Abso'rb**, ȧb-sȧ'rb. *v. a.* [*abſorbeo*, Lat. preter. *abſorbed*; part. pret. *abſorbed*, or *abſorpt.*]

1. To ſwallow up.

Moſes imputed the deluge, to the diſruption of the abyſs; and St. Peter, to the particular conſtitution of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be *abſorpt* in water. *Burn. Theory.*

> Some tokens ſhew
> Of fearleſs friendſhip, and their ſinking mates
> Suſtain; vain love, tho' laudable, *abſorpt*
> By a fierce eddy, they together found
> The vaſt profundity. *Phillips.*

2. To ſuck up. See Absorbent.

The evils that come of exerciſe are, that it doth *abſorb* and attenuate the moiſture of the body. *Bacon.*

Suppoſing the forementioned conſumption ſhould prove ſo durable, as to *abſorb* and extenuate the ſaid ſanguine parts to an extreme degree; it is evident, that the fundamental parts muſt neceſſarily come into danger. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

While we perſpire, we *abſorb* the outward air. *Arbuthnot.*

Abso'rbent, ȧb-sȧ'r-bėnt. *n. ſ.* [*abſorbens*, Lat.] A medicine that, by the ſoftneſs or poroſity of its parts, either eaſes the aſperities of pungent humours, or dries away ſuperfluous moiſture in the body. *Quincy.*

There is a third claſs of ſubſtances, commonly called *abſorbents*; as, the various kinds of ſhells, coral, chalk, crabs eye, *&c.* which likewiſe raiſe an efferveſcence with acids, and are therefore called alkalis; though not ſo properly, for they are not ſalts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Abso'rpt, ȧb-sȧ'rpt. *part.* [from *abſorb.*] Swallowed up; uſed as well in a figurative ſenſe, of perſons; as in the primitive, of things.

What can you expect from a man, who has not talked theſe five days? who is withdrawing his thoughts, as far as he can, from all the preſent world, its cuſtoms and its manners, to be fully poſſeſſed and *abſorpt* in the paſt. *Pope's Letters.*

Abso'rption, ȧb-sȧ'rp-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *abſorb.*] The act of ſwallowing up.

It was below the dignity of thoſe ſacred penmen, or the Spirit of God that directed them, to ſhew us the cauſes of this diſruption, or of this *abſorption*: this is left to the enquiries of men. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To **ABSTA'IN**, ȧb-ſtȧ'n. *v. n.* [*abſtineo*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's ſelf any gratification; with the particle *from.*

> If thou judge it hard and difficult,
> Converſing, looking, loving, to *abſtain*
> *From* love's due rites, nuptial embraces ſweet;
> And, with deſires, to languiſh without hope.
>
> *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* x. *l.* 993.

To be perpetually longing, and impatiently deſirous of any thing, ſo that a man cannot *abſtain from* it; is to loſe a man's liberty, and to become a ſervant of meat and drink or ſmoke. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

> Even then the doubtful billows ſcarce *abſtain*
> *From* the toſs'd veſſel on the troubled main.
>
> *Dryd. Virgil.*

ABSTE'MIOUS, ȧb-ſtė'-myůs. *adj.* [*abſtemius*, Lat.] Temperate, ſober, abſtinent, refraining from exceſs or pleaſures. It is uſed of perſons; as, an *abſtemious* hermit: and of things; as, an *abſtemious* diet. It is ſpoken likewiſe of things, that cauſe temperance.

The inſtances of longevity are chiefly amongſt the *abſtemious*. Abſtinence in extremity will prove a mortal diſeaſe; but the experiments of it are very rare. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

> Clytorean ſtreams the love of wine expel;
> Such is the virtue of th' *abſtemious* well:
> Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood,
> Extinguiſhes, and balks the drunken god;
> Or that Melampus (ſo have ſome aſſur'd)
> When the mad Prætides with charms he cur'd,
> And pow'rful herbs, both charms and ſimples caſt
> Into the ſober ſpring, where ſtill their virtues laſt.
>
> *Dryd. Fab.*

Abste'miously, ȧb-ſtė'-myůs-lẏ. *adv.* [from *abſtemious.*] Temperately, ſoberly, without indulgence.

Abste'miousness, ȧb-ſtė'-myůs-neſs. *n. ſ.* [See Abstemious.] The quality, of being abſtemious.

Abste'ntion, ȧb-ſtė'n-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off, or reſtraining; reſtraint. *Dict.*

To **ABSTE'RGE**, ȧb-ſtėr'je. *v. a.* [*abſtergo*, Lat.] To cleanſe by wiping; to wipe.

Abste'rgent, ȧb-ſtėr'-jėnt. *adj.* Cleanſing; having a cleanſing quality.

To **Abste'rse**, ȧb-ſtėr'ſe. [See Absterge.] To cleanſe, to purify: a word very little in uſe, and leſs analogical than *abſterge.*

Nor will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in the ſtomach of the oſtrich, no alteration; but we ſuſpect this effect, rather from corroſion than digeſtion; not any tendence to chilification by the natural heat, but rather ſome attrition from an acid and vitriolous humidity in the ſtomach, which may *abſterſe* and ſhave the ſcorious parts thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii.

Abste'rsion, ȧb-ſtėr'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*abſterſio*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing. See Absterge.

Abſterſion is plainly a ſcouring off, or inciſion of the more viſcous humours, and making the humours more fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as is found in nitrous water, which ſcoureth linen cloth ſpeedily from the foulneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, №* 42.

ABSTE'RSIVE, åb-ſtĕr'-sĭv. *adj.* [from *abſterge.*] That has the quality of abſterging or cleanſing.

It is good, after purging, to uſe apozemes and broths; not ſo much opening, as thoſe uſed before purging: but *abſterſive* and mundifying clyſters alſo are good to conclude with, to draw away the reliques of the humours. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A tablet ſtood of that *abſterſive* tree,
Where Æthiops' ſwarthy bird did build to neſt.
Sir John Denham.

There, many a flow'r *abſterſive* grew,
Thy fav'rite flow'rs of yellow hue. *Swift's Miſcel.*

A'BSTINENCE, åb's-tý-nĕnſe. *n. ſ.* [*abſtinentia*, Lat.]

1. Forbearance of any thing; with the particle *from.*

Becauſe the *abſtinence from* a preſent pleaſure, that offers itſelf, is a pain; nay, oftentimes a very great one: it is no wonder that, that operates after the ſame manner pain does; and leſſens, in our thoughts, what is future; and ſo forces us, as it were, blindfold into its embraces. *Locke.*

2. Faſting, or forbearance of neceſſary food. It is generally diſtinguiſhed from temperance, as the greater degree from the leſs: ſometimes as ſingle performances, from habits; as, a day of *abſtinence*, and a life of temperance.

Say, can you faſt? your ſtomachs are too young:
And *abſtinence* ingenders maladies.
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.

And the faces of them, which have uſed *abſtinence*, ſhall ſhine above the ſtars; whereas our faces ſhall be blacker than darkneſs.
2 Eſdras, vii. 55.

Religious men, who hither muſt be ſent,
As awful guides of heavenly government;
To teach you penance, faſts, and *abſtinence*,
To puniſh bodies for the ſoul's offence.
Dryden's Indian Emp.

A'BSTINENCY, åb's-tý-nĕn-ſý. *n. ſ* The ſame with ABSTINENCE.

Were our rewards, for the *abſtinencies* or riots of this preſent life, under the prejudices of ſhort or finite; the promiſes and threats of Chriſt would loſe much of their virtue and energy.
Hammond's Fundam.

A'BSTINENT, åb's-tý-nĕnt. *adj.* [*abſtinens*, Lat.] That uſes abſtinence; in oppoſition to covetous, rapacious, or luxurious. It is uſed chiefly of perſons.

ABSTO'RTED, åb's-tårt'-ĕd. *adj.* [*abſtortus*, Lat.] Forced away, wrung from another by violence. *Dict.*

To **ABSTRA'CT**, åbs-trå'ct. *v. a.* [*abſtrabo*, Lat.]

1. To take one thing from another.

Could we *abſtract* from theſe pernicious effects, and ſuppoſe this were innocent; it would be too light, to be matter of praiſe. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To ſeparate by diſtillation.

Having dephlegmed ſpirit of ſalt, and gently *abſtracted* the whole ſpirit, there remaineth in the retort a ſtyptical ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

3. To ſeparate ideas.

Thoſe, who cannot diſtinguiſh, compare, and *abſtract*, would hardly be able to underſtand and make uſe of language, or judge or reaſon to any tolerable degree. *Locke.*

4. To reduce to an epitome.

If we would fix in the memory the diſcourſes we hear, or what we deſign to ſpeak; let us *abſtract* them into brief compends, and review them often. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

A'BSTRACT, åb's-tråkt. *adj.* [*abſtractus*, Lat. See the verb *To* ABSTRACT.]

1. Separated from ſomething elſe: generally uſed, with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abſtract* mathematics, *abſtract* terms, in oppoſition to concrete.

Mathematics, in its latitude, is uſually divided into pure and mixed: and, though the pure do handle only *abſtract* quantity in general, as geometry, arithmetic; yet that, which is mixed, doth conſider the quantity of ſome particular determinate ſubject: ſo aſtronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions; muſic, of ſounds; and mechanics, of weights and powers.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

Abſtract terms ſignify the mode or quality of a being, without any regard to the ſubject in which it is; as, whiteneſs, roundneſs, length, breadth, wiſdom, mortality, life, death. *Watts's Logick.*

2. With the particle *from.*

Another fruit from the conſidering things in themſelves, *abſtract from* our opinions and other men's notions and diſcourſes on them, will be; that each man will purſue his thoughts in that method, which will be moſt agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehenſion of what it ſuggeſts to him. *Locke.*

A'BSTRACT, åb's-tråkt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You ſhall there find a man, who is the *abſtract*
Of all faults all men follow.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

If you are falſe, theſe epithets are ſmall;
You're then the things, and *abſtract* of them all.
Dryd. Aur.

2. An epitome, made by taking out the principal parts.

When Mnemon came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the ſentiments he had remarked; ſo that he could give a tolerable analyſis and *abſtract* of every treatiſe he had read, juſt after he had finiſhed it. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

3. The ſtate of being abſtracted, or disjoined.

The hearts of great princes, if they be conſidered, as it were in *abſtract*, without the neceſſity of ſtates, and circumſtances of time, can take no full and proportional pleaſure in the exerciſe of any narrow bounty. *Wotton.*

ABSTRA'CTED, åb-ſtråk'-tĕd. *part. adj.* [from *abſtract.*]

1. Separated; disjoined.

That ſpace, the evil one *abſtracted* ſtood
From his own evil; and, for the time, remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton.*

2. Refined, purified.

Abſtracted ſpiritual love, they like
Their ſouls exhal'd. *Donne.*

3. Abſtruſe; difficult.

4. Abſent of mind, inattentive to preſent objects; as, an *abſtracted* ſcholar.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY, åb-ſtråk'-tĕd-lý. *adv.* With abſtraction, ſimply, ſeparately from all contingent circumſtances.

Or whether more *abſtractedly* we look,
Or on the writers, or the written book;
Whence, but from heav'n, could men unſkill'd in
arts,
In ſeveral ages born, in ſeveral parts,
Weave ſuch agreeing truths? or how, or why
Should all conſpire, to cheat us with a lie?
Unaſk'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price!
Dryden's Religio Laici.

ABSTRA'CTION, åb-ſtråk'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*abſtractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of abſtracting.

The word *abſtraction* ſignifies a withdrawing ſome part of an idea, from other parts of it; by which means ſuch abſtracted ideas are formed, as neither repreſent any thing corporeal or ſpiritual; that is, any thing peculiar or proper to mind or body. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The ſtate of being abſtracted.

3. Abſence of mind; inattention.

4. Diſregard of worldly objects.

A hermit wiſhes, to be praiſed for his *abſtraction*.
Pope's Letters.

ABSTRA'CTIVE, åb-ſtråk'-tĭv. *adj.* [from *abſtract.*] Having the power or quality of abſtracting.

ABSTRA'CTLY, åb-ſtråk't-lý. *adv.* [from *abſtract.*] In an abſtract manner, abſolutely, without reference to any thing elſe.

Matter, *abſtractly* and abſolutely conſidered, cannot have born an infinite duration now paſt and expired. *Bentley's Sermons.*

ABSTRA'CTNESS, åb-ſtråk't-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtract.*] Subtilty; ſeparation from all matter or common notion.

I have taken ſome pains, to make plain and familiar to your thoughts, truths; which, eſtabliſhed prejudice, or the *abſtractneſs* of the ideas themſelves, might render difficult. *Locke.*

ABSTRI'CTED, åb-ſtrĭk'-tĕd. *part. adj.* [*abſtrictus*, Lat.] Unbound. *Dict.*

To **ABSTRI'NGE**, åb-ſtrĭ'ndzh. *v. a.* To unbind. *Dict.*

To **ABSTRU'DE**, åb-ſtrŏ'd. *v. a.* [*abſtrudo*, Lat.] To thruſt off, or pull away. *Dict.*

ABSTRU'SE, åbſtrŏ'ſe. *adj.* [*abſtruſus*, Lat. thruſt out of ſight.]

1. Hidden.

Th' eternal eye, whoſe ſight diſcerns
Abſtruſeſt thoughts, from forth his holy mount,
And from within the golden lamps that burn
Nightly before him, ſaw, without their light,
Rebellion riſing.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. v. *l.* 712.

2. Difficult; remote from conception or apprehenſion. It is oppoſed to *obvious* and *eaſy.*

So ſpake our Sire, and by his countenance ſeem'd
Ent'ring on ſtudious thoughts *abſtruſe*.
Paradiſe Loſt, b. viii.

The motions and figures within the mouth are *abſtruſe*, and not eaſy to be diſtinguiſhed, eſpecially thoſe of the tongue; which is moved, through the help of many muſcles, ſo eaſily and habitually and variouſly; that we are ſcarce able, to give a judgment of motions and figures thereby framed.
Holder.

No man could give a rule of the greateſt beauties, and the knowledge of them was ſo *abſtruſe*; that there was no manner of ſpeaking, which could expreſs them. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

ABSTRU'SELY, åb-ſtrŏ'ſe-lý. *adv.* In an abſtruſe manner; obſcurely, not plainly, or obviouſly.

ABSTRU'SENESS, åb-ſtrŏ'ſe-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtruſe.*] The quality of being abſtruſe; difficulty, obſcurity.

It is not oftentimes ſo much, what the ſcripture ſays, as what ſome men perſuade others it ſays, that makes it ſeem obſcure; and that, as to ſome other paſſages that are ſo indeed (ſince it is the *abſtruſeneſs* of what is taught in them, that makes them almoſt inevitably ſo) it is little leſs ſaucy, upon ſuch a ſcore to find fault with the ſtyle of the ſcripture, than to do ſo with the author for making us but men. *Boyle on the Scripture.*

ABSTRU'SITY, åb-ſtrŏ'-ſý-tý. *n. ſ.* [from *abſtruſe.*]

1. Abſtruſeneſs.

2. That, which is abſtruſe. A word ſeldom uſed.

Authors are alſo ſuſpicious, nor greedily to be ſwallowed; who pretend to write of ſecrets, to deliver antipathies, ſympathies, and the occult *abſtruſities* of things. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

To **ABSU'ME**, åb-ſŭ'me. *v. a.* [*abſumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end, by a gradual waſte; to eat up. An uncommon word.

That, which had been burning an infinite time could never be burnt; no, not ſo much as any part of it: for, if it had burned part after part, the whole muſt needs be *abſumed* in a portion of time.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

ABSU'RD, åb ſŭrd'. *adj.* [*abſurdus*, Lat.]

1. Unreaſonable;

Unreaſonable; without judgment, as uſed of men.

Seeming wiſe men may make ſhift to get opinion; but let no man chuſe them for employment: for certainly you had better take for buſineſs a man ſomewhat *abſurd*, than over formal. *Bacon.*

A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper ſubject, is dull and ſtupid; but one, who ſhews it in an improper place, is as impertinent and *abſurd*. *Addiſon, Spectator*, N° 291.

Inconſiſtent, contrary to reaſon; uſed of ſentiments or practices.

The thing itſelf appeared deſirable to him; and accordingly he could not but like and deſire it: but then, it was after a very irrational *abſurd* way; and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent; which never wills a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means, by which it is to be acquired. *South's Sermons.*

But grant, that thoſe can conquer, theſe can
cheat;
'Tis phraſe *abſurd*, to call a villain great:
Who wickedly is wiſe, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave.
Pope's Eſſay on Man.

Absu'rdity, ȧb-sůr'-dỷ-tỷ. *n.ſ.* [from *abſurd.*]

The quality of being abſurd; want of judgment, applied to men; want of propriety, applied to things.

How clear ſoever this idea of the infinity of number be, there is nothing more evident, than the *abſurdity* of the actual idea of an infinite number. *Locke.*

That, which is abſurd; as, his travels were full of *abſurdities*. In which ſenſe it has a plural.

That ſatisfaction we receive from the opinion of ſome pre-eminence in ourſelves, when we ſee the *abſurdities* of another, or when we reflect on any paſt *abſurdities* of our own. *Addiſon.*

Absu'rdly, ȧb-sůrd'-lỷ. *adv.* [from *abſurd.*] After an abſurd manner; improperly; unreaſonably.

But man, we find the only creature;
Who, led by folly, combats nature;
Who, when ſhe loudly cries Forbear,
With obſtinacy fixes there;
And, where his genius leaſt inclines,
Abſurdly bends his whole deſigns. *Swift's Miſcel.*

We may proceed yet further, with the atheiſt; and convince him, that not only his principle is abſurd, but his conſequences alſo as *abſurdly* deduced from it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Absur'dness, ȧb-sůrd'-neſs. *n. ſ.* [from *abſurd.*] The quality of being abſurd; injudiciouſneſs; impropriety. See Absurdity; which is more frequently uſed.

bu'ndance, ȧ-bůn'-dånſe. *n. ſ.* [*abondance,*] Fr.]

Plenty; a ſenſe, chiefly poetical.

At the whiſper of thy word,
Crown'd *abundance* ſpreads my board. *Craſhaw.*
The doubled charge, his ſubjects' love ſupplies;
Who, in that bounty, to themſelves are kind:
So glad Egyptians ſee their Nilus riſe;
And, in his plenty, their *abundance* find.
Dryd. Ann. Mir.

Great numbers.

The river Inn is ſhut-up between mountains, covered with woods of fir-trees. *Abundance* of peaſants are employed, in hewing down the largeſt of theſe trees; that, after they are barked and cut into ſhape, are tumbled down. *Addiſon on Italy.*

A great quantity.

Their chief enterprize was the recovery of the Holy Land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember, what *abundance* of noble blood hath been ſhed, with very ſmall benefit unto the Chriſtian ſtate. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Exuberance; more, than enough.

For well I wot, moſt mighty ſovereign,
That all this famous antique hiſtory,
Of ſome, th' *abundance* of an idle brain,
Will judged be, and painted forgery. *Spenſer.*

Abu'ndant, ȧ-bůn'-dȧnt. *adj.* [*abundans*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful.

Good, the more
Communicated, more *abundant* grows;
The author not impair'd, but honour'd more.
Paradiſe Loſt, b. v.

2. Exuberant.

If the veſſels are in a ſtate of too great rigidity, ſo as not to yield; a ſtrong projectile motion occaſions their rupture, and hæmorrhages; eſpecially in the lungs, where the blood is *abundant*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Fully ſtored. It is followed ſometimes by *in*, commonly by *with*.

The world began but ſome ages, before theſe were found out; and was *abundant with* all things at firſt and men not very numerous; and therefore were not put ſo much to the uſe of their wits, to find out ways for living commodiouſly. *Burnet.*

4. It is applied, generally to things, ſometimes to perſons.

The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-ſuffering and *abundant in* goodneſs and truth. *Exod.* xxxiv. 6.

Abu'ndantly, ȧ-bůn'-dȧnt-lỷ. [*adv.* from *abundant.*]

1. In plenty.

Let the waters bring forth *abundantly* the moving creature that hath life. *Geneſis*, i. 20.

God on thee
Abundantly his gifts hath alſo pour'd;
Inward and outward both, his image fair.
Paradiſe Loſt, b. viii.

2. Amply, liberally, more than ſufficiently.

Ye ſaw the French tongue *abundantly* purified. *Sprat.*

Heroic poetry has ever been eſteemed the greateſt work of human nature. In that rank has Ariſtotle placed it; and Longinus is ſo full of the like expreſſions, that he *abundantly* confirms the other's teſtimony. *Dryden's State of Innocence, Pref.*

What the example of our equals wants of authority, is *abundantly* ſupplied in the imaginations of friendſhip, and the repeated influences of a conſtant converſation. *Rogers's Serm.*

To ABU'SE, ȧ-bů'ze. *v.a.* [*abutor, abuſus*, Lat.] In *abuſe* the verb, *ſ* has the ſound of *z*; in the noun, the common ſound.

1. To make an ill uſe of.

They, that uſe this world, as not *abuſing* it; for the faſhion of this world paſſeth away. 1 *Cor.* vii. 31.

He has fixed and determined the time for our repentance, beyond which he will no longer await the perverſeneſs of men, no longer ſuffer his compaſſion to be *abuſed*. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To violate; to defile.

Arachne figured, how Jove did *abuſe*
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the ſea did bear. *Spenſer.*

3. To deceive; to impoſe upon.

He perhaps,
Out of my weakneſs and my melancholy,
As he is very potent with ſuch ſpirits,
Abuſes me to damn me. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The world hath been much *abuſed*, by the opinion of making gold: the work itſelf, I judge to be poſſible; but the means, hitherto propounded, are (in the practice) full of error. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 126.

It imports the miſrepreſentation of the qualities of things and actions, to the common apprehenſions of men, *abuſing* their minds with falſe notions; and ſo, by this artifice, making evil paſs for good, and good for evil, in all the great concerns of life. *South's Sermons.*

Nor be with all theſe tempting words *abus'd*;
Theſe tempting words were all to Sappho us'd.
Pope.

4. To treat with rudeneſs; to reproach.

I am no ſtrumpet; but of life as honeſt,
As you that thus *abuſe* me. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

But he mocked them, and laughed at them; and *abuſed* them ſhamefully, and ſpake proudly. 1 *Mac.* vii. 34.

Some praiſe at morning, what they blame at
night;
But always think the laſt opinion right.
A muſe by theſe is, like a miſtreſs, us'd;
This hour ſhe's idoliz'd, the next *abus'd*.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

The next criticiſm ſeems to be introduced for no other reaſon, but to mention Mr. Bickerſtaff, whom the author every where endeavours to imitate and *abuſe*. *Addiſon.*

Abu'se, ȧ-bů'se. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *abuſe.*]

1. The ill uſe of any thing.

The caſting away things profitable for the ſuſtenance of man's life, is an unthankful *abuſe* of the fruits of God's good providence towards mankind. *Hooker, b.* v. § 9.

Little knows
Any, but God alone, to value right
The good before him, but perverts beſt things
To worſt *abuſe*, or to their meaneſt uſe.
Paradiſe Loſt, b. iv.

2. A corrupt practice, bad cuſtom.

The nature of things is ſuch; that, if *abuſes* be not remedied, they will certainly encreaſe. *Swift for Advancement of Religion.*

3. Seducement.

Was it not enough for him, to have deceived me; and, through the deceit, abuſed me; and, after the *abuſe*, forſaken me: but, that he muſt now, of all the company, and before all the company, lay want of beauty to my charge? *Sidney, b.* ii.

4. Unjuſt cenſure, rude reproach, contumely.

I dark in light, expos'd
To daily fraud, contempt, *abuſe*, and wrong.
Samſon Agoniſtes.

Abu'ser, ȧ-bů'-zůr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *abuſe.*]

1. He, that makes an ill uſe.

2. He, that deceives.

Next thou, the *abuſer* of thy prince's ear.
Denham's Sophy.

3. He, that reproaches with rudeneſs.

4. A raviſher, a violater.

Abu'sive, ȧ-bů'-sįv. *adj.* [from *abuſe*]

1. Practiſing abuſe.

The tongue mov'd gently firſt, and ſpeech was
low;
Till wrangling ſcience taught it noiſe and ſhow,
And wicked wit aroſe, thy moſt *abuſive* foe.
Pope's Miſcellanies.

Dame Nature, as the learned ſhew,
Provides each animal its foe:
Hounds hunt the hare; the wily fox
Devours your geeſe, the wolf your flocks:
Thus envy pleads a natural claim,
To perſecute the muſe's fame;
On poets, in all times, *abuſive*;
From Homer, down to Pope, incluſive.
Swift's Miſcel.

2. Containing abuſe; as, an *abuſive* lampoon.

Next, Comedy appear'd with great applauſe,
Till her licentious and *abuſive* tongue
Waken'd the magiſtrates coercive power. *Roſcom.*

3. Deceitful; a ſenſe little uſed, yet not improper.

It is verified, by a number of examples; that whatſoever is gained by an *abuſive* treaty, ought to be reſtored *in integrum*. *Bacon's Conſiderations on War with Spain.*

Abu'sively, ȧ-bů'-sįv-lỷ. *adv.* [from *abuſe*]

1. Improperly, by a wrong uſe.

The oil (*abuſively* called ſpirit) of roſes ſwims at the top of the water, in the form of a white butter; which I remember not to have obſerved, in any other oil drawn in any limbeck. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſt.*

2. Reproachfully.

ABU'SIVENESS, å-bů'-siv-neſs. *n. ſ.* [from *abuſe.*] The quality of being abuſive; foulneſs of language.

Pick out of mirth, like ſtones out of thy ground,
Profaneneſs, filthineſs, *abuſiveneſs:*
Theſe are the ſcum, with which coarſe wits abound;
The fine may ſpare theſe well, yet not go leſs.
Herbert.

To **ABU'T**, å-bůt'. *v. n.* obſolete. [*aboutir*, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to, with the particle *upon.*

Two mighty monarchies,
Whoſe high upreared and *abutting* fronts
The narrow perilous ocean parts aſunder.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

The Looes are two ſeveral corporations, diſtinguiſhed by the addition of eaſt and weſt, *abutting upon* a navigable creek, and joined by a fair bridge of many arches. *Carew.*

ABU'TTAL, å-bůt'-ål. *n. ſ.* [from *abut.*] The butting or boundaries of any land. A writing, declaring on what lands, high ways, or other places, it does abut. *Dict.*

ABU'TMENT, å-bůt'-měnt. *n. ſ.* [from *abut.*] That, which abuts, or borders, upon another.

ABY'SM, å-bě'sm. *n. ſ.* [*abyſme*, old Fr. now written contractedly *abime.*] A gulf; the ſame with *abyſs.*

My good ſtars, that were my former guides,
Have empty left their orbs, and ſhot their fires
Into the *abyſm* of hell.
Shakeſpeare's Anthony and Cleopatra

ABY'SS, å-bìſs'. *n. ſ.* [*abyſſus*, Lat. ἄϐυσσος bottomleſs, Gr.]

1. A depth without bottom.

Who ſhall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark, unbottom'd, infinite *abyſs*;
And, through the palpable obſcure, find out
This uncouth way.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b. ii. *l.* 405.

Thy throne is darkneſs, in th' *abyſs* of light;
A blaze of glory, that forbids the ſight.
O teach me, to believe thee thus conceal'd;
And ſearch no farther, than thyſelf reveal'd.
Dryden.

Jove was not more pleas'd
With infant nature; when his ſpacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and ſeas,
To give it the firſt puſh, and ſee it roll
Along the vaſt *abyſs.* *Addiſon, Guard.* N° 110.

2. A great depth, a gulf; hyperbolically.

The yawning earth diſclos'd th' *abyſs* of hell.
Dryden's Virg. Georg. i.

3. In a figurative ſenſe; that, in which any thing is loſt.

For ſepulchres themſelves muſt crumbling fall
In time's *abyſs*, the common grave of all.
Dryden's Juvenal, Sat. x.

If, diſcovering how far we have clear and diſtinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the contemplation of thoſe things, that are within the reach of our underſtandings; and launch not out into that *abyſs* of darkneſs, out of a preſumption that nothing is beyond our comprehenſion. *Locke.*

4. The body of waters, ſuppoſed at the centre of the earth.

We are here to conſider, what is generally underſtood by the great *abyſs*, in the common explication of the deluge; and 'tis commonly interpreted, either to be the ſea, or ſubterraneous waters, hid in the bowels of the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that inſatiable *abyſs*,
Where flames devour, and ſerpents hiſs,
Promote me to thy ſeat of bliſs. *Roſcommon.*

AC, AK, or AKE, åk, åk, å'ke.

Being initials in the names of places, as *Acton*, ſignify an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak. *Gibſon's Camden.*

ACA'CIA, å-kå'-ſhå. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A drug, brought from Egypt; which, being ſuppoſed the inſpiſſated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of ſloes, boiled to the ſame conſiſtence.

Dictionaire de Comm. Savary. Trevoux.

2. A tree, commonly ſo called here; though different from that, which produces the true *acacia*; and therefore termed *pſeudocacia*, or *Virginian acacia.* *Miller.*

ACADE'MIAL, åk-kå-dě'-myål. *adj.* [from *academy.*] Relating to an academy, belonging to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN, åk-kå-dě'-myån. *n. ſ.* [from *academy.*] A ſcholar of an academy or univerſity; a member of an univerſity. *Wood*, in his *Athenæ Oxonienſes*, mentions a great feaſt made for the *academians.*

ACADE'MICK, åk-kå-děm'-mìk. *n. ſ.* [from *academy.*] A ſtudent of an univerſity.

A young *academic* ſhall dwell upon a journal, that treats of trade, and be laviſh in the praiſe of the author; while perſons, ſkilled in thoſe ſubjects, hear the tattle with contempt.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

ACADE'MICK, åk-kå-děm'-mìk. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Relating to an univerſity.

While through poetic ſcenes the genius roves,
Or wanders wild in *academic* groves.
Dunciad, b. iv. *l.* 481.

ACADE'MICAL, åk-kå-děm'-mỳ-kål. *adj.* [*academicus*, Lat.] Belonging to an univerſity.

He drew him firſt into the fatal circle, from a kind of reſolved privateneſs: where, after the *academical* life, he had taken ſuch a taſte of the rural; as I have heard him ſay, that he could well have bent his mind to a retired courſe. *Wotton.*

ACADEMI'CIAN, åk-kå-dě-mìſh'-ån. *n. ſ.* [*academicien*, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally uſed, in ſpeaking of the profeſſors in the academies of France.

ACA'DEMIST, å-kåd'-dě-mìſt. *n. ſ.* [from *academy.*] The member of an academy. This is not often uſed.

It is obſerved, by the Pariſian *academiſts*; that ſome amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the ſea-calf or ſeal, hath his epiglottis extraordinarily large. *Ray on the Creation.*

ACA'DEMY, å-kåd'-dě-mỳ. *n. ſ.* [anciently, and properly, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, now frequently on the ſecond. *Academia*, Lat. from *Academus* of Athens, whoſe houſe was turned into a ſchool, from whom the *Groves of Academe*, in Milton.]

1. An aſſembly or ſociety of men, uniting for the promotion of ſome art.

Our court ſhall be a little *academy*,
Still and contemplative in living arts.
Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.

2. The place, where ſciences are taught.

Amongſt the *academies*, which were compoſed by the rare genius of thoſe great men, theſe four are reckoned as the principal; namely, the Athenian ſchool, that of Sicyon, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. An univerſity.

4. A place of education, in contradiſtinction to the univerſities or public ſchools. The thing, and therefore the name, is modern.

ACA'NTHUS, å-kån'-thůs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The name of the herb Bear's-breech; remarkable, for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapiter.

On either ſide
Acanthus, and each od'rous buſhy ſhrub,
Fenc'd up the verdant wall.
Milt. Parad. Loſt, b. iv. *l.* 696.

ACATALE'CTIC, å-kåt-å-lěk'-tìk. *n. ſ.* [ἀκαταληκτικὸς, Gr.] A verſe, which has the complete number of ſyllables, without defect or ſuperfluity.

To **ACCE'DE**, åk-sě'de. *v. n.* [*accedo*, Lat.] To be added to, to come to; generally uſed in political accounts; as, another power has *acceded* to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

To **ACCE'LERATE**, åk-sěl'-lě-råte. *v. a.* [*accelero*, Lat.]

1. To make quick, to haſten, to quicken motion; to give a continual impulſe to motion, ſo as perpetually to increaſe.

Take new beer, and put in ſome quantity of ſtale beer into it; and ſee, whether it will not *accelerate* the clarification, by opening the body of the beer, whereby the groſſer parts may fall down into lees. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 307.

By a ſkilful application of thoſe notices, may be gained the *accelerating* and bettering of fruits, and the emptying of mines, at much more eaſy rates, than by the common methods. *Glanville, Scepſis.*

If the rays endeavour to recede, from the denſeſt part of the vibration; they may be alternately *accelerated* and retarded, by the vibrations overtaking them. *Newton's Opticks.*

Spices quicken the pulſe, and *accelerate* the motion of the blood, and diſſipate the fluids; from whence leanneſs, pains in the ſtomach, loathings, and fevers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Lo! from the dread immenſity of ſpace
Returning, with *accelerated* courſe,
The ruſhing comet to the ſun deſcends.
Thomſ. Sum. l. 1690.

2. It is generally applied to matter, and uſed chiefly in philoſophical language; but it is ſometimes uſed on other occaſions.

In which council the king himſelf (whoſe continual vigilancy did ſuck-in ſometimes cauſeleſs ſuſpicions, which few elſe knew) inclined to the *accelerating* a battle. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Perhaps it may point out to a ſtudent now and then, what may employ the moſt uſeful labours of his thoughts, and *accelerate* his diligence in the moſt momentous enquiries. *Watts.*

ACCELERA'TION, åk-sěl-lě-rå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*acceleratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the *acceleration* of falling bodies, diſcovered firſt by Galileo, is; that the velocities, acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls; the ſpaces, through which it paſſes, will be as the ſquares of the velocities; and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruplicate ratio of the ſpaces.

2. The ſtate of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of *acceleration* of motion, the gravitation of the air, the exiſtence or non-exiſtence of empty ſpaces, either coacervate or interſperſed, and many the like, have taken-up the thoughts and times of men in diſputes concerning them.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

3. The act of haſtening.

Conſidering the languor enſuing that action in ſome, and the viſible *acceleration* it maketh of age in moſt; we cannot but think, venery much abridgeth our days. *Brown.*

To **ACCE'ND**, åk-sěnd'. *v. a.* [*accendo*, Lat.] To kindle, to ſet on fire; a word very rarely uſed.

Our devotion, if ſufficiently *accended*, would (as theirs) burn up innumerable books of this ſort.
Decay of Piety.

ACCE'NSION, åk-sěn'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*accenſio*, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the ſtate of being kindled.

The fulminating damp will take fire, at a candle or other flame; and, upon its *accenſion*, gives a crack or report, like the diſcharge of a gun; and makes an exploſion ſo forcible, as ſometimes to kill the miners, ſhake the earth, and force bodies (of great weight and bulk) from the bottom of the pit or mine. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

'CCENT, åk'-sĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*accentus*, Lat.]

The manner of ſpeaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance.

I know, Sir, I am no flatterer: he, that beguiled you in a plain *accent*, was a plain knave; which, for my part, I will not be. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

The ſound, given to the ſyllable pronounced.

Your *accent* is ſomething finer, than you could purchaſe in ſo removed a dwelling. *Shakeſpeare's As you like it.*

In grammar, the marks made upon ſyllables, to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek names and uſage, ſeems to have regarded the tune of the voice; the acute *accent*, raiſing the voice in ſome certain ſyllables, to a higher, (*i. e.* more acute) pitch or tone; and the grave, depreſſing it lower; and both, having ſome emphaſis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder.*

Poetically, language or words.

How many ages hence
Shall this our lofty ſcene be acted o'er,
In ſtates unborn, and *accents* yet unknown.
Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.

Winds! on your wings to heav'n her *accents* bear!
Such words, as heav'n alone is fit to hear.
Dryd. Virg. Paſt. 3.

A modification of the voice, expreſſive of the paſſions or ſentiments.

The tender *accent* of a woman's cry
Will paſs unheard, will unregarded die;
When the rough ſeaman's louder ſhouts prevail,
When fair occaſion ſhews the ſpringing gale.
Prior.

To A'ccent, åk-sĕnt'. *v. a.* [from *accentus*, Lat.] formerly elevated at the ſecond ſyllable, now at the firſt.

To pronounce, to ſpeak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules.

Having got ſomebody to mark the laſt ſyllable but one, where it is long, in words above two ſyllables; which is enough, to regulate her pronunciation, and *accenting* the words; let her read daily in the goſpels, and avoid underſtanding them in Latin, if ſhe can. *Locke on Education*, § 177.

In poetry; to pronounce or utter in general.

O my unhappy lines! you, that before
Have ſerv'd my youth, to vent ſome wanton cries;
And now, congeal'd with grief, can ſcarce implore
Strength to *accent*, Here my Albertus lies!
Wotton.

3. To write or note the accents.

To Acce'ntuate, åk-sĕn'-tů-åte. *v. a.* [*accentuer*, Fr.] To place the proper accents over the vowels.

ccentua'tion, åk-sĕn-tů-å'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *accentuate.*]

The act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

Marking the accent in writing.

To ACCE'PT, åk-sĕpt'. *v. a.* [*accipio*, Lat. *accepter*, Fr.]

To take with pleaſure; to receive kindly; to admit with approbation. It is diſtinguiſhed from *receive*, as *ſpecific* from *general*; noting a particular manner of receiving.

Neither do ye kindle fire on my altar for nought. I have no pleaſure in you, ſaith the Lord of hoſts, neither will I *accept* an offering at your hand. *Malachi*, i. 10.

God is no reſpecter of perſons: but, in every nation, he, that feareth him, and worketh righteouſneſs, is *accepted* with him. *Acts*, x. 34, 35.

You have been graciouſly pleaſed, to *accept* this tender of my duty. *Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.*

Charm by *accepting*, by ſubmitting ſway;
Yet have your humour moſt, when you obey.
Pope.

2. It is uſed in a kind of juridical ſenſe; as, to *accept* terms, *accept* a treaty.

They ſlaughter'd many of the gentry; for whom no ſex or age could be *accepted* for excuſe. *Sidney.*

His promiſe Palamon *accepts*; but pray'd
To keep it better, than the firſt he made.
Dryden's Fables.

Thoſe, who have defended the proceedings of our negociators at the treaty of Gertruydenburgh, dwell upon their zeal and patience in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands, but ſay nothing of the probability, that France would ever *accept* them. *Swift.*

3. In the language of the Bible, to *accept perſons*, is to act with perſonal and partial regard.

He will ſurely reprove you, if ye do ſecretly *accept* perſons. *Job*, xiii. 10.

4. It is ſometimes uſed with the particle *of*.

I will appeaſe him with the preſent, that goeth before me; and afterward I will ſee his face: peradventure he will *accept of* me. *Geneſis*, xxxii. 20.

Acceptabi'lity, åk-sĕp-tå-bĭl'-lĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* The quality of being acceptable. See Acceptable.

He hath given us his natural blood to be ſhed, for the remiſſion of our ſins, and for the obtaining the grace and *acceptability* of repentance. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Acce'ptable, åk'-sĕp-tåbl. *adj.* [*acceptable*, Fr. from the Latin.] It is pronounced by ſome, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, as by Milton; by others, with the accent on the ſecond, which is more analogical.

1. That, which is likely to be accepted; grateful; pleaſing. It is uſed with the particle *to*, before the perſon *accepting*.

This woman, whom thou mad'ſt to be my help,
And gav'ſt me as thy perfect gift, ſo good,
So fit, ſo *acceptable*, ſo divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill.
Paradiſe Loſt, *b.* ii.

I do not ſee any other method left, for men of that function to take, in order to reform the world, than by uſing all honeſt arts, to make themſelves *acceptable to* the laity. *Swift.*

After he had made a peace ſo *acceptable to* the church, and ſo honourable to himſelf, he died with an extraordinary reputation of ſanctity. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Acce'ptableness, åk'-sĕp-tåbl-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *acceptable.*] The quality of being acceptable.

It will thereby take away the *acceptableneſs* of that conjunction. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra*, *b.* ii. *c.* 2.

Acce'ptably, åk'-sĕp-tå-blŷ. *adv.* [from *acceptable.*] In an acceptable manner; ſo as to pleaſe; with the particle *to*. For the accent, ſee Acceptable.

Do not omit thy prayers, for want of a good oratory: for he, that prayeth upon God's account, cares not what he ſuffers, ſo he be the friend of Chriſt; nor where nor when he prays, ſo he may do it frequently, fervently, and *acceptably*. *Taylor.*

If you can teach them, to love and reſpect other people; they will, as your age requires it, find ways to expreſs it *acceptably to* every one. *Locke on Education*, § 145.

Acce'ptance, åk-sĕp'-tånſe. *n. ſ.* [*acceptance*, Fr.]

1. Reception with approbation.

By that *acceptance* of his ſovereignty, they alſo accepted of his laws; why then ſhould any other laws now be uſed amongſt them? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

If he tells us his noble deeds, we muſt alſo tell him our noble *acceptance* of them. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Thus I imbolden'd ſpake, and freedom us'd
Permiſſive, and *acceptance* found.
Paradiſe Loſt, *b.* viii. *l.* 435.

Some men cannot be fools with ſo good *acceptance*, as others. *South's Sermons.*

2. The meaning of a word, as it is received or underſtood; *acceptation* is the word now commonly uſed.

That pleaſure is man's chiefeſt good, becauſe indeed it is the perception of good that is properly pleaſure, is an aſſertion moſt certainly true; though, under the common *acceptance* of it, not only falſe but odious: for, according to this, pleaſure and ſenſuality paſs for terms equivalent; and therefore he, who takes it in this ſenſe, alters the ſubject of the diſcourſe. *South.*

Acce'ptance, åk-sĕp'-tånſe. [in law.] The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds himſelf for ever, to allow a former act done by another, whether it be in itſelf good or not. *Cowell.*

Accepta'tion, åk-sĕp-tå'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *accept.*]

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This large ſenſe ſeems now wholly out of uſe.

Yet, poor ſoul! knows he no other, but that I do ſuſpect, neglect, yea, and deteſt him? For, every day, he finds one way or other, to ſet forth himſelf unto me; but all are rewarded with like coldneſs of *acceptation*. *Sidney*, *b.* ii.

What is new, finds better *acceptation*, than what is good or great. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Good reception, acceptance.

Cain, envious of the *acceptation* of his brother's prayer and ſacrifice, ſlew him; making himſelf the firſt manſlayer, and his brother the firſt martyr. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World*, *b.* i.

3. The ſtate of being acceptable; regard.

Some things, although not ſo required of neceſſity; that, to leave them undone, excludeth from ſalvation; are, notwithſtanding, of ſo great dignity and *acceptation* with God, that moſt ample reward in heaven is laid-up for them. *Hooker*, *b.* ii.

They have thoſe enjoyments, only as the conſequences of the ſtate of eſteem and *acceptation* they are in with their parents and governours. *Locke on Education*, § 53.

4. Acceptance in the juridical ſenſe. This ſenſe occurs rarely.

As, in order to the paſſing away a thing by gift, there is required a ſurrender of all right, on his part that gives; ſo there is required alſo an *acceptation* on his part, to whom it is given. *South's Sermons.*

5. The meaning of a word, as it is commonly received.

Thereupon the earl of Lauderdale made a diſcourſe upon the ſeveral queſtions, and what *acceptation* theſe words and expreſſions had. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

All matter is either fluid or ſolid, in a large *acceptation* of the words; that they may comprehend even all the middle degrees, between extreme fixedneſs and coherency, and the moſt rapid inteſtine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley's Serm.*

Acce'pter, åk-sĕp'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *accept.*] The perſon, that accepts.

Acceptila'tion, åk-sĕp'-tĭ-lå''-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*acceptilatio*, Lat.] A term of the civil law; importing the remiſſion of a debt, by an acquittance from the creditor; teſtifying the receipt of money, which has never been paid.

Acce'ption, åk-sĕp'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*acception*, Fr. from *acceptio*, Lat.] The received ſenſe of a word; the meaning. Not in uſe.

That this hath been eſteemed the due and proper *acception* of this word, I ſhall teſtify by one evidence, which gave me the firſt hint of this notion. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

ACCE'SS, åk'-sĕſs. *n. ſ.* [In ſome of its ſenſes, it ſeems derived from *acceſſus*; in others, from *acceſſio*, Lat. *acces*, Fr.]

1. The way, by which any thing may be approached.

The *acceſs* of the town was only by a neck of land. *Bacon.*

There remained very advantageous *acceſſes*, for temptations to enter and invade men; the fortifications being very ſlender, little knowledge of immortality, or any thing beyond this life; and no aſſurance, that repentance would be admitted for ſin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

And here th' *acceſs* a gloomy grove defends;
And here th' unnavigable lake extends;
O'er whoſe unhappy waters, void of light,
No bird preſumes to ſteer his airy flight.
Dryden's Æneid, vi.

2. The means, or liberty, of approaching either to things or men.

When we are wrong'd, and would unfold our grieſs;
We are deny'd *acceſs* unto his perſon,
Ev'n by thoſe men, that moſt have done us wrong.
Shakeſpeare.

They go, commiſſion'd to require a peace;
And carry preſents, to procure *acceſs*.
Dryden's Æneid, vii. *l.* 209.

He grants what they beſought;
Inſtructed, that to God is no *acceſs*
Without Mediator; whoſe high office now
Moſes in figure bears.
Milton's Par. Loſt, *b.* xii. *l.* 239.

3. Encreaſe, enlargement, addition.

The gold was accumulated, and ſtore treaſures, for the moſt part; but the ſilver is ſtill growing. Beſides, infinite is the *acceſs* of territory and empire, by the ſame enterprize. *Bacon.*

Nor think ſuperfluous their aid:
I, from the influence of thy looks, receive
Acceſs in every virtue; in thy ſight
More wiſe, more watchful, ſtronger.
Paradiſe Loſt, *b.* ix.

Although to opinion, there be many gods, may ſeem an *acceſs* in religion, and ſuch as cannot at all conſiſt with atheiſm; yet doth it deductively, and upon inference, include the ſame: for unity is the inſeparable and eſſential attribute of Deity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*, *b.* i. *c.* 10.

The reputation
Of virtuous actions paſt, if not kept-up
With an *acceſs* and freſh ſupply of new ones,
Is loſt and ſoon forgotten. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. It is ſometimes uſed, after the French, to ſignify the returns or fits of a diſtemper; but this ſenſe ſeems yet ſcarcely received into our language.

For, as relapſes make diſeaſes
More deſperate, than their firſt *acceſſes*. *Hudibras.*

A'CCESSARINESS, åk″-sê-sår′-rŷ-nêſs. *n. ſ.* [from *acceſſary*.] The ſtate of being acceſſary.

Perhaps this will draw us into a negative *acceſſarineſs* to the miſchiefs. *Decay of Piety.*

A'CCESSARY, åk′-sês-sår-rŷ. *adj.* [A corruption, as it ſeems, of the word *acceſſory*, which ſee; but now more commonly uſed, than the proper word.] That which, without being the chief conſtituent of a crime, contributes to it. But it had formerly a good and general ſenſe.

As for thoſe things, that are *acceſſary* hereunto; thoſe things, that ſo belong to the way of ſalvation, &c. *Hooker*, *b.* iii. § 3.

He hath taken upon him the government of Hull, without any apprehenſion or imagination, that it would ever make him *acceſſary* to rebellion. *Clarendon*, *b.* viii.

ACCE'SSIBLE, åk-sês′-sîbl. *adj.* [*acceſſibilis*, Lat. *acceſſible*, Fr.] That, which may be approached; that, which we may reach or arrive at.

It is applied, both to perſons and things, with the particle *to*.

Some lie more open, to our ſenſes and daily obſervation; others are more occult and hidden; and, though *acceſſible* (in ſome meaſure) to our ſenſes, yet not without great ſearch and ſcrutiny, or ſome happy accident. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Thoſe things, which were indeed inexplicable, have been rackt and tortured to diſcover themſelves; while the plainer and more *acceſſible* truths, as if deſpicable while eaſy, are clouded and obſcured. *Decay of Piety.*

As an iſland, we are *acceſſible* on every ſide, and expoſed to perpetual invaſions; againſt which it is impoſſible to fortify ourſelves ſufficiently, without a power at ſea. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

In converſation, the tempers of men are open and *acceſſible*, their attention is awake, and their minds diſpoſed to receive the ſtrongeſt impreſſions; and, what is ſpoken, is generally more affecting, and more appoſite to particular occaſions. *Rogers.*

ACCE'SSION, åk-sês′-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*acceſſio*, Lat. *acceſſion*, Fr.]

1. Increaſe, by ſomething added; enlargement, augmentation.

Nor could all the king's bounties, nor his own large *acceſſions*, raiſe a fortune to his heir; but, after vaſt ſums of money, and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

There would not have been found the difference (here ſet down) betwixt the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force ſhould have been according to the theory; but that the included inch of air received ſome little *acceſſion*, during the trial. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

The wiſeſt among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an *acceſſion* thereof would accrue to them, by ſuch an addition of property, uſed all means to prevent it. *Swift.*

Charity indeed, and works of munificence, are the proper diſcharge of ſuch over-proportioned *acceſſions*, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's ſelf to; as, *acceſſion* to a confederacy.

Beſide, what wiſe objections he prepares,
Againſt my late *acceſſion* to the wars?
Does not the fool perceive, his argument
Is with more force againſt Achilles bent?
Dryden's Fables.

3. The act of arriving at; as, the King's *acceſſion* to the throne.

A'CCESSORILY, åk″-sês-sûr′-rŷ-lŷ. *adv.* [from *acceſſory*.] In the manner of an acceſſory.

A'CCESSORY, åk-sês-sûr-rŷ. *adj.* Joined to another thing, ſo as to increaſe it; additional.

In this kind there is not the leaſt action, but it doth ſomewhat make to the *acceſſory* augmentation of our bliſs. *Hooker.*

A'CCESSORY, åk′-sês-sûr-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*acceſſorius*, Lat. *acceſſoire*, Fr.] This word, which had anciently a general ſignification, is now almoſt confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to perſons.

A man, that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be *acceſſory* to the offence of another, after two ſorts; by the common law, or by ſtatute: and, by the common law, two ways alſo; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviſeth another to commit a felony, and is not preſent at the execution thereof; for his preſence makes him alſo a principal: wherefore there cannot be an *acceſſory* before the fact, in manſlaughter; becauſe manſlaughter is ſudden and not prepenſed. *Acceſſory* after the fact is, when one receiveth him, whom he knoweth to have committed felony. *Acceſſory* by ſtatute is he, that abets, counſels, or hides any man committing, or having committed, an offence made felony by ſtatute. *Cowell.*

By the common law, the *acceſſories* cannot be proceeded againſt, till the principal has received his trial. *Spenſ. State of Ireland.*

But pauſe, my ſoul! and ſtudy, ere thou fall
On accidental joys, th' eſſential.
Still, before *acceſſories* do abide
A trial, muſt the principal be try'd. *Donne.*

Now were all transform'd
Alike, to ſerpents all, as *acceſſories*
To his bold riot. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* x. *l.* 52

2. Applied to things.

An *acceſſory* is ſaid to be that, which does accede under ſome principal fact or thing in law; and, as ſuch, generally ſpeaking, follows the reaſon and nature of its principal. *Ayliffe.*

A'CCIDENCE, åk′-sŷ-dênſe. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book, containing the firſt rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of ſpeech.

I do confeſs, I do want eloquence;
And never yet did learn mine *accidence*.
Taylor the Water-poet.

A'CCIDENT, åk′-sŷ-dênt. *n. ſ.* [*accidens*, Lat.]

1. The property or quality of any being, which may be ſeparated from it, at leaſt in thought.

If ſhe were but the body's *accident*,
And her ſole being did in it ſubſiſt,
As white in ſnow; ſhe might herſelf abſent,
And in the body's ſubſtance not be miſs'd.
Sir J. Davies.

An accidental mode, or an *accident*, is ſuch a mode, as is not neceſſary to the being of a thing; for the ſubject may be without it, and yet remain of the ſame nature that it was before; or it is that mode, which may be ſeparated or aboliſhed from its ſubject. *Watts's Logick.*

2. In grammar, the property of a word.

The learning of a language is nothing elſe, but the informing of ourſelves; what compoſures of letters are, by conſent and inſtitution, to ſignify ſuch certain notions of things, with their modalities and *accidents*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. That, which happens unforeſeen; caſualty, chance.

General laws are like general rules in phyſick; according whereunto, as no wiſe man will deſire himſelf to be cured, if there be joined with his diſeaſe ſome ſpecial *accident*; in regard whereof, that, whereby others (in the ſame infirmity, but without the like *accident*) recover health, would be to him either hurtful, or at the leaſt unprofitable. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 9.

The flood, and other *accidents* of time, made it one common field and paſture with the land of Eden. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of World.*

Our joy is turn'd,
Into perplexity and new amaze;
For, whither is he gone? What *accident*
Hath rapt him from us? *Paradiſe Regained.*

And trivial *accidents* ſhall be forborn,
That others may have time to take their turn.
Dryden's Fables.

The reformation owed nothing to the good intentions of king Henry. He was only an inſtrument of it (as the logicians ſpeak) by *accident*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ACCIDE'NTAL, åk-sŷ-dên′-tål. *n. ſ.* [*accidental*, Fr. See ACCIDENT.] A property non-eſſential.

Conceive, as much as you can, of the eſſentials of any ſubject, before you conſider its *accidentals*. *Watts's Logick.*

ACCIDE'NTAL, åk-sŷ-dên′-tal. *adj.* [from *accident*.]

1. Having the quality of an accident, non-eſſential; uſed with the particle *to*, before that, in which the accident inheres.

A diſtinction is to be made, between what pleaſes naturally in itſelf, and what pleaſes upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumſtances, which are merely *accidental to* the tragedy. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

This is *accidental to* a ſtate of religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. *Tillotſon.*

2. Caſual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

Thy ſin's not *accidental*, but a trade.
Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.

So ſhall you hear
Of *accidental* judgments, caſual ſlaughters;
Of deaths, put on by cunning and forc'd cauſe.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

Look upon things of the moſt *accidental* and mutable nature; *accidental*, in their production; and mutable, in their continuance: yet God's preſcience of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them is, or can be, in us. *South's Sermons.*

3. In the following paſſage, it ſeems to ſignify *adventitious.*

Ay, ſuch a miniſter, as wind to fire;
That adds an *accidental* fierceneſs, to
Its natural fury. *Denham's Sophy.*

Accide′ntally, åk-ſŷ-dĕn′-tål-lŷ. *adv.* [from *accidental.*]

1. After an accidental manner; noneſſentially.

Other points no leſs concern the commonwealth, though but *accidentally* depending upon the former. *Spenſer's St. of Irel.*

I conclude choler *accidentally* bitter and acrimonious, but not in itſelf. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. Caſually, fortuitouſly.

Although virtuous men do ſometimes *accidentally* make their way to preferment; yet the world is ſo corrupted, that no man can reaſonably hope to be rewarded in it, merely upon account of his virtue. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Accide′ntalness, åk-ſŷ-dĕn′-tål-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *accidental.*] The quality of being accidental. *Dict.*

Acci′pient, åk-ſĕ′-pyĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver, perhaps ſometimes uſed for *recipient.* *Dict.*

To **Acci′te**, åk-ſī′te. *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call, to ſummons; a word, not in uſe now.

Our coronation done, we will *accite*
(As I before remember'd) all our ſtate;
And (heav'n conſigning to my good intents)
No prince, no peer, ſhall have juſt cauſe to ſay,
Heav'n ſhorten Harry's happy life one day.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

Accla′im, åk-klā′m. *n. ſ.* [*acclamo*, Lat. from which probably firſt the verb *acclaim*, now loſt, and then the noun.] A ſhout of praiſe, acclamation.

Back from purſuit thy pow'rs, with loud *acclaim*,
Thee only extoll'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* iii. *l.* 397.

The herald ends; the vaulted firmament
With loud *acclaims* and vaſt applauſe, is rent.
Dryd. Fables.

Acclama′tion, åk-klå-mā′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applauſe; ſuch as thoſe, with which a victorious army ſalutes the general.

It hath been the cuſtom of Chriſtian men, in token of the greater reverence, to ſtand, to utter certain words of *acclamation*; and, at the name of Jeſus, to bow. *Hooker, b.* v. § 29.

Gladly then he mix'd
Among thoſe friendly pow'rs, who him receiv'd
With joy and *acclamations* loud, that one,
That (of ſo many myriads fall'n) yet one
Return'd, not loſt. *Milt. Parad. Loſt, b.* vi. *l.* 23.

Such an enchantment is there in words; and ſo fine a thing does it ſeem to ſome, to be ruined plauſibly, and to be uſhered to their deſtruction with panegyrick and *acclamation.* *South.*

Accli′vity, åk-klĭ′-vĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The ſteepneſs or ſlope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the aſcent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the deſcent is the declivity. *Quincy.*

The men, leaving their wives and younger children below, do (not without ſome difficulty) clamber up the *acclivities*, dragging their kine with them; where they feed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheeſe, and do all the dairy-work. *Ray on the Creation.*

Accli′vous, åk-klī′-vŭs. *adj.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Riſing with a ſlope.

To **Acclo′y**, åk-klŏy′. *v. a.* [See CLOY.]

1. To fill up, in an ill ſenſe; to crowd, to ſtuff full; a word almoſt obſolete.

At the well head the pureſt ſtreams ariſe:
But mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave *accloys.*
Fairy Queen.

2. To fill to ſatiety; in which ſenſe, *cloy* is ſtill in uſe.

They, that eſcape beſt in the temperate zone, would be *accloyed* with long nights, very tedious, no leſs than forty days. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **Acco′il**, åk-kŏĭ′l. *v. n.* [See Coil.] To crowd, to keep a *coil* about, to buſtle, to be in a hurry: a word now out of uſe.

About the cauldron many cooks *accoil'd*,
With hooks and ladles, as need did require;
The while the viands in the veſſel boil'd,
They did about their buſineſs ſweat, and ſorely toil'd. *Fairy Queen.*

A′ccolent, åk′-kŏ-lĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*accolens*, Lat.] He, that inhabits near a place; a borderer. *Dict.*

Acco′mmodable, åk-kŏm′-mŏ-dåbl. *adj.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That, which may be fitted; with the particle *to.*

As there is infinite variety in the circumſtances of perſons, things, actions, times, and places; ſo we muſt be furniſhed with ſuch general rules, as are *accommodable to* all this variety, by a wiſe judgment and diſcretion. *Watts's Logick.*

To **ACCO′MMODATE**, åk-kŏm′-mŏ-dåte. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.]

1. To ſupply with conveniences of any kind. It has *with* before the thing.

These three
(The reſt do nothing) with this word, ſtand! ſtand!
Accommodated by the place (more charming
With their own nobleneſs, which could have turn'd
A diſtaff to a lance) gilded pale looks.
Shakeſp. Cymbeline.

2. With the particle *to*; to adapt, to fit, to make conſiſtent with.

He had altered many things: not, that they were not natural before; but that he might *accommodate* himſelf, *to* the age in which he lived. *Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.*

'Twas his misfortune, to light upon an hypotheſis, that could not be *accommodated to* the nature of things and human affairs: his principles could not be made to agree with that conſtitution and order, which God hath ſettled in the world. *Locke.*

3. To reconcile; to adjuſt, what ſeems inconſiſtent or at variance; to make conſiſtency appear.

Part know, how to *accommodate* St. James and St. Paul, better than ſome late reconcilers. *Norris.*

To **Acco′mmodate**, åk-kŏm′-mŏ-dåte. *v. n.* To be conformable to.

They make the particular enſigns of the twelve tribes *accommodate*, unto the twelve ſigns of the zodiac. *Brown.*

Neither ſort of chymiſts have duly conſidered, how great variety there is in the textures and conſiſtencies of compound bodies; and how little the conſiſtence and duration of many of them ſeem to *accommodate* and be explicable by the propoſed notion. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

Acco′mmodate, åk-kŏm′-mŏ-dåte. *adj.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit; uſed ſometimes with the particle *for*, but more frequently with *to.*

They are ſo acted and directed by nature, as to caſt their eggs in ſuch places, as are moſt *accommodate for* the excluſion of their young; and where there is food ready for them, ſo ſoon as they be hatched. *Ray on the Creation.*

In theſe caſes we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things; and propoſe means, *accommodate to* the end. *L'Eſtrange.*

God did not primarily intend, to appoint this way of worſhip; and to impoſe it upon them as that, which was moſt proper and agreeable to him: but that he condeſcended to it, as moſt *accommodate to* their preſent ſtate and inclination. *Tillotſon.*

Acco′mmodately, åk-kŏm′-mŏ-dåte-lŷ. *adv.* [from *accommodate.*] Suitably, fitly.

Accommoda′tion, åk-kŏm-mŏ-dā′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *accommodate.*]

1. Proviſion of conveniencies.

2. In the plural, conveniencies, things requiſite to eaſe or refreſhment.

The king's commiſſioners were to have ſuch *accommodations*, as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the king's commiſſioners. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

3. Adaptation, fitneſs; with the particle *to.*

Indeed that diſputing phyſiology is no *accommodation to* your deſigns; which are not to teach men, to cant endleſsly about *materia* and *forma.* *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The organization of the body, with *accommodation to* its functions, is fitted with the moſt curious mechaniſm. *Hale's Origin.*

4. Compoſition of a difference, reconciliation, adjuſtment.

Acco′mpanable, åk-kŭm′-på-nåbl. *adj.* [from *accompany.*] Sociable: a word now not uſed.

A ſhow (as it were) of an *accompanable* ſolitarineſs, and of a civil wildneſs. *Sidney, b.* i.

Acco′mpanier, åk-kŭm′-på-nŷ-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *accompany.*] The perſon, that makes part of the company; companion. *Dict.*

To **ACCO′MPANY**, åk-kŭm′-på-nŷ. *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.] To be with another, as a companion. It is uſed, both of perſons and things.

Go viſit her, in her chaſte bower of reſt,
Accompany'd with angel-like delights.
Spenſer, Sonnet iii.

The great buſineſs of the ſenſes being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is wiſely ordered by nature, that pain ſhould *accompany* the reception of ſeveral ideas. *Locke.*

As folly is uſually *accompanied* with perverſeneſs, ſo it is here. *Swift's Short View of Ireland.*

To **Acco′mpany**, åk-kŭm′-på-nŷ. *v. n.* To aſſociate with; to become a companion to.

No man in effect doth *accompany* with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, ſome geſture, voice, or faſhion. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Acco′mplice, åk-kŏm′-plĭs. *n. ſ.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in uſe.]

1. An aſſociate, a partaker; uſually in an ill ſenſe.

There were ſeveral ſcandalous reports, induſtriouſly ſpread by Wood and his *accomplices*, to diſcourage all oppoſition againſt his infamous project. *Swift.*

2. A partner, or co-operator; in a ſenſe indifferent.

If a tongue would be talking, without a mouth; what could it have done, when it had all its organs of ſpeech, and *accomplices* of ſound, about it? *Addiſon, Spectator,* N° 247.

3. It is uſed with the particle *to*, before a thing; and *with*, before a perſon.

Childleſs Arturius, vaſtly rich before,
Thus by his loſſes multiplies his ſtore;
Suſpected for *accomplice to* the fire,
That burnt his palace, but to build it higher.
Dryd. Juv. Sat.

Who, ſhould they ſteal for want of his relief,
He judg'd himſelf *accomplice with* the thief.
Dryden's Fables.

To **ACCO'MPLISH**, ăk-kŏm'-pliſh. *v. a.* [*accomplir*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.]

1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to *accompliſh* a deſign.

He, that is far off, ſhall die of the peſtilence; and he, that is near, ſhall fall by the ſword; and he, that remaineth, and is beſieged, ſhall die by the famine. Thus will I *accompliſh* my fury upon them. *Ezekiel*, vi. 12.

2. To complete a period of time.

He would *accompliſh* ſeventy years, in the deſolations of Jeruſalem. *Daniel*, ix. 2.

3. To fulfil; as, a prophecy.

The viſion,
Which I made known to Lucius ere the ſtroke
Of this yet ſcarce cold battle, at this inſtant
Is full *accompliſh'd*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

We ſee every day thoſe events exactly *accompliſhed*, which our Saviour foretold at ſo great a diſtance. *Addiſon.*

4. To gain, to obtain.

Tell him from me (as he will win my love)
He bear himſelf with honourable action;
Such, as he hath obſerv'd in noble ladies
Unto their lords, by them *accompliſhed*.
Shakeſp. Tam. of a Shrew.

I'll make my heaven in a lady's lap.
Oh miſerable thought, and more unlikely,
Than to *accompliſh* twenty golden crowns.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

5. To adorn, or furniſh, either mind or body.

From the tents,
The armourers *accompliſhing* the knights,
With buſy hammers cloſing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

ACCO'MPLISHED, ăk-kŏm'-pliſh-ĕd. *participial adj.*

1. Complete, in ſome qualification.

For, who expects, that under a tutor a young gentleman ſhould be an *accompliſhed* publick orator or logician. *Locke.*

2. Elegant; finiſhed, in reſpect of embelliſhments; uſed commonly of acquired qualifications, without including moral excellence.

The next I took to wife,
(O, that I never had! fond wiſh too late)
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila;
That ſpecious monſter, my *accompliſh'd* ſnare.
Samſon Agon.

ACCO'MPLISHER, ăk-kŏm'-pliſh-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *accompliſh*.] The perſon, that accompliſhes. *Dict.*

ACCO'MPLISHMENT, ăk-kŏm'-pliſh-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*accompliſſement*, Fr.]

1. Completion, full performance, perfection.

This would be the *accompliſhment* of their common felicity; in caſe, by their evil, either through deſtiny or advice, they ſuffered not the occaſion to be loſt. *Sir John Hayward.*

Thereby he might evade the *accompliſhment* of thoſe afflictions, he now but gradually endureth. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

He thought it impoſſible to find, in any one body, all thoſe perfections, which he ſought for the *accompliſhment* of a Helena; becauſe nature, in any individual perſon, makes nothing, that is perfect in all its parts. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Pref.*

2. Completion; as, of a prophecy.

The miraculous ſucceſs of the apoſtles, preaching, and the *accompliſhment* of many of their predictions, which to thoſe early Chriſtians were matters of faith only, are to us matters of ſight and experience. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Embelliſhment, elegance, ornament of mind or body.

Young heirs and elder brothers, from their own reflecting upon the eſtates they are born to, and therefore thinking all other *accompliſhments* unneceſſary, are of no manner of uſe, but to keep up their families. *Addiſon, Spectator*, Nº 123.

4. The act of obtaining or perfecting any thing; attainment; completion.

The means, ſuggeſted by policy and worldly wiſdom, for the attainment of thoſe earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpoſe; not only upon the account of their inſufficiency for, but alſo of their frequent oppoſition and contrariety to, the *accompliſhment* of ſuch ends. *South's Serm.*

ACCO'MPT, ăk-kount'. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *compter* and *compte*, anciently *accompter*. *Skinner*.] An account, a reckoning. See ACCOUNT.

The ſoul may have time, to call itſelf to a juſt *accompt* of all things paſt; by means whereof, repentance is perfected. *Hooker*, *b.* v. § 46.

Each Chriſtmas, they *accompts* did clear,
And wound their bottom round the year. *Prior.*

ACCO'MPTANT, ăk-koun'-tănt. *n. ſ.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner, computer. See ACCOUNTANT.

As the accompt runs on, generally the *accomptant* goes backward. *South's Sermons.*

ACCO'MPTING DAY, ak-koun'-tĭng då'. The day, on which the reckoning is to be ſettled.

To whom thou much doſt owe, thou much
muſt pay;
Think on the debt againſt th' *accompting day*.
Sir J. Denham.

To **ACCO'RD**, ăk-kå'rd. *v. a.* [derived, by ſome from *corda*, the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument; by others from *corda*, hearts: in the firſt, implying *harmony*; in the other, *unanimity*.]

1. To make agree; to adjuſt one thing to another; with the particle *to*.

The firſt ſports, the ſhepherds ſhewed, were full of ſuch leaps and gambols; as, being *accorded to* the pipe which they bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the ſatyrs. *Sidn. b.* i.

Her hands *accorded* the lute's muſick *to* the voice; her panting heart danced to the muſick. *Sidn. b.* ii.

The lights and ſhades, whoſe well *accorded* ſtrife
Gives all the ſtrength and colour of our life.
Pope's Epiſt.

2. To bring to agreement; to compoſe; to accommodate.

Men would not reſt upon bare contracts, without reducing the debt, into a ſpecialty; which created much certainty, and *accorded* many ſuits. *Sir M. Hale.*

To **ACCO'RD**, ăk-kå'rd. *v. n.* To agree, to ſuit one with another; with the particle *with*.

Things are often ſpoke, and ſeldom meant:
But (that my heart *accordeth with* my tongue,
Seeing the deed is meritorious,
And to preſerve my ſovereign from his foe)
Say but the word, and I will be his prieſt.
Shakeſp. Hen. VI.

Several of the main parts of Moſes's hiſtory, as concerning the flood, and the firſt fathers of the ſev'ral nations of the world, do very well *accord with* the moſt ancient accounts of profane hiſtory. *Tillotſon, Sermon* i.

Jarring int'reſts of themſelves create
Th' *according* muſick of a well-mixt ſtate. *Pope.*

ACCO'RD, ăk-kå'rd. *n. ſ.* [*accord*, Fr.]

1. A compact; an agreement; adjuſtment of a difference.

There was no means for him, to ſatisfy all obligations to God and man; but to offer himſelf, for a mediator of an *accord* and peace between them. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

If both are ſatisfy'd with this *accord*,
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my ſword.
Dryden. Fab.

2. Concurrence, union of mind.

At laſt ſuch grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my ſpouſe had won;
Accord of friends, conſent of parents ſought,
Affiance made, my happineſs begun.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

They gathered themſelves together, to fight with Joſhua and Iſrael, with one *accord*. *Joſhua*, ix. 2.

3. Harmony, ſymmetry, juſt correſpondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing elſe but a juſt *accord* and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful conſtitution. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Pref.*

4. Muſical note.

Try, if there were in one ſteeple two bells of uniſon, whether the ſtriking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another *accord*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, Nº 281.

We muſt not blame Apollo, but his lute,
If falſe *accords* from her falſe ſtrings be ſent.
Sir J. Davies.

5. Own accord; voluntary motion: uſed both of perſons and things.

Ne Guyon yet ſpake word,
Till that they came unto an iron door,
Which to them open'd of its own *accord*.
Fairy Queen.

Will you blame any man for doing that of his own *accord*, which all men ſhould be compelled to do, that are not willing of themſelves. *Hooker.*

All animal ſubſtances, expoſed to the air, turn alkaline of their own *accord*; and ſome vegetables, by heat, will not turn acid, but alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Elements.*

6. Action in ſpeaking, correſpondent to the words.

Titus, I am come to talk with thee;—
—No, not a word: how can I grace my talk,
Wanting a hand to give it that *accord*?
Shakeſpeare's Titus And.

ACCO'RDANCE, ăk-kå'r-dănſe. *n. ſ.* [from *accord*.]

1. Agreement with a perſon; with the particle *with*.

And prays he may in long *accordanse* bide,
With that great worth, which hath ſuch wonders
wrought. *Fairfax, b.* ii. *ſtanza* 63.

2. Conformity to ſomething.

The only way of defining of ſin, is by the contrariety to the will of God; as of good, by the *accordance with* that will. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

ACCO'RDANT, ăk-kå'r-dănt. *adj.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. Not in uſe.

The prince diſcovered, that he loved your niece; and meant to acknowledge it this night, in a dance; and, if he found her *accordant*, he meant to take the preſent time by the top, and inſtantly break with you of it. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

ACCO'RDING, ăk-kå'r-dĭng. *prep.* [from *accord*, of which it is properly a participle, and is therefore never uſed but with *to*.]

1. In a manner ſuitable to, agreeably to, in proportion.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there aſſemble themſelves in due and decent manner, *according to* their ſeveral degrees and orders. *Hooker, b.* v. § 13.

Our zeal then ſhould be, *according to* knowledge: and what kind of knowledge? Without all queſtion, firſt, *according to* the true, ſaving, evangelical knowledge. It ſhould be *according to* the goſpel, the whole goſpel: not only *according to* its truths, but precepts; not only *according to* its free grace, but neceſſary duties; not only *according to* its myſteries, but alſo its commandments. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Noble is the fame, that is built on candour and ingenuity, *according to* thoſe beautiful lines of Sir John Denham. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

2. With regard to.

God made all things, in number, weight, and meaſure; and gave them, to be conſidered by us *according to* theſe properties, which are inherent in created beings. *Holder on Time.*

3. In proportion. The following phraſe is, I think, vitious.

A man may, with prudence and a good conſcience, approve of the profeſſed principles of one party more than the other, *according* as he thinks they beſt promote the good of church and ſtate. *Swift's Church of England Man.*

Acco'rdingly, åk-kår'-dìng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *accord.*] Agreeably, ſuitably, conformably.

As the actions of men are of ſundry diſtinct kinds, ſo the laws thereof muſt *accordingly* be diſtinguiſhed. *Hooker, b.* i.

Sirrah, thou'rt ſaid to have a ſtubborn ſoul,
That apprehends no further than this world;
And ſquar'ſt thy life *accordingly.*
Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſ.

Whoever is ſo aſſured of the authority and ſenſe of ſcripture, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live *accordingly*, ſhall be ſaved. *Tillotſ. Preface.*

Mealy ſubſtances, fermented, turn ſour. *Accordingly*, given to a weak child, they ſtill retain their nature; for bread will give them the cholic. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **ACCO'ST**, åk-kôſt'. *v. a.* [*accoſter*, Fr.] To ſpeak to firſt; to addreſs; to ſalute.

You miſtake, knight: *accoſt* her, front her, board her, woo her, aſſail her. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

At length, collecting all his ſerpent wiles,
With ſoothing words renew'd, him thus *accoſts.*
Parad. Reg.

I firſt *accoſted* him: I ſu'd, I ſought;
And, with a loving force, to Pheneus brought.
Dryden's Æneid.

Acco'stable, åk-kôs'-tåbl. *adj.* [from *accoſt.*] Eaſy of acceſs; familiar. Not in uſe.

They were both indubitable, ſtrong, and high-minded men, yet of ſweet and *accoſtable* nature, almoſt equally delighting in the preſs and affluence of dependents and ſuitors. *Wotton.*

ACCO'UNT, åk-kòunt'. *n. ſ.* [from the old French *accompt*, from *computus*, Lat. It was originally written *accompt*, which ſee; but by gradually ſoftening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to *account.*]

1. A computation of debts or expences; a regiſter of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my *accounts*,
Laid them before you: you would throw them off;
And ſay, you found them in mine honeſty.
Shakeſpeare's Timon.

When my young maſter has once got the ſkill of keeping *accounts* (which is a buſineſs of reaſon, more than arithmetic) perhaps it will not be amiſs, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in all his concernments. *Locke on Educ.*

2. The ſtate or reſult of a computation; as, the *account* ſtands thus between us.

Behold, this have I found, ſaith the Preacher; counting one by one, to find out the *account.* *Eccleſiaſticus*, vii. 27.

3. Such a ſtate of perſons or things, as may make them more or leſs worthy of being conſidered in the reckoning. Value, or eſtimation.

For the care, that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolks, was in leaſt *account* with them: but the greateſt and principal fear was, for the holy temple.
2 *Maccab.* xv. 18.

That good affection, which things of ſmaller *account* have once ſet on work, is by ſo much the more eaſily raiſed higher. *Hooker, b.* v. § 35.

I ſhould make more *account* of their judgment, who are men of ſenſe, and yet have never touched a pencil; than of the opinion, given by the greateſt part of painters. *Dryden's Dufreſn.*

4. Profit; advantage; to *turn to account* is to produce advantage.

We would eſtabliſh our ſouls in ſuch a ſolid and ſubſtantial virtue, as will *turn to account* in that great day, when it muſt ſtand the teſt of infinite wiſdom and juſtice. *Add. Spect.* N° 399.

5. Diſtinction, dignity, rank.

There is ſuch a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apoſtrophizing Eumæus: it is generally applied, by that poet, only to men of *account* and diſtinction. *Pope's Odyſſey; notes.*

6. A reckoning verified, by finding the value of a thing, equal to what it was accounted.

Conſidering the uſual motives of human actions, which are pleaſure, profit, and ambition; I cannot yet comprehend, how thoſe perſons find their *account* in any of the three. *Swift.*

7. A reckoning referred to, or ſum charged upon any particular perſon; and thence, figuratively, regard; conſideration; ſake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee aught, put that on my *account.* *Philemon*, i. 8.

This muſt be always remembered; that nothing can come into the *account* of recreation, that is not done with delight. *Locke on Education*, § 197.

In matters, where his judgment led him to oppoſe men on a public *account*, he would do it vigorouſly and heartily. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The aſſertion is our Saviour's, though uttered by him in the perſon of Abraham the father of the faithful; who, on the *account* of that character, is very fitly introduced. *Atterbury.*

Theſe tribunes kindled great diſſenſions between the nobles and the commons, on the *account* of Coriolanus, a nobleman, whom the latter had impeached. *Swift's Conteſts in Athens and Rome.*

Nothing can recommend itſelf to our love, on any other *account*, but either as it promotes our preſent, or is a means to aſſure to us a future happineſs. *Rogers's Sermon* v.

Sempronius gives no thanks on this *account.*
Addiſon's Cato.

8. A narrative, relation; in this uſe it may ſeem to be derived from *conte*, Fr. a tale, a narration.

9. The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magiſtrate took an *account* of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take *account* of his ſervants; and, when he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him, which owed him ten thouſand talents. *Matt.* xix. 23, 24.

10. The relation and reaſons of a tranſaction, given to a perſon in authority.

What need we fear, who knows it, when none can call our power to *account?*
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

The true ground of morality can only be the will and law of a God, who ſees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and puniſhments, and power enough to call to *account* the proudeſt offender. *Locke.*

11. Explanation; aſſignment of cauſes.

It is eaſy to give *account*, how it comes to paſs, that though all men deſire happineſs, yet their wills carry them ſo contrarily. *Locke.*

It being, in our author's *account*, a right acquired by begetting, to rule over thoſe he had begotten, it was not a power poſſible to be inherited; becauſe the right, being conſequent to, and built on, an act perfectly perſonal, made that power ſo too, and impoſſible to be inherited. *Locke.*

12. An opinion, previouſly eſtabliſhed.

Theſe were deſigned, to join with the forces at ſea; there being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats, to tranſport the land forces under the wing of the great navy: for they made no *account*, but that the navy ſhould be abſolutely maſter of the ſeas.
Bacon's Conſiderations on War with Spain.

A prodigal young fellow, that had ſold his clothes; upon the ſight of a ſwallow made *account*, that ſummer was at hand, and away went his ſhirt too. *L'Eſtrange, Fab.* cxxvii.

13. The reaſons of any thing collected.

Being convinced, upon all *accounts*, that they had the ſame reaſon to believe the hiſtory of our Saviour; as that of any other perſon, to which they themſelves were not actually eye-witneſſes; they were bound, by all the rules of hiſtorical faith and of right reaſon, to give credit to this hiſtory. *Addiſon.*

14. In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action, brought againſt a man; that, by means of office or buſineſs undertaken, is to render an *account* unto another; as a bailiff toward his maſter, a guardian to his ward. *Cowell.*

To **Acco'unt**, åk-kòunt'. *v. a.* [See ACCOUNT.]

1. To eſteem, to think, to hold in opinion.

That alſo was *accounted* a land of giants. *Deut.*

2. To reckon, to compute.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the ſun, whereby years are *accounted*, conſiſteth of whole numbers.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

3. To aſſign to, as a debt; with the particle *to.*

For ſome years really accrued the yearly ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds to the king's coffers; and it was, in truth, the only project, that was *accounted to* his own ſervice. *Clarendon.*

4. To hold in eſteem; with *of.*

Silver was nothing *accounted of*, in the days of Solomon. *Chron.*

To **Acco'unt**, åk-kòunt'. *v. n.*

1. To reckon.

The calendar months are likewiſe arbitrarily and unequally ſettled, by the ſame power; by which months we, to this day, *account:* and they meaſure and make-up that, which we call the Julian year. *Holder on Time.*

2. To give an account, to aſſign the cauſes; in which ſenſe it is followed by the particle *for.*

If any one ſhould aſk, why our general continued ſo eaſy to the laſt? I know no other way to *account for* it, but by that unmeaſurable love of wealth, which his beſt friends allow to be his predominant paſſion. *Swift.*

3. To make up the reckoning; to anſwer; with *for.*

Then thou ſhalt ſee him plung'd, when leaſt he fears;
At once *accounting, for* his deep arrears.
Dryden's Juv. Sat. xiii.

They have no uneaſy preſages of a future reckoning, wherein the pleaſures they now taſte muſt be *accounted for;* and may perhaps be outweighed by the pains, which ſhall then lay hold of them.
Atterbury's Sermons.

4. To appear as the medium, by which any thing may be explained.

Such, as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; becauſe the increaſe of the quantity of freſh chyle muſt make that circulation ſtill more uneaſy: which, indeed, is the caſe of conſumptive and ſome aſthmatic perſons; and *accounts for* the ſymptoms, they are troubled with after eating. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

Acco'untable, åk-kòun'-tåbl. *adj.* [from *account.*] Of whom an account may be required; who muſt anſwer for: followed by the particle *to*, before the perſon; and *for*, before the thing.

Accountable to none,
But to my conſcience and my God alone.
Oldham.

Thinking themſelves excuſed, from ſtanding upon their own legs, or being *accountable for* their own conduct, they very ſeldom trouble themſelves with enquiries. *Locke on Education.*

The good magiſtrate will make no diſtinction: for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himſelf, as *accountable* at his bar *for* the equity of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Acco'untant, åk-kòun'-tånt. *adj.* [from *account.*] Accountable to; reſponſible for. Not in uſe.

His offence is ſo, as it appears
Accountant to the law upon that pain.
Shakeſpeare's Meaſ. for Meaſ.

I love her too;
Not out of abſolute uſt (though peradventure
I ſtand *accountant* for as great a ſin)
But partly led to diet my revenge.
Shakeſpeare's Othello.

Acco′untant, åk-koun′-tånt. *n. ſ.* [See Accomptant.] A computer; a man, ſkilled or employed in accounts.

The different compute of divers ſtates; the ſhort and irreconcileable years of ſome; the exceeding errour in the natural frame of others; and the falſe deductions of ordinary *accountants* in moſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Acco′unt-book, åk-kount′-bồk. *n. ſ.* A book containing accounts.

I would endeavour, to comfort myſelf upon the loſs of friends, as I do upon the loſs of money; by turning to my *account-book*, and ſeeing whether I have enough left for my ſupport. *Swift.*

Acco′unting, åk-koůn′-tîng *n. ſ.* [from *account.*] The act of reckoning, or making up of accounts.

This method, faithfully obſerved, muſt keep a man from breaking, or running behind-hand, in his ſpiritual eſtate; which, without frequent *accountings*, he will hardly be able to prevent.
South's Sermons.

To **Acco′uple**, åk-kůp′l. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join, to link together. We now uſe *couple*.

He ſent a ſolemn embaſſage, to treat a peace and league with the king; *accoupling* it with an article in the nature of a requeſt.
Bacon's Henry VII.

To **Acco′urage**, åk-kůr′-rîdge. *v. a.* [Obſolete. See Courage.] To animate.

That forward pair ſhe ever would aſſuage,
When they would ſtrive due reaſon to exceed;
But that ſame froward twain would *accourage*,
And of her plenty add unto her need.
Fairy Queen, b. ii. *c.* 2.

To **Acco′urt**, åk-kồ′rt. *v. a.* [See *To* COURT.] To entertain with courtſhip, or courteſy; a word, now not in uſe.

Who all this while were at their wanton reſt,
Accourting each her friend with laviſh feaſt.
Fairy Queen.

To **ACCO′UTRE**, åk-kồ′-tůr. *v. a.* [*accoûtrer*, Fr.] To dreſs, to equip.

Is it for this, they ſtudy? to grow pale,
And miſs the pleaſures of a glorious meal?
For this, in rags *accoutred* are they ſeen,
And made the May-game of the public ſpleen?
Dryden.

Acco′utrement, åk-kồ′-tůr-mènt. *n. ſ.* [*accoûtrement*, Fr.] Dreſs, equipage; furniture, relating to the perſon; trappings, ornaments.

I profeſs requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the ſimple office of love, but in all the *accoutrement*, complement, and ceremony of it.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

Chriſtianity is loſt among them, in the trappings and *accoutrements* of it; with which, inſtead of adorning religion, they have ſtrangely diſguiſed it; and quite ſtifled it, in the crowd of external rites and ceremonies. *Tillotſon, Sermon* xxviii.

I have ſeen the pope officiate at St. Peter's; where, for two hours together, he was buſied in putting on or off his different *accoutrements*, according to the different parts he was to act in them.
Addiſon, Spectator, N° 201.

How gay with all th' *accoutrements* of war,
The Britons come, with gold well-fraught they come. *Phil.*

ACCRE′TION, åk-krè′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, ſo as to increaſe it.

Plants do nouriſh; inanimate bodies do not: they have an *accretion*, but no alimentation.
Bacon's Nat. Hiſt. N° 602.

The changes ſeem to be effected by the exhaling of the moiſture; which may leave the tinging corpuſcles more denſe, and ſomething augmented by the *accretion* of the oily and earthy parts of that moiſture. *Newton's Optics.*

Infants ſupport abſtinence worſt, from the quantity of aliment conſumed in *accretion*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Accre′tive, åk-krè′-tîv. *adj.* [from *accretion.*] Growing; that, which by growth is added.

If the motion be very ſlow, we perceive it not: we have no ſenſe of the *accretive* motion of plants and animals; and the ſly ſhadow ſteals away upon the dial; and the quickeſt eye can diſcover no more, but that it is gone. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To **ACCRO′ACH**, åk-krồ′tſh. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one, as with a hook; to gripe; to draw away by degrees, what is another's.

Accro′achment, åk-krồ′tſh-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *accroach.*] The act of accroaching. *Dict.*

To **ACCRU′E**, åk-krồ′. *v. n.* [from the participle *accrû*, formed from *accroître*, Fr.]

1. To accede to, to be added to; as a natural production or effect, without any particular reſpect to good or ill.

The Son of God, by his incarnation, hath changed the manner of that perſonal ſubſiſtence; no alteration thereby *accruing* to the nature of God
Hooker, b. v. § 54.

2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement, in a ſenſe inclining to good rather than ill; in which meaning it is more frequently uſed, by later authors.

From which compact there ariſing an obligation upon every one, ſo to convey his meaning; there *accrues* alſo a right to every one, by the ſame ſigns, to judge of the ſenſe or meaning of the perſon, ſo obliged to expreſs himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

Let the evidence of ſuch a particular miracle be never ſo bright and clear, yet it is ſtill but particular; and muſt therefore want that kind of force, that degree of influence, which *accrues* to a ſtanding general proof, from its having been tried or approved, and conſented to, by men of all ranks and capacities, of all tempers and intereſts, of all ages and nations. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. To append to, or ariſe from: as, an ill conſequence; this ſenſe ſeems to be leſs proper.

His ſcholar Ariſtotle as in many other particulars, ſo likewiſe in this did juſtly oppoſe him, and became one of the authors; chooſing a certain benefit, before the hazard that might *accrue* from the diſreſpects of ignorant perſons. *Wilkins.*

4. In a commercial ſenſe, to be produced, or ariſe; as, profits.

The yearly benefit that, out of thoſe his works, *accrueth* to her majeſty, amounteth to one thouſand pounds. *Carew's Survey.*

The great profits, which have *accrued* to the duke of Florence from his free port, have ſet ſeveral of the ſtates of Italy on the ſame project.
Addiſon on Italy.

5. To follow, as loſs; a vitious uſe.

The benefit or loſs of ſuch a trade *accruing* to the government, until it comes to take root in the nation. *Temple's Miſc.*

Accuba′tion, åk-ků-bå′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, Lat.] The ancient poſtur of leaning at meals.

It will appear, that *accubation*, or lying down at meals, was a geſture uſed by very many nations.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To **Accu′mb**, åk-kům′b. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Dict.*

Accu′mbent, åk-kům′-bènt. *adj.* [*accumbens*, Lat.] Leaning.

The Roman recumbent, or (more properly) *accumbent* poſture in eating, was introduced after the firſt Punic war. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **ACCU′MULATE**, åk-ků′-mů-lâte. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To heap one thing upon another; to pile up, to heap together. It is uſed either literally, as, to *accumulate* money; or figuratively, as, to *accumulate* merit or wickedneſs.

If thou doſt ſlander her, and torture me,
Never pray more; abandon all remorſe;
On horrors head horrors *accumulate*;
For nothing canſt thou to damnation add.
Shakeſpeare's Othello.

Cruſht by imaginary treaſons weight,
Which too much merit did *accumulate*.
Sir John Denham.

Accumula′tion, åk-ků-mů-lå′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *accumulate.*]

1. The act of accumulating.

One of my place in Syria, his lieutenant,
For quick *accumulation* of renown,
Which he atchiev'd by th' minute, loſt his favour.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

Some perhaps might otherwiſe wonder, at ſuch an *accumulation* of benefits; like a kind of embroidering, or liſting of one favour upon another.
Wotton.

2. The ſtate of being accumulated.

By the regular returns of it in ſome people, and their freedom from it after the morbid matter is exhauſted; it looks, as there were regular *accumulations* and gatherings of it, as of other humours in the body. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Accu′mulative, åk-ků′ mů-lå-tîv. *adj.* [from *accumulate.*]

1. That, which accumulates.
2. That, which is accumulated.

If the injury meet not with meekneſs, it then acquires another *accumulative* guilt; and ſtands anſwerable not only for its own poſitive ill, but for all the accidental, which it cauſes in the ſufferer. *Government of the Tongue.*

Accumula′tor, åk-ků′-mů-lå-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *accumulate.*] He, that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together.

Injuries may fall upon the paſſive man; yet, without revenge, there would be no broils and quarrels, the great *accumulators* and multipliers of injuries. *Decay of Piety.*

A′ccuracy, åk′-ků-rå-sỳ. *n. ſ.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactneſs, nicety.

This perfect artifice and *accuracy* might have been omitted, and yet they have made ſhift to move. *More.*

Quickneſs of imagination is ſeen in the invention, fertility in the fancy, and the *accuracy* in the expreſſion. *Dryden.*

The man, who hath the ſtupid ignorance, or hardened effrontery, to inſult the revealed will of God; or the petulant conceit, to turn it into ridicule; or the arrogance, to make his own perfections the meaſure of the Divinity: or, at beſt, that can collate a text, or quote an authority, with an inſipid *accuracy*; or demonſtrate a plain propoſition, in all formality: theſe now are the only men worth mentioning. *Delany.*

We conſider the uniformity of the whole deſign, *accuracy* of the calculations, and ſkill in reſtoring and comparing paſſages of ancient authors. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

A′CCURATE, åk′-ků-råt. *adj.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]

1. Exact, as oppoſed to negligence or ignorance, applied to perſons.
2. Exact, without defect or failure, applied to things.

No man living has made more *accurate* trials than Reaumure, that brighteſt ornament of France. *Colſon.*

3. Determinate; preciſely fixed.

Thoſe conceive, the celeſtial bodies have more *accurate* influences upon theſe things below, than indeed they have but in groſs. *Bacon.*

A'CCURATELY, åk'-ků-råt-lỳ. *adj.* [from *accurate.*] In an accurate manner; exactly, without errour, nicely.

The ſine of incidence is either *accurately*, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the ſine of refraction. *Newton.*

That all theſe diſtances, motions, and quantities of matter, ſhould be ſo *accurately* and harmoniouſly adjuſted in this great variety of our ſyſtem, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material cauſes; and muſt certainly flow, from that eternal fountain of wiſdom. *Bentley.*

A'CCURATENESS, åk'-ků-råt-nėſs. *n. ſ.* [from *accurate.*] Exactneſs, nicety.

But ſometime after, ſuſpecting that in making this obſervation I had not determined the diameter of the ſphere with ſufficient *accurateneſs*, I repeated the experiment. *Newton.*

To ACCU'RSE, åk-kůr'ſe. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to miſery; to invoke miſery upon any one.

As if it were an unlucky comet, or as if God had ſo *accurſed* it; that it ſhould never ſhine, to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him. *Hooker.*

When Hildebrand *accurſed*, and caſt down from his throne, Henry IV; there were none ſo hardy, as to defend their lord. *Sir Walter Raleigh's Eſſays.*

ACCU'RSED, åk-kůr'-ſėd. *part. adj.*

1. That, which is curſed or doomed to miſery.

'Tis the moſt certain ſign the world's *accurſt*,
That the beſt things corrupted are and worſt. *Denham.*

2. That, which deſerves the curſe; execrable, hateful, deteſtable; and, by conſequence, wicked, malignant.

A ſwift bleſſing
May ſoon return, to this our ſuffering country,
Under a hand *accurs'd!* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

The chief part of the miſery of wicked men, and thoſe *accurſed* ſpirits, the devils, is this; that they are of a diſpoſition contrary to God. *Tillotſon.*

They, like the ſeed from which they ſprung, *accurſt*,
Againſt the gods immortal hatred nurſt. *Dryden.*

ACCU'SABLE, åk-ků'-zåbl. *adj.* [from the verb *accuſe.*] That, which may be cenſured; blameable, culpable.

There would be a manifeſt defect, and Nature's improviſion were juſtly *accuſable*; if animals, ſo ſubject unto diſeaſes from bilious cauſes, ſhould want a proper conveyance for choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ACCUSA'TION, åk-ků-zå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *accuſe.*]

1. The act of accuſing.

Thus they in mutual *accuſation* ſpent
The fruitleſs hours, but neither ſelf-condemning;
And, of their vain conteſt, appear'd no end. *Milt.*

2. The charge, brought againſt any one by the accuſer.

You read
Theſe *accuſations*; and theſe grievous crimes,
Committed by your perſon and your followers. *Shakeſpeare.*

All *accuſation*, in the very nature of the thing, ſtill ſuppoſing, and being founded upon ſome law: for, where there is no law, there can be no tranſgreſſion; and, where there can be no tranſgreſſion, I am ſure, there ought to be no *accuſation*. *South.*

3. [In the ſenſe of the courts.] A declaration of ſome crime, preferred before a competent judge, in order to inflict ſome judgment on the guilty perſon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ACCU'SATIVE, åk-ků'-zå-tiv. *adj.* [*accuſativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, ſignifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates.

ACCU'SATORY, åk-ků'-zå-tůr-rỳ. *adj.* [from *accuſe.*] That, which produceth or containeth an accuſation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuſer ought to ſet forth, in the *accuſatory* libel, ſome certain and definite time. *Ayliffe.*

To ACCU'SE, åk-ků'ze. *v. a.* [from *accuſo*, Lat.]

1. To charge with a crime. It requires the particle *of*, before the ſubject of accuſation.

He ſtripp'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth;
And, calling weſtern winds, *accus'd* the ſpring *of* ſloth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The profeſſors are *accuſed of* all the ill practices, which may ſeem to be the ill conſequences of their principles. *Addiſon.*

2. It ſometimes admits the particle *for*.

Never ſend up a leg of a fowl at ſupper, while there is a cat or dog in the houſe, that can be *accuſed for* running away with it: but, if there happen to be neither, you muſt lay it upon the rats, or a ſtrange greyhound. *Swift.*

3. To blame or cenſure, in oppoſition to applauſe or juſtification.

Their conſcience bearing witneſs, and their thoughts the mean while *accuſing* or elſe excuſing one another. *Rom.* ii. 15.

Your valour would your ſloth too much *accuſe*;
And therefore, like themſelves, they princes chooſe. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

ACCU'SER, åk-ků'-zůr. *n. ſ.* [from *accuſe.*] He, that brings a charge againſt another.

There are ſome perſons forbidden to be *accuſers*, on the ſcore of their ſex, as women; others, of their age, as pupils and infants; others, upon the account of ſome crimes committed by them; and others, on the ſcore of ſome filthy lucre they propoſe to gain thereby; others, on the ſcore of their conditions, as libertines againſt their patrons; and others, through a ſuſpicion of calumny, as having once already given falſe evidence; and laſtly others, on account of their poverty, as not being worth more than fifty aurei. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

—That good man, who drank the pois'nous draught,
With mind ſerene; and could not wiſh, to ſee
His vile *accuſer* drink as deep as he. *Dryden.*

If the perſon accuſed maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the *accuſer* is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent perſon is quadruply recompenſed. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To ACCU'STOM, åk-kůs'-tům. *v. a.* [*accoûtumer*, Fr.] To habituate, to inure; with the particle *to*. It is uſed chiefly of perſons.

How ſhall we breathe in other air
Leſs pure, *accuſtom'd to* immortal fruits? *Milton.*

It has been ſome advantage, to *accuſtom* one's ſelf *to* books of the ſame edition. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To ACCU'STOM, åk-kůs'-tům. *v. n.* To be wont to do any thing. Obſolete.

A boat over-freighted ſunk, and all drowned, ſaving one woman, that in her firſt popping-up again (which moſt living things *accuſtom*) got hold of the boat. *Carew.*

ACCU'STOMABLE, åk-kůs'-tům-måbl. *adj.* [from *accuſtom.*] Of long cuſtom or habit; habitual, cuſtomary.

Animals (even of the ſame original, extraction, and ſpecies) may be diverſified by *accuſtomable* reſidence in one climate, from what they are in another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ACCU'STOMABLY, åk-kůs'-tům-måb-lỳ. *adv.* According to cuſtom.

Touching the king's fines, *accuſtomably* paid for the purchaſing of writs original, I find no certain beginning of them; and do therefore think, that they grew up with the chancery. *Bacon's Alienation.*

ACCU'STOMANCE, åk-kůs'-tům-månſe. *n. ſ.* [*accoûtumance*, Fr.] Cuſtom, habit, uſe.

Through *accuſtomance* and negligence, and perhaps ſome other cauſes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others. *Boyle.*

ACCU'STOMARILY, åk-kůs'-tům-må-rỳ-lỳ. *adv.* In a cuſtomary manner; according to common or cuſtomary practice.

Go on, rhetorick; and expoſe the peculiar eminency, which you *accuſtomarily* marſhal before logic to public view. *Cleaveland.*

ACCU'STOMARY, åk-kůs'-tům-må-rỳ. *adj.* [from *accuſtom.*] Uſual, practiſed; according to cuſtom.

ACCU'STOMED, åk-kůs'-tům-mėd. *adj.* [from *accuſtom.*] According to cuſtom; frequent; uſual.

Look, how ſhe rubs her hands!—It is an *accuſtomed* action with her, to ſeem thus waſhing her hands: I have known her continue in this, a quarter of an hour. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

ACE, å'ſe. *n. ſ.* [*As* not only ſignified a piece of money, but any integer: from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. Thus *As* ſignified the whole inheritance. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*]

1. An unit; a ſingle point, on cards or dice.

When lots are ſhuffled together in a lap, urn, or pitcher; or if a man blindfold caſts a die; what reaſon in the world can he have to preſume, that he ſhall draw a white ſtone rather than a black, or throw an *ace* rather than a ſice? *South.*

2. A ſmall quantity; a particle; an atom.

He will not bate an *ace* of abſolute certainty; but, however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him it muſt go for an indiſputable truth. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'll not wag an *ace* farther: the whole world ſhall not bribe me to it. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

ACE'PHALOUS, å-ſė-phå'l-ous. *adj.* [ἀκέφαλος, Gr.] Without a head. *Dict.*

ACE'RB, å-ſė'rb. *adj.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughneſs; as moſt fruits are, before they are ripe. *Quincy.*

ACE'RBITY, å-ſėr'-bỳ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]

1. A rough ſour taſte.

2. Applied to men, ſharpneſs of temper; ſeverity.

True it is, that the talents for criticiſm (namely, ſmartneſs, quick cenſure, vivacity of remark; indeed all, but *acerbity*) ſeem rather the gifts of youth, than of old age. *Pope.*

To ACE'RVATE, å-ſėr'-våte. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up. *Dict.*

ACERVA'TION, å-ſėr-vå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *acervate.*] The act of heaping together.

ACE'RVOSE, å-cė'r-vòs. *adj.* Full of heaps. *Dict.*

ACE'SCENT, å-ſės'-ſėnt. *adj.* [*aceſcens*, Lat.] That, which has a tendency to ſourneſs or acidity.

The ſame perſons (perhaps) had enjoyed their health as well, with a mixture of animal diet, qualified with a ſufficient quantity of *aceſcents*; as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ACETO'SE, å-ſė-to'ſe. *adj.* That, which has in it any thing ſour.

ACETO'SITY, å-ſė-tos'-ſỳ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *acetoſe.*] The ſtate of being acetoſe, or of containing ſourneſs. *Dict.*

ACE'TOUS, å-ſė'-tůs. *adj.* [from *acetum* vinegar, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar; ſour.

Raiſins, which conſiſt chiefly of the juice of grapes, inſpiſſated in the ſkins or huſks by the avolation of the ſuperfluous moiſture through their pores, being diſtilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an *acetous*, ſpirit. *Boyle.*

Ache, å'ke. *n. ſ.* [ace, Sax. ἄχος, Gr. now generally written *ake*, and in the plural *akes*, of one ſyllable; the primitive manner being preſerved chiefly in poetry, for the ſake of the meaſure.] A continued pain. See **Ake**.

I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with *aches*, make thee roar,
That beaſts ſhall tremble at thy din. *Shakeſp.*

A coming ſhow'r your ſhooting corns preſage,
Old *aches* throb, your hollow tooth will rage.
Swift.

To **Ache**, å'ke. *v. n.* [See **Ache**.] To be in pain.

Upon this account, our ſenſes are dulled and ſpent by any extraordinary intention; and our very eyes will *ache*, if long fixed upon any difficultly diſcerned object. *Glanville.*

To **ACHI'EVE**, åt-tſhė'v. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr. to complete.]

1. To perform, to finiſh a deſign proſperouſly.

Our toils, my friends, are crown'd with ſure ſucceſs:
The greater part perform'd, *achieve* the leſs. *Dryd.*

2. To gain, to obtain.

Experience is by induſtry *achiev'd*,
And perfected by the ſwift courſe of time. *Shakeſp.*
Tranio, I burn, I pine; I periſh, Tranio,
If I *achieve* not this young modeſt girl.
Shakeſpeare.

Thou haſt *achiev'd* our liberty, confin'd
Within hell-gates till now. *Milton.*
Show all the ſpoils by valiant kings *achiev'd*,
And groaning nations by their arms reliev'd.
Prior.

Achi'ever, åt-tſhė'-vůr. *n. ſ.* He, that performs; he, that obtains, what he endeavours after.

A victory is twice itſelf, when the *achiever* brings home full numbers.
Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.

Achi'evement, åt-tſhė'v-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [*achevement*, Fr.]

1. The performance of an action.

From every coaſt, that heaven walks about,
Have thither come the noble martial crew,
That famous hard *achievements* ſtill purſue.
Fairy Queen.

2. The eſcutcheon or enſigns armorial, granted to any man for the performance of great actions.

Then ſhall the war, and ſtern debate, and ſtrife
Immortal, be the bus'neſs of my life;
And in thy fane, the duſty ſpoils among,
High on the burniſh'd roof, my banner ſhall be hung,
Rank'd with my champion's bucklers; and below,
With arms revers'd, th' *achievements* of the foe.
Dryden.

Achievement, in the firſt ſenſe, is derived from *achieve*, as it ſignifies *to perform*; in the ſecond, from *achieve*, as it imports *to gain*.

A'ching, å'king. *n. ſ.* [from *ache*.] Pain; uneaſineſs.

When old age comes, to wait upon a great and worſhipful ſinner; it comes, attended with many painful girds and *achings*, called the gout. *South.*

A'CHOR, å'-kor. *n. ſ.* [*achor*, Lat. ἀχὼρ, Gr. *furfur*.] A ſpecies of the herpes; it appears with a cruſty ſcab, which cauſes an itching on the ſurface of the head, occaſioned by a ſalt ſharp ſerum oozing through the ſkin. *Quincy.*

A'CID, ås'-ſid. *adj.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour, ſharp.

Wild trees laſt longer, than garden trees; and in the ſame kind, thoſe, whoſe fruit is *acid*, more than thoſe, whoſe fruit is ſweet.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Acid or ſour proceeds, from a ſalt of the ſame nature, without mixture of oil; in auſtere taſtes, the oily parts have not diſentangled themſelves, from the ſalts and earthy parts; ſuch is the taſte of unripe fruits. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Liquors and ſubſtances are called *acids*, which, being compoſed of pointed particles, affect the taſte in a ſharp and piercing manner. The common way of trying, whether any particular liquor hath in it any particles of this kind, is by mixing it with ſyrup of violets, when it will turn of a red colour; but if it contains alkaline or lixivial particles, it changes that ſyrup green. *Quincy.*

Aci'dity, å-ſid'-di-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; an acid taſte; ſharpneſs; ſourneſs.

Fiſhes, by the help of a diſſolvent liquor, corrode and reduce their meat, ſkin, bones, and all, into a chylus or cremor; and yet this liquor manifeſts nothing of *acidity* to the taſte. *Ray.*

When the taſte of the mouth is bitter, it is a ſign of a redundance of a bilious alkali; and demands a quite different diet, from the caſe of *acidity* or ſourneſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'cidness, ås'-ſid-nėſs. *n. ſ.* [from *acid*.] The quality of being acid; acidity. See **Acidity**.

ACI'DULÆ, å-ſid'-dů-lå. *n. ſ.* [that is, *aquæ acidulæ*.] Medicinal ſprings, impregnated with ſharp particles; as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum ſprings are. *Quincy.*

The *acidulæ*, or medical ſprings, emit a greater quantity of their minerals than uſual; and even the ordinary ſprings, which were before clear, freſh, and limpid, become thick and turbid, and are impregnated with ſulphur and other minerals, as long as the earthquake laſts.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

To **Aci'dulate**, å-ſid'-dů-låte. *v. a.* [*aciduler*, Fr.] To impregnate or tinge with acids in a ſlight degree.

A diet of freſh unſalted things, watery liquors *acidulated*, farinaceous emollient ſubſtances, ſour milk, butter, and acid fruits.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To **ACKNO'WLEDGE**, åk-nol-lėdzh. *v. a.* [a word formed, as it ſeems, between the Latin and Engliſh, from *agnoſco*, and *knowledge*; which is deduced from the Saxon cnaƿan *to know*.]

1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or perſon in a particular character.

My people do already know my mind;
And will acknowledge you and Jeſſica,
In place of lord Baſſanio and myſelf. *Shakeſ.*
None, that *acknowledge* God or providence,
Their ſouls eternity did ever doubt. *Davies.*

2. To confeſs; as, a fault.

For I *acknowledge* my tranſgreſſions; and my ſin is ever before me. *Pſalm* li. 3.

3. To own; as, a benefit; ſometimes with the particle *to*, before the perſon conferring the benefit.

His ſpirit
Taught them; but they his gifts *acknowledg'd* not. *Milton.*

In the firſt place therefore, I thankfully *acknowledge to* the Almighty power the aſſiſtance he has given me, in the beginning and the proſecution of my preſent ſtudies. *Dryden.*

Ackno'wledging, åk-nol'-lė-jing. *adj.* [from *acknowledge*.] Grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received. A Galliciſm, *reconnoiſſant*.

He has ſhewn his hero *acknowledging* and ungrateful, compaſſionate and hard-hearted; but, at the bottom, fickle and ſelf-intereſted.
Dryden's Virgil.

Ackno'wledgment, åk-nol'-lėdzh-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *acknowledge*.]

1. Conceſſion of any character in another; as, exiſtence, ſuperiority.

The due contemplation of the human nature doth, by a neceſſary connection and chain of cauſes, carry us up to the unavoidable *acknowledgment* of the Deity; becauſe it carries every thinking man, to an original of every ſucceſſive individual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Conceſſion of the truth of any poſition.

Immediately upon the *acknowledgment* of the chriſtian faith, the eunuch was baptized by Philip. *Hooker.*

3. Confeſſion of a fault.
4. Confeſſion of a benefit received; gratitude.
5. Act of atteſtation to any conceſſion; ſuch as homage.

There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never eſtabliſhed, nor any *acknowledgment* of ſubjection made.
Spenſer's State of Ireland.

6. Something given or done, in confeſſion of a benefit received.

The ſecond is an *acknowledgment* to his majeſty, for the leave of fiſhing upon his coaſts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our ſide, and cuſtom on theirs, not determined or extinguiſhed by any treaty between us, it may with juſtice be inſiſted on. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

A'CME, åk'-mė. *n. ſ.* [ἀκμὴ, Gr.] The height of any thing; more eſpecially uſed to denote the height of a diſtemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. The *arche*, the beginning or firſt attack. 2. *Anabaſis*, the growth. 3. *Acme*, the height. And, 4. *Paracme*, which is the declenſion of the diſtemper. *Quincy.*

Aco'lothist, å-kol'-lo-thiſt. *n. ſ.* [ἀκολουθεῖν, Gr.] One of the loweſt order, in the Romiſh church; whoſe office is, to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, *&c.*

It is duty, according to the papal law, when the biſhop ſings maſs, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to ſee that all the offices of the church be rightly performed; to ordain the *acolothiſt*, to keep the ſacred veſſels. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'colyte, åk'-ko-lîte. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with **Acolothist**.

A'conite, åk'-ko-nîte. *n. ſ.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Properly the herb wolfs-bane; but commonly uſed in poetical language, for poiſon in general.

Our land is from the rage of tygers freed,
Nor nouriſhes the lion's angry ſeed;
Nor pois'nous *aconite* is here produc'd,
Or grows unknown, or is (when known) refus'd.
Dryden.

Deſpair, that *aconite* does prove,
And certain death to others love,
That poiſon never yet withſtood,
Does nouriſh mine, and turns to blood.
Granville.

A'corn, åk'-korn. *n. ſ.* [Æceꞃn, Sax. from ac, an oak, and coꞃn, corn or grain; that is, the grain or fruit of the oak.] The ſeed or fruit, born by the oak.

Errours, ſuch as are but *acorns* in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become inflexible. *Brown.*

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on ſtrawberries they fed:
Cornel

Cornels and bramble-berries gave the reſt;
And falling *acorns* furniſh'd out a feaſt.
Dryden's Ovid.

He, that is nouriſhed by the *acorns* he picked up under an oak, or the apples he gathered from the trees in the wood, has certainly appropriated them to himſelf. *Locke.*

A'corned, åk'-kỏrnd. *adj.* [from *acorn.*] Stored with acorns.

Like a full *acorn'd* boar. *Shakeſpeare.*

Aco'usticks, å-kous'-tỉks. *n. ſ.* [ἀκυςικὰ, of ἀκύω, Gr. to hear.]

1. The doctrine or theory of ſounds.

2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To **ACQUA'INT,** åk-kwå'nt. *v. a.* [*accointer,* Fr.]

1. To make familiar with; applied either to perſons or things. It has *with,* before the object.

We, that *acquaint* ourſelves *with* ev'ry zone,
And paſs the tropicks, and behold each pole;
When we come home, are to ourſelves unknown,
And unacquainted ſtill with our own ſoul.
Davies.

There *with* thee, new welcome ſaint,
Like fortunes may her ſoul *acquaint.* *Milton.*

Before a man can ſpeak on any ſubject, it is neceſſary to be *acquainted with* it.
Locke on Education.

Acquaint yourſelves *with* things ancient and modern, natural, civil, and religious, domeſtic and national, things of your own and foreign countries; and, above all, be well *acquainted with* God and yourſelves; learn animal nature, and the workings of your own ſpirits. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To inform. *With* is more in uſe before the object, than *of.*

But for ſome other reaſons, my grave Sir,
Which is not fit you know, I not *acquaint*
My father *of* this buſineſs.
Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.

A friend in the country *acquaints* me, that two or three men of the town are got among them, and have brought words and phraſes, which were never before in thoſe parts. *Tatler.*

Acqua'intance, åk-kwå'n-tånſe. *n. ſ.* [*accointance,* Fr.]

1. The ſtate of being acquainted with; familiarity, knowledge. It is applied, as well to perſons as things, with the particle *with.*

Nor was his *acquaintance* leſs, *with* the fam poets of his age, than *with* the noblemen and ladies.
Dryden.

Our admiration of a famous man leſſens, upon our nearer *acquaintance with* him; and we ſeldom hear of a celebrated perſon, without a catalogue of ſome notorious weakneſſes and infirmities.
Addiſon.

Would we be admitted into an *acquaintance with* God, let us ſtudy to reſemble him. We muſt be partakers of a divine nature, in order to partake of this high privilege and alliance. *Atterbury.*

2. Familiar knowledge; ſimply, without a prepoſition.

Brave ſoldier, pardon me,
That any accent, breaking from my tongue,
Should 'ſcape the true *acquaintance* of mine ear.
Shakeſpeare.

This keeps the underſtanding long in converſe with an object, and long converſe brings *acquaintance.* *South.*

In what manner he lived with thoſe, who were of his neighbourhood and *acquaintance;* how obliging his carriage was to them, what kind offices he did, and was always ready to do them; I forbear, particularly to ſay. *Atterbury.*

3. A ſlight or initial knowledge, ſhort of friendſhip, as applied to perſons.

I hope, I am pretty near ſeeing you; and therefore I would cultivate an *acquaintance;* becauſe, if you do not know me, when we meet; you need only keep one of my letters, and compare it with my face; for my face and letters are counterparts of my heart. *Swift to Pope.*

A long noviciate of *acquaintance* ſhould precede the vows of friendſhip. *Bolingbroke.*

4. The, perſon with whom we are acquainted; him, of whom we have ſome knowledge, without the intimacy of friendſhip.

In this ſenſe, the plural is, in ſome authors, *acquaintance;* in others, *acquaintances.*

But ſhe, all vow'd unto the red-croſs knight,
His wand'ring peril cloſely did lament;
Ne in this new *acquaintance* could delight,
But her dear heart with anguiſh did torment.
Fairy Queen.

That young men travel under ſome tutor, I allow well; ſo that he be ſuch a one, that may be able to tell them, what *acquaintances* they are to ſeek, what exerciſe or diſcipline the place yieldeth.
Bacon.

This, my lord, has juſtly acquired you as many friends, as there are perſons, who have the honour to be known to you; mere *acquaintance* you have none; you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they, who have converſed with you, are for ever after inviolably yours. *Dryden.*

We ſee, he is aſhamed of his neareſt *acquaintances.*
Boyle againſt Bentley.

Acqua'inted, åk-kwå'n-tėd. *adj.* [from *acquaint.*] Familiar, well known; not new.

Now call we our high court of parliament;
That war or peace, or both at once, may be
As things *acquainted* and familiar to us. *Shakeſp.*

Acque'st, åk-kwėſt'. *n. ſ.* [*acqueſt,* Fr. from *acquerir;* written by ſome *acquiſt,* with a view to the word *acquire,* or *acquiſita.*] Attachment, acquiſition; the thing gained.

New *acqueſts* are more burden than ſtrength.
Bacon.

Mud, repoſed near the oſtea of rivers, makes continual additions to the land, thereby excluding the ſea; and preſerving theſe ſhells, as trophies and ſigns of its new *acqueſts* and encroachments.
Woodward.

To **ACQUIE'SCE,** åk-kwỳ-eſs'. *v. n.* [*acquieſcer,* Fr. *acquieſcere,* Lat.] To reſt in, or remain ſatisfied with, without oppoſition or diſcontent. It has *in,* before the object.

Others will, upon account of the receivedneſs of the propoſed opinion, think it rather worthy to be examined, than *acquieſced in.* *Boyle.*

Neither a bare approbation of, nor a mere wiſhing, nor unactive complacency in; nor, laſtly, a natural inclination to things virtuous and good, can paſs before God for a man's willing of ſuch things: and, conſequently, if men, upon this account, will needs take up and *acquieſce in* an airy ungrounded perſuaſion, that they will thoſe things which really they not will; they fall thereby, into a groſs and fatal deluſion. *South.*

He hath employed his tranſcendent wiſdom and power, that by theſe he might make way for his benignity; as the end, wherein they ultimately *acquieſce.* *Grew.*

Acquie'scence, åk-kwỳ-eſs'-ėnſe. *n. ſ.* [from *acquieſce.*]

1. A ſilent appearance of content; diſtinguiſhed on one ſide, from avowed conſent; on the other, from oppoſition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, who were thought moſt averſe from it, there appeared any ſign of contradicting to that; but an entire *acquieſcence* in all, the biſhops thought to do. *Clarendon.*

2. Satisfaction, reſt, content.

Many indeed have given over their purſuits after fame, either from diſappointment, or from experience of the little pleaſure which attends it, or the better informations or natural coldneſs of old age; but ſeldom from a full ſatisfaction and *acquieſcense* in their preſent enjoyments of it.
Addiſon.

3. Submiſſion, confidence.

The greateſt part of the world take up their perſuaſions concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith, and a full *acquieſcence* in the word of thoſe, who ſhall repreſent things to them under theſe characters. *South.*

Acqui'rable, åk-kwỉ'-råbl. *adj.* [from *acquire.*] That, which may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

Thoſe rational inſtincts, the connate principles engraven in the human ſoul, though they are truths *acquirable* and deducible by rational conſequence and argumentation, yet ſeem to be inſcribed in the very craſis and texture of the ſoul, antecedent to any acquiſition by induſtry or the exerciſe of the diſcurſive faculty in man.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

If the powers of cogitation and volition and ſenſation, are neither inherent in matter as ſuch, nor *acquirable* to matter by any motion or modification of it; it neceſſarily follows, that they proceed from ſome cogitative ſubſtance, ſome incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call ſpirit and ſoul. *Bentley.*

To **ACQUI'RE,** åk-kwỉ're. *v. a.* [*acquerir,* Fr. *acquiro,* Lat.]

1. To gain, by one's own labour or power; to obtain, what is not received from nature, or tranſmitted by inheritance.

Better to leave undone, than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame; while he, we ſerve, is
away. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. To come to; to attain.

Motion cannot be perceived, without the perception of its terms; viz. the parts of ſpace, which it immediately left; and thoſe, which it next *acquires.* *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Acqui'red, åk-kwỉ'-rėd. *particip. adj* [from *acquire.*] Gained by one's ſelf; in oppoſition to thoſe things, which are beſtowed by nature.

We are ſeldom at eaſe, and free enough from the ſolicitation of our natural or adopted deſires; but a conſtant ſucceſſion of uneaſineſs, out of that ſtock, which natural wants or *acquired* habits have heaped up, take the will in their turns.
Locke.

Acqui'rer, åk-kwỉ'-růr. *n. ſ.* [from *acquire.*] The perſon, that acquires; a gainer.

Acqui'rement, åk-kwỉ're-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *acquire.*] That, which is acquired; gain; attainment. The word may be properly uſed, in oppoſition to the gifts of nature.

Theſe his *acquirements,* by induſtry, were exceedingly both enriched and enlarged, by many excellent endowments of nature.
Hayward on Edward VI.

By a content and acquieſcence in every ſpecies of truth, we embrace the ſhadow thereof; or ſo much, as may palliate its juſt and ſubſtantial *acquirements.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is very difficult, to lay down rules for the *acquirement* of a taſte: the faculty muſt, in ſome degree, be born with us. *Addiſon.*

Acquisi'tion, åk-kwỳ-zỉsh'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*acquiſitio,* Lat.]

1. The act of acquiring or gaining.

Each man has but a limited right to the good things of the world; and the natural allowed way, by which he is to compaſs the poſſeſſion of theſe things, is by his own induſtrious *acquiſition* of them. *South.*

2. The thing gained; acquirement.

Great ſir, all *acquiſition*
Of glory as of empire, here I lay before
Your royal feet. *Denham's Sophy.*

A ſtate can never arrive to its period, in a more deplorable criſis; than, when ſome prince lies hovering like a vulture, to diſmember its dying carcaſe; by which means it becomes only an *acquiſition* to ſome mighty monarchy, without hopes of a reſurrection. *Swift.*

Acqui'sitive, åk-kwìz'-zì-tìv. *adj.* [*acquiſitivus*, Lat.] That, which is acquired or gained.

He died, not in his *acquiſitive*, but in his native ſoil; nature herſelf, as it were, claiming a final intereſt in his body, when fortune had done with him. *Wotton.*

Acqui'st, åk-kwìſt'. *n. ſ.* [See Acquest.] Acquirement; attainment; gain. Not in uſe.

> His ſervant he, with new *acquiſt*
> Of true experience from this great event,
> With peace and conſolation hath diſmiſt. *Milton.*

To **ACQUI'T**, åk-kwìt'. *v. a.* [*acquiter*, Fr. See Quit.]

1. To ſet free.

> Ne do I wiſh (for wiſhing were but vain)
> To be *acquit* from my continual ſmart;
> But joy, her thrall for ever to remain,
> And yield for pledge my poor captived heart. *Spenſer.*

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to abſolve; oppoſed to *condemn*, either ſimply with an accuſative, as, *the jury acquitted him*; or with the particles *from* or *of*, which is more common, before the crime.

If I ſin, then thou markeſt me, and thou wilt not *acquit* me *from* mine iniquity. *Job*, x. 14.

By the ſuffrage of the moſt and beſt, he is already *acquitted*; and, by the ſentence of ſome, condemned. *Dryden.*

He that judges, without informing himſelf to the utmoſt that he is capable, cannot *acquit* himſelf *of* judging amiſs. *Locke.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majeſty, whom I entirely *acquit of* any imputation. *Swift.*

3. To clear from any obligation.

Steady to my principles, and not diſpirited with my afflictions, I have, by the bleſſing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in ſome meaſure, *acquitted* myſelf *of* the debt, which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

4. In a ſimilar ſenſe, it is ſaid, *The man hath acquitted himſelf well*; that is, he hath diſcharged his duty.

Acqui'tment, åk-kwìt'-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *acquit*.] The ſtate of being acquitted; or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an *acquitment* or diſcharge of a man, upon ſome precedent accuſation; and a full trial and cognizance of his cauſe, had thereupon. *South.*

Acqui'ttal, åk-kwìt'-tål. *n. ſ.* In law, is a deliverance and ſetting free, from the ſuſpicion or guiltineſs of an offence. *Cowell.*

The conſtant deſign of both theſe orators was, to drive ſome one particular point, either the condemnation or *acquittal* of an accuſed perſon. *Swift.*

To **Acqui'ttance**, åk-kwìt'-tånſe. *v. a.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit; a word not in preſent uſe.

> But, if black ſcandal and foul-fac'd reproach
> Attend the ſequel of your impoſition;
> Your mere enforcement ſhall *acquittance* me,
> From all the impure blots and ſtains thereof. *Shakeſpeare.*

Acqui'ttance, åk-kwìt'-tånſe. *n. ſ.* [from *acquit*.]

1. The act of diſcharging from a debt.

> But ſoon ſhall find
> Forbearance, no *acquittance*, ere day end
> Juſtice ſhall not return, as beauty, ſcorn'd. *Milton.*

2. A writing, teſtifying the receipt of a debt.

> You can produce *acquittances*
> For ſuch a ſum, from ſpecial officers
> Of Charles his father.
> *Shakeſpeare's Love's Labour Loſt.*
>
> They quickly pay their debt; and then
> Take no *acquittances*, but pay again. *Donne.*

The ſame man bought and ſold to himſelf, paid the money, and gave the *acquittance*. *Arbuthnot.*

A'cre, å'-kůr. *n. ſ.* [Æcꞃe, Sax.] A quantity of land containing, in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or four thouſand eight hundred and forty ſquare yards. *Dict.*

> Search every *acre* in the high-grown field,
> And bring him to our eye. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

A'crid, åk'-krìd. *adj.* [*acer*, Lat.] Of a hot biting taſte; bitter; ſo, as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taſte.

Bitter and *acrid* differ, only by the ſharp particles of the firſt being involved in a greater quantity of oil, than thoſe of the laſt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Acrimo'nious, åk-krŷ-mô'-nyůs. *adj.* Abounding with acrimony; ſharp; corroſive.

If gall cannot be rendered *acrimonious* and bitter of itſelf; then, whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it, muſt be from the admixture of melancholy. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

A'crimony, åk'-krŷ-můn-nŷ. *n. ſ.* [*acrimonia*, Lat.]

1. Sharpneſs, corroſiveneſs.

There be plants, that have a milk in them when they are cut; as, figs, old lettuce, ſow-thiſtles, ſpurge. The cauſe may be an inception of putrefaction; for thoſe milks have all an *acrimony*, though one would think they ſhould be lenitive. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The chymiſts define ſalt, from ſome of its properties, to be a body fuſible in the fire; congealable again by cold, into brittle glebes or cryſtals; ſoluble in water, ſo as to diſappear; not malleable; and having ſomething in it, which affects the organs of taſte with a ſenſation of *acrimony* or ſharpneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Sharpneſs of temper, ſeverity, bitterneſs of thought or language.

John the Baptiſt ſet himſelf, with much *acrimony* and indignation, to baffle this ſenſeleſs arrogant conceit of theirs; which made them huff at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. *South.*

A'critude, åk'-krŷ-tůde. *n. ſ.* [from *acrid*.] An acrid taſte; a biting heat on the palate.

In green vitriol, with its aſtringent and ſweetiſh taſtes, is joined ſome *acritude*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Acroama'tical, åk-krô-å-måt'-tì-kål. *adj.* ἀκροάομαι, Gr. I hear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning; the oppoſite of exoterical.

Acroa'ticks, åk-krô'-å-tìx. *n. ſ.* [ἀκροατικὰ, Gr.] Ariſtotle's lectures, on the more nice and principal parts of philoſophy; to which, none but friends and ſcholars were admitted by him.

Acro'nycal, åk-krô'-nì-cål. *adj.* [from ἄκρος *ſummus*, and νὺξ *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term of aſtronomy, applied to the ſtars; of which the riſing or ſetting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or ſink below the horizon at the time of ſunſet. It is oppoſed to *coſmical*.

Acro'nycally, åk-krô-nì-cålly. *adv.* [from *acronycal*.] At the acronycal time.

He is tempeſtuous in the ſummer, when he riſes heliacally; and rainy in the winter, when he riſes *acronycally*. *Dryden.*

A'crospire, åk'-krô-ſpìre. *n. ſ.* [from ἄκρος and σπείρω, Gr.] A ſhoot or ſprout from the end of ſeeds, before they are put in the ground.

Many corns will ſmilt, or have their pulp turned into a ſubſtance like thick cream; and will ſend forth their ſubſtance in an *acroſpire*. *Mortimer.*

A'crospired, åk'-krô-ſpì rèd. *part. adj.* Having ſprouts, or having ſhot out.

For want of turning, when the malt is ſpread on the floor, it comes and ſprouts at both ends; which is called *acroſpired*, and is fit only for ſwine. *Mortimer.*

Acro'ss, å-krôſs'. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, or the French *à*, as it is uſed in *à travers*, and *croſs*.] Athwart; laid over ſomething ſo, as to croſs it.

The harp hath the concave, not along the ſtrings, but *acroſs* the ſtrings; and no harp hath the ſound ſo melting and prolonged, as the Iriſh harp. *Bacon.*

> This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms *acroſs*
> He ſtood, reflecting on his country's loſs. *Dryden.*

There is a ſet of artiſans; who, by the help of ſeveral poles, which they lay *acroſs* each others ſhoulders, build themſelves up into a kind of pyramid; ſo that you ſee a pile of men in the air, of four or five rows, riſing one above another. *Addiſon.*

Acro'stick, å-krôſs'-tìk. *n. ſ.* [from ἄκρος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem, in which the firſt letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the perſon or thing, on which the poem is written.

Acro'stick, å-krôſs'-tìk. *adj.*

1. That, which relates to an acroſtick.
2. That, which contains acroſticks.

> Leave writing plays; and chooſe for thy command
> Some peaceful province in *acroſtick* land:
> There thou may'ſt wings diſplay, and altars raiſe,
> And torture one poor word ten thouſand ways. *Dryden.*

A'CROTERS, or ***ACROTE'RIA***, å-krô't-èrs. *n. ſ.* [from ἄκρον, Gr. the extremity of any body.] Little pedeſtals without baſes, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments; ſometimes ſerving, to ſupport ſtatues.

To **ACT**, åkt'. *v. n.* [*ago*, *actum*, Lat.]

1. To be in action, not to reſt.

He hangs between, in doubt to *act* or reſt. *Pope.*

2. To perform the proper functions.

Albeit the will is not capable, of being compelled to any of its actings; yet it is capable, of being made to *act* with more or leſs difficulty, according to the different impreſſions it receives from motives or objects. *South.*

3. To practiſe arts or duties; to conduct one's ſelf.

> 'Tis plain, that ſhe (who for a kingdom now
> Would ſacrifice her love, and break her vow)
> Not out of love, but intereſt, *acts* alone;
> And would, ev'n in my arms, lie thinking of a throne. *Dryden's Conqueſt of Granada.*

The deſire of happineſs, and the conſtraint it puts upon us to *act* for it, no body accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

The ſplendor of his office, is the token of that ſacred character, which he inwardly bears; and one of theſe ought conſtantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to *act* up to it, through the whole courſe of his adminiſtration. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

It is our part and duty, to co-operate with this grace, vigorouſly to exert thoſe powers, and act up to thoſe advantages to which it reſtores us. He has given eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. To produce effects, in ſome paſſive ſubject.

> Hence, 'tis we wait the wond'rous cauſe to find,
> How body *acts* upon impaſſive mind. *Garth's Diſpenſary.*

The ſtomach, the inteſtines, the muſcles of the lower belly, all *act* upon the aliment: beſides, the chyle is not ſucked, but ſqueezed, into the mouths of the lacteals, by the action of the fibres of the guts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **Act**, åkt'. *v. a.*

1. To bear a borrowed character, as a ſtage-player.

Honour and ſhame from no condition riſe:
Act well your part; there all the honour lies. *Pope.*

2. To counterfeit; to feign by action.

His former trembling once again renew'd,
With *acted* fear the villain thus purſu'd. *Dryden.*

3. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements.

Moſt people in the world are *acted* by levity and humour, by ſtrange and irrational changes. *South.*

Perhaps they are as proud as Lucifer, as covetous as Demas, as falſe as Judas; and, in the whole courſe of their converſation, *act* and are *acted*, not by devotion, but deſign. *South.*

We ſuppoſe two diſtinct incommunicable conſciouſneſſes, *acting* the ſame body; the one conſtantly by day, the other by night; and, on the other ſide, the ſame conſciouſneſs *acting* by intervals two diſtinct bodies. *Locke.*

Act, åkt′. *n. ſ.* [*actum*, Lat.]

1. Something done; a deed; an exploit, whether good or ill.

A lower place, not well,
May make too great an *act*:
Better to leave undone, than by our deed
Acquire too high a fame.
Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.

The conſcious wretch muſt all his *acts* reveal;
Loth to confeſs, unable to conceal;
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt hour of unrepenting death. *Dryden.*

2. Agency; the power of producing an effect.

I will try the forces
Of theſe thy compounds on ſuch creatures, as
We count not worth the hanging, but none human;
To try the vigour of them, and apply
Allayments to their *act*; and by them gather
Their ſeveral virtues and effects.
Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.

3. Action; the performance of exploits; production of effects.

'Tis ſo much in your nature to do good, that your life is but one continued *act* of placing benefits on many; as the ſun is always carrying his light, to ſome part or other of the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,
His will and *act*, his word and work the ſame.
Prior.

4. The doing of ſome particular thing; a ſtep taken; a purpoſe executed.

This *act* perſuades me,
That this remotion of the duke and her
Is practice only. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

5. A ſtate of reality; effect.

The ſeeds of herbs and plants at the firſt are not in *act* (but in poſſibility), that, which they afterwards grow to be. *Hooker.*

God alone excepted; who actually and everlaſtingly is, whatſoever he may be; and which cannot hereafter be that, which now he is not: all other things beſides are ſomewhat in poſſibility, which as yet they are not in *act*. *Hooker.*

Sure, they're conſcious
Of ſome intended miſchief; and are fled,
To put it into *act*. *Denham's Sophy*

6. Incipient agency; tendency to an effort.

Her legs were buſkin'd; and the left before,
In *act* to ſhoot: a ſilver bow ſhe bore. *Dryden.*

7. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.

Many never doubt, but the whole condition required by Chriſt (the repentance, he came to preach) will, in that laſt ſcene of their laſt *act*, immediately before the exit, be as opportunely and acceptably performed, as at any other point of their lives. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Five *acts* are the juſt meaſure of a play.
Roſcommon.

8. A decree of a court of juſtice, or edict of a legiſlature.

They make edicts for uſury, to ſupport uſurers; repeal daily any wholeſome *act*, eſtabliſhed againſt the rich; and provide more piercing ſtatutes daily, to chain-up and reſtrain the poor.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

You, that are king, though he do wear the crown,
Have caus'd him, by new *act* of parliament,
To blot out me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

9. Record of judicial proceedings.

Judicial *acts* are all thoſe matters, which relate to judicial proceedings; and, being reduced into writing by a public notary, are recorded by the authority of the judge. *Ayliffe.*

A′ction, åk-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*action*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]

1. The quality or ſtate of acting, oppoſite to *reſt*.

O noble Engliſh! that could entertain,
With half their forces, the full power of France;
And let another half ſtand laughing by,
All out of work, and cold for *action*.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

2. An act or thing done; a deed.

This *action*, I now go on,
Is for my better grace. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

God never accepts a good inclination inſtead of a good *action*, where that *action* may be done; nay, ſo much the contrary, that, if a good inclination be not ſeconded by a good *action*, the want of that *action* is made ſo much the more criminal and inexcuſable. *South.*

3. Agency, operation.

It is better therefore, that the earth ſhould move about its own center, and make thoſe uſeful viciſſitudes of night and day, than expoſe always the ſame ſide to the *action* of the ſun. *Bentley.*

He has ſettled laws, and laid down rules; conformable to which, natural bodies are governed in their *actions* upon one another. *Cheyne.*

4. The ſeries of events, repreſented in a fable.

This *action* ſhould have three qualifications. Firſt, it ſhould be but one *action*; ſecondly, it ſhould be an entire *action*; and, thirdly, it ſhould be a great *action*. *Addiſon.*

5. Geſticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body, with the words ſpoken; a part of oratory.

—He, that ſpeaks, doth gripe the hearer's wriſt;
While he, that hears, makes fearful *action*
With wrinkled bows. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Our orators are obſerved, to make uſe of leſs geſture or *action*, than thoſe of other countries.
Addiſon.

6. [In law.] It is uſed with the prepoſition *againſt*, before the perſon; and *for*, before the thing.

Actions are perſonal, real, and mixed. *Action* perſonal belongs to a man *againſt* another, by reaſon of any contract, offence, or cauſe; of like force with a contract or offence, made or done by him or ſome other, for whoſe fact he is to anſwer. *Action* real is given to any man *againſt* another, that poſſeſſes the thing required or ſued for, in his own name, and no other man's. *Action* mixt is that, which lies as well *againſt* or *for* the thing, which we ſeek; as *againſt* the perſon, that hath it: called *mixt*, becauſe it hath a mixt reſpect, both to the thing and to the perſon.

Action is divided into civil, penal, and mixt. *Action* civil is that, which tends only to the recovery of that, which is due to us; as a ſum of money formerly lent. *Action* penal is that, which aims at ſome penalty or puniſhment in the party ſued, be it corporal or pecuniary; as, in common law, the next friends of a man feloniouſly ſlain ſhall purſue the law *againſt* the murderer. *Action* mixt is that, which ſeeks both, the thing whereof we are deprived, and a penalty alſo for the unjuſt detaining of the ſame.

Action upon the caſe, is an *action* given for redreſs of wrongs, done without force *againſt* any man, by law not ſpecially provided for.

Action upon the ſtatute, is an *action* brought *againſt* a man upon breach of a ſtatute. *Cowell.*

There was never man, could have a juſter *action againſt* filthy fortune, than I; ſince, all other things being granted me, her blindneſs is the only lett. *Sidney.*

For our reward then;
Firſt, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments, *againſt* us, quitted.
B. Jonſon.

7. In the plural, in France, the ſame as *ſtocks* in England.

A′ctionable, åk′-ſhô-nåbl. *adj.* [from *action.*] That, which admits an action in law to be brought againſt it; puniſhable.

His proceſs was formed; whereby he was found guilty of nought elſe, that I could learn, which was *actionable*, but of ambition.
Howel's Vocal Foreſt.

No man's face is *actionable*: theſe ſingularities are interpretable from more innocent cauſes.
Collier.

A′ctionary, or **A′ctionist**, åk′-ſhô-nėr-ŷ, åk′-ſhô-nîſt. *n. ſ.* [from *action.*] One, that has a ſhare in *actions* or ſtocks.

A′ction-ta′king, åk″-ſhůn-tå′-kîng. *adj.* Accuſtomed, to reſent by means of law; litigious.

A knave, a raſcal, a filthy worſted-ſtocking knave; a lily-liver'd *action-taking* knave. *Shakeſp.*

Actita′tion, åk-tî-tå′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *actito*, Lat.] Action quick and frequent. *Dict.*

To **A′ctivate**, åk-tî-våt. *v. a.* [from *active.*] To make active. This word is perhaps uſed only by the author alleged.

As ſnow and ice, eſpecially being holpen, and their cold *activated* by nitre or ſalt, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours; ſo, it may be, it will turn wood or ſtiff clay into ſtone, in longer time. *Bacon.*

A′ctive, åk′-tîv. *adj.* [*activus*, Lat.]

1. That, which has the power or quality of acting.

Theſe particles have not only a *vis inertiæ*, accompanied with ſuch paſſive laws of motion, as naturally reſult from that force; but alſo they are moved by certain *active* principles, ſuch as is that of gravity; and that, which cauſes fermentation, and the coheſion of bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. That, which acts; oppoſed to *paſſive*, or that which ſuffers.

—When an even flame two hearts did touch;
His office was, indulgently to fit
Actives to paſſives: correſpondency
Only his ſubject was. *Donne.*

If you think that, by multiplying the additaments in the ſame proportion that you multiply the ore, the work will follow, you may be deceived: for quantity in the paſſive will add more reſiſtance, than the quantity in the *active* will add force. *Bacon.*

3. Buſy, engaged in action; oppoſed to *idle* or *ſedentary*, or any ſtate of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.

'Tis virtuous action, that muſt praiſe bring forth;
Without which, ſlow advice is little worth:
Yet they, who give good counſel, praiſe deſerve;
Tho', in the *active* part, they cannot ſerve. *Denham.*

4. Practical; not merely theoretical.

The world hath had in theſe men freſh experience, how dangerous ſuch *active* errors are.
Hooker.

5. Nimble; agile; quick.

Some bend the ſtubborn bow for victory;
And ſome with darts their *active* ſinews try. *Dryd.*

6. In grammar.

A verb *active* is that, which ſignifies action; as *I teach.* *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

A′ctively, åk′-tîv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *active.*] In an active manner; buſily; nimbly. In an active ſignification; as, *the word is uſed actively.*

A'CTIVENESS, åk'-tiv-nėſs. *n. ſ.* [from *active.*] The quality of being active; quickneſs; nimbleneſs. This is a word more rarely uſed than *activity.*

What ſtrange agility and *activeneſs*, do our common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to, by continual exerciſe! *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

ACTI'VITY, åk-tiv'-vi-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *active.*] The quality of being active, applied either to things or perſons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaſeth the *activity* of cold. *Bacon.*

Our adverſary will not be idle, though we are: he watches every turn of our ſoul, and incident of our life; and, if we remit our *activity*, will take advantage of our indolence. *Rogers.*

A'CTOR, åk'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*actor*, Lat.]

1. He, that acts, or performs any thing.

The virtues of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for ſucceſſion, that young men may be learners, while men in age are *actors.* *Bacon.*

He, who writes an *Encomium Neronis*, if he does it heartily, is himſelf but a tranſcript of Nero in his mind; and would gladly enough ſee ſuch pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not be the *actor* of them himſelf. *South.*

2. He, that perſonates a character; a ſtage-player.

Would you have
Such an Herculean *actor* in the ſcene,
And not this hydra? They muſt ſweat no leſs,
To fit their properties, than t' expreſs their parts. *Ben Jonſon.*

When a good *actor* doth his part preſent,
In every act he our attention draws;
That, at the laſt, he may find juſt applauſe. *Denham.*

Theſe falſe beauties of the ſtage are no more laſting, than a rainbow; when the *actor* ceaſes to ſhine upon them, they vaniſh in a twinkling. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

A'CTRESS, åk'-treſs. *n. ſ.* [*actrice*, Fr.]

1. She, that performs any thing.

Virgil has indeed admitted Fame, as an *actreſs*, in the *Æneid:* but the part ſhe acts, is very ſhort; and none of the moſt admired circumſtances of that divine work. *Addiſon.*

We ſprights have juſt ſuch natures,
We had (for all the world) when human creatures;
And therefore I, that was an *actreſs* here,
Play all my tricks in hell, a goblin there. *Dryden.*

2. A woman, that plays on the ſtage.

A'CTUAL, åk'-tů-ål. *adj.* [*actuel*, Fr.]

1. That, which compriſes action.

In this ſlumbry agitation, beſides her walking and other *actual* performances, what at any time have you heard her ſay? *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. Really in act; not merely potential.

Sin, there in pow'r, before
Once *actual*; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton.*

3. In act; not purely in ſpeculation.

For he, that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an *actual* fault:
Then, what muſt he expect, that ſtill proceeds
To finiſh ſin, and work-up thoughts to deeds? *Dryden.*

ACTUA'LITY, åk-tů-ål'-lŷ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *actual.*] The ſtate of being actual.

Th' *actuality* of theſe ſpiritual qualities is thus impriſoned, though their potentiality be not quite deſtroyed: and thus a craſs, extended, impenetrable, paſſive, diviſible, unintelligent ſubſtance is generated, which we call matter. *Cheyne.*

A'CTUALLY, åk'-tů-ål-lŷ. *adv.* [from *actual.*] In act; in effect; really.

All mankind acknowledge themſelves able and ſufficient to do many things, which *actually* they never do. *South.*

Read one of the Chronicles; and you will think, you were reading a hiſtory of the kings of Iſrael or Judah, where the hiſtorians were *actually* inſpired; and where, by a particular ſcheme of providence, the kings were diſtinguiſhed by judgments or bleſſings, according as they promoted idolatry, or the worſhip of the true God. *Addiſon.*

Though our temporal proſpects ſhould be full of danger, or though the days of ſorrow ſhould *actually* overtake us, yet ſtill we muſt repoſe ourſelves on God. *Rogers.*

A'CTUALNESS, åk'-tů-ål-nėſs. *n. ſ.* [from *actual.*] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY, åk'-tů-år-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*actuarius*, Lat.] The regiſter, who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court; a term of the civil law.

Suppoſe the judge ſhould ſay, that he would have the keeping of the acts of court remain with him, and the notary will have the cuſtody of them with himſelf: certainly, in this caſe, the *actuary* or writer of them ought to be preferred. *Ayliffe.*

A'CTUATE, åk'-tů-åte. *adj.* [from the verb *To actuate.*] Put into action; animated; brought into effect.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the paſſive reception of the will, like form cloſing with matter, grew *actuate* into a third and diſtinct perfection of practice. *South.*

To **A'CTUATE**, åk'-tů-åte. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat.] To put into action; to invigorate, or increaſe the powers of motion.

The light, made by this animal, depends upon a living ſpirit; and ſeems by ſome vital irradiation, to be *actuated* into this luſtre. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Such is every man, who has not *actuated* the grace given him, to the ſubduing of every reigning ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

Men of the greateſt abilities are moſt fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are the leaſt *actuated* by it. *Addiſon.*

Our paſſions are the ſprings, which *actuate* the powers of our nature. *Rogers.*

ACTUO'SE, åk'-tů-ôs. *adj.* [from *act.*] That, which hath ſtrong powers of action; a word little uſed.

To **A'CUATE**, åk'-uåte. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To ſharpen; to invigorate, with any powers of ſharpneſs.

Immoderate feeding upon powdered beef, pickled meats, and debauching with ſtrong wines, do inflame and *acuate* the blood; whereby it is capacitated, to corrode the lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

ACU'LEATE, å-ků'-lyåte. *adj.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That, which has a point or ſting; prickly; that, which terminates in a ſharp point.

ACU'MEN, å-ků'-mėn. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A ſharp point; figuratively, quickneſs of intellects.

The word was much affected by the learned Ariſtarchus in common converſation, to ſignify genius or natural *acumen.* *Pope.*

ACU'MINATED, å-ků'-mŷ-nå-tėd. *particip. adj.* Ending in a point; ſharp-pointed.

This is not *acuminated* and pointed, as in the reſt; but ſeemeth, as it were, cut off. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I appropriate this word, *Noli me tangere*, to a ſmall round *acuminated* tubercle; which hath not much pain, unleſs touched or rubbed, or exaſperated by topicks. *Wiſeman.*

ACU'TE, å-ků'te. *adj.* [*acutus*, Lat.]

1. Sharp, ending in a point; oppoſed to *obtuſe* or *blunt.*

Having the ideas of an obtuſe and an *acute* angled triangle, both drawn from equal baſes and between parallels; I can, by intuitive knowledge, perceive the one not to be the other; but cannot that way know, whether they be equal. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative ſenſe, applied to men; ingenious; penetrating; oppoſed to *dull* or *ſtupid.*

The *acute* and ingenious author, among many very fine thoughts and uncommon reflections, has ſtarted the notion of ſeeing all things in God. *Locke.*

3. Spoken of the ſenſes, vigorous; powerful in operation.

Were our ſenſes altered, and made much quicker and *acuter*, the appearance and outward ſcheme of things would have quite another face to us. *Locke.*

4. *Acute* diſeaſe. Any diſeaſe, which is attended with an increaſed velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days; oppoſed to *chronical.* *Quincy.*

5. *Acute* accent; that, which raiſes or ſharpens the voice.

ACU'TELY, å-ků'te-lŷ. *adv.* [from *acute.*] After an acute manner; ſharply: it is uſed, as well in the figurative, as primitive ſenſe.

He, that will look into many parts of Aſia and America, will find men reaſon there, perhaps as *acutely* as himſelf, who yet never heard of a ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

ACU'TENESS, å-ků'te-nės. *n. ſ.* [from *acute*, which ſee.]

1. Sharpneſs.

2. Force of intellects.

They would not be ſo apt to think, that there could be nothing added to the *acuteneſs* and penetration of their underſtandings. *Locke.*

3. Quickneſs and vigour of ſenſes.

If eyes ſo framed could not view at once the hand and the hour-plate, their owner could not be benefited by that *acuteneſs*; which, whilſt it diſcovered the ſecret contrivance of the machine, made him loſe its uſe. *Locke.*

4. Violence and ſpeedy criſis of a malady.

We apply preſent remedies, according to indications; reſpecting rather the *acuteneſs* of the diſeaſe, and precipitancy of the occaſion, than the riſing and ſetting of ſtars. *Brown.*

5. Sharpneſs of ſound.

This *acuteneſs* of ſound will ſhew that, whilſt to the eye the bell ſeems to be at reſt, yet the minute parts of it continue in a very briſk motion, without which they could not ſtrike the air. *Boyle.*

ADA'CTED, åd-åk'-tėd. *particip. adj.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force; a word little uſed. The verb *adact* is not uſed. *Dict.*

A'DAGE, åd'-åje. *n. ſ.* [*adagium*, Lat.] A maxim, handed down from antiquity; a proverb.

Shallow unimproved intellects are confident pretenders to certainty; as if, contrary to the *adage*, ſcience had no friend but ignorance. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

Fine fruits of learning! old ambitious fool,
Dar'ſt thou apply that *adage* of the ſchool:
As if 'tis nothing worth, that lies conceal'd;
And ſcience is not ſcience, till reveal'd? *Dryden.*

ADA'GIO, å-då-jô. *n. ſ.* [Italian, at leiſure.] A term uſed by muſicians, to mark a ſlow time.

A'DAMANT, åd'-å-månt. *n. ſ.* [*adamas*, Lat. ἀδάμας, Gr. from ἀ and δαμάω, to tame or ſubdue; that is *inſuperable*, *infrangible.*]

1. A ſtone, imagined by writers, of impenetrable hardneſs.

So great a fear my name amongſt them ſpread;
That they ſuppos'd, I could rend bars of ſteel,
And ſpurn in pieces poſts of *adamant.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Satan, with vaſt and haughty ſtrides advanc'd,
Came tow'ring, arm'd in *adamant* and gold. *Milt.*

Eternal Deities,
Who rule the world with abſolute decrees;
And write, whatever time ſhall bring to paſs,
With pens of *adamant*, on plates of braſs. *Dryden.*

2. The diamond.

Hardneſs, wherein ſome ſtones exceed all other bodies; and among them, the *adamant* all other ſtones, being exalted to that degree thereof, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it: the factitious ſtones of chymiſts in imitation, being eaſily detected by an ordinary lapidiſt. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Adamant is taken for the loadſtone.

You draw me, you hard-hearted *adamant!*
But yet you draw not iron; for my heart
Is true, as ſteel. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let him change his lodging from one part of the town to another, which is a great *adamant* of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

ADAMANTE'AN, ăd′-ă-măn-tē″-ăn. *adj.* [from *adamant.*] Hard, as adamant.

He weaponleſs himſelf,
Made arms ridiculous, uſeleſs the forgery
Of brazen ſhield and ſpear, the hammer'd cuiraſs,
Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

This word occurs perhaps only in this paſſage.

ADAMA'NTINE, ăd-ă-măn′-tĭn. *adj.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate; and, rais'd on high
With *adamantine* columns, threats the ſky. *Dryd.*

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardneſs, indiſſolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree,
In ſunder rend that *adamantine* chain;
Whoſe golden links, effects and cauſes be;
And which, to God's own chair, doth fix'd remain? *Davies.*

An eternal ſterility muſt have poſſeſſed the world, where all things had been fixed and faſtened everlaſtingly with the *adamantine* chains of ſpecific gravity; if the Almighty had not ſpoken and ſaid, 'Let the earth bring forth graſs, the herb yielding ſeed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit, after its kind:' and it was ſo. *Bentley.*

In *adamantine* chains ſhall death be bound,
And hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound. *Pope.*

Tho' *adamantine* bonds the chief reſtrain,
The dire reſtraint his wiſdom will defeat,
And ſoon reſtore him to his regal ſeat. *Pope.*

A'DAM'S-A'PPLE, ăd″-dămz-ăp′l. *n. ſ.* [in anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

To ADAPT, ă-dăpt. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit one thing to another; to ſuit; to proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are ſomewhat dimmiſh grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays *adapts* my ſight. *Swift.*

It is not enough, that nothing offends the ear; but a good poet will *adapt* the very ſounds, as well as words, to the things he treats of. *Pope's Letters.*

ADAPTA'TION, ăd-ăp-tā′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *adapt.*] The act, of fitting one thing to another; the fitneſs of one thing to another.

Some ſpecies there be of middle natures; that is, of bird and beaſt, as batts: yet are their parts ſo ſet together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either; there being a commixtion of both, rather than *adaptation* or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Adheſion may be in part aſcribed, either to ſome elaſtical motion in the preſſed glaſs; or to the exquiſite *adaptation* of the almoſt numberleſs (though very ſmall) aſperities of the one, and the numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the ſurfaces do lock in with one another, or are (as it were) claſped together. *Boyle.*

ADA'PTION, ăd-ăp′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting.

It were alone a ſufficient work, to ſhew all the neceſſities, the wiſe contrivances, and prudent *adaptions*, of theſe admirable machines, for the benefit of the whole. *Cheyne.*

ADA'PTNESS, ă-dăpt′-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [for *adaptedneſs*, from *adapt.*]

Some notes are, to diſplay the *adaptneſs* of the ſound to the ſenſe. *Dr. Newton.*

This word I have found no where elſe.

To **ADCO'RPORATE**, ăd-kă′r-pō-rāt. *v. a.* [from *ad* and *corpus.*] To unite one body with another; more uſually wrote *accorporate*; which ſee.

To ADD, ăd′. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]

1. To join ſomething to that, which was before.

Mark, if his birth makes any difference;
If, to his words, it *adds* one grain of ſenſe. *Dryd.*
They, whoſe muſes have the higheſt flown,
Add not to his immortal memory,
But do an act of friendſhip to their own. *Dryd.*

2. To perform the mental operation, of adding one number or conception to another. To *add to*, is proper; but, to *add together*, ſeems a ſoleciſm.

Whatſoever poſitive idea a man has in his mind, of any quantity; he can repeat it, and *add* it *to* the former, as eaſily, as he can *add together* the ideas of two days or two years. *Locke.*

A'DDABLE, ăd′-dăbl. *adj.* [from *add.*] That, to which ſomething may be added: *Addible* is more proper. It ſignifies more properly that, which may be added.

The firſt number, in every addition, is called the *addable* number; the other, the number or numbers added; and the number, invented by the addition, the aggregate or ſum. *Cocker.*

To **ADDE'CIMATE**, ăd-dĕs′-ĭm-āte. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or aſcertain tithes. *Dict.*

To **ADDE'EM**, ăd-dē′m. *v. a.* [from *deem.*] To eſteem; to account. This word is now out of uſe.

She ſcorns to be *addeem'd* ſo worthleſs-baſe,
As to be mov'd to ſuch an infamy.
Daniel's Civil Wars.

A'DDER, ăd′-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [Æꞇꞇeꞃ, Æꞇꞇeꞃ, Naꝺꝺꞃe, as it ſeems from æꞇꞇeꞃ, Sax. poiſon.] A ſerpent, a viper, a poiſonous reptile; perhaps of any ſpecies. In common language, *adders* and *ſnakes* are not the ſame.

Or is the *adder* better than the eel,
Becauſe his painted ſkin contents the eye?
Shakeſpeare.

An *adder* did it; for, with doubler tongue
Than thine, thou ſerpent, never *adder* ſtung.
Shakeſpeare.

The *adder* teaches us where to ſtrike, by her curious and fearful defending of her head. *Taylor.*

A'DDER'S-GRA'SS, ăd″-dŭrz-grăſs′. *n. ſ.* The name of a plant, imagined by *Skinner* to be ſo named, becauſe ſerpents lurk about it.

A'DDER'S-TO'NGUE, ăd″-dŭrz-tŭng′. *n. ſ.* [*ophiogloſſum*, Lat.] The name of an herb.

It hath no viſible flower; but the ſeeds are produced on a ſpike, which reſembles a ſerpent's tongue; which ſeed is contained in many longitudinal cells. *Miller.*

The moſt common ſimples are comfrey, bugle, agrimony, ſanicle, paul's-betony, fluellin, periwinkle, *adder's-tongue.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A'DDER'S-WO'RT, ăd″-dŭrz-wŭrt′. *n. ſ.* An herb; ſo named, on account of its virtue, real or ſuppoſed, of curing the bite of ſerpents.

A'DDIBLE, ăd′-dĭbl. *adj.* [from *add.*] Poſſible to be added. See ADDABLE.

The cleareſt idea it can get of infinity, is the confuſed incomprehenſible remainder of endleſs *addible* numbers, which affords no proſpect of ſtop or boundary. *Locke.*

ADDIBI'LITY, ăd′-dȳ-bĭl″-lȳ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *addible.*] The poſſibility of being added.

This endleſs addition or *addibility* (if any one like the word better) of numbers, ſo apparent to the mind, is that, which gives us the cleareſt and moſt diſtinct idea of infinity. *Locke.*

A'DDICE, ăd′-dĭs. *n. ſ.* [for which we corruptly ſpeak and write *adz*, from adeſe, Sax. an axe.]

The *addice* hath its blade made thin, and ſomewhat arching. As the axe hath its edge parallel to its handle, ſo the *addice* hath its edge athwart the handle, and is ground to a baſil on its inſide to its outer edge. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To ADDI'CT, ăd-dĭkt′. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]

1. To devote, to dedicate, in a good ſenſe; which is rarely uſed.

Ye know the houſe of Stephanus; that they have *addicted* themſelves, to the miniſtry of the ſaints. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 15.

2. It is commonly taken in a bad ſenſe; as, *he addicted himſelf to vice.*

3. To devote one's ſelf, to any perſon, party, or perſuaſion. A Latiniſm.

I am neither author or fautor of any ſect: I will have no man *addict* himſelf to me; but, if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's. *Ben Jonſon.*

ADDI'CTEDNESS, ăd-dĭk′-tĕd-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *addicted.*] The quality or ſtate of being addicted.

Thoſe know, how little I have remitted of my former *addictedneſs* to make chymical experiments. *Boyle.*

ADDI'CTION, ăd-dĭk′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*addictio*, Lat.]

1. The act, of devoting or giving up.

2. The ſtate, of being devoted.

It is a wonder, how his grace ſhould glean it;
Since his *addiction* was, to courſes vain;
His companies, unletter'd, rude, and ſhallow;
His hours, fill'd-up with riots, banquets, ſports.
Shakeſp.

A'DDITAMENT, ăd″-dȳ-tă-mĕnt′. *n. ſ.* [*additamentum*, Lat.] The addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with braſs, nor other metals, of itſelf, by ſimple fire; ſo as the enquiry muſt be upon the calcination, and the *additament*, and the charge of them. *Bacon.*

In a palace, there is firſt the caſe or fabrick, or moles of the ſtructure itſelf; and, beſides that, there are certain *additaments*, that contribute to its ornament and uſe; as, various furniture, rare fountains and aqueducts, divers things appendicated to it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

ADDI'TION, ăd-dĭſh′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *add.*]

1. The act, of adding one thing to another; oppoſed to *diminution.*

The infinite diſtance, between the Creator and the nobleſt of all creatures, can never be meaſured, nor exhauſted by endleſs *addition* of finite degrees. *Bentley.*

2. Additament, or the thing added.

It will not be modeſtly done, if any of our own wiſdom intrude or interpoſe, or be willing to make *additions*, to what Chriſt and his apoſtles have deſigned. *Hammond.*

Some ſuch reſemblances, methinks, I find
Of our laſt evening's talk, in this thy dream;
But, with *addition* ſtrange! *Milton.*

The aboliſhing of villanage, together with the cuſtom (permitted among the nobles) of ſelling their lands, was a mighty *addition* to the power of the commons. *Swift.*

3. In arithmetick.

Addition is the reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one ſum or total. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

4. In law. A title given to a man, over and above his chriſtian name and ſurname; ſhewing his eſtate, degree, occupation, trade, age, place of dwelling. *Cowell.*

Only retain
The name, and all th' *addition* to a king;
The ſway, revenue, execution,
Beloved ſons, be yours; which to confirm,
This coronet part between you. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

From this time,
For what he did before Corioli, call him,
With all th' applauſe and clamour of the hoſt,
Caius Marcius Coriolanus. Bear th' *addition* nobly ever. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

There aroſe new diſputes, upon the perſons named by the king; or rather, againſt the *additions* and appellations of title, which were made to their names. *Clarendon.*

Addi′tional, ȧd-dĭſh′-ſhȯ-nȧl. *adj.* [from *addition.*] That which is added.

Our kalendar being once reformed and ſet right, it may be kept ſo, without any conſiderable variation, for many ages, by omitting one leap-year; *i. e.* the *additional* day, at the end of every 134 years. *Holder on Time.*

The greateſt wits, that ever were produced in one age, lived together in ſo good an underſtanding, and celebrated one another with ſo much generoſity; that each of them receives an *additional* luſtre, from his cotemporaries. *Addiſon.*

They include in them that very kind of evidence, which is ſuppoſed to be powerful: and do (withal) afford us ſeveral other *additional* proofs, of great force and clearneſs. *Atterbury.*

Addi′tional, ȧd-dĭſh′-ſhȯ-nȧl. *n. ſ.* Additament; ſomething added. Not in uſe.

May be, ſome little *additional* may further the incorporation. *Bacon.*

A′dditory, ȧd′-dȳ-tŭr-rȳ. *adj.* [from *add.*] That, which has the power or quality of adding.

The *additory* fiction gives to a great man a larger ſhare of reputation, than belongs to him; to enable him, to ſerve ſome good end or purpoſe. *Arbuthnot.*

A′DDLE, ȧd′l. *adj.* [from adel, a diſeaſe, Sax. according to *Skinner* and *Junius:* perhaps from ydel, idle, barren, unfruitful.] Originally applied to eggs; and ſignifying ſuch, as produce nothing, but grow rotten under the hen: thence transferred to brains, that produce nothing.

There's one with truncheon, like a ladle;
That carries eggs too freſh or *addle*;
And ſtill at random, as he goes,
Among the rabble-rout beſtows. *Hudibras.*

After much ſolitarineſs, faſting, or long ſickneſs, their brains were *addle*; and their bellies as empty of meat, as their heads of wit. *Burton on Melancholy.*

Thus far the poet: but his brains grow *addle*;
And all the reſt is purely from this noddle. *Dryd.*

To **A′ddle**, ȧ-d′l. *v. a.* [from *addle, adj.*] To make addle; to corrupt; to make barren.

This is alſo evidenced in eggs, whereof the ſound ones ſink, and ſuch, as are *addled*, ſwim; as do alſo thoſe, that are termed *hypanemiæ*, or wind-eggs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **A′ddle**, ȧd′l. *v. n.* To grow; to increaſe. Obſolete.

Where ivy embraceth the tree very ſore,
Kill ivy, elſe tree will *addle* no more. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

A′ddle-pa′ted, ȧd′l-pȧ′-tĕd. *adj.* Having addled brains. See Addle.

Poor ſlaves in metre, dull and *addle-pated*;
Who rhyme, below even David's pſalms tranſlated. *Dryden.*

To **ADDRE′SS**, ȧd-drĕſs′. *v. a.* [*addreſſer*, Fr. from *dereçar*, Span. from *dirigo, directum*, Lat.]

1. To prepare one's ſelf, to enter upon any action; as, *he addreſſed himſelf to the work.* It has *to*, before the thing.

With him the Palmer eke, in habit ſad,
Himſelf *addreſt to* that adventure hard. *Fairy Queen.*

It lifted up its head, and did *addreſs*
Itſelf *to* motion, like as it would ſpeak. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,
Addreſs'd himſelf on foot to ſingle fight. *Dryden.*

2. To get ready; to put in a ſtate, for immediate uſe.

They fell directly on the Engliſh battle; whereupon the earl of Warwick *addreſſed* his men, to take the flank. *Hayward.*

Duke Frederick hearing, how that every day
Men of great worth reſorted to this foreſt,
Addreſs'd a mighty power, which were on foot,
In his own conduct purpoſely to take
His brother here. *Shakeſpeare, As you like it.*

To-night in Harfleur we will be your gueſt;
To-morrow for the march we are *addreſt.* *Shakeſp.*

3. To apply to another by words, with various forms of conſtruction.

4. Sometimes without a prepoſition.

To ſuch I would *addreſs*, with this moſt affectionate petition. *Decay of Piety.*

Among the crowd, but far above the reſt,
Young Turnus to the beauteous maid *addreſt.* *Dryden.*

Are not your orders to *addreſs* the ſenate? *Addiſon.*

5. Sometimes with *to.*

Addreſſing to Pollio, his great patron, and himſelf no vulgar poet, he began to aſſert his native character, which is ſublimity. *Dryden.*

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he addreſſed himſelf to the general.*

7. Sometimes with the accuſative of the matter of the addreſs, which may be the nominative to the paſſive.

The young hero had *addreſſed* his *prayers* to him for his aſſiſtance. *Dryden.*

The prince himſelf, with awful dread poſſeſs'd,
His *vows* to great Apollo thus *addreſt.* *Dryden.*

His ſuit was common; but, above the reſt,
To both the brother-princes thus *addreſt.* *Dryden.*

8. To addreſs [in law] is, to apply to the king in form.

The repreſentatives of the nation in parliament, and the privy-council, *addreſs'd* the king, to have it recalled. *Swift.*

Addre′ss, ȧd-drĕſs. *n. ſ.* [*addreſſe*, Fr.]

1. Verbal application to any one, by way of perſuaſion; petition.

Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,
Had half-confeſs'd and half-conceal'd his flame,
Upon this tree: and, as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's ſoft *addreſs*;
That, as the wound, the paſſion might increaſe. *Prior.*

Moſt of the perſons, to whom theſe *addreſſes* are made, are not wiſe and ſkilful judges; but are influenced, by their own ſinful appetites and paſſions. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Courtſhip.

They often have reveal'd their paſſion to me:
But, tell me, whoſe *addreſs* thou favour'ſt moſt;
I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it. *Addiſon.*

A gentleman, whom (I am ſure) you yourſelf would have approved, made his *addreſſes* to me. *Addiſon.*

3. Manner of addreſſing another; as, we ſay, *a man of an happy or a pleaſing addreſs; a man of an awkward addreſs.*

4. Skill, dexterity.

I could produce innumerable inſtances from my own obſervation, of events imputed to the profound ſkill and *addreſs* of a miniſter; which, in reality, were either mere effects of negligence, weakneſs, humour, paſſion, or pride; or at beſt, but the natural courſe of things, left to themſelves. *Swift.*

5. Manner of directing a letter; a ſenſe chiefly mercantile.

Addre′sser, ȧd-drĕs′-ſŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *addreſs.*] The perſon, that addreſſes or petitions.

Addu′cent, ȧd-dŭ-ſĕnt. *adj.* [*adducens*, Lat.] A word applied to thoſe muſcles, that bring forward, cloſe, or draw together, the parts of the body, to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*

To **Addu′lce**, ȧd-dŭl′ſe. *v. a.* [*addoucir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten; a word, not in uſe now.

Thus did the French embaſſadors, with great ſhow of their king's affection, and many ſugared words, ſeek to *addulce* all matters between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A′deling, ȧ′-dĕl-ĭng. *n. ſ.* [from æðel, Sax. illuſtrious.] A word of honour among the Angles, properly appertaining to the king's children: king Edward the Confeſſor, being without iſſue, and intending to make Edgar his heir, called him *Adeling.* *Cowell.*

Adeno′graphy, ȧd-dē-nŏg′-grȧ-fȳ. *n. ſ.* [from ἀδὴν a gland, and γράφω to write, Gr.] A treatiſe of the glands.

Ade′mption, ȧ-dĕmp′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*adimo, ademptum*, Lat.] Taking away; privation. *Dict.*

Ade′pt, ȧ-dĕp′t. *n. ſ.* [from *adeptus*, Lat. that is, *adeptus artem.*] He, that is completely ſkilled in all the ſecrets of his art. It is, in its original ſignification, appropriated to the chymiſts; but is now extended, to other artiſts.

The preſervation of chaſtity is eaſy to true *adepts.* *Pope.*

Ade′pt, ȧ-dĕp′t. *adj.* Skilful; throughly verſed.

If there be really ſuch *adept* philoſophers, as we are told of; I am apt to think that, among their arcana, they are maſters of extremely potent menſtruums. *Boyle.*

A′dequate, ȧd′-ē-qwȧt. *adj.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate; correſpondent to, ſo as to bear an exact reſemblance or proportion. It is uſed generally in a figurative ſenſe, and often with the particle *to.*

Contingent death ſeems to be the whole *adequate* object of popular courage; but a neceſſary and unavoidable coffin ſtrikes paleneſs into the ſtouteſt heart. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The arguments were proper, *adequate*, and ſufficient to compaſs their reſpective ends. *South.*

All our ſimple ideas are *adequate*; becauſe, being nothing but the effects of certain powers in things, fitted and ordained by God to produce ſuch ſenſations in us, they cannot but be correſpondent and *adequate to* thoſe powers. *Locke.*

Thoſe are *adequate* ideas, which perfectly repreſent their archetypes or objects. Inadequate are but a partial or incomplete repreſentation of thoſe archetypes, to which they are referred. *Watts's Logick.*

A′dequately, ȧd′-ē-kwȧt-lȳ. *adv.* [from *adequate.*]

1. In an adequate manner; with juſtneſs of repreſentation; with exactneſs of proportion.

Gratitude conſiſts *adequately*, in theſe two things: firſt, that it is a debt; and, ſecondly, that it is ſuch a debt, as is left to every man's ingenuity, whether he will pay or no. *South.*

2. It is uſed with the particle *to.*

Piety is the neceſſary Chriſtian virtue, proportioned *adequately to* the omniſcience and ſpirituality of that infinite Deity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

A′dequateness, ȧd′-ē-kwȧt-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *adequate.*] The ſtate of being adequate; juſtneſs of repreſentation; exactneſs of proportion.

Adespo′tick, ȧ′-dĕs-pŏt″-ĭk. *adj.* Not abſolute; not deſpotick. *Dict.*

To **ADHE'RE**, åd-hė're. *v. n.* [*adhæreo*, Lat.]

1. To ſtick to; as, wax to the finger; with *to*, before the thing.

2. To ſtick, in a figurative ſenſe; to be conſiſtent; to hold together.

Why every thing *adheres* together, that no dram of a ſcruple, no ſcruple of a ſcruple, no incredulous or unſafe circumſtance— *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

3. To remain firmly fixed, to a party, perſon, or opinion.

Good gentlemen, he hath much talk'd of you;
And ſure I am, two men there are not living,
To whom he more *adheres*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Every man of ſenſe will agree with me, that ſingularity is laudable; when, in contradiction to a multitude, it *adheres* to the dictates of conſcience, morality, and honour. *Boyle.*

ADHE'RENCE, åd-hė'-rėnſe. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*] See **ADHESION**.

1. The quality of adhering or ſticking; tenacity.

2. In a figurative ſenſe, fixedneſs of mind; ſteadineſs; fidelity.

The firm *adherence* of the Jews to their religion is no leſs remarkable, than their diſperſion; conſidering it, as perſecuted or contemned over the whole earth. *Addiſon.*

A conſtant *adherence* to one ſort of diet may have bad effects on any conſtitution. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Plain good ſenſe, and a firm *adherence* to the point, have proved more effectual, than thoſe arts, which are contemptuouſly called the ſpirit of negociating. *Swift.*

ADHE'RENCY, åd-hė'-rėn-ſỳ. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with *adherence.*]

1. Steady attachment.

2. That, which adheres.

Vices have a native *adherency* of vexation. *Decay of Piety.*

ADHE'RENT, åd-hė'-rėnt. *adj.* [from *adhere.*]

1. Sticking to.

Cloſe to the cliff, with both his hands he clung;
And ſtuck *adherent*, and ſuſpended hung. *Pope.*

2. United with.

Modes are ſaid to be inherent or *adherent*; that is, proper or improper. *Adherent* or improper modes ariſe, from the joining of ſome accidental ſubſtance to the chief ſubject, which yet may be ſeparated from it: ſo, when a bowl is wet, or a boy is clothed, theſe are *adherent* modes; for the water and the clothes are diſtinct ſubſtances, which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy. *Watts's Logick.*

ADHE'RENT, åd-hė'-rėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*]

1. The perſon, that adheres; one, that ſupports the cauſe, or follows the fortune of another; a follower, a partiſan.

Princes muſt give protection to their ſubjects and *adherents* when worthy occaſion ſhall require it. *Raleigh.*

A new war muſt be undertaken, upon the advice of thoſe; who, with their partiſans and *adherents*, were to be the ſole gainers by it. *Swift.*

2. Any thing, outwardly belonging to a perſon.

When they cannot ſhake the main fort, they muſt try, if they can poſſeſs themſelves of the outworks; raiſe ſome prejudice againſt his diſcretion, his humour, his carriage, and his extrinſic *adherents*. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADHE'RER, åd-hė'-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *adhere.*] He, that adheres.

He ought to be indulgent to tender conſciences; but, at the ſame time, a firm *adherer* to the eſtabliſhed church. *Swift.*

ADHE'SION, åd-hė'-zhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*adhæſio*, Lat.]

1. The act or ſtate, of ſticking to ſomething. *Adheſion* is generally uſed, in the natural; and *adherence*, in the metaphorical ſenſe: as, *the adheſion of iron to the magnet; and adherence of a client to his patron.*

Why therefore may not the minute parts of other bodies, if they be conveniently ſhaped for *adheſion*, ſtick to one another as well, as ſtick to this ſpirit? *Boyle.*

The reſt (conſiſting wholly in the ſenſible configuration, as ſmooth and rough; or elſe more or leſs firm *adheſion* of the parts, as hard and ſoft, tough and brittle) are obvious. *Locke.*

——Prove, that all things (on occaſion)
Love union, and deſire *adheſion*. *Prior.*

2. It is ſometimes taken (like *adherence*) figuratively, for firmneſs in an opinion, or ſteadineſs in a practice.

The ſame want of ſincerity, the ſame *adheſion* to vice, and averſion from goodneſs, will be equally a reaſon for their rejecting any proof whatſoever. *Atterbury.*

ADHE'SIVE, åd-hė'-ſǐv. *adj.* [from *adheſion.*] Sticking; tenacious.

If ſlow, yet ſure, *adheſive* to the tract,
Hot-ſteaming up. *Thomſon.*

To **ADHI'BIT**, åd-hǐb'-bǐt. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make uſe of.

Salt, a neceſſary ingredient in all ſacrifices, was *adhibited* and required in this view only, as an emblem of purification. *Preſident Forbes's Letter to a Biſhop.*

ADHIBI'TION, åd-hỳ-bǐſh'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *adhibit.*] Application; uſe. *Dict.*

ADJA'CENCY, åd-jå'-ſėn-ſỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate, of lying cloſe to another thing.

2. That, which is adjacent. See **ADJACENT**.

Becauſe the Cape hath ſea on both ſides near it, and other lands (remote as it were) equidiſtant from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not diſtracted by the vicinity of *adjacencies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ADJA'CENT, åd-jå'-ſėnt. *adj.* [*adjacens*, Lat.] Lying near or cloſe; bordering upon ſomething.

It may corrupt within itſelf, although no part of it iſſue into the body *adjacent*. *Bacon.*

Uniform pellucid mediums, ſuch as water, have no ſenſible reflection, but in their external ſuperficies, where they are *adjacent* to other mediums of a different denſity. *Newton.*

ADJA'CENT, åd-jå'-ſėnt. *n. ſ.* That, which lies next another.

The ſenſe of the author goes viſibly, in its own train; and the words, receiving a determined ſenſe from their companions and *adjacents*, will not conſent to give countenance and colour, to what muſt be ſupported at any rate. *Locke.*

ADIA'PHOROUS, å-dǐ-åf'-fô-rŭs. *adj.* [ἀδιάφορος, Gr.] Neutral; particularly uſed of ſome ſpirits and ſalts, which are neither of an acid or alkaline nature. *Quincy.*

Our *adiaphorous* ſpirit may be obtained, by diſtilling the liquor, that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies. *Boyle.*

ADIA'PHORY, å-dǐ-åf'-fô-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [ἀδιαφορία, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To **ADJE'CT**, åd-jėct'. *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Lat.] To add to; to put to another thing.

ADJE'CTION, åd-jėk'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjecting or adding.

2. The thing, adjected or added.

That unto every pound of ſulphur, an *adjection* of one ounce of quickſilver; or unto every pound of petre, one ounce of ſal-ammoniac, will much intend the force, and conſequently the report, I find no verity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ADJECTI'TIOUS, åd-jėk-tǐſh'-ſhŭs. *adj.* [from *adjection.*] Added; thrown-in upon the reſt.

A'DJECTIVE, åd'-jėk-tǐv. *n. ſ.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] A word added to a noun, to ſignify the addition or ſeparation of ſome quality, circumſtance, or manner of being; as, *good*, *bad*, are *adjectives*; becauſe, in ſpeech, they are applied to nouns, to modify their ſignification, or intimate the manner of exiſtence in the things ſignified thereby. *Clarke's Latin Gram.*

All the verſification of Claudian is included within the compaſs of four or five lines, perpetually cloſing his ſenſe at the end of a verſe; and that verſe commonly, which they call golden; or two ſubſtantives and two *adjectives*, with a verb betwixt them, to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

A'DJECTIVELY, åd'-jėk-tǐv-lỳ. *adv.* [from *adjective.*] After the manner of an adjective; a term of grammar.

ADIEU', å-dů'. *adv.* [from *à Dieu*, uſed elliptically for *à Dieu je vous commende*, uſed at the departure of friends.] The form of parting, originally importing a commendation to the Divine care; but now uſed, in a popular ſenſe, ſometimes to things inanimate; farewell!

Ne gave him leave, to bid that aged ſire
Adieu; but nimbly ran her wonted courſe. *Fairy Queen.*

Uſe a more ſpacious ceremony, to the noble lords; you reſtrained yourſelf, within the liſt of too cold an *adieu*: be more expreſſive to them. *Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.*

While now I take my laſt *adieu*,
Heave thou no ſigh, nor ſhed a tear;
Leſt yet my half-clos'd eye may view
On earth an object worth its care. *Prior.*

To **ADJO'IN**, åd-joi'n. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.]

1. To join to; to unite to; to put to.

As one, who long in populous city pent,
Forth iſſuing on a ſummer's morn to breathe
Among the pleaſant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

Corrections or improvements ſhould be as remarks *adjoined*, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places; and ſuperadded, to a regular treatiſe. *Watts.*

2. To faſten by a joint or juncture.

As a maſſy wheel,
Fixt on the ſummit of the higheſt mount,
To whoſe huge ſpoke ten thouſand leſſer things
Are mortis'd and *adjoined*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **ADJO'IN**, åd-joi'n. *v. n.* To be contiguous to; to lie next, ſo as to have nothing between.

Th' *adjoining* fane, th' aſſembled Greeks expreſs'd,
And hunting of the Caledonian beaſt. *Dryden.*

In learning any thing, as little ſhould be propoſed to the mind at once, as is poſſible; and, that being underſtood and fully maſtered, proceed to the next *adjoining*, yet unknown, ſimple, unperplexed propoſition, belonging to the matter in hand, and tending to the clearing what is principally deſigned. *Locke.*

To **ADJOU'RN**, åd-jŭ'rn. *v. a.* [*adjourner*, Fr.]

1. To put off to another day, naming the time; a term uſed in juridical proceedings; as, of parliaments, or courts of juſtice.

The queen being abſent, 'tis needful fitneſs,
That we *adjourn* this court to further day. *Shakeſpeare.*

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, they are aſſembled; and, by him alone, are they prorogued and diſſolved: but each houſe may *adjourn* itſelf. *Bacon.*

2. To put-off; to defer; to let ſtay to a future time.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Why haſt thou thus *adjourn'd*
The graces for his merits due,
Being all to dolours turn'd. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

Crown high the goblets with a chearful draught:
Enjoy the preſent hour, *adjourn* the future thought. *Dryden.*

The formation of animals being foreign to my purpoſe, I ſhall *adjourn* the conſideration of it to another occaſion. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

ADJO'URNMENT, ȁd-jŭrn'-mȅnt. *n. ſ.* [*adjournement*, Fr.]

1. An aſſignment of a day; or a putting off, till another day.

Adjournment in eyre, an appointment of a day, when the juſtices in eyre mean to ſit again. *Cowell.*

2. Delay; procraſtination; diſmiſſion to a future time.

We will, and we will not; and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out, in *adjournments* from time to time; out of a fantaſtical levity, that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'DIPOUS, ȁd'-dȳ-pŭs. *adj.* [*adipoſus*, Lat.] Fat. *Dict.*

A'DIT, ȁd'-ȉt. *n. ſ.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A paſſage, for the conveyance of water under ground; a paſſage under ground in general; a term among the minemen.

For conveying away the water, they ſtand in aid of ſundry devices; as, *adits*, pumps, and wheels, driven by a ſtream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets. *Carew.*

The delfs would be ſo flown with waters (it being impoſſible, to make any *adits* or ſoughs to drain them) that no gins or machines could ſuffice, to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

ADI'TION, ȁd-ȉſh'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *adeo*, *aditum*, Lat.] The act, of going to another. *Dict.*

To **ADJU'DGE**, ȁd-jŭdzh'. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]

1. To give the thing controverted, to one of the parties, by a judicial ſentence; with the particle *to*, before the perſon.

The way of diſputing in the ſchools is, by inſiſting on one topical argument; by the ſucceſs of which, victory is *adjudged to* the opponent or defendant. *Locke.*

The great competitors for Rome,
Cæſar and Pompey, on Pharſalian plains;
Where ſtern Bellona, with one final ſtroke,
Adjudg'd the empire of this globe *to* one. *Phillips.*

2. To ſentence, or condemn to a puniſhment; with *to* before the thing.

But, though thou art *adjudged to* the death;
Yet I will favour thee, in what I can. *Shakeſp.*

3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

He *adjudged* him unworthy of his friendſhip, purpoſing ſharply to revenge the wrong he had received. *Knolles.*

ADJUDICA'TION, ȁd-jȍ-dȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of judging, or of granting ſomething to a litigant, by a judicial ſentence.

To **ADJU'DICATE**, ȁd-jȍ'-dȳ-kāte. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.] To adjudge; to give ſomething controverted to one of the litigants, by a ſentence or deciſion.

To **A'DJUGATE**, ȁd-jȍ'-gāte. *v. a.* [*adjugo*, Lat.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke. *Dict.*

A'DJUMENT, ȁd'-jȍ-mȅnt. *n. ſ.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help; ſupport. *Dict.*

A'DJUNCT, ȁd'-jŭnkt. *n. ſ.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.]

1. Something adherent or united to another, though not eſſentially part of it.

Learning is but an *adjunct* to ourſelf;
And, where we are, our learning likewiſe is. *Shak.*

But I make haſte, to conſider you as abſtracted from a court; which (if you will give me leave to uſe a term of logick) is only an *adjunct*, not a propriety, of happineſs. *Dryden.*

The talent of diſcretion, in its ſeveral *adjuncts* and circumſtances, is no where ſo ſerviceable as to the clergy. *Swift.*

2. A perſon joined to another. This ſenſe rarely occurs.

He made him the aſſociate of his heir-apparent, together with the lord Cottington (as an *adjunct* of ſingular experience and truſt) in foreign travels, and in a buſineſs of love. *Wotton.*

A'DJUNCT, ȁd'-jŭnkt. *adj.* United with; immediately conſequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake,
Though that my death were *adjunct* to my act,
I'd do't. *Shakeſp. King John.*

ADJU'NCTION, ȁd-jŭnk'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]

1. The act, of adjoining or coupling together.
2. The thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE, ȁd-jŭnk'-tȉv. *n. ſ.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. He, that joins.
2. That, which is joined.

ADJURA'TION, ȁd-jȍ-rā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adjuring, or propoſing an oath to another.
2. The form of oath, propoſed to another.

When theſe learned men ſaw ſickneſs and frenzy cured, the dead raiſed, the oracles put to ſilence, the dæmons and evil ſpirits forced to confeſs themſelves no gods, by perſons, who only made uſe of prayer and *adjurations* in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they doubt of their Saviour's power, on the like occaſions? *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

To **ADJU'RE**, ȁd-jȍ'r. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To impoſe an oath upon another, preſcribing the form in which he ſhall ſwear.

Thou know'ſt, the magiſtrates
And princes of my country came in perſon;
Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,
Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty
And of religion; preſs'd, how juſt it was,
How honourable. *Milton.*

Ye lamps of heaven! (he ſaid, and lifted high
His hands now free) thou venerable ſky!
Ye ſacred altars, from whoſe flames I fled!
Be all of you *adjured*. *Dryden.*

To **ADJU'ST**, ȁd-jŭſt'. *v. a.* [*adjuſter*, Fr.]

1. To regulate; to put in order; to ſettle in the right form.

Your lordſhip removes all our difficulties, and ſupplies all our wants, faſter than the moſt viſionary projector can *adjuſt* his ſchemes. *Swift.*

2. To reduce to the true ſtate or ſtandard; to make accurate.

The names of mixed modes, for the moſt part, want ſtandards in nature, whereby men may rectify and *adjuſt* their ſignification; therefore they are very various and doubtful. *Locke.*

3. To make conformable. It requires the particle *to*, before the thing, to which the conformity is made.

As to the accompliſhment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Joſephus, without knowing his character; and compares it, with what our Saviour foretold; would think, the hiſtorian had been a Chriſtian; and that he had nothing elſe in view, but to *adjuſt* the event *to* the prediction. *Addiſon.*

ADJU'STMENT, ȁd-jŭſt'-mȅnt. *n. ſ.* [*adjuſtement*, Fr.]

1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; ſettlement.

The farther and clearer *adjuſtment* of this affair, I am conſtrained to adjourn to the larger treatiſe. *Woodward.*

2. The ſtate, of being put in method, or regulated.

It is a vulgar idea we have of a watch or clock, when we conceive of it, as an inſtrument made to ſhew the hour: but it is a learned idea, which the watch-maker has of it; who knows all the ſeveral parts of it, together with the various connections and *adjuſtments* of each part. *Watts's Logick.*

A'DJUTANT, ȁd'-jȍ-tȁnt. *n. ſ.* A petty officer, whoſe duty is to aſſiſt the major, by diſtributing the pay, and overſeeing the puniſhment, of the common men.

To **ADJU'TE**, ȁd-jȍ't. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, Lat.] To help; to concur: a word not now in uſe.

For there be
Six bachelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company;
And each one hath his livery. *Ben Jonſon's Underwoods.*

ADJU'TOR, ȁd-jȍ'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper. *Dict.*

ADJU'TORY, ȁd'-jȍ-tŭr-rȳ. *adj.* [*adjutorius*, Lat.] That, which helps. *Dict.*

ADJU'TRIX, ȁd-jȍ'-trȉks. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] She, who helps. *Dict.*

A'DJUVANT, ȁd'-jȍ-vȁnt. *adj.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpful; uſeful. *Dict.*

To **A'DJUVATE**, ȁd'-jȍ-vāt. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Lat.] To help; to further; to put forward. *Dict.*

ADME'ASUREMENT, ȁd-mȅz'-zhŭr-mȅnt. *n. ſ.* [See MEASURE.] The adjuſtment of proportions; the act or practice of meaſuring according to rule.

Admeaſurement is a writ, which lieth for the bringing of thoſe to a mediocrity, that uſurp more than their part. It lieth in two caſes: one is termed *admeaſurement* of dower, where the widow of the deceaſed holdeth (from the heir or his guardian) more in the name of her dower, than belongeth to her: the other is *admeaſurement* of paſture, which lieth between thoſe, that have common of paſture appendant to their freehold, or common by vicinage; in caſe, any one of them (or more) do ſurcharge the common with more cattle, than they ought. *Cowell.*

In ſome counties they are not much acquainted, with *admeaſurement* by acre; and thereby the writs contain twice or thrice ſo many acres more, than the land hath. *Bacon.*

ADMENSURA'TION, ȁd-mȅn-ſhȍ'-rā-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*ad* and *menſura*, Lat.] The act, or practice, of meaſuring out to each his part.

ADMI'NICLE, ȁd-mȉn'-ȉkl. *n. ſ.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Help; ſupport; furtherance. *Dict.*

ADMINI'CULAR, ȁd-mȳ-nȉk'-ū-lȁr. *adj.* [from *adminiculum*, Lat.] That, which gives help. *Dict.*

To **ADMI'NISTER**, ȁd-mȉn'-nȉs-tŭr. *v. a.* [*adminiſtro*, Lat.]

1. To give; to afford; to ſupply.

Let zephyrs bland
Adminiſter their tepid genial airs;
Naught fear he from the weſt, whoſe gentle warmth
Diſcloſes well the earth's all-teeming womb. *Philips.*

2. To act, as the miniſter or agent in any employment or office; generally, but not always, with ſome hint of ſubordination: as, to *adminiſter* the government.

For forms of government let fools conteſt;
Whate'er is beſt *adminiſter'd*, is beſt. *Pope.*

3. To adminiſter juſtice; to diſtribute right.

. To adminiſter the ſacraments, to diſpenſe them.

Have not they the old popiſh cuſtom of *adminiſtering* the bleſſed ſacrament of the holy euchariſt with wafer-cakes? *Hooker.*

. To adminiſter an oath; to propoſe or require an oath authoritatively; to tender an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heav'n,
To keep the oath that we *adminiſter.* *Shakeſpeare.*

. To adminiſter phyſick; to give phyſick, as it is wanted.

I was carried on men's ſhoulders, *adminiſtering* phyſick and phlebotomy. *Wafer's Voyage.*

. *To adminiſter to;* to contribute; to bring ſupplies.

I muſt not omit, that there is a fountain riſing in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill; and *adminiſters* to the pleaſure, as well as the plenty, of the place. *Spectator.*

. To perform the office of an adminiſtrator, in law. See **Administrator.**

Neal's order was never performed, becauſe the executors durſt not *adminiſter.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To **Admi'nistrate**, åd-mìn'-nìs-tràte. *v. a.* [*adminiſtro,* Lat.] To exhibit; to give as phyſick. Not in uſe.

They have the ſame effects in medicine, when inwardly *adminiſtrated* to animal bodies. *Woodward.*

Administra'tion, åd-mìn-nìs-trà'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*adminiſtratio,* Lat.]

. The act of adminiſtering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the public affairs; diſpenſing the laws.

I then did uſe the perſon of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me:
And in th' *adminiſtration* of his law,
While I was buſy for the commonwealth,
Your highneſs pleaſed to forget my place. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the ſhort time of his *adminiſtration,* he ſhone ſo powerfully upon me; that, like the heat of a Ruſſian ſummer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate. *Dryden.*

. The active or executive part of government.

It may paſs for a maxim in ſtate, that the *adminiſtration* cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legiſlature in too many. *Swift.*

. Collectively; thoſe, to whom the care of public affairs is committed; as,

The *adminiſtration* has been oppoſed in parliament.

. Diſtribution; exhibition; diſpenſation.

There is, in ſacraments, to be obſerved their force, and their form of *adminiſtration.* *Hooker.*

By the univerſal *adminiſtration* of grace (begun by our bleſſed Saviour, enlarged by his apoſtles, carried on by their immediate ſucceſſors, and to be completed by the reſt to the world's end) all types, that darkened this faith, are enlightened. *Sprat's Sermons.*

Admi'nistrative, åd-mìn'-nìs-trà-tìv. *adj.* [from *adminiſtrate.*] That, which adminiſters; that, by which any one adminiſters.

Administra'tor, åd-mìn''-nìs-trà'-tùr. *n. ſ.* [*adminiſtrator,* Lat.]

. It is properly taken for him, that has the goods of a man dying inteſtate, committed to his charge by the ordinary; and is accountable for the ſame, whenever it ſhall pleaſe the ordinary to call upon him thereunto. *Cowell.*

He was wonderfully diligent to enquire and obſerve, what became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Caſtille; and whether he did hold it in his own right, or as *adminiſtrator* to his daughter. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

. He, that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my conſcience bound to remember the death of Chriſt, with ſome ſociety of Chriſtians or other, ſince it is a moſt plain command; whether the perſon, who diſtributes theſe elements, be only an occaſional or a ſettled *adminiſtrator.* *Watts.*

3. He, that conducts the government.

The reſidence of the prince, or chief *adminiſtrator* of the civil power. *Swift.*

Admi'nistratrix, åd-mìn''-nìs-trà'-trìks. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] She, who adminiſters in conſequence of a will.

Administra'torship, åd-mìn'-nìs-trà''-tùr-ſhìp. *n. ſ.* [from *adminiſtrator.*] The office of adminiſtrator.

Admirabi'lity, åd'-mỳ-rà-bìl''-lỳ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*admirabilis,* Lat.] The quality or ſtate of being admirable. *Dict.*

A'dmirable, åd'-mỳ-ràbl. *adj.* [*admirabilis,* Lat.] To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder: always taken in a good ſenſe, and applied either to perſons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more *admirable* is his praiſe, that he will not hurt. *Sidney.*

God was with them, in all their afflictions; and at length, by working their *admirable* deliverance, did teſtify that they ſerved him not in vain. *Hooker.*

What *admirable* things occur, in the remains of ſeveral other philoſophers! Short, I confeſs, of the rules of chriſtianity, but generally above the lives of chriſtians. *South's Sermons.*

You can at moſt
To an indiff'rent lover's praiſe pretend:
But you would ſpoil an *admirable* friend. *Dryden.*

A'dmirableness, åd''-mỳ-ràbl'-nèſs' *n. ſ.* [from *admirable.*] The quality of being admirable; the power of raiſing wonder.

A'dmirably, åd'-mỳ-ràb-lỳ. *v. a.* [from *admirable.*] So, as to raiſe wonder; in an admirable manner.

The theatre is the moſt ſpacious, of any I ever ſaw; and ſo *admirably* well contrived, that, from the very depth of the ſtage, the loweſt ſound may be heard diſtinctly to the fartheſt part of the audience, as in a whiſpering place; and yet, raiſe your voice as high as you pleaſe, there is nothing (like an echo) to cauſe the leaſt confuſion. *Addiſon.*

A'DMIRAL, åd'-mỳ-ràl. *n. ſ.* [*amiral,* Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. An officer or magiſtrate, that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all cauſes (as well civil as criminal) belonging to the ſea. *Cowell.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He alſo, in battle at ſea, overthrew Rodericus Rotundus, *admiral* of Spain; in which fight, the *admiral* with his ſon were both ſlain, and ſeven of his gallies taken. *Knolles.*

Make the ſea ſhine with gallantry, and all
The Engliſh youth flock to their *admiral.* *Waller.*

3. The ſhip, which carries the admiral or commander of the fleet.

The *admiral* galley, wherein the emperor himſelf was, by great miſchance ſtruck upon a ſand. *Knolles.*

A'dmiralship, åd''-mỳ-ràl-ſhìp'. *n. ſ.* [from *admiral.*] The office or power of an admiral.

A'dmiralty, åd'-mỳ-ràl-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*amiraulté,* Fr.] The power or officers, appointed for the adminiſtration of naval affairs.

Admira'tion, åd-mỳ-rà'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*admiratio,* Lat.]

1. Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering.

Indu'd with human voice and human ſenſe,
Reaſoning to *admiration.* *Milton.*

The paſſions always move, and therefore (conſequently) pleaſe: for, without motion, there can be no delight; which cannot be conſidered, but as an active paſſion. When we view thoſe elevated ideas of nature, the reſult of that view is *admiration,* which is always the cauſe of pleaſure. *Dryden.*

There is a pleaſure in *admiration;* and this is that, which properly cauſeth *admiration;* when we diſcover a great deal in an object, which we underſtand to be excellent; and yet we ſee (we know not how much) more beyond that, which our underſtandings cannot fully reach and comprehend. *Tillotſon.*

2. It is taken ſometimes in a bad ſenſe, though generally in a good.

Your boldneſs I with *admiration* ſee.
What hope had you, to gain a queen like me?
Becauſe a hero forc'd me once away,
Am I thought fit to be a ſecond prey? *Dryden.*

To **ADMI'RE**, åd-mì're. *v. a.* [*admiro,* Lat.] *admirer,* Fr.]

1. To regard with wonder: generally in a good ſenſe.

'Tis here, that knowledge wonders; and there is an admiration, that is not the daughter of ignorance. This indeed ſtupidly gazeth at the unwonted effect; but the philoſophic paſſion truly *admires* and adores the ſupreme efficient. *Glanville.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed, in more familiar ſpeech, for *to regard with love.*

3. It is uſed, but rarely, in an ill ſenſe.

You have diſplac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With moſt *admir'd* diſorder. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To **Adm'ire**, åd-mì're. *v. n.* To wonder; ſometimes with the particle *at.*

The eye is already ſo perfect, that I believe the reaſon of a man would eaſily have reſted here, and *admir'd at* his own contrivance. *Ray on the Creation.*

Admi'rer, åd-mì'-rùr. *n. ſ.* [from *admire.*]

1. The perſon, that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgil nor Horace would have gained ſo great reputation, had they not been the friends and *admirers* of each other. *Addiſon.*

Who moſt, to ſhun or hate mankind, pretend;
Seek an *admirer,* or would fix a friend. *Pope.*

2. In common ſpeech, a lover.

Admi'ringly, åd-mì'-rìng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *admire.*] With admiration; in the manner of an admirer.

The king very lately ſpoke of him *admiringly* and mournfully. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

We may yet further *admiringly* obſerve, that men uſually give freelieſt, where they have not given before. *Boyle.*

Admi'ssible, åd-mìs'-sìbl. *adj.* [*admitto, admiſſum,* Lat.] That, which may be admitted.

Suppoſe that this ſuppoſition were *admiſſible;* yet this would not any way be inconſiſtent, with the eternity of the divine nature and eſſence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Admi'ssion, åd-mìs'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*admiſſio,* Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was alſo enacted that charitable law, for the *admiſſion* of poor ſuitors without fee; whereby poor men became rather able to vex, than unable to ſue. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

By means of our ſolitary ſituation, and our rare *admiſſion* of ſtrangers, we know moſt part of the habitable world, and are ourſelves unknown. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

2. The ſtate of being admitted.

My father ſaw you ill deſigns purſue;
And my *admiſſion* ſhew'd his fear of you. *Dryden.*

God did then exerciſe man's hopes with the expectations, of a better paradiſe, or a more intimate *admiſſion* to himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

Our king deſcends from Jove:
And hither are we come, by his command,
To crave *admiſſion* in your happy land. *Dryden.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering, or being admitted.

All ſprings have ſome degree of heat, none ever freezing, no not in the longeſt and ſevereſt froſts; eſpecially thoſe, where there is ſuch a ſite and diſpoſition of the ſtrata, as gives free and eaſy *admiſſion* to this heat. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. [In the eccleſiaſtical law.] It is, when the patron preſents a clerk to a church that is vacant; and the biſhop, upon examination, admits and allows of ſuch clerk to be fitly qualified, by ſaying, *Admitto te habilem.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a poſition not fully proved.

To ADMI'T, ad-mit'. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Lat.]

1. To ſuffer to enter; to grant entrance.

Mirth, *admit* me of thy crew. *Milton.*

Does not one table Bavius ſtill *admit?* *Pope.*

2. To ſuffer to enter upon an office; in which ſenſe the phraſe of *admiſſion into a college*, &c. is uſed.

The treaſurer found it no hard matter, ſo far to terrify him; that, for the king's ſervice, as was pretended, he *admitted*, for a ſix-clerk, a perſon recommended by him. *Clarendon.*

3. To allow an argument or poſition.

Suppoſe, no weapon can thy valour's pride
Subdue; that, by no force, thou may'ſt be won;
Admit, no ſteel can hurt or wound thy ſide;
And be it, heav'n hath thee ſuch favour done. *Fairfax.*

This argument is like to have the leſs effect on me, ſeeing I cannot eaſily *admit* the inference. *Locke.*

4. To allow or grant, in general; ſometimes with the particle *of*.

If you once *admit of* a latitude, that thoughts may be exalted, and images raiſed above the life; that leads you inſenſibly, from your own principles to mine. *Dryden.*

Admi'ttable, ad-mit'-tabl. *adj.* [from *admit.*] The perſon or thing, which may be admitted.

Becauſe they have not a bladder, like thoſe we obſerve in others, they have no gall at all, is a paralogiſm not *admittable*; a fallacy, that needs not the ſun to ſcatter it. *Brown.*

The clerk, who is preſented, ought to prove to the biſhop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwiſe, the biſhop is not bound to admit him: for, as the law then ſtood, a deacon was *admittable.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Admi'ttance, ad-mit'-tanſe. *n. ſ.* [from *admit.*]

1. The act of admitting; allowance or permiſſion to enter.

It cannot enter any man's conceit to think it lawful, that every man which liſteth ſhould take upon him charge in the church; and therefore a ſolemn *admittance* is of ſuch neceſſity, that, without it, there can be no church polity. *Hooker.*

As to the *admittance* of the weighty elaſtic parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the veſſels; it ſeems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The power or right of entering.

What,
if I do line one of their hands?—'tis gold,
Which buys *admittance.* *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Surely a daily expectation at the gate is the readieſt way, to gain *admittance* into the houſe. *South's Sermons.*

There's news from Bertran: he deſires
Admittance to the king; and cries aloud,
This day ſhall end our fears. *Dryden.*

There are ſome ideas, which have *admittance* only through one ſenſe, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them. *Locke.*

3. Cuſtom or prerogative, of being admitted to great perſons: a ſenſe now out of uſe.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great *admittance*; authentick, in your place and perſon; generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned preparations. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Conceſſion of a poſition.

Nor could the Pythagorean give eaſy *admittance* thereto; for, holding that ſeparate ſouls ſucceſſively ſupplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raiſing of ſouls from other worlds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Admi'x**, ad-miks. *v. a.* [*admiſceo*, Lat.] To mingle with ſomething elſe.

Admi'xtion, ad-miks'-tſhun. *n. ſ.* [from *admix.*] The union of one body with another, by mingling them.

All metals may be calcined, by ſtrong waters; or by *admixtion* of ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury. *Bacon.*

The elements are no where pure, in theſe lower regions; and, if there is any free from the *admixtion* of another, ſure it is above the concave of the moon. *Glanville.*

There is no way, to make a ſtrong and vigorous powder of ſaltpetre, without the *admixtion* of ſulphur. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Admi'xture, ad-miks'-tſhur. *n. ſ.* [from *admix.*] The body, mingled with another; perhaps ſometimes the act of mingling.

Whatever acrimony or amaritude at any time redounds in it, muſt be derived from the *admixture* of another ſharp bitter ſubſtance. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

A maſs, which to the eye appears to be nothing but mere ſimple earth, ſhall, to the ſmell or taſte, diſcover a plentiful *admixture* of ſulphur, alum, or ſome other mineral. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To ADMO'NISH, ad-mon'-niſh. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Lat.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently; to counſel againſt wrong practices; to put in mind of a fault or a duty: with the particle *of*, or *againſt*; which latter is more rare: or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the intrigues of affairs, *admoniſhed* him *againſt* that unſkilful piece of ingenuity. *Decay of Piety.*

He *of* their wicked ways
Shall them *admoniſh*, and before them ſet
The paths of righteouſneſs. *Milton.*

But, when he was *admoniſhed* by his ſubject *to deſcend*, he came down, gently circling in the air and ſinging, to the ground. *Dryden.*

Admo'nisher, ad-mon'-niſh-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *admoniſh.*] The perſon, that admoniſhes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Horace was a mild *admoniſher*; a court-ſatiriſt, fit for the gentle times of Auguſtus. *Dryden.*

Admo'nishment, ad-mon'-niſh-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *admoniſh.*] Admonition; the notice, by which one is put in mind of faults or duties: a word not often uſed.

But yet be wary, in thy ſtudious care.—
—Thy grave *admoniſhments* prevail with me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V. p. 1.*

To th' infinitely Good we owe
Immortal thanks; and his *admoniſhment*
Receive, with ſolemn purpoſe to obſerve
Immutably his ſovereign will, the end
Of what we are. *Milton.*

Admoni'tion, ad-mo-niſh'-un. *n. ſ.* [*admonitio*, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counſel; gentle reproof.

They muſt give our teachers leave, for the ſaving of ſouls, to intermingle ſometimes with other more neceſſary things, *admonition* concerning theſe not unneceſſary. *Hooker.*

From this *admonition* they took only occaſion, to redouble their fault, and to ſleep again; ſo that, upon a ſecond and third *admonition*, they had nothing to plead for their unſeaſonable drowſineſs. *South's Sermons.*

Admoni'tioner, ad-mon-niſh'-un-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *admonition.*] A liberal diſpenſer of admonition; a general adviſer. A ludicrous term.

Albeit, the *admonitioners* did ſeem at firſt, to like no preſcript form of prayer at all; but thought it the beſt, that their miniſter ſhould always be left at liberty to pray, as his own diſcretion did ſerve; their defender, and his aſſociates, have ſithence propoſed to the world a form as themſelves did like. *Hooker.*

Admo'nitory, ad-mon''-ny-tur'-ry. *adj.* [*admonitorius*, Lat.] That, which admoniſhes.

The ſentence of reaſon is either mandatory, ſhewing what muſt be done; or elſe permiſſive, declaring only what may be done; or thirdly, *admonitory*, opening what is the moſt convenient for us to do. *Hooker.*

Admurmura'tion, ad-mur-mu-ra'-ſhun. *n. ſ.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring or whiſpering to another. *Dict.*

To **Admo've**, ad-move. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Lat.] To bring one thing to another. A word not in uſe.

If, unto the powder of loadſtone or iron, we *admove* the north-pole of the loadſtone; the powders, or ſmall diviſions, will erect and conform themſelves thereto. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ado', a-do'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *à* and *faire.*]

1. Trouble, difficulty.

He took Clitophon priſoner; whom, with much *ado*, he keepeth alive; the Helots being villainouſly cruel. *Sidney.*

They moved, and in the end perſuaded (with much *ado*) the people, to bind themſelves by ſolemn oath. *Hooker.*

He kept the borders and marches of the pale, with much *ado*; he held many parliaments, wherein ſundry laws were made. *Sir John Davies.*

With much *ado*, he partly kept awake;
Not ſuff'ring all his eyes, repoſe to take. *Dryden.*

2. Buſtle; tumult; buſineſs; ſometimes with the particle *about*.

Let's follow, to ſee the end of this *ado.* *Shakeſp.*

All this *ado*, *about* Adam's fatherhood and the greatneſs of its power, helps nothing to eſtabliſh the power of thoſe that govern. *Locke.*

3. It has a light and ludicrous ſenſe, implying more tumult and ſhow of buſineſs, than the affair is worth: in this ſenſe it is of late generally uſed.

I made no more *ado*, but took all their ſeven points in my target, thus. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

We'll keep no great *ado*:—a friend or two.—
It may be thought, we held him careleſsly,
Being our kinſman, if we revel much. *Shakeſp.*

Come, ſays Puſs, without any more *ado*, 'tis time to go to breakfaſt; cats don't live upon dialogues. *L'Eſtrange.*

Adole'scence, a-do-les'-ſenſe. } *n. ſ.* [*adoleſcentia*,
Adole'scency, a-do-les'-ſen-ſy. } Lat.] The age, ſucceeding childhood, and ſucceeded by puberty: more largely, that part of life, in which the body has not yet reached its full perfection.

He was ſo far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full ſtature; if we believe Joſephus, who places him in the laſt *adoleſcency*, and makes him twenty-five years old. *Brown.*

The ſons muſt have a tedious time of childhood and *adoleſcency*, before they can either themſelves aſſiſt their parents, or encourage them with new hopes of poſterity. *Bentley.*

To **ADO'PT**, à-dópt'. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Lat.]

1. To take a ſon by choice; to make him a ſon, who was not ſo by birth.

Were none of all my father's ſiſters left;
Nay, were I of my mother's kin bereft;
None, by an uncle's or a grandame's ſide;
Yet I could ſome *adopted* heir provide. *Dryden.*

2. To place any perſon or thing, in a nearer relation, than they have by nature, to ſomething elſe.

Whether, *adopted* to ſome neighb'ring ſtar,
Thou roll'ſt above us in thy wand'ring race;
Or, in proceſſion fix'd and regular,
Mov'd with the heav'ns majeſtic pace;
Or call'd to more celeſtial bliſs,
Thou tread'ſt with ſeraphims the vaſt abyſs. *Dryd.*

We are ſeldom at eaſe, from the ſolicitation of our natural or *adopted* deſires; but a conſtant ſucceſſion of uneaſineſſes (out of that ſtock, which natural wants or acquired habits have heaped-up) take the will in their turns. *Locke.*

ADO'PTEDLY, à-dóp'-têd-lŷ. *adv.* [from *adopted.*] After the manner of ſomething adopted.

Adoptedly, as ſchool-maids change their names,
By vain (though apt) affection. *Shakeſpeare.*

ADOP'TER, à-dóp'-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *adopt.*] He, that gives ſome one by choice the rights of a ſon.

ADO'PTION, à-dóp'-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*adoptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of adopting, or taking to one's ſelf what is not native.

2. The ſtate of being adopted.

My bed ſhall be abuſed, my reputation gnawn at; and I ſhall not only receive this villainous wrong, but ſtand under the *adoption* of abominable terms; and by him, that does me the wrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

She purpos'd,
When ſhe had fitted you with her craft, to work
Her ſon into th' *adoption* of the crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

In every act of our Chriſtian worſhip, we are taught to call upon him under the endearing character of our Father, to remind us of our *adoption*; that we are made heirs of God, and joint-heirs of Chriſt. *Rogers's Sermons.*

ADO'PTIVE, à-dóp'-tîv. *adj.* [*adoptivus*, Lat.]

1. He, that is adopted by another, and made his ſon.

It is impoſſible, an elective monarch ſhould be ſo free and abſolute, as an hereditary; no more than it is poſſible for a father, to have ſo full power and intereſt in an *adoptive* ſon, as in a natural. *Bacon.*

2. He, that adopts another, and makes him his ſon.

An adopted ſon cannot cite his *adoptive* father into court, without his leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ADO'RABLE, à-dó'-râbl. *adj.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That, which ought to be adored; that, which is worthy of divine honours.

'On theſe two, the love of God and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets,' ſays the *adorable* Author of Chriſtianity; and the Apoſtle ſays, 'the end of the law is charity.' *Cheyne.*

ADO'RABLENESS, à-dó'-râbl-nêſs. *n. ſ.* [from *adorable.*] The quality of being adorable; worthineſs of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY, à-dó'-râ-blŷ. *adv.* [from *adorable.*] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORA'TION, âd-dô-râ'-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage, paid to the Divinity, diſtinct from mental reverence.

Solemn and ſerviceable worſhip we name, for diſtinction ſake, whatſoever belongeth to the church (or publick ſociety) of God, by way of external *adoration*. *Hooker.*

It is poſſible to ſuppoſe, that thoſe, who believe a ſupreme excellent Being, may yet give him no external *adoration* at all. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Homage, paid to perſons in high place or eſteem.

O ceremony! ſhew me but thy worth!
What is thy toll, O *adoration!*
Art thou naught elſe, but place, degree, and form,
Creating awe and fear in other men?
Wherein thou art leſs happy, being fear'd,
Than they in fearing.
What drink'ſt thou oft, inſtead of homage ſweet,
But poiſon'd flattery? *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

To **ADO'RE**, à-dó're. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.]

1. To worſhip with external homage; to pay divine honours.

The mountain nymphs and Themis they *adore*,
And from her oracles relief implore. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed popularly, to denote a high degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

The people appear *adoring* their prince, and their prince *adoring* God. *Tatler*, N° 57.

Make future times, thy equal act *adore*;
And be, what brave Oreſtes was before.
Pope's Odyſſey.

ADO'REMENT, à-dó're-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *adore.*] Adoration; worſhip: a word ſcarcely uſed.

The prieſts of elder times deluded their apprehenſions, with ſooth-ſaying, and ſuch oblique idolatries; and won their credulities to the literal and downright *adorement*, of cats, lizards, and beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ADO'RER, à-dó'-rûr. *n. ſ.* [from *adore.*]

1. He, that adores; a worſhipper; a term, generally uſed in a low ſenſe; as, by lovers, or admirers.

Being ſo far provoked (as I was) in France, I would abate her nothing; though I profeſs myſelf her *adorer*, not her friend. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Whilſt as th' approaching pageant does appear,
And echoing crowds ſpeak mighty Venus near;
I, her *adorer*, too, devoutly ſtand,
Faſt on the utmoſt margin of the land. *Prior.*

2. A worſhipper: in a ſerious ſenſe.

He was ſo ſevere an *adorer* of truth, as not to diſſemble; or to ſuffer any man to think, that he would do any thing, which he reſolved not to do. *Clarendon.*

To **ADO'RN**, à-dâ'rn. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dreſs; to deck the perſon with ornaments.

He hath clothed me, with the garments of ſalvation; he hath covered me, with the robe of righteouſneſs; as a bridegroom decketh himſelf with ornaments, and as a bride *adorneth* herſelf with her jewels. *Iſa.* lxi. 10.

Yet 'tis not to *adorn* and gild each part,
That ſhews more coſt than art;
Jewels, at noſe and lips, but ill appear. *Cowley.*

2. To ſet-out any place or thing, with decorations.

A gallery, *adorned* with the pictures or ſtatues of the invention of things uſeful to human life. *Cowley.*

3. To embelliſh with oratory, or elegance of language.

This will ſupply men's tongues, with many new things; to be named, *adorned*, and deſcribed, in their diſcourſe. *Sprat.*

Thouſands there are, in darker fame that dwell,
Whoſe names ſome nobler poem ſhall *adorn*;
For, tho' unknown to me, they ſure fought well.
Dryden.

ADO'RN, à-dâ'rn. *adj.* [from the verb.] Adorned; decorated: a word, peculiar to Milton.

She'll to realities yield all her ſhows;
Made ſo *adorn*, for thy delight the more. *Milton.*

ADO'RNMENT, à-dâ'rn-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *adorn.*] Ornament; embelliſhment; elegance: not now in uſe.

This attribute was not given to the earth, while it was confuſed; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and *adornment*.
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.

She held the very garment of Poſthumus in more reſpect, than my noble and natural perſon, together with the *adornment* of my qualities.
Shakeſp. Cymbeline.

ADO'WN, à-dow'n. *adv.* [from *a* and *down.*] Down; on the ground.

Thrice did ſhe ſink *adown*, in deadly ſound;
And thrice he her reviv'd, with buſy pain.
Fairy Queen.

ADO'WN, à-dow'n. *prep.* Down; towards the ground; from a higher ſituation, towards a lower.

In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Aroſe, and dreſs'd herſelf in rich array;
Freſh as the month, and as the morning fair:
Adown her ſhoulders fell her length of hair. *Dryd.*

ADRE'AD, à-drêd'. *adv.* [from *a* and *dread*; as, *aſide*, *athirſt*, *aſleep.*] In a ſtate of fear; frighted; terrified: now obſolete.

And thinking, to make all men *adread* to ſuch a one; an enemy, who would not ſpare nor fear, to kill ſo great a prince. *Sidney.*

ADRI'FT, à-drîft. *adv.* [from *a* and *drift*, from *drive.*] Floating at random; as any impulſe may drive.

Then ſhall this mount
Of paradiſe, by might of waves, be moved
Out of his place; puſh'd by the horned flood
(With all his verdure ſpoil'd, and trees *adrift*)
Down the great river, to the opening gulf;
And there take root. *Milton.*

It ſeem'd a corps *adrift*, to diſtant ſight;
But, at a diſtance, who could judge aright? *Dryd.*

The cuſtom of frequent reflection will keep their minds, from running *adrift*; and call their thoughts home, from uſeleſs unattentive roving.
Locke on Education.

ADRO'IT, à-droit'. *adj.* [French.] Dextrous; active; ſkilful.

An *adroit* ſtout fellow would ſometimes deſtroy a whole family, with juſtice apparently againſt him the whole time. *Jervas's Don Quixote.*

ADROI'TNESS, à-droit'-nêſs. *n. ſ.* [from *adroit.*] Dexterity; readineſs; activity. Neither this word, nor *adroit*, ſeem yet completely naturalized.

ADRY', à-drŷ'. *adv.* [from *a* and *dry.*] Athirſt; thirſty; in want of drink.

He never told any of them, that he was his humble ſervant, but his well-wiſher; and would rather be thought a malecontent, than drink the king's health when he was not *adry*. *Spectator.*

ADSCITI'TIOUS, âd-ſŷ-tîſh'-ûs. *adj.* [*adſcititious*, Lat.] That, which is taken in, to complete ſomething elſe, though originally extrinſick; ſupplemental; additional.

ADSTRI'CTION, âd-ſtrîk'-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*adſtrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together; and applied generally, to medicaments and applications, which have the power of making the part contract.

To **ADVA'NCE**, âd-vân'ſe. *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.]

1. To bring forward, in the local ſenſe.

Now morn, her roſy ſteps in th' eaſtern clime
Advancing, ſow'd the earth with orient pearl. *Milt.*

2. To raiſe to preferment; to aggrandize.

He hath been ever conſtant, in his courſe of *advancing* me: from a private gentlewoman, he made me a marchioneſs; and from a marchioneſs, a queen; and now he intends to crown my innocency, with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon.*

The declaration of the greatneſs of Mordecai, whereunto the king *advanced* him. *Eſther*, x. 2.

3. To improve.

What laws can be adviſed more proper and effectual, to *advance* the nature of man to its higheſt perfection, than theſe precepts of Chriſtianity? *Tillotſon.*

4. To heighten; to grace; to give luſtre to.

As the calling dignifies the man, ſo the man much more *advances* his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warmed by it. *South's Sermons.*

5. To forward; to accelerate.

Theſe three laſt were ſlower, than the ordinary Indian wheat of itſelf; and this culture did rather retard than *advance*. *Bacon.*

6. To propoſe; to offer to the publick; to bring to view or notice.

Phedon I hight, quoth he; and to *advance*
My anceſtry from famous Coradin. *Fairy Queen.*

I dare not *advance* my opinion, againſt the judgment of ſo great an author; but I think it fair, to leave the deciſion to the publick. *Dryden.*

Some ne'er *advance* a judgment of their own,
But catch the ſpreading notion of the town. *Pope.*

To ADVA'NCE, ȧd-vȧn'se. *v. n.*

1. To come forward.

At this the youth, whoſe vent'rous ſoul
No fears of magick art controul,
Advanc'd in open ſight. *Parnel.*

2. To make improvement.

They, who would *advance* in knowledge, and not deceive and ſwell themſelves with a little articulated air, ſhould not take words for real entities in nature, till they can frame clear and diſtinct ideas of thoſe entities. *Locke.*

ADVA'NCE, ȧd-vȧn'se. *n. ſ.* [from *To advance.*]

1. The act of coming forward.

All the foot were put into Abington, with a reſolution to quit or defend the town, according to the manner of the enemy's *advance* towards it. *Clarendon.*

So, like the ſun's *advance*, your titles ſhew;
Which, as he riſes, does the warmer grow. *Waller.*

2. A tendency, to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation.

In vain are all the practis'd wiles,
In vain thoſe eyes would love impart;
Not all th' *advances*, all the ſmiles,
Can move one unrelenting heart. *Walſh.*

His genius was below
The ſkill of ev'ry common beau;
Who, though he cannot ſpell, is wiſe
Enough to read a lady's eyes;
And will each accidental glance
Interpret, for a kind *advance*. *Swift.*

He has deſcribed the unworthy paſſion of the goddeſs Calypſo, and the indecent *advances* ſhe made to detain him from his own country. *Pope.*

That prince applied himſelf, firſt to the Church of England; and, upon their refuſal to fall-in with his meaſures, made the like *advances* to the Diſſenters. *Swift.*

3. Gradual progreſſion; riſe, from one point to another.

Our Saviour raiſed the ruler's daughter, the widow's ſon, and Lazarus; the firſt of theſe, when ſhe had juſt expired; the ſecond, as he was carried to the grave on his bier; and the third, after he had been ſome time buried. And, having (by theſe gradual *advances*) manifeſted his divine power, he at laſt exerted the higheſt and moſt glorious degree of it; and raiſed himſelf alſo, by his own all-quickening virtue, and according to his own expreſs prediction. *Atterbury.*

Men of ſtudy and thought, that reaſon right, and are lovers of truth, do make no great *advances* in their diſcoveries of it. *Locke.*

4. Improvement; progreſs towards perfection.

The principle and object, of the greateſt importance (in the world) to the good of mankind, and for the *advance* and perfecting of human nature. *Hale.*

ADVA'NCEMENT, ȧd-vȧn'se-ment. *n. ſ.* [*advancement*, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward.

This refinement makes daily *advancements*; and, I hope, in time will raiſe our language to the utmoſt perfection. *Swift.*

2. The ſtate of being advanced; preferment.

The Percies of the North,
Finding his uſurpation moſt unjuſt,
Endeavour'd my *advancement* to the throne. *Shakeſp.*

3. The act of advancing another.

In his own grace, he doth exalt himſelf
More, than in your *advancement*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

4. Improvement; promotion to a higher ſtate of excellence.

Nor can we conceive it unwelcome unto thoſe worthies, who endeavour the *advancement* of learning. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

5. Settlement on a wife. This ſenſe is now diſuſed.

The jointure or *advancement* of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales. *Bacon.*

ADVA'NCER, ȧd-vȧn'-sũr. *n. ſ.* [from *advance.*] He, that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder.

Soon after the death of a great officer, who was judged no *advancer* of the king's matters; the king ſaid to his ſolicitor, 'Tell me truly, what ſay you 'of your couſin that is gone?' *Bacon.*

The reporters are greater *advancers* of defamatory deſigns, than the very firſt contrivers. *Government of the Tongue.*

ADVA'NTAGE, ȧd-vȧn'-tȧdzh. *n. ſ.* [*avantage*, Fr.]

1. Superiority: often with *of* or *over*, before a perſon.

In the practical prudence of managing ſuch gifts, the laity may have ſome *advantage over* the clergy; whoſe experience is, and ought to be, leſs of this world than the other. *Sprat.*

All other ſorts and ſects of men would evidently have the *advantage of* us, and a much ſurer title to happineſs than we. *Atterbury.*

2. Superiority, gained by ſtratagem or unlawful means.

The common law hath left them this benefit, whereof they make *advantage*, and wreſt it to their bad purpoſes. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

But ſpecially he took *advantage* of the night, for ſuch privy attempts; inſomuch, that the bruit of his manlineſs was ſpread every where. *2 Macc.* viii. 7.

Great malice, backed with a great intereſt, yet can have no *advantage* of a man; but from his own expectations of ſomething, that is without him. *South's Sermons.*

As ſoon, as he was got to Sicily, they ſent for him back; deſigning to take *advantage*, and proſecute him in the abſence of his friends. *Swift.*

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Give me *advantage*, of ſome brief diſcourſe
With Deſdemona alone. *Shakeſ.*

4. Favourable circumſtances.

Like jewels to *advantage* ſet,
Her beauty by the ſhade does get. *Waller.*

A face, which is over-fluſhed, appears to *advantage* in the deepeſt ſcarlet; and the darkeſt complexion is not a little alleviated, by a black hood. *Addiſon.*

True wit is nature, to *advantage* dreſs'd;
What oft was thought, but ne'er ſo well expreſs'd. *Pope.*

5. Superior excellence.

A man, born with ſuch *advantage* of conſtitution, that it adulterates not the images of his mind. *Glanville.*

6. Gain; profit.

For thou ſaidſt, 'What *advantage* will it be 'unto thee, and what profit ſhall I have, if I be 'cleanſed from my ſin?' *Job.*

Certain it is, that *advantage* now ſits in the room of conſcience; and ſteers all. *South's Sermons.*

7. Overplus; ſomething more, than the mere lawful gain.

We owe thee much: within this wall of fleſh,
There is a ſoul, counts thee her creditor;
And, with *advantage*, means to pay thy love. *Shakeſp.*

You ſaid, you neither lend nor borrow
Upon *advantage*. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

8. Preponderation, on one ſide of the compariſon.

Much more ſhould the conſideration of this pattern arm us with patience, againſt ordinary calamities; eſpecially, if we conſider his example with this *advantage*; that though his ſufferings were wholly undeſerved, and not for himſelf but for us, yet he bore them patiently. *Tillotſon.*

To ADVA'NTAGE, ȧd-vȧn'-tȧdzh. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey, what I ſet down, to my lady; it ſhall *advantage* more, than ever the bearing of letter did. *Shakeſp.*

The trial hath endamag'd thee no way;
Rather more honour left, and more eſteem;
Me naught *advantag'd*, miſſing what I aim'd. *Milton.*

The great buſineſs of the ſenſes being, to make us take notice of what hurts or *advantages* the body; it is wiſely ordered by nature, that pain ſhould accompany the reception of ſeveral ideas. *Locke.*

We ſhould have purſued ſome other way, more effectual, for diſtreſſing the common enemy, and *advantaging* ourſelves. *Swift.*

2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground to.

The ſtoics (that opinioned, the ſouls of wiſe men dwelt about the moon, and thoſe of fools wandered about the earth) *advantaged* the conceit of this effect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To ennoble it with the ſpirit, that inſpires the Royal Society, were to *advantage* it in one of the beſt capacities, in which it is improveable. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

ADVA'NTAGEABLE, ȧd-vȧn'-tȧ-jȧbl. *adj.* [from *advantage.*] Profitable; convenient; gainful.

As it is *advantageable* to a phyſician, to be called to the cure of a declining diſeaſe; ſo it is for a commander, to ſuppreſs a ſedition which has paſſed the height. *Sir J. Hayward.*

ADVA'NTAGED, ȧd-vȧn'-tȧ-jėd. *adj.* [from *To advantage.*] Poſſeſſed of advantages; commodiouſly ſituated or diſpoſed.

In the moſt *advantaged* tempers, this diſpoſition is but comparative; whereas the moſt of men labour under diſadvantages, which nothing can rid them of. *Glanville.*

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND, ȧd-vȧn''-tȧje-grȯun'd. *n. ſ.* Ground, that gives ſuperiority, and opportunities of annoyance or reſiſtance.

This excellent man, who ſtood not upon the *advantage-ground* before; from the time of his promotion to the archbiſhoprick, provoked or underwent the envy, and reproach, and malice, of men of all qualities and conditions; who agreed in nothing elſe. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS, ȧd-vȧn-tȧ'-jũs. *adj.* [*avantageux*, Fr.]

1. Of advantage; profitable; uſeful; opportune; convenient.

The time of ſickneſs or affliction is, like the cool of the day to Adam, a ſeaſon of peculiar propriety for the voice of God to be heard: and may be improved, into a very *advantageous* opportunity of begetting or increaſing ſpiritual life. *Hammond.*

Here perhaps
Some *advantageous* act may be achiev'd,
By ſudden onſet; either with hell-fire
To waſte his whole creation, or poſſeſs
All as our own. *Milton.*

2. It is uſed, with relation to perſons; and followed, by *to*.

Since every painter paints himſelf in his own works, 'tis *advantageous to* him to know himſelf; to the end, that he may cultivate thoſe talents, which make his genius. *Dryden.*

Advanta'geously, ȧd-vȧn-tȧ'-jůs-lẏ. *adv.* [from *advantageous.*] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably.

It was *advantageouſly* ſituated; there being an eaſy paſſage, from it to India, by ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

Advanta'geousness, ȧd-vȧn-tȧ'-jůs-nėſs. *n. ſ.* [from *advantageous.*] Quality of being advantageous; profitableneſs; uſefulneſs; convenience.

The laſt property, which qualifies God for the fitteſt object of our love, is the *advantageouſneſs* of his to us, both in the preſent and the future life. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

To **ADVE'NE**, ȧd-vė'ne. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Lat.] To accede to ſomething; to become part of ſomething elſe, without being eſſential; to be ſuperadded.

A cauſe, conſidered in judicature, is ſtiled an accidental cauſe; and the accidental of any act is ſaid to be, whatever *advenes* to the act itſelf already ſubſtantiated. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Adve'nient, ȧd-vė'-nyėnt. *adj.* [*adveniens*, Lat.] Advening; coming, from outward cauſes; ſuperadded.

Being thus divided from truth in themſelves, they are yet farther removed by *advenient* deception; for they are daily mocked into errour, by ſubtler deviſers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If, to ſuppoſe the ſoul a diſtinct ſubſtance from the body, and extrinſically *advenient*, be a great error in philoſophy; almoſt all the world hath been miſtaken. *Glanville's Vanity of Dogmatiſm.*

A'dvent, ȧd'-vėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *adventus*; that is, *adventus Redemptoris.*] The name of one of the holy ſeaſons, ſignifying the *coming*; that is, the *coming* of our Saviour: which is made the ſubject of our devotion, during the four weeks before Chriſtmas. *Common Prayer.*

Adve'ntine, ȧd-vėn'-tin. *adj.* [from *advenio, adventum.*] Adventitious; that, which is extrinſically added; that, which comes from outward cauſes: a word ſcarcely in uſe.

As for the peregrine heat, it is thus far true; that, if the proportion of the *adventine* heat be greatly predominant to the natural heat and ſpirits of the body, it tendeth to diſſolution or notable alteration. *Bacon.*

Adventi'tious, ȧd-vėn-tiſh'-ůs. *adj.* [*adventitius*, Lat.] That, which advenes; accidental; ſupervenient; extrinſically added, not eſſentially inherent.

Diſeaſes of continuance get an *adventitious* ſtrength from cuſtom, beſides their material cauſe from the humours. *Bacon.*

Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the other *adventitious*; yet ſuch changes of colours, from whatſoever cauſe they proceed, may be properly taken-in. *Boyle.*

If his blood boil, and the *adventitious* fire
(Rais'd by high meats, and higher wines) require
To temper and allay the burning heat;
Waters are brought, which by decoction get
New coolneſs. *Dryden.*

In the gem-kind, of all the many ſorts reckoned-up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diverſities, as to luſtre, colour, and hardneſs, ariſing from the different admixture of other *adventitious* mineral matter. *Woodward.*

Adve'ntive, ȧd-vėn'-tiv. *n. ſ.* [from *advenio*, Lat.] The thing or perſon, that comes from without: a word not now in uſe.

That the natives be not ſo many, but that there may be elbow-room enough for them, and for the *adventives* alſo. *Bacon.*

Adve'ntual, ȧd-vėn'-tů-ȧl. *adj.* [from *advent.*] Relating to the ſeaſon of advent.

I do alſo daily uſe one other collect; as, namely, the collects *adventual*, quadrageſimal, paſchal, or pentecoſtal, for their proper ſeaſons. *Biſhop Saunderſon.*

ADVE'NTURE, ȧd-vėn'-tſhůr. *n. ſ.* [Fr.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event, of which we have no direction.

The general ſummoned three caſtles: one, deſperate of ſuccour, and not deſirous to diſpute the defence, preſently yielded; but two ſtood upon their *adventure*. *Hayward.*

2. In this ſenſe is uſed the phraſe, *at all adventures*; [*à l' adventure*, Fr.] By chance; without any rational ſcheme.

Blows flew *at all adventures*; wounds and deaths, given and taken unexpected; many ſcarce knowing their enemies, from their friends. *Hayward.*

Where the mind does not perceive probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard; of a mind, floating *at all adventures*, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

3. The occaſion of caſual events; an enterpriſe, in which ſomething muſt be left to hazard.

For I muſt love, and am reſolv'd to try
My fate; or, failing in th' *adventure*, die. *Dryden.*

4. This noun, with all its derivatives, is frequently written without *ad*; as, *venture, venturous.*

To **Adve'nture**, ȧd-vėn'-tſhůr. *v. n.* [*adventurer*, Fr.]

1. To try the chance; to dare.

Be not angry,
Moſt mighty princeſs, that I have *adventur'd*
To try your taking of a falſe report. *Shakeſpeare.*

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not *adventure* to ſet the ſole of her foot upon the ground, for delicateneſs and tenderneſs. *Deuter.* xxviii. 26.

To **Adve'nture**, ȧd-vėn'-tſhůr. *v. a.* To put into the power of chance.

For my father fought for you, and *adventured* his life far; and delivered you, out of the hand of Midian. *Judges*, ix. 17.

It is often uſed, with the reciprocal pronoun; as, *he adventured himſelf.*

Adve'nturer, ȧd-vėn'-tſhůr-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*adventurier*, Fr.] He, that ſeeks occaſions of hazard; he, that puts himſelf in the hands of chance.

He is a great *adventurer*, ſaid he,
That hath his ſword through hard aſſay foregone. *Spenſer.*

The kings of England did not make the conqueſt of Ireland: it was begun, by particular *adventurers*, and other voluntaries, who came to ſeek their fortunes. *Sir J. Davies.*

He intended, to hazard his own action; that ſo the more eaſily he might win *adventurers*, who elſe were like to be leſs forward. *Raleigh.*

Had it not been for the Britiſh, which the late wars drew over; and *adventurers* or ſoldiers, ſeated here; Ireland had, by the laſt war and plague, been left deſtitute. *Temple.*

Their wealthy trade from pirates' rapine free,
Our merchants ſhall no more *advent'rers* be. *Dryden.*

Adve'nturous, ȧd-vėn'-tſhůr-ůs. *adj.* [*adventureux*, Fr.]

1. He, that is inclined to adventures; and, conſequently, bold, daring, courageous.

At land and ſea, in many a doubtful fight,
Was never known a more *advent'rous* knight;
Who oftner drew his ſword, and always for the
right. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things: that, which is full of hazard; which requires courage; dangerous.

But I've already troubled you too long;
Nor dare attempt a more *advent'rous* ſong:
My humble verſe demands a ſofter theme;
A painted meadow, or a purling ſtream. *Addiſon.*

Adve'nturously, ȧd-vėn'-tſhů-růs-lẏ. *adv.* [from *adventurous.*] After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly.

They are both hanged; and ſo would this be, if he durſt ſteal any thing *adventurouſly*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.

Adve'nturesome, ȧd-vėn''-tſhůr-ſům'. *adv.* [from *adventure.*] The ſame, with *adventurous*: a low word, ſcarcely uſed in writing.

Adve'nturesomeness, ȧd-vėn''-tſhůr-ſům'-nėſs. *n. ſ.* [from *adventureſome.*] The quality of being adventureſome. *Dict.*

A'DVERB, ȧd'-vėrb. *n. ſ.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word, joined to a verb or adjective; and ſolely applied, to the uſe of qualifying and reſtraining the latitude of their ſignification, by the intimation of ſome circumſtance thereof; as, of quality, manner, degree. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Thus we ſay, he runs *ſwiftly*; the bird flies *aloft*; he lives *virtuouſly*.

Adve'rbial, ȧd-vėr'-byȧl. *adv.* [*adverbialis*, Lat.] That, which has the quality or ſtructure of an adverb.

Adve'rbially, ȧd-vėr'-byȧl-lẏ. *adv.* [*adverbialiter*, Lat.] Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I ſhould think, *alta* was joined *adverbially* with *tremit*; did Virgil make uſe of ſo equivocal a ſyntax. *Addiſon.*

Adve'rsable, ȧd-vėr'-ſȧbl. *adj.* [from *adverſe.*] Contrary to; oppoſite to. *Dict.*

ADVERSA'RIA, ȧd-vėr'-ſȧ-rẏ. *n. ſ* [Lat. A book, as it ſhould ſeem, in which *Debtor* and *Creditor* were ſet in oppoſition.] A common-place; a book, to note in.

Theſe parchments are ſuppoſed to have been St. Paul's *adverſaria*. *Bull's Sermons.*

A'dversary, ȧd'-vėr-ſȧ-rẏ. *n. ſ.* [*adverſaire*, Fr. *adverſarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagoniſt; enemy: generally applied to thoſe, that have verbal or judicial quarrels; as, controvertiſts or litigants: ſometimes, to an opponent in ſingle combat. It may ſometimes imply an open profeſſion of enmity; as we ſay, a ſecret enemy is worſe, than an open *adverſary*.

Yet am I noble, as the *adverſary*
I come to cope. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Thoſe rites and ceremonies of the church therefore (which are the ſelf-ſame now, that they were, when holy and virtuous men maintained them, againſt profane and deriding *adverſaries*) her own children have in deriſion. *Hooker.*

Mean while th' *adverſary* of God and man,
Satan, with thoughts inflam'd of higheſt deſign,
Puts on ſwift wings. *Milton.*

An *adverſary* makes a ſtricter ſearch into us, and diſcovers every flaw and imperfection in our tempers: a friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addiſon.*

Adve'rsative, ȧd-vėr'-ſȧ-tiv. *adj.* [*adverſativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, applied to a word, which makes ſome oppoſition or variety; as, in this ſentence; *This diamond is orient*, but *it is rough*: *But* is an *adverſative* conjunction.

A'dverse, ȧd'-vėrſe. *adj.* [*adverſus*, Lat.]

In proſe, it has now the accent on the firſt ſyllable; in verſe, it is accented on the firſt by *Shakeſpeare*; on either, indifferently,

rently, by **Milton**; on the laſt, by *Dryden*; on the firſt, by *Roſcommon*.

1. Acting with contrary directions; as, two bodies in colliſion.

Was I, for this, nigh wreckt upon the ſea;
And twice, by *adverſe* winds, from England's bank
Drove back again unto my native clime? *Shakeſp.*

As, when two polar winds, blowing *adverſe*,
Upon the Cronian ſea together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton.*

With *adverſe* blaſt upturns them from the ſouth,
Notus and Afer. *Milton.*

A cloud of ſmoke envelopes either hoſt;
And, all at once, the combatants are loſt;
Darkling they join *adverſe*, and ſhock unſeen;
Courſers with courſers juſtling, men with men. *Dryden.*

2. Figuratively; contrary to the wiſh or deſire; thence, calamitous; afflictive; pernicious. It is oppoſed to *proſperous*.

What, if he hath decreed, that I ſhall firſt
Be try'd in humble ſtate, and things *adverſe*;
By tribulations, injuries, inſults,
Contempts, and ſcorns, and ſnares, and violence? *Milton.*

Some, the prevailing malice of the great
(Unhappy men!) or *adverſe* fate
Sunk deep, into the gulfs of an afflicted ſtate. *Roſcommon.*

3. Perſonally opponent; the perſon, that counteracts another, or conteſts any thing.

Well ſhe ſaw her father was grown her *adverſe* party; and yet her fortune ſuch, as ſhe muſt favour her rivals. *Sidney.*

Adve'rsity, ȧd-vĕr-ſy̆-ty̆. *n. ſ.* [*adverſité*, Fr.] Affliction; calamity; that is, oppoſition to our wiſhes.

1. The cauſe of our ſorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this ſenſe, it may have a plural.

Let me embrace theſe four *adverſities*;
For wiſe men ſay, it is the wiſeſt courſe. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

2. The ſtate of unhappineſs; miſery.

Concerning deliverance itſelf from all *adverſity*, we uſe not to ſay 'Men are in *adverſity*,' whenſoever they feel any ſmall hindrance of their welfare in this world; but, when ſome notable affliction or croſs, ſome great calamity or trouble, befalleth them. *Hooker.*

Sweet are the uſes of *adverſity*;
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head. *Shakeſpeare.*

A remembrance of the good uſe he had made of proſperity, contributed to ſupport his mind under the heavy weight of *adverſity*, which then lay upon him. *Atterbury.*

A'dversely, ȧd'-vĕrs-ly̆. *adv.* [from *adverſe*.] In an adverſe manner; oppoſitely; unfortunately.

What I think, I utter, and ſpend my malice in my breath: if the drink you give me, touch my palate *adverſely*; I make a crooked face at it. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **ADVE'RT**, ȧd-vĕ'rt. *n. v.* [*adverto*, Lat.] To attend to; to regard; to obſerve: with the particle *to*, before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable, at once to *advert to* more than one thing; a particular view and examination of ſuch an innumerable number of vaſt bodies, will afford matter of admiration. *Ray on the Creation.*

Now *to* the univerſal whole *advert*:
The earth regard, as of that whole a part;
In which wide frame, more noble worlds abound;
Witneſs, ye glorious orbs, which hang around. *Blackmore.*

We ſometimes ſay, *To* advert *the mind to an object.*

Adve'rtence, ȧd-vĕr'-tĕnſe. *n. ſ.* [from *advert*.] Attention to; regard to; conſideration.

Chriſtianity may make Archimedes his challenge: give it, but where it may ſet its foot; allow, but a ſober *advertence to* its propoſals; and it will move the whole world. *Decay of Piety.*

Adve'rtency, ȧd-vĕr'-tĕn-ſy̆. *n. ſ.* [from *advert*.] The ſame with *advertence*. Attention; regard; heedfulneſs.

Too much *advertency* is not your talent; or elſe you had fled from that text, as from a rock. *Swift.*

Adve'rtent, ȧd-vĕr-tĕnt. *adj.* [from *advert*.] Attentive; vigilant; heedful.

This requires choice parts, great attention of mind, ſequeſtration from the importunity of ſecular employments, and a long *advertent* and deliberate connexion of conſequents. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **ADVERTI'SE**, ȧd-vĕr-tī'ze. *v. a.* [*advertir*, Fr. It is now ſpoken with the accent upon the laſt ſyllable; but appears, to have been anciently accented on the ſecond.]

1. To inform another; to give intelligence: with an accuſative, of the perſon informed.

The biſhop did require a reſpite,
Wherein he might the king his lord *advertiſe*,
Whether our daughter were legitimate. *Shakeſpeare.*

As I by friends am well *advertiſed*;
Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in arms. *Shakeſ.*

The king was not ſo ſhallow, nor ſo ill *advertiſed*, as not to perceive the intention of the French king. *Bacon.*

I hope, ye will *advertiſe* me fairly, of what they diſlike. *Digby.*

2. To inform; to give notice: with *of*, before the ſubject of information.

Ferhates, underſtanding that Solyman expected more aſſured advertiſement, unto the other Baſſas declared the death of the emperor; *of* which they *advertiſed* Solyman, firming thoſe letters with all their hands and ſeals. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They were to *advertiſe* the chief hero, *of* the diſtreſſes of his ſubjects occaſioned by his abſence. *Dryden.*

3. To give notice of any thing, by means of an *advertiſement* in the public prints; as, *He* advertiſed *his loſs*.

Adverti'sement, or **Adve'rtisement**, ȧd vĕr'-tiz-mĕnt, or ȧd-vĕr-tī'ze-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*advertiſſement*, Fr.]

1. Inſtruction; admonition.

—'Tis all men's office, to ſpeak patience
To thoſe, that wring under the load of ſorrow;
But no man's virtue nor ſufficiency,
To be ſo moral, when he ſhall endure
The like himſelf: therefore give me no counſel;
My griefs are louder than *advertiſement*. *Shakeſpeare's Much ado about Nothing.*

Cyrus was once minded, to have put Crœſus to death; but, hearing him report the *advertiſement* of Solon, he ſpared his life. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

2. Intelligence; information.

Then, as a cunning prince that uſeth ſpies,
If they return no news, doth nothing know;
But, if they make *advertiſement* of lies,
The prince's counſels all awry do go. *Sir John Davies.*

He had received *advertiſement*, that the party, which was ſent for his relief, had received ſome bruſh, which would much retard their march. *Clarendon.*

The drum and trumpet, by their ſeveral ſounds, ſerve for many kinds of *advertiſements*, in military affairs: the bells ſerve, to proclaim a ſcarefire; and, in ſome places, water-breaches; the departure of a man, woman, or child; time of divine ſervice; the hour of the day; day of the month. *Holder.*

3. Notice of any thing, publiſhed in a paper of intelligence.

Adverti'ser, ȧd-vĕr-tī'-zŭr. *n. ſ.* [*advertiſeur*, Fr.]

1. He, that gives intelligence or information.
2. The paper, in which advertiſements are publiſhed.

Adve'rtising, or **Adverti'sing**, ȧd-vĕr-tī'-zĭng. *part. adj.* [from *advertiſe*.] Active, in giving intelligence; monitory: a word, not now in uſe.

As I was then
Advertiſing, and holy to your buſineſs,
Not changing heart with habit; I am ſtill
Attornied at your ſervice. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

To **Adve'sperate**, ȧd-vĕs'-pĕ-rāte. *v. n.* [*adveſpero*, Lat.] To draw towards evening. *Dict.*

Advi'ce, ȧd-vī'ſe. *n. ſ.* [*avis*, *advis*, Fr. from *adviſo*, low Lat.]

1. Counſel; inſtruction: except that, inſtruction implies ſuperiority, and *advice* may be given by equals or inferiors.

Break we our watch up; and, by my *advice*,
Let us impart, what we have ſeen to-night,
Unto young Hamlet. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

O trouble, weak and coward as thou art!
Without thy poor *advice*, the lab'ring heart
To worſe extremes with ſwifter ſteps would run;
Not ſav'd by virtue, yet by vice undone. *Prior.*

2. Reflection; prudent conſideration: as, he always acts, with good *advice*.

What he hath won, that he hath fortified:
So hot a ſpeed, with ſuch *advice* diſpos'd;
Such temperate order, in ſo fierce a courſe;
Doth want example. *Shakeſp. King John.*

3. Conſultation; deliberation: with the particle *with*.

Great princes, taking *advice with* workmen, with no leſs coſt ſet their things together. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. Intelligence: as, the merchants received *advice* of their loſs. This ſenſe is ſomewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

Advi'ce-bo'at, ȧd-vī'ſĕ-bōte. *n. ſ.* A veſſel, employed to bring intelligence.

Advi'sable, ȧd-vī'-zȧbl. *adj.* [from *adviſe*.] Prudent; fit to be adviſed.

Some judge it *adviſable* for a man, to account with his heart every day; and this, no doubt, is the beſt and ſureſt courſe: for ſtill, the oftner, the better. *South's Sermons.*

It is not *adviſable* to reward, where men have the tenderneſs not to puniſh. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Advi'sableness, ȧd-vī'-zȧbl-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *adviſable*.] The quality of being adviſable, or fit; fitneſs; propriety.

To **ADVI'SE**, ȧd-vī'ze. *v. a.* [*adviſer*, Fr.]

1. To counſel: with the particle *to*, before the thing adviſed.

If you do ſtir abroad, go arm'd.——
——Arm'd, brother!——
——Brother, I *adviſe* you *to* the beſt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I would *adviſe* all gentlemen, *to* learn merchants accounts; and not to think it a ſkill, that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

When I conſider the ſcruples and cautions, I here lay in your way; methinks it looks, as if I *adviſed* you *to* ſomething, which I would have offered at, but in effect not done. *Locke.*

2. To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with any thing: often with the particle *of*, before the thing told.

You were *adviſ'd*, his fleſh was capable
Of wounds and ſcars; and that his forward ſpirit
Would lift him, where moſt trade of danger rang'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such diſcourſe bring on,
As may *adviſe* him *of* his happy ſtate;
Happineſs in his pow'r, left free to will. *Par. Loſt.*

A poſting meſſenger, diſpatch'd from hence,
Of this fair troop *advis'd* their aged prince.
Dryden's Æneid.

To **ADVI'SE**, ȁd-vī'ze. *v. n.*

1. To conſult: with the particle *with*, before the perſon conſulted; as, *he adviſed with his companions.*

2. To conſider; to deliberate.

Adviſe, if this be worth
Attempting; or to ſit in darkneſs here,
Hatching vain empires.
Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ii.

ADVI'SED, ȁd-vī'-zėd. *participial adj.* [from *adviſe.*]

1. Acting with deliberation and deſign; prudent; wiſe.

Let his travel appear, rather in his diſcourſe, than in his apparel or geſture; and, in his diſcourſe, let him be rather *adviſed* in his anſwers, than forward to tell ſtories. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Th' Almighty Father, where he ſits
Shrin'd in his ſanctuary of heav'n ſecure,
Conſulting on the ſum of things foreſeen,
This tumult (and permitted all) *advis'd.*
Paradiſe Loſt, b. vi.

2. Performed with deliberation; done on purpoſe; acted with deſign.

By that, which we work naturally (as, when we breathe, ſleep, and move) we ſet forth the glory of God, as natural agents do; albeit we have no expreſs purpoſe, to make that our end; nor any *adviſed* determination, therein to follow a law. *Hooker, b.* i. *p.* 49.

In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf-ſame flight,
The ſelf-ſame way, with more *adviſed* watch,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

ADVI'SEDLY, ȁd-vī'-zėd-lẏ. *adv.* [from *adviſed.*] Soberly; heedfully; deliberately; purpoſely; by deſign; prudently.

This book, *adviſedly* read and diligently followed but one year at home, would do more good, than three years travel abroad. *Aſcham.*

Surpriſe may be made by moving things, when the party is in haſte; and cannot ſtay, to conſider *adviſedly* of that which is moved. *Bacon, Eſſay* xxiii.

Thou ſtileſt ſecond thoughts (by all allowed the beſt) a relapſe; and accuſeſt conſtancy of miſchief, in what is natural, and *adviſedly* undertaken. *Sir John Suckling.*

ADVI'SEDNESS, ȁd-vī'-zėd-nėſs. *n. ſ.* [from *adviſed.*] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may modeſtly tender their thoughts to the conſideration of thoſe, that are in authority; to whoſe care it belongeth, in preſcribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all juſt *adviſedneſs* and moderation. *Saunderſon's Judgment in one View.*

ADVI'SEMENT, ȁd-vī'ze-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [*adviſement*, Fr.]

1. Counſel; information.

Mote I wote,
What ſtrange adventure do ye now purſue?
Perhaps my ſuccour, or *adviſement* meet,
Mote ſtead you much. *Fairy Queen.*

I will, according to your *adviſement*, declare the evils, which ſeem moſt hurtful.
Spenſer's State of Ireland.

2. It is taken likewiſe, in old writers, for prudence and circumſpection. It is now, in both ſenſes, antiquated.

ADVI'SER, ȁd-vī'-zůr. *n. ſ.* [from *adviſe.*] The perſon, that adviſes, or gives counſel; a counſellor.

Here, free from court compliances, he walks;
And with himſelf, his beſt *adviſer*, talks.
Waller.

They never fail of their moſt artful and indefatigable addreſs, to ſilence this impertinent *adviſer*, whoſe ſeverity awes their exceſſes.
Rogers's Sermons.

ADULA'TION, ȁd-dů-lȁ'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*adulation*, Fr. *adulatio*, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment.

O be ſick, great Greatneſs!
And bid thy ceremony give thee cure.
Think'ſt thou, the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from *adulation? Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

They, who flattered him moſt before, mentioned him now with the greateſt bitterneſs; without imputing the leaſt crime to him, committed ſince the time of that exalted *adulation*; or that was not then as much known to them, as it could be now. *Clarendon.*

ADULA'TOR, ȁd''-dů-lȁ'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*adulator*, Lat.] A flatterer. *Dict.*

A'DULATORY, ȁd''-dů-lȁ-tůr'-rẏ. *adj.* [*adulatorius*, Lat.] Flattering; full of compliments.

ADU'LT, ȁ-důlt'. *adj.* [*adultus*, Lat.] Grown up; paſt the age of infancy and weakneſs.

They would appear leſs able to approve themſelves, not only to the confeſſor, but even to the catechiſt, in their *adult* age; than they were, in their minority; as having ſcarce ever thought of the principles of their religion, ſince they conned them to avoid correction. *Decay of Piety*

The earth (by theſe applauded ſchools 'tis ſaid)
This ſingle crop of men and women bred;
Who grown *adult*, ſo chance (it ſeems) enjoin'd,
Did, male and female, propagate their kind.
Blackmore.

ADU'LT, ȁ-důlt'. *n. ſ.* A perſon above the age of infancy, or grown to ſome degree of ſtrength; ſometimes, full grown: a word uſed chiefly by medicinal writers.

The depreſſion of the cranium, without a fracture, can but ſeldom occur; and then it happens to children, whoſe bones are more pliable and ſoft, than thoſe of *adults.* *Sharp's Surgery.*

ADU'LTNESS, ȁ-důlt'-nėſs. *n. ſ.* [from *adult.*] The ſtate of being adult. See ADOLESCENCE. *Dict.*

To **ADU'LTER**, ȁ-důl'-tůr. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*; Lat.] To commit adultery with another: a word not claſſical.

His chaſte wife
He *adulters* ſtill: his thoughts lie with a whore.
Ben Jonſon.

ADU'LTERANT, ȁ-důl'-tė-rȁnt. *n. ſ.* [*adulterans*, Lat.] The perſon or thing, which adulterates.

To **ADU'LTERATE**, ȁ-důl'-tė-rȁte. *v. a.* [*adulterer*, Fr. *adultero*, Lat.]

1. To commit adultery.

But fortune (oh!)
Adulterates hourly with thine uncle John. *Shakeſp.*

2. To corrupt by ſome foreign admixture; to contaminate.

Common pot-aſhes, bought of them, that ſell it in ſhops; who are not ſo fooliſhly knaviſh, as to *adulterate* them with ſalt-petre, which is much dearer than pot-aſhes. *Boyle.*

Could a man be compoſed to ſuch an advantage of conſtitution, that it ſhould not at all *adulterate* the images of his mind; yet this ſecond nature would alter the craſis of his underſtanding.
Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica, c. xvi.

The preſent war has ſo *adulterated* our tongue, with ſtrange words; that it would be impoſſible for one of our great-grandfathers, to know what his poſterity has been doing. *Spectator.*

ADU'LTERATE, ȁd-ůl'-tė-rȁte. *adj.* [from *To adulterate*]

1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery.

I am poſſeſs'd with an *adulterate* blot:
My blood is mingled, with the grime of luſt;
Being ſtrumpeted, by thy contagion.
Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.

——That inceſtuous, that *adulterate* beaſt.
Shakeſp.

2. Corrupted, with ſome foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker of *adulterate* wares does from the vender of them.
Governm. of the Tongue.

They will have all their gold and ſilver; and may keep their *adulterate* copper at home.
Swift's Miſcellanies.

ADUL'TERATENESS, ȁ-důl''-tė-rȁte-nėſs. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterate.*] The quality or ſtate, of being adulterate or counterfeit.

ADULTERA'TION, ȁ-důl-tė-rȁ''-ſhun. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterate.*]

1. The act of adulterating or corrupting, by foreign mixture; contamination.

To make the compound paſs for the rich metal ſimple, is an *adulteration* or counterfeiting: but if it be done avowedly, and without diſguiſing, it may be a great ſaving of the richer metal.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 798.

2. The ſtate, of being adulterated or contaminated.

Such tranſlations are like the *adulteration* of the nobleſt wines; where ſomething of the colour, ſpirit, and flavour, will remain. *Felton on the Claſſics.*

ADU'LTERER, ȁ-důl'-tė-růr. *n. ſ.* [*adulter*, Lat.] The perſon, guilty of adultery.

With what impatience muſt the muſe behold
The wife, by her procuring huſband ſold;
For, tho' the law makes null th' *adulterer*'s deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may ſucceed.
Dryd. Juvenal.

ADU'LTERESS, ȁ-důl'-tė-rėſs. *n. ſ.* [from *adulterer.*] A woman, that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when ſhe was aſked, What was the puniſhment for *adultereſſes?* There are no ſuch things here.
Government of the Tongue, § 3.

Helen's rich attire,
From Argos by the fam'd *adult'reſs* brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought.
Dryden's Virgil.

ADU'LTERINE, ȁ-důl'-tė-rīne. *n. ſ.* [*adulterine*, Fr. *adulterinus*, Lat.] A child, born of an adultereſs: a term of canon law.

ADU'LTEROUS, ȁ-důl'-tė-růs. *adj.* [*adulter*, Lat.] Guilty of adultery.

The *adulterous* Antony, moſt large
In his abominations, turns you off;
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That noſes it againſt us.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

An *adulterous* perſon is tied to reſtitution of the injury, ſo far as it is reparable; and to make proviſion for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate. *Taylor.*

Think, on whoſe faith th' *adult'rous* youth rely'd;
Who promis'd, who procur'd the Spartan bride?
Dryden's Æneid.

ADU'LTERY, ȁ-důl'-tė-rẏ. *n. ſ.* [*adulterium*, Lat.] The act, of violating the bed of a married perſon.

All thy domeſtic griefs at home be left,
The wife's *adult'ry*, with the ſervant's theft;
And (the moſt racking thought which can intrude)
Forget falſe friends, and their ingratitude.
Dryden's Juvenal.

ADU'MBRANT, ȁd-ům'-brȁnt. *adj.* [from *adumbrate.*] That, which gives a ſlight reſemblance.

To **ADU'MBRATE**, ȁd-ům'-brȁte. *v. a.* [from *adumbro*, Lat.] To ſhadow-out; to give a ſlight likeneſs; to exhibit a faint reſemblance, like that, which ſhadows afford of the bodies which they repreſent.

Heaven is deſigned for our reward, as well as reſcue; and therefore is *adumbrated* by all thoſe poſitive excellencies, which can endear or recommend. *Decay of Piety.*

ADUMBRA′TION, ăd-ŭm-brā′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *adumbrate.*]

1. The act of adumbrating, or giving a ſlight and imperfect repreſentation. See ADUMBRATE.

To make ſome *adumbration* of that we mean; it is rather an impulſion or contuſion of the air, than an eliſion or ſection of the ſame. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 187.

2. The ſlight and imperfect repreſentation of a thing; a faint ſketch.

The obſervers view but the backſide of the hangings; the right one is on the other ſide the grave: and our knowledge is, but like thoſe broken ends; at beſt, a moſt confuſed *adumbration.* *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

Thoſe of the firſt ſort have ſome *adumbration* of the rational nature, as vegetables have of the ſenſible. *Hale's Origin.*

ADUNA′TION, ăd-ū-nā′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *ad* and *unus*, Lat.] The ſtate, of being united; union: a word of little uſe.

When by glaciation, wood, ſtraw, duſt, and water, are ſuppoſed to be united into one lump, the cold does not cauſe any real union or *adunation*; but, only hardening the aqueous parts of the liquor into ice, the other bodies (being accidentally preſent in that liquor) are frozen-up in it, but not really united. *Boyle.*

ADU′NCITY, ăd-ŭn′-ſy̆-ty̆. *n. ſ.* [*aduncitas*, Lat.] Crookedneſs; flexure inwards; hookedneſs.

There can be no queſtion, but the *aduncity* of the pounces and beaks of the hawks, is the cauſe of the great and habitual immorality of thoſe animals. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

ADU′NQUE, ā-dŭnk′. *adj.* [*aduncus*, Lat.] Crooked; bending inwards; hooked.

The birds, that are ſpeakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which, parrots have an *adunque* bill, but the reſt not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 238.

A′DVOCACY, ăd′-vŏ-kă-ſy̆. *n. ſ.* [from *advocate.*] The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology: a word in little uſe.

If any there are, who are of opinion, that there are no antipodes, or that the ſtars do fall; they ſhall not want herein the applauſe or *advocacy* of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* i.

A′DVOCATE, ăd′-vŏ-kāte. *n. ſ.* [*advocatus*, Lat.]

1. He, that pleads the cauſe of another, in a court of judicature.

An *advocate* (in the general import of the word) is that perſon, who has the pleading and management of a judicial cauſe. In a ſtrict way of ſpeaking, only that perſon is ſtiled *advocate*, who is the patron of the cauſe; and is often, in Latin termed *togatus*, and in Engliſh a perſon of the long robe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Learn, what thou ow'ſt thy country and thy friend;
What's requiſite to ſpare, and what to ſpend:
Learn this; and after, envy not the ſtore
Of the greas'd *advocate*, that grinds the poor.
Dryd. Perſius.

2. He, that pleads any cauſe, in whatever manner, as a controvertiſt or vindicator.

If ſhe dares truſt me with her little babe,
I'll ſhew 't the king; and undertake, to be
Her *advocate* to th' loudeſt. *Shakeſp.*

Of the ſeveral forms of government, that have been or are in the world; that cauſe ſeems commonly the better, that has the better *advocate*, or is advantaged by freſher experience. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

3. It is uſed, with the particle *for*, before the perſon or thing, in whoſe favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth, except your own;
And *advocates*, *for* folly dead and gone.
Pope's Epiſtles.

4. In the ſcriptural and ſacred ſenſe, it ſtands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

Me, his *advocate*
And propitiation; all his works on me,
Good or not good, ingraft. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

ADVOCA′TION, ăd-vŏ-kā′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *advocate.*] The office or act of pleading; plea; apology.

My *advocation* is not now in tune;
My lord is not my lord; nor ſhould I know him,
Were he in favour, as in humour, alter'd.
Shakeſp. Othello.

ADVOLA′TION, ăd-vŏ-lā′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*advolo*, *advolatum*, Lat.] The act, of flying to ſomething. *Dict.*

ADVOLU′TION, ăd-vŏ-lū′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*advolutio*, Lat.] The act, of rolling to ſomething.

ADVO′UTRY, ăd-vou′-try̆. *n. ſ.* [*avoutrie*, Fr.] Adultery.

He was the moſt perfidious man upon the earth; and he had made a marriage compounded, between an *advoutry* and a rape. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

ADVOWE′E, ăd-vow′-ȳ. *n. ſ.* He, that has the right of advowſon. See ADVOWSON.

ADVO′WSON, or **ADVO′WZEN**, ăd-vow′-zŭn. *n. ſ.* [In common law.] A right, to preſent to a benefice; and ſignifies as much, as *Jus Patronatûs*. In the canon law, it is ſo termed; becauſe they, that originally obtained the right of preſenting to any church, were great benefactors thereto; and are therefore termed ſometimes *Patroni*, ſometimes *Advocati*. *Cowell.*

To **ADU′RE**, ăd-ū′re. *v. n.* [*aduro*, Lat.] To burn-up: not in uſe.

Such a degree of heat, which doth neither melt nor ſcorch, doth mellow, and not *adure*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 319.

ADU′ST, ăd-ŭst′. *adj.* [*aduſtus*, Lat.]

1. Burnt-up; hot, as with fire; ſcorched.

By this means, the virtual heat of the water will enter; and ſuch a heat, as will not make the body *aduſt*, or fragile. *Bacon.*

Which with torrid heat,
And vapours (as the Libyan air) *aduſt*,
Began to parch that temperate clime.
Milton's Parad. Loſt.

2. It is generally now applied, in a medicinal or philoſophical ſenſe, to the complexion and humours of the body.

Such humours are *aduſt*, as by long heat become of a hot and fiery nature; as choler, and the like, *Quincy.*

To eaſe the ſoul of one oppreſſive weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a ſtate.
The ſame *aduſt* complexion has impell'd
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field. *Pope.*

ADU′STED, ăd-ŭs′-tĕd. *adj.* [See ADUST.]

1. Burnt; ſcorched; dried with fire.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they mingled; and, with ſubtle art
Concocted and *aduſted*, they reduc'd
To blackeſt grain, and into ſtore convey'd.
Paradiſe Loſt.

2. Hot, as the complexion.

They are but the fruits of *aduſted* choler, and the evaporations of a vindicative ſpirit. *Howell.*

ADU′STIBLE, ăd-ŭs′-tĭbl. *adj.* [from *aduſt.*] That, which may be aduſted or burnt-up. *Dict.*

ADU′STION, ăd-ŭs′-tshŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *aduſt.*] The act, of burning-up or drying, as by fire.

This is ordinarily a conſequent of a burning colliquative fever; the ſofter parts being melted away, the heat, continuing its *aduſtion* upon the drier and fleſhy parts, changes into a marcid fever. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

ADZ, ădz′. *n. ſ.* See ADDICE.

AE, or **Æ**, ā. A diphthong, of very frequent uſe in the Latin language; which ſeems not, properly to have any place in the Engliſh; ſince the *æ* of the Saxons has been long out of uſe, being changed to *e* ſimple; to which, in words frequently occurring, the *æ* of the Romans is (in the ſame manner) altered; as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

Æ′GLOGUE, ĕk′-lŏg. *n. ſ.* [written inſtead of *eclogue*, from a miſtaken etymology.] A paſtoral; a dialogue in verſe, between goat-herds.

Which moved him rather, in *æglogues* otherwiſe to write; doubting perhaps his ability, which he little needed; or minding to furniſh our tongue with this kind, wherein it faulteth. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Æ′GILOPS, ē-jī′-lŏps. *n. ſ.* [αἰγίλωψ, Gr. ſignifying goat-eyed, the goat being ſubject to this ailment.] A tumour or ſwelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the noſe, either with or without an inflammation: alſo a plant ſo called, for its ſuppoſed virtues againſt ſuch a diſtemper. *Quincy.*

Ægilops is a tubercle, in the inner canthus of the eye. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ÆGYPTI′ACUM, ē-jĭp-tī′-ă-cŭm. *n. ſ.* An ointment, conſiſting only of honey, verdigreaſe, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or **EAL**, or **AL**; ēl, āl, āl. [in compound names, as πᾶν in the Greek compounds] ſignifies *all*, or *altogether*. So *Ælwin* is a *complete conqueror*: *Albert*, *all illuſtrious*: *Aldred*, *altogether reverend*: *Alfred*, *altogether peaceful*. To theſe *Pammachius*, *Pancratius*, *Pamphilius*, &c. do in ſome meaſure anſwer. *Gibſon's Camden.*

ÆLF, ĕlf′. [which, according to various dialects, is pronounced *ulf*, *welph*, *hulph*, *hilp*, *helfe*; and, at this day, *helpe*] implies aſſiſtance. So *Ælfwin* is *victorious*; and *Ælfwold*, an *auxiliary governour*; *Ælfgiſa*, a *lender of aſſiſtance*: with which *Boetius*, *Symmachus*, *Epicurus*, &c. bear a plain analogy. *Gibſon's Camden.*

ÆNI′GMA, ē-nĭg′-mā. See ENIGMA.

AE′RIAL, ā-ē′-ryăl. *adj.* [*aërius*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as conſiſting of it.

The thunder, whoſe to roll
With terrour through the dark *aerial* hall.
Paradiſe Loſt.

From all, that can with fins or feathers fly,
Thro' the *aerial* or the wat'ry ſky. *Prior.*

I gathered the thickneſs of the air, or *aerial* interval, of the glaſſes at that ring. *Newton's Opticks.*

Vegetables abound more with *aerial* particles, than animal ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Produced by the air.

The gifts of heav'n my foll'wing ſong purſues;
Aerial honey, and ambroſial dews.
Dryd. Virg. Georg.

3. Inhabiting the air.

Where thoſe immortal ſhapes
Of bright *aerial* ſpirits live inſpher'd,
In regions mild of calm and ſerene air.
Paradiſe Regained.

Aerial animals may be ſubdivided into birds and flies. *Locke.*

4. Placed in the air.

Here ſubterranean works and cities ſee;
There towns *aerial*, on the waving tree.
Pope's Eſſay on Man.

5. High; elevated in ſituation, and therefore in the air.

A ſpacious city ſtood, with firmeſt walls
Sure mounded, and with numerous turrets crown'd,
Aerial ſpires and citadels, the ſeat
Of kings and heroes reſolute in war. *Philips.*

A′ERIE, āe′-ry̆. *n. ſ.* [*airie*, Fr.] The proper word (in hawks, and other birds of prey)

prey) for that, which we generally call a neſt in other birds. *Cowell.*

AERO'LOGY, å'-ĕr-ŏl''-lŏ-jỷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and λόγος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

A'EROMANCY, å'-ĕr-ŏ-măn''-ſỷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μάντις, Gr.] The art, of divining by the air. *Dict.*

AERO'METRY, å'-ĕr-ŏm''-mĕ-trỷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and μετρέω, Gr.] The art, of meaſuring the air. *Dict.*

AERO'SCOPY, å'-ĕr-ŏs''-kŏ-pỷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀὴρ and σκέπτω, Gr.] The obſervation of the air. *Dict.*

Æ'THIOPS-MI'NERAL, ĕ''-thyŭps-mĭn'-nĕ-răl. *n. ſ.* A medicine, ſo called from its dark colour; prepared of quickſilver and ſulphur, ground together in a marble mortar to a black powder. Such, as have uſed it moſt, think its virtues not very great. *Quincy.*

ÆTI'TES, ē-tī'-tēz. *n. ſ.* [ἀετὸς, an eagle.] Eagle ſtone. It is about the bigneſs of a cheſtnut, and hollow; with ſomewhat in it, that rattles upon ſhaking. *Quincy.*

AFA'R, å-få'r. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far*.] See **FAR**.

1. At a great diſtance.

> So ſhaken, as we are, ſo wan with care;
> Find we a time for frighted peace, to pant,
> And breathe ſhort-winded accents of new broils,
> To be commenc'd in ſtrouds *afar* remote?
> *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

We hear better, when we hold our breath than contrary; inſomuch as, in liſtening to attain a ſound *afar* off, men hold their breath. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt*, Nº 284.

2. To or from a great diſtance.

> Hector haſtened to relieve his boy;
> Diſmiſs'd his burniſh'd helm that ſhone *afar*,
> The pride of warriours, and the pomp of war.
> *Dryden.*

3. *From afar*; from a diſtant place.

> The rough Vulturnus, furious in its courſe,
> With rapid ſtreams divides the fruitful grounds,
> And *from afar* in hollow murmur ſounds.
> *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. *Afar off*; remotely diſtant.

Much ſuſpecting his ſecret ends, he entertained a treaty of peace with France, but ſecretly and *afar off*, and to be governed as occaſions ſhould vary. *Sir John Hayward.*

AFE'ARD, å-fē'rd. *participial adj.* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with *a* redundant.]

1. Frighted; terrified; afraid.

> He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard;
> And from his wide-devouring oven ſent
> A flake of fire, that flaſhing in his beard,
> Him all amaz'd, and almoſt made *afeard*.
> *Fairy Queen.*

But tell me, Hal, art thou not horridly *afeard*? Thou being heir apparent, could the world pick thee out three ſuch enemies again. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

> Till he cheriſh too much beard,
> And make Love or me *afeard*.
> *Ben Jonſon's Underwoods.*

2. It has the particle *of*, before the object of fear.

Fear is deſcribed by Spenſer to ride in armour, at the claſhing whereof he looks *afeard of* himſelf. *Peacham.*

It is now obſolete; the laſt author, whom I have found uſing it, is *Sedley*.

A'FER, å'-fĕr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The ſouth-weſt wind.

> With adverſe blaſt upturns them from the ſouth,
> Notus and *Afer*, black with thund'rous clouds.
> *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

AFFABI'LITY, åf-få-bĭl''-lỷ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat. See **AFFABLE**.] The quality, of being affable; eaſineſs of manners; courteouſneſs; civility; condeſcenſion. It is commonly uſed of ſuperiours.

> Hearing of her beauty and her wit,
> Her *affability* and baſhful modeſty,
> Her wond'rous qualities, and mild behaviour.
> *Shakeſp.*

He was of a moſt flowing courteſy and *affability* to all men; and ſo deſirous to oblige them, that he did not enough conſider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the perſon. *Clarend.*

All inſtances of charity, ſweetneſs of converſation, *affability*, admonition, all ſignifications of tenderneſs, care, and watchfulneſs, muſt be expreſſed towards children. *Taylor.*

It is impoſſible for a publick miniſter, to be ſo open and eaſy to all his old friends, as he was in his private condition: but this may be helped out, by an *affability* of addreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'FFABLE, åf'-fåbl. *adj.* [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]

1. Eaſy of manners; accoſtable; courteous; complaiſant. It is uſed of ſuperiours.

He was *affable*, and both well and fair ſpoken; and would uſe ſtrange ſweetneſs and blandiſhment of words, where he deſired to affect or perſuade any thing, that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

> Her father is
> An *affable* and courteous gentleman.
> *Shakeſp. Tam. Shrew.*

> Gentle to me and *affable* hath been
> Thy condeſcenſion, and ſhall be honour'd ever
> With grateful memory. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* viii.

2. It is applied, to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable.

Auguſtus appeared, looking round him with a ſerene and *affable* countenance upon all the writers of his age. *Tatler.*

A'FFABLENESS, åf''-fåbl-nĕſs'. *n. ſ.* [from *affable*.] Courteſy; affability.

A'FFABLY, åf'-få-blỷ. *adv.* [from *affable*.] In an affable manner; courteouſly; civilly.

A'FFABROUS, åf'-få-brŭs. *adj.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skilfully made; complete; finiſhed in a workman-like manner. *Dict.*

AFFABULA'TION, åf'-făb-ŭ-lå''-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*affabulatio*, Lat.] The moral of a fable. *Dict.*

AFFA'IR, åf-få'r. *n. ſ.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Buſineſs; ſomething to be managed or tranſacted. It is uſed, for both private and public matters.

> I was not born, for courts or great *affairs*;
> I pay my debts, believe, and ſay my prayers. *Pope.*

A good acquaintance with method will greatly aſſiſt every one, in ranging, diſpoſing, and managing all human *affairs*. *Watts's Logick.*

> What St. John's ſkill in ſtate *affairs*,
> What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,
> To aid their ſinking country lent;
> Was all deſtroy'd, by one event. *Swift.*

To **AFFE'AR**, åf-fē'r. *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm, to give a ſanction to; to eſtabliſh: an old term of law.

> Bleed, bleed, poor country!
> Great tyranny, lay thou thy baſis ſure!
> For goodneſs dares not check thee:
> His title is *affear'd*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

AFFE'CT, åf-fĕkt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *affect*.]

1. Affection; paſſion; ſenſation.

It ſeemeth that, as the feet have a ſympathy with the head, ſo the wriſts have a ſympathy with the heart: we ſee, the *affects* and paſſions of the heart and ſpirits are notably diſcloſed by the pulſe. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* Nº 97.

2. Quality; circumſtance.

I find it difficult, to make out one ſingle ulcer, as authors deſcribe it; without other ſymptoms or *affects*, joined to it. *Wiſeman.*

This is only the antiquated word, for *affection*.

To **AFFE'CT**, åf-fĕkt'. *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *afficio*, *affectum*, Lat.]

1. To act upon; to produce effects, in any other thing.

> The ſun
> Had firſt his precept, ſo to move, ſo ſhine;
> As might *affect* the earth with cold and heat,
> Scarce tolerable. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

The generality of men are wholly governed by names, in matters of good and evil; ſo far as theſe qualities relate to, and *affect*, the actions of men. *South's Sermons.*

Yet even thoſe two particles, do reciprocally *affect* each other, with the ſame force and vigour; as they would do, at the ſame diſtance, in any other ſituation imaginable. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To move the paſſions.

As a thinking man cannot but be very much *affected*, with the idea of his appearing in the preſence of that Being, whom none can ſee and live: he muſt be much more *affected*, when he conſiders; that this Being, whom he appears before, will examine the actions of his life, and reward or puniſh him accordingly. *Addiſon, Spectator*, Nº 513.

3. To aim at; to endeavour after: ſpoken of perſons.

> Atrides broke
> His ſilence next, but ponder'd ere he ſpoke:
> Wiſe are thy words, and glad I would obey,
> But this proud man *affects* imperial ſway.
> *Dryden's Iliad.*

4. To tend to; to endeavour after: ſpoken of things.

The drops of every fluid *affect* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as the globe of the earth and ſea *affects* a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity. *Newton's Opticks.*

5. To be fond of; to be pleaſed with; to love; to regard with fondneſs.

That little, which ſome of the heathen did chance to hear, concerning ſuch matter as the ſacred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did in wonderful ſort *affect*. *Hooker, b.* i.

> There is your crown;
> And he that wears the crown immortally,
> Long guard it yours! If I *affect* it more,
> Than as your honour, and as your renown;
> Let me no more from this obedience riſe.
> *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

> Think not, that wars we love, and ſtrife *affect*;
> Or that we hate ſweet peace. *Fairfax, b.* ii.

> None but a woman, could a man direct,
> To tell us women, what we moſt *affect*.
> *Dryd. Wife of Bath.*

6. To make a ſhew of ſomething, to ſtudy the appearance of any thing; with ſome degree of hypocriſy.

> Another nymph, amongſt the many fair,
> Before the reſt *affected* ſtill to ſtand;
> And watch'd my eye, preventing my command.
> *Prior.*

Theſe often carry the humour ſo far, till their *affected* coldneſs and indifference quite kills all the fondneſs of a lover. *Addiſon, Spectator*, Nº 171.

> Coquet and coy at once her air,
> Both ſtudied, though both ſeem neglected;
> Careleſs ſhe is with artful care,
> *Affecting* to ſeem unaffected. *Congreve.*

> The conſcious huſband, whom like ſymptoms ſeize,
> Charges on her the guilt of their diſeaſe;
> *Affecting* fury, acts a madman's part;
> He'll rip the fatal ſecret from her heart. *Granville.*

7. To imitate in an unnatural and conſtrained manner.

Spenſer, in *affecting* the ancients, writ no language; yet I would have him read for his matter, but as Virgil read Ennius. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

8. To convict of ſome crime; to attaint with guilt: a phraſe, merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promiſed and not paid, the huſband is not obliged to allow her alimony: but, if her parents ſhall become inſolvent by ſome misfortune, ſhe ſhall have alimony; unleſs you can *affect* them with fraud, in promiſing, what they knew they were not able to perform. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Affecta'tion, åf-fêk-tå'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*affectatio*, Lat.]

1. Fondneſs; high degree of liking; commonly with ſome degree of culpability.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either councils or particular men have at any time, with ſound judgment, miſliked conformity between the church of God and infidels; the cauſe thereof hath been ſomewhat elſe, than only *affectation* of diſſimilitude. *Hooker, b.* iv. § 7.

2. An artificial ſhow; an elaborate appearance; a falſe pretence.

It has been (from age to age) an *affectation*, to love the pleaſure of ſolitude, among thoſe, who cannot poſſibly be ſuppoſed qualified for paſſing life in that manner. *Spectator*, N° 264.

Affe'cted, åf-fêk'-têd. *participial adj.* [from *affect.*]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally diſpoſed or inclined.

No marvel then, if he were ill *affected.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The model they ſeemed *affected* to, in their directory, was not like to any of the foreign reformed churches now in the world. *Clarendon.*

2. Studied with over-much care, or with hypocritical appearance.

Theſe antick, liſping, *affected* phantaſies, theſe new tuners of accents. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

3. In a perſonal ſenſe, full of affectation; as, *an affected lady.*

Affe'ctedly, åf-fêk'-têd-lŷ. *adv.* [from *affected.*

1. In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more appearance, than reality.

Perhaps they are *affectedly* ignorant: they are ſo willing, it ſhould be true, that they have not attempted to examine it. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

Some indeed have been ſo *affectedly* vain, as to counterfeit immortality; and have ſtolen their death, in hopes to be eſteemed immortal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* vii. *c.* 10.

By talking ſo familiarly of one hundred and ten thouſand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain; you are either naturally or *affectedly* ignorant of our condition. *Swift.*

2. Studiouſly; with laboured intention.

Some miſperſuaſions, concerning the divine attributes, tend to the corrupting men's manners; as if they were deſigned, and *affectedly* choſen, for that purpoſe. *Decay of Piety.*

Affe'ctedness, åf-fêk'-têd-nêss. *n. ſ.* [from *affected.*] The quality, of being affected, or of making falſe appearances.

AFFE'CTION, åf-fêk'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate, of being affected by any cauſe or agent. This general ſenſe is little in uſe.

Some men there are, love not a gaping pig;
Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat;
And others, when the bag-pipe ſings i' th' noſe,
Cannot contain their urine, for *affection.*
Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.

2. Paſſion of any kind.

Then gan the Palmer thus: moſt wretched man,
That to *affections* does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But ſoon through ſufferance grow to fearful end.
Fairy Queen.

Impute it to my late ſolitary life, which is prone to *affections.* *Sidney, b.* i.

Affections (as, joy, grief, fear and anger, with ſuch like) being (as it were) the ſundry faſhions and forms of appetite, can neither riſe at the conceit of a thing indifferent, nor yet chooſe but riſe at the ſight of ſome things. *Hooker, b.* i.

To ſpeak truth of Cæſar;
I have not known, when his *affections* ſway'd,
More than his reaſon. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Zeal ought to be compoſed of the higheſt degrees of pious *affections*; of which ſome are milder and gentler, ſome ſharper and more vehement. *Sprat's Sermons.*

I can preſent nothing beyond this, to your *affections*; to excite your love and deſire. *Tillotſon.*

3. Love; kindneſs; good-will to ſome perſons: often with *to* or *towards*, before the perſon.

I have acquainted you,
With the dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who mutually hath anſwer'd my *affection.*
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

My king is tangled in *affection, to*
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.
Shakeſpeare.

What warmth is there in your *affections, towards* any of theſe princely ſuitors? *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Make his intereſt depend, upon mutual *affection* and good correſpondence with others. *Collier on General Kindneſs.*

Nor at firſt ſight, like moſt, admires the fair:
For you he lives; and you alone ſhall ſhare
His laſt *affection*, as his early care. *Pope.*

4. Good-will to any object; zeal; paſſionate regard.

I have reaſon, to diſtruſt mine own judgment; as that, which may be overborn by my zeal and *affection* to this cauſe. *Bacon.*

Set your *affection* upon my words; deſire them, and ye ſhall be inſtructed. *Wiſdom*, vi. 11.

His integrity to the king was without blemiſh; and his *affection* to the church ſo notorious, that he never deſerted it. *Clarendon.*

All the precepts of chriſtianity command us, to moderate our paſſions, to temper our *affections towards* all things below. *Temple.*

Let not the mind of a ſtudent be under the influence of warm *affection to* things of ſenſe, when he comes to the ſearch of truth. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. State of the mind, in general.

There grows,
In my moſt ill compos'd *affection*, ſuch
A ſtanchleſs avarice; that were I king,
I ſhould cut-off the nobles for their lands.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

The man, that hath no muſick in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons, ſtratagems, and ſpoils;
The motions of his ſpirit are dull as night,
And his *affections* dark as Erebus:
Let no ſuch man be truſted.
Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.

6. Quality; property.

The certainty and acurateneſs, which is attributed to what mathematicians deliver, muſt be reſtrained to what they teach, concerning thoſe purely mathematical diſciplines, arithmetick and geometry; where the *affections* of quantity are abſtractedly conſidered. *Boyle.*

The mouth, being neceſſary to conduct the voice to the ſhape of its cavity, neceſſarily gives the voice ſome particular *affection* of ſound in its paſſage, before it come to the lips. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

God may have joined immaterial ſouls to other kinds of bodies, and in other laws of union; and, from thoſe different laws of union, there will ariſe quite different *affections*, and natures, and ſpecies of the compound beings. *Bentley's Sermons.*

7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cauſe.

It ſeemed to me a venereal gonorrhœa; and others thought, it aroſe from ſome ſcorbutical *affection.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

8. Lively repreſentation in painting.

Affection is the lively repreſentment of any paſſion whatſoever; as if the figures ſtood, not upon a cloth or board; but as if they were acting, upon a ſtage. *Wotton's Architecture.*

9. It is uſed by Shakeſpeare ſometimes, for *affectation.*

There was nothing in it, that could indict the author of *affection.* *Shakeſp.*

Affe'ctionate, åf-fêk'-shô-nåte. *adj.* [*affectionné*, Fr. from *affection.*]

1. Full of affection; ſtrongly moved; warm; zealous.

In their love of God, and deſire to pleaſe him, men can never be too *affectionate*; and it is as true, that, in their hatred of ſin, men may be ſometimes too paſſionate. *Sprat's Sermons.*

2. Strongly inclined to; diſpoſed to: with the particle *to.*

As for the parliament, it preſently took fire; being *affectionate* of old, *to* the war of France. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Fond; tender.

He found me ſitting, beholding this picture, I know not with how *affectionate* countenance; but, I am ſure, with a moſt *affectionate* mind. *Sidney.*

Away they fly,
Affectionate; and, undeſiring, bear
The moſt delicious morſel to their young.
Thomſon's Spring.

4. Benevolent; tender.

When we reflect, on all this *affectionate* care of Providence for our happineſs; with what wonder muſt we obſerve the little effect it has on men! *Rogers's Sermons.*

Affe'ctionately, åf-fêk''-shô-nåt'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *affectionate.*] In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

Affe'ctionateness, åf-fêk''-shô-nåt'-nêss. *n. ſ.* [from *affectionate.*] The quality or ſtate, of being affectionate; fondneſs; tenderneſs; good-will; benevolence.

Affe'ctioned, åf-fêk'-shûn-nêd. *adj.* [from *affection.*]

1. Affected; conceited. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

An *affectioned* aſs, that cons ſtate without book, and utters it by great ſwaths. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

2. Inclined; mentally diſpoſed.

Be kindly *affectioned* one to another. *Rom.* xii. 10.

Affe'ctiously, åf-fêk'-shûs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *affect.*] In an *affecting* manner. *Dict.*

Affe'ctive åf-fêk'-tiv. *adj.* [from *affect.*] That, which affects; that, which ſtrongly touches. It is generally uſed, for painful.

Pain is ſo uneaſy a ſentiment; that very little of it is enough, to corrupt every enjoyment; and the effect, God intends this variety of ungrateful and *affective* ſentiments ſhould have on us, is, to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears. *Rogers.*

Affectuo'sity, åf-fêk-tů-ôs'-ſŷ tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *affectuous.*] Paſſionateneſs. *Dict.*

Affe'ctuous, åf-fêk'-tů-ûs. *adj.* [from *affect.*] Full of paſſion; as, an *affectuous* ſpeech: a word, little uſed.

To **Affe're**, åf-fè're. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] A law term, ſignifying to confirm. See *To* Affear.

Affe'ror, åf-fè'-rûr. *n. ſ.* [from *affere.*]

Such, as are appointed in court-leets, *&c.* upon oath, to mulct ſuch as have committed faults, arbitrarily puniſhable, and have no expreſs penalty ſet down by ſtatute. *Cowell.*

AFFI'ANCE, åf-fı̂'-ånse. *n. ſ.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.]

1. A marriage-contract.

At laſt ſuch grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my ſpouſe had won;
Accord of friends, conſent of parents ſought,
Affiance made, my happineſs begun.
Fairy Queen, b. ii.

2. Truſt, in general; confidence; ſecure reliance.

The duke is virtuous, mild; and too well given,
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall.—
—Ah! what's more dangerous, than this fond *affiance*?
Seems he a dove? his feathers are but borrowed.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

3. Truſt in the divine promiſes and protection. To this ſenſe it is now almoſt confined.

Religion receives man, into a covenant of grace; where there is pardon reached-out, to all truly penitent ſinners, and aſſiſtance promiſed, and engaged, and beſtowed, upon very eaſy conditions; *viz.* humility, prayer, and *affiance* in him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

There can be no ſurer way to ſucceſs, than by diſclaiming all confidence in ourſelves, and referring the events of things to God with an implicit *affiance*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **Affi'ance**, af-fi'-anſe. *v. a.* [from the noun *affiance*.]

1. To betroth; to bind any one by promiſe, to marriage.

To me (ſad maid, or rather widow ſad)
He was *affianced*, long time before;
And ſacred pledges he both gave and had;
Falſe errant knight, infamous and foreſwore.
Fairy Queen.

Her ſhould Angelo have married, was *affianced* to her by oath, and the nuptial appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the ſolemnity, his brother was wrecked, having in that veſſel the dowry of his ſiſter. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

2. To give confidence.

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, ſecurely reſt
Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly gueſt. *Pope's Odyſ.*

Affi'ancer, af-fi'-an-ſur. *n. ſ.* [from *affiance*.] He, that makes a contract of marriage between two parties. *Dict.*

Affida'tion, af-fi-da'-ſhun. } *n. ſ.* [from
Affida'ture, af-fi'-da-ture. } *affido*, Lat.
See **Affied**.] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity. *Dict.*

Affida'vit, af-fy-da'-vit. *n. ſ.* [*affidavit* ſignifies, in the language of the common law, *he made oath*.] A declaration upon oath.

You ſaid, if I return'd next 'ſize in Lent,
I ſhould be in remitter of your grace;
In th' interim, my letters ſhould take place
Of *affidavits*. *Donne.*

Count Rechteren ſhould have made *affidavit*, that his ſervants had been affronted; and then Monſieur Meſnager would have done him juſtice. *Spectator*, N° 481.

Affi'ed, af-fi'-ed. *participial adj.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido*, Lat. Bracton uſing the phraſe *affidare mulieres*.] Joined by contract; affianced.

Be we *affied*, and ſuch aſſurance ta'en,
As ſhall with either part's agreement ſtand. *Shakeſp.*

Affilia'tion, af-fy-ly-a'-ſhun. *n. ſ.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a ſon. *Chambers.*

A'ffinage, a'f-fi-naje. *n. ſ.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel. *Dict.*

Affi'ned, af-fi'-ned. *adj.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Joined by affinity to another; related to another.

If partially *affin'd*, or leagu'd in office,
Thou doſt deliver more or leſs than truth,
Thou art no ſoldier. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Affi'nity, af-fin'-ny-ty. *n. ſ.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Lat.]

1. Relation by marriage; relation contracted, by the huſband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to thoſe of the huſband. It is oppoſed to *conſanguinity*, or relation by birth.

In this ſenſe it has, ſometimes the particle *with*, and ſometimes *to*, before the perſon to whom the relation is contracted.

They had left none alive; by the blindneſs of rage killing many guiltleſs perſons, either for *affinity to* the tyrant, or enmity to the tyrant-killers. *Sidney, b.* ii.

And Solomon made *affinity with* Pharaoh king of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter. *1 Kings*, iii. 1.

A breach was made with France itſelf, notwithſtanding ſo ſtrait an *affinity*, ſo lately accompliſhed; as if indeed (according to that pleaſant maxim of ſtate) kingdoms were never married. *Wotton.*

2. Relation to; connexion with; reſemblance to: ſpoken of things.

The Britiſh tongue or Welſh was in uſe, only in this iſland; having great *affinity with* the old Gallick. *Camden.*

All things, that have *affinity with* the heavens, move upon the center of another, which they benefit. *Bacon, Eſſay* xxiv.

The art of painting hath wonderful *affinity with* that of poetry. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy, Pref.*

Man is more diſtinguiſhed, by devotion than by reaſon; as ſeveral brute creatures diſcover ſomething, like reaſon; though they betray not any thing, that bears the leaſt *affinity to* devotion. *Addiſon, Spect.* N° 201.

To **AFFI'RM**, af-ferm'. *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently: oppoſed to the word *deny*.

Yet their own authors faithfully *affirm*,
That the land Salike lies in Germany,
Between the floods of Sala and of Elve.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

To **Affi'rm**, af-ferm'. *v. a.*

1. To declare poſitively; as, to *affirm* a fact.

2. To ratify or approve a former law, or judgment: oppoſed to *reverſe* or *repeal*.

The houſe of peers hath a power of judicature in ſome caſes, properly to examine, and then to *affirm*; or, if there be cauſe, to reverſe the judgments, which have been given in the court of king's bench. *Bacon's Advice to Sir G. Villiers.*

In this ſenſe we ſay, *to affirm the truth*.

Affi'rmable, af-fer'-mabl. *adj.* [from *affirm*.] That, which may be affirmed.

Thoſe attributes and conceptions, that were applicable and *affirmable* of him when preſent, are now *affirmable* and applicable to him though paſt. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Affi'rmance, af-fer'-manſe. *n. ſ.* [from *affirm*.] Confirmation: oppoſed to *repeal*.

This ſtatute did but reſtore an ancient ſtatute, which was itſelf alſo made but in *affirmance* of the common law. *Bacon.*

Affi'rmant, af-fer'-mant. *n. ſ.* [from *affirm*.] The perſon, that affirms; a declarer. *Dict.*

Affirma'tion, af-fer-ma'-ſhun. *n. ſ.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of affirming or declaring: oppoſed to negation or denial.

This gentleman vouches, upon warrant of bloody *affirmation*, his to be more virtuous, and leſs attemptable, than any of our ladies. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. The poſition affirmed.

That he ſhall receive no benefit from Chriſt, is the *affirmation*, whereon his deſpair is founded; and one way of removing this diſmal apprehenſion is, to convince him, that Chriſt's death (if he perform the condition required) ſhall certainly belong to him. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Confirmation; oppoſed to *repeal*.

The learned in the laws of our land obſerve, that our ſtatutes ſometimes are only the *affirmation* or ratification of that, which by common law was held before. *Hooker.*

Affi'rmative, af-fer'-ma-tiv. *adj.* [from *affirm*.]

1. That, which affirms; oppoſed to *negative*: in which ſenſe, we uſe the *affirmative* abſolutely; that is, *the affirmative poſition*.

For the *affirmative*, we are now to anſwer ſuch proofs of theirs, as have been before alleged. *Hooker.*

Whether there are ſuch beings or not, 'tis ſufficient for my purpoſe, that many have believed the *affirmative*. *Dryden.*

2. That, which can or may be affirmed: a ſenſe, uſed chiefly in ſcience.

As in algebra, where *affirmative* quantities vaniſh or ceaſe, there negative ones begin; ſo in mechanicks, where attraction ceaſes, there a repulſive virtue ought to ſucceed. *Newt. Opt.*

3. Applied to perſons; he, who has the habit of affirming with vehemence; poſitive; dogmatical.

Be not confident and *affirmative*, in an uncertain matter; but report things modeſtly and temperately, according to the degree of that perſuaſion; which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reaſon inducing thee. *Taylor.*

Affi'rmatively, af-fer'-ma-tiv-ly. *adv.* [from *affirmative*.] In an affirmative manner; on the poſitive ſide; not negatively.

The reaſon of man hath no ſuch reſtraint: concluding not only *affirmatively*, but negatively; not only affirming, there is no magnitude beyond the laſt heavens; but alſo denying, there is any vacuity within them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Affi'rmer, af-fer'-mur. *n. ſ.* [from *affirm*.] The perſon, that affirms.

If, by the word virtue, the *affirmer* intends our whole duty to God and man; and the denier, by the word virtue, means only courage, or (at moſt) our duty toward our neighbour, without including (in the idea of it) the duty which we owe to God. *Watts's Logick.*

To **Affi'x**, af-fiks'. *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.]

1. To unite to the end, or *à poſteriori*; to ſubjoin.

He, that has ſettled in his mind determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them, will be able to diſcern their differences one from another. *Locke.*

If men conſtantly *affixed* applauſe and diſgrace, where they ought; the principle of ſhame would have a very good influence, on publick conduct; though, on ſecret villanies, it lays no reſtraint. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. To connect conſequentially.

The doctrine of irreſiſtibility of grace, in working whatſoever it works; if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be *affixt* to gratitude. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

3. Simply, to faſten or fix. Obſolete.

Her modeſt eyes, abaſhed to behold
So many gazers as on her do ſtare,
Upon the lowly ground *affixed* are. *Spenſer.*

Affi'x, a'f-fiks. *n. ſ.* [*affixum*, Lat.] A term of grammar. Something, united to the end of a word.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its *affixa*, to denote the pronouns poſſeſſive or relative. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Affi'xion, af-fik'-ſhun. *n. ſ.* [from *affix*.]

1. The act of affixing.
2. The ſtate of being affixed. *Dict.*

Affla'tion, åf-flå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*afflo, afflatum*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon any thing. *Dict.*

AFFLA'TUS, åf-flå'-tůs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy.

The poet, writing againſt his genius, will be like a prophet without his *afflatus*. *Spence on the Odyſſey.*

To **AFFLI'CT**, åf-flìkt'. *v. a.* [*afflicto, afflictum*, Lat.]

1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment.

It teacheth us, how God thought fit to plague and *afflict* them: it doth not appoint, in what form and manner we ought to puniſh the ſin of idolatry in others. *Hooker, b.* v. § 17.

O coward conſcience, how doſt thou *afflict* me!
The lights burn blue.—Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops ſtand on my trembling fleſh.
Shakeſp. Rich. III.

Give not over thy mind to heavineſs, and *afflict* not thyſelf in thine own counſel. *Eccles.* xxx. 21.

A father, *afflicted* with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child ſoon taken away, now honoured him as a God, which was then a dead man; and delivered, to thoſe that were under him, ceremonies and ſacrifices. *Wiſdom.*

A melancholy tear *afflicts* my eye;
And my heart labours with a ſudden ſigh. *Prior.*

2. The paſſive (*to be afflicted*) has often *at*, before the cauſal noun; *by* is likewiſe proper.

The mother was ſo *afflicted*, *at* the loſs of a fine boy, who was her only ſon; that ſhe died for grief of it. *Addiſon, Spect.*

Affli'ctedness, åf-flìk'-tėd-nėss. *n. ſ.* [from *afflicted*.] The ſtate of affliction, or of being afflicted; ſorrowfulneſs; grief.

Affli'cter, åf-flìk'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *afflict*.] The perſon, that afflicts.

Affli'ction, åf-flìk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*afflictio*, Lat.]

1. The cauſe of pain or ſorrow; calamity.

To the fleſh (as the apoſtle himſelf granteth) all *affliction* is naturally grievous; therefore nature, which cauſeth fear, teacheth to pray againſt all adverſity. *Hooker, b.* v. § 48.

We'll bring you to one, that you have cozened of money: I think, to repay that money, will be a biting *affliction*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The ſtate of ſorrowfulneſs; miſery: oppoſed to *joy* or *proſperity*.

Beſides you know,
Proſperity's the very bond of love;
Whoſe freſh complexion, and whoſe heart together,
Affliction alters. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Where ſhall we find the man, that bears *affliction*,
Great and majeſtic in his griefs, like Cato?
Addiſon's Cato.

Some virtues are only ſeen in *affliction*, and ſome in proſperity. *Addiſon, Spectator*, N° 257.

Affli'ctive, åf-flìk'-tìv. *adj.* [from *afflict*.] That, which cauſes affliction; painful; tormenting.

They found martyrdom a duty; dreſſed-up indeed with all, that was terrible and *afflictive* to human nature; yet, not at all the leſs a duty. *South.*

Nor can they find,
Where to retire themſelves, or where appeaſe
Th' *afflictive* keen deſire of food; expos'd
To winds and ſtorms, and jaws of ſavage death.
Philips.

Reſtleſs Proſerpine,—
—On the ſpacious land and liquid main,
Spreads ſlow diſeaſe, and darts *afflictive* pain.
Prior.

A'ffluence, åf'-flů-ėnſe. *n. ſ.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to any place; concourſe. It is almoſt always uſed figuratively.

I ſhall not relate the *affluence* of young nobles, from hence into Spain; after the voice, of our prince being there, had been noiſed. *Wotton.*

2. Exuberance of riches; ſtream of wealth; plenty.

Thoſe degrees of fortune, which give fulneſs and *affluence* to one ſtation, may be want and penury in another. *Rogers.*

Let joy or eaſe, let *affluence* or content,
And the gay conſcience of a life well ſpent,
Calm ev'ry thought, inſpirit ev'ry grace. *Pope.*

A'ffluency, åf'-flů-ėn-ſẏ. *n. ſ.* The ſame, with *affluence*.

A'FFLUENT, åf'-flů-ėnt. *adj.* [*affluent*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.]

1. Flowing to any part.

Theſe parts are no more, than foundation-piles of the enſuing body; which are afterwards to be increaſed and raiſed to a greater bulk, by the *affluent* blood, that is tranſmitted out of the mother's body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy.

I ſee thee, Lord and end of my deſire,
Loaded and bleſt with all the *affluent* ſtore,
Which human vows at ſmoking ſhrines implore.
Prior.

A'ffluentness, åf'-flů-ėnt-nėſs. *n. ſ.* [from *affluent*.] The quality of being affluent. *Dict.*

A'fflux, åf'-flůks. *n. ſ.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to ſome place; affluence.

2. That, which flows to another place.

The cauſe hereof cannot be a ſupply by procreations; *ergo*, it muſt be, by new *affluxes* to London out of the country. *Graunt.*

The infant grows bigger out of the womb, by agglutinating one *afflux* of blood to another. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

An animal, that muſt lie ſtill, receives the *afflux* of colder or warmer, clean or foul water, as it happens to come to it. *Locke.*

Afflu'xion, åf-flůk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing to a particular place.

2. That, which flows from one place to another.

An inflammation; either ſimple, conſiſting of an hot and ſanguineous *affluxion*; or elſe denominable from other humours, according unto the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Affo'rd**, åf-fȯ'rd. *v. a.* [*affourrer, affourrager*, Fr.]

1. To yield or produce; as, *the ſoil affords grain; the trees afford fruits.* This ſeems to be the primitive ſignification.

2. To grant, or confer any thing; generally in a good ſenſe, and ſometimes in a bad, but leſs properly.

So ſoon, as Maurmon there arriv'd, the door
To him did open, and *afforded* way. *Fairy Queen.*

This is the conſolation of all good men, unto whom his ubiquity *affordeth* continual comfort and ſecurity; and this is the affliction of hell, to whom it *affordeth* deſpair and remedileſs calamity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. To be able to ſell. It is uſed always, with reference to ſome certain price; as, *I can afford this for leſs than the other.*

They fill their magazines, in times of the greateſt plenty; that ſo they may *afford* cheaper, and increaſe the public revenue, at a ſmall expence of its members. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. To be able to bear expences; as, *traders can afford more finery in peace than war.*

The ſame errours run through all families; where there is wealth enough to *afford*, that their ſons may be good for nothing. *Swift on Modern Education.*

To **AFFO'REST**, åf-fȯr'-rėſt. *v. a.* [*afforeſtare*, Lat.] To turn ground into foreſt.

It appeareth, by *Charta de Foreſta*, that he *afforeſted* many woods and waſtes, to the grievance of the ſubject, which by that law were diſafforeſted. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

Afforesta'tion, åf-fȯr'-rės-tå-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *afforeſt*.]

The charter *de Foreſta* was, to reform the encroachments made in the time of *Richard* I. and *Henry* II.; who had made new *afforeſtations*, and much extended the rigour of the foreſt laws. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

To **Affra'nchise**, åf-från'-tſhìz. *v. a.* [*affrancher*, Fr.] To make free.

To **AFFRA'Y**, åf-frå'. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, or *effriger*, Fr. which *Menage* derives from *fragor*; perhaps it comes from *frigus*.] To fright; to terrify; to ſtrike with fear. This word is not now in uſe.

The ſame to wight he never would diſcloſe;
But when as monſters huge he would diſmay,
Or daunt unequal armies of his foes,
Or when the flying heavens he would *affray*.
Fairy Queen.

Affra'y, or **Affra'yment**, åf-frå', or åf-frå'-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A tumultuous aſſault of one or more perſons upon others; a law term. A battle: in this ſenſe it is written *fray*.

2. Tumult; confuſion: out of uſe.

Let the night be calm and quietſome,
Without tempeſtuous ſtorms or ſad *affray*. *Spenſer.*

Affri'ction, åf-frìk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*affrictio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another.

I have divers times obſerved, in wearing ſilver-hilted ſwords, that, if they rubbed upon my cloaths, if they were of a light-coloured cloth, the *affriction* would quickly blacken them; and, congruouſly hereunto, I have found pens blacked almoſt all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a ſilver caſe. *Boyle.*

To **Affri'ght**, åf-frì'te. *v. a.* [See **Fright**.]

1. To affect with fear; to terrify. It generally implies a ſudden impreſſion of fear.

Thy name *affrights* me, in whoſe ſound is death.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Godlike his courage ſeem'd; whom nor delight
Could ſoften, nor the face of death *affright*.
Waller.

He, when his country (threaten'd with alarm)
Requires his courage and his conq'ring arm,
Shall more than once the Punic bands *affright*.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. It is uſed in the paſſive, ſometimes with *at*, before the thing feared.

Thou ſhalt not be *affrighted at* them: for the Lord thy God is among you. *Deut.* vii. 21.

3. Sometimes with the particle *with*, before the thing feared.

As one *affright*
With helliſh fiends, or furies mad uproar,
He then uproſe. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 5.

Affri'ght, åf-frì'te. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Terrour; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, cloathed with cloudy night,
Does ſhew to him, that walks in fear and ſad
affright. *Fairy Queen.*

Wide was his pariſh, not contracted cloſe
In ſtreets, but here and there a ſtraggling houſe;
Yet ſtill he was at hand, without requeſt,
To ſerve the ſick, to ſuccour the diſtreſs'd;
Tempting, on foot, alone, without *affright*,
The dangers of a dark tempeſtuous night.
Dryden's Fables.

2. The cauſe of fear; a terrible object; dreadful appearance.

I ſee the gods
Upbraid our ſuff'rings, and would humble them,
By ſending theſe *affrights*, while we are here;
That we might laugh, at their ridiculous fear.
B. Jonſ. Catiline.

The war at hand appears with more *affright*,
And riſes ev'ry moment to the ſight. *Dryd. Æneid.*

Affri'ghtful, åf-frì'te-fûl. *adj.* [from *affright*.] Full of affright or terrour; terrible; dreadful.

There is an abſence of all, that is deſtructive or *affrightful* to human nature. *Decay of Piety.*

Affri'ghtment, åf-frì'te-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *affright*.]

1. The impreſſion of fear; terrour.

She awaked, with the *affrightment* of a dream. *Wotton.*

Paſſionate words or blows, from the tutor, fill the child's mind with terrour and *affrightment*; which immediately takes it wholly up, and leaves no room for other impreſſion. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of fearfulneſs.

Whether thoſe, that (under any anguiſh of mind) return to *affrightments* or doubtings, have not been hypocrites. *Hammond.*

To **AFFRO'NT**, åf-frûnt'. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr. that is, *ad frontem ſtare*; *ad frontem contumeliam allidere*, to inſult a man to his face.]

1. To meet face to face; to encounter. This ſeems the genuine and original ſenſe of the word; which was formerly indifferent to good or ill.

We have cloſely ſent for Hamlet hither;
That he, as 'twere by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The ſeditious, the next day, *affronted* the king's forces at the entrance of a highway; whom when they found both ready and reſolute to fight, they deſired enterparlance. *Sir John Hayward.*

2. To meet in an hoſtile manner, front to front.

His holy rites and ſolemn feaſts profan'd,
And with their darkneſs durſt *affront* his light.
Paradiſe Loſt.

3. To offer an open inſult; to offend avowedly. With reſpect to this ſenſe, it is obſerved by Cervantes; that, 'if a man ſtrike 'another on the back, and then run away; 'the perſon ſo ſtruck is injured, but not '*affronted*; an *affront* always implying a 'juſtification of the act.'

Did not this fatal war *affront* thy coaſt?
Yet ſatteſt thou an idle looker-on. *Fairfax*, i. 51.

But harm precedes not ſin; only our foe,
Tempting, *affronts* us with his foul eſteem
Of our integrity. *Milton's Par. Loſt*, *b.* ix.

I would learn the cauſe, why Torriſmond
(Within my palace walls, within my hearing,
Almoſt within my ſight) *affronts* a prince,
Who ſhortly ſhall command him.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

This brings to mind Fauſtina's fondneſs for the gladiator, and is interpreted as ſatire: but how can one imagine, that the Fathers would have dared to *affront* the wife of Aurelius? *Addiſon.*

Affro'nt, åf-frûnt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *affront*.]

1. Open oppoſition; encounter: a ſenſe not frequent, though regularly deducible from the derivation.

Fearleſs of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about admir'd of all, and dreaded
On hoſtile ground, none daring my *affront*.
Samſon Agoniſtes.

2. Inſult, offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment; contumely.

He would often maintain Plantianus, in doing *affronts* to his ſon. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

You've done enough; for you deſign'd my chains:
The grace is vaniſh'd; but th' *affront* remains.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

He, that is found reaſonable in one thing, is concluded to be ſo in all; and, to think or ſay otherwiſe, is thought ſo unjuſt an *affront*, and ſo ſenſeleſs a cenſure, that nobody ventures to do it. *Locke.*

There is nothing, which we receive with ſo much reluctance, as advice: we look upon the man, who gives it us, as offering an *affront* to our underſtanding, and treating us like children or ideots.
Addiſon, Spectator, N° 512.

3. Outrage; act of contempt, in a more general ſenſe.

Oft have they violated
The temple, oft the law, with foul *affronts*,
Abominations rather. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

4. Diſgrace; ſhame. This ſenſe is rather peculiar to the Scottiſh dialect.

Antonius attacked the pirates of Crete; and, by his too great preſumption, was defeated; upon the ſenſe of which *affront*, he died with grief.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

Affro'nter, åf-frûn'-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *affront*.] The perſon, that affronts.

Affro'nting, åf-frûn'-tìng. *participial adj.* [from *affront*.] That, which has the quality of affronting; contumelious.

Among words, which ſignify the ſame principal ideas, ſome are clean and decent, others unclean; ſome are kind, others are *affronting* and reproachful; becauſe of the ſecondary idea, which cuſtom has affixed to them. *Watts's Logick.*

To **AFFU'SE**, åf-fû'ze. *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affuſum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another.

I poured acid liquors, to try if they contained any volatile ſalt or ſpirit; which would probably have diſcovered itſelf, by making an ebullition with the *affuſed* liquor. *Boyle.*

Affu'sion, åf-fû'-zhûn. *n. ſ.* [*affuſio*, Lat.] The act of pouring one thing upon another.

Upon the *affuſion* of a tincture of galls, it immediately became as black as ink. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To **AFFY'**, åf-fŷ'. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr. *affidare mulierem*, Bracton.] To betroth, in order to marriage.

Wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord,
Unto the daughter of a worthleſs king.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

To **Affy'**, åf-fŷ'. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put truſt in; to confide. Not in uſe.

Marcus Andronicus, ſo I do *affy*
In thy uprightneſs and integrity,
That I will here diſmiſs my loving friends.
Shakeſp. Titus Andr.

Afi'eld, å-fèld. *adv.* [from *a* and *field*. See **Field**.] To the field.

We drove *afield*; and both together heard,
What time the grey fly winds her ſultry horn;
Batt'ning our flocks, with the freſh dews of night.
Milton.

Afield I went, amid the morning dew,
To milk my kine; for ſo ſhould houſewives do. *Gay.*

Afla't, å-flåt'. *adv.* [from *a* and *flat*. See **Flat**.] Level with the ground.

When you would have many new roots of fruit-trees, take a low tree; and bow it, and lay all his branches *aflat* upon the ground, and caſt earth upon them: and every twig will take root.
Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.

Aflo'at, å-flô'te. *adv.* [from *a* and *float*. See **Float**.] Floating; born-up in the water; not ſinking: in a figurative ſenſe, within view; in motion.

There is a tide, in the affairs of men;
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in ſhallows and in miſeries:
On ſuch a full ſea, are we now *afloat*:
And we muſt take the current when it ſerves,
Or loſe our ventures. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Take any paſſion of the ſoul of man, while it is predominant and *afloat*; and, juſt in the critical height of it, nick it with ſome lucky or unlucky word; and you may as certainly over-rule it to your own purpoſe, as a ſpark of fire, falling upon gunpowder, will infallibly blow it up. *South.*

There are generally ſeveral hundred loads of timber *afloat*: for they cut, above twenty-five leagues up the river; and other rivers bring-in their contributions. *Addiſon's Italy.*

Afo'ot, å-fût'. *adv.* [from *a* and *foot*.]

1. On foot; not on horſeback.

He thought it beſt, to return, for that day, to a village not far off; and, diſpatching his horſe in ſome ſort, the next day early, to come *afoot* thither.
Shakeſpeare.

2. In action; as, *a deſign is afoot*.

I pr'ythee, when thou ſeeſt that act *afoot*,
Ev'n with the very comment of thy ſoul
Obſerve mine uncle. *Shakeſp.*

3. In motion.

Of Albany's and Cornwall's pow'rs you heard not:—
'Tis ſaid, they are *afoot*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Afo're, å-fô're. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore*. See **Before**.]

1. Not behind; as, he held the ſhield *afore*: not in uſe.

2. Before; nearer in place to any thing; as, he ſtood *afore* him.

3. Sooner in time.

If your diligence be not ſpeedy, I ſhall be there *afore* you. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Afo're, å-fô're. *adv.*

1. In time foregone or paſt.

Whoſoever ſhould make light of any thing *afore* ſpoken or written, out of his own houſe a tree ſhould be taken, and he thereon be hanged.
Eſdras, vi. 22.

If he never drank wine *afore*, it will go near to remove his fit. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

2. Firſt in the way.

Æmilia, run you to the citadel;
And tell my lord and lady, what hath hap'd:
Will you go on *afore*? *Shakeſp. Othello.*

3. In front; in the fore-part.

Approaching nigh, he reared high *afore*
His body monſtrous, horrible, and vaſt. *Fairy Q.*

Afo'regoing, å-fô're-gô-ìng. *participial adj.* [from *afore* and *going*.] Going before.

Afo'rehand, å-fô're-hånd. *adv.* [from *afore* and *hand*.]

1. By a previous proviſion.

Many of the particular ſubjects of diſcourſe are occaſional, and ſuch as cannot *aforehand* be reduced to any certain account.
Government of the Tongue.

2. Provided; prepared; previouſly fitted.

For it will be ſaid, that in the former times, whereof we have ſpoken, Spain was not ſo mighty as now it is; and England, on the other ſide, was more *aforehand* in all matters of power.
Bacon's Conſiderations on War with Spain.

Afo'rementioned, å-fô''re-mèn-shûnd. *adj.* [from *afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before.

Among the nine other parts, five are not in a condition to give alms or relief to thoſe *aforementioned*; being very near reduced themſelves, to the ſame miſerable condition. *Addiſon.*

Afo'renamed, å-fô''re-nå'mèd. *adj.* [from *afore* and *named*.] Named before.

Imitate ſomething of circular form; in which, as in all other *aforenamed* proportions, you ſhall help yourſelf by the diameter.
Peacham on Drawing.

Afo'resaid, å-fô're-sèd. *adj.* [from *afore* and *ſaid*.] Said before.

It need not go for repetition, if we reſume again that, which we ſaid in the *aforeſaid* experiment. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 771.

AFO′RETIME, å-fô′re-tîme. *adv.* [from *afore* and *time.*] In time paſt.

O thou, that art waxen old in wickedneſs! Now thy ſins, which thou haſt committed *aforetime*, are come to light. *Suſanna.*

AFRA′ID, å-frå′d. *participial adj.* [from the verb *affray:* it ſhould therefore properly be written with *ff*.]

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.

So perſecute them with thy tempeſt, and make them *afraid* with thy ſtorm. *Pſalm* lxxxiii. 15.

2. It has the particle *of*, before the object of fear.

There, loathing life, and yet *of* death *afraid*,
In anguiſh of her ſpirit thus ſhe pray'd.
Dryden's Fables.

If, while this wearied fleſh draws fleeting breath,
Not ſatisfy'd with life, *afraid of* death,
It hap'ly be thy will, that I ſhould know
Glimpſe of delight, or pauſe from anxious woe;
From now, from inſtant now, great Sire, diſpel
The clouds, that preſs my ſoul. *Prior.*

AFRE′SH, å-frêsh′. *adv.* [from *a* and *freſh.* See FRESH.] Anew; again, after intermiſſion.

The Germans, ſerving upon great horſes, and charged with heavy armour, received great hurt by light ſkirmiſhes; the Turks, with their light horſes, eaſily ſhunning their charge, and again (at their pleaſure) charging them *afreſh*, when they ſaw the heavy horſes almoſt weary. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When once we have attained theſe ideas, they may be excited *afreſh* by the uſe of words. *Watts's Logick.*

AFRO′NT, å-frônt′. *adv.* [from *a* and *front.*] In front; in direct oppoſition to the face.

Theſe four came all *afront*, and mainly thruſt at me. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* i.

A′FTER, åf′-tėr. *prep.* [æꝼteɲ, Sax.]

1. Following in place. *After* is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came *after*, and ſtood *behind* him. It is oppoſed to *before.*

What ſays Lord Warwick? Shall we *after* them?—
—*After* them! nay, *before* them, if we can.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

2. In purſuit of.

After whom is the king of Iſrael come out? *After* whom doſt thou purſue? *After* a dead dog, *after* a flea. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 14.

3. Behind. This is not a common uſe.

Sometimes I placed a third priſm *after* a ſecond, and ſometimes alſo a fourth *after* a third; by all which, the image might be often refracted ſideways. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Poſterior in time.

Good *after* ill, and *after* pain delight;
Alternate, like the ſcenes of day and night.
Dryden's Fables.

We ſhall examine the ways of conveyance of the ſovereignty of Adam to princes, that were to reign *after* him. *Locke.*

5. According to.

He, that thinketh Spain our over-match, is no good mint-man; but takes greatneſs of kingdoms, according to bulk and currency, and not *after* their intrinſic value. *Bacon.*

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman ſtatues, ſeveral of Venus, in different poſtures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her, made *after* the ſame deſign. *Addiſon's Italy.*

This alluſion is *after* the oriental manner: thus, in the Pſalms, how frequently are perſons compared to cedars. *Pope's Odyſſey, notes.*

A′FTER, åf′-tėr. *adv.*

1. In ſucceeding time. It is uſed of time, mentioned as ſucceeding ſome other. So we cannot ſay, 'I ſhall be happy *after*, 'but *hereafter*;' but we ſay, 'I was firſt 'made miſerable by the loſs, but was *after* 'happier.'

Far be it from me, to juſtify the cruelties, which were at firſt uſed towards them, which had their reward ſoon *after*. *Bacon.*

Thoſe, who (from the pit of hell,
Roaming to ſeek their prey on earth) durſt fix
Their ſeats long *after*, next the ſeat of God.
Paradiſe Loſt.

2. Following another.

Let go thy hold, when a great wheel runs down a hill; leſt it break thy neck, with following it: but the great one, that goes upward, let him draw thee *after*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

AFTER, åf″-tėr, is compounded with many words, but almoſt always in its genuine and primitive ſignification; ſome, which occurred, will follow, by which others may be explained.

A′FTER-ACCEPTATION, åf″-tėr-åk-sêp-tå′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *acceptation.*] A ſenſe afterwards, not at firſt admitted.

'Tis true, ſome doctors in a ſcantier ſpace,
I mean in each apart, contract the place:
Some, who to greater length extend the line,
The church's *after-acceptation* join.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

A′FTER-AGES, åf″-tėr-å′-jêz. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *ages.*] Succeſſive times; poſterity. Of this word I have found no ſingular; but ſee not, why it might not be ſaid, *This will be done in ſome* after-age.

Not the whole land, which the Chuſites ſhould or might, in future time, conquer; ſeeing, in *after-ages*, they became lords of many nations. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Nor to philoſophers is praiſe deny'd,
Whoſe wiſe inſtructions *after-ages* guide.
Sir J. Denham.

What an opinion will *after-ages* entertain, of their religion; who bid fair for a gibbet, to bring in a ſuperſtition, which their fore-fathers periſhed in flames to keep out. *Addiſon.*

A′FTER-ALL, åf′-tėr-å′ll. When all has been taken into the view; when there remains nothing more to be added; at laſt; in fine; in concluſion; upon the whole; at the moſt.

They have given no good proof, in aſſerting this extravagant principle; for which (*after-all*) they have no ground or colour, but a paſſage or two of ſcripture, miſerably perverted, in oppoſition to many expreſs texts. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

But *after-all*, if they have any merit, it is to be attributed to ſome good old authors, whoſe works I ſtudy. *Pope on Paſtoral Poetry.*

A′FTER-BIRTH, åf′-tėr-bėrth. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *birth.*] The membrane, in which the birth was involved, which is brought away after; the ſecundine.

The exorbitances or degenerations, whether from a hurt in labour, or from part of the *after-birth* left behind, produce ſuch virulent diſtempers of the blood, as make it caſt out a tumour. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A′FTER-CLAP, åf′-tėr-klåp. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *clap.*] Unexpected events, happening after an affair is ſuppoſed to be at an end.

For the next morrow's mead they cloſely went,
For fear of *after-claps* to prevent.
Spenſ. Hub. Tale.

It is commonly taken in an ill ſenſe.

A′FTER-COST, åf′-tėr-kôst. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *coſt.*] The latter charges; the expenſe, incurred after the original plan is executed.

You muſt take care to carry off the land-floods and ſtreams, before you attempt draining; leſt your *after-coſt* and labour prove unſucceſsful. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A′FTER-CROP, åf′-tėr-krôp. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *crop.*] The ſecond crop or harveſt of the ſame year.

After-crops I think neither good for the land, nor yet the hay good for the cattle. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A′FTER-DINNER, åf′-tėr-dîn″-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *dinner.*] The hour paſſing juſt after dinner, which is generally allowed to indulgence and amuſement.

Thou haſt nor youth nor age,
But (as it were) an *after-dinner*'s ſleep,
Dreaming on both. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

A′FTER-ENDEAVOUR, åf′-tėr-în-dêv″-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *endeavour.*] Endeavours, made after the firſt effort or endeavour.

There is no reaſon, why the ſound of a pipe ſhould leave traces in their brains; which, not at firſt, but by their *after-endeavours*, ſhould produce the like ſounds. *Locke.*

A′FTER-ENQUIRY, åf′-tėr-în-kwŷ″-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *enquiry.*] Enquiry, made after the fact committed, or after life.

You muſt either be directed by ſome, that take upon them to know; or take upon yourſelf that, which (I am ſure) you do not know; or lump the *after-enquiry*, on your peril. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To **A′FTER-EYE**, åf″-tėr-î′. *v. a.* [from *after* and *eye.*] To keep one in view; to follow in view. This is not in uſe.

Thou ſhouldſt have made him,
As little as a crow, or leſs; ere left
To *after-eye* him. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

A′FTER-GAME, åf′-tėr-gå′me. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *game.*] The ſcheme, which may be laid; or the expedients, which are practiſed, after the original deſign has miſcarried; methods, taken after the firſt turn of affairs.

This earl, like certain vegetables, did bud and open ſlowly; nature ſometimes delighting to play an *after-game*, as well as fortune; which had (both) their turns and tides, in courſe. *Wotton.*

The fables of the axe-handle and the wedge ſerve to precaution us, not to put ourſelves needleſsly upon an *after-game*; but to weigh beforehand, what we ſay and do. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Our firſt deſign, my friend, has prov'd abortive;
Still there remains an *after-game* to play.
Addiſon's Cato.

A′FTER-HOURS, åf″-tėr-ou′rs. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *hours.*] The hours, that ſucceed.

So ſmile the heav'ns upon this holy act,
That *after-hours* with ſorrow chide us not.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

A′FTER-LIVER, åf″-tėr-lîv′-vŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *live.*] He, that lives in ſucceeding times.

By thee my promiſe ſent
Unto myſelf, let *after-livers* know. *Sidney, b.* ii.

A′FTER-LOVE, åf″-tėr-lŭv′. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *love.*] The ſecond or later love.

Intended, or committed, was this fault?
If but the firſt, how heinous e'er it be;
To win thy *after-love*, I pardon thee.
Shakeſp. Richard II.

A′FTERMATH, åf″tėr-måth. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *math*, from *mow.*] The latter math; the ſecond crop of graſs, mown in autumn. See AFTERCROP.

A′FTERNOON, åf′-tėr-nô″on. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *noon.*] The time, from the meridian to the evening.

A beauty-waining and diſtreſſed widow,
Ev'n in the *afternoon* of her beſt days,
Made prize and purchaſe of his wanton eye.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

However, keep the lively taſte you hold
Of God; and love him now, but fear him more:
And in your *afternoons* think, what you told
And promis'd him at morning-prayer before. *Donne.*

Such, all the morning, to the pleadings run;
But, when the buſ'neſs of the day is done,
On dice, and drink, and drabs, they ſpend the *afternoon.* *Dryden's Perſius, Sat.* i.

AFTERPAINS, ȧf'-tėr-pȧnz. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *pain.*]

The pains after birth, by which women are delivered of the ſecundine.

AFTERPART, ȧf'-tėr-pȧrt. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *part.*] The latter part.

The flexibleneſs of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown-up to be headſtrong, makes it more governable and ſafe; and, in the *afterpart*, reaſon and foreſight begin a little to take place, and mind a man of his ſafety and improvement. *Locke.*

AFTERPROOF, ȧf'-tėr-prȯ'f. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *proof.*]

1. Evidence, poſterior to the thing in queſtion.
2. Qualities, known by ſubſequent experience.

All know, that he likewiſe at firſt was much under the expectation of his *afterproof*; ſuch a ſolar influence there is, in the ſolar aſpect. *Wotton.*

AFTERTASTE, ȧf'-tėr-tȧſt. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *taſte.*] A taſte, remaining upon the tongue after the draught, which was not perceived in the act of drinking.

AFTERTHOUGHT, ȧf'-tėr-thȧt. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *thought.*] Reflections after the act; expedients, formed too late. It is not properly to be uſed for *ſecondthought.*

Expence, and *afterthought*, and idle care,
And doubts of motley hue, and dark deſpair;
Suſpicions, and fantaſtical ſurmiſe;
And jealouſy, ſuffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Diſcolouring all ſhe view'd, in tawny dreſs'd,
Downlook'd, and with a cuckow on her fiſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

AFTERTIMES, ȧf'-tėr-tīmz. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *time.*] Succeeding times. See AFTERAGES.

You promis'd once, a progeny divine
Of Romans, riſing from the Trojan line,
In *aftertimes* ſhould hold the world in awe,
And to the land and ocean give the law. *Dryden's Virgil.*

AFTERTOSSING, ȧf'-tėr-tȯs'-ing. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *toſs.*] The motion of the ſea after a ſtorm.

Confuſions and tumults are only the impotent remains of an unnatural rebellion; and are no more, than the *aftertoſſings* of a ſea, when the ſtorm is laid. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

AFTERWARD, ȧf'-tėr-wȧrd. *adv.* [from *after* and ƿeaꞃꝺ, Sax.] In ſucceeding time: ſometimes written *afterwards*, but leſs properly.

Uſes, not thought-upon before, may *afterward* ſpring-up; and be reaſonable cauſes of retaining that, which former conſiderations did formerly procure to be inſtituted. *Hooker.*

An anxious diſtruſt of the divine goodneſs makes a man more and more unworthy of it; and miſerable beforehand, for fear of being ſo *afterward.* *L'Eſtrange.*

AFTERWIT, ȧf'-tėr-wīt. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *wit.*] The contrivance of expedients, after the occaſion of uſing them is paſt. See AFTERTHOUGHT.

There is no recalling, what's gone and paſt; ſo that *afterwit* comes too late, when the miſchief is done. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'FTER-WRATH, ȧf''-tėr-rȧ'th. *n. ſ.* [from *after* and *wrath.*] Anger, when the provocation ſeems paſt.

I hear him mock
The luck of Cæſar; which the gods give men,
T' excuſe their *after-wrath.* *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

A'GA, ȧ'-gȧ. *n. ſ.* The title of a Turkiſh military officer.

AGA'IN, ȧ-gėn'. *adv.* [aȝen, Sax.]

1. A ſecond time; once more: marking the repetition of the ſame thing.

The poor remnant of human ſeed, which remained in their mountains, peopled their country *again* ſlowly, by little and little. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

Should Nature's ſelf invade the world *again*,
And o'er the centre ſpread the liquid main;
Thy pow'r were ſafe. *Waller.*

Go now, deluded man! And ſeek *again*
New toils, new dangers, on the duſty plain. *Dryd. Æneid.*

Some are already retired into foreign countries; and the reſt, who poſſeſs lands, are determined never to hazard them *again*, for the ſake of eſtabliſhing their ſuperſtition. *Swift.*

2. On the other hand: marking ſome oppoſition or contrariety.

His wit increaſed upon the occaſion; and ſo much the more, if the occaſion were ſharpened with danger. *Again*, whether it were the ſhortneſs of his foreſight, or the ſtrength of his will; certain it is, that the perpetual trouble of his fortunes could not have been without defects in his nature. *Bacon.*

Thoſe things, that we know not, what to do withal, if we had them; and thoſe things *again*, which another cannot part with, but to his own loſs and ſhame. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

3. On another part: marking a tranſition to ſome new conſideration.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new mounts of ſnow;
Again, behold the winter's weight,
Oppreſs the lab'ring woods below. *Dryden.*

4. In return: noting re-action, or reciprocal action; as, 'his fortune worked upon his 'nature, and his nature *again* upon his 'fortune.'

5. Back: in reſtitution.

When your head did but ake,
I knit my handkerchief about your brows,
The beſt I had; a princeſs wrought it me;
And I did never aſk it you *again.* *Shakeſp. King John.*

6. In return for any thing; in recompence.

That he hath given, will he pay *again.* *Prov.* xix. 27.

7. In order of rank or ſucceſſion; marking diſtribution.

Queſtion was aſked of Demoſthenes, What was the chief part of an orator? He anſwered, Action: What next? Action: What next, *again?* Action. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The cauſe of the holding green, is the cloſe and compact ſubſtance of their leaves, and the pedicles of them: and the cauſe of that *again* is, either the tough and viſcous juice of the plant, or the ſtrength and heat thereof. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

8. Beſides; in any other time or place.

They have the Walloons, who are tall ſoldiers; yet, that is but a ſpot of ground: but, on the other ſide, there is not in the world *again* ſuch a ſpring and ſeminary of brave military people; as in England, Scotland, and Ireland. *Bacon.*

9. Twice as much: marking the ſame quantity once repeated.

There are, whom heav'n has bleſt with ſtore of wit;
Yet want as much *again*, to manage it;
For wit and judgment ever are at ſtrife,
Tho' meant each other's aid, like man and wife. *Pope.*

I ſhould not be ſorry, to ſee a chorus on a theatre, more than as large and as deep *again* as ours, built and adorned at a king's charges. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

10. *Again and again*; with frequent repetition: often.

This is not to be obtained, by one or two haſty readings: it muſt be repeated *again and again*, with a cloſe attention to the tenour of the diſcourſe. *Locke.*

11. In oppoſition; by way of reſiſtance.

Who art thou, that anſwereſt *again?* *Rom.* ix. 20.

12. Back; as, returning from ſome meſſage.

Bring us word *again*, which way we ſhall go. *Deut.* i. 22.

AGA'INST, ȧ-gėnſt'. *prep.* [ænȝeon, onȝeonꝺ, Sax.]

1. In oppoſition to any perſon.

And he will be a wild man: his hand will be *againſt* every man, and every man's hand *againſt* him. *Gen.* xvi. 12.

2. Contrary; oppoſite, in general.

That authority of men ſhould prevail with men either *againſt* or above reaſon, is no part of our belief. *Hooker.*

He is melancholy without cauſe, and merry *againſt* the hair. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

We might work any effect, without and *againſt* matter: and this not holpen, by the co-operation of angels or ſpirits; but, only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The preventing goodneſs of God does even wreſt him from himſelf, and ſave him (as it were) *againſt* his will. *South.*

The god, uneaſy till he ſlept again,
Reſolv'd, at once to rid himſelf of pain;
And, tho' *againſt* his cuſtom, call'd aloud. *Dryden.*

Men often ſay, a thing is *againſt* their conſcience, when really it is not. *Swift's Miſcel.*

3. In contradiction to any opinion.

After all, that can be ſaid *againſt* a thing, this will ſtill be true; that many things poſſibly are, which we know not of; and that many more things may be, than are: and if ſo, after all our arguments *againſt* a thing, it will be uncertain, whether it be or not. *Tillotſon.*

The church-clergy have written the beſt collection of tracts *againſt* popery, that ever appeared in England. *Swift.*

4. With contrary motion or tendency: uſed of material action.

Boils and plagues
Plaiſter you o'er, that one infect another
Againſt the wind a mile. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

The kite, being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, delighteth in the freſh air; and many times flieth *againſt* the wind, as trouts and ſalmons ſwim *againſt* the ſtream. *Bacon.*

5. Contrary to rule or law.

If aught *againſt* my life
Thy country ſought of thee, it ſought unjuſtly,
Againſt the law of nature, law of nations. *Milton.*

Againſt the public ſanctions of the peace,
Againſt all omens of their ill ſucceſs;
With fates averſe, the rout in arms reſort,
To force their monarch, and inſult the court. *Dryden.*

6. Oppoſite to, in place.

Againſt the Tiber's mouth, but far away. *Dryden.*

7. To the hurt of another. See ſenſe 5.

And, when thou think'ſt of her eternity,
Think not that death *againſt* her nature is;
Think it a birth: and, when thou go'ſt to die,
Sing like a ſwan, as if thou went'ſt to bliſs. *Sir J. Davies.*

8. In proviſion for; in expectation of.

This mode of ſpeaking probably had its original from the idea of making proviſion *againſt*, or in oppoſition to, a time of misfortune; but by degrees acquired a neutral ſenſe. It ſometimes has the caſe elliptically ſuppreſſed; as, *againſt* he comes; that is, *againſt the time*, when he comes.

Thence ſhe them brought into a ſtately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair diſpred,
And ready dight with drapets feſtival,
Againſt the viands ſhould be miniſtred.
Fairy Queen.

The like charge was given them *againſt* the time, they ſhould come to ſettle themſelves in the land promiſed unto their fathers. *Hooker.*

Some ſay, that ever, '*gainſt* that ſeaſon comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning ſingeth all night long:
And then they ſay, no ſpirit walks abroad;
The nights are wholeſome; then no planets ſtrike;
No fairy tales, no witch hath power to charm;
So hallow'd and ſo gracious is the time.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

To that purpoſe, he made haſte to Briſtol; that all things might be ready, *againſt* the prince came thither. *Clarendon.*

Againſt the promis'd time provides with care,
And haſtens in the woof the robes he was to wear.
Dryden.

All which, I grant to be reaſonably and truly ſaid; and only deſire, they may be remembered *againſt* another day. *Stillingfleet.*

A'GALAXY, ăg'-ă-lăk-ſy̆. *n. ſ.* [from ἀ and γάλα, Gr.] Want of milk. *Dict.*

AGA'PE, ă-gă'p. *adv.* [from *a* and *gape*.] Staring with eagerneſs; as, a bird gapes for meat.

In himſelf was all his ſtate;
More ſolemn, than the tedious pomp, that waits
On princes; when their rich retinue long,
Of horſes led, and grooms beſmear'd with gold,
Dazzles the crowd, and ſets them all *agape*.
Paradiſe Loſt.

Dazzle the crowd, and ſet them all *agape*.
Philips.

The whole crowd ſtood *agape*, and ready to take the doctor at his word. *Spectator*, N° 572.

A'GARICK, ăg'-ă-rĭk. *n. ſ.* [*agaricum*, Lat.] A drug, of uſe in phyſic, and the dying trade. It is divided, into male and female; the male is uſed only in dying, the female in medicine; the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

There are two excreſcences, which grow upon trees; both of them, in the nature of muſhrooms: the one, the Romans call *boletus*; which groweth upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the dainties of their table: the other is medicinal, that is called *agarick*, which groweth upon the tops of oaks; though it be affirmed by ſome, that it groweth alſo at the roots. *Bacon.*

AGA'ST, ă-găſt'. *adj.* [This word, which is uſually by later authors written *aghaſt*, is not improbably the true word, derived from *agaze*; which has been written *aghaſt*, from a miſtaken etymology. See AGHAST.] Struck with terrour; amazed; frighted to aſtoniſhment.

Thus roving-on,
In confus'd march forlorn, th' advent'rous bands
(With ſhudd'ring horrour pale, and eyes *agaſt*)
View'd firſt their lamentable lot; and found
No reſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A'GATE, ăg'-ăt. *n. ſ.* [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] A precious ſtone of the loweſt claſs, often clouded with beautiful variegations.

In ſhape no bigger, than an *agate* ſtone
On the forefinger of an alderman.
Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.

Agates are only varieties of the flint kind: they have a grey horny ground, clouded, lineated, or ſpotted with different colours, chiefly duſky, black, brown, red, and ſometimes blue. *Woodward.*

A'GATY, ăg'-ă-ty̆. *adj.* [from *agate*.] Partaking of the nature of agate.

An *agaty* flint was above two inches in diameter; the whole covered-over, with a friable cretaceous cruſt. *Woodward.*

To **AGA'ZE**, ă'-gă'ze. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*, to ſet *agazing*; as, *amaze*, *amuſe*, and others.] To ſtrike with amazement; to ſtupify with ſudden terrour. The verb is now out of uſe.

So as they travell'd, ſo they 'gan eſpy
An armed knight toward them gallop faſt;
That ſeemed from ſome feared foe to fly,
Or other griſly thing that him *agaſt*. *Fairy Queen.*

AGA'ZED, ă-gă'-zĭd. *participial adj.* [from *agaze*; which ſee.] Struck with amazement; terrified to ſtupidity.

Hundreds he ſent to hell; and none durſt ſtand
him:
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew:
The French exclaim'd, 'The devil was in arms!'
All the whole army ſtood *agazed* on him.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

AGE, ă'je. *n. ſ.* [*age*, Fr. anciently *eage*, or *aage*: it is deduced by *Menage*, from *ætatium*, of *ætas*; by *Junius*, from *aa*, which (in the Teutonic dialects) ſignified long duration.]

1. Any period of time, attributed to ſomething, as the whole or part of its duration: in this ſenſe, we ſay, the *age* of man, the ſeveral *ages* of the world, the golden or iron *age*.

One man in his time plays many parts,
His life being ſeven *ages*. *Shakeſp.*

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt, ſeventeen years: ſo the whole *age* of Jacob was an hundred forty and ſeven years. *Geneſis*, xlvii. 28.

2. A ſucceſſion or generation of men.

Hence laſtly ſprings care of poſterities;
For things, their kind would everlaſting make:
Hence is it, that old men do plant young trees,
The fruit whereof another *age* ſhall take.
Sir J. Davies.

Next to the Son,
Deſtin'd Reſtorer of mankind, by whom
New heav'n and earth ſhall to the *ages* riſe,
Or down from heav'n deſcend. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

No declining *age*
E'er felt the raptures of poetic rage. *Roſcommon.*

3. The time, in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, or ſhall live; as, the *age* of heroes.

No longer now the golden *age* appears,
When patriarch wits ſurviv'd a thouſand years.
Pope.

4. The ſpace of a hundred years; a ſecular period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old-age; oldneſs.

You ſee, how full of change his *age* is; the obſervation we have made of it, hath not been little: he always loved our ſiſter moſt; and, with what poor judgment, he hath now caſt her off!
Shakeſp. King Lear.

Boys muſt not have th' ambitious care of men;
Nor men, the weak anxieties of *age*. *Roſcommon.*

And on this forehead (where, your verſe has ſaid,
The loves delighted, and the graces play'd)
Inſulting *age* will trace his cruel way,
And leave ſad marks of his deſtructive ſway.
Prior.

6. Maturity; ripeneſs; years of diſcretion; full ſtrength of life.

A ſolemn admiſſion of proſelytes; all, that either, being of *age*, deſire that admiſſion for themſelves; or that, in infancy, are by others p
ſented to that charity of the church. *Ham*

We thought our ſires, not with their own c
tent,
Had (ere we came to *age*) our portion ſpent. *Dr*

7. In law.

In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *ag*
diſcretion; and twenty-one years is the full *age*.
a woman, at ſeven years of *age*, the lord her fa
may diſtrain his tenants for aid to marry her
the *age* of nine years, ſhe is dowable; at twe
years, ſhe is able finally to ratify and confirm he
former conſent given to matrimony; at fourte
ſhe is enabled, to receive her land into her o
hands; and ſhall be out of ward, at the death
her anceſtor: at ſixteen, ſhe ſhall be out of wa
though, at the death of her anceſtor, ſhe was with
the *age* of fourteen years: at twenty-one, ſhe
able to alienate her lands and tenements. At t
age of fourteen, a ſtripling is enabled to chooſe h
own guardian; at the *age* of fourteen, a man m
conſent to marriage. *Cow*

A'GED, ă'-jĕd. *adj.* [from *age*. It makes tw
ſyllables in poetry.]

1. Old; ſtricken in years: applied generally
to animate beings.

If the comparison do ſtand between man an
man, the *aged* (for the moſt part) are beſt experi
enced, leaſt ſubject to raſh and unadviſed paſſions
Hooke

Novelty is only in requeſt: and it is as dangerou
to be *aged* in any kind of courſe; as it is virtuou
to be conſtant in any undertaking.
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſ

Kindneſs itſelf too weak a charm will prove,
To raiſe the feeble fires of *aged* love. *Pri*

2. Old; applied to inanimate things. Th
uſe is rare, and commonly with ſome ten
dency to the *proſopopœia*.

The people did not more worſhip the images
gold and ivory, than they did the groves: and th
ſame, Quintilian ſaith, of the *aged* oaks.
Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſc. on Rom. Id

A'GEDLY, ă'-jĕd-ly̆. *adv.* [from *aged*.] Aft
the manner of an aged perſon.

AGE'N, ă-gĕn'. *adv.* [aȝen, Sax.] Again;
return. See AGAIN.

This word is now only written in th
manner (though it be in reality the tr
orthography) for the ſake of rhime.

Thus Venus: Thus her ſon reply'd *agen*;
None of your ſiſters have we heard or ſeen.
Dry

A'GENCY, ă'-jĕn-ſy̆. *n. ſ.* [from *agent*.]

1. The quality of acting; the ſtate of bei
in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following p
pers, tending to aſſert the ſuperintendence a
agency of Providence in the natural world.
Woodward's Preface to Nat. Hi

2. The office of an agent or factor for a
other; buſineſs performed by an agent.

Some of the purchaſers themſelves may be co
tent to live cheap in a worſe country, rather th
be at the charge of exchange and *agencies*. *Sw*

A'GENT, ă'-jĕnt. *adj.* [*agens*, Lat.] Th
which acts; oppoſed to *patient*, or th
which is acted upon.

This ſucceſs is oft' truly aſcribed, unto th
force of imagination upon the body *agent*;
then, by a ſecondary means, it may upon a diver
body: as, for example; if a man carry a ring,
ſome part of a beaſt, believing ſtrongly that it w
help him to obtain his love; it may make him mo
induſtrious, and again more confident and perſi
ing, than otherwiſe he would be. *Bacon's Nat. Hi*

A'GENT, ă'-jĕnt. *n. ſ.*

1. An actor; he, that acts; he, that poſſeſſ
the faculty of action.

Whe

Where there is no doubt, deliberation is not xcluded, as impertinent unto the thing; but as eedleſs in regard of the *agent*, which ſeeth already hat to reſolve upon. *Hooker.*

To whom, nor *agent*, from the inſtrument;
or pow'r of working, from the work is known:
Davies.

Heav'n made us *agents*, free to good or ill;
nd forc'd it not, tho' he foreſaw the will:
reedom was firſt beſtow'd on human race,
nd preſcience only held the ſecond place.
Dryden.

A miracle is a work, exceeding the power of any eated *agent*, conſequently being an effect of the ivine omnipotence. *South's Sermons.*

A ſubſtitute; a deputy; a factor; a peron, employed to tranſact the buſineſs of nother.

—All hearts in love, uſe your own tongues;
et every eye negociate for itſelf,
nd truſt no *agent*. *Shakeſp.*

They had not the wit, to ſend to them (in any derly faſhion) *agents* or choſen men, to tempt em, and to treat with them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Remember, Sir, your fury of a wife;
ho, not content to be reveng'd on you,
he *agents* of your paſſion will purſue.
Dryden's Aureng.

That, which has the power of operating, r producing effects, upon another thing.

They produced wonderful effects, by the proper plication of *agents* to patients. *Temple.*

GELA'TION, åg-jė-lå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *lu.*] Concretion of ice.

It is round in hail, and figured in its guttulous ſcent from the air; growing greater or leſſer, cording to the accretion or pluvious *aggelation* out the fundamental atoms thereof.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

GENERA'TION, åg-jėn-nė-rå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* rom *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The ſtate of owing or uniting to another body.

To make a perfect nutrition, there is required a nſmutation of nutriment: now, where this conrſion or *aggeneration* is made, there is alſo requir, in the aliment, a ſimilarity of matter.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A'GGERATE, åd'-jė-råte. *v. a.* [from *agger*, at.] To heap up. *Dict.*

GERO'SE, åd'-jė-rô"ze. *adj.* [from *agger*, at.] Full of heaps. *Dict.*

AGGLO'MERATE, åg-glôm'-mė-råte. *a.* [*agglomero*, Lat.]

o gather-up in a ball, as thread.

o gather together.

AGGLO'MERATE, åg-glôm'-mė-råte. *v. n.*

Beſides, the hard *agglomerating* ſalts,
e ſpoil of ages, would impervious choke
eir ſecret channels. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

GLU'TINANTS, åg-glů'-tỳ-nånts. *n. ſ.* om *agglutinate*.] Thoſe medicines or apications, which have the power of unitg parts together.

GGLU'TINATE, åg-glů'-tỳ-nåte. *v. n.* om *ad* and *gluten*, glue, Lat.] To unite e part to another; to join together, ſo not to fall aſunder. It is a word, almoſt propriated to medicine.

The body has got room enough, to grow into full dimenſions; which is performed, by the ly ingeſtion of food, that is digeſted into blood; ich, being diffuſed through the body, is *agglu-ated* to thoſe parts, that were immediately *agglu-ated* to the foundation parts of the womb.
Harvey on Conſumptions.

LUTINA'TION, åg-glů'-tỳ-nå"-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* om *agglutinate*.] Union; coheſion; the of agglutinating; the ſtate of being agutinated.

The occaſion of its not healing by *agglutination*, as the other did, was from the alteration the ichor had begun to make in the bottom of the wound.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

AGGLU'TINATIVE, åg-glů'-tỳ-nå-tiv. *adj.* [from *agglutinate*.] That, which has the power of procuring agglutination.

Rowl-up the member, with the *agglutinative* rowler. *Wiſeman.*

To **AGGRANDI'ZE**, åg'-grån-dîze. *v. a.* [*aggrandiſer*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to perſons generally, ſometimes to things.

If the king ſhould uſe it no better, than the pope did, only to *aggrandize* covetous churchmen; it cannot be called a jewel in his crown.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

Theſe furniſh us, with glorious ſprings and mediums; to raiſe and *aggrandize* our conceptions, to warm our ſouls, to awaken the better paſſions; and to elevate them, even to a divine pitch, and that for devotional purpoſes. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

A'GGRANDIZEMENT, åg'-grån-dî"ze-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [*aggrandiſſement*, Fr.] The ſtate of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

A'GGRANDIZER, åg'-grån-dî"-zůr. *n. ſ.* [from *aggrandize*.] The perſon, that aggrandizes or makes great another.

To **AGGRA'TE**, åg-grå'te. *v. a.* [*aggratare*, Ital.] To pleaſe; to treat with civilities: a word not now in uſe.

And in the midſt thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely bevy of fair ladies ſate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour;
The which them did in modeſt wiſe amate,
And each one ſought his lady to *aggrate*.
Fairy Queen.

To **A'GGRAVATE**, åg'-grå-våte. *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]

1. To make heavy: uſed, only in a metaphorical ſenſe; as, to *aggravate* an accuſation, or a puniſhment.

A grove hard by ſprung-up with this their change,
(His will, who reigns above!) to *aggravate*
Their penance; laden with fruit, like that
Which grew in paradiſe, the bait of Eve,
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Ambitious Turnus in the preſs appears,
And *aggravating* crimes augments their fears.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To make any thing worſe, by the addition of ſome particular circumſtance, not eſſential.

This offence, in itſelf ſo heinous, was yet in him *aggravated* by the motive thereof; which was not malice or diſcontent, but an aſpiring mind to the papacy. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

AGGRAVA'TION, åg'-grå-vå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *aggravate*.]

1. The act of aggravating, or making heavy.
2. The act of enlarging to enormity.

A painter added a pair of whiſkers to the face; and, by a little *aggravation* of the features, changed it into the Saracen's head. *Addiſon.*

3. The extrinſical circumſtances or accidents, which increaſe the guilt of a crime, or the miſery of a calamity.

He, to the ſins which he commits, hath the *aggravation* ſuperadded, of committing them againſt knowledge, againſt conſcience, againſt ſight of the contrary law. *Hammond.*

If it be weigh'd
By itſelf, with *aggravations* not ſurcharg'd,
Or elſe with juſt allowance counterpois'd;
I may, if poſſible, thy pardon find
The eaſier towards me, or thy hatred leſs. *Milton.*

A'GGREGATE, åg'-grė-gåte. *adj.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.] Framed, by the collection of any particular parts, into one maſs, body, or ſyſtem.

The ſolid reaſon of one man with unprejudicate apprehenſions, begets as firm a belief, as the authority or *aggregate* teſtimony of many hundreds.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

They had, for a long time together, produced many other inept combinations, or *aggregate* forms of particular things, and nonſenſical ſyſtems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'GGREGATE, åg'-grė-gåte. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The complex or collective reſult of the conjunction or acervation of many particulars.

The reaſon of the far greateſt part of mankind, is but an *aggregate* of miſtaken phantaſms; and, in things not ſenſible, a conſtant deluſion.
Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.

A great number of living and thinking particles could not poſſibly, by their mutual contact, and preſſing, and ſtriking, compoſe one greater individual animal, with one mind and underſtanding, and a vital conſenſion of the whole body; any more, than a ſwarm of bees, or a crowd of men and women, can be conceived to make up one particular living creature, compounded and conſtituted of the *aggregate* of them all. *Bentley.*

To **A'GGREGATE**, åg'-grė-gåte. *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to accumulate; to heap many particulars into one maſs.

The *aggregated* ſoil
Death, with his mace petrifick, cold and dry,
As with a trident, ſmote. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

AGGREGA'TION, åg'-grė-gå"-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *aggregate*.]

1. Collection, or ſtate of being collected.

Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their *aggregation*; and, being erroneous in their ſingle numbers, once huddled together, they will be errour itſelf.
Brown's Vulg. Errours.

2. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole.

The water, reſident in the abyſs, is (in all parts of it) ſtored with a conſiderable quantity of heat; and more eſpecially in thoſe, where theſe extraordinary *aggregations* of this fire happen.
Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.

3. The whole, compoſed by the coacervation of many particulars; an aggregate.

To **AGGRE'SS**, åg-grėſs'. *v. n.* [*aggredior*, *aggreſſum*, Lat.] To commit the firſt act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The glorious pair advance,
With mingled anger and collected might;
To turn the war, and tell *aggreſſing* France,
How Britain's ſons and Britain's friends can fight.
Prior.

AGGRE'SSION, åg-grės'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*aggreſſio*, Lat.] The firſt act of injury; commencement of a quarrel, by ſome act of iniquity.

There is no reſiſting of a common enemy, without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be alſo, on the other hand, a conſpiracy of common enmity and *aggreſſion*. *L'Eſtrange.*

AGGRE'SSOR, åg-grės'-sůr. *n. ſ.* [from *aggreſs*.] The perſon, that firſt commences hoſtility; the aſſaulter or invader, oppoſed to the *defendant*.

Fly in nature's face!
But how, if nature fly in my face firſt?
Then nature's the *aggreſſor*. Let her look to't.
Dryden.

It is a very unlucky circumſtance, to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of ſuch authors; whoſe works are ſo ſoon forgotten, that we are in danger already of appearing the firſt *aggreſſors*.
Pope and Swift.

AGGRI'EVANCE, åg-grė'-våns. *n. ſ.* [See GRIEVANCE.] Injury; hardſhip inflicted; wrong endured.

To **Aggri'eve**, åg-grē've. *v. a.* [from *gravis*, Lat. See *To grieve*.]

1. To give ſorrow; to cauſe grief; to vex. It is not improbable, that to *grieve* was originally neuter, and *aggrieve* the active.

But while therein I took my chief delight,
I ſaw, alas! the gaping earth devour
The ſpring, the place, and all, clean out of ſight:
Which yet *aggrieves* my heart, even to this hour.
Spenſer.

2. To impoſe ſome hardſhips upon; to haraſs; to hurt in one's right. This is a kind of juridical ſenſe; and whenever it is uſed now, it ſeems to bear ſome alluſion to forms of law.

Sewall, archbiſhop of York, much *aggrieved* with ſome practices of the pope's collectors, took all patiently. *Camden.*

The landed man finds himſelf *aggrieved*, by the falling of his rents, and the ſtreightening of his fortune; whilſt the monied man keeps-up his gain, and the merchant thrives and grows rich by trade. *Locke.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Chloe complains, and wond'rouſly 's *aggriev'd*.
Granville.

To **Aggrou'p**, åg-grŏ'p. *v. a.* [*aggropare*, Ital.] To bring together into one figure; to crowd together: a term of painting.

Bodies of divers natures, which are *aggrouped* (or combined) together, are agreeable and pleaſant to the ſight. *Dryden.*

Agha'st, å-gåſt'. *adj.* [either the participle of *agaze* (ſee Agaze), and then to be written *agazed*, or *agaſt*; or from *a* and ȝaſt, a ghoſt; which the preſent orthography favours: perhaps they were originally different words.] Struck with horrour, as at the ſight of a ſpectre; ſtupified with terrour. It is generally applied to the external appearance.

She (ſighing ſore, as if her heart in twaine
Had riven been, and all her heart-ſtrings braſt)
With dreary drooping eyne look'd up, like one
agbaſt. *Spenſer.*

The aged earth, *agbaſt*
With terrour of that blaſt,
Shall from the ſurface to the centre ſhake. *Milton.*

Agbaſt he wak'd; and, ſtarting from his bed,
Cold ſweat in clammy drops his limbs o'erſpread.
Dryden's Æneid.

I laugh to think, how your unſhaken Cato
Will look *agbaſt*, while unforeſeen deſtruction
Pours-in upon him thus from every ſide.
Addiſon's Cato.

A'GILE, åj'-îl. *adj.* [*agile*, Fr. *agilis*, Lat.] Nimble; ready; having the quality of being ſpeedily put in motion; active.

With that he gave his able horſe the head;
And, bending forward, ſtruck his *agile* heels
Againſt the panting ſides of his poor jade,
Up to the rowel-head. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

The immediate and *agile* ſubſervience of the ſpirits to the empire of the mind or ſoul.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

To guide its actions with informing care,
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war,
Render it *agile*, witty, valiant, ſage;
As fits the various courſe of human age. *Prior.*

A'gileness, åj'-îl-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *agile*.] The quality of being agile; nimbleneſs; readineſs for motion; quickneſs; activity; agility.

Agi'lity, å-jîl-ŷ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*agilitas*, Lat. from *agilis*, *agile*.] Nimbleneſs; readineſs to move; quickneſs; activity.

A limb, over-ſtrained by lifting a weight above its power, may never recover its former *agility* and vigour. *Watts.*

AGI'LLOCHUM, å-jîl'-lô-kŭm. *n. ſ.* Aloeswood. A tree in the Eaſt-Indies, brought to us in ſmall bits, of a very fragrant ſcent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a ſtrengthener of the nerves in general: the beſt is of a blackiſh purple colour; and ſo light, as to ſwim upon water. *Quincy.*

A'GIO, å-jîo. *n. ſ.* [An Italian word, ſignifying eaſe or conveniency.] A mercantile term, uſed chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the current money.
Chambers.

To **AGI'ST**, å-jîſt'. *v. a.* [from *giſte*, Fr. a bed or reſting-place, or from *giſter*, i. e. *ſtabulari*.] To take-in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the king's foreſt, and to gather the money. The officers, that do this, are called *agiſtors*; in Engliſh, *gueſt* or *giſt-takers*: their function is termed *agiſtment*; as, *agiſtment* upon the ſea-banks. This word *agiſt* is alſo uſed, for the taking-in of other men's cattle into any man's ground, at a certain rate *per* week. *Blount.*

Agi'stment, åj-îſt-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [See Agist.] It is taken by the canon lawyers, in another ſenſe, than is mentioned under *agiſt*. They ſeem to intend by it, a *modus* or compoſition, or mean rate, at which ſome right or due may be reckoned: perhaps it is corrupted from *addouciſſement*, or *adjuſtment*.

Agi'stor, å-jîs'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *agiſt*.] An officer of the king's foreſt. See Agist.

A'gitable, åj'-ŷ-tåbl. *adj.* [from *agitate*; *agitabilis*, Lat.] That, which may be agitated, or put in motion; perhaps that, which may be diſputed. See Agitate, and Agitation.

To **A'GITATE**, åj'-ŷ-tâte. *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]

1. To put in motion; to ſhake; to move nimbly; as, 'the ſurface of the waters is '*agitated* by the wind; the veſſel was bro'ken, by *agitating* the liquor.'

2. To be the cauſe of motion; to actuate; to move.

Where dwells this ſov'reign arbitrary ſoul,
Which does the human animal controul,
Inform each part, and *agitate* the whole? *Blackmore.*

3. To affect with perturbation; as, 'the mind 'of man is *agitated* by various paſſions.'

4. To ſtir; to bandy from one to another; to diſcuſs; to controvert; as, to *agitate* a queſtion.

Though this controverſy be revived, and hotly *agitated* among the moderns; yet I doubt, whether it be not, in a great part, a nominal diſpute.
Boyle on Colours.

5. To contrive; to revolve; to form by laborious thought.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more ſtudied and elaborate, than when politicians moſt *agitate* deſperate deſigns. *King Charles.*

Agita'tion, åj'-ŷ-tå''ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *agitate*; *agitatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving or ſhaking any thing.

Putrefaction aſketh reſt; for the ſubtle motion, which putrefaction requireth, is diſturbed by any *agitation*. *Bacon.*

2. The ſtate of being moved or agitated; as, 'the waters, after a ſtorm, are ſome time in 'a violent *agitation*.'

3. Diſcuſſion; controverſial examination.

A kind of a ſchool queſtion is ſtarted in this fable, upon reaſon and inſtinct: this deliberative proceeding of the crow was rather a logical *agitation* of the matter. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

4. Violent motion of the mind; perturbation; diſturbance of the thoughts.

A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of ſleep, and do the effects of watching. In this ſlumbry *agitation*, beſides her walking, and other actual performances, have you heard her ſay? *Shakeſp.*

His mother could no longer bear the agit of ſo many paſſions, as thronged upon her.
Tatler, Nº

5. Deliberation; contrivance; the ſtate of ing conſulted upon.

The project now in *agitation*, for repeali the teſt act, and yet leaving the name of an liſhment to the preſent national church, is fiſtent. *Swift's Miſ*

Agita'tor, åj'-ŷ-tå-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from He, that agitates any thing; he, who nages affairs: in which ſenſe ſeems to uſed, the *agitators* of the army.

A'glet, åg'-lĕt. *n. ſ.* [Some derive it αἴγλη, ſplendour; but it is apparently deduced from *aigulette*, Fr. a tag to point; and that, from *aigu*, ſharp.]

1. A tag of a point, curved into ſome ſentation of an animal, generally of a

He thereupon gave for the garter a chain, 200l. and his gown addreſſed with *aglets*, worth 25l.

Why, give him gold enough, and marry a puppet, or an *aglet* baby, or an old trot, a tooth in her head.
Shakeſpeare's Taming of the

2. The pendants, at the ends of the chieves flowers, as in tulips.

A'gminal, åg'-mŷ-nål. *adj.* [from Lat.] Belonging to a troop.

A'gnail, åg'-nål. *adj.* [from anȝe, and naȝle, a nail.] A diſeaſe of the nails whitlow; an inflammation round the

Agna'tion, åg-nå'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from Lat.] Deſcent from the ſame father, in rect male line; diſtinct from *cognation*, conſanguinity, which include deſcend from females.

Agni'tion, åg-nîſh-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [from Lat.] Acknowledgment.

To **Agni'ze**, åg-nī'ze. *v. a.* [from Lat.] To acknowledge; to own; to This word is now obſolete.

I do *agnize*
A natural and prompt alacrity,
I find in hardneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Agnomina'tion, åg-nŏm-mŷ-nå'-ſhŭn. [*agnominatio*,] Lat. Alluſion of one word another, by reſemblance of ſound.

The Britiſh continueth yet in Wales, and villages of Cornwall, intermingled with Latin; being very ſignificative, copious, and ſantly running upon *agnominations*, although in aſpirations.

AGNUS CASTUS, åg'-nŭs-cås'-tŭs. [Lat.] The name of the tree, comm called the *Chaſte Tree*, from an imagi virtue of preſerving chaſtity.

Of laurel ſome, of woodbine many more,
And wreathes of *agnus caſtus* others bore.

Ago', å-gŏ'. *adv.* [aȝan, Sax. paſt or whence writers formerly uſed, and in provinces the people ſtill uſe, *agone* for Paſt; as, *long ago*; that is, long time paſt ſince. Reckoning time towards preſent, we uſe *ſince*; as, it is a year happened: reckoning from the preſent, uſe *ago*; as, it happened a year *ago*. is not, perhaps, always obſerved.

The great ſupply
Are wreck'd three nights *ago* on Godwin

This, both by others and myſelf, I know:
For I have ſerv'd their ſovereign, long *ago*;
Oft have been caught, within the winding
Dryden's F

I ſhall ſet-down an account of a diſcourſe, chanced to have with one of them ſome time
Addiſon's Free

Ago'g, å-gŏg′. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology. The French have the term *à gogo*, in low language; as, *ils vivent à gogo*, they live to their wiſh: from this phraſe, our word may be (perhaps) derived.]

1. In a ſtate of deſire; in a ſtate of warm imagination; heated, with the notion of ſome enjoyment; longing; ſtrongly excited.

As for the ſenſe and reaſon of it, that has little or nothing to do here: only let it ſound full and round, and chime right to the humour, which is at preſent *agog;* juſt as a big, long, rattling name is ſaid, to command even adoration from a Spaniard: and no doubt, with this powerful, ſenſeleſs engine, the rabble-driver ſhall be able to carry all before him. *South's Sermons.*

2. It is uſed, with the verbs *to be*, or *to ſet;* as, he *is agog*, or you may *ſet* him *agog*.

The gawdy goſſip, when ſhe's *ſet agog*,
In jewels dreſt, and at each ear a bob,
Goes flaunting out; and, in her trim of pride,
Thinks, all ſhe ſays or does is juſtify'd.
Dryd. Juv. Sat. vi.

This maggot has no ſooner *ſet* him *agog*, but he gets him a ſhip; freights her, builds caſtles in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his coffers. *L'Eſtrange.*

It has the particle *on*, or *for*, before the object of deſire.

On which, the ſaints are all *agog;*
And all this, for a bear and dog. *Hudibr. cant.* ii.

Gypſies generally ſtraggle into theſe parts, and ſet the heads of our ſervant-maids ſo *agog for* huſbands, that we do not expect to have any buſineſs done as it ſhould be, whilſt they are in the country. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Ago'ing, å-gŏ′-ing. *participial adj.* [from *a* and *going.*] In action; into action.

Their firſt movement, and impreſſed motions, demanded the impulſe of an almighty hand, to ſet them firſt *agoing.* *Tatler.*

Ago'ne, å-gŏn′. *adv.* [agan, Sax.] Ago; paſt. See **Ago.**

Is he ſuch a princely one,
As you ſpake him long *agone?*
Ben Jonſon's Fairy Prince.

A'gonism, ăg′-ŏ-nizm. *n. ſ.* [ἀγώνισμος, Gr.] Contention for a prize. *Dict.*

A'gonist, ăg′-ŏ-nist. *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνιςης, Gr.] A contender for prizes. *Dict.*

Agoni'stes, ăg-ŏ-nis′-tēz. *n. ſ.* [ἀγωνιςης, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one, that contends at any publick ſolemnity for a prize. *Milton* has ſo ſtyled his tragedy; becauſe *Samſon* was called-out, to divert the Philiſtines with feats of ſtrength.

Agoni'stical, ăg-ŏ-nis′-tŷ-kăl. *adj.* [from *agoniſtes.*] Relating to prize-fighting. *Dict.*

To **A'gonize**, ăg′-ŏ-nize. *v. n.* [from *agonizo*, low Latin ἀγωνίζω, Gr. *agoniſer*, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in exceſſive pain.

Doſt thou behold my poor diſtracted heart,
Thus rent with *agonizing* love and rage;
And aſk me, what it means? Art thou not falſe?
Rowe's Jane Shore.

Or touch, if, tremblingly alive all o'er,
To ſmart and *agonize* at every pore?
Pope's Eſſay on Man.

Agonothe'tick, ăg′-ŏ-nŏ-thĕt″-tik. *adj.* [ἀγων and τίθημι, Gr.] Propoſing public contentions for prizes; giving prizes; preſiding at public games. *Dict.*

A'gony, ăg′-ŏ-nŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀγὼν, Gr. *agon*, low Lat. *agonie*, Fr.]

1. The pangs of death; properly, the laſt conteſt between life and death.

Never was there more pity, in ſaving any, than in ending me; becauſe therein my *agony* ſhall end. *Sidney.*

Thou, who for me didſt feel ſuch pain,
Whoſe precious blood the croſs did ſtain,
Let not thoſe *agonies* be vain. *Roſcommon.*

2. Any violent or exceſſive pain of body or mind.

Betwixt them both, they have me done to dy,
Thro' wounds, and ſtrokes, and ſtubborn handeling;
That death were better, than ſuch *agony*,
As grief and fury unto me did bring. *Fairy Queen.*

Thee I have miſs'd, and thought it long, depriv'd
Thy preſence; *agony* of love! till now
Not felt, nor ſhall be twice. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. It is particularly uſed, in devotions for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden.

To propoſe our deſires, which cannot take ſuch effect as we ſpecify, ſhall (notwithſtanding) otherwiſe procure us his heavenly grace; even as this very prayer of Chriſt obtained angels to be ſent him, as comforters in his *agony.* *Hooker.*

Ago'od, å-gůd′. *adv.* [*a* and *good.*] In earneſt; not fictitiouſly. Not in uſe.

At that time I made her weep *agood*,
For I did play a lamentable part.
Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.

Agou'ty, å-gou′-tŷ. *n. ſ.* An animal of the Antilles; of the bigneſs of a rabbet, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. He has but two teeth in each jaw; holds his meat in his fore-paws, like a ſquirrel; and has a very remarkable cry: when he is angry, his hair ſtands on end, and he ſtrikes the earth with his hind-feet; and, when chaſed, he flies to a hollow tree, whence he is expelled by ſmoke. *Trevoux.*

To **Agra'ce**, å-grå′ſe. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace.*] To grant favours to; to confer benefits upon: a word not now in uſe.

She granted; and that knight ſo much *agrac'd*,
That ſhe him taught celeſtial diſcipline.
Fairy Queen.

Agra'mmatist, å-grăm′-măt-iſt. *n. ſ.* [ἀ, *priv.* and γράμμα, Gr.] An illiterate man. *Dict.*

Agra'rian, å-grå′-ryan. *adj.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds: a word ſeldom uſed, but in the Roman hiſtory; when there is mention of the *agrarian* law.

To **Agre'ase**, å-grē′ze. *v. a.* [from *a* and *greaſe.*] To daub; to greaſe; to pollute with filth.

The waves thereof ſo ſlow and ſluggiſh were,
Engroſs'd with mud, which did them foul *agreaſe.*
Fairy Queen.

To **AGRE'E**, å-grē′. *v. n.* [*agreer*, Fr. from *gré*, liking or good-will; *gratia* and *gratus*, Lat.]

1. To be in concord; to live without contention; not to differ.

The more you *agree* together, the leſs hurt can your enemies do you. *Broome's View of Epic Poetry.*

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit; with the particle *to*, or *upon*.

And perſuaded them, to *agree to* all reaſonable conditions. *2 Maccabees*, xi. 14.

We do not prove the origin of the earth, from a chaos; ſeeing that is *agreed-on* by all, that give it any origin. *Burnet.*

3. To ſettle amicably.

A form of words were quickly *agreed-on* between them, for a perfect combination. *Clarendon.*

4. To ſettle terms, by ſtipulation; to accord: followed by *with.*

Agree with thine adverſary quickly, whilſt thou art in the way with him; leſt at any time the adverſary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be caſt into priſon. *Matt.* v. 25.

5. To ſettle a price, between buyer and ſeller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong: didſt not thou *agree with* me for a penny? *Matt.* xx. 13.

6. To be of the ſame mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked or underwent, the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who *agreed* in nothing elſe. *Clarendon.*

Milton is a noble genius; and the world *agrees*, to confeſs it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

7. To concur; to co-operate.

Muſt the whole man (amazing thought!) return,
To the cold marble and contracted urn?
And never ſhall thoſe particles *agree*,
That were in life this individual he? *Prior.*

8. To ſettle ſome point, among many; with *upon*, before a noun.

Strifes and troubles would be endleſs; except they gave their common conſent all, to be ordered by ſome, whom they ſhould *agree-upon.* *Hooker.*

If men, ſkilled in chymical affairs, ſhall *agree* to write clearly, and keep men from being ſtunned by dark or empty words; they will be reduced, either to write nothing; or books, that may teach us ſomething. *Boyle.*

9. To be conſiſtent; not to contradict: with *to*, or *with.*

For many bare falſe witneſs againſt him; but their witneſs *agreed* not together. *Mark*, xiv. 56.

They, that ſtood-by, ſaid again to Peter, 'Surely thou art one of them; for thou art a Galilean, and thy ſpeech *agreeth* thereto.'
Mark, xiv. 70.

Which teſtimony, I the leſs ſcruple to allege; becauſe it *agrees* very well, *with* what has been affirmed to me. *Boyle.*

10. To ſuit with; to be accommodated to: with *to*, or *with.*

Thou feedeſt thine own people with angels food; and didſt ſend them from heaven bread, *agreeing to* every taſte. *Wiſdom.*

His principles could not be made to *agree, with* that conſtitution and order, which God had ſettled in the world; and therefore muſt needs claſh, with common ſenſe and experience. *Locke.*

11. To cauſe no diſturbance in the body.

I have often thought that, our preſcribing aſſes milk in ſuch ſmall quantities is injudicious; for undoubtedly, with ſuch as it *agrees-with*, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Agre'e**, å-grē′. *v. a.*

1. To put an end to a variance.

He ſaw from far, or ſeemed for to ſee,
Some troublous uproar, or contentious fray;
Whereto he drew in haſte, it to *agree.*
Fairy Queen, *b.* ii.

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whoſe deſtructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage,
Are now *agreed.* *Roſcommon.*

Agre'eable, å-grē′-åbl. *adj.* [*agréable*, Fr.]

1. Suitable to; conſiſtent with; conformable to. It has the particle *to*, or *with.*

This paucity of blood is *agreeable, to* many other animals; as frogs, lizarde, and other fiſhes.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The delight, which men have in popularity; fame, ſubmiſſion, and ſubjection of other men's minds; ſeemeth to be a thing (in itſelf, without contemplation of conſequence) *agreeable* and grateful, *to* the nature of man. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

What you do, is not at all *agreeable*, either *with* ſo good a chriſtian, or ſo reaſonable and ſo great a perſon. *Temple.*

That, which is *agreeable to* the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another. *L'Eſtrange.*

As the practice of all piety and virtue is *agreeable to* our reaſon; ſo is it likewiſe the intereſt, both of private perſons, and of publick ſocieties. *Tillotſon.*

2. In the following paſſage, the adjective is uſed (by a familiar corruption) for the adverb *agreeably*.

Agreeable hereunto, perhaps it might not be amiſs, to make children (as ſoon, as they are capable of it) often to tell a ſtory. *Locke on Education.*

3. Pleaſing; that is ſuitable, to the inclination, faculties, or temper: it is uſed in this ſenſe, both of perſons and things.

And, while the face of outward things we find
Pleaſant and fair, *agreeable* and ſweet;
Theſe things tranſport. *Sir J. Davies.*

I recollect in my mind the diſcourſes, which have paſſed between us; and call to mind a thouſand *agreeable* remarks, which he has made on theſe occaſions. *Addiſon, Spectator*, N° 241.

Agre'eableness, a-gre'-abl-neſs. *n. ſ.* [from *agreeable.*]

1. Conſiſtency with; ſuitableneſs to: with the particle *to*.

Pleaſant taſtes depend, not on the things themſelves, but their *agreeableneſs* to this or that particular palate; wherein there is great variety. *Locke.*

2. The quality of pleaſing. It is uſed, in an inferiour ſenſe; to mark the production of ſatisfaction, calm and laſting, but below rapture or admiration.

There will be occaſion, for largeneſs of mind, and *agreeableneſs* of temper. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

It is very much an image of that author's writing; who has an *agreeableneſs* that charms us, without correctneſs; like a miſtreſs, whoſe faults we ſee, but love her with them all. *Pope.*

3. Reſemblance; likeneſs: ſometimes, with the particle *between*.

This relation is likewiſe ſeen, in the *agreeableneſs between* man and the other parts of the univerſe. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

Agre'eably, a-gre'-ab-ly. *adv.* [from *agreeable.*]

1. Conſiſtently with; in a manner, ſuitable to.

They may look, into the affairs of Judea and Jeruſalem; *agreeably to* that, which is in the law of the Lord. 1 *Eſd.* xviii. 12.

2. Pleaſingly.

I did never imagine, that ſo many excellent rules could be produced ſo advantageouſly and *agreeably.* *Swift.*

Agre'ed, a-gre'd. *participial adj.* [from *agree.*] Settled by conſent.

When they had got known and *agreed* names, to ſignify thoſe internal operations of their own minds; they were ſufficiently furniſhed, to make known by words all their ideas. *Locke.*

Agre'eingness, a-gre'-ing-neſs. *n. ſ.* [from *agree.*] Conſiſtence; ſuitableneſs.

Agre'ement, a-gre'-ment. *n. ſ.* [*agrement*, Fr. in law Latin *agreamentum*, which Coke would willingly derive from *aggregatio mentium.*]

1. Concord.

What *agreement* is there, between the hyena and the dog? and what peace, between the rich and the poor? *Eccles.* xiii. 18.

2. Reſemblance of one thing to another.

The diviſion and quavering, which pleaſe ſo much in muſick, have an *agreement* with the glittering of light; as the moon-beams, playing upon a wave. *Bacon.*

Expanſion and duration have this farther *agreement*; that, though they are both conſidered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not ſeparable one from another. *Locke.*

3. Compact; bargain; concluſion of controverſy; ſtipulation.

And your covenant with death ſhall be diſannulled, and your *agreement* with hell ſhall not ſtand; when the overflowing ſcourge ſhall paſs through, then ye ſhall be trodden down by it. *Iſaiah*, xxviii. 18.

Make an *agreement* with me by a preſent, and come-out to me; and then eat ye, every man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree. 2 *Kings*, xviii. 31.

Frog had given his word, that he would meet the company, to talk of this *agreement*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Agre'stick, or **Agre'stical**, a-gres'-tik, or a-gres'-ty-kal. *adj.* [from *agreſtis*, Lat.] Having relation to the country; rude; ruſtick. *Dict.*

Agricola'tion, a'-gri-ko-la''-ſhun. *n. ſ.* [from *agricola*, Lat.] Culture of the ground. *Dict.*

A'griculture, ag''-ry-cul'-ture. *n. ſ.* [*agricultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; huſbandry, as diſtinct from paſturage.

He ſtrictly adviſeth, not to begin to ſow before the ſetting of the ſtars; which, notwithſtanding, without injury to *agriculture*, cannot be obſerved in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

That there was tillage beſtowed upon the antediluvian ground, Moſes does indeed intimate in general: what ſort of tillage that was, is not expreſſed. I hope to ſhew that, their *agriculture* was nothing near ſo laborious and troubleſome, nor did it take up ſo much time, as ours doth. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The diſpoſition of Ulyſſes inclined him to war, rather than the more lucrative, but more ſecure, method of life, by *agriculture* and huſbandry. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

A'grimony, ag''-ry-mun'-ny. *n. ſ.* [*agrimonia*, Lat.] The name of a plant. The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the branches; the flower-cup conſiſts of one leaf, which is divided into five ſegments: the flowers have five or ſix leaves, and are formed into a long ſpike; which expands, in form of a roſe; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock; in each of which, are contained two kernels. *Miller.*

To **Agri'se**, ag-ri'ze. *v. n.* [aᵹriſan, Sax.] To look terrible. Out of uſe. *Spenſer.*

To **Agri'se**, ag-ri'ze. *v. a.* To terrify. *Spenſ.*

Agro'und, a-grou'nd. *adv.* [from *a* and *ground.*]

1. Stranded; hindered by the ground, from paſſing farther.

With our great ſhips, we durſt not approach the coaſt; we having been, all of us, *aground.* *Sir W. Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Say, what you ſeek, and whither were you
bound?
Were you, by ſtreſs of weather, caſt *aground?*
Dryden's Æneid.

2. It is likewiſe figuratively uſed, for being hindered in the progreſs of affairs; as, the negociators were *aground* at that objection.

A'GUE, a'-gue. *n. ſ.* [*aigu*, Fr. *acute.*] An intermitting fever, with cold fits ſucceeded by hot: the cold fit is, in popular language, more particularly called the *ague;* and the hot, the fever.

Our caſtle's ſtrength
Will laugh a ſiege to ſcorn. Here let them lie,
Till famine and the *ague* eat them up. *Shakeſp.*

Though
He feels the heats of youth, and colds of age;
Yet neither tempers nor corrects the other;
As if there were an *ague* in his nature,
That ſtill inclines to one extreme. *Denham's Sophy.*

A'gued, a'-gu-ed. *adj.* [from *ague.*] Struck with an ague; ſhivering; chill; cold: a word in little uſe.

All hurt behind, backs red, and faces pale,
With flight and *agued* fear! *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A'gue-fit, a'-gue-fit. *n. ſ.* [from *ague* and *fit.*] The paroxyſm of the ague.

This *ague-fit* of fear is overblown.
Shakeſp. Rich. II.

A'gue-proof, a''-gue-pro'f. *adj.* [from *ague* and *proof.*] Proof againſt agues; able to reſiſt the cauſes, which produce agues, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not peace at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I ſmelt 'em out. They told me, I was every thing: 'tis a lie; I am not *ague-proof.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

A'gue-tree, a''-gue-tree'. *n. ſ.* [from *ague* and *tree.*] A name, ſometimes given to ſaſſafras. *Dict.*

To **Agui'se**, a-gyi'ze. *v. a.* [from *a* and *guiſe.* See Guise.] To dreſs; to adorn; to deck: a word, not in uſe now.

As her fantaſtic wit did moſt delight,
Sometimes her head ſhe fondly would *aguiſe*
With gaudy garlands, or freſh flowers dight
About her neck, or rings of ruſhes plight.
Fairy Queen.

A'guish, a'-gu-iſh. *adj.* [from *ague*] Having the qualities of an ague.

So calm, and ſo ſerene, but now:
What means this change, on Myra's brow?
Her *aguiſh* love now glows and burns,
Then chills and ſhakes, and the cold fit returns.
Granville.

A'guishness, a'-gu-iſh-neſs'. *n. ſ.* [from *aguiſh.*] The quality, of reſembling an ague.

Ah, a'. *Interjection.*

1. A word, noting ſometimes diſlike and cenſure.

Ah! ſinful nation! a people, laden with iniquity, a ſeed of evil-doers; children, that are corrupters! they have forſaken the Lord. *Iſaiah*, i. 4.

2. Sometimes, contempt and exultation.

Let them not ſay in their hearts, *Ah!* ſo we would have it: let them not ſay, we have ſwallowed him up. *Pſalm* xxxv. 25.

3. Sometimes, and moſt frequently, compaſſion and complaint.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But, *ah!* the mighty bliſs is fugitive:
Diſcolour'd ſickneſs, anxious labour come,
And age and death's inexorable doom.
Dryd. Virg. Georg. iii.

Ah me! the blooming pride of May,
And that of beauty, are but one:
At morn, both flouriſh bright and gay;
Both fade at evening, pale and gone. *Prior.*

4. When it is followed by *that*, it expreſſes vehement deſire.

In goodneſs, as in greatneſs, they excel.
Ah! that we lov'd ourſelves, but half ſo well!
Dryden's Juvenal.

Aha'! Aha'! a-ha', a-ha'. *interjection.* A word, intimating triumph and contempt.

They opened their mouth wide againſt me, and ſaid, *aha! aha!* our eye hath ſeen it. *Pſalm* xxxv. 21.

Ahe'ad, ȁ-hĕd'. *adv.* [from *a* and *head.*]

1. Farther onward, than another: a ſea term.

And now the mighty Centaur ſeems to lead;
And now the ſpeedy Dolphin gets *ahead.*
Dryden's Æneid.

2. Headlong; precipitantly: uſed of animals, and figuratively of men.

It is mightily the fault of parents, guardians, tutors, and governours, that ſo many men miſcarry. They ſuffer them at firſt, to run *ahead;* and, when perverſe inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Ahe'ight, ȁ-hī'te. *adv.* [from *a* and *height.*] Aloft; on high.

But have I fall'n or no,—
—From the dread ſummit of this chalky bourne?
Look up *aheight!* the ſhrill-gorg'd lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

AHOUA'I, ȁ-hoŭ'-ȁ. *n. ſ.* The name of a poiſonous plant.

***To* AID**, ȁ'de. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr. from *adjutare*, Lat.] To help; to ſupport; to ſuccour.

Into the lake he leapt, his lord to *aid*;
And, of him catching hold, him ſtrongly ſtaid
From drowning. *Fairy Queen.*

Neither ſhall they give any thing unto them, that make war upon them, or *aid* them with victuals, weapons, money, or ſhips. *Maccabees*, viii. 26.

By the loud trumpet, which our courage *aids*,
We learn that, ſound as well as ſenſe perſuades.
Roſcommon.

Aid, ȁ'de. *n. ſ.* [from *To aid.*]

1. Help; ſupport.

The memory of uſeful things may receive conſiderable *aid*, if they are thrown into verſe. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Your patrimonial ſtores in peace poſſeſs;
Undoubted all your filial claim confeſs;
Your private right ſhould impious power invade,
The peers of Ithaca would arm in *aid.* *Pope's Od.*

2. The perſon, that gives help or ſupport; a helper; auxiliary.

Thou haſt ſaid, it is not good, that man ſhould be alone; let us make unto him an *aid*, like unto himſelf. *Tobit*, viii. 6.

Great *aids* came-in to him, partly upon miſſives, and partly voluntaries from many parts. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. In law.

A ſubſidy. *Aid* is alſo particularly uſed, in matter of pleading, for a petition made in court, for the calling-in of help from another, that hath an intereſt in the cauſe in queſtion: and is likewiſe, both to give ſtrength to the party, that prays in *aid* of him; and alſo, to avoid a prejudice accruing towards his own right, except it be prevented: as, when a tenant for term of life, courteſy, &c. being impleaded touching his eſtate, he may pray in *aid* of him in the reverſion; that is, entreat the court, that he may be called-in by writ, to allege what he thinks good for the maintenance both of his right and his own. *Cowell.*

Ai'dance, ȁ'-dănſe. *n. ſ.* [from *aid.*] Help; ſupport: a word little uſed.

Oft have I ſeen a timely parted ghoſt,
Of aſhy ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs,
Being all deſcended to the lab'ring heart;
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the ſame, for *aidance* 'gainſt the enemy.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Ai'dant, ȁ'-dănt. *adj.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpful: not in uſe.

All you, unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be *aidant* and remediate,
In the good man's diſtreſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Ai'der, ȁ'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *aid.*] He, that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.

All along, as he went, were puniſhed the adherents and *aiders* of the late rebels. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Ai'dless, ȁ'de-lĕſs. *adj.* [from *aid* and *leſs*, an inſeparable particle.] Helpleſs; unſupported; undefended.

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted
With ſhunleſs deſtiny: *aidleſs* came off;
And with a ſudden re-enforcement, ſtruck
Corioli, like a planet. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
He had met
Already, ere my beſt ſpeed could prevent,
The *aidleſs* innocent lady, his wiſh'd prey.
Milton's Comus.

A'iguLet, ȁ'-gŭ-lĕt. *n. ſ.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point, with tags; points of gold, at the end of fringes.

It all above beſprinkled was throughout
With golden *aigulets*, that gliſter'd bright,
Like twinkling ſtars; and, all the ſkirt about,
Was hemm'd with golden fringes. *Fairy Queen.*

***To* AIL**, ȁ'le. *v. a.* [eʒlan, Sax. to be troubleſome.]

1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain.

And the angel of God called to Hagar out of heaven, and ſaid unto her; 'What *aileth* thee, 'Hagar? fear not! for God hath heard the voice 'of the lad, where he is.' *Gen.* xxi. 17.

2. It is uſed (in a ſenſe leſs determinate) for *to affect* in any manner; as, *ſomething* ails *me, that I cannot ſit ſtill; what* ails *the man, that he laughs without reaſon?*

Love ſmiled, and thus ſaid; 'Want, joined to 'deſire, is unhappy; but, if he nought do deſire, 'what can Heraclitus *ail?*' *Sidney.*

What *ails* me, that I cannot loſe thy thought!
Command, the empreſs hither to be brought:
I, in her death, ſhall ſome diverſion find;
And rid my thoughts at once, of woman-kind.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

3. To feel pain; to be incommoded.

4. It is remarkable, that this word is never uſed, but with ſome indefinite term, or the word *nothing:* as, *What ails* him? *What* does he *ail?* He *ails ſomething;* he *ails nothing. Something ails* him; *nothing ails* him. Thus we never ſay, a fever *ails* him, or he *ails* a fever; or uſe definite terms with this verb.

Ail, ȁ'le. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſeaſe.

Or heal, O Narſes, thy obſcener *ail.* *Pope.*

Ai'lment, ȁ'le-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *ail.*] Pain; diſeaſe.

Little *ailments* oft attend the fair,
Not decent for a huſband's eye or ear. *Granville.*

I am never ill, but I think of your *ailments;* and repine, that they mutually hinder our being together. *Swift's Letters.*

A'iling, ȁ'le-ĭng. *participial adj.* [from *To ail.*] Sickly; full of complaints.

***To* AIM**, ȁ'm. *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *eſmer*, to point at; a word which I have not found.]

1. To endeavour, to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon; to direct towards: with the particle *at.*

Aim'ſt thou *at* princes, all amaz'd they ſaid,
The laſt of games? *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To point the view, or direct the ſteps, towards any thing; to tend towards; to endeavour to reach or obtain: with *to* formerly, now only with *at.*

Lo, here the world is bliſs; ſo here the end,
To which all men do *aim*, rich to be made;
Such grace now, to be happy, is before thee laid.
Fairy Queen.

Another kind there is; which although we deſire for itſelf, as health, and virtue, and knowledge; nevertheleſs they are not the laſt mark, *whereat* we *aim*; but have their further end, whereunto they are referred. *Hooker.*

Swoln with applauſe, and *aiming* ſtill *at* more,
He now provokes the ſea-gods from the ſhore.
Dryden's Æneid.

Religion tends, to the eaſe and pleaſure, the peace and tranquillity, of our minds; which, all the wiſdom of the world did always *aim at*, as the utmoſt felicity of this life. *Tillotſon.*

3. To gueſs.

***To* Aim**, ȁ'm. *v. a.* To direct a miſſile weapon; more particularly taken, for the act of pointing the weapon by the eye, before its diſmiſſion from the hand.

And proud Ideus, Priam's charioteer,
Who ſhakes his empty reins, and *aims* his airy
ſpear. *Dryden.*

Aim, ȁ'm. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The direction of a miſſile weapon.

Aſcanius, young and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, uncertain of his *aim:*
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting
ſides. *Dryden, Æn.* vii. *l.* 691.

2. The point, to which the thing thrown is directed.

That arrows fled not ſwifter toward their *aim;*
Than did our ſoldiers, aiming at their ſafety,
Fly from the field. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

3. In a figurative ſenſe, a purpoſe; a ſcheme; an intention; a deſign.

He truſted, to have equall'd the Moſt High,
If he oppos'd: and, with ambitious *aim*,
Againſt the throne and monarchy of God,
Rais'd impious war. *Milt. Par. Loſt*, *b.* i. *l.* 41.

But ſee, how oft ambitious *aims* are croſt;
And chiefs contend, till all the prize is loſt. *Pope.*

4. The object of a deſign; the thing, after which any one endeavours.

The ſafeſt way is to ſuppoſe, that the epiſtle has but one *aim*; till (by a frequent peruſal of it) you are forced to ſee, there are diſtinct independent parts. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

5. Conjecture; gueſs.

It is impoſſible, by *aim* to tell it; and, for experience and knowledge thereof, I do not think that, there was ever any of the particulars thereof. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

There is a hiſtory in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd:
The which obſerv'd, a man may propheſy
With a near *aim*, of the main chance of things,
As yet not come to life; which, in their ſeeds
And weak beginnings, lie intreaſured.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

AIR, ȁ'r. *n. ſ.* [*air*, Fr. *aër*, Lat.]

1. The element, encompaſſing the terraqueous globe.

If I were to tell, what I mean by the word *air;* I may ſay, it is that fine matter, which we breathe-in and breathe-out continually: or it is that thin fluid body, in which the birds fly, a little above the earth; or it is that inviſible matter, which fills all places near the earth, or, which immediately encompaſſes the globe of earth and water. *Watts's Logick.*

2. The ſtate of the air; or the air, conſidered with regard to health.

There be many good and healthful *airs*, that do appear by habitation and other proofs; that differ not in ſmell from other *airs.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N° 904.

3. Air in motion; a ſmall gentle wind.

Freſh gales and gentle *airs*
Whiſper'd it to the woods; and from their wings
Flung roſe, flung odours from the ſpicy ſhrub,
Diſporting! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* viii. *l.* 515.

But ſafe repoſe, without an *air* of breath,
Dwells here; and a dumb quiet, next to death.
Dryden.

Let vernal *airs* through trembling oſiers play,
And Albion's cliffs reſound the rural lay.
Pope's Paſtorals.

4. Scent; vapour.

Stinks, which the noſtrils ſtraight abhor, are not the moſt pernicious; but ſuch *airs*, as have ſome ſimilitude with man's body; and ſo inſinuate themſelves, and betray the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

5. Blaſt; peſtilential vapour.

All the ſtor'd vengeances of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! ſtrike her young bones,
You taking *airs*, with lameneſs. *Shak. King Lear.*

6. Any thing, light or uncertain; that is as light, as air.

O momentary grace of mortal men!
Which we more hunt for, than the grace of God,
Who builds his hope in *air* of your fair looks,
Lives like a drunken ſailor on a maſt,
Ready with ev'ry nod to tumble down.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

7. The open weather; air unconfined.

The garden was inclos'd within the ſquare,
Where young Emilia took the morning *air*.
Dryd. Fables.

8. Vent; utterance; emiſſion into the air.

I would have aſk'd you, if I durſt for ſhame,
If ſtill you lov'd: you gave it *air* before me.
But ah! why were we not both of a ſex?
For then we might have lov'd, without a crime.
Dryden.

9. Publication; expoſure, to the publick view and knowledge.

I am ſorry to find, it has taken *air*, that I have ſome hand in theſe papers. *Pope's Letters.*

10. Intelligence; information. This is not now in uſe.

It grew from the *airs*, which the princes and ſtates abroad received from their ambaſſadors and agents here. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

11. Muſick, whether light or ſerious; ſound; air modulated.

This muſick crept by me upon the waters,
Allaying both their fury and my paſſion,
With its ſweet *air*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Call-in ſome muſick. I have heard, ſoft *airs*
Can charm our ſenſes, and expel our cares.
Denham's Sophy.

The ſame *airs*, which ſome entertain with moſt delightful tranſports, to others are importune.
Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.

Since we have ſuch a treaſury of words, ſo proper for the *airs* of muſick; I wonder that, perſons ſhould give ſo little attention.
Addiſon, Spectator, N° 406.

Borne on the ſwelling notes, our ſouls aſpire;
While ſolemn *airs* improve the ſacred fire,
And angels lean from heav'n to hear.
Pope's St. Cæcilia.

—When the ſoul is ſunk with cares,
Exalts her in enliv'ning *airs*. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

12. Poetry; a ſong.

The repeated *air*
Of ſad Electra's poet had the pow'r,
To ſave th' Athenian walls from ruin bare.
Paradiſe Regained.

13. The mien, or manner, of the perſon; the look.

Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry *air*,
Of geſture, or leaſt action, over-aw'd
His malice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

For the *air* of youth
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood ſhall reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To weigh thy ſpirits down, and (laſt) conſume
The balm of life. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

But, having the life before us, beſides the experience of all they knew; it is no wonder, to hit ſome *airs* and features which they have miſſed.
Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.

There is ſomething wonderfully divine, in the *airs* of this picture. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Yet ſhould the Graces all thy figures place,
And breathe an *air* divine on ev'ry face. *Pope.*

14. An affected or laboured manner or geſture; as, a lofty *air*, a gay *air*.

Whom Ancus follows, with a fawning *air*;
But vain within, and proudly popular.
Dryd. Æneid, vi.

There are of theſe ſort of beauties, which laſt but for a moment; as, the different *airs* of an aſſembly, upon the ſight of an unexpected and uncommon object; ſome particularity of a violent paſſion, ſome graceful action, a ſmile, a glance of an eye, a diſdainful look, a look of gravity, and a thouſand other ſuch like things.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.

Their whole lives were employed, in intrigues of ſtate; and they naturally give themſelves *airs* of kings and princes, of which the miniſters of other nations are only the repreſentatives.
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.

To curl their waving hairs,
Aſſiſt their bluſhes, and inſpire their *airs*. *Pope.*

He aſſumes and affects an entire ſet of very different *airs*: he conceives himſelf, a being of a ſuperiour nature. *Swift.*

15. Appearance.

As it was communicated with the *air* of a ſecret, it ſoon found its way into the world.
Pope's Ded. to Rape of the Lock.

16. [In horſemanſhip.] *Airs* denote the artificial or practiſed motions of a managed horſe. *Chambers.*

To **Air**, å'r. *v. a.* [from the noun *air*.]

1. To expoſe to the air; to open to the air.

The others make it, a matter of ſmall commendation in itſelf; if they, who wear it, do nothing elſe, but *air* the robes, which their place requireth. *Hooker, b.* v. § 29.

Fleas breed principally of ſtraw or mats, where there hath been a little moiſture; or the chamber and bed-ſtraw kept cloſe, and not *aired*.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N° 696.

We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice; when, both the judges that ſat upon the jail, and numbers of thoſe that attended the buſineſs, or were preſent, ſickened upon it, and died. Therefore, it were good wiſdom, that (in ſuch caſes) the jail were *aired*, before they were brought forth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 914.

As the ants were *airing* their proviſions one winter, up comes a hungry graſshopper to them, and begs a charity. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Or wicker-baſkets weave, or *air* the corn.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To gratify, by enjoying the open air, with the reciprocal pronoun.

Nay, ſtay a little———
Were you but riding-forth to *air yourſelf*,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

I aſcended the higheſt hills of Bagdat, in order to paſs the reſt of the day in meditation and prayer. As I was here *airing myſelf*, on the tops of the mountains; I fell into a profound contemplation, on the vanity of human life. *Addiſon, Spect.*

3. To air liquors; to warm them, by the fire: a term, uſed in converſation.

4. To breed in neſts. In this ſenſe, it is derived from *aerie*, a neſt: it is now out of uſe.

You may add their buſy, dangerous, diſcourteous, yea and ſometimes deſpiteful ſtealing, one from another, of the eggs and young ones; who if they were allowed to *air* naturally and quietly, there would be ſtore ſufficient, to kill not only the partridges, but even all the good houſe-wives' chickens, in a country.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

A'ir-bladder, år'-blåd-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *air* and *bladder*.]

1. Any cuticle or veſicle, filled with air.

The pulmonary artery and vein paſs along the ſurfaces of theſe *air-bladders*, in an infinite number of ramifications. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The bladder in fiſhes; by the contraction and dilatation of which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their bulk, and riſe or fall.

Though the *air-bladder* in fiſhes ſeems neceſſary for ſwimming, yet ſome are ſo formed, as to ſwim without it. *Cudworth.*

A'ir-built, år'-bilt. *adj.* [from *air* and *build*.] Built in the air, without any ſolid foundation.

Hence the fool's paradiſe, the ſtateſman's ſcheme,
The *air-built* caſtle, and the golden dream,
The maid's romantick wiſh, the chymiſt's flame,
And poet's viſion of eternal fame,
Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.

Air-drawn, å'r-drån. *adj.* [from *air* and *drawn*.] Drawn or painted in air: a word not uſed.

This is the very painting of your fear;
This is the *air-drawn* dagger, which (you ſaid)
Led you to Duncan. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A'irer, å'-růr. *n. ſ.* [from *To air*.] He, that expoſes to the air.

A'ir-gun, å'r-gůn. *ſ.* A gun, charged with air inſtead of powder.

A'ir-hole, å'r-hȯle. *n. ſ.* [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit the air.

A'iriness, å'-rŷ-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *airy*.]

1. Openneſs; expoſure to the air.

2. Lightneſs; gaiety; levity.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains, to make claſſick learning ſpeak their language: if they have not ſucceeded, it muſt be imputed to a certain talkativeneſs and *airineſs* repreſented in their tongue; which will never agree, with the ſedateneſs of the Romans, or the ſolemnity of the Greeks. *Felton.*

A'iring, å'-ring. *n. ſ.* [from *air*.] A ſhort journey or ramble, to enjoy the free air.

This little fleet ſerves, only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give their ladies an *airing* in the ſummer ſeaſon. *Addiſon.*

A'irless, å'r-lĕſs. *adj.* [from *air*.] Wanting communication with the free air.

Nor ſtony tower, nor walls of beaten braſs,
Nor *airleſs* dungeon, nor ſtrong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit.
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.

A'irling, år'-ling. *n. ſ.* [from *air*, for *gayety*.] A young, light, thoughtleſs, gay perſon.

Some more there be, ſlight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs, and horſes, and perhaps a whore.
Ben Jonſon.

A'ir-pump, å'r-půmp. *n. ſ.* [from *air* and *pump*.] A machine, by whoſe means the air is exhauſted out of proper veſſels. The principle, on which it is built, is the elaſticity of the air; as that, on which the water-pump is founded, is on the gravity of the air. The invention of this curious inſtrument is aſcribed to Otto de Guerick, conſul of Magdebourg, in 1654: but his machine laboured under ſeveral defects; the force, neceſſary to work it, was very great; and the progreſs, very ſlow; it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of ſubjects for experiments. Mr. Boyle, with the aſſiſtance of Dr. Hooke, removed ſeveral inconveniencies; though ſtill the working was laborious, by reaſon of the preſſure of the atmoſphere at every exſuction: this labour has been ſince removed,

moved, by Mr. Hawkſbee; who (by adding a ſecond barrel and piſton, to riſe as the other fell, and fall as it roſe) made the preſſure of the atmoſphere on the deſcending one, of as much ſervice, as it was of diſſervice in the aſcending one. Vream made a further improvement, by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one. *Chambers.*

The air, that, in exhauſted receivers of *air-pumps*, is exhaled from minerals, and fleſh, and fruits, and liquors, is as true and genuine, as to elaſticity and denſity, or rarefaction, as that we reſpire in: and yet this factitious air is ſo far, from being fit to be breathed in; that it kills animals in a moment, even ſooner than the abſence of air, or a vacuum itſelf. *Bentley.*

A'IR-SHAFT, å'r-ſhåft. *n. ſ.* [from *air* and *ſhaft.*] A paſſage, for the air into mines and ſubterraneous places.

By the ſinking of an *air-ſhaft*, the air hath liberty to circulate, and carry-out the ſteams both of the miners breath and the damps, which would otherwiſe ſtagnate there. *Ray.*

A'IRY, å'-rŷ. *adj.* [from *air; aëreus*, Lat.]

1. Compoſed of air.

The firſt is the tranſmiſſion, or emiſſion, of the thinner and more *airy* parts of bodies; as, in odours and infections: and this is, of all the reſt, the moſt corporeal. *Bacon.*

2. Relating to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fiſhes, that have wings, that are no ſtrangers to the *airy* region. *Boyle.*

3. High in air.

Whole rivers here forſake the fields below;
And, wond'ring at their height, through *airy* channels flow. *Addiſon.*

4. Open to the free air.

Joy'd to range abroad in freſh attire,
Thro' the wide compaſs of the *airy* coaſt. *Spenſer.*

5. Light as air; thin; unſubſtantial; without ſolidity.

I hold ambition of ſo *airy* and light a quality, that it is but a ſhadow's ſhadow. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops conſtrain
Of *airy* ghoſts, and vex the guilty train. *Dryden.*

6. Wanting reality; having no ſteady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

Nor think, with wind
Of *airy* threats to awe, whom yet with deeds
Thou can'ſt not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Nor (to avoid ſuch meanneſs) ſoaring high,
With empty ſound and *airy* notions fly.
Roſcommon.

I have found a complaint, concerning the ſcarcity of money; which occaſioned many *airy* propoſitions, for the remedy of it.
Temple's Miſcellanies.

7. Fluttering; looſe; as if to catch the air; full of levity.

The painters draw their nymphs, in thin and *airy* habits; but the weight of gold and of embroideries is reſerved, for queens and goddeſſes.
Dryden.

By this name of ladies, he means all young perſons, ſlender, finely ſhaped, *airy* and delicate: ſuch, as are nymphs and Naïads. *Dryden.*

8. Gay; ſprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; ſpirited; light of heart.

He, that is merry and *airy* at ſhore, when he ſees a ſad tempeſt on the ſea; or dances, when God thunders from heaven; regards not, when God ſpeaks to all the world. *Taylor.*

AISLE, i'le. *n. ſ.* [Thus the word is written by Addiſon, but perhaps improperly; ſince it ſeems deducible only from, either *aile* a wing, or *allée* a path; and is therefore to be written *aile.*] The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means ſo magnificent, as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef, with a double *aiſle* to it; and, at each end, is a large quire. *Addiſon.*

AIT, or EYGHT, å'te, or è't. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed, by *Skinner*, to be corrupted from *iſlet.*] A ſmall iſland in a river.

A'JUTAGE, å-dzhůt'-å'je. *n. ſ.* [*ajutage*, Fr.] An additional pipe to water-works. *Dict.*

To AKE, å'ke. *v. n.* [from ἄχος, Gr. and therefore more grammatically written *ache.*]

1. To feel a laſting pain, generally of the internal parts; diſtinguiſhed from ſmart, which is commonly uſed of uneaſineſs in the external parts: but this is no accurate account.

To ſue, and be deny'd ſuch common grace,
My wounds *ake* at you! *Shakeſp.*

Let our finger ake; and it endues
Our other healthful members, with a ſenſe
Of pain. *Shakeſp.*

Were the pleaſure of drinking accompanied, the very moment, with that ſick ſtomach and *aking* head, which in ſome men are ſure to follow; I think, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

His limbs muſt *ake*, with daily toils oppreſt;
Ere long-wiſh'd night brings neceſſary reſt.
Prior.

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper ſenſe, to the heart; as, *the heart akes;* to imply grief or fear. *Shakeſpeare* has uſed it, ſtill more licentiouſly, of the ſoul.

My ſoul *akes*
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither ſupreme, how ſoon confuſion
May enter. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Here ſhame diſſuades him, there his fear prevails;
And each, by turns, his *aking* heart aſſails.
Addiſon.

AKI'N, å-kin'. *adj.* [from *a* and *kin.*]

1. Related to; allied by blood: uſed of perſons

I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wiſh, that being thy ſiſter in nature, I were not ſo far off *akin* in fortune. *Sidney.*

2. Allied to by nature; partaking of the ſame properties: uſed of things.

The cankered paſſion of envy is nothing *akin* to the ſilly envy of the aſs. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Some limbs again, in bulk or ſtature
Unlike, and not *akin* by nature,
In concert act, like modern friends;
Becauſe one ſerves the other's ends. *Prior.*

He ſeparates it from queſtions, with which it may have been complicated; and diſtinguiſhes it from queſtions, which may be *akin* to it.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

AL, ATTLE, ADLE, ål', åt'l, åd'l, do all ſeem to be corruptions of the Saxon Æþel, *noble, famous;* as alſo *Alling* and *Adling* are corruptions of Æþelinᵹ, *noble, ſplendid, famous.*

Al, Ald, being initials, are derived from the Saxon Ealꝺ, *ancient;* and ſo, (oftentimes) the initial *all*, being melted by the Normans from the Saxon ealꝺ.
Gibſon's Camden.

A'LABASTER, ål''-å-bås'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [ἀλάβαςρον.] A kind of ſoft marble, eaſier to cut, and leſs durable, than the other kinds: ſome is white, which is moſt common; ſome of the colour of horn, and tranſparent; ſome yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients uſed it, to make boxes for perfumes. *Savary.*

Yet I'll not ſhed her blood;
Nor ſcar that whiter ſkin of hers, than ſnow;
And ſmooth, as monumental *alabaſter.* *Shakeſp.*

A'LABASTER, ål''-å-bås'-tůr. *adj.* Made of alabaſter.

I cannot forbear mentioning part of an *alabaſter* column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire; and may be ſeen, over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it, into two pieces; and fixed it, in the ſhape of a croſs, in a hole of the wall; ſo that the light paſſing through it, makes it look (to thoſe in the church) like a huge tranſparent croſs of amber. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ALA'CK, å-låk'. *interject.* [This word ſeems only the corruption of *alas.*] Alas; an expreſſion of ſorrow.

Alack! when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes right; we would, and we would not.
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.

At thunder now no more I ſtart,
Than at the rumbling of a cart:
Nay (what's incredible) *alack!*
I hardly hear a woman's clack. *Swift.*

ALA'CKADAY, å-låk'-å-då''. *interject.* [This, like the former, is for *alas the day.*] A word, noting ſorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY, å-låk'-ryůs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *alacrious*, ſuppoſed to be formed from *alacris:* but, of *alacrious*, I have found no example.] Cheerfully; without dejection.

Epaminondas *alacriouſly* expired, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country.
Government of the Tongue.

ALA'CRITY, å-låk'-krŷ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulneſs, expreſſed by ſome outward token; ſprightlineſs; gayety; livelineſs; cheerful willingneſs.

Theſe orders were, on all ſides, yielded unto with no leſs *alacrity* of mind; than cities, unable to hold out any longer, are wont to ſhew; when they take conditions, ſuch as it liketh him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow ſtraits of advantage. *Hooker.*

Give me a bowl of wine:
I have not that *alacrity* of ſpirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.
Shakeſp.

He, glad that now his ſea ſhould find a ſhore,
With freſh *alacrity* and force renew'd,
Springs upward. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or ſooner underſtood the ſign to fly:
With ſuch *alacrity* they bore away,
As if, to praiſe them, all the ſtates ſtood by.
Dryden.

ALAMI'RE, å-lå-mi'-rå. *n. ſ.* The loweſt note but one, in Guido Aretine's ſcale of muſick.

ALAMO'DE, ål-å-mo'de. *adv.* [*à la mode*, Fr.] According to the faſhion: a low word. It is uſed likewiſe by ſhopkeepers, for a kind of thin ſilken manufacture.

ALA'ND, å-lånd'. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land.*] At land; landed; on the dry ground.

He only, with the prince his couſin, were caſt *aland*; far off from the place, whither their deſires would have guided them. *Sidney.*

Three more fierce Eurus, in his angry mood,
Daſh'd on the ſhallows of the moving ſand;
And, in mid ocean, left them moor'd *aland.*
Dryden.

ALA'RM, å-lå'rm. *n. ſ.* [from the French, *à l'arme*, to arms; as, *crier à l'arme*, to call to arms.]

1. A cry, by which men are ſummoned to their arms, as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you ſhall blow; but you ſhall not ſound an *alarm.* *Numbers.*

God himſelf is with us, for our captain; and his prieſts with ſounding trumpets, to cry *alarms* againſt you. *Chron.* xiii. 12.

The trumpet's loud clangour
Excites us to arms,
With ſhrill notes of anger,
And mortal *alarms*. *Dryden.*

Taught by this ſtroke, renounce the war's *alarms*;
And learn to tremble, at the name of arms. *Pope's Iliad.*

2. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching; as, an *alarm* of fire.

3. Any tumult or diſturbance.

Crowds of rivals, for thy mother's charms,
Thy palace fill with inſults and *alarms*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **ALA'RM**, å-lå'rm, *v. a.* [from *alarm*, the noun.]

1. To call to arms.

2. To diſturb; as, with the approach of an enemy.

The waſp the hive *alarms*
With louder hums, and with unequal arms. *Addiſon.*

3. To ſurpriſe with the apprehenſion of any danger.

When rage miſguides me, or when fear *alarms*,
When pain diſtreſſes, or when pleaſure charms. *Tickell.*

4. To diſturb in general.

His ſon, Cupavo, bruſh'd the briny flood:
Upon his ſtern, a brawny Centaur ſtood;
Who heav'd a rock; and, threat'ning ſtill to throw,
With lifted hands, *alarm'd* the ſeas below. *Dryden.*

ALA'RM-BELL, å-lå'rm-bĕll. *n. ſ.* [from *alarm* and *bell.*] The bell, that is rung at the approach of an enemy.

Th' *alarm-bell* rings, from our Alhambra walls;
And, from the ſtreets, ſound drums and ataballes. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMING, å-lå'r-mìng. *particip. adj.* [from *alarm.*] Terrifying; awakening; ſurpriſing; as, an *alarming* meſſage; an *alarming* pain.

ALA'RM-POST, å-lå'rm-pŏſt. *n. ſ.* [from *alarm* and *poſt.*] The poſt or place, appointed to each body of men to appear at, when an alarm ſhall happen.

ALA'RUM, å-lår'-ŭm. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as it ſeems, from *alarm*. See ALARM.]

Now are our brows bound, with victorious wreaths;
Our bruiſed arms hung-up, for monuments;
Our ſtern *alarums* chang'd, to merry meetings. *Shakeſpeare.*

That Almatro might better hear,
She ſets a drum at either ear;
And loud or gentle, harſh or ſweet,
Are but th' *alarums*, which they beat. *Prior.*

To **ALA'RUM**, å-lår'-ŭm. *v. a.* [corrupted from *To alarm.*] See ALARM.

Withered murder
(*Alarum'd* by his ſentinel the wolf,
Whoſe howl's his watch) thus, with his ſtealthy pace,
Moves like a ghoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALA'S, å-låſs'. *interject.* [*helas*, Fr. *eylaes*, Dutch.]

1. A word expreſſing lamentation, when we uſe it of ourſelves.

But yet, *alas!* O but yet, *alas!* our haps be but hard haps. *Sidney.*

Alas, how little from the grave we claim!
Thou but preſerv'ſt a form, and I a name. *Pope.*

2. A word of pity, when uſed of other perſons.

Alas, poor Protheus! thou haſt entertain'd
A fox, to be the ſhepherd of thy lambs. *Shakeſp.*

3. A word of ſorrow and concern, when uſed of things.

Thus ſaith the Lord God; 'Smite with thine 'hand, and ſtamp with thy foot, and ſay *Alas!* for 'all the evil abominations of the houſe of Iſrael.' *Ezekiel.*

Alas! both for the deed, and for the cauſe! *Milton.*

Alas! for pity of this bloody field:
Piteous indeed muſt be; when I, a ſpirit,
Can have ſo ſoft a ſenſe of human woes. *Dryden.*

ALAS-A-DAY, å-lås'-å-då. } *interject.* Ah!
ALAS-THE-DAY, å-lås'-thė-då. } unhappy day!

Alas-the-day! I never gave him cauſe. *Shakeſp.*

Alas-a-day! you have ruined my poor miſtreſs: you have made a gap, in her reputation; and can you blame her, if ſhe make it up with her huſband? *Congreve.*

ALAS-THE-WHILE, å-lås'-thė-hwi'le. *interject.* Ah! unhappy time!

All as the ſheep, ſuch was the ſhepherd's look;
For pale and wan he was, *alas-the-while!*
May ſeem, he lov'd, or elſe ſome care he took. *Spenſer.*

ALA'TE, å-lå'te. *adv.* [from *a* and *late.*] Lately; no long time ago.

ALB, ålb'. *n. ſ.* [*album*, Lat.] A ſurplice; a white linen veſtment, worn by prieſts.

ALBE, ålb'. } *adv.* [a coalition of the
ALBE'IT, ål-bė'-ìt. } words *all be it ſo. Skinner.*] Although; notwithſtanding; though it ſhould be.

Ne wou'd he ſuffer ſleep once thitherward
Approach, *albe* his drowſy den was next. *Spenſer.*

This very thing is cauſe ſufficient; why duties, belonging to each kind of virtue (*albeit* the law of reaſon teach them) ſhould notwithſtanding be preſcribed, even by human law. *Hooker.*

One, whoſe eyes
(*Albeit*, unuſed to the melting mood)
Drop tears as faſt, as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakeſp.*

He, who has a probable belief, that he ſhall meet with thieves in ſuch a road, thinks himſelf to have reaſon enough to decline it; *albeit* he is ſure, to ſuſtain ſome leſs (though yet conſiderable) inconvenience, by his ſo going. *South's Sermons.*

ALBUGI'NEOUS, ål'-bů-jìn''-yůs. *adj.* [*albugo*, Lat.] Reſembling the white of an egg.

Eggs will freeze in the *albugineous* part thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I opened it by inciſion, giving vent, firſt to an *albugineous*, then to white concocted matter: upon which the tumour ſunk. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ALBU'GO, ål-bů'-gŏ. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A diſeaſe in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteneſs. The ſame, with *leucoma*.

A'LBURN-COLOUR, å'-bůrn-kůl'-lůr. *n. ſ.* See AUBURN.

A'LCAHEST, ål'-kå-hĕſt. *n. ſ.* An Arabick word, to expreſs an univerſal diſſolvent; pretended-to, by Paracelſus and Helmont. *Quincy.*

ALCA'ID, ål-cå'd. *n. ſ.* [from *al*, Arab. and קירקד, the head.]

1. In Barbary, the governour of a caſtle.

Th' *alcaid*
Shuns me; and with a grim civility,
Bows, and declines my walks. *Dryden.*

2. In Spain, the judge of a city; firſt inſtituted by the Saracens. *Du Cange.*

ALCA'NNA, ål-kån'-nå. *n. ſ.* An Egyptian plant, uſed in dying; the leaves making a yellow, infuſed in water; and a red, in acid liquors.

The root of *alcanna*, though green, will give a red ſtain. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ALCHY'MICAL, ål-kìm'-mў-kål. *adj.* [from *alchymy.*] Relating to alchymy; produced by alchymy.

The roſe-noble, then current for ſix ſhillings and eight pence, the alchymiſts do affirm as an unwritten verity, was made by projection or multiplication *alchymical* of Raymond Lully in the tower of London. *Camden's Remains.*

ALCHY'MICALLY, ål-kìm'-mў-kål-lў. *adv.* [from *alchymical.*] In the manner of an alchymiſt; by means of alchymy.

Raymond Lully would prove it *alchymically*. *Camden.*

A'LCHYMIST, ål'-kў-mìſt. *n. ſ.* [from *alchymy.*] One, who purſues or profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy.

To ſolemnize this day, the glorious ſun
Stays in his courſe, and plays the *alchymiſt*;
Turning, with ſplendour of his precious eye,
The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Every *alchymiſt* knows, that gold will endure a vehement fire for a long time without any change; and, after it has been divided by corroſive liquors into inviſible parts, yet may preſently be precipitated, ſo as to appear in its own form. *Grew.*

A'LCHYMY, ål'-kў-mў. *n. ſ.* [of *al*, Arab. and χυμία.]

1. The more ſublime and occult part of chymiſtry; which propoſes, for its object, the tranſmutation of metals, and other important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous, than this deluding art; which changeth the meaning of words, as *alchymy* doth (or would do) the ſubſtance of metals; maketh of any thing, what it liſteth; and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing. *Hooker.*

O he ſits high, in all the people's hearts;
And that, which would appear offence in us,
His countenance, like richeſt *alchymy*,
Will change to virtue and to worthineſs. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Compared to this,
All honour's mimick; all wealth, *alchymy*. *Donne.*

2. A kind of mixed metal, uſed for ſpoons and kitchen utenſils.

White *alchymy* is made, of pan-braſs one pound, and arſenicum three ounces; or *alchymy* is made of copper and auripigmentum. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

They bid cry,
With trumpets regal ſound, the great reſult:
Tow'rds the four winds, four ſpeedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the ſounding *alchymy*,
By herald's voice explained. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A'LCOHOL, ål'-kŏ-hŏl. *n. ſ.* An Arabick term uſed by chymiſts, for a high rectified dephlegmated ſpirit of wine, or for any thing reduced into an impalpable powder. *Quincy.*

If the ſame ſalt ſhall be reduced into *alcohol*, as the chymiſts ſpeak, or an impalpable powder; the particles and intercepted ſpaces will be extremely leſſened. *Boyle.*

Sal volatile oleoſum will coagulate the ſerum, on account of the *alcohol* (or rectified ſpirit) which it contains. *Arbuthnot.*

ALCOHOLIZA'TION, ål'-kŏ-hŏ-lì-zå''-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *alcoholize.*] The act, of alcoholizing or rectifying ſpirits; or of reducing bodies, to an impalpable powder.

To **A'LCOHOLIZE**, ål-kŏ'-hŏ-lìze. *v. a.* [from *alcohol.*]

1. To make an alcohol; that is, to rectify ſpirits, till they are wholly dephlegmated.

2. To comminute powder, till it is wholly without roughneſs.

A'LCORAN, ål'-kŏ-rån. *n. ſ.* [*al* and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda.

If this would ſatisfy the conſcience, we might not only take the preſent covenant, but ſubſcribe to the council of Trent; yea, and to the Turkiſh *alcoran*; and ſwear, to maintain and defend either of them. *Saunderſon againſt the Covenant.*

Alco've, ål-kŏ've. *n. ſ.* [*alcoba*, Span.] A receſs, or part of a chamber; ſeparated by an eſtrade or partition, and other correſpondent ornaments; in which is placed a bed of ſtate, and ſometimes ſeats to entertain company. *Trevoux.*

The weary'd champion lull'd in ſoft *alcoves*,
The nobleſt boaſt of thy romantick groves:
Oft, if the muſe preſage, ſhall he be ſeen
By Roſamonda fleeting o'er the green;
In dreams be hail'd by heroes' mighty ſhades,
And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades.
Tickell.

Deep in a rich *alcove* the prince was laid,
And ſlept beneath the pompous colonnade.
Pope's Odyſſey.

lder, ål'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [*alnus*, Lat.] A tree, having leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel: the male flowers, or katkins, are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree; the fruit is ſquamoſe, and of a conical figure: the ſpecies are, 1. The common or round-leaved *alder*; 2. The long-leaved *alder*; 3. The ſcarlet *alder*. Theſe trees delight in a very moiſt ſoil: the wood is uſed, by turners; and will endure long, under ground, or in water. *Miller.*

Without the grot, a various ſylvan ſcene
Appear'd around, and groves of living green;
Poplars and *alders* ever-quivering play'd,
And nodding cypreſs form'd a fragrant ſhade.
Pope's Odyſſey.

lderli'evest, ål'-dĕr-lī''-vĕſt. *adj. ſuperl.* [from *ald*, *alder*, old, elder, and *lieve*, dear, beloved.] Moſt beloved; which has held the longeſt poſſeſſion of the heart.

The mutual conference, that my mind hath had
(In courtly company, or at my beads)
With you, mine *alderlieveſt* ſovereign,
Makes me the bolder. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. *p.* ii.

lderman, ål'-dŭr-mån. *n. ſ.* [from *ald*, old, and *man*.]

The ſame, as ſenator; *Cowell.* A governour or magiſtrate, originally (as the name imports) choſen on account of the experience, which his age had given him.

Tell him, 'Myſelf, the mayor, and *aldermen*,
'Are come to have ſome conf'rence with his
'grace.' *Shakeſpeare.*

Though my own *aldermen* conferr'd my bays,
To me committing their eternal praiſe;
Their full-fed heroes, their pacifick may'rs,
Their annual trophies, and their monthly wars.
Pope's Dunciad.

In the following paſſage it is, I think, improperly uſed.

But, if the trumpet's clangour you abhor,
And dare not be an *alderman* of war;
Take to a ſhop, behind a counter lie.
Dryd. Juv. Sat.

ldermanly, ål'-dŭr-mån-lŷ. *adv.* [from *alderman*.] Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.

Theſe, and many more, ſuffered death, in envy to their virtues and ſuperiour genius; which emboldened them, in exigencies wanting an *aldermanly* diſcretion, to attempt ſervice out of the common forms. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ldern, ål'-dŭrn. *adj.* [from *alder*.] Made of alder.

Then *aldern* boats firſt plow'd the ocean.
May's Virgil.

le, åle. *n. ſ.* [eale, Sax.]

A liquor, made by infuſing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

You muſt be ſeeing chriſtenings. Do you look for *ale* and cakes here, you rude raſcals? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The fertility of the ſoil in grain, and its being not proper for vines, put the Egyptians upon drinking *ale*, of which they were the inventors. *Arbuth.*

2. A merry-meeting, uſed in country places.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records
Of antick proverbs drawn from Whitſon lords,
And their authorities at wakes and *ales*,
With country precedents and old wives tales,
We bring you now. *Ben Jonſon.*

A'le-berry, å'le-bĕr-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *berry*.] A beverage, made by boiling ale, with ſpice and ſugar, and ſops of bread: a word, now only uſed in converſation.

Their *ale-berries*, cawdles, poſſets, each one,
Syllibubs made at the milking pale,
But what are compoſed of a pot of good ale.
Beaumont.

A'le-brewer, å'le-brŏ-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *brewer*.] One, that profeſſes to brew ale.

The ſummer-made malt brews ill, and is diſliked by moſt of our *ale-brewers*. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

A'le-conner, å'le-kŏn-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *ale*, and to *con*.] An officer, in the city of London; whoſe buſineſs is, to inſpect the meaſures of publick houſes. Four of them are choſen (or rechoſen) annually, by the common-hall of the city; and, whatever might be their uſe formerly, their places are now regarded only as ſinecures for decayed citizens.

A'le-cost, å'le-kŏſt. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *ale*, and *coſtus*, Lat.] The name of an herb. *Dict.*

Ale'ctryomancy, or **Ale'ctoromancy**, å-lĕk''-trŷ-ŏ-mån'-ſŷ, or å-lĕk''-tŭr-ŏ-mån-ſŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀλεκτρυὼν, and μάντις.] Divination by a cock. *Dict.*

A'legar, ål'-lĕ-gŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *ale*, and *eager* ſour.] Sour ale; a kind of acid, made by ale; as vinegar by wine, which has loſt its ſpirit.

A'leger, ål'-lĕ-gŭr. *adj.* [*allegre*, Fr. *alacris*, Lat.] Gay; chearful; ſprightly: a word, not now uſed.

Coffee, the root and leaf betle, and leaf tobacco, of which the Turks are great takers, do all condenſe the ſpirits, and make them ſtrong and *aleger*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A'le-hoof, å'le-hŏf. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and hoofd, head.] Groundivy; ſo called by our Saxon anceſtors, as being their chief ingredient in ale. An herb.

Alehoof or groundivy is, in my opinion, of the moſt excellent and moſt general uſe and virtue, of any plants we have among us. *Temple.*

A'le-house, å'le-house. *n. ſ.* [from *ale* and *houſe*.] A houſe, where ale is publickly ſold; a tipling-houſe. It is diſtinguiſhed from a tavern, where they ſell wine.

Thou, moſt beauteous inn!
Why ſhould hard-favour'd grief be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an *ale-houſe* gueſt?
Shakeſpeare.

One would think, it ſhould be no eaſy matter, to bring any man of ſenſe in love with an *alehouſe*; indeed of ſo much ſenſe, as ſeeing and ſmelling amounts to; there being ſuch ſtrong encounters of both, as would quickly ſend him packing, did not the love of good fellowſhip reconcile to theſe nuiſances. *South.*

Thee ſhall each *ale-houſe*, thee each gill-houſe
mourn;
And anſw'ring ginſhops ſourer ſighs return. *Pope.*

A'le-house-keeper, å'le-houſe-kē'-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *ale-houſe*, and *keeper*.] He, that keeps ale publickly to ſell.

You reſemble perfectly the two *alehouſe-keepers* in Holland, who were at the ſame time burgomaſters of the town, and taxed one another's bills alternately. *Letter to Swift.*

A'le-knight, å'le-nīte. *n. ſ.* [from *ale*, and *knight*.] A pot-companion; a tippler: a word, now out of uſe.

The old *ale-knights* of England were well depainted by Hanville, in the ale-houſe colours of that time. *Camden.*

Ale'mbick, å-lĕm'-bĭk. *n. ſ.* A veſſel, uſed in diſtilling; conſiſting of a veſſel placed over a fire, in which is contained the ſubſtance to be diſtilled; and a concave, cloſely fitted on, into which the fumes ariſe by the heat: this cover has a beak or ſpout, into which the vapours riſe; and by which they paſs into a ſerpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water: here the vapours are condenſed; and what entered the pipe in fumes, comes out in drops.

Though water may be rarefied, into inviſible vapours; yet it is not changed into air, but only ſcattered into minute parts; which, meeting together in the *alembick*, or in the receiver, do preſently return into ſuch water, as they conſtituted before. *Boyle.*

Ale'ngth, å-lĕnk'th. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length*.] At full length; along; ſtretched along the ground.

ALE'RT, å-lĕrt'. *adj.* [*alerte*, Fr. perhaps from *alacris*; but probably from *à l'art*, according to art or rule.]

1. In the military ſenſe, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.

2. In the common ſenſe, briſk; pert; petulant; ſmart; implying ſome degree of cenſure and contempt.

I ſaw an *alert* young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his; and accoſted him, 'Well, Jack, the old prig is dead at laſt.' *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Ale'rtness, å-lĕrt'-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *alert*.] The quality, of being alert; ſprightlineſs; pertneſs.

That *alertneſs* and unconcern for matters of common life, a campaign or two would infallibly have given him. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

A'le-taster, å'le-tå'ſt-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *ale*, and *taſter*.] An officer, appointed in every court leet; and ſworn, to look to the aſſize and the goodneſs of bread, and ale or beer, within the precincts of that lordſhip. *Cowell.*

A'le-vat, å'l-våt. *n. ſ.* [from *ale*, and *vat*.] The tub, in which the ale is fermented.

A'lew, å'-lŭ. *n. ſ.* Clamour; outcry. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

A'le-washed, å'le-wŏſht. *adj.* [from *ale* and *waſh*.] Steeped or ſoaked in ale: not now in uſe.

What, a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid ſuit of the camp, will do among foaming battles and *ale-waſhed* wits, is wonderful to be thought on. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'le-wife, å'le-wīfe. *n. ſ.* [from *ale*, and *wife*.] A woman, that keeps an ale-houſe.

Perhaps he will ſwagger and hector, and threaten to beat and butcher an *ale-wife*; or take the goods by force, and throw them down the bad halfpence. *Swift's Draper's Letters.*

A'lexanders, ål''-lĕgz-ån'-dĕrs. *n. ſ.* [*ſmyrnium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

A'lexander's-foot, ål''-lĕgz-ån'-dĕrs-fŭt. *n. ſ.* The name of an herb.

Alexa'ndrine, ål'-lĕgz-ån''-drĭn. *n. ſ.* A kind of verſe, borrowed from the French; firſt uſed in a poem, called *Alexander*. They conſiſt, among the French, of twelve and thirteen ſyllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers ſhould, for the moſt part, be lyrical. For variety, or rather where the majeſty of thought requires it, they may be ſtretched to the Engliſh heroic of five feet, and to the French *Alexandrine* of ſix. *Dryden.*

Then, at the laſt and only couplet, fraught
With ſome unmeaning thing they call a thought;
A needleſs *Alexandrine* ends the ſong;
That, like a wounded ſnake, drags its ſlow length
along. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

Alexipha'rmick, ă-lĕk'-ſy̆-fa''r-mik. *adj.* [from ἀλεξέω and φάρμακον.] That, which drives away poiſon; antidotal; that, which oppoſes infection.

Some antidotal quality, it may have; ſince, not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer, is *alexipharmick*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Alexite'rical, or **Alexite'rick**, ă-lĕk'-ſy̆-tĕr''-ry̆-kăl, or ă lĕk'-ſy̆-tĕr''-rik. *adj.* [from ἀλεξέω.] That which drives away poiſon; that which reſiſts fevers.

A'lgates, a'l-gâtes. *adv.* [from *all* and *gate*. *Skinner*. *Gate* is the ſame as *via*; and ſtill uſed for *way* in the Scottiſh dialect.] On any terms; every way: now obſolete.

Nor had the boaſter ever riſen more,
But that Renaldo's horſe ev'n then down fell;
And, with the fall, his leg oppreſs'd ſo ſore;
That, for a ſpace, there muſt he *algates* dwell.
Fairfax.

A'LGEBRA, ăl-jĕ-bră. *n. ſ.* [an Arabic word, of uncertain etymology: derived, by ſome, from *Geber* the philoſopher; by ſome, from *geſr*, parchment; by others, from *algebiſta*, a boneſetter; by *Menage*, from *algiabarat*, the reſtitution of things broken.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick; which takes the quantity ſought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by conſequence, till the quantity (at firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, or at leaſt ſome power thereof) is found to be equal to ſome quantity or quantities, which are known; and conſequently itſelf is known. This art was in uſe among the Arabs, long before it came into this part of the world: and they are ſuppoſed to have borrowed it, from the Perſians; and the Perſians, from the Indians. The firſt Greek author of *algebra* was Diophantus; who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books: in 1494, Lucas Pacciolus (or Lucas de Burgos) a cordelier, printed a treatiſe of *algebra* in Italian, at Venice: he ſays, that *algebra* came originally from the Arabs. After ſeveral improvements, by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Deſcartes; Sir Iſaac Newton brought this art to the height, at which it ſtill continues. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

It would ſurely require no very profound ſkill in *algebra*, to reduce the difference of ninepence in thirty ſhillings. *Swift.*

Algebra'ick, ăl'-jĕ-bră''-ĭk. } *adj.* [from
Algebra'ical, ăl'-jĕ-bră''-y̆-kăl. } *algebra.*]

1. Relating to algebra; as, an *algebraical* treatiſe.
2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an *algebraical* computation.

Algebra'ist, ăl'-jĕ-bră''-ĭst. *n. ſ.* [from *algebra.*] A perſon, that underſtands or practiſes the ſcience of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, no *algebraiſt* or uncipherer can uſe more ſubtle ſuppoſitions, to find the demonſtration or cipher; than every unconcerned perſon doth, to find the murderers. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Confining themſelves, to the ſynthetick and analytick methods of geometricians and *algebraiſts*; they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms. *Watts's Logick.*

A'LGID, ăl'-jĭd. *adj.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill. *Dict.*

Algi'dity, ăl-jĭd'-dy̆-ty̆. } *n. ſ.* [from *al-*
A'lgidness, ăl'-jĭd-nĕss. } *gid.*] Chilneſs; cold. *Dict.*

Algi'fic, ăl-jĭf'-fĭk. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That, which produces cold. *Dict.*

A'LGOR, ăl'-gŏr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilneſs. *Dict.*

A'lgorism, ăl'-gŏ-rĭzm. } *n. ſ.* Arabick
A'lgorithm, ăl'gŏ-rĭthm. } words; which are uſed, to imply the ſix operations of arithmetick, or the ſcience of numbers. *Dict.*

Algo'se, ăl-gŏs. *adj.* [from *algor*, Lat.] Extremely cold; chill. *Dict.*

A'LIAS, ā'-lyăs. *adv.* A Latin word, ſignifying *otherwiſe*; often uſed in the trials of criminals, whoſe danger has obliged them to change their names: as, Simſon, *alias* Smith, *alias* Baker; that is, *otherwiſe* Smith, *otherwiſe* Baker.

A'lible, ăl'-lĭbl. *adj.* [*alibilis*, Lat.] Nutritive; nouriſhing; or that, which may be nouriſhed. *Dict.*

A'LIEN, ā'-lyĕn. *adj.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the ſame family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown
Of *alien* trees, and apples not her own. *Dryden.*

From native ſoil
Exil'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
Of his young guiltleſs progeny, he ſeeks
Inglorious ſhelter in an *alien* land. *Philips.*

2. Eſtranged from; not allied to; adverſe to: with the particle *from*, and ſometimes *to*, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the diſciples of the fire, by a ſimilitude not *alien from* their profeſſion. *Boyle.*

The ſentiment, that ariſes, is a conviction of the deplorable ſtate of nature, to which ſin reduced us; a weak, ignorant creature, *alien from* God and goodneſs, and a prey to the great deſtroyer. *Rogers's Sermons.*

They encouraged perſons and principles, *alien from* our religion and government, in order to ſtrengthen their faction. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

A'lien, ā'-lyĕn. *n. ſ.* [*alienus*, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a deniſon; a man of another country or family; one, not allied; a ſtranger.

In whomſoever theſe things are, the church doth acknowledge them for her children: them only ſhe holdeth for *aliens* and ſtrangers, in whom theſe things are not found. *Hooker.*

If it be prov'd againſt an *alien*,
He ſeeks the life of any citizen;
The party, 'gainſt the which he doth contrive,
Shall ſeize on half his goods.
Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.

The mere Iriſh were not only accounted *aliens*, but enemies; ſo as it was no capital offence, to kill them. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

Thy place in council thou haſt rudely loſt,
Which by thy younger brother is ſupply'd;
And art almoſt an *alien*, *to* the hearts
Of all the court and princes of my blood.
Shakeſpeare.

The lawgiver condemned the perſons, who ſat idle in diviſions dangerous to the government, as *aliens* to the community, and therefore to be cut off from it. *Addiſon, Freeholder.*

2. In law.

An *alien* is one, born in a ſtrange country, and never enfranchiſed. A man, born out of the land, ſo it be within the limits beyond the ſeas, or of Engliſh parents out of the king's obedience, ſo the parents (at the time of the birth) be of the king's obedience, is not *alien*: if one, born out of the king's allegiance, come and dwell in England; his children (if he beget any here) are not *aliens*, but deniſons. *Cowel.*

To **A'lien**, ā'-lyĕn. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To make any thing the property of another.

If the ſon *alien* lands, and then repurchaſe them again in fee; the rules of deſcents are to be obſerved, as if he were the original purchaſer. *Hale's Hiſtory of Common Law.*

2. To eſtrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make averſe: with *from*.

The king was diſquieted, when he found that, the prince was totally *aliened from* all thoughts of, or inclination to, the marriage. *Clarendon.*

A'lienable, ā'-ly̆ĕ-năbl. *adj.* [from *To alienate.*] That, of which the property may be transferred.

Land is *alienable*, and treaſure is tranſitory; and both muſt paſs from him, by his own voluntary act, or by the violence of others, or at leaſt by fate. *Dennis's Letters.*

To **A'lienate**, ā'-lyĕ-nâte. *v. a.* [*aliener*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]

1. To transfer the property of any thing to another.

The countries of the Turks were once Chriſtian, and members of the church, and where the golden candleſticks did ſtand; though now they be utterly *alienated*, and no Chriſtians left. *Bacon.*

2. To withdraw the heart or affections: with the particle *from*, where the firſt poſſeſſor is mentioned.

The manner of men's writing muſt not alienate our hearts *from* the truth. *Hooker.*

Be it never ſo true, which we teach the world to believe; yet, if once their affections begin to be *alienated*, a ſmall thing perſuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

His eyes ſurvey'd the dark idolatries
Of *alienated* Judah. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

Any thing, that is apt to diſturb the world, and to *alienate* the affections of men *from* one another, ſuch as croſs and diſtaſteful humours; is, either expreſsly, or by clear conſequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Teſtament. *Tillotſon.*

Her mind was quite *alienated*, *from* the honeſt Caſtilian; whom ſhe was taught to look upon, as a formal old fellow. *Addiſon.*

A'lienate, ā'-lyĕ-nâte. *adj.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; ſtranger to: with the particle *from*.

The Whigs are damnably wicked; impatient for the death of the queen; ready, to gratify their ambition and revenge by all deſperate methods, wholly *alienate*, from truth, law, religion, mercy, conſcience, or honour. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Aliena'tion, ă-lyĕ-nā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]

1. The act, of transferring property.

This ordinance was, for the maintenance of their lands in their poſterity, and for excluding all innovation or *alienation* thereof unto ſtrangers. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a check to ſacrilege. Her ſucceſſour paſſed a law, which prevented all future *alienations* of the church revenues. *Atterbury.*

Great changes and *alienations* of property have created new and great dependencies. *Swift on Athens and Rome.*

2. The ſtate, of being alienated; as, the ſtate was waſted during its *alienation*.
3. Change of affection.

It is left, but in dark memory; what was the ground of his defection, and the *alienation* of his heart from the king. *Bacon.*

4. Applied to the mind, it means diſorder of the faculties.

Some things are done by man, though not through outward force and impulſion; though not againſt, yet without, their wills; as, in *alienation* of mind, or any like inevitable utter abſence of wit and judgment. *Hooker.*

Ali′ferous, ål-lẏ′-fė-růs. *adj.* [from *ala* and *fero*, Lat.] Having wings. *Dict.*

Ali′gerous, ål-lẏ′-gė-růs. *adj.* [*aliger*, Lat.] Having wings; winged. *Dict.*

To **Ali′gge**, ål′-lẏge. *v. a.* [from *a*, and *lig* to lie down.] To lay; to allay; to throw down; to ſubdue: an old word, even in the time of Spenſer; now, wholly forgotten.

Thomalin, why ſitten we ſo,
As weren overwent with woe,
Upon ſo fair a morrow?
The joyous time now nigheth faſt,
That ſhall *aligge* this bitter blaſt,
And ſlake the winter ſorrow.
Spenſer's Paſtorals.

To **Ali′ght**, å-lī′t. *v. n.* [alıhtan, Sax. *aflichten*, Dutch.]

1. To come down, and ſtop. The word implies the idea of *deſcending*; as, of a bird, from the wing; a traveller, from his horſe or carriage; and generally, of reſting or ſtopping.

There ancient night arriving, did *alight*
From her high weary waine. *Fairy Queen.*

There is *alighted*, at your gate,
A young Venetian. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Slackneſs breeds worms; but the ſure traveller,
Though he *alights* ſometimes, ſtill goeth on. *Herbert.*

When marching with his foot, he walks till night;
When with his horſe, he never will *alight*. *Denham.*

When Dedalus, to fly the Cretan ſhore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore;
To the Cumean coaſt, at length he came;
And, here *alighting*, built this coſtly frame.
Dryden's Æneid.

When he was admoniſhed by his ſubject to deſcend, he came down (gently, and circling in the air, and ſinging) to the ground: like a lark, melodious in her mounting, and continuing her ſong till ſhe *alights*; ſtill preparing for a higher flight, at her next ſally. *Dryden.*

When finiſh'd was the fight,
The victors from their luſty ſteeds *alight*:
Like them, diſmounted all the warlike train.
Dryden.

Should a ſpirit of ſuperiour rank, a ſtranger to human nature, *alight* upon the earth, what would his notions of us be? *Addiſon, Spectator.*

2. It is uſed alſo, of any thing thrown or falling; to fall upon.

But ſtorms of ſtones, from the proud temple's height,
Pour-down; and, on our batter'd helms, *alight*.
Dryden.

Ali′ke, å-lī′ke. *adv.* [from *a* and *like*.] With reſemblance; without difference; in the ſame manner; in the ſame form. In ſome expreſſions, it has the appearance of an adjective, but is always an adverb.

The darkneſs hideth not from thee; but the night ſhineth, as the day: the darkneſs and the light are both *alike* to thee. *Pſalm* cxxxix. 12.

With thee converſing, I forget all time;
All ſeaſons, and their change, all pleaſe *alike*.
Paradiſe Loſt.

Riches cannot reſcue from the grave,
Which claims *alike* the monarch and the ſlave.
Dryden.

Let us unite, at leaſt in an equal zeal, for thoſe capital doctrines; which we all equally embrace, and are *alike* concerned to maintain. *Atterbury.*

Two handmaids wait the throne; *alike*, in place;
But diff'ring far, in figure and in face. *Pope.*

A′LIMENT, ål′-lẏ-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [*alimentum*, Lat.] Nouriſhment; that, which nouriſhes; nutriment; food.

New parts are added, to our ſubſtance; and, as we die, we are born, daily: nor can we give an account, how the *aliment* is prepared for nutrition; or, by what mechaniſm, it is diſtributed. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

All bodies, which (by the animal faculties) can be changed into the fluids and ſolids of our bodies, are called *aliments*. In the largeſt ſenſe; by *aliment*, I underſtand every thing, which a human creature takes in common diet; as, meat, drink; and ſeaſoning, as ſalt, ſpice, vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

Alime′ntal, ål-lẏ-mėn′-tål. *adj.* [from *aliment*.] That, which has the quality of aliment; that, which nouriſhes; that, which feeds.

The ſun, that light imparts to all, receives
(From all) his *alimental* recompenſe,
In humid exhalations. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Except they be watered, from higher regions; theſe weeds muſt loſe their *alimental* ſap, and wither. *Brown.*

Th' induſtrious, when the ſun in Leo rides,
Forget not, at the foot of every plant,
To ſink a circling trench, and daily pour
A juſt ſupply of *alimental* ſtreams,
Exhauſted ſap recruiting. *Philips.*

Alime′ntally, ål-lẏ-mėn′-tål-lẏ. *adv.* [from *alimental*.] So, as to ſerve for nouriſhment.

The ſubſtance of gold is invincible, by the powerfulleſt heat; and that, not only *alimentally* in a ſubſtantial mutation, but alſo medicamentally in any corporeal converſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Alime′ntariness, ål-lẏ-mėn″-tå-rẏ-nėſs′. *n. ſ.* [from *alimentary*.] The quality, of being alimentary, or of affording nouriſhment. *Dict.*

Alime′ntary, ål-lẏ-mėn′-tå-rẏ. *adj.* [from *aliment*.

1. That, which belongs or relates to aliment.

The ſolution of the *aliment* by maſtication is neceſſary: without it, the aliment could not be diſpoſed for the changes, which it receives, as it paſſeth through the *alimentary* duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. That, which has the quality of aliment, or the power of nouriſhing.

I do not think that, water ſupplies animals, or even plants, with nouriſhment; but ſerves, for a vehicle to the *alimentary* particles, to convey and diſtribute them to the ſeveral parts of the body. *Ray on the Creation.*

Of *alimentary* roots, ſome are pulpy and very nutritious; as, turnips and carrots. Theſe have a fattening quality. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Alimenta′tion, ål′-lẏ-mėn-tå′′ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *aliment*.]

1. The power, of affording aliment; the quality, of nouriſhing.

2. The ſtate, of being nouriſhed by aſſimulation of matter received.

Plants do nouriſh; inanimate bodies do not: they have an accretion, but no *alimentation*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Alimo′nious, ål-lẏ-mô′-nyůs. *adj.* [from *alimony*.] That, which nouriſhes: a word, very little in uſe.

The plethora renders us lean, by ſuppreſſing our ſpirits; whereby they are incapacitated, of digeſting the *alimonious* humours into fleſh. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

A′LIMONY, ål′-lẏ-můn-nẏ. *n. ſ.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] *Alimony* ſignifies that legal proportion of the huſband's eſtate; which, by the ſentence of the eccleſiaſtical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any ſeparation from him; provided, it be not cauſed by her elopement or adultery. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

Before they ſettled hands and hearts,
Till *alimony* or death them parts. *Hudibras.*

A′liquant, ål′-lẏ-quånt. *adj.* [*aliquantus*, Lat.] Parts of a number; which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10; thrice 3 being 9; and four times 3 making 12.

A′liquot, ål′-lẏ-quȯt. *adj.* [*aliquot*, Lat.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity; ſuch, as will exactly meaſure it, without any remainder: as, 3 is an aliquot part of 12; becauſe, being taken four times, it will juſt meaſure it.

A′lish, å′-lĭſh. *adj.* [from *ale*.] Reſembling ale; having qualities of ale.

Stirring it, and beating down the yeaſt, gives it the ſweet *aliſh* taſte. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A′liture, å-lẏ-tů′re. *n. ſ.* [*alitura*, Lat.] Nouriſhment. *Dict.*

Ali′ve, ål-lī′ve. *adj.* [from *a* and *live*.]

1. In the ſtate of life; not dead.

Nor well *alive*, nor wholly dead, they were;
But ſome faint ſigns of feeble life appear.
Dryden.

Not youthful kings, in battle ſeiz'd *alive*;
Not ſcornful virgins, who their charms ſurvive.
Pope.

2. In a figurative ſenſe, unextinguiſhed; undeſtroyed; active; in full force.

Thoſe good and learned men had reaſon to wiſh, that their proceedings might be favoured; and the good affection of ſuch, as inclined toward them, kept *alive*. *Hooker.*

3. Cheerful; ſprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not ſo much *alive*, the whole day; if ſhe ſlept more, than ſix hours. *Clariſſa.*

4. In a popular ſenſe, it is uſed only to add an emphaſis, like the French *du monde*; as, the *beſt* man *alive*; that is, the *beſt*, with an emphaſis. This ſenſe has been long in uſe, and was once admitted into ſerious writings; but is now merely ludicrous.

And to thoſe brethren ſaid, riſe, riſe by-live;
And unto battle do yourſelves addreſs:
For yonder comes the proweſt knight *alive*,
Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nobileſs.
Fairy Queen.

The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudeſt man *alive*, could not look upon the deſtruction of monarchy with any pleaſure. *Clarendon.*

John was quick, and underſtood buſineſs; but no man *alive* was more careleſs, in looking into his accounts. *Arbuthnot.*

A′lkahest, ål′-kå-hėſt. *n. ſ.* A word, uſed firſt by Paracelſus, and adopted by his followers, to ſignify an univerſal diſſolvent; or liquor, which has the power of reſolving all things, into their firſt principles.

Alkale′scent, ål-kå-lės′-ſėnt. *adj.* [from *alkali*.] That, which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is *alkaleſcent* or anti-acid. *Arbuthnot.*

A′LKALI, ål′-kå-lẏ. *n. ſ.* [The word *alkali* comes from an herb; called by the

Egyptians, *kali;* by us, glaſſwort. This herb they burnt to aſhes; boiled them in water; and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white ſalt: this they called *ſal kali*, or *alkali.* It is corroſive; producing putrefaction in animal ſubſtances, to which it is applied. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*] Any ſubſtance, which, when mingled with acid, produces effervеſcence and fermentation.

A'lkaline, ål'-kå-line. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That, which has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquor will keep an animal from ſtarving very long, by diluting the fluids, and conſequently keeping them from an *alkaline* ſtate. People have lived twenty-four days, upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Alka'lizate**, ål-kål'-lŷ-zåte. *v. a.* [from *alkali.*] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

Alka'lizate, ål-kål'-lŷ-zåte. *adj.* [from *alkali.*] That, which has the qualities of alkali; that, which is impregnated with alkali.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that, which it diſcovers, being diſſolved in hot water, is different, being of kin to that of other *alkalizate* ſalts. *Boyle.*

The colour of violets in their ſyrup, by acid liquors, turns red; and, by urinous and *alkalizate*, turns green. *Newton.*

Alkaliza'tion, ål-kå-lŷ-zå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *alkali.*] The act, of alkalizating, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

A'lkanet, ål'-kå-nět. *n. ſ.* [*anchuſa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. This plant is a ſpecies of bugloſs, with a red root; brought from the ſouthern parts of France, and uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

ALKEKE'NGI, ål-kė-kěn'-jl. *n. ſ.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the ſame denomination; popularly alſo called *winter-cherry:* the plant bears a near reſemblance, to Solanum or Nightſhade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of *veſicarium.* *Chambers.*

ALKE'RMES, ål-kěr'-mêz. *n. ſ.* In medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs; denoting a celebrated remedy, of the conſiſtence of a confection; whereof the *kermes* berries are the baſis. The other ingredients are, pippin-cyder, roſe-water, ſugar, ambergreaſe, muſk, cinnamon, aloes wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the ſweets are uſually omitted. The *confectio alkermes* is chiefly made at Montpellier: the grain, which gives it the denomination, is no where found ſo plentifully, as there. *Chambers.*

ALL, å'l. *adj.* [Æll, Æal, ealle, alle, Sax. oll, Welſh; al, Dutch; alle, Germ. ὅλος, Gr.]

1. Being the whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man:
So are they *all*; *all*, honourable men.
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.

To graze the herb *all* leaving,
Devour'd each other. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

The great encouragement of *all*, is the aſſurance of a future reward. *Tillotſon.*

2. Being the whole quantity; every part.

Six days thou ſhalt labour, and do *all* thy work. *Deut.* v. 13.

Political power I take to be a right, of making laws with penalties; and of employing the force of the community, in the execution of ſuch laws, and in the defence of the commonwealth; and *all* this, only for the public good. *Locke.*

3. The whole quantity, applied to duration of time.

On thoſe paſtures cheerful ſpring,
All the year, doth ſit and ſing;
And rejoicing, ſmiles to ſee,
Their green backs wear his livery. *Craſhaw.*

4. The whole extent of place.

Gratiano ſpeaks an infinite deal of nothing; more, than any man in *all* Venice. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

All, å'l. *adv.* [See ALL, *adj.*]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love *all* ready forth to come.
Spenſer.

Know, Rome, that *all* alone Marcus did fight
Within Corioli gates. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He ſwore ſo loud;
That, *all* amaz'd, the prieſt let fall the book.
Shakeſp.

The Saxons could call a comet, a fixed ſtar; which is *all* one, with *ſtella crinita* or *cometa.* *Camden's Remains.*

For a large conſcience is *all* one,
And ſignifies the ſame with none. *Hudibras.*

Balm, from a ſilver box diſtill'd around,
Shall *all* bedew the roots, and ſcent the ſacred ground. *Dryden.*

I do not remember, he (any where) mentions expreſsly the title of the firſt-born; but (*all* along) keeps himſelf, under the ſhelter of the indefinite term, heir. *Locke.*

Juſtice may be furniſhed out of fire, as far as her ſword goes; and courage may be (*all*-over) a continued blaze. *Addiſon.*

If e'er the miſer durſt his farthings ſpare,
He thinly ſpreads them through the public ſquare:
Where, *all* beſide the rail, rang'd beggars lie;
And, from each other, catch the doleful cry. *Gay.*

2. Altogether; wholly; without any other conſideration.

I am of the temper of moſt kings; who love, to be in debt; are *all* for preſent money, no matter how they pay it afterward. *Dryden.*

3. Only; without admiſſion of any thing elſe.

When I ſhall wed;
That lord, whoſe hand muſt take my plight, ſhall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty:
Sure, I ſhall never marry, like my ſiſter,
To love my father *all.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. Although. This ſenſe is truly Teutonick, but now obſolete.

Do you not think, th' accompliſhment of it
Sufficient work for one man's ſimple head;
All were it, as the reſt, but ſimply writ. *Spenſer.*

5. It is ſometimes a word of emphaſis; nearly the ſame with *juſt.*

A ſhepherd's ſwain, ſay, did thee bring;
All, as his ſtraying flock he fed:
And, when his honour hath thee read,
Crave pardon for thy hardyhead.
Spenſer's Paſtorals.

6. It was anciently in Engliſh, what it is now in the other Teutonick dialects; a particle of mere enforcement.

He thought them, ſixpence (*all*) too dear.
Song in Shakeſpeare.

Tell us, what occaſion of import
Hath *all* ſo long detain'd you, from your wife.
Shakeſpeare.

All, å'l. *n. ſ.*

1. The whole; oppoſed to part, or nothing.

And will ſhe yet debaſe her eyes on me;
On me, whoſe *all* not equals Edward's moiety?
Shakeſpeare.

Nought's had, *all*'s ſpent;
Where our deſire is got, without content.
Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.

The youth ſhall ſtudy; and no more engage
Their flattering wiſhes, for uncertain age:
No more with fruitleſs care, and cheated ſtrife,
Chace fleeting pleaſure through the maze of life;
Finding, the wretched *all* they here can have,
But preſent food, and but a future grave. *Prior.*

Our *all* is at ſtake, and irretrievably loſt, if we fail of ſucceſs. *Addiſon.*

2. Every thing.

Then ſhall we be news-cramm'd.—*All* the better; we ſhall be the more remarkable.
Shakeſpeare.

Up, with my tent; here will I lie to-night:
But where, to-morrow?—Well, *all*'s one for that.
Shakeſpeare.

All the fitter, Lentulus; our coming
Is not for ſalutation; we have bus'neſs.
Ben Jonſon.

3. That is, *every thing is the better, the ſame, the fitter.*

Sceptre and pow'r, thy giving, I aſſume:
And glad, her ſhall reſign; when, in the end,
Thou ſhalt be *all* in *all*, and I in thee,
For ever; and in me, all whom thou lov'ſt.
Milton.

They, that do not keep-up this indifferency for *all* but truth, put coloured ſpectacles before their eyes, and look through falſe glaſſes. *Locke.*

4. The phraſe *and all* is of the ſame kind.

They all fell to-work, at the roots of the tree; and left it ſo little foot-hold, that the firſt blaſt of wind laid it flat upon the ground; neſt, eagles, *and all.* *L'Eſtrange.*

A torch, ſnuff *and all*, goes-out in a moment; when dipped in the vapour.
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.

5. *All* is much uſed in compoſition; but, in moſt inſtances, it is merely arbitrary; as, *all-commanding.* Sometimes the words compounded with it, are fixed and claſſical; as, *Almighty.* When it is connected with a participle, it ſeems to be a noun; as, *all-ſurrounding:* in other caſes an adverb; as, *all-accompliſhed*, or completely accompliſhed. Of theſe compounds, a ſmall part of thoſe, which may be found, is inſerted.

All-bea'ring, å'l-bê'-rlng. *adj.* [from *all* and *bear.*] That, which bears every thing; omniparous.

Thus while he ſpoke, the ſovereign plant he drew;
Where, on th' *all-bearing* earth, unmark'd it grew.
Pope.

All-chee'ring, å'l-tſhê'-rlng. *adj.* [from *all* and *cheer.*] That, which gives gayety and cheerfulneſs to all.

Soon, as the *all-cheering* ſun
Should, in the fartheſt eaſt, begin to draw
The ſhady curtains from Aurora's bed.
Shakeſpeare.

All-comma'nding, å'l-kům-må'nd-lng. *adj.* [from *all* and *command.*] Having the ſovereignty over all.

He now ſets before them the high and ſhining idol of glory, the *all-commanding* image of bright gold. *Raleigh.*

All-compo'sing, å'l-kŏm-pô'-zlng. *adj.* [from *all* and *compoſe.*] That, which quiets all men, or every thing.

Wrapt in embow'ring ſhades, Ulyſſes lies,
His woes forgot: but Pallas now addreſt,
To break the bands of *all-compoſing* reſt. *Pope.*

All-co'nquering, å'l-cŏnk'-kė-rlng. *adj.* [from *all* and *conquer.*] That, which ſubdues every thing.

Second of Satan ſprung, *all-conquering* death!
What think'ſt thou of our empire now? *Milton.*

All-consu'ming, å'l-kŏn-ſů'-mlng. *adj.* [from *all* and *conſume.*] That, which conſumes every thing.

By age unbroke :—but *all-conſuming* care
Deſtroys perhaps the ſtrength, that time would
ſpare. *Pope.*

All-devou'ring, å''l-dê-vou'-rìng. *adj.* [from *all* and *devour.*] That, which eats-up every thing.

Secure from flames, from envy's fiercer rage,
Deſtructive war, and *all-devouring* age. *Pope.*

All-fou'rs, å'l-fô''rz. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *four.*] A low game at cards, played by two ; ſo named, from the four particulars by which it is reckoned ; and which, joined in the hand of either of the parties, are ſaid to make *all-fours*.

All-ha'il ! å''l-hå'l. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *hail*, for *health.*] All health ! This is therefore not a compound, though perhaps uſually reckoned among them ; a term of ſalutation. *Salve*, or *ſalvete.*

All hail, ye fields, where conſtant peace attends !
All hail, ye ſacred ſolitary groves !
All hail, ye books, my true, my real friends,
Whoſe converſation pleaſes and improves !
Walſh.

All-ha'llow, å'l-hål'-lô. } *n. ſ.* [from *all*
All-ha'llows, å'l-hål'-lôs. } and *hallow.*]
All ſaints day ; the firſt of November.

All-ha'llown, å'l-hål-lùn. *adj.* [from *all* and *hallow*, to make holy.] The time, about All ſaints day.

Farewell, thou latter ſpring ! farewell,
All-hallown ſummer. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

All-ha'llowtide, å'l-hål''-lô-tìde. *n. ſ.* [See All-hallown.] The term, near All ſaints, or the firſt of November.

Cut-off the bough about *All-hallowtide*, in the bare place ; and ſet it, in the ground ; and it will grow, to be a fair tree in one year. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

All-hea'l, å'l-hê''l. *n. ſ.* [*panax*, Lat.] A ſpecies of *ironwort* ; which ſee.

All-jud'ging, å''l-jùd'-jìng. *adj.* [from *all* and *judge.*] That, which has the ſovereign right of judgment.

I look with horrour back,
That I deteſt my wretched ſelf, and curſe
My paſt polluted life. *All-judging* Heaven,
Who knows my crimes, has ſeen my ſorrow for
them. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

All-kno'wing, å''l-nô'-ìng. *adj.* [from *all* and *know.*] Omniſcient ; all-wiſe.

Shall we repine, at a little miſplaced charity ; we, who could no way foreſee the effect ? When an *all-knowing*, all-wiſe Being, ſhowers-down every day his benefits on the unthankful and undeſerving. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

All-ma'king, å''l-måk'-ìng. *adj.* [from *all* and *make.*] That, created all ; omnifick. See All-seeing.

All-pow'erful, å''l-pow'-ùr-fùl. *adj.* [from *all* and *powerful.*] Almighty ; omnipotent ; poſſeſſed of infinite power.

O *all-powerful* Being ! the leaſt motion of whoſe will can create or deſtroy a world ; pity us, the mournful friends of thy diſtreſſed ſervant. *Swift.*

A'll-saints-da'y, å''l-sånts-då'. *n. ſ.* The day, on which there is a general celebration of the ſaints. The firſt of November.

All-se'er, å''l-sê'-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *ſee.*] He, that ſees or beholds every thing ; he, whoſe view comprehends all things.

That high *All-ſeer*, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head ;
And giv'n in earneſt, what I begg'd in jeſt.
Shakeſp.

All-se'eing, å''l-sê'-ìng. *adj.* [from *all* and *ſee.*] That beholds every thing.

The ſame Firſt Mover certain bounds has
plac'd,
How long thoſe periſhable forms ſhall laſt :
Nor can they laſt, beyond the time, aſſign'd
By that *all-ſeeing* and *all-making* mind. *Dryden.*

All-so'uls-day, å''l-sô'lz-då'. *n. ſ.* The day, on which ſupplications are made for all ſouls by the church of Rome ; the ſecond of November.

This is *all-ſouls day*, fellows ! Is it not ?—
It is, my lord.—
Why then, *all-ſouls day* is my body's doomſday.
Shakeſp.

All-suffi'cient, å''l-sùf-fìſh'-ènt. *adj.* [from *all* and *ſufficient.*] Sufficient to every thing.

The teſtimonies of God are perfect : the teſtimonies of God are *all-ſufficient* unto that end, for which they were given. *Hooker.*

He can more than employ all our powers in their utmoſt elevation ; for he is every way perfect and *all-ſufficient.* *Norris.*

All-wi'se, å''l-wì'ze. *adj.* [from *all* and *wiſe.*] Poſſeſt of infinite wiſdom.

There is an infinite, eternal, *all-wiſe* mind, governing the affairs of the world. *South.*

Supreme, *all-wiſe*, eternal, potentate !
Sole author, ſole diſpoſer, of our fate ! *Prior.*

ALLANTO'IS, or ***ALLANTO'IDES***, ål-lån-to'ìz, or ål-lån-to'ìdz. *n. ſ.* [from ἀλλᾶς a gut, and εἶδος ſhape.] The urinary tunick, placed between the amnion and chorion ; which, by the navel and urachus (or paſſage, by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb) receives the urine, that comes out of the bladder. *Quincy.*

To **ALLA'Y**, ål-lå'. *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr. to mix one metal with another, in order to coinage : it is therefore derived by ſome, from *à la loi*, *according to law* ; the quantity of metals being mixed, according to law : by others, from *allier*, to unite ; perhaps from *allocare*, to put together.]

1. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this ſenſe, moſt authors preſerve the original French orthography, and write *alloy*. See Alloy.
2. To join any thing to another, ſo as to abate its predominant qualities. It is uſed commonly, in a ſenſe contrary to its original meaning ; and is, to make ſomething bad, leſs bad. To obtund ; to repreſs ; to abate.

Being brought into the open air,
I would *allay* the burning quality
Of that fell poiſon. *Shakeſp.*

No friendly offices ſhall alter or *allay* that rancour, that frets in ſome helliſh breaſts ; which, upon all occaſions, will foam-out at its foul mouth in ſlander and invective. *South.*

3. To quiet ; to pacify ; to repreſs. The word, in this ſenſe, I think not to be derived from the French *alloyer* ; but to be the Engliſh word *lay*, with *a* before it, according to the old form.

If by your art you have
Put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them.
Shakeſp.

Alla'y, ål-lå'. *n. ſ.* [*alloy*, Fr.]

1. The metal of a baſer kind, mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear leſs. Gold is allayed, with ſilver and copper ; two carats, to a pound Troy : ſilver, with copper only ; of which, eighteen pennyweight is mixed with a pound. *Cowell* thinks the allay is added, to countervail the charge of coining ; which might have been done, only by making the coin leſs.

For fools are ſtubborn in their way,
As coins are harden'd by th' *allay*. *Hudibras.*

2. Any thing, which (being added) abates the predominant qualities of that, with which it is mingled ; in the ſame manner, as the admixture of baſer metals allays the qualities of the firſt maſs.

Dark colours eaſily ſuffer a ſenſible *allay*, by little ſcattering light. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Allay, being taken from baſer metals, commonly implies ſomething worſe than that, with which it is mixed.

The joy has no *allay*, of jealouſy, hope, and
fear. *Roſcommon.*

Alla'yer, ål-lå'-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *allay.*] The perſon or thing, which has the power or quality of allaying.

Phlegm and pure blood are reputed *allayers* of acrimony : and Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies ; becauſe he eſteems the blood a *frænum bilis*, or a bridle of gall, obtunding its acrimony and fierceneſs. *Harvey.*

Alla'yment, ål-lå'-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *allay.*] That, which has the power of allaying or abating the force of another.

If I could temporize with my affection,
Or brew it to a weak and colder palate ;
The like *allayment* would I give my grief.
Shakeſpeare.

Allega'tion, ål-lê-gå'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [from *allege.*]

1. Affirmation ; declaration.
2. The thing alleged or affirmed.

Hath he not twit our ſovereign lady here
With ignominious words, though darkly coucht ?
As if ſhe had ſuborned ſome to ſwear
Falſe *allegations*, to o'erthrow his ſtate.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

3. An excuſe ; a plea.

I omitted no means, to be informed of my errours ; and I expect not to be excuſed in any negligence, on account of youth, want of leiſure, or any other idle *allegations.* *Pope.*

To **ALLE'GE**, ål-lèdzh'. *v. a.* [*allego*, Lat.]

1. To affirm ; to declare ; to maintain.
2. To plead, as an excuſe ; or produce, as an argument.

Surely the preſent form of church-government is ſuch, as no law of God, or reaſon of man, hath hitherto been *alleged* of force ſufficient, to prove they do ill ; who, to the utmoſt of their power, withſtand the alteration thereof. *Hooker.*

If we forſake the ways of grace or goodneſs, we cannot *allege* any colour of ignorance, or want of inſtruction ; we cannot ſay, we have not learned them, or we could not. *Sprat.*

He hath a clear and full view ; and there is no more to be *alleged*, for his better information. *Locke.*

Alle'geable, ål-lèdzh'-åbl. *adj.* [from *allege.*] That, which may be alleged.

Upon this interpretation, all may be ſolved, that is *allegeable* againſt it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Alle'gement, ål-lèdzh'-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *allege.*] The ſame with *allegation.* *Dict.*

Alle'ger, ål-lèdzh'-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *allege.*] He, that alleges.

The narrative, if we believe it as confidently, as the famous *alleger* of it (Pamphilio) appears to do, would argue ; that there is no other principle requiſite, than what may reſult from the lucky mixture of ſeveral bodies. *Boyle.*

Alle'giance, ål'-lê'-jåns. *n. ſ.* [*allegeance*, Fr.] The duty of ſubjects to the government.

I did pluck *allegiance* from men's hearts,
Loud ſhouts and ſalutations from their mouths,
Even in the preſence of the crowned king.
Shakeſpeare.

We charge you, on *allegiance* to ourſelves,
To hold your ſlaughtering hands, and keep the
peace. *Shakeſp.*

The houſe of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the ſeveral counties of England, profeſſing all *allegiance* to them, govern abſolutely; the lords concurring, or rather ſubmitting, to whatſoever is propoſed. *Clarendon.*

ALLE′GIANT, ål-lê′-jånt. *adj.* [from *allege.*] Loyal; conformable to the duty of *allegiance:* a word, not now uſed.

For your great graces
Heap'd upon me, poor undeſerver; I
Can nothing render, but *allegiant* thanks,
My pray'rs to heaven for you.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

ALLEGO′RICK, ål-lê-gôr′-rîk. *adj.* [from *allegory.*] After the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal.

A kingdom they portend thee; but, what kingdom,
Real or *allegorick*, I diſcern not. *Milton.*

ALLEGO′RICAL, ål-lê-gôr′-rî-kål. *adj.* [from *allegory.*] In the form of an allegory; not real; not literal; myſtical.

When our Saviour ſaid, in an *allegorical* and myſtical ſenſe, 'Except ye eat the fleſh of the Son 'of Man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in 'you;' the hearers underſtood him literally and groſsly. *Bentley.*

The epithet of Apollo for ſhooting, is capable of two applications; one literal, in reſpect of the darts and bow, the enſigns of that god; the other *allegorical*, in regard to the rays of the ſun. *Pope.*

ALLEGO′RICALLY, ål-lê-gôr′-rî-kål-lŷ. *adv.* [from *allegory.*] After an allegorical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the meſſenger of Juno, *allegorically* taken for the air. *Peacham.*

The place is to be underſtood *allegorically*; and, what is thus ſpoken by a Phæacian with wiſdom, is (by the Poet) applied to the goddeſs of it. *Pope.*

ALLEGO′RICALNESS, ål-lê-gôr′-rî-kål-nês. *n.ſ.* [from *allegorical.*] The quality, of being allegorical. *Dict.*

To A′LLEGORIZE, ål′-lê-gô-rî″ze. *v. a.* [from *allegory.*] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a ſenſe not literal.

He hath very wittily *allegorized* this tree; allowing his ſuppoſition of the tree itſelf to be true. *Raleigh.*

As ſome would *allegorize* theſe ſigns, ſo others would confine them to the deſtruction of Jeruſalem. *Burnet's Theory.*

An alchymiſt ſhall reduce divinity, to the maxims of his laboratory; explain morality by ſal, ſulphur, and mercury; and *allegorize* the ſcripture itſelf, and the ſacred myſteries thereof, into the philoſopher's ſtone. *Locke.*

A′LLEGORY, ål′-lê-gûr-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀλληγορία.] A figurative diſcourſe; in which ſomething other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, *wealth is the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority.*

Neither muſt we draw-out our *allegory* too long; leſt either we make ourſelves obſcure; or fall into affectation, which is childiſh. *Ben Jonſon.*

This word nympha meant nothing elſe, but (by *allegory*) the vegetative humour or moiſture, that quickeneth and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow. *Peacham.*

ALLE′GRO, ål-lê′-grô. *n. ſ.* A word, denoting one of the ſix diſtinctions of time. It expreſſes a ſprightly motion, the quickeſt of all, except Preſto. It originally meant *gay*, as in *Milton.*

ALLELU′JAH, ål-lê-lô′-yå. *n. ſ.* [This word is falſely written for *Hallelujah*, הללך and יה.] A word of ſpiritual exultation, uſed in hymns; it ſignifies, *Praiſe God.*

He will ſet his tongue, to thoſe pious divine ſtrains; which may be a proper præludium to thoſe *allelujahs*, he hopes eternally to ſing. *Government of the Tongue.*

ALLEMA′NDE, ål-lê′-månd. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A grave kind of muſick. *Dict.*

To ALLE′VIATE, ål-lê′-vyåte. *v. a.* [*allevo*, Lat.]

1. To make light; to eaſe; to ſoften.

The pains, taken in the ſpeculative, will much *alleviate* me in deſcribing the practic part. *Harvey.*

Moſt of the diſtempers are the effects of abuſed plenty and luxury, and muſt not be charged upon our Maker; who (notwithſtanding) hath provided excellent medicines, to *alleviate* thoſe evils, which we bring upon ourſelves. *Bentley.*

2. To extenuate or ſoften; as, he *alleviates* his fault by an excuſe.

ALLEVIA′TION, ål-lê-vyå′-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *alleviate.*]

1. The act, of making light, of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and *alleviations* of, faults, though they are the heights of humanity; yet they are not the favours, but the duties, of friendſhip. *South.*

2. That, by which any pain is eaſed, or fault extenuated.

This loſs of one-fifth of their income will ſit heavy on them, who ſhall feel it, without the *alleviation* of any profit. *Locke.*

A′LLEY, ål′-lŷ. *n. ſ.* [*allée*, Fr.]

1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and *alleys* wide,
With footing worn, and leading inward far.
Spenſer.

Where *alleys* are cloſe gravelled, the earth putteth forth the firſt year knotgraſs, and after ſpiregraſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Yonder *alleys* green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown.
Milton.

Come, my fair love! Our morning's taſk we loſe:
Some labour, ev'n the eaſieſt life would chooſe:
Ours is not great; the dangling bows to crop,
Whoſe too luxuriant growth our *alleys* ſtop.
Dryden.

The thriving plants, ignoble broomſticks made,
Now ſweep thoſe *alleys* they were born to ſhade.
Pope.

2. A paſſage in towns, narrower than a ſtreet.

A back friend, a ſhoulder clapper; one, that commands the paſſages of *alleys*, creeks, and narrow lands. *Shakeſp.*

ALLI′ANCE, ål-lî′-åns. *n. ſ.* [*alliance*, Fr.]

1. The ſtate of connection with another, by confederacy; a league. In this ſenſe, our hiſtories of Queen Anne mention *the grand alliance.*

2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen ſhall th' *alliance* join,
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Auſonian line.
Dryden.

3. Relation, by any form of kindred.

For my father's ſake,
And for *alliance'* ſake, declare the cauſe
My father loſt his head. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Adraſtus ſoon, with gods averſe, ſhall join
In dire *alliance* with the Theban line;
Thence ſtrife ſhall riſe, and mortal war ſucceed.
Pope.

4. The act, of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Dorſet, your ſon, that with a fearful ſoul
Leads diſcontented ſteps in foreign ſoil,
This fair *alliance* quickly ſhall call home
To high promotions. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

5. The perſons, allied to each other.

I would not boaſt the greatneſs of my father,
But point out new *alliances* to Cato. *Addiſon.*

ALLI′CIENCY, ål-lê′-syên-ſŷ. *n. ſ.* [*allicio*, Lat. to entice or draw.] The power of attracting any thing; magnetiſm; attraction.

The feigned central *alliciency* is but a word; and the manner of it, ſtill occult. *Glanville.*

To A′LLIGATE, ål′-lŷ-gåte. *v. a.* [*alligo*, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGA′TION, ål-lŷ-gå′-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *alligate.*]

1. The act, of tying together; the ſtate, of being ſo tied.

2. The arithmetical rule, that teaches to adjuſt the price of compounds, formed of ſeveral ingredients of different value.

ALLIGA′TOR, ål′-lŷ-gå-tûr. *n. ſ.* The crocodile. This name is chiefly uſed for the crocodile of America; between which, and that of Africa, naturaliſts have laid down this difference: that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both. See CROCODILE.

In his needy ſhop a tortoiſe hung,
An *alligator* ſtuff'd, and other ſkins
Of ill-ſhap'd fiſhes. *Shakeſp.*

Aloft in rows large poppy-heads were ſtrung,
And here a ſcaly *alligator* hung.
Garth's Diſpenſary.

A′LLIGATURE, ål-lîg′-å-tûre. *n. ſ.* [from *alligate.*] The link or ligature, by which two things are joined together. *Dict.*

ALLI′SION, ål-lîzh′-ûn. *n. ſ.* [*allido, alliſum*, Lat.] The act, of ſtriking one thing againſt another.

There have not been any iſlands of note, or conſiderable extent, torn and caſt-off from the continent by earthquakes, or ſevered from it by the boiſterous *alliſion* of the ſea. *Woodward.*

ALLITERA′TION, ål-lît-tê-rå″-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*ad* and *litera*, Lat.] Of what the critics call the *alliteration*, or beginning of ſeveral words in the ſame verſe with the ſame letter; there are inſtances, in the oldeſt and beſt writers, as,

Behemoth biggeſt born.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

ALLOCA′TION, ål-lô-kå′-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*alloco*, Lat.]

1. The act, of putting one thing to another.
2. The admiſſion of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account.
3. An allowance, made upon an account: a term, uſed in the Exchequer. *Chambers.*

ALLOCU′TION, ål-lô-kû′-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The act, of ſpeaking to another.

ALLO′DIAL, ål-lô′-dyål. *adj.* [from *allodium.*] Held without any acknowledgment of ſuperiority; not feudal; independent.

ALLO′DIUM, ål-lô′-dyûm. *n. ſ.* [A word of very uncertain derivation, but moſt probably of German original.] A poſſeſſion, held in abſolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount: it is oppoſed to *fee*, or *feudum*, which intimates ſome kind of dependence. There are no allodial lands in England; all being held, either mediately or immediately, of the king.

Allo'nge, ål-lůndzh'. *n. ſ.* [*allonge*, Fr.]

1. A paſs or thruſt with a rapier; ſo called from the lengthening of the ſpace, taken-up by the fencer.

2. It is likewiſe taken for a long rein, when the horſe is trotted in the hand.

To Allo'o, ål-lỏ'. *v. a.* [This word is generally ſpoke *halloo*; and is uſed to dogs, when they are incited to the chace or battle: it is commonly imagined to come, from the French *allons*; perhaps from *all lo*, look all; ſhewing the object.] To ſet on; to incite a dog, by crying *alloo*.

Alloo thy furious maſtiff; bid him vex
The noxious herd, and print upon their ears
A ſad memorial of their paſt offence. *Philips.*

A'lloquy, ål'-lỏ-kwỳ. *n. ſ.* [*alloquium*, Lat.] The act, of ſpeaking to another; addreſs; converſation. *Dict.*

To ALLO'T, ål-lỏt'. *v. a.* [from *lot*.]

1. To diſtribute by lot.

2. To grant.

Five days we do *allot* thee for proviſion,
To ſhield thee from diſaſters of the world;
And, on the ſixth, to turn thy hated back
Upon our kingdom. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I ſhall deſerve my fate; if I refuſe
That happy hour, which heaven *allots* to peace. *Dryden.*

3. To diſtribute; to parcel-out; to give each his ſhare.

Since fame was the only end of all their ſtudies, a man cannot be too ſcrupulous in *allotting* them their due portion of it. *Tatler.*

Allo'tment, ål-lỏt'-měnt. *n. ſ.* [from *allot*.]

1. That, which is allotted to any one; the part, the ſhare, the portion, granted.

There can be no thought of ſecurity or quiet in this world, but in a reſignation to the *allotments* of God and nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

Though it is our duty, to ſubmit with patience to more ſcanty *allotments*; yet thus much, we may reaſonably and lawfully aſk of God. *Rogers's Serm.*

2. Part appropriated.

It is laid-out into a grove, for fruits and ſhade; a vineyard; and an *allotment*, for olives and herbs. *Broome.*

Allo'ttery, ål-lỏt'-tě-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *allot*.] That, which is granted to any particular perſon in a diſtribution. See Allotment.

Allow me ſuch exerciſes, as may become a gentleman; or give me the poor *allottery*, my father left me by teſtament. *Shakeſp.*

To ALLO'W, ål-low'. *v. a.* [*allouer*, Fr. from *allaudare*, Lat.]

1. To admit; as, to *allow* a poſition: not to contradict; not to oppoſe.

The principles, which all mankind *allow* for true, are innate; thoſe, that men of right reaſon admit, are the principles *allowed* by all mankind. *Locke.*

The pow'r of muſick all our hearts *allow*;
And, what Timotheus was, is Dryden now. *Pope.*

That ſome of the Preſbyterians declared openly againſt the king's murder, I *allow* to be true. *Swift.*

2. To juſtify; to maintain, as right.

The pow'rs above
Allow obedience. *Shakeſp.*

The Lord *alloweth* the righteous. *Bible.*

3. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to.

We will not, in civility, *allow* too much ſincerity to the profeſſions of moſt men; but think their actions to be interpreters of their thoughts. *Locke.*

I ſhall be ready, to *allow* the pope as little power here, as you pleaſe. *Swift.*

4. To grant licenſe to; to permit.

Let's follow the old earl; and get the beldam,
To lead him where he would: his roguiſh madneſs
Allows itſelf to any thing. *Shakeſp.*

But, as we were *allowed* of God to be put in truſt with the goſpel, even ſo we ſpeak; not as pleaſing men, but God, which trieth our hearts. *1 Theſſ.* ii. 4.

They referred all laws, that were to be paſſed in Ireland, to be conſidered, corrected, and *allowed* firſt by the ſtate of England. *Davies on Ireland.*

5. To give a ſanction to; to authorize.

There is no ſlander, in an *allow'd* fool. *Shakeſp.*

6. To give to; to pay to.

Ungrateful then! if we no tears *allow*
To him, that gave us peace and empire too. *Waller.*

7. To appoint for; to ſet-out, to a certain uſe; as, He *allowed* his ſon the third part of his income.

8. To make abatement, or proviſion; or to ſettle any thing, with ſome conceſſions or cautions, regarding ſomething elſe.

If we conſider the different occaſions, of ancient and modern medals; we ſhall find, they both agree in recording the great actions and ſucceſſes in war; *allowing* ſtill for the different ways of making it, and the circumſtances that attended it. *Addiſon.*

Allo'wable, ål-low'-åbl. *adj.* [from *allow*.]

1. That, which may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not *allowable*, what is obſervable in many pieces of Raphael; where Magdalen is repreſented before our Saviour, waſhing his feet on her knees; which will not conſiſt with the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. That, which is permitted or licenſed; lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this ſort, the light of nature alone may diſcover that, which is in the ſight of God *allowable*. *Hooker.*

I was, by the freedom *allowable* among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence. *Boyle.*

Reputation becomes a ſignal and a very peculiar bleſſing, to magiſtrates; and their purſuit of it is, not only *allowable*, but laudable. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Allo'wableness, ål-low'-åbl-něſs. *n. ſ.* [from *allowable*.] The quality, of being allowable; lawfulneſs; exemption from prohibition.

Lots, as to their nature, uſe, and *allowableneſs*, in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by ſome, though better defended by others. *South's Sermons.*

Allo'wance, ål-low'-åns. *n. ſ.* [from *allow*.]

1. Admiſſion, without contradiction.

That, which wiſdom did firſt begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challengeth *allowance* of them that ſucceed, although it plead for itſelf nothing. *Hooker.*

Without the notion and *allowance* of ſpirits, our philoſophy will be lame and defective in one main part of it. *Locke.*

2. Sanction; licenſe; authority.

You ſent a large commiſſion to conclude
(Without the king's will, or the ſtate's *allowance*)
A league, between his Highneſs and Ferrara. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Permiſſion; freedom from reſtraint.

They ſhould therefore be accuſtomed betimes, to conſult and make uſe of their reaſon, before they give *allowance* to their inclinations. *Locke.*

4. A ſettled rate, or appointment for any uſe.

The victual in plantations ought to be expended, almoſt as in a beſieged town; that is, with certain *allowance*. *Bacon.*

And his *allowance* was a continual *allowance*, given him of the king; a daily rate, for every day all his life. *2 Kings.*

5. Abatement, from the ſtrict rigour of a law or demand.

The whole poem, though written in heroick verſe, is of the Pindarick nature; as well in the thought, as the expreſſion: and, as ſuch, requires the ſame grains of *allowance* for it. *Dryden.*

Parents never give *allowances*, for an innocent paſſion. *Swift.*

6. Eſtabliſhed character; reputation.

His bark is ſtoutly timber'd; and his pilot,
Of very expert and approv'd *allowance*. *Shakeſp.*

Allo'y, ål-loy'. *n. ſ.* [See Allay.]

1. Baſer metal, mixed in coinage.

That preciſe weight and fineneſs, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the ſtandard. Fine ſilver is ſilver, without the mixture of any baſer metal: *Alloy* is baſer metal, mixed with it. *Locke.*

Let another piece be coined of the ſame weight; wherein half the ſilver is taken out, and copper or other *alloy* put into the place; it will be worth, but half as much: for the value of the *alloy* is ſo inconſiderable, as not to be reckoned. *Locke.*

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleaſures of ſenſe are probably reliſhed, by beaſts in a more exquiſite degree, than they are by men; for they taſte them ſincere and pure, without mixture or *alloy*. *Atterbury.*

Allube'scency, ål-lů-běs'-sěn-sỳ. *n. ſ.* [*allubeſcentia*, Lat.] Willingneſs; content. *Dict.*

To ALLU'DE, ål-lů'de. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have ſome reference to a thing, without the direct mention of it; to hint at; to inſinuate. It is uſed of perſons; as, *he* alludes *to an old ſtory*; or of things, as, *the lampoon* alludes *to his mother's faults*.

Theſe ſpeeches of Jerom and Chryſoſtom do ſeem to *allude* unto ſuch miniſterial garments, as were then in uſe. *Hooker.*

True it is, that many things of this nature be *alluded* unto; yea, many things declared. *Hooker.*

Then juſt proportions were taken, and every thing placed by weight and meaſure: and this, I doubt not, was that artificial ſtructure here *alluded*-to. *Burnet's Theory.*

Allu'minor, ål-lů'-mỳ-nůr. *n. ſ.* [*allumer*, Fr. to light.] One, who colours or paints upon paper or parchment; becauſe he gives graces, light, and ornament, to the letters or figures coloured. *Cowell.*

To ALLU'RE, ål-lů're. *v. a.* [*leurer*, Fr. *looren*, Dutch; belæpen, Sax.] To entice to any thing, whether good or bad; to draw towards any thing by enticement.

Unto laws, that men make for the benefit of men, it hath ſeemed always needful to add rewards; which may more *allure* unto good, than any hardneſs deterreth from it: and puniſhments; which may more deter from evil, than any ſweetneſs thereto allureth. *Hooker.*

The golden ſun, in ſplendour likeſt heav'n,
Allur'd his eye. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Each flatt'ring hope, and each *alluring* joy. *Lyttleton.*

Allu're, ål-lů're. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *allure*.] Something ſet-up, to entice birds (or other things) to it. We now write *lure*.

The rather to train them to his *allure*, he told them both often, and with a vehement voice, how they were over-topped and trodden down by gentlemen. *Hayward.*

Allu'rement, ål-lů're-měnt. *n. ſ.* [from *allure*.] That, which allures, or has the force of alluring; enticement; temptation of pleaſure.

Againſt *allurement*, cuſtom, and a world
Offended; fearleſs of reproach and ſcorn,
Or violence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

—Adam, by his wife's *allurement*, fell.
Paradiſe Regained.

To ſhun th' *allurement*, is not hard
To minds reſolv'd, forewarn'd, and well prepar'd:
But, wond'rous difficult, when once beſet;
To ſtruggle through the ſtraits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

Allu′rer, ål-lů′-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *allure.*] The perſon, that allures; enticer; inveigler.

Allu′ringly, ål-lů′-rĭng-lŷ. *adv.* [from *allure.*] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

Allu′ringness, ål-lů′-rĭng-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *alluring.*] The quality, of alluring or enticing; invitation; temptation, by propoſing pleaſure.

Allu′sion, ål-lů′-zhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*alluſio*, Lat.] That, which is ſpoken with reference to ſomething, ſuppoſed to be already known, and therefore not expreſſed; a hint; an implication. It has the particle *to.*

Here are manifeſt *alluſions* and footſteps of the diſſolution of the earth, as it was in the deluge, and will be in its laſt ruin. *Burnet's Theory.*

This laſt *alluſion* gall'd the Panther more;
Becauſe indeed it rubb'd upon the ſore. *Dryden.*

Expreſſions now out of uſe, *alluſions to* cuſtoms loſt to us, and various particularities, muſt needs continue ſeveral paſſages in the dark. *Locke.*

Allu′sive, ål-lů′-sĭv. *adj.* [*alludo, alluſum*, Lat.] Hinting at ſomething, not fully expreſſed.

Where the expreſſion in one place is plain, and the ſenſe affixed to it agreeable to the proper force of the words, and no negative objection requires us to depart from it; and the expreſſion, in the other, is figurative or *alluſive*, and the doctrine, deduced from it, liable to great objections; it is reaſonable, in this latter place, to reſtrain the extent of the figure and alluſion to a conſiſtency with the former. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Allu′sively, ål-lů′-sĭv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *alluſive.*] In an alluſive manner; by implication; by inſinuation.

The Jewiſh nation, that rejected and crucified him, within the compaſs of one generation, were, according to his prediction, deſtroyed by the Romans, and preyed upon by thoſe eagles (*Matt.* xxiv. 28.), by which, *alluſively*, are noted the Roman armies, whoſe enſign was the eagle. *Hammond.*

Allu′siveness, ål-lů′-sĭv-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *alluſive.*] The quality of being alluſive.

Allu′vion, ål-lů′-vyŭn. *n. ſ.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]

1. The carrying of any thing to ſomething elſe by the motion of the water.
2. The thing carried by water to ſomething elſe.

The civil law gives the owner of land a right to that increaſe which ariſes from *alluvion*, which is defined, an inſenſible increment, brought by the water. *Cowell.*

Allu′vious, ål-lů′-vyŭs. *adj.* [from *alluvion.*] That, which is carried by water to another place, and lodged upon ſomething elſe.

To ALLY′, ål-lŷ′. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendſhip, or confederacy.

All theſe ſepts are *allied*, to the inhabitants of the North; ſo, as there is no hope, that they will ever ſerve faithfully againſt them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Wants, frailties, paſſions, cloſer ſtill *ally*
The common int'reſt, or endear the tye. *Pope.*

To the ſun *ally'd*,
From him they draw the animating fire. *Thomſon.*

2. To make a relation, between two things, by ſimilitude, or reſemblance, or any other means.

Two lines are indeed remotely *allied* to Virgil's ſenſe; but they are too like the tenderneſs of Ovid. *Dryden.*

Ally′, ål-lŷ′. *n. ſ.* [*allie*, Fr.] One, united by ſome means of connexion; as marriage, friendſhip, confederacy.

He in court ſtood, on his own feet; for the moſt of his *allies*, rather leaned upon him, than ſhored him. *Wotton.*

We could hinder the acceſſion of Holland to France; either as ſubjects, with great immunities for the encouragement of trade; or as an inferiour and dependent *ally*, under their protection. *Temple.*

ALMACA′NTAR, ål-må-căn′-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [An Arabick word, written variouſly by various authors; by D'Herbelot, *almocantar*; by others, *almucantar.*] A circle, drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally uſed in the plural; and means a ſeries of parallel circles, drawn through the ſeveral degrees of the meridian.

A′lmaca′ntar's Staff, ål-må-căn″-tŭrz-ſtåf′. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument, commonly made of pear-tree or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees; uſed to take obſervations of the ſun, about the time of its riſing and ſetting, in order to find the amplitude, and conſequently the variation of the compaſs. *Chambers.*

A′lmanack, å′l-må-năk. *n. ſ.* [Derived, by ſome, from the Arabick *al*, and *manah*, Heb. to *count* or *compute*; by others, from *al*, Arabick, and μὴν a *month*, or μαναχὸς the *courſe of the months*: by others, from a Teutonick original; *al*, and *maan* the *moon*, an account of every moon, or month. All of them are probable.] A calendar; a book, in which the revolutions of the ſeaſons, with the return of feaſts and faſts, is noted for the enſuing year.

It will be ſaid, this is an *almanack* for the old year: all hath been well; Spain hath not aſſailed this kingdom. *Bacon.*

This aſtrologer made his *almanack* give a tolerable account of the weather, by a direct inverſion of the common prognoſticators.
Government of the Tongue.

Beware the woman too, and ſhun her ſight,
Who in theſe ſtudies does herſelf delight;
By whom a greaſy *almanack* is borne,
With often handling, like chaft amber worn.
Dryden.

I'll have a faſting *almanack* printed, on purpoſe for her uſe. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

A′LMANDINE, å′l-măn-dīne. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *almandina*, Ital.] A ruby, coarſer and lighter than the oriental, and nearer the colour of the granate. *Dict.*

Almi′ghtiness, ål-mī′-tŷ-nĕs. *n. ſ.* [from *almighty.*] Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of the attributes of God.

It ſerveth to the world, for a witneſs of his *almightineſs*, whom we outwardly honour with the chiefeſt of outward things. *Hooker.*

In creating and making exiſtent the world univerſal, by the abſolute act of his own word, God ſhewed his power and *almightineſs*.
Sir Walter Raleigh.

In the wilderneſs, the bittern and the ſtork, the unicorn and the elk, live upon his proviſions, and revere his power, and feel the force of his *almightineſs*. *Taylor.*

Almi′ghty, ål-mī′-tŷ. *adj.* [from *all* and *mighty.*] Of unlimited power; omnipotent.

The Lord appeared unto Abraham; and ſaid unto him, I am the *almighty* God: walk before me, and be thou perfect. *Geneſis*, xvii. 1.

He wills you, in the name of God *almighty*;
That you diveſt yourſelf, and lay apart
The borrowed glories; that, by gift of heav'n,
By law of nature and of nations, 'long
To him and to his heirs. *Shakeſp.*

A′lmond, å′-mŭnd. *n. ſ.* [*amand*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *amandala*, a word in low Latin: by others, from *Allemand*, a German; ſuppoſing, that almonds come to France from Germany.] The nut of the almond tree, either ſweet or bitter.

Pound an *almond*, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one; and the ſweet taſte, into an oily one. *Locke.*

A′lmond-tree, å′-mŭnd-trē. *n. ſ.* [*amygdalus*, Lat.] It has leaves and flowers, very like thoſe of the peach tree; but the fruit is longer, and more compreſſed; the outer green coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and the ſhell is not ſo rugged. *Miller.*

Like to an *almond-tree*, mounted high
On top of Green Selenis, all alone,
With bloſſoms brave bedecked daintily;
Whoſe tender locks do tremble every one,
At every little breath that under heav'n is blown.
Fairy Queen.

Mark well the flow'ring *almonds* in the wood:
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The glebe will anſwer to the ſylvan reign;
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.
Dryden.

A′lmonds of the throat, or **Tonsils**, å′-mŭndz (called improperly, *Almonds of the ears*) are two round glands, placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces: each of them has a large oval ſinus, which opens into the fauces; and in it are a great number of leſſer ones, which diſcharge themſelves through the great ſinus of a mucous and ſlippery matter into the fauces, larynx, and œſophagus, for the moiſtening and lubricating thoſe parts. When the œſophagus muſcle acts, it compreſſes the *almonds*, and they frequently are the occaſion of a ſore throat. *Quincy.*

The tonſils, or *almonds of the ears*, are alſo frequently ſwelled in the king's evil; which tumour may be very well reckoned a ſpecies of it.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

A′lmond-furnace, or **A′lman-furnace**, å″-mŭnd-fŭr′-nĭs, or ål″-măn′-fŭr′-nĭs, called alſo the *Sweep*; is a peculiar kind of furnace, uſed in refining, to ſeparate metals from cinders and other foreign ſubſtances.
Chambers.

A′lmoner, or **A′lmner**, ål′-mô-nĕr, or ålm′-nĕr. *n. ſ.* [*eleemoſynarius*, Lat.] The officer of a prince, or other perſon, employed in the diſtribution of charity.

I enquired for an *almoner*; and the general fame has pointed-out your reverence, as the worthieſt man. *Dryden.*

Al'monry, ål-mŭn-rẏ. *n. ſ.* [from *almoner.*] The place, where the almoner reſides, or where the alms are diſtributed.

Almo'st, ål-mŏ'st. *adv.* [from *all* and *moſt*; that is, *moſt part of all. Skinner.*] Nearly; well nigh; in the next degree, to the whole, or to univerſality.

Who is there *almoſt*; whoſe mind, at ſome time or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not ſo faſtened to ſome clog, that it could not turn itſelf to any other object. *Locke.*

There can be no ſuch thing or notion, as an *almoſt* infinite; there can be nothing next or ſecond, to an omnipotent God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Atlas becomes unequal to his freight;
And *almoſt* faints, beneath the glowing weight.
Addiſon.

ALMS, å'mz. *n. ſ.* [in Saxon, elmeꞃ, from *eleemoſyna*, Lat.] What is given gratuitouſly, in relief of the poor. It has no ſingular.

My arm'd knees,
Which bow'd but in my ſtirrup, bend like his,
That hath received an *alms.* *Shakeſp.*

The poor beggar hath a juſt demand of an *alms*, from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injuſtice, and oppreſſion, if he does not afford relief according to his abilities. *Swift.*

Alms-basket, å'mz-bås-kĭt. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *baſket.*] The baſket, in which proviſions are put to be given away.

There ſweepings do as well,
As the beſt order'd meal;
For, who the reliſh of theſe gueſts will fit,
Needs ſet them but the *alms-baſket* of wit.
Ben Jonſon.

We'll ſtand-up for our properties, was the beggar's ſong, that lived upon the *alms-baſket.* *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

A'lmsdeed, å'mz-dēd. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *deed.*] An act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and *almsdeeds*, which ſhe did. *Acts*, ix. 36.

Hard-favour'd Richard, where art thou?
Thou art not here: murder is thy *almsdeed*;
Petitioner for blood thou ne'er put'ſt back.
Shakeſpeare.

A'lms-giver, å'mz-gĭv-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *giver.*] He, that gives alms; he, that ſupports others by his charity.

He endowed many religious foundations, and yet was he a great *alms-giver* in ſecret; which ſhewed, that his works in publick were dedicated, rather to God's glory, than his own. *Bacon.*

A'lms-house, å'mz-hous. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *houſe.*] A houſe, devoted to the reception and ſupport of the poor; an hoſpital for the poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the device of *alms-houſes* for the poor, and the ſorting-out of the people into pariſhes, are manifeſt. *Hooker.*

And, to relief of lazars, and weak age
Of indigent faint ſouls paſt corporal toil,
A hundred *alms-houſes* right well ſupplied.
Shakeſpeare.

Many penitents, after the robbing of temples and other rapine, build an hoſpital or *alms-houſe*, out of the ruins of the church, and the ſpoils of widows and orphans. *L'Eſtrange.*

Behold yon *alms-houſe*, neat, but void of ſtate;
Where age and want ſit ſmiling at the gate.
Pope.

A'lms-man, å'mz-mån. *n. ſ.* [from *alms* and *man.*] A man, who lives upon alms; who is ſupported by charity.

I'll give my jewels, for a ſet of beads;
My gorgeous palace, for a hermitage;
My gay apparel, for an *alms-man's* gown.
Shakeſpeare.

A'lmug-tree, ål'-mŭg-trē. *n. ſ.* A tree, mentioned in ſcripture. Of its wood were made muſical inſtruments; and it was uſed alſo, in rails, or in a ſtaircaſe. The Rabbins generally render it *coral*, others *ebony, brazil*, or *pine:* in the Septuagint, it is tranſlated *wrought wood*; and in the Vulgate, *Ligna Thyina:* but coral could never anſwer the purpoſes of the almugim; the pine-tree is too common in Judea, to be imported from Ophir; and the Thyinum or citron-tree, much eſteemed by the ancients for its fragrance and beauty, came from Mauritania. By the wood *almugim*, or *algumim*, or ſimply *gummim*, taking *al* for a kind of article, may be underſtood oily and gummy ſorts of wood; and particularly the trees, which produce gum ammoniac, or gum arabick; and is (perhaps) the ſame, with the Shittim wood mentioned by Moſes. *Calmet.*

And the navy alſo of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir, brought-in from Ophir great plenty of *almug-trees* and precious trees.
1 *Kings*, x. 11.

A'lnagar, A'lnager, or **A'lneger**, ål'-nå-går, ål'-nå-gĕr, or ål'-nĕ-gĕr. *n. ſ.* [from *alnage.*] A meaſurer by the ell: a ſworn officer; whoſe buſineſs formerly was, to inſpect the aſſize of woollen cloth, and to fix the ſeals appointed upon it for that purpoſe: but there are now three officers, belonging to the regulation of cloth-manufactures; the *ſearcher, meaſurer*, and *alneger.* *Dict.*

A'lnage, ål'-nåje. *n. ſ.* [from *aulnage*, or *aunage*, Fr.] Ell-meaſure, or rather the meaſuring by the ell or yard. *Dict.*

A'lnight, ål-nīt. *n. ſ.* [from *all* and *night.*]

A ſervice, which they call *alnight*, is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midſt; whereby it cometh to paſs, that the wick fetcheth the nouriſhment farther off. *Bacon.*

A'LOES, ål'-ŏ-ēz. *n. ſ.* [אחלם, as it is ſuppoſed.] A term, applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood, uſed in the Eaſt for perfumes; of which the beſt ſort is of higher price, than gold; and was the moſt valuable preſent, given by the king of Siam, in 1686, to the king of France: it is called *Tambac*; and is the heart, or innermoſt part, of the *aloe tree*; the next part to which is called *Calembac*; which is ſometimes imported into Europe, and (though of inferiour value to the *Tambac*) is much eſteemed: the part, next the bark, is termed by the Portugueſe *Pao d'aquila* or eagle-wood; but ſome account the eagle-wood not the outer part of the *Tambac*, but another ſpecies. Our knowledge of this wood is yet very imperfect. *Savary.*

2. *Aloes* is a tree, which grows in hot countries, and even in the mountains of Spain.

3. *Aloes* is a medicinal juice, extracted, not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree;* by cutting the leaves, and expoſing the juice (that drops from them) to the ſun. It is diſtinguiſhed, into Socotorine, and Caballine or horſe *aloes:* the firſt is ſo called, from *Socotora*; the ſecond, becauſe (being coarſer) it ought to be confined to the uſe of farriers. It is a warm and ſtrong cathartick.

Aloe'tical, ål-ŏ-ēt'-ẏ-kål. *adj.* [from *aloes.*] Conſiſting chiefly of aloes.

It may be excited, by *aloetical*, ſcammoniate, or acrimonious medicines. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Aloe'tick, ål-ŏ-ēt'-ĭk. *n. ſ.* [from *aloes.*] Any medicine is ſo called, which chiefly conſiſts of aloes. *Quincy.*

Alo'ft, å-lå'ft. *adv.* [*loffter*, to lift up, *Dan. Loft* air, *Icelandiſh*; ſo that *aloft* is, into the air.] On high; above; in the air: a word, uſed chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in ſtories oft,
That love has wings, and ſoars *aloft.* *Suckling.*
Upright he ſtood; and bore *aloft* his ſhield,
Conſpicuous from afar; and overlook'd the field.
Dryden.

Alo'ft, å-lå'ft. *prep.* Above.

The great luminary
(*Aloft* the vulgar conſtellations thick,
That from his lordly eye keep diſtance due)
Diſpenſes light from far. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A'logy, ål'-ŏ-jẏ. *n. ſ.* [ἄλογ@.] Unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity. *Dict.*

Alo'ne, å-lŏ'ne. *adj.* [*alleen*, Dutch; from *al* and *een* or *one*, that is, *ſingle.*]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none, but us *alone*;
Betwixt ourſelves let us decide it then. *Shakeſp.*
If by a mortal hand my father's throne
Could be defended, 'twas by mine *alone.* *Dryden.*

God, by whoſe *alone* power and converſation we all live, and move, and have our being. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; ſolitary.

Eagles we ſee fly *alone*; and they are but ſheep, which always herd together. *Sidney.*

Alone, for other creature in this place,
Living or lifeleſs, to be found was none. *Milton.*
I never durſt in darkneſs be *alone.* *Dryden.*

Alo'ne, å-lŏ'ne. *adv.*

1. This word is ſeldom uſed, but with the word *let*; if, even then, it be an adverb. It implies ſometimes an ironical prohibition, forbidding to help a man, who is able to manage the affair himſelf.

Let us *alone*, to guard Corioli:
If they ſet down before 's; 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakeſp.*
Let you *alone*, cunning artificer;
See, how his gorget peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was.
Ben Jonſon.

2. To forbear; to leave undone.

His client ſtole it; but he had better, have *let* it *alone*; for he loſt his cauſe by his jeſt. *Addiſon.*

Alo'ng, å-lŏng'. *adv.* [*au longue*, Fr.]

1. At length.

Some rowl a mighty ſtone; ſome, laid *along*,
And bound with burning wires, on ſpokes of wheels are hung. *Dryden.*

2. Through any ſpace meaſured lengthwiſe.

A firebrand carried *along*, leaveth a train of light behind it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Where Ufens glides *along* the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina ſtands. *Dryden.*

3. Throughout; in the whole: with *all* prefixed.

Solomon, *all along* in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to a wicked man. *Tillotſon.*

They were *all along*, a croſs untoward ſort of people. *South.*

4. Joined with the particle *with*; in company; joined with.

I your commiſſion will forthwith diſpatch;
And he to England ſhall *along with* you. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Hence then! and Evil go *with* thee *along!*
Thy offspring, to the place of evil, Hell. *Milton.*

Religious zeal is ſubject to an exceſs, and to a defect; when ſomething is mingled with it, which it ſhould not have; or, when it wants ſomething, that ought to go *along with* it. *Sprat.*

5. Sometimes *with* is underſtood.

Command thy ſlaves: my free-born ſoul diſdains
A tyrant's curb, and reſtive breaks the reins.
Take this *along*; and no diſpute ſhall riſe
(Though mine the woman) for my raviſh'd prize. *Dryden.*

6. Forward; onward. In this ſenſe it is derived from *allons*, French.

Come then, my friend; my genius, come *along*,
Thou maſter of the poet and the ſong! *Pope.*

Alo'ngst, å-lông'ſt. *adv.* [a corruption, as it ſeems, from *along*.] Along; through the length.

The Turks did keep ſtrait watch and ward, in all their ports *alongſt* the ſea coaſt. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Alo'of, å-lőf. *adv.* [*all off*, that is, *quite off*.]

1. At a diſtance; with the particle *from*. It generally implies a ſmall diſtance; ſuch, as is within view or obſervation.

Then bade the knight this lady yede *aloof*,
And to an hill herſelf withdraw aſide;
From whence ſhe might behold the battle's proof,
And elſe be ſafe from danger far deſcried. *Fairy Queen.*

As next in worth,
Came ſingly where he ſtood, on the bare ſtrand;
While the promiſcuous crowd ſtood yet *aloof*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The noiſe approaches; though our palace ſtood
Aloof from effects, encompaſs'd with a wood. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to perſons, it often inſinuates caution and circumſpection.

Turn on the bloody hounds, with heads of ſteel;
And make the cowards, ſtand *aloof* at bay. *Shakeſpeare.*

Going northwards *aloof*, as long as they had any doubt of being purſued: at laſt, when they were out of reach, they turned and croſs'd the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

The king would not, by any means, enter the city; until he had *aloof* ſeen the croſs ſet-up upon the greater tower of Granada, whereby it became Chriſtian ground. *Bacon.*

Two pots ſtood by a river, one of braſs, the other of clay: the water carried them away; the earthen veſſel kept *aloof from* t'other. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The ſtrong may fight *aloof*; Ancæus try'd
His force too near, and by preſuming dy'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. In a figurative ſenſe, it is uſed to import art or cunning in converſation, by which a man holds the principal queſtion at a diſtance.

Nor do we find him forward to be ſounded;
But with a crafty madneſs keeps *aloof*,
When we would bring him on to ſome confeſſion
Of his true ſtate. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

4. It is uſed metaphorically of perſons, that will not be ſeen in a deſign.

It is neceſſary, the queen join: for, if ſhe ſtand *aloof*, there will be ſtill ſuſpicions; it being a received opinion, that ſhe hath a great intereſt in the king's favour and power. *Suckling.*

5. It is applied to things, not properly belonging to each other.

Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards, that ſtand
Aloof from th' entire point. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Alo'ud, å-loud'. *adv.* [from *a* and *loud*.] Loudly; with a ſtrong voice; with a great noiſe.

Strangled he lies! yet ſeems to cry *aloud*,
To warn the mighty, and inſtruct the proud;
That of the great, neglecting to be juſt,
Heav'n in a moment makes an heap of duſt. *Waller.*

Then heav'n's high monarch thund'red thrice *aloud*,
And thrice he ſhook aloft a golden cloud. *Dryden.*

Alo'w, å-lő'. *adv.* [from *a* and *low*.] In a low place; not aloft.

And now *alow*, and now aloft they fly,
As borne through air; and ſeem to touch the ſky. *Dryden.*

A'LPHA, ål'-få. *n. ſ.* The firſt letter in the Greek alphabet, anſwering to our A; therefore uſed to ſignify the firſt.

I am *alpha* and omega, the beginning and the ending, ſaith the Lord; which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty. *Revelations.*

A'LPHABET, ål'-få-bĕt. *n. ſ.* [from ἄλφα *alpha*, and βῆτα *beta*, the two firſt letters of the Greeks.] The order of the letters, or elements of ſpeech.

Thou ſhalt not ſigh,
Nor wink, nor nod, nor kneel, nor make a ſign;
But I of theſe will reſt an *alphabet*,
And by ſtill practice learn to know thy meaning. *Shakeſpeare.*

The letters of the *alphabet*, formed by the ſeveral motions of the mouth; and the great variety of ſyllables, compoſed of letters, and formed with almoſt equal velocity; and the endleſs number of words, capable of being framed out of the *alphabet*, either of more ſyllables or of one, are wonderful. *Holder.*

Taught by their nurſes, little children get
This ſaying, ſooner than their *alphabet*. *Dryd. jun. Juv.*

To **A'lphabet**, ål'-få-bĕt. *v. a.* [from *alphabet*, noun.] To range in the order of the alphabet.

Alphabe'tical, } ål-få-bĕt'-tȳ-kål, ål-få-
Alphabe'tick, } bĕt'-ik. *adj.* [from *alphabet*; *alphabetique*, Fr.] In the order of the alphabet; according to the ſeries of letters.

I have digeſted, in an *alphabetical* order, all the counties, corporations, and boroughs in Great-Britain, with their reſpective tempers. *Swift.*

Alphabe'tically, ål-få-bĕt'-tȳ-kål-lȳ. *adv.* [from *alphabetical*.] In an alphabetical manner; according to the order of the letters.

I had once in my thoughts, to contrive a grammar, more than I can now compriſe in ſhort hints; and a dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language, which the deaf perſon is to learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Alre'ady, ål-rĕd'-dȳ. *adv.* [from *all* and *ready*.] At this preſent time, or at ſome time paſt; oppoſed to futurity; as, *Will he come ſoon? He is here* already. *Will it be done? It has been done* already.

Touching our uniformity; that, which hath been *already* anſwered, may ſerve for anſwer. *Hooker.*

You warn'd me ſtill, of loving two;
Can I love him, *already* loving you? *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

See, the guards from yon far eaſtern hill
Already move, no longer ſtay afford;
High in the air they wave the flaming ſword,
Your ſignal to depart. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Methods for the advancement of piety are in the power of a prince, limited like ours, by a ſtrict execution of the laws *already* in force. *Swift.*

Methinks, *already* I your tears ſurvey;
Already hear, the horrid things they ſay;
Already ſee you, a degraded toaſt;
And all your honour, in a whiſper loſt! *Pope.*

Als, åls'. *adv.* [*als*, Dutch.] Alſo; likewiſe; a word, now out of uſe.

Sad remembrance now the prince amoves,
With freſh deſire his voyage to purſue;
Als Una earn'd her travel to renew. *Fairy Queen.*

A'lso, ål-ső. *adv.* [from *all* and *ſo*.]

1. In the ſame manner; likewiſe.

In theſe two, no doubt, are contained the cauſes of the great deluge; as according to Moſes, ſo *alſo* according to neceſſity: for our world affords no other treaſures of water. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. *Alſo* is ſometimes nearly the ſame with *and*, and only conjoins the members of the ſentence.

God do ſo to me, and more *alſo*. *1 Samuel*, xiv. 44.

A'ltar, ål-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*altare*, Lat. It is obſerved by *Junius*, that the word *altar* is received, with chriſtianity, in all the European languages; and that *altare* is uſed by one of the Fathers, as appropriated to the Chriſtian worſhip, in oppoſition to the *aræ* of gentiliſm.]

1. The place, where offerings to heaven are laid.

The goddeſs of the nuptial bed,
Tir'd with her vain devotions for the dead,
Reſolv'd the tainted hand ſhould be repell'd;
Which incenſe offer'd, and her *altar* held. *Dryd.*

2. The table in Chriſtian churches, where the communion is adminiſtered.

Her grace roſe; and, with modeſt paces,
Came to the *altar*; where ſhe kneel'd, and faint-like
Caſt her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd devoutly. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'ltarage, ål-tår-åje. *n. ſ.* [*altaragium*, Lat.] An emolument, ariſing to the prieſt from oblations, through the means of the altar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

A'ltar-cloth, ål-tůr-clőth. *n. ſ.* [from *altar* and *cloth*.] The cloth, thrown over the altar in churches.

I ſhould ſet-down the wealth, books, hangings, and *altar-cloths*, which our kings gave this abbey. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To **A'LTER**, ål-tůr. *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat.]

1. To change; to make otherwiſe than it is. *To alter* ſeems more properly to imply a change, made only in ſome part of a thing; as, to *alter* a writing, may be, to blot or interpolate it: to *change* it, may be, to ſubſtitute another in its place. With *from* and *to*; as, her face is *altered from* pale *to* red.

Do you note,
How much her grace is *alter'd* on the ſudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale ſhe looks,
And of an earthly cold? *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Acts, appropriated to the worſhip of God by his own appointment, muſt continue ſo, till himſelf hath otherwiſe declared: for, who dares *alter*, what God hath appointed? *Stillingfleet.*

2. To take-off, from a perſuaſion, practice, or ſect.

For the way of writing plays in verſe, I find it troubleſome and ſlow: but I am no way *altered*, from my opinion of it; at leaſt with any reaſons, which have oppoſed it. *Dryden.*

To **A'LTER**, ål-tůr. *v. n.* To become otherwiſe, than it was; as, *the weather* alters *from bright to cloudy*.

A'lterable, ål-tē-råbl. *adj.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That, which may be altered or changed by ſomething elſe; diſtinct from changeable, or that, which changes, or may change itſelf.

That *alterable* reſpects are realities in nature, will never be admitted by a conſiderate diſcerner. *Glanville.*

Our condition in this world is mutable and uncertain, *alterable* by a thouſand accidents, which we can neither foreſee nor prevent. *Rogers.*

I wiſh they had been more clear in their directions upon that mighty point, Whether the ſettlement of the ſucceſſion in the Houſe of Hanover be *alterable*, or no? *Swift.*

A'lterableness, å'l-tė-råbl-nės. *n. ſ.* [from *alterable.*] The quality of being alterable, or admitting change from external cauſes.

A'lterably, ål'-tė-råb-lý. *adv.* [from *alterable.*] In ſuch a manner as may be altered.

A'lterage, ål'-tėr-å'je. *n. ſ.* [from *alo.*] The breeding, nouriſhing, or foſtering of a child.

In Ireland they put their children to foſterers: the rich ſell, the meaner ſort buying the *alterage* of their children; and the reaſon is, becauſe, in the opinion of the people, foſtering has always been a ſtronger alliance than blood. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A'lterant, å'l-tė-rånt. *adj.* [*alterant*, Fr.] That which has the power of producing changes in any thing.

And whether the body be *alterant* or altered, evermore a perception precedeth operation; for elſe all bodies would be alike one to another. *Bacon.*

Altera'tion, ål-tė-rå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing.

Alteration, though it be from worſe to better, hath in it inconveniencies, and thoſe weighty. *Hooker.*

2. The change made.

Why may we not preſume, that God doth even call for ſuch change or *alteration*, as the very condition of things themſelves doth make neceſſary? *Hooker.*

So he, with difficulty and labour hard,
Mov'd on:
But he once paſt, ſoon after, when man fell,
Strange *alteration!* Sin, and Death, amain
Following his track (ſuch was the will of heav'n!)
Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way. *Milton.*

No other *alteration* will ſatisfy; nor this neither, very long, without an utter abolition of all order. *South.*

Appius Claudius admitted to the ſenate the ſons of thoſe who had been ſlaves; by which, and ſucceeding *alterations*, that council degenerated into a moſt corrupt body. *Swift.*

A'lterative, ål'-tė-rå-tiv. *adj.* [from *alter.*]

Medicines called *alterative*, are ſuch as have no immediate ſenſible operation, but gradually gain upon the conſtitution, by changing the humours from a ſtate of diſtemperature to health. They are oppoſed to *evacuants.* *Quincy.*

When there is an eruption of humour in any part, it is not cured merely by outward applications, but by ſuch *alterative* medicines as purify the blood. *Government of the Tongue.*

Alterca'tion, ål-tėr-kå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*altercation*, Fr. from *altercor*, Lat.] Debate; controverſy; wrangle.

By this hot purſuit of lower controverſies amongſt men profeſſing religion, and agreeing in the principal foundations thereof, they conceive hope, that, about the higher principles themſelves, time will cauſe *altercation* to grow. *Hooker.*

Their whole life was little elſe than a perpetual wrangling and *altertation*; and that, many times, rather for victory and oſtentation of wit, than a ſober and ſerious ſearch of truth. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Alte'rn, ål-tėr'n. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns, in ſucceſſion each to the other.

And God made two great lights, great for their uſe
To man; the greater to have rule by day,
The leſs by night, *altern.* *Milton.*

Alte'rnacy, ål-tėr'-nå-ſý. *n. ſ.* [from *alternate.*] Action performed by turns.

ALTE'RNATE, ål-tėr'-nåt. *adj.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; one after another; reciprocal.

Friendſhip conſiſts properly in mutual offices, and a generous ſtrife in *alternate* acts of kindneſs. *South.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays ſurpriſe,
And bid *alternate* paſſions fall and riſe!
While, at each change, the ſon of Lybian Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love. *Pope.*

Alte'rnate angles, ål-tėr'-nåt-ång'ls [in geometry] are the internal angles made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on the oppoſite ſides of the cutting line; the one below the firſt parallel, and the other above the ſecond.

Alte'rnate, ål-tėr'-nåt. *n. ſ.* [from *alternate, adj.*] That which happens alternately; viciſſitude.

And rais'd in pleaſure, or repos'd in eaſe,
Grateful *alternates* of ſubſtantial peace,
They bleſs the long nocturnal influence ſhed
On the crown'd goblet, and the genial bed. *Prior.*

To **Alte'rnate**, ål-tėr'-nåte. *v. a.* [*alterno*, Lat.]

1. To perform alternately.

Thoſe who, in their courſe,
Melodious hymns about the ſov'reign throne
Alternate all night long. *Milton.*

2. To change one thing for another reciprocally.

The moſt high God, in all things appertaining unto this life, for ſundry wiſe ends, *alternates* the diſpoſition of good and evil. *Grew.*

Alte'rnately, ål-tėr'-nåt-lý. *adv.* [from *alternate.*] In reciprocal ſucceſſion, ſo that each ſhall be ſucceeded by that which it ſucceeds, as light follows darkneſs, and darkneſs follows light.

The princeſs Meleſinda, bath'd in tears,
And toſs'd *alternately* with hopes and fears,
Would learn from you the fortunes of her lord. *Dryden.*

Unhappy man! whom ſorrow thus and rage
To different ills *alternately* engage. *Prior.*

The rays of light are, by ſome cauſe or other, *alternately* diſpoſed to be reflected or refracted for many viciſſitudes. *Newton.*

Alte'rnateness, ål-tėr'-nåt-nės. *n. ſ.* [from *alternate.*] The quality of being alternate, or of happening in reciprocal ſucceſſion. *Dict.*

Alterna'tion, ål-tėr-nå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *alternate.*] The reciprocal ſucceſſion of things.

The one would be oppreſſed with conſtant heat, the other with inſufferable cold; and ſo the defect of *alternation* would utterly impugn the generation of all things. *Brown.*

Alte'rnative, ål-tėr'-nå-tiv. *n. ſ.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; ſo that if one be rejected, the other muſt be taken.

A ſtrange *alternative*———
Muſt ladies have a doctor, or a dance? *Young.*

Alte'rnatively, ål-tėr'-nå-tiv-lý. *adv.* [from *alternative.*] In alternate manner; by turns; reciprocally.

An appeal *alternatively* made may be tolerated by the civil law as valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Alte'rnativeness, ål-tėr'-nå-tiv-nės. *n. ſ.* [from *alternative.*] The quality or ſtate of being alternative; reciprocation. *Dict.*

Alte'rnity, ål-tėr'-ni-tý. *n. ſ.* [from *altern.*] Reciprocal ſucceſſion; viciſſitude; turn; mutual change of one thing for another; reciprocation.

They imagine, that an animal of the vaſteſt dimenſions, and longeſt duration, ſhould live in a continual motion, without the *alternity* and viciſſitude of reſt, whereby all other animals continue. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Altho'ugh, ål-thŏ'. *conj.* [from *all* and *though.* See **Though.**] Notwithſtanding; however it may be granted; however it may be that.

We all know, that many things are believed, *although* they be intricate, obſcure, and dark: *although* they exceed the reach and capacity of our wits; yea, *although* in this world they be no way poſſible to be underſtood. *Hooker.*

Me the gold of France did not ſeduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The ſooner to effect what I intended. *Shakeſp.*

The ſtreſs muſt be laid upon a majority; without which the laws would be of little weight, *although* they be good additional ſecurities. *Swift.*

A'ltigrade, ål-tý-grå'de. *adj.* [from *altus* and *gradior*, Lat.] Riſing on high. *Dict.*

Alti'loquence, ål-til'-lŏ-kwėns. *n. ſ.* [*altus* and *loquor*, Lat.] High ſpeech; pompous language.

Alti'metry, ål-tim'-mė-trý. *n. ſ.* [*altimetria*, Lat. from *altus* and μέτρον.] The art of taking or meaſuring altitudes or heights, whether acceſſible or inacceſſible, generally performed by a quadrant.

Alti'sonant, ål-tis'-sŏ-nånt. } *adj.* [*altiſonus*, Lat.]
Alti'sonous, ål-tis'-sŏ-nůs. }
High ſounding; pompous or lofty in ſound. *Dict.*

A'ltitude, ål'-tý-tůd. *n. ſ.* [*altitudo*, Lat.]

1. Height of place; ſpace meaſured upward.

Ten maſts attach'd make not the *altitude*,
Which thou haſt perpendicularly fall'n. *Shakeſp.*

Some define the perpendicular *altitude* of the higheſt mountains to be four miles; others but fifteen furlongs. *Brown.*

She ſhines above, we know, but in what place,
How near the throne, and heav'n's imperial face,
By our weak opticks is but vainly gueſs'd;
Diſtance and *altitude* conceal the reſt. *Dryden.*

2. The elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.

Even unto the latitude of fifty-two, the efficacy thereof is not much conſiderable, whether we conſider its aſcent, meridian, *altitude*, or abode above the horizon. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle, cannot he obſerve them and their influences in their oppoſitions and conjunctions, in their *altitudes* and depreſſions? *Rymer.*

3. Situation with regard to lower things.

Thoſe members which are pairs, ſtand by one another in equal *altitude*, and anſwer on each ſide one to another. *Ray.*

4. Height of excellence; ſuperiority.

Your *altitude* offends the eyes
Of thoſe who want the power to riſe. *Swift.*

5. Height of degree; higheſt point.

He did it to pleaſe his mother, and to be partly proud; which he is, even to the *altitude* of his virtue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Alti'volant, ål-tiv'-vŏ-lånt. *adj.* [*altivolans*, Lat. from *altus* and *volo.*] High flying. *Dict.*

A'ltogether, ål-tŏ-gėth'-ėr. *adv.* [from *all* and *together.*]

1. Completely; without reſtriction; without exception.

It is in vain to ſpeak of planting laws, and plotting policy, till the people be *altogether* ſubdued. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

We find not in the world any people that hath lived *altogether* without religion. *Hooker.*

If death and danger are things that really cannot be endured, no man could ever be obliged to ſuffer for his conſcience, or to die for his religion; it being *altogether* as abſurd to imagine a man obliged to ſuffer, as to do impoſſibilities. *South.*

I do not *altogether* diſapprove of the manner of interweaving texts of ſcripture through the ſtyle of your ſermon. *Swift.*

2. Conjunctly; in company. This is rather *all together*.

Couſin of Somerſet, join you with me,
And *altogether* with the duke of Suffolk,
We'll quickly hoiſt duke Humphry from his ſeat.
Shakeſpeare.

A'LUDEL, ål'-ů-dėl. *n. ſ.* [from *a* and *lutum*; that is, *without lute.*]

Aludels are ſubliming pots uſed in chemiſtry, without bottoms, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occaſion for, without luting. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter to be ſublimed; and at the top is a head, to retain the flowers that riſe up. *Quincy.*

A'LUM, ål'-lům. *n. ſ.* [*alumen*, Lat.]

A kind of mineral ſalt, of an acid taſte, leaving in the mouth a ſenſe of ſweetneſs, accompanied with a conſiderable degree of aſtringency. The ancient naturaliſts allow of two ſorts of *alum*, natural and factitious. The natural is found in the iſland of Milo, being a kind of whitiſh ſtone, very light, friable, and porous, and ſtreaked with filaments reſembling ſilver. England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where *alum* is principally produced; and the Engliſh *roche-alum* is made from a bluiſh mineral ſtone, in the hills of Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire.

Saccharine alum is a compoſition of common *alum*, with roſe-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the conſiſtence of a paſte, and thus moulded at pleaſure. As it cools, it grows hard as a ſtone.

Burnt alum is *alum* calcined over the fire.

Plumoſe or *plume alum* is a ſort of ſaline mineral ſtone, of various colours, moſt commonly white, bordering on green; it riſes in threads or fibres, reſembling thoſe of a feather; whence its name from *pluma*, a feather. *Chambers.*

By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of *alum*, you may bring it, for the moſt part, into white curds. *Boyle.*

ALUM STONE, ål'-lům-ſtône. *n. ſ.* A ſtone or calx uſed in ſurgery; perhaps alum calcined, which then becomes corroſive.

She gargled with oxycrate, and was in a few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and *alum ſtones.* *Wiſeman*

ALU'MINOUS, ål-lům'-mŷ-nůs. *adj.* [from *alum.*] Relating to alum, or conſiſting of alum.

Nor do we reaſonably conclude, becauſe, by a cold and *aluminous* moiſture, it is able awhile to reſiſt the fire, that from a peculiarity of nature, it ſubſiſteth and liveth in it. *Brown.*

The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolick or *aluminous* nature. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A'LWAYS, å'l-wåz. *adv.* [It is ſometimes written *alway*, compounded of *all* and *way*; ealleƿæȝa, Sax. *tuttavia*, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time: oppoſed to *ſometime*, or to *never*.

That, which ſometime is expedient, doth not *always* ſo continue. *Hooker.*

Man never is, but *always* to be bleſt. *Pope.*

2. Conſtantly; without variation: oppoſed to *ſometimes*, or to *now and then*.

He is *always* great, when ſome great occaſion is preſented to him. *Dryden.*

A. M. ſtands for *artium magiſter*, or maſter of arts; the ſecond degree of our univerſities, which, in ſome foreign countries, is called doctor of philoſophy.

AM, åm'. The firſt perſon of the verb *to be*. [See *To* BE.]

And God ſaid unto Moſes, I *am* that I *am*: and he ſaid, thus ſhalt thou ſay unto the children of Iſrael, I *am* hath ſent me unto you. *Exodus*, iii. 14.

Come then, my ſoul: I call thee by that name,
Thou buſy thing, from whence I know I *am*:
For knowing that I *am*, I know thou art;
Since that muſt needs exiſt, which can impart.
Prior.

AMABI'LITY, å-må-bîl'-lŷ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *amabilis*, Lat.] Loveliness; the power of pleaſing.

No rules can make *amability*, our minds and apprehenſions make that; and ſo is our felicity. *Taylor.*

AMADE'TTO, å-må-dėt'tô. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear [See PEAR] ſo called, ſays *Skinner*, from the name of him who cultivated it.

A'MADOT, åm'-å-dôt. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear. [See PEAR.]

AMA'IN, å-må'n. *adv.* [from *maine*, or *maigne*, old Fr. derived from *magnus*, Lat.] With vehemence; with vigour; fiercely; violently. It is uſed of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effort.

Great lords, from Ireland am I come *amain*,
To ſignify that rebels there are up. *Shakeſpeare.*

What! when we fled *amain*, purſued, and ſtruck
With heav'n's afflicting thunder, and beſought
The deep to ſhelter us? *Milton.*

The hills, to their ſupply,
Vapour and exhalation, duſk and moiſt,
Sent up *amain*. *Milton.*

From hence the boar was rous'd, and ſprung *amain*,
Like light'ning ſudden, on the warriour train,
Beats down the trees before him, ſhakes the ground;
The foreſt echoes to the crackling ſound,
Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around.
Dryden.

AMA'LGAM, å-mål'-gåm. } *n. ſ.* [ἅμα
AMA'LGAMA, å-mål'-gå-må. } and γαμεῖν.]
The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. See AMALGAMATION.

The induration of the *amalgam* appears to proceed from the new texture reſulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the *amalgam*. *Boyle.*

To AMA'LGAMATE, å-mål'-gå-måt. *v. a.* [from *amalgam.*] To unite metals with quickſilver, which may be practiſed upon all metals, except iron and copper. The uſe of this operation is, to make the metal ſoft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.

AMALGAMA'TION, å-mål-gå-må'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *amalgamate.*] The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is thus in gold, the reſt are anſwerable: Take ſix parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and pour them to one part of gold made red hot in another crucible; ſtir theſe well, that they may incorporate; then caſt the maſs into cold water, and waſh it. *Bacon.*

AMANDA'TION, å-mån-då'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *amando*, Lat.] The act of ſending on a meſſage, or employment.

AMANUE'NSIS, å-mån-ů-ėn'-sîs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A perſon who writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH, åm'-å-rånth. *n. ſ.* [*amaranthus*, Lat. from α and μαραίνω.] The name of a plant. Among the many ſpecies, the moſt beautiful are, 1. The tree *amaranth*. 2. The long pendulous *amaranth*, with reddiſh coloured ſeeds, commonly called *Love lies a bleeding*.

2. In poetry, it is ſometimes an imaginary flower, ſuppoſed, according to its name, never to fade.

Immortal *amaranth!* a flower which once
In paradiſe, faſt by the tree of life,
Began to bloom; but ſoon, for man's offence,
To heav'n remov'd, where firſt it grew, there grows,
And flow'rs aloft, ſhading the fount of life;
And where the river of bliſs, thro' midſt of heav'n,
Rowls o'er Elyſian flow'rs her amber ſtream:
With theſe, that never fade, the ſpirits elect
Bind their reſplendent locks, inwreath'd with beams. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

AMARA'NTHINE, åm-å-rån'-thîn. *adj.* [*amaranthinus*, Lat.] Relating to amaranths; conſiſting of amaranths.

By the ſtreams that ever flow,
By the fragrant winds that blow
O'er the Elyſian flow'rs;
By thoſe happy ſouls that dwell
In yellow meads of aſphodel,
Or *amaranthine* bow'rs.
Pope.

AMA'RITUDE, å-mår'-rŷ-tůd. *n. ſ.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterneſs.

What *amaritude* or acrimony is deprehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

AMA'RULENCE, å-mår'-rů-lėns. *n. ſ.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterneſs. *Dict.*

AMA'SMENT, å-mås'-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *amaſs.*] A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now, is but an *amaſment* of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impoſtures. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

To AMA'SS, å-mås'. *v. a.* [*amaſſer*, Fr.]

1. To collect together in one heap or maſs.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made uſe of any unlawful means to *amaſs* riches, as having thriven by fraud and injuſtice. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

When we would think of infinite ſpace, or duration, we, at firſt ſtep, uſually make ſome very large idea, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which poſſibly we double and multiply ſeveral times. All that we thus *amaſs* together in our thoughts, is poſitive, and the aſſemblage of a great number of poſitive ideas of ſpace or duration. *Locke.*

2. In a figurative ſenſe, to add one thing to another, generally with ſome ſhare of reproach, either of eagerneſs or indiſcrimination.

Such as *amaſs* all relations, muſt err in ſome, and be unbelieved in many. *Brown's Vul. Errours.*

Do not content yourſelves with mere words, leſt your improvements only *amaſs* a heap of unintelligible phraſes. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

The life of Homer has been written, by *amaſſing* of all the traditions and hints the writers could meet with, in order to tell a ſtory of him to the world. *Pope*

AMA'SS, å-mås'. *n. ſ.* [*amas*, Fr.] An aſſemblage; an accumulation.

This pillar is but a medley or *amaſs* of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by ſtealth. *Wotton.*

To AMA'TE, å-må'te. *v. a.* [from *a* and *mate.*] See MATE.

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion. It is now obſolete.

A lovely bevy of fair ladies ſate,
Courted of many a jolly paramour,
The which did them in modeſt wiſe *amate*,
And each one ſought his lady to aggrate.
Fairy Queen.

2. To terrify; to ſtrike with horrour. In this ſenſe, it is derived from the old French *matter*, to cruſh or ſubdue.

Amato'rculist, åm'-å-tůr-ků-lîst. *n. ſ.* [*amatorculus*, Lat.] A little inſignificant lover; a pretender to affection. *Dict.*

A'matory, åm'-å-tůr-rŷ. *adj.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love; cauſing love.

It is the ſame thing whether one raviſh Lucretia by force, as Tarquin, or by *amatory* potions not only allure her, but neceſſitate her to ſatisfy his luſt, and incline her effectually, and draw her inevitably, to follow him ſpontaneouſly. *Bramham againſt Hobbes.*

AMAURO'SIS, å-må-rô'-sîs. *n. ſ.* [ἀμαυρόω.] A dimneſs of ſight, not from any viſible defect in the eye, but from ſome diſtemperature of the inner parts, occaſioning the repreſentations of flies and duſt floating before the eyes: which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compreſſed by the blood-veſſels being too much diſtended; ſo that, in many of its parts, all ſenſe is loſt, and therefore no images can be painted upon them; whereby the eyes, continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling ſucceſſively upon them, are obſcure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the ſtagnations in the extremities of thoſe arteries which run over the bottom of the eye. *Quincy.*

To **AMA'ZE**, å-må'ze. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]

1. To confuſe with terrour.

Yea, I will make many people *amazed* at thee, and their kings ſhall be horribly afraid for thee, when I ſhall brandiſh my ſword before them, and they ſhall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall. *Ezekiel.*

2. To put into confuſion with wonder.

Go, heav'nly pair, and with your dazzling virtues,
Your courage, truth, your innocence and love,
Amaze and charm mankind. *Smith.*

3. To put into perplexity.

That cannot chooſe but *amaze* him. If he be not *amazed*, he will be mocked; if he be *amazed*, he will every way be mocked. *Shakeſp.*

Ama'ze, å-må'ze. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *amaze*.] Aſtoniſhment; confuſion, either of fear or wonder.

Fairfax, whoſe name in arms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praiſe,
And all her jealous monarchs with *amaze*. *Milton.*

Meantime the Trojan cuts his wat'ry way,
Fix'd on his voyage, through the curling ſea;
Then caſting back his eyes, with dire *amaze*,
Sees on the Punick ſhore the mounting blaze. *Dryden.*

Ama'zedly, å-må'z-ld-lŷ. *adv.* [from *amazed*.] Confuſedly; with amazement; with confuſion.

I ſpeak *amazedly*, and it becomes
My marvel, and my meſſage. *Shakeſp.*
But why
Stands Macbeth thus *amazedly*?
Come, ſiſters, cheer we up his ſprights. *Shakeſp.*

Ama'zedness, å-må'z-ld-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *amazed*.] The ſtate of being amazed; aſtoniſhment; wonder; confuſion.

I was by at the opening of the farthel, heard the old ſhepherd deliver the manner how he found it; whereupon, after a little *amazedneſs*, we were all commanded out of the chamber. *Shakeſp.*

Ama'zement, å-må'z-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *amaze*.]

1. Such a confuſed apprehenſion as does not leave reaſon its full force; extreme fear; horrour.

He anſwer'd nought at all; but adding new
Fear to his firſt *amazement*, ſtaring wide,
With ſtony eyes, and heartleſs hollow hue,
Aſtoniſh'd ſtood, as one that had eſpy'd
Infernal furies, with their chains unty'd. *Fairy Queen.*

But look! *amazement* on thy mother ſits;
O ſtep between her and her fighting ſoul:
Conceit in weakeſt bodies ſtrongeſt works. *Shakeſp.*

2. Extreme dejection.

He ended, and his words impreſſion left
Of much *amazement* to th' infernal crew,
Diſtracted and ſurpris'd with deep diſmay
At theſe ſad tidings. *Milton.*

3. Height of admiration.

Had you, ſome ages paſt, this race of glory
Run, with *amazement* we ſhould read your ſtory;
But living virtue, all atchievements paſt,
Meets envy ſtill to grapple with at laſt. *Waller.*

4. Aſtoniſhment; wonder at an unexpected event.

They knew that it was he which ſat for alms at the Beautiful Gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and *amazement* at that which had happened unto him. *Acts.*

Ama'zing, å-må'z-lng. *participial adj.* [from *amaze*.] Wonderful; aſtoniſhing.

It is an *amazing* thing to ſee the preſent deſolation of Italy, when one conſiders what incredible multitudes it abounded with during the reigns of the Roman emperours. *Addiſon.*

Ama'zingly, å-må'z-lng-lŷ. *adv.* [from *amazing*.] To a degree that may excite aſtoniſhment; wonderfully.

If we ariſe to the world of ſpirits, our knowledge of them muſt be *amazingly* imperfect, when there is not the leaſt grain of ſand but has too many difficulties belonging to it for the wiſeſt philoſopher to anſwer. *Watts's Logick.*

A'MAZON, åm'-å-zůn. *n. ſ.* [α and μάζος.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucaſus; they are ſo called from their cutting off their breaſts, to uſe their weapons better. A warlike woman; a virago.

Stay, ſtay thy hands, thou art an *amazon*,
And fighteſt with the ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*

AMBA'GES, åm-bå'-gêz. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutory form of ſpeech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expreſſion.

They gave thoſe complex ideas names, that they might the more eaſily record and diſcourſe of things they were daily converſant in, without long *ambages* and circumlocutions; and that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the eaſier and quicker underſtood. *Locke.*

Amba'gious, åm-bå'-jŷůs. *adj.* [from *ambages*.] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious. *Dict.*

Ambassa'de, åm-bås-så'de. *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſade*, Fr.] Embaſſy; character or buſineſs of an ambaſſador: a word not now in uſe.

When you diſgraced me in my *ambaſſade*,
Then I degraded you from being king. *Shakeſp.*

AMBA'SSADOUR, åm-bås'-så-důr. *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſadeur*, Fr. *embaxador*, Span. It is written differently, as it is ſuppoſed to come from the French or Spaniſh language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not eaſy to ſettle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew בשר *to tell*, and מבשר a *meſſenger*; others from *ambactus*, which, in the old Gauliſh, ſignified a *ſervant*; whence *ambaſcia*, in low Latin, is found to ſignify *ſervice*, and *ambaſciator*, a *ſervant*; others deduce it from *ambacht*, in old Teutonick, ſignifying a *government*; and *Junius* mentions a poſſibility of its deſcent from ἀναβαίνω; and others from *am* for *ad*, and *baſſus*, *low*, as ſuppoſing the act of ſending an ambaſſadour, to be in ſome ſort an act of ſubmiſſion. All theſe derivations lead to write *ambaſſadour*, not *embaſſadour*.] A perſon ſent in a public manner from one ſovereign power to another, and ſuppoſed to repreſent the power from which he is ſent. The perſon of an ambaſſadour is inviolable.

Ambaſſadour is, in popular language, the general name of a meſſenger from a ſovereign power, and ſometimes, ludicrouſly, from common perſons. In the juridical and formal language, it ſignifies particularly a miniſter of the higheſt rank reſiding in another country, and is diſtinguiſhed from an *envoy*, who is of leſs dignity.

Give firſt admittance to th' *ambaſſadours*. *Shakeſ.*

Rais'd by theſe hopes, I ſent no news before,
Nor aſk'd your leave, nor did your faith implore;
But come without a pledge, my own *ambaſſadour*. *Dryden.*

Oft have their black *ambaſſadours* appear'd
Loaden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zama. *Addiſon.*

Amba'ssadress, åm-bås'-så-drês. *n. ſ.* [*ambaſſadrice*, Fr.]

1. The lady of an ambaſſadour.
2. In ludicrous language, a woman ſent on a meſſage.

Well, my *ambaſſadreſs*——
Come you to menace war, and loud defiance?
Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow? *Rowe.*

A'mbassage, åm'-bås-såje. *n. ſ.* [from *ambaſſadour*.] An embaſſy; the buſineſs of an ambaſſadour.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory anſwers; ſo as the formal part of their *ambaſſage* might well warrant their further ſtay. *Bacon.*

A'MBER, åm'-bůr. *n. ſ.* [from *ambar*, Arab. whence the lower writers formed *ambarum*.]

A yellow tranſparent ſubſtance of a gummous or bituminous conſiſtence, but a reſinous taſte, and a ſmell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltick ſea, along the coaſts of Pruſſia. Some naturaliſts refer it to the vegetable, others to the mineral, and ſome even to the animal kingdom. Pliny deſcribes it as a reſinous juice, oozing from aged pines and firs, and diſcharged thence into the ſea. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of *ſuccinum*, from *ſuccus*, juice. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds; others, the urine of a beaſt; others, the ſcum of the lake Cephiſis, near the Atlantick; others, a congelation formed in the Baltick, and in ſome fountains, where it is found ſwimming like pitch. Others ſuppoſe it a bitumen trickling into the ſea from ſubterraneous ſources; but this opinion is alſo diſcarded, as good *amber* having been found in digging at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea, as that gathered on the coaſt. Boerhaave ranks it with camphire, which is a concrete oil of aromatic plants, elaborated by heat into a cryſtalline form. Within ſome pieces of *amber* have been found leaves and inſects included; which ſeems to indicate, either that the *amber* was originally in a fluid ſtate, or that, having been expoſed to the ſun, it was ſoftened, and rendered ſuſceptible of the leaves and inſects. *Amber*, when rubbed, draws or attracts bodies to it; and, by friction, is brought to yield light pretty copiouſly in the dark. Some diſtinguiſh *amber* into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the two latter are ſuppoſed to be of a different nature and denomination; the one called *jet*, the other *ambergris*. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Liquid amber is a kind of native balſam or reſin, like turpentine; clear, reddiſh, or yellowiſh; of a pleaſant ſmell, almoſt like ambergris. It flows from an inciſion made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives *oſoſol*. *Chambers.*

If light penetrateth any clear body, that is coloured, as painted glaſs, *amber*, water and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium. *Peacham.*

No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows within the vulgar ſhade;
But poplar wreathes around his temples ſpread,
And tears of *amber* trickled down his head. *Addiſon.*

The ſpoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And ſtudded *amber* darts a golden ray. *Pope.*

A'MBER, åm'-bůr. *adj.* Conſiſting of amber.

With ſcarfs, and fans, and double charge of brav'ry,
With *amber* bracelets, beads, and all this knav'ry. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'MBER-DRINK, åm'-bůr-drink'. *n. ſ.* Drink of the colour of amber, or reſembling amber in colour and tranſparency.

All your clear *amber-drink* is flat. *Bacon.*

A'MBERGRIS, åm'-bůr-grìs. *n. ſ.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *grey*; that is, *grey amber*.]

A fragrant drug, that melts almoſt like wax, commonly of a greyiſh or aſh colour, uſed both as a perfume and a cordial. Some imagine it to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the ſun, and waſhed off the ſhore by the waves, is ſwallowed by whales, who return it back in the condition we find it. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fiſh, becauſe ſometimes found in the inteſtines of ſuch animals. But we have no inſtance of any excrement capable of melting like wax; and if it were the excrement of a whale, it ſhould rather be found where theſe animals abound, as about Greenland. Others take it for a kind of wax or gum, which diſtils from trees, and drops into the ſea, where it congeals. Many of the orientals imagine it ſprings out of the ſea, as naphtha does out of ſome fountains. Others aſſert it to be a vegetable production, iſſuing out of the root of a tree, whoſe roots always ſhoot towards the ſea, and diſcharge themſelves into it. Others maintain, that *ambergris* is made from the honeycombs, which fall into the ſea from the rocks, where the bees had formed their neſts; ſeveral perſons having ſeen pieces that were half *ambergris*, and half plain honey-comb; and others have found large pieces of *ambergris*, in which, when broke, honey-comb, and honey too, were found in the middle. Neumann abſolutely denies it to be an animal ſubſtance, as not yielding, in the analyſis, any one animal principle. He concludes it to be a bitumen iſſuing out of the earth into the ſea; at firſt of a viſcous conſiſtence, but hardening, by its mixture with ſome liquid naphtha, into the form in which we find it. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Bermudas wall'd with rocks, who does not know
That happy iſland, where huge lemons grow,
Where ſhining pearl, coral, and many a pound,
On the rich ſhore, of *ambergris* is found? *Waller.*

A'MBER-SEED, åm'-bůr-sêd, or *muſk-ſeed*, reſembles millet, is of a bitteriſh taſte, and brought dry from Martinico and Egypt. *Chambers.*

A'MBER-TREE, åm'-bůr-trê. *n. ſ.* [*frutex Africanus ambram ſpirans*.] A ſhrub, whoſe beauty is in its ſmall evergreen leaves, which grow as cloſe as heath, and, being bruiſed between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour. *Miller.*

AMBIDE'XTER, åm-bỳ-dêx'-tèr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A man who has equally the uſe of both his hands.

Rodiginus, undertaking to give a reaſon of *ambidexters*, and left-handed men, delivereth a third opinion. *Brown.*

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either ſide, in party diſputes. This ſenſe is ludicrous.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY, åm-bỳ-dêx-tèr'-rỳ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *ambidexter*.]

1. The quality of being able equally to uſe both hands.
2. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS, åm-bỳ-dêx'-trůs. *adj.* [from *ambidexter*, Lat.]

1. Having, with equal facility, the uſe of either hand.

Others, not conſidering *ambidextrous* and left-handed men, do totally ſubmit unto the efficacy of the liver. *Brown.*

2. Double-dealing; practiſing on both ſides.

Æſop condemns the double practices of trimmers, and all falſe, ſhuffling, and *ambidextrous* dealings. *L'Eſtrange.*

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS, åm-bỳ-dêx'-trůs-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *ambidextrous*.] The quality of being ambidextrous. *Dict.*

A'MBIENT, åm'-byênt. *adj.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompaſſing; inveſting.

This which yields or fills
All ſpace, the *ambient* air wide interfus'd. *Milton.*

The thickneſs of a plate requiſite to produce any colour, depends only on the denſity of the plate, and not on that of the *ambient* medium. *Newton's Opticks.*

Around him dance the roſy hours,
And damaſking the ground with flow'rs,
With *ambient* ſweets perfume the morn. *Fenton to Lord Gower.*

Illuſtrious virtues, who by turns have roſe
With happy laws her empire to ſuſtain,
And with full pow'r aſſert her *ambient* main. *Prior.*

The *ambient* æther is too liquid and empty, to impel horizontally with that prodigious celerity. *Bentley.*

A'MBIGU, åm'-bỳ-gů. *n. ſ.* [French.] An entertainment, conſiſting not of regular courſes, but of a medley of diſhes ſet on together.

When ſtraiten'd in your time, and ſervants few,
You'd richly then compoſe an *ambigu*;
Where firſt and ſecond courſe, and your deſert,
All in one ſingle table have their part. *King's Art of Cookery.*

AMBIGU'ITY, åm'-bỳ-gů'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *ambiguous*.] Doubtfulneſs of meaning; uncertainty of ſignification; double meaning.

With *ambiguities* they often entangle themſelves, not marking what doth agree to the word of God in itſelf, and what in regard of outward accidents. *Hooker.*

We can clear theſe *ambiguities*,
And know their ſpring, their head, their true deſcent. *Shakeſp.*

The words are of ſingle ſignification, without any *ambiguity*; and therefore I ſhall not trouble you, by ſtraining for an interpretation, where there is no difficulty; or diſtinction, where there is no difference. *South.*

AMBI'GUOUS, åm-bìg'-ů-ůs. *adj.* [*ambiguus*, Lat.]

1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain ſignification.

But what have been thy anſwers, what but dark,
Ambiguous, and with doubtful ſenſe deluding? *Milton.*

Some expreſſions in the covenant were *ambiguous*, and were left ſo; becauſe the perſons who framed them were not all of one mind. *Clarendon.*

2. Applied to perſons uſing doubtful expreſſions. It is applied to expreſſions, or thoſe that uſe them, not to a dubious or ſuſpended ſtate of mind.

Th' *ambiguous* god, who rul'd her lab'ring breaſt,
In theſe myſterious words his mind expreſt;
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the reſt. *Dryden.*

Silence at length the gay Antinous broke,
Conſtrain'd a ſmile, and thus *ambiguous* ſpoke. *Pope.*

AMBI'GUOUSLY, åm-bìg'-ů-ůs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *ambiguous*.] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS, åm-bìg'-ů-ůs-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *ambiguous*.] The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of ſignification.

AMBI'LOGY, åm-bìl'-lô-jỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and λογος.] Talk of ambiguous or doubtful ſignification. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUOUS, åm-bìl'-lô-kwůs. *adj.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Uſing ambiguous and doubtful expreſſions. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUY, åm-bìl'-lô-kwỳ. *n. ſ.* [*ambiloquium*, Lat.] The uſe of doubtful and indeterminate expreſſions; diſcourſe of doubtful meaning. *Dict.*

A'MBIT, åm'-bìt. *n. ſ.* [*ambitus*, Lat.] The compaſs or circuit of any thing; the line that encompaſſes any thing.

The tuſk of a wild boar winds about almoſt into a perfect ring or hoop; only it is a little writhen. In meaſuring by the *ambit*, it is long or round about a foot and two inches; its baſis an inch over. *Grew's Muſæum.*

AMBI'TION, åm-bìſh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*ambitio*, Lat.] The deſire of ſomething higher than is poſſeſſed at preſent.

1. The deſire of preferment or honour.

Who would think, without having ſuch a mind as Antiphilus, that ſo great goodneſs could not have bound gratefulneſs? and ſo high advancement not have ſatisfied his *ambition*? *Sidney.*

2. The deſire of any thing great or excellent.

The quick'ning power would be, and ſo would reſt;
The ſenſe would not be only, but be well:
But wit's *ambition* longeth to the beſt,
For it deſires in endleſs bliſs to dwell. *Davies.*

Urge them, while their ſouls
Are capable of this *ambition*;
Leſt zeal, now melted by the windy breath
Of ſoft petitions, pity, and remorſe,
Cool and congeal again to what it was. *Shakeſp.*

3. It is uſed with *to* before a verb, and *of* before a noun.

I had a very early *ambition* to recommend myſelf to your Lordſhip's patronage. *Addiſon.*

There was an *ambition of* wit, and an affectation of gayety. *Pope's Preface to his Letters.*

AMBI'TIOUS, åm-bìſh'-ůs. *adj.* [*ambitioſus*, Lat.]

1. Seized or touched with ambition; deſirous of advancement; eager of honours; aſpiring. It has the particle *of* before the object of ambition, if a noun; *to*, if expreſſed by a verb.

We ſeem *ambitious* God's whole work t' undo. *Donne.*

The neighb'ring monarchs, by thy beauty led,
Contend in crowds, *ambitious of* thy bed:
The world is at thy choice, except but one,
Except but him thou canſt not chooſe alone. *Dryden.*

You have been pleaſed not to ſuffer an old man to go diſcontented out of the world, for want of that protection, *of* which he had been ſo long *ambitious*. *Dryden.*

Trajan, a prince *ambitious of* glory, deſcended to the mouths of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, ſeeing a veſſel trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of outdoing Alexander. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Eager to grow bigger; aſpiring.

I have ſeen
Th' *ambitious* ocean ſwell, and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threat'ning clouds.
Shakeſpeare.

AMBI'TIOUSLY, ảm-bỉsh'-ủs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *ambitious.*] In an ambitious manner; with eagerneſs of advancement or preference.

With ſuch glad hearts did our deſpairing men
Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet;
And each *ambitiouſly* would claim the ken,
That with firſt eyes did diſtant ſafety meet.
Dryden.

Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,
Ambitiouſly deſign'd his Sh—'s throne. *Dryden.*

AMBI'TIOUSNESS, ảm-bỉsh'-ủs-nẻs. *n. ſ.* [from *ambitious.*] The quality of being ambitious.

A'MBITUDE, ảm'-bỷ-tủde. *n. ſ.* [*ambio*, Lat.] Compaſs; circuit; circumference. *Dict.*

To **A'MBLE**, ảm'bl. *v. n.* [*ambler*, Fr. *ambulo*, Lat.]

1. To move upon an amble. See AMBLE.

It is good, on ſome occaſions, to enjoy as much of the preſent, as will not endanger our futurity; and to provide ourſelves of the virtuoſo's ſaddle, which will be ſure to *amble*, when the world is upon the hardeſt trot. *Dryden.*

2. To move eaſily, without hard ſhocks, or ſhaking.

Who *ambles* time withal?—A rich man that hath not the gout; for he lives merrily, becauſe he feels no pain; knowing no burthen of heavy tedious penury: him time *ambles* withal.
Shakeſpeare's As you like it.

3. In a ludicrous ſenſe, to move with ſubmiſſion, and by direction; as a horſe that *ambles* uſes a gait not natural.

A laughing, toying, wheedling, whimpering ſhe,
Shall make him *amble* on a goſſip's meſſage,
And take the diſtaff with a hand as patient,
As e'er did Hercules. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

4. To walk daintily and affectedly.

I am rudely ſtampt, and want love's majeſty,
To ſtrut before a wanton *ambling* nymph.
Shakeſpeare.

A'MBLE, ảm'bl. *n. ſ.* [from *To amble.*] A pace or movement in which the horſe removes both his legs on one ſide; as, on the far ſide, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the ſame ſide at one time, whilſt the legs on the near ſide ſtand ſtill; and, when the far legs are upon the ground, the near ſide removes the fore leg and hinder leg, and the legs on the far ſide ſtand ſtill. An *amble* is the firſt pace of young colts, but when they have ſtrength to trot, they quit it. There is no *amble* in the manage; riding-maſters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop. A horſe may be put from a trot to a gallop without ſtopping; but he cannot be put from an *amble* to a gallop without a ſtop, which interrupts the juſtneſs of the manage. *Farrier's Dict.*

A'MBLER, ảm'-blủr. *n. ſ.* [from *To amble.*] A horſe that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

A'MBLINGLY, ảm'-blỉng-lỷ. *adv.* [from *ambling.*] With an ambling movement.

AMBRO'SIA, ảm-brỏ'-shả. *n. ſ.* [αμϐϱοσία.]

1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing eminently pleaſing to the ſmell or taſte is called *ambroſia*.

2. The name of a plant.

It has male floſculous flowers, produced on ſeparate parts of the ſame plant from the fruit, having no viſible petals; the fruit which ſucceeds the female flowers, is ſhaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong ſeed in each.

The ſpecies are, 1. The marine or ſea *ambroſia*. 2. Taller unſavoury ſea *ambroſia*. 3. The talleſt Canada *ambroſia*. *Miller.*

AMBRO'SIAL, ảm-brỏ'-shảl. *adj.* [from *ambroſia.*] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambroſia; fragrant; delicious; delectable.

Thus while God ſpake, *ambroſial* fragrance fill'd
All heaven, and in the bleſſed ſpirits elect
Senſe of new joy ineffable diffus'd. *Milton.*

The gifts of heaven my following ſong purſues,
Aerial honey and *ambroſial* dews. *Dryden.*

To fartheſt ſhores th' *ambroſial* ſpirit flies,
Sweet to the world, and grateful to the ſkies.
Pope.

A'MBRY, ảm'-brỷ. *n. ſ.* [a word corrupted from *almonry.*]

1. The place where the almoner lives, or where alms are diſtributed.

2. The place where plate, and utenſils for houſekeeping, are kept; alſo a cupboard for keeping cold victuals: a word ſtill uſed in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

AMBS ACE, ảm'z-ả'se. *n. ſ.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace.*] A double ace; ſo called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ambs ace* for my life.
Shakeſpeare's All's well that ends well.

This will be yet clearer, by conſidering his own inſtance of caſting *ambs ace*, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom. Suppoſing the poſiture of the party's hand who did throw the dice, ſuppoſing the figure of the table, and of the dice themſelves, ſuppoſing the meaſure of force applied, and ſuppoſing all other things which did concur to the production of that caſt, to be the very ſame they were, there is no doubt but in this caſe the caſt is neceſſary.
Brambam againſt Hobbes.

AMBULA'TION, ảm-bủ-lả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*ambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking.

From the occult and inviſible motion of the muſcles, in ſtation, proceed more offenſive laſſitudes than from *ambulation*.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A'MBULATORY, ảm-bủ-lả-tủr'-rỷ. *adj.* [*ambulo*, Lat.]

1. That which has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or *ambulatory*, are ſuch as require ſome baſis, or bottom, to uphold them in their motions: ſuch were thoſe ſelf-moving ſtatues, which, unleſs violently detained, would of themſelves run away. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

2. That which happens during a paſſage or walk.

He was ſent to conduce hither the princeſs, of whom his majeſty had an *ambulatory* view in his travels. *Wotton.*

3. Moveable; as, an *ambulatory* court; a court which removes from place to place for the exerciſe of its juriſdiction.

A'MBURY, ảm'-bủ-rỷ. *n. ſ.* A bloody wart on any part of a horſe's body.

AMBUSCA'DE, ảm-bủs-kả'de. *n. ſ.* [*embuſcade*, Fr. See AMBUSH.] A private ſtation in which men lie to ſurpriſe others; ambuſh.

Then waving high her torch, the ſignal made,
Which rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuſcade*.
Dryden.

When I behold a faſhionable table ſet out, I fancy that gouts, fevers, and lethargies, with innumerable diſtempers, lie in *ambuſcade* among the diſhes. *Addiſon.*

AMBUSCA'DO, ảm-bủs-kả'dỏ. *n. ſ.* [*emboſcada*, Span.] A private poſt, in order to ſurpriſe an enemy.

Sometimes ſhe driveth o'er a ſoldier's neck,
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, *ambuſcadoes*, Spaniſh blades,
Of healths five fathom deep.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

A'MBUSH, ảm'-bủsh. *n. ſ.* [*ambuſche*, Fr. from *bois* a wood; whence *embuſcher* to hide in woods, ambuſhes being commonly laid under the concealment of thick foreſts.]

1. The poſt where ſoldiers or aſſaſſins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

The reſidue retired deceitfully towards the place of their *ambuſh*, whence iſſued more. Then the earl maintained the fight. But the enemy, intending to draw the Engliſh further into their *ambuſh*, turned away at an eaſy pace. *Hayward.*

Charge, charge, their ground the faint Taxallans yield,
Bold in cloſe *ambuſh*, baſe in open field.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

2. The act of ſurpriſing another, by lying in wait, or lodging in a ſecret poſt.

Nor ſhall we need,
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Heav'n, whoſe high walls fear no aſſault or ſiege,
Or *ambuſh* from the deep. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. The ſtate of being poſted privately, in order to ſurpriſe; the ſtate of lying in wait.

4. Perhaps the perſons placed in private ſtations.

For you, my noble lord of Lancaſter,
Once did I lay an *ambuſh* for your life.
Shakeſp. Richard II.

A'MBUSHED, ảm'-bủsh-ẻd. *adj.* [from *ambuſh.*] Placed in ambuſh; lying in wait.

Thick as the ſhades, there iſſue ſwarming bands
Of *ambuſh'd* men, whom, by their arms and dreſs,
To be Taxallan enemies I gueſs.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

A'MBUSHMENT, ảm'-bủsh-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *ambuſh*; which ſee.] Ambuſh; ſurpriſe: a word now not uſed.

Like as a wily fox, that having ſpied
Where on a ſunny bank the lambs do play,
Full cloſely creeping by the hinder ſide,
Lies in *ambuſhment* of his hoped prey. *Spenſer.*

AMBU'ST, ảm-bủst. *adj.* [*ambuſtus*, Lat.] Burnt; ſcalded. *Dict.*

AMBU'STION, ảm-bủs-tshủn. *n. ſ.* [*ambuſtio*, Lat.] A burn; a ſcald.

A'MEL, ảm'-mẻl. *n. ſ.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled*.

The materials of glaſs melted with calcined tin, compoſe an undiaphanous body. This white *amel* is the baſis of all thoſe fine concretes that goldſmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling. *Boyle on Colours.*

AME'N, ả-mẻn'. *adv.* [a word, of which the original has given riſe to many conjectures. *Scaliger* writes, that it is Arabick; and the Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three words, ſignifying *the Lord is a faithful king*; but the word ſeems merely Hebrew, אמן, which, with a long train of derivatives, ſignifies firmneſs, certainty, fidelity.] A term uſed in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *ſo be it*; at the end of a creed, *ſo it is*.

One cried, God bleſs us! and, *Amen!* the other,
As they had ſeen me with theſe hangman's hands.
Liſtening their fear, I could not ſay *Amen*,
When they did ſay God bleſs us. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Bleſſed be the Lord God of Iſrael, from everlaſting and to everlaſting, *Amen* and *amen*. *Pſalm* xli. 13.

Ame'nable, å-mē′-nåbl. *adj.* [*ameſnable*, Fr. *amener quelqu'un*, in the French courts, ſignifies, to oblige one to appear to anſwer a charge exhibited againſt him.] Reſponſible; ſubject ſo as to be liable to enquiries or accounts.

Again, becauſe the inferiour ſort were looſe and poor, and not *amenable* to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the beſt and eldeſt perſons of every ſept, ſhould bring in all the idle perſons of their ſurname, to be juſtified by the law. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

A'menage, å-mē′-nåje. }
A'menance, å-mē′-nåns. } *n. ſ.* [They ſeem to come from *amener*, Fr.] Conduct; behaviour; mien: words diſuſed.

For he is fit to uſe in all aſſays,
Whether for arms and warlike *amenance*,
Or elſe for wiſe and civil governance. *Spenſer.*

Well kend him ſo far ſpace,
Th' enchanter, by his arms and *amenance*,
When under him he ſaw his Lybian ſteed to prance. *Fairy Queen.*

To **AME'ND**, å-mĕnd′. *v. a.* [*amender*, Fr. *emendo*, Lat.]

1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to ſomething better.

2. To reform the life, or leave wickedneſs. In theſe two caſes we uſually write *mend*. See Mend.

Amend your ways and your doings, and I will cauſe you to dwell in this place. *Jerem.* vii. 3.

3. To reſtore paſſages in writers, which the copiers are ſuppoſed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

To **Ame'nd**, å-mĕnd′. *v. n.* To grow better. To *amend* differs from to *improve*; to *improve* ſuppoſes or not denies that the thing is well already, but to *amend* implies ſomething wrong.

As my fortune either *amends* or impairs, I may declare it unto you. *Sidney.*

At his touch
Such ſanctity hath heaven given his hand,
They preſently *amend*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

AME'NDE, å-mĕnd′. *n. ſ.* [French.] This word, in French, ſignifies a fine, by which recompenſe is ſuppoſed to be made for the fault committed. We uſe, in a cognate ſignification, the word *amends*.

Ame'ndment, å-mĕnd′-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*amendement*, Fr.]

1. A change from bad for the better.

Before it was preſented on the ſtage, ſome things in it have paſſed your approbation and *amendment*. *Dryden.*

Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature obſerves the ſame tenour, becauſe her works are ſo perfect, that there is no place for *amendments*; nothing that can be reprehended. *Ray on the Creation.*

There are many natural defects in the underſtanding, capable of *amendment*, which are overlooked and wholly neglected. *Locke.*

2. Reformation of life.

Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to *amendment* of life, by the teſtimony which Moſes and the prophets have given, concerning the miſeries that follow ſinners after death, were not likely to be perſuaded by other means, although God from the dead ſhould have raiſed them up preachers. *Hooker.*

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguiſh, are ſent as ſcourges for *amendment*. 2 *Eſdras*, xvi. 19.

Though a ſerious purpoſe of *amendment*, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no ſure judgment whether this purpoſe be ſerious, or theſe acts true acts of contrition. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

3. Recovery of health.

Your honour's players, hearing your *amendment*,
Are come to play a pleaſant comedy. *Shakeſp.*

Ame'ndment, å-mĕnd′-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*emendatio*, Lat.] It ſignifies, in law, the correction of an errour committed in a proceſs, and eſpied before or after judgment; and ſometimes after the party's ſeeking advantage by the errour. *Blount.*

Ame'nder, å-mĕn′-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *amend*.] The perſon that amends any thing.

Ame'nds, å-mĕnd′z. *n. ſ.* [*amende*, Fr. from which it ſeems to be accidentally corrupted.] Recompenſe; compenſation; atonement.

If I have too auſterely puniſh'd you,
Your compenſation makes *amends*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of the *amends* recovered, little or nothing returns to thoſe that had ſuffered the wrong, but commonly all runs into the prince's coffers. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

There I, a priſ'ner chain'd, ſcarce freely draw
The air impriſon'd alſo, cloſe and damp,
Unwholeſome draught; but here I feel *amends*,
The breath of heav'n freſh blowing, pure and ſweet,
With day-ſpring born; here leave me to reſpire. *Milton.*

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I may make the world ſome part of *amends* for many ill plays, by an heroick poem. *Dryden.*

If our ſouls be immortal, this makes abundant *amends* and compenſation for the frailties of life, and ſufferings of this ſtate. *Tillotſon.*

It is a ſtrong argument for retribution hereafter, that virtuous perſons are very often unfortunate, and vicious perſons proſperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a Being, who appears infinitely wiſe and good in all his works; unleſs we may ſuppoſe that ſuch a promiſcuous diſtribution, which was neceſſary for carrying on the deſigns of providence in this life, will be rectified and made *amends* for in another. *Spectator.*

Ame'nity, å-mĕn′-nī-tў. *n. ſ.* [*amenité*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Lat.] Pleaſantneſs; agreeableneſs of ſituation.

If the ſituation of Babylon was ſuch at firſt as in the days of Herodotus, it was a ſeat of *amenity* and pleaſure. *Brown.*

Amenta'ceous, å-mĕn-tå′-ſhŭs. *adj.* [*amentatus*, Lat.] Hanging as by a thread.

The pine tree hath *amentaceous* flowers or katkins. *Miller.*

To **AME'RCE**, å-mĕr′ſe. *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr. ὀφθαλμῶν μὲν ἄμερσε, ſeems to give the original.]

1. To puniſh with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture. It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers, and is uſed by Spenſer of puniſhments in general.

Where every one that miſſeth then her make,
Shall be by him *amerc'd* with penance due. *Spenſer.*

But I'll *amerce* you with ſo ſtrong a fine,
That you ſhall all repent the loſs of mine. *Shakeſpeare.*

All the ſuitors were conſiderably *amerced*; yet this proved but an ineffectual remedy for thoſe miſchiefs. *Hale.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *in* before the fine.

They ſhall *amerce* him *in* an hundred ſhekels of ſilver, and give them unto the father of the damſel, becauſe he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Iſrael. *Deut.* xxii. 19.

3. Sometimes it is uſed, in imitation of the Greek conſtruction, with the particle *of*.

Millions of ſpirits, for his fault *amerc'd*
Of heav'n, and from eternal ſplendours flung
For his revolt. *Milton.*

Ame'rcer, å-mĕr′-ſĕr. *n. ſ.* [from *amerce*.] He that ſets a fine upon any miſdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary puniſhment or forfeiture.

Ame'rcement, å-mĕr′s-ment. }
Ame'rciament, å-mĕr′s-ī-mĕnt. } *n. ſ.* [from *amerce*.] The pecuniary puniſhment of an offender, who ſtands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. *Cowell.*

All *amercements* and fines that ſhall be impoſed upon them, ſhall come unto themſelves. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Ames ace, å′mz-å′ce. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of the word *ambs ace*, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early ſoftened by omitting the *b*.] Two aces on two dice.

But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky ſice:
To ſhun *ames ace*, that ſwept my ſtakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they ſhould convey
Falſe bones, and put upon me in the play. *Dryden.*

A'mess, å′-mīs. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *amice*.] A prieſt's veſtment. *Dict.*

Ametho'dical, å-mē-thŏd′-ў-kål. *adj.* [from *a* and *method*.] Out of method; without method; irregular.

A'METHYST, åm′-ē-thīſt. *n. ſ.* [ἀμέθυςος, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenneſs; ſo called, either becauſe it is not quite of the colour of wine, or becauſe it was imagined to prevent inebriation.]

A precious ſtone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental *amethyſt* is the hardeſt, ſcarceſt, and moſt valuable; it is generally of a dove colour, though ſome are purple, and others white like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spaniſh are of three ſorts; the beſt are the blackeſt or deepeſt violet: others are almoſt quite white, and ſome few tinctured with yellow. The *amethyſt* is not extremely hard, but eaſy to be engraved upon, and is next in value to the emerald. *Savary. Chambers.*

Some ſtones approached the granate complexion; and ſeveral nearly reſembled the *amethyſt*. *Woodward.*

A'methyst, åm′-ē-thīſt [in heraldry] ſignifies the ſame colour in a nobleman's coat, that *purpure* does in a gentleman's.

Amethy'stine, åm-ē-thīs′-tīn. *adj.* [from *amethyſt*.] Reſembling an amethyſt in colour.

A kind of *amethyſtine* flint, not compoſed of cryſtals or grains, but one entire maſſy ſtone. *Grew.*

A'MIABLE, å′-myåbl. *adj.* [*aimable*, Fr.]

1. Lovely; pleaſing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as *amiable* alſo. *Hooker.*

She told her, while ſhe kept it,
'Twould make her *amiable*, ſubdue my father
Entirely to her love; but if ſhe loſt it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her loathed. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. Pretending love; ſhewing love.

Lay *amiable* ſiege to the honeſty of this Ford's wife; uſe your art of wooing. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'MIABLENESS, à-myàbl-nès. *n. ſ.* [from *amiable.*] The quality of being amiable; lovelineſs; power of raiſing love.

As ſoon as the natural gaiety and *amiableneſs* of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie by among the lumber and refuſe of the ſpecies. *Addiſon.*

A'MIABLY, à'-myàb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *amiable.*] In an amiable manner; in ſuch a manner as to excite love.

A'MICABLE, àm'-mỳ-kàbl. *adj.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind. It is commonly uſed of more than one; as, they live in an *amicable* manner; but we ſeldom ſay, an *amicable* action, or an *amicable* man, though it be ſo uſed in this paſſage.

O grace ſerene! oh virtue heav'nly fair,
Divine oblivion of low-thoughted care!
Freſh blooming hope, gay daughter of the ſky!
And faith, our early immortality!
Enter each mild, each *amicable* gueſt;
Receive and wrap me in eternal reſt. *Pope.*

A'MICABLENESS, àm'-mỳ-kàbl-nès. *n. ſ.* [from *amicable.*] The quality of being amicable; friendlineſs; goodwill.

A'MICABLY, àm'-mỳ-kàb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *amicable.*] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and concord.

They ſee
Through the dun miſt, in blooming beauty freſh,
Two lovely youths, that *amicably* walkt
O'er verdant meads, and pleas'd, perhaps, revolv'd
Anna's late conqueſts. *Philips.*

I found my ſubjects *amicably* join
To leſſen their defects, by citing mine. *Prior.*

In Holland itſelf, where it is pretended that the variety of ſects live ſo *amicably* together, it is notorious how a turbulent party, joining with the Arminians, did attempt to deſtroy the republick. *Swift's Church of England Man.*

A'MICE, àm'-mìs. *n. ſ.* [*amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr. *Primum ex ſex indumentis epiſcopo & preſbyteriis communibus ſunt*, amictus, *alba*, *cingulum*, *ſtola*, *manipulus*, *& planeta*. Du Cange. *Amictus quo collum ſtringitur, & pectus tegitur, caſtitatem interioris hominis deſignat: tegit enim cor, ne vanitates cogitet; ſtringit autem collum, ne inde ad linguam tranſeat mendacium.* Bruno.] The firſt or undermoſt part of a prieſt's habit, over which he wears the alb.

Thus paſs'd the night ſo foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim ſteps in *amice* grey. *Milton.*

On ſome a prieſt, ſuccinct in *amice* white,
Attends. *Pope.*

AMI'D, à-mìd'. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid*,
AMI'DST, à-mìd'st. } or *midſt.*]

1. In the midſt; equally diſtant from either extremity.

Of the fruit
Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this fair tree *amidſt*
The garden, God hath ſaid, ye ſhall not eat. *Milton.*

The two ports, the bagnio, and Donatelli's ſtatue of the great duke, *amidſt* the four ſlaves, chained to his pedeſtal, are very noble ſights. *Addiſon.*

2. Mingled with; ſurrounded by; in the ambit of another thing.

Amid my flock with woe my voice I tear,
And, but bewitch'd, who to his flock would moan? *Sidney.*

So hills *amid* the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with jaculation dire. *Milton.*

What have I done, to name that wealthy ſwain,
The boar *amidſt* my cryſtal ſtreams I bring,
And ſouthern winds to blaſt my flow'ry ſpring. *Dryden.*

Amata's breaſt the fury thus invades,
And fires with rage *amid* the ſylvan ſhades. *Dryden.*

3. Amongſt; conjoined with.

What tho' no real voice nor ſound
Amid their radiant orbs be found?
In reaſon's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever ſinging, as they ſhine,
"The hand that made us is divine." *Addiſon.*

AMI'SS, à-mìs'. *adv.* [from *a*, which, in this form of compoſition, often ſignifies *according to*, and *miſs*, the Engliſh particle, which ſhews any thing, like the Greek ϖαρά, to be wrong, as, to *miſcount*, to count erroneouſly; to *miſdo*, to commit a crime: *amiſs* therefore ſignifies *not right*, or *out of order.*]

1. Faulty; criminal.

For that which thou haſt ſworn to do *amiſs*,
Is yet *amiſs*, when it is truly done. *Shakeſp. King John.*

2. Faultily; criminally.

We hope therefore to reform ourſelves, if at any time we have done *amiſs*, is not to ſever ourſelves from the church we were of before. *Hooker.*

O ye powers that ſearch
The heart of man, and weigh his inmoſt thoughts,
If I have done *amiſs*, impute it not! *Addiſon.*

3. In an ill ſenſe.

She ſigh'd withal, they conſtru'd all *amiſs*,
And thought ſhe wiſh'd to kill who long'd to kiſs. *Fairfax.*

4. Wrong; improper; unfit.

Examples have not generally the force of laws, which all men ought to keep, but of counſels only and perſuaſions, not *amiſs* to be followed by them, whoſe caſe is the like. *Hooker.*

Methinks, though a man had all ſcience, and all principles, yet it might not be *amiſs* to have ſome conſcience. *Tillotſon.*

5. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be.

Your kindred is not much *amiſs*, 'tis true;
Yet I am ſomewhat better born than you. *Dryd.*

I built a wall, and when the maſons plaid the knaves, nothing delighted me ſo much as to ſtand by, while my ſervants threw down what was *amiſs*. *Swift.*

6. Reproachful; irreverent.

Every people, nation, and language, which ſpeak any thing *amiſs* againſt the God of Shadrach, Meſhach, and Abednego, ſhall be cut in pieces, and their houſes ſhall be made a dunghill; becauſe there is no other God that can deliver after this ſort. *Daniel*, iii. 29.

7. Impaired in health; as, I was ſomewhat *amiſs* yeſterday, but am well to-day.

8. *Amiſs* is marked as an adverb, though it cannot always be adverbially rendered; becauſe it always follows the ſubſtantive to which it relates, contrary to the nature of adjectives in Engliſh; and though we ſay the action was *amiſs*, we never ſay an *amiſs* action.

9. *Amiſs* is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* as a noun ſubſtantive.

To my ſick ſoul, as ſin's true nature is,
Each toy ſeems prologue to ſome great *amiſs*. *Hamlet.*

AMI'SSION, à-mìs'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*amiſſio*, Lat.] Loſs.

To AMI'T, à-mìt'. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To loſe: a word little in uſe.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a conſiſtence or determination of its diffluency, and *amitteth* not its eſſence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'MITY, àm'-mì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*amitié*, Fr. *amicitia*, Lat.] Friendſhip, whether publick between nations, oppoſed to *war*; or among the people, oppoſed to *diſcord*; or between private perſons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the houſe of God, ſhould make the bond of their love inſoluble, and tie them in a league of inviolable *amity*. *Hooker.*

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and *amity* with all the world. *Sir John Davies on Ireland.*

You have a noble and a true conceit
Of godlike *amity*; which appears moſt ſtrongly
In bearing thus the abſence of your lord. *Shakeſpeare.*

And ye, oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Purſue this race, this ſervice dedicate
To my deplored aſhes; let there be
'Twixt us and them no league nor *amity*. *Denham.*

AMMO'NIAC, àm-mò'-nyàk. *n. ſ.* The name of a drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the Eaſt Indies, and is ſuppoſed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant. Dioſcorides ſays, it is the juice of a kind of ferula growing in Barbary, and the plant is called *agaſyllis*. Pliny calls the tree *metopion*, which, he ſays, grows near the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white within, yellowiſh without, eaſily fuſible, reſinous, ſomewhat bitter, and of a very ſharp taſte and ſmell, ſomewhat like garlick. This gum is ſaid to have ſerved the ancients for incenſe, in their ſacrifices. *Savary. Trevoux.*

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile ſalt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient ſort, deſcribed by Pliny and Dioſcorides, was a native ſalt, generated in thoſe large inns where the crowds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, uſed to lodge; who travelling upon camels, and thoſe creatures in Cyrene, where that celebrated temple ſtood, urining in the ſtables, or in the parched ſands, out of this urine, which is remarkably ſtrong, aroſe a kind of ſalt, denominated ſometimes from the temple, *Ammoniac*, and ſometimes from the country, *Cyreniac*. No more of this ſalt is produced there; and, from this deficiency, ſome ſuſpect there never was any ſuch thing: but this ſuſpicion is removed, by the large quantities of a ſalt, nearly of the ſame nature, thrown out by mount Ætna.

The modern *ſal ammoniac* is made in Egypt; where long-necked glaſs bottles, filled with ſoot, a little ſea ſalt, and the urine of cattle, and having their mouths luted with a piece of wet cotton, are placed over an oven or furnace, in a thick bed of aſhes, nothing but the necks appearing, and kept there two days and a night, with a continual ſtrong fire. The ſteam ſwells up the cotton, and forms a paſte at the vent-hole, hindering the ſalts from evaporating; which ſtick to the top of the bottle, and are taken out in thoſe large cakes, which they ſend to England. Only ſoot exhaled from dung, is the proper ingredient in this preparation; and the dung of camels affords the ſtrongeſt.

Our chymiſts imitate the Egyptian *ſal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common ſalt to five of urine; with which ſome mix that quantity of ſoot, and putting the whole in a veſſel, they raiſe from it, by ſublimation, a white, friable, farinaceous ſubſtance, which they call *ſal ammoniac*. *Chambers.*

AMMONI'ACAL, àm-mò-nỳ'-à-kàl. *adj.* [from *ammoniac.*] Having the properties of ammoniac ſalt.

Human blood calcined, yields no fixed ſalt; nor is it a ſal ammoniack; for that remains immutable after repeated diſtillations; and diſtillation deſtroys the *ammoniacal* quality of animal ſalts, and turns them alkaline: ſo that it is a ſalt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaſine, nor quite *ammoniacal*; but ſoft and benign, approaching neareſt to the nature of ſal ammoniac. *Arbuthnot.*

Ammuni'tion, ȧm-mů-nĭsh′-ůn. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by ſome to come from *amonitio*, which, in the barbarous ages, ſeems to have ſignified ſupply of proviſion; but it ſurely may be more reaſonably derived from *munitio*, fortification; *choſes à munitions*, things for the fortreſſes.] Military ſtores.

They muſt make themſelves defenſible againſt ſtrangers; and muſt have the aſſiſtance of ſome able military man, and convenient arms and *ammunition* for their defence. *Bacon.*

The colonel ſtaid to put in the *ammunition* he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match. *Clarendon.*

All the rich mines of learning ranſackt are,
To furniſh *ammunition* for this war. *Denham.*

But now his ſtores of *ammunition* ſpent,
His naked valour is his only guard:
Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon ſent,
And ſolitary guns are ſcarcely heard. *Dryden.*

Ammuni'tion bread, ȧm-mů-nĭsh′-ůn-brĕd′. *n. ſ.* Bread for the ſupply of the armies or garriſons.

A'mnesty, ȧm′-nĕs-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀμνηςία.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes againſt the government, to a certain time, are ſo obliterated, that they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may ſafely commit upon the laſt of June, what he would infallibly be hanged for, if he committed it on the firſt of July; by which the greateſt criminals may eſcape, provided they continue long enough in power to antiquate their crimes, and, by ſtifling them a while, deceive the legiſlature into an *amneſty*. *Swift.*

Amni'colist, ȧm-nŷ′-kŏ-lĭst′. *n. ſ.* [*amnicola*, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river. *Dict.*

Amni'genous, ȧm-nŷ′-gĕ-nůs. *n. ſ.* [*amnigenus*, Lat.] Born of a river. *Dict.*

A'MNION, ȧm′-nyŏn. } *n. ſ.* [Lat. perhaps
A'MNIOS, ȧm′-nyŏs. } from ἀμνὸς.]

The innermoſt membrane with which the fœtus in the womb is moſt immediately covered, and with which the reſt of the ſecundines, the chorion, and alantois, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It alſo contains a nutritious humour, ſeparated by glands for that purpoſe, with which the fœtus is preſerved. It is outwardly cloathed with the urinary membrane and the chorion, which ſometimes ſtick ſo cloſe to one another, that they can ſcarce be ſeparated. It has alſo its veſſels from the ſame origin as the chorion. *Quincy.*

AMO'MUM, ȧ-mŏ′-mům. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A ſort of fruit.

The commentators on Pliny and Dioſcorides ſuppoſe it to be a fruit different from ours. The modern *amomum* appears to be the *ſiſon* of the ancients, or *baſtard ſtone-parſley*. It reſembles the muſcat grape. This fruit is brought from the Eaſt Indies, and makes part of treacle. It is of a hot ſpicy taſte and ſmell. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

Amo'ng, ȧ-můng′. } *prep.* [amanᵹ, ᵹe-
Amo'ngst, ȧ-můngſt′. } manᵹ, Saxon.]

1. Mingled with; placed with other perſons or things on every ſide.

Amongſt ſtrawberries ſow here and there ſome borage-ſeed; and you ſhall find the ſtrawberries under thoſe leaves far more large than their fellows. *Bacon.*

The voice of God they heard,
Now walking in the garden, by ſoft winds
Brought to their ears, while day declin'd: they heard,
And from his preſence hid themſelves, *among*
The thickeſt trees, both man and wife. *Milton.*

2. Conjoined with others, ſo as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you ſee, obſerved the failings of many great wits *amongſt* the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem. *Dryden.*

There were, *among* the old Roman ſtatues, ſeveral of Venus in different poſtures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the ſame deſign. *Addiſon.*

A'morist, ȧm′-ŏ-rĭst. *n. ſ.* [from *amour*.] An inamorato; a gallant; a man profeſſing love.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds; though caſualties ſhould ſpare them, age brings in a neceſſity of decay; leaving doters upon red and white perplexed by incertainty both of the continuance of their miſtreſs's kindneſs, and her beauty, both which are neceſſary to the *amoriſt*'s joys and quiet. *Boyle.*

AMORO'SO, ȧm-ŏ-rŏ′-sŏ. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A man enamoured. *Dict.*

A'morous, ȧm′-ůr-ůs. *adj.* [*amoroſo*, Ital.]

1. In love; enamoured; with the particle *of* before the thing loved; in *Shakeſpeare*, *on*.

Sure my brother is *amorous on* Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *am'rous* maſter own'd her potent eyes,
Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembled as he drew;
Each flowing line confirm'd his firſt ſurprize,
And as the piece advanc'd, the paſſion grew. *Prior.*

2. Naturally inclined to love; diſpoſed to fondneſs; fond.

Apes, as ſoon as they have brought forth their young, keep their eyes faſtened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty; ſo *amorous* is nature *of* whatſoever ſhe produces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. Relating, or belonging to love.

I that am not ſhap'd for ſportive tricks,
Nor made to court an *am'rous* looking-glaſs,
I, that am rudely ſtampt. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

And into all things from her air inſpir'd
The ſpirit of love, and *amorous* delight. *Milton.*

In the *amorous* net
Firſt caught they lik'd; and each his liking choſe. *Milton.*

O! how I long my careleſs limbs to lay
Under the plantane's ſhade, and all the day
With *am'rous* airs my fancy entertain,
Invoke the muſes, and improve my vein! *Waller.*

A'morously, ȧm′-ůr-ůs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *amorous*.] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt ſwim in that live-bath,
Each fiſh, which every channel hath,
Will *amorouſly* to thee ſwim,
Gladder to catch thee, than thou him. *Donne.*

A'morousness, ȧm′-ůr-ůs-nĕs. *n. ſ.* [from *amorous*.] The quality of being amorous; fondneſs; lovingneſs; love.

All Gynecia's actions were interpreted by Baſilius, as proceeding from jealouſy of his *amorouſneſs*. *Sidney.*

Lindamor has wit, and *amorouſneſs* enough to make him find it more eaſy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himſelf againſt them. *Boyle on Colours.*

AMO'RT, ȧ-mŏ′rt. *adv.* [*à la mort*, Fr.] In the ſtate of the dead; dejected; depreſſed; ſpiritleſs.

How fares my Kate? what, ſweeting, all *amort?* *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Amortiza'tion, ȧ-mŏr-tŷ-zȧ′-ſhůn. } *n. ſ.*
Amo'rtizement, ȧ-mŏr′-tĭz-mĕnt. }

[*amortiſſement, amortiſſable*, Fr.] The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to ſome community, that never is to ceaſe.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or other; and they made an eſpecial proviſion for them, after the laws of *amortization* were deviſed and put in uſe by princes. *Ayliffe's Parergon Juris Canonici.*

To **AMO'RTIZE**, ȧ-mȧr′-tĭze. *v. a.* [*amortir*, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild, or fraternity, and their ſucceſſors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour. *Blount.*

This did concern the kingdom, to have farms ſufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to *amortize* part of the lands unto the yeomanry, or middle part of the people. *Bacon.*

To **Amo've**, ȧ-mŏ′ve. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Lat.]

1. To remove from a poſt or ſtation: a juridical ſenſe.

2. To remove; to move; to alter: a ſenſe now out of uſe.

Therewith, *amoved* from his ſober mood,
And lives he yet, ſaid he, that wrought this act?
And do the heavens afford him vital food? *Fairy Queen.*

At her ſo piteous cry was much *amov'd*
Her champion ſtout. *Fairy Queen.*

To **Amo'unt**, ȧ-mou′nt. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.]

1. To riſe to in the accumulative quantity; to compoſe in the whole; with the particle *to*. It is uſed of ſeveral ſums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will *amount to*, or how many oceans of water would be neceſſary to compoſe this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. It is uſed, figuratively, of the conſequence riſing from any thing taken altogether.

The errours of young men are the ruin of buſineſs; but the errours of aged men *amount* but to this, that more might have been done, or ſooner. *Bacon.*

Judgments that are made on the wrong ſide of the danger, *amount to* no more than an affectation of ſkill, without either credit or effect. *L'Eſtrange.*

Amo'unt, ȧ-mou′nt. *n. ſ.* [from *To amount*.] The ſum total; the reſult of ſeveral ſums or quantities accumulated.

And now, ye lying vanities of life,
Where are you now, and what is your *amount?*
Vexation, diſappointment, and remorſe. *Thomſon.*

Amo'ur, ȧ-mŏ′r. *n. ſ.* [*amour*, Fr. *amor*, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue: generally uſed of vitious love. The *ou* ſounds like *oo* in *poor*.

No man is of ſo general and diffuſive a luſt, as to proſecute his *amours* all the world over; and let it burn never ſo outrageouſly, yet the impure flame will either die of itſelf, or conſume the body that harbours it. *South.*

The reſtleſs youth ſearch'd all the world around;
But how can Jove in his *amours* be found? *Addiſon.*

A'mper, ȧm′-pĕr. *n. ſ.* [ampne, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation; bile: a word ſaid, by *Skinner*, to be much in uſe in Eſſex; but, perhaps, not found in books.

AMPHI'BIOUS, ȧm-fĭb′-yůs. *adj.* [ἀμφὶ and βίος.]

1. That which partakes of two natures, ſo as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

A creature of *amphibious* nature,
On land a beaſt, a fiſh in water. *Hudibras.*

Thoſe are called *amphibious*, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are obſerved to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of thoſe creatures that live at eaſe, and by choice, a good while, or at any time, upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water. *Locke.*

Fiſhes contain much oil, and *amphibious* animals participate ſomewhat of the nature of fiſhes, and are oily. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Of a mixt nature, in alluſion to animals that live in air and water.

Traulus of *amphibious* breed,
Motley fruit of mungrel ſeed;
By the dam from lordlings ſprung,
By the ſire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

Amphi'biousness, ȧm-fîb′-yůs-nĕs. *n. ſ.* [from *amphibious.*] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

Amphibolo'gical, ȧm-fẏ-bȯ-lȯdzh′-ẏ-kȧl. *adj.* [from *amphibology.*] Doubtful.

Amphibolo'gically, ȧm-fẏ-bȯ-lȯdzh′-ẏ-kȧl-lẏ. *adv.* [from *amphibological.*] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBO'LOGY, ȧm-fẏ-bȯl′-ȯ-jẏ. *n. ſ.* [ἀμφιβολογία.] Diſcourſe of uncertain meaning. It is diſtinguiſhed from *equivocation*, which means the double ſignification of a ſingle word; as, *noli regem occidere timere bonum eſt*, is *amphibology; captare lepores*, meaning, by *lepores*, either hares or jeſts, is *equivocation.*

Now the fallacies, whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themſelves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and ſuch as conclude from miſtakes of the word, there are but two worthy our notation; the fallacy of equivocation, and *amphibology.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He that affirm'd, 'gainſt ſenſe, ſnow black to be,
Might prove it by this *amphibology;*
Things are not what they ſeem. *Verſes on Cleaveland.*

In defining obvious appearances, we are to uſe what is moſt plain and eaſy; that the mind be not miſled by *amphibologies* into fallacious deductions. *Glanville.*

Amphi'bolous, ȧm-fîb-bȯ-lůs. *adj.* [ἀμφι and βάλλω.] Toſſed from one to another; ſtriking each way.

Never was there ſuch an *amphibolous* quarrel, both parties declaring themſelves for the king, and making uſe of his name in all their remonſtrances, to juſtify their actions. *Howell.*

Amphi'logy, ȧm-fîl-lȯ-jẏ. *n. ſ.* [ἀμφι and λόγος.] Equivocation; ambiguity. *Dict.*

AMPHISBÆ'NA, ȧm-fis-bē′-nȧ. *n. ſ.* [Lat. ἀμφισβαίνη.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to have two heads, and by conſequence to move with either end foremoſt.

That the *amphiſbæna*, that is, a ſmaller kind of ſerpent, which moveth forward and backward, hath two heads, or one at either extreme, was affirmed by Nicander, and others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Scorpion, and aſp, and *amphiſbæna* dire. *Milton.*

AMPHI'SCII, ȧm-fîs′-ſî-î. *n. ſ.* [Lat. ἀμφίσκιοι, of ἀμφι and σκία a ſhadow.] Thoſe people dwelling in climates, wherein the ſhadows, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the ſun is in the ſouthern ſigns; and to the ſouth pole, when he is in the northern ſigns. Theſe are the people who inhabit the torrid zone.

Amphithe'atre, ȧm-fẏ-thē-ȧtre. *n. ſ.* [of ἀμφιθέατρον, of ἀμφι and θεάομαι.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompaſſed with rows of ſeats one above another; where ſpectators might behold ſpectacles, as ſtage-plays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a ſemicircle, only exceeding a juſt ſemicircle by one-fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; ſo that the longeſt diameter of the amphitheatre was to the ſhorteſt, as one and a half to one.

Within, an *amphitheatre* appear'd
Rais'd in degrees; to ſixty paces rear'd,
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to ſee. *Dryden.*

Conceive a man placed in the burning iron chair at Lyons, amid the inſults and mockeries of a crowded *amphitheatre*, and ſtill keeping his ſeat; or ſtretched upon a grate of iron, over coals of fire, and breathing out his ſoul among the exquiſite ſufferings of ſuch a tedious execution, rather than renounce his religion, or blaſpheme his Saviour. *Addiſon.*

A'MPLE, ȧm′pl. *adj.* [*amplus*, Lat.]

1. Large; wide; extended.

Heav'n deſcends
In univerſal bounty, ſhedding herbs,
And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's *ample* lap. *Thomſon.*

2. Great in bulk.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonſtration of grief?——
She took 'em, and read 'em in my preſence,
And now and then an *ample* tear trill'd down
Her delicate cheeks. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

3. Unlimited; without reſtriction.

Have what you aſk, your preſents I receive;
Land where and when you pleaſe, with *ample* leave. *Dryden.*

4. Liberal; large; without parſimony.

If we ſpeak of ſtrict juſtice, God could no way have been bound to requite man's labours in ſo large and *ample* manner as human felicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this exceedeth ſo far the other's value. *Hooker.*

5. Magnificent; ſplendid.

To diſpoſe the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the earl made *ample* promiſes, that, within ſo many days after the ſiege ſhould be raiſed, he would advance his highneſs's levies with two thouſand men. *Clarendon.*

6. Diffuſive; not contracted; as, an *ample* narrative, that is, not an epitome.

A'mpleness, ȧm′pl-nĕss. *n. ſ.* [from *ample.*] The quality of being ample; largeneſs; ſplendour.

Impoſſible it is for a perſon of my condition to produce any thing in proportion either to the *ampleneſs* of the body you repreſent, or of the places you bear. *South.*

To **A'mpliate**, ȧm′-plẏ-ȧte. *v. a.* [*amplio*, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend.

He ſhall look upon it, not to traduce or extenuate, but to explain and dilucidate, to add and *ampliate.* *Brown.*

Amplia'tion, ȧm-plẏ-ȧ′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *ampliate.*]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration; extenſion.

Odious matters admit not of an *ampliation*, but ought to be reſtrained and interpreted in the mildeſt ſenſe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. Diffuſeneſs; enlargement.

The obſcurity of the ſubject, and the prejudice and prepoſſeſſion of moſt readers, may plead excuſe for any *ampliations* or repetitions that may be found, whilſt I labour to expreſs myſelf plain and full. *Holder.*

To **Ampli'ficate**, ȧm-plîf-ẏ-kȧte. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to ſpread out; to amplify. *Dict.*

Amplifica'tion, ȧm-plẏ-fẏ-kȧ′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.]

1. Enlargement; extenſion.

2. It is uſually taken in a rhetorical ſenſe, and implies exaggerated repreſentation, or diffuſe narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumſtances.

I ſhall ſummarily, without any *amplification* at all, ſhew in what manner defects have been ſupplied. *Davies.*

Things unknown ſeem greater than they are, and are uſually received with *amplifications* above their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Is the poet juſtifiable for relating ſuch incredible *amplifications?* It may be anſwered, if he had put theſe extravagances into the mouth of Ulyſſes, he had been unpardonable; but they ſuit well the character of Alcinous. *Pope.*

A'mplifier, ȧm′-plẏ-fî-ĕr. *n. ſ.* [from *To amplify.*] One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that repreſents any thing with a large diſplay of the beſt circumſtances; it being uſually taken in a good ſenſe.

Dorillaus could need no *amplifier*'s mouth for the higheſt point of praiſe. *Sidney.*

To **A'mplify**, ȧm′-plẏ-fẏ. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge; to increaſe any material ſubſtance, or object of ſenſe.

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his cheſts, and coins, and bags, he ſeemeth to himſelf richer than he was: and therefore a way to *amplify* any thing, is to break it, and to make anatomy of it in ſeveral parts, and to examine it according to the ſeveral circumſtances. *Bacon.*

All concaves that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do *amplify* the ſound at the coming out. *Bacon.*

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal.

As the reputation of the Roman prelates grew up in theſe blind ages, ſo grew up in them withal a deſire of *amplifying* their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as men's opinions have formed them in ſpiritual matters. *Raleigh.*

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of repreſentation.

Thy general is my lover; I have been
The book of his good acts; whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd, haply *amplified.* *Shakeſp.*

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and errours of every age that is paſt, I would not willingly ſeem to flatter the preſent, by *amplifying* the diligence and true judgment of thoſe ſervitours that have laboured in this vineyard. *Davies.*

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions.

In paraphraſe the author's words are not ſtrictly followed, his ſenſe too is *amplified* but not altered, as Waller's tranſlation of Virgil. *Dryden.*

I feel age advancing, and my health is inſufficient to increaſe and *amplify* theſe remarks, to confirm and improve theſe rules, and to illuminate the ſeveral pages. *Watts.*

To **A'mplify**, ȧm′-plẏ-fẏ. *v. n.* Frequently with the particle *on.*

1. To ſpeak largely in many words; to lay one's ſelf out in diffuſion.

When you affect to *amplify on* the former branches of a diſcourſe, you will often lay a neceſſity upon yourſelf of contracting the latter, and prevent yourſelf in the moſt important part of your deſign. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To form large or pompous repreſentations.

An excellent medicine for the ſtone might be conceived, by *amplifying* apprehenſions able to break a diamond. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I have ſometimes been forced to *amplify on* others; but here, where the ſubject is ſo fruitful, that the harveſt overcomes the reaper, I am ſhortened by my chain. *Dryden.*

Homer *amplifies*, not invents; and as there was really a people called Cyclopeans, ſo they might be men of great ſtature, or giants. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

A'MPLITUDE, ȧm'-plẏ-tůde. *n. ſ.* [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.]

1. Extent.

Whatever I look upon, within the *amplitude* of heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance. *Glanville.*

2. Largeneſs; greatneſs.

Men ſhould learn how ſevere a thing the true inquiſition of nature is, and accuſtom themſelves, by the light of particulars, to enlarge their minds to the *amplitude* of the world, and not reduce the world to the narrowneſs of their minds. *Bacon.*

3. Capacity; extent of intellectual faculties.

With more than human gifts from heav'n
adorn'd,
Perfections abſolute, graces divine,
And *amplitude* of mind to greateſt deeds. *Milton.*

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.

In the great frame of kingdoms and commonwealths, it is in the power of princes, or eſtates, to add *amplitude* and greatneſs to their kingdoms. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

5. Copiouſneſs; abundance.

You ſhould ſay every thing which has a proper and direct tendency to this end; always proportioning the *amplitude* of your matter, and the fulneſs of your diſcourſe, to your great deſign; the length of your time, to the convenience of your hearers. *Watts's Logick.*

6. *Amplitude of the range of a projectile*, denotes the horizontal line ſubtending the path in which it moved.

7. *Amplitude*, in aſtronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true eaſt and weſt point thereof, and the centre of the ſun or ſtar at its riſing or ſetting. It is eaſtern or ortive, when the ſtar riſes; and weſtern or occiduous, when the ſtar ſets. The eaſtern or weſtern *amplitude* are alſo called northern or ſouthern, as they fall in the northern or ſouthern quarters of the horizon.

8. *Magnetical amplitude* is an arch of the horizon, contained between the ſun at his riſing, and the eaſt or weſt point of the compaſs; or, it is the difference of the riſing or ſetting of the ſun, from the eaſt or weſt parts of the compaſs. *Chambers.*

A'MPLY, ȧm'-plẏ. *adv.* [*amplè*, Lat.]

1. Largely; liberally.

For whoſe well-being,
So *amply*, and with hands ſo liberal,
Thou haſt provided all things. *Milton.*

The evidence they had before was enough, *amply* enough, to convince them; but they were reſolved not to be convinced: and to thoſe, who are reſolved not to be convinced, all motives, all arguments, are equal. *Atterbury.*

2. At large; without reſerve.

At return
Of him ſo lately promis'd to thy aid,
The woman's ſeed, obſcurely then foretold,
Now *amplier* known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord.
Milton.

3. At large; copiouſly; with a diffuſive detail.

Some parts of a poem require to be *amply* written, and with all the force and elegance of words; others muſt be caſt into ſhadows; that is, paſſed over in ſilence, or but faintly touched. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To **A'MPUTATE**, ȧm'-pů-tåte. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb: a word uſed only in chirurgery.

Amongſt the cruizers, it was complained, that their ſurgeons were too active in *amputating* fractured members. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

AMPUTA'TION, ȧm-pů-tå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*amputatio*, Lat.]

The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. The uſual method of performing it, in the inſtance of a leg, is as follows: The proper part for the operation being four or five inches below the knee, the ſkin and fleſh are firſt to be drawn very tight upwards, and ſecured from returning by a ligature two or three fingers broad: above this ligature another looſe one is paſſed, for the gripe; which being twiſted by means of a ſtick, may be ſtraitened to any degree at pleaſure. Then the patient being conveniently ſituated, and the operator placed to the inſide of the limb, which is to be held by one aſſiſtant above, and another below the part deſigned for the operation, and the gripe ſufficiently twiſted to prevent too large an hæmorrhage, the fleſh is, with a ſtroke or two, to be ſeparated from the bone with the diſmembering knife. Then the perioſtium being alſo divided from the bone with the back of the knife, ſaw the bone aſunder, with as few ſtrokes as poſſible. When two parallel bones are concerned, the fleſh that grows between them muſt likewiſe be ſeparated before the uſe of the ſaw. This being done, the gripe may be ſlackened, to give an opportunity of ſearching for the large blood veſſels, and ſecuring the hæmorrhage at their mouths. After making proper applications to the ſtump, looſen the firſt ligature, and pull both the ſkin and the fleſh, as far as conveniently may be, over the ſtump, to cover it; and ſecure them with the croſs ſtitch made at the depth of half or three quarters of an inch in the ſkin. Then apply pledgets, aſtringents, plaiſters, and other neceſſaries. *Chambers.*

The Amazons, by the *amputation* of their right breaſt, had the freer uſe of their bow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'MULET, ȧ'm-ů-lėt. *n. ſ.* [*amulette*, Fr. *amuletum*, or *amoletum*, *quod malum amolitur*, Lat.] An appended remedy, or preſervative; a thing hung about the neck, or any other part of the body, for preventing or curing of ſome particular diſeaſes.

That ſpirits are corporeal, ſeems at firſt view a conceit derogative unto himſelf; yet herein he eſtabliſheth the doctrine of luſtrations, *amulets*, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They do not certainly know the falſity of what they report; and their ignorance muſt ſerve you as an *amulet* againſt the guilt both of deceit and malice. *Government of the Tongue.*

AMURCO'SITY, ȧ-můr'-kȯ-sît-ẏ. *n. ſ.* [*amurca*, Lat.] The quality of lees or mother of any thing. *Dict.*

To **AMU'SE**, ȧ-mů'ze. *v. a.* [*amuſer*, Fr.]

1. To entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without diſtracting it. To *divert* implies ſomething more lively, and to *pleaſe*, ſomething more important. It is therefore frequently taken in a ſenſe bordering on contempt.

They think they ſee viſions, and are arrived to ſome extraordinary revelations; when, indeed, they do but dream dreams, and *amuſe* themſelves with the fantaſtick ideas of a buſy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuſe* himſelf with trifles. *Walſh.*

2. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation; as, he *amuſed* his followers with idle promiſes.

AMU'SEMENT, ȧ-mů'ze-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [*amuſement*, Fr.] That which amuſes; entertainment.

Every intereſt or pleaſure of life, even the moſt trifling *amuſement*, is ſuffered to poſtpone the one thing neceſſary. *Rogers.*

During his confinement, his *amuſement* was to give poiſon to dogs and cats, and ſee them expire by ſlower or quicker torments. *Pope.*

I was left to ſtand the battle, while others, who had better talents than a draper, thought it no unpleaſant *amuſement* to look on with ſafety, whilſt another was giving them diverſion at the hazard of his liberty. *Swift.*

AMU'SER, ȧ-mů'-zůr. *n. ſ.* [*amuſeur*, Fr.] He that amuſes, as with falſe promiſes. The French word is always taken in an ill ſenſe.

AMU'SIVE, ȧ-mů'-sîv. *adj.* [from *amuſe*.] That which has the power of amuſing. I know not that this is a current word.

But amaz'd,
Beholds th' *amuſive* arch before him fly,
Then vaniſh quite away. *Thomſon.*

AMY'GDALATE, ȧ-mîg'-då-låte. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMY'GDALINE, ȧ-mîg'-då-lîne. *adj.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Relating to almonds; reſembling almonds.

AN, ȧn'. *article.* [ane, Saxon; *een*, Dutch; *eine*, German.] The article indefinite, uſed before a vowel, or *h* mute. See A.

1. One, but with leſs emphaſis; as, there ſtands *a* houſe.

Since he cannot be always employed in ſtudy, reading, and converſation, there will be many an hour, beſides what his exerciſes will take up. *Locke.*

2. Any, or ſome; as, *an* elephant might ſwim in this water.

He was no way at *an* uncertainty, nor ever in the leaſt at a loſs concerning any branch of it. *Locke.*

A wit 's a feather, and a chief a rod,
An honeſt man 's the nobleſt work of God. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes it ſignifies, like *a*, ſome particular ſtate; but this is now diſuſed.

It is certain that odours do, in a ſmall degree, nouriſh; eſpecially the odour of wine; and we ſee men *an* hungred do love to ſmell hot bread. *Bacon.*

4. *An* is ſometimes, in old authors, a contraction of *and if*.

He can't flatter, he!
An honeſt mind and plain; he muſt ſpeak truth,
An they will take it ſo; if not, he's plain. *Shakeſp.*

5. Sometimes a contraction of *and* before *if*.

Well I know
The clerk will ne'er wear hair on's face that had
it.
——He will *an' if* he live to be a man. *Shakeſp.*

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of *as if*.

My next pretty correſpondent, like Shakeſpeare's lion in Pyramus and Thiſbe, roars *an'* it were any nightingale. *Addiſon.*

A'NA, å'-nå. *adv.* [ἀνα.] A word uſed in the preſcriptions of phyſick, importing the like quantity; as, wine and honey, ā or *ana* ℥ ii; that is, of wine and honey each two ounces.

In the ſame weight innocence and prudence
take,
Ana of each does the juſt mixture make. *Cowley.*

He'll bring an apothecary with a chargeable long bill of *anas*. *Dryden.*

A'NA, å'-nå. *n. ſ.* Books ſo called from the laſt ſyllables of their titles; as, *Scaligerana*, *Thuaniana*; they are looſe thoughts, or caſual hints, dropped by eminent men, and collected by their friends.

ANACA'MPTICK, ȧn-ȧ-kȧmp'-tîk. *adj.* [ἀνακάμπτω.] Reflecting, or reflected: an *anacamptick*

camptick ſound, an echo; an *anacamptick hill*, a hill that produces an echo.

Anaca'mpticks, ån-å-kåmp'-tiks. *n. ſ.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks. It has no ſingular.

Anacatha'rtick, ån-å-kå-thå'r-tik. *n. ſ.* [See Cathartick.] Any medicine that works upwards. *Quincy.*

ANACEPHALÆO'SIS, ån-å-ſê-fål'-lô-ſis. *n. ſ.* [ἀνακεφαλαίωσις.] Recapitulation, or ſummary of the principal heads of a diſcourſe. *Dict.*

Ana'chorete, ån-åk'-ô-rête. } *n. ſ.* [ſometimes vitiouſly written *anchorite*; ἀναχωρητής.] A monk who, with the leave of his ſuperiour, leaves the convent for a more auſtere and ſolitary life.
Ana'chorite, ån-åk'-ô-rîte. }

Yet lies not love dead here, but here doth ſit,
Vow'd to this trench, like an *anachorite*. *Donne.*

Ana'chronism, ån-åk'-krô-nism. *n. ſ.* [from ἀνὰ and χρόνος.] An errour in computing time, by which events are miſplaced with regard to each other. It ſeems properly to ſignify an errour by which an event is placed too early; but is generally uſed for any errour in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous *anachroniſm*, in making Æneas and Dido cotemporaries: for it is certain, that the hero lived almoſt two hundred years before the building of Carthage. *Dryden.*

Anacla'ticks, ån-å-klåt-iks. *n. ſ.* [ἀνὰ and κλάω.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. It has no ſingular.

ANADIPLO'SIS, ån-å-di-plô'-ſis. *n. ſ.* [ἀναδίπλωσις.] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick, in which the laſt word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the firſt of the following; as, *he retained his virtues amidſt all his* misfortunes, misfortunes *which only his virtues brought upon him.*

Anagoge'tical, ån-å-gô-gêt'-tŷ-kêl. *adj.* [αναγώγη.] That which contributes or relates to ſpiritual elevation, or religious raptures; myſterious; elevated above humanity. *Dict.*

Anago'gical, ån-å-gô'-gi-kal. *adj.* [*anagogique*, Fr.] Myſterious; elevated; religiouſly exalted. *Dict.*

Anago'gically, ån-å-gô'-gi-kål-lŷ. *adv.* [from *anagogical.*] Myſteriouſly; with religious elevation.

A'NAGRAM, ån'-å-gråm. *n. ſ.* [ἀνὰ and γράμμα.] A conceit ariſing from the letters of a name tranſpoſed; as this, of *W,i,l,l,i,a,m, N,o,y*, attorney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.*

Though all her parts be not in th' uſual place,
She hath yet the *anagrams* of a good face:
If we might put the letters but one way,
In that lean dearth of words what could we ſay? *Donne.*

Thy genius calls thee not to purchaſe fame
In keen iambicks, but mild *anagram.* *Dryden.*

Anagra'mmatism, ån-å-gråm'-må-tizm. *n. ſ.* [from *anagram.*] The act or practice of making anagrams.

The only quinteſſence that hitherto the alchymy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatiſm*, or metagrammatiſm, which is a diſſolution of a name truly written into his letters, as his elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial tranſpoſition, without addition, ſubſtraction, or change of any letter, into different words, making ſome perfect ſenſe appliable to the perſon named. *Camden.*

Anagra'mmatist, ån-å-gråm'-må-tiſt. *n. ſ.* [from *anagram.*] A maker of anagrams.

To **Anagra'mmatize**, ån-å-gråm'-må-tîze. *v. n.* [*anagrammatiſer*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

Anale'ptick, ån-å-lêp'-tik. *adj.* [ἀναληπτικός.] Comforting; corroborating: a term of phyſick.

Analeptick medicines cheriſh the nerves, and renew the ſpirits and ſtrength. *Quincy.*

Ana'logal, ån-ål'-ô-gål. *adj.* [from *analogous.*] Analogous; having relation.

When I ſee many *analogal* motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I ſee them ſpontaneous, I have reaſon to conclude that theſe in their principle are not ſimply mechanical. *Hale.*

Analo'gical, ån-å-lôdzh'-ŷ-kål. *adj.* [from *analogy.*]

1. Uſed by way of analogy. It ſeems properly diſtinguiſhed from *analogous*, as words from things; *analogous* ſignifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of repreſenting relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God, and that not as a proper likeneſs, but by *analogical* repreſentation. *Stillingfleet.*

When a word, which originally ſignifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to ſeveral other objects, not by way of reſemblance, but on the account of ſome evident reference to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an *analogical* word; ſo a ſound or healthy pulſe, a ſound digeſtion, ſound ſleep, are ſo called, with reference to a ſound and healthy conſtitution; but if you ſpeak of ſound doctrine, or ſound ſpeech, this is by way of reſemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Analogous; having reſemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inanimate and vegetable province, participating ſomething *analogical* to either. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

Analo'gically, ån-å-lôdzh'-ŷ-kål-ŷ. *adv.* [from *analogical.*] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the ſimplicity and uniformity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is ſome one univerſal principle, running through the whole ſyſtem of creatures *analogically*, and congruous to their relative natures. *Cheyne.*

Analo'gicalness, ån-å-lôdzh'-ŷ-kål-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *analogical.*] The quality of being analogical; fitneſs to be applied for the illuſtration of ſome analogy.

Ana'logism, å-nål'-ô-jîzm. *n. ſ.* [ἀναλογισμὸς.] An argument from the cauſe to the effect.

To **Ana'logize**, ån-nål'-lô-jîze. *v. a.* [from *analogy.*] To explain by way of analogy; to form ſome reſemblance between different things; to conſider ſomething with regard to its analogy with ſomewhat elſe.

We have ſyſtems of material bodies, diverſly figured and ſituated, if ſeparately conſidered; they repreſent the object of the deſire, which is *analogized* by attraction or gravitation. *Cheyne.*

Ana'logous, ån-nål'-lô-gûs. *adj.* [ἀνα and λόγος.]

1. Having analogy; bearing ſome reſemblance or proportion; having ſomething parallel.

Exerciſe makes things eaſy, that would be otherwiſe very hard; as, in labour, watchings, heats, and colds; and then there is ſomething *analogous* in the exerciſe of the mind to that of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us delicate and froward. *L'Eſtrange.*

Many important conſequences may be drawn from the obſervation of the moſt common things, and *analogous* reaſonings from the cauſes of them. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It has the word *to* before the thing to which the reſemblance is noted.

This incorporeal ſubſtance may have ſome ſort of exiſtence, *analogous to* corporeal extenſion: though we have no adequate conception hereof. *Locke.*

ANA'LOGY, ån-nål'-ô-jŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀναλογία.]

1. Reſemblance between things with regard to ſome circumſtances or effects; as, *learning* is ſaid to *enlighten* the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to diſcover that which was hidden before.

From God it hath proceeded, that the church hath evermore held a preſcript form of common prayer, although not in all things every where the ſame, yet, for the moſt part, retaining the ſame *analogy.* *Hooker.*

What I here obſerve of extraordinary revelation and prophecy, will, by *analogy* and due proportion, extend even to thoſe communications of God's will, that are requiſite to ſalvation. *South.*

2. When the thing to which the analogy is ſuppoſed, happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is uſed.

If the body politick have any *analogy to* the natural, an act of oblivion were neceſſary in a hot diſtempered ſtate. *Dryden.*

By *analogy with* all other liquors and concretions, the form of the chaos, whether liquid or concrete, could not be the ſame with that of the preſent earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

If we make Juvenal expreſs the cuſtoms of our country, rather than of Rome, it is when there was ſome *analogy betwixt* the cuſtoms. *Dryden.*

3. By grammarians, it is uſed to ſignify the agreement of ſeveral words in one common mode; as, from *love* is formed *loved*; from *hate*, *hated*; from *grieve*, *grieved*.

Ana'lysis, ån-nål'-lŷ-ſis. *n. ſ.* [ἀνάλυσις.]

1. A ſeparation of a compound body into the ſeveral parts of which it conſiſts.

There is an account of dew falling, in ſome places, in the form of butter, or greaſe, which grows extremely fetid; ſo that the *analyſis* of the dew of any place, may, perhaps, be the beſt method of finding ſuch contents of the ſoil as are within the reach of the ſun. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A conſideration of any thing in parts, ſo as that one particular is firſt conſidered, then another.

Analyſis conſiſts in making experiments and obſervations, and in drawing general concluſions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections but ſuch as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A ſolution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its firſt elements; as, of a ſentence to the ſingle words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to ſingle notes; of an argument, to ſimple propoſitions.

We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an *analyſis* of its true initial cauſes; till we know the firſt ſprings of natural motions, we are ſtill but ignorants. *Glanville.*

Analy'tical, ån-å-lît'-tŷ-kål. *adj.* [from *analyſis.*]

1. That which reſolves any thing into firſt principles; that which ſeparates any compound. See Analysis.

Either may be probably maintained againſt the inaccurateneſs of the *analytical* experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

2. That which proceeds by analyſis, or by taking the parts of a compound into diſtinct and particular conſideration.

Deſcartes hath here infinitely outdone all the philoſophers that went before him, in giving a particular and *analytical* account of the univerſal fabrick: yet he intends his principles but for hypotheſes. *Glanville.*

Analy'tically, ån-å-lît'-tý-kål-lý. *adv.* [from *analytical.*] In ſuch a manner as ſeparates compounds into ſimples. See Analysis.

Analy'tick, ån-å-lît'-îk. *adj.* [ἀναλυτικὸς.] The manner of reſolving compounds into the ſimple conſtituent or component parts, applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logick a great critick,
Profoundly ſkill'd in *analytick*. *Hudibras.*

Analytick method takes the whole compound as it finds it, whether it be a ſpecies or an individual, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by reſolving into its firſt principles, or parts, its generick nature, and its ſpecial properties; and therefore it is called the method of reſolution. *Watts's Logick.*

To **A'NALYZE**, ån'-å-lýze. *v. a.* [ἀναλυω.] To reſolve a compound into its firſt principles. See Analysis.

Chemiſtry enabling us to depurate bodies, and, in ſome meaſure, to *analyze* them, and take aſunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chymical experiments, we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more ſimple or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to preſent them us. *Boyle.*

To *analyze* the immorality of any action into its laſt principles; if it be enquired, Why ſuch an action is to be avoided? the immediate anſwer is, Becauſe it is ſin. *Norris's Miſcell.*

When the ſentence is diſtinguiſhed into ſubject and predicate, propoſition, argument, act, object, cauſe, effect, adjunct, oppoſite, &c. then it is *analyzed* analogically and metaphyſically. This laſt is what is chiefly meant in the theological ſchools, when they ſpeak of *analyzing* a text of ſcripture. *Watts's Logick.*

A'nalyzer, ån'-å-lý-zůr. *n. ſ.* [from *To analyze.*] That which has the power of analyzing.

Particular reaſons incline me to doubt, whether the fire be the true and univerſal *analyzer* of mixt bodies. *Boyle.*

ANAMORPHO'SIS, ån-å-môr-fô'-ſîs. *n. ſ.* [ἀνὰ and μορφόω.] Deformation; a perſpective projection of any thing, ſo that to the eye, at one point of view, it ſhall appear deformed, in another, an exact and regular repreſentation. Sometimes it is made to appear confuſed to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirrour of a certain form.

ANA'NAS, ån-nå'-nås. *n. ſ.* The pine-apple.

The ſpecies are, 1. Oval-ſhaped pine-apple, with a whitiſh fleſh. 2. Pyramidal pine-apple, with a yellow fleſh. 3. Pine-apple, with ſmooth leaves. 4. Pine-apple, with ſhining green leaves, and ſcarce any ſpines on their edges. 5. The olive-coloured pine. *Miller.*

Witneſs thou beſt *anana*, thou the pride
Of vegetable life, beyond whate'er
The poets imag'd in the golden age. *Thomſon.*

ANA'NAS, ån-nå'-nås, *wild*. The ſame with *penguin*. See *PENGUIN*.

Anapæst, ån'-å-pêst. *ſ.* A foot in poetry, conſiſting of two ſhort and one long ſyllable, the reverſe of a dactyl.

ANA'PHORA, ån-åf'-ô-rå. *n. ſ.* [ἀναφορὰ.] A figure, when ſeveral clauſes of a ſentence are begun with the ſame word, or ſound; as, *Where is the wiſe? Where is the ſcribe? Where is the diſputer of this world?*

Anaplero'tick, ån-å-plê-rôt'-îk. *adj.* [ἀναπληρόω.] That which fills up any vacuity; uſed of applications which promote fleſh.

A'NARCH, ån'-årk. *n. ſ.* [See Anarchy.] An author of confuſion.

Him thus the *anarch* old,
With fault'ring ſpeech, and viſage incompos'd,
Anſwer'd. *Milton.*

Ana'rchical, ån-år'-ký-kål. *adj.* [from *anarchy.*] Confuſed; without rule or government.

In this *anarchical* and rebellious ſtate of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world preſume to determine the nature of ſubjects belonging to the ſupreme Spirit. *Cheyne.*

A'narchy, ån'-år-ký. *n. ſ.* [ἀναρχία.] Want of government; a ſtate in which every man is unaccountable; a ſtate without magiſtracy.

Where eldeſt Night
And Chaos, anceſtors of Nature, hold
Eternal *anarchy*, amidſt the noiſe
Of endleſs wars, and by confuſion ſtand. *Milton.*

Arbitrary power is but the firſt natural ſtep from *anarchy*, or the ſavage life; the adjuſting power and freedom being an effect and conſequence of maturer thinking. *Swift.*

ANASA'RCA, ån-å-så'r-kå. *n. ſ.* [from ἀνὰ and σαρξ.] A ſort of dropſy, where the whole ſubſtance is ſtuffed with pituitous humours. *Quincy.*

When the lympha ſtagnates, or is extravaſated under the ſkin, it is called an *anaſarca*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Anasa'rcous, ån-å-så'r-kůs. *adj.* [from *anaſarca.*] Relating to an anaſarca; partaking of the nature of an anaſarca.

A gentlewoman laboured of an aſcites, with an *anaſarcous* ſwelling of her belly, thighs, and legs. *Wiſeman.*

Anastoma'tick, ån-ås-tô-måt'-îk. *adj.* [from ἀνα and ςόμα.] That which has the quality of opening the veſſels, or of removing obſtructions.

ANASTOMO'SIS, ån-ås-tô-mô'-ſîs. *n. ſ.* [from ἀνὰ and ςόμα.] The inoſculation of veſſels, or the opening of one veſſel into another; as, of the arteries into the veins.

ANA'STROPHE, ån-ås'-trô-fê. *n. ſ.* [ἀναςροφὴ, a prepoſterous placing, from ἀναςρέφω.] A figure whereby words which ſhould have been precedent, are poſtponed.

ANA'THEMA, ån-åth'-ê-må. *n. ſ.* [ἀνάθεμα.]

1. A curſe pronounced by eccleſiaſtical authority; excommunication.

Her bare *anathemas* fall but like ſo many *bruta fulmina* upon the ſchiſmatical; who think themſelves ſhrewdly hurt, forſooth, by being cut off from the body, which they chooſe not to be of. *South's Sermons.*

2. The object of the curſe, or perſon curſed. This ſeems the original meaning, though now little uſed.

Anathema'tical, ån-å-thê-måt'-ý-kål. *adj.* [from *anathema.*] That which has the properties of an anathema; that which relates to an anathema.

Anathema'tically, ån-å-thê-måt'-ý-kål-lý. *adv.* [from *anathematical.*] In an anathematical manner.

To **Anathe'matize**, ån-åth''-ê-må-tî'ze. *v. a.* [from *anathema.*] To pronounce accurſed by eccleſiaſtical authority; to excommunicate.

They were therefore to be *anathematized*, and, with deteſtation, branded and baniſhed out of the church. *Hammond.*

Anati'ferous, ån-å-tîf'-fê-růs. *adj.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. Not in uſe.

If there be *anatiferous* trees, whoſe corruption breaks forth into barnacles; yet, if they corrupt, they degenerate into maggots, which produce not them again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ana'tocism, ån-åt'-tô-ſîzm. *n. ſ.* [*anatociſmus*, Lat. ἀνατοκισμος.] The accumulation of intereſt upon intereſt; the addition of the intereſt due for money lent, to the original ſum. A ſpecies of uſury generally forbidden.

Anato'mical, ån-å-tôm'-î-kål. *adj.* [from *anatomy.*]

1. Relating or belonging to anatomy.

When we are taught by logick to view a thing completely in all its parts, by the help of diviſion, it has the uſe of an *anatomical* knife, which diſſects an animal body, and ſeparates the veins, arteries, nerves, muſcles, membranes, &c. and ſhews us the ſeveral parts which go to the compoſition of a complete animal. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; conſidered as the object of anatomy.

There is a natural, involuntary diſtortion of the muſcles, which is the *anatomical* cauſe of laughter; but there is another cauſe of laughter, which decency requires. *Swift.*

3. Anatomized; diſſected; ſeparated.

The continuation of ſolidity is apt to be confounded with, and, if we will look into the minute *anatomical* parts of matter, is little different from, hardneſs. *Locke.*

Anato'mically, ån-å-tôm'-î-kål-lý. *adv.* [from *anatomical.*] In an anatomical manner; in the ſenſe of an anatomiſt; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

While ſome affirmed it had no gall, intending only thereby no evidence of anger or fury, others have conſtrued *anatomically*, and denied that part at all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ana'tomist, ån-åt'-tô-mîſt. *n. ſ.* [ἀνατομικὸς.] He that ſtudies the ſtructure of animal bodies, by means of diſſection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to diſcover the various parts.

Anatomiſts adjudged, that if nature had been ſuffered to run her own courſe, without this fatal interruption, he might have doubled his age. *Howel.*

Hence when *anatomiſts* diſcourſe,
How like brutes organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher powers think fit,
A bear might ſoon be made a wit;
And that, for any thing in nature,
Pigs might ſqueak love odes, dogs bark ſatire. *Prior.*

To **Ana'tomize**, ån-åt'-tô-mîze. *v. a.* [ἀνατέμνω.]

1. To diſſect an animal; to divide the body into its component or conſtituent parts.

Our induſtry muſt even *anatomize* every particle of that body, which we are to uphold. *Hooker.*

2. To lay any thing open diſtinctly, and by minute parts.

I ſpeak but brotherly of him, but ſhould I *anatomize* him to thee as he is, I muſt bluſh and weep, and then muſt look pale and wonder. *Shakeſp.*

Then dark diſtinctions reaſon's light diſguis'd,
And into atoms truth *anatomiz'd*. *Denham.*

ANA'TOMY, ån-åt'-tô-mý. *n. ſ.* [ἀνατομία.]

1. The art of diſſecting the body.

It is proverbially ſaid, *Formicæ ſua bilis ineſt, habet et muſca ſplenem*; whereas theſe parts *anatomy* hath not diſcovered in inſects. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is therefore in the *anatomy* of the mind, as in that of the body; more good will accrue to mankind, by attending to the large, open, and perceptible parts, than by ſtudying too much ſuch finer nerves and veſſels, as will for ever eſcape our obſervation. *Pope.*

2. The doctrine of the ſtructure of the body, learned by diſſection.

Let the muſcles be well inſerted and bound together, according to the knowledge of them which is given us by *anatomy*. *Dryden.*

The act of dividing any thing, whether corporeal or intellectual.

When a moneyed man hath divided his cheſts, he ſeemeth to himſelf richer than he was; therefore, a way to amplify any thing, is to break it, and to make *anatomy* of it in ſeveral parts. *Bacon.*

4. The body ſtripped of its integuments; a ſkeleton.

O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth,
Then with a paſſion I would ſhake the world,
And rouze from ſleep that fell *anatomy*,
Which cannot hear a feeble lady's voice. *Shakeſp.*

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thin meagre perſon.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A mere *anatomy*, a mountebank,
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
A needy, hollow-ey'd, ſharp looking wretch,
A living dead man. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

A'NATRON, ån'-nå-trůn. *n. ſ.* The ſcum which ſwims upon the molten glaſs in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common ſalt. It is likewiſe that ſalt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

A'NBURY, ån'-bů-rŷ. *n. ſ.* See AMBURY.

A'NCESTOR, ån'-ſės-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*anceſtor*, Lat. *anceſtre*, Fr.] One from whom a perſon deſcends, either by the father or the mother. It is diſtinguiſhed from *predeceſſor*; which is not, like *anceſtor*, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch ſucceeds to his *anceſtors*; an elective, to his *predeceſſors*.

And ſhe lies buried with her *anceſtors*,
O, in a tomb where never ſcandal ſlept,
Save this of her's. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Noth.*

Cham was the paternal *anceſtor* of Ninus, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whoſe ſon was Belus, the father of Ninus. *Raleigh.*

Obſcure! why pr'ythee what am I? I know
My father, grandſire, and great grandſire too:
If farther I derive my pedigree,
I can but gueſs beyond the fourth degree.
The reſt of my forgotten *anceſtors*
Were ſons of earth, like him, or ſons of whores. *Dryden.*

A'NCESTREL, ån'-ſės-trėl. *adj.* [from *anceſtor*.] Claimed from anceſtors; relating to anceſtors: a term of law.

Limitation in actions *anceſtrel*, was anciently ſo here in England. *Hale.*

A'NCESTRY, ån'-ſės-trŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *anceſtor*.]

1. Lineage; a ſeries of anceſtors, or progenitors; the perſons who compoſe the lineage.

Phedon I hight, quoth he; and do advance
Mine *anceſtry* from famous Coradin,
Who firſt to raiſe our houſe to honour did begin. *Spenſer.*

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties tranſmitted from a wiſe and virtuous *anceſtry*, publick ſpirit, and a love of one's country, are the ſupport and ornaments of government. *Addiſon.*

Say from what ſcepter'd *anceſtry* ye claim,
Recorded eminent in deathleſs fame? *Pope.*

The honour of deſcent; birth.

Title and *anceſtry* render a good man more illuſtrious, but an ill one more contemptible. *Addiſon.*

A'NCHENTRY, å'n-ſhėnt-trŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*, and therefore properly to be written *ancientry*.] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a meaſure, and a cinque pace; the firſt ſuit is hot and haſty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantaſtical; the wedding mannerly modeſt, as a meaſure full of ſtate and *anchentry*; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque pace faſter and faſter, till he ſinks into his grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCHOR, ånk'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*anchora*, Lat.]

1. A heavy iron, compoſed of a long ſhank, having a ring at one end to which the cable is faſtened, and at the other branching out into two arms or flooks, tending upwards, with barbs or edges on each ſide. Its uſe is to hold the ſhip, by being fixed to the ground.

He ſaid, and wept: then ſpread his ſails before
The winds, and reach'd at length the Cuman ſhore:
Their *anchors* dropt, his crew the veſſels moor. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed, by a metaphor, for any thing which confers ſtability or ſecurity.

Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the ſoul, both ſure and ſtedfaſt, and which entereth into that within the veil. *Hebrews.*

3. The forms of ſpeech in which it is moſt commonly uſed, are, to *caſt anchor*, to *lie* or *ride at anchor*.

The Turkiſh general, perceiving that the Rhodians would not be drawn forth to battle at ſea, withdrew his fleet, when *caſting anchor*, and landing his men, he burnt the corn. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Ent'ring with the tide,
He *dropp'd his anchors*, and his oars he ply'd;
Furl'd every ſail, and drawing down the maſt,
His veſſel moor'd, and made with haulſers faſt. *Dryden.*

Far from your capital my ſhip reſides
At Reithrus, and ſecure at *anchor rides*. *Pope.*

To **A'NCHOR**, ånk'-ůr. *v. n.* [from *anchor*.]

1. To caſt anchor; to lie at anchor.

The fiſhermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice; and yon tall *anchoring* bark
Diminiſh'd to her cock. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Near Calais the Spaniards *anchored*, expecting their land-forces, which came not. *Bacon.*

Or the ſtrait courſe to rocky Chios plow,
And *anchor* under Mimos' ſhaggy brow. *Pope.*

2. To ſtop at; to reſt on.

My intention, hearing not my tongue,
Anchors on Iſabel. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **A'NCHOR**, ånk'-ůr. *v. a.*

1. To place at anchor; as, he *anchored* his ſhip.

2. To fix on.

My tongue ſhould to my ears not name my boys,
Till that my nails were *anchor'd* in thine eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCHOR, ånk'-ůr. *n. ſ.* *Shakeſpeare* ſeems to have uſed this word for *anchoret*, or an abſtemious recluſe perſon.

To deſperation turn my truſt and hope!
An *anchor*'s cheer in priſon be my ſcope! *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCHOR-HOLD, ånk'-ůr-hǒld. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor* and *hold*.] The hold or faſtneſs of the anchor; and, figuratively, ſecurity.

The old Engliſh could expreſs moſt aptly all the conceits of the mind in their own tongue, without borrowing from any; as for example: the holy ſervice of God, which the Latins called *religion*, becauſe it knitted the minds of men together, and moſt people of Europe have borrowed the ſame from them, they called moſt ſignificantly *ean-faſtneſs*, as the one and only aſſurance and faſt *anchor-hold* of our ſouls health. *Camden.*

A'NCHOR-SMITH, ånk'-ůr-ſmith. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor* and *ſmith*.] The maker or forger of anchors.

Smithing comprehends all trades which uſe either forge or file, from the *anchor-ſmith* to the watchmaker; they all working by the ſame rules, though not with equal exactneſs; and all uſing the ſame tools, though of ſeveral ſizes. *Moxon.*

A'NCHORAGE, ånk'-ůr-åje. *n. ſ.* [from *anchor*.]

1. The hold of the anchor.

Let me reſolve whether there be indeed ſuch efficacy in nurture and firſt production; for if that ſuppoſal ſhould fail us, all our *anchorage* were looſe, and we ſhould but wander in a wild ſea. *Wotton.*

2. The ſet of anchors belonging to a ſhip.

The bark that hath diſcharg'd her freight,
Returns with precious lading to the bay,
From whence at firſt ſhe weigh'd her *anchorage*. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORED, ånk'-ůr-rėd. *particip. adj.* [from *To anchor*.] Held by the anchor.

Like a well-twiſted cable, holding faſt
The *anchor'd* veſſel in the loudeſt blaſt. *Waller.*

A'NCHORET, ånk'-ǒ-rėt. } *n. ſ.* [contracted
A'NCHORITE, ånk'-ǒ-rīte. } from *anachoret*, ἀναχωρήτης.] A recluſe; a hermit; one that retires to the more ſevere duties of religion.

His poetry indeed he took along with him; but he made that an *anchorite* as well as himſelf. *Sprat.*

You deſcribe ſo well your hermitical ſtate of life, that none of the ancient *anchorites* could go beyond you, for a cave in a rock, with a fine ſpring, or any of the accommodations that befit a ſolitary life. *Pope.*

ANCHO'VY, ån-tſhǒ'-vŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *anchova*, Span. or *anchioe*, Ital. of the ſame ſignification.] A little ſea-fiſh, much uſed by way of ſauce, or ſeaſoning. *Savary.*

We invent new ſauces and pickles, which reſemble the animal ferment in taſte and virtue, as the ſalſo-acid gravies of meat; the ſalt pickles of fiſh, *anchovies*, oyſters. *Floyer.*

A'NCIENT, å'n-ſhėnt. *adj.* [*ancien*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.]

1. Old; that happened long ſince; of old time; not modern. *Ancient* and *old* are diſtinguiſhed; *old* relates to the duration of the thing itſelf, as, an *old* coat, a coat much worn; and *ancient*, to time in general, as, an *ancient* dreſs, a habit uſed in former times. But this is not always obſerved, for we mention *old cuſtoms*; but though *old* be ſometimes oppoſed to *modern*, *ancient* is ſeldom oppoſed to *new*, but when *new* means *modern*.

Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manours belonging to the crown, in St. Edward's or William the Conquerour's days, did hold. The number and names of which manours, as all others belonging to common perſons, he cauſed to be written in a book, after a ſurvey made of them, now remaining in the Exchequer, and called Doomſday Book; and ſuch as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called *ancient* demeſnes. *Cowell.*

2. Old; that has been of long duration.

With the *ancient* is wiſdom, and in length of days underſtanding. *Job*, xii. 12.

Thales affirms, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things the moſt *ancient*, becauſe he never had any beginning. *Raleigh.*

Induſtry
Gave the tall *ancient* foreſt to his axe. *Thomſon.*

3. Paſt; former.

I ſee thy fury: if I longer ſtay,
We ſhall begin our *ancient* bickerings. *Shakeſp.*

A'NCIENT, a'n-shent. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*, *adj.*]

1. Thoſe that lived in old time were called *ancients*, oppoſed to the moderns.

And though the *ancients* thus their rules invade,
As kings diſpenſe with laws themſelves have made;
Moderns, beware! or if you muſt offend
Againſt the precept, ne'er tranſgreſs its end. *Pope.*

2. Senior: not in uſe.

He toucheth it as a ſpecial pre-eminence of Junias and Andronicus, that in Chriſtianity they were his *ancients*. *Hooker.*

A'NCIENT, a'n-shent. *n. ſ.*

1. The flag or ſtreamer of a ſhip, and, formerly, of a regiment.

2. The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Piſtol;* whence, in preſent uſe, enſign.

This is Othello's *ancient*, as I take it.—
The ſame indeed, a very valiant fellow. *Shakeſp.*

A'NCIENTLY, a'n-shent-ly. *adv.* [from *ancient*.] In old times.

Trebiſond *anciently* pertained unto this crown; now unjuſtly poſſeſſed, and as unjuſtly abuſed, by thoſe who have neither title to hold it, nor virtue to rule it. *Sidney.*

The colewort is not an enemy, though that were *anciently* received, to the vine only, but to any other plant, becauſe it draweth ſtrongly the fatteſt juice of the earth. *Bacon.*

A'NCIENTNESS, a'n-shent-ness. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*.] Antiquity; exiſtence from old times.

The Feſcenine and Saturnian were the ſame; they were called Saturnian from their *ancientneſs*, when Saturn reigned in Italy. *Dryden.*

A'NCIENTRY, a'n-shent-try. *n. ſ.* [from *ancient*.] The honour of ancient lineage; the dignity of birth.

Of all nations under heaven, the Spaniard is the moſt mingled, and moſt uncertain. Wherefore, moſt fooliſhly do the Iriſh think to ennoble themſelves, by wreſting their *ancientry* from the Spaniard, who is unable to derive himſelf from any in certain. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

There is nothing in the between, but getting wenches with child, wronging the *ancientry*, ſtealing, fighting. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANCLE, ankl. See **ANKLE**.

A'NCONY, an-ko'-ny. *n. ſ.* [in the iron mills.] A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar, about three foot long, with two ſquare rough knobs, one at each end. *Chambers.*

AND, and'. *conjunction.*

1. The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined, which it is not eaſy to explain by any ſynonimous word.

Sure his honeſty
Got him ſmall gains, but ſhameleſs flattery
And filthy beverage, *and* unſeemly thift,
And borrow baſe, *and* ſome good lady's gift. *Spenſer.*

What ſhall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own? *Cowley.*

The Danes unconquer'd offspring march behind;
And Morini, the laſt of human kind. *Dryden.*

It ſhall ever be my ſtudy to make diſcoveries of this nature in human life, *and* to ſettle the proper diſtinctions between the virtues *and* perfections of mankind, *and* thoſe falſe colours *and* reſemblances of them that ſhine alike in the eyes of the vulgar. *Addiſon.*

2. *And* ſometimes ſignifies *though*, and ſeems a contraction of *and if*.

It is the nature of extreme ſelf-lovers, as they will ſet an houſe on fire, *and* it were but to roaſt their eggs. *Bacon.*

3. In *and if*, the *and* is redundant, and is omitted by all later writers.

I pray thee, Launce, *an' If* thou ſeeſt my boy,
Bid him make haſte. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

A'NDIRON, and'-i-run. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *hand-iron*; an iron that may be moved by the hand, or may ſupply the place of a hand.] Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the ſpit turns; or irons in which wood is laid to burn.

If you ſtrike an entire body, as an *andiron* of braſs, at the top, it maketh a more treble ſound, and at the bottom a baſer. *Bacon.*

ANDRO'GYNAL, an-drog'-y-nal. *adj.* [from ἀνὴρ and γυνὴ.] Having two ſexes; hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY, an-drog'-y-nal-ly. *adv.* [from *androgynal*.] In the form of hermaphrodites; with two ſexes.

The examples hereof have undergone no real or new tranſexion, but were *androgynally* born, and under ſome kind of hermaphrodites. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ANDRO'GYNOUS, an-drog-y-nus. *adj.* The ſame with *androgynal*.

ANDRO'GYNUS, an-drog-y-nus. *n. ſ.* [See **ANDROGYNAL**.] An hermaphrodite; one that is of both ſexes.

ANDRO'TOMY, an-drot-to-my. *n. ſ.* [from ἀνὴρ and τέμνω.] The practice of cutting human bodies. *Dict.*

A'NECDOTE, an'-ek-dote. *n. ſ.* [ἀνέκδοτον.]

1. Something yet unpubliſhed; ſecret hiſtory.

Some modern *anecdotes* aver,
He nodded in his elbow chair. *Prior.*

2. It is now uſed, after the French, for a biographical incident; a minute paſſage of private life.

ANEMO'GRAPHY, an-e-mog'-gra-fy. *n. ſ.* [ἄνεμος and γράφω.] The deſcription of the winds.

ANEMO'METER, an-e-mom'-me-ter. *n. ſ.* [ἄνεμος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure the ſtrength or velocity of the wind.

ANE'MONE, an-em'-o-ne. *n. ſ.* [ἀνεμώνη.] The wind flower.

Upon the top of its ſingle ſtalk, ſurrounded by a leaf, is produced one naked flower, of many petals, with many ſtamina in the centre; the ſeeds are collected into an oblong head, and ſurrounded with a copious down. The principal colours in *anemonies*, are white, red, blue, and purple, ſometimes curiouſly intermixed. *Miller.*

Wind-flowers are diſtinguiſhed into thoſe with broad and hard leaves, and thoſe with narrow and ſoft ones. The broad-leaved *anemony* roots ſhould be planted about the end of September. Theſe with ſmall leaves muſt not be put into the ground till the end of October. *Mortimer.*

From the ſoft wing of vernal breezes ſhed,
Anemonies, auriculas, enrich'd
With ſhining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. *Thomſon.*

A'NEMOSCOPE, an"-e-mos-ko'pe. *n. ſ.* [ἄνεμος and σκοπός.] A machine invented to foretel the changes of the wind. It has been obſerved, that hygroſcopes made of cat's gut proved very good *anemoſcopes*, ſeldom failing, by the turning the index about, to foretel the ſhifting of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANE'NT, a-nent'. *prep.* A word uſed in the Scotch dialect.

1. Concerning; about; as, *he ſaid nothing* anent *this particular*.

2. Over againſt; oppoſite to; as, *he lives* anent *the market-houſe*.

ANES, ans. } *n. ſ.* The ſpires or beards of
AWNS, ans. } corn. *Dict.*

A'NEURISM, an'-u-rizm. *n. ſ.* [ἀνεύρυσμα.] A diſeaſe of the arteries, in which, either by a preternatural weakneſs of any part of them, they become exceſſively dilated; or, by a wound through their coats, the blood is extravaſated amongſt the adjacent cavities. *Sharp.*

In the orifice, there was a throbbing of the arterial blood, as in an *aneuriſm*. *Wiſeman.*

ANE'W, a-nu'. *adv.* [from *a* and *new*.]

1. Over again; another time; repeatedly. This is the moſt common uſe.

Nor, if at miſchief taken, on the ground
Be ſlain, but pris'ners to the pillars bound,
At either barrier plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or, arm'd *anew*, the fight invade. *Dryden.*

That, as in birth, in beauty you excel,
The muſe might dictate, and the poet tell:
Your art no other art can ſpeak; and you,
To ſhow how well you play, muſt play *anew*. *Prior.*

The miſeries of the civil war did, for many years, deter the inhabitants of our iſland from the thoughts of engaging *anew* in ſuch deſperate undertakings. *Addiſon.*

2. Newly; in a new manner.

He who begins late, is obliged to form anew the whole diſpoſition of his ſoul, to acquire new habits of life, to practiſe duties to which he is utterly a ſtranger. *Rogers.*

ANFRA'CTUOSE, an-frak'-tu-ose. } *adj.* [from
ANFRA'CTUOUS, an-frak'-tu-us. } *anfractus*, Lat.] Winding; mazy; full of turnings and winding paſſages.

Behind the drum are ſeveral vaults and *anfractuoſe* cavities in the ear-bone, ſo to intend the leaſt ſound imaginable, that the ſenſe might be affected with it; as we ſee in ſubterraneous caves and vaults, how the ſound is redoubled. *Ray.*

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS, an-frak'-tsho-us-ness. *n. ſ.* [from *anfractuous*.] Fulneſs of windings and turnings.

ANFRA'CTURE, an-frak'-tshur. *n. ſ.* [from *anfractus*, Lat.] A turning; a mazy winding and turning. *Dict.*

A'NGEL, a'n-jel. *n. ſ.* [ἄγγελος; *angelus*, Lat.]

1. Originally a meſſenger. A ſpirit employed by God in the adminiſtration of human affairs.

Some holy *angel*
Fly to the court of England, and unfold
His meſſage ere he come. *Shakeſpeare.*

Had we ſuch a knowledge of the conſtitution of man, as it is poſſible *angels* have, and it is certain his Maker has; we ſhould have a quite other idea of his eſſence. *Locke.*

2. *Angel* is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe; as, *angels of darkneſs*.

And they had a king over them, which was the *angel* of the bottomleſs pit. *Revelation.*

3. *Angel*, in ſcripture, ſometimes means *man of God*, *prophet*.

4. *Angel* is uſed, in the ſtyle of love, for a beautiful perſon.

Thou haſt the ſweeteſt face I ever look'd on.
Sir, as I have a ſoul, ſhe is an *angel*. *Shakeſp.*

5. A piece of money anciently coined and impreſſed with an angel, in memory of an obſervation of Pope Gregory, that the pagan *Angli*, or Engliſh, were ſo beautiful, that, if they were Chriſtians, they would be *Angeli*, or *angels*. The coin was rated at ten ſhillings.

Take an empty-baſon, put an *angel* of gold, or what you will, into it; then go ſo far from the baſon, till you cannot ſee the *angel*, becauſe it is not in a right line; then fill the baſon with water, and you will ſee it out of its place, becauſe of the reflection. *Bacon.*

Shake the bags
Of hoarding abbots; their impriſon'd *angels*
Set thou at liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NGEL, å'n-jěl. *adj.* Reſembling angels; angelical.

I have mark'd
A thouſand bluſhing apparitions
Start into her face; a thouſand innocent ſhames
In *angel* whiteneſs bear away thoſe bluſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

Or virgins viſited by *angel* powers,
With golden crowns, and wreathes of heav'nly flow'rs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

A'NGEL-LIKE, å'n-jěl-lī'ke. *adj.* [from *angel* and *like.*] Reſembling an angel.

In heav'n itſelf thou ſure wert dreſt
With that *angel-like* diſguiſe. *Waller.*

A'NGEL-SHOT, å'n-jěl-ſhŏt. *n. ſ.* [perhaps properly *angle-ſhot*, being folden together with a hinge.] Chain-ſhot, being a cannon bullet cut in two, and the halves being joined together by a chain. *Dict.*

ANGE'LICA, å'n-jěl-ȳ-kå. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *ab angelica virtute.*] The name of a plant.

It has winged leaves divided into large ſegments; its ſtalks are hollow and jointed; the flowers grow in an umbel upon the tops of the ſtalks, and conſiſt of five leaves, ſucceeded by two large channelled ſeeds.

The ſpecies are, 1. Common or manured *angelica*. 2. Greater wild *angelica*. 3. Shining Canada *angelica*. 4. Mountain perennial *angelica*, with columbine leaves. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICA, å'n-jěl-ȳ-kå. *n. ſ.* (Berry bearing) [*Aralia*, Lat.]

The flower conſiſts of many leaves, expanding in form of a roſe, which are naked, growing on the top of the ovary: theſe flowers are ſucceeded by globular fruits, which are ſoft and ſucculent, and full of oblong ſeeds. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICAL, å'n-jěl-ȳ-kål. *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]

1. Reſembling angels.

It diſcovereth unto us the glorious works of God, and carrieth up, with an *angelical* ſwiftneſs, our eyes, that our mind, being informed of his viſible marvels, may continually travel upward. *Raleigh.*

2. Partaking of the nature of angels.

Others more mild,
Retreated in a ſilent valley, ſing
With notes *angelical* to many a harp
Their own heroick deeds, and hapleſs fall
By doom of battle. *Milton.*

3. Belonging to angels; ſuiting the nature or dignity of angels.

It may be encouragement to conſider the pleaſure of ſpeculations, which do raviſh and ſublime the thoughts with more clear *angelical* contentments. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

ANGE'LICALNESS, å'n-jěl-ȳ-kål-něs. *n. ſ.* [from *angelical.*] The quality of being angelical; reſemblance of angels; excellence more than human.

ANGE'LICK, ån-jěl'-lĭk. *adj.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] Partaking of the nature of angels; angelical; above human.

Here happy creature, fair *angelick* Eve,
Partake thou alſo. *Milton.*

My fancy form'd thee of *angelick* kind,
Some emanation of th' all-beauteous mind. *Pope.*

A'NGELOT, ån'-jē-lŏt. *n. ſ.* A muſical inſtrument ſomewhat reſembling a lute. *Dict.*

A'NGER, ång'-gůr. *n. ſ.* [A word of no certain etymology, but, with moſt probability, derived by *Skinner*, from ange, Sax. *vexed*; which, however, ſeems to come originally from the Latin *ango.*]

1. *Anger* is uneaſineſs or diſcompoſure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a preſent purpoſe of revenge. *Locke.*

Anger is like
A full hot horſe, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Was the Lord diſpleaſed againſt the rivers? was thine *anger* againſt the rivers, was thy wrath againſt the ſea, that thou didſt ride upon thine horſes and thy chariots of ſalvation? *Habb.* iii. 8.

Anger is, according to ſome, a tranſient hatred, or at leaſt very like it. *South.*

2. Pain, or ſmart, of a ſore or ſwelling. In this ſenſe it ſeems plainly deducible from *angor*.

I made the experiment, ſetting the moxa where the firſt violence of my pain began, and where the greateſt *anger* and ſoreneſs ſtill continued, notwithſtanding the ſwelling of my foot. *Temple.*

To **A'NGER**, ång'-gůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make angry; to provoke; to enrage.

Who would *anger* the meaneſt artiſan, which carrieth a good mind? *Hooker.*

Sometimes he *angers* me,
With telling me of the moldwarp and the ant. *Shakeſpeare.*

There were ſome late taxes and impoſitions introduced, which rather *angered* than grieved the people. *Clarendon.*

It *anger'd* Turenne, once upon a day,
To ſee a footman kick'd that took his pay. *Pope.*

2. To make painful.

He turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, and *angereth* malign ulcers and pernicious impoſthumations. *Bacon.*

A'NGERLY, ång'-gůr-lȳ. *adv.* [from *anger.*] In an angry manner; like one offended: it is now written *angrily*.

Why, how now, Hecat? you look *angerly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such jeſters diſhoneſt indiſcretion, is rather charitably to be pitied, than their exception either *angerly* to be grieved at, or ſeriouſly to be confuted. *Carew.*

ANGIO'GRAPHY, ång-gȳ-ŏg'-grå-fȳ. *n. ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον and γράφω.] A deſcription of veſſels in the human body; nerves, veins, arteries, and lymphaticks.

ANGIO'LOGY, ång-gȳ-ŏl'-ŏ-jȳ. *n. ſ.* [from ἀγγεῖον and λόγος.] A treatiſe or diſcourſe of the veſſels of a human body.

ANGIOMONOSPE'RMOUS, ång-gȳ-ŏ-mŏ-nŏ-spěr'-můs. *adj.* [from αγγεῖον, μόνος, and σπέρμα.] Such plants as have but one ſingle ſeed in the ſeed-pod.

ANGIO'TOMY, ång-gȳ-ŏt'-tŏ-mȳ. *n. ſ.* [from αγγεῖον, and τέμνω to cut.] A cutting open of the veſſels, as in the opening of a vein or artery.

A'NGLE, ång'l. *n. ſ.* [*angle*, Fr. *angulus*, Lat.] The ſpace intercepted between two lines interſecting or meeting, ſo as, if continued, they would interſect each other.

Angle of the centre of a circle, is an *angle* whoſe vertex, or angular point, is at the centre of a circle, and whoſe legs are two ſemidiameters of that circle. *Stone's Dict.*

A'NGLE, ång'l. *n. ſ.* [*angel*, Germ. and Dutch.] An inſtrument to take fiſh, conſiſting of a rod, a line, and a hook.

She alſo had an *angle* in her hand; but the taker was ſo taken, that ſhe had forgotten taking. *Sidney.*

Give me thine *angle*, we'll to the river there,
My muſick playing far off, I will betray
Tawny-finn'd fiſh; my bending hook ſhall pierce
Their ſlimy jaws. *Shakeſpeare.*

The patient fiſher takes his ſilent ſtand,
Intent, his *angle* trembling in his hand;
With looks unmov'd, he hopes the ſcaly breed,
And eyes the dancing cork and bending reed. *Pope.*

To **A'NGLE**, ång'l. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fiſh with a rod and hook.

The ladies *angling* in the cryſtal lake,
Feaſt on the waters with the prey they take. *Waller.*

2. To try to gain by ſome inſinuating artifices, as fiſhes are caught by a bait.

If he ſpake courteouſly, he *angled* the people's hearts: if he were ſilent, he muſed upon ſome dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

By this face,
This ſeeming brow of juſtice, did he win
The hearts of all that he did *angle* for. *Shakeſp.*

The pleaſant'ſt angling is to ſee the fiſh
Cut with her golden oars the ſilver ſtream,
And greedily devour the treacherous bait;
So *angle* we for Beatrice. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NGLE ROD, ång'l-rŏd. *n. ſ.* [*angel roede*, Dutch.] The ſtick to which the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatneſs; the ſmalleſt being fit for thatching of houſes; the ſecond bigneſs is uſed for *angle-rods*; and, in China, for beating of offenders upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

He makes a May-fly to a miracle, and furniſhes the whole country with *angle-rods*. *Addiſon.*

A'NGLER, ång'-glůr. *n. ſ.* [from *angle*.] He that fiſhes with an angle.

He, like a patient *angler*, ere he ſtrook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

Neither do birds alone, but many ſorts of fiſhes, feed upon inſects; as is well known to *anglers*, who bait their hooks with them. *Ray.*

A'NGLICISM, ång'-glȳ-sĭzm. *n. ſ.* [from *Anglus*, Lat.] A form of ſpeech peculiar to the Engliſh language; an Engliſh idiom.

They corrupt their ſtile with untutored *angliciſms*. *Milton.*

A'NGOBER, ång'-gŏ-běr. *n. ſ.* A kind of pear.

A'NGOUR, ång'-gůr. *n. ſ.* [*angor*, Lat.] Pain.

If the patient be ſurpriſed with a lipothymous *angour*, and great oppreſs about the ſtomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

A'NGRILY, ång'-grĭ-lȳ. *adv.* [from *angry.*] In an angry manner; furiouſly; peeviſhly.

I will ſit as quiet as a lamb;
I will not ſtir, nor wince, nor ſpeak a word,
Nor look upon the iron *angrily*. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NGRY, ång'-grȳ. *adj.* [from *anger.*]

1. Touched with anger; provoked.

Oh let not the Lord be *angry*, and I will ſpeak: peradventure there ſhall be thirty found there. *Gen.* xviii. 30.

2. It ſeems properly to require, when the object of anger is mentioned, the particle *at* before a thing, and *with* before a perſon; but this is not always obſerved.

Your Coriolanus is not much miſſed, but with his friends: the commonwealth doth ſtand, and ſo would do, were he *angry at* it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now therefore be not grieved, nor *angry with* yourſelves, that ye ſold me hither: for God did ſend me before you to preſerve life. *Gen.* xlv. 5.

I think it a vaſt pleaſure, that whenever two people of merit regard one another, ſo many ſcoundrels envy and are *angry at* them. *Swift.*

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.

The north wind driveth away rain: ſo doth an *angry* countenance a backbiting tongue. *Prov.* xxv. 23.

4. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; ſmarting.

This ſerum, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and *angry*; and, wanting its due regreſs into the maſs, firſt gathers into a hard ſwelling, and, in a few days, ripens into matter, and ſo diſchargeth. *Wiſeman.*

A'NGUISH, ång′-gwîſh. *n. ſ.* [*angoiſſe*, Fr. *angor*, Lat.] Exceſſive pain either of mind or body; applied to the mind, it means the pain of *ſorrow*, and is ſeldom uſed to ſignify other paſſions.

Not all ſo cheerful ſeemed ſhe of ſight,
As was her ſiſter; whether dread did dwell,
Or *anguiſh*, in her heart, is hard to tell.
Fairy Queen.

Virtue 's but *anguiſh*, when 'tis ſeveral,
By occaſion wak'd, and circumſtantial;
True virtue's ſoul 's always in all deeds all. *Donne.*

They had perſecutors, whoſe invention was as great as their cruelty. Wit and malice conſpired to find out ſuch deaths, and thoſe of ſuch incredible *anguiſh*, that only the manner of dying was the puniſhment, death itſelf the deliverance. *South.*

Perpetual *anguiſh* fills his anxious breaſt,
Not ſtopt by buſineſs, nor compos'd by reſt;
No muſick cheers him, nor no feaſt can pleaſe.
Dryden.

A'NGUISHED, ång′-gwîſh-êd. *adj.* [from *anguiſh.*] Seized with anguiſh; tortured; exceſſively pained: not in uſe.

Feel no touch
Of conſcience, but of fame, and be
Anguiſh'd, not that 'twas ſin, but that 'twas ſhe.
Donne.

A'NGULAR, ång′-gû-lår. *adj.* [from *angle.*]

1. Having angles or corners; cornered.

As for the figure of cryſtal, it is for the moſt part hexagonal, or ſix cornered, being built upon a confuſed matter, from whence, as it were from a root, *angular* figures ariſe, even as in the amethyſt and baſaltes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Conſiſting of an angle.

The diſtance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the diſtance of four inches from the *angular* point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eighth part of an inch. *Newton's Opticks.*

ANGULA'RITY, ång-gû-lår-î-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular, or having corners.

A'NGULARLY, ång′-gû-lår-lŷ. *adj.* [from *angular.*] With angles or corners.

Another part of the ſame ſolution afforded us an ice *angularly* figured. *Boyle.*

A'NGULARNESS, ång′-gû-lår-nêſ. *n. ſ.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULATED, ång′-gû-lå-têd. *adj.* [from *angle.*] Formed with angles or corners.

Topazes, amethyſts, or emeralds, which grow in the fiſſures, are ordinarily cryſtallized, or ſhot into *angulated* figures; whereas, in the ſtrata, they are found in rude lumps, like yellow, purple, and green pebbles. *Woodward.*

ANGULO'SITY, ång′-gû-lôs′-î-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *angulous.*] Angularity; cornered form. *Dict.*

A'NGULOUS, ång′-gû-lûs. *adj.* [from *angle.*] Hooked; angular.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of ſolid bodies are held together by hooks, and *angulous* involutions; ſince the coherence of the parts of theſe will be of as difficult a conception. *Glanville.*

ANGU'ST, ån-gûſt′. *adj.* [*anguſtus*, Lat.] Narrow; ſtrait.

ANGUSTA'TION, ån-gûs-tå′-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [from *anguſtus.*] The act of making narrow; ſtraitening; the ſtate of being narrowed.

The cauſe may be referred either to the grumouſneſs of the blood, or to obſtruction of the vein ſomewhere in its paſſage, by ſome *anguſtation* upon it by part of the tumour. *Wiſeman.*

ANHELA'TION, ån-hê-lå′-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*anhelo*, Lat.] The act of panting; the ſtate of being out of breath.

ANHELO'SE, ån-hê-lô′ſe. *adj.* [*anhelus*, Lat.] Out of breath; panting; labouring of being out of breath. *Dict.*

ANIE'NTED, ån′-ŷ-ên-têd. *adj.* [*aneantir*, Fr.] Fruſtrated; brought to nothing.

ANI'GHTS, å-nî′tes. *adv.* [from *a* for *at*, and *night.*] In the night time.

Sir Toby, you muſt come in earlier *anights*; my lady takes great exceptions at your ill hours. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NIL, ån′-îl. *n. ſ.* The ſhrub from whoſe leaves and ſtalks indigo is prepared.

ANI'LENESS, å-nîle-nêſs. } *n. ſ.* [*anilitas*,
ANI'LITY, å-nîl′-lî-tŷ. } Lat.] The ſtate of being an old woman; the old age of women.

A'NIMABLE, ån′-ŷ-måbl. *adj.* [from *animate.*] That which may be put into life, or receive animation. *Dict.*

ANIMADVE'RSION, ån-ŷ-måd-vêr′-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*animadverſio*, Lat.]

1. Reproof; ſevere cenſure; blame.

He diſmiſſed their commiſſioners with ſevere and ſharp *animadverſions*. *Clarendon.*

2. Puniſhment. When the object of *animadverſion* is mentioned, it has the particle *on* or *upon* before it.

When a bill is debating in parliament, it is uſual to have the controverſy handled by pamphlets on both ſides; without the leaſt *animadverſion upon* the authors. *Swift.*

3. In law.

An eccleſiaſtical cenſure, and an eccleſiaſtical *animadverſion*, are different things; for a cenſure has a relation to a ſpiritual puniſhment, but an *animadverſion* has only a reſpect to a temporal one; as, degradation, and the delivering the perſon over to the ſecular court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Perception; power of notice: not in uſe.

The ſoul is the ſole percipient which hath *animadverſion* and ſenſe, properly ſo called. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE, ån-ŷ-måd-vêr′-ſîv. *adj.* [from *animadvert.*] That has the power of perceiving; percipient: not in uſe.

The repreſentation of objects to the ſoul, the only *animadverſive* principle, is conveyed by motions made on the immediate organs of ſenſe. *Glanville.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS, ån-ŷ-måd-vêr′-ſîv-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *animadverſive.*] The power of animadverting, or making judgment. *Dict.*

To ANIMADVE'RT, ån-ŷ-måd-vêrt′. *v. n.* [*animadverto*, Lat.]

1. To paſs cenſures upon.

I ſhould not *animadvert on* him, who was a painful obſerver of the decorum of the ſtage, if he had not uſed extreme ſeverity in his judgment of the incomparable Shakeſpeare. *Dryden.*

2. To inflict puniſhments. In both ſenſes with the particle *upon*.

If the Author of the univerſe *animadverts upon* men here below, how much more will it become him to do it upon their entrance into a higher ſtate of being? *Grew.*

ANIMADVE'RTER, ån-ŷ-måd-vêr′-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *animadvert.*] He that paſſes cenſures, or inflicts puniſhments.

God is a ſtrict obſerver of, and a ſevere *animadverter upon*, ſuch as preſume to partake of thoſe myſteries, without ſuch a preparation. *South.*

A'NIMAL, ån′-ŷ-mål. *n. ſ.* [*animal*, Lat.]

1. A living creature corporeal, diſtinct, on the one ſide, from pure ſpirit; on the other, from mere matter.

Animals are ſuch beings, which, beſides the power of growing, and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are endowed alſo with ſenſation and ſpontaneous motion. Mr. *Ray* gives two ſchemes of tables of them.

Animals are either

- Sanguineous, that is, ſuch as have blood, which breathe either by
  - Lungs, having either
    - Two ventricles in their heart, and thoſe either
      - Viviparous,
        - Aquatick, as the whale kind,
        - Terreſtrial, as quadrupeds;
      - Oviparous, as birds.
    - But one ventricle in the heart, as frogs, tortoiſes, and ſerpents.
  - Gills, as all ſanguineous fiſhes, except the whale kind.
- Exſanguineous, or without blood, which may be divided into
  - Greater, and thoſe either
    - Naked,
      - Terreſtrial, as naked ſnails.
      - Aquatick, as the poulp, cuttle-fiſh, &c.
    - Covered with a tegument, either
      - Cruſtaceous, as lobſters and crab-fiſh.
      - Teſtaceous, either
        - Univalve, as limpets;
        - Bivalve, as oyſters, muſcles, cockles;
        - Turbinate, as periwinkles, ſnails, &c.
  - Leſſer, as inſects of all ſorts.

Viviparous hairy *animals*, or quadrupeds, are either

- Hoofed, which are either
  - Whole-footed or hoofed, as the horſe and aſs;
  - Cloven-footed, having the hoof divided into
    - Two principal parts, called biſulca, either
      - Such as chew not the cud, as ſwine;
      - Ruminant, or ſuch as chew the cud; divided into
        - Such as have perpetual and hollow horns.
          - Beef-kind,
          - Sheep-kind,
          - Goat-kind.
        - Such as have ſolid, branched, and deciduous horns, as the deer-kind.
    - Four parts, or quadriſulca, as the rhinoceros and hippopotamus.
- Clawed or digitate, having the foot divided into
  - Two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel-kind;
  - Many toes or claws; either
    - Undivided, as the elephant;
    - Divided, which have either
      - Broad nails, and an human ſhape, as apes;
      - Narrower, and more pointed nails,

which, in reſpect of their teeth, are divided into ſuch as have

- Many foreteeth, or cutters, in each jaw;
  - The greater, which have
    - A ſhorter ſnout and rounder head, as the cat-kind;
    - A longer ſnout and head, as the dog-kind.
  - The leſſer, the vermin or weazel-kind.
- Only two large and remarkable foreteeth, all which are phytivorous, and are called the hare-kind.

Ray.

Vegetables are proper enough to repair *animals*, as being near of the ſame ſpecifick gravity with the animal juices, and as conſiſting of the ſame parts with animal ſubſtances, ſpirit, water, ſalt, oil, earth, all which are contained in the ſap they derive from the earth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Some of the animated ſubſtances have various organical or inſtrumental parts, fitted for a variety of motions from place to place, and a ſpring of life within themſelves, as beaſts, birds, fiſhes, and inſects; theſe are called *animals*. Other animated ſubſtances are called vegetables, which have within themſelves the principles of another ſort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves and fruit, ſuch as we ſee in plants, herbs, and trees. *Watts's Logick.*

2. By way of contempt, we ſay of a ſtupid man, that he is a *ſtupid animal.*

A'nimal, ån'-ŷ-mål. *adj.* [*animalis*, Lat.]

1. That which belongs or relates to animals.

There are things in the world of ſpirits, wherein our ideas are very dark and confuſed; ſuch as their union with *animal* nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their converſe with each other. *Watts's Logick.*

2. *Animal* functions, diſtinguiſhed from *natural* and *vital*, are the lower powers of the mind; as the will, memory, and imagination.

3. *Animal* life is oppoſed, on one ſide, to *intellectual*; and, on the other, to *vegetable.*

4. *Animal* is uſed in oppoſition *to ſpiritual* or *rational;* as, the *animal* nature.

Anima'lcule, ån-ŷ-mål'-kůle. *n. ſ.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] A ſmall animal; particularly thoſe, which are in their firſt and ſmalleſt ſtate.

We are to know, that they all come of the ſeed of *animalcules* of their own kind, that were before laid there. *Ray.*

Anima'lity, ån-ŷ-mål'-ĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *animal.*] The ſtate of animal exiſtence.

The word animal, in the firſt propoſition, only ſignifies human *animality.* In the minor propoſition, the word animal, for the ſame reaſon, ſignifies the *animality* of a gooſe: thereby it becomes an ambiguous term, and unfit to build the concluſion upon. *Watts.*

To A'NIMATE, ån'-ŷ-måte. *v. a.* [*animo.* Lat.]

1. To quicken; to make alive; to give life to: as, the ſoul *animates* the body; man muſt have been *animated* by a higher power.

2. To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of any thing.

But none, ah! none can *animate* the lyre,
And the mute ſtrings with vocal ſouls inſpire:
Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaſte Diana bathing in the ſtream;
None can record their heav'nly praiſe ſo well
As Helen, in whoſe eyes ten thouſand Cupids dwell. *Dryden.*

3. To encourage; to incite.

The more to *animate* the people, he ſtood on high, from whence he might be beſt heard, and cried unto them with a loud voice. *Knolles.*

He was *animated* to expect the papacy, by the prediction of a ſoothſayer, that one ſhould ſucceed Pope Leo, whoſe name ſhould be Adrian. *Bacon.*

A'nimate, ån'-ŷ-måte. *adj.* [from *To animate.*] Alive; poſſeſſing animal life.

All bodies have ſpirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main differences, between *animate* and inanimate, are two: the firſt is, that the ſpirits of things *animate* are all contained within themſelves, and are branched in veins and ſecret canals, as blood is; and, in living creatures, the ſpirits have not only branches, but certain cells or ſeats, where the principal ſpirits do reſide, and whereunto the reſt do reſort: but the ſpirits in things inanimate are ſhut in, and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious one to another, as air is in ſnow. *Bacon.*

Nobler birth
Of creatures *animate* with gradual life,
Of growth, ſenſe, reaſon, all ſumm'd up in man. *Milton.*

There are ſeveral topicks uſed againſt atheiſm and idolatry; ſuch as the viſible marks of divine wiſdom and goodneſs in the works of the creation, the vital union of ſouls with matter, and the admirable ſtructure of *animate* bodies. *Bentley.*

A'nimated, ån'-ŷ-må-tėd. *participial adj.* [from *animate.*] Lively; vigorous.

Warriours ſhe fires with *animated* ſounds;
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

A'nimateness, ån'-ŷ-måte-nės. *n. ſ.* [from *animate.*] The ſtate of being animated. *Dict.*

Anima'tion, ån-ŷ-må'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *animate.*]

1. The act of animating or enlivening.

Plants or vegetables are the principal part of the third day's work. They are the firſt effects of the command *producat*, which is the word of *animation.* *Bacon.*

2. The ſtate of being enlivened.

Two general motions in all *animation* are its beginning and encreaſe; and two more, to run through its ſtate and declination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'nimative, ån'-ŷ-må-tĭv. *adj.* [from *animate.*] That which has the power of giving life, or animating.

Anima'tor, ån'-ŷ-må-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *animate.*] That which gives life; or any thing analogous to life, as motion.

Thoſe bodies, being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impreſſions of their motor; and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themſelves to ſituations, wherein they beſt unite to their *animator.* *Brown.*

Animo'se, ån-ŷ-mô'ſe. *adj.* [*animoſus*, Lat.] Full of ſpirit; hot; vehement. *Dict.*

Animo'seness, ån-ŷ-mô'ſe-nės. *n. ſ.* [from *animoſe.*] Spirit; heat; vehemence of temper. *Dict.*

Animo'sity, ån-ŷ-mŏs'-sĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*animoſitas*, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; paſſionate malignity. It implies rather a diſpoſition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itſelf.

They were ſure to bring paſſion, *animoſity*, and malice enough of their own, what evidence ſoever they had from others. *Clarendon.*

If there is not ſome method found out for allaying theſe heats and *animoſities* among the fair ſex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed. *Addiſon.*

No religious ſect ever carried their averſions for each other to greater heights, than our ſtate parties have done; who, the more to inflame their paſſions, have mixed religious and civil *animoſities* together; borrowing one of their appellations from the church. *Swift.*

A'nise, ån'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [*aniſum*, Lat.] A ſpecies of apium or parſley, with large ſweet-ſcented ſeeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for uſe, becauſe the ſeeds can be had much better and cheaper from Italy. *Miller.*

Ye pay the tythe of mint, and *aniſe*, and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: theſe ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. *Matt.* xxiii. 23.

A'nker, ånk'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*ancker*, Dutch.] A liquid meaſure chiefly uſed at Amſterdam. It is the fourth part of the awm, and contains two ſtekans: each ſtekan conſiſts of ſixteen mengles; the mengle being equal to two of our wine quarts. *Chambers.*

A'nkle, ånk'l. *n. ſ.* [ancleop, Sax; *anckel*, Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

One of his *ankles* was much ſwelled and ulcerated on the inſide, in ſeveral places. *Wiſeman.*

My ſimple ſyſtem ſhall ſuppoſe,
That Alma enters at the toes;
That then ſhe mounts by juſt degrees
Up to the *ankles*, legs, and knees. *Prior.*

A'nkle-bone, ånk'l-bône. *n. ſ.* [from *ankle* and *bone.*] The bone of the ankle.

The ſhin-bone, from the knee to the inſtep, is made by ſhadowing one half of the leg with a ſingle ſhadow; the *ankle-bone* will ſhew itſelf by a ſhadow given underneath, as the knee. *Peacham.*

A'nnalist, ån'-nå-lĭſt. *n. ſ.* [from *annals.*] A writer of annals.

Their own *annaliſt* has given the ſame title to that of *Syrmium.* *Atterbury.*

A'NNALS, ån'-nålz. *n. ſ. without ſingular number.* [*annales*, Lat.] Hiſtories digeſted in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate,
O nymph! the tedious *annals* of our fate;
Through ſuch a train of woes if I ſhould run,
The day would ſooner than the tale be done! *Dryden.*

We are aſſured, by many glorious examples in the *annals* of our religion, that every one, in the like circumſtances of diſtreſs, will not act and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act. *Rogers.*

A'nnats, ån'-nåts. *n. ſ. without ſingular.* [*annates*, Lat.]

1. Firſt fruits; becauſe the rate of firſt fruits paid of ſpiritual livings, is after one year's profit. *Cowell.*

2. Maſſes ſaid in the Romiſh church for the ſpace of a year, or for any other time, either for the ſoul of a perſon deceaſed, or for the benefit of a perſon living. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **Anne'al**, ån-nė'l. *v. a.* [ælan, to heat, Saxon.]

1. To heat glaſs, that the colours laid on it may be fixed.

But when thou doſt *anneal* in glaſs thy ſtory,
——————— then the light and glory
More rev'rend grows, and more doth win,
Which elſe ſhews wat'riſh, bleak, and thin. *Herbert.*

When you purpoſe to *anneal*, take a plate of iron made fit for the oven; or take a blue ſtone, which being made fit for the oven, lay it upon the croſs bars of iron. *Peacham.*

Which her own inward ſymmetry reveal'd,
And like a picture ſhone, in glaſs *anneal'd.* *Dryd.*

2. To heat glaſs after it is blown, that it may not break.

3. To heat any thing in ſuch a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNE'X, ån-nėks'. *v. a.* [*annecto, annexum*, Lat. *annexer*, Fr.]

1. To unite to at the end; as, he *annexed* a codicil to his will.

2. To unite, as a ſmaller thing to a greater; as, he *annexed* a province to his kingdom.

3. To unite *à poſteriori;* annexion always preſuppoſing ſomething: thus we may ſay, puniſhment is *annexed* to guilt, but not guilt to puniſhment.

Concerning fate or deſtiny, the opinions of thoſe learned men, that have written thereof, may be ſafely received, had they not thereunto *annexed* and faſtened an inevitable neceſſity, and made it more general and univerſally powerful than it is. *Raleigh.*

Nations will decline ſo low
From virtue, which is reaſon; that no wrong,
But juſtice, and ſome fatal curſe *annex'd*,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

I mean not the authority, which is *annexed* to your office; I ſpeak of that only, which is inborn and inherent to your perſon. *Dryden.*

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and *annex* happineſs always to the exerciſe of it. *Atterbury.*

The temporal reward is *annexed* to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience. *Rogers.*

Anne'x, ån-nėks'. *n. ſ.* [from *To annex.*] The thing annexed; additament.

Failing in his firſt attempt to be but like the higheſt in heaven, he hath obtained of men to be the ſame on earth, and hath accordingly aſſumed the *annexes* of divinity. *Brown.*

Annexa'tion, ån-nek-så′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *annex.*]

1. Conjunction; addition.

If we can return to that charity and peaceable mindedneſs, which Chriſt ſo vehemently recommends to us; we have his own promiſe, that the whole body will be full of light, *Matth.* vi. that all other chriſtian virtues will, by way of concomitance or *annexation*, attend them. *Hammond.*

2. Union; act or practice of adding or uniting.

How *annexations* of benefices firſt came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great diſpute. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Anne'xion, ån-nek′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *annex.*] The act of annexing; addition.

It is neceſſary to engage the fears of men, by the *annexion* of ſuch penalties, as will overbalance temporal pleaſure. *Rogers.*

Annex'ment, ån-neks′-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *annex.*]

1. The act of annexing.
2. The thing annexed.

When it falls,
Each ſmall *annexment*, petty conſequence,
Attends the boiſt'rous ruin. *Shakeſpeare.*

Anni'hilable, ån-nì′-hŷ-låbl. *adj.* [from *annihilate.*] That which may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of exiſtence.

To **ANNI'HILATE**, ån-nì′-hì-låte. *v. a.* [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]

1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of exiſtence.

It is impoſſible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*; but that, as it was the work of the omnipotency of God to make ſomewhat of nothing, ſo it requireth the like omnipotency to turn ſomewhat into nothing. *Bacon.*

Thou taught'ſt me, by making me
Love her, who doth neglect both me and thee,
T' invent and practiſe this one way t' *annihilate*
all three. *Donne.*

He deſpaired of God's mercy; he, by a decollation of all hope, *annihilated* his mercy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Whoſe friendſhip can ſtand againſt aſſaults, ſtrong enough to *annihilate* the friendſhip of puny minds; ſuch an one has reached true conſtancy. *South.*

Some imagined, water ſufficient to a deluge was created; and, when the buſineſs was done, diſbanded and *annihilated*. *Woodward.*

2. To deſtroy, ſo as to make the thing otherwiſe than it was.

The flood hath altered, deformed, or rather *annihilated*, this place, ſo as no man can find any mark or memory thereof. *Raleigh.*

3. To annul; to deſtroy the agency of any thing.

There is no reaſon, that any one commonwealth ſhould *annihilate* that, whereupon the whole world has agreed. *Hooker.*

Annihila'tion, ån-nì-hŷ-lå′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *annihilate.*] The act of reducing to nothing. The ſtate of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very eſſence of things, without which their utter *annihilation* could not chooſe but follow. *Hooker.*

That knowledge, which as ſpirits we obtain,
Is to be valued in the midſt of pain:
Annihilation were to loſe heav'n more:
We are not quite exil'd, where thought can ſoar. *Dryden.*

Annive'rsary, ån-nŷ-ver′-ſå-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.]

1. A day celebrated as it returns in the courſe of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of martyrs, the primitive chriſtians met at the places of their martyrdom, to praiſe God for them, and to obſerve the *anniverſary* of their ſufferings. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The act of celebration, or performance, in honour of the anniverſary day.

Donne had never ſeen Mrs. Drury, whom he has made immortal in his admirable *anniverſaries*. *Dryden.*

3. *Anniverſary* is an office in the Romiſh church, celebrated now only once a year, but which ought to be ſaid daily through the year, for the ſoul of the deceaſed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Annive'rsary, ån-nŷ-ver′-ſå-rŷ. *adj.* [*anniverſarius*, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heaven whirled about with admirable celerity, moſt conſtantly finiſhing its *anniverſary* viciſſitudes. *Ray.*

They deny giving any worſhip to a creature, as inconſiſtent with chriſtianity; but confeſs the honour and eſteem for the martyrs, which they expreſſed by keeping their *anniverſary* days, and recommending their example. *Stillingfleet.*

A'NNO DO'MINI, ån′-nô-dôm′-ŷ-nì. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the ſeventeen hundred and fifty-firſt year from the birth of our Saviour.

Annoi'sance, ån-nôy′-såns. *n. ſ.* [from *annoy*, but not now in uſe.]

It hath a double ſignification. Any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or common river; or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by encroaching, or ſuch like means. The writ that is brought upon this tranſgreſſion. See Nuisance, the word now uſed. *Blount.*

ANNOLIS, ån′-nô-lìs. *n. ſ.* An American animal, like a lizard.

Annota'tion, ån-nô-tå′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.

It might appear very improper to publiſh *annotations*, without the text itſelf whereunto they relate. *Boyle.*

Annota'tor, ån′-nô-tå-tůr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A writer of notes, or annotations; a ſcholiaſt; a commentator.

I have not that reſpect for the *annotators*, which they generally meet with in the world. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To **Anno'unce**, ån-nou′nſe. *v. a.* [*annoncer*, Fr. *annuncio*, Lat.]

1. To publiſh; to proclaim.

Of the Meſſiah I have heard foretold
By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announc'd by Gabriel with the firſt I knew. *Milt.*

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial ſentence.

Thoſe, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious
care,
Who model nations, publiſh laws, *announce*
Or life or death. *Prior.*

To **ANNO'Y**, ån-noy′. *v. a.* [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to teaze; to moleſt.

Woe to poor man; each outward thing *annoys*
him;
He heaps in inward grief, that moſt deſtroys him. *Sidney.*

Her joyous preſence and ſweet company
In full content he there did long enjoy;
Ne wicked envy, nor vile jealouſy,
His dear delights were able to *annoy*. *Fairy Queen.*

As one, who long in populous city pent,
Where houſes thick, and ſewers, *annoy* the air,
Forth iſſuing on a ſummer's morn to breathe
Among the pleaſant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

Inſects ſeldom uſe their offenſive weapons, unleſs provoked: let them but alone, and *annoy* them not. *Ray.*

Anno'y, ån-noy′. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Injury; moleſtation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, ſleep in peace, and wake in
joy;
Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

All pain and joy is in their way;
The things we fear bring leſs *annoy*
Than fear, and hope brings greater joy;
But in themſelves they cannot ſtay. *Donne.*

What then remains, but, after paſt *annoy*,
To take the good viciſſitude of joy? *Dryden.*

Anno'yance, ån-noy′-ånſe. *n. ſ.* [from *annoy.*]

1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A grain, a duſt, a gnat, a wand'ring hair,
Any *annoyance* in that precious ſenſe. *Shakeſp.*

Crows, ravens, rooks, and magpies, are great *annoyances* to corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The ſtate of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The ſpit venom of their poiſoned hearts breaketh out to the *annoyance* of others. *Hooker.*

The greateſt *annoyance* and diſturbance of mankind has been from one of thoſe two things, force or fraud. *South.*

For the further *annoyance* and terrour of any beſieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies. *Wilkins.*

Anno'yer, ån-noy′-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *To annoy.*] The perſon that annoys.

A'nnual, ån′-nů-ål. *adj.* [*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat.]

1. That which comes yearly.

Annual for me the grape, the roſe, renew
The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

2. That which is reckoned by the year.

The king's majeſty
Does purpoſe honour to you; to which
A thouſand pounds a-year, *annual* ſupport,
Out of his grace he adds. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

3. That which laſts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are *annual*, ſeemeth to be cauſed by the overexpence of the ſap; which being prevented, they will ſuperannuate, if they ſtand warm. *Bacon.*

Every tree may, in ſome ſenſe, be ſaid to be an *annual* plant; both leaf, flower, and fruit proceeding from the coat, that was ſuperinduced over the wood the laſt year. *Ray.*

A'nnually, ån′-nů-ål-lŷ. *adv.* [from *annual.*] Yearly; every year.

By two drachms, they thought it ſufficient to ſignify a heart; becauſe the heart at one year weigheth two drachms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and, unto fifty years, *annually* encreaſeth the weight of one drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The whole ſtrength of a nation is the utmoſt, that a prince can raiſe *annually* from his ſubjects. *Swift.*

Annu'itant, ån-nů′-ŷ-tånt. *n. ſ.* [from *annuity.*] He that poſſeſſes or receives an annuity.

ANNU'ITY, ån-nů′-ŷ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*annuité*, Fr.]

1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. The differences between a rent and an *annuity* are, that every rent is going out of land; but an *annuity* charges only the granter, or his heirs, that have aſſets by deſcent. The ſecond difference is, that, for the recovery of an *annuity*, no action lies, but only the writ of *annuity* againſt the granter, his heirs, or ſucceſſors; but of a rent, the ſame actions lie as do of land. The third difference is, that an *annuity* is never taken for aſſets, becauſe it is no freehold in law; nor ſhall be put in

execution upon a ſtatute merchant, ſtatute ſtaple, or elegit, as a rent may. *Cowell.*

2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the ſon of one earl, and brother to another; who ſupplied his expence, beyond what his *annuity* from his father would bear. *Clarendon.*

To Annu'l, ån-nůl'. *v. a.* [from *nullus.*]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to aboliſh.

That, which gives force to the law, is the authority that enacts it; and, whoever deſtroys this authority, does in effect *annul* the law. *Rogers.*

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light, the pure work of God, to me's extinct,
And all her various objects of delight
Annull'd, which might in part my grief have
eas'd. *Milton.*

A'nnular, ån'-nů-lår. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, riſe up, he has tied them to the bones by *annular* ligaments. *Cheyne.*

A'nnulary, ån'-nů-lå-rŷ. *adj.* [from *annulus*, Lat.] In the form of rings.

Becauſe continual reſpiration is neceſſary, the wind-pipe is made with *annulary* cartilages, that the ſides of it may not flag and fall together. *Ray.*

A'nnulet, ån'-nů-lět. *n. ſ.* [from *annulus*, Lat.]

1. A little ring.

2. [In heraldry.] A difference or mark of diſtinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

3. *Annulets* are alſo a part of the coat-armour of ſeveral families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and juriſdiction, it being the cuſtom of prelates to receive their inveſtiture *per baculum & annulum.*

4. [In architecture.] The ſmall ſquare members, in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round, are called *annulets.*

5. *Annulet* is alſo uſed for a narrow flat moulding, common to other parts of the column; ſo called, becauſe it encompaſſes the column round. *Chambers.*

To ANNU'MERATE, ån-nů'-mė-råte. *v. a.* [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number; to unite to ſomething before mentioned.

Annumera'tion, ån-nů-mė-rå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number.

To ANNU'NCIATE, ån-nůn'-ſyåte. *v. a.* [*annuncio*, Lat.] To bring tidings; to relate ſomething that has fallen out: a word not in popular uſe.

Annuncia'tion-day, ån-nůn-ſyå'-ſhůn-då. *n. ſ.* [from *annunciate.*] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's ſalutation of the bleſſed Virgin; ſolemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

Upon the day of the *annunciation*, or Lady-day, meditate on the incarnation of our bleſſed Saviour; and ſo, upon all the feſtivals of the year. *Taylor.*

A'nodyne, ån'-ô-dŷne. *adj.* [from *α* and ὀδύνη.] That which has the power of mitigating pain.

Yet durſt ſhe not too deeply probe the wound,
As hoping ſtill the nobler parts were found:
But ſtrove with *anodynes* t' aſſuage the ſmart,
And mildly thus her med'cine did impart.
Dryd.

Anodynes, or abaters of pain of the alimentary kind, are ſuch things as relax the tenſion of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emollient ſubſtances; thoſe things, which deſtroy the particular acrimony which occaſions the pain; or what deadens the ſenſation of the brain, by procuring ſleep. *Arbuthnot.*

To ANO'INT, å-noi'nt. *v. a.* [*oindre*, *enoindre*, part. *oint*, *enoint*, Fr.]

1. To rub over with unctuous matter, as oil, or unguents.

Anointed let me be with deadly venom. *Shakeſp.*

Thou ſhalt have olive trees throughout all thy coaſts, but thou ſhalt not *anoint* thyſelf with the oil: for thine olive ſhall caſt his fruit.
Deut. xxviii. 40.

2. To ſmear; to be rubbed upon.

Warm waters then, in brazen caldrons borne,
Are pour'd to waſh his body, joint by joint,
And fragrant oils the ſtiffen'd limbs *anoint.*
Dryden.

3. To conſecrate by unction.

I would not ſee thy ſiſter
In his *anointed* fleſh ſtick boariſh fangs. *Shakeſp.*

Ano'inter, å-nôi'n-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *anoint.*] The perſon that anoints.

Ano'malism, å-nôm'-å-lizm. *n. ſ.* [from *anomaly.*] Anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule. *Dict.*

Anomali'stical, å-nôm'-å-lis'-tŷ-kål. *adj.* [from *anomaly.*] Irregular; applied in aſtronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth paſſeth through its orbit, diſtinct from the tropical year.

Ano'malous, å-nôm'-å lůs. *adj.* [*α priv.* and ὁμαλός.] Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in aſtronomy, to the ſeemingly irregular motions of the planets.

There will ariſe *anomalous* diſturbances, not only in civil and artificial, but alſo in military officers.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

He being acquainted with ſome characters of every ſpeech, you may at pleaſure make him underſtand *anomalous* pronunciation. *Holder.*

Metals are gold, ſilver, copper, tin, lead, and iron; to which we may join that *anomalous* body, quickſilver or mercury. *Locke.*

Ano'malously, å-nôm-å-lůs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *anomalous.*] Irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not ſolemnly begotten, but ſuddenly framed, and *anomalouſly* proceeded from Adam.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

ANO'MALY, å-nôm'-å-lŷ. *n. ſ.* [*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalia*, Lat. ἀνώμαλος.] Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we ſhould chance to find a mother debauching her daughter, as ſuch monſters have been ſeen, we muſt charge this upon a peculiar *anomaly* and baſeneſs of nature. *South.*

I do not purſue the many pſeudographies in uſe; but intend to ſhew, how moſt of theſe *anomalies* in writing might be avoided, and better ſupplied. *Holder.*

A'nomy, ån'-ô-mŷ. *n. ſ.* [*α priv.* and νόμος.] Breach of law.

If ſin be good, and juſt, and lawful; it is no more evil, it is no ſin, no *anomy.*
Bramhall againſt Hobbes.

Ano'n, å-nôn'. *adv.* [*Junius* imagines it to be an elliptical form of ſpeaking for *in one*, that is, *in one minute*; *Skinner* from *a* and *nean*, or *near*; *Minſhew* from *on on.*]

1. Quickly; ſoon; in a ſhort time.

A little ſnow, tumbled about,
Anon becomes a mountain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Will they come abroad *anon?*
Shall we ſee young Oberon? *Ben Jonſon.*

However, witneſs, Heav'n!
Heav'n, witneſs thou *anon!* while we diſcharge
Freely our part. *Milton.*

He was not without deſign at that preſent, as ſhall be made out *anon*; meaning, by that device to withdraw himſelf. *Clarendon.*

Still as I did the leaves inſpire,
With ſuch a purple light they ſhone,
As if they had been made of fire,
And ſpreading ſo would flame *anon.* *Waller.*

2. Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this ſenſe is uſed *ever and anon*, for now and then.

Full forty days he paſs'd, whether on hill
Sometimes, *anon* in ſhady vale, each night,
Or harbour'd in one cave, is not reveal'd. *Milton.*

Ano'nymous, å-nôn'-ŷ-můs. *adj.* [*α priv.* and ὄνυμα.] Wanting a name.

Theſe animalcules ſerve alſo for food to another *anonymous* inſect of the waters. *Ray.*

They would forthwith publiſh ſlanders unpuniſhed, the authors being *anonymous*, the immediate publiſhers thereof ſculking.
Notes on the Dunciad.

Ano'nymously, å-nôn'-ŷ-můs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *anonymous.*] Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out *anonymouſly*, among complaints of ſpurious editions. *Swift.*

A'norexy, å-nô-rek'-ſŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀνορεξία.] Inappetency, or loathing of food. *Quincy.*

Ano'ther, ån-uth'-ůr. *adj.* [from *an* and *other.*]

1. Not the ſame.

He that will not lay a foundation for perpetual diſorder, muſt of neceſſity find *another* riſe of government than that. *Locke.*

2. One more; a new addition to the former number.

——— A fourth? ———
What! will the line ſtretch out to th' crack of
doom?
Another yet?—a ſeventh! I'll ſee no more.
Shakeſpeare.

3. Any other; any one elſe.

If one man ſin againſt *another*, the judge ſhall judge him. 1 *Samuel*, ii. 25.

Why not of her? preferr'd above the reſt
By him with knightly deeds, and open love profeſs'd;
So had *another* been, where he his vows addreſs'd.
Dryden.

4. Not one's ſelf.

A man ſhall have diffuſed his life, his ſelf, and his whole concernments ſo far, that he can weep his ſorrows with *another*'s eyes; when he has another heart beſides his own, both to ſhare and to ſupport his grief. *South.*

5. Widely different; much altered.

When the ſoul is beaten from its ſtation, and the mounds of virtue are broken down; it becomes quite *another* thing, from what it was before. *South.*

Ano'thergaines, ån-ůth'-ůr-gå'ns. *adj.* [See Anotherguess.] Of another kind. This word I have found only in *Sidney.*

If my father had not plaid the haſty fool, I might have had *anothergaines* huſband than Dametas. *Sidney.*

Ano'therguess, ån-ůth'-ůr-geſs. *adj.*] This word, which though rarely uſed in writing, is ſomewhat frequent in colloquial language, I conceive to be corrupted from *another guiſe*; that is, of a different *guiſe*, or manner, or form.] Of a different kind.

Oh Hocus! where art thou? It uſed to go in *anotherguesſ* manner in thy time. *Arbuthnot.*

A'nsated, ån'-så-těd. *adj.* [*anſatus*, Lat.] Having handles; or ſomething in the form of handles.

To ANSWER, ån'-sėr. *v. n.* [The etymology is uncertain; the Saxons had anꝺꞅƿaꞃian, but in another ſenſe; the Dutch have *antwoorden.*]

1. To ſpeak in return to a queſtion.

Are we ſuccour'd? are the Moors remov'd?
Anſwer theſe queſtions firſt, and then a thouſand
more.
Anſwer them all together. *Dryden.*

2. To ſpeak in oppoſition.

No man was able to *anſwer* him a word.
Matthew, xxii. 46.

If it be ſaid, we may diſcover the elementary ingredients of things; I *anſwer*, that it is not neceſſary, that ſuch a diſcovery ſhould be practicable. *Boyle.*

3. To be accountable for: with *for*.

Thoſe many had not dared to do evil,
If the firſt man, that did th' edict infringe,
Had *anſwer'd for* his deed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some men have ſinned in the principles of humanity, and muſt *anſwer for* not being men. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If there be any abſurdity in this, our author muſt *anſwer for* it. *Locke.*

4. To vindicate; to give a juſtificatory account of: with *for*.

The night, ſo impudently fixed for my laſt, made little impreſſion on myſelf; but I cannot *anſwer for* my family. *Swift.*

5. To give an account.

How they have been ſince received, and ſo well improved, let thoſe *anſwer* either to God or man, who have been the authors and promoters of ſuch wiſe council. *Temple.*

He wants a father, to protect his youth,
And rear him up to virtue. You muſt bear
The future blame, and *anſwer* to the world,
When you refuſe the eaſy honeſt means
Of taking care of him. *Southern.*

6. To correſpond to; to ſuit with.

As in water face *anſwereth* to face, ſo the heart of man to man. *Prov.* xxvii. 19.

7. To be equivalent to; to ſtand for ſomething elſe.

A feaſt is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry; but money *anſwereth* all things. *Eccl.* x. 19.

8. To ſatisfy any claim or petition of right or juſtice.

Zelmane with rageful eyes bade him defend himſelf; for no leſs than his life would *anſwer* it. *Sidney.*

Revenge the jeering and diſdain'd contempt
Of this proud king, who ſtudies day and night
To *anſwer* all the debt he owes unto you,
Ev'n with the bloody payments of your deaths.
Shakeſpeare.

Let his neck *anſwer* for it, if there is any martial law in the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men no ſooner find their appetites *unanſwered*, than they complain the times are injurious. *Raleigh.*

That yearly rent is ſtill paid, even as the former caſualty itſelf was wont to be, in parcel meal paid in and *anſwered*. *Bacon.*

9. To act reciprocally.

Say, do'ſt thou yet the Roman harp command?
Do the ſtrings *anſwer* to thy noble hand? *Dryd.*

10. To ſtand as oppoſite or correlative to ſomething elſe.

There can but two things create love, perfection and uſefulneſs; to which *anſwer*, on our part, 1. Admiration; and, 2. Deſire: and both theſe are centered in love. *Taylor.*

11. To bear proportion to.

Weapons muſt needs be dangerous things, if they *anſwered* the bulk of ſo prodigious a perſon. *Swift.*

12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.

Our part is, to chooſe out the moſt deſerving objects, and the moſt likely to *anſwer* the ends of our charity; and, when this is done, all is done, that lies in our power: the reſt muſt be left to providence. *Atterbury.*

13. To comply with.

He dies, that touches of this fruit,
Till I and my affairs are *anſwered*. *Shakeſpeare.*

14. To ſucceed; to produce the wiſhed event.

Jaſon followed her counſel; whereto when the event had *anſwered*, he again demanded the fleece. *Raleigh.*

In operations upon bodies for their verſion or alteration, the trial in great quantities doth not *anſwer* the trial in ſmall: and ſo deceiveth many. *Bacon.*

15. To appear to any call, or authoritative ſummons; in which ſenſe, though figuratively, the following paſſage may be, perhaps, taken.

Thou wert better in thy grave, than to *anſwer*, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the ſkies. *Shakeſpeare.*

16. To be over-againſt any thing.

Fire *anſwers* fire; and, by their paly beams,
Each battle ſees the other's umber'd face. *Shak.*

A'NSWER, ȧn'-ſėr. *n. ſ.* [from *To anſwer*.]

1. That which is ſaid, whether in ſpeech or writing, in return to a queſtion, or poſition.

It was a right *anſwer* of the phyſician to his patient, that had ſore eyes: If you have more pleaſure in wine than in your ſight, wine is good. *Locke.*

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being able to give a ready *anſwer* to the queſtions, which he ſhall then put to us, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the ſick and impriſoned? *Atterbury.*

2. An account to be given to the demand of juſtice.

He'll call you to ſo hot an *anſwer* for it,
That you ſhall chide your treſpaſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. In law, a confutation of a charge exhibited againſt a perſon.

A perſonal *anſwer* ought to have three qualities; it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be abſolute and unconditional; it ought to be clear and certain. *Ayliffe.*

A'NSWER-JOBBER, ȧn'-ſėr-jŏb-bŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *anſwer* and *jobber*.] He that makes a trade of writing anſwers.

What diſguſts me from having any thing to do with *anſwer-jobbers*, is that they have no conſcience. *Swift.*

A'NSWERABLE, ȧn'-ſėr-ȧbl. *adj.* [from *anſwer*.]

1. That to which a reply may be made; that which may be anſwered; as, the argument, though ſubtle, is yet *anſwerable*.

2. Obliged to give an account; obliged to anſwer any demand of juſtice; or ſtand the trial of an accuſation.

Every chief of every kindred or family ſhould be *anſwerable*, and bound to bring forth every one of that kindred, at all times, to be juſtified, when he ſhould be required, or charged with any treaſon or felony. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Will any man argue, that if a phyſician ſhould manifeſtly preſcribe poiſon to all his patients, he cannot be juſtly puniſhed, but is *anſwerable* only to God? *Swift.*

He cannot think ambition more juſtly laid to their charge, than to other men; becauſe that would be, to make church government *anſwerable* for the errours of human nature. *Swift.*

3. Correſpondent.

It was but ſuch a likeneſs, as an imperfect glaſs doth give; *anſwerable* enough in ſome features and colours, but erring in others. *Sidney.*

The daughters of Atlas were ladies who, accompanying ſuch as came to be regiſtered among the worthies, brought forth children *anſwerable* in quality to thoſe that begot them. *Raleigh.*

4. Proportionate; ſuitable.

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge *anſwerable*; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love
By name to come call'd charity, the ſoul
Of all the reſt. *Milton.*

5. Suitable; ſuited.

The following, by certain eſtates of men, *anſwerable* to that, which a great perſon himſelf profeſſeth (as of ſoldiers to him, that hath been employed in the wars) hath been a thing well taken even in monarchies. *Bacon.*

If *anſwerable* ſtyle I can obtain
Of my celeſtial patroneſs. *Milton.*

6. Equal; equivalent.

There be no kings, whoſe means are *anſwerable* unto other men's deſires. *Raleigh.*

7. Relative; correlative.

That, to every petition for things needful, there ſhould be ſome *anſwerable* ſentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requiſite. *Hooker.*

A'NSWERABLY, ȧn'-ſėr-ȧb-lẏ. *adv.* [from *anſwerable*.] In due proportion; with proper correſpondence; ſuitably.

The broader ſeas are, if they be entire, and free from iſlands, they are *anſwerably* deeper. *Brerewood on Languages.*

It bears light ſorts, into the atmoſphere, to a greater or leſſer height, *anſwerably* to the greater or leſſer intenſeneſs of the heat. *Woodward.*

A'NSWERABLENESS, ȧn'-ſėr-ȧbl-nĕſs. *n. ſ.* [from *anſwerable*.] The quality of being anſwerable. *Dict.*

A'NSWERER, ȧn'-ſėr-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *anſwer*.]

1. He that anſwers; he that ſpeaks in return to what another has ſpoken.

I know your mind, and I will ſatisfy it; neither will I do it like a niggardly *anſwerer*, going no further than the bounds of the queſtion. *Sidney.*

2. He that manages the controverſy againſt one that has written firſt.

It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; becauſe it gives his *anſwerer* double work. *Swift.*

A'NT, ȧnt'. [*n. ſ.*] æmett, Sax. which *Junius* imagines, not without probability, to have been firſt contracted to æmt, and then ſoftened to *ant*.] An emmet; a piſmire. A ſmall inſect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

We'll ſet thee to ſchool to an *ant*, to teach thee there is no lab'ring in the winter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Methinks, all cities now but ant-hills are,
Where when the ſeveral labourers I ſee,
For children, houſe, proviſion, taking pain;
They're all but *ants*, carrying eggs, ſtraw, and
grain. *Donne.*

Learn each ſmall people's genius, policies;
The *ants* republick, and the realm of bees. *Pope.*

A'NT-BEAR, ȧnt'-bėr. *n. ſ.* [from *ant* and *bear*.] An animal that feeds on ants.

Divers quadrupeds feed upon inſects; and ſome live wholly upon them; as two ſorts of tamanduas upon ants, which therefore are called in Engliſh *ant-bears*. *Ray.*

A'NT-HILL, or HILLOCK, ȧnt'-hȉll. *n. ſ.* [from *ant* and *hill*.] The ſmall protuberances of earth, in which ants make their neſts.

Put blue flowers into an *ant-hill*, they will be ſtained with red; becauſe the ants drop upon them their ſtinging liquor, which hath the effect of oil of vitriol. *Ray.*

Thoſe, who have ſeen *ant hillocks*, have eaſily perceived thoſe ſmall heaps of corn about their neſts. *Addiſon.*

A'N'T, ȧn't. A contraction for *and it*, or rather *and if it*; as, *an't pleaſe you*; that is, *and if it pleaſe you*.

ANTA'GONIST, ȧn-tȧg'-ŏ-nȉſt. *n. ſ.* [ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.]

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a perſonal and particular oppoſition.

Our *antagoniſts* in theſe controverſies may have met with ſome not unlike to Ithacius. *Hooker.*

What was ſet before him,
To heave, pull, draw, and break, he ſtill perform'd,
None daring to appear *antagoniſt*. *Milton.*

It is not fit, that the hiſtory of a perſon ſhould appear, till the prejudice both of his *antagoniſt* and adherents be ſoftened and ſubdued. *Addiſon.*

2. Contrary.

The ſhort club conſiſts of thoſe, who are under five feet; ours is to be compoſed of ſuch, as are above ſix. Theſe we look upon, as the two extremes and *antagoniſts* of the ſpecies; conſidering all theſe as neuters, who fill up the middle ſpace. *Addiſon.*

3. In anatomy, the *antagoniſt* is that muſcle which counteracts ſome other.

A relaxation of a muſcle muſt produce a ſpaſm in its *antagoniſt*, becauſe the equilibrium is deſtroyed. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Anta'gonize**, an-tag'-o-nize. *v. n.* [from ἀντὶ and ἀγωνίζω.] To contend againſt another. *Dict.*

Anta'lgick, an-tal'-gik. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, againſt, and ἄλγος pain.] That which ſoftens pain; anodyne.

ANTANACLA'SIS, ant-a-na-kla'-sis. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from ἀντανάκλασις, from ἀντανακλάω to break back.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, when the ſame word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary ſignification; as, *In thy youth learn ſome* craft, *that in old age thou mayſt get thy living without* craft. *Craft*, in the firſt place, ſignifies ſcience or occupation; in the ſecond, deceit or ſubtilty.

2. It is alſo a returning to the matter at the end of a long parentheſis; as, Shall that heart *(which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them)*, ſhall that heart, *I ſay*, &c. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

Antaphrodi'tick, ant-a-fro-dit-ik. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and Ἀφροδίτη Venus.] That which is efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

Antaple'ctick, ant-ap-o-plek'-tik. *adj.* [ἀντὶ againſt, and ἀποπληξία an apoplexy.] Good againſt an apoplexy.

Anta'rctick, an-ta'rk-tik. *adj.* [ἀντὶ againſt, and ἄρκτος the bear or northern conſtellation.] The ſouthern pole, ſo called, as oppoſite to the northern.

Downward as far *antarctick*. *Milton.*

They that had ſail'd from near th' *antarctick* pole,
Their treaſure ſafe, and all their veſſels whole,
In ſight of their dear country ruin'd be,
Without the guilt of either rock or ſea. *Waller.*

Antarthri'tick, ant-ar-thrit'-ik. *adj.* [ἀντὶ againſt, and ἀρθρῖτις the gout.] Good againſt the gout.

Antasthma'tick, ant-aſ-mat'-ik. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and ἆσθμα.] Good againſt the aſthma.

ANTE, an'-te. A Latin particle ſignifying *before*, which is frequently uſed in compoſitions; as, *antediluvian*, before the flood; *antechamber*, a chamber leading into another apartment.

A'nteact, an'-te-akt. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *act*.] A former act.

Anteambula'tion, an-te-am-bu-la'-ſhun. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *ambulatio*, Lat.] A walking before. *Dict.*

To **ANTECE'DE**, an-te-ſe'de. *v. n.* [from *ante* before, and *cedo* to go.] To precede; to go before.

It ſeems conſonant to reaſon, that the fabrick of the world did not long *antecede* its motion. *Hale.*

Antece'dence, an-te ſe'-denſe. *n. ſ.* [from *antecede*.] The act or ſtate of going before; precedence.

It is impoſſible, that mixed bodies can be eternal; becauſe there is neceſſarily a pre-exiſtence of the ſimple bodies, and an *antecedence* of their conſtitution, preceding the exiſtence of mixed bodies. *Hale.*

Antece'dent, an-te-ſe'-dent. *adj.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. Going before; preceding. *Antecedent* is uſed, I think, only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place.

To aſſert, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a ſin, and puniſhed it, when (without any *antecedent* ſin of his) it was impoſſible for him not to fall; ſeems a thing, that highly reproaches eſſential equity and goodneſs. *South.*

2. It has *to* before the thing which is ſuppoſed to follow.

No one is ſo hardy as to ſay, God is in his debt; that he owed him a nobler being: for exiſtence muſt be *antecedent to* merit. *Collier.*

Did the blood firſt exiſt, *antecedent to* the formation of the heart? But that is, to ſet the effect before the cauſe. *Bentley.*

Antece'dent, an-te-ſe'-dent. *n. ſ.* [*antecedens*, Lat.]

1. That which goes before.

A duty of ſo mighty an influence, that it is indeed the neceſſary *antecedent*, if not alſo the direct cauſe, of a ſinner's return to God. *South.*

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is ſubjoined; as, the *man* who comes hither.

Let him learn the right joining of ſubſtantives with adjectives, the noun with the verb, and the relative with the *antecedent*. *Aſcham.*

3. In logick, the firſt propoſition of an enthymeme, or argument conſiſting only of two propoſitions.

Conditional or hypothetical propoſitions are thoſe, whoſe parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the ſun be fixed, the earth muſt move; *if* there be no fire, there will be no ſmoke. The firſt part of theſe propoſitions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the *antecedent*; the other is called the *conſequent*. *Watts's Logick.*

Antece'dently, an-te-ſe'-dent-ly. *adv.* [from *antecedent*.] In the ſtate of antecedence, or going before; previouſly.

We conſider him *antecedently* to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of poſſibilities. *South.*

ANTECE'SSOR, an-te-ſes'-ſur. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] One who goes before, or leads another; the principal. *Dict.*

Antechamber, an'-te-tſham-bur. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* before, and *chamber*; it is generally written, improperly, *antichamber*.] The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The empreſs has the *antichambers* paſt,
And this way moves with a diſorder'd haſte. *Dryd.*

His *antichamber*, and room of audience, are little ſquare chambers wainſcoted. *Addiſon.*

ANTECU'RSOR, an-te-kur'-ſur. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] One who runs before. *Dict.*

To **A'ntedate**, an'-te-date. *v. a.* [from *ante*, and *do*, *datum*, Lat.]

1. To date earlier than the real time, ſo as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou haſt lov'd me one whole day;
To-morrow, when thou leav'ſt, what wilt thou ſay?
Wilt thou then *antidate* ſome new-made vow,
Or ſay, that now
We are not juſt thoſe perſons, which we were?
Donne.

By reading, a man does (as it were) *antedate* his life, and makes himſelf contemporary with the ages paſt. *Collier.*

2. To take ſomething before the proper time.

Our joys below it can improve,
And *antedate* the bliſs above. *Pope.*

Antedilu'vian, an-te-dy-lu'-vyan. *adj.* [from *ante* before, and *diluvium* a deluge.]

1. Exiſting before the deluge.

During the time of the deluge, all the ſtone and marble of the *antediluvian* earth were totally diſſolved. *Woodward.*

2. Relating to things exiſting before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, conducible unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the *antediluvian* chronology. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Antedilu'vian, an-te-dy-lu'-vyan. *n. ſ.* One that lived before the flood.

We are ſo far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the *antediluvians*; that we give him thanks, for contracting the days of our trial. *Bentley.*

An'telope, an'-te-lope. *n. ſ.* [The etymology is uncertain.] A goat with curled or wreathed horns.

The *antelope*, and wolf both fierce and fell.
Spenſer.

Antemeri'dian, an-te-me-ridzh'-an. *adj.* [from *ante*, before, and *meridian*, noon.] Before noon.

Anteme'tick, ant-e-met'-ik. *adj.* [ἀντὶ againſt, and ἐμέω to vomit.] That, which has the power of calming the ſtomach, of preventing or ſtopping vomiting.

Antemu'ndane, an-te-mun'-dane. *adj.* [*ante* before, and *mundus* the world.] That which was before the creation of the world.

Antenu'mber, an-te-num'-bur. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* and *number*.] The number that precedes another.

Whatſoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to concent of notes, is rather to be aſcribed to the *antenumber*, than to the entire number; as that the ſound returneth after ſix, or after twelve: ſo that the ſeventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the ſixth or the twelfth. *Bacon.*

A'ntepast, an'-te-paſt. *n. ſ.* [from *ante* before, and *paſtum* to feed.] A foretaſte; ſomething taken before the proper time.

Were we to expect our bliſs only in the ſatiating our appetites, it might be reaſonable, by frequent *antepaſts*, to excite our guſt for that profuſe perpetual meal. *Decay of Piety.*

A'ntepenult, an''-te-pe-nult'. *n. ſ.* [*antepenultima*, Lat.] The laſt ſyllable but two, as the ſyllable *te* in *antepenult*: a term of grammar.

Antepile'ptick, ant-ep-y-lep'-tik. *adj.* [ἀντὶ and ἐπιληψία] A medicine againſt convulſions.

That bezoar is antidotal, lapis judaicus diuretical, coral *antepileptical*, we will not deny.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

To **A'ntepone**, an'-te-pone. *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] To ſet one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another. *Dict.*

Antepredi'cament, an-te-pre-dik'-a-ment. *n. ſ.* [*antepredicamentum*, Lat.] Something to be known in the ſtudy of logick, previouſly to the doctrine of the predicament.

Anterio'rity, an-te-ry-or'-y-ty. *n. ſ.* [from *anteriour*.] Priority; the ſtate of being before, either in time or ſituation.

Ante'riour, an-te'-ryur. *adj.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before, either with regard to time or place.

If that be the *anteriour* or upper part, wherein the ſenſes are placed; and that the poſteriour and lower part, which is oppoſite thereunto: there is no inferiour or former part in this animal; for the ſenſes, being placed at both extremes, make both ends *anteriour*; which is impoſſible.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A'NTES, an'-tez. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Pillars of large dimenſions that ſupport the front of a building.

Antesto'mach, an-te-ſtum'-uk. *n. ſ.* [from *ante*

ante before, and *ſtomach.*] A cavity, which leads into the ſtomach.

In birds there is no maſtication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but it is immediately ſwallowed into a kind of *anteſtomach*, which I have obſerved in piſcivorous birds. *Ray.*

Anthelmi'nthick, ån-thel-mın'-thık. *adj.* ἀντὶ againſt, and ἕλμινς a worm.] That, which kills worms.

Anthelminthicks (or contrary to worms) are things, which are known by experience to kill them; as oils, or honey, taken upon an empty ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

A'nthem, ån'-thẽm. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθυμνος, a hymn ſung in alternate parts, and ſhould therefore be written *anthymn.*] A holy ſong; a ſong performed as part of divine ſervice.

God Moſes firſt, then David did inſpire,
To compoſe *anthems* for his heavenly quire. *Denham.*

There is no paſſion, that is not finely expreſſed in thoſe parts of the inſpired writings, which are proper for divine ſongs and *anthems.* *Addiſon.*

Antho'logy, ån-thôl'-ô-jŷ. *n. ſ.* ἀνθολογία, from ἄνθος a flower, and λέγω to gather.]

1. A collection of flowers.
2. A collection of devotions in the Greek church.
3. A collection of poems.

A'nthony's fi're, ån'-tô-nŷz-fi're. *n. ſ.* A kind of eryſipelas.

ANTHRAX, ån-thråks. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθραξ, a burning coal.] A ſcab or blotch, that is made by a corroſive humour, which burns the ſkin, and occaſions ſharp pricking pains; a carbuncle. *Quincy.*

Anthropo'logy, ån-thrô-pôl'-ô-jŷ. *n. ſ.* [from ἄνθρωπος man, and λέγω to diſcourſe.] The doctrine of anatomy; the doctrine of the form and ſtructure of the body of man.

Anthropomo'rphite, ån-thrô-pô-mör'-fite. *n. ſ.* [ἀνθρωπόμορφος.] One, who believes a human form in the Deity.

Chriſtians, as well as Turks, have had whole ſects contending, that the Deity was corporeal and of human ſhape; though few profeſs themſelves *anthropomorphites*, yet we may find many amongſt the ignorant of that opinion. *Locke.*

Anthropo'pathy, ån-thrô-pô'-på-thŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος man, and πάθος paſſion.] The ſenſibility of man; the paſſions of man.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI, ån-thrô-pôf'-å-jı, *n. ſ.* *It has no ſingular.* [ἄνθρωπος man, and φάγω to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals; thoſe, that live upon human fleſh.

The cannibals that each other eat,
The *anthropophagi*, and men whoſe heads
Do grow beneath their ſhoulders. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Anthropophagi'nian, ån-thrô-pôf-å-jŷ'-nŷan. *n. ſ.* A ludicrous word, formed by *Shakeſpeare* from *anthropophagi*, for the ſake of a formidable ſound.

Go, knock, and call; he'll ſpeak, like an *anthropophaginian*, unto thee: knock, I ſay. *Shakeſp.*

Anthropo'phagy, ån-thrô-pôf'-å-jŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος a man, and φάγω to eat.] The quality of eating human fleſh, or man-eating.

Upon ſlender foundations was raiſed the *anthropophagy* of Diomedes his horſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Anthropo'sophy, ån-thrô-pôs'-ô-fŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἄνθρωπος man, and σοφία wiſdom.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

Anthypno'tick, ånt-hıp-nôt'-ık. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and ὕπνος ſleep.] That, which has the power of preventing ſleep; that, which is efficacious againſt a lethargy.

Anthypochondri'ack, ånt-hıp-pô-kôn-drı'-åk. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and ὑποχονδριακος.] Good againſt hypochondriack maladies.

ANTHYPO'PHORA, ånt-hıp-pô'-fô-rå. *n. ſ.* [ἀνθυποφορα.] A figure in rhetorick, which ſignifies a contrary illation or inference, and is when an objection is refuted or diſproved by the oppoſition of a contrary ſentence. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

Anthyste'rick, ånt-hıs-ter'-rık. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and ὑςερικος.] Good againſt hyſtericks.

ANTI, ån'-tŷ. [ἀντὶ.] A particle much uſed in compoſition with words derived from the Greek, and ſignifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, oppoſite to monarchy.

Antia'cid, ån-tŷ-ås'-ıd. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, and *acidus* ſour.] Contrary to ſourneſs; alkalis.

Oils are *antiacids*, ſo far as they blunt acrimony; but as they are hard of digeſtion, they produce acrimony of another ſort. *Arbuthnot.*

Antichache'ctick, ån-tŷ-ſhå-tſhekt'-ık. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and καχεξία a bad habit.] Things adapted to the cure of a bad conſtitution.

Anticha'mber, ån'-tŷ-tſhåm-bůr. *n. ſ.* This word is corruptly written for *antechamber*; which ſee.

Antichri'stian, ån'-tŷ-krıs'-tſhån. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and χριςιανὸς chriſtian.] Oppoſite to chriſtianity.

That deſpiſed, abject, oppreſſed ſort of men, the miniſters, whom the world would make *antichriſtian*, and ſo deprive them of heaven. *South.*

Antichri'stianism, ån-tŷ-krıs'-tſhå-nızm. *n. ſ.* [from *antichriſtian.*] Oppoſition or contrariety to chriſtianity.

Have we not ſeen many, whoſe opinions have faſtened upon one another the brand of *antichriſtianiſm?* *Decay of Piety.*

Antichristia'nity, ån-tŷ-krıs-tſhån'-ı-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *antichriſtian.*] Contrariety to chriſtianity.

Anti'chronism, ån-tŷ-krô'-nızm. *n. ſ.* [ἀντὶ, againſt, and χρόνος time.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

To ANTI'CIPATE, ån-tıs'-ſŷ-pâte. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Lat.]

1. To take ſomething ſooner than another, ſo as to prevent him that comes after; to take firſt poſſeſſion.

God hath taken care to *anticipate* and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give piety the prepoſſeſſion, and ſo to engage him in holineſs. *Hammond.*

If our Apoſtle had maintained ſuch an *anticipating* principle, engraven upon our ſouls before all exerciſe of reaſon; why did he talk of ſeeking the Lord, ſeeing that the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual? *Bentley.*

2. To take up before the time at which any thing might be regularly had.

I find, I have *anticipated* already, and taken up from Boccace, before I come to him; but I am of the temper of kings, who are for preſent money, no matter how they pay it. *Dryden.*

3. To foretaſte, or take an impreſſion of ſomething, which is not yet, as if it really was.

The life of the deſperate equals the anxiety of death, who but act the life of the damned, and *anticipate* the deſolations of hell. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Why ſhould we
Anticipate our ſorrows? 'tis like thoſe,
That die for fear of death. *Denham.*

4. To prevent any thing by crowding in before it; to preclude.

Time, thou *anticipat'ſt* my dread exploits:
The flighty purpoſe never is o'ertook,
Unleſs the deed go with it. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am far from pretending to inſtruct the profeſſion, or *anticipating* their directions to ſuch as are under their government. *Arbuthnot.*

Anticipa'tion, ån-tıs-ſŷ-på'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *anticipate.*]

1. The act of taking up ſomething before its time.

The golden number gives the new moon four days too late, by reaſon of the aforeſaid *anticipation*, and our neglect of it. *Holder.*

It is not enough, to be miſerable when the time comes; unleſs we make ourſelves ſo beforehand, and by *anticipation.* *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Foretaſte.

If we really live under the hope of future happineſs, we ſhall taſte it by way of *anticipation* and forethought; an image of it will meet our minds often, and ſtay there, as all pleaſing expectations do. *Atterbury.*

3. Opinion implanted before the reaſons of that opinion can be known.

The eaſt and weſt, the north and ſouth, have the ſame *anticipation* concerning one ſupreme diſpoſer of things. *Stillingfleet.*

What nation is there, that, without any teaching, have not a kind of *anticipation*, or preconceived notion of a Deity? *Derham.*

A'ntick, ån'-tık. *adj.* [probably from *antiquus* ancient, as things out of uſe appear odd.] Odd; ridiculouſly wild; buffoon in geſticulation.

What! dares the ſlave
Come hither cover'd with an *antick* face,
And fleer and ſcorn at our ſolemnity?
Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.

Of all our *antick* ſights, and pageantry,
Which Engliſh idiots run in crowds to ſee. *Dryd.*

The prize was to be conferred upon the whiſtler, that could go through his tune without laughing, though provoked by the *antick* poſtures of a merry Andrew, who was to play tricks. *Addiſon.*

A'ntick, ån'-tık. *n. ſ.*

1. He that plays anticks; he that uſes odd geſticulation; a buffoon.

Within the hollow crown,
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
Keeps death his court; and there the *antick* ſits,
Scoffing his ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

If you ſhould ſmile, he grows impatient.—
Fear not, my lord, we can contain ourſelves,
Were he the varieſt *antick* in the world. *Shakeſp.*

2. Odd appearance.

A work of rich entail and curious mold,
Woven with *anticks* and wild imagery. *Fairy Q.*

For, ev'n at firſt reflection, ſhe eſpies
Such toys, ſuch *anticks*, and ſuch vanities;
As ſhe retires and ſhrinks, for ſhame and fear. *Davies.*

To **A'ntick**, ån'-tık. *v. a.* [from *antik.*] To make antick.

Mine own tongue
Splits what it ſpeaks; the wild diſguiſe hath almoſt
Antickt us all. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'nticklY, ån'-tık-lŷ. *adv.* [from *antick.*] In an antick manner; with odd poſtures; wild geſticulations, or fanciful appearance.

Scrambling, out-facing, faſhion-mongring boys;
That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and ſlander,
Go *antickly*, and ſhew an outward hideouſneſs,
And ſpeak of half a dozen dangerous words. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANTICLI'MAX, ån-tŷ-klı'-måks. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, and κλίμαξ a ladder.] A ſentence, in which the laſt part expreſſes ſomething lower than the firſt.

A certain figure, which was unknown to the ancients, is called by ſome an *anticlimax.* *Addiſon.*

This diſtich is frequently mentioned as an example:

Next comes Dalhouſſey, the great god of war,
Lieutenant col'nel to the earl of Mar.

Anticonvu'lsive, ån-tŷ-côn-vůl'-ſıv. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and *convulſive.*] Good againſt convulſions.

Whatſoever produces an inflammatory diſpoſition in the blood, produces the aſthma, as *anticonvulſive* medicines. *Floyer.*

ANTICOR, ån'-tỷ-kỏr. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and *cor* the heart.]

A preternatural ſwelling of a round figure, occaſioned by a ſanguine and bilious humour, and appearing in a horſe's breaſt, oppoſite to his heart. An *anticor* may kill a horſe, unleſs it be brought to a ſuppuration by good remedies. *Farrier's Dict.*

Antico'urtier, ån-tỷ-cỏ'rt-yẻr. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and *courtier*.] One, that oppoſes the court.

Anti'dotal, ån''-tỷ-dỏ'-tål. *adj.* [from *antidote*.] That, which has the quality of an antidote, or the power of counteracting poiſon.

That bezoar is *antidotal*, we ſhall not deny. *Brown.*

Animals, that can innoxiouſly digeſt theſe poiſons, become *antidotal* to the poiſon digeſted. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'ntidote, ån'-tỷ-dỏte. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίδοτον, *antidotus*, Lat.] A thing, given in oppoſition to ſomething elſe.

A medicine, given to expel the miſchiefs of another, as of poiſon. *Quincy.*

Truſt not the phyſician;
His *antidotes* are poiſon, and he ſlays
More than you rob. *Shakeſpeare.*

What fool would believe that *antidote*, delivered by Pierius, againſt the ſting of a ſcorpion? to ſit upon an aſs, with one's face towards his tail. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Poiſon will work againſt the ſtars: beware;
For ev'ry meal an *antidote* prepare. *Dryden jun.*

Antidysente'rick, ån-tỷ-dỉs-ſėn-tẻr'-ỉk. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and *dyſenteria* a bloody flux.] Good againſt the bloody flux.

Antife'brile, ån-tỉ-fẻ'-brỷle. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and *febris* a fever.] Good againſt fevers.

Antifebrile medicines check the ebullition. *Floyer.*

Antilo'garithm, ån-tỷ-lỏg' å-rỉthm. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and *logarithm*.]

The complement of the logarithm of a ſine, tangent, or ſecant; or the difference of that logarithm, from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

Anti'logy, ån-tỷ-lỏ'-dzhỷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀντιλογία.] A contradiction between any words and paſſages in an author. *Dict.*

Anti'loquist, ån-tỷ-lỏ'-kwỉſt. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and *loquor* to ſpeak.] A contradictor. *Dict.*

Antimona'rchical, ån-tỷ-mỏ-nå'r-kỷ-kål. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and μοναρχία government by a ſingle perſon.] Againſt government by a ſingle perſon.

When he ſpied the ſtatue of King Charles in the middle of the crowd, and moſt of the kings ranged over their heads; he concluded, that an *antimonarchical* aſſembly could never chooſe ſuch a place. *Addiſon.*

Antimona'rchicalness, ån-tỷ-mỏ-nå'r-kỷ-kål-nės. *n. ſ.* [from *antimonarchical*.] The quality of being an enemy to regal power.

Antimo'nial, ån-tỷ-mỏ'-nyål. *adj.* [from *antimony*.] Made of antimony; having the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

They were got out of the reach of *antimonial* fumes. *Grew.*

Though *antimonial* cups, prepar'd with art,
Their force to wine through ages ſhould impart;
This diſſipation, this profuſe expence,
Nor ſhrinks their ſize, nor waſtes their ſtores immenſe. *Blackmore.*

A'NTIMONY, ån'-tỷ-mún-nỷ. *n. ſ.* [The *ſtibium* of the ancients, by the Greeks called ςίμμι. The reaſon of its modern denomination is referred to Baſil Valentine, a German monk; who, as the tradition relates, having thrown ſome of it to the hogs, obſerved that, after it had purged them heartily, they immediately fattened; and therefore he imagined his fellow monks would be the better for a like doſe. The experiment, however, ſucceeded ſo ill, that they all died of it; and the medicine was thenceforward called *antimoine*, *antimonk*.]

Antimony is a mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, having all the ſeeming characters of a real metal, except malleability; and may be called a ſemimetal, being a foſſile glebe of ſome undetermined metal, combined with a ſulphurous and ſtony ſubſtance. Mines of all metals afford it; that in gold mines is reckoned beſt. It has alſo its own mines in Hungary, Germany, and France. Its texture is full of little ſhining veins or threads, like needles; brittle as glaſs. Sometimes veins of a red or golden colour are intermixed, which is called *male antimony*; that without them being denominated *female antimony*. It fuſes in the fire, though with ſome difficulty; and diſſolves more eaſily in water. It deſtroys and diſſipates all metals fuſed with it, except gold; and is therefore uſeful in refining. It is a common ingredient in ſpeculums, or burning concaves; ſerving to give them a finer poliſh. It makes a part in bell metal; and renders the ſound more clear. It is mingled with tin, to make it more hard, white, and ſound; and with lead, in the caſting of printers letters, to render them more ſmooth and firm. It is a general help in the melting of metals, and eſpecially in caſting of cannon balls. In pharmacy it is uſed under various forms, and with various intentions, chiefly as an emetick. *Chambers*

Antinephri'tick, ån-tỷ-nẻ-frỉt'-ỉk. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and νεφριτικός.] Medicines good againſt diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

An'tinomy, ån'-tỷ-nỏ-mỷ. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ and νόμος.] A contradiction between two laws, or two articles of the ſame law.

Antinomies are almoſt unavoidable in ſuch variety of opinions and anſwers. *Baker.*

Antiparaly'tick, ån-tỷ-pår-å-lỉt'-ỉk. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and παράλυσις.] Efficacious againſt the palſy.

Antipathe'tical, ån-tỷ-på-thėt'-ỷ-kål. *adj.* [from *antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing.

The ſoil is fat and luxurious, and *antipathetical* to all venomous creatures. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Antipathe'ticalness, ån-tỷ-på-thėt'-ỷ-kål-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *antipathetical*.] The quality or ſtate of having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Dict.*

ANTI'PATHY, ån-tỉp'-å-thỷ. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and πάθος feeling; *antipathie*, Fr.]

1. A natural contrariety to any thing, ſo as to ſhun it involuntary; averſion; diſlike. It is oppoſed to *ſympathy*.

No contraries hold more *antipathy*,
Than I and ſuch a knave. *Shakeſpeare.*

To this perhaps might be juſtly attributed moſt of the ſympathies and *antipathies* obſervable in men. *Locke.*

2. It has ſometimes the particle *againſt* before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal *antipathy*, *againſt* ſtanding armies in times of peace; becauſe I took armies to be hired by the maſter of the family, to keep his children in ſlavery. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes *to*.

Aſk you, what provocation I have had?
The ſtrong *antipathy* of good *to* bad.
When truth, or virtue, an affront endures,
Th' affront is mine, my friend, and ſhould be your's. *Pope.*

4. Formerly *with*; but improperly.

Tangible bodies have an *antipathy with* air; and any liquid body, that is more denſe, they will draw, condenſe, and (in effect) incorporate. *Bacon.*

ANTIPERI'STASIS, ån-tỷ-pẻ-rỉs'-tå-ſỉs, *n. ſ.* [from ἀντιπερίστασις, formed of ἀντὶ, and περίσταμαι to ſtand round.] The oppoſition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it oppoſes becomes heightened or intended; or the action by which a body, attacked by another, collects itſelf, and becomes ſtronger by ſuch oppoſition; or an intention of the activity of one quality cauſed by the oppoſition of another. Thus quicklime is ſet on fire by the affuſion of cold water; ſo water becomes warmer in winter than in ſummer; and thunder and lightning are excited in the middle region of the air, which is continually cold, and all by *antiperiſtaſis*. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetick philoſophy.

Th' *antiperiſtaſis* of age
More inflam'd his am'rous rage. *Cowley.*

The riotous prodigal deteſts covetouſneſs; yet let him find the ſprings grow dry which feed his luxury, covetouſneſs ſhall be called in; and ſo, by a ſtrange *antiperiſtaſis*, prodigality ſhall beget rapine. *Decay of Piety.*

Antipestile'ntial, ån-tỷ-pės-tỷ-lėn'-ſhål. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and *peſtilential*.] Efficacious againſt the infection of the plague.

Perfumes correct the air before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, *antipeſtilential* unguents, to anoint the noſtrils with. *Harvey on the Plague.*

ANTI'PHRASIS, ån-tỉf'-frå-ſỉs. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and φράσις a form of ſpeech.] The uſe of words in a ſenſe oppoſite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cauſe to repent, that you never dipt your hands in the bloody high-courts of juſtice, ſo called only by *antiphraſis*. *South.*

Anti'podal, ån-tỉp'-ỏ-dål. *adj.* [from *antipodes*.] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are *antipodal* unto the Indians. *Brown.*

ANTI'PODES, ån-tỉp'-ỏ-dėz. *n. ſ.* *It has no ſingular.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and πόδες feet.] Thoſe people who, living on the other ſide of the globe, have their feet directly oppoſite to ours.

We ſhould hold day with the *antipodes*,
If you would walk in abſence of the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

So ſhines the ſun, tho' hence remov'd, as clear
When his beams warm th' *antipodes*, as here. *Waller.*

An'tipope, ån'-tỷ-pỏpe. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and *pope*.] He that uſurps the popedom, in oppoſition to the right pope.

This houſe is famous in hiſtory, for the retreat of an *antipope*, who called himſelf Felix V. *Addiſon.*

ANTIPTO'SIS, ån-tỉp-tỏ'-ſỉs. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίπτωσις.] A figure in grammar, by which one caſe is put for another.

A'ntiquary, ån'-tỷ-kwå-rỷ. *n. ſ.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A man ſtudious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the relicks of an intellect defaced with ſin. We admire it now, only as *antiquaries* do a piece of old coin, for the ſtamp it once bore. *South.*

With ſharpen'd ſight pale *antiquaries* pore,
Th' inſcription value, but the ruſt adore. *Pope.*

The rude Latin of the monks is ſtill very intelligible: had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be underſtood, unleſs by *antiquaries*. *Swift.*

A'NTIQUARY, ăn'-tў-kwă-rў. *adj.* [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Neſtor,
Inſtructed by the *antiquary* times;
He muſt, he is, he cannot but be wiſe. *Shakeſp.*

To **A'NTIQUATE**, ăn'-tў-kwāte. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Lat.] To put out of uſe; to make obſolete.

The growth of Chriſtianity in this kingdom might reaſonably introduce new laws, and *antiquate* or abrogate ſome old ones, that ſeemed leſs conſiſtent with the Chriſtian doctrines. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

Milton's Paradiſe Loſt is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the ſtrength of his expreſſion, without defending his *antiquated* words, and the perpetual harſhneſs of their ſound? *Dryden.*

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,
Shall like an *antiquated* fable ſound. *Addiſon.*

A'NTIQUATEDNESS, ăn'-tў-kwă-tĕd-nĕs. *n. ſ.* [from *antiquated*.] The ſtate of being antiquated, worn out of uſe, or obſolete.

ANTI'QUE, ăn-tē'k. *adj.* [*antique*, Fr. *antiquus*, Lat.] It was formerly pronounced according to the Engliſh analogy, with the accent on the firſt ſyllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the laſt, at leaſt in proſe; the poets uſe it variouſly.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Ceſario, but that piece of ſong,
That old and *antique* ſong, we heard laſt night. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such truth in love, as th' *antique* world did know;
In ſuch a ſtyle, as courts might boaſt of now. *Waller.*

2. Of genuine antiquity.

The ſeals which we have remaining of Julius Cæſar, which we know to be *antique*, have the ſtar of Venus over them. *Dryden.*

My copper lamps, at any rate,
For being true *antique* I bought;
Yet wiſely melted down my plate,
On modern models to be wrought;
And trifles I alike purſue,
Becauſe they're old, becauſe they're new. *Prior.*

3. Of old faſhion.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Array'd in *antique* robes down to the ground,
And ſad habiliments right well beſeen. *Fairy Queen.*

Muſt he no more divert the tedious day?
Nor ſparkling thoughts in *antique* words convey? *Smith to the Memory of Philips.*

4. Odd; wild; antick.

Name not theſe living death-heads unto me;
For theſe not ancient but *antique* be. *Donne.*

And ſooner may a gulling weather-ſpy,
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme, tell certainly,
What faſhion'd hats, or ruffs, or ſuits, next year
Our giddy-headed *antique* youth will wear. *Donne.*

ANTI'QUE, ăn-tē'k. *n. ſ.* [from *antique*, *adj.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

I leave to Edward, now earl of Oxford, my ſeal of Julius Cæſar; as alſo another ſeal, ſuppoſed to be a young Hercules; both very choice *antiques*, and ſet in gold. *Swift.*

ANTI'QUENESS, ăn-tē'k-nĕs. *n. ſ.* [from *antique*.] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

We may diſcover ſomething venerable in the *antiqueneſs* of the work; but we would ſee the deſign enlarged. *Addiſon.*

ANTI'QUITY, ăn-tĭk'-kwĭ-tў. *n. ſ.* [*antiquitas*, Lat.]

1. Old times; time paſt long ago.

I mention Ariſtotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greateſt philoſopher, the moſt impartial hiſtorian, and the moſt conſummate ſtateſman, of all *antiquity*. *Addiſon.*

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That ſuch pillars were raiſed by Seth, all *antiquity* has avowed. *Raleigh.*

3. The works or remains of old times.

As for the obſervation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in him lay to extinguiſh all heathen *antiquities*: I do not find that thoſe zeals laſt long; as it appeared in the ſucceſſion of Sabinian, who did revive the former *antiquities*. *Bacon.*

4. Old age: a ludicrous ſenſe.

Is not your voice broken? your wind ſhort? your chin double? your wit ſingle? and every part about you blaſted with *antiquity*? and will you yet call yourſelf young? *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Ancientneſs; as, this ring is valuable for its *antiquity*.

ANTI'SCII, ăn-tў'-ſĭ-ī. *n. ſ. It has no ſingular.* [from ἀντὶ, and σκιὰ ſhadow.] In geography, the people who inhabit on different ſides of the equator, who conſequently at noon have their ſhadows projected oppoſite ways. Thus the people of the north are *Antiſcii* to thoſe of the ſouth; the one projecting their ſhadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the ſouth pole. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL, ăn-tў-ſkŏr-bŭ'-tў-kăl. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and *ſcorbutum* the ſcurvy.] Good againſt the ſcurvy.

The warm *antiſcorbutical* plants, in quantities, will occaſion ſtinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTISCORBU'TICK, ăn-tў-ſkŏr-bŭ'-tĭk. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and *ſcorbutum* the ſcurvy.] Good againſt the ſcurvy.

The warm *antiſcorbuticks*, animal diet, and animal ſalts, are proper. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTI'SPASIS, ăn-tĭs'-pă-ſĭs. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and σπάω to draw.] The revulſion of any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMO'DICK, ăn-tў-ſpăz-mŏd'-ĭk. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ againſt, and σπασμὸς the cramp.] That, which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK, ăn-tў-ſpăs'-tĭk. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and σπαςικὸς.] Medicines, which cauſe a revulſion of the humours.

ANTISPLENE'TICK, ăn-tў-ſplĕn'-ĕ-tĭk. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *ſplenetick*.] Efficacious in diſeaſes of the ſpleen.

Antiſpleneticks open the obſtructions of the ſpleen. *Floyer.*

ANTI'STROPHE, ăn-tĭs'-trŏ-fē. *n. ſ.* [ἀντιςροφὴ, from ἀντὶ the contrary way, and ςροφὴ turning.] In an ode ſuppoſed to be ſung in parts, the ſecond ſtanza of every three, or ſometimes every ſecond ſtanza; ſo called becauſe the dance turns about.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK, ăn-tў-ſtrŏ-măt'-ĭk. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ, and *ſtruma* a ſcrophulous ſwelling.] Good againſt the king's evil.

I preſcribed him a diſtilled milk, with *antiſtrumaticks*, and purged him. *Wiſeman.*

ANTI'THESIS, ăn-tĭth'-ĕ-ſĭs. *n. ſ.* in the plural *antitheſes*. [ἀντίθεσις, placing in oppoſition.] Oppoſition of words or ſentiments; contraſt; as in theſe lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage; without o'erflowing, full. *Denham.*

I ſee a chief, who leads my choſen ſons,
All arm'd with points, *antitheſes*, and puns. *Pope.*

A'NTITYPE, ăn'-tў-tīpe. *n. ſ.* [ἀντίτυπος.] That, which is reſembled or ſhadowed out by the type; that, of which the type is the repreſentation. It is a term of theology. See **TYPE**.

When once upon the wing, he ſoars to an higher pitch, from the type to the *antitype*, to the days of the Meſſiah, the aſcenſion of our Saviour, and (at length) to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the prieſt of the moſt high God; imitating the *antitype*, or the ſubſtance, Chriſt himſelf. *Taylor.*

ANTITY'PICAL, ăn-tў-tĭp'-ĭ-kăl. *adj.* [from *antitype*.] That, which relates to an antitype; that, which explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL, ăn-tў-vē-nē'-ryăl. *adj.* [from ἀντὶ and *venereal*.] Good againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

If the lues be joined with it, you will ſcarce cure your patient without exhibiting *antivenereal* remedies. *Wiſeman.*

A'NTLER, ănt'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Properly the firſt branches of a ſtag's horns; but, popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grow leſs branched, and firſt loſe their brow *antlers*, or loweſt furcations next to the head. *Brown.*

A well-grown ſtag, whoſe *antlers* riſe
High o'er his front, his beams invade the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Bright Diana
Brought hunted wild goats heads, and branching *antlers*
Of ſtags, the fruit and honour of her toil. *Prior.*

ANTOE'CI, ăn-tŏ-ĕ'-ſī. *n. ſ. It has no ſingular.* [Lat. from ἀντὶ, and οἰκέω, to inhabit.] In geography, thoſe inhabitants of the earth who live under the ſame meridian, and at the ſame diſtance from the equator; the one towards the north, and the other to the ſouth. Hence they have the ſame longitude; and their latitude is alſo the ſame, but of a different denomination. They are in the ſame ſemicircle of the meridian, but oppoſite parallels. They have preciſely the ſame hours of the day and night, but oppoſite ſeaſons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMA'SIA, ăn-tŏ-nŏ-mă'-ſyă. *n. ſ.* [from ἀντὶ, and ὄνομα a name.] A form of ſpeech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of ſome dignity, office, profeſſion, ſcience, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative. Thus a king is called his majeſty; a nobleman, his lordſhip. We ſay the philoſopher inſtead of Ariſtotle, and the orator for Cicero: thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wiſe man a Solomon. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

A'NTRE, ăn'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*antre*, Fr. *antrum*, Lat.] A cavern; a cave; a den: not in uſe.

With all my travels hiſtory:
Wherein of *antres* vaſt, and deſarts idle,
It was my hent to ſpeak. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NVIL, ăn'-vĭl. *n. ſ.* [ænꝼille, Sax.]

1. The iron block on which the ſmith lays his metal to be forged.

I ſaw a ſmith ſtand with his hammer, thus,
The whilſt his iron did on his *anvil* cool. *Shakeſp.*

On their eternal *anvils* here he found
The brethren beating, and the blows go round. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

Here I clip
The *anvil* of my ſword, and do conteſt
Hotly and nobly. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Figuratively; to be upon the *anvil*, is to be in a ſtate of formation or preparation.

Several members of our houſe, knowing what was upon the *anvil*, went to the clergy, and deſired their judgment. *Swift.*

Anxi'ety, ånk-sı̊′-ė-tẙ. *n. ſ.* [*anxietas*, Lat.]

1. Trouble of mind, about ſome future event; ſuſpenſe, with uneaſineſs; perplexity; ſolicitude.

To be happy, is not only to be freed from the pains and diſeaſes of the body, but from *anxiety* and vexation of ſpirit; not only to enjoy the pleaſures of ſenſe, but peace of conſcience and tranquillity of mind. *Tillotſon.*

2. In the medical language; lowneſs of ſpirits, with uneaſineſs of the ſtomach.

In *anxieties* which attend fevers, when the cold fit is over, a warmer regimen may be allowed; and, becauſe *anxieties* often happen by ſpaſms from wind, ſpices are uſeful. *Arbuthnot.*

A'nxious, ånk′-syůs. *adj.* [*anxius*, Lat.]

1. Diſturbed, about ſome uncertain event; ſolicitous; being in painful ſuſpenſe; painfully uncertain.

His penſive cheek upon his hand reclin'd,
And *anxious* thoughts revolving in his mind. *Dryden.*

With beating hearts the dire event they wait,
Anxious and trembling for the birth of fate. *Pope.*

2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

In youth alone, unhappy mortals live;
But, ah! the mighty bliſs is fugitive:
Diſcolour'd ſickneſs, *anxious* labour come,
And age, and death's inexorable doom. *Dryden.*

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

No writings we need to be ſolicitous about the meaning of, but thoſe that contain truths we are to believe, or laws we are to obey; we may be leſs *anxious about* the ſenſe of other authors. *Locke.*

4. It has generally *for* or *about*, before the object; but ſometimes *of*, leſs properly.

Anxious of neglect, ſuſpecting change. *Granville.*

A'nxiously, ånk′-syůs-lẙ. *adv.* [from *anxious*.] In an anxious manner; ſolicitouſly; unquietly; carefully; with painful uncertainty.

But, where the loſs is temporal, every probability of it needs not put us ſo *anxiouſly* to prevent it, ſince it might be repaired again. *South.*

Thou, what befits the new lord mayor,
And what the Gallick arms will do,
Art *anxiouſly* inquiſitive to know. *Dryden.*

A'nxiousness, ånk′-syůs-nės. *n. ſ.* [from *anxious*.] The quality, of being anxious; ſuſceptibility of anxiety.

A'ny, ån′nẙ. *adj.* [ænıȝ, enıȝ, Sax.].

1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its ſenſes, applied indifferently to perſons or things.

I know, you are now (Sir) a gentleman born;
Ay, and have been ſo, *any* time theſe four hours. *Shakeſpeare.*

You contented yourſelf with being capable, as much as *any* whoſoever, of defending your country with your ſword. *Dryden.*

How fit is this retreat, for uninterrupted ſtudy! *Any* one that ſees it will own, I could not have choſen a more likely place to converſe with the dead in. *Pope.*

2. Whoſoever; whatſoever; as diſtinguiſhed from ſome other.

What warmth is there in your affection towards *any* of theſe princely ſuitors, that are already come? *Shakeſpeare.*

An inverted motion, being begun *any* where below, continues itſelf all the whole length. *Locke.*

3. It is uſed, in oppoſition to *none*.

I wound, and I heal: neither is there *any*, that can deliver out of my hand. *Deut.* xxxii. 39.

A'orist, å′-ỏ-rıſt. *n. ſ.* [ἀόριϛος.] Indefinite; a term in the Greek grammar.

AO'RTA, å′-ỏr-tå. *n. ſ.* [ἀορτὴ.] The great artery, which riſes immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. *Quincy.*

Apa'ce, å-på′-ſe. *adv.* [from *a* and *pace*; that is, with a great pace.]

1. Quick; ſpeedily: uſed of things in motion.

Or when the flying libbard ſhe did chace,
She could then nimbly move, and after fly *apace*. *Spenſer.*

Ay, quoth my uncle Glo'ſter,
Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow *apace*:
And ſince, methinks, I would not grow ſo faſt,
Becauſe ſweet flow'rs are ſlow, and weeds make haſte. *Shakeſpeare.*

He promis'd in his eaſt a glorious race;
Now, ſunk from his meridian, ſets *apace*. *Dryden.*

Is not he imprudent; who, ſeeing the tide making haſte towards him *apace*, will ſleep till the ſea overwhelm him? *Tillotſon.*

2. With haſte; applied to ſome action.

The baron now his diamonds pours *apace*;
Th' embroider'd king, who ſhows but half his face,
And his refulgent queen. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

3. Haſtily; with ſpeed: ſpoken of any kind of progreſſion, from one ſtate to another.

This ſecond courſe of men,
With ſome regard to what is juſt and right,
Shall lead their lives, and multiply *apace*. *Milton.*

The life and power of religion decays *apace* here and at home, while we are ſpreading the honour of our arms far and wide through foreign nations. *Atterbury.*

If ſenſible pleaſure, or real grandeur, be our end, we ſhall proceed *apace* to real miſery. *Watts.*

Apago'gical, å-på-gỏ′-jẙ-kål. *adj.* [from ἀπαγωγὴ, compounded of ἀπὸ from, and ἄγω to bring or draw.] An *apagogical* demonſtration is ſuch, as does not prove the thing directly; but ſhews the impoſſibility or abſurdity, which ariſes from denying it; and is alſo called *reductio ad impoſſibile*, or *ad abſurdum*. *Chambers.*

Apa'rt, å-på′rt. *adv.* [*apart*, Fr.]

1. Separately from the reſt, in place.

Since I enter into that queſtion, it behoveth me, to give reaſon for my opinion, with circumſpection; becauſe I walk aſide, and in a way *apart* from the multitude. *Raleigh.*

The party diſcerned, that the earl of Eſſex would never ſerve their turn; they reſolved to have another army *apart*, that ſhould be at their devotion. *Clarendon.*

2. In a ſtate of diſtinction; as, to ſet *apart* for any uſe.

He is ſo very figurative, that he requires a grammar *apart*, to conſtrue him. *Dryden.*

The tyrant ſhall demand yon ſacred load,
And gold and veſſels, ſet *apart* for God. *Prior.*

3. Diſtinctly.

Moſes firſt nameth heaven and earth, putting waters but in the third place, as comprehending waters in the word earth; but afterwards he nameth them *apart*. *Raleigh.*

4. At a diſtance; retired from the other company.

So pleaſe you, madam,
To put *apart* theſe your attendants. *Shakeſp.*

Apa'rtment, å-på′rt-měnt. *n. ſ.* [*apartement*, Fr.] A part of the houſe, allotted to the uſe of any particular perſon; a room; a ſet of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt th' *apartments* led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Sir J. Denham.*

He, pale as death, deſpoil'd of his array,
Into the queen's *apartment* takes his way. *Dryd.*

The moſt conſiderable ruin is that on the eaſtern promontory, where are ſtill ſome *apartments* left, very high and arched at top. *Addiſon.*

A'pathy, åp′-å-thẙ. *n. ſ.* [ἀ not, and πάθος feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from paſſion; freedom from mental perturbation.

Of good and evil much they argued then,
Paſſion and *apathy*, glory and ſhame. *Milton.*

To remain inſenſible of ſuch provocation, is not conſtancy, but *apathy*. *South.*

In lazy *apathy* let Stoicks boaſt
Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fixed as in froſt,
Contracted all, retiring to the breaſt;
But ſtrength of mind is exerciſe, not reſt. *Pope.*

APE, å′pe. *n. ſ.* [*ape*, Icelandiſh.]

1. A kind of monkey, remarkable for imitating what he ſees.

I will be more newfangled, than an *ape*; more giddy in my deſires, than a monkey. *Shakeſp.*

Writers report, that the heart of an *ape*, worn near the heart, comforteth the heart, and increaſeth audacity. It is true, that the *ape* is a merry and bold beaſt. *Bacon.*

With glittering gold and ſparkling gems they ſhine;
But *apes* and monkeys are the gods within. *Granville.*

Celeſtial Beings, when of late they ſaw
A mortal man unfold all Nature's law,
Admir'd ſuch knowledge in a human ſhape,
And ſhow'd a Newton, as we ſhow an *ape*. *Pope.*

2. An imitator; uſed generally in the bad ſenſe.

Julio Romano, who, had he himſelf eternity, and could put breath into his work, would beguile Nature of her cuſtom: ſo perfectly is he her *ape*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Ape**, å′pe. *v. a.* [from *ape*.] To imitate, as an *ape* imitates human actions.

Aping the foreigners in every dreſs;
Which, bought at greater coſt, becomes him leſs. *Dryden.*

Curſe on the ſtripling! how he *apes* his ſire!
Ambitiouſly ſententious! *Addiſon.*

Ape'ak, or **Ape'ek**, å-pě′ke. *adv.* [probably from *à pique*.] In a poſture to pierce; formed with a point.

A'pepsy, åp′-ěp-sẙ. *n. ſ.* [ἀπεψία.] A loſs of natural concoction. *Quincy.*

A'per, å′p-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *ape*.] A ridiculous imitator or mimick.

Ape'rient, å-pě′-ryěnt. *adj.* [*aperio*, Lat. to open.] That, which has the quality of opening; chiefly uſed of medicines, gently purgative.

There be bracelets, fit to comfort the ſpirits; and they be of three intentions; refrigerant, corroborant, and *aperient*. *Bacon.*

Of the ſtems of plants, ſome contain a fine *aperient* ſalt, and are diuretick and ſaponaceous. *Arbuthnot.*

Ape'ritive, å-pěr′-ı̊-tıv. *adj.* [from *aperio*, Lat. to open.] That, which has the quality of opening the excrementitious paſſages of the body.

They may make broth, with the addition of *aperitive* herbs. *Harvey.*

Ape'rt, å-pěrt′. *adj.* [*apertus*, Lat.] Open.

Ape'rtion, å-pěr′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *apertus*, Lat.]

1. An opening; a paſſage through any thing; a gap.

The next now in order are the *apertions*; under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, ſtair-caſes, chimneys, or other conduits; in ſhort, all inlets or outlets. *Wotton.*

2. The act of opening; or ſtate of being opened.

The plenitude of veſſels, otherwiſe called the plethora, when it happens, cauſeth an extravaſation of blood, either by ruption or *apertion* of them. *Wiſeman.*

Ape'rtly, åp′-ěrt-lẙ. *adv.* [*apertè*, Lat.] Openly; without covert.

Ape'rtness, åp′-ěrt-něs. *n. ſ.* [from *apert*.] Openneſs.

The freedom or *apertneſs*, and vigour of pronouncing, and the cloſeneſs of muffling, and lazineſs of ſpeaking, render the ſound different. *Holder.*

A′PERTURE, ảp′-ẻr-tůre. *n. ſ.* [from *apertus*, open.]

1. The act of opening.

Hence ariſeth the facility of joining a conſonant to a vowel; becauſe, from an appulſe to an *aperture* is eaſier, than from one appulſe to another. *Holder.*

2. An open place.

If memory be made by the eaſy motion of the ſpirits through the opened paſſages, images (without doubt) paſs through the ſame *apertures*. *Glanville.*

3. The hole next the object glaſs of a teleſcope or microſcope.

The concave metal bore an *aperture* of an inch; but the *aperture* was limited by an opaque circle, perforated in the middle. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. Enlargement; explanation; a ſenſe ſeldom found.

It is too much untwiſted by the doctors, and, (like philoſophy) made intricate by explications, and difficult by the *aperture* and diſſolution of diſtinctions. *Taylor.*

APE′TALOUS, ả-pẻt′-ả-lůs. *adj.* [of *ἀ priv.* and πέταλο a leaf.] Without petala or flower leaves.

APE′TALOUSNESS, ả-pẻt′-ả-lůs-nẻs. *n. ſ.* [from *apetalous.*] Being without leaves.

A′PEX, ả′-pẻks. *n. ſ. apices*, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of any thing.

The *apex*, or leſſer end of it, is broken off. *Woodward.*

APHÆ′RESIS, ả-fẻ′-rẻ-sỉs. *n. ſ.* [ἀφαίρεσις.] A figure in grammar, that takes away a letter or ſyllable from the beginning of a word.

APHE′LION, ả-fẻ′-lyỏn. *n. ſ. aphelia*, plur. [from ἀπὸ, and ἥλιος the ſun.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remoteſt from the ſun.

The reaſon, why the comets move not in the zodiack, is that, in their *aphelia* they may be at the greateſt diſtances from one another, and conſequently diſturb one another's motions the leaſt that may be. *Cheyne.*

APHE′TA, ả-fẻ′-tả. *n. ſ.* [with aſtrologers.] The name of the planet, which is imagined to be the giver or diſpoſer of life in a nativity. *Dict.*

APHE′TICAL, ả-fẻ′-tỷ-kảl. *adj.* [from *apheta.*] Relating to the apheta.

APHILA′NTHROPY, ả-fỷ-lản′-thrỏ-pỷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀ without, and φιλανθρωπία love of mankind.] Want of love to mankind.

A′PHONY, ảf′-ỏ-nỷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀ without, and φωνὴ ſpeech.] A loſs of ſpeech. *Quincy.*

A′PHORISM, ảf′-ỏ-rỉzm. *n. ſ.* [ἀφορισμὸς.] A maxim; a precept, contracted in a ſhort ſentence; an unconnected poſition.

He will eaſily diſcern, how little of truth there is in the multitude; and, though ſometimes they are flattered with that *aphoriſm*, will hardly believe the voice of the people to be the voice of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I ſhall at preſent conſider the *aphoriſm*, that a man of religion and virtue is a more uſeful, and conſequently a more valuable, member of a community. *Rogers.*

APHORI′STICAL, ảf-ỏ-rỉs′-tỉ-kảl. *adj.* [from *aphoriſm.*] In the form of an *aphoriſm*; in ſeparate and unconnected ſentences.

APHORI′STICALLY, ảf-ỏ-rỉs′-tỉ-kảl-lỷ. *adv.* [from *aphoriſtical.*] In the form of an aphoriſm.

Theſe, being carried down, ſeldom miſs a cure; as Hippocrates doth likeways *aphoriſtically* tell us. *Harvey.*

APHRODISI′ACAL, ả-frỏ-dỷ-sỉ′-ả-kảl. } *adj.*
APHRODISI′ACK, ả-frỏ-dỷ-sỉ′-ảk. } [from Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.] Relating to the venereal diſeaſe.

A′PIARY, ả′-pyả-rỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place, where bees are kept.

Thoſe, who are ſkilled in bees, when they ſee a foreign ſwarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to divert them into ſome neighbouring *apiary*, there to make what havock they pleaſe. *Swift.*

A′PICES, ảp′-ỉ-sẻs *of a flower.* [Lat. from *apex*, the top.] Little knobs, that grow on the tops of the ſtamina, in the middle of a flower: they are commonly of a dark purpliſh colour. By the microſcope they have been diſcovered to be a ſort of *capſulæ ſeminales*, or ſeed veſſels; containing in them ſmall globular (and often oval) particles, of various colours, and exquiſitely formed. *Quincy.*

API′ECE, ả-pẻ′ſe. *adv.* [from *a* for *each*, and *piece* or ſhare.] To the part or ſhare of each.

Men, in whoſe mouths at firſt ſounded nothing but mortification, were come to think that, they might lawfully have ſix or ſeven wives *apiece*. *Hooker.*

I have to-night diſpatched ſixteen buſineſſes, a month's length *apiece*, by an abſtract of ſucceſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

One copy of this paper may ſerve a dozen of you, which will be leſs than a farthing *apiece*. *Swift.*

A′PISH, ả′-pỉſh. *adj.* [from *ape.*]

1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative.

Report of faſhions in proud Italy;
Whoſe manners ſtill our tardy *apiſh* nation
Limps after, in baſe aukward imitation. *Shakeſp.*

2. Foppiſh; affected.

Becauſe I cannot flatter and look fair,
Duck with French nods and *apiſh* courteſy;
I muſt be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Silly; trifling; inſignificant.

All this is but *apiſh* ſophiſtry; and, to give it a name divine and excellent, is abuſive and unjuſt. *Glanville.*

4. Wanton; playful.

Gloomy ſits the queen,
Till happy chance reverts the cruel ſcene;
And *apiſh* folly, with her wild reſort
Of wit and jeſt, diſturbs the ſolemn court. *Prior.*

A′PISHLY, ả′-pỉſh-lỷ. *adv.* [from *apiſh.*] In an apiſh manner; foppiſhly; conceitedly.

A′PISHNESS, ả′-pỉſh-nẻs. *n. ſ.* [from *apiſh.*] Mimickry; foppery; inſignificance; playfulneſs.

API′TPAT, ả-pỉt-pảt. *adv.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation.

O, there he comes.—Welcome, my bully, my back! Agad, my heart has gone *apitpat* for you. *Congreve.*

APLU′STRE, ả-plůs′-tůr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The ancient enſign, carried in ſea veſſels.

The one holds a ſword in her hand, to repreſent the Iliad; as the other has an *apluſtre*, to repreſent the Odyſſey, or voyage of Ulyſſes. *Addiſon.*

APO′CALYPSE, ả-pỏk′-ả-lỉps. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; diſcovery: a word, uſed only of the ſacred writings.

O, for that warning voice, which he, who ſaw
Th' *apocalypſe*, heard cry in heav'n aloud. *Milton.*

With this throne, of the glory of the Father, compare the throne of the Son of God, as ſeen in the *apocalypſe*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALY′PTICAL, ả-pỏk-ả-lỉp′-tỷ-kảl. *adj.* [from *apocalypſe.*] Concerning revelation; containing revelation.

If we could underſtand that ſcene, at the opening of this *apocalyptical* theatre, we ſhould find it a repreſentation of the majeſty of our Saviour. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

APOCALY′PTICALLY, ả-pok-ả-lỉp′-tỷ-kảl-lỷ. *adv.* [from *apocalyptical.*] In ſuch a manner, as to reveal ſomething ſecret.

APO′COPE, ả-pỏk′-ỏ-pẻ. *n. ſ.* [ἀποκοπὴ.] A figure in grammar, when the laſt letter or ſyllable of a word is taken away; as, *ingeni*, for *ingenii*; *apoplex*, for *apoplexy*.

APOCRU′STICK, ả-pỏ-krůs′-tỉk. *adj.* [ἀποκρουστικὰ, from ἀποκρούω to drive away.] Remedies, endued with a repelling and aſtringent power, by which they prevent the too great afflux of humours. *Chambers.*

APO′CRYPHA, ả-pỏk′-rỷ-fả. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποκρύπτω to put out of ſight.] Books, not publickly communicated; books, whoſe authors are not known. It is uſed for the books, appended to the ſacred writings; which, being of doubtful authors, are leſs regarded.

We hold not the *apocrypha* for ſacred, as we do the holy ſcripture; but, for human compoſitions. *Hooker.*

APO′CRYPHAL, ả-pỏk′-rỷ-fảl. *adj.* [from *apocrypha.*]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority.

Jerom (who ſaith that, all writings not canonical, are *apocryphal*) uſes not the title *apocryphal*, as the reſt of the fathers ordinarily have done; whoſe cuſtom is, ſo to name (for the moſt part) only ſuch, as might not publickly be read or divulged. *Hooker.*

2. Contained in the apocrypha.

To ſpeak of her in the words of the *apocryphal* writers, wiſdom is glorious, and never fadeth away. *Addiſon.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed, for an account of uncertain credit.

APO′CRYPHALLY, ả-pỏk′-rỷ-fảl-lỷ. *adv.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainly; not indiſputably.

APO′CRYPHALNESS, ả-pỏk′-rỷ-fảl-nẻs. *n. ſ.* from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs of credit.

APODI′CTICAL, ảp-ỏ-dỉk′-tỷ-kảl. *adj.* [from ἀπόδειξις evident truth; demonſtration.] Demonſtrative; evident, beyond contradiction.

Holding an *apodictical* knowledge, and an aſſured knowledge of it; verily, to perſuade their apprehenſions otherwiſe, were to make an Euclid believe, that there were more than one centre in a circle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

'We can ſay all, at the number three; therefore 'the world is perfect.' 'Tobit went, and his 'dog followed him; therefore there is a world 'in the moon,' were an argument as *apodictical*. *Glanville.*

APODI′XIS, ảp-ỏ-dỉk′-sỉs. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόδειξις.] Demonſtration. *Dict.*

APOGÆ′ON, ảp-ỏ-jẻ′-ỏn. } *n. ſ.* [from ἀπὸ
A′POGEE, ảp-ỏ-jẻ. } from, and γῆ the
APOGE′UM, ảp′-ỏ-jẻ-ům. } earth.] A point in the heavens, in which the ſun, or a planet, is at the greateſt diſtance poſſible from the earth in its whole revolution. The antient aſtronomers, regarding the earth as the centre of the ſyſtem, chiefly regarded the apogæon and perigæon; which the moderns, making the ſun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion. *Chambers.*

Thy ſin is in his *apogæon* placed;
And, when it moveth next, muſt needs deſcend. *Fairfax.*

It is yet not agreed, in what time (preciſely) the *apogeum* abſolveth one degree. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

APOLOGE′TICAL, ả-pỏl-ỏ-jẻt′-ỷ-kảl. } *adj.*
APOLOGE′TICK, ả-pỏl-ỏ-jẻt′-ỉk. } [from ἀπολογέω to defend.] That, which is ſaid in defence of any thing or perſon.

I deſign to publiſh an eſſay, the greater part of which is *apologetical*, for one ſort of chymiſts. *Boyle.*

APOLOGE′TICALLY, ả-pỏl-ỏ-jẻt′-ỷ-kảl-lỷ. *adj.* [from *apologetical.*] In the way of defence or excuſe.

Apo′logist, å-pôl′-lô-jiſt. *n. ſ.* [from *To apologize.*] He, that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To **Apo′logize**, å-pôl′-lô-jize. *v. n.* [from *apology.*]

1. To plead in favour of any perſon or thing.

It will be much more ſeaſonable, to reform, than *apologize* or rhetoricate; and therefore it imports thoſe, who dwell ſecure, to look about them. *Decay of Piety.*

2. It has the particle *for*, before the ſubject of apology.

I ought to *apologize, for* my indiſcretion in the whole undertaking. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The tranſlator needs not *apologize, for* his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood. *Pope's Preface to Statius.*

A′pologue, åp′-ô-lôg. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόλογος.] Fable; ſtory, contrived to teach ſome moral truth.

An *apologue* of Æſop is beyond a ſyllogiſm; and proverbs more powerful, than demonſtration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some men are remarked, for pleaſantneſs in raillery; others, for *apologues* and appoſite diverting ſtories. *Locke.*

APO′LOGY, å-pôl′-ô-jŷ. *n. ſ.* [*apologia*, Lat. ἀπολογία.]

1. Defence; excuſe. *Apology* generally ſignifies, rather excuſe, than vindication; and tends, rather to extenuate the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, ſometimes unregarded by writers.

In her face excuſe
Came prologue, and *apology* too prompt;
Which, with bland words at will, ſhe thus addreſs'd. *Milton.*

2. It has *for*, before the object of excuſe.

It is not my intention, to make an *apology for* my poem: ſome will think, it needs no excuſe; and others will receive none. *Dryden.*

I ſhall neither trouble the reader nor myſelf, with any *apology for* publiſhing of theſe ſermons: for, if they be (in any meaſure) truly ſerviceable to the end, for which they are deſigned, I do not ſee what *apology* is neceſſary; and, if they be not ſo, I am ſure none can be ſufficient. *Tillotſon.*

Apomeco′metry, å-pô-mê-kôm′-mê-trŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ from, μῆκος diſtance, and μετρέω to meaſure.] The art of meaſuring things at a diſtance. *Dict.*

APONEURO′SIS, å-pô-nû-rô′-sîs. *n. ſ.* [from ἀπὸ from, and νεῦρον a nerve.] An expanſion of a nerve into a membrane.

When a cyſt riſes near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the *aponeuroſis* that runs over the veſſel, which becomes exceſſively expanded. *Sharp's Surgery.*

APO′PHASIS, å-pôf′-å-sîs. *n. ſ.* [Lat. ἀπόφασις a denying.] A figure in rhetorick; by which the orator, ſpeaking ironically, ſeems to wave, what he would plainly inſinuate; as, *Neither will I mention thoſe things, which if I ſhould, you notwithſtanding could neither confute or ſpeak againſt them.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

Apophle′gmatick, å-pô-flêg′-må-tîk. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] That, which has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

Apophle′gmatism, å-pô-flêg′-må-tîzm. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] A medicine, of which the intention is, to draw phlegm from the blood.

And ſo it is in *apophlegmatiſms* and gargariſms, that draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon.*

Apophlegma′tizant, å-pô-flêg′-må-tî″-zånt. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] Any remedy, which cauſes an evacuation of ſerous or mucous humour by the noſtrils, as particular kinds of ſternutatories. *Quincy.*

A′pophthegm, å′-pô-thêm. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόφθεγμα.] A remarkable ſaying; a valuable maxim, uttered on ſome ſudden occaſion.

We may magnify the *apophthegms*, or reputed replies of wiſdom, whereof many are to be ſeen in Laertius and Lycoſthenes. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

I had a mind, to collect and digeſt ſuch obſervations and *apophthegms*, as tend to the proof of that great aſſertion, 'All is vanity.' *Prior.*

APO′PHYGE, å-pôf′-ŷ-jê. *n. ſ.* [ἀποφυγὴ flight or eſcape.] Is, in architecture, that part of a column, where it begins to ſpring out of its baſe; and was originally no more, than the ring or ferrel, which anciently bound the extremities of wooden pillars, to keep them from ſplitting, and were afterwards imitated in ſtone work. We ſometimes call it the ſpring of the column. *Chambers.*

APO′PHYSIS, å-pôf′-ŷ-sîs. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόφυσις.] The prominent parts of ſome bones; the ſame, as proceſs. It differs from an epiphyſis, as it is a continuance of the bone itſelf; whereas the latter is ſomewhat adhering to a bone, and of which it is not properly a part. *Quincy.*

It is the *apophyſis* (or head) of the os tibiæ, which makes the knee. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Apople′ctical, å-pô-plêk′-tŷ-kål. *adj.* [from *apoplexy.*] Relating to an apoplexy.

We meet with the ſame complaints of gravity in living bodies, when the faculty locomotive ſeems aboliſhed; as may be obſerved in ſupporting perſons inebriated, *apoplectical*, or in lipothymies and ſwoonings. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In an *apoplectical* caſe, he found extravaſated blood, making way from the ventricles of the brain. *Derham.*

Apople′ctick, å-pô-plêk′-tîk. *adj.* [from *apoplexy.*] Relating to an apoplexy.

A lady was ſeized with an *apoplectick* fit, which afterwards terminated in ſome kind of lethargy. *Wiſeman.*

A′poplex, åp′-ô-plêks. *n. ſ.* [See Apoplexy.] Apoplexy. The laſt ſyllable is cut away; but this is only in poetry.

Preſent puniſhment purſues his maw;
When, ſurfeited and ſwell'd, the peacock raw
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, *apoplex*, inteſtate death. *Dryden.*

A′poplexed, åp′-ô-plêk-sêd. *adj.* [from *apoplex.*] Seized with an apoplexy.

Senſe (ſure) you have,
Elſe could you not have motion: but (ſure) that ſenſe
Is *apoplex'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

A′POPLEXY, åp′-ô-plêk-sŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόπληξις.] A ſudden deprivation of all internal and external ſenſation, and of all motion, unleſs of the heart and thorax. The cauſe is generally a repletion; and indicates evacuation, joined with ſtimuli. *Quincy.*

Apoplexy is a ſudden abolition of all the ſenſes, external and internal, and of all voluntary motion, by the ſtoppage of the flux and reflux of the animal ſpirits through the nerves, deſtined for thoſe motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Peace is a very *apoplexy*; lethargy, mulled, deaf, ſleepy, inſenſible. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

A fever may take away my reaſon or memory, and an *apoplexy* leave neither ſenſe nor underſtanding. *Locke.*

APO′RIA, å-pô′-rŷ-a. *n. ſ.* [ἀπορία.] Is a figure in rhetorick; by which the ſpeaker ſhews, that he doubts, where to begin for the multitude of matter; or what to ſay, in ſome ſtrange and ambiguous thing; and doth, as it were, argue the caſe with himſelf. Thus Cicero ſays, *Whether he took them from his fellows more impudently, gave them to a harlot more laſciviouſly, removed them from the Roman people more wickedly, or altered them more preſumptuouſly, I cannot well declare.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

APORRHOE′A, å-pôr-rê′-å. *n. ſ.* [ἀπορρόη.] Effluvium; emanation; ſomething emitted by another: not in uſe.

The reaſon of this he endeavours to make out, by atomical *aporrhœas*; which, paſſing from the cruentate weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the ſalve, carry them to the affected part. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

APOSIOPE′SIS, å′-pôs-ŷ-ô-pê″-sîs. *n. ſ.* [ἀποσιώπησις, from ἀπὸ after, and σιωπάω to be ſilent.] A form of ſpeech, by which the ſpeaker, through ſome affection (as ſorrow, baſhfulneſs, fear, anger) or vehemency, breaks off his ſpeech before it be all ended. A figure; when, ſpeaking of a thing, we yet ſeem to conceal it, though indeed we aggravate it; or when the courſe of the ſentence begun is ſo ſtayed, as thereby ſome part of the ſentence, not being uttered, may be underſtood. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

Apo′stasy, å-pôs′-tå-sŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀπόστασις.] Departure from what a man has profeſſed: it is generally applied to religion; ſometimes with the particle *from*.

The canon law defines *apoſtaſy* to be a wilful departure from that ſtate of faith, which any perſon has profeſſed himſelf to hold in the Chriſtian church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The affable archangel had forewarn'd
Adam, by due example, to beware
Apoſtaſy; by what befel in heav'n,
To thoſe apoſtates. *Milton.*

Vice in us were not only wickedneſs, but *apoſtaſy*, degenerate wickedneſs. *Sprat.*

Whoever do give different worſhips, muſt bring in more gods; which is an *apoſtaſy from* one God. *Stillingfleet.*

APO′STATE, å-pôs′-tâte. *n. ſ.* [*apoſtata*, Lat. ἀποστάτης.] One, that has forſaken his profeſſion; generally applied to one, that has left his religion.

The angels, for diſobedience, thou haſt reſerved to a miſerable immortality; but unto man, equally rebellious, equally *apoſtate from* thee and goodneſs, thou haſt given a Saviour. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Apoſtates in point of faith are, according to the civil law, ſubject unto all puniſhments ordained againſt hereticks. *Ayliffe.*

Aposta′tical, å-pôs-tåt′-ŷ-kål. *adj.* [from *apoſtate.*] After the manner of an apoſtate.

To wear turbants, is an *apoſtatical* conformity. *Sandys.*

To **Apo′statize**, å-pôs′-tå-tîze. *v. n.* [from *apoſtate.*] To forſake one's profeſſion: it is commonly uſed of one, who departs from his religion.

None revolt from the faith, becauſe they muſt not look upon a woman to luſt after her; but, becauſe they are reſtrained, from the perpetration of their luſts. If wanton glances and libidinous thoughts had been permitted by the goſpel, they would have *apoſtatized* nevertheleſs. *Bentley.*

To **Apo′stemate**, å-pôs′-tê-mâte. *v. n.* [from *apoſteme.*] To become an apoſteme; to ſwell and corrupt into matter.

There is care to be taken in abſceſſes of the breaſt and belly, in danger of breaking inwards; yet, by opening theſe too ſoon, they ſometimes *apoſtemate* again, and become crude. *Wiſeman.*

Apostema′tion, å-pôs′-tê-må″-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtemate.*] The formation of an apoſteme; the gathering of a hollow purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable, than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing or curing of fevers; as, vomitings, *apoſtemations*, ſalivations, &c. *Grew.*

A′posteme, åp′-ô-ſtême. }
A′postume, åp′-ô-ſtûme. } *n. ſ.* [ἀπόστημα.] A hollow ſwelling, filled with purulent matter; an abſceſs.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or *apoſtemes* of the brain, do happen only in the left ſide.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

The opening of *apoſtemes*, before the ſuppuration be perfected, weakeneth the heat, and renders them crude. *Wiſeman.*

APOSTLE, å-pôs'tl. *n. ſ.* [*apoſtolus*, Lat. ἀπόςολος.] A perſon, ſent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to them, whom our Saviour deputed to preach the goſpel.

But all his mind is bent to holineſs;
His champions are the prophets and *apoſtles*.
Shakeſpeare.

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be, to erect myſelf into an *apoſtle*: a preſumption in any one, that cannot confirm what he ſays by miracles. *Locke.*

We know but a ſmall part of the notion of an *apoſtle*, by knowing barely that he is ſent forth.
Watts's Logick.

Apo'stleship, å-pôs'tl-ſhîp. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtle*.] The office or dignity of an apoſtle.

Where, becauſe faith is in too low degree,
I thought it ſome *apoſtleſhip* in me,
To ſpeak things, which by faith alone I ſee.
Donne.

God hath ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epiſtles; which are all confined within the buſineſs of his *apoſtleſhip*, and ſo contain nothing but points of Chriſtian inſtruction. *Locke.*

Aposto'lical, å-pôs-tôl'-ŷ-kål. *adj.* [from *apoſtolick*.] Delivered or taught by the apoſtles; belonging to the apoſtles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as *apoſtolical*, which is not found in the apoſtles' writings, in what other records ſoever it be found. *Hooker.*

Declare yourſelf for that church, which is founded upon ſcripture, reaſon, *apoſtolical* practice, and antiquity. *Hooker.*

Aposto'lically, å-pôs-tol'-ŷ-kål-lŷ. *adv.* [from *apoſtolical*.] In the manner of the apoſtles.

Aposto'licalness, å-pôs-tôl'-ŷ-kål-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *apoſtolical*.] The quality, of relating to the apoſtles; apoſtolical authority.

Aposto'lick, å-pôs-tôl'-lîk. *adj.* [from *apoſtle*. The accent is placed by Dryden on the antipenult.] Taught by the apoſtles; belonging to an apoſtle.

Their oppoſitions, in maintenance of publick ſuperſtition againſt *apoſtolick* endeavours, were vain and frivolous. *Hooker.*

Or where did I at ſure tradition ſtrike,
Provided ſtill it were *apoſtolick*? *Dryden.*

APO'STROPHE, å-pôs'-trô-fê. *n. ſ.* [ἀποςϱοφὴ, from ἀπὸ from, and ςρέφω to turn.]

1. In rhetorick; a diverſion of ſpeech to another perſon, than the ſpeech appointed did intend or require; or, it is a turning of the ſpeech, from one perſon to another, many times abruptly. A figure, when we break-off the courſe of our ſpeech, and ſpeak to ſome new perſon, preſent or abſent; as, to the people or witneſſes, when it was before directed to the judges or opponent.
Smith's Rhetorick.

2. In grammar; the contraction of a word, by the uſe of a comma; as, *tho'*, for *though*; *rep'*, for *reputation*.

Many laudable attempts have been made, by abbreviating words with *apoſtrophes*; and by lopping polyſyllables, leaving one or two ſyllables at moſt. *Swift.*

To **Apo'strophize**, å-pôs'-trô-fîze. *v. n.* [from *apoſtrophe*.] To addreſs by an apoſtrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of *apoſtrophizing* Eumæus, and ſpeaking of him in the ſecond perſon: it is generally applied only to men of account. *Pope.*

A'postume, åp'-ôs-tûme. *n. ſ.* See Aposteme. [This word is properly *apoſteme*.] A hollow tumour, filled with purulent matter.

How an *apoſtume* in the meſentery, breaking, cauſes a conſumption in the parts, is apparent.
Harvey.

To **A'postume**, åp'-ôs-tûme. *v. n.* [from *apoſtume*.] To apoſtemate. *Dict.*

Apo'thecary, å-pôth'-ê-kå-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repoſitory.] A man, whoſe employment is to keep medicines for ſale.

Give me an ounce of civet, good *apothecary*, to ſweeten my imagination. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

They have no other doctor, but the ſun and the freſh air; and that, ſuch an one, as never ſends them to the *apothecary*. *South.*

Wand'ring in the dark,
Phyſicians, for the tree, have found the bark;
They, lab'ring for relief of human kind,
With ſharpen'd ſight ſome remedies may find;
Th' *apothecary*-train is wholly blind. *Dryden.*

A'pothegm, åp'-ô-thêm. *n. ſ.* [properly *apophthegm*; which ſee.] A remarkable ſaying.

By frequent converſing with him, and ſcattering ſhort *apothegms* and little pleaſant ſtories, and making uſeful applications of them, his ſon was in his infancy taught, to abhor vanity and vice as monſters. *Walton's Life of Sanderſon.*

Apothe'osis, å-pô-thê'-ô-sîs. *n. ſ.* [ἀποθέωσις.] Deification; the rite, of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be graved and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it an *apotheoſis*. *South.*

Allots the prince of his celeſtial line,
An *apotheoſis*, and rites divine. *Garth.*

Apo'tome, å-pôt'-ô-mê. *n. ſ.* [from ἀποτέμνω, to cut off.]

1. In mathematicks, the remainder or difference of two incommenſurable quantities.

2. In muſick, it is the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater ſemitone has been taken from it. The proportion (in numbers) of the *apotome*, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that, the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reaſon, they called the firſt part ἀπότομη, and the other λήμνα.
Chambers.

A'pozem, åp'-ô-zêm. *n. ſ.* [ἀπὸ from, ζέω to boil.] A decoction; an infuſion, made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and *apozems*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

And Squirts read Garth till *apozems*, grow cold.
Gay.

To **APPA'L**, åp-pål. *v. a.* [*appalir*, Fr. It might more properly have been written *appale*.] To fright; to ſtrike with ſudden fear; to depreſs; to diſcourage.

Whiſt ſhe ſpake, her great words did *appal*
My feeble courage, and my heart oppreſs,
That yet I quake and tremble over all. *Fairy Q.*

Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,
Thou dreadful Ajax; that th' *appalled* air
May pierce the head of thy great combatant.
Shakeſpeare.

The houſe of peers was ſomewhat *appalled*, at this alarum; but took time to conſider of it, till next day. *Clarendon.*

Does neither rage inflame, nor fear *appal*,
Nor the black fear of death, that ſaddens all? *Pope.*

The monſter curls
His flaming creſt, all other thirſt *appall'd*;
Or ſhiv'ring flies, or choak'd at diſtance ſtands.
Thomſon.

Appa'lement, åp-pål-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *appal*.] Depreſſion; diſcouragement; impreſſion of fear.

As the furious ſlaughter of them was a great diſcouragement and *appalement* to the reſt.
Bacon's Henry VII.

A'ppanage, åp'-på-nåje. *n. ſ.* [*appanagium*, low Latin; probably from *panis*, bread.] Lands ſet apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became ſuitor for the earldom of Cheſter, a kind of *appanage* to Wales, and uſing to go to the king's ſon. *Bacon.*

Had he thought it fit,
That wealth ſhould be the *appanage* of wit;
The God of light could ne'er have been ſo blind,
To deal it to the worſt of human kind. *Swift.*

Appara'tus, åp-på-rå'-tûs. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Things provided, as means to any certain end; as, the tools of a trade, the furniture of a houſe, ammunition for war; equipage; ſhow.

There is an *apparatus* of things previous to be adjuſted, before I come to the calculation itſelf.
Woodward.

Ourſelves are eaſily provided for; it is nothing, but the circumſtantials (the *apparatus* or equipage) of human life, that coſts ſo much.
Pope's Letters to Gay.

APPA'REL, åp-pår'-êl. *n. ſ.* *It has no plural.* [*appareil*, Fr.]

1. Dreſs; veſture.

I cannot cog and ſay, that thou art this and that, like many of thoſe liſping hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's *apparel*, and ſmell like Bucklerſbury in ſimpling time.
Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.

2. External habiliments.

Our late burnt London, in *apparel* new,
Shook-off her aſhes, to have treated you. *Waller.*

At public devotion, his reſigned carriage made religion appear in the natural *apparel* of ſimplicity. *Tatler.*

To **Appa'rel**, åp-pår'-êl. *v. a.* [from *apparel*, the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to clothe.

With ſuch robes were the king's daughters, that were virgins, *apparelled*. *2 Sam.* xiii. 18.

Both combatants were *apparelled* only in their doublets and hoſe. *Hayward.*

2. To adorn with dreſs.

She did *apparel* her apparel; and, with the precioufneſs of her body, made it moſt ſumptuous.
Sidney.

3. To cover, or deck, as with dreſs.

You may have trees *apparelled* with flowers, by boring holes in them, and putting into them earth, and ſetting ſeeds of violets. *Bacon.*

Shelves, and rocks, and precipices, and gulfs, being *apparelled* with a verdure of plants, would reſemble mountains and valleys. *Bentley's Serm.*

4. To fit-out; to furniſh: not in uſe.

It hath been agreed, that either of them ſhould ſend ſhips to ſea, well manned and *apparelled* to fight. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Appa'rent, åp-på'-rênt. *adj.* [*apparent*, Fr. *apparens*, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable; not doubtful.

The main principles of reaſon are in themſelves *apparent*. For, to make nothing evident of itſelf unto man's underſtanding, were to take away all poſſibility of knowing any thing. *Hooker.*

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.

The perception intellective often corrects the report of phantaſy; as, in the *apparent* bigneſs of the ſun, in the *apparent* crookedneſs of the ſtaff in air and water. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Viſible; in oppoſition to *ſecret*.

What ſecret imaginations we entertained, is known to God: this is *apparent*, that we have not behaved ourſelves, as if we preſerved a grateful remembrance of his mercies. *Atterbury.*

The outward and *apparent* ſanctity of actions ſhould flow from purity of heart. *Rogers.*

4. Open; evident; known; not merely ſuſpected.

As well the fear of harm, as harm *apparent*,
In my opinion ought to be prevented.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

5. Certain; not preſumptive.

He is the next of blood,
And heir *apparent* to the Engliſh crown.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Appa'rent, ap-pa'-rent. *n. ſ.* Elliptically uſed for *heir apparent*.

Draw thy ſword in right.——
—I'll draw it, as *apparent* to the crown;
And in that quarrel uſe it. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Appa'rently, ap-pa'-rent-ly. [from *apparent*.] Evidently; openly.

Arreſt him, officer;
I would not ſpare my brother in this caſe,
If he ſhould ſcorn me ſo *apparently*.
Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.

Vices *apparently* tend, to the impairing of men's health. *Tillotſon.*

Appari'tion, ap-pa-riſh'-un. *n. ſ.* [from *appareo*, Lat. to appear.]

1. Appearance; viſibility.

When ſuddenly ſtood at my head a dream,
Whoſe inward *apparition* gently mov'd
My fancy. *Milton.*

My retirement tempted me to divert thoſe melancholy thoughts, which the new *apparitions* of foreign invaſion and domeſtic diſcontent gave us. *Denham.*

2. The thing appearing; a form; a viſible object.

I have mark'd
A thouſand bluſhing *apparitions*
To ſtart into her face; a thouſand innocent ſhames
In angel whiteneſs bear away thoſe bluſhes. *Shak.*

A glorious *apparition* had (no doubt)
And carnal fear, that day, dimm'd Adam's eyes.
Milton.

Any thing beſides may take from me the ſenſe, of what appeared; which *apparition*, it ſeems, was you. *Tatler.*

3. A ſpectre; a walking ſpirit.

Horatio ſays, 'tis but our phantaſy,
Touching this dreaded ſight twice ſeen of us:
Therefore I have intreated him,
That, if again this *apparition* come,
He may approve our eyes, and ſpeak to it.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

Tender minds ſhould not receive early impreſſions of goblins, ſpectres, and *apparitions*, wherewith maids fright them into compliance. *Locke.*

One of thoſe *apparitions* had his right hand filled with darts; which he brandiſhed in the face of all, who came-up that way. *Tatler.*

4. Something only apparent, not real.

Still there's ſomething,
That checks my joys:——
—Nor can I yet diſtinguiſh,
Which is an *apparition*, this or that. *Den. Sophy.*

5. Aſtronomically, the viſibility of ſome luminary; oppoſed to *occultation*.

A month of *apparition* is the ſpace, wherein the moon appeareth; deducting three days, wherein it commonly diſappeareth: and this containeth but twenty-ſix days and twelve hours.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Appa'ritor, ap-par'-y-tur. *n. ſ.* [from *appareo*, Lat. to be at hand.]

1. Such perſons, as are at hand, to execute the proper orders of the magiſtrate or judge of any court of judicature. *Ayliffe.*

2. The loweſt officer of the eccleſiaſtical court; a ſummoner.

They ſwallowed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the *apparitor*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **Appa'y**, ap-pa'. *v. a.* [*appayer*, old Fr. to ſatisfy.]

1. To ſatisfy; to content: whence *well appayed*, is *pleaſed*; *ill appayed*, is *uneaſy*. It is now obſolete.

How well *appaid* ſhe was, her bird to find!
Sidney.

I am well *appaid*, that you had rather believe, than take the pain of a long pilgrimage. *Camden.*

So only can high juſtice reſt *appaid*. *Milton.*

2. The ſenſe is obſcure, in theſe lines:

Ay, Willy, when the heart is ill aſſay'd,
How can bagpipe or joints be well *appaid*? *Spenſer.*

To APPE'ACH, ap-petſh'. *v. a.*

1. To accuſe; to inform againſt any perſon.

He did, amongſt many others, *appeach* Sir William Stanley, the Lord chamberlain.
Bacon's Henry VII.

Were he twenty times
My ſon, I would *appeach* him. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

Diſcloſe
The ſtate of your affection; for your paſſions
Have to the full *appeached*. *Shakeſp.*

2. To cenſure; to reproach; to taint with accuſation.

For, when Cymochles ſaw the foul reproach,
Which them *appeached*; prick'd with guilty ſhame
And inward grief, he fiercely gen approach,
Reſolv'd to put away that lordly ſhame. *Fairy Q.*

Nor canſt, nor durſt thou, traitor, on thy pain,
Appeach my honour, or thine own maintain.
Dryden.

Appe'achment, ap-petſh'-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *appeach*.] Charge, exhibited againſt any man; accuſation.

A buſy-headed man gave firſt light to this *appeachment*; but the earl did avouch it. *Hayward.*

The duke's anſwers to his *appeachments*, in number thirteen, I find civilly couched. *Wotton.*

To APPE'AL, ap-pe'l. *v. n.* [*appello*, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cauſe, from one to another; with the particles *to* and *from*.

From the ordinary therefore they *appeal to* themſelves. *Hooker.*

2. To refer to another, as judge.

Force, or a declared ſign of force, upon the perſon of another, where there is no common ſuperior on earth to *appeal to* for relief, is the ſtate of war; and it is the want of ſuch an appeal, gives a man the right of war, even againſt an aggreſſor, though he be in ſociety, and a fellow ſubject. *Locke.*

They knew no foe, but in the open field;
And *to* their cauſe, and *to* the gods *appeal'd*.
Stepney.

3. To call another, as witneſs.

Whether this, that the ſoul always thinks, be a ſelf-evident propoſition, I *appeal to* mankind.
Locke.

4. To charge, with a crime; to accuſe: a term of law.

One but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the cauſe you come;
Namely, t' *appeal* each other of high treaſon.
Shakeſpeare.

Appe'al, ap-pe'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *To appeal*.]

1. An *appeal* is a provocation, *from* an inferior *to* a ſuperior judge; whereby the juriſdiction of the inferior judge is for a while ſuſpended, in reſpect of the cauſe; the cognizance being devolved to the ſuperior judge. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

This ring
Deliver them; and your *appeal to* us,
There make before them. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Our reaſon prompts us to a future ſtate,
The laſt *appeal from* fortune and *from* fate,
Where God's all-righteous ways will be declar'd.
Dryden.

There are diſtributers of juſtice, *from* whom there lies an *appeal* to the prince. *Addiſon.*

2. In the common law.

An accuſation; which is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one that ſets his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may enſue of the contrary: more commonly uſed for the private accuſation of a murderer, by a party who had intereſt in the party murdered; and of any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact. *Cowell.*

The duke's unjuſt,
Thus to retort your manifeſt *appeal*,
And put your trial in the villain's mouth,
Which here you come to accuſe. *Shakeſp.*

Haſt thou, according to thy oath and bond,
Brought hither Henry Hereford, thy bold ſon;
Here to make good the boiſt'rous late *appeal*,
Againſt the duke of Norfolk? *Shakeſp.*

3. A ſummons, to anſwer a charge.

Nor ſhall the ſacred character of king
Be urg'd, to ſhield me from thy bold *appeal*:
If I have injur'd thee, that makes us equal. *Dryd.*

4. A call upon any as witneſs.

The caſting-up of the eyes, and lifting-up of the hands, is a kind of *appeal* to the Deity, the author of wonders. *Bacon.*

Appe'alant, ap-pel'-lant. *n. ſ.* [from *appeal*.] He, that appeals.

Lords *appealants*,
Your diff'rences ſhall all reſt under gage,
Till we aſſign you to your days of trial. *Shakeſp.*

Appe'aler, ap-pel'-ler. *n. ſ.* [from *appeal*.] One, who makes an appeal.

To APPE'AR, ap-pe'r. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Lat.]

1. To be in ſight; to be viſible.

As the leproſy *appeareth* in the ſkin of the fleſh.
Lev. xiii. 43.

And half her knee and half her breaſt *appear*,
By art, like negligence, diſclos'd and bare. *Prior.*

2. To become viſible, as a ſpirit.

For I have *appeared* unto thee for this purpoſe, to make thee a miniſter and a witneſs.
Acts, xxvi. 16.

3. To ſtand, in the preſence of another; generally uſed, of ſtanding before ſome ſuperiour: to offer himſelf, to the judgment of a tribunal.

When ſhall I come and *appear* before God?
Pſalm xlii. 2.

4. To be the object of obſervation.

Let thy work *appear* unto thy ſervants, and thy glory unto their children. *Pſalm* xc. 16.

5. To exhibit one's ſelf, before a court of juſtice.

Keep comfort to you; and this morning ſee,
You do *appear* before them. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

6. To be made clear by evidence.

Egfrid did utterly waſte and ſubdue it, as *appears* out of Beda's complaint againſt him; and Edgar brought it under his obedience, as *appears* by an antient record. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

7. To ſeem; in oppoſition to reality.

His firſt and principal care being, to *appear* unto his people ſuch, as he would have them be; and to be ſuch, as he *appeared*. *Sidney.*

My noble maſter will *appear*
Such, as he is; full of regard and honour. *Shakeſp.*

8. To be plain, beyond diſpute.

From experiments, uſeful indications may be taken; as will *appear*, by what follows. *Arbuthnot.*

Appe'arance, ap-pe'-rans. *n. ſ.* [from *To appear*.]

1. The act, of coming into ſight; as, they were ſurpriſed by the ſudden *appearance* of the enemy.

2. The thing ſeen; as, the remarkable *appearances* in the ſky.

3. A phœnomenon; that quality of any thing, which is viſible.

The advancing day of experimental knowledge diſcloſeth ſuch *appearances*, as will not lie even in any model extant. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

4. Semblance; not reality.

He encreaſed in eſtimation, whether by deſtiny, or whether by his virtues, or at leaſt by his *appearances* of virtues. *Hayward.*

Heroic virtue did his actions guide;
And he the ſubſtance, not th' *appearance*, choſe. *Dryden.*

The hypocrite would not put on the *appearance* of virtue, if it was not the moſt proper means to gain love. *Addiſon.*

5. Outſide ſhow.

Under a fair and beautiful *appearance*, there ſhould ever be the real ſubſtance of good. *Rogers.*

6. Entry into a place or company.

Do the ſame juſtice to one another, which will be done us hereafter by thoſe, who ſhall make their *appearance* in the world, when this generation is no more. *Addiſon.*

7. Apparition; ſupernatural viſibility.

I think a perſon, terrified with the imagination of ſpectres, more reaſonable than one, who thinks the *appearance* of ſpirits fabulous. *Addiſon.*

8. Exhibition of the perſon to a court.

I will not tarry; no, nor ever more
Upon this buſineſs my *appearance* make,
In any of their courts. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

9. Open circumſtance of a caſe.

Or, grant her paſſion be ſincere,
How ſhall his innocence be clear?
Appearances were all ſo ſtrong,
The world muſt think him in the wrong. *Swift.*

10. Preſence; mien.

Health, wealth, victory, and honour, are introduced; wiſdom enters the laſt, and ſo captivates with her *appearance*, that he gives himſelf up to her. *Addiſon.*

11. Probability; ſeeming; likelihood.

There is that, which hath no *appearance*, that this prieſt, being utterly unacquainted with the true perſon, according to whoſe pattern he ſhould ſhape his counterfeit, ſhould think it poſſible for him to inſtruct his player. *Bacon.*

Appe′arer, åp-pè′-rûr. *n. ſ.* [from *To appear.*] The perſon, that appears.

That owls and ravens are ominous *appearers*, and preſignify unlucky events, was an augurial conception. *Brown.*

Appe′asable, åp-pè′-zåbl. *adj.* [from *To appeaſe.*] That may be pacified; reconcileable.

Appe′aseableness, åp-pè′-zåbl-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *To appeaſe.*] The quality, of being eaſily appeaſed; reconcileableneſs.

To **APPE′ASE**, åp-pè′z. *v. a.* [*appaiſer*, Fr.]

1. To quiet; to put in a ſtate of peace.

By his council he *appeaſeth* the deep, and planteth iſlands therein. *Eccles.* xliii. 23.

England had no leiſure, to think of reformation; till the civil wars were *appeaſed*, and peace ſettled. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To pacify; to reconcile; to ſtill wrath.

So Simon was *appeaſed* towards them, and fought no more againſt them. 1 *Mac.* xiii. 47.

O God! if my deep prayers cannot *appeaſe* thee, yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

The reſt ſhall here me call, and oft' be warn'd
Their ſinful ſtate, and to *appeaſe* betimes
Th' incenſed Deity. *Milton.*

3. To ſtill; to quiet.

The reſt
They cut, in legs and fillets for the feaſt;
Which drawn and ſerv'd, their hunger they *appeaſe.* *Dryden.*

Appe′asement, åp-pè′z-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *To appeaſe.*] A ſtate of peace.

Being neither in numbers nor in courage great, partly by authority, partly by entreaty, they were reduced to ſome good *appeaſements.* *Hayward.*

Appe′aser, åp-pè′-zûr. *n. ſ.* [from *To appeaſe.*] He, that pacifies others; he, that quiets diſturbances.

Appe′llant, åp-pêl′-lånt. *n. ſ.* [*appello*, Lat. to call.]

1. A challenger; one, that ſummons another to anſwer, either in the liſts, or in the court of juſtice.

In the devotion of a ſubject's love,
And free from other miſbegotten hate,
Come I *appellant* to this princely preſence. *Shak.*

This is the day, appointed for the combat;
And ready are th' *appellant* and defendant,
Th' armourer and his man, to enter the liſts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe ſhifts refuted, anſwer thy *appellant*,
Though by his blindneſs maim'd for high attempts,
Who now defies thee thrice to ſingle fight. *Milton.*

2. One, that appeals, from a lower to a higher power.

An appeal transfers the cognizance of the cauſe, to the ſuperior judge; ſo that, pending the appeal, nothing can be attempted in prejudice of the *appellant.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Appe′llate, åp-pêl′-låte. *n. ſ.* [*appellatus*, Lat.] The perſon, appealed againſt.

An appellatory libel ought to contain the name of the party appellant; the name of him, from whoſe ſentence it is appealed; the name of him, to whom it is appealed; from what ſentence it is appealed; the day of the ſentence pronounced, and appeal interpoſed; and the name of the party *appellate*, or perſon againſt whom the appeal is lodged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Appella′tion, åp-pêl-lå′-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*appellatio*, Lat.] Name; word, by which any thing is called.

Nor are always the ſame plants delivered under the ſame name and *appellation.* *Browne's Vulgar Errours.*

Good and evil commonly operate upon the mind of man, by reſpective names or *appellations*, by which they are notified and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

Appe′llative, åp-pêl′-lå-tîv. *n. ſ.* [*appellativum*, Lat.]

Words and names are either common or proper. Common names are ſuch, as ſtand for univerſal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or ſpecial; theſe are called *appellatives:* ſo fiſh, bird, man, city, river, are common names; and ſo are trout, eel, lobſter; for they all agree to many individuals, and ſome to many ſpecies. *Watts's Logick.*

Appe′llatively, åp-pêl′-lå-tîv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *appellative.*] According to the manner of nouns appellative; as, *this man is a Hercules. Hercules* is uſed *appellatively*, to ſignify *a ſtrong man.*

Appe′llatory, åp-pêl′-lå-tûr-rŷ. *adj.* [from *appeal.*] That, which contains an appeal. See Appellate.

Appe′llee, åp-pêl-lè′. *n. ſ.* [from *appeal.*] One, who is appealed againſt, and accuſed. *Dict.*

To **APPE′ND**, åp-pênd′. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat. to hang to any thing.]

1. To hang any thing, upon another; as, 'the 'inſcription was *appended* to the column; 'the ſeal is *appended* to the record.'

2. To add to ſomething, as an acceſſory, not a principal part.

App′endage, åp-pên′-dåje. *n. ſ.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being neceſſary to its eſſence; as, a portico, to the houſe.

Modeſty is the *appendage* of ſobriety; and is to chaſtity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringes are to a garment. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

None of the laws of motion (now eſtabliſhed) will ſerve, to account for the production, motion, or number of bodies, nor their *appendages*; though they may help us a little, to conceive their appearances. *Cheyne.*

He was ſo far, from over-valuing any of the *appendages* of life, that the thoughts of life did not affect him. *Atterbury.*

Appe′ndant, åp-pên′-dånt. *adj.* [French.]

1. Hanging to ſomething elſe.

2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

He, that deſpiſes the world, and all its *appendant* vanities, is the moſt ſecure. *Taylor.*

He, that looks for the bleſſings *appendant* to the ſacrament, muſt expect them upon no terms, but of a worthy communion. *Taylor.*

Riches, multiplied beyond the proportion of our character, and the wants *appendant* to it, naturally diſpoſe men to forget God. *Rogers.*

3. In law.

Appendant is any thing, belonging to another; as *acceſſorium principali*, with the civilians; or *adjunctum ſubjecto*, with the logicians. An hoſpital may be *appendant* to a manour; a common of fiſhing, *appendant* to a freehold. *Cowell.*

Appe′ndant, åp-pên′-dånt. *n. ſ.* That, which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the forms and *appendants* of ſhipping. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

A word, a look, a tread, will ſtrike, as they are *appendants* to external ſymmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind. *Grew.*

To **Appe′ndicate**, åp-pên′-dŷ-kåte. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing.

In a palace there is the caſe or fabrick of the ſtructure, and there are certain additaments; as, various furniture, and curious motions of divers things *appendicated* to it. *Hale.*

Appendica′tion, åp-pên-dŷ-kå′-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [from *appendicate.*] Adjunct; appendage; annexion.

There are conſiderable parts and integrals, and *appendications* unto the *mundus aſpectabilis*, impoſſible to be eternal. *Hale.*

Appe′ndix, åp-pên′-dîks. *n. ſ.* [*appendices*, plur. Lat.]

1. Something appended, or added, to another thing.

The cherubim were never intended, as an object of worſhip; becauſe they were only the *appendices* to another thing. But a thing is then propoſed, as an object of worſhip; when it is ſet up by itſelf, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. *Stillingfleet.*

Normandy became an *appendix* to England, the nobler dominion; and received a greater conformity of their laws, to the Engliſh, than they gave to it. *Hale's Civil Law of England.*

2. An adjunct or concomitant.

All concurrent *appendices* of the action ought to be ſurveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it. *Watts.*

To **APPERTA′IN**, åp-pêr-tå′n. *v. n.* [*appertenir*, Fr.]

1. To belong to, as of right; with *to.*

The honour of deviſing this doctrine, that religion ought to be enforced by the ſword, would be found *appertaining to* Mahomed, the falſe prophet. *Raleigh.*

The Father t' whom (in heav'n ſupreme)
Kingdom, and power, and glory *appertains*,
Hath honour'd me according to his will. *Par. Loſt.*

2. To belong to, by nature or appointment.

If the ſoul of man did ſerve, only to give him being in this life; then things *appertaining to* this life would content him, as we ſee they do other creatures. *Hooker.*

And they roaſted the paſſover with fire, as *appertaineth*: as for the ſacrifices, they ſod them in braſs pots. *1 Eſdras.*

Both of them ſeem not to generate any other effect, but ſuch as *appertaineth to* their proper objects and ſenſes. *Bacon.*

Is it expected, I ſhould know no ſecrets
That *appertain to* you? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Apperta′inment, ȧp-pėr-tȧ′n-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *appertain.*] That, which belongs to any rank or dignity.

He ſhent our meſſengers; and we lay by
Our *appertainments*, viſiting of him. *Shakeſp.*

Appe′rtenance, ȧp-pėr′-tė-nȧns. *n. ſ.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That, which belongs or relates to another thing.

Can they, which behold the controverſy of divinity, condemn our enquiries in the doubtful *appertenances* of arts, and receptaries of philoſophy? *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Appe′rtinent, ȧp-pėr′-tỳ-nėnt. *adj.* [from *To appertain.*] Belonging; relating.

You know, how apt our love was to accord,
To furniſh him with all *appertinents*,
Belonging to his honour. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

A′ppetence, ȧp′-pė-tėns.
A′ppetency, ȧp′-pė-tėn-ſỳ. } *n. ſ.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] Carnal deſire; ſenſual deſire.

Bred only and completed, to the taſte
Of luſtful *appetence*; to ſing, to dance,
To dreſs, to troule the tongue, and roll the eyes. *Milton.*

Appetibi′lity, ȧp-pė-tĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *appetible.*] The quality of being deſirable.

That elicitation, which the ſchools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act, merely from the *appetibility* of the object; as a man draws a child after him, with the ſight of a green bough. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

A′ppetible, ȧp′-pė-tĭbl. *adj.* [*appetibilis*, Lat.] Deſirable; that, which may be the object of appetite.

Power, both to ſlight the moſt *appetible* objects, and to controul the moſt unruly paſſions. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

A′PPETITE, ȧp′-pė-tite. *n. ſ.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]

1. The natural deſire of good; the inſtinct, by which we are led to ſeek pleaſure.

The will, properly and ſtrictly taken, as it is (of things, which are referred unto the end, that man deſireth) differeth greatly from that inferiour natural deſire, which we call *appetite*. The object of *appetite* is, whatſoever ſenſible good may be wiſhed for; the object of will is that good, which reaſon does lead us to ſeek. *Hooker.*

2. The deſire of ſenſual pleaſure.

Why, ſhe would hang on him,
As if increaſe of *appetite* had grown
By what it fed on. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Urge his hateful luxury,
And beſtial *appetite* in change of luſt. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

Each tree,
Loaden with faireſt fruit, that hung to th' eye
Tempting, ſtirr'd in me ſudden *appetite*
To pluck and eat. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Violent longing; eagerneſs after anything.

No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods; if a mightier man had an *appetite*, to take the ſame from him. *Davies.*

Hopton had an extraordinary *appetite*, to engage Waller in a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. The thing eagerly deſired.

Power being the natural *appetite* of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. *Swift.*

5. Keenneſs of ſtomach; hunger; deſire of food.

There be four principal cauſes of *appetite*; the refrigeration of the ſtomach, joined with ſome dryneſs; contraction, vellication, and abſterſion; beſides hunger, which is an emptineſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

There is continual abundance, which creates ſuch an *appetite* in your reader; that he is not cloyed with any thing, but ſatisfied with all. *Dryd.*

6. It has ſometimes *of*, before the object of deſire.

The new officer's nature needed ſome reſtraint to his immoderate *appetite of* power. *Clarendon.*

7. Sometimes *to*.

We have generally ſuch an *appetite to* praiſe, that we greedily ſuck it in. *Government of the Tongue.*

Appeti′tion, ȧp-pė-tĭſh′-un. *n. ſ.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Deſire.

The actual *appetition* or faſtening our affections on him. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

We find in animals an eſtimative or judicial faculty, an *appetition* or averſation. *Judge Hale.*

A′ppetitive, ȧp′-pė-tĭt-ĭv. *adj.* [from *appetite.*] That, which deſires; that, which has the quality of deſiring.

The will is not a bare *appetitive* power, as that of the ſenſual appetite; but is a rational appetite. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I find in myſelf an *appetitive* faculty always in exerciſe, in the very heat of activity and invigoration. *Norris.*

To **APPLA′UD**, ȧp-plȧ′d. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]

1. *To* praiſe, by clapping the hand.

I would *applaud* thee to the very echo,
That ſhould *applaud* again. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. To praiſe in general.

Nations unborn your mighty names ſhall ſound;
And worlds *applaud*, that muſt not yet be found! *Pope.*

Appla′uder, ȧp-plȧ′-dur. *n. ſ.* [from *applaud.*] He, that praiſes or commends.

I had the voice of my ſingle reaſon againſt it, drowned in the noiſe of a multitude of *applauders*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Appla′use, ȧp-plȧ′z. *n. ſ.* [*applauſus*, Lat.] Approbation, loudly expreſſed; praiſe: properly a clap.

This general *applauſe*, and chearful ſhout,
Argues your wiſdom and your love to Richard. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sylla wept,
And chid her barking waves into attention;
And fell Charybdis murmur'd ſoft *applauſe*. *Milton.*

Thoſe that are ſo fond of *applauſe*, how little do they taſte it, when they have it! *South.*

See their wide-ſtreaming wounds! They neither came,
For pride of empire, nor deſire of fame:
Kings fight for kingdoms, madmen for *applauſe*;
But love for love alone, that crowns the lover's cauſe. *Dryden's Fables.*

A′PPLE, ȧp′l. *n. ſ.* [æppel, Saxon.]

1. The fruit of the apple-tree.

Tall thriving trees confeſs'd the fruitful mold;
The redd'ning *apple* ripens here to gold. *Pope's Od.*

2. The pupil of the eye.

He inſtructed him; he kept him, as the *apple* of his eye. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

A′pple, ȧp′l *of Love.*

Apples of love are of three ſorts; the moſt common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, ſucceeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints; not round, but bunched; of a pale orange ſhining pulp, and ſeeds within. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A′pple-gra′ft, ȧp′l-grȧf′t. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *graft.*] A twig of apple-tree, grafted upon the ſtock of another tree.

We have ſeen three and twenty ſorts of *apple grafts*, upon the ſame old plant; moſt of them, adorned with fruit. *Boyle.*

Apple-ta′rt, ȧp′l-tȧ′rt. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *tart.*] A tart, made of apples.

What, up and down carved like an *apple-tart!* *Shakeſpeare.*

A′pple-tree, ȧp′l-trė′. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *tree.*]

The fruit of this tree is (for the moſt part) hollowed about the foot ſtalk; the cells, incloſing the ſeed, are ſeparated by cartilaginous partitions; the juice of the fruit is ſouriſh, the tree large and ſpreading; the flowers conſiſt of five leaves, expanding in form of a roſe. There is a great variety of theſe fruits: thoſe for the deſſert are, the white juniting, Margaret apple, ſummer pearmain, ſummer queening, embroidered apple, golden reinette, ſummer white Colville, ſummer red Colville, ſilver pippin, aromatick pippin, the grey reinette, la haute-bonté, royal ruſſeting, Wheeler's ruſſet, Sharp's ruſſet, ſpice apple, golden pippin, nonpareil, and l'api: thoſe for the kitchen uſe are, codling, ſummer marigold, ſummer red pearmain, Holland pippin, Kentiſh pippin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reinette, French pippin, royal ruſſet, monſtruous reinette, winter pearmain, pomme violette, Spencer's pippin, ſtone pippin, oakenpin: and thoſe generally uſed for cyder are, Devonſhire royal wilding, redſtreaked apple, the whitſour, Herefordſhire underleaf, John apple, &c. *Miller.*

Oaks and beeches laſt longer than *apples* and pears. *Bacon.*

Thus *apple-trees*, whoſe trunks are ſtrong to bear
Their ſpreading boughs, exert themſelves in air. *Dryden.*

A′pple-woman, ȧp′l-wum-un. *n. ſ.* [from *apple* and *woman.*] A woman, that ſells apples, that keeps fruit on a ſtall.

Yonder are two *apple-women* ſcolding, and juſt ready to uncoif one another. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Appli′able, ȧp-plī′-ȧbl. *adj.* [from *apply.*] That, which may be applied. For this word, the moderns uſe *applicable*; which ſee.

Limitations all ſuch principles have, in regard of the varieties of the matter, whereunto they are *appliable*. *Hooker.*

All, that I have ſaid of the heathen idolatry, is *appliable* to the idolatry of another ſort of men in the world. *South.*

Appli′ance, ȧp-plī′-ȧns. *n. ſ.* [from *apply.*] The act of applying; the thing applied.

Diſeaſes, deſp'rate grown,
By deſperate *appliance* are relieved. *Shakeſp.*

Are you chaf'd?
Aſk God for temperance; 'tis the *appliance* only,
Which your deſire requires. *Shakeſp.*

Applicabi′lity, ȧp-plỳ-kȧ-bĭl′-ỳ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *applicable.*] The quality of being fit to be applied to ſomething.

The action of cold is compoſed of two parts; the one preſſing, the other penetration, which require *applicability*. *Digby.*

A′pplicable, ȧp′-plỳ-kȧbl. *abj.* [from *apply.*] That, which may be applied, as properly relating to ſomething.

What he ſays of the portrait of any particular perſon, is *applicable* to poetry. In the character, there is a better or a worſe likeneſs; the better is a panegyrick, and the worſe a libel. *Dryden.*

It were happy for us, if this complaint were *applicable* only to the heathen world. *Rogers.*

A′pplicableness, ȧp′-plỳ-kȧbl-nės. *n. ſ.* [from *applicable.*] Fitneſs to be applied.

The knowledge of ſalts may poſſibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its *applicableneſs*, be of uſe in natural philoſophy. *Boyle.*

A′pplicably, ȧp′-plỳ-kȧb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *applicable.*] In ſuch a manner, as that it may be properly applied.

A′pplicate, ȧp′-plỳ-kȧte. *n. ſ.* [from *apply.*] A right line drawn acroſs a curve, ſo as to biſect the diameter thereof. *Chambers.*

Applica′tion, ȧp′-plỳ-kȧ″-ſhun. *n. ſ.* [from *apply.*]

1. The act of applying any thing to another; as, 'he mitigated his pain by the *application* 'of emollients.'

2. The thing applied; as, 'he invented a 'new *application*, by which blood might be 'ſtaunched.'

3. The act, of applying to any perſon, as a ſolicitor or petitioner.

It ſhould ſeem very extraordinary, that a patent ſhould be paſſed, upon the *application* of a poor, private, obſcure mechanick. *Swift.*

4. The employment of means for a certain end.

There is no ſtint, which can be ſet to the value or merit of the ſacrificed body of Chriſt: it hath no meaſured certainty of limits; bounds of efficacy unto life, it knoweth none; but is alſo itſelf infinite, in poſſibility of *application*. *Hooker.*

If a right courſe be taken with children, there will not be much need of the *application* of the common rewards and puniſhments. *Locke.*

5. Intenſeneſs of thought; cloſe ſtudy.

I have diſcovered no other way, to keep our thoughts cloſe to their buſineſs; but, by frequent attention and *application*, getting the habit of attention and *application*. *Locke.*

6. Attention to ſome particular affair: with the particle *to*.

His continued *application to* ſuch publick affairs, as may benefit his kingdoms, diverts him from pleaſures. *Addiſon.*

This crime certainly deſerves the utmoſt *application* and wiſdom of a people, to prevent it. *Addiſon.*

7. Reference to ſome caſe or poſition; as, 'the ſtory was told, and the hearers made 'the *application*.'

This principle acts with the greateſt force in the worſt *application*; and the familiarity of wicked men more ſucceſsfully debauches, than that of good men reforms. *Rogers.*

A'PPLICATIVE, ap-plik'-a-tive. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That, which applies.

The directive command, for counſel, is in the underſtanding; and the *applicative* command, for putting in execution, is in the will. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

A'PPLICATORY, ap''-ply-ka-tur'-ry. *adj.* [from *apply*.] That, which comprehends the act of application.

A'PPLICATORY, ap''-ply-ka-tur'-ry. *n. ſ.* That, which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of Chriſt: faith is the inward *applicatory*; and, if there be any outward, it muſt be the ſacraments. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

To **APPLY'**, ap-ply'. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He ſaid, and to the ſword his throat *applied*. *Dryden.*

2. To lay medicaments upon a wound.

Apply ſome ſpeedy cure, prevent our fate;
And ſuccour nature, ere it be too late. *Addiſon.*

God has addreſſed every paſſion of our nature, *applied* remedies to every weakneſs, warned us of every enemy. *Rogers.*

3. To make uſe of, as relative or ſuitable to ſomething.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance; and I repeated the verſes, which I formerly *applied* to him. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. To put to a certain uſe.

The profits thereof might be *applied*, towards the ſupport of the year. *Clarendon.*

5. To uſe, as means to an end.

Theſe glorious beings are inſtruments in the hands of God; who *applies* their ſervices, and governs their actions, and diſpoſes even their wills and affections. *Rogers.*

6. To fix the mind upon; to ſtudy: with *to*. Locke uſes *about*, leſs properly.

Apply thine heart *unto* inſtruction, and thine ears *to* the words of knowledge. *Prov.* xxiii. 12.

Every man is conſcious to himſelf, that he thinks; and that, which his mind is *applied about*, whilſt thinking, is the ideas that are there. *Locke.*

It is a ſign of a capacious mind, when the mind can *apply* itſelf *to* ſeveral objects with a ſwift ſucceſſion. *Watts.*

7. To have recourſe to, as a ſolicitor or petitioner; with *to*: as, I *applied* myſelf *to* him for help.

8. To addreſs to.

God at laſt
To Satan (firſt in ſin) his doom *apply'd*;
Tho' in myſterious terms, judg'd as then beſt. *Milton.*

Sacred vows and myſtic ſong *apply'd*,
To griſly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope.*

9. To buſy; to keep at work: an antiquated ſenſe; for which, we now uſe *ply*.

She was ſkilful in *applying* his humours; never ſuffering fear to fall to deſpair, nor hope to haſten to aſſurance. *Sidney.*

10. To act upon; to ply.

A varlet running towards haſtily,
Whoſe flying feet ſo faſt their way *apply'd*,
That round about a cloud of duſt did fly. *Fairy Q.*

To **APPLY'**, ap-ply'. *v. n.*

1. To ſuit; to agree.

Would it *apply* well to the vehemency of your affection, that I ſhould win, what you would enjoy? *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To have recourſe to, as a petitioner.

I had no thoughts of *applying to* any, but himſelf; he deſired, I would ſpeak to others. *Swift.*

3. To attach, by way of influence.

God knows every faculty and paſſion; and, in what manner, they can be moſt ſucceſsfully *applied to*. *Rogers.*

To **APPO'INT**, ap-point'. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]

1. To fix any thing, as to ſettle the exact time for ſome tranſaction.

The time *appointed* of the father. *Galat.* iv. 2.

2. To ſettle any thing by compact.

He ſaid, *Appoint* me thy wages, and I will pay it. *Geneſis.*

Now there was an *appointed* ſign, between the men of Iſrael and the liers in wait. *Judges*, xx. 38.

3. To eſtabliſh any thing by decree.

It was before the Lord, which choſe me before thy father, and before all his houſe, to *appoint* me ruler over the people of the Lord. 2 *Sam.* vi. 21.

Unto him thou gaveſt commandment, which he tranſgreſſed; and immediately thou *appointedſt* death in him, and in his generations. 2 *Eſd.* iii. 7.

O Lord, that art the God of the juſt, thou haſt not *appointed* repentance to the juſt. *Manaſſeh's Prayer.*

4. To furniſh in all points; to equip; to ſupply with all things neceſſary: uſed antiently in ſpeaking of ſoldiers.

The Engliſh being well *appointed*, did ſo entertain them, that their ſhips departed terribly torn. *Hayward.*

APPO'INTER, ap-poin'-tur. *n. ſ.* [from *appoint*.] He, that ſettles or fixes any thing or place.

APPO'INTMENT, ap-point'-ment. *n. ſ.* [*appointment*, Fr.]

1. Stipulation; the act, of fixing ſomething, in which two or more are concerned.

They had made an *appointment* together, to come to mourn with him, and to comfort him. *Job*, ii. 11.

2. Decree; eſtabliſhment.

The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all fleſh, and unto whoſe *appointment* we ought with patience meekly to ſubmit ourſelves. *Hooker.*

3. Direction; order.

That good fellow,
If I command him, follows my *appointment*:
I will have none ſo near elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Equipment; furniture.

They have put forth the haven: further on,
Where their *appointment* we may beſt diſcover,
And look on their endeavour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here art thou in *appointment* freſh and fair,
Anticipating time with ſtarting courage. *Shakeſp.*

5. An allowance paid to any man: commonly uſed, of allowances to public officers.

To **APPO'RTION**, ap-por-ſhun. *v. a.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To ſet out in juſt proportions.

Try the parts of the body, which of them iſſue ſpeedily, and which ſlowly; and, by *apportioning* the time, take and leave that quality, which you deſire. *Bacon.*

To theſe it were good, that ſome proper prayer were *apportioned*, and they taught it. *South.*

An office cannot be *apportioned* out like a common, and ſhared among diſtinct proprietors. *Collier.*

APPO'RTIONMENT, ap-por-ſhun-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *apportion*.] A dividing of a rent, into two parts or portions; according as the land, whence it iſſues, is divided among two or more proprietors. *Chambers.*

To **APPO'SE**, ap-poze. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.]

1. To put queſtions to. This word is not now in uſe; except that, in ſome ſchools, to put grammatical queſtions to a boy, is called to *poſe* him; and we now uſe *poſe*, for *puzzle*.

Some procure themſelves to be ſurpriſed, at ſuch times; as it is like the party, that they work upon, will come upon them: and to be found with a letter in their hand, or doing ſomewhat, which they are not accuſtomed; to the end they may be *appoſed* of thoſe things, which of themſelves they are deſirous to utter. *Bacon.*

2. A latiniſm. To apply to.

By malign putrid vapours, the nutriment is rendered unapt of being *appoſed* to the parts. *Harvey.*

A'PPOSITE, ap-po-zit. *adj.* [*appoſitus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumſtances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not ſo ſharp, as ſolid and grave, and *appoſite* to the times and occaſions. *Wotton.*

Neither was Perkin (for his part) wanting to himſelf, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and *appoſite* anſwers. *Bacon.*

Remarkable inſtances of this kind have been: but it will adminiſter reflections very *appoſite* to the deſign of this preſent ſolemnity. *Atterbury.*

A'PPOSITELY, ap'-po-zit-ly. *adv.* [from *appoſite*.] Properly; fitly; ſuitably.

We may *appoſitely* compare this diſeaſe, of a proper and improper conſumption, to a decaying houſe. *Harvey.*

When we come into a government, and ſee this place of honour allotted to a murderer; another, filled with an atheiſt or a blaſphemer; may we not *appoſitely* and properly aſk, 'Whether there 'be any virtue, ſobriety, or religion, amongſt ſuch 'a people?' *South.*

A'PPOSITENESS, ap'-po-zit-nes. *n. ſ.* [from *appoſite*.] Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs.

Judgment is either concerning things to be known, or of things done, of their congruity, fitneſs, rightneſs, *appoſiteneſs*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

APPOSI'TION, ap-po-ziſh'-un. *n. ſ.* [*appoſitio*, Lat.]

1. The addition of new matter, ſo as that it may touch the firſt maſs.

Urine, inſpected with a microſcope, will diſcover a black ſand; wherever this ſand ſticks, it grows ſtill bigger, by the *appoſition* of new matter. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. In grammar, the putting of two nouns in the ſame caſe; as, *Liber Suſannæ matris*, the book of his mother Suſan.

To **APPRA'ISE**, åp-prå'ze. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To ſet a price upon any thing, in order to ſale.

Appra'iser, åp-prå'-zůr. *n. ſ.* [from *appraiſe*.] A perſon appointed to ſet a price upon things to be ſold.

To **APPREHE'ND**, åp-prê-hěnd'. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat.] To take hold of.

1. To lay hold on.

There is nothing but hath a double handle, or at leaſt we have two hands to *apprehend* it. *Taylor.*

2. To ſeize in order for trial or puniſhment.

The governor kept the city with a garriſon, deſirous to *apprehend* me. *2 Cor.* xi. 32.

It was the rabble, of which no body was named; and, which is more ſtrange, not one *apprehended*. *Clarendon.*

3. To conceive by the mind.

The good which is gotten by doing, cauſeth not action; unleſs, *apprehending* it as good, we like and deſire it. *Hooker.*

Yet this I *apprehend* not, why to thoſe
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth,
So many and ſo various laws are given. *Milton.*

The Firſt Being is inviſible and incorruptible, and can only be *apprehended* by our minds. *Stilling.*

4. To think on with terrour; to fear.

From my grandfather's death I had reaſon to *apprehend* the ſtone; and, from my father's life, the gout. *Temple.*

Apprehe'nder, åp-prê-hěn'-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *apprehend*.] Conceiver; thinker.

Groſs *apprehenders* may not think it any more ſtrange, than that a bullet ſhould be moved by the rarified fire. *Glanville.*

Apprehe'nsible, åp-prê-hěn'-sǐbl. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.] That which may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and ſouthern poles are incommunicable and fixed points, whereof the one is not *apprehenſible* in the other. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Apprehe'nsion, åp-prê-hěn'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*apprehenſio*, Lat.]

1. The mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. So we think of a horſe, high, ſwift, animal, time, matter, mind, death, *&c.* *Watts.*

Simple *apprehenſion* denotes no more than the ſoul's naked intellection of an object, without either compoſition or deduction. *Glanville.*

2. Opinion; ſentiments; conceſſion.

If we aim at right underſtanding its true nature, we muſt examine what *apprehenſion* mankind make of it. *Digby.*

To be falſe, and to be thought falſe, is all one in reſpect of men who act not according to truth, but *apprehenſion*. *South.*

The expreſſions of ſcripture are commonly ſuited in thoſe matters to the vulgar *apprehenſions* and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered. *Locke.*

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them.

I nam'd them as they paſs'd, and underſtood
Their nature, with ſuch knowledge God indu'd
My ſudden *apprehenſion*. *Milton.*

4. Fear.

It behoveth that the world ſhould be held in awe, not by a vain ſurmiſe, but a true *apprehenſion* of ſomewhat which no man may think himſelf able to withſtand. *Hooker.*

And he the future evil ſhall no leſs
In *apprehenſion*, than in ſubſtance, feel. *Milton.*

The *apprehenſion* of what was to come from an unknown, at leaſt unacknowledged ſucceſſour to the crown, clouded much of that proſperity. *Clarendon.*

As they have no *apprehenſion* of theſe things, ſo they need no comfort againſt them. *Tillotſon.*

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudius was in no ſmall *apprehenſion* for his own life. *Addiſon.*

5. Suſpicion of ſomething to happen, or be done.

I'll note you in my book of memory,
And ſcourge you for this *apprehenſion*. *Shakeſp.*

That he might take away the *apprehenſion*, that he meant ſuddenly to depart, he ſent out orders, which he was ſure would come into the enemies hands, to two or three villages, that they ſhould ſend proportions of corn into Baſinghouſe. *Clarendon.*

6. Seizure.

See that he be convey'd unto the Tower:
And go we, brothers, to the man that took him,
To queſtion of his *apprehenſion*. *Shakeſp.*

7. The power of ſeizing, catching, or holding.

A lobſter hath the chely or great claw of one ſide longer than the other, but this is not their leg, but a part of *apprehenſion* whereby they ſeize upon their prey. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Apprehe'nsive, åp-prê-hěn'-sǐv. *adj.* [from *apprehend*.]

1. Quick to underſtand.

And gives encouragement to thoſe who teach ſuch *apprehenſive* ſcholars. *Holder.*

If conſcience be naturally *apprehenſive* and ſagacious, certainly we ſhould truſt and rely upon the reports of it. *South.*

2. Fearful.

The inhabitants of this country, when I paſſed through it, were extremely *apprehenſive* of ſeeing Lombardy the ſeat of war. *Addiſon.*

They are not at all *apprehenſive* of evils at a diſtance, nor tormented with the fearful proſpect of what may befal them hereafter. *Tillotſon.*

3. Perceptive feeling.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly ſtings,
Mangle my *apprehenſive* tendereſt parts. *Milton.*

Apprehe'nsively, åp-prê-hěn'-sǐv-lý. *adv.* [from *apprehenſive*.] In an apprehenſive manner.

Apprehe'nsiveness, åp-prê-hěn'-sǐv-něs. *n. ſ.* [from *apprehenſive*.] The quality of being apprehenſive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will find, by falling upon them laſt, great help by the *apprehenſiveneſs* already gained in learning the conſonants. *Holder.*

APPRE'NTICE, åp-prěn'-tǐs. *n. ſ.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant to ſerve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition that the artificer, or tradeſman, ſhall, in the mean time, endeavour to inſtruct him in his art or myſtery. *Cowell.*

Love enjoined ſuch diligence, that no *apprentice*, no, no bond ſlave, could ever be more ready than that young princeſs was. *Sidney.*

He found him ſuch an *apprentice*, as knew well enough how to ſet up for himſelf. *Wotton.*

This rule ſets the painter at liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be ſubject himſelf ſervilely, and be bound like an *apprentice* to the rules of his art. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To **Appre'ntice**, åp-prěn'-tǐs. *v. a.* [from the noun] To put out to a maſter as an apprentice.

Him portion'd maids, *apprentic'd* orphans bleſt,
The young who labour, and the old who reſt. *Pope.*

Appre'nticehood, åp-prěn'-tǐs-hůd. *n. ſ.* [from *apprentice*.] The years of an apprentice's ſervitude.

Muſt I not ſerve a long *apprenticehood*
To foreign paſſages, and in the end,
Having my freedom, boaſt of nothing elſe
But that I was a journeyman to grief? *Shakeſp.*

Appre'nticeship, åp-prěn'-tǐs-shǐp. *n. ſ.* [from *apprentice*.] The years which an apprentice is to paſs under a maſter.

In every art, the ſimpleſt that is, there is an *apprenticeſhip* neceſſary, before it can be expected one ſhould work. *Digby.*

Many ruſhed into the miniſtry, as being the only calling that they could profeſs, without ſerving any *apprenticeſhip*. *South.*

To **Appri'ze**, åp-prî'ze. *v. a.* [*apprendre*; part. *appris*, Fr.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He conſiders the tendency of ſuch a virtue or vice; he is well *apprized*, that the repreſentation of ſome of theſe things may convince the underſtanding, and ſome may terrify the conſcience. *Watts.*

It is fit he be *apprized* of a few things, that may prevent his miſtaking. *Cheyne.*

But if *appriz'd* of the ſevere attack,
The country be ſhut up, lur'd by the ſcent,
On church-yard drear (inhuman to relate)
The diſappointed prowlers fall. *Thomſon.*

To **APPRO'ACH**, åp-prô'tsh. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]

1. To draw near locally.

'Tis time to look about: the powers of the kingdom *approach* apace. *Shakeſp.*

We ſuppoſe Ulyſſes *approaching* toward Polypheme. *Broome.*

2. To draw near, as time.

Hark! I hear the ſound of coaches,
The hour of attack *approaches*. *Gay.*

3. To make a progreſs towards, in the figurative ſenſe, as mentally.

He ſhall *approach* unto me: for who is this that engaged his heart to *approach* unto me? *Jer.* xxx. 21.

To have knowledge in all the objects of contemplation, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the inſtances are few of thoſe who have, in any meaſure, *approached* towards it. *Locke.*

4. To come near, by natural affinity, or reſemblance; as, the cat *approaches* to the tiger.

To **Appro'ach**, åp-prô'tsh. *v. a.*

1. To bring near to. This ſenſe is rather French than Engliſh.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremes; but ſlowly, and not at all, if *approached* unto their roots. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak ſpirit of wine, and *approaching* it to a candle, the ſpirituous parts will burn, without harming the paper. *Boyle.*

Approach'd, and looking underneath the ſun,
He ſaw proud Arcite. *Dryden.*

2. To come near to.

He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have *approached* Homer. *Temple.*

Appro'ach, åp-prô'tsh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.

If I could bid the ſeventh welcome with ſo good a heart as I can bid the other five farewell, I ſhould be glad of his *approach*. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

'Tis with our ſouls
As with our eyes, that after a long darkneſs
Are dazzled at th' *approach* of ſudden light. *Denh.*

2. Acceſs.

Honour hath in it the vantage ground to do good; the *approach* to kings and principal perſons; and the raiſing of a man's own fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. Hoſtile advance.

For England his *approaches* makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a gulph. *Shakeſp.*

4. Means of advancing.

Againſt beleagur'd heav'n the giants move;
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad *approaches* to the ſky. *Dryd.*

Appro'acher, åp-prỏ'-tshůr. *n. ſ.* [from *approach.*] The perſon that approaches or draws near.

Thou gav'ſt thine ears, like tapſters, that bid
welcome,
To knaves and all *approachers.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Appro'achment, åp-prỏ'tsh-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *approach.*] The act of coming near.

As for ice, it will not concrete but in the *approachment* of the air, as we have made trial in glaſſes of water, which will not eaſily freeze. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Approba'tion, åp-prỏ-bå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expreſſing himſelf pleaſed or ſatisfied.

That not paſt me, but
By learned *approbation* of my judges. *Shakeſp.*

2. The liking of any thing.

There is no poſitive law of men, whether received by formal conſent, as in councils, or by ſecret *approbation*, as in cuſtoms, but may be taken away. *Hooker.*

The bare *approbation* of the worth and goodneſs of a thing, is not properly the willing of that thing; yet men do very commonly account it ſo. *South.*

3. Atteſtation; ſupport.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood in *approbation*
Of what your reverence ſhall incite us to.
Shakeſpeare.

Appro'of, åp-prỏ'f. *n. ſ.* [from *approve*, as *proof* from *prove.*] Approbation; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

O moſt perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the ſelf-ſame tongue
Either of condemnation or *approof!* *Shakeſp.*

To **Appro'perate**, åp-prỏ'-pẻr-åte. *v. a.* [*appropero*, Lat.] To haſten; to ſet forward. *Dict.*

To **Appropi'nquate**, åp-prỏ-pln'-kwåte. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw nigh unto; to approach.

To **Appropi'nque**, åp-prỏ-plnk'. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To approach; to draw near to. A ludicrous word.

The clotted blood within my hoſe,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal criſis doth portend
My days to *appropinque* an end. *Hudibras.*

Appro'priable, åp-prỏ'-prý-åbl. *adj.* [from *appropriate.*] That which may be appropriated; that which may be reſtrained to ſomething particular.

This conceit, applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of the world, is more juſtly *appropriable* unto its end. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

To **APPRO'PRIATE**, åp-prỏ'-prýåte. *v. a.* [*approprier*, Fr. *approprio*, low Lat.]

1. To conſign to ſome particular uſe or perſon.

Things ſanctified were thereby in ſuch ſort *appropriated* unto God, as that they might never afterwards again be made common. *Hooker.*

As for this ſpot of ground, this perſon, this thing, I have ſelected and *appropriated*, I have incloſed it to myſelf and my own uſe; and I will endure no ſharer, no rival, or companion in it. *South.*

Some they *appropriated* to the gods,
And ſome to publick, ſome to private ends.
Roſcommon.

Marks of honour are *appropriated* to the magiſtrate, that he might be invited to reverence himſelf. *Atterbury.*

2. To claim or exerciſe; to take to himſelf by an excluſive right.

To themſelves *appropriating*
The ſpirit of God, promis'd alike and giv'n
To all believers. *Milton.*

Why ſhould people engroſs and *appropriate* the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themſelves? *L'Eſtrange.*

Every body elſe has an equal title to it; and therefore he cannot *appropriate*, he cannot incloſe, without the conſent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind. *Locke.*

3. To make peculiar to ſomething; to annex by combination.

He need but be furniſhed with verſes of ſacred ſcripture; and his ſyſtem, that has *appropriated* them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irrefragable arguments. *Locke.*

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their *appropriated* connection one with another. *Locke.*

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See Appropriation.

Before Richard II. it was lawful to *appropriate* the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbey, the houſe finding one to ſerve the cure; that king redreſſed that horrid evil. *Ayliffe.*

Appro'priate, åp-prỏ'-prýåte. *adj.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; conſigned to ſome particular uſe or perſon; belonging peculiarly.

He did inſtitute a band of fifty archers, by the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diffidence *appropriate* to his own caſe, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in ſucceſſion for ever. *Bacon.*

The heathens themſelves had an apprehenſion of the neceſſity of ſome *appropriate* acts of divine worſhip. *Stillingfleet.*

Appropria'tion, åp-prỏ-prý-å'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *appropriate.*]

1. The application of ſomething to a particular purpoſe.

The mind ſhould have diſtinct ideas of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar *appropriation* to that idea. *Locke.*

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.

He doth nothing but talk of his horſe, and make a great *appropriation* to his good parts, that he can ſhoe him himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The fixing a particular ſignification to a word.

The name of faculty may, by an *appropriation* that diſguiſes its true ſenſe, palliate the abſurdity. *Locke.*

4. In law, a ſevering of a benefice eccleſiaſtical to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious houſe, or dean and chapter, biſhoprick, or college; becauſe, as perſons ordinarily have no right of fee ſimple, theſe, by reaſon of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee ſimple; and therefore are called proprietors. To an *appropriation*, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the conſent of the dioceſan, patron, and incumbent, are neceſſary, if the church be full: but if the church be void, the dioceſan and the patron, upon the king's licence, may conclude. *Cowell.*

Appropria'tor, åp-prỏ-prý-å'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *appropriate.*] He that is poſſeſſed of an appropriated benefice.

Theſe *appropriators*, by reaſon of their perpetuities, are accounted owners of the fee ſimple; and therefore are called proprietors. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

Appro'vable, åp-prỏ'-våbl. *adj.* [from *approve.*] That which merits approbation.

The ſolid reaſon, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very *approvable* in what profeſſion ſoever. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Appro'val, åp-prỏ'-vål. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation; a word rarely found.

There is a cenſor of juſtice and manners, without whoſe *approval* no capital ſentences are to be executed. *Temple.*

Appro'vance, åp-prỏ'-våns. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation: a word not much uſed.

A man of his learning ſhould not ſo lightly have been carried away with old wives' tales from *approvance* of his own reaſon. *Spenſer.*

Should ſhe ſeem
Soft'ning the leaſt *approvance* to beſtow,
Their colours burniſh, and, by hope inſpir'd,
They briſk advance. *Thomſon.*

To **Appro've**, åp-prỏ'v. *v. a.* [*approuver*, Fr. *approbo*, Lat.]

1. To like; to be pleaſed with.

There can be nothing poſſibly evil which God *approveth*, and that he *approveth* much more than he doth command. *Hooker.*

What power was that, whereby Medea ſaw,
And well *approv'd*, and prais'd the better courſe,
When her rebellious ſenſe did ſo withdraw
Her feeble pow'rs, that ſhe purſu'd the worſe?
Davies.

2. To expreſs liking.

It is looked upon as inſolence for a man to ſet up his own opinion againſt that of ſome learned doctor, or otherwiſe *approved* writer. *Locke.*

3. To prove; to ſhow; to juſtify.

His meaning was not, that Archimedes could ſimply in nothing be deceived; but that he had in ſuch ſort *approved* his ſkill, that he ſeemed worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the ſcience he was ſkilful in. *Hooker.*

In religion,
What damned errour, but ſome ſober brow
Will bleſs it, and *approve* it with a text? *Shakeſp.*

I am ſorry
That he *approves* the common liar, Fame,
Who ſpeaks him thus at Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

Would'ſt thou *approve* thy conſtancy? *Approve*
Firſt thy obedience. *Milton.*

Refer all the actions of this ſhort life to that ſtate which will never end; and this will *approve* itſelf to be wiſdom at the laſt, whatever the world judge of it now. *Tillotſon.*

4. To experience: not in uſe.

Oh! 'tis the curſe in love, and ſtill *approv'd*,
When women cannot love, where they're belov'd.
Shakeſpeare.

5. To make, or ſhow, to be worthy of approbation.

The firſt care and concern muſt be to *approve* himſelf to God by righteouſneſs, holineſs, and purity. *Rogers.*

6. It has *of* before the object, when it ſignifies *to be pleaſed*, but may be uſed without a prepoſition; as, I *approve* your letter, or, *of* your letter.

I ſhewed you a piece of black and white ſtuff, juſt ſent from the dyer; which you were pleaſed to *approve of*, and be my cuſtomer for. *Swift.*

Appro'vement, åp-prỏ'v-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*] Approbation; liking.

It is certain that at the firſt you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your *approvement.* *Hayward.*

Appro'ver, åp-prỏ'-vůr. *n. ſ.* [from *approve.*]

1. He, that approves.

2. He, that makes trial.

Their diſcipline,
Now mingled with their courages, will make
known
To their *approvers*; they are people ſuch,
As mend upon the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. In our common law, one that, confeſſing felony of himſelf, appealeth or accuſeth another, one or more, to be guilty of the ſame: and he is called ſo, becauſe he muſt prove what he hath alleged in his appeal. *Cowell.*

Appro'ximate, ắp-prŏks'-ỷ-mắte. *adj.* [from *ad* to, and *proximus* next, Lat.] Approaching near to.

Theſe receive a quick converſion, containing *approximate* diſpoſitions unto animation. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Approxima'tion, ắp-prŏks-ỷ-mắ'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *approximate.*]

1. Approach to any thing.

Unto the latitude of Capricorn, or the winter ſolſtice, it had been a ſpring; for, unto that poſition, it had been in a middle point, and that of aſcent or *approximation.* *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The fiery region gains upon the inferiour elements; a neceſſary conſequent of the ſun's gradual *approximation* towards the earth. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Quadrupeds are better placed according to the degrees of their *approximation* to the human ſhape. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. In ſcience, a continual approach nearer ſtill, and nearer, to the quantity ſought, though perhaps without a poſſibility of ever arriving at it exactly.

Appu'lse, ắp'-pŭls. *n. ſ.* [*appulſus*, Lat.] The act of ſtriking againſt any thing.

An hectic fever is the innate heat kindled into a deſtructive fire, through the *appulſe* of ſaline ſteams. *Harvey.*

In vowels, the paſſage of the mouth is open and free, without any *appulſe* of an organ of ſpeech to another: but, in all conſonants, there is an *appulſe* of the organs. *Holder.*

To **A'pricate**, ắ'-prỷ-kắt. *v. n.* [*apricor*, Lat.] To baſk in the ſun. *Dict.*

Apri'city, ắ-prĭs'-ĭ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [*apricitas*, Lat.] Warmth of the ſun; ſun-ſhine. *Dict.*

A'pricot, or **A'pricock**, ắ'-prỷ-kŏt. *n. ſ.* [from *apricus*, Lat. ſunny.] A kind of wall-fruit.

A'pril, ắ'-prĭl. *n. ſ.* [*Aprilis*, Lat. *Avril*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted firſt.

April is repreſented by a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand, primroſes and violets; in the other, the ſign Taurus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Men are *April*, when they woo; December, when they wed: Maids are May, when they are maids; but the ſky changes, when they are wives. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

A'pron, ắ'-prŭn. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain etymology; but ſuppoſed by ſome, to be contracted from *afore one.*] A cloth hung before, to keep the other dreſs clean.

Give us gold, good Timon: haſt thou more?—
———Hold up, you ſluts,
Your *aprons* mountant. *Shakeſp.*

The nobility think ſcorn, to go in leather *aprons.* *Shakeſp.*

How might we ſee Falſtaff, and not ourſelves be ſeen?——Put on two leather jerkins and *aprons*; and wait upon him at his table, as drawers. *Shakeſp.*

In theſe figures, the veſt is gathered up before them, like an *apron*, which you muſt ſuppoſe filled with fruits. *Addiſon.*

A'pron, ắ'-prŭn. *n. ſ.* [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'pron *of a gooſe.* The fat ſkin, which covers the belly.

A'pron-ma'n, ắ'-prŭn-măn'. *n. ſ.* [from *apron* and *man.*] A man, that wears an apron; a workman; a manual artificer.

You have made good work,
You and your *apron-men*; that ſtood ſo much,
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of garlick eaters. *Shakeſp.*

A'proned, ắ'-prŭnd. *adj.* [from *apron.*] Wearing an apron.

The cobler *apron'd*, and the parſon gown'd. *Pope.*

A'PSIS, ắp'-sĭs. *n. ſ.* *apſides*, plural. [ἅψις, *conjunction.*]

Is applied, in aſtronomy, to two points in the orbits of planets; in which they are at the greateſt and the leaſt diſtance, from the ſun or earth. The higher *apſis* is more particularly denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee. *Chambers.*

If bodies revolve in orbits that are pretty near circles, and the *apſides* of theſe orbits be fixed; then the centripetal forces of thoſe bodies will be reciprocally, as the ſquares of the diſtances. *Cheyne.*

APT, ắpt'. *adj.* [*aptus*, Lat.]

1. Fit.

This ſo eminent induſtry, in making proſelytes, more of that ſex than of the other, groweth; for that, they are deemed *apter*, to ſerve as inſtruments in the cauſe. *Apter* they are, through the eagerneſs of their affection; *apter*, through a natural inclination unto piety; *apter*, through ſundry opportunities, &c. Finally, *apter*, through a ſingular delight, which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence, how all near about them ſtand affected, as concerning the ſame cauſe. *Hooker.*

2. Having a tendency to; liable to.

Things natural, as long as they keep thoſe forms which give them their being, cannot poſſibly be *apt* or inclinable, to do otherwiſe than they do. *Hooker.*

My vines and peaches on my beſt ſouth walls were *apt*, to have a ſoot or ſmuttineſs upon their leaves and fruits. *Temple.*

3. Inclined to; led to; diſpoſed to.

You may make her you love, believe it; which, I warrant, ſhe is *apter* to do, than confeſs ſhe does. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Men are *apt*, to think well of themſelves and of their nation, of their courage and ſtrength. *Temple.*

One, who has not theſe lights, is a ſtranger to what he reads; and *apt*, to put a wrong interpretation upon it. *Addiſon.*

Even thoſe, who are near the court, are *apt* to deduct wrong conſequences, by reaſoning upon the motives of actions. *Swift.*

What we have always ſeen, to be done in one manner; we are *apt* to imagine, there was but that one way. *Bentley.*

4. Ready; quick: as, an *apt* wit.

I have a heart, as little *apt* as yours;
But yet a brain, that leads my uſe of anger
To better vantage. *Shakeſp.*

5. Qualified for.

Theſe brothers had a while ſerved the king in war, whereunto they were only *apt.* *Sidney.*

All, that were ſtrong and *apt* for war, even them the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon. *2 Kings.*

To **Apt**, ắpt'. *v. a.* [*apto*, Lat.]

1. To ſuit; to adapt.

We need a man, that knows the ſeveral graces
Of hiſtory, and how to *apt* their places;
Where brevity, where ſplendour, and where height,
Where ſweetneſs is required, and where weight. *Ben Jonſon.*

In ſome ponds, *apted* for it by nature, they become pikes. *Walton.*

2. To fit; to qualify; to diſpoſe; to prepare.

The king is melancholy,
Apted for any ill impreſſions. *Denham's Sophy.*

To **A'ptate**, ắp'-tắte. *v. a.* [*aptatum*, Lat.] To make fit.

To *aptate* a planet, is to ſtrengthen the planet in poſition of houſe and dignities to the greateſt advantage, in order to bring about the deſired end. *Bailey.*

A'ptitude, ắp'-tĭ-tŭde. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Fitneſs.

This evinces its perfect *aptitude* and fitneſs for the end, to which it was aimed; the planting and nouriſhing all true virtue among men. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Tendency.

In an abortion, the mother, beſides the fruſtration of her hopes, acquires an *aptitude* to miſcarry for the future. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Diſpoſition.

He, that is about children, ſhould ſtudy their natures and *aptitudes*; what turns they eaſily take, and what becomes them; what their native ſtock is, and what it is fit for. *Locke.*

A'ptly, ắpt'-lỷ. *adv.* [from *apt.*]

1. Properly; with juſt connection, or correſpondence; fitly.

That part
Was *aptly* fitted, and naturally perform'd. *Shakeſp.*

But, what the maſs nutritious does divide?
What makes them *aptly* to the limbs adhere,
In youth increaſe them, and in age repair? *Blackmore.*

2. Juſtly; pertinently.

Irenæus very *aptly* remarks, that thoſe nations, who were not poſſeſt of the goſpels, had the ſame accounts of our Saviour, which are in the Evangeliſts. *Addiſon.*

3. Readily; acutely; as, he learned his buſineſs very *aptly.*

A'ptness, ắpt'-nĕs. *n. ſ.* [from *apt.*]

1. Fitneſs; ſuitableneſs.

The nature of every law muſt be judged of, by the *aptneſs* of things therein preſcribed, unto the ſame end. *Hooker.*

There are antecedent and independent *aptneſſes* in things; with reſpect to which, they are fit to be commanded or forbidden. *Norris's Miſcell.*

2. Diſpoſition to any thing; of perſons.

The nobles receive ſo to heart the baniſhment of that worthy Coriolanus, that they are in a ripe *aptneſs* to take all power from the people. *Shakeſp.*

3. Quickneſs of apprehenſion; readineſs to learn.

What ſhould be the *aptneſs* of birds, in compariſon of beaſts, to imitate ſpeech, may be enquired. *Bacon.*

4. Tendency; of things.

Some ſeeds of goodneſs give him a reliſh of ſuch reflections, as have an *aptneſs* to improve the mind. *Addiſon.*

Ap'tote, ắp'-tŏte. *n. ſ.* [of *a* and πτῶσις *a caſe.*] A noun, which is not declined with caſes.

A'QUA, ắ'-kwắ. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A word ſignifying *water*, very much uſed in chymical writings.

AQUA FO'RTIS, ắ'-kwắ-fắr'-tĭs. [Latin.] A corroſive liquor, made by diſtilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a ſtrong heat: the liquor, which riſes in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the ſpirit of nitre, or *aqua fortis*; which ſerves as a menſtruum, for diſſolving of ſilver, and all other metals, except gold. But, if ſea ſalt or ſal ammoniack be added to *aqua fortis*, it commences *aqua regia*, and will then diſſolve no metal but gold. *Chambers.*

The diſſolving of ſilver in *aqua fortis*, and gold in aqua regia, and not *vice verſâ*, would not be difficult to know. *Locke.*

AQUA MARI'NA, ắ'-kwắ-mắ-rĭ''-nắ, *of the Italian lapidaries*, is of a ſea or bluiſh green. This ſtone ſeems to me, to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

AQUA MIRA'BILIS, ắ'-kwắ-mỷ-rắ''-bĭls. [Latin.] The wonderful water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cubebs, mace, cardomums, nutmegs, ginger, and ſpirit of wine, digeſted twenty-four hours, then diſtilled.

AQUA RE'GIA, or *AQUA REGA'LIS*, ắ'-kwắ-rĕ''-jĭa. [Latin.] An acid water, ſo called becauſe it diſſolves gold, the king of metals. Its eſſential ingredient is common ſea ſalt, the only ſalt which will operate

rate on gold. It is prepared by mixing common ſea ſalt, or ſal ammoniack, or the ſpirit of them, with ſpirit of nitre, or common aqua fortis. *Chambers.*

He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of fixedneſs or ſolubility in *aqua regia*. *Locke.*

AQUA-VITÆ, å'-kwå-vì''-tè. [Lat.] It is commonly underſtood of what is otherwiſe called brandy, or ſpirit of wine, either ſimple or prepared with aromaticks. But ſome appropriate the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape; *aqua-vitæ*, to that drawn after the ſame manner from malt. *Chambers.*

I will rather truſt a Fleming with my butter, an Iriſhman with my *aqua vitæ* bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than my wife with herſelf. *Shakeſp.*

AQUA'TICK, å-kwåt'-ìk. *adj.* [*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water.]

1. That, which inhabits the water.

The vaſt variety of worms found in animals, as well terreſtrial as *aquatick*, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks. *Ray on the Creation.*

Brutes may be conſidered, as either aerial, terreſtrial, *aquatick*, or amphibious. *Aquatick* are thoſe whoſe conſtant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

2. Applied to plants, that which grows in the water.

Flags, and ſuch like *aquaticks*, are beſt deſtroyed by draining. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A'QUATILE, å'-kwå-tìle. *adj.* [*aquatilis*, Lat.] That, which inhabits the water.

We behold many millions of the *aquatile* or water frog, in ditches and ſtanding plaſhes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'QUEDUCT, å'-kwè-dùct. *n. ſ.* [*aquæductus*, Lat.] A conveyance, made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preſerve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some *aqueducts* are under ground, and others above it, ſupported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth ſhews itſelf chiefly in temples, highways, *aqueducts*, walls, and bridges of the city. *Addiſon.*

Hither the rills of water are convey'd,
In curious *aqueducts*; by nature laid,
To carry all the humour. *Blackmore.*

A'QUEOUS, å'-kwè-ùs. *adj.* [from *aqua*, water, Lat.] Watery.

The vehement fire, requiſite to its fuſion, forced away all the *aqueous* and fugitive moiſture. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'QUEOUSNESS, å'-kwè-ùs-nès. *n. ſ.* [*aquoſitas*, Lat.] Wateriſhneſs.

A'QUILINE, åk'-wỳ-lìne. *adj.* [*aquilinus*, Lat. from *aquila* an eagle.] Reſembling an eagle; when applied to the noſe, hooked.

His noſe was *aquiline*, his eyes were blue,
Ruddy his lips, and freſh and fair his hue. *Dryd.*

Gryps ſignifies ſome kind of eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *grypus*, for an hooked or *aquiline* noſe. *Brown.*

AQUO'SE, å-kwò'ſe. *adj.* [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. *Dict.*

AQUO'SITY, å-kwòs'-ìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *aquoſe*.] Waterineſs. *Dict.*

A. R. anno regni; that is, the year of the reign: as, *A. R. G. R.* 20. *Anno regni Georgii regis vigeſimo*, in the twentieth year of the reign of king George.

A'RABLE, år'-åbl. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plough.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field,
Part *arable*, and tilth; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd. *Milton.*

'Tis good for *arable*; a glebe, that asks
Tough teams of oxen, and laborious taſks. *Dryden.*

Having but very little *arable* land, they are forced to fetch all their corn from foreign countries. *Addiſon.*

ARACHNOI'DES, å-rak''-nò-ì'-dès. *n. ſ.* [from ἀράχνη a ſpider's web, and εἶδος form.]

1. One of the tunicks of the eye, ſo called from its reſemblance to a cobweb.

As to the tunicks of the eye, many things might be taken notice of; the prodigious fineneſs of the *arachnoides*, the acute ſenſe of the retina. *Derham.*

2. It is alſo a fine thin tranſparent membrane; which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is ſuppoſed to inveſt the whole ſubſtance of the brain. *Chambers.*

ARA'IGNEE, å-rayn-nè. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A term in fortification, which ſometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. *Dict.*

ARA'NEOUS, å-rå'-nyùs. *adj.* [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Reſembling a cobweb.

The curious *araneous* membrance of the eye conſtringeth and dilateth it, and ſo varieth its focus. *Derham.*

ARA'TION, å-rå'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*aratio*, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing.

ARA'TORY, år'-å-tùr-rỳ. *adj.* [from *aro*, Lat. to plough.] That, which contributes to tillage. *Dict.*

A'RBALIST, å'r-bå-lìſt. *n. ſ.* [from *arcus* a bow, and *baliſta* an engine to throw ſtones. A croſs-bow.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubaliſta or *arbaliſt* was firſt ſhewed to the French, by our king Richard the firſt; who was ſhortly after ſlain by a quarrel thereof. *Camden.*

A'RBITER, å'r-bì-tùr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whoſe determination they voluntarily ſubmit.

He would put himſelf into the king's hands, and make him *arbiter* of the peace. *Bacon.*

2. One, who has the power of deciſion or regulation; a judge.

Next him, high *arbiter*,
Chance governs all. *Milton.*

His majeſty, in this great conjuncture, ſeems to be generally allowed for the ſole *arbiter* of the affairs of Chriſtendom. *Temple.*

A'RBITRABLE, å'r-bì-tråbl. *adj.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parſonage is in land, called the glebe; in tythe, a ſet part of our goods, rendered to God; in other offerings, beſtowed upon God by the people, either in ſuch *arbitrable* proportion, as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or cuſtoms of particular places do require them. *Spelman.*

ARBI'TRAMENT, år-bìt'-trå-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. This ſhould be written *arbitrement*.

Stand faſt! to ſtand or fall,
Free in thine own *arbitrament* it ſtands:
Perfect within, no outward aid require,
And all temptation to tranſgreſs repel. *Milton.*

A'RBITRARILY, å'r-bì-trå-rì-lỳ. *adv.* [from *arbitrary*.] With no other rule, than the will; deſpotically; abſolutely.

He governed *arbitrarily*: he was expelled, and came to the deſerved end of all tyrants. *Dryden.*

ARBITRA'RIOUS, år-bì-trå'-ryùs. *adj.* [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending on the will.

Theſe are ſtanding and irrepealable truths; ſuch, as have no precarious exiſtence, or *arbitrarious* dependence upon any will or underſtanding whatſoever. *Norris.*

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY, år-bì-trå'-ryùs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *arbitrarious*.] Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleaſure.

Where words are impoſed *arbitrariouſly*, diſtorted from their common uſe; the mind muſt be led into miſpriſion. *Glanville.*

A'RBITRARY, å'r-bì-trå-rỳ. *adj.* [*arbitrarius*, Lat.]

1. Deſpotick; abſolute; bound by no law; following the will without reſtraint. It is applied both to perſons and things.

In vain the Tyrian queen reſigns her life,
For the chaſte glory of a virtuous wife;
If lying bards may falſe amours rehearſe,
And blaſt her name with *arbitrary* verſe. *Walſh.*

Their regal tyrants ſhall with bluſhes hide
Their little luſts of *arbitrary* pride,
Nor bear to ſee their vaſſals ty'd. *Prior.*

2. Depending on no rule; capricious.

It may be perceived, with what inſecurity we aſcribe effects, depending on the natural period of time, unto *arbitrary* calculations, and ſuch as vary at pleaſure. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **A'RBITRATE**, å'r-bì-tràte. *v. a.* [*arbitror*, Lat.]

1. To decide; to determine.

This might have been prevented, and made whole,
With very eaſy arguments of love;
Which now, the manage of two kingdoms muſt,
With fearful bloody iſſue, *arbitrate*. *Shakeſp.*

2. To judge of.

Yet, where an equal poiſe of hope and fear
Does *arbitrate* th' event, my nature is,
That I incline to hope, rather than fear. *Milton.*

To **A'RBITRATE**, å'r-bì-tràte. *v. n.* To give judgment.

It did *arbitrate* upon the ſeveral reports of ſenſe, not like a drowſy judge, only hearing, but alſo directing their verdict. *South.*

A'RBITRARINESS, å'r-bì-trå-rì-nès. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitrary*.] Deſpoticalneſs; tyranny.

He, that by harſhneſs of nature, and *arbitrarineſs* of commands, uſes his children like ſervants, is what they mean by a tyrant. *Temple.*

ARBITRA'TION, år-bì-trå'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.] The determination of a cauſe, by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties contending.

ARBITRA'TOR, å'r-bì-trå'-tùr. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitrate*.]

1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, choſen by their mutual conſent. *Cowell.*

Be a good ſoldier, or upright truſtee,
An *arbitrator* from corruption free. *Dryden.*

2. A governor; a preſident.

Though heav'n be ſhut,
And heav'n's high *arbitrator* ſit ſecure
In his own ſtrength; this place may be expos'd. *Milton.*

3. He, that has the power of preſcribing to others without limit or controul.

Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates maſters of their own terms, and *arbitrators* of a peace. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

4. The determiner; he, that puts an end to any affair.

But now the *arbitrator* of deſpairs,
Juſt death, kind umpire of man's miſeries,
With ſweet enlargement doth diſmiſs me hence. *Shakeſp.*

The end crowns all;
And that old common *arbitrator*, time,
Will one day end it. *Shakeſp.*

ARBI'TREMENT, år-bìt'-trè-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *arbitror*, Lat.]

1. Deciſion; determination.

I know, the knight is incenſed againſt you, even to a mortal *arbitrement*; but nothing of the circumſtance more. *Shakeſp.*

We of the offending ſide
Muſt keep aloof from ſtrict *arbitrement*. *Shakeſp.*

Aid was granted, and the quarrel brought to the *arbitrement* of the ſword. *Hayward.*

2. Compromiſe.

Lukewarm perſons think, they may accommodate points of religion by middle ways and witty reconcilements; as if they would make an *arbitrement* between God and man. *Bacon.*

A'RBORARY, å'r-bô-rå-rŷ. *adj.* [*arborarius*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Dict.*

A'RBORET, å'r-bô-rèt. *n. ſ.* [*arbor*, Lat. a tree.] A ſmall tree or ſhrub.

No *arboret*, with painted bloſſoms dreſt,
And ſmelling ſweet; but there it might be found,
To bud out fair, and her ſweet ſmells throw all
around. *Fairy Queen.*

Now hid, now ſeen,
Among thick woven *arborets*, and flow'rs
Imbroider'd on each bank *Milton.*

ARBO'REOUS, år-bô'-ryůs. *adj.* [*arboreus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to trees; conſtituting a tree.

A grain of muſtard becomes *arboreous*. *Brown.*

2. A term in botany, to diſtinguiſh ſuch funguſes or moſſes as grow upon trees, from thoſe that grow on the ground. *Quincy.*

They ſpeak properly, who make it an *arboreous* excreſcence, or rather a ſuperplant bred of a viſcous and ſuperfluous lopp, which the tree itſelf cannot aſſimulate. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'RBORIST, å'r-bô-rìſt. *n. ſ.* [*arboriſte*, Fr. from *arbor* a tree.] A naturaliſt, who makes trees his ſtudy.

The nature of the mulberry, which the *arboriſts* obſerve to be long in the begetting his buds; but, the cold ſeaſons being paſt, he ſhoots them all out in a night. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

A'RBOROUS, å'r-bô-růs. *adj.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree.

From under ſhady *arborous* roof,
Soon as they forth were come to open ſight
Of day-ſpring and the ſun. *Milton.*

A'RBOUR, å'r-bůr. *n. ſ.* [from *arbor* a tree.] A bower; a place, covered with green branches of trees.

Nay, you ſhall ſee mine orchard; where, in an *arbour*, we will eat a laſt year's pippin of my own graffing. *Shakeſp.*

Let us divide our labours: thou, where choice
Leads thee, or where moſt needs; whether to wind
The woodbine round this *arbour*, or direct
The claſping ivy where to climb. *Milton.*

For noon-day's heat, are cloſer *arbours* made;
And, for freſh ev'ning air, the op'ner glade.
Dryden.

A'RBOUR VI'NE, å'r-bůr-vì'ne. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bind-weed; which ſee.

A'RBUSCLE, å'r-bůſkl. *n. ſ.* [*arbuſcula*, Lat.] Any little ſhrub. *Dict.*

A'RBUTE, å'r-bůte. *n. ſ.* [*arbutus*, Lat.]

Arbute, or ſtrawberry tree, grows common in Ireland. It is difficult, to be raiſed from the ſeeds; but may be propagated by layers. It grows, to a goodly tree; endures our climate, unleſs the weather be very ſevere; and makes beautiful hedges. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Rough *arbute* ſlips into a hazel bough
Are oft ingrafted; and good apples grow
Out of a plain tree ſtock. *May's Virgil.*

ARC, å'rk. *n. ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. A ſegment; a part of a circle; not more than a ſemicircle.

Their ſegments or *arcs*, for the moſt part, exceeded not the third part of a circle.
Newton's Opticks.

2. An arch.

Load ſome vain church with old theatrick
ſtate;
Turn *arcs* of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

ARCA'DE, år-kå'de. *n. ſ.* [French.] A continued arch; a walk arched over.

Or call the winds, through long *arcades* to roar;
Proud, to catch cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

ARCA'NUM, å'r-kå'-nům. *n. ſ. in the plural* arca'na. A Latin word, ſignifying a ſecret.

ARCH, å'rtſh. *n. ſ.* [*arcus*, Lat.]

1. Part of a circle, not more than the half.

The mind perceives, that an *arch* of a circle is leſs than the whole circle, as clearly as it does the idea of a circle. *Locke.*

2. A building, open below and cloſed above, ſtanding by the form of its own curve; uſed, for bridges and other works.

Ne'er through an *arch*, ſo hurried the blown
tide;
As the recomforted, through the gates. *Shakeſp.*

Let Rome in Tiber melt, and the wide *arch*
Of the rais'd empire fall! here is my ſpace.
Shakeſp.

The royal ſquadron marches;
Erect triumphal *arches*. *Dryden's Albion.*

3. The ſky, or vault of heaven.

Hath nature given them eyes,
To ſee this vaulted *arch*, and the rich cope
Of ſea and land? *Shakeſpeare.*

4. [from ἀρχὸς] A chief: obſolete.

The noble duke, my maſter,
My worthy *arch* and patron, comes to-night.
Shakeſp.

To ARCH, å'rtſh. *v. a.* [*arcuo*, Lat.]

1. To build arches.

The nations of the field and wood
Build on the wave, or *arch* beneath the ſand.
Pope.

2. To cover with arches.

Gates of monarchs
Are *arch'd* ſo high, that giants may get through.
Shakeſp.

The proud river, which makes her bed at her feet, is *arched* over with ſuch a curious pile of ſtones; that, conſidering the rapid courſe of the deep ſtream that roars under it, it may well take place among the wonders of the world. *Howel.*

3. To form into arches.

Fine devices of *arching* water without ſpilling, and making it riſe in ſeveral forms of feathers and drinking-glaſſes, be pretty things to look on, but nothing to health and ſweetneſs. *Bacon.*

ARCH, å'rtſh. *adj.* [from ἀρχὸς chief.]

1. Chief; of the firſt claſs.

The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The moſt *arch* deed of piteous maſſacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakeſp.*

There is ſprung up
An heretick, an *arch* one, Cranmer. *Shakeſp.*

2. Waggiſh; mirthful; triflingly miſchievous. This ſignification it ſeems to have gained, by being frequently applied to the boy moſt remarkable for his pranks; as, the *arch* rogue: unleſs it be derived from *Archy*, the name of the jeſter to Charles I.

Eugenio ſet out from the univerſity; he had the reputation of an *arch* lad at ſchool. *Swift.*

ARCH, å'rtſh, in compoſition, ſignifies chief, or of the firſt claſs [from ἀρχὸς,]; as, *archangel*, *archbiſhop*. It is pronounced variouſly with regard to the *ch*, which before a conſonant ſound as in *cheeſe*, as *archdeacon*; before a vowel like *k*, as *archangel*.

ARCHA'NGEL, årk-å'n-jèl. *n. ſ.* [*archangelus*, Lat.] One of the higheſt order of angels.

His form had yet not loſt
All her original brightneſs, nor appear'd
Leſs than *archangel* ruin'd, and th' exceſs
Of glory obſcur'd. *Milton.*

'Tis ſure th' *archangel's* trump I hear,
Nature's great paſſing-bell; the only call
Of God's, that will be heard by all. *Norris.*

ARCHA'NGEL, årk-å'n-jèl. *n. ſ.* [*lamium*, Lat.] The name of a plant, called alſo *Dead-nettle*.

ARCHANGE'LICK, årk-ån-jèl'-lìk. *adj.* [from *archangel*.] Belonging to archangels.

He ceas'd; and th' *archangelick* pow'r prepar'd
For ſwift deſcent; with him the cohort bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton.*

ARCHBE'ACON, årtſh-bè'kn. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *beacon*.] The chief place of proſpect, or of ſignal.

You ſhall win the top of the Corniſh *archbeacon* Hainborough; which may, for proſpect, compare with Rama in Paleſtina. *Carew.*

ARCHBI'SHOP, årtſh-bìſh'-ůp. [from *arch* and *biſhop*.] A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of other biſhops his ſuffragans.

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Inſtall'd lord *archbiſhop* of Canterbury. *Shakeſp.*

The *archbiſhop* was the known architect of this new fabrick. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK, årtſh-bìſh-ůp-rìk. *n. ſ.* [from *archbiſhop*.] The ſtate or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop.

'Tis the cardinal;
And, merely to revenge him on the emperor,
For not beſtowing on him at his aſking
The *archbiſhoprick* of Toledo, this is purpos'd.
Shakeſp.

This excellent man, from the time of his promotion to the *archbiſhoprick*, underwent the envy and malice of men, who agreed in nothing elſe.
Clarendon.

ARCHCHA'NTER, årtſh-tſhån'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *chanter*.] The chief chanter.

ARCHDE'ACON, årtſh-dè'kn. *n. ſ.* [*archidiaconus*, Lat.] One, that ſupplies the biſhop's place and office in ſuch matters, as do belong to the epiſcopal function. The law ſtyles him the biſhop's vicar, or vicegerent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Leſt negligence might foiſt in abuſes, an *archdeacon* was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew's Survey.*

ARCHDE'ACONRY, årtſh-dè'kn-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon.

It oweth ſubjection to the metropolitan of Canterbury, and hath one only *archdeaconry*.
Carew's Survey.

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP, årtſh-dè'kn-ſhìp. *n. ſ.* [from *archdeacon*.] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE, årtſh-dů'ke. *n. ſ.* [*archidux*, Lat.] A title given to ſome ſovereign princes, as of Auſtria and Tuſcany.

Philip, *archduke* of Auſtria, during his voyage from the Netherlands towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey.*

ARCHDU'CHESS, årtſh-důtſh'-ès. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *ducheſs*.] A title given to the ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria, or to the wife of an archduke of Tuſcany.

A'RCH-PHILO''SOPHER, årtſh-fìl-òs'-ô-fůr. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *philoſopher*.] Chief philoſopher.

It is no improbable opinion therefore, which the *arch-philoſopher* was of; that the chiefeſt perſon in every houſehold was always (as it were) a king. *Hooker.*

ARCH-PRE'LATE, årtſh-prèl'-åte. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *prelate*.] Chief prelate.

May we not wonder, that a man of St. Baſil's authority and quality, and *arch-prelate* in the houſe of God, ſhould have his name far and wide called in queſtion? *Hooker.*

ARCH-PRE'SBYTER, årtſh-près'-bì-tèr. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *preſbyter*.] Chief preſbyter.

As ſimple deacons are in ſubjection to preſbyters, according to the canon law; ſo are alſo preſbyters and *arch-preſbyters* in ſubjection to theſe archdeacons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ARCH-PRI'EST, årtſh-prè'ſt. *n. ſ.* [from *arch* and *prieſt*.] Chief prieſt.

The word decanus was extended to an eccleſiaſtical dignity, which included the *arch-prieſts*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Archaio'logy, år-kå-ŏl'-ŏ-jŷ. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρχαῖος ancient, and λόγος a diſcourſe.] A diſcourſe on antiquity.

Archaiolo'gick, år-kå-ŏ-lŏdzh'-ĭk. *adj.* [from *archaiology.*] Relating to a diſcourſe on antiquity.

A'rchaism, år'-kå-ĭſm. *n. ſ.* [ἀρχαισμὸς.] An ancient phraſe, or mode of expreſſion.

I ſhall never uſe *archaiſms*, like Milton. *Watts.*

A'rched, år'-tſhĕd. *participial adj.* [from *To arch.*] Bent in the form of an arch.

I ſee how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou haſt the right *arched* bent of the brow. *Shakeſp.*

Let the *arched* knife,
Well ſharpen'd, now aſſail the ſpreading ſhades
Of vegetables. *Philips.*

A'rcher, år'-tſhŭr. *n. ſ.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. a bow.] He that ſhoots with a bow: he that carries a bow in battle.

Draw, *archers*, draw your arrows to the head. *Shakeſp.*

This Cupid is no longer an *archer*; his glory ſhall be our's; for we are the only love-gods. *Shakeſp.*

Thou frequent bring'ſt the ſmitten deer;
For ſeldom, *archers* ſay, thy arrows err. *Prior.*

A'rchery, år'-tſhĕ-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *archer.*]

1. The uſe of the bow.

Among the Engliſh artillery, *archery* challengeth the pre-eminence, as peculiar to our nation. *Camden.*

2. The act of ſhooting with the bow.

Flower of this purple dye,
Hit with Cupid's *archery*,
Sink in apple of his eye!
Shakeſp. Midſ. Night's Dream.

3. The art of an archer.

Bleſt ſeraphims ſhall leave their quire,
And turn love's ſoldiers upon thee,
To exerciſe their *archery*.
Craſhaw's Steps to Temple.

Say, from what golden quivers of the ſky
Do all thy winged arrows fly?
Swiftneſs and power by birth are thine.
'Tis (I believe) this *archery* to ſhew,
That ſo much coſt in colours thou,
And ſkill in painting, doſt beſtow
Upon thy ancient arms, the gaudy heavenly bow.
Cowley.

A'rches-court, år'-tſhĕz-kŏ'rt. *n. ſ.* [from *arches* and *court.*] The chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory, that belongs to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for the debating of ſpiritual cauſes; ſo called from Bow-Church in London, where it is kept; whoſe top is raiſed of ſtone-pillars, built *archwiſe*. The judge of this court is termed the dean of the arches, or official of the *arches-court*: dean of the arches, becauſe with this office is commonly joined a peculiar juriſdiction of thirteen pariſhes in London, termed a deanery, being exempted from the authority of the biſhop of London, and belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury; of which the pariſh of Bow is one. Some others ſay, that he was firſt called dean of the arches, becauſe the official to the archbiſhop, the dean of the arches, was his ſubſtitute in his court; and by that means the names became confounded. The juriſdiction of this judge is ordinary, and extends through the whole province of Canterbury: ſo that, upon any appeal, he forthwith, and without any further examination of the cauſe, ſends out his citation to the party appealed; and his inhibition to the judge, from whom the appeal is made. *Cowell.*

A'rchetype, år'-kĕ-tīpe. *n. ſ.* [*archetypum*, Lat.] The original, of which any reſemblance is made.

Our ſouls, though they might have perceived images themſelves, by ſimple ſenſe; yet it ſeems inconceivable, how they ſhould apprehend their *archetypes*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

As a man, a tree, are the outward objects of our perception, and the outward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas; ſo our ſenſations of hunger, cold, are alſo inward *archetypes* or patterns of our ideas. But the notions or pictures of theſe things, as they are in the mind, are the ideas. *Watts's Logick.*

Arche'typal, år'-kĕ-tī-pål. *adj.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] Original; being a pattern, from which copies are made.

Through contemplation's opticks I have ſeen
Him, who is fairer than the ſons of men;
The ſource of good, the light *archetypal*. *Norris.*

ARCHE'US, år-kĕ'-ŭs. *n. ſ.* [probably from ἀρχὴ chief power.] A word by which Paracelſus ſeems to have meant a power, that preſides over the animal œconomy, diſtinct from the rational ſoul.

Archidia'conal, år-kŷ-dī-åk'-ŏ-nål. *adj.* [from *archidiaconus*, Lat. an archdeacon.] Belonging to an archdeacon; as, this offence is liable to be cenſured in an *archidiaconal* viſitation.

Archiepi'scopal, år-kŷ-ĕ-pĭs'-kŏ-pål. *adj.* [from *archiepiſcopus*, Lat. an archbiſhop.] Belonging to an archbiſhop; as, Canterbury is an *archiepiſcopal* ſee; the ſuffragans are ſubject to *archiepiſcopal* juriſdiction.

A'RCHITECT, å'r-kŷ-tĕkt. *n. ſ.* [*architectus*, Lat.]

1. A profeſſor of the art of building.

The *architect*'s glory conſiſts, in the deſignment and idea of the work; his ambition ſhould be, to make the form triumph over the matter. *Wotton.*

2. A contriver of a building; a builder.

The haſty multitude
Admiring enter'd; and the work ſome praiſe,
And ſome the *architect*: his hand was known
In heav'n, by many a tow'red ſtructure high;
Where ſcepter'd angels held their reſidence,
And ſat as princes. *Milton.*

3. The contriver or former of any compound body.

This inconvenience the divine *architect* of the body obviated. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. The contriver of any thing.

An irreligious Moor,
Chief *architect* and plotter of theſe woes. *Shakeſp.*

Archite'ctive, år-kŷ-tĕk'-tĭv. *adj.* [from *architect.*] That performs the works of architecture.

How could the bodies of many of them, particularly the laſt mentioned, be furniſhed with *architective* materials? *Derh. Phyſico-Theology.*

Architecto'nick, år-kŷ-tĕk-tŏn'-nĭk. *adj.* [from ἀρχὴ chief, and τέκτων an artificer.] That, which has the power or ſkill of an architect; that, which can build or form any thing.

To ſay, that ſome more fine part of either, or all the hypoſtatical principle, is the architect of this elaborate ſtructure; is to give occaſion to demand, what proportion of the tria prima afforded this *architectonick* ſpirit, and what agent made ſo ſkilful and happy a mixture. *Boyle.*

Archite'cture, å'r-kŷ-tĕk-tſhŭr. *n. ſ.* [*architectura*, Lat.]

1. The art or ſcience of building.

Architecture is divided into *civil architecture*, called by way of eminence *architecture*; *military architecture*, or fortification; and *naval architecture*, which, beſides building of ſhips and veſſels, includes alſo ports, moles, docks, &c. *Chambers.*

Our fathers next, in *architecture* ſkill'd,
Cities for uſe, and forts for ſafety build:
Then palaces and lofty domes aroſe;
Theſe for devotion, and for pleaſure thoſe.
Blackmore.

2. The effect or performance of the ſcience of building.

The formation of the firſt earth being a piece of divine *architecture*, aſcribed to a particular providence. *Burnet's Theory.*

A'rchitrave, å'r-kŷ-tråv. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρχὴ chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam; becauſe it is ſuppoſed to repreſent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the loweſt member of the entablature. This member is different in the different orders; and, in building *architrave* doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The *architrave* is ſometimes called the reaſon-piece, or maſter-beam, in timber buildings; as porticos, cloyſters, &c. In chimnies, it is called the mantle-piece; and over jambs of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperthyron. *Builder's Dict.*

The materials, laid over this pillar, were of wood; through the lightneſs whereof, the *architrave* could not ſuffer, nor the column itſelf, being ſo ſubſtantial. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Weſtward a pompous frontiſpiece appear'd,
On Dorick pillars of white marble rear'd,
Crown'd with an *architrave* of antique mold,
And ſculpture riſing on the roughen'd gold. *Pope.*

A'rchives, å'r-kīvz. *n. ſ.* *without a ſingular.* [*archiva*, Lat.] The places, where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps ſometimes uſed for the writings themſelves.

Though we think, our words vaniſh with the breath that utters them; yet they become records in God's court, and are laid up in his *archives*, as witneſſes either for or againſt us. *Government of the Tongue.*

I ſhall now only look a little into the Moſaic *archives*, to obſerve what they furniſh us with, upon this ſubject. *Woodward.*

A'rchwise, å'rtſh-wīze. *adv.* [from *arch* and *wiſe.*] In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, ſo called *ab arcuata eccleſia*, or from Bow church, by reaſon of the ſteeple or clochier thereof, raiſed at the top with ſtone pillars, in faſhion of a bow bent *archwiſe*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Arci'tenent, år-sĭ'-tĕn'-ĕnt. *adj.* [*arcitenens*, Lat.] Bow-bearing. *Dict.*

Arcta'tion, årk-tå'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *arcto* to ſtraiten.] Straitening; confinement to a narrower compaſs.

A'rctick, å'rk-tĭk. *n. ſ.* [from ἄρκτος a bear, the northern conſtellation.] Northern; lying under the Arctos, or bear. See **Artick**.

Ever-during ſnows, perpetual ſhades
Of darkneſs, would congeal their livid blood;
Did not the *arctick* tract ſpontaneous yield
A cheering purple berry, big with wine. *Philips.*

A'rctick *Ci'rcle*, å'rk-tĭk. The circle, at which the northern frigid zone begins.

A'rcuate, å'r-kŭ-åte. *adj.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch.

The cauſe of the confuſion in ſounds, and the inconfuſion of ſpecies viſible, is for that, the ſight worketh in right lines; but ſounds, that move in oblique and *arcuate* lines, muſt needs encounter and diſturb the one the other. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In the gullet, where it perforateth the midriff, the carneous fibres are inflected and *arcuate*.
Ray on the Creation.

A'rcuatile, å'r-ků-å-tîl. *adj.* [from *arcuate.*] Bent; inflected. *Dict.*

Arcua'tion, år-ků-å'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *arcuate.*]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The ſtate of being bent; curvity, or crookedneſs.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raiſing by layers ſuch trees, as cannot be raiſed from ſeed, or that bear no ſeed; as the elm, lime, alder, willow: and is ſo called, from bending down to the ground the branches, which ſpring from the off-ſets or ſtools after they are planted. *Chambers.*

A'rcuature, å'r-ků-å-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*arcuatura*, low Lat.] The bending or curvature of an arch. *Dict.*

Arcuba'lister, år-ků-bål'-îs-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *arcus* a bow, and *baliſta* an engine.] A croſsbow-man.

King John was eſpied, by a very good *arcubaliſter*; who ſaid, that he would ſoon diſpatch the cruel tyrant. God forbid, vile varlet, quoth the earl, that we ſhould procure the death of the holy one of God. *Camden's Remains.*

Ard, å'rd. [Saxon.] Signifies natural diſpoſition; as, *Goddard*, is a divine temper; *Reinard*, a ſincere temper; *Giffard*, a bountiful and liberal diſpoſition; *Bernard*, filial affection. *Gibſon's Camden.*

A'rdency, å'r-dên-ſŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *ardent.*] Ardour; eagerneſs; warmth of affection.

Accepted our prayers ſhall be, if qualified with humility, and *ardency*, and perſeverance, ſo far as concerns the end immediate to them.
Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.

The ineffable happineſs of our dear Redeemer muſt needs bring an increaſe to ours, commenſurate to the *ardency* of our love for him. *Boyle.*

A'RDENT, å'r-dênt. *adj.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymiſts obſerve, that vegetables (as lavender, rue, marjoram, *&c.*) diſtilled before fermentation, yield oils without any burning ſpirits; but, after fermentation, yield *ardent* ſpirits without oils: which ſhews, that their oil is, by fermentation, converted into ſpirit. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Fierce; vehement; having the appearance or quality of fire.

A knight of ſwarthy face,
High on a cole-black ſteed, purſued the chace;
With flaſhing flames his *ardent* eyes were fill'd.
Dryden.

3. Paſſionate; affectionate: uſed generally of deſire.

Another nymph with fatal pow'r may riſe,
To damp the ſinking beams of Cælia's eyes;
With haughty pride may hear her charms confeſt,
And ſcorn the *ardent* vows that I have bleſt. *Prior.*

A'rdently, å'r-dênt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *ardent.*] Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be moſt *ardently* inflamed to our religion. *Spratt's Sermons.*

A'rdour, å'r-důr. *n. ſ.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.

Joy, like a ray of the ſun, reflects with a greater *ardour* and quickneſs, when it rebounds upon a man from the breaſt of his friend. *South.*

2. Heat of affection; as, love, deſire, courage.

The ſoldiers ſhout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their *ardour*, inly pleas'd to ſee.
His hoſt. *Dryden.*

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd,
And the vain *ardours* of our love reſtrain'd. *Pope.*

3. The perſon ardent or bright. This is only uſed by *Milton.*

Nor delay'd the winged ſaint,
After his charge receiv'd; but, from among
Thouſand celeſtial *ardours*, where he ſtood
Veil'd with his gorgeous wings, up-ſpringing light,
Flew thro' the midſt of heav'n. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Ardu'ity, år-dů'-î-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty. *Dict.*

A'RDUOUS, å'r-dů-ůs. *adj.* [*arduus*, Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb.

High on Parnaſſus' top her ſons ſhe ſhow'd,
And pointed out thoſe *arduous* paths they trod.
Pope.

2. Difficult.

It was a means, to bring him up in the ſchool of arts and policy; and ſo to fit him for that great and *arduous* employment, that God deſigned him to. *South.*

A'rduousness, å'r-dů-ůs-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty.

Are, år'. The plural of the preſent tenſe of the verb *to be;* as, young men *are* raſh, old *are* cautious.

A'RE, å'-rê, or *Alamire.* The loweſt note but one in Guido's ſcale of muſick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Are to plead Hortenſio's paſſion;
B mi Bianca take him for thy lord,
C faut, that loves with all affection. *Shakeſp.*

A'rea, å'-ryå. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. The ſurface, contained between any lines or boundaries.

The *area* of a triangle is found, by knowing the height and the baſe. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Any open ſurface, as, the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or ſtage of an amphitheatre. An incloſed place, as liſts, or a bowling-green, or graſs-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or *area* of goodly length, with the breadth ſomewhat more than half the longitude. *Wotton.*

The Alban lake is of an oval figure; and, by reaſon of the high mountains that encompaſs it, looks like the *area* of ſome vaſt amphitheatre.
Addiſon.

In *areas* vary'd with Moſaick art,
Some whirl the diſk, and ſome the jav'lin dart.
Pope.

To **Are'ad**, or **Are'ed**, å-rê'd. *v. a.* [aꞃeꝺan, Sax. to counſel.] To adviſe; to direct.

Knights and ladies gentle deeds;
Whoſe praiſes having ſlept in ſilence long,
Me, all too meane, the ſacred muſe *areeds*
To blazon broad. *Fairy Queen.*

But mark, what I *aread* thee now. Avant!
Fly thither, whence thou fled'ſt! If from this hour
Within theſe hallow'd limits thou appear,
Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd.
Paradiſe Loſt.

Arefa'ction, år-rê-fåk'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] The ſtate of growing dry; the act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally proceed *arefaction*, and moſt of the effects of nature.
Bacon.

To **A'refy**, år'-rê-fŷ. *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat to dry.] To dry; to exhauſt of moiſture.

Heat drieth bodies, that do eaſily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, clay, *&c.* and ſo doth time or age *arefy*, as in the ſame bodies, *&c.*
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Arena'ceous, å-rê-nå'-ſhůs. *adj.* [*arena*, Lat. ſand.] Sandy; having the qualities of ſand.

A piece of the ſtone of the ſame mines, of a yellowiſh brown colour, an *arenaceous* friable ſubſtance, and with ſome white ſpar mixed with it.
Woodward on Foſſils.

Arena'tion, å-rê-nå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *arena*, Lat. ſand.] Is uſed by ſome phyſicians for a ſort of dry bath, when the patient ſits with his feet upon hot ſand. *Dict.*

Areno'se, å-rê-nô'ſe. *adj.* [from *arena*, Lat.] Sandy; full of ſand. *Dict.*

Are'nulous, å-rên'-ů-lůs. *adj.* [from *arenula*, Lat. ſand.] Full of ſmall ſand; gravelly.

Areo'tick, å-rê-ôt'-îk. *adj.* [ἀραιοτικα.] Attenuents; applied to medicines, that diſſolve viſcidities; ſo that the morbifick matter may be carried off, by ſweat or inſenſible perſpiration. *Dict.*

Areto'logy, å-rê-tôl'-lô-jŷ. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρετὴ virtue, and λέγω to diſcourſe.] That part of moral philoſophy, which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it. *Dict.*

A'rgal, å'r-gål. *n. ſ.* Hard lees, ſticking to the ſides of wine veſſels; more commonly called tartar. *Dict.*

A'rgent, å'r-jênt. *adj.* [from *argentum*, Lat. ſilver.]

1. The white colour, uſed in the coats of gentlemen, knights, and baronets; ſuppoſed, to be the repreſentation of that metal.

Rinaldo flings
As ſwift, as fiery lightning kindled new:
His *argent* eagle, with her ſilver wings
In field of azure, fair Erminia knew. *Fairfax.*

In an *argent* field, the god of war
Was drawn triumphant on his iron car. *Dryden.*

2. Silver; bright like ſilver.

Thoſe *argent* fields more likely habitants,
Tranſlated ſaints, or middle ſpirits, hold,
Betwixt th' angelical and human kind. *Milton.*

Or aſk of yonder *argent* fields above,
Why Jove's ſatellites are leſs than Jove? *Pope.*

Argenta'tion, år-jên-tå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *argentum*, Lat. ſilver.] An overlaying with ſilver. *Dict.*

A'rgentine, å'r-jên-tîn. *adj.* [*argentin*, Fr.] Sounding like ſilver. *Dict.*

A'rgil, å'r-jîl. *n. ſ.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay; a fat ſoft kind of earth, of which veſſels are made.

Argilla'ceous, år-jîl-lå'-ſhůs. *adj.* [from *argil.*] Clayey; partaking of the nature of argil; conſiſting of argil or potters clay.

Argi'llous, år-jîl'-lůs. *adj.* [from *argil.*] Conſiſting of clay; clayiſh; containing clay.

Albuquerque derives this redneſs, from the ſand and *argillous* earth at the bottom.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

A'rgosy, å'r-gô-ſŷ. *n. ſ.* [derived by Pope from *Argo*, the name of Jaſon's ſhip; ſuppoſed by others to be a veſſel of *Raguſa* or *Ragoſa*, a *Ragozine*, corrupted.] A large veſſel for merchandize; a carrack.

Your mind is toſſing on the ocean;
There, where your *argoſies* with portly ſail,
Like ſigniors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

To **A'RGUE**, å'r-gů. *v. n.* [*arguo*, Lat.]

1. To reaſon; to offer reaſons.

I know, your majeſty has always lov'd her
So dear in heart, not to deny her, what
A woman of leſs place might aſk by law;
Scholars, allow'd freely to *argue* for her.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

Publick *arguing* oft ſerves not only to exaſperate the minds, but to whet the wits of hereticks.
Decay of Piety.

An idea of motion, not paſſing on, would perplex any one, who ſhould *argue* from ſuch an idea.
Locke.

2. To perſuade by argument.

It is a ſort of poetical logick, which I would make uſe of, to *argue* you into a protection of this play. *Congreve's Ded. to Old Batchelor.*

3. To diſpute; with the particles *with* or *againſt* before the opponent, and *againſt* before the thing oppoſed.

Why do Chriſtians, of ſeveral perſuaſions, ſo fiercely *argue againſt* the ſalvability of each other? *Decay of Piety.*

He, that by often *arguing againſt* his own ſenſe, impoſes falſehoods on others, is not far from believing himſelf. *Locke.*

I do not ſee, how they can *argue with* any one, without ſetting down ſtrict boundaries. *Locke.*

To A'RGUE, å'r-gů. *v. a.*

1. To prove any thing by argument.

If the world's age and death be *argued* well,
By the ſun's fall, which now towards earth doth bend;
Then we might fear, that virtue (ſince ſhe fell
So low as woman) ſhould be near her end. *Donne.*

2. To debate any queſtion; as, to *argue* a cauſe.

3. To prove, as an argument.

So many laws *argue* ſo many ſins
Among them: how can God with ſuch reſide? *Milton.*

It *argues* diſtemper of the mind, as well as of the body, when a man is continually toſſing from one ſide to the other. *South.*

This *argues* a virtue and diſpoſition in thoſe ſides of the rays, which anſwers to that virtue and diſpoſition of the chryſtal. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. To charge with, as a crime: with *of*.

I have pleaded guilty, to all thoughts and expreſſions of mine, which can be truly *argued of* obſcenity, profaneneſs, or immorality; and retract them. *Dryden's Fables.*

The accidents are not the ſame, which would have *argued* him *of* a ſervile copying, and total barrenneſs of invention; yet the ſeas were the ſame. *Dryden's Fables.*

A'RGUER, å'r-gů-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *argue.*] A reaſoner; a diſputer; a controvertiſt.

Men are aſhamed, to be proſelytes to a weak *arguer*, as thinking, they muſt part with their reputation as well as their ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

Neither good Chriſtians, nor good *arguers.* *Atterbury.*

A'RGUMENT, å'r-gů-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]

1. A reaſon alleged, for or againſt any thing.

We ſometimes ſee, on our theatres, vice rewarded, at leaſt unpuniſhed; yet it ought not to be an *argument* againſt the art. *Dryden.*

When any thing is proved by as good *arguments*, as that thing is capable of, ſuppoſing it were; we ought not in reaſon, to make any doubt of the exiſtence of that thing. *Tillotſon.*

Our author's two great and only *arguments* to prove, that heirs are lords over their brethren. *Locke.*

2. The ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing.

That ſhe, who ev'n but now was your beſt object,
Your praiſe's *argument*, balm of your age,
Deareſt and beſt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To the height of this great *argument*,
I may aſſert eternal providence,
And juſtify the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

Sad taſk! yet *argument*
Not leſs, but more heroick, than the wrath
Of ſtern Achilles. *Milton.*

A much longer diſcourſe, my *argument* requires; your merciful diſpoſitions, a much ſhorter. *Spratt's Sermons.*

3. The contents of any work, ſummed up by way of abſtract.

The *argument* of the work, that is, its principal action, the œconomy and diſpoſition of it, are the things, which diſtinguiſh copies from originals. *Dryden.*

4. A controverſy.

This day, in *argument* upon a caſe,
Some words there grew 'twixt Somerſet and me. *Shakeſpeare.*

An *argument*, that fell out laſt night, where each of us fell in praiſe of our country miſtreſſes. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

If the idea be not agreed on, betwixt the ſpeaker and hearer; the *argument* is not about things, but names. *Locke.*

5. It has ſometimes the particle *to* before the thing to be proved, but generally *for*.

The beſt moral *argument to* patience, in my opinion, is the advantage of patience itſelf. *Tillotſon.*

This, before that revelation had enlightened the world, was the very beſt *argument for* a future ſtate. *Atterbury.*

6. [In aſtronomy.] An arch, by which we ſeek another unknown arch, proportional to the firſt. *Chambers.*

ARGUME'NTAL, år-gů-mėn'-tål. *adj.* [from *argument.*] Belonging to argument; reaſoning.

Afflicted ſenſe thou kindly doſt ſet free,
Oppreſs'd with *argumental* tyranny;
And routed reaſon finds a ſafe retreat in thee. *Pope.*

ARGUMENTA'TION, år-gů-mėn-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *argument.*] Reaſoning; the act of reaſoning.

Argumentation is that operation of the mind, whereby we infer one propoſition, from two or more propoſitions premiſed: or it is the drawing a concluſion, which before was unknown or doubtful, from ſome propoſitions more known and evident; ſo, when we have judged, that matter cannot think, and that the mind of man doth think; we conclude, that therefore the mind of man is not matter. *Watts's Logick.*

I ſuppoſe, it is no ill topick of *argumentation*, to ſhew the prevalence of contempt, by the contrary influences of reſpect. *South.*

His thoughts muſt be maſculine, full of *argumentation*, and that ſufficiently warm. *Dryden.*

The whole courſe of his *argumentation* comes to nothing. *Addiſon.*

ARGUME'NTATIVE, år-gů-mėn'-tå-tiv. *adj.* [from *argument.*]

1. Conſiſting of argument; containing argument.

This omiſſion (conſidering the bounds, within which the *argumentative* part of my diſcourſe was confined) I could not avoid. *Atterbury's Pref. to his Sermons.*

2. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

Another thing, *argumentative of* Providence, is that pappous plumage, growing upon the tops of ſome ſeeds; whereby they are wafted with the wind, and diſſeminated far and wide. *Ray.*

3. Applied to perſons, diſputatious; diſpoſed to controverſy.

A'RGUTE, år-gů'te. *adj.* [*arguto*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]

1. Subtle; witty; ſharp.

2. Shrill.

A'RIA, å'-rŷ-å. *n. ſ.* [Ital. in muſick.] An air, ſong, or tune.

A'RID, år'-rid. *adj.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up.

My complexion is become aduſt, and my body *arid*, by viſiting lands. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy ſpring;
Without him ſummer were an *arid* waſte. *Thomſ.*

ARI'DITY, å-rid'-di-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *arid.*]

1. Dryneſs; ſiccity.

Salt, taken in great quantities, will reduce an animal body to the great extremity of *aridity* or dryneſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. In the theological ſenſe, a kind of inſenſibility in devotion, contrary to unction or tenderneſs.

Strike my ſoul with lively apprehenſions of thy excellencies, to bear up my ſpirit under the greateſt *aridities* and dejections, with the delightful proſpect of thy glories. *Norris.*

A'RIES, å'-ryėz. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack; the firſt vernal ſign.

At laſt from *Aries* rolls the bounteous ſun,
And the bright Bull receives him. *Thomſon.*

To ARI'ETATE, å'-ryė-tåte. *v. n. arieto*, Lat.]

1. To butt like a ram.

2. To ſtrike in imitation of the blows, which rams give with their heads.

ARIETA'TION, å-ryė-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *arietate.*]

1. The act of butting like a ram.

2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram.

The ſtrength of the percuſſion, wherein ordnance do exceed all *arietations* and ancient inventions. *Bacon.*

3. The act of ſtriking or conflicting in general.

Now thoſe heterogeneous atoms, by themſelves, hit ſo exactly into their proper reſidence, in the midſt of ſuch tumultuary motions and *arietations* of other particles. *Glanville.*

ARIE'TTA, å-rŷ-ėt'-tå. *n. ſ.* [Ital. in muſick.] A ſhort air, ſong, or tune.

ARI'GHT, å-ri'te. *adv.* [from *a* and *right.*]

1. Rightly; without mental errour.

How him I lov'd, and love with all my might;
So thought I eke of him, and think I thought aright. *Spenſer.*

Theſe were thy thoughts, and thou could'ſt judge *aright*,
Till intereſt made a jaundice in thy ſight. *Dryd.*

The motions of the tongue are ſo eaſy, and ſo ſubtle, that you can hardly conceive or diſtinguiſh them *aright.* *Holder.*

2. Rightly; without crime.

A generation, that ſet not their heart *aright.* *Pſalms.*

3. Rightly; without failing of the end deſigned.

Guardian of groves, and goddeſs of the night,
Fair queen, he ſaid, direct my dart *aright.* *Dryd.*

ARIOLA'TION, or HARIOLA'TION, å-rŷ-ô-lå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*hariolus*, Lat. a ſoothſayer.] Soothſaying; vaticination.

The prieſts of elder time deluded their apprehenſions with *ariolation*, ſoothſaying, and ſuch oblique idolatries. *Brown.*

ARIO'SO, å-rŷ-ô'-sô. *n. ſ.* [Ital. in muſick.] The movement of a common air, ſong, or tune. *Dict.*

To ARI'SE, å-ri'ze. *v. n.* pret. *aroſe*, particip. *ariſen.* [from *a* and *riſe.*]

1. To mount upward, as the ſun.

He roſe; and, looking up, beheld the ſkies
With purple bluſhing, and the day *ariſe.* *Dryden.*

2. To get up, as from ſleep, or from reſt.

So Eſdras *aroſe* up, and ſaid unto them, ye have tranſgreſſed the law. 1 *Eſd.* ix. 7.

How long wilt thou ſleep, O ſluggard? When wilt thou *ariſe* out of thy ſleep? *Prov.* vi. 9.

3. To come into view, as from obſcurity.

There ſhall *ariſe* falſe Chriſts and falſe prophets. *Matt.* xxiv.

4. To revive from death.

Thy dead men ſhall live; together with my body, ſhall they *ariſe.* Awake and ſing, ye that dwell in duſt! *Iſaiah*, xxvi. 19.

5. To proceed, or have its original.

They, which were ſcattered abroad upon the perſecution that *aroſe* about Stephen, travelled as far as Phœnice. *Acts*, xi. 19.

I know not, what miſchief may *ariſe* hereafter from the example of ſuch an innovation. *Dryden.*

6. To enter upon a new ſtation, to ſucceed to power or office.

Another Mary then *aroſe*,
And did rig'rous laws impoſe. *Cowley.*

7. To commence hoſtility.

And, when he *aroſe* againſt me, I caught him by his beard, and ſmote him. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.

For the various ſenſes of this word, ſee Rise.

ARISTO'CRACY, å-rĭs-tŏk'-krå-ſỳ. *n. ſ.* [ἄριςος greateſt, and κρατέω to govern.] That form of government, which places the ſupreme power in the nobles, without a king, and excluſively of the people.

The *ariſtocracy* of Venice hath admitted ſo many abuſes through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration ſeems to approach. *Swift.*

Aristocra'tical, å-rĭs-tŏ-krăt'-tĭ-kăl. }
Aristocra'tick, å-rĭs-tŏ-krăt'-ĭk. }
adj. [from *ariſtocracy.*] Relating to ariſtocracy; including a form of government by the nobles.

Ockham diſtinguiſhes, that the papacy, or eccleſiaſtical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for ſome time, into an *ariſtocratical* form of government. *Ayliffe.*

Aristocra'ticalness, å-rĭs-tŏ-krăt'-tĭ-kăl-nĕs. *n. ſ.* [from *ariſtocratical.*] An ariſtocratical ſtate. *Dict.*

Ari'thmancy, å-rĭth-măn-ſỳ. *n. ſ.* [from ἀριθμὸς number, and μαντεία divination.] A foretelling future events by numbers. *Dict.*

Arithme'tical, å-rĭth-mĕt'-tĭ-kăl. *adj.* [from *arithmetick.*] According to the rules or method of arithmetick.

The principles of bodies may be infinitely ſmall, not only beyond all naked or aſſiſted ſenſe, but beyond all *arithmetical* operation or conception. *Grew.*

The ſquares of the diameters of theſe rings, made by any priſmatick colour, were in *arithmetical* progreſſion, as in the fifth obſervation. *Newton.*

Arithme'tically, å-rĭth-mĕt'-tĭ-kăl-lỳ. *adv.* [from *arithmetical.*] In an arithmetical manner; according to the principles of arithmetick.

Though the fifth part of a xeſtes, being a ſimple fraction, and *arithmetically* regular; it is yet no proper part of that meaſure. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Arithmeti'cian, å-rĭth-mĕ-tĭſh'-ăn. *n. ſ.* [from *arithmetick.*] A maſter of the art of numbers.

A man had need be a good *arithmetician*, to underſtand this author's works. His deſcription runs on like a multiplication table. *Addiſon.*

ARI'THMETICK, å-rĭth'-mĕ-tĭk. *n. ſ.* [ἀριθμὸς number, and μετρέω to meaſure.] The ſcience of numbers; the art of computation.

On fair ground I could beat forty of them;
But now 'tis odds beyond *arithmetick.* *Shak. Coriol.*

The chriſtian religion, according to the apoſtles *arithmetick*, hath but theſe three parts of it; ſobriety, juſtice, religion. *Taylor.*

A'rk, å'rk. *n. ſ.* [*arca*, Lat. a cheſt.]

1. A veſſel, to ſwim upon the water; uſually applied to that, in which Noah was preſerved from the univerſal deluge.

Make thee an *ark* of gopher wood: rooms ſhalt thou make in the *ark*, and ſhalt pitch it within and without. *Geneſis.*

The one juſt man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous *ark*, as thou beheld'ſt,
To ſave himſelf and houſehold, from amidſt
A world devote to univerſal wreck. *Milton.*

2. The repoſitory of the covenant of God with the Jews.

This coffer was of ſhittim wood, covered with plates or leaves of gold, being two cubits and a half in length, a cubit and a half wide, and a cubit and a half high. It had two rings of gold on each ſide, through which the ſtaves were put for carrying it: upon the top of it was a kind of gold crown, all around it; and two cherubim were faſtened to the cover: it contained the two tables of ſtone, written by the hand of God. *Calmet.*

A'rm, å'rm. *n. ſ.* [eaꞃm, eoꞃm, Sax.]

1. The limb, which reaches from the hand to the ſhoulder.

If I have lift up my hand againſt the fatherleſs, when I ſaw my help in the gate; then let mine *arm* fall from my ſhoulder-blade, and mine *arm* be broken from the bone. *Job.*

Like helpleſs friends, who view from ſhore
The lab'ring ſhip, and hear the tempeſt roar;
So ſtood they, with their *arms* acroſs. *Dryden.*

2. The bough of a tree.

The trees ſpread out their *arms*, to ſhade her face;
But ſhe on elbow lean'd. *Sidney.*

Where the tall oak his ſpreading *arms* entwines,
And with the beech a mutual ſhade combines. *Gay.*

3. An inlet of water from the ſea.

Full in the centre of the ſacred wood,
An *arm* ariſeth of the Stygian flood. *Dryd. Æn.*

We have yet ſeen but an *arm* of this ſea of beauty. *Norris.*

4. Power; might. In this ſenſe is uſed the ſecular *arm*, &c.

Curſed be the man, that truſteth in man, and maketh fleſh his *arm*; and whoſe heart departeth from the Lord. *Jer.* xvii. 5.

O God, thy *arm* was here!
And not to us, but to thy *arm* alone,
Aſcribe we all. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

A'rm's e'nd, å'rms-ĕnd'. *n. ſ.* A phraſe, taken from boxing; in which the weaker man may overcome the ſtronger, if he can keep him from cloſing.

Such a one, as can keep him at *arm's end*, need never wiſh for a better companion. *Sidney's Arcad.*

For my ſake be comfortable: hold death awhile at the *arm's end.* *Shakeſpeare.*

In the ſame ſenſe is uſed *arm's length.*

To A'RM, å'rm. *v. a.* [*armo*, Lat.]

1. To furniſh with armour of defence, or weapons of offence.

And, when Abram heard, that his brother was taken captive; he *armed* his trained ſervants, born in his own houſe, three hundred and eighteen; and purſued them unto Dan. *Geneſis.*

True conſcious honour is, to feel no ſin;
He's arm'd without, that's innocent within. *Pope.*

2. To plate with any thing, that may add ſtrength.

Their wounded ſteeds
Yerk out their *armed* heels at their dead maſters. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To furniſh; to fit up; as, to *arm* a loadſtone, is to caſe it with iron.

You muſt *arm* your hook, with the line in the inſide of it. *Walton's Angler.*

Having waſted the callus, I left off thoſe tents; and dreſſed it with others, *armed* with digeſtives. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. To provide againſt.

His ſervant, *arm'd* againſt ſuch coverture,
Reported unto all, that he was ſure
A noble gentleman of high regard. *Spenſer.*

To A'RM, å'rm. *v. n.* To take arms; to be fitted with arms.

Think we king Harry ſtrong;
And, princes, look you ſtrongly *arm* to meet him. *Shakeſpeare.*

ARMA'DA, år-må'-då. *n. ſ.* [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for ſea; a fleet of war. It is often erroneouſly ſpelt *armado.*

In all the mid-earth ſeas was left no road,
Wherein the pagan his bold head untwines;
Spread was the huge *armado* wide and broad,
From Venice, Genes, and towns which them confine. *Fairfax.*

So by a roaring tempeſt on the flood,
A whole *armado* of collected ſail
Is ſcatter'd, and disjoin'd from fellowſhip. *Shakeſ.*

At length, reſolv'd t' aſſert the wat'ry ball,
He in himſelf did whole *armados* bring:
Him aged ſeamen might their maſter call,
And choſe for general, were he not their king. *Dryden.*

ARMADI'LLO, år-må-dĭl'-lŏ. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A four-footed animal of Braſil, as big as a cat; with a ſnout, like a hog; a tail, like a lizard; and feet, like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard ſcales like armour, whence he takes his name; and retires under them, like the tortoiſe. He lives in holes, or in the water, being of the amphibious kind. His ſcales are of a bony or cartilaginous ſubſtance; but they are eaſily pierced. This animal hides himſelf, a third part of the year, under ground. He feeds upon roots, ſugar-canes, fruits, and poultry. When he is caught, he draws up his feet and head to his belly, and rolls himſelf up in a ball, which the ſtrongeſt hand cannot open; and he muſt be brought near the fire, before he will ſhew his noſe. His fleſh is white, fat, tender; and more delicate, than that of a ſucking pig. *Trevoux.*

A'rmament, år-må-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A force equipped for war; generally uſed of a naval force.

Armame'ntary, år-må-mĕn-tå'-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [*armamentarium*, Lat.] An armoury; a magazine or arſenal of warlike implements. *Dict.*

A'rman, år'-măn. *n. ſ.* A confection for reſtoring appetite in horſes. *Dict.*

A'rmature, å'r-må-tûre. *n. ſ.* [*armatura*, Lat.]

1. Armour; ſomething to defend the body from hurt.

Others ſhould be armed with hard ſhells; others with prickles; the reſt, that have no ſuch *armature*, ſhould be endued with great ſwiftneſs and pernicity. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Offenſive weapons; leſs properly.

The double *armature* is a more deſtructive engine, than the tumultuary weapon. *Decay of Piety.*

A'rmed, å'rmd. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Is uſed in reſpect of beaſts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tuſks, are of a different colour from the reſt; as, he bears a cock or a falcon *armed*, or. *Chalmers.*

A'rmed *Cha'ir*, å'rmd-tſhå'r. *n. ſ.* [from *armed* and *chair.*] An elbow chair, or a chair with reſts for the arms.

Arme'nian *Bo'le*, år-mĕ'-nỳ-ån-bŏ'le. *n. ſ.* A fatty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddiſh colour; which takes its name, from the country of Armenia.

Arme'nian *Sto'ne*, år-mĕ'-nỳ-ån-ſtŏ'ne. *n. ſ.* A mineral ſtone or earth of a blue colour, ſpotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near reſemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it ſeems only to differ in degree of maturity; it being ſofter, and ſpeckled with green inſtead of gold. *Chambers.*

Arme'ntal, år-mĕn'-tål. }
A'rmentine, å'r-mĕn-tĭne. }
adj. [*armentalis*, or *armentinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a drove or herd of cattle. *Dict.*

Armento'se, å'r-mĕn-tŏze. *adj.* [*armentoſus*, Lat.] Abounding with cattle. *Dict.*

A'rmgaunt, å'rm-gå'nt. *adj.* [from *arm* and *gaunt.*] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded,
And ſoberly did mount an *armgaunt* ſteed. *Shakeſ.*

A'rm-hole, å'rm-hŏle. *n. ſ.* [from *arm* and *hole.*] The cavity under the ſhoulder.

Tickling is moſt in the ſoles of the feet, and under the *arm-holes*, and on the ſides. The cauſe is the thinneſs of the ſkin in thoſe parts, joined with the rareneſs of being touched there. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ARMI'GEROUS, år-mîdzh'-ė-rûs. *adj.* [from *armiger*, Lat. an armory-bearer.] Bearing arms.

A'RMILLARY, å'r-mîl-å-rŷ. *adj.* [from *armilla*, Lat. a bracelet.] Reſembling a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane ſphere are ſuppoſed to be deſcribed on the convex ſurface of a ſphere, which is hollow within; and, after this, you imagine all parts of the ſphere's ſurface to be cut away, except thoſe parts on which ſuch circles are deſcribed: then that ſphere is called an *armillary* ſphere; becauſe it appears in the form of ſeveral circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due poſition. *Harris's Deſcription of the Globes.*

A'RMILLATED, å'r-mîl-å-têd. *adj.* [*armillatus*, Lat.] Having bracelets. *Dict.*

A'RMINGS, å'r-mîngz. *n. ſ.* [in a ſhip.] The ſame with waſteclothes, being clothes hung about the outſide of the ſhip's upperworks fore and aft, and before the cubbrige heads. Some are alſo hung round the tops, called *top armings*. *Chambers.*

ARMI'POTENCE, år-mîp'-ô-têns. *n. ſ.* [from *arma* arms, and *potentia* power, Lat.] Power in war.

ARMI'POTENT, år-mîp'-ô-tênt. *adj.* [*armipotens*, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war.

The manifold linguiſt, and the *armipotent* ſoldier. *Shakeſpeare.*

For, if our God, the Lord *armipotent*,
Thoſe armed angels in our aid down ſend,
That were at Dathan to his prophet ſent;
Thou wilt come down with them. *Fairfax.*

Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a bent,
The temple ſtood of Mars *armipotent*. *Dryden.*

ARMI'SONOUS, år-mî'-sô-nûs. *adj.* [*armiſonus*, Lat.] Ruſtling with armour.

A'RMISTICE, år'-mî-stîs. *n. ſ.* [*armiſtitium*, Lat.] A ſhort truce; a ceſſation of arms for a ſhort time.

A'RMLET, å'rm-lêt. *n. ſ.* [from *arm*.]

1. A little arm; as, an *armlet* of the ſea.
2. A piece of armour for the arm.
3. A bracelet for the arm.

And, when ſhe takes thy hand, and doth ſeem kind;
Doth ſearch, what rings and *armlets* ſhe can find. *Donne.*

Every nymph of the flood her treſſes rending,
Throws off her *armlet* of pearl in the main. *Dryd.*

ARMONI'ACK, år-mô'-nyåk. *n. ſ.* [erroneouſly ſo written for *ammoniack*.] A ſort of volatile ſalt. See AMMONIACK.

A'RMORER, å'r-mûr-ûr. *n. ſ.* [*armorier*, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.

Now thrive the *armorers*, and honour's thought
Reigns ſolely in the breaſt of every man. *Shakeſp.*

The *armorers* make their ſteel more tough and pliant, by aſperſion of water and juice of herbs. *Bacon.*

The whole diviſion that to Mars pertains,
All trades of death that deal in ſteel for gains,
Were there; the butcher, *armorer*, and ſmith,
Who forges ſharpen'd fauchions, or the ſcythe. *Dryden.*

When *arm'rers* temper in the ford,
The keen-edg'd pole-ax, or the ſhining ſword;
The red hot metal hiſſes in the lake. *Pope.*

2. He that dreſſes another in armour.

The *armorers*, accompliſhing the knights,
With buſy hammers cloſing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakeſpeare.*

The morning he was to join battle with Harold, his *armorer* put on his backpiece before, and his breaſtplate behind. *Camden.*

ARMO'RIAL, år-mô'-ryål. *adj.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or eſcutcheon of a family, as enſigns *armorial*.

A'RMORIST, år'-mô-rîst. *n. ſ.* [from *armour*.] A perſon ſkilled in heraldry. *Dict.*

A'RMORY, å'r-mûr-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *armour*.]

1. The place in which arms are repoſited for uſe.

The ſword
Of Michael, from the *armory* of God,
Was giv'n him; temper'd ſo, that neither keen,
Nor ſolid, might reſiſt that edge. *Milton.*

With plain heroick magnitude of mind,
And celeſtial vigour arm'd,
Their *armories* and magazines contemns. *Milton.*

Let a man conſider theſe virtues, with the contrary ſins; and then, as out of a full *armory* or magazine, let him furniſh his conſcience with texts of ſcripture. *South.*

2. Armour; arms of defence.

Nigh at hand
Celeſtial *armory*, ſhields, helms, and ſpears,
Hung high, with diamond flaming and with gold. *Milton.*

3. Enſigns armorial.

Well worthy be you of that *armory*,
Wherein you have great glory won this day. *Fairy Queen.*

A'RMOUR, å'r-mûr. *n. ſ.* [*armateur*, Fr. *armatura*, Lat.] Defenſive arms.

Your friends are up, and buckle on their *armour*. *Shakeſpeare.*

That they might not go naked among their enemies, the only *armour* that Chriſt allows them is prudence and innocence. *South.*

A'RMOUR-BE'ARER, å''r-mûr-bê'-rûr. *n. ſ.* [from *armour* and *bear*.] He, that carries the armour of another.

His *armour-bearer* firſt, and next he kill'd
His charioteer. *Dryden.*

A'RMPIT, å'rm-pît. *n. ſ.* [from *arm* and *pit*.] The hollow place under the ſhoulder.

The handles to theſe gouges are made ſo long, that the handle may reach under the *armpit* of the workman. *Moxon.*

Others hold their plate under the left *armpit*, the beſt ſituation for keeping it warm. *Swift.*

ARMS, å'rmz. *n. ſ. without the ſingular number.* [*arma*, Lat.]

1. Weapons of offence, or armour of defence.

Thoſe *arms*, which Mars before
Had giv'n the vanquiſh'd, now the victor bore. *Pope.*

2. A ſtate of hoſtility.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are in *arms*. *Shakeſ.*

3. War in general.

Arms and the man I ſing. *Dryden.*

Him Paris follow'd, to the dire alarms;
Both breathing ſlaughter, both reſolv'd in *arms*. *Pope.*

4. Action; the act of taking arms.

Up roſe the victor angels, and to *arms*
The matin trumpet ſung. *Milton.*

The ſeas, and rocks, and ſkies rebound,
To *arms*, to *arms*, to *arms*! *Pope.*

5. The enſigns armorial of a family.

A'RMY, å'r-mŷ. *n. ſ.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man. *Locke.*

Number itſelf importeth not much in *armies*, where the people are of weak courage. *Bacon.*

The meaneſt ſoldier, that has fought often in an *army*, has a truer knowledge of war; than he, that has writ whole volumes, but never was in any battle. *South.*

The Tuſcan leaders and their *army* ſing,
Which followed great Æneas to the war;
Their arms, their numbers, and their names declare. *Dryden.*

2. A great number.

The fool hath planted in his memory an *army* of good words. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

AROMA'TICAL, å-rô-måt'-î-kål. *adj.* [from *aromatick*.] Spicy; fragrant; high ſcented.

All things, that are hot and *aromatical*, do preſerve liquors or powders. *Bacon.*

Volatile oils refreſh the animal ſpirits; but likewiſe are endued with all the bad qualities of ſuch ſubſtances, producing all the effects of an oily and *aromatical* acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

AROMA'TICK, å-rô-måt'-îk. *adj.* [from *aroma*, Lat. ſpice.]

1. Spicy.

Amidſt whole heaps of ſpices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd againſt them fly:
Some preciouſly by ſhatter'd porcelain fall,
And ſome by *aromatick* ſplinters die. *Dryden.*

2. Fragrant; ſtrong ſcented.

Or quick effluvia darting through the brain,
Die of a roſe in *aromatick* pain. *Pope.*

AROMA'TICKS, å-rô-måt'-îks. *n. ſ.* Spices.

They were furniſhed, for exchange of their *aromaticks*, and other proper commodities. *Raleigh.*

AROMATIZA'TION, å-rô-må-tî-zå''-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *aromatize*.] The mingling of a due proportion of aromatick ſpices or drugs with any medicine.

To **ARO'MATIZE**, år'-rô-må-tîze. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, Lat. ſpice.]

1. To ſcent with ſpices; to impregnate with ſpices.

Drink the firſt cup at ſupper, hot; and, half an hour before ſupper, ſomething hot and *aromatized*. *Bacon.*

2. To ſcent; to perfume.

Unto converted Jews no man imputeth this unſavoury odour, as though *aromatized* by their converſion. *Brown.*

ARO'SE, å-rô'ze. The preterite of the verb *ariſe*. See ARISE.

ARO'UND, å-rou'nd. *adv.* [from *a* and *round*.]

1. In a circle.

He ſhall extend his propagated ſway,
Where Atlas turns the rowling heav'ns *around*,
And his broad ſhoulders with their lights are crown'd. *Dryden.*

2. On every ſide.

And all above was ſky, and ocean all *around*. *Dryden.*

ARO'UND, å-rou'nd. *prep.* About; encircling, ſo as to encompaſs.

From young Iülus' head
A lambent flame aroſe, which gently ſpread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryd.*

To **ARO'USE**, å-rou'ze. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouſe*.]

1. To wake from ſleep.

How loud howling wolves *arouſe* the jades,
That drag the tragic melancholy night. *Shakeſp.*

2. To raiſe up; to excite.

But abſent, what fantaſtick woes *arous'd*
Rage in each thought, by reſtleſs muſing fed;
Chill the warm cheek, and blaſt the bloom of life. *Thomſon.*

ARO'W, å-rô'. *adv.* [from *a* and *row*.] In a row; with the breaſts all bearing againſt the ſame line.

Then ſome green gowns are by the laſſes worn
In chaſteſt plays, till home they walk *arow*. *Sidney.*

But, with a pace more ſober and more ſlow,
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode *arow*. *Dryden.*

ARO'YNT, å-roy'nt. *adv.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but very ancient uſe.] Be gone; away: a word of expulſion, or avoiding.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight;
And *aroynt* thee, witch, *aroynt* thee right. *Shakeſp.*

A'RQUEBUSE, år'-kwê-bûs. *n. ſ.* [Fr. ſpelt falſely *barquebuſs*.] A hand gun. It ſeems to have anciently meant much the ſame, as our carabine or fuſee.

A *barquebuſe*, or ordnance, will be farther heard, from the mouth of the piece, than backwards, or on the ſides. *Bacon.*

A'rquebusier, år-kwê-bůs-ë'r. *n. ſ.* [from *arquebuſe*.] A ſoldier, armed with an arquebuſe.

He compaſſed them in, with fifteen thouſand *arquebuſiers*; whom he had brought with him, well appointed. *Knolles.*

A'rrach, O'rrach, or **O'rrage**, år'-råk, ỏr'-råk, or ỏr-råd'zh. *n. ſ.* One of the quickeſt plants both in coming up and running to ſeed. Its leaves are very good in pottage. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Arra'ck, or **Ara'ck**, år'-råk. *n. ſ.* The word *arrack* is an Indian name for ſtrong waters of all kinds; for they call our ſpirits and brandy Engliſh *arrack*. But what we underſtand by the name *arrack*, is no other than a ſpirit procured by diſtillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by inciſion out of the cocoa-nut tree. *Chambers.*

I ſend this to be better known, for choice of china, tea, *arrack*, and other Indian goods. *Spectator.*

To **ARRA'IGN**, år-rå'nje. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr. to ſet in order.]

1. To ſet a thing in order, or in its place. One is ſaid to *arraign* a writ in a county, that fits it for trial before the juſtices of the circuit. A priſoner is ſaid to be *arraigned*, when he is indicted and brought forth to his trial. *Cowell.*

Summon a ſeſſion, that we may *arraign*
Our moſt diſloyal lady; for, as ſhe hath
Been publickly accuſed, ſo ſhall ſhe have
A juſt and open trial. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To accuſe; to charge with faults in general, as in controverſy, in a ſatire.

Reverſe of nature! Shall ſuch copies then
Arraign th' originals of Maro's pen? *Roſcommon.*

He, that thinks a man to the ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there: for, while he deſpiſes him, he *arraigns* and condemns him in his heart. *South.*

3. It has *for* before the fault.

My own enemies I ſhall never anſwer: and, if your lordſhip has any, they will not *arraign* you *for* want of knowledge. *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

Arra'ignment, år-rå'nje-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *arraign*.] The act of arraigning; an accuſation; a charge.

In the ſixth ſatire, which ſeems only an *arraignment* of the whole ſex, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women. *Dryden.*

To **ARRA'NGE**, år-rå'nje. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpoſe.

I chanc'd this day
To ſee two knights in travel on my way,
(A ſorry ſight!) *arrang'd* in battle new. *Fairy Queen.*

How effectually are its muſcular fibres *arranged*, and with what judgment are its columns and furrows diſpoſed! *Cheyne.*

Arra'ngement, år-rå'nje-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *arrange*.] The act of putting in proper order; the ſtate of being put in order.

There is a proper *arrangement* of the parts in elaſtick bodies, which may be facilitated by uſe. *Cheyne.*

A'rrant, år'-rånt. *adj.* [a word of uncertain etymology, but probably from *errant*; which (being at firſt applied in its proper ſignification to vagabonds, as an *errant* or *arrant rogue*, that is, a *rambling rogue*) loſt, in time, its original ſignification, and, being by its uſe underſtood to imply ſomething bad, was applied at large to any thing, that was mentioned with hatred or contempt.] Bad in a high degree.

Country folks, who hallooed and hooted after me, as at the *arranteſt* coward that ever ſhewed his ſhoulders to the enemy. *Sidney.*

A vain fool grows forty times an *arranter* ſot than before. *L'Eſtrange.*

And let him every deity adore,
If his new bride prove not an *arrant* whore. *Dryden.*

A'rrantly, år'-rånt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *arrant*.] Corruptly; ſhamefully.

Funeral tears are as *arrantly* hired out, as mourning clokes. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'rras, år'-rås. *n. ſ.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.] Tapeſtry; hangings woven with images.

Thence to the hall, which was on every ſide
With rich array and coſtly *arras* dight. *Fairy Queen.*

He's going to his mother's cloſet:
Behind the *arras* I'll convey myſelf,
To hear the proceſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

As he ſhall paſs the galleries, I'll place
A guard behind the *arras*. *Denham's Sophy.*

Arra'ught, år-rå't. *v. a.* [a word uſed by *Spenſer* in the preter tenſe, of which I have not found the preſent; but ſuppoſe, he derived *arreach* from *arracher*, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious ſons unto them twain
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew. *Fairy Queen.*

Arra'y, år-rå'. *n. ſ.* [*arroy*, Fr. *arreo*, Sp. *arredo*, Ital. from *reye*, Teut. order. It was adopted into the middle Latin, *mille hominum arraitorum*, Knighton.]

1. Order, chiefly of war.

The earl, eſpying them ſcattered near the army, ſent one to command them to their *array*. *Hayward.*

Wer't thou ſought to deeds,
That might require th' *array* of war; thy ſkill
Of conduct would be ſuch, that all the world
Could not ſuſtain thy proweſs. *Milton.*

A gen'ral ſets his army in *array*
In vain, unleſs he fight and win the day. *Denham.*

2. Dreſs.

A rich throne, as bright as ſunny day;
On which there ſat moſt brave, embelliſhed
With royal robes and gorgeous *array*,
A maiden queen. *Fairy Queen.*

In this remembrance, Emily ere day
Aroſe, and dreſs'd herſelf in rich *array*. *Dryden.*

3. In law. *Array*. [of the Fr. *arroy*, i. e. *ordo*.] The ranking or ſetting forth of a jury or inqueſt of men, impannelled upon a cauſe. Thence is the verb, *to array* a pannel; that is, to ſet forth one by another the men impannelled. *Cowell.*

To **ARRA'Y**, år-rå'. *v. a.* [*arroyer*, old Fr.]

1. To put in order.
2. To deck; to dreſs; to adorn the perſon: with the particle *with* or *in*.

Deck thyſelf now with majeſty and excellency, and *array* thyſelf *with* glory and beauty. *Job*, xl. 10.

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in higheſt heav'n, *array'd* in gold
Empyreal. *Milton.*

One veſt *array'd* the corpſe; and one they ſpread
O'er his clos'd eyes, and wrapp'd around his head. *Dryden.*

3. In law. See **Array** in law.

Arra'yers, år-rå'-ůrs. *n. ſ.* [from *array*.] Officers who anciently had the care of ſeeing the ſoldiers duly appointed in their armour. *Cowell.*

ARRE'AR, år-rè'r. *adv.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] Behind. This is the primitive ſignification of the word, which, though not now in uſe, ſeems to be retained by *Spenſer*. See **Rear**.

To leave with ſpeed Atlanta ſwift, *arrear*;
Through foreſts wild and unfrequented land,
To chaſe the lion, boar, or rugged bear. *Fairy Queen.*

Arre'ar, år-rè'r. *n. ſ.* That, which remains behind unpaid, though due. See **Arrearage**.

His boon is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
But loſt the prize; th' *arrears* are yet to pay. *Dryden.*

If a tenant run away in *arrear* of ſome rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away, or loſt. *Locke.*

It will comfort our grand-children, when they ſee a few rags hung up in Weſtminſter-hall; which coſt an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the *arrears*; and boaſting, as beggars do, that their grandfathers were rich. *Swift.*

Arre'arage, år-rè'-råje. *n. ſ.* a word now little uſed. [from *arriere*, Fr. behind.]

Arrearage is the remainder of an account, or a ſum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant; or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time, as *arrearage* of rent. *Cowell.*

Paget ſet forth the king of England's title, to his debts and penſion from the French king; with all *arrearages*. *Hayward.*

He'll grant the tribute, ſend the *arrearages*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The old *arrearages*, under which that crown had long groaned, being defrayed; he hath brought Lurana, to uphold and maintain herſelf. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Arre'arance, år-rè'-råns. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *arrear*. See **Arrear**. *Dict.*

Arrenta'tion, år-rèn-tå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] Is, in the foreſt law, the licenſing an owner of lands in the foreſt, to incloſe them with a low hedge and ſmall ditch, in conſideration of a yearly rent. *Dict.*

Arrepti'tious, år-rèp-tìſh'-ůs. *adj.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]

1. Snatched away.
2. [from *ad* and *repo*.] Crept in privily.

Arre'st, år-rèſt'. *n. ſ.* [from *arreſter*, Fr. to ſtop.]

1. In law.

A ſtop or ſtay; as, a man apprehended for debt, is ſaid to be arreſted. To plead in *arreſt* of judgment, is to ſhew cauſe, why judgment ſhould be ſtayed, though the verdict of the twelve be paſſed. To plead in *arreſt* of taking the inqueſt upon the former iſſue, is to ſhew cauſe, why an inqueſt ſhould not be taken. An *arreſt* is a certain reſtraint of a man's perſon, depriving him of his own will, and binding it to become obedient to the will of the law; and may be called the beginning of impriſonment. *Cowell.*

If I could ſpeak ſo wiſely under an *arreſt*, I would ſend for my creditors; yet I had as lief have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of impriſonment. *Shakeſp.*

2. Any caption, ſeizure of the perſon.

To the rich man, who had promiſed himſelf eaſe for many years, it was a ſad *arreſt*, that his ſoul was ſurpriſed the firſt night. *Taylor.*

3. A ſtop.

The ſtop and *arreſt* of the air ſheweth, that the air hath little appetite of aſcending. *Bacon.*

To **ARRE'ST**, år-rèſt'. *v. a.* [*arreſter*, Fr. to ſtop.]

1. To ſeize by a mandate from a court or officer of juſtice. See **Arrest**.

Good tidings, my lord Haſtings; for the which I do *arreſt* thee, traitor, of high treaſon. *Shakeſp.*

There's one yonder *arreſted*, and carried to priſon, was worth five thouſand of you all. *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſeize any thing by law.

He hath enjoyed nothing of Ford's, but twenty pounds of money, which muſt be paid to maſter Brook: his horſes are *arreſted* for it. *Shakeſp.*

3. To ſeize; to lay hands on; to detain by power.

But, when as Morpheus had with leaden maze
Arreſted all that goodly company. *Fairy Queen.*

Age itſelf, (which, of all things in the world, will not be baffled or defied) ſhall begin to *arreſt*, ſeize, and remind us of our mortality. *South.*

4. To withhold; to hinder.

This defect of the Engliſh juſtice was the main impediment, that did *arreſt* and ſtop the courſe of the conqueſt. *Davies.*

As often, as my dogs with better ſpeed
Arreſt her flight, is ſhe to death decreed. *Dryden.*

Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows
Of thouſand lovers, the relentleſs hand
Of death *arreſt*. *Philips.*

5. To ſtop motion.

To manifeſt the coagulative power, we have *arreſted* the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

6. To obſtruct; to ſtop.

Aſcribing the cauſes of things to ſecret proprieties, hath *arreſted* and laid aſleep all true enquiry. *Bacon.*

Arre'st, år-rêst'. *n. ſ.* [In horſemanſhip.] A mangey humour between the ham and paſtern of the hinder legs of a horſe. *Dict.*

A'rreted, år-rêt-îd. *adj.* [*arrectatus*, low Lat.] He, that is convened before a judge, and charged with a crime. It is uſed ſometimes for *imputed* or *laid unto*; as, no folly may be *arreted* to one under age. *Cowell.*

To **Arri'de**, år-rî'de. *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Lat.]

1. To laugh at.
2. To ſmile; to look pleaſantly upon one.

Arri'ere, år-ryê're. *n. ſ.* [French.] The laſt body of an army, for which we now uſe *rear*.

The horſemen might iſſue forth without diſturbance of the foot, and the avant-guard without ſhuffling with the battail or *arriere*. *Hayw.*

Arri'ere ban, år-ryê're-bån'. *n. ſ.* [*Caſſeneuve* derives this word from *arriere* and *ban*: *Ban* denotes the convening of the nobleſſe or vaſſals, who hold fees immediately of the crown; and *arriere*, thoſe who only hold of the king mediately.] A general proclamation, by which the king of France ſummons to the war, all that hold of him; both his own vaſſals or the nobleſſe, and the vaſſals of his vaſſals.

Arri'ere fee, or fief, år-ryê're-fê'. Is a fee, dependant on a ſuperiour one. Theſe fees commenced, when dukes and counts, rendering their governments hereditary, diſtributed to their officers parts of the domains, and permitted thoſe officers to gratify the ſoldiers under them in the ſame manner.

Arri'ere va'ssal, år-ryê're-vås'-sål. The vaſſal of a vaſſal. *Trevoux.*

Arri'sion, år-rîzh'-ûn. *n. ſ.* [*arriſio*, Lat.] A ſmiling upon. *Dict.*

Arri'val, år-rî'-vål. *n. ſ.* [from *arrive*.] The act of coming to any place; and, figuratively, the attainment of any purpoſe.

How are we chang'd, ſince we firſt ſaw the
queen!
She, like the ſun, does ſtill the ſame appear;
Bright, as ſhe was at her *arrival* here. *Waller.*

The unravelling is the *arrival* of Ulyſſes upon his own iſland. *Broome's View of Epic Poetry.*

Arri'vance, år-rî'-våns. *n. ſ.* [from *arrive*.] Company coming: not in uſe.

Every minute is expectancy
Of more *arrivance*. *Shakeſp.*

To **ARRI'VE**, år-rî've. *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr. to come on ſhore.]

1. To come to any place by water.

At length *arriving* on the banks of Nile,
Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down. *Dryden.*

2. To reach any place by travelling.

When we were *arrived*, upon the verge of his eſtate; we ſtopped at a little inn, to reſt ourſelves and our horſes. *Sidney.*

3. To reach any point.

The bounds of all body, we have no difficulty to *arrive* at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progreſs. *Locke.*

4. To gain any thing by progreſſive approach.

It is the higheſt wiſdom, by deſpiſing the world to *arrive* at heaven; they are bleſſed, who converſe with God. *Taylor.*

The virtuous may know in ſpeculation, what they could never *arrive* at by practice; and avoid the ſnares of the crafty. *Addiſon.*

5. The thing, at which we *arrive*, is always ſuppoſed to be good.

6. To happen: with *to* before the perſon. This ſenſe ſeems not proper.

Happy! *to* whom this glorious death *arrives*;
More to be valued, than a thouſand lives. *Waller.*

To **Arro'de**, år-rô'de. *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

A'rrogance, år'-rô-gåns. } *n. ſ.* [*arrogantia*, Lat.]
A'rrogancy, år'-rô-gån-sŷ. }

The act or quality of taking much upon one's ſelf; that ſpecies of pride, which conſiſts in exorbitant claims.

Stanley, notwithſtanding ſhe's your wife,
And loves not me; be you, good lord, aſſur'd,
I hate not you for her proud *arrogance*. *Shakeſp.*

Pride hath no other glaſs
To ſhew itſelf, but pride; for ſupple knees
Feed *arrogance*, and are the proud man's fees. *Shakeſp.*

Pride and *arrogance*, and the evil way, and the froward mouth, do I hate. *Prov.* viii. 13.

Diſcourſing of matters dubious, and on any controvertible truths, we cannot, without *arrogancy*, entreat a credulity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Humility it expreſſes by the ſtooping and bending of the head; *arrogance*, when it is lifted, or (as we ſay) toſſed up. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy,*

A'rrogant, år'-rô-gånt. *adj.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Given to make exorbitant claims; haughty; proud.

Feagh's right unto that country, which he claims, or the ſigniory therein, muſt be vain and *arrogant*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

An *arrogant* way of treating with other princes and ſtates, is natural to popular governments. *Temple.*

A'rrogantly, år'-rô-gånt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *arrogant*.] In an arrogant manner.

Our poet may
Himſelf admire the fortune of his play;
And *arrogantly*, as his fellows do,
Think he writes well, becauſe he pleaſes you. *Dryden.*

Another, warm'd
With high ambition, and conceit of proweſs
Inherent, *arrogantly* thus preſum'd;
What if this ſword, full often drench'd in blood,
Should now cleave ſheer the execrable head
Of Churchill. *Philips.*

A'rrogantness, år'-rô-gånt-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *arrogant*.] The ſame with *arrogance*; which ſee. *Dict.*

To **A'RROGATE**, år'-rô-gåte. *v. a.* [*arrogo*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjuſt claims, prompted only by pride.

I intend, to deſcribe this battle fully, not to derogate any thing from one nation, or to *arrogate* to the other. *Hayward.*

The popes *arrogated* unto themſelves, that the empire was held of them in homage. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal ſtate,
Will *arrogate* dominion undeſerv'd
Over his brethren. *Milton.*

Rome never *arrogated* to herſelf any infallibility, but what ſhe pretended to be founded upon Chriſt's promiſe. *Tillotſon.*

Arroga'tion, år'-rô-gå-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *arrogate*.] A claiming in a proud unjuſt manner. *Dict.*

Arro'sion, år-rô'-zhûn. *n. ſ.* [from *arroſus*, Lat.] A gnawing. *Dict.*

A'rrow, år'-rô. *n. ſ.* [aꞃeƿe, Sax.] The pointed weapon, which is ſhot from a bow. Darts are thrown by the hand: but, in poetry, they are confounded.

I ſwear to thee by Cupid's ſtrongeſt bow,
By his beſt *arrow* with the golden head. *Shakeſp.*

Here were boys ſo deſperately reſolved, as to pull *arrows* out of their fleſh; and deliver them, to be ſhot again, by the archers on their ſide. *Hayward.*

A'rrowhead, år'-rô-hêd. *n. ſ.* [from *arrow* and *head*.] A water plant; ſo called, from the reſemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. *Dict.*

A'rrowy, år'-rô-ŷ. *adj.* [from *arrow*.] Conſiſting of arrows.

He ſaw them, in their forms of battle rang'd;
How quick they wheel'd, and flying behind
them ſhot
Sharp fleet of *arrowy* ſhow'r againſt the face
Of their purſuers, and o'ercame by flight. *Milton.*

A'rse, år'se. *n. ſ.* [eaꞃꞅe, Sax.] The buttocks, or hind part of an animal.

To hang an **A'rse**, år'se. A vulgar phraſe, ſignifying to be tardy, ſluggiſh, or dilatory.

For Hudibras wore but one ſpur;
As wiſely knowing, could he ſtir
To active trot one ſide of 's horſe,
The other would not *hang an arſe*. *Hudibras.*

A'rse-foot, å'rs-fût. *n. ſ.* A kind of water fowl, called alſo a *didapper*. *Dict.*

A'rse-smart, år's-må'rt. *n. ſ.* [*perſicaria*, Lat.] An herb.

A'rsenal, å'rs-nål. *n. ſ.* [*arſenale*, Ital.] A repoſitory of things requiſite to war; a magazine of military ſtores.

I would have a room, for the old Roman inſtruments of war; where you might ſee all the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an *arſenal* of old *Rome*. *Addiſon.*

Arse'nical, år-sên'-î-kål. *adj.* [from *arſenick*.] Containing arſenick; conſiſting of arſenick.

An hereditary conſumption, or one engendered by *arſenical* fumes under ground, is incapable of cure. *Harvey.*

There are *arſenical*, or other like noxious minerals, lodged underneath. *Woodward.*

A'rsenick, å'rs-nîk. *n. ſ.* [ἀρσενικον.] A ponderous mineral ſubſtance, volatile and uninflammable; which gives a whiteneſs to metals in fuſion, and proves a violent corroſive poiſon; of which there are three ſorts. *Native* or *yellow arſenick*, called alſo auripigmentum or orpiment, is chiefly found in copper mines. *White* or *cryſtalline arſenick* is extracted from the native kind, by ſubliming it with a proportion of ſea ſalt: the ſmalleſt quantity of cryſtalline *arſenick*, being mixed with any metal, abſolutely deſtroys its malleability; and a ſingle grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful ſeeming ſilver, but without ductility. *Red arſenick* is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral ſulphur. *Chambers.*

Arſenick is a very deadly poiſon; held to the fire, it emits fumes, but liquates very little. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

ART, å'rt. *n. ſ.* [*arte*, Fr. *ars*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing ſomething not taught by nature and inſtinct; as, to *walk* is natural, to *dance* is an *art*.

Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. *South.*

Bleſt with each grace of nature and of *art*. *Pope.*

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted or forgot
The laſt and greateſt *art*, the *art* to blot. *Pope.*

2. A ſcience; as, the liberal *arts*.

Arts, that reſpect the mind, were ever reputed nobler, than thoſe that ſerve the body. *Ben Jonſon.*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at *arts* he did not underſtand? *Dryden.*

3. A trade.

This obſervation is afforded us by the *art* of making ſugar. *Boyle.*

4. Artfulneſs; ſkill; dexterity.

The *art* of our neceſſities is ſtrange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shakeſp.*

5. Cunning.

More matter, with leſs *art*. *Shakeſp.*

6. Speculation.

I have as much of this in *art*, as you;
But yet my nature could not bear it ſo. *Shakeſp.*

Arte'rial, år-tê'-ryål. *adj.* [from *artery.*] That, which relates to the artery; that, which is contained in the artery.

Had not the Maker wrought the ſpringy frame;
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languiſh'd in the *arterial* road. *Blackmore.*

As this mixture of blood and chyle paſſeth through the *arterial* tube, it is preſſed by two contrary forces; that of the heart, driving it forward againſt the ſides of the tube; and the elaſtick force of the air, preſſing it on the oppoſite ſides of thoſe air-bladders, along the ſurface of which this *arterial* tube creeps. *Arbuthnot.*

Arterio'tomy, år-tê-rî-ôt'-tô-mŷ. *n. ſ.* [from ἀρτηρία, and τέμνω to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery: a practice much in uſe among the French.

A'rtery, å'r-te-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*arteria*, Lat.] An *artery* is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. Each *artery* is compoſed of three coats; of which the firſt ſeems to be a thread of fine blood veſſels and nerves, for nouriſhing the coats of the *artery*; the ſecond is made up of circular, or rather ſpiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer ſtrata, according to the bigneſs of the *artery*: theſe fibres have a ſtrong elaſticity, by which they contract themſelves with ſome force, when the power by which they have been ſtretched out ceaſes. The third and inmoſt coat is a fine tranſparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its canal; that otherwiſe, upon the dilatation of an *artery*, would eaſily ſeparate the ſpiral fibres from one another. As the *arteries* grow ſmaller, theſe coats grow thinner, and the coats of the veins ſeem only to be continuations of the capillary *arteries*. *Quincy.*

The *arteries* are elaſtic tubes, endued with a contractile force, by which they drive the blood ſtill forward; it being hindered from going backward by the valves of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

A'rtful, å'rt-fûl. *adj.* [from *art* and *full.*]

1. Performed with art.

The laſt of theſe was certainly the moſt eaſy; but, for the ſame reaſon, the leaſt *artful*. *Dryden.*

2. Artificial; not natural.

3. Cunning; ſkilful; dexterous.

O ſtill the ſame, Ulyſſes, ſhe rejoin'd;
In uſeful craft, ſucceſsfully refin'd;
Artful in ſpeech, in action, and in mind. *Pope.*

A'rtfully, å'rt-fûl-lŷ. *adv.* [from *artful.*] With art; ſkilfully; dexterouſly.

The reſt in rank: Honoria, chief in place,
Was *artfully* contriv'd to ſet her face,
To front the thicket, and behold the chace. *Dryden.*

Vice is the natural growth of our corruption. How irreſiſtibly muſt it prevail, when the ſeeds of it are *artfully* ſown, and induſtriouſly cultivated! *Rogers.*

A'rtfulness, å'rt-fûl-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *artful.*]

1. Skill.

Conſider, with how much *artfulneſs* his bulk and ſituation is contrived; to have juſt matter, to draw round him theſe maſſy bodies. *Cheyne.*

2. Cunning.

Arthri'tical, år-thrît'-î-kål. } *adj.* [from
Arthri'tick, år-thrît'-ik. } *arthritis.*]

1. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Frequent changes produce all the *arthritick* diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Relating to joints.

Serpents, worms, and leaches, though ſome want bones, and all extended articulations; yet have they *arthritical* analogies; and, by the motion of fibrous and muſculous parts, are able to make progreſſion. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

ARTHRI'TIS, år-thrît'-îs. *n. ſ.* [ἀρθρῖτις, from ἄρθρον a joint.] Any diſtemper, that affects the joints; but the gout particularly. *Quincy.*

A'rtichoke, å'r-tŷ-tshôke. *n. ſ.* [*artichault*, Fr.]

This plant is very like the thiſtle; but hath large ſcaly heads, ſhaped like the cone of the pine tree: the bottom of each ſcale, as alſo at the bottom of the florets, is a thick fleſhy eatable ſubſtance. *Miller.*

No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belonging to the ſtalk, another to the fruit or ſeed, but the *artichoke*. *Bacon.*

Artichokes contain a rich, nutritious, ſtimulating juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'rtichoke *of Jeruſalem*, å'r-tŷ-tshôke. A ſpecies of ſun flower.

A'rtick, å'r-tîk. *adj.* [it ſhould be written *arctick*, from ἀρκτικὸς.] Northern; under the Bear. See Arctick.

But they would have winters, like thoſe beyond the *artick* circle; for the ſun would be 80 degrees from them. *Brown.*

In the following example it is, contrary to cuſtom, ſpelt after the French manner, and accented on the laſt ſyllable.

To you, who live in chill degree,
As map informs, of fifty-three;
And do not much for cold atone,
By bringing thither fifty-one;
Methinks all climes ſhould be alike,
From tropick e'en to pole *artique*. *Dryden.*

A'RTICLE, å'r-tîkl. *n. ſ.* [*articulus*, Lat.]

1. A part of ſpeech, as, *the*, *an*; *the* man, *an* ox.

2. A ſingle clauſe of an account; a particular part of any complex thing.

Laws, touching matters of order, are changeable by the power of the church; *articles* concerning doctrine, not ſo. *Hooker.*

Have the ſummary of all our griefs,
When time ſhall ſerve to ſhew in *articles*. *Shakeſp.*

Many believe the *article* of remiſſion of ſins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the *article* otherwiſe, than God intended it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

All the precepts, promiſes, and threatenings of the goſpel, will riſe up in judgment againſt us; and the *articles* of our faith will be ſo many *articles* of accuſation: and the great weight of our charge will be this, That we did not obey the goſpel, which we profeſſed to believe; that we made confeſſion of the Chriſtian faith, but lived like Heathens. *Tillotſon.*

You have ſmall reaſon to repine upon that *article* of life. *Swift.*

3. Terms; ſtipulations.

I embrace theſe conditions; let us have *articles* between us. *Shakeſp.*

It would have gall'd his ſurly nature,
Which eaſily endures not *article*,
Tying him to aught. *Shakeſp.*

4. Point of time; exact time.

If Cansfield had not, in that *article* of time, given them that briſk charge, by which other troops were ready; the king himſelf had been in danger. *Clarendon.*

To A'rticle, å'r-tîkl. *v. n.* [from the noun *article.*] To ſtipulate; to make terms.

Such, in love's warfare, is my caſe;
I may not *article* for grace,
Having put love at laſt to ſhow this face. *Donne.*

He had not infringed the leaſt tittle of what was *articled*, that they aimed at one mark, and their ends were concentrick. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

If it be ſaid, God choſe the ſucceſſor; that is manifeſtly not ſo in the ſtory of Jephtha, where he *articled* with the people, and they made him judge over them. *Locke.*

To Arti'cle, år'-tîkl. *v. a.* To draw up in particular articles.

He, whoſe life ſeems fair; yet, if all his errours and follies were *articled* againſt him, the man would ſeem vicious and miſerable. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Arti'cular, år-tîk'-û-lår. *adj.* [*articularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the joints. In medicine, an epithet applied to a diſeaſe, which more immediately infeſts the joints. Thus the gout is called *morbus articularis*.

Arti'culate, år-tîk'-û-låte. *adj.* [from *articulus*, Lat.]

1. Diſtinct; divided, as the parts of a limb are divided by joints; not continued in one tone, as *articulate* ſounds; that is, ſounds varied and changed at proper pauſes, in oppoſition to the voice of animals, which admit no ſuch variety. An *articulate* pronunciation, a manner of ſpeaking clear and diſtinct, in which one ſound is not confounded with another.

In ſpeaking under water, when the voice is reduced to an extreme exility, yet the *articulate* ſounds, the words, are not confounded. *Bacon.*

The firſt, at leaſt, of theſe I thought deny'd
To beaſts; whom God, on their creation-day,
Created mute to all *articulate* ſound. *Milton.*

Antiquity expreſſed numbers by the fingers on either hand. On the left, they accounted their digits and *articulate* numbers unto an hundred; on the right hand, hundreds and thouſands. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Branched out into articles. This is a meaning little in uſe.

Henry's inſtructions were extreme curious and *articulate*; and, in them, more articles touching inquiſition, than negotiation; requiring an anſwer in diſtinct articles to his queſtions. *Bacon.*

To Arti'culate, år-tîk'-û-låte. *v. a.* [from *article.*]

1. To form words; to utter diſtinct ſyllables; to ſpeak as a man.

The dogmatiſt knows not, by what art he directs his tongue, in *articulating* ſounds into voices. *Glanville.*

Pariſian academiſts, in their anatomy of apes, tell us; that the muſcles of the tongue, which ſo moſt ſerve to *articulate* a word, were wholly like thoſe of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

They would advance in knowledge, and not deceive themſelves with a little *articulated* air. *Locke.*

2. To draw up in articles.

These things indeed, you have *articulated*,
Proclaim'd at market-croſſes, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion
With ſome fine colour. *Shakeſp.*

3. To make terms; to treat. Theſe two latter ſignifications are unuſual.

Send us to Rome
The beſt, with whom we may *articulate*
For their own good and ours. *Shakeſp.*

To **Arti'culate**, år-tîk′-ů-låte. *v. n.* To ſpeak diſtinctly.

Arti'culately, år-tîk′-ů-låte-lŷ. *adv.* [from *articulate.*] In an articulate voice.

The ſecret purpoſe of our heart, no leſs *articulately* ſpoken to God, who needs not our words to diſcern our meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

Arti'culateness, år-tîk′-ů-låte-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *articulate.*] The quality of being articulate.

Articula'tion, år-tîk-ů-lå′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *articulate.*]

1. The juncture, or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their *articulations*, there is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrification of their heads; an oily one, and a mucilaginous, ſupplied by certain glandules ſeated in the *articulations. Ray.*

2. The act of forming words.

I conceive, that an extreme ſmall, or an extreme great ſound, cannot be articulate; but that the *articulation* requireth a mediocrity of ſound. *Bacon.*

By *articulation* I mean a peculiar motion and figure of ſome parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips. *Holder.*

3. [In botany.] The joints or knots in ſome plants, as the cane.

A'rtifice, å′r-tî-fîs. *n. ſ.* [*artificium*, Lat.]

1. Trick; fraud; ſtratagem.

It needs no legends, no ſervice in an unknown tongue; none of all theſe laborious *artifices* of ignorance, none of all theſe cloaks and coverings. *South.*

2. Art; trade; ſkill obtained by ſcience or practice.

Arti'ficer, år-tîf′-fî-sůr. *n. ſ.* [*artifex*, Lat.]

1. An artiſt; a manufacturer; one, by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and ſtairs, rather directed to the uſe of the gueſt, than to the eye of the *artificer*. *Sidney.*

The great *artificer* would be more than ordinarily exact, in drawing his own picture. *South.*

In the practices of *artificers*, and the manufactures of ſeveral kinds, the end being propoſed, we find out ways. *Locke.*

2. A forger; a contriver.

He, ſoon aware,
Each perturbation ſmooth'd with outward calm,
Artificer of fraud! and was the firſt,
That practis'd falſehood under ſaintly ſhow. *Milton.*

Th' *artificer* of lies
Renews th' aſſault, and his laſt batt'ry tries. *Dryden.*

3. A dexterous or artful fellow: not in uſe.

Let you alone, cunning *artificer*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Artifi'cial, år-tî-fîsh′-ål. *adj.* [*artificiel*, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

Baſilius uſed the *artificial* day of torches, to lighten the ſports their inventions could contrive. *Sidney.*

The curtains, cloſely drawn the light to ſkreen,
As if he had contriv'd, to lie unſeen:
Thus cover'd with an *artificial* night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it doth not hinder, but that it is poſſible to contrive ſuch an *artificial* revolution. *Wilkins.*

2. Fictitious; not genuine.

Why, I can ſmile, and murder while I ſmile;
And cry, Content, to that which grieves my heart;
And wet my cheeks, with *artificial* tears. *Shakeſ.*

The reſolution, which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been ſupported by an obſequious party; and then, with uſual methods, confirmed by an *artificial* majority. *Swift.*

3. Artful; contrived with ſkill.

Theſe ſeem to be the more *artificial*, as thoſe of a ſingle perſon the more natural governments. *Temple.*

Artifi'cial *A'rguments*, år-tî-fîsh′-ål. [In rhetorick.] Are proofs on conſiderations, which ariſe from the genius, induſtry, or invention of the orator; which are thus called, to diſtinguiſh them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are ſaid to be *inartificial* arguments.

Artifi'cial *Lines*, år-tî-fîsh′-ål, on a ſector or ſcale, are lines ſo contrived, as to repreſent the logarithmick ſines and tangents; which, by the help of the line of numbers, ſolve (with tolerable exactneſs) queſtions in trigonometry, navigation, &c. *Chambers.*

Artifi'cial *Nu'mbers*, år-tî-fîsh′-ål, are the ſame with logarithms.

Artifi'cially, år-tî-fîsh′-ål-lŷ. *adv.* [from *artificial.*]

1. Artfully; with ſkill; with good contrivance.

How cunningly he made his faultineſs leſs; how *artificially* he ſet out the torments of his own conſcience. *Sidney.*

Should any one be caſt upon a deſolate iſland, and find there a palace *artificially* contrived, and curiouſly adorned. *Ray.*

2. By art; not naturally.

It is covered on all ſides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been *artificially* ſifted. *Addiſon.*

Artifi'cialness, år-tî-fîsh′-ål-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *artificial.*] Artfulneſs. *Dict.*

Artifi'cious, år-tî-fîsh′-us. *adj.* [from *artifice.*] The ſame with *artificial.*

Arti'llery, år-tîl′-lê-rŷ. *n. ſ. It has no plural.* [*artillerie*, Fr.]

1. Weapons of war; always uſed of miſſive weapons.

And Jonathan gave his *artillery* unto his lad, and ſaid unto him; Go, carry them unto the city. *1 Samuel.*

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not heard great ordnance in the field?
And heav'n's *artillery* thunder in the ſkies? *Shak.*

I'll to the Tower with all the haſte I can,
To view th' *artillery* and ammunition. *Shakeſp.*

Upon one wing the *artillery* was drawn, being ſixteen pieces; every piece having pioneers, to plain the ways. *Hayward.*

He, that views a fort to take it,
Plants his *artillery* 'gainſt the weakeſt place. *Denham.*

Artisa'n, år-tî-zån′. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. Artiſt; profeſſor of an art.

What are the moſt judicious *artiſans*, but the mimicks of nature? *Wotton's Architecture.*

Beſt and happieſt *artiſan*,
Beſt of painters, if you can,
With your many-colour'd art,
Draw the miſtreſs of my heart. *Guardian.*

2. Manufacturer; low tradeſman.

I, who had none but generals to oppoſe me, muſt have an *artiſan* for my antagoniſt. *Addiſon.*

A'rtist, å′r-tîst. *n. ſ.* [*artiſte*, Fr.]

1. The profeſſor of an art, generally of an art manual.

How to build ſhips, and dreadful ordnance caſt,
Inſtruct the *artiſts*, and reward their haſte. *Waller.*

Rich with the ſpoils of many a conquer'd land,
All arts and *artiſts* Theſeus could command,
Who ſold for hire, or wrought for better fame;
The maſter painters and the carvers came. *Dryd.*

When I made this, an *artiſt* undertook to imitate it; but, uſing another way, fell much ſhort. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. A ſkilful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himſelf an *artiſt* at this, let him number up the parts of his child's body. *Locke.*

A'rtlesly, å′rt-lês-lŷ. *adv.* [from *artleſs.*]

1. In an artleſs manner; without ſkill.

2. Naturally; ſincerely; without craft.

Nature and truth, though never ſo low or vulgar, are yet pleaſing, when openly and *artleſly* repreſented. *Pope.*

A'rtless, å′rt-lês. *adj.* [from *art* and *leſs.*]

1. Unſkilful; wanting art: ſometimes, with the particle *of*.

The high-ſhoed plowman, ſhould he quit the land,
Artleſs of ſtars, and of the moving ſand. *Dryd.*

2. Void of fraud; as, an *artleſs* maid.

3. Contrived without ſkill; as, an *artleſs* tale.

Arundina'ceous, å-rûn-dî-nå′-shůs. *adj.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of or like reeds. *Dict.*

Arundi'neous, å-rûn-dîn′-yůs. *adj.* [*arundineus*, Lat.] Abounding with reeds.

As, åz′. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]

1. In the ſame manner with ſomething elſe.

When thou doſt hear, I am *as* I have been;
Approach me, and thou ſhalt be *as* thou waſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

In ſinging, *as* in piping, you excel;
And ſcarce your maſter could perform ſo well. *Dryd.*

I live *as* I did, I think *as* I did, I love you *as* I did; but all theſe are to no purpoſe: the world will not live, think, or love, *as* I do. *Swift.*

2. In the manner that.

Mad *as* I was, I could not bear his fate
With ſilent grief, but loudly blam'd the ſtate. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The landlord, in his ſhirt *as* he was, taking a candle in one hand, and a drawn ſword in the other, ventured out of the room. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. That; in a conſequential ſenſe.

The cunningeſt mariners were ſo conquered by the ſtorm, *as* they thought it beſt, with ſtricken ſails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*

He had ſuch a dexterous proclivity, *as* his teachers were fain to reſtrain his forwardneſs. *Wotton.*

The relations are ſo uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of examination. *Bacon.*

God ſhall by grace prevent ſin ſo ſoon, *as* to keep the ſoul in the virginity of its firſt innocence. *South.*

4. In the ſtate of another.

Madam, were I *as* you, I'd take her counſel;
I'd ſpeak my own diſtreſs. *A. Philips, Diſtreſt Mother.*

5. Under a particular conſideration; with a particular reſpect.

Beſides that law, which concerneth men *as* men; and that, which belongs unto men *as* they are men, linked with others in ſome ſociety; there is a third, which touches all ſeveral bodies politick, ſo far forth, *as* one of them hath publick concerns with another. *Hooker's Eccleſ. Polity.*

Dar'ſt thou be as good as thy word now?—
——Why, Hal, thou knoweſt, *as* thou art but a man, I dare; but *as* thou art a prince, I fear thee, as I fear the roaring of the lion's whelp. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

The objections, that are raiſed againſt it *as* a tragedy, are as follow. *Gay's Pref. to What d'ye call it.*

6. Like; of the ſame kind with.

A ſimple idea is one uniform idea; *as* ſweet, bitter. *Watts.*

7. In the ſame degree with.

Where you, unleſs you are *as* matter blind,
Conduct and beauteous diſpoſition find. *Blackmore.*

Well haſt thou ſpoke, the blue-eyed maid replies;
Thou good old man, benevolent *as* wiſe. *Pope's Od.*

8. As if; according to the manner that would be, if.

The ſquire began nigher to approach,
And wind his horn under the caſtle-wall;
That, with the noiſe it ſhook, *as* it would fall.
Fairy Queen.

They all contended, to creep into his humour; and to do that, *as* of themſelves, which they conceived he deſired they ſhould do. *Hayward.*

Contented, in a neſt of ſnow
He lies, *as* he his bliſs did know;
And to the wood no more would go. *Waller.*

So hot th' aſſault, ſo high the tumult roſe,
As all the Dardan and Argolick race
Had been contracted in that narrow ſpace. *Dryd.*

Can miſery no place of ſafety know?
The noiſe purſues me, whereſoe'er I go,
As fate ſought only me. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

9. According to what.

Who then is Paul, and who is Apollos; but miniſters, by whom ye believed, even *as* the Lord gave to every man? *1 Cor.*

Their figure being printed,
As juſt before (I think) I hinted;
Alma inform'd can try the caſe. *Prior.*

The republick is ſhut up in the great duke's dominions, who at preſent is very much incenſed againſt it. The occaſion is, *as* follows.
Addiſon on Italy.

10. As it were; in ſome ſort.

As for the daughters of king Edward IV. they thought, king Richard had ſaid enough for them; and took them to be but *as* of the king's party, becauſe they were in his power, and at his diſpoſal. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

11. While; at the ſame time that.

At either end, it whiſtled *as* it flew;
And, as the brands were green, ſo dropp'd the dew;
Infected, *as* it fell, with ſweat of ſanguine hue.
Dryden.

Theſe haughty words Alecto's rage provoke;
And frighted Turnus trembled, *as* ſhe ſpoke.
Dryden.

So the pure limpid ſtream, when foul with ſtains
Of ruſhing torrents and deſcending rains,
Works itſelf clear; and, *as* it runs, refines.
Addiſon's Cato.

Becauſe.

He, that commanded the injury to be done, is firſt bound; then he, that did it: and they alſo are obliged, who did ſo aſſiſt, *as* without them the thing could not have been done. *Taylor.*

Becauſe it is; becauſe they are.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice, fit to nouriſh the tree; *as* thoſe, that would be trees themſelves. *Bacon.*

Equally.

Before the place
A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;
As many voices iſſue, and the ſound
Of Sybil's words *as* many times rebound. *Dryden,*

How; in what manner.

Men are generally permitted to publiſh books, and contradict others, and even themſelves, *as* they pleaſe, with as little danger of being confuted, as of being underſtood. *Boyle.*

With; anſwering to *like* or *ſame*.

Siſter, well met! whither away ſo faſt?—
—Upon the like devotion, *as* yourſelves;
To gratulate the gentle princes there.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

In a reciprocal ſenſe, anſwering to *as*.

Every offence, committed in the ſtate of nature, may in the ſtate of nature be alſo puniſhed; and *as* far forth, *as* it may in a commonwealth.
Locke.

As ſure, *as* it is good, that human nature ſhould exiſt; ſo certain it is, that the circular revolutions of the earth and planets (rather than other motions, which might as poſſibly have been) do declare God. *Bentley.*

18. Going before *as*, in a comparative ſenſe; the firſt *as*, being ſometimes underſtood.

Sempronius is *as* brave a man, *as* Cato. *Addiſon.*

Bright *as* the ſun, and like the morning fair.
Granville.

19. Anſwering to *ſuch*.

Is it not every man's intereſt, that there ſhould be *ſuch* a governour of the world, *as* deſigns our happineſs, *as* would govern us for our advantage? *Tillotſon.*

20. Having *ſo* to anſwer it; in a conditional ſenſe.

As far, *as* they carry light and conviction to any other man's underſtanding; *ſo* far, I hope, my labours may be of uſe to him. *Locke.*

21. *So* is ſometimes underſtood.

As in my ſpeculations I have endeavoured, to extinguiſh paſſion and prejudice; I am ſtill deſirous of doing ſome good, in this particular.
Spectator.

22. Anſwering to *ſo* conditionally.

So may th' auſpicious queen of love
To thee, O ſacred ſhip, be kind;
As thou, to whom the muſe commends
The beſt of poets and of friends,
Doſt thy committed pledge reſtore. *Dryden.*

23. Before *how*, it is ſometimes redundant; but this is in low language.

As how, dear Syphax? *Addiſon's Cato.*

24. It ſeems to be redundant before *yet*; to this time.

Though that war continued nine years, and this hath *as* yet laſted but ſix; yet there hath been much more action in the preſent war. *Addiſon.*

25. In a ſenſe of compariſon, followed by *ſo*.

As when a dab-chick waddles through the copſe,
On feet and wings; and flies, and wades, and hops;
So lab'ring on, with ſhoulders, hands, and head,
Wide as a windmill all his figure ſpread. *Pope.*

26. As for; with reſpect to.

As for the reſt of thoſe, who have written againſt me, they deſerve not the leaſt notice.
Dryden's Fables, Preface.

27. As if; in the ſame manner that it would be, if.

Anſwering their queſtions, *as if* it were a matter that needed it. *Locke.*

28. As to; with reſpect to.

I pray thee, ſpeak to me, *as to* thy thinkings,
As thou doſt ruminate; and give thy worſt of thoughts
The worſt of words. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

They pretend (in general) to great refinements, *as to* what regards Chriſtianity.
Addiſon on Italy.

I was miſtaken, *as to* the day; placing that accident about thirty-ſix hours ſooner, than it happened. *Swift.*

29. As well as; equally with.

Each man's mind has ſome peculiarity, *as well as* his face; that diſtinguiſhes him from all others.
Locke.

It is adorned with admirable pieces of ſculpture, *as well* modern, *as* ancient. *Addiſon on Italy.*

30. As though; as if.

Theſe ſhould be at firſt gently treated, *as though* we expected an impoſthumation.
Sharp's Surg.

ASA DUL'CIS, às-sà-dùl-sis. See Benzoin.

A'SA FOE'TIDA, às-sà-fèt'-ì-dà. } *n. ſ.* A gum or
A'SSA FOE'TIDA, às-sà-fèt'-ì-dà. } resin, brought from the Eaſt Indies, of a ſharp taſte, and a ſtrong offenſive ſmell; which is ſaid to diſtil, during the heat of ſummer, from a little ſhrub. *Chambers.*

ASARABA'CCA, às-sà-rà-bàk'-kà. *n. ſ.* [*aſarum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Asbe'stine, àz-bès'-tìn. *adj.* [from *aſbeſtos*.] Something incombuſtible, or that partakes of the nature and qualities of the *lapis aſbeſtos*.

ASBE'STOS, àz-bès'-tùs. *n. ſ.* [ἄσβεςος.] A ſort of native foſſile ſtone, which may be ſplit into threads and filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet ſomewhat tractable, ſilky, and of a greyiſh colour. It is almoſt inſipid to the taſte, indiſſoluble in water, and endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconſumed in the fire: but, in two trials before the Royal Society, a piece of cloth, made of this ſtone, was found to loſe a dram of its weight each time. This ſtone is found, in Angleſey in Wales, and in Aberdeenſhire in Scotland. *Chambers.*

ASCA'RIDES, às-kàr'-ì-dèz. *n. ſ.* [ἀσκαρίδες, from ἀσκαρίζω to leap.] Little worms in the rectum, ſo called from their continual troubleſome motion, cauſing an intolerable itching. *Quincy.*

To ASCE'ND, às-sènd'. *v. n.* [*aſcendo*, Lat.]

1. To move upwards; to mount; to riſe.

Then, to the heav'n of heav'ns, ſhall he *aſcend*
With victory, triumphing through the air
Over his foes and thine. *Milton.*

2. To proceed from one degree of good to another.

By theſe ſteps we ſhall *aſcend*, to more juſt ideas of the glory of Jeſus Chriſt; who is intimately united to God, and is one with him.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

3. To ſtand higher in genealogy.

The only inceſt was in the *aſcending* (not collateral) branch; as, when parents and children married, this was accounted inceſt.
Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.

To Asce'nd, às-sènd'. *v. a.* To climb up any thing.

They *aſcend* the mountains; they deſcend the vallies. *Delaney's Revelation examined.*

Asce'ndable, às-sènd'-àbl. *adj.* [from *aſcend*.] That may be aſcended. *Dict.*

Asce'ndant, às-sèn'-dànt. *n. ſ.* [from *aſcend*.]

1. The part of the ecliptick, at any particular time above the horizon; which is ſuppoſed by aſtrologers, to have great influence.

2. Height; elevation.

He was initiated, in order to gain inſtruction in ſciences, that were there in their higheſt *aſcendant*. *Temple.*

3. Superiority; influence.

By the *aſcendant* he had in his underſtanding, and the dexterity of his nature, he could perſuade him very much. *Clarendon.*

Some ſtar (I find)
Has giv'n thee an *aſcendant* o'er my mind. *Dryd.*

When they have got an *aſcendant* over them, they ſhould uſe it with moderation, and not make themſelves ſcarecrows. *Locke.*

4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

The moſt nefarious kind of baſtards, are inceſtuous baſtards; which are begotten between *aſcendants* and deſcendants, *in infinitum*; and between collaterals, as far as the divine prohibition.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

Asce'ndant, às-sèn'-dànt. *adj.*

1. Superiour; predominant; overpowering.

Chriſt outdoes Moſes, before he diſplaces him; and ſhews an *aſcendant* ſpirit above him. *South.*

2. In an aſtrological ſenſe, above the horizon.

Let him ſtudy the conſtellation of Pegaſus, which is about that time *aſcendant*.
Brown's Vulg. Err.

Asce'ndency, às-sèn'-dèn-sỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *aſcend*.] Influence; power.

Cuſtom has ſome *aſcendency* over underſtanding; and, what at one time ſeemed decent, appears diſagreeable afterwards. *Watts.*

Asce'nsion, as-sen'-shun. *n. ſ.* [*aſcenſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of aſcending or riſing; frequently applied to the viſible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

> Then, riſing from his grave,
> Spoil'd principalities and pow'rs; triumph'd,
> In open ſhew; and, with *aſcenſion* bright,
> Captivity led captive through the air. *Parad. Loſt.*

2. The thing riſing, or mounting.

> Men err, in the theory of inebriation; conceiving, the brain doth only ſuffer from vaporous *aſcenſions* from the ſtomach. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Asce'nsion, as-sen'-shun, in aſtronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. *Right aſcenſion* of the ſun, or a ſtar, is that degree of the equinoctial, counted from the beginning of Aries, which riſes with the ſun or ſtar in a right ſphere. *Oblique aſcenſion* is an arch of the equator, intercepted between the firſt point of Aries, and that point of the equator, which riſes together with a ſtar in an oblique ſphere.

Asce'nsion-day, as-sen''-shun-da'. The day, on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thurſday; the Thurſday but one, before Whitſuntide.

Asce'nsional *Difference*, as-sen'-shun-al, is the difference, between the right and oblique aſcenſion of the ſame point to the ſurface of the ſphere. *Chambers.*

Asce'nsive, as-sen'-siv. *adj.* [from *aſcend.*] In a ſtate of aſcent: not in uſe.

> The cold augments, when the days begin to increaſe; though the ſun be then *aſcenſive*, and returning from the winter tropick. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Asce'nt, as-sent'. *n. ſ.* [*aſcenſus*, Lat.]

1. Riſe; the act of riſing; the act of mounting.

> To him with ſwift *aſcent* he up return'd,
> Into his bliſsful boſom reaſſum'd
> In glory, as of old. *Milton.*

2. The way, by which one aſcends.

> The temple, and the ſeveral degrees of *aſcent*, whereby men did climb up to the ſame, as if it had been a *ſcala cœli*, be all poetical and fabulous. *Bacon.*

> It was a rock,
> Conſpicuous far, winding with one *aſcent*,
> Acceſſible from earth, one entrance high. *Milton.*

3. An eminence, or high place.

> No land like Italy erects the ſight
> By ſuch a vaſt *aſcent*, or ſwells to ſuch a height. *Addiſon.*

> A wide flat cannot be pleaſant in the Elyſian fields, unleſs it be diverſified with depreſſed valleys and ſwelling *aſcents*. *Bentley.*

To **ASCERTA'IN**, as-ser-ta'ne. *v. a.* [*acertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to eſtabliſh.

> The divine law both *aſcertaineth* the truth, and ſupplieth unto us the want of other laws. *Hooker.*

> Money differs from uncoined ſilver in this, that the quantity of ſilver in each piece is *aſcertained* by the ſtamp. *Locke.*

2. To make confident; to take away doubt: often with *of*.

> Right judgment of myſelf may give me the other certainty; that is, *aſcertain* me, that I am in the number of God's children. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

> This makes us act, with a repoſe of mind and wonderful tranquillity; becauſe it *aſcertains* us, of the goodneſs of our work. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Ascerta'iner, as-ser-ta'-nur. *n. ſ.* [from *aſcertain.*] The perſon, that proves or eſtabliſhes.

Ascerta'inment, as-ser-ta'n-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *aſcertain.*] A ſettled rule; an eſtabliſhed ſtandard.

> For want of *aſcertainment*, how far a writer may expreſs his good wiſhes for his country, innocent intentions may be charged with crimes. *Swift to Lord Middleton.*

Asce'tick, as-ket'-ik. *adj.* [ἀσκητικὸς.] Employed wholly in exerciſes of devotion and mortification.

> None lived ſuch long lives, as monks and hermits; ſequeſtered from plenty, to a conſtant *aſcetick* courſe of the ſevereſt abſtinence and devotion. *South.*

Asce'tick, as-ket'-ik. *n. ſ.* He, that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

> I am far, from commending thoſe *aſceticks*; that, out of a pretence of keeping themſelves unſpotted from the world, take up their quarters in deſarts. *Norris.*

> He, that preaches to man, ſhould underſtand what is in man; and that ſkill can ſcarce be attained by an *aſcetick* in his ſolitudes. *Atterbury.*

A'SCII, as'-ki-i. *n. ſ.* *It has no ſingular.* [from α without, and σκιὰ a ſhadow.] Thoſe people, who (at certain times of the year) have no ſhadow at noon: ſuch are the inhabitants of the torrid zone; becauſe they have the ſun, twice a year, vertical to them. *Dict.*

Asci'tes, as-ki'-tes. *n. ſ.* [from ἀσκός a bladder.] A particular ſpecies of dropſy; a ſwelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravaſation and collection of water, broke out of its proper veſſels. This caſe, when certain and inveterate, is univerſally allowed to admit of no cure, but by means of the manual operation of tapping. *Quincy.*

> There are two kinds of dropſy: the anaſarca, called alſo leucophlegmacy, when the extravaſated matter ſwims in the cells of the membrana adipoſa; and the *aſcites*, when the water poſſeſſes the cavity of the abdomen. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Asci'tical, as-kit'-i-kal. } *adj.* [from *aſcites.*]
Asci'tick, as-kit'-ik. } Belonging to an aſcites; dropſical; hydropical.

> When it is part of another tumour, it is hydropical, either anaſarcous or *aſcitical*. *Wiſem. Surg.*

Asciti'tious, as-si-tish'-us. *adj.* [*aſcititius*, Lat.] Supplemental; additional; not inherent; not original.

> Homer has been reckoned an *aſcititious* name, from ſome accident of his life. *Pope.*

Ascri'bable, as-skri'-babl. *adj.* [from *aſcribe.*] That, which may be aſcribed.

> The greater part have been forward to reject it, upon a miſtaken perſuaſion; that thoſe phœnomena are the effects of nature's abhorrency of a vacuum, which ſeem to be more fitly *aſcribable* to the weight and ſpring of the air. *Boyle.*

To **ASCRI'BE**, as-kri'be. *v. a.* [*aſcribo*, Lat.]

1. To attribute to, as a cauſe.

> The cauſe of his baniſhment is unknown; becauſe he was unwilling to provoke the emperor, by *aſcribing* it to any other reaſon, than what was pretended. *Dryden.*

> To this we may juſtly *aſcribe* thoſe jealouſies and encroachments, which render mankind uneaſy to one another. *Rogers.*

2. To attribute, as a quality to perſons, or accident to ſubſtance.

> Theſe perfections muſt be ſomewhere; and therefore may much better be *aſcribed* to God, in whom we ſuppoſe all other perfections to meet, than to any thing elſe. *Tillotſon.*

Ascri'ption, as-krip'-shun. *n. ſ.* [*aſcriptio*, Lat.] The act of aſcribing. *Dict.*

Ascripti'tious, as-krip-tish'-us. *adj.* [*aſcriptitius*, Lat.] That, which is aſcribed. *Dict.*

Ash, as'h. *n. ſ.* [*fraxinus*, Lat. æſc, Saxon.]

1. A tree.

> This tree hath pennated leaves, which end in an odd lobe. The male flowers, which grow at a remote diſtance from the fruit, have no petals, but conſiſt of many ſtamina. The ovary becomes a ſeed veſſel, containing one ſeed at the bottom, ſhaped like a bird's tongue. *Miller.*

> With which of old he charm'd the ſavage train,
> And call'd the mountain *aſhes* to the plain. *Dryden.*

2. The wood of the aſh.

> Let me twine
> Mine arms about that body, where-againſt,
> My grained *aſh* an hundred times hath broke,
> And ſcar'd the moon with ſplinters. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Asha'med, a-sha'-med. *adj.* [from *ſhame.*] Touched with ſhame; generally with *of* before the cauſe of ſhame, if a noun; and *to*, if a verb.

> Profeſs publickly the doctrine of Jeſus Chriſt, not being *aſhamed of* the word of God, or of any practices enjoined by it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

> One would have thought, ſhe would have ſtirr'd; but ſtrove
> With modeſty, and was *aſham'd to* move. *Dryden.*

> This I have ſhadowed, that you may not be *aſham'd of* that hero, whoſe protection you undertake. *Dryden.*

Ash-coloured, ash'-kul-urd. *adj.* [from *aſh* and *colour.*] Coloured between brown and grey, like the bark of an aſhen branch.

> Clay, *aſh-coloured*, was part of a ſtratum, which lay above the ſtrata of ſtone. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

A'shen, ash'n. *adj.* [from *aſh.*] Made of aſh wood.

> At once he ſaid, and threw
> His *aſhen* ſpear; which quiver'd, as it flew. *Dryden.*

A'shes, ash'-iz. *n. ſ.* *wants the ſingular.* [aſce, Sax. *aſche*, Dutch.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt.

> Some relicks would be left of it, as when aſhes remain of burned bodies. *Digby on Bodies.*

> This late diſſenſion, grown between the peers,
> Burns under feigned *aſhes* of forg'd love,
> And will at laſt break out into a flame. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

> *Aſhes* contain a very fertile ſalt, and are the beſt manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the rain doth not waſh away their ſalt. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

2. The remains of the body; often uſed in poetry for the carcaſe, from the ancient practice of burning the dead.

> Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
> Pale *aſhes* of the houſe of Lancaſter!
> Thou bloodleſs remnant of that royal blood! *Shakeſpeare.*

> To great Laërtes I bequeath
> A taſk of grief, his ornaments of death;
> Leſt, when the fates his royal *aſhes* claim,
> The Grecian matrons taint my ſpotleſs name. *Pope.*

A'shlar, ash'-lar. *n. ſ.* [with maſons.] Free ſtones, as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickneſſes.

A'shleering, ash'-le-ring. *n. ſ.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets, about two foot and a half or three foot high, perpendicular to the floor, and reaching to the under ſide of the rafters. *Builder's Dict.*

Asho're, a-sho're. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſhore.*]

1. On ſhore; on the land.

> The poor Engliſhman riding in the road, having all that he brought thither *aſhore*, would have been undone. *Raleigh.*

2. To the ſhore; to the land.

We may as bootleſs ſpend our vain command,
As ſend our precepts to the leviathan
To come *aſhore*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

May thy billows rowl *aſhore*
The beryl, and the golden ore. *Milton's Comus.*

Moor'd in a Chian creek, *aſhore* I went,
And all the following night in Chios ſpent.
Addiſon's Ovid.

Ash-we'dnesday, åsh-wênz'-då. *n. ſ.* The firſt day of Lent; ſo called, from the ancient cuſtom of ſprinkling aſhes on the head.

A'shweed, åsh'-wêd. *n. ſ.* [from *aſh* and *weed*.] An herb.

A'shy, åsh'-ŷ. *adj.* [from *aſh*.] Aſh-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitiſh grey.

Oft have I ſeen a timely parted ghoſt
Of *aſhy* ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs.
Shakeſp.

Asi'de, å-sî'de. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſide*.]

1. To one ſide; out of the perpendicular direction.

The ſtorm ruſh'd in, and Arcite ſtood aghaſt:
The flames were blown *aſide*; yet ſhone they bright,
Fann'd by the wind; and gave a ruffled light.
Dryden.

2. To another part; out of the true direction.

He had no brother; which, though it be a comfortable thing for kings, to have; yet it draweth the ſubjects eyes a little *aſide*. *Bacon.*

3. From the company; as, to ſpeak *aſide*.

He took him *aſide* from the multitude.
Mark, vii. 33.

A'sinary, às'-sî-nå-rŷ. *adj.* [*aſinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs. *Dict.*

A'sinine, às'-sî-nîne. *adj.* [from *aſinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an aſs.

You ſhall have more ado, to drive our dulleſt youth, our ſtocks and ſtubs, from ſuch nurture; than we have now, to hale our choiceſt and hopefulleſt wits, to that *aſinine* feaſt of ſow-thiſtles and brambles. *Milton.*

To **Ask**, åsk'. *v. a.* [aſcian, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg; ſometimes with an accuſative only; ſometimes with *for*.

When thou doſt *aſk* me *bleſſing*, I'll kneel down,
And *aſk* of thee *forgiveneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

We have nothing elſe to *aſk*; but that,
Which you deny already: yet will *aſk*;
That, if we fail in our requeſt, the blame
May hang upon your hardneſs. *Shakeſp.*

In long journies, *aſk* your maſter *leave* to give ale to the horſes. *Swift.*

2. To demand; to claim: as, to *aſk* a price for goods.

Aſk me never ſo much dowry and gift; and I will give, according as ye ſhall ſay unto me: but give me the damſel to wife. *Geneſis*, xxxiv. 12.

He ſaw his friends; who, whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their funeral honours claim'd, and *aſk'd* their quiet graves. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To queſtion.

O inhabitant of Aroer, ſtand by the way, and eſpy! *aſk* him that flieth, and her that eſcapeth; and ſay, what is done. *Jeremiah*, xlviii. 19.

4. To enquire; with *after* before the thing.

He ſaid, wherefore is it, that thou doſt *aſk after* my name? And he bleſſed him there.
Geneſis, xxxii. 29.

5. To require; as phyſically neceſſary.

As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and veer out all ſail; ſo to take it in and contract it, is no leſs praiſe, when the argument doth *aſk* it. *Ben Jonſon.*

A lump of ore, in the bottom of a mine, will be ſtirred by two men's ſtrength; which, if you bring it to the top of the earth, will *aſk* ſix men to ſtir it. *Bacon.*

The adminiſtration paſſes into different hands, at the end of two months; which contributes to diſpatch: but any exigence of ſtate *aſks* a much longer time, to conduct any deſign to its maturity. *Addiſon.*

To **Ask**, åsk'. *v. n.*

1. To petition; to beg: with *for* before the thing.

My ſon, haſt thou ſinned? do ſo no more; but *aſk* pardon *for* thy former ſins. *Ecclus.* xxi. 1.

If he *aſk for* bread, will he give him a ſtone?
Matt. vii. 9.

2. To make enquiry; with *for* or *of* before the thing. To enquire.

Stand ye in the ways, and ſee; and *aſk for* the old paths, where is the good way; and walk therein, and ye ſhall find reſt for your ſouls.
Jerem. vi. 16.

For *aſk* now, *of* the days that are paſt, which were before thee; ſince the day, that God created man upon the earth; and *aſk*, from the one ſide of heaven unto the other; whether there hath been any ſuch thing, as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it? *Deut.* iv. 32.

Ask, Ash, As, åsk', às'h, åz', do all come from the Saxon æſc, an aſh tree.
Gibſon's Camden.

Aska'nce, } å-skåns'. { *adv.* Sideways;
Aska'unce, } obliquely.

Zelmane, keeping a countenance *aſkance*, as ſhe underſtood him not, told him, it became her evil.
Sidney.

His wanniſh eyes upon them bent *aſkance*;
And when he ſaw their labours well ſucceed,
He wept for rage, and threaten'd dire miſchance.
Fairfax.

Some ſay, he bid his angels turn *aſkance*
The poles of earth, twice ten degrees and more,
From the ſun's axle: they with labour puſh'd
Oblique the centrick globe. *Milton.*

Aska'unt, å-skånt'. *adv.* Obliquely; on one ſide.

At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
Fix'd on the king *aſkaunt*; and thus replies,
O, impudent. *Dryden.*

Since the ſpace, that lies on either ſide
The ſolar orb, is without limits wide;
Grant, that the ſun had happen'd to prefer
A ſeat *aſkaunt*, but one diameter:
Loſt to the light by that unhappy place,
This globe had lain a frozen loanſome maſs.
Blackmore.

A'sker, åsk'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *aſk*.]

1. Petitioner.

Have you
Ere now denied the *aſker?* and now again
On him, that did not aſk but mock, beſtow.
Shakeſp.

The greatneſs of the *aſker*, and the ſmallneſs of the thing aſked, had been ſufficient to enforce his requeſt. *South.*

2. Enquirer.

Every *aſker* being ſatisfied, we may conclude, that all their conceptions of being in a place are the ſame. *Digby of Bodies.*

A'sker, åsk'-ůr. *n. ſ.* A water newt.

Aske'w, å-skû'. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſkew*.] Aſide; with contempt.

For, when ye mildly look with lovely hue,
Then is my ſoul with life and love inſpir'd:
But, when ye lowre, or look on me *aſkew*,
Then do I die. *Spenſer.*

Then take it, Sir, as it was writ;
Nor look *aſkew*, at what it ſaith:
There's no petition in it. *Prior.*

To **Asla'ke**, å-slå'ke. *v. a.* [from *a*, and *ſlake* or *ſlack*.] To remit; to mitigate; to ſlacken. Obſolete.

But this continual, cruel, civil war
No ſkill can ſtint, nor reaſon can *aſlake*. *Spenſer.*

Whilſt, ſeeking to *aſlake* thy raging fire,
Thou in me kind leſt much more great deſire.
Spenſer.

Asla'nt, å-slånt'. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſlant*.] Obliquely; on one ſide; not perpendicularly.

There is a willow grows *aſlant* a brook,
That ſhews his hoar leaves in the glaſſy ſtream.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

He fell; the ſhaft
Drove thro' his neck, *aſlant*: he ſpurns the ground;
And the ſoul iſſues, through the weazon's wound.
Dryden.

Asle'ep, å-slê'p. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſleep*.]

1. Sleeping; at reſt.

How many thouſands of my pooreſt ſubjects
Are at this hour *aſleep!* O gentle ſleep,
Nature's ſoft nurſe, how have I frighted thee!
Shakeſp.

The diligence of trade, and noiſeful gain,
And luxury, more late *aſleep* were laid:
All was the night's; and, in her ſilent reign,
No ſound the reſt of nature did invade. *Dryden.*

There is no difference, between a perſon *aſleep*, and in an apoplexy; but that the one can be awaked, and the other cannot. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To ſleep.

If a man watch too long, it is odds but he will fall *aſleep*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,
By whiſpering winds ſoon lull'd *aſleep*. *Milton.*

Aslo'pe, å-slô'pe. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſlope*.] With declivity; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Set them not upright, but *aſlope*, a reaſonable depth under the ground. *Bacon.*

The curſe *aſlope*
Glanc'd on the ground; with labour I muſt earn
My bread! what harm? Idleneſs had been worſe;
My labour will ſuſtain me. *Milton.*

The knight did ſtoop,
And ſate on further ſide *aſlope*. *Hudibras.*

Aso'matous, å-sô'-måt-ůs. *adj.* [from *a* priv. and σῶμα a body.] Incorporeal, or without a body.

Asp, åsp'. } *n. ſ.* [*aſpis*, Lat.] A kind
A'spick, ås-pîck. } of ſerpent, whoſe poiſon kills without a poſſibility of applying any remedy. It is ſaid to be very ſmall, and peculiar to Egypt and Lybia. Thoſe, that are bitten by it, die within three hours; and, the manner of their dying being by ſleep without any pain, Cleopatra choſe it. *Calmet.*

High-minded Cleopatra, that with ſtroke
Of *aſp's* ſting herſelf did kill. —*Fairy Queen.*

Scorpion, and *aſp*, and amphiſbæna dire,
And dipſas. *Milton.*

Asp, åsp'. *n. ſ.* A tree. See **Aspen**.

ASPA'LATHUS, ås-pål'-å-thůs. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. A plant, called the roſe of Jeruſalem, or our lady's roſe.

2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, ſomewhat ſharp and bitter to the taſte. *Aſpalathus* affords an oil of admirable ſcent, reputed one of the beſt perfumes. *Chambers.*

I gave a ſweet ſmell, like cinnamon and *aſpalathus*; and I yielded a pleaſant odour, like the beſt myrrh. *Ecclus.* xxiv.

Aspa'ragus, ås-pår'-å-gůs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The name of a plant. It has a roſaceous flower of ſix leaves, placed orbicularly; out of whoſe centre riſes the pointal, which turns to a ſoft globular berry, full of hard ſeeds.
Miller.

Aſparagus affects the urine with a fetid ſmell, eſpecially if cut when they are white; and therefore have been ſuſpected by ſome phyſicians, as not friendly to the kidneys: when they are older, and begin to ramify, they loſe this quality; but then they are not ſo agreeable. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

A'SPECT, ås'-pêkt. *n. ſ.* [*aſpectus*, Lat. It appears anciently to have been pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, which is now placed on the firſt.]

1. Look; air; appearance.

I have preſented the tongue under a double *aſpect*, ſuch as may juſtify the definition, that it is the beſt and worſt part. *Government of the Tongue.*

They are, in my judgment, the image or picture of a great ruin; and have the true *aſpect* of a world, lying in its rubbiſh. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Countenance; look.

Thoſe eyes of thine from mine have drawn ſalt tears,
Sham'd their *aſpects* with ſtore of childiſh drops.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

I am fearful: wherefore frowns he thus?
'Tis his *aſpect* of terrour. All's not well. *Shakeſp.*

Yet had his *aſpect* nothing of ſevere,
But ſuch a face as promis'd him ſincere. *Dryden.*

Then ſhall thy Craggs (and let me call him mine)
On the caſt ore another Pollio ſhine;
With *aſpect* open ſhall erect his head. *Pope.*

3. Glance; view; act of beholding.

Fairer than faireſt, in his faining eye,
Whoſe ſole *aſpect* he counts felicity. *Spenſer.*

When an envious or an amorous *aſpect* doth infect the ſpirits of another, there is joined both affection and imagination. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

4. Direction towards any point; view; poſition.

The ſetting ſun
Slowly deſcended; and, with right *aſpect*,
Againſt the eaſtern gate of Paradiſe
Levell'd his ev'ning rays. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

I have built a ſtrong wall, faced to the ſouth *aſpect* with brick. *Swift.*

5. Diſpoſition of any thing to ſomething elſe; relation.

The light got from the oppoſite arguings of men of parts, ſhewing the different ſides of things, and their various *aſpects* and probabilities, would be quite loſt, if every one were obliged to ſay after the ſpeaker. *Locke.*

6. Diſpoſition of a planet to other planets.

There's ſome ill planet reigns:
I muſt be patient, till the heavens look
With an *aſpect* more favourable.
Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.

Not unlike that, which aſtrologers call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign *aſpect* the one to the other. *Wotton.*

To the blank moon,
Her office they preſcrib'd; to th' other five,
Their planetary motions and *aſpects*,
In ſextile, ſquare, and trine, and oppoſite.
Paradiſe Loſt.

Why does not every ſingle ſtar ſhed a ſeparate influence, and have *aſpects* with other ſtars of their own conſtellation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **Aspe'ct**, ås-pėk't. *v. a.* [*aſpicio*, Lat.] To behold: not uſed.

Happy in their miſtake, thoſe people, whom
The northern pole *aſpects*; whom fear of death
(The greateſt of all human fears) ne'er moves.
Temple.

Aspe'ctable, ås-pėk'-tåbl. *adj.* [*aſpectabilis*, Lat.] Viſible; being the object of ſight.

He was the ſole cauſe of this *aſpectable* and perceivable univerſal. *Raleigh.*

To this uſe, of informing us what is in this *aſpectable* world, we ſhall find the eye well fitted. *Ray on the Creation.*

Aspe'ction, ås-pėk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *aſpect*.] Beholding; view.

A Mooriſh queen, upon *aſpection* of the picture of Andromeda, conceived and brought forth a fair one. *Brown.*

A'spen, or **Asp**, ås'-pîn. *n. ſ.* [*eſpe*, Dutch; *aſp*, Dan. epſe, trembling, Sax. *Somner*. See **Poplar**, of which it is a ſpecies. The leaves of this tree always tremble.]

The *aſpen* or *aſp* tree hath leaves much the ſame with the poplar, only much ſmaller, and not ſo white. *Mortimer.*

The builder, oak ſole king of foreſts all;
The *aſpen*, good for ſtatues; the cypreſs funeral.
Spenſer.

A'spen, ås'-pîn. *adj.* [from *aſp* or *aſpen*.]

1. Belonging to the aſp tree.

Oh! had the monſter ſeen thoſe lily hands
Tremble like *aſpen* leaves upon a lute. *Shakeſp.*

No gale diſturbs the trees;
Nor *aſpen* leaves confeſs the gentleſt breeze. *Gay.*

2. Made of aſpen wood.

A'SPER, ås'-pėr. *adj.* [Lat.] Rough; rugged. This word I have found only in the following paſſage.

All baſe notes, or very treble notes, give an *aſper* ſound; for that the baſe ſtriketh more air, than it can well ſtrike equally. *Bacon.*

To **A'SPERATE**, ås'-pė-råte. *v. a.* [*aſpero*, Lat.] To roughen; to make rough or uneven.

Thoſe corpuſcles of colour, inſinuating themſelves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may *aſperate* its ſuperficies, according to the bigneſs and texture of the corpuſcles. *Boyle.*

Aspera'tion, ås-pė-rå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *aſperate*.] A making rough. *Dict.*

Asperifo'lious, ås-pėr-ŷ-fô''-lyůs. *adj.* [from *aſper* rough, and *folium* a leaf, Lat.] One of the diviſions of plants; ſo called, from the roughneſs of their leaves.

Aspe'rity, ås-pėr'-ŷ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*aſperitas*, Lat

1. Unevenneſs; roughneſs of ſurface.

Sometimes the pores and *aſperities* of dry bodies are ſo incommenſurate to the particles of the liquor, that they glide over the ſurface. *Boyle.*

2. Roughneſs of ſound; harſhneſs of pronunciation.

3. Roughneſs or ruggedneſs of temper; moroſeneſs; ſourneſs; crabbedneſs.

The charity of the one, like kindly exhalations, will deſcend in ſhowers of bleſſings; but the rigour and *aſperity* of the other, in a ſevere doom upon ourſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Avoid all unſeemlineſs and *aſperity* of carriage; do nothing that may argue a peeviſh or froward ſpirit. *Rogers.*

Asperna'tion, ås-pėr-nå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*aſpernatio*, Lat.] Neglect; diſregard. *Dict.*

A'sperous, ås'-pė-růs. *adj.* [*aſper*, Lat.] Rough; uneven.

Black and white are the moſt *aſperous* and unequal of colours; ſo like, that it is hard to diſtinguiſh them: black is the moſt rough. *Boyle.*

To **ASPE'RSE**, ås-pėrs'e. *v. a.* [*aſpergo*, Lat.] To beſpatter with cenſure or calumny.

In the buſineſs of Ireland, beſides the opportunity to *aſperſe* the king, they were ſafe enough. *Clarendon.*

Curb that impetuous tongue; nor raſhly vain,
And ſingly mad, *aſperſe* the ſov'reign reign. *Pope.*

Unjuſtly poets we *aſperſe*;
Truth ſhines the brighter, clad in verſe. *Swift.*

Aspe'rsion, ås-pėr'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*aſperſio*, Lat.]

1. A ſprinkling.

If thou doſt break her virgin knot, before
All ſanctimonious ceremonies;
No ſweet *aſperſions* ſhall the heav'ns let fall,
To make this contract grow. *Shakeſp.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the inſtauration gives the new unmixed, otherwiſe than with ſome little *aſperſion* of the old, for taſte's ſake. *Bacon.*

2. Calumny; cenſure.

The ſame *aſperſions* of the king, and the ſame grounds of a rebellion. *Dryden.*

Aspha'ltick, ås-fål'-tîk. *adj.* [from *aſphaltos*.] Gummy; bituminous.

And with *aſphaltick* ſlime, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They faſten'd. *Milton.*

ASPHA'LTOS, ås-fål'-tôs. *n. ſ.* [ἄσφαλτος, bitumen.] A ſolid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable ſubſtance; reſembling pitch, and chiefly found ſwimming on the ſurface of the *Lacus Aſphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anciently ſtood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is caſt up, in the nature of liquid pitch, from the bottom of this ſea; and, being thrown upon the water, ſwims like other fat bodies, and condenſes gradually.

ASPHA'LTUM, ås'-fål-tům. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A bituminous ſtone found near the ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neufchâtel; which, mixed with other matters, makes an excellent cement, incorruptible by air, and impenetrable by water; ſuppoſed to be the mortar, ſo much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid. *Chambers.*

A'sphodel, ås'-fô-dėl. *n. ſ.* [*lilio-aſphodelus*, Lat.] Day-lily. *Aſphodels* were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to ſupply the manes of the dead with nouriſhment.

By thoſe happy ſouls, who dwell
In yellow meads of *aſphodel*. *Pope.*

A'spick, ås'-pîk. *n. ſ.* [See **Asp**.] The name of a ſerpent.

Why did I 'ſcape th' invenom'd *aſpick's* rage,
And all the fiery monſters of the deſart,
To ſee this day? *Addiſon.*

To **A'SPIRATE**, ås'-pî-råte. *v. a.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.] To pronounce with aſpiration, or full breath; as we aſpirate *horſe*, *houſe*, and *hog*.

To **A'spirate**, ås'-pî-råte. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either with a conſonant, or what is its equivalent; for our *w* and *h aſpirate*. *Dryden.*

A'spirate, ås'-pî-råte. *adj.* [*aſpiratus*, Lat.] Pronounced with full breath.

For their being pervious, you may call them (if you pleaſe) perſpirate; but yet they are not *aſpirate*, i. e. with ſuch an aſpiration as *h*. *Holder.*

Aspira'tion, ås-pî-rå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*aſpiratio*, Lat.]

1. A breathing after; an ardent wiſh: uſed generally, of a wiſh for ſpiritual bleſſings.

A ſoul inſpired with the warmeſt *aſpirations* after celeſtial beatitude, keeps its powers attentive. *Watts.*

2. The act, of aſpiring, or deſiring ſomething high and great.

'Tis he; I ken the manner of his gait:
He riſes on his toe; that ſpirit of his
In *aſpiration* lifts him from the earth. *Shakeſp.*

3. The pronunciation of a vowel with full breath.

H is only a guttural *aſpiration*, i. e. a more forcible impulſe of the breath from the lungs. *Holder.*

To **ASPI'RE**, ås-pîre. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Lat.]

1. To deſire with eagerneſs; to pant after ſomething higher: ſometimes, with the particle *to*.

Moſt excellent lady! no expectation in others, nor hope in himſelf, could *aſpire* to a higher mark, than to be thought worthy to be praiſed by you. *Sidney.*

His father's grave counſellors, by whoſe means he had *aſpir'd to* the kingdom, he cruelly tortured. *Knolles.*

Hence ſprings that univerſal ſtrong deſire,
Which all men have of immortality:
Not ſome few ſpirits *unto* this thought *aſpire*;
But all men's minds in this united be. *Davies.*

Horace did ne'er *aſpire to* epic bays;
Nor lofty Maro ſtoop to lyrick lays. *Roſcommon.*

Till then a helpleſs, hopeleſs, homely ſwain;
I ſought not freedom, nor *aſpir'd to* gain. *Dryden.*

Aſpiring to be gods, if angels fell,
Aſpiring to be angels, men rebel. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes, with *after.*

Thoſe are raiſed above ſenſe, and *aſpire after* immortality, who believe the perpetual duration of their ſouls. *Tillotſon.*

There is none of us, but who would be thought, throughout the whole courſe of his life, to *aſpire after* immortality. *Atterbury.*

3. To riſe; to tower.

There is, betwixt that ſmile we would *aſpire to,*
That ſweet aſpect of princes, and our ruin,
More pangs and fears, than war or women have. *Shakeſpeare.*

My own breath ſtill foments the fire;
Which flames as high, as fancy can *aſpire. Waller.*

Aspi'rer, ås-pì'-růr. *n. ſ.* [from *aſpire.*] One, that ambitiouſly ſtrives to be greater than he is.

They ween'd,
To win the mount of God; and, on his throne
To ſet the envier of his ſtate, the proud
Aſpirer! but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

Asporta'tion, ås-pòr-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*aſportatio,* Lat.] A carrying away. *Dict.*

Asqui'nt, å-skwìnt'. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſquint.*] Obliquely; not in the ſtraight line of viſion.

A ſingle guide may direct the way better, than five hundred; who have contrary views, or look *aſquint,* or ſhut their eyes. *Swift.*

Ass, ås. *n. ſ.* [*aſinus,* Lat.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for ſluggiſhneſs, patience, hardineſs, coarſeneſs of food, and long life.

You have among you many a purchas'd ſlave;
Which, like your *aſſes* and your dogs and mules,
You uſe in abject and in ſlaviſh part,
Becauſe you bought them. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A ſtupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

I do begin to perceive, that I am made an *aſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*

That ſuch a crafty mother
Should yield the world to this *aſs!*—a woman, that
Bore all down with her brain; and yet her ſon
Cannot take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave eighteen. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Assai'l,** ås-såle'. *v. a.* [*aſſailler,* Fr.]

1. To attack in a hoſtile manner; to aſſault; to fall upon; to invade.

So, when he ſaw his flatt'ring arts to fail;
With greedy force he 'gan the fort t' *aſſail.* *Fairy Queen.*

2. To attack with argument; cenſure; or motives applied to the paſſions.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament:
Let us *aſſail* the family of York. *Shakeſp.*

She will not ſtay the ſiege of loving terms,
Nor bide th' encounter of *aſſailing* eyes. *Shakeſp.*

How have I fear'd your fate! but fear'd it moſt,
When love *aſſail'd* you on the Libyan coaſt. *Dryd.*

All books he reads, and all he reads *aſſails,*
From Dryden's Fables down to D—y's Tales. *Pope.*

In vain Thaleſtris with reproach *aſſails;*
For who can move, when fair Belinda fails? *Pope.*

Assai'lable, ås-så'-låbl. *adj.* [from *aſſail.*] That, which may be attacked.

Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.—
—But in them nature's copy 's not eternal.—
—There's comfort yet, they are *aſſailable.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Assa'ilant, ås-så'-lånt. *n. ſ.* [*aſſaillant,* Fr.] He, that attacks; in oppoſition to *defendant.*

The ſame was ſo well encountered, by the defendants; that the obſtinacy of the *aſſailants* did but increaſe the loſs. *Hayward.*

I'll put myſelf in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber ſmirch my face;
The like do you: ſo ſhall we paſs along,
And never ſtir *aſſailants.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Assa'ilant, ås-så'-lånt. *adj.* Attacking; invading.

And as ev'ning dragon came,
Aſſailant on the perched rooſts
Of tame villatick fowl. *Milton.*

Assa'iler, ås-så'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſail.*] One, who attacks another.

Palladius heated, ſo purſued our *aſſailers,* that one of them ſlew him. *Sidney.*

Assapa'nick, ås-så-pån'-nìk. *n. ſ.* A little animal of Virginia, which is ſaid to fly by ſtretching out its ſhoulders and its ſkin; and is called in Engliſh, the flying ſquirrel. *Trevoux.*

Assa'rt, ås-sårt'. *n. ſ.* [*eſſart,* from *eſſarter,* Fr. to clear away wood in a foreſt.] An offence committed in the foreſt, by plucking up thoſe woods by the roots, that are thickets or coverts of the foreſt; and by making them as plain, as arable land. *Cowell.*

To **Assa'rt,** ås-sårt'. *v. a.* [*eſſarter,* Fr.] To commit an aſſart. See Assart.

ASSA'SSIN, ås-sås'-sìn. } *n. ſ.* [*aſ-*
Assa'ssinate, ås-sås'-sì-nåte. } *ſaſſin,* Fr.
a word, brought originally from Aſia; where, about the time of the holy war, there was a ſet of men called *aſſaſſins,* as is ſuppoſed for *Arſacidæ;* who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief.] A murderer; one, that kills by treachery, or ſudden violence.

In the very moment, as the knight withdrew from the duke, this *aſſaſſinate* gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left ſide. *Wotton.*

The Syrian king; who, to ſurprize
One man, *aſſaſſin* like had levy'd war,
War unproclaim'd. *Milton.*

The old king is juſt murdered; and the perſon, that did it, is unknown.—Let the ſoldiers ſeize him, for one of the *aſſaſſinates;* and let me alone, to accuſe him afterwards. *Dryden.*

Here hir'd *aſſaſſins* for their gain invade;
And treach'rous pois'ners urge their fatal trade. *Creech.*

When ſhe hears of a murder, ſhe enlarges more on the guilt of the ſuffering perſon, than of the *aſſaſſin.* *Addiſon.*

Oreſtes brandiſh'd the revenging ſword;
Slew the dire pair; and gave to fun'ral flame
The vile *aſſaſſin,* and adult'rous dame. *Pope.*

Uſeful, we grant; it ſerves, what life requires;
But, dreadful too, the dark *aſſaſſin* hires. *Pope.*

Assa'ssinate, ås-sås'-sì-nåte. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſaſſin.*] The crime of an aſſaſſin; murder.

Were not all *aſſaſſinates* and popular inſurrections wrongfully chaſtiſed, if the meanneſs of the offenders indemnified them from puniſhment? *Pope.*

To **Assa'ssinate,** ås-sås'-sì-nåte. *v. a.* [from *aſſaſſin.*]

1. To murder by violence.

Help, neighbours, my houſe is broken open by force; and I am raviſhed, and like to be *aſſaſſinated.* *Dryden.*

What could provoke thy madneſs,
To *aſſaſſinate* ſo great, ſo brave a man? *Philips.*

2. To way-lay; to take by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to Milton.

Such uſage, as your honourable lords
Afford me, *aſſaſſinated* and betray'd;
Who durſt not, with your whole united pow'rs,
In fight withſtand one ſingle and unarm'd. *Milton.*

Assassina'tion, ås-sås-sì-nå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate.*] The act of aſſaſſinating; murder by violence.

It were done quickly; if th' *aſſaſſination*
Could trammel up the conſequence. *Shakeſp.*

The duke finiſh'd his courſe by a wicked *aſſaſſination.* *Clarendon.*

Assassina'tor, ås-sås'-ì-nå-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſaſſinate.*] Murderer; mankiller; the perſon, that kills another by violence.

Assa'tion, ås-så'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*aſſatus* roaſted, Lat.] Roaſting.

The egg, expiring leſs in the elixation or boiling; whereas, in the *aſſation* or roaſting, it will ſometimes abate a drachm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ASSA'ULT, ås-sålt'. *n. ſ.* [*aſſault,* French.]

1. Attack; hoſtile onſet: oppoſed to *defence.*

Her ſpirit had been invincible againſt all *aſſaults* of affection. *Shakeſp.*

Not to be ſhook, thyſelf; but all *aſſaults*
Baffling, like thy hoar cliffs the loud ſea wave. *Thomſon.*

2. Storm: oppoſed to *ſap* or *ſiege.*

Jaſon took at leaſt a thouſand men, and ſuddenly made an *aſſault upon* the city. *2 Mac.* v. 5.

After ſome days ſiege, he reſolved to try the fortune of an *aſſault:* he ſucceeded therein ſo far, that he had taken the principal tower and fort. *Bacon.*

3. Hoſtile violence.

Themſelves at diſcord fell,
And cruel combat join'd in middle ſpace,
With horrible *aſſault* and fury fell. *Fairy Queen.*

4. Invaſion; hoſtility; attack.

After ſome unhappy *aſſaults upon* the prerogative by the parliament, which produced its diſſolution, there followed a compoſure. *Clarendon.*

Theories, built upon narrow foundations, are very hard to be ſupported againſt the *aſſaults* of oppoſition. *Locke.*

5. In law. A violent kind of injury, offered to a man's perſon. It may be committed by offering of a blow, or by a fearful ſpeech. *Cowell.*

6. It has *upon,* before the thing aſſaulted.

To **Assa'ult,** ås-sålt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.

The king granted the Jews, to gather themſelves together, and to ſtand for their life, to deſtroy all the power, that would *aſſault* them. *Eſth.* viii. 11.

Before the gates, the cries of babes new-born,
Whom fate had from their tender mothers torn,
Aſſault his ears. *Dryden.*

New curſed ſteel, and more accurſed gold,
Gave miſchief birth, and made that miſchief bold;
And double death did wretched man invade,
By ſteel *aſſaulted,* and by gold betray'd. *Dryden.*

Assa'ulter, ås-sål'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſault.*] One, who violently aſſaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we eſteemed few ſwords, in a juſt defence, able to reſiſt many unjuſt *aſſaulters.* *Sidney.*

ASSA'Y, ås-så'. *n. ſ.* [*eſſaye,* Fr. from which, the ancient writers borrowed *aſſay,* according to the ſound; and the latter, *eſſay,* according to the writing; but the ſenſes now differing, they may be conſidered as two words.]

1. Examination; trial.

This cannot be,
By no *aſſay* of reaſon: 'tis a pageant,
To keep us in falſe gaze. *Shakeſp.*

2. In law. The examination of meaſures and weights, uſed by the clerk of the market. *Cowell.*

3. The firſt entrance upon any thing; a taſte for trial.

For well he weened, that ſo glorious bait
Would tempt his gueſt to take thereof *aſſay*.
Fairy Queen.

4. Trial by danger or diſtreſs; difficulty; hardſhip.

She heard with patience all, unto the end;
And ſtrove, to maſter ſorrowful *aſſay*. *Fairy Qu.*

The men he preſt but late,
To hard *aſſays* unfit, unſure at need;
Yet arm'd to point, in well attempted plate.
Fairfax.

Be ſure to find,
What I foretel thee; many a hard *aſſay*,
Of dangers, and adverſities, and pains,
Ere thou of Iſrael's ſceptre get faſt hold. *Milton.*

To **Assa'y**, ås-så'. *v. a.* [*eſſayer*, Fr.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiment of.

One, that to bounty never caſt his mind;
Ne thought of honour ever did *aſſay*
His baſer breaſt. *Spenſer.*

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general, a little to *aſſay* them; and ſo, with ſome horſemen, charged them home. *Hayward.*

What unweighed behaviour hath this drunkard picked out of my converſation, that he dares in this manner *aſſay* me? *Shakeſp.*

2. To apply to, as the touchſtone in *aſſaying* metals.

Whom thus afflicted when ſad Eve beheld,
Deſolate where ſhe ſat; approaching nigh,
Soft words to his fierce paſſion ſhe *aſſay'd*. *Milton.*

3. To try; to endeavour.

David girded his ſword upon his armour; and he *aſſayed* to go, for he had not proved it.
1 *Sam.* xvii. 39.

Assa'yer, ås-så'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſay.*] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of ſilver; appointed, between the maſter of the mint, and the merchants that bring ſilver thither for exchange. *Cowell.*

The ſmelters come up to the *aſſayers*, within one in twenty. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Assecta'tion, ås-sĕk-tå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*aſſectatio*, Lat.] Attendance, or waiting upon. *Dict.*

Assecu'tion, ås-sĕ-kŭ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſequor*, *aſſecutum* to obtain.] Acquirement; the act of obtaining.

By the canon law, a perſon, after he has been in full poſſeſſion of a ſecond benefice, cannot return again to his firſt; becauſe it is immediately void by his *aſſecution* of a ſecond. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

Asse'mblage, ås-sĕm'-blĕdzh. *n. ſ.* [*aſſemblage*, Fr.]

1. A collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from *aſſembly*, by being applied only, or chiefly, to things; *aſſembly* being uſed only, or generally, of perſons.

All, that we amaſs together in our thoughts, is poſitive; and the *aſſemblage*, of a great number of poſitive ideas of ſpace or duration. *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of being aſſembled.

O Hartford (fitted, or to ſhine in courts,
With unaffected grace; or walk the plains,
With innocence and meditation join'd
In ſoft *aſſemblage*) liſten to my ſong! *Thomſon.*

To **ASSE'MBLE**, ås-sĕm'bl. *v. a.* [*aſſembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

And he ſhall ſet up an enſign for the nations, and ſhall *aſſemble* the outcaſts of Iſrael, and gather together the diſperſed of Judah. *Iſaiah*, xi. 12.

He wonders, for what end you have *aſſembled*
Such troops of citizens to come to him. *Shakeſp.*

To **Asse'mble**, ås-sĕm'bl. *v. n.* To meet together.

Theſe men *aſſembled*, and found Daniel praying. *Daniel.*

Asse'mbly, ås-sĕm'-blỳ. *n. ſ.* [*aſſemblée*, Fr.] A company met together.

They had heard by fame,
Of this ſo noble and ſo fair *aſſembly*,
This night to meet here. *Shakeſp.*

Asse'nt, ås-sĕnt'. *n. ſ.* [*aſſenſus*, Lat.]

1. The act of agreeing to any thing.

Without the king's *aſſent* or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Faith is the *aſſent* to any propoſition, not thus made out by the deduction of reaſon, but upon the credit of the propoſer. *Locke.*

All the arguments on both ſides muſt be laid in balance; and, upon the whole, the underſtanding determine its *aſſent*. *Locke.*

2. Conſent; agreement.

To urge any thing upon the church; requiring thereunto that religious *aſſent* of chriſtian belief, wherewith the words of the holy prophets are received, and not to ſhew it in ſcripture; this did the Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, and execrable. *Hooker.*

The evidence of God's own teſtimony, added unto the natural *aſſent* of reaſon concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little comfort and confirm the ſame. *Hooker.*

To **ASSE'NT**, ås-sĕnt'. *v. n.* [*aſſentire*, Lat.] To concede; to yield to, or agree to.

And the Jews alſo *aſſented*, ſaying, that theſe things were ſo. *Acts*, xxiv. 9.

Assenta'tion, ås-sĕn-tå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*aſſentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of another, out of flattery or diſſimulation. *Dict.*

Asse'ntment, ås-sĕnt'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſent.*] Conſent.

Their arguments are but precarious, and ſubſiſt upon the charity of our *aſſentments*. *Br. Vulg. Err.*

To **ASSE'RT**, ås-sĕrt'. *v. a.* [*aſſero*, Lat.]

1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions.

Your forefathers have *aſſerted* the party, which they choſe, till death; and died, for its defence. *Dryden.*

2. To affirm; to declare poſitively.

3. To claim; to vindicate a title to.

Nor can the groveling mind,
In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,
Aſſert the native ſkies, or own its heav'nly kind.
Dryden.

Asse'rtion, ås-sĕr'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſert.*]

1. The act of aſſerting.

2. Poſition advanced.

If any affirm, the earth doth move; and will not believe with us, it ſtandeth ſtill; becauſe he hath probable reaſons for it, and I no infallible ſenſe or reaſon againſt it; I will not quarrel with his *aſſertion*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Asse'rtive, ås-sĕr'-tĭv. *adj.* [from *aſſert.*] Poſitive; dogmatical; peremptory.

He was not ſo fond of the principles he undertook to illuſtrate, as to boaſt their certainty; propoſing them, not in a confident and *aſſertive* form, but as probabilities and hypotheſes. *Glanv.*

Asse'rtor, ås-sĕr'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſert.*] Maintainer; vindicator; ſupporter; affirmer.

Among th' *aſſertors* of free reaſon's claim,
Our nation's not the leaſt in worth or fame. *Dryd.*

Faithful *aſſertor* of thy country's cauſe,
Britain with tears ſhall bathe thy glorious wound.
Prior.

It is an uſual piece of art, to undermine the authority of fundamental truths, by pretending to ſhew how weak the proofs are, which their *aſſertors* employ in defence of them. *Atterbury.*

To **Asse'rve**, ås-sĕrv'. *v. a.* [*aſſervio*, Lat.] To ſerve, help, or ſecond. *Dict.*

To **ASSE'SS**, ås-sĕs'. *v. a.* [from *aſſeſtare*, Ital. to make an equilibrium, or balance.] To charge with any certain ſum.

Before the receipt of them in this office, they were *aſſeſſed* by the affidavit from the time of the inquiſition found. *Bacon.*

Asse'ssion, ås-sĕs'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*aſſeſſio*, Lat.] A ſitting down by one, to give aſſiſtance or advice. *Dict.*

Asse'ssment, ås-sĕs'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *To aſſeſs.*]

1. The ſum, levied on certain property.

2. The act of aſſeſſing.

What greater immunity and happineſs can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make themſelves? To be ſubject to no contribution, *aſſeſſment*, or any pecuniary levy whatſoever; but what they vote, and voluntarily yield unto themſelves? *Howel.*

Asse'ssor, ås-sĕs'-sŭr. *n. ſ.* [*aſſeſſor*, Lat.]

1. The perſon, that ſits by another; generally uſed of thoſe, who aſſiſt the judge.

Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor, appears;
And lives and crimes, with his *aſſeſſors*, hears:
Round, in his urn, the blended balls he rowls;
Abſolves the juſt, and dooms the guilty ſouls.
Dryden.

2. He, that ſits by another, as next in dignity.

To his Son,
Th' *aſſeſſor* of his throne, he thus began. *Milton.*

Twice ſtronger than his ſire, who ſat above,
Aſſeſſor to the throne of thund'ring Jove. *Dryd.*

3. He that lays taxes; derived from *aſſeſs*.

A'ssets, ås'-sĕts. *n. ſ.* *without the ſingular.* [*aſſez*, Fr.] Goods ſufficient to diſcharge that burden, which is caſt upon the executor or heir, in ſatisfying the teſtators or anceſtors debts or legacies. Whoever pleads *aſſets*, ſayeth nothing; but that the perſon, againſt whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to diſcharge what is in demand. *Cowell.*

To **ASSE'VER**, ås-sĕv'-ĕr. } *v. a.* [*aſſevero*, Lat.]
To **Asse'verate**, ås-sĕv'-ĕ-råte. }
To affirm with great ſolemnity, as upon oath.

Assevera'tion, ås-sĕv-ĕ-rå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſeverate.*] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

That which you are perſuaded of, ye have it no otherwiſe than by your own only probable collection; and therefore ſuch bold *aſſeverations*, as in him were admirable, ſhould, in your mouths, but argue raſhneſs. *Hooker.*

Another abuſe of the tongue I might add; vehement *aſſeverations* upon ſlight and trivial occaſions. *Ray on the Creation.*

The repetition gives a greater emphaſis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the ſpeaker in making his *aſſeveration*.
Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.

A'sshead, ås'-hĕd. *n. ſ.* [from *aſs* and *head.*] One ſlow of apprehenſion; a blockhead.

Will you help an *aſshead*, and a coxcomb, and a knave, a thin-faced knave, a gull? *Shak. Ham.*

Assidu'ity, ås-ſỳ-dŭ'-ĭ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*aſſiduité*, Fr. *aſſiduitas*, Lat.] Diligence; cloſeneſs of application.

I have, with much pains and *aſſiduity*, qualified myſelf for a nomenclator. *Addiſon.*

Can he, who has undertaken this, want conviction of the neceſſity of his utmoſt vigour and *aſſiduity* to acquit himſelf of it? *Rogers.*

We obſerve the addreſs and *aſſiduity* they will uſe to corrupt us. *Rogers.*

ASSI'DUOUS, ås-sĭd'-dŭ-ŭs. *adj.* [*aſſiduus*, Lat.] Conſtant in application.

And if by pray'r
Inceſſant I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not ceaſe
To weary him with my *aſſiduous* cries. *Milton.*

The moſt *aſſiduous* talebearers, and bittereſt revilers, are often half-witted people.
Government of the Tongue.

In ſummer, you ſee the hen giving herſelf greater freedoms, and quitting her care for above two hours together; but in winter, when the rigour of the ſeaſon would chill the principles of life, and deſtroy the young one, ſhe grows more *aſſiduous* in her attendance, and ſtays away but half the time. *Addiſon.*

Each ſtill renews her little labour,
Nor juſtles her *aſſiduous* neighbour. *Prior.*

Assi'duously, as-sid'-u-us-ly. *adv.* [from *aſſiduous.*] Diligently; continually.

The trade, that obliges artificers to be *aſſiduouſly* converſant with their materials, is that of glaſs-men. *Boyle.*

The habitable earth may have been perpetually the drier, ſeeing it is *aſſiduouſly* drained and exhauſted by the ſeas. *Bentley.*

To **Assi'ege**, as-se'dzh. *v. a.* [*aſſieger*, Fr.] To beſiege. Obſolete. *Dict.*

On th' other ſide th' *aſſieged* caſtles ward
Their ſtedfaſt arms did mightily maintain. *Spenſ.*

ASSIE'NTO, as-sy-en'-to. *n. ſ.* [In Spaniſh, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furniſhing the Spaniſh dominions in America with negro ſlaves.

To **ASSI'GN**, as-si'ne. *v. a.* [*aſſigner*, Fr. *aſſigno*, Lat.]

1. To mark out; to appoint.

He *aſſigned* Uriah unto a place where he knew that valiant men were. 2 *Sam.* xi. 16.

The two armies were *aſſigned* to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers aſſured to the ſtate, than martial men. *Bacon.*

Both joining,
As join'd in injuries, one enmity
Againſt a foe by doom expreſs *aſſign'd* us,
That cruel ſerpent. *Milton.*

True quality is neglected, virtue is oppreſſed, and vice triumphant. The laſt day will *aſſign* to every one a ſtation ſuitable to his character. *Addiſon.*

2. To fix with regard to quantity or value.

There is no ſuch intrinſick, natural, ſettled value in any thing, as to make any *aſſigned* quantity of it conſtantly worth any *aſſigned* quantity of another. *Locke.*

3. [In law.] In general, to appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another; in particular, to appoint or ſet forth, as to *aſſign* error, is to ſhew in what part of the proceſs error is committed; to *aſſign* falſe judgment, is to declare how and where the judgment is unjuſt; to *aſſign* the ceſſor, is to ſhew how the plaintiff had ceſſed, or given over; to *aſſign* waſte, is to ſhew wherein eſpecially the waſte is committed. *Cowell.*

Assi'gnable, as-si'ne-abl. *adj.* [from *aſſign.*] That which may be marked out, or fixed.

Ariſtotle held that it ſtreamed by connatural reſult and emanation from God; ſo that there was no inſtant *aſſignable* of God's eternal exiſtence, in which the world did not alſo co-exiſt. *South.*

Assigna'tion, as-sig-na'-shun. *n. ſ.* [*aſſignation*, French.]

1. An appointment to meet: uſed generally of love appointments.

The lovers expected the return of this ſtated hour with as much impatience as if it had been a real *aſſignation.* *Spectator.*

Or when a whore, in her vocation,
Keeps punctual to an *aſſignation.* *Swift.*

2. A making over a thing to another.

Assignee', as-sy-ne'. *n. ſ.* [*aſſigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any buſineſs, or enjoy any commodity. And an *aſſignee* may be either in deed or in law; *aſſignee* in deed, is he that is appointed by a perſon; *aſſignee* in law, is he whom the law maketh ſo, without any appointment of the perſon. *Cowell.*

Assi'gner, as-si'-nur. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſign.*] He that appoints.

The goſpel is at once the *aſſigner* of our taſks, and the magazine of our ſtrength. *Decay of Piety.*

Assi'gnment, as-si'ne-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſign.*] Appropriation of one thing to another thing or perſon.

The only thing which maketh any place publick, is the publick *aſſignment* thereof unto ſuch duties. *Hooker.*

This inſtitution, which aſſigns it to a perſon, whom we have no rule to know, is juſt as good as an *aſſignment* to no body at all. *Locke.*

Assi'milable, as-sim'-i-labl. *adj.* [from *aſſimilate.*] That which may be converted to the ſame nature with ſomething elſe.

The ſpirits of many will find but naked habitations; meeting no *aſſimilables* wherein to re-act their natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **ASSI'MILATE**, as-sim'-i-late. *v. n.* [*aſſimilo*, Lat.] To perform the act of converting food to nouriſhment.

Birds *aſſimilate* leſs, and excern more, than beaſts; for their excrements are ever liquid, and their fleſh generally more dry. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Birds be commonly better meat than beaſts, becauſe their fleſh doth *aſſimilate* more finely, and ſecerneth more ſubtilely. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **Assi'milate**, as-sim'-i-late. *v. a.*

1. To bring to a likeneſs, or reſemblance.

A ferine and neceſſitous kind of life would eaſily *aſſimilate* at leaſt the next generation to barbariſm and ferineneſs. *Hale.*

They are not over-patient of mixture; but ſuch, whom they cannot *aſſimilate*, ſoon find it their intereſt to remove. *Swift.*

2. To turn to its own nature by digeſtion.

Taſting concoct, digeſt, *aſſimilate*,
And corporeal to incorporeal turn. *Milton.*

Hence alſo animals and vegetables may *aſſimilate* their nouriſhment; moiſt nouriſhment eaſily changing its texture, till it becomes like the denſe earth. *Newton.*

Assi'milateness, as-sim'-mi-lat-nes. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſimilate.*] Likeneſs. *Dict.*

Assimila'tion, as-sim-mi-la'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſimilate.*]

1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or ſubſtance of another.

It furthers the very act of *aſſimilation* of nouriſhment, by ſome outward emollients that make the parts more apt to aſſimilate. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. The ſtate of being aſſimilated, or becoming like ſomething elſe.

A nouriſhment in a large acceptation, but not in propriety, conſerving the body, not repairing it by *aſſimilation*, but preſerving it by ventilation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is as well the inſtinct as duty of our nature, to aſpire to an *aſſimilation* with God; even the moſt laudable and generous ambition. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Assi'mulate**, as-sim'-mu-late. *v. a.* [*aſſimulo*, Lat.] To feign; to counterfeit. *Dict.*

Assimula'tion, as-sim-u-la'-shun. *n. ſ.* [*aſſimulatio*, Lat.] A diſſembling; a counterfeiting. *Dict.*

To **ASSI'ST**, as-sist'. *v. a.* [*aſſiſter*, Fr. *aſſiſto*, Lat.] To help.

Receive her in the Lord, as becometh ſaints, and *aſſiſt* her in whatſoever buſineſs ſhe hath need. *Rom.* xvi. 2.

It is neceſſary and *aſſiſting* to all our other intellectual faculties. *Locke.*

Acquaintance with method will *aſſiſt* one in ranging human affairs. *Watts's Logick.*

She no ſooner yielded to adultery, but ſhe agreed to *aſſiſt* in the murder of her huſband. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

Assi'stance, as-sis'-tans. *n. ſ.* [*aſſiſtance*, Fr.] Help; furtherance.

The council of Trent commends recourſe, not only to the prayers of the ſaints, but to their aid and *aſſiſtance*: What doth this aid and *aſſiſtance* ſignify? *Stillingfleet.*

You have abundant *aſſiſtances* for this knowledge, in excellent books. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

Let us entreat this neceſſary *aſſiſtance*, that by his grace he would lead us. *Rogers.*

Assi'stant, as-sis'-tant. *adj.* [from *aſſiſt.*] Helping; lending aid.

Some perchance did adhere to the duke, and were *aſſiſtant* to him openly, or at leaſt under hand. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

For the performance of this work, a vital or directive principle ſeemeth to be *aſſiſtant* to the corporeal. *Grew.*

Assi'stant, as-sis'-tant. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſiſt.*]

1. A perſon engaged in an affair, not as principal, but as auxiliary or miniſterial.

Some young towardly noblemen or gentlemen were uſually ſent as *aſſiſtants* or attendants, according to the quality of the perſons. *Bacon.*

2. Sometimes it is perhaps only a ſofter word for an attendant.

The pale *aſſiſtants* on each other ſtar'd,
With gaping mouths, for iſſuing words prepar'd. *Dryden.*

ASSI'ZE, as-si'ze. *n. ſ.* [*aſſiſe* a ſitting, Fr.]

1. An aſſembly of knights and other ſubſtantial men, with the bailiff or juſtice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.
2. A jury.
3. An ordinance or ſtatute.
4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and proceſſes of *aſſize* are taken. *Cowell.*

The law was never executed by any juſtices of *aſſize*; but the people, left to their own laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

At each *aſſize* and term, we try
A thouſand raſcals of as deep a dye. *Dryd. Juv.*

5. Any court of juſtice.

The judging God ſhall cloſe the book of fate,
And there the laſt *aſſizes* keep,
For thoſe who wake, and thoſe who ſleep. *Dryd.*

6. *Aſſize of bread, ale, &c.* Meaſure of price or rate. Thus it is ſaid, *when wheat is of ſuch a price, the bread ſhall be of ſuch* aſſize.
7. Meaſure; for which we now uſe *ſize.*

On high hill's top I ſaw a ſtately frame,
An hundred cubits high by juſt *aſſize*,
With hundred pillars. *Spenſer.*

To **Assi'ze**, as-si'ze. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing, by an *aſſize* or writ.

Assi'zer, or **Assi'ser**, as-si'-zur. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſize.*] Is an officer, that has the care and overſight of weights and meaſures. *Chamb.*

Asso'ciable, as-so'-shabl. *adj.* [*aſſociabilis*, Lat.] That, which may be joined to another.

To **ASSO'CIATE**, as-so'-shate. *v. a.* [*aſſocier*, Fr. *aſſocio*, Lat.]

1. To unite with another, as a confederate.

A fearful army, led by Caius Marcius,
Aſſociated with Aufidius, rages
Upon our territories. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To adopt, as a friend, upon equal terms.

Aſſociate in your town a wand'ring train;
And ſtrangers in your palace entertain. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; to keep company with another.

Friends ſhould *aſſociate* friends in grief and woe. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To unite; to join.

Some oleaginous particles unperceivedly *aſſociated* themſelves to it. *Boyle.*

5. It has generally the particle *with*; as, he *aſſociated with* his maſter's enemies.

To ASSO'CIATE, ås-sô'-shåte. *v. n.* To unite himſelf; to join himſelf.

ASSO'CIATE, ås-sô'-shåte. *adj.* [from the verb.] Confederate; joined in intereſt or purpoſe.

While I deſcend through darkneſs
To my *aſſociate* pow'rs, them to acquaint
With theſe ſucceſſes. *Milton.*

ASSO'CIATE, ås-sô'-shåte. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A perſon, joined with another; a partner.

They perſuade the king, now in old age, to make Plangus his *aſſociate* in government with him. *Sidney.*

2. A confederate, in a good or neutral ſenſe; an accomplice in ill.

Their defender, and his *aſſociates*, have ſithence propoſed to the world a form, ſuch as themſelves like. *Hooker.*

3. A companion; implying ſome kind of equality.

He was accompanied, with a noble gentleman, no unſuitable *aſſociate*. *Wotton.*

Sole Eve, *aſſociate* ſole, to me (beyond
Compare) above all living creatures dear. *Milton.*

But my *aſſociates* now my ſtay deplore,
Impatient. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

ASSOCIA'TION, ås-sô-shå'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſociate.*]

1. Union; conjunction; ſociety.

The church, being a ſociety, hath the ſelfſame original grounds, which other politick ſocieties have; the natural inclination which all men have unto ſociable life, and conſent to ſome certain bond of *aſſociation*; which bond is the law, that appointeth what kind of order they ſhould be *aſſociated* in. *Hooker.*

2. Confederacy; union for particular purpoſes, good or ill.

This could not be done, but with mighty oppoſition: againſt which to ſtrengthen themſelves, they ſecretly entered into a league of *aſſociation*. *Hooker.*

3. Partnerſhip.

Self-denial is a kind of holy *aſſociation* with God; and, by making you his partner, intereſts you in all his happineſs. *Boyle.*

4. Connection.

Aſſociation of ideas is of great importance, and may be of excellent uſe. *Watts.*

5. Appoſition; union of matter.

The changes of corporeal things are to be placed, only in the various ſeparations, and new *aſſociations*, and motions, of theſe permanent particles. *Newton.*

A'SSONANCE, ås'-sô-nåns. *n. ſ.* [*aſſonance*, Fr.]. Reference of one ſound, to another reſembling it. Reſemblance of ſound. *Dict.*

A'SSONANT, ås'-sô-nånt. *adj.* [*aſſonant*, Fr.] Sounding in a manner, reſembling another ſound. *Dict.*

To ASSO'RT, ås-sårt'. *v. a.* [*aſſortir*, Fr.] To range in claſſes, as one thing ſuits with another.

ASSO'RTMENT, ås-sårt'-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſort.*]

1. The act of claſſing or ranging.
2. A maſs or quantity, properly ſelected and ranged.

To ASSO'T, ås-sôt'. *v. a.* [from *ſot*; *aſſoter*, Fr.] To infatuate; to beſot: a word out of uſe.

But, whence they ſprung, or how they were
begot,
Uneath is to aſſure; uneath to weene
That monſtrous errour, which doth ſome *aſſot*. *Spenſer.*

To ASSUA'GE, ås-swå'je. *v. a.* [The derivation of this word is uncertain: *Minſhew* deduces it from *adſuadere*, or *aſſuaviare*; *Junius*, from ꞅpæ ſweet; from whence *Skinner* imagines aꞅpæꞅan might have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to ſoften; to allay.

Refreſhing winds the ſummer's heats *aſſuage*;
And kindly warmth diſarms the winter's rage. *Addiſon.*

2. To appeaſe; to pacify.

Yet is his hate, his rancour, ne'er the leſs;
Since nought *aſſuageth* malice, when 'tis told. *Fairfax.*

This was neceſſary, for the ſecuring the people from their fears, capable of being *aſſuaged* by no other means. *Clarendon.*

Shall I, t' *aſſuage*
Their brutal rage,
The regal ſtem deſtroy? *Dryden's Albion.*

3. To eaſe; as, the medicine *aſſuages* pain.

To ASSUA'GE, ås-swå'je. *v. n.* To abate.

God made a wind, to paſs over the earth; and the waters *aſſuaged*. *Gen.* viii. 1.

ASSUA'GEMENT, ås-swå'je-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſuage.*] Mitigation; abatement of evil.

Tell me, when ſhall theſe weary woes have
end;
Or ſhall their ruthleſs torment never ceaſe,
But all my days in pining languor ſpend,
Without hope of *aſſuagement* or releaſe. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

ASSUA'GER, ås-swå'-jûr. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſuage.*] One, who pacifies or appeaſes.

ASSUA'SIVE, ås-swå'-sîv. *adj.* [from *aſſuage.*] Softening; mitigating.

If in the breaſt tumultuous joys ariſe,
Muſick her ſoft *aſſuaſive* voice ſupplies. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

To ASSU'BJUGATE, ås-sûb'-jô-gåte. *v. a.* [*ſubjugo*, Lat.] To ſubject to: not in uſe.

This valiant lord
Muſt not ſo ſtate his palm, nobly acquir'd;
Nor by my will *aſſubjugate* his merit,
By going to Achilles. *Shakeſpeare.*

ASSUEFA'CTION, ås-swê-fåk'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*aſſuefacio*, Lat.] The ſtate of being accuſtomed to any thing.

Right and left, as parts inſervient unto the motive faculty, are differenced by degrees from uſe and *aſſuefaction*, or according whereto the one grows ſtronger. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ASSUE'TUDE, ås'-swê-tûde. *n. ſ.* [*aſſuetudo*, Lat.] Accuſtomance; cuſtom; habit.

We ſee, that *aſſuetude* of things hurtful, doth make them loſe the force to hurt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To ASSU'ME, ås-sû'me. *v. a.* [*aſſumo*, Lat.]

1. To take.

This when the various god had urg'd in vain,
He ſtrait *aſſum'd* his native form again. *Pope.*

2. To take upon one's ſelf.

With raviſh'd ears
The monarch hears;
Aſſumes the God,
Affects to nod;
And ſeems, to ſhake the ſpheres. *Dryden.*

3. To arrogate; to claim or ſeize unjuſtly.
4. To ſuppoſe ſomething granted without proof.

In every hypotheſis, ſomething is allowed to be *aſſumed*. *Boyle.*

5. To apply to one's own uſe: to appropriate.

His majeſty might well *aſſume* the complaint and expreſſion of king David. *Clarendon.*

To ASSU'ME, ås-sû'me. *v. n.* To be arrogant; to claim more, than is due.

ASSU'MER, ås-sû'-mûr. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſume.*] An arrogant man; a man, who claims more than his due.

Can man be wiſe in any courſe, in which he is not ſafe too? But can theſe high *aſſumers*, and pretenders to reaſon, prove themſelves ſo? *South.*

ASSU'MING, ås-sû'-mîng. *participial adj.* [from *aſſume.*] Arrogant; haughty.

His haughty looks, and his *aſſuming* air,
The ſon of Iſis could no longer bear. *Dryden.*

This makes him over-forward in buſineſs, *aſſuming* in converſation, and peremptory in anſwers. *Collier.*

ASSU'MPSIT, ås-sûm'-sît. *n. ſ.* [*aſſumo*, Lat.] A voluntary promiſe, made by word; whereby a man taketh upon him, to perform or pay any thing to another: it contains any verbal promiſe, made upon conſideration. *Cowell.*

ASSU'MPTION, ås-sûmp'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*aſſumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's ſelf.

The perſonal deſcent of God himſelf, and his *aſſumption* of our fleſh to his divinity, more familiarly to inſinuate his pleaſure to us, was an enforcement beyond all methods of wiſdom. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. The ſuppoſition, or act of ſuppoſing, of any thing, without further proof.

Theſe, by way of *aſſumption*, under the two general propoſitions, are intrinſically and naturally good or bad. *Norris.*

3. The thing ſuppoſed; a poſtulate.

Hold, ſays the Stoick; your *aſſumption*'s wrong:
I grant, true freedom you have well defin'd. *Dryd.*

For the *aſſumption*, that Chriſt did ſuch miraculous and ſupernatural works, to confirm what he ſaid; we need only repeat the meſſage, ſent by him to John the Baptiſt. *South.*

4. The taking up any perſon into heaven; which is ſuppoſed, by the Romiſh church, of the Bleſſed Virgin.

Upon the feaſt of the *aſſumption* of the Bleſſed Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the veſpers. *Stillingfleet.*

Adam, after a certain period of years, would have been rewarded with an *aſſumption* to eternal felicity. *Wake.*

ASSU'MPTIVE, ås-sûmp'-tîv. *adj.* [*aſſumptivus*, Lat.] That is aſſumed.

ASSU'RANCE, ås-shô'-råns. *n. ſ.* [*aſſurance*, Fr.]

1. Certain expectation.

Though hope be indeed a lower and leſſer thing, than *aſſurance*; yet, as to all the purpoſes of a life, it may prove more uſeful. *South.*

What encouragement can be given to goodneſs, beyond the hopes of heaven, and the *aſſurance* of an endleſs felicity? *Tillotſon.*

2. Secure confidence; truſt.

What man is he, that boaſts of fleſhly might,
And vain *aſſurance* of mortality;
Which all ſo ſoon, as it doth come to fight
Againſt ſpiritual foes, yields by and by. *Fairy Q.*

3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.

Proof, from the authority of man's judgment, is not able to work that *aſſurance*; which doth grow, by a ſtronger proof. *Hooker.*

'Tis far off;
And rather like a dream, than an *aſſurance*
That my remembrance warrants. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

The obedient, and the man of practice, ſhall outgrow all their doubts and ignorances; till perſuaſion paſs into knowledge, and knowledge advance into *aſſurance*. *South.*

Hath he found, in an evil courſe, that comfortable *aſſurance* of God's favour, and good hopes of his future condition, which a religious life would have given him? *Tillotſon.*

4. Firmneſs; undoubting ſteadineſs.

Men, whoſe conſideration will relieve our modeſty, and give us courage and *aſſurance* in the duties of our profeſſion. *Rogers.*

5. Confidence; want of modeſty; exemption from awe or fear.

My behaviour, ill governed, gave you the firſt comfort; my affection, ill hid, hath given you this laſt *aſſurance.* *Sidney.*

6. Freedom from vitious ſhame.

Converſation, when they come into the world, will add to their knowledge and *aſſurance.* *Locke.*

7. Ground of confidence; ſecurity; ſufficient reaſon for truſt or belief.

The nature of deſire itſelf is no eaſier to receive belief, than it is hard to ground belief; for as deſire is glad to embrace the firſt ſhew of comfort, ſo is deſire deſirous of perfect *aſſurance.* *Sidney.*

As the conqueſt was but ſlight and ſuperficial, ſo the pope's donation to the Iriſh ſubmiſſions were but weak and fickle *aſſurances.* *Davies on Ireland.*

None, of woman born,
Shall harm Macbeth.——
—Then live, Macduff! what need I fear of thee?
But yet I'll make *aſſurance* double ſure,
And take a bond of fate: thou ſhalt not live. *Shakeſp.*

I muſt confeſs, your offer is the beſt;
And, let your father make her the *aſſurance,*
She is your own, elſe you muſt pardon me;
If you ſhould die before him, where's her dower? *Shakeſp.*

An *aſſurance,* being paſſed through for a competent fine, hath come back again by reaſon of ſome overſight. *Bacon.*

8. Spirit; intrepidity.

They, like reſolute men, ſtood in the face of the breach, with more *aſſurance,* than the wall itſelf. *Knolles.*

With all th' *aſſurance,* innocence can bring;
Fearleſs without, becauſe ſecure within:
Arm'd with my courage, unconcern'd I ſee
This pomp; a ſhame to you, a pride to me. *Dryden.*

9. Sanguineneſs; readineſs to hope.

This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural *aſſurance* or confidence; which, Ariſtotle obſerves young men to be full of, and old men not ſo inclined to. *Hammond.*

10. Teſtimony of credit.

I am a gentleman, of blood and breeding;
And, from ſome knowledge and *aſſurance* of you,
Offer this office. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

We have as great *aſſurance,* that there is a God; as we could expect to have, ſuppoſing that he were. *Tillotſon.*

11. Conviction.

Such an *aſſurance* of things, as will make men careful to avoid a leſſer danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater. *Tillotſon.*

12. [In theology.] Security, with reſpect to a future ſtate; certainty of acceptance with God.

13. The ſame with *inſurance.* See INSURANCE.

To ASSU'RE, ås-shò're. *v. a.* [*aſſeurer,* Fr. from *aſſecurare,* low Latin.]

1. To give confidence, by a firm promiſe.

So, when he had *aſſured* them with many words, that he would reſtore them without hurt, according to the agreement; they let him go, for the ſaving of their brethren. 2 *Mac.* xii.

2. To ſecure to another; to make firm.

So irreſiſtible an authority cannot be reflected on, without the moſt awful reverence; even by thoſe, whoſe piety *aſſures* its favour to them. *Rogers.*

3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer ſecurity.

And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and ſhall *aſſure* our hearts before him. 1 *John,* iii. 19.

I revive,
At this laſt ſight; *aſſur'd,* that man ſhall live
With all the creatures, and their ſeed preſerve. *Milton.*

4. To make ſecure: with *of.*

But what on earth can long abide in ſtate?
Or who can him *aſſure of* happy day? *Spenſer.*

And, for that dow'ry, I'll *aſſure* her *of*
Her widowhood (be it, that ſhe ſurvives me)
In all my lands and leaſes whatſoever. *Shakeſp.*

5. To affiance; to betroth.

This diviner laid claim to me; called me Dromio; ſwore, I was *aſſured* to her. *Shakeſp.*

ASSU'RED, ås-shò'-rèd. *participial adj.* [from *aſſure.*]

1. Certain; indubitable; not doubted.

It is an *aſſured* experience; that flint, laid about the bottom of a tree, makes it proſper. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

2. Certain; not doubting.

Young princes cloſe your hands,
——And your lips too; for, I am well *aſſured,*
That I did ſo, when I was firſt *aſſur'd.* *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

As, when by night the glaſs
Of Galilæo, leſs *aſſur'd,* obſerves
Imagin'd lands and regions in the moon. *Milton.*

3. Immodeſt; vitiouſly confident.

ASSU'REDLY, ås-shò'-rèd-lỳ. *adv.* [from *aſſured.*] Certainly; indubitably.

They promis'd me eternal happineſs,
And brought me garlands, Griffith; which, I feel,
I am not worthy yet to wear: I ſhall *aſſuredly.* *Shakeſp.*

God is abſolutely good; and ſo, *aſſuredly* the cauſe of all, that is good: but, of any thing that is evil, he is no cauſe at all. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Aſſuredly he will ſtop our liberty, till we reſtore him his worſhip. *South.*

ASSU'REDNESS, ås-shò'-rèd-nès. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſured.*] The ſtate of being aſſured; certainty.

ASSU'RER, ås-shò'-rùr. *n. ſ.* [from *aſſure.*]

1. He, that gives aſſurance.
2. He, that gives ſecurity to make good any loſs.

To ASSWA'GE, ås-swå'je. See ASSUAGE.

A'STERISK, ås'-tè-rìsk. *n. ſ.* [ἀϛερίσκος.] A mark in printing or writing, in form of a little ſtar; as *.

He alſo publiſhed the tranſlation of the Septuagint by itſelf; having firſt compared it, with the Hebrew; and noted by *aſteriſks,* what was defective; and by obeliſks, what was redundant. *Grew.*

A'STERISM, ås'-tè-rìſm. *n. ſ.* [*aſteriſmus,* Lat.]

1. A conſtellation.

Poetry had filled the ſkies with *aſteriſms,* and hiſtories belonging to them; and then aſtrology deviſes the feigned virtues and influences of each. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. An aſteriſk, or mark. This is a very improper uſe.

Dwell particularly on paſſages with an *aſteriſm**; for the obſervations, which follow ſuch a note, will give you a clear light. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

ASTE'RN, å-stèrn'. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtern.*] In the hinder part of the ſhip; behind the ſhip.

The galley gives her ſide, and turns her prow;
While thoſe *aſtern,* deſcending down the ſteep,
Thro' gaping waves behold the boiling deep. *Dryd.*

To ASTERT, å-stèrt'. *v. a.* [a word uſed by *Spenſer,* as it ſeems, for *ſtart* or *ſtartle.*] To terrify; to ſtartle; to fright.

We deem of death, as doom of ill deſert:
But, knew we fools what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, once it to expert;
No danger there the ſhepherd can *aſtert.* *Spenſ.*

A'STHMA, ås'-må. *n. ſ.* [ἆσθμα.] A frequent, difficult, and ſhort reſpiration, joined with a hiſſing ſound and a cough; eſpecially in the night-time, and when the body is in a prone poſture; becauſe then the contents of the lower belly bear ſo againſt the diaphragm, as to leſſen the capacity of the breaſt, whereby the lungs have leſs room to move. *Quincy.*

An *aſthma* is the inflation of the membranes of the lungs, and of the membranes covering the muſcles of the thorax. *Floyer on the Humours.*

ASTHMA'TICAL, ås-måt'-ì-kål. } *adj.* [from
ASTHMA'TICK, ås-måt'-ìk. } *aſthma.*]
Troubled with an aſthma.

In *aſthmatical* perſons, though the lungs be very much ſtuffed with tough phlegm; yet the patient may live ſome months, if not ſome years. *Boyle.*

After drinking, our horſes are moſt *aſthmatick*; and, for avoiding the watering of them, we wet their hay. *Floyer.*

ASTO'NIED, ås-tò'-nỳ-èd. *part. adj.* A word, uſed in the verſion of the Bible for *aſtoniſhed.*

Many were *aſtonied* at thee. *Iſaiah,* lii. 14.

Unmanly dread invades
The French *aſtony'd.* *J. Philips.*

To ASTO'NISH, ås-tòn'-nìsh. *v. a.* [*eſtonner,* Fr. from *attonitus,* Lat.] To confound with ſome ſudden paſſion, as with fear or wonder; to amaze; to ſurpriſe; to ſtun.

It is the part of men, to fear and tremble;
When the moſt mighty gods, by tokens, ſend
Such dreadful heralds to *aſtoniſh* us. *Shakeſp.*

Aſtoniſh'd at the voice, he ſtood amaz'd,
And all around with inward horror gaz'd. *Addiſon.*

A genius, univerſal as his theme,
Aſtoniſhing as chaos. *Thomſon.*

ASTO'NISHINGNESS, ås-tòn'-nìsh-ìng-nès. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtoniſh.*] Of a nature, to excite aſtoniſhment.

ASTO'NISHMENT, ås-tòn'-ìsh-mènt. *n. ſ.* [*eſtonnement,* Fr.] Amazement; confuſion of mind, from fear or wonder.

We found, with no leſs wonder to us, than *aſtoniſhment* to themſelves, that they were the two valiant and famous brothers. *Sidney.*

She eſteemed this, as much above his wiſdom; as *aſtoniſhment* is, beyond bare admiration. *South.*

To ASTO'UND, ås-tou'nd. *v. a.* [*eſtonner,* Fr.] To aſtoniſh; to confound with fear or wonder. This word is now ſomewhat obſolete.

Theſe thoughts may ſtartle well, but not
aſtound,
The virtuous mind; that ever walks, attended
By a ſtrong ſiding champion, conſcience. *Milton.*

ASTRA'DDLE, å-stråd'l. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtraddle.*] With one's legs acroſs any thing. *Dict.*

A'STRAGAL, ås'-trå-gål. *n. ſ.* [ἀϛράγαλος the ankle or ankle-bone.] A little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, ſerving as an ornament at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Builder's Dict.*

We ſee none of that ordinary confuſion, which is the reſult of quarter rounds of the *aſtragal,* and (I know not how many) other intermingled particulars. *Spectator.*

A'STRAL, ås'-trål. *adj.* [from *aſtrum,* Lat.] Starry; belonging to the ſtars.

Some *aſtral* forms I muſt invoke by pray'r,
Fram'd all of pureſt atoms of the air;
Not in their natures ſimply good or ill,
But moſt ſubſervient to bad ſpirits will. *Dryden.*

ASTRA'Y, å-strå'. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtray.*] Out of the right way.

May ſeem, the wain was very evil led;
When ſuch an one had guiding of the way;
That knew not, whether right he went, or elſe
aſtray. *Spenſer.*

You run *aſtray*: for, whilſt we talk of Ireland, you rip up the original of Scotland. *Spenſer on Irel.*

Like one, that had been led *aſtray,*
Through the heav'ns wide pathleſs way. *Milton.*

To **ASTRI'CT**, ås-trikt'. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications, in oppoſition to *relax*: a word not ſo much uſed, as *conſtringe*.

The ſolid parts were to be relaxed or *aſtricted*, as they let the humours paſs, either in too ſmall or too great quantities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Astri'ction, ås-trik'-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrictio*, Lat.] The act or power of contracting the parts of the body by applications.

Aſtriction is in a ſubſtance, that hath a virtual cold; and it worketh, partly by the ſame means, that cold doth. *Bacon.*

This virtue requireth an *aſtriction*; but ſuch an *aſtriction*, as is not grateful to the body: for a pleaſing *aſtriction* doth rather bind in the nerves, than expel them; and therefore ſuch *aſtriction* is found in things of a harſh taſte. *Bacon.*

Lenitive ſubſtances are proper, for dry atrabilarian conſtitutions; who are ſubject to *aſtriction* of the belly, and the piles. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Astri'ctive, ås-trik'-tiv. *adj.* [from *aſtrict*.] Stiptick; of a binding quality. *Dict.*

Astri'ctory, ås-trik'-tûr-rŷ. *adj.* [*aſtrictorius*, Lat.] Aſtringent; apt to bind. *Dict.*

Astri'de, å-stri'de. *adv.* [from *a* and *ſtride*.] With the legs open.

To lay their native arms aſide,
Their modeſty; and ride *aſtride*. *Hudibras.*

I ſaw a place, where the Rhone is ſo ſtraitened between two rocks, that a man may ſtand *aſtride* upon both at once. *Boyle.*

Astri'ferous, ås-trif'-ê-rûs. *adj.* [*aſtrifer*, Lat.] Bearing or having ſtars. *Dict.*

Astri'gerous, ås-tri'-jê-rûs. *adj.* [*aſtriger*, Lat.] Carrying ſtars. *Dict.*

To **ASTRI'NGE**, ås-trin'je. *v. a.* [*aſtringo*, Lat.] To preſs by contraction; to make the parts draw together.

Tears are cauſed by a contraction of the ſpirits of the brain; which contraction, by conſequence, *aſtringeth* the moiſture of the brain, and thereby ſendeth tears into the eyes. *Bacon.*

Astri'ngency, ås-trin'-jên-ſŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtringe*.] The power of contracting the parts of the body; oppoſed to the power of *relaxation*.

Aſtriction prohibiteth diſſolution; as, in medicines, aſtringents inhibit putrefaction: and, by *aſtringency*, ſome ſmall quantity of oil of vitriol will keep freſh water long from putrefying. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Acid, acrid, auſtere, and bitter ſubſtances, by their *aſtringency*, create horrour; that is, ſtimulate the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Astri'ngent, ås-trin'-jênt. *adj.* [*aſtringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting; oppoſed to *laxative*: it is uſed ſometimes of taſtes, which ſeem to contract the mouth.

Aſtringent medicines are binding, which act by the aſperity of their particles; whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up cloſer. *Quincy.*

The myrobalan hath parts of contrary natures; for it is ſweet, and yet *aſtringent*. *Bacon.*

The juice is very *aſtringent*, and therefore of ſlow motion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

What diminiſheth ſenſible perſpiration, encreaſeth the inſenſible; for that reaſon, a ſtrengthening and *aſtringent* diet often conduceth to this purpoſe. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A'strography, ås-trôg'-rå-fŷ. *n. ſ.* [from ἄςρον and γράφω.] The ſcience of deſcribing the ſtars. *Dict.*

A'strolabe, ås'-trô-låb. *n. ſ.* [of ἄςρον, and λαβεῖν to take.]

1. An inſtrument, chiefly uſed for taking the altitude of the pole, the ſun, or ſtars, at ſea.

2. A ſtereographick projection of the circles of the ſphere, upon the plain of ſome great circle. *Chambers.*

Astro'loger, ås-trôl'-ô-jêr. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrologus*, Lat. from ἄςρον and λόγος.]

1. One, that (ſuppoſing the influences of the ſtars to have a cauſal power) profeſſes to foretel or diſcover events, depending on thoſe influences.

Not unlike that, which *aſtrologers* call a conjunction of planets, of no very benign aſpect the one to the other. *Wotton.*

A happy genius is the gift of nature: it depends, on the influence of the ſtars, ſay the *aſtrologers*; on the organs of the body, ſay the naturaliſts; it is the particular gift of heaven, ſay the divines, both chriſtians and heathens. *Dryden.*

Aſtrologers, that future fates foreſhew. *Pope.*

I never heard a finer ſatire againſt lawyers, than that of *aſtrologers*; when they pretend, by rules of art, to tell when a ſuit will end, and whether to the advantage of the plaintiff or defendant. *Swift.*

2. It was anciently uſed for one, that underſtood or explained the motions of the planets, without including prediction.

A worthy *aſtrologer*, by perſpective glaſſes, hath found in the ſtars many things, unknown to the ancients. *Raleigh.*

Astrolo'gian, ås-trô-lô'-jån. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtrology*.] The ſame with *aſtrologer*.

The twelve houſes of heaven, in the form which *aſtrologians* uſe. *Camden.*

The ſtars (they ſay) cannot diſpoſe,
No more than can the *aſtrologian*. *Hudibras.*

Astrolo'gical, ås-trô-lôdzh-ŷ'-kål. }
Astrolo'gick, ås-trô-lôdzh'-ik. } *adj.*
[from *aſtrology*.]

1. Profeſſing aſtrology.

Some ſeem a little *aſtrological*; as, when they warn us from places of malign influence. *Wotton.*

No *aſtrologick* wizard honour gains,
Who has not oft been baniſh'd, or in chains. *Dryden.*

2. Relating to aſtrology.

Aſtrological prayers ſeem to me, to be built on as good reaſon, as the predictions. *Stillingfleet.*

The poetical fables are more ancient, than the *aſtrological* influences; that were not known to the Greeks, till after Alexander the Great. *Bentley.*

Astrolo'gically, ås-trô-lôdzh'-ŷ-kål-lŷ. *adv.* [from *aſtrology*.] In an aſtrological manner.

To **Astro'logize**, ås-trôl-ô-ji'ze. *v. n.* [from *aſtrology*.] To practiſe aſtrology.

ASTRO'LOGY, ås-trôl'-ô-jŷ. *n. ſ.* [*aſtrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things, by the knowledge of the ſtars; an art now generally exploded, as irrational and falſe.

I know, the learned think of the art of *aſtrology*, that the ſtars do not force the actions or wills of men. *Swift.*

Astro'nomer, ås-trôn'-nô-mûr. *n. ſ.* [from ἄςρον a ſtar, and νόμος a rule or law.] One, that ſtudies the celeſtial motions, and the rules by which they are governed.

The motions of factions under kings ought to be like the motions (as the *aſtronomers* ſpeak of) in the inferiour orbs. *Bacon.*

Aſtronomers no longer doubt, of the motion of the planets about the ſun. *Locke.*

The old and new *aſtronomers* in vain
Attempt, the heav'nly motions to explain. *Blackmore.*

Astrono'mical, ås-trô-nôm'-ŷ-kål. }
Astrono'mick, ås-trô-nôm'-ik. } *adj.*
[from *aſtronomy*.] Belonging to aſtronomy.

Our forefathers, marking certain mutations to happen in the ſun's progreſs through the zodiack, they regiſtrate and ſet them down in their *aſtronomical* canons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Can he not paſs an *aſtronomick* line,
Or dreads the ſun th' imaginary ſign;
That he ſhould ne'er advance, to either pole? *Blackmore.*

Astrono'mically, ås-trô-nôm'-ŷ-kål-lŷ. *adv.* [from *aſtronomical*.] In an aſtronomical manner.

ASTRO'NOMY, ås-trôn'-nô-mŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἀςρονομία, from ἄςρον a ſtar, and νόμος a law or rule.] A mixed mathematical ſcience; teaching the knowledge of the celeſtial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, diſtances, periods, eclipſes, and order. Pythagoras taught, that the earth and planets turn round the ſun, which ſtands immoveable in the centre. From the time of Pythagoras, *aſtronomy* ſunk into neglect; till it was revived by the Ptolemys, kings of Egypt; and the Saracens brought it from Africa to Spain, and reſtored this ſcience to Europe. *Chambers.*

To this muſt be added the underſtanding of the globes, and the principles of geometry and *aſtronomy*. *Cowley.*

A'stroscopy, ås-trô-skô'-pŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἄςρον a ſtar, and σκοπέω to view.] Obſervation of the ſtars. *Dict.*

Astro-theology, ås'-trô-thê-ôl''-ô-jŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *aſtrum* a ſtar, and *theologia* divinity.] Divinity founded on the obſervation of the celeſtial bodies.

That the diurnal and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the ſun, I ſhew in the preface of my *Aſtro-Theology*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Asu'nder, å-ſûn'-dûr. *adv.* [aſundran, Sax.] Apart; ſeparately; not together.

Two indirect lines; the further that they are drawn out, the further they go *aſunder*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Senſe thinks the planets ſpheres not much *aſunder*;
What tells us then, their diſtance is ſo far? *Davies.*

Greedy hope, to find
His wiſh and beſt advantage, us *aſunder*. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

The fall'n archangel, envious of our ſtate,
Seeks hid advantage to betray us worſe;
Which, when *aſunder*, will not prove too hard;
For both together are each other's guard. *Dryden.*

Borne far *aſunder* by the tides of men,
Like adamant and ſteel they meet again. *Dryden's Fables.*

All this metallick matter (both that, which continued *aſunder* and in ſingle corpuſcles; and that, which was amaſſed and concreted into nodules) ſubſided. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Asy'lum, å-ſŷ'-lûm. *n. ſ.* [Lat. ἄσυλον, from *a* not, and σύλον pillage.] A place, out of which he that has fled to it, may not be taken; a ſanctuary; a refuge; a place of retreat and ſecurity.

So ſacred was the church to ſome, that it had the right of an *aſylum* or ſanctuary. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Asy'mmetry, å-ſim'-mê-trŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *a* without, and συμμετρία ſymmetry.]

1. Contrariety to ſymmetry; diſproportion.

The *aſymmetries* of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in time. *Grew.*

2. This term is ſometimes uſed in mathematicks, for what is more uſually called incommenſurability; when between two quantities there is no common meaſure.

A'symptote, å-ſimp'-tôte. *n. ſ.* [from *a*, priv. συν with, and πτόω to fall; which never meet; incoincident.] *Aſymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to ſome curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite diſtance. *Chambers.*

Aſymptote lines, though they may approach ſtill nearer together, till they are nearer than the leaſt aſſignable diſtance, yet, being ſtill produced infinitely, will never meet. *Grew.*

Asympto'tical, å-sìmp'-tòt-ì-kål. *adj.* [from *aſymptote.*] Curves are ſaid to be *aſymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a poſſibility of meeting.

ASY'NDETON, å-sìn'-dè-tòn. *n. ſ.* [ἀσύνδετον, of α, priv. and συνδέω to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a ſentence; as, in *veni, vidi, vici*, & is left out.

At, åt'. *prep.* [æt, Saxon.]

1. *At*, before a place, notes the nearneſs of the place; as, a man is *at* the houſe, before he is *in* it.

This cuſtom continued among many, to ſay their prayers *at* fountains. *Stillingfleet.*

2. *At*, before a word ſignifying time, notes the coexiſtence of the time with the event; the word *time* is ſometimes included in the adjective; we commonly ſay *at* a minute, *at* an hour, *on* a day, *in* a month.

We thought it, *at* the very firſt, a ſign of cold affection. *Hooker.*

How frequent to deſert him, and *at* laſt
To heap ingratitude on worthieſt deeds. *Milton.*

At the ſame time, that the ſtorm beats upon the whole ſpecies, we are falling foul upon one another. *Addiſon.*

We made no efforts at all, where we could have moſt weakened the common enemy; and, *at* the ſame time, enriched ourſelves. *Swift.*

3. *At*, before a cauſal word, ſignifies nearly the ſame as *with*; noting, that the event accompanies, or immediately ſucceeds, the action of the cauſe.

At his touch,
Such ſanctity hath Heav'n giv'n his hand,
They preſently amend. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

O, ſir, when he ſhall hear of your approach,
If that young Arthur be not gone already;
Ev'n *at* this news, he dies. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Much *at* the ſight was Adam in his heart
Diſmay'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

High o'er their heads, a mould'ring rock is plac'd;
That promiſes a fall, and ſhakes *at* ev'ry blaſt. *Dryden.*

4. *At*, before a ſuperlative adjective, implies *in the ſtate*; as, *at beſt*, in the ſtate of moſt perfection, &c.

Conſider any man, as to his perſonal powers; they are not great: for, *at* greateſt, they muſt ſtill be limited. *South.*

We bring into the world with us a poor, needy, uncertain life, ſhort *at* the longeſt, and unquiet *at* the beſt. *Temple.*

5. *At*, before a perſon, is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than ludicrouſly; as, he longed to be *at* him; that is, to attack him.

6. *At*, before a ſubſtantive, ſometimes ſignifies the particular condition or circumſtances of the perſon; as, *at* peace, in a ſtate of peace.

Under pardon,
You are much more *at* taſk, for want of wiſdom;
Than prais'd, for harmleſs mildneſs. *Shakeſp.*

It bringeth the treaſure of a realm into a few hands: for, the uſurer being *at* certainties, and others *at* uncertainties; at the end of the game, moſt of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

Hence walk'd the fiend *at* large, in ſpacious field. *Milton.*

The reſt, for whom no lot is yet decreed,
May run in paſtures, and *at* pleaſure feed. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Deſerted, *at* his utmoſt need,
By thoſe his former bounty fed. *Dryd. St. Cæcilia.*

What hinder'd either, in their native ſoil
At eaſe to reap the harveſt of their toil. *Dryden's Fab.*

Wiſe men are ſometimes over-borne, when they are taken *at* a diſadvantage. *Collier of Confidence.*

Theſe have been the maxims, they have been guided by: take theſe from them, and they are perfectly *at* a loſs; their compaſs and pole-ſtar then are gone, and their underſtanding is perfectly *at* a nonplus. *Locke.*

One man manages four horſes at once, and leaps from the back of another *at* full ſpeed. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer's Battles.*

They will not let me be *at* quiet, in my bed; but purſue me, to my very dreams. *Swift.*

7. *At*, before a ſubſtantive, ſometimes marks employment or attention.

We find ſome arrived to that ſottiſhneſs, as to own roundly, what they would be *at*. *South.*

How d'ye find yourſelf? ſays the doctor to his patient. A little while after, he is *at* it again; with a Pray, how d'ye find your body? *L'Eſtrange.*

But ſhe (who well enough knew what,
Before he ſpoke, he would be *at*)
Pretended, not to apprehend. *Hudibras.*

The creature 's at his dirty work again. *Pope.*

8. *At* is ſometimes the ſame, with *furniſhed with*; after the French *a*.

Infuſe his breaſt with magnanimity;
And make him, naked, foil a man *at* arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

9. *At* ſometimes notes the place, where any thing is or acts.

Your huſband is *at* hand; I hear his trumpet. *Shakeſpeare.*

He, that in tracing the veſſels began *at* the heart, though he thought not at all of a circulation, yet made he the firſt true ſtep towards the diſcovery. *Grew.*

To all you ladies now *at* land,
We men *at* ſea indite. *Buckhurſt.*

Their various news I heard, of love and ſtrife,
Of ſtorms *at* ſea, and travels on the ſhore. *Pope.*

10. *At* ſometimes ſignifies in immediate conſequence of.

Impeachments, *at* the proſecution of the houſe of commons, have received their determinations in the houſe of lords. *Hale.*

11. *At* marks ſometimes the effect, proceeding from an act.

Reſt in this tomb, rais'd *at* thy huſband's coſt. *Dryden.*

Tom has been *at* the charge of a penny, upon this occaſion. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe may be of uſe; to confirm by authority, what they will not be *at* the trouble to deduce by reaſoning. *Arbuthnot.*

12. *At* ſometimes is nearly the ſame as *in*, noting ſituation; as, he was *at* the bottom, or top, of the hill.

She hath been known, to come *at* the head of theſe raſcals, and beat her lover. *Swift.*

13. *At* ſometimes marks the occaſion, like *on*.

Others, with more helpful care,
Cry'd out aloud, 'Beware, brave youth, beware!'
At this he turn'd; and, as the bull drew near,
Shunn'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed ſpear. *Dryden.*

14. *At* ſometimes ſeems to ſignify, *in the power of*, or *obedient to*.

But thou of all the kings, Jove's care below,
Art leaſt *at* my command, and moſt my foe. *Dryden.*

15. *At* ſometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.

He, who makes pleaſure the vehicle of health, is a doctor *at* it in good earneſt. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

16. *At* ſometimes imports the manner of an action.

One warms you by degrees; the other ſets you on fire all *at* once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden's Fables.*

Not with leſs ruin, than the Bajan mole,
At once comes tumbling down. *Dryden's Æneid.*

17. *At*, like the French *chez*, means ſometimes *application to*, or *dependence on*.

The worſt authors might endeavour, to pleaſe us; and, in that endeavour, deſerve ſomething *at* our hands. *Pope.*

18. *At all.* In any manner; in any degree.

Nothing more true, than what you once let fall;
Moſt women have no characters *at all*. *Pope.*

A'tabal, åt'-å-bål. *n. ſ.* A kind of tabour uſed by the Moors.

Children ſhall beat our *atabals* and drums;
And all the noiſy trades of war no more
Shall wake the peaceful morn. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

ATARA'XIA, åt'-tå-råk-ſyå. } *n. ſ.* [ἀταραξία.]
A'taraxy, åt'-tå-råk-ſỳ. } Exemption from vexation; tranquillity.

The ſcepticks affected an indifferent equiponderous neutrality, as the only means to their *ataraxia*, and freedom from paſſionate diſturbances. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Ate, å'te. The preterite of *eat*. See *To* Eat.

And, by his ſide, his ſteed the graſſy forage *ate*. *Spenſer.*

Even our firſt parents *ate* themſelves out of Paradiſe; and Job's children junketted and feaſted together often. *South.*

ATHA'NOR, åth'-å-nòr. *n. ſ.* [a chymical term, borrowed from ἀθάνατος; or, as others think, תנור.] A digeſting furnace, to keep heat for ſome time; ſo that it may be augmented or diminiſhed at pleaſure, by opening or ſhutting ſome apertures, made on purpoſe with ſliders over them, called regiſters. *Quincy.*

A'theism, å'-thè-ìſm. *n. ſ.* [from *atheiſt*. It is only of two ſyllables in poetry.] The diſbelief of a God.

God never wrought miracles to convince *atheiſm*, becauſe his ordinary works convince it. *Bacon.*

It is the common intereſt of mankind, to puniſh all thoſe, who would ſeduce men to *atheiſm*. *Tillotſon.*

A'THEIST, å'-thè-ìſt. *n. ſ.* [ἄθεος without God.] One, that denies the exiſtence of God.

To theſe, that ſober race of men, whoſe lives
Religious titled them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
(Ignobly!) to the trains, and to the ſmiles,
Of theſe fair *atheiſts*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Though he were really a ſpeculative *atheiſt*; yet, if he would but proceed rationally, he could not however be a practical *atheiſt*, nor live without God in this world. *South.*

Atheiſt, uſe thine eyes;
And, having view'd the order of the ſkies,
Think (if thou canſt) that matter, blindly hurl'd
Without a guide, ſhould frame this wond'rous world. *Creech.*

No *atheiſt*, as ſuch, can be a true friend, an affectionate relation, or a loyal ſubject. *Bentley.*

A'theist, å'-thè-ìſt. *adj.* Atheiſtical; denying God.

Nor ſtood unmindful Abdiel, to annoy.
The *atheiſt* crew. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Athei'stical, å-thè-ìs'-tì-kål. *adj.* [from *atheiſt*.] Given to atheiſm; impious.

Men are *atheiſtical*, becauſe they are firſt vicious; and queſtion the truth of chriſtianity, becauſe they hate the practice. *South.*

Athei'stically, å-thè-ìs'-tì-kål-lỳ. *adv.* [from *atheiſtical*.] In an atheiſtical manner.

Is it not enormous, that a divine, hearing a great ſinner talk *atheiſtically*, and ſcoff profanely at religion, ſhould, inſtead of vindicating the truth, tacitly approve the ſcoffer? *South.*

I entreat ſuch, as are *atheiſtically* inclined, to conſider theſe things. *Tillotſon.*

Athei'sticalness, å-thê-ìs'-tì-kål-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *atheiſtical.*] The quality of being atheiſtical.

Lord, purge out of all hearts profaneneſs and *atheiſticalneſs.* *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Athei'stick, å-thê-ìs'-tìk. *adj.* [from *atheiſt.*] Given to atheiſm.

This argument demonſtrated the exiſtence of a Deity, and convinced all *atheiſtick* gainſayers. *Ray on the Creation.*

A'thel, A'theling, A'del, and **Æ'thel**, å'-thêl, å'-thêl-ìng, å'-dêl, å'-thêl, from *adel* noble, Germ. So *Æthelred* is *noble for counſel*; *Æthelard, a noble genius*; *Æthelbert, eminently noble*; *Æthelward, a noble protector.* *Gibſon's Camden.*

A'theous, å'-thê-ùs. *adj.* [ἄθεος.] Atheiſtick; godleſs.

> Thy Father, who is holy, wiſe, and pure,
> Suffers the hypocrite, or *atheous* prieſt,
> To tread his ſacred courts. *Paradiſe Regained.*

ATHERO'MA, å-thê-rô'-må. *n. ſ.* [ἀθέρωμα, from ἀθερα pap or pulſe.] A ſpecies of wen, which neither cauſes pain, diſcolours the ſkin, nor yields eaſily to the touch.

If the matter, forming them, reſembles milk curds, the tumour is called *atheroma*; if it be like honey, meliceris; and, if compoſed of fat, or a ſuety ſubſtance, ſteatoma. *Sharp.*

Athero'matous, å-thê-ròm'-å-tùs. *adj.* [from *atheroma.*] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

Feeling the matter fluctuating, I thought it *atheromatous.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Athi'rst, å-thùr'st. *adv.* [from *a* and *thirſt.*] Thirſty; in want of drink.

> With ſcanty meaſure then ſupply their food;
> And, when *athirſt*, reſtrain 'em from the flood. *Dryden.*

Athle'tick, åth-lêt'-ìk. *adj.* [from *athleta*, Lat. ἀθλητὴς a wreſtler.]

1. Belonging to wreſtling.
2. Strong of body; vigorous; luſty; robuſt.

Seldom ſhall one ſee, in rich families, that *athletick* ſoundneſs and vigour of conſtitution; which is ſeen in cottages, where nature is cook, and neceſſity caterer. *South.*

Science diſtinguiſhes a man of honour, from one of thoſe *athletick* brutes, whom undeſervedly we call heroes. *Dryden.*

Athwa'rt, å-thwå'rt. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart.*]

1. Acroſs; tranſverſe to any thing.

Themiſtocles made Xerxes poſt out of Grecia, by giving out a purpoſe to break his bridge *athwart* the Helleſpont. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

> Execrable ſhape!
> That dar'ſt, though grim and terrible, advance
> Thy miſcreated front *athwart* my way. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Through: this is not proper.

> Now, *athwart* the terrors, that thy vow
> Has planted round thee, thou appear'ſt more fair. *Addiſon.*

Athwa'rt, å-thwå'rt. *adv.* *à tort.*

1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing; croſsly.

> All *athwart* there came
> A poſt from Wales, loaden with heavy news. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Wrong: *à travers.*

> The babby beats the nurſe; and quite *athwart*
> Goes all decorum. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Ati'lt, å-tìlt'. *adv*, [from *a* and *tilt.*]

1. In the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man, making a thruſt at an antagoniſt.

> In the city Tours
> Thou ran'ſt *atilt*, in honour of my love;
> And ſtol'ſt away the ladies hearts from France. *Shakeſpeare.*

> To run *atilt* at men, and wield
> Their naked tools in open field. *Hudibras.*

2. In the poſture of a barrel, raiſed or tilted behind, to make it run out.

Such a man is always *atilt*; his favours come hardly from him. *Spectator.*

A'tlas, åt'-lås. *n. ſ.*

1. A collection of maps; ſo called, probably, from a picture of *Atlas* ſupporting the heavens, prefixed to ſome collections.
2. A large ſquare folio; ſo called from theſe folios, which, containing maps, were made large and ſquare.
3. Sometimes the ſupporters of a building.
4. A rich kind of ſilk or ſtuff, made for women's clothes.

I have the conveniency of buying Dutch *atlaſſes*, with gold and ſilver, or without. *Spectator.*

A'tmosphere, åt'-mô-ſfêre. *n. ſ.* [ἀτμὸς vapour, and σφαῖρα a ſphere.]

The exteriour part of this our habitable world is the air, or *atmoſphere*; a light, thin, fluid, or ſpringy body, that encompaſſes the ſolid earth on all ſides. *Locke.*

> Immenſe the whole excited *atmoſphere*
> Impetuous ruſhes o'er the ſounding world. *Thomſon.*

Atmosphe'rical, åt-mô-ſfêr'-ì-kål. *adj.* [from *atmoſphere.*] Conſiſting of the atmoſphere; belonging to the atmoſphere.

We did not mention the weight of the incumbent *atmoſpherical* cylinder, as a part of the weight reſiſted. *Boyle.*

A'TOM, åt'-tùm. *n. ſ.* [*atomus*, Lat. ἄτομος.]

1. Such a ſmall particle, as cannot be phyſically divided: and theſe are the firſt rudiments, or the component parts, of all bodies. *Quincy.*

Innumerable minute bodies are called *atoms*; becauſe, by reaſon of their perfect ſolidity, they were really indiviſible. *Ray.*

> See plaſtick nature, working to this end!
> The ſingle *atoms*, each to other tend;
> Attract, attracted to, the next in place,
> Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. Any thing, extremely ſmall.

It is as eaſy to count *atoms*, as to reſolve the propoſitions of a lover. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Ato'mical, å-tòm'-ì-kål. *adj.* [from *atom.*]

1. Conſiſting of atoms.

Vitrified and pellucid bodies are clearer, in their continuities, than in powders and *atomical* diviſions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Relating to atoms.

Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the *atomical* philoſophy. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A'tomist, åt'-tô-mìſt. *n. ſ.* [from *atom.*] One, that holds the *atomical* philoſophy, or doctrine of atoms.

The *atomiſts* (who define motion, to be a paſſage from one place to another) what do they more, than put one ſynonymous word for another? *Locke.*

> Now can judicious *atomiſts* conceive,
> Chance to the ſun could his juſt impulſe give? *Blackmore.*

A'tomy, åt'-ô-mỳ. *n. ſ.* An obſolete word for *atom.*

> Drawn with a team of little *atomies*,
> Athwart men's noſes, as they be aſleep. *Shakeſp.*

To **ATO'NE**, å-tô'ne. *v. n.* [from *at one*; as the etymologiſts remark, *to be at one*, is the ſame as *to be in concord.* This derivation is much confirmed, by the following paſſage of Shakeſpeare; and appears to be the ſenſe, ſtill retained in Scotland.]

1. To agree; to accord.

> He and Aufidus can no more *atone*,
> Than violenteſt contrariety. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To ſtand, as an equivalent for ſomething; and particularly uſed of expiatory ſacrifices, with the particle *for* before the thing, for which ſomething elſe is given.

> From a mean ſtock, the pious Decii came;
> Yet ſuch their virtues, that their loſs alone,
> *For* Rome and all our legions, did *atone.* *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The good intention of a man of weight and worth, or a real friend, ſeldom *atones for* the uneaſineſs, produced by his grave repreſentations. *Locke.*

> Let thy ſublime meridian courſe,
> *For* Mary's ſetting rays, *atone*:
> Our luſtre, with redoubled force,
> Muſt now proceed from thee alone. *Prior.*
> His virgin ſword Ægyſthus' veins imbrued;
> The murd'rer fell, and blood *aton'd for* blood. *Pope.*

To **Ato'ne**, å-tô'ne. *v. a.*

1. To reduce to concord.

If any contention aroſe, he knew none fitter to be their judge, to *atone* and take up their quarrels, but himſelf. *Drumm.*

2. To expiate; to anſwer for.

> Soon ſhould yon boaſters ceaſe their haughty ſtrife;
> Or each *atone* his guilty love, with life. *Pope.*

Ato'nement, å-tô'ne-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *atone.*]

1. Agreement; concord.

> He ſeeks, to make *atonement*,
> Between the duke of Glo'ſter and your brothers. *Shakeſp.*

2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent: with *for.*

And the Levites were purified; and Aaron made an *atonement for* them, to cleanſe them. *Numbers.*

Surely it is not a ſufficient *atonement*, *for* the writers; that they profeſs loyalty to the government, and ſprinkle ſome arguments in favour of the diſſenters; and, under the ſhelter of popular politicks and religion, undermine the foundations of all piety and virtue. *Swift.*

Ato'p, å-tòp'. *adv.* [from *a* and *top.*] On the top; at the top.

> *Atop* whereof, but far more rich, appear'd
> The work, as of a kingly palace-gate. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which often ſwims *atop* of the decoction, *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Atrabila'rian, å'-trå-bì-lå''-ryån. *adj.* [from *atra bilis* black choler.] Melancholy; replete with black choler.

The *atrabilarian* conſtitution (or a black, viſcous, pitchy conſiſtence of the fluids) makes all ſecretions difficult and ſparing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Atrabila'rious, å'-trå-bì-lå''-ryùs. *adj.* [from *atra bilis* black choler.] Melancholick.

The blood, deprived of its due proportion of ſerum, or finer and more volatile parts, is *atrabilarious*; whereby it is rendered groſs, black, unctuous, and earthy. *Quincy.*

From this black aduſt ſtate of the blood, they are *atrabilarious.* *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Atrabila'riousness, å'-trå-bì-lå''-ryùs-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *atrabilarious.*] The ſtate, of being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.

Atrame'ntal, å-trå-mên'-tål. *adj.* [from *atramentum* ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

If we enquire, in what part of vitriol this *atramental* and denigrating condition lodgeth; it will ſeem, eſpecially to lie in the more fixed ſalt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Atrame'ntous, å-trå-mên'-tůs. *adj.* [from *atramentum* ink, Lat.] Inky; black.

I am not ſatisfied, that thoſe black and *atramentous* ſpots, which ſeem to repreſent them, are ocular. *Brown.*

ATRO'CIOUS, å-trô'-ſhůs. *adj.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked, in a high degree; enormous; horribly criminal.

An advocate is neceſſary; and therefore audience ought not to be denied him in defending cauſes, unleſs it be an *atrocious* offence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Atro'ciously, å-trô'-ſhůs-lý. *adv.* [from *atrocious.*] In an atrocious manner; with great wickedneſs.

Atro'ciousness, å-trô'-ſhůs-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *atrocious.*] The quality of being enormouſly criminal.

Atro'city, å-trôs'-sî-tý. *n. ſ.* [*atrocitas*, Lat.] Horrible wickedneſs; exceſs of wickedneſs.

I never recal it to mind, without a deep aſtoniſhment of the very horrour and *atrocity* of the fact in a Chriſtian court. *Wotton.*

They deſired juſtice might be done upon offenders, as the *atrocity* of their crimes deſerved. *Clarendon.*

A'trophy, ât'-trô-fý. *n. ſ.* [ἀτροφια.] Want of nouriſhment; a diſeaſe, in which, what is taken at the mouth, cannot contribute to the ſupport of the body.

Pining *atrophy*,
Maraſmus, and wide-waſting peſtilence. *Milton.*

The mouths of the lacteals may be ſhut up, by a viſcid mucus; in which caſe, the chyle paſſeth by ſtool, and the perſon falleth into an *atrophy*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **ATTA'CH**, ât-tâtſh'. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]

1. To arreſt; to take or apprehend, by commandment or writ. *Cowell.*

Eftſoons the guards, which on his ſtate did wait,
Attach'd that traitor falſe, and bound him ſtrait. *Spenſer.*

The Tower was choſen; that, if Clifford ſhould accuſe great ones, they might (without ſuſpicion or noiſe) be preſently *attached*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Bohemia greets you:
Deſires you to *attach* his ſon, who has
His dignity and duty both caſt off. *Shakeſp.*

2. Sometimes with the particle *of*, but not in preſent uſe.

You, lord archbiſhop! and you, lord Mowbray!
Of capital treaſon, I *attach* you both. *Shakeſp.*

3. To ſeize, in a judicial manner.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath *attach'd*
Our merchants goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakeſp.*

4. To lay hold on, as by power.

I cannot blame thee;
Who am myſelf *attach'd* with wearineſs,
To th' dulling of my ſpirits. *Shakeſp.*

5. To win; to gain over; to enamour.

Songs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming ſymphonies, *attach'd* the heart
Of Adam. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

6. To fix to one's intereſt.

The great and rich depend on thoſe, whom their power or their wealth *attaches* to them. *Rogers.*

Atta'chment, ât-tâtſh'-mênt. *n. ſ.* [*attachement*, Fr.]

1. Adherence; fidelity.

The Jews are remarkable, for an *attachment* to their own country. *Addiſon.*

2. Attention; regard.

The Romans burnt this laſt fleet; which is another mark of their ſmall *attachment* to the ſea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. An apprehenſion of a man, to bring him to anſwer an action; and ſometimes it extends, to his moveables.

4. *Foreign attachment*, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, to ſatisfy creditors within a city.

To **ATTA'CK**, ât-tåk'. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]

1. To aſſault an enemy: oppoſed to *defence*.

The front, the rear
Attack, while Yvo thunders in the centre. *Philips.*

Thoſe, that *attack*, generally get the victory, though with diſadvantage of ground. *Cane's Campaigns.*

2. To impugn, in any manner; as with ſatire, confutation, calumny; as, the declaimer *attacked* the reputation of his adverſaries.

Atta'ck, ât-tåk'. *n. ſ.* from the verb.] An aſſault upon an enemy.

Hector oppoſes; and continues the *attack*; in which Sarpedon makes the firſt breach in the wall. *Pope's Iliad.*

If, appris'd of the ſevere *attack*,
The country be ſhut up. *Thomſon.*

I own, 'twas wrong; when thouſands call'd me back,
To make that hopeleſs, ill-adviſ'd *attack*. *Young.*

Atta'cker, ât-tåk'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *attack.*] The perſon, that attacks.

To **ATTA'IN**, ât-tå'n. *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr. *attineo*, Lat.]

1. To gain; to procure; to obtain.

Is he wiſe, who hopes to *attain* the end, without the means; nay, by means, that are quite contrary to it? *Tillotſon.*

All the nobility here could not *attain* the ſame favour, as Wood did. *Swift.*

2. To overtake; to come up with: a ſenſe, now little in uſe.

The earl, hoping to have overtaken the Scottiſh king, and to have given him battle, but not *attaining* him in time, ſet down before the caſtle of Aton. *Bacon.*

3. To come to; to enter upon.

Canaan he now *attains*: I ſee his tents
Pitch'd above Sichem. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. To reach; to equal.

So the firſt precedent, if it be good, is ſeldom *attained* by imitation. *Bacon.*

To **Atta'in**, ât-tå'n. *v. n.*

1. To come to a certain ſtate: with *to*.

Milk will ſoon ſeparate itſelf into a cream, and a more ſerous liquor; which, after twelve days, *attains to* the higheſt degree of acidity. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To arrive at.

Such knowledge is too wonderful for me: it is high; I cannot attain unto it. *Pſalm* cxxxix. 6.

To have knowledge in moſt objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly *attain* unto. *Locke.*

Atta'in, ât-tå'n. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing attained; attainment: a word not in uſe.

Crowns and diadems, the moſt ſplendid terrene *attains*, are akin to that; which, to-day is in the field, and to-morrow is cut down. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Atta'inable, ât-tå'n-åbl. *adj.* [from *attain.*] That, which may be attained; procurable.

He wilfully neglects, the obtaining unſpeakable good; which, he is perſuaded, is certain and *attainable*. *Tillotſon.*

None was propoſed, that appeared certainly *attainable*, or of value enough. *Rogers.*

Atta'inableness, ât-tå'n-åbl-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *attainable.*] The quality of being attainable.

Perſons become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its poſſeſſor, or its *attainableneſs* by them. *Cheyne.*

Atta'inder, ât-tå'n-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *To attain.*]

1. The act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime. See *To* Attaint.

The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly, to have the *attainders* of all of his party reverſed; and, on the other ſide, to attaint by parliament his enemies. *Bacon.*

2. Taint; ſully of character.

So ſmooth he daub'd his vice, with ſhew of virtue;
He liv'd, from all *attainder* of ſuſpect. *Shakeſp.*

Atta'inment, ât-tå'n-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *attain.*]

1. That, which is attained; acquiſition.

We diſpute with men, that count it a great *attainment* to be able, to talk much, and little to the purpoſe. *Glanville.*

Our *attainments* are mean, compared with the perfection of the univerſe. *Grew.*

2. The act or power of attaining.

The Scripture muſt be ſufficient, to imprint in us the character of all things neceſſary for the *attainment* of eternal life. *Hooker.*

Education, in extent more large, of time ſhorter, and of *attainment* more certain. *Milton.*

Government is an art, above the *attainment* of an ordinary genius. *South.*

If the ſame actions be the inſtruments, both of acquiring fame, and procuring this happineſs; they would nevertheleſs fail in the *attainment* of this laſt end, if they proceeded from a deſire of the firſt. *Addiſon.*

The great care of God for our ſalvation muſt appear in the concern he expreſſed for our *attainment* of it. *Rogers.*

To **Atta'int**, ât-tå'nt. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To diſgrace; to cloud with ignominy.

His warlike ſhield
Was all of diamond, perfect, pure, and clean;
For, ſo exceeding ſhone his gliſtering ray,
That Phœbus' golden face it did *attaint*;
As, when a cloud his beams doth overlay. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To *attaint*, is particularly uſed for ſuch, as are found guilty of ſome crime or offence; and eſpecially, of felony or treaſon. A man is *attainted* two ways; by appearance, or by proceſs. Attainder by appearance is, by confeſſion, battle, or verdict. Confeſſion is double: one at the bar, before the judges; when the priſoner, upon his indictment read, being aſked guilty or not guilty, anſwers Guilty; never putting himſelf, upon the verdict of the jury: the other is before the coroner, or ſanctuary; where he, upon his confeſſion, was (in former times) conſtrained to abjure the realm; which kind is called attainder by abjuration. Attainder by battle is, when the party appealed; and, chooſing to try the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquiſhed. Attainder by verdict is, when the priſoner at the bar, anſwering to the indictment Not guilty, hath an inqueſt of life and death paſſing upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainder by proceſs is, where a party flies; and is not found, till five times called publickly in the county, and at laſt outlawed upon his default. *Cowell.*

Were it not an endleſs trouble, that no traitor or felon ſhould be *attainted*, but a parliament muſt be called? *Spenſer.*

I muſt offend, before I be *attainted.* *Shakeſp.*

3. To taint; to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet *attaint*
With any paſſion of inflaming love. *Shakeſp.*

ATTA'INT, at-ta'nt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing injurious; as illneſs, wearineſs. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

Nor doth he dedicate one jot of colour
Unto the weary and all-watched night;
But freſhly looks, and overbears *attaint*
With cheerful ſemblance. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

2. Stain; ſpot; taint.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a glimpſe of; nor any man an *attaint*, but he carries ſome ſtain of it. *Shakeſp.*

3. [In horſemanſhip.] A blow or wound on the hinder feet of an horſe. *Far. Dict.*

ATTA'INTURE, at-ta'n-tſhur. *n. ſ.* [from *attaint.*] Legal cenſure; reproach; imputation.

Hume's knavery will be the ducheſs's wreck,
And her *attainture* will be Humphry's fall. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ATTA'MINATE, at-tam'-i-nate. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt; to ſpoil.

To ATTE'MPER, at-tem'-pur. *v. a.* *attempero*, Lat.]

1. To mingle; to weaken, by the mixture of ſomething elſe; to dilute.

Nobility *attempers* ſovereignty; and draws the eyes of the people ſomewhat aſide, from the line royal. *Bacon.*

Attemper'd ſuns ariſe,
Sweet-beam'd, and ſhedding oft thro' lucid clouds
A pleaſing calm. *Thomſon.*

2. To ſoften; to mollify.

His early providence could likewiſe have *attempered* his nature therein. *Bacon.*

Thoſe ſmiling eyes, *attemp'ring* ev'ry ray,
Shone ſweetly lambent with celeſtial day. *Pope.*

3. To mix, in juſt proportions; to regulate.

She to her gueſts doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attemper'd, goodly, well for health and for delight. *Spenſer.*

4. To fit to ſomething elſe.

Phemius! let arts of gods and heroes old,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ. *Pope.*

To ATTE'MPERATE, at-tem'-pe-rate. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to ſomething.

Hope muſt be proportioned and *attemperate*, to the promiſe: if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and tympany of hope. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

To ATTE'MPT, at-tempt'. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]

1. To attack; to invade; to venture upon.

He flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind; got praiſes of the king,
For him *attempting*, who was ſelf-ſubdu'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who, in all things wiſe and juſt,
Hinder'd not Satan to *attempt* the mind
Of man, with ſtrength entire and free-will arm'd. *Milton.*

2. To try; to endeavour.

I have nevertheleſs *attempted*, to ſend unto you, for the renewing of brotherhood and friendſhip. 1 *Mac.* xii. 17.

To ATTE'MPT, at-tempt'. *v. n.* To make an attack.

I have been ſo hardy, to *attempt* upon a name; which, among ſome, is yet very ſacred. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Horace his monſter, with woman's head above, and fiſhy extreme below, anſwers the ſhape of the ancient Syrens, that *attempted* upon Ulyſſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ATTE'MPT, at-tempt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.

1. An attack.

If we be always prepared, to receive an enemy; we ſhall long live, in peace and quietneſs, without any *attempts* upon us. *Bacon.*

2. An eſſay; an endeavour.

Alack! I am afraid, they have awak'd,
And 'tis not done; th' *attempt*, and not the deed,
Confounds us. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He would have cry'd; but, hoping that he dreamt,
Amazement tied his tongue, and ſtopp'd th' *attempt.* *Dryden.*

I ſubjoin the following *attempt*, towards a natural hiſtory of foſſils. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

ATTE'MPTABLE, at-temp'-tabl. *adj.* [from *attempt.*] Liable, to attempts or attacks.

The gentleman, vouching his to be more fair, virtuous, wiſe, and leſs *attemptable*, than the rareſt of our ladies. *Shakeſp.*

ATTE'MPTER, at-temp'-tur. *n. ſ.* [from *attempt.*]

1. The perſon, that attempts; an invader.

The Son of God, with godlike force endu'd,
Againſt th' *attempter* of thy Father's throne. *Milton.*

2. An endeavourer.

You are no factors, for glory or treaſure; but diſintereſted *attempters*, for the univerſal good. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To ATTE'ND, at-tend'. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr. *attendo*, Lat.]

1. To regard; to fix the mind upon.

The diligent pilot, in a dangerous tempeſt, doth not *attend* the unſkilful words of a paſſenger. *Sidney.*

The crow doth ſing as ſweetly, as the ſtork,
When neither is *attended.* *Shakeſp.*

2. To wait on; to accompany, as an inferiour, or a ſervant.

His companion, youthful Valentine,
Attends the emperour in his royal court. *Shakeſp.*

3. To accompany, as an enemy.

He was at preſent ſtrong enough, to have ſtopped or *attended* Waller in his weſtern expedition. *Clarendon.*

4. To be preſent with, upon a ſummons.

5. To accompany; to be appendant to.

England is ſo idly king'd,
Her ſceptre ſo fantaſtically borne;
That fear *attends* her not. *Shakeſp.*

My pray'rs and wiſhes always ſhall *attend*
The friends of Rome. *Addiſon's Cato.*

A vehement, burning, fixed, pungent pain in the ſtomach, *attended* with a fever. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

6. To expect. This ſenſe is French.

So dreadful a tempeſt, as all the people *attended* therein the very end of the world, and judgment day. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

7. To wait on, as on a charge.

The fifth had charge, ſick perſons to *attend*;
And comfort thoſe, in point of death which lay. *Spenſer.*

8. To be conſequent to.

The Duke made that unfortunate deſcent upon Rhée, which was afterwards *attended* with many unproſperous attempts. *Clarendon.*

9. To remain to; to await; to be in ſtore for.

To him, who hath a proſpect of the ſtate, that *attends* all men after this, the meaſures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

10. To wait for inſidiouſly.

Thy interpreter, full of deſpight, bloody as the hunter, *attends* thee at the orchard end. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

11. To be bent upon any object.

Their hunger thus appeas'd, their care *attends*
The doubtful fortune of their abſent friends. *Dryden.*

12. To ſtay for.

I died, whilſt in the womb he ſtaid,
Attending nature's law. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

I haſten to our own; nor will relate
Great Mithridates' and rich Crœſus' fate;
Whom Solon wiſely counſell'd, to *attend*
The name of happy, till he knew his end. *Creech.*

Three days, I promis'd, to *attend* my doom;
And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*

To ATTE'ND, at-tend'. *v. n.*

1. To yield attention.

But, thy relation now! for I *attend*,
Pleas'd with thy words. *Milton.*

Since man cannot, at the ſame time, *attend* to two objects; if you employ your ſpirit upon a book or a bodily labour, you have no room left for ſenſual temptation. *Taylor.*

2. To ſtay; to delay.

This firſt true cauſe, and laſt good end,
She cannot here ſo well and truly ſee;
For this perfection ſhe muſt yet *attend*,
Till to her Maker ſhe eſpouſed be. *Davies.*

Plant anemonies after the firſt rains, if you will have flowers very forward: but it is ſurer, to *attend* till October. *Evelyn.*

3. To wait; to be within reach or call.

The charge thereof, unto a covetous ſprite,
Commanded was; who thereby did *attend*,
And warily awaited. *Fairy Queen.*

4. To wait, as compelled by authority.

If any miniſter refuſed to admit a lecturer, recommended by him; he was required, to *attend* upon the committee; and not diſcharged, till the houſes met again. *Clarendon.*

ATTE'NDANCE, at-ten'-dans. *n. ſ.* [*attendance*, Fr.]

1. The act of waiting on another; or of ſerving.

I dance *attendance* here:
I think the duke will not be ſpoke withal. *Shakeſp.*

For he, of whom theſe things are ſpoken, pertaineth to another tribe; of which no man gave *attendance* at the altar. *Heb.* vii. 13.

The other, after many years *attendance* upon the duke, was now one of the bedchamber to the prince. *Clarendon.*

2. Service.

Why might not you, my lord, receive *attendance*
From thoſe, that ſhe calls ſervants? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. The perſons waiting; a train.

Attendance none ſhall need, nor train; where none
Are to behold the judgment, but the judg'd,
Thoſe two. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

4. Attention; regard.

Give *attendance*, to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. 1 *Tim.* iv. 13.

5. Expectation: a ſenſe, now out of uſe.

That, which cauſeth bitterneſs in death, is the languiſhing *attendance* and expectation thereof, ere it come. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NDANT, at-ten'-dant. *adj.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying, as ſubordinate or conſequential.

Other ſuns perhaps,
With their *attendant* moons, thou wilt deſcry,
Communicating male and female light. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

ATTE'NDANT, at-ten'-dant. *n. ſ.*

1. One, that attends.

I will be returned forthwith: diſmiſs your *attendant* there; look it be done! *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. One, that belongs to the train.

When ſome gracious monarch dies;
Soft whiſpers firſt and mournful murmurs riſe,
Among the ſad *attendants.* *Dryden.*

3. One, that waits the pleaſure of another, as a ſuitor or agent.

I endeavour, that my reader may not wait long for my meaning: to give an *attendant* quick diſpatch, is a civility. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. One, that is preſent at any thing.

He was a conſtant *attendant*, at all meetings relating to charity, without contributing. *Swift.*

5. [In law.] One, that oweth a duty or ſervice to another; or, after a ſort, dependeth upon another. *Cowell.*

6. That, which is united with another, as a concomitant or conſequent.

Govern well thy appetite; leſt ſin
Surprize thee, and her black *attendant*, death.
Milton.

They ſecure themſelves, firſt from doing nothing, and then from doing ill; the one being ſo cloſe an *attendant* on the other, that it is ſcarce poſſible to ſever them. *Decay of Piety.*

He had an unlimited ſenſe of fame, the *attendant* of noble ſpirits, which prompted him to engage in travels. *Pope.*

It is hard, to take into view all the *attendants* or conſequents, that will be concerned in a queſtion. *Watts.*

ATTE'NDER, ảt-tẻn'-dủr. *n. ſ.* [from *attend.*] Companion; aſſociate.

The gypſies were there,
Like lords to appear;
With ſuch their *attenders*,
As you thought offenders. *Ben Jonſon.*

ATTE'NT, ảt-tẻnt'. *adj.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.

Now mine eyes ſhall be open; and mine ears *attent* unto the prayer, that is made in this place. 2 *Chron.* vii. 15.

What can then be leſs in me, than deſire
To ſee thee, and approach thee, whom I know
Declar'd the Son of God; to hear *attent*
Thy wiſdom, and behold thy godlike deeds?
Milton.

Read your chapter, in your prayers: little interruptions will make your prayers leſs tedious, and yourſelf more *attent* upon them. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Being denied communication by their ear, their eyes are more vigilant, *attent*, and heedful. *Holder.*

To want of judging abilities, we may add their want of leiſure, to apply their minds to ſuch a ſerious and *attent* conſideration. *South.*

A'TTENTATES, ảt-tẻn'-tảtes. *n. ſ.* [*attentata*, Lat.] Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending ſuit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out: thoſe things, which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewiſe be ſtiled *attentates.* *Ayliffe.*

ATTE'NTION, ảt-tẻn'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing.

They ſay, the tongues of dying men
Inforce *attention* like deep harmony. *Shakeſp.*

He perceived nothing, but ſilence, and ſigns of *attention* to what he would further ſay. *Bacon.*

But him the gentle angel by the hand
Soon rais'd, and his *attention* thus recall'd. *Milton.*

By *attention*, the ideas that offer themſelves, are taken notice of, and (as it were) regiſtered in the memory. *Locke.*

Attention is a very neceſſary thing; truth doth not always ſtrike the ſoul at firſt ſight. *Watts.*

ATTE'NTIVE, ảt-tẻn'-tỉv. *adj.* [from *attent.*] Heedful; regardful; full of attention.

Being moved with theſe, and the like your effectual diſcourſes, whereunto we gave moſt *attentive* ear, till they entered even unto our ſouls. *Hooker.*

I'm never merry, when I hear ſweet muſick:
—The reaſon is, your ſpirits are *attentive.*
Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.

I ſaw moſt of them *attentive* to three Sirens, diſtinguiſhed by the names of Sloth, Ignorance, and Pleaſure. *Tatler.*

A critick is a man, who, on all occaſions, is more *attentive*, to what is wanting, than what is preſent. *Addiſon.*

Muſick's force can tame the furious beaſt;
Can make the wolf or foaming boar reſtrain
His rage; the lion, drop his creſted main,
Attentive to the ſong. *Prior.*

ATTE'NTIVELY, ảt-tẻn'-tỉv-lỷ. *adv.* [from *attentive.*] Heedfully; carefully.

If a man look ſharply and *attentively*, he ſhall ſee Fortune; for though ſhe be blind, ſhe is not inviſible. *Bacon.*

The cauſe of cold is a quick ſpirit in a cold body; as will appear to any, that ſhall *attentively* conſider nature. *Bacon.*

ATTE'NTIVENESS, ảt-tẻn'-tỉv-nẻs. *n. ſ.* [from *attentive.*] The ſtate of being attentive; heedfulneſs; attention.

At the relation of the queen's death, bravely confeſſed and lamented by the king, how *attentiveneſs* wounded his daughter. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

ATTE'NUANT, ảt-tẻn'-ủ-ảnt. *adj.* [*attenuans*, Lat.] What has the power of making thin, or diluting.

To ATTE'NUATE, ảt-tẻn'-ủ-ảte. *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.] To make thin, or ſlender: oppoſed to *condenſe*, or *incraſſate*, or *thicken.*

The finer part, belonging to the juice of grapes, being *attenuated* and ſubtilized, was changed into an ardent ſpirit. *Boyle.*

Vinegar curd, put upon an egg, not only diſſolves the ſhell; but alſo *attenuates* the white contained in it, into a limpid water. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

It is of the nature of acids, to diſſolve or *attenuate*; and of alkalies, to precipitate or incraſſate. *Newton's Opticks.*

The ingredients are digeſted and *attenuated* by heat; they are ſtirred and conſtantly agitated by winds. *Arbuthnot.*

ATTE'NUATE, ảt-tẻn'-ủ-ảte. *adj.* [from the verb.] Made thin, or ſlender.

Vivification ever conſiſteth in ſpirits *attenuate*, which the cold doth congeal and coagulate. *Bacon.*

ATTENUA'TION, ảt-tẻn-ủ-ả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *attenuate.*] The act of making any thing thin or ſlender; leſſening.

Chiming with a hammer upon the outſide of a bell, the ſound will be according to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the eliſion, or *attenuation* of the air, can be only between the hammer and the outſide of the bell. *Bacon.*

A'TTER, ả't-tủr. *n. ſ.* [aτeꞃ, Sax. venom.] Corrupt matter. A word, much uſed in Lincolnſhire. *Skinner.*

To ATTE'ST, ảt-tẻſt'. *v. a.* [*atteſtor*, Lat.]

1. To bear witneſs of; to witneſs.

Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, *atteſted* by particular pagan authors. *Addiſon.*

2. To call to witneſs; to invoke as conſcious.

The ſacred ſtreams, which heav'n's imperial ſtate
Atteſts in oaths, and fears to violate. *Dryden.*

ATTE'ST, ảt-tẻſt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Witneſs; teſtimony; atteſtation.

The *atteſt* of eyes and ears. *Shakeſp.*

With the voice divine
Nigh thunderſtruck, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high *atteſt* was giv'n, a while ſurvey'd
With wonder. *Paradiſe Regained.*

ATTESTA'TION, ảt-tẻs-tả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *atteſt.*] Teſtimony; witneſs; evidence.

There remains a ſecond kind of peremptorineſs; of thoſe, who can make no relation, without an *atteſtation* of its certainty. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The next coal-pit, mine, quarry, or chalk-pit, will give *atteſtation*, to what I write: theſe are ſo obvious, that I need not ſeek for a compurgator. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

We may derive a probability, from the *atteſtation* of wiſe and honeſt men, by word or writing; or the concurring witneſs of multitudes, who have ſeen and known, what they relate. *Watts.*

To ATTI'NGE, ảt-tỉn'je. *v. a.* [*attingo*, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently. *Dict.*

To ATTI'RE, ảt-tỉ're. *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dreſs; to habit; to array.

Let it likewiſe your gentle breaſt inſpire,
With ſweet infuſion; and put you in mind
Of that proud maid, whom now thoſe leaves *attire*,
Proud Daphne. *Spenſer.*

My Nan ſhall be the queen of all the fairies;
Finely *attired* in a robe of white.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

With the linen mitre ſhall he be *attired.* *Lev.* xvi. 4.

Now the ſappy boughs
Attire themſelves with blooms. *Philips.*

ATTI'RE, ảt-tỉ're. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; dreſs; habit.

It is no more diſgrace to Scripture, to have left things free, to be ordered by the church; than for Nature, to have left it to the wit of man, to deviſe his own *attire.* *Hooker.*

After that, the Roman *attire* grew to be in account, and the gown to be in uſe among them, *Davies on Ireland.*

Thy ſumptuous buildings, and thy wife's *attire*,
Hath coſt a maſs of publick treaſury.
Shakeſp. Henry VI. *p.* ii.

And, in this coarſe *attire*, which I now wear,
With God and with the Muſes I confer. *Donne.*

When laviſh nature, with her beſt *attire*,
Clothes the gay ſpring, the ſeaſon of deſire.
Waller.

I paſs their form, and ev'ry charming grace;
But their *attire*, like liveries of a kind,
All rich and rare, is freſh within my mind.
Dryden.

2. [In hunting.] The horns of a buck or ſtag.

3. [In botany.] The flower of a plant is divided into three parts; the empalement, the foliation, and the *attire*, which is either florid or ſemiform. *Florid attire*, called thrums or ſuits, as in the flowers of marigold and tanſey, conſiſts ſometimes of two, but commonly of three, parts: the outer part is the floret; the body of which is divided at the top, like the cowſlip flower, into five diſtinct parts. *Semiform attire* conſiſts of two parts, the chives and apices; one upon each *attire.* *Dict.*

ATTI'RER, ảt-tỉ'-rủr. *n. ſ.* [from *attire.*] One, that attires another; a dreſſer.

A'TTITUDE, ả't-tỷ-tủde. *n. ſ.* [*attitude*, Fr. from *atto*, Ital.] The poſture or action, in which a ſtatue or painted figure is placed.

Bernini would have taken his opinion, upon the beauty and *attitude* of a figure. *Prior's Dedication.*

They were famous originals, that gave riſe to ſtatues, with the ſame air, poſture, and *attitudes.* *Addiſon.*

ATTO'LLENT, ảt-tỏl'-lẻnt. *adj.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That, which raiſes or lifts up.

I ſhall farther take notice, of the exquiſite libration of the *attollent* and depriment muſcles. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

ATTO'RNEY, ảt-tủr'-nỷ. *n. ſ.* [*attornatus*, low Lat. from *tour*, Fr. *Celui, qui vient à tour d'autrui; qui alterius vices ſubit.*]

1. Such a perſon, as (by conſent, commandment, or requeſt) takes heed, ſees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's buſineſs, in their abſence. *Attorney* is either general or ſpecial. *Attorney general* is he, that by general authority is appointed to all our affairs or ſuits; as the *attorney general* of the king, which is nearly the ſame with *Procurator Cæſaris* in the Roman empire: *Attorneys general* are made, either by the king's letters patent; or by our appointment before juſtices in Eyre, in open

court. *Attorney ſpecial* or *particular* is he, that is employed in one or more cauſes, particularly ſpecified. There are alſo, in reſpect of the divers courts, *attorneys at large*, and *attorneys ſpecial*, belonging to this or that court only. *Cowell.*

Attorneys, in common law, are nearly the ſame with proctors in the civil law, and ſolicitors in courts of equity. *Attorneys* ſue out writs or proceſs; or commence, carry on, and defend actions, or other proceedings, in the names of other perſons, in the courts of common law. None are admitted to act, without having ſerved a clerkſhip for five years, taking the proper oath, being enrolled, and examined by the judges. The *attorney general* pleads within the bar. To him come warrants for making out patents, pardons, *&c.* and he is the principal manager of all law affairs of the crown. *Chambers.*

I am a ſubject,
And challenge law: *attorneys* are deny'd me;
And therefore perſonally I lay my claim,
To mine inheritance. *Shakeſp.*

The king's *attorney*, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeſſions. *Shakeſp.*

Deſpairing quacks with curſes fled the place;
And vile *attorneys*, now an uſeleſs race. *Pope.*

2. It was anciently uſed for thoſe, who did any buſineſs for another; now, only in law.

I will attend my huſband; it is my office;
And will have no *attorney*, but myſelf;
And therefore let me have him home. *Shakeſp.*

To **ATTO'RNEY**, åt-tůr'-nẙ. *v. a.* [from the noun; the verb is now not in uſe.]

1. To perform by proxy.

Their encounters, though not perſonal, have been royally *attornied* with interchange of gifts. *Shakeſp.*

2. To employ, as a proxy.

As I was then,
Advertiſing and holy to your buſineſs,
Nor changing heart with habit; I am ſtill
Attornied to your ſervice. *Shakeſp.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP, åt-tůr'-nẙ-ſhi̊p. *n. ſ.* [from *attorney*.] The office of an attorney; proxy; vicarious agency.

But marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt in by *attorneyſhip*. *Shakeſp.*

ATTO'URNMENT, åt-tůrn'-me̊nt. *n. ſ.* [*attournement*, Fr.] A yielding of the tenant to a new lord, or acknowledgment of him to be his lord: for, otherwiſe, he that buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get poſſeſſion. *Cowell.*

To **ATTRA'CT**, åt-tråk't. *v. a.* [*attraho*, *attractum*, Lat.]

1. To draw to ſomething.

A man ſhould ſcarce perſuade the affections of the loadſtone, or that jet and amber *attracteth* ſtraws and light bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſingle atoms, each to other tend;
Attract, *attracted* to, the next in place,
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace. *Pope.*

2. To allure; to invite.

Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to *attract*
Thy love; not thy ſubjection. *Milton.*

Shew the care of approving all actions ſo, as may moſt effectually *attract* all to this profeſſion. *Hammond.*

Deign to be lov'd, and ev'ry heart ſubdue!
What nymph could e'er *attract* ſuch crowds, as you? *Pope.*

ATTRA'CT, åt-tråk't. *n. ſ.* [from *To attract*.] Attraction; the power of drawing: not in uſe.

Feel darts and charms, *attracts* and flames,
And woo and contract in their names. *Hudibras.*

ATTRA'CTICAL, åt-tråk'-ti̊-kål. *adj.* [from *attract*.] Having the power to draw to it.

Some ſtones are endued with an electrical or *attractical* virtue. *Ray on the Creation.*

ATTRA'CTION, åt-tråk'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *attract*.]

1. The power of drawing any thing.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electrick bodies; and the *attraction* in gold, of the ſpirit of quickſilver at diſtance; and the *attraction* of heat, at diſtance; and that of fire, to naphtha; and that of ſome herbs to water, though at diſtance; and divers others, we ſhall handle. *Bacon.*

Loadſtones and touched needles, laid long in quickſilver, have not amitted their *attraction*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Attraction may be performed by impulſe, or ſome other means; I uſe that word, to ſignify any force, by which bodies tend towards one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the *attraction* of my good parts aſide, I have no other charms. *Shakeſp.*

ATTRA'CTIVE, åt-tråk'-ti̊v. *adj.* [from *attract*.]

1. Having the power to draw any thing.

What, if the ſun
Be centre to the world; and other ſtars,
By his *attractive* virtue and their own
Incited, dance about him various rounds? *Milton.*

Some, the round earth's coheſion to ſecure,
For that hard taſk employ magnetick power:
Remark, ſay they, the globe; with wonder own
Its nature, like the fam'd *attractive* ſtone. *Blackmore.*

Bodies act by the attractions of gravity, magnetiſm, and electricity; and theſe inſtances make it not improbable, but there may be more *attractive* powers than theſe. *Newton.*

2. Inviting; alluring; enticing.

Happy is Hermia, whereſoe'er ſhe lies;
For ſhe hath bleſſed and *attractive* eyes. *Shakeſp*

I pleas'd, and with *attractive* graces won,
The moſt averſe, thee chiefly. *Milton.*

ATTRA'CTIVE, åt-tråk'-ti̊v. *n. ſ.* [from *attract*.] That, which draws or incites; allurement: except that, *attractive* is of a good or indifferent ſenſe, and *allurement* generally bad.

The condition of a ſervant ſtaves him off to a diſtance; but the goſpel ſpeaks nothing, but *attractives* and invitation. *South.*

ATTRA'CTIVELY, åt-tråk'-ti̊v-lẙ. *adv.* [from *attractive*.] With the power of attracting or drawing.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS, åt-tråk'-ti̊v-ne̊s. *n. ſ.* [from *attractive*.] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRA'CTOR, åt-tråk'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *attract*.] The agent, that attracts; a drawer.

If the ſtraws be in oil, amber draweth them not; oil makes the ſtraws to adhere ſo, that they cannot riſe unto the *attractor*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ATTRA'HENT, åt'-trå-he̊nt. *n. ſ.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That, which draws.

Our eyes will inform us, of the motion of the ſteel to its *attrahent*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

ATTRECTA'TION, åt-tre̊k-tå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*attrectatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *Dict.*

ATTRI'BUTABLE, åt-tri̊b'-ů-tåbl. *adj.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] That, which may be aſcribed or attributed; aſcribable; imputable.

Much of the origination of the Americans ſeems to be *attributable* to the migrations of the Seres. *Hale.*

To **ATTRI'BUTE**, åt-tri̊b'-ůte. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.]

1. To aſcribe; to give; to yield as due.

To their very bare judgment, ſomewhat a reaſonable man would *attribute*; notwithſtanding the common imbecilities, which are incident unto our nature. *Hooker.*

We *attribute* nothing to God, that hath any repugnancy or contradiction in it. Power and wiſdom have no repugnancy in them. *Tillotſon.*

2. To impute, as to a cauſe.

I have obſerved a campania determine, contrary to appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general, which were *attributed* to his infirmities. *Temple.*

The imperfection of teleſcopes is *attributed* to ſpherical glaſſes; and mathematicians have propounded, to figure them by the conical ſections. *Newton's Opticks.*

A'TTRIBUTE, åt'-tri̊b-ůte. *n. ſ.* [from *To attribute*.]

1. The thing, attributed to another; as perfection, to the Supreme Being.

Power, light, virtue, wiſdom, and goodneſs, being all but *attributes* of one ſimple eſſence, and of one God; we in all admire, and in part diſcern. *Raleigh.*

Your vain poets after did miſtake,
Who ev'ry *attribute* a god did make. *Dryden.*

All the perfections of God are called his *attributes*; for he cannot be without them. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Quality; characteriſtic diſpoſition.

They muſt have theſe three *attributes*; they muſt be men of courage, fearing God, and hating covetouſneſs. *Bacon.*

3. A thing, belonging to another; an appendant; adherent.

His ſceptre ſhews the force of temporal pow'r,
The *attribute* to awe and majeſty:
But mercy, is above this ſcepter'd ſway;
It is an *attribute* to God himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

The ſculptor, to diſtinguiſh him, gave him what the medalliſts call his proper *attributes*, a ſpear and a ſhield. *Addiſon.*

4. Reputation; honour.

It takes
From our achievements, tho' perform'd at height,
The pith and marrow of our *attribute*. *Shakeſp.*

ATTRIBU'TION, åt-tri̊-bů'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *To attribute*.] Commendation; qualities aſcribed.

If ſpeaking truth,
In this fine age, were not thought flattery;
Such *attribution* ſhould the Douglaſs have,
As not a ſoldier of this ſeaſon's ſtamp
Should go ſo general current through the world. *Shakeſp.*

We ſuffer him, to perſuade us we are as gods; and never ſuſpect, theſe glorious *attributions* may be no more than flattery. *Decay of Piety.*

ATTRI'TE, åt-tri̊'te. *adj.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing.

Or, by colliſion of two bodies, grind
The air *attrite* to fire. *Milton.*

ATTRI'TENESS, åt-tri̊'te-ne̊s. *n. ſ.* [from *attrite*.] The being much worn.

ATTRI'TION, åt-tri̊ſh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*attritio*, Lat.]

1. The act of wearing things, by rubbing one againſt another.

This vapour, aſcending inceſſantly out of the abyſs, and pervading the ſtrata of gravel and the reſt, decays the bones and vegetables lodged in thoſe ſtrata; this fluid, by its continual *attrition*, fretting the ſaid bodies. *Woodward.*

The change of the aliment is effected, by *attrition* of the inward ſtomach, and diſſolvent liquor, aſſiſted with heat. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The ſtate of being worn.

3. [With divines.] Grief for ſin, ariſing only from the fear of puniſhment; the loweſt degree of repentance.

To **ATTU'NE**, åt-tů'ne. *v. a.* [from *tune*.]

1. To make any thing muſical.

Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the ſmell of field and grove, *attune*
The trembling leaves. *Milton.*

2. To tune one thing to another; as, he *attunes* his voice to his harp.

Attu'rney, åt-tůr'-nỳ. *n. ſ.* See **Attorney.**

Atwe'en, å-twe̊'n. *adv.* or *prep.* [See **Between.**] Betwixt; between; in the midſt of two things: obſolete.

Her looſe long yellow locks (like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl, and perling flowers *atween*)
Do, like a golden mantle, her attire. *Spenſer.*

Atwi'xt, å-twlkst'. *prep.* [See **Betwixt.**] In the middle of two things: obſolete.

But, with outrageous ſtrokes, did him reſtrain;
And, with his body, barr'd the way *atwixt* them twain. *Fairy Queen.*

To **AVA'IL**, å-vå'l. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, Fr.; *to avail*; being nearly the ſame thing, with *faire valoir*.]

1. To profit; to turn to profit: with *of*, before the thing uſed.

Then ſhall they ſeek t' *avail* themſelves *of* names,
Places, and titles; and with theſe to join
Secular pow'r. *Milton.*

Both of them *avail* themſelves *of* thoſe licences, which Apollo has equally beſtowed on them. *Dryd.*

2. To promote; to proſper; to aſſiſt.

Mean time he voyag'd, to explore the will
Of Jove, on high Dodona's holy hill;
What means might beſt his ſafe return *avail*. *Pope.*

To **Ava'il**, å-vå'l. *v. n.* To be of uſe; to be of advantage.

Nor can my ſtrength *avail*; unleſs, by thee
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryden.*

When real merit is wanting; it *avails* nothing, to have been encouraged by the great.
Pope's Preface to his Works.

Ava'il, å-vå'l. *n. ſ.* [from *To avail.*] Profit; advantage; benefit.

For all that elſe did come, were ſure to fail;
Yet would he further none, but for *avail*. *Spenſer.*

I charge thee,
As heav'n ſhall work in me for thine *avail*,
To tell me truly. *Shakeſp.*

Truth, light upon this way, is of no more *avail* to us than errour. *Locke.*

Ava'ilable, å-vå'-låbl. *adj.* [from *avail.*]

1. Profitable; advantageous.

Mighty is the efficacy of ſuch interceſſions, to avert judgments; how much more *available* then may they be, to ſecure the continuance of bleſſings? *Atterbury.*

All things ſubject to action, the will does ſo far incline unto; as reaſon judges them, more *available* to our bliſs. *Hooker.*

2. Powerful; in force; valid.

Laws human are *available* by conſent. *Hooker.*

Drake put one of his men to death, having no authority nor commiſſion *available*. *Raleigh.*

Ava'ilableness, å-vå'-låbl-nės. *n. ſ.* [from *available.*]

1. Power of promoting the end for which it is uſed.

We differ, from that ſuppoſition of the efficacy, or *availableneſs*, or ſuitableneſs, of theſe to the end. *Hale.*

2. Legal force; validity.

Ava'ilably, å-vå'-låb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *available.*]

1. Powerfully; profitably; advantageouſly.

2. Legally; validly.

Ava'ilment, å-vå'l-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *avail.*] Uſefulneſs; advantage; profit.

To **Ava'le**, å-vå'l. *v. a.* [*avaler*, to let ſink, Fr.] To let fall; to depreſs; to make abject; to ſink: a word out of uſe.

By that th' exalted Phœbus 'gan *avale*
His weary wain; and now the froſty night
Her mantle black thro' heav'n 'gan overhale. *Spenſ.*

He did abaſe and *avale* the ſovereignty, into more ſervitude towards that ſee, than had been among us. *Wotton.*

To **Ava'le**, å-vål. *v. n.* To ſink.

But, when his latter ebb 'gins to *avale*,
Huge heaps of mud he leaves. *Spenſer.*

Ava'nt, å-vå'nt. The front of an army. See **Van.**

Ava'nt-guard, å-vå'nt-gård. *n. ſ.* [*avant-garde*, Fr.] The van; the firſt body of an army.

The horſemen might iſſue forth, without diſturbance of the foot; and the *avant-guard*, without ſhuffling with the battail or arriere. *Hayward.*

A'VARICE, åv'-å-rls. *n. ſ.* [*avarice*, Fr, *avaritia*, Lat.] Covetouſneſs; inſatiable deſire.

There grows,
In my moſt ill-compos'd affection, ſuch
A ſtanchleſs *avarice*; that, were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakeſp.*

This *avarice* of praiſe in times to come;
Thoſe long inſcriptions, crowded on the tomb.
Dryden.

Nor love his peace of mind deſtroys,
Nor wicked *avarice* of wealth. *Dryden.*

Avarice is inſatiable; and ſo he went, ſtill puſhing on for more. *L'Eſtrange.*

Be niggards of advice, on no pretence;
For the worſt *avarice* is that of ſenſe. *Pope.*

Avari'cious, åv-å-rlsh'-ůs. *adj.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous; inſatiably deſirous.

Luxurious, *avaricious*, falſe, deceitful.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

This ſpeech has been condemned as *avaricious*; and Euſtathius judges it to be ſpoken artfully.
Broome on the Odyſſey.

Avari'ciously, åv-å-rlsh'-ůs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *avaricious.*] Covetouſly.

Avari'ciousness, åv-å-rlsh'-ůs-nės. *n. ſ.* [from *avaricious.*] The quality, of being avaricious.

Ava'st, å-våst'. *adv.* [from *baſta*, Ital. it is enough.] Enough; ceaſe. A word, uſed among ſeamen.

Ava'unt, å-vå'nt. *interject.* [*avant*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away.

O, he is bold, and bluſhes not at death!
Avaunt, thou hateful villain, get thee gone!
Shakeſp.

After this proceſs,
To give her the *avaunt!* it is a pity,
Would move a monſter. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Miſtreſs! diſmiſs that rabble from your throne!
Avaunt!—Is Ariſtarchus yet unknown? *Dunciad.*

A'uburne, å'-bůrn. *adj.* [from *aubour* bark, Fr.] Brown; of a tan colour.

Her hair is *auburne*; mine is perfect yellow.
Shakeſp.

His *auburne* locks on either ſhoulder flow'd;
Which, to the fun'ral of his friend, he vow'd.
Dryden.

Lo, how the arable with barley grain
Stands thick, o'erſhadow'd: theſe, as modern uſe
Ordains, infus'd, an *auburne* drink compoſe;
Wholeſome, of deathleſs fame. *Philips.*

A'UCTION, å'k-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*auctio*, Lat.]

1. A manner of ſale, in which one perſon bids after another; till ſo much is bid, as the ſeller is content to take.

2. The things ſold by auction.

Aſk you, why Phrine the whole *auction* buys?
Phrine foreſees a general exciſe. *Pope.*

To **A'uction**, å'k-ſhůn. *v. a.* [from *auction.*] To ſell by auction.

A'uctionary, å'k-ſhỏ-nå-rỳ. *adj.* [from *auction.*] Belonging to an auction.

And much more honeſt, to be hir'd, and ſtand
With *auctionary* hammer in thy hand;
Provoking, to give more, and knocking thrice,
For the old houſehold ſtuff, or picture's price.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Auctioni'er, åk-ſhỏ-nė'r. *n. ſ.* [from *auction.*] The perſon, that manages an auction.

A'uctive, å'k-tlv. *adj.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increaſing quality. *Dict.*

Aucupa'tion, å-ků-på'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching.

AUDA'CIOUS, å-då'-ſhůs. *adj.* [*audacieux*, Fr. *audax*, Lat.] Bold; impudent; daring: always in a bad ſenſe.

Such is thy *audacious* wickedneſs;
Thy lewd, peſtif'rous, and diſſentious pranks.
Shakeſp.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time,
T' avenge with thunder their *audacious* crime.
Dryden.

Young ſtudents, by a conſtant habit of diſputing, grow impudent and *audacious*, proud and diſdainful. *Watts.*

Auda'ciously, å-då'-ſhůs lỳ. *adv.* [from *audacious.*] Boldly; impudently.

An angel ſhalt thou ſee;
Yet fear not thou, but ſpeak *audaciouſly*. *Shakeſp.*

Auda'ciousness, å-då'-ſhůs-nės. *n. ſ.* [from *audacious.*] Impudence.

Auda'city, å-dås'-l-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldneſs; confidence.

Lean, raw-bon'd raſcals! who would e'er ſuppoſe
They had ſuch courage and *audacity*? *Shakeſp.*

Great effects come, of induſtry and perſeverance; for *audacity* doth almoſt bind and mate the weaker ſort of minds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

For want of that freedom and *audacity*, neceſſary in commerce with men, his perſonal modeſty overthrew all his publick actions. *Tatler.*

A'udible, å'-dlbl. *adj.* [*audibilis*, Lat.]

1. That which may be perceived by hearing.

Viſibles work upon a looking-glaſs, and *audibles* upon the places of echo; which reſemble, in ſome ſort, the cavern of the ear. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Eve (who unſeen,
Yet all had heard) with *audible* lament
Diſcover'd ſoon the place of her retire. *Milton.*

Every ſenſe doth not operate upon fancy, with the ſame force. The conceits of viſibles are clearer and ſtronger, than thoſe of *audibles*. *Grew.*

2. Loud enough, to be heard.

One, leaning over a well twenty-five fathom deep, and ſpeaking ſoftly, the water returned an *audible* echo. *Bacon.*

A'udibleness, å'-dlbl-nės. *n. ſ.* [from *audible.*] Capableneſs of being heard.

A'udibly, å'-dlb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *audible.*] In ſuch a manner, as to be heard.

And laſt, the ſum of all, my Father's voice,
Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounc'd me his.
Milton.

A'udience, å'-dyėns. *n. ſ.* [*audience*, Fr.]

1. The act of hearing, or attending to any thing.

Now I breathe again,
Aloft the flood; and can give *audience*
To any tongue, ſpeak it of what it will. *Shakeſp.*

Thus far his bold diſcourſe, without controul,
Had *audience*. *Milton.*

His look
Drew *audience* and attention, ſtill as night
Or ſummer's noon-tide air. *Milton.*

2. The liberty of ſpeaking granted; a hearing.

Were it reaſon, to give men *audience*, pleading for the overthrow of that, which their own deed hath ratified? *Hooker.*

According to the fair play of the world,
Let me have *audience*: I am ſent to ſpeak,
My holy lord of Milan, from the king. *Shakeſp.*

3. An auditory; perſons collected to hear.

Or, if the ſtar of ev'ning and the moon
Haſte to thy *audience*, night with her will bring
Silence. *Milton.*

The hall was filled, with an *audienſe* of the greateſt eminence for quality and politeneſs. *Addiſon.*

It proclaims the triumphs of goodneſs in a proper *audience*, even before the whole race of mankind. *Atterbury.*

4. The reception of any man, who delivers a ſolemn meſſage.

In this high temple, on a chair of ſtate,
The ſeat of *audience*, old Latinus ſate. *Dryden.*

AU'DIENCE *Cou'rt*, å'-dyèns. A court, belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court; though inferiour, both in dignity and antiquity. The original of this court was, becauſe the archbiſhop of Canterbury heard ſeveral cauſes extrajudicially at home in his own palace; which he uſually committed to be diſcuſſed by men learned in the civil and canon laws, whom he called his auditors: and ſo in time, it became the power of the man, who is called *cauſarum negotiorumque audientiæ Cantuarienſis auditor, ſeu officialis.* *Cowell.*

A'UDIT, å'-dît. *n. ſ.* [from *audit* he hears, Lat.] A final account.

If they, which are accuſtomed to weigh all things, ſhall here ſit down to receive our *audit*; the ſum, which truth amounteth to, will appear to be but this. *Hooker.*

He took my father groſsly, full of bread;
With all his crimes broadblown, and fluſh as May:
And, how his *audit* ſtands, who knows ſave heav'n? *Hamlet.*

I can make my *audit* up; that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakeſp.*

To **A'UDIT**, å'-dît. *v. a.* [from *audit.*] To take an account finally.

Biſhops ordinaries, *auditing* all accounts, take twelve pence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I love exact dealing; and let Hocus *audit*; he knows, how the money was diſburſed. *Arbuthnot.*

AUDI'TION, å-dîſh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*auditio*, Lat.] Hearing.

A'UDITOR, å'-dî-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*auditor*, Lat.]

1. A hearer.

Dear couſin, you that were laſt day ſo high in the pulpit againſt lovers, are you now become ſo mean an *auditor?* *Sidney.*

What a play tow'rd? I'll be an *auditor*;
An actor too, perhaps. *Shakeſp.*

This firſt doctrine, though admitted by many of his *auditors*, is expreſsly againſt the Epicureans. *Bentley.*

2. A perſon, employed to take an account ultimately.

If you ſuſpect my huſbandry;
Call me, before th' exacteſt *auditors*;
And ſet me on the proof. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

3. In eccleſiaſtical law.

The archbiſhop's uſage was, to commit the diſcuſſing of cauſes to perſons learned in the law, ſtiled his *auditors.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. In the ſtate.

A king's officer; who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowell.*

A'UDITORY, å'-dî-tŭr-rŷ. *adj.* [*auditorius*, Lat.] That, which has the power of hearing.

Is not hearing performed, by the vibrations of ſome medium; excited in the *auditory* nerves, by the tremours of the air; and propagated, through the capillaments of thoſe nerves? *Newton.*

A'UDITORY, å'-dî-tŭr-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*auditorium*, Lat.]

1. An audience; a collection of perſons, aſſembled to hear.

Demades never troubled his head, to bring his *auditory* to their wits by dry reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Met in the church, I look upon you, as an *auditory*, fit to be waited on (as you are) by both univerſities. *South.*

Several of this *auditory* were, perhaps, entire ſtrangers to the perſon, whoſe death we now lament. *Atterbury.*

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

A'UDITRESS, å'-dî-três. *n. ſ.* [from *auditor.*] The woman, that hears; a ſhe-hearer.

Yet went ſhe not; as, not with ſuch diſcourſe
Delighted; or not capable her ear,
Of what was high: ſuch pleaſure ſhe reſerv'd,
Adam relating, ſhe ſole *auditreſs.* *Milton.*

To **AVE'L**, å-vêl'. *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away.

The beaver in chaſe makes ſome divulſion of parts; yet are not theſe parts *avelled*, to be termed teſticles. *Brown.*

A'VE MA'RY, å-vê-må'-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from the firſt words, of the ſalutation to the Bleſſed Virgin, *Ave Maria.*] A form of worſhip, repeated by the Romaniſts, in honour of the Virgin Mary.

All his mind is bent on holineſs,
To number *Ave Maries* on his beads. *Shakeſp.*

A'VENAGE, åv-ĕn'-êdzh. *n. ſ.* [of *avena* oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats, paid to a landlord, inſtead of ſome other duties, or as a rent by the tenant. *Dict.*

To **AVE'NGE**, å-vênj'e. *v. a.* [*venger*, Fr.]

1. To revenge.

I will *avenge* me of mine enemies. *Iſaiah.*

They ſtood, againſt their enemies; and were *avenged*, of their adverſaries. *Wiſdom.*

I will *avenge* the blood of Jezreel, upon the houſe of Jehu. *Hoſea.*

2. To puniſh.

Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time,
T' *avenge* with thunder your audacious crime. *Dryden.*

AVE'NGEANCE, å-vên'-jâns. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge.*] Puniſhment.

This neglected, fear
Signal *avengeance*; ſuch, as overtook
A miſer. *Philips.*

AVE'NGEMENT, å-vênj'ê-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge.*] Vengeance; revenge.

That he might work th' *avengement* for his ſhame,
On thoſe two caitives, which had bred him blame. *Spenſer.*

All thoſe great battles (which thou boaſts to win
Through ſtrife and bloodſhed, and *avengement*
Now praiſed) hereafter thou ſhalt repent. *Fairy Queen.*

AVE'NGER, å-vên'-jŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *avenge.*]

1. Puniſher.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother; becauſe the Lord is the *avenger* of all ſuch. *1 Theſſ.*

Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his *avengers*; ſince no place, like this,
Can fit his puniſhment, or their revenge. *Milton.*

2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.

The juſt *avenger* of his injured anceſtors, the victorious Louis, was darting his thunder. *Dryden.*

But juſt diſeaſe to luxury ſucceeds;
And ev'ry death its own *avenger* breeds. *Pope.*

AVE'NGERESS, å-vên'-jŭr-ês. *n. ſ.* [from *avenger.*] A female avenger. Not in uſe.

There that cruel queen *avengereſs*
Heap on her new waves of weary wretchedneſs. *Fairy Queen.*

A'VENS, å'-vêns. *n. ſ.* [*caryophyllata*, Lat.] The ſame, with herb bennet. *Miller.*

AVE'NTURE, å-vên'-tſhŭr. *n. ſ.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A miſchance, cauſing a man's death, without felony; as, when he is ſuddenly drowned or burnt, by any ſudden diſeaſe falling into the fire or water. See ADVENTURE. *Cowell.*

A'VENUE, åv'-ê-nû. *n. ſ.* [*avenue*, Fr. It is ſometimes pronounced, with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, as *Watts* obſerves; but has it generally placed on the firſt.]

1. A way, by which any place may be entered.

Good guards were ſet up, at all the *avenues* of the city; to keep all people, from going out. *Clarendon.*

Truth is a ſtrong hold, and diligence is laying ſiege to it: ſo that it muſt obſerve all the *avenues* and paſſes to it. *South.*

2. An alley, or walk of trees, before a houſe.

To **AVE'R**, å-vêr'. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr. from *verum* truth, Lat.] To declare poſitively, or peremptorily.

The reaſon of the thing is clear;
Would Jove the naked truth *aver.* *Prior.*

Then vainly the philoſopher *avers*,
That reaſon guides our deed, and inſtinct theirs:
How can we juſtly diff'rent cauſes frame,
When the effects entirely are the ſame? *Prior.*

We may *aver*, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits. *Bentley.*

A'VERAGE, åv'-ê-râje. *n. ſ.* [*averagium*, Lat.]

1. In law; that duty or ſervice, which the tenant is to pay to the king or other lord, by his beaſts and carriages. *Chambers.*

2. In navigation; a certain contribution, that merchants proportionably make towards the loſſes of ſuch, as have their goods caſt overboard for the ſafety of the ſhip in a tempeſt; and this contribution ſeems ſo called, becauſe it is ſo proportioned, after the rate of every man's *average* of goods carried. *Cowell.*

3. A ſmall duty, which merchants, who ſend goods in another man's ſhip, pay to the maſter thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight. *Chambers.*

4. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT, å-vêr'-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *aver.*]

1. Eſtabliſhment of any thing by evidence.

To avoid the oath, for *averment* of the continuance of ſome eſtate, which is eigne, the party will ſue a pardon. *Bacon.*

2. An offer of the defendant to juſtify an exception, and the act as well as the offer. *Blount.*

AVE'RNAT, å-vêr'-nât. *n. ſ.* A ſort of grape. See VINE.

AVERRUNCA'TION, å-vêr-rŭn'-kå-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *averruncate.*] The act of rooting up any thing.

To **AVERRU'NCATE**, å-vêr-rŭn'-kåte. *v. a.* [*averrunco*, Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the roots.

Sure ſome miſchief will come of it;
Unleſs, by providential wit
Or force, we *averruncate* it. *Hudibras.*

AVERSA'TION, å-vêr-så'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *averſor*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away with deteſtation.

Hatred is the paſſion of defiance; and there is a kind of *averſation* and hoſtility, included in its eſſence. *South.*

2. It is moſt properly uſed with *from*, before the object of hate.

There was a ſtiff *averſation* in my lord of Eſſe *from* applying himſelf to the earl of Leiceſter. *Wotto*

3. Sometimes with *to:* leſs properly.

There is ſuch a general *averſation* (in huma nature) *to* contempt, that there is ſcarce any thin more exaſperating: I will not deny, but the e ceſs of the *averſation* may be levelled againſt prid *Government of the Tongu*

4. Sometime

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.

A natural and ſecret hatred and *averſation towards* ſociety, in any man, hath ſomewhat of the ſavage beaſt. *Bacon.*

Ave'rse, å-vèrs'e. *adj.* [*averſus*, Lat.]

1. Malign; not favourable; having ſuch a hatred, as to turn away.

Their courage languiſh'd, as their hopes decay'd;
And Pallas, now *averſe*, refus'd her aid. *Dryden.*

2. Not pleaſed with; unwilling to.

Has thy uncertain boſom ever ſtrove,
With the firſt tumults of a real love?
Haſt thou now dreaded, and now bleſs'd his ſway,
By turns *averſe* and joyful to obey? *Prior.*

Averſe alike, to flatter or offend;
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. *Pope.*

3. It has moſt properly *from*, before the object of averſion.

Laws politick are never framed, as they ſhould be; unleſs preſuming the will of man to be inwardly obſtinate, rebellious, and *averſe from* all obedience unto the ſacred laws of his nature. *Hooker.*

They believed all, who objected againſt their undertaking, to be *averſe from* peace. *Clarendon.*

Theſe cares alone her virgin breaſt employ;
Averſe from Venus and the nuptial joy. *Pope.*

4. Very frequently, but improperly, *to*.

He had, from the beginning of the war, been very *averſe to* any advice of the privy council. *Clarendon.*

Diodorus tells us of one Charondos, who was *averſe to* all innovation; eſpecially, when it was to proceed from particular perſons. *Swift.*

Ave'rsely, å-vèrs'-lý. *adv.* [from *averſe*.]

1. Unwillingly.
2. Backwardly.

Not only they want thoſe parts of ſecretion; but it is emitted *averſely*, or backward, by both ſexes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ave'rseness, å-vèrs'-nès. *n. ſ.* [from *averſe*.] Unwillingneſs; backwardneſs.

The corruption of man is in nothing more manifeſt, than in his *averſeneſs* to entertain any friendſhip or familiarity with God. *Atterbury.*

Ave'rsion, å'-vèr-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*averſion*, Fr. *averſio*, Lat.]

1. Hatred; diſlike; deteſtation; ſuch, as turns away from the object.

What, if with like *averſion* I reject
Riches and realms? *Milton.*

2. It is uſed moſt properly, with *from* before the object of hate.

They had an inward *averſion from* it; and were reſolved to prevent it, by all poſſible means. *Clarendon.*

With men, theſe conſiderations are uſually cauſes of deſpite, diſdain, or *averſion from* others; but with God, ſo many reaſons of our greater tenderneſs towards others. *Spratt.*

The ſame adheſion to vice, and *averſion from* goodneſs, will be a reaſon for rejecting any proof whatſoever. *Atterbury.*

3. Sometimes, leſs properly, with *to*.

A freeholder is bred with an *averſion to* ſubjection. *Addiſon.*

I might borrow illuſtrations of freedom, and *averſion to* receive new truths, from modern aſtronomy. *Watts.*

4. Sometimes with *for*.

The Lucqueſe would rather, throw themſelves under the government of the Genoeſe; than ſubmit to a ſtate, *for* which they have ſo great *averſion.* *Addiſon.*

This *averſion* of the people, *for* the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uſes. *Swift.*

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with *towards*.

His *averſion towards* the houſe of York was ſo predominant, as it found place, not only in his councils, but in his bed. *Bacon.*

6. The cauſe of averſion.

They took great pleaſure, in compounding lawſuits among their neighbours; for which, they were the *averſion* of the gentlemen of the long robe. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Self-love and reaſon to one end aſpire;
Pain their *averſion*, pleaſure their deſire. *Pope.*

To **AVE'RT**, å-vèrt'. *v. a.* [*averto*, Lat.]

1. To turn aſide; to turn off.

I beſeech you,
T' *avert* your liking a more worthy way,
Than on a wretch. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

At this, for the laſt time, ſhe lifts her hand;
Averts her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. *Dryden.*

2. To cauſe to diſlike.

When people began to eſpy the falſehood of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built; their hearts were utterly *averted* from it. *Hooker.*

Even cut themſelves off, from the opportunities of proſelyting others, by *averting* them from their company. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To put by, as a calamity.

O Lord! *avert*, whatſoever evil our ſwerving may threaten unto his church! *Hooker.*

Diverſity of conjectures made many, whoſe conceits *averted* from themſelves the fortune of that war, to become careleſs and ſecure. *Knolles.*

Theſe affections earneſtly fix our minds on God; and forcibly *avert* from us thoſe things, which are diſpleaſing to him, and contrary to religion. *Spratt.*

Thro' threaten'd lands they wild deſtruction throw,
Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe. *Prior.*

Auf, å'uf. *n. ſ.* [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or ſilly fellow. *Dict.*

A'uger, å'-gůr. *n. ſ.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.

The *auger* hath a handle and bit; its office is, to make great round holes. When you uſe it, the ſtuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the eaſier uſe your ſtrength: for, in twiſting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the ſtuff. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

Aught, å't. *pronoun.* [auht, apht, Saxon. It is ſometimes, improperly, written *ought*.] Any thing.

If I can do it,
By *aught* that I can ſpeak in his diſpraiſe,
She ſhall not long continue love to him. *Shakeſp.*

They may, for *aught* I know, obtain ſuch ſubſtances, as may induce the chymiſts to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*

But go, my ſon; and ſee, if *aught* be wanting
Among thy father's friends. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To **AUGME'NT**, åg-mènt'. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, Fr.] To increaſe; to make bigger, or more.

Some curſed weeds her cunning hand did know,
That could *augment* his harm, encreaſe his pain. *Fairfax.*

Rivers have ſtreams, added to them in their paſſage, which enlarge and *augment* them. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

To **Augme'nt**, åg-mènt'. *v. n.* To increaſe; to grow bigger.

But, as his heat with running did *augment*,
Much more his ſight encreas'd his hot deſire. *Sidney.*

The winds redouble, and the rains *augment*,
The waves on heaps are daſh'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A'ugment, å'g-mènt. *n. ſ.* [*augmentum*, Lat.]

1. Increaſe; quantity gained.

You ſhall find this *augment* of the tree, to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

2. State of increaſe.

Diſcutients are improper, in the beginning of inflammations; but proper, when mixed with repellents, in the *augment*. *Wiſeman.*

Augmenta'tion, åg-mèn-tå''-shůn'. *n. ſ.* [from *augment*.]

1. The act of increaſing or making bigger.

Thoſe who would be zealous againſt regular troops after a peace, will promote an *augmentation* of thoſe on foot. *Addiſon.*

2. The ſtate of being made bigger.

What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of ſo prodigiouſly vaſt *augmentation*, while another is confined to the minuteneſs of an inſect? *Bentley.*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any *augmentation* of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we teſtify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hooker.*

Augmentation *Court*, åg-mèn-tå''-shůn'-kő'rt. A court erected by King Henry the Eighth, for the increaſe of the revenues of his crown, by the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries. *Dict.*

A'ugre, å'-gůr. *n. ſ.* A carpenter's tool. See Auger.

Your temples burned in the cement, and
Your franchiſes, whereon you ſtood, confin'd
Into an *augre*'s bore. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A'ugre-ho'le, å'-gůr-hő'le. *n. ſ.* [from *augre* and *hole*.] A hole made by boring with an augre; proverbially a narrow ſpace.

What ſhould be ſpoken here,
Where our fate, hid within an *augre-hole*,
May ruſh and ſeize us. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

AUGUR, å'-gůr. *n. ſ.* [*augur*, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, as by the flight of birds.

What ſay the *augurs*?——
—They would not have you ſtir forth to-day:
Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,
They could not find a heart within the beaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Calchas, the ſacred ſeer, who had in view
Things preſent and the paſt, and things to come foreknew:
Supreme of *augurs*. *Dryden's Fables.*

As I and mine conſult thy *augur*,
Grant the glad omen; let thy fav'rite riſe
Propitious, ever ſoaring from the right. *Prior.*

To **A'ugur**, å'-gůr. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To gueſs; to conjecture by ſigns.

The people love me, and the ſea is mine,
My pow'r 's a creſcent, and my *aug'ring* hope
Says it will come to the full. *Shakeſpeare.*

My *aug'ring* mind aſſures the ſame ſucceſs. *Dryden.*

To **A'ugurate**, å'-gů-råte. *v. n.* [*auguror*, Lat.] To judge by augury.

Augura'tion, å-gů-rå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *augur*.] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.

Claudius Pulcher underwent the like ſucceſs, when he continued the tripudiary *augurations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A'ugurer, å'-gů-růr. *n. ſ.* [from *augur*.] The ſame with *augur*.

Theſe apparent prodigies,
And the perſuaſion of his *augurers*,
May hold him from the capitol to-day. *Shakeſp.*

Augu'rial, å-gů'-ryål. *adj.* [from *augury*.] Relating to augury.

On this foundation were built the concluſions of ſoothſayers, in their *augurial* and tripudiary divinations. *Brown.*

To **A'ugurise**, å-gů-rí'ze. *v. n.* [from *augur*.] To practiſe divination by augury. *Dict.*

Au'gurous, å'-gů-růs. *adj.* [from *augur*.] Predicting; preſcient; foreboding.

So fear'd
The fair-man'd horſes, that they flew back, and their chariots turn'd,
Preſaging in their *augurous* hearts the labours that they mourn'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

A'ugury, å'-gů-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*augurium*, Lat.]

1. The act of prognoſticating by omens or prodigies.

Thy face and thy behaviour,
Which, if my *augury* deceive me not,
Witneſs good breeding. *Shakeſp.*

The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,
Or I renounce my ſkill in *augury*. *Dryd. Æneid.*

She knew, by *augury* divine,
Venus would fail in the deſign. *Swift.*

2. An omen or prediction.

What if this death, which is for him deſign'd,
Had been your doom (far be that *augury!*)
And you, not Aurengzebe, condemn'd to die? *Dryden.*

The pow'rs we both invoke
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And firm our purpoſe with an *augury*. *Dryden.*

Augu'st, å-gůst'. *adj.* [*auguſtus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful.

There is nothing ſo contemptible, but antiquity can render it *auguſt* and excellent. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

The Trojan chief appear'd in open ſight,
Auguſt in viſage, and ſerenely bright;
His mother goddeſs, with her hands divine,
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples ſhine. *Dryden.*

A'ugust, å'-gůst. *n. ſ.* [*Auguſtus*, Lat.] The name of the eighth month from January incluſive.

Auguſt was dedicated to the honour of Auguſtus Cæſar, becauſe in the ſame month he was created conſul, thrice triumpher in Rome, ſubdued Egypt to the Roman empire, and made an end of civil wars; being before called *Sextilis*, or the ſixth from March. *Peacham.*

Augu'stness, å-gůst'-nės. *n. ſ.* [from *auguſt.*] Elevation of look; dignity; loftineſs of mien or aſpect.

A'viary, å'-vyå-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *avis*, Lat. a bird.] A place incloſed to keep birds in.

In *aviaries* of wire, to keep birds of all ſorts, the Italians beſtow vaſt expence; including great ſcope of ground, variety of buſhes, trees of good height, running waters, and ſometimes a ſtove annexed, to contemper the air in the winter. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Look now to your *aviary*; for now the birds grow ſick of their feathers. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Avi'dity, å-vid'-ì-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*avidité*, Fr. *aviditas*, Lat.] Greedineſs; eagerneſs; appetite; inſatiable deſire.

A'vitous, å-vi'-tůs. *adj.* [*avitus*, Lat.] Left by a man's anceſtors; ancient. *Dict.*

To Avi'ze, å-vi'ze. *v. a.* [*aviſer*, Fr. a word out of uſe.]

1. To counſel.

With that, the huſbandman 'gan him *avize*,
That it for him was fitteſt exerciſe. *Spenſer.*

2. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himſelf: *s'aviſer*, Fr.

But him *avizing*, he that dreadful deed
Forbore, and rather choſe, with ſcornful ſhame,
Him to avenge. *Spenſer.*

3. To conſider; to examine.

No power he had to ſtir, nor will to riſe;
That when the careful knight 'gan well *avize*,
He lightly left the foe. *Fairy Queen.*

As they 'gan his library to view,
And antique regiſters for to *avize*. *Spenſer.*

A'ukward, å'-kůrd. See Awkward.

Auld, å'ld. *adj.* [alꝺ, Sax.] A word now obſolete; but ſtill uſed in the Scotch dialect.

'Tis pride that pulls the country down;
Then take thine *auld* cloak about thee.
Shakeſpeare's Othello.

Aule'tick, å-lėt'-ìk. *adj.* [αὐλὸς.] Belonging to pipes. *Dict.*

A'ulick, å'-lìk. *adj.* [*aulicus*, Lat.] Belonging to the court.

Auln, åln. *n. ſ.* [*aulne*, Fr.] A French meaſure of length; an ell.

To Auma'il, å-må'l. *v. a.* [from *maille*, Fr. the meſh of a net; whence a coat of *aumail*, a coat with network of iron.] To variegate; to figure. *Upton* explains it, to enamel.

In golden buſkins of coſtly cordwaine,
All hard with golden bendes, which were entail'd
With curious anticks, and full fair *aumail'd*.
Fairy Queen.

Au'mbry, åm'-brŷ. See Ambry.

Aunt, ånt'. *n. ſ.* [*tante*, Fr. *amita*, Lat.] A father or mother's ſiſter; correlative to nephew or niece.

Who meets us here? my niece Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind *aunt* of Glo'ſter.
Shakeſpeare.

She went to plain work, and to purling brooks,
Old-faſhion'd halls, dull *aunts*, and croaking rooks.
Pope.

AVOCA'DO, å-vô-kå'-dô. *n. ſ.* [Span. *perſica*, Lat.] The name of a tree that grows in great plenty in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies.

The fruit is of itſelf very inſipid, for which reaſon they generally eat it with the juice of lemons and ſugar, to give it a poignancy. *Miller.*

To A'VOCATE, åv'-vô-kåte. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call off from buſineſs; to call away.

Their diveſture of mortality diſpenſes them from thoſe laborious and *avocating* duties to diſtreſſed Chriſtians, and their ſecular relations, which are here requiſite. *Boyle.*

Avoca'tion, åv-vô-kå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *avocate.*]

1. The act of calling aſide.

The buſtle of buſineſs, the *avocations* of our ſenſes, and the din of a clamorous world, are impediments. *Glanville.*

Stir up that remembrance which his many *avocations* of buſineſs have cauſed him to lay aſide. *Dryden.*

God does frequently inject into the ſoul bleſſed impulſes to duty, and powerful *avocations* from ſin. *South.*

2. The buſineſs that calls; or the call that ſummons away.

It is a ſubject that we may make ſome progreſs in its contemplation within the time, that in the ordinary time of life, and with the permiſſion of neceſſary *avocations*, a man may employ in ſuch a contemplation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

By the ſecular cares and *avocations* which accompany marriage, the clergy have been furniſhed with ſkill in common life. *Atterbury.*

To AVO'ID, å-voi'd. *v. a.* [*vuider*, Fr.]

1. To ſhun; to decline.

The wiſdom of pleaſing God, by doing what he commands, and *avoiding* what he forbids. *Tillotſon.*

2. To eſcape; as, he *avoided* the blow by turning aſide.

3. To endeavour to ſhun.

The faſhion of the world is to *avoid* coſt, and you encounter it. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To evacuate; to quit.

What have you to do here, fellow? pray you, *avoid* the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

If any rebel ſhould be required of the prince confederate, the prince confederate ſhould command him to *avoid* the country. *Bacon.*

He deſired to ſpeak with ſome few of us: whereupon ſix of us only ſtayed, and the reſt *avoided* the room. *Bacon.*

5. To emit; to throw out.

A toad contains not thoſe urinary parts which are ſound in other animals to *avoid* that ſerous excretion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

6. To oppoſe; to hinder effect.

The removing that which cauſed putrefaction, doth prevent and *avoid* putrefaction. *Bacon.*

7. To vacate; to annul.

How can theſe grants of the king's be *avoided*, without wronging of thoſe lords which had theſe lands and lordſhips given them? *Spenſer.*

To Avo'id, å-voi'd. *v. n.*

1. To retire.

And Saul caſt the javelin; for he ſaid, I will ſmite David even to the wall with it: and David *avoided* out of his preſence twice. *1 Sam.*

2. To become void or vacant.

Biſhopricks are not included under benefices: ſo that if a perſon takes a biſhoprick, it does not *avoid* by force of that law of pluralities, but by the ancient common law. *Ayliffe.*

Avo'idable, å-voi'-dåbl. *adj.* [from *avoid.*]

1. That which may be avoided, ſhunned, or eſcaped.

Want of exactneſs in ſuch nice experiments is ſcarce *avoidable*. *Boyle.*

To take ſeveral things for granted, is hardly *avoidable* to any one, whoſe taſk it is to ſhew the falſehood or improbability of any truth. *Locke.*

2. Liable to be vacated or annulled.

The charters were not *avoidable* for the king's nonage; and if there could have been any ſuch pretence, that alone would not avoid them. *Hale.*

Avo'idance, å-voi'-dåns. *n. ſ.* [from *avoid.*]

1. The act of avoiding.

It is appointed to give us vigour in the purſuit of what is good, or in the *avoidance* of what is hurtful. *Watts.*

2. The courſe by which any thing is carried off.

For *avoidances* and drainings of water, where there is too much, we ſhall ſpeak of. *Bacon.*

3. The act or ſtate of becoming vacant.

4. The act of annulling.

Avo'ider, å-voi'-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *avoid.*]

1. The perſon that avoids or ſhuns any thing.

2. The perſon that carries any thing away.

3. The veſſel in which things are carried away.

Avo'idless, å-voi'd-lės. *adj.* [from *avoid.*] Inevitable; that which cannot be avoided.

That *avoidleſs* ruin in which the whole empire would be involved. *Dennis's Letters.*

Avoirdupo'is, å-vėr-dė-poi'z. *n. ſ.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains ſixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as ſeventeen to fourteen. All the larger and coarſer commodities are weighed by *avoirdupois* weight. *Chambers.*

Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our *avoirdupois* ounce: for our troy ounce we had elſewhere. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Avola'tion, å-vô-lå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *avolo* to fly away, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight; eſcape.

Theſe airy vegetables are made by the relicks of plantal emiſſives, whoſe *avolation* was prevented by the condenſed encloſure. *Glanville's Sceps.*

Strangers, or the fungous parcels about candles, only ſignify a pluvious air, hindering the *avolation* of the favillous particles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To Avo'uch, å-vou'tsh. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr: for this word we now generally ſay *vouch.*]

1. To affirm; to maintain; to declare peremptorily.

They boldly *avouched* that themſelves only had the truth, which they would at all times defend. *Hooker.*

Wretched though I ſeem,
I can produce a champion that will prove
What is *avouched* here. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

2. To produce in favour of another.

Such antiquities could have been *avouched* for the Iriſh. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

3. To vindicate; to juſtify.

You will think you made no offence, if the duke *avouch* the juſtice of your dealing. *Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Avo'uch, å-vou'tsh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence; teſtimony.

I might not this believe,
Without the ſenſible and try'd *avouch*
Of mine own eyes. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Avo'uchable, å-vou'tsh-åbl. *adj.* [from *avouch.*] That may be avouched.

Avo'ucher, å-vou'tsh-ěr. *n. ſ.* [from *avouch.*] He that avouches.

To **AVO'W**, å-vow'. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to juſtify; not to diſſemble.

His cruel ſtepdame, ſeeing what was done,
Her wicked days with wretched knife did end;
In death *avowing* th' innocence of her ſon. *Fairy Queen.*

He that delivers them mentions his doing it upon his own particular knowledge, or the relation of ſome credible perſon, *avowing* it upon his own experience. *Boyle.*

Left to myſelf, I muſt *avow*, I ſtrove
From publick ſhame to ſcreen my ſecret love. *Dryd.*

Such aſſertions proceed from principles which cannot be *avowed* by thoſe who are for preſerving church and ſtate. *Swift.*

Then blaz'd his ſmother'd flame, *avow'd* and bold. *Thomſon.*

Avo'wable, å-vow'-åbl. *adj.* [from *avow.*] That which may be openly declared; that which may be declared without ſhame.

Avo'wal, å-vow'-ål. *n. ſ.* [from *avow.*] Juſtificatory declaration; open declaration.

Avo'wedly, å-vow'-ěd-lỳ. *adv.* [from *avow.*] In an open manner.

Wilmot could not *avowedly* have excepted againſt the other. *Clarendon.*

Avowee', å-vow'-ě'. *n. ſ.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of advowſon of any church belongs. *Dict.*

Avo'wer, å-vow'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *avow.*] He that avows or juſtifies.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold *avower* of his own virtues. *Dryden.*

Avo'wry, å-vow'-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *avow.*] In law, is where one takes a diſtreſs for rent, or other thing, and the other ſues replevin. In which caſe the taker ſhall juſtify, in his plea, for what cauſe he took it; and if he took it in his own right, is to ſhew it, and ſo avow the taking, which is called his *avowry.* *Chambers.*

Avo'wsal, å-vow'-zål. *n. ſ.* [from *avow.*] A confeſſion. *Dict.*

Avo'wtry, å-vow'-trỳ. *n. ſ.* [See **Adowtry**.] Adultery.

A'urate, å'-råte. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear; which ſee.

Aure'lia, å-rè'-lyå. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A term uſed for the firſt apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any ſpecies of inſects. *Chambers.*

The ſolitary maggot, found in the dry heads of teaſel, is ſometimes changed into the *aurelia* of a butterfly, ſometimes into a fly-caſe. *Ray on Creat.*

A'uricle, å'-rìkl. *n. ſ.* [*auricula*, Lat.]

1. The external ear, or that part of the ear which is prominent from the head.

2. Two appendages of the heart; being two muſcular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof; thus called from the reſemblance they bear to the external ear. They move regularly like the heart, only in an inverted order; their ſyſtole correſponding to the diaſtole of the heart. *Chambers.*

Blood ſhould be ready to join with the chyle, before it reaches the right *auricle* of the heart. *Ray on Creation.*

Auri'cula, å-rìk'-ů-lå. *n. ſ.* See **Bears Ear**. A flower.

Auri'cular, å-rìk'-ů-lår. *adj.* [from *auricula*, Lat. the ear.]

1. Within the ſenſe or reach of hearing.

You ſhall hear us confer, and by an *auricular* aſſurance have your ſatisfaction. *Shak. K. Lear.*

2. Secret; told in the ear; as, *auricular* confeſſion.

3. Traditional; known by report.

The alchymiſts call in many varieties out of aſtrology, *auricular* traditions, and feigned teſtimonies. *Bacon.*

Auri'cularly, å-rìk'-ů-lår-lỳ. *adv.* [from *auricular.*] In a ſecret manner.

Theſe will ſoon confeſs, and that not *auricularly*, but in a loud and audible voice. *Decay of Piety.*

Auri'ferous, å-rìf'-fè-růs. *adj.* [*aurifer*, Lat.] That which produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
Whence many a burſting ſtream *auriferous* plays. *Thomſon.*

Auriga'tion, å-rì-gå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*auriga*, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages. *Dict.*

Auripigme'ntum, å-rì-pìg'-měn-tům. See **Orpiment**.

AURO'RA, å-rò'-rå. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A ſpecies of crowfoot.

2. The goddeſs that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

Aurora ſheds
On Indus' ſmiling banks the roſy ſhower. *Thomſ.*

AURO'RA Borealis, å-rò'-rå-bò-rè-å'-lìs. [Lat.] Light ſtreaming in the night from the north.

AU'RUM Fulminans, å'-rům. [Lat.] A preparation made by diſſolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with ſalt of tartar; whence a very ſmall quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a piſtol. *Quincy.*

Some *aurum fulminans* the fabrick ſhook. *Garth.*

Auſculta'tion, å's-kůl-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *auſculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or liſtening to. *Dict.*

A'USPICE, ås'-pìs. *n. ſ.* [*auſpicium*, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.

2. Protection; favour ſhewn.

Great father Mars, and greater Jove,
By whoſe high *auſpice* Rome hath ſtood
So long. *Ben Jonſon.*

3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron.

But ſo may he live long, that town to ſway,
Which by his *auſpice* they will nobler make,
As he will hatch their aſhes by his ſtay. *Dryden.*

Auſpi'cial, ås-pìsh'-ål. *adj.* [from *auſpice.*] Relating to prognoſticks.

Auſpi'cious, ås-pìsh'-ůs. *adj.* [from *auſpice.*]

1. Having omens of ſucceſs.

You are now, with happy and *auſpicious* beginnings, forming a model of a Chriſtian charity. *Spratt.*

2. Proſperous; fortunate: applied to perſons.

Auſpicious chief! thy race, in times to come,
Shall ſpread the conqueſts of imperial Rome. *Dryd.*

3. Favourable; kind; propitious: applied to perſons, or actions.

Fortune play upon thy proſp'rous helm,
As thy *auſpicious* miſtreſs! *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Lucky; happy: applied to things.

I'll deliver all,
And promiſe you calm ſeas, *auſpicious* gales,
And ſails expeditious. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

A pure, an active, an *auſpicious* flame,
And bright as heav'n, from whence the bleſſing came. *Roſcommon.*

Two battles your *auſpicious* cauſe has won;
Thy ſword can perfect what it has begun. *Dryd.*

Auſpi'ciously, ås-pìsh'-ůs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *auſpicious.*] Happily; proſperouſly; with proſperous omens.

Auſpi'ciousness, ås-pìsh'-ůs-něs. *n. ſ.* [from *auſpicious.*] Proſperity; promiſe of happineſs.

AUSTE'RE, ås-tè're *adj.* [*auſterus*, Lat.]

1. Severe; harſh; rigid.

When men repreſent the Divine nature as an *auſtere* and rigorous maſter, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance, ſuch conceptions muſt unavoidably raiſe terror. *Rogers.*

Auſtere Saturnius, ſay,
From whence this wrath? or who controuls thy ſway? *Pope.*

2. Sour of taſte; harſh.

Th' *auſtere* and pond'rous juices they ſublime,
Make them aſcend the porous ſoil, and climb
The orange tree, the citron, and the lime. *Blackmore.*

Auſtere wines, diluted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the ſame time do not relax. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Auſte'rely, ås-tè're-lỳ. *adv.* [from *auſtere.*] Severely; rigidly.

Ah! Luciana, did he tempt thee ſo?
Might'ſt thou perceive, *auſterely* in his eye,
That he did plead in earneſt? *Shakeſpeare.*

Hypocrites *auſterely* talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence. *Par. Loſt.*

Auſte'reness, ås-tè're-něs. *n. ſ.* [from *auſtere.*]

1. Severity; ſtrictneſs; rigour.

My unſoil'd name, th' *auſtereneſs* of my life,
May vouch againſt you; and my place i' th' ſtate
Will ſo your accuſation overweigh. *Shakeſpeare.*

If an indifferent and unridiculous object could draw this *auſtereneſs* into a ſmile, he hardly could reſiſt the proper motives thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Roughneſs in taſte.

Auſte'rity, ås-těr'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *auſtere.*]

1. Severity; mortified life; ſtrictneſs.

Now, Marcus Cato, our new conſul's ſpy,
What is your ſour *auſterity* ſent t' explore? *Ben Jonſon.*

What was that ſnaky-headed Gorgon ſhield
That wiſe Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone,
But rigid looks of chaſte *auſterity*,
And noble grace, that daſh'd brute violence
With ſudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

This prince kept the government, and yet lived in this convent with all the rigour and *auſterity* of a Capuchin. *Addiſon.*

2. Cruelty; harſh diſcipline.

Let not *auſterity* breed ſervile fear;
No wanton ſound offend her virgin ear. *Roſcommon.*

A'ustral, å's-trål. *adj.* [*auſtralis*, Lat.] Southern; as, the *auſtral* ſigns.

To **A'USTRALIZE**, å's-trå-lìze. *v. n.* [from *auſter* the ſouth wind, Lat.] To tend towards the ſouth.

Steel and good iron diſcover a verticity, or polar faculty; whereby they do ſeptentriate at one extreme, and *auſtralize* at another. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

A'USTRINE, å's-trìne. *adj.* [from *auſtrinus*, Lat.] Southern; ſouthernly.

AUTHE'NTICAL, å-thěn'-tì-kål. *adj.* [from *authentick*.] Not fictitious; being what it ſeems.

Of ſtatutes made before time of memory, we have no *authentical* records, but only tranſcripts. *Hale.*

AUTHE'NTICALLY, å-thěn'-tì-kål-lý. *adv.* [from *authentical*.] After an authentick manner; with all the circumſtances requiſite to procure authority.

This point is dubious, and not yet *authentically* decided. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Conſcience never commands or forbids any thing *authentically*, but there is ſome law of God which commands or forbids it firſt. *South.*

AUTHE'NTICALNESS, å-thěn'-tì-kål-něs. *n. ſ.* [from *authentical*.] The quality of being authentick; genuineneſs; authority.

Nothing can be more pleaſant than to ſee virtuoſos about a cabinet of medals, deſcanting upon the value, rarity, and *authenticalneſs* of the ſeveral pieces. *Addiſon.*

AUTHENTI'CITY, å-thěn-tìs'-sì-tý. *n. ſ.* [from *authentick*.] Authority; genuineneſs; the being authentick.

AUTHE'NTICK, å-thěn'-tìk. *adj.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That which has every thing requiſite to give it authority; as, an *authentick* regiſter. It is uſed in oppoſition to any thing by which authority is deſtroyed, as *authentick*, not *counterfeit*. It is never uſed of perſons. Genuine; not fictitious.

Thou art wont his great *authentick* will
Interpreter through higheſt heav'n to bring. *Milt.*

She joy'd th' *authentick* news to hear,
Of what ſhe gueſs'd before with jealous fear. *Cowley.*

But cenſure's to be underſtood
The *authentick* mark of the elect,
The publick ſtamp heav'n ſets on all that's great and good. *Swift.*

AUTHE'NTICKLY, å-thěn'-tìk-lý. *adv.* [from *authentick*.] After an authentick manner.

AUTHE'NTICKNESS, å-thěn'-tìk-něs. *n. ſ.* [from *authentick*.] The ſame with *authenticity*.

AUTHOR, å'-thůr. *n. ſ.* [*auctor*, Lat.]

1. The firſt beginner or mover of any thing; he to whom any thing owes its original.

That law, the *author* and obſerver whereof is one only God, to be bleſſed for ever. *Hooker.*

The *author* of that which cauſeth another thing to be, is *author* of that thing alſo which thereby is cauſed. *Hooker.*

I'll never
Be ſuch a goſling to obey inſtinct; but ſtand
As if a man was *author* of himſelf,
And knew no other kin. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thou art my father, thou my *author*, thou
My being gav'ſt me; whom ſhould I obey
But thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

But Faunus came from Picus, Picus drew
His birth from Saturn, if records be true.
Thus king Latinus, in the third degree,
Had Saturn *author* of his family. *Dryden.*

If the worſhip of falſe gods had not blinded the heathen, inſtead of teaching to worſhip the ſun, and dead heroes, they would have taught us to worſhip our true *Author* and benefactor, as their anceſtors did under the government of Noah and his ſons, before they corrupted themſelves. *Newton.*

2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing.

That which is the ſtrength of their amity, ſhall prove the immediate *author* of their variance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Now while the tortur'd ſavage turns around,
And flings about his foam, impatient of the wound;
The wound's great *author* cloſe at hand provokes
His rage. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his loins
New *authors* of diſſention ſpring; from him
Two branches, that in hoſting long contend
For ſov'reign ſway. *Philips.*

3. The firſt writer of any thing; diſtinct from the *tranſlator* or *compiler*.

To ſtand upon every point in particulars, belongeth to the firſt *author* of the ſtory. *2 Macc.* ii. 30.

An *author* has the choice of his own thoughts and words, which a tranſlator has not. *Dryden.*

4. A writer in general.

Yet their own *authors* faithfully affirm
That the land Salike lies in Germany. *Shakeſp.*

AUTHO'RITATIVE, å-thǒr'-ì-tå-tìv. *adj.* [from *authority*.]

1. Having due authority.

2. Having an air of authority.

I dare not give them the *authoritative* title of aphoriſms, which yet may make a reaſonable moral prognoſtick. *Wotton.*

The mock *authoritative* manner of the one, and the inſipid mirth of the other. *Swift's Exam.*

AUTHO'RITATIVELY, å-thǒr'-ì-tå-tìv-lý. *adv.* [from *authoritative*.]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a ſhew of authority.

2. With due authority.

No law foreign binds in England, till it be received, and *authoritatively* engrafted, into the law of England. *Hale.*

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS, å-thǒr'-ì-tå-tìv-něs. *n. ſ.* [from *authoritative*.] An acting by authority; authoritative appearance. *Dict.*

AUTHO'RITY, å-thǒr'-ì-tý. *n. ſ.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power.

Idle old man,
That ſtill would manage thoſe *authorities*
That he hath giv'n away! *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Adam's ſovereignty, that by virtue of being proprietor of the whole world, he had any *authority* over men, could not have been inherited by any of his children. *Locke.*

2. Influence; credit.

Power ariſing from ſtrength, is always in thoſe that are governed, who are many: but *authority* ariſing from opinion, is in thoſe that govern, who are few. *Temple.*

The woods are fitter to give rules than cities, where thoſe that call themſelves civil and rational, go out of their way, by the *authority* of example. *Locke.*

3. Power; rule.

I know, my lord,
If law, *authority*, and pow'r deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio. *Shakeſpeare.*

But I ſuffer not a woman to teach, nor to uſurp *authority* over the man, but to be in ſilence. *1 Tim.* ii. 12.

4. Support; juſtification; countenance.

Doſt thou expect th' *authrity* of their voices,
Whoſe ſilent wills condemn thee? *Ben Jonſon.*

5. Teſtimony.

Something I have heard of this, which I would be glad to find by ſo ſweet an *authority* confirmed. *Sidney.*

We urge *authorities* in things that need not, and introduce the teſtimony of ancient writers, to confirm things evidently believed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Having been ſo hardy as to undertake a charge againſt the philoſophy of the ſchools, I was liable to have been overborne by a torrent of *authorities*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

6. Weight of teſtimony; credibility; cogency of evidence.

They conſider the main conſent of all the churches in the whole world, witneſſing the ſacred *authority* of ſcriptures, ever ſithence the firſt publication thereof, even till this preſent day and hour. *Hooker.*

AUTHORIZA'TION, å-thǒ-rì-zå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *authorize*.] Eſtabliſhment by authority.

The obligation of laws ariſes not from their matter, but from their admiſſion and reception, and *authorization* in this kingdom. *Hale.*

To **AU'THORIZE**, å'-thǒ-rìze. *v. a.* [*autoriſer*, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any perſon.

Making herſelf an impudent ſuitor, *authorizing* herſelf very much, with making us ſee, that all favour and power depended upon her. *Sidney.*

Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till ſome ſafe criſis *authorize* their ſkill. *Dryden.*

2. To make any thing legal.

Yourſelf firſt made that title which I claim,
Firſt bid me love, and *authoriz'd* my flame. *Dryden.*

I have nothing farther to deſire,
But Sancho's leave to *authorize* our marriage. *Dryden.*

To have countenanced in him irregularity, and diſobedience to that light which he had, would have been, to have *authorized* diſorder, confuſion, and wickedneſs, in his creatures. *Locke.*

3. To eſtabliſh any thing by authority.

Lawful it is to deviſe any ceremony, and to *authorize* any kind of regiment, no ſpecial commandment being thereby violated. *Hooker.*

Thoſe forms are beſt which have been longeſt received and *authorized* in a nation by cuſtom and uſe. *Temple.*

4. To juſtify; to prove a thing to be right.

All virtue lies in a power of denying our own deſires, where reaſon does not *authorize* them. *Locke.*

5. To give credit to any perſon or thing.

Although their intention be ſincere, yet doth it notoriouſly ſtrengthen vulgar errour, and *authorize* opinions injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Be a perſon in vogue with the multitude, he ſhall *authorize* any nonſenſe, and make incoherent ſtuff, ſeaſoned with twang and tautology, paſs for rhetorick. *South.*

AUTO'CRASY, å-tǒk'-rå-sý. *n. ſ.* [αὐτοκράτεια, from αὐτὸς ſelf, and κράτος power.] Independent power; ſupremacy.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL, å-tǒ-gråf'-ì-kål. *adj.* [from *autography*.] Of one's own writing. *Dict.*

AUTO'GRAPHY, å-tǒ-gråf'-ý. *n. ſ.* [αὐτόγραφον, from αὐτὸς and γράφω to write.] A particular perſon's own writing; or the original of a treatiſe, in oppoſition to a copy.

AUTOMA'TICAL, å-tǒ-måt'-ì-kål. *adj.* [from *automaton*.] Belonging to an automaton; having the power of moving itſelf.

AUTO'MATON, å-tǒm'-å-tǒn. *n. ſ.* [αὐτόματον. *In the plural*, automata.] A machine that hath the power of motion within itſelf, and which ſtands in need of no foreign aſſiſtance. *Quincy.*

For it is greater to underſtand the art, whereby the Almighty governs the motions of the great *automaton*, than to have learned the intrigues of policy. *Glanville's Sceplis.*

The particular circumſtances for which the *automata* of this kind are moſt eminent, may be reduced to four. *Wilkins.*

AUTO'MATOUS, å-tŏm'-å-tůs. *adj.* [from *automaton.*] Having in itſelf the power of motion.

Clocks, or *automatous* organs, whereby we diſtinguiſh of time, have no mention in ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

AUTO'NOMY, å-tŏn'-nŏ-mỹ. *n. ſ.* [αὐτονομία.] The living according to one's mind and preſcription. *Dict.*

A'UTOPSY, å-tŏp-sỹ. *n. ſ.* [αὐτοψία.] Ocular demonſtration; ſeeing a thing one's ſelf. *Quincy.*

In thoſe that have forked tails, *autopſy* convinceth us, that it hath this uſe. *Ray on the Creation.*

AUTO'PTICAL, å-tŏp'-tĭ-kål. *adj.* [from *autopſy.*] Perceived by one's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY, å-tŏp'-tĭ-kål-lỹ. *adv.* [from *autoptical.*] By means of one's own eyes.

Were this true, it would *autoptically* ſilence that diſpute. *Brown.*

That the galaxy is a meteor, was the account of Ariſtotle; but the teleſcope hath *autoptically* confuted it: and he, who is not Pyrrhonian enough to the diſbelief of his ſenſes, may ſee that it is no exhalation. *Glanville's Sceptſis.*

A'UTUMN, å'-tům. *n. ſ.* [*autumnus*, Lat.] The ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter, beginning aſtronomically at the equinox, and ending at the ſolſtice; popularly, *autumn* compriſes Auguſt, September, and October.

For I will board her, though ſhe chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in *autumn* crack. *Shakeſp.*

I would not be over-confident, till he hath paſſed a ſpring or *autumn*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The ſtarving brood,
Void of ſufficient ſuſtenance, will yield
A ſlender *autumn*. *Philips.*

Autumn, nodding o'er the yellow plain,
Comes jovial on. *Thomſon.*

AUTU'MNAL, å-tům'-nål. *adj.* [from *autumn.*] Belonging to autumn; produced in autumn.

No ſpring or ſummer's beauty hath ſuch grace,
As I have ſeen in one *autumnal* face. *Donne.*

Thou ſhalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an *autumnal* ſtar,
Or lightning, thou ſhalt fall. *Milton.*

Bind now up your *autumnal* flowers, to prevent ſudden guſts, which will proſtrate all. *Evelyn.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches glows
With that ripe red th' *autumnal* ſun beſtows. *Pope.*

AVU'LSION, å-vůl'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*avulſio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another.

Spare not the little offſprings, if they grow
Redundant; but the thronging cluſters thin
By kind *avulſion*. *Philips.*

The preſſure of any ambient fluid can be no intelligible cauſe of the coheſion of matter; though ſuch a preſſure may hinder the *avulſion* of two poliſhed ſuperficies one from another, in a line perpendicular to them. *Locke.*

AUXE'SIS, åks-ē'-sĭs. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An increaſing; an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put inſtead of the proper word. *Smith's Rhetorick.*

AUXI'LIAR, ågz-ĭl'-yår. } *adj.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]
AUXI'LIARY, ågz-ĭl'-yå-rỹ. }
Aſſiſtant; helping; confederate.

The giant brood,
That fought at Thebes and Ilium on each ſide,
Mix'd with *auxiliar* gods. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Their tractates are little *auxiliary* unto ours, nor afford us any light to detenebrate this truth. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

There is not the ſmalleſt capillary vein but it is preſent with, and *auxiliary* to it, according to its uſe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Nor from his patrimonial heav'n alone
Is Jove content to pour his vengeance down;
Aid from his brother of the ſeas he craves,
To help him with *auxiliary* waves. *Dryden.*

AUXI'LIAR, ågz-ĭl'-yår. } *n. ſ.* [from *auxilium*, Lat.]
AUXI'LIARY, ågz-ĭl'-yå-rỹ. }
Helper; aſſiſtant; confederate.

In the ſtrength of that power, he might, without the *auxiliaries* of any further influence, have determined his will to a full choice of God. *South.*

There are, indeed, a ſort of underling *auxiliaries* to the difficulty of a work, called commentators and criticks. *Pope.*

AUXI'LIARY *Verb*, ågz-ĭl'-yå-rỹ. A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

In almoſt all languages, ſome of the commoneſt nouns and verbs have many irregularities; ſuch are the common *auxiliary* verbs, *to be* and *to have*, *to do* and *to be done*, &c. *Watts.*

AUXILIA'TION, ågz-ỹ-lỹ-å'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *auxiliatus*, Lat.] Help; aid; ſuccour. *Dict.*

To AWA'IT, å-wå'te. *v. a.* [from *a* and *wait*. See WAIT.]

1. To expect; to wait for.

Even as the wretch condemn'd to loſe his life
Awaits the falling of the murd'ring knife. *Fairfax.*

Betwixt the rocky pillars Gabriel ſat,
Chief of th' angelick guards, *awaiting* night. *Milton.*

2. To attend; to be in ſtore for.

To ſhew thee what reward
Awaits the good; the reſt, what puniſhment. *Milton.*

Unleſs his wrath be appeaſed, an eternity of torments *awaits* the objects of his diſpleaſure. *Rogers.*

AWA'IT, å-wå'te. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ambuſh. See WAIT.

And leaſt miſhap the moſt bliſs alter may:
For thouſand perils lie in cloſe *await*
About us daily, to work our decay. *Spenſer.*

To AWA'KE, å-wå'ke. *v. a.* [peccian, Sax.] *To awake* has the preterite *awoke*, or, as we now more commonly ſpeak, *awaked.*]

1. To rouſe out of ſleep.

Take heed,
How you *awake* our ſleeping ſword of war. *Shakeſp.*

Our friend Lazarus ſleepeth; but I go that I may *awake* him out of ſleep. *John*, xi. 11.

2. To raiſe from any ſtate reſembling ſleep.

Hark, hark, the horrid ſound
Has rais'd up his head:
As *awak'd* from the dead,
And amaz'd, he ſtares round. *Dryd. St. Cæcilia.*

3. To put into new action.

The ſpark of noble courage now *awake*,
And ſtrive your excellent ſelf to excel. *F. Queen.*

The fair
Repairs her ſmiles, *awakens* ev'ry grace,
And calls forth all the wonders of her face. *Pope.*

To AWA'KE, å-wå'ke. *v. n.* To break from ſleep; to ceaſe to ſleep.

Alack, I am afraid they have *awak'd*,
And 'tis not done! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I *awaked* up laſt of all, as one that gathereth after the grape-gatherers. *Ecclus.* xxxiii. 16.

AWA'KE, å-wå'ke. *adj.* [from the verb.] Not being aſleep; not ſleeping.

Imagination is like to work better upon ſleeping men, than men *awake*. *Bacon.*

Cares ſhall not keep him on the throne *awake*,
Nor break the golden ſlumbers he would take. *Dryden.*

To AWA'KEN, å-wå'kn. *v. a.* and *v. n.* The ſame with *Awake*.

Awake Argantyr, Hervor the only daughter
Of thee and Suafu doth *awaken* thee. *Hickes.*

To AWA'RD, å-wå'rd. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner*, ſomewhat improbably, from peanð, Sax. towards.] To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial ſentence.

A pound of that ſame merchant's fleſh is thine;
The court *awards* it, and the law doth give it. *Shakeſp.*

It advances that grand buſineſs, and according to which their eternity hereafter will be *awarded*. *Decay of Piety.*

A church which allows ſalvation to none without it, nor *awards* damnation to almoſt any within it. *South.*

Satisfaction for every affront cannot be *awarded* by ſtated laws. *Collier on Duelling.*

To AWA'RD, å-wå'rd. *v. n.* To judge; to determine.

Th' unwiſe *award* to lodge it in the tow'rs,
An off'ring ſacred. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

AWA'RD, å-wå'rd. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſentence; determination.

Now hear th' *award*, and happy may it prove
To her, and him who beſt deſerves her love. *Dryden.*

Affection bribes the judgment, and we cannot expect an equitable *award*, where the judge is made a party. *Glanville.*

To urge the foe,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild deſpair,
Were to refuſe th' *awards* of Providence. *Addiſon's Cato.*

AWA'RE, å-wå're. *adv.* [from *a* and *ware*, an old word for *cautious*; it is however, perhaps, an *adjective*; ȝeparian, Sax.] Excited to caution; vigilant; in a ſtate of alarm; attentive.

Ere I was *aware*, I had left myſelf nothing but the name of a king. *Sidney.*

Ere ſorrow was *aware*, they made his thoughts bear away ſomething elſe beſides his own ſorrow. *Sidney's Arcadia.*

Temptations of proſperity inſinuate themſelves; ſo that we are but little *aware* of them, and leſs able to withſtand them. *Atterbury.*

To AWA'RE, å-wå're. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious.

So warn'd he them *aware* themſelves; and
Inſtant, without diſturb, they took alarm. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

This paſſage is by others underſtood thus: He warned thoſe, who were *aware*, of themſelves.

AWA'Y, å-wå'. *adv.* [apeȝ, Saxon.]

1. In a ſtate of abſence; not in any particular place.

They could make
Love to your dreſs, although your face were *away*. *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

It is impoſſible to know properties that are ſo annexed to it, that any of them being *away*, that eſſence is not there. *Locke.*

2. From any place or perſon.

I have a pain upon my forehead here——
—Why that's with watching; 'twill *away* again. *Shakeſp.*

When the fowls came down upon the carcaſes, Abraham drove them *away* again. *Gen.* xv. 11.

Would you youth and beauty ſtay,
Love hath wings, and will *away*. *Waller.*

Summer ſuns roll unperceiv'd *away*. *Pope.*

3. Let us go.

Away, old man; give me thy hand; *away*;
King Lear hath loſt, he and his daughter taken;
Give me thy hand. Come on. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. Begone.

Away, and gliſter like the god of war,
When he intendeth to become the field. *Shakeſp. King John.*

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes:
Come, let's *away*; hark, the ſhrill horn reſounds.
Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.

Away, you flatt'rer!
Nor charge his gen'rous meaning.
Rowe's Jane Shore.

5. Out of one's own hands; into the power of ſomething elſe.

It concerns every man, who will not trifle *away* his ſoul, and fool himſelf into irrecoverable miſery, to enquire into theſe matters. *Tillotſon.*

6. It is often uſed with a verb; as, to *drink away* an eſtate; to *idle away* a manor; that is, to drink or idle till an eſtate or manor is gone.

He *play'd* his life *away*. *Pope.*

7. On the way; on the road: perhaps this is the original import of the following phraſe.

Sir Valentine, whither *away* ſo faſt? *Shakeſp.*

8. Perhaps the phraſe, *he cannot away with*, may mean, *he cannot travel with; he cannot bear the company*.

She never could *away* with me.——Never, never: ſhe would always ſay, ſhe could not abide maſter Shallow. *Shakeſp.*

9. *Away with.* Throw away; take away.

If you dare think of deſerving our charms,
Away with your ſheephooks, and take to your arms. *Dryden.*

AWE, $\overset{3}{a}$'. *n. ſ.* [eȝe, oȝa, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence.

They all be brought up idly, without *awe* of parents, without precepts of maſters, and without fear of offence. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

This thought fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God; and yet with a filial fear, which at the ſame time both fears and loves. It was *awe* without amazement, and dread without diſtraction. *South.*

What is the proper *awe* and fear, which is due from man to God? *Rogers.*

To **AWE**, $\overset{3}{a}$'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with reverence, or fear; to keep in ſubjection.

If you will work on any man, you muſt either know his nature and faſhions, and ſo lead him; or his ends, and ſo perſuade him; or his weakneſſes and diſadvantages, and ſo *awe* him; or thoſe that have intereſt in him, and ſo govern him. *Bacon.*

Why then was this forbid? Why, but to *awe*?
Why, but to keep you low and ignorant,
His worſhippers? *Milton.*

Heav'n that hath plac'd this Iſland to give law,
To balance Europe, and her ſtates to *awe*. *Waller.*

The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, may *awe* many into obedience; but the fame of their goodneſs, juſtice, and other virtues, will work on more. *Atterbury.*

A'WEBAND, $\overset{3}{a}$'-b$\overset{1}{a}$nd. *n. ſ.* [from *awe* and *band*.] A check. *Dict.*

A'WFUL, $\overset{3}{a}$'-f$\overset{2}{u}$l. *adj.* [from *awe* and *full*.]

1. That which ſtrikes with awe, or fills with reverence.

So *awful*, that with honour thou may'ſt love
Thy mate; who ſees, when thou art ſeen leaſt wiſe.
Milton's Par. Loſt.

I approach thee thus, and gaze
Inſatiate; I thus ſingle; nor have fear'd
Thy *awful* brow, more *awful* thus retir'd,
Faireſt reſemblance of thy Maker fair! *Milton.*

2. Worſhipful; in authority; inveſted with dignity. This ſenſe is obſolete.

Know, then, that ſome of us are gentlemen,
Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thruſt from the company of *awful* men. *Shakeſp.*

3. Struck with awe; timorous; ſcrupulous. This ſenſe occurs but rarely.

It is not nature and ſtrict reaſon, but a weak and *awful* reverence for antiquity, and the vogue of fallible men. *Watts.*

A'WFULLY, $\overset{3}{a}$'-f$\overset{2}{u}$l-l$\overset{1}{y}$. *adv.* [from *awful*.] In a reverential manner.

It will concern a man, to treat this great principle *awfully* and warily, by ſtill obſerving what it commands, but eſpecially what it forbids. *South.*

A'WFULNESS, $\overset{3}{a}$'-f$\overset{2}{u}$l-n$\overset{1}{e}$s. *n. ſ.* [from *awful*.]

1. The quality of ſtriking with awe; ſolemnity.

Theſe objects naturally raiſe ſeriouſneſs; and night heightens the *awfulneſs* of the place, and pours out her ſupernumerary horrours upon every thing. *Addiſon.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtruck with awe: little uſed.

An help to prayer, producing in us reverence and *awfulneſs* to the divine majeſty of God.
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

To **AWHA'PE**, $\overset{1}{a}$-hw$\overset{1}{a}$pe. *v. a.* [This word I have met with only in *Spenſer*, nor can I diſcover whence it is derived; but imagine, that the Teutonic language had anciently *wapen* to ſtrike, or ſome ſuch word, from which *weapons*, or offenſive arms, took their denomination.] To ſtrike; to confound; to terrify.

Ah! my dear goſſip, anſwer'd then the ape,
Deeply do your ſad words my wits *awhape*,
Both for becauſe your grief doth great appear,
And eke becauſe myſelf am touched near.
Hubberd's Tale.

AWHI'LE, $\overset{1}{a}$-hw$\overset{1}{i}$'le. *adv.* [This word, generally reputed an *adverb*, is only *a while*, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; ſome ſpace of time.

Stay, ſtay, I ſay;
And if you love me, as you ſay you do,
Let me perſuade you to forbear *awhile*. *Shakeſp.*

Into this wild abyſs the wary fiend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd *awhile*,
Pond'ring his voyage. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

AWK, $\overset{3}{a}$'k. *adj.* [A barbarous contraction of the word *awkward*.] Odd; out of order.

We have heard as arrant jangling in the pulpits, as the ſteeples; and profeſſors ringing as *awk* as the bells to give notice of the conflagration.
L'Eſtrange.

A'WKWARD, $\overset{3}{a}$'-k$\overset{1}{u}$rd. *adj.* [æpapꝺ, Saxon; that is, backward, untoward.]

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungenteel.

Proud Italy,
Whoſe manners ſtill our tardy, apiſh nation
Limps after in baſe *awkward* imitation. *Shakeſp.*

Their own language is worthy their care; and they are judged of by their handſome or *awkward* way of expreſſing themſelves in it. *Locke.*

An *awkward* ſhame, or fear of ill uſage, has a ſhare in this conduct. *Swift.*

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumſy.

Slow to reſolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was *awkward* at a trick. *Dryden.*

3. Perverſe; untoward.

A kind and conſtant friend
To all that regularly offend;
But was implacable, and *awkward*,
To all that interlop'd and hawker'd. *Hudibras.*

A'WKWARDLY, $\overset{3}{a}$'-k$\overset{1}{u}$rd-l$\overset{1}{y}$. *adv.* [from *awkward*.] Clumſily; unreadily; inelegantly; ungainly.

Dametas nodding from the waiſt upwards, and ſwearing he never knew a man go more *awkwardly* to work. *Sidney.*

When any thing is done *awkwardly*, the common ſaying will paſs upon them, that it is ſuitable to their breeding. *Locke.*

If any pretty creature is void of genius, and would perform her part but *awkwardly*, I muſt nevertheleſs inſiſt upon her working. *Addiſon.*

She ſtill renews the ancient ſcene;
Forgets the forty years between;
Awkwardly gay, and oddly merry;
Her ſcarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry. *Prior.*

If a man be taught to hold his pen *awkwardly*, yet writes ſufficiently well, it is not worth while to teach him the accurate methods of handling that inſtrument. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

A'WKWARDNESS, $\overset{3}{a}$'-k$\overset{1}{u}$rd-n$\overset{1}{i}$s. *n. ſ.* [from *awkward*.] Inelegance; want of gentility; oddneſs; unſuitableneſs.

One may obſerve *awkwardneſs* in the Italians, which eaſily diſcovers their airs not to be natural. *Addiſon.*

All his airs of behaviour have a certain *awkwardneſs* in them; but theſe awkward airs are worn away in company.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

AWL, $\overset{3}{a}$'l. *n. ſ.* [æle, ale, Sax.] A pointed inſtrument to bore holes.

He which was minded to make himſelf a perpetual ſervant, ſhould, for a viſible token thereof, have alſo his ear bored through with an *awl*. *Hooker.*

You may likewiſe prick many holes with an *awl*, about a joint that will lie in the earth.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

A'WLESS, $\overset{3}{a}$'-l$\overset{1}{e}$s. *adj.* [from *awe*, and the negative *leſs*.]

1. Wanting reverence; void of reſpectful fear.

Againſt whoſe fury, and th' unmatched force,
The *awleſs* lion could not wage the fight. *Shakeſp.*

He claims the bull with *awleſs* inſolence,
And having ſeiz'd his horns, accoſts the prince.
Dryden.

2. Wanting the power of cauſing reverence.

Ah me! I ſee the ruin of my houſe;
The tyger now hath ſeiz'd the gentle hind:
Inſulting tyranny begins to jut
Upon the innocent and *awleſs* throne.
Shakeſp. Rich. III.

AWME, *or* **AUME**, $\overset{3}{a}$'m. *n. ſ.* A Dutch meaſure of capacity for liquids, containing eight ſteckans, or twenty verges or verteels; anſwering to what in England is called a tierce, or one-ſixth of a ton of France, or one-ſeventh of an Engliſh ton. *Arbuthnot.*

AWN, $\overset{3}{a}$'n. *n. ſ.* [*ariſta*, Lat.] The beard growing out of the corn or graſs. *Chambers.*

A'WNING, $\overset{3}{a}$'-n$\overset{1}{i}$ng. *n. ſ.* A cover ſpread over a boat or veſſel, to keep off the weather.

Of theſe boards I made an *awning* over me.
Robinſon Cruſoe.

AWO'KE, $\overset{1}{a}$-w$\overset{1}{o}$'ke. The preterite from *awake*.

And ſhe ſaid, the Philiſtines be upon thee, Sampſon. And he *awoke* out of his ſleep.
Judges, xvi. 20.

AWO'RK, a-wurk'. *adv.* [from *a* and *work*.] On work; into a ſtate of labour; into action.

So after Pyrrhus' pauſe,
Arouſed vengeance ſets him new *awork*. *Shakeſp.*

By preſcribing the condition, it ſets us *awork* to the performances of it, and that by living well. *Hammond.*

AWO'RKING, a-wurk'-ing. *adj.* [from *awork*.] Into the ſtate of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met
Adventure which might them *aworking* ſet.
Hubberd's Tale.

AWRY', a-ry'. *adv.* [from *a* and *wry*.]

1. Not in a ſtrait direction; obliquely.

But her ſad eyes, ſtill faſt'ned on the ground,
Are governed with goodly modeſty;
That ſuffers not one look to glance *awry*,
Which may let in a little thought unſound. *Spenſ.*

Like perſpectives, which rightly gaz'd upon,
Shew nothing but confuſion; eyed *awry*,
Diſtinguiſh form. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

A violent croſs wind, from either coaſt,
Blows them tranſverſe, ten thouſand leagues *awry*
Into the devious air. *Milton.*

2. Aſquint; with oblique viſion.

You know the king
With jealous eyes has look'd *awry*
On his ſon's actions. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Not in the right or true direction.

I hap to ſtep *awry*, where I ſee no path, and can diſcern but few ſteps afore me. *Brerewood.*

4. Not equally between two points; unevenly.

Not tyrants fierce that unrepenting die,
Not Cynthia when her manteau's pinn'd *awry*,
E'er felt ſuch rage. *Pope.*

5. Not according to right reaſon; perverſely.

All *awry* and which wried it to the moſt wry courſe of all, wit abuſed, rather to feign reaſon why it ſhould be amiſs, than how it ſhould be amended. *Sidney.*

Much of the ſoul they talk, but all *awry*,
And in themſelves ſeek virtue, and to themſelves
All glory arrogate, to God give none. *Milton.*

AXE, åks'. *n. ſ.* [eax, acſe, Sax. *aſcia*, Lat.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a metal head, with a ſharp edge, fixed in a helve or handle, to cut with.

No metal can,
No, not the hangman's *axe*, bear half the keenneſs
Of thy ſharp envy. *Shakeſpeare.*

There ſtood a foreſt on the mountain's brow,
Which overlook'd the ſhaded plains below;
No ſounding *axe* preſum'd theſe trees to bite,
Coeval with the world; a venerable ſight. *Dryd.*

AXI'LLA, ågz-ĭl'-lå. *n. ſ.* [*axilla*, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit. *Quincy.*

AXI'LLAR, ågz-ĭl'-lår. } *adj.* [from *axilla*,
A'XILLARY, ågz-ĭl'-lå-rŷ. } Lat.] Belonging to the arm-pit.

Axillary artery is diſtributed unto the hand; below the cubit, it divideth into two parts. *Brown.*

A'XIOM, åk'-ſhům. *n. ſ.* [*axioma*, Lat. ἀξίωμα, from ἀξιόω, Gr.]

1. A propoſition evident at firſt ſight, that cannot be made plainer by demonſtration.

Axioms, or principles more general, are ſuch as this, that the greater good is to be choſen before the leſſer. *Hooker.*

2. An eſtabliſhed principle to be granted without new proof.

The *axioms* of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their uſe in the moral. *Hooker.*

Their affirmations are no *axioms*; we eſteem thereof as things unſaid, and account them but in liſt of nothing. *Brown.*

A'XIS, åk'-sĭs. *n. ſ.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that paſſes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

But ſince they ſay our earth, from morn to morn,
On its own *axis* is oblig'd to turn;
That ſwift rotation muſt diſperſe in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear. *Blackmore.*

It might annually have compaſſed the ſun, and yet never have once turned upon its *axis*. *Bentley.*

On their own *axis* as the planets run,
And make at once their circle round the ſun;
So two conſiſtent motions act the ſoul,
And one regards itſelf, and one the whole. *Pope.*

A'XLE, åx'l. } *n. ſ.* [*axis*, Lat.]
A'XLE-TREE, åx'l-trê. } The pin which paſſes through the midſt of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed.

Venerable Neſtor
Should with a bond of air, ſtrong as the *axle-tree*
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecians ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

The fly ſat upon the *axle-tree* of the chariot-wheel, and ſaid, What a duſt do I raiſe! *Bacon.*

And the gilded car of day
His glowing *axle* doth allay
In the ſteep Atlantick ſtream. *Milton.*

He ſaw a greater ſun appear,
Than his bright throne or burning *axle-tree* could bear. *Milton's Chriſt's Nativity.*

AY, å'ŷ. *adv.* [perhaps from *aio*, Lat.]

1. Yes; an *adverb* of anſwering affirmatively.

Return you thither?———
—*Ay*, madam, with the ſwifteſt wing of ſpeed. *Shakeſpeare.*

What ſay'ſt thou? Wilt thou be of our conſort?
Say *ay*, and be the captain of us all. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. It is a word by which the ſenſe is enforced; even; yes, certainly; and more than that.

Remember it; and let it make thee creſt-fall'n;
Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride. *Shakeſpeare.*

AYE, å'. *adv.* [aƿa, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever. It is now rarely uſed, and only in poetry.

And now in darkſome dungeon, wretched thrall
Remedyleſs for *aye* he doth him hold. *Fairy Queen.*

Either prepare to die,
Or on Diana's altar to proteſt,
For *aye*, auſterity and ſingle life. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſoul, though made in time, ſurvives for *aye*;
And, though it hath beginning, ſees no end. *Sir J. Davies.*

And hears the muſes, in a ring,
Aye round about Jove's altars ſing. *Milton.*

Th' aſtoniſh'd mariners *aye* ply the plump;
No ſtay, nor reſt, till the wide breach is clos'd. *Philips.*

A'YGREEN, å'-grên. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *houſe-leek*; which ſee. *Dict.*

A'YRY, å'-rŷ. *n. ſ.* The neſt of the hawk.

I ſhould diſcourſe on the brancher, the haggard, and then treat of their ſeveral *ayries*. *Walton's Angler.*

A'ZIMUTH, åz'-ŷ-můth. *n. ſ.* [Arab.]

1. The *azimuth* of the ſun, or of a ſtar, is an arch between the meridian of the place, and any given vertical line.
2. *Magnetical Azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the ſun's *azimuth* circle and the magnetical meridian; or it is the apparent diſtance of the ſun from the north or ſouth point of the compaſs.
3. *Azimuth Compaſs*, is an inſtrument uſed at ſea for finding the ſun's magnetick *azimuth*.
4. *Azimuth Dial*, is a dial whoſe ſtile or gnomon is at right angles to the plane of the horizon.
5. *Azimuths*, called alſo vertical circles, are great circles interſecting each other in the zenith and nadir, and cutting the horizon at right angles, in all the points thereof. *Chambers.*

A'ZURE, å'-zhůr. *adj.* [*azur*, Fr. *azurro*, Span. *lazur*, Arab. from *lazuli* a blue ſtone.] Blue; faint blue.

Like pomels round of marble clear,
Where *azur'd* veins well mixt appear. *Sidney.*

The blue of the firſt order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of ſome ſubſtance; and the *azure* colour of the ſkies ſeems to be this order. *Newton.*

Thus replies
Minerva, graceful with her *azure* eyes. *Pope.*

The ſea,
Far through his *azure* turbulent domain
Your empire owns. *Thomſon.*

B.

B, THE ſecond letter of the Engliſh alphabet, is pronounced as in moſt other European languages, by preſſing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a ſtrong breath. It has a near affinity, with the other labial letters; and is confounded by the Germans with *P*, and by the Gaſcons with *V*; from which an epigrammatiſt remarks, that *bibere* and *vivere* are in Gaſcony the ſame. The Spaniards, in moſt words, uſe *B* or *V* indifferently.

BAA, bå'. *n. ſ.* [See the verb.] The cry of a ſheep.

—Therefore thou art a ſheep.———
Such another proof would make me cry *baa*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **BAA**, bå'. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To cry, like a ſheep.

Or like a lamb, whoſe dam away is ſet,
He treble *baas* for help, but none can get. *Sidney.*

To **BA'BBLE**, båb'l. *v. n.* [*babbelen*, Germ. *babiller*, Fr.]

1. To prattle, like a child; to prate imperfectly.

My *babbling* praiſes I repeat no more;
But hear, rejoice, ſtand ſilent, and adore. *Prior.*

2. To talk idly, or irrationally.

John had conned over a catalogue of hard words; theſe, he uſed to *babble* indifferently, in all companies. *Arbuthnot.*

Let the ſilent ſanctuary ſhow,
What from the *babbling* ſchools we may not know. *Prior.*

3. To talk thoughtleſsly; to tell ſecrets.

There is more danger, in a reſerved and ſilent friend, than in a noiſy *babbling* enemy. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To talk much.

The *babbling* echo mocks the hounds,
Replying ſhrilly to the well-tun'd horns;
As, if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shakeſpeare.*

And had I pow'r, to give that knowledge birth,
In all the ſpeeches of the *babbling* earth. *Prior.*

The *babbling* echo had deſcry'd his face;
She, who in other's words her ſilence breaks. *Addiſon.*

BA'BBLE, båb'l. *n. ſ.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; ſenſeleſs prattle.

This *babble* ſhall not henceforth trouble me:
Here is a coil with proteſtation. *Shakeſp.*

Come, no more!
This is meer moral *babble*. *Milton.*

With volleys of eternal *babble*,
And clamour more unanſwerable. *Hudibras.*

The *babble*, impertinence, and folly, I have taken notice of in diſputes. *Glanville.*

BA'BBLEMENT, båb'l-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *babble*.] Senſeleſs prate; empty words.

Deluded all this while, with ragged notions and *babblements*; while they expected worthy and delightful knowledge. *Milton.*

BA'BBLER, båb'-blůr. *n. ſ.* [from *babble*.]

1. An idle talker; an irrational prattler.

We hold our time too precious, to be ſpent
With ſuch a *babbler*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The apoſtle had no ſooner propoſed it, to the maſters at Athens; but he himſelf was ridiculed, as a *babbler*. *Rogers.*

2. A teller of ſecrets.

Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Fairy Queen.*

Great *babblers*, or talkers, are not fit for truſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

BABE, bå'be. *n. ſ.* [*baban*, Welſh: *babbaerd*, Dutch; *bambino*, Italian.] An infant; a child of either ſex.

Thoſe, that do teach your *babes*,
Do it with gentle means, and eaſy taſks:
He might have chid me ſo; for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor ſhall Sebaſtian's formidable name
Be longer us'd, to lull the crying *babe*. *Dryden.*

The *babe* had all, that infant care beguiles;
And early knew his mother, in her ſmiles. *Dryden.*

BA'BERY, bå'-bê-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *babe*.] Finery, to pleaſe a babe or child.

So have I ſeen trim books in velvet dight,
With golden leaves and painted *babery*
Of ſeely boys, pleaſe unacquainted ſight. *Sidney.*

BA'BISH, bå'-bîsh. *adj.* [from *babe*.] Childiſh.

If he be baſhful, and will ſoon bluſh; they call him a *babiſh* and ill brought up thing. *Aſcham.*

BABO'ON, bå-bô'n. *n. ſ.* [*babouin*, Fr. It is ſuppoſed by *Skinner*, to be the augmentation of *babe*, and to import a *great babe*.] A monkey of the largeſt kind.

You had looked through the grate, like a geminy of *baboons*. *Shakeſpeare.*

He caſt every human feature out of his countenance, and became a *baboon*. *Addiſon.*

BA'BY, bå'-bŷ. *n. ſ.* [See **BABE**.]

1. A child; an infant.

The *baby* beats the nurſe, and quite athwart
Goes all decorum. *Shakeſpeare.*

The child muſt have ſugar-plums, rather than make the poor *baby* cry. *Locke.*

He muſt marry, and propagate: the father cannot ſtay, for the portion; nor the mother, for *babes* to play with. *Locke.*

2. A ſmall image, in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

The archduke ſaw, that Perkin would prove a runnagate; and it was the part of children, to fall out about *babies*. *Bacon.*

Since no image can repreſent the great Creator; never think to honour him, by your fooliſh puppets, and *babies* of dirt and clay. *Stillingfleet.*

BA'CCATED, båk'-kå-têd. *adj.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beſet with pearls; having many berries. *Dict.*

BACCHANA'LIAN, båk-kå-nå'-lŷ-ån. *n. ſ.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat.] A riotous perſon; a drunkard.

BA'CCHANALS, båk'-kå-nålz. *n. ſ.* [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] The drunken feaſts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

Ha, my brave emperor! ſhall we dance now the Egyptian *bacchanals*, and celebrate our drink? *Shakeſpeare.*

What wild fury was there, in the heathen *bacchanals*, which we have not ſeen equalled? *Decay of Piety.*

Both extremes were baniſh'd, from their walls;
Carthuſian faſts, and fulſome *bacchanals*. *Pope.*

BA'CCHUS BO'LE, båk"-kůs-bô'le. *n. ſ.* A flower, not tall, but very full and broad-leaved. *Mortimer.*

BACCI'FEROUS, båk-sîf'-ê-růs. *adj.* [from *bacca* a berry, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing.

Bacciferous trees are of four kinds.

1. Such, as bear a caliculate or naked berry; the flower and calix, both falling off together, and leaving the berry bare; as the ſaſſafras tree.

2. Such, as have a naked monoſpermous fruit; that is, containing in it only one ſeed; as the arbutes.

3. Such, as have but polyſpermous fruit; that is, containing two or more kernels or ſeeds within it; as the jeſminum, liguſtrum.

4. Such, as have their fruit compoſed of many acini, or round ſoft balls, ſet cloſe together like a bunch of grapes; as the uva marina. *Ray.*

BACCI'VOROUS, båk-sîv'-vô-růs. *adj.* [from *bacca* a berry, and *voro* to devour, Lat.] Devouring berries. [*Dict.*

BA'CHELOR, båtsh'-ê-lůr. *n. ſ.* [This is a word of very uncertain etymology; it not being well known, what was its original ſenſe. *Junius* derives it from βάκηλος fooliſh; *Menage*, from *bas chevalier* a knight of the loweſt rank; *Spelman*, from *baculus* a ſtaff; *Cujas*, from *buccella* an allowance of proviſion. The moſt probable derivation ſeems to be, from *bacca laurûs*, the berry of a laurel or bay; bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. Dr. *Lawrence* obſerved, that *Menage*'s etymology is much confirmed by the practice in our univerſities of calling a Bachelor, *Sir*. In Latin, *baccalaureus*.]

1. A man unmarried.

Such ſeparation
Becomes a virtuous *bachelor* and a maid. *Shakeſp.*

The haunting of diſſolute places, or reſort to courteſans, are no more puniſhed in married men, than in *bachelors*. *Bacon.*

A true painter naturally delights in the liberty, which belongs to the *bachelor*'s eſtate. *Dryden.*

Let ſinful *bachelors* their woes deplore;
Full well they merit all they feel, and more. *Pope.*

2. A man, who takes his firſt degrees at the univerſity, in any profeſſion.

Being a boy, new *bachelor* of arts, I chanced to ſpeak againſt the pope. *Aſcham.*

I appear before your honour, in behalf of Martinus Scriblerus, *bachelor* of phyſic. *Mart. Scriblerus.*

3. A knight of the loweſt order. This is a ſenſe now little uſed.

BA'CHELORSHIP, båtsh'-ê-lůr-ship. *n. ſ.* [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can teſtify,
She was the firſt fruit of my *bachelorſhip*. *Shakeſp.*

BACK, båk'. *n. ſ.* [bac, bæc, Sax. *bach*, Germ.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs.

Part following enter; part remain without,
And mount on others *backs*, in hopes to ſhare. *Dryden.*

2. The outer part of the hand when it is ſhut: oppoſed to the *palm*.

Methought love pitying me, when he ſaw this,
Gave me your hands, the *backs* and palms to kiſs. *Donne.*

3. The outward part of the body; that which requires clothes: oppoſed to the *belly*.

Thoſe who, by their anceſtors, have been ſet free from a conſtant drudgery to their *backs* and their bellies, ſhould beſtow ſome time on their heads. *Locke.*

4. The rear: oppoſed to the *van*.

He might conclude, that Walter would be upon the king's *back*, as his majeſty was upon his. *Clarend.*

5. The place behind.

As the voice goeth round, as well towards the *back* as towards the front of him that ſpeaketh, ſo does the echo: for you have many *back* echoes to the place where you ſtand. *Bacon.*

Antheus, Sergeſtus grave, Cleanthus ſtrong,
And at their *backs* a mighty Trojan throng. *Dryden.*

6. The part of any thing out of ſight.

Trees ſet upon the *backs* of chimnies do ripen fruit ſooner. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

7. The thick part of any tool oppoſed to the edge; as the *back* of a knife or ſword: whence *backſword*, or ſword with a *back*; as,

Bull dreaded not old Lewis either at *backſword*, ſingle faulchion, or cudgel-play. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To turn the *back* on one; to forſake him, or neglect him.

At the hour of death, all friendſhips of the world bid him adieu, and the whole creation turns its *back* upon him. *South.*

9. To turn the *back*; to go away; to be not within the reach of taking cognizance.

His *back* was no ſooner turned, but they returned to their former rebellion. *Sir J. Davies.*

BACK, bak'. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To the place from which one came.

Back you ſhall not to the houſe, unleſs
You undertake that with me. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſent many to ſeek the ſhip Argo, threatening that if they brought not *back* Medea, they ſhould ſuffer in her ſtead. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Where they are, and why they came not *back*,
Is now the labour of my thoughts. *Milton.*

Back to thy native iſland might'ſt thou ſail,
And leave half-heard the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

2. Backward; as retreating from the preſent ſtation.

I've been ſurpris'd in an unguarded hour,
But muſt not now go *back*; the love, that lay
Half ſmother'd in my breaſt, has broke through all
Its weak reſtraints. *Addiſon.*

3. Behind; not coming forward.

I thought to promote thee unto great honour; but lo the Lord hath kept thee *back* from honour. *Numb.* xxiv. 11.

Conſtrain the glebe, keep *back* the hurtful weed. *Blackmore.*

4. Towards things paſt.

I had always a curioſity to look *back* unto the ſources of things, and to view in my mind the beginning and progreſs of a riſing world. *Burnet.*

5. Again; in return.

The lady's mad; yet if 'twere ſo,
She could not ſway her houſe, command her followers,
Take and give *back* affairs, and their diſpatch,
With ſuch a ſmooth, diſcreet, and ſtable bearing. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Again; a ſecond time.

This Cæſar found, and that ungrateful age,
With loſing him, went *back* to blood and rage. *Waller.*

The epiſtles being written from ladies forſaken by their lovers, many thoughts came *back* upon us in divers letters. *Dryden.*

To BACK, bak'. *v. a.* [from the noun *back*.]

1. To mount on the back of a horſe.

That roan ſhall be my throne.
Well, I will *back* him ſtrait. O Eſperance!
Bid Butler lead him forth into the park. *Shakeſp.*

2. To break a horſe; to train him to bear upon his back.

Direct us how to *back* the winged horſe;
Favour his flight, and moderate his courſe. *Roſcommon.*

3. To place upon the back.

As I ſlept, methought
Great Jupiter, upon his eagle *back'd*,
Appear'd to me. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To maintain; to ſtrengthen; to ſupport; to defend.

Belike he means,
Back'd by the pow'r of Warwick, that falſe peer,
T' aſpire unto the crown. *Shakeſpeare.*

You are ſtrait enough in the ſhoulders, you care not who ſees your back: call you that *backing* of your friends? a plague upon ſuch *backing*! give me them that will face me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe were ſeconded by certain demilaunces, and both *backed* with men at arms. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Did they not ſwear, in expreſs words,
To prop and *back* the houſe of lords?
And after turn'd out the whole houſeful. *Hudibras.*

A great malice, *backed* with a great intereſt, can have no advantage of a man, but from his expectations of ſomething without himſelf. *South.*

How ſhall we treat this bold aſpiring man?
Succeſs ſtill follows him, and *backs* his crimes. *Addiſon.*

5. To juſtify; to ſupport.

The patrons of the ternary number of principles, and thoſe that would have five elements, endeavour to *back* their experiments with a ſpecious reaſon. *Boyle.*

We have I know not how many adages to *back* the reaſon of this moral. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. To ſecond.

Factious, and fav'ring this or t'other ſide,
Their wagers *back* their wiſhes. *Dryden.*

To BA'CKBITE, bak'-bite. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite*.] To cenſure or reproach the abſent.

Moſt untruly and maliciouſly do theſe evil tongues *backbite* and ſlander the ſacred aſhes of that perſonage. *Spenſer.*

I will uſe him well; a friend i' th' court is better than a penny in purſe. Uſe his men well, Davy, for they are arrant knaves, and will *backbite*. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'CKBITER, bak'-bi-tur. *n. ſ.* [from *backbite*.] A privy calumniator; a cenſurer of the abſent.

No body is bound to look upon his *backbiter*, or his underminer, his betrayer, or his oppreſſor, as his friend. *South.*

BA'CKBONE, bak'-bo'n. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *bone*.] The bone of the back.

The *backbone* ſhould be divided into many vertebres for commodious bending, and not to be one entire rigid bone. *Ray.*

BA'CKCARRY, bak'-kar'-ry. Having on the back.

Manwood, in his foreſt laws, noteth it for one of the four circumſtances, or caſes, wherein a foreſter may arreſt an offender againſt vert or veniſon in the foreſt, *viz.* ſtable-ſtand, dog-draw, *backcarry*, and bloody hand. *Cowell.*

BA'CKDOOR, bak'-dor. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *door*.] The door behind the houſe; privy paſſage.

The proceſſion durſt not return by the way it came; but, after the devotion of the monks, paſſed out at a *backdoor* of the convent. *Addiſon.*

Popery, which is ſo far ſhut out as not to re-enter openly, is ſtealing in by the *backdoor* of atheiſm. *Atterbury.*

BA'CKED, bakt'. *adj.* [from *back*.] Having a back.

Lofty-neck'd,
Sharp-headed, barrel-bellied, broadly *back'd*. *Dryd.*

BA'CKFRIEND, bak'-frend. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *friend*.] A friend backwards; that is, an enemy in ſecret.

Set the reſtleſs importunities of talebearers and *backfriends* againſt fair words and profeſſions. *L'Eſtrange.*

Far is our church from encroaching upon the civil power; as ſome, who are *backfriends* to both, would maliciouſly inſinuate. *South.*

BACKGA'MMON, bak-gam'-mun. *n. ſ.* [from *bach gammon*, Welſh, a little battle.] A play or game at tables, with box and dice.

In what eſteem are you with the vicar of the pariſh? can you play with him at *backgammon*? *Swift.*

BA'CKHOUSE, bak'-hous. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *houſe*.] The buildings behind the chief part of the houſe.

Their *backhouſes*, of more neceſſary than cleanly ſervice, as kitchens, ſtables, are climbed up unto by ſteps. *Carew.*

BA'CKPIECE, bak'-pes. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *piece*.] The piece of armour which covers the back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his armourer put on his *backpiece* before, and his breaſtplate behind. *Camden.*

BA'CKROOM, bak'-rom. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *room*.] A room behind; not in the front.

If you have a fair proſpect backwards of gardens, it may be convenient to make *backrooms* the larger. *Mox. Mech. Exerciſes.*

BA'CKSIDE, bak'-side. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſide*.]

1. The hinder part of any thing.

If the quickſilver were rubbed from the *backſide* of the ſpeculum, the glaſs would cauſe the ſame rings of colours, but more faint; the phænomena depend not upon the quickſilver, unleſs ſo far as it encreaſes the reflection of the *backſide* of the glaſs. *Newton.*

2. The hind part of an animal.

A poor ant carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards and her *backſide* upwards. *Addiſon.*

3. The yard or ground behind a houſe.

The waſh of paſtures, fields, commons, roads, ſtreets, or *backſides*, are of great advantage to all ſorts of land. *Mortimer.*

To BACKSLI'DE, bak'-slide. *v. n.* [from *back* and *ſlide*.] To fall off; to apoſtatize: a word only uſed by divines.

Haſt thou ſeen that which *backſliding* Iſrael hath done? She is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green tree. *Jeremiah.*

BACKSLI'DER, bak-sli'-dur. *n. ſ.* [from *backſlide*.] An apoſtate.

The *backſlider* in heart ſhall be filled. *Proverbs.*

BA'CKSTAFF, bak'-ſtaf. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtaff*; becauſe, in taking an obſervation, the obſerver's back is turned towards the ſun.] An inſtrument uſeful in taking the ſun's altitude at ſea; invented by Captain Davies.

BA'CKSTAIRS, bak'-ſtarz. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtairs*.] The private ſtairs in the houſe.

I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court at the *backſtairs*, that ſome pricked for ſheriffs get out of the bill. *Bacon.*

BA'CKSTAYS, bak'-ſtaz. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſtay*.] Ropes or ſtays which keep the maſts of a ſhip from pitching forward or overboard.

BA'CKSWORD, bak'-sord. *n. ſ.* [from *back* and *ſword*.] A ſword with one ſharp edge.

Bull dreaded not old Lewis at *backſword*. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'CKWARD, bak'-ward. } *adv.* [from *back*,
BA'CKWARDS, bak'-wardz. } and peanꝺ, Sax. that is, towards the back; contrary to forwards.]

1. With the back forwards.

They went *backward*, and their faces were *backward*. *Geneſis.*

2. Towards the back.

In leaping with weights, the arms are firſt caſt *backwards*, and then forwards, with ſo much the greater force; for the hands go *backward* before they take the riſe. *Bacon.*

3. On the back.

Then darting fire from her malignant eyes,
She caſt him *backward* as he ſtrove to riſe. *Dryd.*

4. From the preſent ſtation to the place beyond the back.

We might have met them dareful, beard to beard,
And beat them *backward* home. *Shakeſp.*

The monſtrous ſight
Struck them with horrour *backward*; but far worſe
Urg'd them behind. *Milton.*

5. Regreſſively.

Are not the rays of light, in paſſing by the edges and ſides of bodies, bent ſeveral times *backwards* and forwards with a motion like that of an eel? *Newton.*

6. Towards ſomething paſt.

To prove the poſſibility of a thing, there is no argument to that which looks *backwards*; for what has been done or ſuffered may certainly be done or ſuffered again. *South.*

7. Reflex.

No, doubtleſs; for the mind can *backward* caſt
Upon herſelf, her underſtanding light.
Sir J. Davies.

8. From a better to a worſe ſtate.

The work went *backward*; and the more he ſtrove
T' advance the ſuit, the farther from her love.
Dryden.

9. Paſt; in time paſt.

They have ſpread one of the worſt languages in the world, if we look upon it ſome reigns *backward*. *Locke.*

10. Perverſely; from the wrong end.

I never yet ſaw man,
But ſhe would ſpell him *backward*; if fair-fac'd,
She'd ſwear the gentleman ſhould be her ſiſter;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot; if tall, a launce ill-headed.
Shakeſpeare.

BA'CKWARD, båk'-wård. *adj.*

1. Unwilling; averſe.

Our mutability makes the friends of our nation *backward* to engage with us in alliances. *Addiſon.*

We are ſtrangely *backward* to lay hold of this ſafe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*

Cities laid waſte, they ſtorm'd the dens and caves;
For wiſer brutes are *backward* to be ſlaves. *Pope.*

2. Heſitating.

All things are ready, if our minds be ſo:
Periſh the man, whoſe mind is *backward* now!
Shakeſpeare.

3. Sluggiſh; dilatory.

The mind is *backward* to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. *Watts.*

4. Dull; not quick or apprehenſive.

It often falls out, that the *backward* learner makes amends another way. *South.*

5. Late; coming after ſomething elſe: as, *backward* fruits; *backward* children: fruits long in ripening; children ſlow of growth.

BA'CKWARD, båk'-wård. *n. ſ.* The things or ſtate behind or paſt: poetical.

What ſeeſt thou elſe
In the dark *backward* or abyſm of time? *Shakeſp.*

BA'CKWARDLY, båk'-wård-lŷ. *adv.* [from *backward.*]

1. Unwillingly; averſely; with the back forward.

Like Numid lions by the hunters chas'd,
Though they do fly, yet *backwardly* do go
With proud aſpect, diſdaining greater haſte. *Sidney.*

2. Perverſely; or with cold hope.

I was the firſt man
That e'er receiv'd gift from him;
And does he think ſo *backwardly* of me,
That I'll requite it laſt? *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'CKWARDNESS, båk'-wård-nės. *n. ſ.* [from *backward.*]

1. Dulneſs; unwillingneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

The thing by which we are apt to excuſe our *backwardneſs* to good works, is the ill ſucceſs that hath been obſerved to attend well-deſigning charities. *Atterbury.*

2. Slowneſs of progreſſion; tardineſs.

BA'CON, bå'kn. *n. ſ.* [probably from *baken*, that is, dried fleſh.]

1. The fleſh of a hog ſalted and dried.

High o'er the hearth a chine of *bacon* hung,
Good old Philemon ſeiz'd it with a prong,
Then cut a ſlice. *Dryden.*

2. To ſave the *bacon*, is a phraſe for preſerving one's ſelf from being hurt; borrowed from the care of houſewives in the country, where they have ſeldom any other proviſion in the houſe than dried bacon, to ſecure it from the marching ſoldiers.

What frightens you thus, my good ſon? ſays the prieſt;
You murder'd, are ſorry, and have been confeſt.
O father! my ſorrow will ſcarce ſave my *bacon*;
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken. *Prior.*

BACULO'METRY, bå-ků-lȍ'm-ē-trŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *baculus*, Lat. and μέτρον.] The art of meaſuring diſtances by one or more ſtaves. *Dict.*

BAD, båd'. *adj.* [*quaad*, Dutch; compar. *worſe*; ſuperl. *worſt.*]

1. Ill; not good: a general word uſed in regard to phyſical or moral faults, either of men or things.

Moſt men have politicks enough to make, through violence, the beſt ſcheme of government a *bad* one. *Pope.*

2. Vitious; corrupt.

Thou may'ſt repent,
And one *bad* act, with many deeds well done,
May'ſt cover. *Milton.*

Thus will the latter, as the former, world
Still tend from *bad* to worſe. *Milton.*

Our unhappy fates
Mix thee amongſt the *bad*, or make thee run
Too near the paths which virtue bids thee ſhun.
Prior.

3. Unfortunate; unhappy.

The ſun his annual courſe obliquely made,
Good days contracted, and enlarg'd the *bad*. *Dryd.*

4. Hurtful; unwholeſome; miſchievous; pernicious: with *for*.

Reading was *bad for* his eyes, writing made his head ake. *Addiſon.*

5. Sick: with *of*; as, *bad of* a fever.

BAD, båd'. } The preterite of *bid*.
BADE, båd. }

And for an earneſt of greater honour,
He *bade* me, from him, call thee Thane of Cawder.
Shakeſpeare.

BADGE, bådzh'. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain etymology; derived by *Junius* from *bode* or *bade* a meſſenger, and ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *badage*, the credential of a meſſenger; but taken by *Skinner* and *Minſhew* from *bagghe*, Dut. a jewel, or *bague*, Fr. a ring. It ſeems to come from *bajulo*, to carry, Lat.]

1. A mark or cognizance worn to ſhew the relation of the wearer to any perſon or thing.

But on his breaſt a bloody croſs he bore,
The dear reſemblance of his dying lord;
For whoſe ſweet ſake that glorious *badge* he wore.
Spenſer.

The outward ſplendour of his office, is the *badge* and token of that ſacred character which he inwardly bears. *Atterbury.*

2. A token by which one is known.

A ſavage tygreſs on her helmet lies;
The famous *badge* Clarinda us'd to bear. *Fairfax.*

3. The mark or token of any thing.

There appears much joy in him; even ſo much, that joy could not ſhew itſelf modeſt enough, without a *badge* of bitterneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Sweet mercy is nobility's true *badge*. *Shakeſp.*

Let him not bear the *badges* of a wreck,
Nor beg with a blue table on his back. *Dryden.*

To **BADGE**, bådzh'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a badge.

Your royal father's murder'd——
——Oh, by whom?——
Thoſe of his chamber, as it ſeem'd, had done't:
Their hands and faces were all *badg'd* with blood,
So were their daggers. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'DGER, båd'-zhůr. *n. ſ.* [*bedour*, Fr. *melis*, Lat.] An animal that earths in the ground, uſed to be hunted.

That a brock, or *badger*, hath legs of one ſide ſhorter than the other, is received not only by theoriſts and unexperienced believers, but moſt who behold them daily. *Brown.*

BA'DGER, båd'-zhůr. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from the Latin *bajulus* a carrier; but by *Junius* derived from the *badger*, a creature who ſtows up his proviſion.] One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it unto another. *Cowell.*

BA'DGER-LEGGED, bådzh'-ůr-lėgd'. [from *badger* and *legged.*] Having legs of an unequal length, as the badger is ſuppoſed to have.

His body crooked all over, big-bellied, *badger-legged*, and his complexion ſwarthy. *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'DLY, båd'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *bad.*] In a bad manner; not well.

How goes the day with us? O tell me, Hubert.—
Badly, I fear. How fares your majeſty? *Shakeſp.*

BA'DNESS, båd'-nǐs. *n. ſ.* [from *bad.*] Want of good qualities, either natural or moral; deſert; depravity.

It was not your brother's evil diſpoſition made him ſeek his death; but a provoking merit, ſet a work by a reproveable *badneſs* in himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

There is one convenience in this city, which makes ſome amends for the *badneſs* of the pavement. *Addiſon on Italy.*

I did not ſee how the *badneſs* of the weather could be the king's fault? *Addiſon.*

To **BA'FFLE**, båf'l. *v. a.* [*baffler*, Fr.]

1. To elude; to make ineffectual.

They made a ſhift to think themſelves guiltleſs, in ſpite of all their ſins; to break the precept, and at the ſame time to *baffle* the curſe. *South.*

He hath deſerved to have the grace withdrawn, which he hath ſo long *baffled* and defied. *Atterbury.*

2. To confound; to defeat with ſome confuſion, as by perplexing or amuſing: to *baffle* is ſometimes leſs than to *conquer*.

Etruria loſt,
He brings to Turnus' aid his *baffled* hoſt. *Dryden.*

When the mind has brought itſelf to cloſe thinking, it may go on roundly. Every abſtruſe problem, every intricate queſtion, will not *baffle*, diſcourage, or break it. *Locke.*

A foreign potentate trembles at a war with the Engliſh nation, ready to employ againſt him ſuch revenues as ſhall *baffle* his deſigns upon their country. *Addiſon.*

BA'FFLE, båf'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A defeat.

It is the ſkill of the diſputant that keeps off a *baffle*. *South.*

The authors having miſſed of their aims, are fain to retreat with fruſtration and a *baffle*. *South.*

BA'FFLER, båf'-flůr. *n. ſ.* [from *baffle.*] He that puts to confuſion, or defeats.

Experience, that great *baffler* of ſpeculation, aſſures us the thing is too poſſible, and brings, in all ages, matter of fact to confute our ſuppoſitions. *Government of the Tongue.*

Bag, bảg'. *n. ſ.* [belȝe, Sax. from whence perhaps, by dropping, as is uſual, the harſh conſonant, came *bege*, *bage*, *bag*.]

1. A ſack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.

Couſin, away for England; haſte before,
And, ere our coming, ſee thou ſhake the *bags*
Of hoarding abbots; their impriſon'd angels
Set thou at liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*

What is it that opens thy mouth in praiſes? Is it that thy *bags* and thy barns are full? *South.*

Waters were incloſed within the earth, as in a *bag*. *Burnet.*

Once, we confeſs, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd *bag* the dropping guinea ſpoke. *Pope.*

2. That part of animals in which ſome particular juices are contained, as the poiſon of vipers.

The ſwelling poiſon of the ſeveral ſects,
Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects,
Shall burſt its *bag*. *Dryden.*

Sing on, ſing on, for I can ne'er be cloy'd;
So may thy cows their burden'd *bags* diſtend. *Dryden.*

3. An ornamental purſe of ſilk tied to men's hair.

We ſaw a young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bob wig and black ſilken *bag* tied to it. *Addiſon.*

4. A term uſed to ſignify different quantities of certain commodities; as, a *bag* of pepper, a *bag* of hops.

To **Bag**, bảg'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag.

Accordingly he drain'd thoſe marſhy grounds,
And *bagg'd* them in a blue cloud. *Dryden.*

Hops ought not to be *bagged* up hot. *Mortimer.*

2. To load with a bag.

Like a bee, *bagg'd* with his honey'd venom,
He brings it to your hive. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

To **Bag**, bảg'. *v. n.* To ſwell like a full bag.

The ſkin ſeemed much contracted, yet it *bagged*, and had a porringer full of matter in it. *Wiſeman.*

Two kids that in the valley ſtray'd
I found by chance, and to my fold convey'd:
They drain two *bagging* udders every day. *Dryden.*

Ba'gatelle, bảg-ả-tẻl'. *n. ſ.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance; a word not naturaliſed.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd ſeals;
Rich trifles, ſerious *bagatelles*. *Prior.*

Ba'ggage, bảg'-gìdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *bag*; *baggage*, Fr.]

1. The furniture and utenſils of an army.

The army was an hundred and ſeventy thouſand footmen, and twelve thouſand horſemen, beſide the *baggage*. *Judith.*

Riches are the *baggage* of virtue; they cannot be ſpared, nor left behind, but they hinder the march. *Bacon.*

They were probably always in readineſs, and carried among the *baggage* of the army. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*.

Dolabella deſigned, when his affairs grew deſperate in Egypt, to pack up *bag* and *baggage*, and ſail for Italy. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A worthleſs woman; in French *bagaſte*; ſo called, becauſe ſuch women follow camps.

A ſpark of indignation did riſe in her, not to ſuffer ſuch a *baggage* to win away any thing of hers. *Sidney.*

When this *baggage* meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, ſhe turns him to account. *Spectator.*

Ba'gnio, bản'-nyỏ. *n. ſ.* [*bagno*, Ital. a bath.] A houſe for bathing, ſweating, and otherwiſe cleanſing the body.

I have known two inſtances of malignant fevers produced by the hot air of a *bagnio*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Ba'gpipe, bảg'-pìpe. *n. ſ.* [from *bag* and *pipe*; the wind being received in a bag.] A muſical inſtrument, conſiſting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a port-vent or little tube fixed to it, and ſtopped by a valve and three pipes or flutes; the firſt called the great pipe or drone, and the ſecond the little one, which paſs the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is played on by compreſſing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or ſtopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. The *bagpipe* takes in the compaſs of three octaves. *Chambers.*

No banners but ſhirts, with ſome bad *bagpipes* inſtead of drum and fiſe. *Sidney.*

He heard a *bagpipe*, and ſaw a general animated with the ſound. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Bagpi'per, bảg'-pì-pủr. *n. ſ.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on a bagpipe.

Some that will evermore peep thro' their eyes,
And laugh, like parrots, at a *bagpiper*. *Shakeſp.*

BAGUE'TTE, bả-gẻt'. *n. ſ.* [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round moulding, leſs than an aſtragal; ſometimes carved and enriched.

To **Baigne**, bả'n. *v. a.* [*bagner*, Fr.] To drench; to ſoak: a word out of uſe.

The women forſlow not to *baigne* them, unleſs they plead their heels, with a worſe perfume than Jugurth found in the dungeon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Bail, bả'l. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymologiſts give many derivations; it ſeems to come from the French *bailler*, to put into the hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himſelf up in ſurety.]

Bail is the freeing or ſetting at liberty one arreſted or impriſoned upon action either civil or criminal, under ſecurity taken for his appearance. There is both common and ſpecial *bail*; *common bail* is in actions of ſmall prejudice, or ſlight proof, called common, becauſe any ſureties in that caſe are taken: whereas, upon cauſes of greater weight, or apparent ſpeciality, *ſpecial bail* or ſurety, muſt be taken. There is a difference between *bail* and mainpriſe; for he that is mainpriſed is at large, until the day of his appearance: but where a man is bailed, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and cuſtody for the time: and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in priſon at that time, or otherwiſe at their will. *Cowell.*

Worry'd with debts, and paſt all hopes of *bail*,
Th' unpity'd wretch lies rotting in a jail. *Roſcommon.*

And bribe with preſents, or, when preſents fail,
They ſend their proſtituted wives for *bail*. *Dryden.*

To **Bail**, bả'l. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.

Let me be their bail——
They ſhall be ready at your highneſs' will,
To anſwer their ſuſpicion——
Thou ſhalt not *bail* them. *Shakeſp. Titus Andron.*

2. To admit to bail.

When they had *bailed* the twelve biſhops who were in the Tower, the houſe of Commons, in great indignation, cauſed them immediately to be recommitted to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

Ba'ilable, bả'-lảbl. *adj.* [from *bail*.] That may be ſet at liberty by bail or ſureties.

Ba'iliff, bả'-lìf. *n. ſ.* [a word of doubtful etymology in itſelf, but borrowed by us from *baillie*, Fr.]

1. A ſubordinate officer.

Lauſanne is under the canton of Berne, governed by a *bailiff* ſent every three years from the ſenate of Berne. *Addiſon.*

2. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute arreſts.

It many times happeneth, that, by the underſheriffs and their *bailiffs*, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the proceſs that runneth againſt him. *Bacon.*

A *bailiff*, by miſtake, ſeized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a ſpunging-houſe. *Swift.*

Swift as a bard the *bailiff* leaves behind. *Pope.*

3. An under-ſteward of a manor.

Ba'iliwick, bả'-lỳ-wìk. *n. ſ.* [of *baillie*, Fr. and ƿic, Sax.] The place of the juriſdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchiſe. It is that liberty which is exempted from the ſheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointeth a bailiff. *Cowell.*

A proper officer is to walk up and down his *bailiwicks*. *Spenſer.*

There iſſued writs to the ſheriffs, to return the names of the ſeveral land-owners in their ſeveral *bailiwicks*. *Hal.*

To **Bait**, bả't. *v. a.* [batan, Sax. *baitzen*, Germ.]

1. To put meat upon a hook, in ſome place, to tempt fiſh, or other animals.

Oh cunning enemy, that, to catch a ſaint,
With ſaints doſt *bait* thy hook! moſt dangerous
Is that temptation that doth goad us on
To ſin in loving virtue. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting, give him a ſhow of comfort in his ſuit, and lead him on with a ſure *baited* delay, till he hath pawned his horſes to mine hoſt of the garter. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Many ſorts of fiſhes feed upon inſects, as is well known to anglers, who *bait* their hooks with them. *Ray.*

How are the ſex improv'd in am'rous arts!
What new-found ſnares they *bait* for human hearts! *Gay.*

2. To give meat to one's ſelf, or horſes, on the road.

What ſo ſtrong,
But, wanting reſt, will alſo want of might?
The ſun, that meaſures heaven all day long,
At night doth *bait* his ſteeds the ocean waves among. *Spenſer.*

To **Bait**, bả't. *v. a.* [from *battre*, Fr. to beat.]

1. To attack with violence.

Who ſeeming ſorely chaffed at his band,
As chained bear, whom cruel dogs do *bait*,
With idle force did fain them to withſtand. *Fairy Queen.*

I will not yield
To kiſs the ground before young Malcolm's feet,
And to be *baited* with the rabble's curſe. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

2. To haraſs by the help of others; as, we *bait* a boar with maſtiffs, but a bull with bull-dogs.

To **Bait**, bả't. *v. n.* To ſtop at any place for refreſhment: perhaps this word is more properly *bate*, to *abate* ſpeed.

But our deſires tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to ſet our chief delightfulneſs,
Where but a *baiting* place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

As one who on his journey *baits* at noon,
Tho' bent on ſpeed: ſo here th' archangel paus'd. *Milton.*

In all our journey from London to his houſe, we did not ſo much as *bait* at a whig inn. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To **Bait**, bả't. *v. n.* [*as an hawk*.] To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flutter.

All plum'd like eſtridges, that with the wind
Baited like eagles having lately bath'd;
Glittering in golden coats like images. *Shakeſp.*

Hood my unman'd blood *baiting* in my cheeks
With thy black mantle; till ſtrange love, grown
bold,
Thinks true love acted ſimple modeſty. *Shakeſp.*

Another way I have to man my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her as we watch thoſe kites
That *bait* and beat, and will not be obedient. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bait, bå't. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Meat ſet to allure fiſh, or other animals, to a ſnare.

The pleaſant'ſt angling is to ſee the fiſh
Cut with her golden oars the ſilver ſtream,
And greedily devour the treacherous *bait*. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A temptation; an enticement; allurement.

And that ſame glorious beauty's idle boaſt
Is but a *bait* ſuch wretches to beguile. *Spenſer.*

Taketh therewith the ſouls of men, as with the *baits*. *Hooker.*

Sweet words, I grant, *baits* and allurements
ſweet,
But greateſt hopes with greateſt croſſes meet. *Fairfax.*

Fruit, like that
Which grew in Paradiſe, the *bait* of Eve
Us'd by the tempter. *Milton.*

Secure from fooliſh pride's affected ſtate,
And ſpecious flattery's more pernicious *bait*. *Roſcommon.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a ſimple knot was tied above:
Sweet negligence! unheeded *bait* of love! *Dryden.*

Grant that others could with equal glory
Look down on pleaſures, and the *baits* of ſenſe. *Addiſon.*

3. A refreſhment on a journey.

Baize, bå'z. *n. ſ.* A kind of coarſe open cloth ſtuff, having a long nap; ſometimes frized on one ſide, and ſometimes not frized. This ſtuff is without wale, being wrought on a loom with two treddles, like flannel. *Chambers.*

To **Bake**, bå'ke. *v. a.* participle paſſive, *baked* or *baken.* [bæcan, Sax. *becken*, Germ. ſuppoſed by *Wachter* to come from *bec*, which, in the Phrygian language, ſignified *bread*.]

1. To heat any thing in a cloſe place; generally in an oven.

He will take thereof, and warm himſelf; yea, he kindleth it, and *baketh* bread. *Iſaiah.*

The difference of prices of bread proceeded from their delicacy in bread, and perhaps ſomething in their manner of *baking*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To harden in the fire.

The work of the fire is a kind of *baking*; and whatſoever the fire *baketh*, time doth, in ſome degree, diſſolve. *Bacon.*

3. To harden with heat.

With vehement ſuns
When duſty ſummer *bakes* the crumbling clods,
How pleaſant is 't, beneath the twiſted arch,
To ply the ſweet carouſe! *Philips.*

The ſun with flaming arrows pierc'd the flood,
And, darting to the bottom, *bak'd* the mud. *Dryd.*

To **Bake**, bå'ke. *v. n.*

1. To do the work of baking.

I keep his houſe, and I waſh, wring, brew, *bake*, ſcour, dreſs meat, and make the beds, and do all myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To be heated or baked.

Fillet of a fenny ſnake,
In the cauldron boil and *bake*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Baked *Meats*, bå'kd-mêts. Meats dreſſed by the oven.

There be ſome houſes, wherein ſweetmeats will relent, and *baked meats* will mould, more than others. *Bacon.*

Ba'kehouse, bå'ke-hous. *n. ſ.* [from *bake* and *houſe*.] A place for baking bread.

I have marked a willingneſs in the Italian artizans, to diſtribute the kitchen, pantry, and *bakehouſe* under ground. *Wotton.*

Ba'ken, bå'kn. The *participle* from *To bake.*

There was a cake *baken* on the coals, and a cruſe of water, at his head. 1 *Kings.*

Ba'ker, bå'-kůr. *n. ſ.* [from *To bake.*] He whoſe trade is to bake.

In life and health, every man muſt proceed upon truſt, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or *baker*. *South.*

Ba'lance, bål'-låns. *n. ſ.* [*balance*, Fr. *bilanx*, Lat.]

1. One of the ſix ſimple powers in mechanicks, uſed principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies. It is of ſeveral forms. *Chambers.*

2. A pair of ſcales.

A balance of power, either without or within a ſtate, is beſt conceived by conſidering what the nature of a *balance* is. It ſuppoſes three things; firſt, the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two ſcales, with whatever is weighed therein. *Swift.*

For when on ground the burden *balance* lies,
The empty part is lifted up the higher. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. A metaphorical *balance*, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.

I have in equal *balance* juſtly weigh'd
What wrong our arms may do, what wrongs we
ſuffer:
Griefs heavier than our offences. *Shakeſ. Hen.* IV.

4. The act of comparing two things, as by the *balance*.

Comfort ariſes not from others being miſerable, but from this inference upon the *balance*, that we ſuffer only the lot of nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

Upon a fair *balance* of the advantages on either ſide, it will appear, that the rules of the goſpel are more powerful means of conviction than ſuch meſſage. *Atterbury.*

5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the *balance* of trade muſt of neceſſity be returned in coin or bullion. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he ſtated the account with his correſpondent, and paid the *balance*.

7. Equipoiſe; as, *balance* of power. See the ſecond ſenſe.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleaſure's ſmiling
train;
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
Theſe mix'd with art, and to due bounds confin'd,
Make and maintain the *balance* of the mind. *Pope.*

8. The beating part of a watch.

It is but ſuppoſing that all watches, whilſt the *balance* beats, think; and it is ſufficiently proved, that my watch thought all laſt night. *Locke.*

9. [In aſtronomy.] One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack, commonly called *Libra*.

Or wilt thou warm our ſummers with thy rays,
And ſeated near the *balance* poiſe the days? *Dryd.*

To **Ba'lance**, bål'-låns. *v. a.* [*balancer*, Fr.]

1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.

If men would but *balance* the good and the evil of things, they would not venture ſoul and body for dirty intereſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To regulate the weight in a balance; to keep in a ſtate of juſt proportion.

Heav'n that hath plac'd this Iſland to give law,
To *balance* Europe, and her ſtates to awe. *Waller.*

3. To counterpoiſe; to weigh equal to; to be equipollent; to counteract.

The attraction of the glaſs is *balanced*, and rendered ineffectual, by the contrary attraction of the liquor. *Newton.*

4. To regulate an account, by ſtating it on both ſides.

Judging is *balancing* an account, and determining on which ſide the odds lie. *Locke.*

5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

Give him leave
To *balance* the account of Blenheim's day. *Prior.*

Though I am very well ſatisfied, that it is not in my power to *balance* accounts with my Maker, I am reſolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To **Ba'lance**, bål'-låns. *v. n.* To heſitate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.

Were the ſatisfaction of luſt, and the joys of heaven, offered to any one's preſent poſſeſſion, he would not *balance*, or err, in the determination of his choice. *Locke.*

Since there is nothing that can offend, I ſee not why you ſhould *balance* a moment about printing it. *Atterbury to Pope.*

Ba'lancer, bål'-ån-sůr. *n. ſ.* [from *balance.*] The perſon that weighs any thing.

Ba'lass *Ruby*, bål'-ås-rô'-bý. *n. ſ.* [*balas*, Fr. ſuppoſed to be an Indian term.] A kind of ruby.

Balaſs ruby is of a crimſon colour, with a caſt of purple, and ſeems beſt to anſwer the deſcription of the ancients. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To **Balbu'cinate**, bål-bů'-sî-nåte. *v. n.* [from *balbutio*, Lat.] To ſtammer in ſpeaking. *Dict.*

To **Balbu'tiate**, bål-bů'-sî-åte. *v. n.* The ſame with *balbucinate.* *Dict.*

Balco'ny, bål-kô'-ný. *n. ſ.* [*balcon*, Fr. *balcone*, Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or ſtone, before the window of a room.

Then pleaſure came, who liking not the faſhion,
Began to make *balconies*, terraces,
Till ſhe had weaken'd all by alteration. *Herbert.*

When dirty waters from *balconies* drop,
And dext'rous damſels twirl the ſprinkling mop. *Gay.*

Bald, bå'ld. *adj.* [*bal*, Welſh.]

1. Wanting hair; deſpoiled of hair by time or ſickneſs.

Neither ſhall men make themſelves *bald* for them. *Jeremiah.*

I find it remarked by Marchetti, that the cauſe of baldneſs in men is the dryneſs of the brain, and its ſhrinking from the ſkull; he having obſerved, that in *bald* perſons, under the *bald* part, there was a vacuity between the ſkull and the brain. *Ray.*

He ſhould imitate Cæſar, who, becauſe his head was *bald*, covered that defect with laurels. *Addiſ.*

2. Without natural covering.

Under an oak, whoſe boughs were moſs'd with
age,
And high top *bald* with dry antiquity. *Shakeſp.*

3. Without the uſual covering.

He is ſet at the upper end o' th' table; but they ſtand *bald* before him. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Unadorned; inelegant.

Hobbes, in the preface to his own *bald* tranſlation, begins the praiſe of Homer when he ſhould have ended it. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

And that, though labour'd, line muſt *bald* appear,
That brings ungrateful muſick to the ear. *Creech.*

5. Mean; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.

What ſhould the people do with theſe *bald*
tribunes?
On whom depending, their obedience fails
To th' greater bench. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. *Bald* was uſed by the northern nations, to ſignify the ſame as *audax* bold; and is ſtill in uſe. So *Baldwin*, and by inverſion *Winbald*, is *bold conqueror; Ethelbald, nobly bold; Eadbald, happily bold;* which are of the ſame import as *Thraſeas, Thraſymachus*, and *Thraſybulus*, &c. *Gibſon.*

BA'LDACHIN, bål-då-tshîn. *n. ſ.* [*baldachino*, Ital.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, ſupported with columns, and ſerving as a covering to an altar. It properly ſignifies a rich ſilk, *Du Cange*, and was a canopy carried over the hoſt.
Builder's Dict.

BA'LDERDASH, bå'l-dėr-dåsh. *n. ſ.* [probably of balð, Sax. bold, and *daſh* to mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment; rude mixture; a confuſed diſcourſe.

To BA'LDERDASH, bå'l-dėr-dåſh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquor.

BA'LDLY, bå'ld-lŷ. *adv.* [from *bald.*] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA'LDMONY, bå'ld-mûn-nŷ. *n. ſ.* The ſame with GENTIAN.

BA'LDNESS, bå'ld-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *bald.*]

1. The want of hair.

2. The loſs of hair.

Which happen'd on the ſkin to light,
And there corrupting to a wound,
Spreads leproſy and *baldneſs* round. *Swift.*

3. Meanneſs of writing; inelegance.

BA'LDRICK, bå'l-drîk. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. A girdle. By ſome *Dictionaries* it is explained a *bracelet;* but I have not found it in that ſenſe.

Athwart his breaſt a *baldrick* brave he ware,
That ſhin'd, like twinkling ſtars, with ſtones
moſt precious rare. *Fairy Queen.*

A radiant *baldrick*, o'er his ſhoulders tied,
Suſtain'd the ſword that glitter'd at his ſide.
Pope.

2. The zodiack.

That like the twins of Jove they ſeem'd in
ſight,
Which deck the *baldrick* of the heavens bright.
Spenſer.

BALE, bå'le. *n. ſ.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of goods packed up for carriage.]

One hired an aſs, in the dog-days, to carry certain *bales* of goods to ſuch a town. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is part of the *bales* in which bohea tea was brought over from China. *Woodward.*

BALE, båle. *n. ſ.* [bæl. Sax. *bale*, Dan. *bal*, *bol*, Icelandiſh.] Miſery; calamity.

She look'd about, and ſeeing one in mail
Armed to point, fought back to turn again;
For light ſhe hated as the deadly *bale*.
Fairy Queen.

To BALE, bå'le. *v. a.* A word uſed by the ſailors, who bid *bale* out the water; that is, *lave* it out, by way of diſtinction from pumping. *Skinner.* I believe from *bailler*, Fr. to deliver from hand to hand.

To BALE, bå'le. *v. n.* [*emballer*, Fr.] *imballure*, Ital.] To make up into a bale.

BA'LEFUL, bå'le-fûl. *adj.* [from *bale.*]

1. Full of miſery; full of grief; ſorrowful; ſad; woeful.

Ah, luckleſs babe! born under cruel ſtar,
And in dead parents *baleful* aſhes bred.
Fairy Queen.

But when I feel the bitter *baleful* ſmart,
Which her fair eyes unwares do work in me,
I think that I a new Pandora ſee. *Spenſer.*

Round he throws his *baleful* eyes,
That witneſs'd huge affliction and diſmay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride and ſtedfaſt hate.
Milton.

2. Full of miſchief; deſtructive.

But when he ſaw his threat'ning was but vain,
He turn'd about, and ſearch'd his *baleful* books
again. *Fairy Queen.*

Boiling choler chokes,
By ſight of theſe, our *baleful* enemies. *Shakeſp.*

Unſeen, unfelt, the fiery ſerpent ſkims
Betwixt her linen and her naked limbs,
His *baleful* breath inſpiring as he glides. *Dryden.*

Happy Ièrne, whoſe moſt wholeſome air
Poiſons envenom'd ſpiders, and forbids
The *baleful* toad and vipers from her ſhore. *Philips.*

BA'LEFULLY, bå'le-fûl-lŷ. *adv.* [from *baleful.*] Sorrowfully; miſchievouſly.

BALK, bå'k. *n. ſ.* [*balk*, Dut. and Germ.] A great beam, ſuch as is uſed in building; a rafter over an out-houſe or barn.

BALK, bå'k. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Skinner* from *valicare*, Ital. to paſs over.] A ridge of land left unploughed between the furrows, or at the end of the field.

To BALK, bå'k. *v. a.* [See the noun.]

1. To diſappoint; to fruſtrate; to elude.

Another thing in the grammar ſchools I ſee no uſe of, unleſs it be to *balk* young lads in learning languages. *Locke.*

Every one has a deſire to keep up the vigour of his faculties, and not to *balk* his underſtanding by what is too hard for it. *Locke.*

But one may *balk* his good intent,
And take things otherwiſe than meant. *Prior.*

The prices muſt have been high; for a people ſo rich would not *balk* their fancy. *Arbuthnot.*

Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monſter flies,
And fills the city with his hideous cries. *Pope.*

Is there a variance? enter but his door,
Balk'd are the courts, and conteſt is no more. *Pope.*

2. To miſs any thing; to leave untouched.

By griſly Pluto he doth ſwear,
He rent his clothes, and tore his hair;
And as he runneth here and there,
An acorn cup he greeteth;
Which ſoon he taketh by the ſtalk,
About his head he lets it walk,
Nor doth he any creature *balk*,
But lays on all he meeteth. *Drayton's Nimphid.*

3. To omit, or refuſe, any thing.

This was looked for at your hand, and this was *balkt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To heap, as on a ridge. This, or ſomething like this, ſeems to be intended here.

Ten thouſand bold Scots, three and twenty
knights,
Balk'd in their own blood, did Sir Walter ſee
On Holmedon's plains. *Shakeſp.*

BA'LKERS, bå'-kûrz. *n. ſ.* [In fiſhery.] Men who ſtand on a cliff, or high place on the ſhore, and give a ſign to the men in the fiſhing-boats, which way the paſſage or ſhole of herrings is. *Cowell.*

The pilchards are purſued by a bigger fiſh, called a pluſher, who leapeth above water, and bewrayeth them to the *balker*. *Carew's Sur. of Corn.*

BALL, bå'l. *n. ſ.* [*bol*, Dan. *bol*, Dutch.]

Bal, diminutively *Belin*, the ſun, or Apollo, of the Celtæ, was called by the ancient Gauls *Abellio*. Whatever was round, and in particular the head, was called by the ancients either *Bâl*, or *Bel*, and likewiſe *Bôl* and *Biil*. Among the modern Perſians, the head is called *Pole;* and the Flemings ſtill call the head *Boile*. Πόλος is the head or poll; and πολεῖν is to turn. Βολος likewiſe ſignifies a round ball, whence *bowl*, and *bell*, and *ball*, which the Welch term *bêl*. By the Scotch alſo the head is named *bhêl;* whence the Engliſh *bill* is derived, ſignifying the beak of a bird. Figuratively, the Phrygians and Thurians by βαλλην underſtood a king. Hence alſo, in the Syriack dialects, βαάλ, βὴλ, and likewiſe βῶλ, ſignifies lord, and by this name alſo the ſun; and, in ſome dialects, Ἡλ and Ἰλ, whence Ἶλος and Ἥλιος, Γήλιος and Βήλιος, and alſo, in the Celtick diminutive way of expreſſion, Ἕλενος, Γέλενος, and Βέλενος, ſignified the ſun; and Ἑλένη, Γελένη, and Βελένη, the moon. Among the Teutonicks, *bol* and *beil* have the ſame meaning; whence the adjective *bolig*, or *beilig*, is derived, and ſignifies divine or holy; and the aſpiration being changed into *ſ*, the Romans form their *Sol*. *Baxter.*

1. Any thing made in a round form, or approaching to round.

Worms with many feet round themſelves into *balls* under logs of timber, but not in the timber.
Bacon.

Nor arms they wear, nor ſwords and bucklers
wield,
But whirl from leathern ſtrings huge *balls* of
lead. *Dryden.*

Like a *ball* of ſnow tumbling down a hill, he gathered ſtrength as he paſſed. *Howell.*

Still unripen'd in the dewy mines,
Within the *ball* a trembling water ſhines,
That through the cryſtal darts. *Addiſon.*

Such of thoſe corpuſcles as happened to combine into one maſs, formed the metallick and mineral *balls*, or nodules, which we find.
Woodward.

2. A round thing to play with, either with the hand or foot, or a racket.

Balls to the ſtars, and thralls to fortune's reign,
Turn'd from themſelves, infected with their
cage,
Where death is fear'd, and life is held with pain.
Sidney.

Thoſe I have ſeen play at *ball*, grow extremely earneſt who ſhould have the *ball*. *Sidney.*

3. A ſmall round thing, with ſome particular mark, by which votes are given, or lots caſt.

Let lots decide it.
For every number'd captive put a *ball*
Into an urn; three only black be there,
The reſt, all white, are ſafe. *Dryden.*

Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor, appears;
Round in his urn the blended *balls* he rowls,
Abſolves the juſt, and dooms the guilty ſouls.
Dryden.

4. A globe; as, the *ball* of the earth.

Julius and Antony, thoſe lords of all,
Low at her feet preſent the conquer'd *ball*.
Granville.

Ye gods, what juſtice rules the *ball?*
Freedom and arts together fall. *Pope.*

5. A globe borne as an enſign of ſovereignty.

Hear the tragedy of a young man, that by right ought to hold the *ball* of a kingdom: but, by fortune, is made himſelf a *ball*, toſſed from miſery to miſery, from place to place. *Bacon.*

6. Any part of the body that approaches to roundneſs; as, the lower and ſwelling part of the thumb; the apple of the eye.

Be ſubject to no ſight but mine; inviſible
To every eye *ball* elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To make a ſtern countenance, let your brow bend ſo, that it may almoſt touch the *ball* of the eye. *Peacham.*

7. The ſkin ſpread over a hollow piece of wood, ſtuffed with hair or wool, which the printers dip in ink, to ſpread it on the letters.

BALL, bå'l. *n. ſ.* [*bal*, Fr. from *balare*, low Lat. from βαλλίζειν to dance.] An entertainment of dancing, at which the preparations are made at the expence of ſome particular perſon.

If golden ſconces hang not on the walls,
To light the coſtly ſuppers and the *balls*. *Dryd.*

He would make no extraordinary figure at a *ball*; but I can aſſure the ladies, for their conſolation, that he has writ better verſes on the ſex than any man. *Swift.*

BA'LLAD, bå'l-låd. *n. ſ.* [*balade*, Fr.] A ſong.

Ballad once ſignified a ſolemn and ſacred ſong, as well as trivial, when Solomon's Song was called the *ballad of ballads*; but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verſe. *Watts.*

An' I have not *ballads* made on you all, and ſung to filthy tunes, may a cup of ſack be my poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Like the ſweet *ballad*, this amuſing lay
Too long detains the lover on his way. *Gay.*

To **BA'LLAD**, bål'-låd. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make or ſing ballads.

Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like ſtrumpets, and ſcall'd rhimers
Ballad us out o' tune. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'LLAD-SINGER, bål'-låd-sìng-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *ballad* and *ſing*.] One whoſe employment is to ſing ballads in the ſtreets.

No ſooner 'gan he raiſe his tuneful ſong,
But lads and laſſes round about him throng.
Not *ballad-ſinger*, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note ſo ſhrilling, ſweet, and loud. *Gay.*

BA'LLAST, bål'-låſt. *n. ſ.* [*ballaſte*, Dutch.]

1. Something put at the bottom of the ſhip, to keep it ſteady to the centre of gravity.

There muſt be middle counſellors to keep things ſteady; for, without that *ballaſt*, the ſhip will roul too much. *Bacon.*

As for the aſcent of a ſubmarine veſſel, this may be eaſily contrived, if there be ſome great weight at the bottom of the ſhip, being part of its *ballaſt*; which, by ſome cord within, may be looſened from it. *Wilkins.*

As, when empty barks on billows float,
With ſandy *ballaſt* ſailors trim the boat;
So bees bear gravel ſtones, whoſe poiſing weight
Steers through the whiſtling winds their ſteddy flight. *Dryden.*

2. That which is uſed to make any thing ſteady.

Why ſhould he ſink where nothing ſeem'd to preſs?
His lading little, and his *ballaſt* leſs. *Swift.*

To **BA'LLAST**, bål'-låſt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ſhip, in order to keep her ſteady.

If this be ſo *ballaſted*, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable. *Wilkins.*

2. To keep any thing ſteady.

While thus to *ballaſt* love I thought,
And ſo more ſteddily t' have gone,
I ſaw I had love's pinnace overfraught. *Donne.*

Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour *ballaſted* my pride. *Dryden.*

BALLE'TTE, bål'-lėt. *n. ſ.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance in which ſome hiſtory is repreſented.

BA'LLIARDS, bål'-lyėrdz. *n. ſ.* [from *ball*, and *yard*, or ſtick to puſh it with.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a ſtick: now corruptly called *billiards*.

With dice, with cards, with *balliards*, far unfit,
With ſhuttlecocks miſſeeming manly wit. *Spenſer.*

BA'LLISTER, bål'-ůs-tůr. See **BALUSTRE.**

BALLO'N, } **BALLO'ON,** } bål'-lỏ'n. *n. ſ.* [*ballon*, Fr.]

1. A large round ſhort-necked veſſel uſed in chymiſtry.
2. [In architecture.] A ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.
3. [In fireworks.] A ball of paſteboard, ſtuffed with combuſtible matter, which, when fired, mounts to a conſiderable height in the air, and then burſts into bright ſparks of fire, reſembling ſtars.

BA'LLOT, bål'-lůt. *n. ſ.* [*ballote*, Fr.]

1. A little ball or ticket uſed in giving votes, being put privately into a box or urn.
2. The act of voting by ballot.

To **BA'LLOT**, bål'-lůt. *v. n.* [*balloter*, Fr.] To chooſe by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which, it is known what is the reſult of the poll, without any diſcovery by whom each vote was given.

No competition arriving to a ſufficient number of balls, they fell to *ballot* ſome others. *Wotton.*

Giving their votes by *balloting*, they lie under no awe. *Swift.*

BALLOTA'TION, bål-lỏ-tå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *ballot*.] The act of voting by ballot.

The election is intricate and curious, conſiſting of ten ſeveral *ballotations*. *Wotton.*

BALM, bå'm. *n. ſ.* [*baume*, Fr. *balſamum*, Lat.]

1. The ſap or juice of a ſhrub remarkably odoriferous.

Balm trickles through the bleeding veins
Of happy ſhrubs, in Idumean plains. *Dryden.*

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Thy place is fill'd, thy ſceptre wrung from thee;
Thy *balm* waſh'd off wherewith thou waſt anointed. *Shakeſp.*

3. Any thing that ſooths or mitigates pain.

You were conducted to a gentle bath,
And *balms* apply'd to you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your praiſe's argument, *balm* of your age;
Deareſt and beſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

A tender ſmile, our ſorrow's only *balm*. *Young.*

BALM, bå'm. } *n. ſ.* [*meliſſa*, Lat.] The
BALM *Mint*, bå'm. } name of a plant.

The ſpecies are, 1. Garden *balm*. 2. Garden *balm*, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking Roman *balm*, with ſofter hairy leaves. *Miller.*

BALM *of Gilead*, bå'm of gìl'-yåd.

1. The juice drawn from the balſam tree, by making inciſions in its bark. Its colour is firſt white, ſoon after green; but, when it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The ſmell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the taſte of it bitter, ſharp, and aſtringent. As little iſſues from the plant by inciſion, the *balm* ſold by the merchants is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, diſtilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine. *Calmet.*

It ſeems to me, that the zori of Gilead, which we render in our Bible by the word *balm*, was not the ſame with the balſam of Mecca, but only a better ſort of turpentine, then in uſe for the cure of wounds and other diſeaſes. *Prideaux's Connections.*

2. A plant remarkable for the ſtrong balſamick ſcent which its leaves emit, upon being bruiſed; whence ſome have ſuppoſed, erroneouſly, that the *balm of Gilead* was taken from this plant. *Miller.*

To **BALM**, bå'm. *v. a.* [from *balm*.]

1. To anoint with balm, or with any thing medicinal.

Balm his foul head with warm diſtilled waters,
And burn ſweet wood. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To ſooth; to mitigate; to aſſuage.

Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have *balm'd* thy ſenſes. *Shak.*

BA'LMY, bål'-mỳ. *adj.* [from *balm*.]

1. Having the qualities of balm.

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid,
In *balmy* ſweat; which with his beams the ſun
Soon dry'd. *Milton.*

2. Producing balm.

Let India boaſt her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the *balmy* tree. *Pope.*

3. Soothing; ſoft; mild.

Come, Deſdemona! 'tis the ſoldiers life
To have their *balmy* ſlumbers wak'd with ſtrife. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such viſions hourly paſs before my ſight,
Which from my eyes their *balmy* ſlumbers fright. *Dryden.*

4. Fragrant; odoriferous.

Thoſe rich perfumes which from the happy ſhore
The winds upon their *balmy* wings convey'd,
Whoſe guilty ſweetneſs firſt the world betray'd. *Dryden.*

Firſt Eurus to the riſing morn is ſent,
The regions of the *balmy* continent. *Dryden.*

5. Mitigating: aſſuaſive.

Oh *balmy* breath, that doſt almoſt perſuade
Juſtice to break her ſword! *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'LNEARY, bål-nė-å-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [*balnearium*, Lat.] A bathing-room.

The *balnearies*, and bathing-places, he expoſeth unto the ſummer ſetting. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BALNEA'TION, bål-nė-å'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *balneum*, Lat. a bath.] The act of bathing.

As the head may be diſturbed by the ſkin, it may the ſame way be relieved, as is obſervable in *balneations*, and fomentations of that part. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BA'LNEATORY, bål-nė-å-tůr-rỳ. *adj.* [*balnearius*, Lat.] Belonging to a bath or ſtove.

BA'LOTADE, bål-ỏ-tå'de. *n. ſ.* The leap of an horſe, ſo that when his fore-feet are in the air, he ſhews nothing but the ſhoes of his hinder-feet, without yerking out. A *balotade* differs from a capriole; for when a horſe works at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force. *Farrier's Dict.*

BA'LSAM, bål'-ſům. *n. ſ.* [*balſamum*, Lat.] Ointment; unguent; an unctuous application thicker than oil, and ſofter than ſalve.

Chriſt's blood our *balſam*; if that cure us here,
Him, when our judge, we ſhall not find ſevere. *Denham.*

BA'LSAM *Apple*, bå'l-ſům-ap'l. [*momordica*, Lat.] An annual Indian plant.

BA'LSAM *Tree*, bå'l-ſům.

This is a ſhrub which ſcarce grows taller than the pomegranate tree; the bloſſoms are like ſmall ſtars, very fragrant; whence ſpring out little pointed pods, incloſing a fruit like an almond, called carpobalſamum, as the wood is called xylobalſamum, and the juice opobalſamum. *Calmet.*

BALSA'MICAL, bål-ſåm'-ì-kål. } *adj.* [from
BALSA'MICK, bål-ſåm'-ìk. } *balſam*.]

Having the qualities of balſam; unctuous; mitigating; ſoft; mild; oily.

If there be a wound in my leg, the vital energy of my ſoul thruſts out the *balſamical* humour of my blood to heal it. *Hale.*

The aliment of ſuch as have freſh wounds ought to be ſuch as keeps the humours from putrefaction, and renders them oily and *balſamick*. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'LUSTER, bål'-ůs-tůr. *n. ſ.* [according to *Du Cange*, from *balauſtrium*, low Lat. a bathing-place.] A ſmall column or pilaſter, from an inch and three quarters to four inches ſquare or diameter. Their dimenſions and forms are various; they are frequently adorned with mouldings; they are placed with rails on ſtairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.

This ſhould firſt have been planched over, and railed about with *baluſters*. *Carew.*

BA'LUSTRADE, bål-ůs-trå'de. *n. ſ.* [from *baluſter*.] An aſſemblage of one or more rows of little turned pillars, called baluſters, fixed upon a terras, or the top of a building, for ſeparating one part from another.

BAM, BEAM, bằm', bè'm, being initials in the name of any place, uſually imply it to have been woody; from the Saxon beam, which we uſe in the ſame ſenſe to this day. *Gibſon.*

BAMBOO', bằm'-bỏ. *n. ſ.* An Indian plant of the reed kind. It has ſeveral ſhoots much larger than our ordinary reeds, which are knotty, and ſeparated from ſpace to ſpace by joints. The *bamboo* is much larger than the ſugar-cane.

To BAMBO'OZLE, bằm-bỏz'l. *v. a.* [a cant word not uſed in pure or in grave writings.] To deceive; to impoſe upon; to confound.

After Nick had *bamboozled* about the money, John called for counters. *Arbuthnot.*

BAMBO'OZLER, bằm-bỏ'z-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *bamboozle.*] A tricking fellow; a cheat.

There are a ſet of fellows they call banterers and *bamboozlers*, that play ſuch tricks. *Arbuthnot.*

BAN, bằn'. *n. ſ.* [*ban*, Teut. a publick proclamation, as of proſcription, interdiction, excommunication, publick ſale.]

1. Publick notice given of any thing, whereby any thing is publickly commanded or forbidden. This word we uſe eſpecially in the publiſhing matrimonial contracts in the church, before marriage, to the end that if any man can ſay againſt the intention of the parties, either in reſpect of kindred or otherwiſe, they may take their exception in time. And, in the canon law, *banna ſunt proclamationes ſponſi & ſponſæ in eccleſiis fieri ſolitæ.* *Cowell.*

I bar it in the intereſt of my wife;
'Tis ſhe is ſubcontracted to this lord,
And I her huſband contradict your *bans.*
Shakeſpeare.

To draw her neck into the *bans.* *Hudibras.*

2. A curſe; excommunication.

Thou mixture rank of midnight weeds collected,
With Hecate's *ban* thrice blaſted, thrice infected.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

A great overſight it was of St. Peter that he did not accurſe Nero, whereby the pope might have got all; yet what need of ſuch a *ban*, ſince friar Vincent could tell Atabalipa, that kingdoms were the pope's? *Raleigh.*

3. Interdiction.

Bold deed to eye
The ſacred fruit, ſacred to abſtinence,
Much more to taſte it, under *ban* to touch. *Milt.*

4. *Ban of the Empire*; a publick cenſure by which the privileges of any German prince are ſuſpended.

He proceeded ſo far by treaty, that he was proffered to have the imperial *ban* taken off Altapinus, upon ſubmiſſion. *Howell.*

To BAN, bằn'. *v. a.* [*bannen*, Dutch, to curſe.] To curſe; to execrate.

Shall we think that it *baneth* the work which they leave behind them, or taketh away the uſe thereof? *Hooker.*

It is uncertain whether this word, in the foregoing ſenſe, is to be deduced from *ban* to curſe, or *bane* to poiſon.

In thy cloſet pent up, rue my ſhame,
And *ban* our enemies, both mine and thine.
Shakeſp.

Before theſe Moors went a Numidian prieſt, bellowing out charms, and caſting ſcrowls of paper on each ſide, wherein he curſed and *banned* the Chriſtians. *Knolles.*

BANA'NA *Tree*, bằ-nằ'-nằ-trè. A ſpecies of plantain.

BAND, bằnd'. *n. ſ.* [*bende*, Dutch; *band*, Saxon.]

1. A tie; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another.

You ſhall find the *band*, that ſeems to tie their friendſhip together, will be the very ſtrangler of their amity. *Shakeſp.*

2. A chain by which any animal is kept in reſtraint. This is now uſually ſpelt, leſs properly, *bond.*

So wild a beaſt, ſo tame ytaught to be,
And buxom to his *bands*, is joy to ſee. *Hub. Tale.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom cruelly you hold in *bands.* *Dryd.*

3. Any means of union or connexion between perſons.

Here's eight that muſt take hands,
To join in Hymen's *bands.* *Shakeſp.*

4. Something worn about the neck; a neckcloth. It is now reſtrained to a neckcloth of particular form, worn by clergymen, lawyers, and ſtudents in colleges.

For his mind I do not care;
That's a toy that I could ſpare:
Let his title be but great,
His cloaths rich, and *band* ſit neat. *Ben Jonſon.*

He took his lodging at the manſion-houſe of a taylor's widow, who waſhes, and can clear-ſtarch his *bands.* *Addiſon.*

5. Any thing bound round another.

In old ſtatues of ſtone in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden *bands*, it appeared that the lead did ſwell. *Bacon.*

6. [In architecture.] Any flat low member or moulding, called alſo faſcia, face, or plinth.

7. A company of ſoldiers.

And, good my lord of Somerſet, unite
Your troops of horſemen with his *bands* of foot.
Shakeſp.

8. A company of perſons joined together in any common deſign.

We few, we happy few, we *band* of brothers.
Shakeſp.

The queen, in white array before her *band*,
Saluting took her rival by the hand. *Dryden.*

On a ſudden, methought, this ſelect *band* ſprang forward, with a reſolution to climb the aſcent, and follow the call of that heavenly muſick. *Tatler.*

Strait the three *bands* prepare in arms to join,
Each *band* the number of the ſacred Nine. *Pope.*

To BAND, bằnd'. *v. a.* [from *band.*]

1. To unite together into one body or troop.

The biſhop, and the duke of Glo'ſter's men,
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebble ſtones,
And *banding* themſelves in contrary parts,
Do pelt at one another's pates. *Shakeſp.*

Some of the boys *banded* themſelves as for the major, and others for the king, who, after ſix days ſkirmiſhing, at laſt made a compoſition, and departed. *Carew.*

They, to live exempt
From Heav'n's high juriſdiction, in new league
Banded againſt his throne. *Milton.*

2. To bind over with a band.

And by his mother ſtood an infant lover,
With wings unfledg'd, his eyes were *banded* over.
Dryden.

BANDS *of a Saddle*, bằnds, are two pieces of iron nailed upon the bows of the ſaddle, to hold the bows in the right ſituation.

BA'NDAGE, bằn'-dǐdzh. *n. ſ.* [*bandage*, Fr.]

1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the reſt, with a *bandage* over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have ſeen her repreſented in ſnow. *Addiſon.*

Cords were faſtened by hooks to my *bandages*, which the workmen had girt round my neck.
Swift's Gulliver.

2. It is uſed, in ſurgery, for the fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member; and, ſometimes, for the act or practice of applying *bandages.*

BA'NDBOX, bằn'-bỏks. *n. ſ.* [from *band* and *box.*] A ſlight box uſed for bands, and other things of ſmall weight.

My friends are ſurpriſed to find two *bandboxes* among my books, till I let them ſee that they are lined with deep erudition. *Addiſon.*

With empty *bandbox* ſhe delights to range,
And feigns a diſtant errand from the 'Change.
Gay's Trivia.

BA'NDELET, bằn'-dè-lèt. *n. ſ.* [*bandelet*, Fr. in architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

BA'NDIT, bằn'-dǐt. *n. ſ.* [*bandito*, Ital.] A man outlawed.

No ſavage fierce, *bandit*, or mountaineer,
Will dare to ſoil her virgin purity. *Milton.*

No *bandit* fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No cavern'd hermit, reſts ſelf-ſatisfy'd. *Pope.*

BANDI'TTO, bằn-dǐt'-tỏ. *n. ſ.* in the plural *banditti.* [*bandito*, Ital.]

A Roman ſworder, and *banditto* ſlave,
Murder'd ſweet Tully. *Shakeſp.*

BA'NDOG, bằn'-dỏg. *n. ſ.* [from *ban* or *band*, and *dog.* The original of this word is very doubtful. *Caius, De Canibus Britannicis*, derives it from *band*, that is, *a dog chained up. Skinner* inclines to deduce it from *bana* a *murderer.* May it not come from *ban* a *curſe*, as we ſay a *curſt cur*; or rather from *baund*, ſwelled or large, a *Daniſh* word; from whence, in ſome counties, they call a great nut a *ban-nut?*] A kind of large dog.

The time of night when Troy was ſet on fire,
The time when ſcreech-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Or privy, or pert, if any bin,
We have great *bandogs* will tear their ſkin. *Spenſer.*

BANDOLE'ERS, bằn-dỏ-lè'rz. *n. ſ.* [*bandouliers*, Fr.] Small wooden caſes covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a ſufficient charge for a muſket.

BA'NDROL, bằn'-drůl. *n. ſ.* [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer; the little fringed ſilk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

BA'NDY, bằn'-dỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom, for ſtriking a ball at play.

To BA'NDY, bằn'-dỷ. *v. a.* [probably from *bandy*, the inſtrument with which they ſtrike balls at play, which, being crooked, is named from the term *bander*; as, *bander un arc*, to ſtring or bend a bow.]

1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do cunningly, from one hand to another, *bandy* the ſervice like a tennis ball. *Spenſer.*

And like a ball *bandy'd* 'twixt pride and wit,
Rather than yield, both ſides the prize will quit.
Denham.

What from the tropicks can the earth repel?
What vigorous arm, what repercuſſive blow,
Bandies the mighty globe ſtill to and fro?
Blackmore.

2. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally.

Do you *bandy* looks with me, you raſcal?
Shakeſp.

'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleaſures, to cut off my train,
To *bandy* haſty words. *Shakeſp.*

3. To agitate; to toſs about.

This hath been ſo *bandied* amongſt us, that one can hardly miſs books of this kind. *Locke.*

Ever ſince men have been united into governments, the endeavours after univerſal monarchy have been *bandied* among them. *Swift.*

Let not obvious and known truth, or ſome of the moſt plain and certain propoſitions, be *bandied* about in a diſputation. *Watts.*

To **BA'NDY**, bån'-dy̆. *v. n.* To contend, as at ſome game, in which each ſtrives to drive the ball his own way.

No ſimple man that ſees
This factious *bandying* of their favourites,
But that he doth preſage ſome ill event. *Shakeſp.*

A valiant ſon-in-law thou ſhalt enjoy:
One fit to *bandy* with thy lawleſs ſons,
To ruffle in the commonwealth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Could ſet up grandee againſt grandee,
To ſquander time away, and *bandy*;
Made lords and commoners lay ſieges
To one another's privileges. *Hudibras.*

After all the *bandying* attempts of reſolution, it is as much a queſtion as ever. *Glanville.*

BA'NDYLEG, bån'-dy̆-lĕg. *n. ſ.* [from *bander*, Fr.] A crooked leg.

He tells aloud your greateſt failing,
Nor makes a ſcruple to expoſe
Your *bandyleg*, or crooked noſe. *Swift.*

BA'NDYLEGGED, bån'-dy̆-lĕgd. *adj.* [from *bandyleg*.] Having crooked legs.

The Ethiopians had an one-eyed *bandylegged* prince; ſuch a perſon would have made but an odd figure. *Collier.*

BANE, bå'ne. *n. ſ.* [bana, Sax. a murderer.]

1. Poiſon.

Begone, or elſe let me. 'Tis *bane* to draw
The ſame air with thee. *Ben Jonſon.*

All good to me becomes
Bane; and in heav'n much worſe would be my ſtate. *Milton.*

They with ſpeed
Their courſe through thickeſt conſtellations held,
Spreading their *bane*. *Milton.*

Thus am I doubly arm'd; my death and life,
My *bane* and antidote, are both before me:
This, in a moment, brings me to an end;
But that informs me I ſhall never die. *Addiſon.*

2. That which deſtroys; miſchief; ruin.

Inſolency muſt be repreſt, or it will be the *bane* of the Chriſtian religion. *Hooker.*

I will not be afraid of death and *bane*,
Till Birnam foreſt come to Dunſinane. *Shakeſp.*

Suffices that to me ſtrength is my *bane*,
And proves the ſource of all my miſeries. *Milton.*

So entertain'd thoſe odorous ſweets the fiend,
Who came their *bane*. *Milton.*

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios worth, thoſe thunderbolts of war,
The double *bane* of Carthage? *Dryden.*

Falſe religion is, in its nature, the greateſt *bane* and deſtruction to government in the world. *South.*

To **BANE**, bå'ne. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To poiſon.

What if my houſe be troubled with a rat,
And I be pleas'd to give ten thouſand ducats
To have it *ban'd?* *Shakeſp.*

BA'NEFUL, bå'ne-fûl. *adj.* [from *bane* and *full*.]

1. Poiſonous

For voyaging to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Obſervant of the gods, and ſternly juſt,
Ilus refus'd t' impart the *baneful* truſt. *Pope.*

2. Deſtructive.

The ſilver eagle too is ſent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as *baneful*,
As thou conceiv'ſt it to the commonwealth. *Ben Jonſon.*

The nightly wolf is *baneful* to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

BA'NEFULNESS, bå'ne-fûl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *baneful*.] Poiſonouſneſs; deſtructiveneſs.

BA'NEWORT, bå'ne-wŭrt. *n. ſ.* [from *bane* and *wort*.] A plant, the ſame with *deadly nightſhade*.

To **BANG**, bång'. *v. a.* [*vengolen*, Dutch.]

1. To beat; to thump; to cudgel: a low and familiar word.

One receiving from them ſome affronts, met with them handſomely, and *banged* them to good purpoſe. *Howel.*

He having got ſome iron out of the earth, put it into his ſervants hands to ſence with, and *bang* one another. *Locke.*

Formerly I was to be *banged* becauſe I was too ſtrong, and now becauſe I am too weak, to reſiſt; I am to be brought down when too rich, and oppreſſed when too poor. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To handle roughly; to treat with violence, in general.

The deſperate tempeſt hath ſo *bang'd* the Turks,
That their deſignment halts. *Shakeſp.*

You ſhould accoſt her with jeſts fire-new from the mint; you ſhould have *banged* the youth into dumbneſs. *Shakeſp.*

BANG, bång'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; a thump; a ſtroke: a low word.

I am a bachelor.—That 's to ſay, they are fools that marry; you'll bear me a *bang* for that. *Shak.*

With many a ſtiff twack, many a *bang*,
Hard crabtree and old iron rang. *Hudibras.*

I heard ſeveral *bangs* or buffets, as I thought, given to the eagle that held the ring of my box in his beak. *Swift's Gulliver.*

To **BA'NGLE**, bång'l. *v. a.* To waſte by little and little; to ſquander careleſsly: a word now uſed only in converſation.

If we *bangle* away the legacy of peace left us by Chriſt, it is a ſign of our want of regard for him. *Duty of Man.*

To **BA'NISH**, bån'-nĭsh. *v. a.* [*banir*, Fr. *banio*, low Lat. probably from *ban*, Teut. an outlawry, or proſcription.]

1. To condemn to leave his own country.

Oh, fare thee well!
Thoſe evils thou repeat'ſt upon thyſelf
Have *baniſh'd* me from Scotland. *Shakeſp.*

2. To drive away.

Baniſh buſineſs, *baniſh* ſorrow,
To the Gods belongs to-morrow. *Cowley.*

It is for wicked men only to dread God, and to endeavour to *baniſh* the thoughts of him out of their minds. *Tillotſon.*

Succeſsleſs all her ſoft careſſes prove,
To *baniſh* from his breaſt his country's love. *Pope.*

BA'NISHER, bån'-nĭsh-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *baniſh*.] He that forces another from his own country.

In mere ſpite,
To be full quit of thoſe my *baniſhers*,
Stand I before thee here. *Shakeſp.*

BA'NISHMENT, bån'-nĭsh-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*baniſſement*, Fr.]

1. The act of baniſhing another; as, he ſecured himſelf by the *baniſhment* of his enemies.

2. The ſtate of being baniſhed; exile.

Now go we in content
To liberty, and not to *baniſhment*. *Shakeſp.*

Round the wide world in *baniſhment* we roam,
Forc'd from our pleaſing fields and native home. *Dryden.*

BANK, bånk'. [banc, Saxon.]

1. The earth ariſing on each ſide of a water. We ſay, properly, the *ſhore* of the *ſea*, and the *banks* of a *river*, *brook*, or ſmall water.

Have you not made an univerſal ſhout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his *bank?* *Shak.*

Richmond, in Devonſhire, ſent out a boat
Unto the ſhore, to aſk thoſe on the *banks*,
If they were his aſſiſtants. *Shakeſp.*

A brook whoſe ſtream ſo great, ſo good,
Was lov'd, was honour'd as a flood;
Whoſe *banks* the Muſes dwelt upon. *Craſhaw.*

'Tis happy when our ſtreams of knowledge flow
To fill their *banks*, but not to overthrow. *Denham.*

O early loſt! what tears the river ſhed,
When the ſad pomp along his *banks* was led! *Pope.*

2. Any heap of earth piled up.

They beſieged him in Abel of Bethmaachah, and they caſt up a *bank* againſt the city; and it ſtood in the trench. *Samuel.*

3. [from *banc*, Fr. a bench.] A ſeat or bench of rowers.

Plac'd on their *banks*, the luſty Trojans ſweep
Neptune's ſmooth face, and cleave the yielding deep. *Waller.*

Mean time the king with gifts a veſſel ſtores,
Supplies the *banks* with twenty choſen oars. *Dryd.*

That *banks* of oars were not in the ſame plain, but raiſed above one another, is evident from deſcriptions of ancient ſhips. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occaſionally.

Let it be no *bank*, or common ſtock, but every man be maſter of his own money. Not that I altogether miſlike *banks*, but they will hardly be brooked. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This maſs of treaſure you ſhould now reduce;
But you your ſtore have hoarded in ſome *bank*. *Denham.*

There pardons and indulgences, and giving men a ſhare in ſaints merits, out of the common *bank* and treaſury of the church, which the pope has the ſole cuſtody of. *South.*

5. The company of perſons concerned in managing a bank.

To **BANK**, bånk'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe with banks.

Amid the cliffs
And burning ſands, that *bank* the ſhrubby vales. *Thomſon.*

2. To lay up money in a bank.

BANK-BILL, bånk'-bĭl'. *n. ſ.* [from *bank* and *bill*.] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the ſight of which the money is paid.

Let three hundred pounds be paid her out of my ready money, or *bank-bills*. *Swift.*

BA'NKER, bånk'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *bank*.] One that trafficks in money; one that keeps or manages a bank.

Whole droves of lenders crowd the *banker's* doors,
To call in money. *Dryden.*

By powerful charms of gold and ſilver led,
The Lombard *bankers* and the 'change to waſte. *Dryden.*

BA'NKRUPTCY, bånk'-rŭp-sy̆. *n. ſ.* [from *bankrupt*.]

1. The ſtate of a man broken, or bankrupt.

2. The act of declaring one's ſelf bankrupt; as, he raiſed the clamours of his creditors by a ſudden *bankruptcy*.

BA'NKRUPT, bånk'-rŭpt. *adj.* [*banqueroute*, Fr. *bancorotto*, Ital.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

The king's grown *bankrupt*, like a broken man. *Shakeſp.*

Sir, if you ſpend word for word with me,
I ſhall make your wit *bankrupt*. *Shakeſp.*

It is ſaid that the money-changers of Italy had benches, probably in the burſe or exchange; and that when any became inſolvent, his *banco* was *rotto*, his bench was broke. It was once written *bankerout*. *Bankerout* is a verb.

Dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but *bankerout* the wits. *Shakeſp.*

BA'NKRUPT, bånk'-rŭpt. *n. ſ.* A man in debt, beyond the power of payment.

Perkin gathered together a power, neither in number nor in hardineſs contemptible; but, in their fortunes, to be feared, being *bankrupts*, and many of them felons. *Bacon.*

It is with wicked men as with a *bankrupt*: when his creditors are loud and clamorous, and ſpeak big, he giveth them many good words. *Calamy.*

In vain at court the *bankrupt* pleads his cauſe;
His thankleſs country leaves him to her laws. *Pope.*

To BA'NKRUPT, bånk'-rûpt. *v. a.* To break; to diſable one from ſatisfying his creditors.

We caſt off the care of all future thrift, becauſe we are already *bankrupted.* *Hammond.*

BA'NNER, bån'-nûr. *n. ſ.* [*banniere*, Fr. *banair*, Welſh.]

1. A flag; a ſtandard; a military enſign.

From France there comes a power, who already
Have ſecret ſpies in ſome of our beſt ports,
And are at point to ſhew their open *banner.* *Shakeſ.*

All in a moment through the gloom were ſeen
Ten thouſand *banners* riſe into the air,
With orient colours waving. *Milton.*

He ſaid no more;
But left his ſiſter and his queen behind,
And wav'd his royal banner in the wind. *Dryd.*

Fir'd with ſuch motives, you do well to join
With Cato's foes, and follow Cæſar's banners.
Addiſon.

2. A ſtreamer born at the end of a lance, or elſewhere.

BA'NNERET, bån'-nė-rĕt. *n. ſ.* [from *banner.*] A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his ſtandard, and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity; and were anciently called by ſummons to parliament. *Blount.*

A gentleman told Henry, that Sir Richard Croftes, made *banneret* at Stoke, was a wiſe man; the king anſwered, he doubted not that, but marvelled how a fool could know. *Camden.*

BA'NNEROL, more properly BANDEROL, bån'-nė-rŏl. *n. ſ.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or ſtreamer.

King Oſwald had a *bannerol* of gold and purple ſet over his tomb. *Camden.*

BA'NNIAN, bån-yån'. *n. ſ.* A man's undreſs, or morning gown, ſuch as is worn by the *Bannians* in the Eaſt Indies.

BA'NNOCK, bån'-nŏk. *n. ſ.* A kind of oaten or peaſemeal cake, mixed with water, and baked upon an iron plate over the fire; uſed in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

BA'NQUET, bånk'-kwĭt. *n. ſ.* [*banquet*, Fr. *banchetto*, Ital. *vanqueto*, Span.] A feaſt; an entertainment of meat and drink.

If a faſting day come, he hath on that day a *banquet* to make. *Hooker.*

In his commendations I am fed;
It is a *banquet* to me. *Shakeſp.*

You cannot have a perfect palace, except you have two ſides; a ſide for the *banquet*, and a ſide for the houſehold; the one for feaſts and triumphs, and the other for dwelling. *Bacon.*

Shall the companions make a *banquet* of him?
Shall they part him among the merchants? *Job.*

At that taſted fruit,
The ſun, as from Thyeſtean *banquet*, turn'd
His courſe intended. *Milton.*

That dares prefer the toils of Hercules
To dalliance, *banquets*, and ignoble eaſe. *Dryden.*

To BA'NQUET, bånk'-kwĭt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat any one with feaſts.

Welcome his friends,
Viſit his countrymen and *banquet* them. *Shakeſp.*

They were *banqueted* by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more encreaſed the nobility. *Sir J. Hayward.*

To BA'NQUET, bånk'-kwĭt. *v. n.* To feaſt; to fare daintily.

The mind ſhall *banquet*, tho' the body pine:
Fat paunches make lean pates, and dainty bits
Make rich the ribs, but bankerout the wits.
Shakeſp.

So long as his innocence is his repaſt, he feaſts and *banquets* upon bread and water. *South.*

I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,
And *banquet* private in the women's bow'rs. *Prior.*

BA'NQUETER, bånk'-kwĭ-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *banquet.*]

1. A feaſter; one that lives deliciouſly.
2. He that makes feaſts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE, bånk'-kwĭt hou'ſ.

BA'NQUETING-HOUSE, bånk'-kwė-tĭng-hou'ſ. *n. ſ.* [from *banquet* and *houſe.*] A houſe where banquets are kept.

In a *banqueting-houſe*, among certain pleaſant trees, the table was ſet near to an excellent waterwork. *Sidney.*

At the walk's end behold, how rais'd on high
A *banquet-houſe* ſalutes the ſouthern ſky. *Dryden.*

BANQUE'TTE, bånk-kĕt'. *n. ſ.* [Fr. in fortification.] A ſmall bank at the foot of the parapet, for the ſoldiers to mount upon when they fire.

BA'NSTICLE, bån'-ſtĭkl. *n. ſ.* A ſmall fiſh, called alſo a ſtickleback. *Pungitius.*

To BA'NTER, bån'-tûr. *v. a.* [a barbarous word, without etymology, unleſs it be derived from *badiner*, Fr.] To play upon; to rally; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

The magiſtrate took it that he *bantered* him, and bade an officer take him into cuſtody.
L'Eſtrange.

It is no new thing for innocent ſimplicity to be the ſubject of *bantering* drolls. *L'Eſtrange.*

Could Alcinous' gueſts with-hold
From ſcorn or rage? Shall we, cries one, permit
His leud romances, and his *bant'ring* wit? *Tate.*

BA'NTER, bån'-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery.

This humour, let it look never ſo ſilly, as it paſſes many times for frolick and *banter*, is one of the moſt pernicious ſnares in human life.
L'Eſtrange.

Metaphyſicks are ſo neceſſary to a diſtinct conception, ſolid judgment, and juſt reaſoning on many ſubjects, that thoſe, who ridicule it, will be ſuppoſed to make their wit and *banter* a refuge and excuſe for their own lazineſs. *Watts.*

BA'NTERER, bån'-tė-rûr. *n. ſ.* [from *banter.*] One that banters; a droll.

What opinion have theſe religious *banterers* of the divine power? Or what have they to ſay for this mockery and contempt? *L'Eſtrange.*

BA'NTLING, bånt'-lĭng. *n. ſ.* [If it has any etymology, it is perhaps corrupted from the old word *bairn*, *bairnling* a little child.] A little child: a low word.

If the object of their love
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,
They ſeldom let the *bantling* roar,
In baſket, at a neighbour's door. *Prior.*

BA'PTISM, båp'-tĭzm. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſmus*, Lat. βαπλισμὸς.]

1. An external ablution of the body, with a certain form of words, which operates and denotes an internal ablution or waſhing of the ſoul from original ſin. *Ayliffe.*

Baptiſm is given by water, and that preſcript form of words which the church of Chriſt doth uſe. *Hooker.*

To his great *baptiſm* flock'd,
With awe, the regions round; and with them came
From Nazareth the ſon of Joſeph deem'd,
Unmark't, unknown. *Milton.*

2. *Baptiſm* is often taken in Scripture for ſufferings.

I have a *baptiſm* to be baptized with, and how am I ſtraitened till it be accompliſhed? *Luke.*

BAPTI'SMAL, båp-tĭz'-mål. *adj.* [from *baptiſm.*] Of or pertaining to baptiſm.

When we undertake the *baptiſmal* vow, and enter on their new life, it would be apt to diſcourage us. *Hammond.*

BA'PTIST, båp'-tĭſt. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſte*, Fr. βαπτιϛης.] He that adminiſters baptiſm.

Him the *Baptiſt* ſoon
Deſcry'd, divinely warn'd, and witneſs bore
As to his worthier. *Milton.*

BA'PTISTERY, båp'-tĭs-tĕr-rȳ. *n. ſ.* [*baptiſterium*, Lat.] The place where the ſacrament of baptiſm is adminiſtered.

The great church, *baptiſtery*, and leaning tower, are well worth ſeeing. *Addiſon.*

To BAPTI'ZE, båp-tī'ze. *v. a.* [*baptiſer*, Fr. from βαπλίζω.] To chriſten; to adminiſter the ſacrament of baptiſm to one.

He to them ſhall leave in charge,
To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his ſalvation; them who ſhall believe,
Baptizing in the profluent ſtream, the ſign
Of waſhing them from guilt of ſin, to life
Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if ſo befal,
For death, like that which the Redeemer died.
Milton.

Let us reflect that we are Chriſtians; that we are called by the name of the Son of God, and *baptized* into an irreconcileable enmity with ſin, the world, and the devil. *Rogers.*

BAPTI'ZER, båp-tī'-zûr. *n. ſ.* [from *To baptize.*] One that chriſtens; one that adminiſters baptiſm.

BAR, bå'r. *n. ſ.* [*barre*, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid croſs a paſſage to hinder entrance.

And he made the middle *bar* to ſhoot through the boards from the one end to the other. *Exodus.*

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood faſtened to a door, and entering into the poſt or wall, to hold the door cloſe.

The fiſh-gate did the ſons of Haſſenaah build, who alſo laid the beams thereof, and ſet up the doors thereof, the locks thereof, and the *bars* thereof. *Nehemiah.*

3. Any obſtacle which hinders or obſtructs; obſtruction.

I brake up for it my decreed place, and ſet *bars* and doors, and ſaid, Hitherto ſhalt thou come, and no farther. *Job.*

And had his heir ſurviv'd him in due courſe,
What limits, England, hadſt thou found? what *bar?*
What world could have reſiſted? *Dan. Civ. War.*

Hard, thou know'ſt it, to exclude
Spiritual ſubſtance with corporeal *bar.* *Milton.*

Muſt I new *bars* to my own joy create,
Refuſe myſelf, what I had forc'd from fate?
Dryden.

Fatal accidents have ſet
A moſt unhappy *bar* between your friendſhip.
Rowe.

4. A rock, or bank of ſand, at the entrance of a harbour or river, which ſhips cannot ſail over at low water.

5. Any thing uſed for prevention, or excluſion.

Leſt examination ſhould hinder and lett your proceedings, behold for a *bar* againſt that impediment, one opinion newly added. *Hooker.*

Which Salique land the French unjuſtly gloze
to be
The founder of this law, and female *bar.* *Shakeſp.*

6. The place where cauſes of law are tried, or where criminals are judged; ſo called from the *bar* placed to hinder crowds from incommoding the court.

The great duke
Came to the *bar*, where to his accuſations
He pleaded ſtill not guilty. *Shakeſp.*

Some at the *bar* with ſubtlety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty laws untye. *Dryden.*

7. An incloſed place in a tavern or coffeehouſe, where the houſekeeper ſits and receives reckonings.

I was under ſome apprehenſion that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the *bar*, and made the beſt of my way. *Addiſon.*

8. [In law.] A peremptory exception againſt a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that deſtroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. It is divided into a *bar* to common intent, and a *bar* ſpecial: a *bar* to a common intent, is an ordinary or general *bar*, that diſables the declaration or plea of the plaintiff; a *bar* ſpecial, is that which is more than ordinary, and falls out in the caſe in hand, upon ſome ſpecial circumſtance of the fact. *Cowell.*

Baſtardy is laid in *bar* of ſomething that is principally commenced. *Ayliffe.*

9. Any thing by which the compages or ſtructure is held together.

I went down to the bottoms of the mountains: the earth, with her *bars*, was about me for ever. *Jonah.*

10. Any thing which is laid acroſs another, as *bars* in heraldry.

11. *Bar of Gold* or *Silver*, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a ſort of mould, and never wrought.

12. *Bars of a Horſe.* The upper part of the gums between the tuſks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the horſe governed.

13. *Bars, in Muſick*, are ſtrokes drawn perpendicularly acroſs the lines of a piece of muſick; uſed to regulate the beating or meaſure of muſical time.

14. *Bar, in African traffick*, is uſed for a denomination of price; payment being formerly made to the Negroes almoſt wholly in iron bars.

BAR SHOT, bå'r-shột'. *n. ſ.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; uſed in ſea engagements for cutting down the maſts and rigging.

To **BAR**, bå'r. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten or ſhut any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot ſuffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though their injunction be to *bar* my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.
Shakeſp.

When you *bar* the window-ſhutters of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the ſaſhes to let in air. *Swift.*

2. To hinder; to obſtruct.

When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law *bar* no wrong. *Shakeſp.*

3. To prevent; to exclude; to make impracticable.

The houſes of the country were all ſcattered, and yet not ſo far off as that it *barred* mutual ſuccour. *Sidney.*

Doth it not ſeem a thing very probable, that God doth purpoſely add, Do after my judgments; as giving thereby to underſtand, that his meaning in the former ſentence was but to *bar* ſimilitude in ſuch things as were repugnant to his ordinances, laws, and ſtatutes? *Hooker.*

4. To detain, by excluding the claimants: with *from.*

Hath he ſet bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who ſhall *bar* them *from* me?
Shakeſp.

5. To ſhut out: with *from.*

Our hope of Italy not only loſt,
But ſhut from ev'ry ſhore, and *barr'd from* ev'ry
coaſt. *Dryden.*

6. To exclude from uſe, right, or claim: with *from* before the thing.

God hath abridged it, by *barring* us *from* ſome things of themſelves indifferent. *Hooker.*

Give my voice on Richard's ſide,
To *bar* my maſter's heirs in true deſcent!
God knows I will not. *Shakeſp.*

His civil acts do bind and *bar* them all;
And as from Adam all corruption take,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood law doth corruption make.
Sir John Davies.

It was thought ſufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to *bar* them *from* their money. *Clarendon.*

If he is qualified, why is he *barred* the profit, when he only performs the conditions. *Col. on Pride.*

7. To prohibit.

For though the law of arms doth *bar*
The uſe of venom'd ſhot in war. *Hudibras.*

What is a greater pedant than a mere man of the town? *Bar* him the playhouſes, and you ſtrike him dumb. *Addiſon.*

8. To except; to make an exception.

Well, we ſhall ſee your bearing—
Nay, but I *bar* to-night; you ſhall not gage me
By what we do to-night. *Shakeſp.*

9. [In law.] To hinder the proceſs of a ſuit.

But buff and belt men never know theſe cares;
No time, nor trick of law, their action *bars*:
Their cauſe they to an eaſier iſſue put. *Dryden.*

From ſuch delays as conduce to the finding out of truth, a criminal cauſe ought not to be *barred.* *Ayliffe.*

If a biſhop be a party to a ſuit, and excommunicates his adverſary, ſuch excommunication ſhall not diſable or *bar* his adverſary. *Ayliffe.*

10. To *bar* a vein.

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horſe, and other parts, with intent to ſtop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the ſkin above it, diſengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and ſtriking between the two ligatures.

BARB, bå'rb. *n. ſ.* [*barba* a beard, Lat.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of a beard.

The barbel is ſo called, by reaſon of the *barb* or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. The points that ſtand backward in an arrow, or fiſhing-hook, to hinder them from being extracted.

Nor leſs the Spartan fear'd, before he found
The ſhining *barb* appear above the wound.
Pope's Iliad.

3. The armour for horſes.

Their horſes were naked, without any *barbs*; for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on. *Hayward.*

BARB, bå'rb. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *Barbary.*] A Barbary horſe.

Horſes brought from Barbary, are commonly of a ſlender light ſize, and very lean, uſually choſen for ſtallions. *Barbs*, it is ſaid, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and mettle of *barbs* never ceaſe but with their life. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **BARB**, bå'rb. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhave; to dreſs out the beard.

Shave the head, and tie the beard, and ſay it was the deſire of the penitent to be ſo *barbed* before his death. *Shakeſp.*

2. To furniſh horſes with armour. See BARBED.

A warriour train
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain;
On *barbed* ſteeds they rode, in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May.
Dryden's Fables.

3. To jag arrows with hooks.

The twanging bows
Send ſhowers of ſhafts, that on their *barbed* points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

BA'RBACAN, bå'r-bå-kån. *n. ſ.* [*barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, Span.]

1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town.

Within the *barbacan* a porter ſate,
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward:
Nor wight nor word mote paſs out of the gate,
But in good order, and with due regard.
Fairy Queen.

2. A fortreſs at the end of a bridge.

3. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBA'DOES *Cherry*, bår-bå'-důs tshěr'-rỷ. [*malphigia*, Lat.]

In the Weſt Indies, it riſes to be fifteen or ſixteen feet high, where it produces great quantities of a pleaſant tart fruit; propagated in gardens there, but in Europe it is a curioſity. *Miller.*

BARBA'DOES *Tar*, bår-bå-důs' tå'r. A bituminous ſubſtance, differing little from the petroleum floating on ſeveral ſprings in England and Scotland. *Woodward's Method of Foſſils.*

BARBA'RIAN, bår-bå'-ryån. *n. ſ.* [*barbarus*, Lat. It ſeems to have ſignified at firſt only a *foreign* or a *foreigner*; but, in time, implied ſome degree of wildneſs or cruelty.]

1. A man uncivilized; untaught; a ſavage.

Proud Greece all nations elſe *barbarians* held,
Boaſting, her learning all the world excell'd.
Denham.

There were not different gods among the Greeks and *barbarians.* *Stillingfleet.*

But with deſcending ſhow'rs of brimſtone fir'd,
The wild *barbarian* in the ſtorm expir'd. *Addiſon.*

2. A foreigner.

I would they were *barbarians*, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. A brutal monſter; a man without pity: a term of reproach.

Thou fell *barbarian!*
What had he done? what could provoke thy madneſs
To aſſaſſinate ſo great, ſo brave a man?
A. Philips.

BARBA'RIAN, bår-bå'-ryån. *adj.* Belonging to barbarians; ſavage.

Some felt the ſilent ſtroke of mould'ring age,
Barbarian blindneſs. *Pope.*

BARBA'RICK, bår-bår'-ĭk. *adj.* [*barbaricus*, Lat. in a different ſenſe, it means in Latin *wrought, fretted.*] Foreign; far-fetched.

The gorgeous Eaſt, with richeſt hand,
Show'rs on her kings *barbarick* pearl and gold.
Paradiſe Loſt.

The eaſtern front was glorious to behold,
With diamond flaming and *barbarick* gold. *Pope.*

BA'RBARISM, bå'r-bår-ĭzm. *n. ſ.* [*barbariſmus*, Lat.]

1. A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity and exactneſs of any language.

The language is as near approaching to it, as our modern *barbariſm* will allow; which is all that can be expected from any now extant. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

2. Ignorance of arts; want of learning.

I have for *barbariſm* ſpoke more
Than for that angel knowledge you can ſay.
Shakeſp.

The genius of Raphael having ſucceeded to the times of *barbariſm* and ignorance, the knowledge of painting is now arrived to perfection. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

3. Brutality; ſavageneſs of manners; incivility.

Moderation ought to be had in tempering and managing the Iriſh, to bring them from their delight of licentious *barbariſm* unto the love of goodneſs and civility. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Divers great monarchies have riſen from *barbariſm* to civility, and fallen again to ruin. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Cruelty; barbarity; unpitying hardneſs of heart: not in uſe.

They muſt perforce have melted,
And *barbariſm* itſelf have pitied him.
Shakeſp. Richard II.

Barba'rity, bår-bår'-I-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *barbarous.*]

1. Savageneſs; incivility.

2. Cruelty; inhumanity.

And they did treat him with all the rudeneſs, reproach, and *barbarity* imaginable. *Clarendon.*

3. Barbariſm; impurity of ſpeech.

Next Petrarch follow'd, and in him we ſee
What rhyme, improv'd in all its height, can be;
At beſt a pleaſing ſound, and ſweet *barbarity.*
Dryden.

Latin expreſſes that in one word, which either the *barbarity* or narrowneſs of modern tongues cannot ſupply in more. *Dryden.*

Affected refinements, which ended by degrees in many *barbarities*, before the Goths had invaded Italy. *Swift.*

BA'RBAROUS, bå'r-bå-rûs. *adj.* [*barbare*, Fr. βάρβαρος.]

1. Stranger to civility; ſavage; uncivilized.

What need I ſay more to you? What ear is ſo *barbarous* but hath heard of Amphialus? *Sidney.*

The doubtful damſel dare not yet commit
Her ſingle perſon to their *barbarous* truth.
Fairy Queen.

Thou art a Roman; be not *barbarous.* *Shakeſp.*

He left governour, Philip, for his country a Phrygian, and for manners more *barbarous* than he that ſet him there. *Macc.*

A *barbarous* country muſt be broken by war, before it be capable of government; and when ſubdued, if it be not well planted, it will eftſoons return to *barbariſm.* *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts.

They who reſtored painting in Germany, not having thoſe reliques of antiquity, retained that *barbarous* manner. *Dryden.*

3. Cruel; inhuman.

By their *barbarous* uſage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all that knew him. *Clarendon.*

Ba'rbarously, bå'r-bå-rûs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *barbarous.*]

1. Ignorantly; without knowledge or arts.

2. In a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech.

We *barbarouſly* call them bleſt,
While ſwelling coffers break their owners reſt.
Stepney.

3. Cruelly; inhumanly.

But yet you *barbarouſly* murder'd him. *Dryden.*

She wiſhes it may proſper: but her mother uſed one of her nieces very *barbarouſly.* *Spect.*

Ba'rbarousness, bå'r-bå-rûs-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *barbarous.*]

1. Incivility of manners.

Excellencies of muſick and poetry are grown to be little more, but the one fiddling, and the other rhiming; and are indeed very worthy of the ignorance of the friar, and the *barbarouſneſs* of the Goths. *Temple.*

2. Impurity of language.

It is much degenerated, as touching the pureneſs of ſpeech; being overgrown with *barbarouſneſs.* *Brerewood.*

3. Cruelty.

The *barbarouſneſs* of the trial, and the perſuaſives of the clergy, prevailed to antiquate it. *Hale's Common Law.*

To **Ba'rbecue**, bå'r-bê-kû. *v. a.* A term uſed in the Weſt Indies for dreſſing a hog whole; which, being ſplit to the backbone, is laid flat upon a large gridiron, raiſed about two foot above a charcoal-fire, with which it is ſurrounded.

Oldfield, with more than harpy throat endued,
Cries, Send me, gods, a whole hog *barbecued.*
Pope.

Ba'rbecue, bå'r-bê-kû. *n. ſ.* A hog dreſt whole, in the Weſt Indian manner.

Ba'rbed, bå'r-bîd. *part. adj.* [from *To barb.*]

1. Furniſhed with armour.

His glittering armour he will command to ruſt,
His *barbed* ſteeds to ſtables. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

2. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

If I conjecture right, no drizzling ſhow'r,
But rattling ſtorm of arrows *barb'd* with fire.
Milton.

Ba'rbel, bå'rbl. *n. ſ.* [*barbus*, Lat.]

1. A kind of fiſh found in rivers, large and ſtrong, but coarſe.

The *barbel* is ſo called, by reaſon of the barb or wattels at his mouth, or under his chaps. *Walton's Angler.*

2. Knots of ſuperfluous fleſh growing up in the channels of the mouth of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

Ba'rber, bå'r-bûr. *n. ſ.* [from *To barb.*] A man who ſhaves the beard.

His chamber being ſtived with friends or ſuitors, he gave his legs, arms, and breaſts to his ſervants to dreſs; his head and face to his *barber;* his eyes to his letters, and his ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

Thy boiſt'rous looks,
No worthy match for valour to aſſail,
But by the *barber's* razor beſt ſubdued. *Milton.*

What ſyſtem, Dick, has right averr'd
The cauſe, why woman has no beard?
In points like theſe we muſt agree;
Our *barber* knows as much as we. *Prior.*

To **Ba'rber**, bå'r-bûr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs out; to powder.

Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of No woman heard ſpeak,
Being *barber'd* ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt.
Shakeſp.

Ba'rber-Chirurgeon, bå'r-bûr-ſûr'-jûn. *n. ſ.* A man who joins the practice of ſurgery to the barber's trade; ſuch as were all ſurgeons formerly, but now it is uſed only for a low practiſer of ſurgery.

He put himſelf into *barber-chirurgeons* hands, who, by unfit applications, rarified the tumour. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Ba'rber-monger, bå'r-bûr-mûng'-gûr. *n. ſ.* A word of reproach in *Shakeſpeare*, which ſeems to ſignify a fop; a man decked out by his barber.

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, the moon ſhines; I'll make a ſop of the moonſhine of you; you whoreſon, cullionly, *barber-monger*, draw. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Ba'rberry, bå'r-bêr-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [*berberis*, Lat. or *oxyacanthus.*] Pipperidge buſh.

The ſpecies are, 1. The common *barberry.* 2. *Barberry* without ſtones. The firſt of theſe ſorts is very common in England, and often planted for hedges. *Miller.*

Barberry is a plant that bears a fruit very uſeful in houſewifery; that which beareth its fruit without ſtones is counted beſt. *Mortimer.*

Bard, bå'rd. *n. ſ.* [*bardd*, Welſh.] A poet.

There is among the Iriſh a kind of people called *bards*, which are to them inſtead of poets; whoſe profeſſion is to ſet forth the praiſes or diſpraiſes of men in their poems or rhime; the which are had in high regard and eſtimation among them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

And many *bards* that to the trembling chord
Can tune their timely voices cunningly.
Fairy Queen.

The *bard* who firſt adorned our native tongue
Tun'd to his Britiſh lyre this ancient ſong,
Which Homer might without a bluſh rehearſe.
Dryden.

BARE, bå're. *adj.* [bane, Sax. *bar*, Dan.]

1. Naked; without covering.

The trees are *bare* and naked, which uſe both to cloath and houſe the kern. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Then ſtretch'd her arms t' embrace the body *bare;*
Her claſping hands incloſe but empty air. *Dryd.*

In the old Roman ſtatues, theſe two parts were always *bare*, and expoſed to view as much as our hands and face. *Addiſon.*

2. Uncovered in reſpect.

Though the lords uſed to be covered whilſt the commons were *bare*, yet the commons would not be *bare* before the Scottiſh commiſſioners; and ſo none were covered. *Clarendon.*

3. Unadorned; plain; ſimple; without ornament.

Yet was their manners then but *bare* and plain;
For th' antique world exceſs and pride did hate.
Spenſer.

4. Detected; no longer concealed.

Theſe falſe pretexts and varniſh'd colours failing,
Bare in thy guilt, how foul thou muſt appear!
Milton.

5. Poor; indigent; wanting plenty.

Were it for the glory of God, that the clergy ſhould be left as *bare* as the apoſtles, when they had neither ſtaff nor ſcrip; God would, I hope, endue them with the ſelf-ſame affection. *Hooker's Preface.*

Even from a *bare* treaſury, my ſucceſs has been contrary to that of Mr. Cowley. *Dryden.*

6. Mere; unaccompanied with uſual recommendation.

It was a *bare* petition of a ſtate
To one whom they had puniſhed. *Shakeſp.*

Nor are men prevailed upon by *bare* words, only through a defect of knowledge; but carried, with theſe puffs of wind, contrary to knowledge. *South.*

7. Threadbare; much worn.

You have an exchequer of words, and no other treaſure for your followers; for it appears, by their *bare* liveries, that they live by your *bare* words. *Shakeſp.*

8. Not united with any thing elſe.

A deſire to draw all things to the determination of *bare* and naked Scripture, hath cauſed much pains to be taken in abating the credit of man. *Hooker.*

That which offendeth us, is the great diſgrace which they offer unto our cuſtom of *bare* reading the word of God. *Hooker.*

9. Wanting clothes; ſlenderly ſupplied with clothes.

10. Sometimes it has *of* before the thing wanted or taken away.

Tempt not the brave and needy to deſpair;
For, tho' your violence ſhould leave them *bare*
Of gold and ſilver, ſwords and darts remain.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Making a law to reduce intereſt, will not raiſe the price of land; it will only leave the country *barer* of money. *Locke.*

To **Bare**, bå're. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtrip; to make bare or naked.

The turtle, on the *bared* branch,
Laments the wounds that death did launch.
Spenſer.

There is a fabulous narration, that an herb groweth in the likeneſs of a lamb, and feedeth upon the graſs, in ſuch ſort as it will *bare* the graſs round about. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Eriphyle here he found
Baring her breaſt, yet bleeding with the wound.
Dryden.

He *bar'd* an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a riſing ground the trunk he plac'd.
Dryden.

For virtue, when I point the pen,
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a ſtar;

Can there be wanting, to defend her cauſe,
Lights of the church, or guardians of the laws?
Pope.

Bare, or **Bore**, bå're, or bo̊'re. The *preterite* of *To bear*. See *To* **Bear**.

Ba'rebone, bå're-bo̊ne. *n. ſ.* [from *bare* and *bone*.] Lean, ſo that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here comes *barebone*: how long is it ago, Jack, ſince thou ſaweſt thy own knee? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Ba'refaced, bå're-fåst. *adj.* [from *bare* and *face*.]

1. With the face naked; not maſked.

Your French crowns have no hair at all, and then you will play *barefaced*.
Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.

2. Shameleſs; unreſerved; without concealment; undiſguiſed.

The animoſities encreaſed, and the parties appeared *barefaced* againſt each other. *Clarendon.*

It is moſt certain, that *barefaced* bawdry is the pooreſt pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

Barefa'cedly, båre-få'st-lẙ. *adv.* [from *barefaced*.] Openly; ſhamefully: without diſguiſe.

Though only ſome profligate wretches own it too *barefacedly*, yet, perhaps, we ſhould hear more, did not fear tie people's tongues. *Locke.*

Barefa'cedness, båre-få'st-nẻs. *n. ſ.* [from *barefaced*.] Effrontery; aſſurance; audaciousneſs.

Ba'refoot, bå're-fůt. *adj.* [from *bare* and *foot*.] Having no ſhoes.

Going to find a *barefoot* brother out,
One of our order. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Ba'refoot, bå're-fůt. *adv.* Without ſhoes.

She muſt have a huſband;
I muſt dance *barefoot* on her wedding-day. *Shakeſp.*

Ambitious love hath ſo in me offended,
That *barefoot* plod I the cold ground upon
With ſainted vow. *Shakeſp.*

Envoys deſcribe this holy man, with his Alcaydes about him, ſtanding *barefoot*, bowing to the earth. *Addiſon.*

Barefo'oted, bå're-fůt-ld. *adj.* Being without ſhoes.

He himſelf, with a rope about his neck, *barefooted*, came to offer himſelf to the diſcretion of Leonatus. *Sidney.*

Baregna'wn, bå'r-nå'n. *adj.* [from *bare* and *gnawn*.] Eaten bare.

Know my name is loſt,
By treaſon's tooth *baregnawn* and cankerbit.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

Barehe'aded, bå're-hẻd-dld. *adj.* [from *bare* and *head*.] Uncovered in reſpect.

He, *bareheaded*, lower than his proud ſteed's neck,
Beſpoke them thus. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

Next, before the chariot, went two men *bareheaded*. *Bacon.*

The victor knight had laid his helm aſide,
Bareheaded, popularly low he bow'd. *Dryd. Fables.*

Ba'rely, bå're-lẙ. *adv.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedly.
2. Poorly; indigently.
3. Without decoration.
4. Merely; only; without any thing more.

The external adminiſtration of his word, is as well by reading *barely* the Scripture, as by explaining the ſame. *Hooker.*

The duke of Lancaſter is dead;
And living too, for now his ſon is duke—
—*Barely* in title, not in revenue.
Shakeſp. Rich. II.

He *barely* nam'd the ſtreet, promis'd the wine,
But his kind wife gave me the very ſign. *Donne.*

Where the balance of trade *barely* pays for commodities with commodities, there money muſt be ſent, or elſe the debts cannot be paid. *Locke.*

Ba'reness, bå're-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *bare*.]

1. Nakedneſs.

So you ſerve us
Till we ſerve you; but when you have our roſes,
You barely leave our thorns to prick ourſelves,
And mock us with our *bareneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

2. Leanneſs.

For their poverty, I know not where they had that; and for their *bareneſs*, they never learned that of me. *Shakeſp.*

3. Poverty.

Were it ſtripped of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its *bareneſs* as its purity, it could legally want all ſuch privileges. *South.*

4. Meanneſs of clothes.

BA'RGAIN, bå'r-gln. *n. ſ.* [*bargen*, Welſh; *bargaigne*, Fr.]

1. A contract or agreement concerning the ſale of ſomething.

What is marriage but a very *bargain?* wherein is ſought alliance, or portion, or reputation, with ſome deſire of iſſue; not the faithful nuptial union of man and wife. *Bacon.*

No more can be due to me,
Than at the *bargain* made was meant. *Donne.*

2. The thing bought or ſold; a purchaſe; the thing purchaſed.

Give me but my price for the other two, and you ſhall even have that into the *bargain*.
L'Eſtrange.

He who is at the charge of a tutor at home, may give his ſon a more genteel carriage, with greater learning into the *bargain*, than any at ſchool can do. *Locke.*

3. Stipulation; intereſted dealing.

There was a difference between courteſies received from their maſter and the duke; for that the duke's might have ends of utility and *bargain*, whereas their maſter's could not. *Bacon.*

4. An unexpected reply, tending to obſcenity.

Where ſold he *bargains*, whipſtitch? *Dryden.*

As to *bargains*, few of them ſeem to be excellent, becauſe they all terminate in one ſingle point. *Swift.*

No maid at court is leſs aſham'd,
Howe'er for ſelling *bargains* fam'd. *Swift.*

5. An event; an upſhot: a low ſenſe.

I am ſorry for thy misfortune; however we muſt make the beſt of a bad *bargain*.
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.

6. In law.

Bargain and ſale is a contract or agreement made for manours, lands, *&c.* alſo the transferring the property of them from the bargainer to the bargainee. *Cowell.*

To **Ba'rgain**, bå'r-gln. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a contract for the ſale or purchaſe of any thing: often with *for* before the thing.

Henry is able to enrich his queen,
And not to ſeek a queen to make him rich.
So worthleſs peaſants *bargain for* their wives,
As market-men for oxen, ſheep, or horſe. *Shak.*

For thoſe that are like to be in plenty, they may be *bargained for* upon the ground. *Bacon.*

The thrifty ſtate will *bargain* ere they fight.
Dryden.

It is poſſible the great duke may *bargain for* the republick of Lucca, by the help of his great treaſures. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bargainee', bår-gln-nẻ'. *n. ſ.* [from *bargain*.]. He or ſhe that accepts a bargain. See **Bargain**.

Ba'rgainer, bå'r-gln-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *bargain*.] The perſon who proffers, or makes a bargain. See **Bargain**.

BARGE, bå'rje. *n. ſ.* [*bargie*, Dutch, from *barga*, low Lat.]

1. A boat for pleaſure.

The *barge* ſhe ſat in, like a burniſh'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakeſp.*

Plac'd in the gilded *barge*,
Proud with the burden of ſo ſweet a charge;
With painted oars the youths begin to ſweep
Neptune's ſmooth face. *Waller.*

2. A ſea commander's boat.

It was conſulted, when I had taken my *barge* and gone aſhore, that my ſhip ſhould have ſet ſail and left me. *Raleigh.*

3. A boat for burden.

Ba'rger, bå'r-jůr. *n. ſ.* [from *barge*.] The manager of a barge.

Many waſarers make themſelves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, like the Campellians in the north, and the London *bargers*, forſlow not to baigne them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

BARK, bå'rk. *n. ſ.* [*barck*, Dan.]

1. The rind or covering of a tree.

Trees laſt according to the ſtrength and quantity of their ſap and juice; being well munited by their *bark* againſt the injuries of the air.
Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.

Wand'ring in the dark,
Phyſicians for the tree have found the *bark*. *Dryd.*

2. A ſmall ſhip. [from *barca*, low Lat.]

The duke of Parma muſt have flown, if he would have come into England: for he could neither get *bark* nor mariner to put to ſea.
Bacon on the War with Spain.

It was that fatal and perfidious *bark*,
Built in th' eclipſe, and rigg'd with curſes dark,
That ſunk ſo low that ſacred head of thine.
Milton.

Who to a woman truſts his peace of mind,
Truſts a frail *bark* with a tempeſtuous wind.
Granville.

To **Bark**, bå'rk. *v. n.* [beoꞃcan, Saxon.]

1. To make the noiſe which a dog makes when he threatens or purſues.

Sent before my time
Into this breathing world, ſcarce half made up,
And that ſo lamely and unfaſhionably,
That dogs *bark* at me. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Why do your dogs *bark* ſo? be there bears i' th' town? *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

In vain the herdman calls him back again;
The dogs ſtand off afar, and *bark* in vain. *Cowley.*

2. To clamour at; to purſue with reproaches.

Vile is the vengeance on the aſhes cold,
And envy baſe, to *bark* at ſleeping fame.
Fairy Queen.

You dare patronage
The envious *barking* of your ſaucy tongue
Againſt my lord! *Shakeſp.*

To **Bark**, bå'rk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip trees of their bark.

The ſevereſt penalties ought to be put upon *barking* any tree that is not felled. *Temple.*

Theſe trees, after they are *barked*, and cut into ſhape, are tumbled down from the mountains into the ſtream. *Addiſon.*

Bark-bared, bå'rk-bård. *adj.* [from *bark* and *bare*.] Stripped of the bark.

Excorticated and *bark-bared* trees may be preſerved by nouriſhing up a ſhoot from the foot, or below the ſtripped place, cutting the body of the tree ſloping off a little above the ſhoot, and it will heal, and be covered with bark.
Mortimer.

Ba'rker, bå'r-kůr. *n. ſ.* [from *bark*.]

1. One that barks or clamours.

What hath he done more than a baſe cur? barked and made a noiſe? had a fool or two to ſpit in his mouth? But they are rather enemies of my fame than me, theſe *barkers*. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. [from *bark* of trees.] One that is employed in ſtripping trees.

Ba'rky, bå'r-kẙ. *adj.* [from *bark*.] Conſiſting of bark; containing bark.

Ivy ſo enrings the *barky* fingers of the elm.
Shakeſp.

BA'RLEY, bå'r-lŷ. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Junius* from בר *hordeum.*]

It hath a thick ſpike; the calyx, huſk, awn, and flower, are like thoſe of wheat or rye, but the awns are rough; the ſeed is ſwelling in the middle, and, for the moſt part, ends in a ſharp point, to which the huſks are cloſely united. The ſpecies are, 1. Common long-eared *barley.* 2. Winter or ſquare *barley*, by ſome called *big.* 3. Sprat *barley*, or battledoor *barley.* All theſe ſorts of *barley* are ſown in the ſpring of the year, in a dry time. In ſome very dry light land, the *barley* is ſown early in March; but in ſtrong clayey ſoils it is not ſown till April. The ſquare *barley*, or *big*, is chiefly cultivated in the north of England, and in Scotland; and is hardier than the other ſorts. *Miller.*

Barley is emollient, moiſtening, and expectorating; *barley* was choſen by Hippocrates as a proper food in inflammatory diſtempers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

BA'RLEYBRAKE, bå'r-lŷ-bråke. *n. ſ.* A kind of rural play.

By neighbours prais'd ſhe went abroad thereby,
At *barleybrake* her ſweet ſwift feet to try. *Sidney.*

BA'RLEY BROTH, bå'r-lŷ-brå'th. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *broth.*] A low word ſometimes uſed for ſtrong beer.

Can ſodden water,
A drench for ſurreyn'd jades, their *barley broth*,
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat? *Shakeſp.*

BA'RLEY CORN, bå'r-lŷ-kårn. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *corn.*] A grain of barley; the beginning of our meaſure of length; the third part of an inch.

A long, long journey, choak'd with brakes and thorns,
Ill-meaſur'd by ten thouſand *barley corns.* *Tickell.*

BA'RLEY MOW, bå'r-lŷ-mow'. *n. ſ.* [from *barley* and *mow.*] The place where reaped barley is ſtowed up.

Whenever by yon *barley mow* I paſs,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy laſs. *Gay.*

BARM, bå'rm. *n. ſ.* [*burm*, Welſh; beorm, Sax.] Yeaſt; the ferment put into drink to make it work; and into bread, to lighten and ſwell it.

Are you not he
That ſometimes make the drink bear no *barm*,
Miſlead night wand'rers, laughing at their harm? *Shakeſp.*

Try the force of imagination upon ſtaying the working of beer, when the *barm* is put into it. *Bacon.*

BA'RMY, bå'r-mŷ. *adj.* [from *barm.*] Containing barm; yeaſty.

Their jovial nights in frolicks and in play
They paſs, to drive the tedious hours away;
And their cold ſtomachs with crown'd goblets cheer
Of windy cider, and of *barmy* beer. *Dryden.*

BARN, bå'rn. *n. ſ.* [bern, Sax.] A place or houſe for laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or ſtraw.

In vain the *barns* expect their promis'd load;
Nor *barns* at home, nor reeks are heap'd abroad. *Dryden.*

I took notice of the make of *barns* here: having laid a frame of wood, they place, at the four corners, four blocks, in ſuch a ſhape, as neither mice nor vermin can creep up. *Addiſon.*

BA'RNACLE, bå'r-nåkl. *n. ſ.* [probably of bearn, Sax. a child, and aac, Sax. an oak.]

1. A kind of ſhell fiſh that grow upon timber that lies in the ſea

2. A bird like a gooſe, fabulouſly ſuppoſed to grow on trees.

It is beyond even an atheiſt's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the firſt men might grow upon trees, as the ſtory goes about *barnacles*; or might be the lice of ſome vaſt prodigious animals, whoſe ſpecies is now extinct. *Bentley.*

And from the moſt reſin'd of ſaints
As naturally grow miſcreants,
As *barnacles* turn Soland geeſe
In th' iſlands of the Orcades. *Hudibras.*

3. An inſtrument made commonly of iron for the uſe of farriers, to hold a horſe by the noſe, to hinder him from ſtruggling when an inciſion is made. *Farr. Dict.*

BARO'METER, bå-róm'-mê-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from βάρος weight, and μέτρον meaſure.] A machine for meaſuring the weight of the atmoſphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroſcope, which only ſhews that the air is heavier at one time than another, without ſpecifying the difference. The *barometer* is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, ſo called from Torricelli, the inventor of it, at Florence, in 1643. It is a glaſs tube filled with mercury, horizontally ſealed at one end; the other open, and immerged in a baſin of ſtagnant mercury: ſo that, as the weight of the atmoſphere diminiſhes, the mercury in the tube will deſcend, and, as it increaſes, the mercury will aſcend; the column of mercury ſuſpended in the tube being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmoſphere.

The meaſuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the ſea, hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that eſſential property of the air, its gravity or preſſure. As the column of mercury in the *barometer* is counterpoiſed by a column of air of equal weight, ſo whatever cauſes make the air heavier or lighter, the preſſure of it will be thereby increaſed or leſſened, and of conſequence the mercury will riſe or fall. *Harris.*

Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoiſes a column of mercury from twenty-ſeven inches and one-half to thirty and one-half, the gravity of the atmoſphere varying one-tenth, which are its utmoſt limits; ſo that the exact ſpecifick gravity of the air can be determined when the *barometer* ſtands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

BAROME'TRICAL, bå-rô-mět'-trî-kål. *adj.* [from *barometer.*] Relating to the barometer.

He is very accurate in making *barometrical* and thermometrical inſtruments. *Derb. Phyſico-Theol.*

BA'RON, bår'-rûn. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. *Baro*, among the Romans, ſignified a brave warriour, or a brutal man; and, from the firſt of theſe ſignifications, *Menage* derives *baron*, as a term of military dignity. Others ſuppoſe it originally to ſignify only a man, in which ſenſe *baron*, or *varon*, is ſtill uſed by the Spaniards; and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uſes *baron* and *femme*, huſband and wife. Others deduce it from *ber*, an old Gauliſh word, ſignifying commander; others from the Hebrew נבר, of the ſame import. Some think it a contraction of *par homme*, or *peer*, which ſeems leaſt probable.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viſcount. It may be probably thought, that anciently, in England, all thoſe were called *barons*, that had ſuch ſigniories as we now call *court barons*: and it is ſaid, that, after the Conqueſt, all ſuch came to the parliament, and ſat as nobles in the upper houſe. But when, by experience, it appeared that the parliament was too much crowded with ſuch multitudes, it became a cuſtom, that none ſhould come but ſuch as the king, for their extraordinary wiſdom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ ran *hac vice tantum.* After that, men ſeeing that this ſtate of nobility was but caſual, and depending merely on the prince's pleaſure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male; and theſe were called *barons* by letters patent, or by creation, whoſe poſterity are now thoſe *barons* that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleaſure. It is nevertheleſs thought, that there are yet *barons* by writ, as well as *barons* by letters patent, and that they may be diſcerned by their titles; the *barons* by writ being thoſe that, to the title of lord, have their own ſurnames annexed; whereas the *barons* by letters patent are named by their baronies. Theſe *barons*, which were firſt by writ, may now juſtly alſo be called *barons* by preſcription; for that they have continued *barons*, in themſelves and their anceſtors, beyond the memory of man. There are alſo *barons* by tenure, as the biſhops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their biſhopricks, have always had place in the upper houſe of parliament, and are called lords ſpiritual.

2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king: of theſe the principal is called lord chief *baron*, and the three others are his aſſiſtants, between the king and his ſubjects, in cauſes of juſtice belonging to the exchequer.

3. There are alſo *barons* of the cinque ports; two to each of the ſeven towns, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rye, Rumney, Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower houſe of parliament. *Cowell.*

They that bear
The cloth of ſtate above, are four *barons*
Of the cinque ports. *Shakeſp.*

4. *Baron* is uſed for the huſband in relation to his wife. *Cowell.*

5. A *Baron of Beef* is when the two ſirloins are not cut aſunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. *Dict.*

BA'RONAGE, bår'-rûn-ídzh. *n. ſ.* [from *baron.*]

1. The body of barons and peers.

His charters of the liberties of England, and of the foreſt, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his *baronage* at Staines, *A. D.* 1215. *Hale.*

2. The dignity of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron.

BA'RONESS, bår'-rûn-ěs. *n. ſ.* [*baroneſſa*, Ital. *baroniſſa*, Lat.] A baron's lady.

BA'RONET, bår'-rûn-ět. *n. ſ.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary: it is below a baron and above a knight; and has the precedency of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was firſt founded by king James I. *A. D.* 1611. *Cowell.* But it appears, by the following paſſage, that the term was in uſe before, though in another ſenſe.

King Edward III. being bearded and croſſed by the clergy, was adviſed to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the beſt abilities, entitling them therein barons in the next parliament. By which means he had ſo many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy;

which barons were not afterwards lords, but *baronets*, as ſundry of them do yet retain the name. *Spenſer.*

BA'RONY, bår'-rûn-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [*baronnie*, Fr. beoꞃny, Sax.] That honour or lordſhip that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the fees of temporal barons, but of biſhops alſo. *Cowell.*

BA'ROSCOPE, bår'-rô-skôpe. *n. ſ.* [βάρος and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument to ſhew the weight of the atmoſphere. See BAROMETER.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroſcope* are very ſmall. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'RRACAN, bår'-rå-kån. *n. ſ.* [*bouracan*, or *barracan*, Fr.] A ſtrong thick kind of camelot.

BA'RRACK, bår'-råk. *n. ſ.* [*barracca*, Span.]

1. Little cabbins made by the Spaniſh fiſhermen on the ſea ſhore; or little lodges for ſoldiers in a camp.
2. It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge ſoldiers.

BA'RRATOR, bår'-rå-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *barat*, old Fr. from which is ſtill retained *barateur* a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law-ſuits.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a ſtirrer-up of quarrels amongſt thy neighbours? *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

BA'RRATRY, bår'-rå-trỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *barrater.*] The practice or crime of a barrator; foul practice in law.

'Tis arrant *barratry*, that bears
Point blank an action 'gainſt our laws. *Hudibras.*

BA'RREL, bår'-rîl. *n. ſ.* [*baril*, Welſh.]

1. A round wooden veſſel to be ſtopped cloſe.

It hath been obſerved by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel*, knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapaſon to the ſound of the like *barrel* full. *Bacon.*

Trembling to approach
The little *barrel*, which he fears to broach. *Dryd.*

2. A particular meaſure in liquids. A *barrel* of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-ſix gallons; and of beer-vinegar, thirty-four gallons.
3. [In dry meaſure.] A *barrel* of Eſſex butter contains one hundred and ſix pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty-ſix. A *barrel* of herrings ſhould contain thirty-two gallons wine meaſure, holding uſually a thouſand herrings.

Several colleges, inſtead of limiting their rents to a certain ſum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of ſo many *barrels* of corn, as the market went. *Swift.*

4. Any thing hollow; as, the *barrel* of a gun, that part which holds the ſhot.

Take the *barrel* of a long gun perfectly bored, ſet it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then, if you ſuck at the mouth of the *barrel* ever ſo gently, the bullet will come up ſo forcibly, that it will hazard the ſtriking out your teeth. *Digby.*

5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your ſtring and bow muſt be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the *barrel*. *Moxon.*

6. *Barrel of the Ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane. *Dict.*

To **BA'RREL**, bår'-rîl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for preſervation.

I would have their beef beforehand *barrelled*, which may be uſed as is needed. *Spenſer on Irel.*

Barrel up earth, and ſow ſome ſeed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. *Bacon.*

BA'RREL-BELLIED, bår'-rîl-bêl'-lîd. *adj.* [from *barrel* and *belly.*] Having a large belly.

Dauntleſs at empty noiſes; lofty-neck'd,
Sharp-headed, *barrel-belly'd*, broadly back'd. *Dryden.*

BA'RREN, bår'-rîn. *adj.* [baꞃe, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolifick: applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings.
Upon my head they plac'd a fruitleſs crown,
And put a *barren* ſceptre in my gripe,
No ſon of mine ſucceeding. *Shakeſp.*

There ſhall not be male or female *barren* among you, or among your cattle. *Deuteronomy.*

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; ſterile.

The ſituation of this city is pleaſant, but the water is naught, and the ground *barren*. *2 Kings.*

Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of his country; he confeſſes it to be *barren*. *Pope.*

3. Not copious; ſcanty.

Some ſchemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. *Swift.*

4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

There be of them that will make themſelves laugh, to ſet on ſome quantity of *barren* ſpectators to laugh too. *Shakeſp.*

BA'RRENLY, bår'-rîn-lỷ. *adv.* [from *barren.*] Unfruitfully.

BA'RRENNESS, bår'-rîn-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *barren.*]

1. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenneſs*
In wedlock a reproach. *Milton.*

No more be mention'd then of violence
Againſt ourſelves; and wilful *barrenneſs*,
That cuts us off from hope. *Milton.*

2. Unfruitfulneſs; ſterility; infertility.

Within the ſelf-ſame hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diverſity of their fertility or *barrenneſs*. *Bacon.*

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulyſſes are imitated in the Æneis; though the accidents are not the ſame, which would have argued him of a total *barrenneſs* of invention. *Dryden.*

4. Want of matter; ſcantineſs.

The importunity of our adverſaries hath conſtrained us longer to dwell than the *barrenneſs* of ſo poor a cauſe could have ſeemed either to require or to admit. *Hooker.*

5. [In theology.] Aridity; want of emotion or ſenſibility.

The greateſt ſaints ſometimes are fervent, and ſometimes feel a *barrenneſs* of devotion. *Taylor.*

BA'RREN WORT, bår'-rîn-wûrt. *n. ſ.* [*epimedium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BA'RRFUL, bår'-fûl. *adj.* [from *bar* and *full.*] Full of obſtructions.

A *barrful* ſtrife!
Whoe'er I woo, myſelf would be his wife. *Shakeſp.*

BARRICA'DE, bår-rỷ-kå'de. *n. ſ.* [*barricade*, Fr.]

1. A fortification, made in haſte, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing elſe, to keep off an attack.
2. Any ſtop; bar; obſtruction.

There muſt be ſuch a *barricade*, as would greatly annoy, or abſolutely ſtop, the currents of the atmoſphere. *Derham.*

To **BARRICA'DE**, bår-rỷ-kå'de. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.]

1. To ſtop up a paſſage.

Now all the pavement ſounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt hurry *barricades* the ſtreet;
Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team. *Gay.*

2. To hinder by ſtoppage.

A new vulcano continually diſcharging that matter, which being till then *barricaded* up and impriſoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occaſion of very great and frequent calamities. *Woodward.*

BARRICA'DO, bår-rỷ-kå'-dô. *n. ſ.* [*barricada*, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The acceſs was by a neck of land, between the ſea on one part, and the harbour water, or inner ſea, on the other; fortified clean over with a ſtrong rampier and *barricado*. *Bacon.*

To **BARRICA'DO**, bår-rỷ-kå'-dô. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to bar; to ſtop up.

Faſt we found, faſt ſhut
The diſmal gates, and *barricado'd* ſtrong! *Milton.*

He had not time to *barricado* the doors; ſo that the enemy entered. *Clarendon.*

The truth of cauſes we find ſo obliterated, that it ſeems almoſt *barricadoed* from any intellectual approach. *Harvey.*

BA'RRIER, bår'-ryẻr. *n. ſ.* [*barriere*, Fr. It is ſometimes pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, but it is placed more properly on the firſt.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n, an ocean flows
Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes. *Pope.*

2. A fortification, or ſtrong place, as on the frontiers of a country.

The queen is guarantee of the Dutch, having poſſeſſion of the *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before a peace. *Swift.*

3. A ſtop; an obſtruction.

If you value yourſelf as a man of learning, you are building a moſt impaſſable *barrier* againſt improvement. *Watts.*

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For juſts, and tourneys, and *barriers*, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the challengers make their entries. *Bacon.*

Pris'ners to the pillar bound,
At either *barrier* plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or arm'd anew. *Dryden.*

5. A boundary; a limit.

But wave whate'er to Cadmus may belong,
And fix, O muſe, the *barrier* of thy ſong
At Oedipus. *Pope's Statius.*

How inſtinct varies in the groveling ſwine,
Compar'd, half reas'ning elephant! with thine:
'Twixt that and reaſon what a nice *barrier*!
For ever ſep'rate, yet for ever near. *Pope.*

BA'RRISTER, bår'-rîs-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *bar.*] A perſon qualified to plead cauſes, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. Outer *barriſters* are pleaders without the bar, to diſtinguiſh them from inner *barriſters*; ſuch are the benchers, or thoſe who have been readers, the counſel of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar. A counſellor at law. *Blount. Cham.*

BA'RROW, bår'-rô. *n. ſ.* [beꞃeꞃe, Sax. ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to come from *bear.*] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand; as, a *hand-barrow*, a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a *wheel-barrow*, that which one man puſhes forward by raiſing it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a baſket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and thrown into the Thames? *Shakeſp.*

No *barrow*'s wheel
Shall mark thy ſtocking with a miry trace. *Gay.*

Ba'rrow, bå'r-rô. *n. ſ.* [beꞃᵹ, Sax.] A hog: whence *barrow* greaſe, or hog's lard.

Barrow, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, ſignifies a grove; from beaꞃƿe, which the Saxons uſed in the ſame ſenſe. *Gibſon.*

Barrow is likewiſe uſed in Cornwall for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried.

To **BA'RTER**, bå'r-tůr. *v. n.* [*baratter*, Fr. to trick in traffick; from *barat* craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in oppoſition to purchaſing with money.

As if they ſcorn'd to trade and *barter*,
By giving or by taking quarter. *Hudibras.*

A man has not every thing growing upon his ſoil, and therefore is willing to *barter* with his neighbour. *Collier.*

To **Ba'rter**, bå'r-tůr. *v. a.*

1. To give any thing in exchange for ſomething elſe.

For him was I exchang'd and ranſom'd;
But with a baſer man of arms by far
Once, in contempt, they would have *barter'd* me. *Shakeſp.*

Then as thou wilt diſpoſe the reſt,
To thoſe who, at the market rate,
Can *barter* honour for eſtate. *Prior.*

I ſee nothing left us, but to truck and *barter* our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed with the particle *away* before the thing given.

If they will *barter away* their time, methinks they ſhould at leaſt have ſome eaſe in exchange. *Decay of Piety.*

He alſo *bartered away* plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts that would laſt good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

Ba'rter, bå'r-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act or practice of trafficking by exchange of commodities; ſometimes the thing given in exchange.

From England they may be furniſhed with ſuch things as they may want, and, in exchange or *barter*, ſend other things with which they may abound. *Bacon.*

He who corrupteth Engliſh with foreign words, is as wiſe as ladies that change plate for china; for which the laudable traffick of old clothes is much the faireſt *barter*. *Felton.*

Ba'rterer, bå'r-tě-růr. *n. ſ.* [from *barter*.] He that trafficks by exchange of commodities.

Ba'rtery, bå'r-tě-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *barter*.] Exchange of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in moſt ancient ages, there was only *bartery* or exchange of commodities amongſt moſt nations. *Camden's Rem.*

Ba'rtram, bå'r-trăm. *n. ſ.* A plant; the ſame with *pellitory*.

Ba'rton, bå'r-tůn. *n. ſ.* The demeſne lands of a manour; the manour-houſe itſelf; and ſometimes the out-houſes. *Blount.*

BASE, bå'ſe. *adj.* [*bas*, Fr. *baſſo*, Ital. *baxo*, Span. *baſſus*, low Latin; *βασις*.]

1. Mean; vile; worthleſs: of things.

The harveſt white plumb is a *baſe* plumb, and the white date plumb are no very good plumbs. *Bacon.*

Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all *baſe* things, as earthen pitchers, a ſcullery; whereupon he was ſurnamed Rupographus. *Peacham.*

2. Of mean ſpirit; diſingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low; without dignity of ſentiment: of perſons.

Since the perfections are ſuch in the party I love, as the feeling of them cannot come unto any unnoble heart; ſhall that heart, lifted up to ſuch a height, be counted *baſe?* *Sidney.*

It is *baſe* in his adverſaries thus to dwell upon the exceſſes of a paſſion. *Atterbury.*

3. Of low ſtation; of mean account; without dignity of rank; without honour.

If the lords and chief men degenerate, what ſhall be hoped of the peaſants and *baſer* people? *Spenſer on Irel.*

If that rebellion
Came, like itſelf, in *baſe* and abject routs,
You, reverend father, and theſe noble lords,
Had not been here. *Shakeſp.*

It could not elſe be, I ſhould prove ſo *baſe*
To ſue and be denied ſuch common grace. *Shakeſp.*

And I will yet be more vile than this, and will be *baſe* in mine own ſight. *2 Sam.*

Inſurrections of *baſe* people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon.*

He, whoſe mind
Is virtuous, is alone of noble kind;
Though poor in fortune, of celeſtial race;
And he commits the crime who calls him *baſe*. *Dryden.*

4. Baſe-born; born out of wedlock, and, by conſequence, of no honourable birth; illegitimate.

Why baſtard? wherefore *baſe?*
When my dimenſions are as well compact
As honeſt madam's iſſue. *Shakeſp.*

This young lord loſt his life with his father in the field, and with them a *baſe* ſon. *Camden's Rem.*

5. Applied to metals, without value. It is uſed in this ſenſe of all metal except gold and ſilver.

A guinea is pure gold, if it has nothing but gold in it, without any alloy or *baſer* metal. *Watts.*

6. Applied to ſounds; deep, grave. It is more frequently written *baſs*, though the comparative *baſer* ſeems to require *baſe*.

In pipes, the lower the note holes be, and the further from the mouth of the pipe, the more *baſe* ſound they yield. *Bacon.*

Base-born, bå'ſe-bårn. *adj.* Born out of wedlock.

But ſee thy *baſe-born* child, thy babe of ſhame,
Who, left by thee, upon our pariſh came. *Gay.*

Base-court, bå'ſe-kôrt. *n. ſ.* [*bas cour*, Fr.] Lower court; not the chief court that leads to the houſe; the back-yard; the farm-yard.

My lord, in the *baſe-court* he doth attend,
To ſpeak with you. *Shakeſp.*

Base-minded, bå'ſe-mî'n-dĭd. *adj.* Mean-ſpirited; worthleſs.

It ſignifieth, as it ſeemeth, no more than abject, *baſe-minded*, falſe-hearted, coward, or nidget. *Camden's Rem.*

Base-viol, båſe-vî'-ůl. *n. ſ.* [uſually written *baſs-viol*.] An inſtrument which is uſed in concerts for the baſe ſound.

At the firſt grin he caſt every human feature out of his countenance; at the ſecond, he became the head of a *baſe-viol*. *Addiſon.*

Base, bå'ſe. *n. ſ.* [*bas*, Fr. *baſis*, Lat.]

1. The bottom of any thing: commonly uſed for the lower part of a building, or column.

What if it tempt thee tow'rd the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful ſummit of the cliff,
That beetles o'er his *baſe* into the ſea? *Shakeſp.*

Firm Dorick pillars found your ſolid *baſe*;
The fair Corinthian crowns the higher ſpace. *Dryden.*

And all below is ſtrength, and all above is grace,
Columns of poliſh'd marble, firmly ſet
On golden *baſes*, are his legs and feet. *Prior.*

2. The pedeſtal of a ſtatue.

Men of weak abilities in great place, are like little ſtatues ſet on great *baſes*, made the leſs by their advancement. *Bacon.*

Mercury was patron of flocks, and the ancients placed a ram at the *baſe* of his images. *Broome.*

3. That part of any ornament which hangs down, as houſings.

Phalaſtus was all in white, having his *baſes* and capariſon embroidered. *Sidney.*

4. The broad part of any body; as, the bottom of a cone.

5. Stockings, or perhaps the armour for the legs. [from *bas*, Fr.]

Nor ſhall it e'er be ſaid that wight,
With gauntlet blue and *baſes* white,
And round blunt truncheon by his ſide,
So great a man at arms defy'd. *Hudibras.*

6. The place from which racers or tilters run; the bottom of the field; the *carcer*, the ſtarting-poſt.

He ſaid; to their appointed *baſe* they went;
With beating heart th' expecting ſign receive,
And, ſtarting all at once, the barrier leave. *Dryd.*

7. The ſtring that gives a baſe ſound.

At thy well-ſharpen'd thumb, from ſhore to ſhore,
The trebles queak for fear, the *baſes* roar. *Dryd.*

8. An old ruſtick play, written by *Skinner* bays, and in ſome counties called *priſon bars*.

He with two ſtriplings (lads more like to run
The country *baſe*, than to commit ſuch ſlaughter)
Made good the paſſage. *Shakeſp.*

To **Base**, bå'ſe. *v. a.* [*baſier*, Fr.] To embaſe; to make leſs valuable by admixture of meaner metals.

I am doubtful whether men have ſufficiently refined metals, which we cannot *baſe*: as, whether iron, braſs, and tin be refined to the height. *Bacon.*

Ba'sely, bå'ſe-lŷ. *adv.* [from *baſe*.]

1. In a baſe manner; meanly; diſhonourably.

The king is not himſelf, but *baſely* led
By flatterers. *Shakeſp.*

A lieutenant *baſely* gave it up, as ſoon as Eſſex in his paſſage demanded it. *Clarendon.*

With broken vows his fame he will not ſtain,
With conqueſt *baſely* bought, and with inglorious gain. *Dryden.*

2. In baſtardy.

Theſe two Mitylene brethren, *baſely* born, crept out of a ſmall galliot unto the majeſty of great kings. *Knolles.*

Ba'seness, bå'ſe-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *baſe*.]

1. Meanneſs; vileneſs; badneſs.

Such is the power of that ſweet paſſion,
That it all ſordid *baſeneſs* doth expel. *Spenſer.*

Your ſoul 's above the *baſeneſs* of diſtruſt:
Nothing but love could make you ſo unjuſt. *Dryden.*

When a man's folly muſt be ſpread open before the angels, and all his *baſeneſs* ript up before thoſe pure ſpirits, this will be a double hell. *South.*

2. Vileneſs of metal.

We alleged the fraudulent obtaining his patent, the *baſeneſs* of his metal, and the prodigious ſum to be coined. *Swift.*

3. Baſtardy; illegitimacy of birth.

Why brand they us
With baſe? with *baſeneſs?* baſtardy? *Shakeſp.*

4. Deepneſs of ſound.

The juſt and meaſured proportion of the air percuſſed towards the *baſeneſs* or trebleneſs of tones, is one of the greateſt ſecrets in the contemplation of ſounds. *Bacon.*

To **BASH**, băſh. *v. n.* [probably from *baſe*.] To be aſhamed; to be confounded with ſhame.

His countenance was bold, and *baſhed* not
For Guyon's looks, but ſcornful eye-glance at him ſhot. *Spenſer.*

BASHA'W, bȧsh-ȧ'. *n. ſ.* [ſometimes written *baſſa.*] A title of honour and command among the Turks; the viceroy of a province; the general of an army.

The Turks made an expedition into Perſia; and, becauſe of the ſtraits of the mountains, the *baſhaw* conſulted which way they ſhould get in. *Bacon.*

BA'SHFUL, bȧsh'-fůl. *adj.* [This word, with all thoſe of the ſame race, are of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines them derived from *baſe* or mean; *Minſhew*, from *verbaeſen*, Dut. to ſtrike with aſtoniſhment; *Junius*, from βάσις, which he finds in *Heſychius* to ſignify *ſhame*. The conjecture of *Minſhew* ſeems moſt probable.]

1. Modeſt; ſhamefaced.

I never tempted her with word too large;
But, as a brother to his ſiſter, ſhew'd
Baſhful ſincerity, and comely love. *Shakeſp.*

2. Sheepiſh; vitiouſly modeſt.

He looked with an almoſt *baſhful* kind of modeſty, as if he feared the eyes of man. *Sidney.*

Hence, *baſhful* cunning!
And prompt me, plain and holy innocence. *Shak.*

Our author, anxious for his fame to-night,
And *baſhful* in his firſt attempt to write,
Lies cautiouſly obſcure. *Addiſon.*

BA'SHFULLY, bȧsh'-fůl-lẏ. *adv.* [from *baſhful.*] Timorouſly; modeſtly.

BA'SHFULNESS, bȧsh'-fůl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *baſhful.*]

1. Modeſty, as ſhewn in outward appearance.

Philoclea a little muſed how to cut the thread even, with eyes, cheeks, and lips, whereof each ſang their part, to make up the harmony of *baſhfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

Such looks, ſuch *baſhfulneſs*, might well adorn
The cheeks of youths that are more nobly born. *Dryden.*

2. Vitious or ruſtick ſhame.

For fear had bequeathed his room to his kinſman *baſhfulneſs*, to teach him good manners. *Sidney.*

There are others who have not altogether ſo much of this fooliſh *baſhfulneſs*, and who aſk every one's opinion. *Dryden.*

BA'SIL, bȧz'-il. *n. ſ.* [*ocymum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BA'SIL, bȧz'-il. *n. ſ.* The angle to which the edge of a joiner's tool is ground away. See *To* BASIL.

BA'SIL, bȧz'-il. *n. ſ.* The ſkin of a ſheep tanned. This is, I believe, more properly written *baſen*.

To **BA'SIL**, bȧz'-il. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

Theſe chiſſels are not ground to ſuch a *baſil* as the joiners chiſſels, on one of the ſides, but are *baſiled* away on both the flat ſides; ſo that the edge lies between both the ſides in the middle of the tool. *Moxon.*

BASI'LICA, bȧ-zil'-i-kȧ. *n. ſ.* [βασιλικὴ.] The middle vein of the arm, ſo called by way of pre-eminence. It is likewiſe attributed to many medicines for the ſame reaſon. *Quincy.*

BASI'LICAL, bȧ-zil'-i-kȧl. } *adj.* [from *baſilica.*
BASI'LICK, bȧ-zil'-ik. } See BASILICA.]
Belonging to the baſilick vein.

Theſe aneuriſms following always upon bleeding the *baſilick* vein, muſt be aneuriſms of the humeral artery. *Sharp.*

BASI'LICK, bȧ-zil'-ik. *n. ſ.* [*baſilique*, Fr. βασιλικὴ.] A large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two iſles or wings, with galleries over them. Theſe *baſilicks* were firſt made for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of juſtice, and laſtly into churches; whence a *baſilick* is generally taken for a magnificent church, as the *baſilick* of St. Peter at Rome.

BASI'LICON, bȧ-zil'-ẏ-kȯn. *n. ſ.* [βασιλικὸν.] An ointment, called alſo tetrapharmacon. *Quincy.*

I made inciſion into the cavity, and put a pledget of *baſilicon* over it. *Wiſeman.*

BA'SILISK, bȧz'-i-liſk. *n. ſ.* [*baſiliſcus*, Lat. of βασιλισκος, of βασιλευς a king.]

1. A kind of ſerpent, called alſo a cockatrice, which is ſaid to drive away all others by his hiſſing, and to kill by looking.

Make me not ſighted like the *baſiliſk*;
I've look'd on thouſands who have ſped the better
By my regard, but kill'd none ſo. *Shakeſp.*

The *baſiliſk* was a ſerpent not above three palms long, and differenced from other ſerpents by advancing his head, and ſome white marks or coronary ſpots upon the crown. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. A ſpecies of cannon or ordnance.

We practiſe to make ſwifter motions than any you have, and to make them ſtronger and more violent than yours are; exceeding your greateſt cannons and *baſiliſks*. *Bacon.*

BA'SIN, bȧ'sn. *n. ſ.* [*baſin*, Fr. *bacile*, *bacino*, Ital. It is often written *baſon*, but not according to etymology.]

1. A ſmall veſſel to hold water for waſhing, or other uſes.

Let one attend him with a ſilver *baſin*,
Full of roſe-water, and beſtrew'd with flowers. *Shakeſp.*

We have little wells for infuſions, where the waters take the virtue quicker, and better, than in veſſels and *baſins*. *Bacon.*

We behold a piece of ſilver in a *baſin*, when water is put upon it, which we could not diſcover before, as under the verge thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A ſmall pond.

On one ſide of the walk you ſee this hollow *baſin*, with its ſeveral little plantations lying conveniently under the eye of the beholder. *Spect.*

3. A part of the ſea incloſed in rocks, with a narrow entrance.

The jutting land two ample bays divides;
The ſpacious *baſins* arching rocks incloſe,
A ſure defence from ev'ry ſtorm that blows. *Pope.*

4. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.

If this rotation does the ſeas affect,
The rapid motion rather would eject
The ſtores, the low capacious caves contain,
And from its ample *baſin* caſt the main. *Blackmore.*

5. A dock for repairing and building ſhips.

6. In anatomy, a round cavity ſituated between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

7. A concave piece of metal, by which glaſsgrinders form their convex glaſſes.

8. A round ſhell or caſe of iron placed over a furnace, in which hatters mould the matter of a hat into form.

9. *Baſins of a Balance*, the ſame with the ſcales; one to hold the weight, the other the thing to be weighed.

BA'SIS, bȧ'-ſis. *n. ſ.* [*baſis*, Lat.]

1. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.

It muſt follow, that Paradiſe, being raiſed to this height, muſt have the compaſs of the whole earth for a *baſis* and foundation. *Raleigh.*

Aſcend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels
That ſhake heav'n's *baſis*. *Milton.*

In altar wiſe a ſtately pile they rear;
The *baſis* broad below, and top advanc'd in air. *Dryden.*

2. The loweſt of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *baſis*, *ſhaft*, and *capital*.

Obſerving an Engliſh inſcription upon the *baſis*, we read it over ſeveral times. *Addiſon.*

3. That on which any thing is raiſed.

Such ſeems thy gentle height, made only proud
To be the *baſis* of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears. *Denham.*

4. The pedeſtal.

How many times ſhall Cæſar bleed in ſport,
That now on Pompey's *baſis* lies along
No worthier than the duſt? *Shakeſp.*

5. The ground-work or firſt principle of any thing.

Build me thy fortune upon the *baſis* of valour. *Shakeſp.*

The friendſhips of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleaſure;
Ours has ſevereſt virtue for its *baſis*. *Addiſon.*

To **BASK**, bȧsk'. *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dut. *Skinner.*] To warm by laying out in the heat: uſed almoſt always of animals.

And ſtretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Baſks at the fire his hairy ſtrength. *Milton.*

He was *baſking* himſelf in the gleam of the ſun. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis all thy buſineſs, buſineſs how to ſhun,
To *baſk* thy naked body in the ſun. *Dryden.*

To **BASK**, bȧsk'. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth.

About him, and above, and round the wood,
The birds that haunt the borders of his flood,
That bath'd within, or *baſk'd* upon his ſide,
To tuneful ſongs their narrow throats apply'd. *Dryden.*

Unlock'd in covers, let her freely run
To range thy courts, and *baſk* before the ſun. *Tickell.*

Some in the fields of pureſt æther play,
And *baſk* and whiten in the blaze of day. *Pope.*

BA'SKET, bȧs'-kit. *n. ſ.* [*baſged*, Welſh; *baſcauda*, Lat. *Barbara depictis venit baſcauda Britannis.* Martial.] A veſſel made of twigs, ruſhes, or ſplinters, or ſome other ſlender bodies interwoven.

Here is a *baſket*; he may creep in, and throw foul linen upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shakeſp.*

Thus while I ſung, my ſorrows I deceiv'd,
And bending oſiers into *baſkets* weav'd. *Dryden.*

Poor Peg was forced to go hawking and peddling; now and then carrying a *baſket* of fiſh to the market. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'SKET-HILT, bȧs'-kit-hilt. *n. ſ.* [from *baſket* and *hilt.*] A hilt of a weapon ſo made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.

His puiſſant ſword unto his ſide,
Near his undaunted heart, was ty'd:
With *baſket-hilt*, that would hold broth,
And ſerve for fight and dinner both. *Hudibras.*

Their beef they often in their murrions ſtew'd,
And in their *baſket-hilts* their bev'rage brew'd. *King.*

BA'SKET-WOMAN, bȧs'-kit-wům-ůn. *n. ſ.* [from *baſket* and *woman.*] A woman that plies at markets with a baſket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

BASS, bȯ's. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Junius* to be derived, like *baſket*, from ſome Britiſh word ſignifying *a ruſh*; but perhaps more properly written *boſs*, from the French *boſſe*.] A mat uſed in churches.

Having woollen yarn, *baſs* mat, or ſuch like, to bind them withal. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **BASS**, bȧ's. *v. n.* To ſound in a deep tone.

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd
The name of Proſper: it did *baſs* my treſpaſs. *Shakeſp.*

BASS, bȧ's. *adj.* [See BASE.] In muſick, grave; deep.

BASS-RELIEF, bȧs-rė'-lif. *n. ſ.* [from *bas*, and *relief*, raiſed work, Fr.] Sculpture. The figures of which do not ſtand out from the ground in their full proportion. *Felibien* diſtinguiſhes three kinds of *baſs-relief*:

in the firſt, the front figures appear almoſt with the full relief; in the ſecond, they ſtand out no more than one half; and in the third much leſs, as in coins.

Bass-viol, bås-vì'-ůl. See Base Viol.

On the ſweep of the arch lies one of the Muſes, playing on a *baſs-viol*. *Dryd.*

Ba'ssa, båsh-å'. See Bashaw.

Ba'sset, bås'-sìt. *n. ſ.* [*baſſet*, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

Gameſters would no more blaſpheme; and lady Dabcheek's *baſſet* bank would be broke. *Dennis.*

BASSO RELIEVO, bås-rê-lì'f. [Ital.] See Bass-relief.

Basso'n, } bås-sô'n. { *n. ſ.* [*baſſon*, Fr.] A
Basso'on, } { muſical inſtrument of the wind kind, blown with a reed, and furniſhed with eleven holes, which are ſtopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom is nine inches, and it ſerves for the baſs in concerts of hautboys, *&c.* *Trevoux.*

Ba'ssock, bås'-sǒk. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *baſs*.

BA'STARD, bås'-tård. *n. ſ.* [*baſtardd*, Welſh, of low birth; *baſtarde*, Fr.]

1. *Baſtard*, according to the civil and canon law, is a perſon born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; ſo that, according to order of law, his father is not known. *Ayliffe.*

Him to the Lydian king Lycimnia bare,
And ſent her boaſted *baſtard* to the war. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing ſpurious or falſe.

Words
But rooted in your tongue; *baſtards* and ſyllables
Of no allowance to your boſom's truth. *Shakeſp.*

3. A kind of ſweet wine.

Score a pint of *baſtard*.—
Then your brown *baſtard* is your only drink. *Shak.*

Ba'stard, bås'-tård. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy, inſenſible, a getter of more *baſtard* children than war's a deſtroyer of men. *Shakeſp.*

2. Spurious; not genuine; ſuppoſititious; falſe; adulterate. In this ſenſe, any thing which bears ſome relation or reſemblance to another, is called ſpurious or *baſtard*.

You may partly hope that your father got you not, that you are not the Jew's daughter.—That were a kind of *baſtard* hope indeed. *Shakeſp.*

Men who, under the diſguiſe of publick good, purſue their own deſigns of power, and ſuch *baſtard* honours as attend them. *Temple.*

Ba'stard *Cedar Tree*, bås'-tård sê'-důr-trê. [called *guazuma* in the Weſt Indies.]

To Ba'stard, bås'-tård. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To convict of being a baſtard; to ſtigmatize with baſtardy.

She lived to ſee her brother beheaded, and her two ſons depoſed from the crown, *baſtarded* in their blood, and cruelly murdered. *Bacon.*

To Ba'stardize, bås'-tår-dìze. *v. a.* [from *baſtard*.]

1. To convict of being a baſtard.

2. To beget a baſtard.

I ſhould have been what I am, had the maidenlieſt ſtar in the firmament twinkled on my *baſtardizing*. *Shakeſp.*

Ba'stardly, bås'-tård-lỳ. *adv.* [from *baſtard*.] In the manner of a baſtard; ſpuriouſly.

Good ſeed degenerates, and oft obeys
The ſoil's diſeaſe, and into cockle ſtrays;
Let the mind's thoughts but be tranſplanted ſo
Into the body, and *baſtardly* they grow. *Donne.*

Ba'stardy, bås'-tår-dỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *baſtard*.] An unlawful ſtate of birth, which diſables the baſtard, both according to the laws of God and man, from ſucceeding to an inheritance. *Ayliffe.*

Once ſhe ſlandered me with *baſtardy*;
But whether I be true begot or no,
That ſtill I lay upon my mother's head. *Shakeſp.*

In reſpect of the evil conſequents, the wife's adultery is worſe, as bringing *baſtardy* into a family. *Taylor.*

No more of *baſtardy* in heirs of crowns. *Pope.*

To Baste, bå'ste. *v. a.* participle paſſ. *baſted*, or *baſten*. [*baſtonner*, Fr. *Bazata*, in the Armorick dialect, ſignifies to ſtrike with a ſtick; from which perhaps *baſton* a ſtick, and all its derivatives, or collaterals, may be deduced.]

1. To beat with a ſtick.

Quoth ſhe, I grant it is in vain
For one that 's *baſted* to feel pain;
Becauſe the pangs his bones endure
Contribute nothing to the cure. *Hudibras.*

Baſtings heavy, dry, obtuſe,
Only dulneſs can produce;
While a little gentle jerking
Sets the ſpirits all a-working. *Swift.*

2. To drip butter, or any thing elſe, upon meat as it turns upon the ſpit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have, a *baſting*. *Shakeſp.*

3. To moiſten meat on the ſpit by falling upon it.

The fat of roaſted mutton falling on the birds, will ſerve to *baſte* them, and ſo ſave time and butter. *Swift.*

4. To ſew ſlightly. [*baſter*, Fr. to ſtitch.]

Bastina'de, bås-tỳ-nå'de. } *n. ſ.* [*baſtonnade*,
Bastina'do, bås-tỳ-nå'-dô. } Fr.]

1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courteſy was worſe than a *baſtinado* to Zelmane; ſo with rageful eyes ſhe bade him defend himſelf. *Sidney.*

And all thoſe harſh and rugged ſounds
Of *baſtinados*, cuts, and wounds. *Hudibras.*

2. It is ſometimes taken for a Turkiſh puniſhment, of beating an offender on the ſoles of his feet.

To Bastina'de, bås-tỳ-nå'de. } *v. a.* [from
To Bastina'do, bås-tỳ-nå'-dô. } the noun; *baſtonner*, Fr.] To beat; to treat with the *baſtinado*.

Nick ſeized the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to *baſtinado* old Lewis, who had ſlunk into a corner, waiting the event of a ſquabble. *Arbuthnot.*

Ba'stion, bås'-tshůn. *n. ſ* [*baſtion*, Fr.] A huge maſs of earth, uſually faced with ſods, ſometimes with brick, rarely with ſtone, ſtanding out from a rampart, of which it is a principal part, and was anciently called a bulwark. *Harris.*

Toward: but how? ay there 's the queſtion;
Fierce the aſſault, unarm'd the *baſtion*. *Prior.*

Bat, båt'. *n. ſ.* [bat, Sax. This word ſeems to have given riſe to a great number of words in many languages; as, *battre*, Fr. to beat; *baton*, *battle*, *beat*, *batty*, and others. It probably ſignified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in oppoſition to a ſharp edge; whence *whirlbat* and *brickbat*.] A heavy ſtick or club.

A handſome *bat* he held,
On which he leaned, as one far in eld. *Spenſer.*

They were fried in arm chairs, and their bones broken with *bats*. *Hakewill.*

Bat, båt'. *n. ſ.* [*veſpertilio*, the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouſe and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a ſort of ſkin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and ſuckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, inſects, and fatty ſubſtances, ſuch as candles, oil, and cheeſe; and appears only in the ſummer evenings, when the weather is fine. *Calmet.*

When owls do cry,
On the *bat's* back I do fly. *Shakeſp.*

But then grew reaſon dark; that fair ſtar no more
Could the fair forms of good and truth diſcern;
Bats they became who eagles were before;
And this they got by their deſire to learn. *Davies.*

Some animals are placed in the middle betwixt two kinds, as *bats*, which have ſomething of birds and beaſts. *Locke.*

Where ſwallows in the winter ſeaſon keep,
And how the drowſy *bat* and dormouſe ſleep. *Gay.*

Bat-Fowling, båt'-fow-lìng. *n. ſ.* [from *bat* and *fowl*.] A particular manner of birdcatching in the night-time, while they are at rooſt upon perches, trees, or hedges. They light torches or ſtraw, and then beat the buſhes; upon which the birds, flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwiſe.

You would lift the moon out of her ſphere, if ſhe would continue in it five weeks without changing.—We ſhould ſo, and then go a *bat-fowling*. *Shakeſp.*

Bodies lighted at night by fire, muſt have a brighter luſtre than by day; as ſacking of cities, *bat-fowling*. *Peacham.*

Ba'table, bå'-tåbl. *adj.* [from *bate*.] Diſputable.

Batable ground ſeems to be the ground heretofore in queſtion, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms. *Cowell.*

Batch, båtsh'. *n. ſ.* [from *bake*.]

1. The quantity of bread baked at a time.

The joiner puts the boards into ovens after the *batch* is drawn, or lays them in a warm ſtable. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Any quantity of any thing made at once, ſo as to have the ſame qualities.

Except he were of the ſame meal and *batch*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Ba'tchelor, båtsh'-ê-lůr. See Bachelor.

Bate, bå'te. *n. ſ.* [perhaps contracted from *debate*.] Strife; contention; as, a *make bate*.

To Bate, bå'te. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate*.]

1. To leſſen any thing; to retrench.

Shall I bend low, and in a bondman's key,
With *bated* breath, and whiſp'ring humbleneſs,
Say this? *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Nor, envious at the ſight, will I forbear
My plenteous bowl, nor *bate* my plenteous cheer. *Dryden.*

2. To ſink the price.

When the landholder's rent falls, he muſt either *bate* the labourer's wages, or not employ, or not pay him. *Locke.*

3. To leſſen a demand.

Bate me ſome, and I will pay you ſome, and, as moſt debtors do, promiſe you infinitely. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

4. To cut off; to take away.

Bate but the laſt, and 'tis what I would ſay. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

To Bate, bå'te. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs.

Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely ſince this laſt election? Do I not *bate*? Do I not dwindle? Why my ſkin hangs about me like an old lady's looſe gown. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

2. To remit: with *of* before the thing.

Abate thy ſpeed, and I will *bate of* mine. *Dryden.*

Bate, bå'te, ſeems to have been once the preterite of *bite*, as *Shakeſpeare* uſes *biting faulchion*;

faulchion; unleſs, in the following lines, it may be rather deduced from *beat.*

Yet there the ſteel ſtaid not, but inly *bate*
Deep in his fleſh, and open'd wide a red flood
gate. *Spenſer.*

BA'TEFUL, bå'te-fůl. *adj.* [from *bate* and *full.*] Contentious.

He knew her haunt, and haunted in the ſame,
And taught his ſheep her ſheep in food to thwart;
Which ſoon as it did *bateful* queſtion frame,
He might on knees confeſs his guilty part. *Sidney.*

BA'TEMENT, bå'te-měnt. *n. ſ.* [from *abatement.*] Diminution: a term only uſed among artificers.

To abate, is to waſte a piece of ſtuff; inſtead of aſking how much was cut off, carpenters aſk what *batement* that piece of ſtuff had.
Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.

BATH, bå'th. *n. ſ.* [bað, Saxon.]

1. A *bath* is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial *baths* have been in great eſteem with the ancients, eſpecially in complaints to be relieved by revulſion, as inveterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and alſo in cutaneous caſes. But the modern practice has greateſt recourſe to the natural *baths*; moſt of which abound with a mineral ſulphur, as appears from their turning ſilver and copper blackiſh. The cold *baths* are the moſt convenient ſprings, or reſervatories, of cold water to waſh in, which the ancients had in great eſteem; and the preſent age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them. *Quincy.*

Why may not the cold *bath*, into which they plunged themſelves, have had ſome ſhare in their cure? *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. A ſtate in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpoſe.

In the height of this *bath*, when I was more than half ſtewed in greaſe like a Dutch diſh, to be thrown into the Thames!
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

Sleep,
The birth of each day's life, ſore labour's *bath*,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. In chymiſtry, it generally ſignifies a veſſel of water, in which another is placed that requires a ſofter heat than the naked fire. *Balneum Mariæ* is a miſtake for *balneum maris*, a ſea or water *bath*. A ſand heat is ſometimes called *balneum ſiccum*, or *cinereum.* *Quincy.*

We ſee that the water of things diſtilled in water, which they call the *bath*, differeth not much from the water of things diſtilled by fire.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

4. A ſort of Hebrew meaſure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or ſeven gallons and four pints, as a meaſure for things liquid; and three pecks and three pints, as a meaſure for things dry. *Calmet.*

Ten acres of vineyard ſhall yield one *bath*, and the ſeed of an homer ſhall yield an ephah.
Iſaiah, v. 10.

To **BATHE**, bå'the. *v. a.* [baðian, Saxon.]

1. To waſh, as in a bath.

Others on ſilver lakes and rivers *bath'd*
Their downy breaſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Chancing to *bathe* himſelf in the river Cydnus, through the exceſſive coldneſs of theſe waters, he fell ſick, near unto death, for three days. *South.*

2. To ſupple or ſoften by the outward application of warm liquors.

Bathe them, and keep their bodies ſoluble the while by clyſters and lenitive boluſes.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

I'll *bathe* your wounds in tears for my offence.
Dryden.

3. To waſh any thing.

Phœnician Dido ſtood,
Freſh from her wound, her boſom *bath'd* in blood.
Dryd.

Mars could in mutual blood the centaurs *bathe*,
And Jove himſelf give way to Cinthia's wrath.
Dryden.

To **BATHE**, bå'the. *v. n.* To be in the water, or in any reſemblance of a bath.

Except they meant to *bathe* in reeking wounds,
I cannot tell. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The delighted ſpirit
To *bathe* in fiery floods, or to reſide
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice. *Shakeſp.*

The gallants dancing by the river ſide,
They *bathe* in ſummer, and in winter ſlide.
Waller.

But *bathe*, and, in imperial robes array'd,
Pay due devotions. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BA'TING, or **ABA'TING**, bå'-tǐng, or å-bå'-tǐng. *prep.* [from *bate*, or *abate*. This word, though a participle in itſelf, ſeems often uſed as a prepoſition.] Except.

The king, your brother, could not chooſe an advocate,
Whom I would ſooner hear on any ſubject,
Bating that only one, his love, than you. *Rowe.*

If we conſider children, we have little reaſon to think that they bring many ideas with them, *bating*, perhaps, ſome faint ideas of hunger and thirſt. *Locke.*

BA'TLET, bǎt'-lět. *n. ſ.* [from *bat.*] A ſquare piece of wood, with a handle, uſed in beating linen when taken out of the buck.

I remember the kiſſing of her *batlet*, and the cow's dugs that her pretty chopt hands had milked. *Shakeſpeare.*

BATO'ON, bå-tő'n. *n. ſ.* [*baſton*, or *bâton*, Fr. formerly ſpelt *baſton.*]

1. A ſtaff or club.

We came cloſe to the ſhore, and offered to land; but ſtraightways we ſaw divers of the people with *baſtons* in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

That does not make a man the worſe,
Although his ſhoulders with *batoon*
Be claw'd and cudgell'd to ſome tune. *Hudibras.*

2. A truncheon or marſhal's ſtaff; a badge of military honour.

BA'TTAILOUS, bǎt'-tě-lůs. *adj.* [from *bataille*, Fr.] Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with a military appearance.

He ſtarted up, and did himſelf prepare
In ſun-bright arms and *battailous* array. *Fairfax.*

The French came foremoſt, *battailous* and bold.
Fairfax.

A fiery region, ſtretch'd
In *battailous* aſpect, and nearer view
Briſtled with upright beams innumerable
Of rigid ſpears and helmets throng'd. *Milton.*

BATTA'LIA, bǎt-tǎl'-lyå. *n. ſ.* [*battaglia*, Ital.]

1. The order of battle.

Next morning the king put his army into *battalia.* *Clarendon.*

2. The main body of an army in array, diſtinguiſhed from the wings.

BATTA'LION, bǎt-tǎl'-lyůn. *n. ſ.* [*bataillon*, Fr.]

1. A diviſion of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments conſiſt of one *battalion*, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When ſorrows come, they come not ſingle ſpies,
But in *battalions.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

In this *battalion* there were two officers, called Therſites and Pandarus. *Tatler.*

The pierc'd *battalions* diſunited fall
In heaps on heaps: one fate o'erwhelms them all.
Pope.

2. An army. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Six or ſeven thouſand is their utmoſt power.
—Why, our *battalion* trebles that account. *Shak.*

To **BA'TTEN**, bǎt'n. *v. a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.]

1. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plenteouſly.

We drove afield,
Batt'ning our flocks with the freſh dews of night.
Milton.

2. To fertilize.

The meadows here, with *batt'ning* ooze enrich'd,
Give ſpirit to the graſs; three cubits high
The jointed herbage ſhoots. *Philips.*

To **BA'TTEN**, bǎt'n. *v. n.* To grow fat; to live in indulgence.

Follow your function, go and *batten* on cold bits. *Shakeſp.*

Burniſh'd and *batt'ning* on their food, to ſhow
The diligence of careful herds below. *Dryden.*

The lazy glutton ſafe at home will keep,
Indulge his ſloth, and *batten* on his ſleep. *Dryden.*

As at full length the pamper'd monarch lay,
Batt'ning in eaſe, and ſlumb'ring life away. *Garth.*

Tway mice, full blythe and amicable,
Batten beſide erle Robert's table. *Prior.*

While paddling ducks the ſtanding lake deſire,
Or *batt'ning* hogs roll in the ſinking mire.
Gay's Paſtorals.

BA'TTEN, bǎt'n. *n. ſ.* A word uſed only by workmen.

A *batten* is a ſcantling of wood, two, three, or four inches broad, ſeldom above one thick, and the length unlimited. *Moxon.*

To **BA'TTER**, bǎt'-tůr. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.]

1. To beat; to beat down; to ſhatter: frequently uſed of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.

To appoint *battering* rams againſt the gates, to caſt a mount, and to build a fort. *Ezekiel.*

Theſe haughty words of hers
Have *batter'd* me like roaring cannon ſhot,
And made me almoſt yield upon my knees.
Shakeſp.

Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had *batter'd* been with golden rain:
Thunder itſelf had fail'd to paſs. *Waller.*

Be then the naval ſtores the nation's care,
New ſhips to build, and *batter'd* to repair.
Dryden.

2. To wear with beating.

Crowds to the caſtle mounted up the ſtreet,
Batt'ring the pavement with their courſers feet.
Dryden.

If you have a ſilver ſaucepan for the kitchen uſe, let me adviſe you to *batter* it well; this will ſhew conſtant good houſekeeping.
Swift's Directions to the Cook.

3. Applied to perſons, to wear out with ſervice.

The *batter'd* veteran ſtrumpets here
Pretend at leaſt to bring a modeſt ear. *Southern.*

I am a poor old *battered* fellow, and I would willingly end my days in peace.
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.

As the ſame dame, experienc'd in her trade,
By names of toaſts retails each *batter'd* jade.
Pope.

To **BA'TTER**, bǎt'-tůr. *v. n.* A word uſed only by workmen.

The ſide of a wall, or any timber, that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is ſaid to *batter.*
Moxon.

BA'TTER, bǎt'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *To batter.*] A mixture of ſeveral ingredients beaten together with ſome liquor; ſo called from its being ſo much beaten.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey poults freſh from th' egg in *batter* fry'd.
King.

Ba'tterer, bắt'-tẻ-rủr. *n. ſ.* [from *batter*.] He that batters.

Ba'ttery, bắt'-tẻ-rỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *batter*, or *batterie*, Fr.]

1. The act of battering.

Strong wars they make, and cruel *battery* bend,
'Gainſt fort of reaſon, it to overthrow. *Fairy Q.*

Earthly minds, like mud walls, reſiſt the ſtrongeſt *batteries*. *Locke.*

2. The inſtruments with which a town is battered, placed in order for action; a line of cannon.

Where is beſt place to make our *batt'ry* next?—
—I think at the north gate. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

It plants this reaſoning and that argument, this conſequence and that diſtinction, like ſo many intellectual *batteries*, till at length it forces a way and paſſage into the obſtinate incloſed truth. *South.*

See, and revere th' artillery of heav'n,
Drawn by the gale, or by the tempeſt driven:
A dreadful fire the floating *batt'ries* make,
O'erturn the mountain, and the foreſt ſhake. *Blackmore.*

3. The frame, or raiſed work, upon which cannons are mounted.

4. [In law.] A violent ſtriking of any man. In an action againſt a ſtriker, one may be found guilty of the aſſault, yet acquitted of the *battery*. There may therefore be aſſault without *battery*; but *battery* always implies an aſſault. *Chamb.*

Why does he ſuffer this rude knave now to knock him about the ſconce with a dirty ſhovel, and will not tell him of his action and *battery*? *Shakeſp.*

Sir, quo' the lawyer, not to flatter ye,
You have as good and fair a *battery*
As heart can wiſh, and need not ſhame
The proudeſt man alive to claim. *Hudibras.*

Ba'ttish, bắt'-tîſh. *adj.* [from *bat*.] Reſembling a bat.

To be out late in a *battiſh* humour. *Gentleman Inſtructed.*

BATTLE, bắt'l. *n. ſ.* [*bataille*, Fr.]

1. A fight; an encounter between oppoſite armies. We generally ſay a *battle* of many, and a *combat* of two.

The Engliſh army, that divided was
Into two parts, is now conjoin'd in one;
And means to give you *battle* preſently. *Shakeſp.*

The *battle* done, and they within our power,
She'll never ſee his pardon. *Shakeſp.*

The race is not to the ſwift, nor the *battle* to the ſtrong. *Eccleſ.*

So they joined *battle*, and the heathen being diſcomfited fled into the plain. 1 *Maccabees.*

2. A body of forces, or diviſion of an army.

The king divided his army into three *battles*; whereof the vanguard only, with wings, came to fight. *Bacon.*

3. The main body, as diſtinct from the van and rear.

Angus led the avant-guard, himſelf followed with the *battle* a good diſtance behind, and after came the arrier. *Hayward.*

4. We ſay to join *battle*; to give *battle*.

To **Ba'ttle**, bắt'l. *v. n.* [*batailler*, Fr.] To join battle; to contend in fight.

'Tis ours by craft and by ſurprize to gain:
'Tis yours to meet in arms, and *battle* in the plain. *Prior.*

We receive accounts of ladies *battling* it on both ſides. *Addiſon.*

I own, he hates an action baſe,
His virtues *battling* with his place. *Swift.*

Ba'ttle-arra'y, bắt'l-ăr-rā'. *n. ſ.* [See **Battle** and **Array**.] Array, or order, of battle.

Two parties of fine women, placed in the oppoſite ſide boxes, ſeemed drawn up in *battle-array* one againſt another. *Addiſon.*

Ba'ttle-axe, bắt'l-ăks. *n. ſ.* A weapon uſed anciently, probably the ſame with a *bill*.

Certain tinners, as they were working, found ſpear heads, *battle-axes*, and ſwords of copper, wrapped in linen clouts. *Carew.*

Ba'ttledoor, bắt'l-dỏr. *n. ſ.* [ſo called from *door*, taken for a flat board, and *battle*, or *ſtriking*.] An inſtrument with a handle and a flat board, uſed in play to ſtrike a ball or ſhuttlecock.

Play-things, which are above their ſkill, as tops, gigs, *battledoors*, and the like, which are to be uſed with labour, ſhould indeed be procured them. *Locke.*

Ba'ttlement, bắt'l-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [generally ſuppoſed to be formed from *battle*, as the parts from whence a building is defended againſt aſſailants; perhaps only corrupted from *bâtiment*, Fr.] A wall raiſed round the top of a building, with embraſures, or interſtices, to look through, to annoy an enemy.

And fix'd his head upon our *battlements*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Thou ſhalt make a *battlement* for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thy houſe, if any man fall. *Deuteronomy.*

Through this we paſs
Up to the higheſt *battlement*, from whence
The Trojans threw their darts. *Denham.*

Their ſtandard, planted on the *battlement*,
Deſpair and death among the ſoldiers ſent. *Dryd.*

No, I ſhan't envy him, whoe'er he be,
That ſtands upon the *battlements* of ſtate;
I'd rather be ſecure than great. *Norris.*

The weighty mallet deals reſounding blows,
Till the proud *battlements* her tow'rs incloſe. *Gay.*

Ba'tty, bắt'-tỷ. *adj.* [from *bat*.] Belonging to a bat.

Till o'er their brows death, counterfeiting ſleep,
With leaden legs and *batty* wings doth creep. *Shakeſp.*

Ba'varoy, bắv'-ă-roy. *n. ſ.* A kind of cloak or ſurtout.

Let the loop'd *bavaroy* the fop embrace,
Or his deep cloak be ſpatter'd o'er with lace. *Gay.*

Baubee', bả'-bẻ'. *n. ſ.* A word uſed in Scotland, and the northern counties, for a halfpenny.

Tho' in the draw'rs of my japan bureau,
To lady Gripeall I the Cæſars ſhow,
'Tis equal to her ladyſhip or me
A copper Otho, or a Scotch *baubee*. *Bramſt. Man of Taſte.*

Ba'vin, bắv'-în. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] A ſtick like thoſe bound up in faggots; a piece of waſte wood.

He rambled up and down
With ſhallow jeſters and raſh *bavin* wits,
Soon kindled, and ſoon burnt. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

For moulded to the life in clouts
Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts,
He's mounted on a hazel *bavin*,
A crop'd malignant baker gave him. *Hudibras.*

The truncheons make billet, *bavin*, and coals. *Mortimer.*

To **Baulk**, bảk. See **Balk**.

Ba'wble, bả'bl. *n. ſ.* [*Baubellum*, in barbarous Latin, ſignified a jewel, or any thing valuable, but not neceſſary. *Omnia baubella ſua dedit Othoni.* Hoveden. Probably from *beau*, Fr.] A gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more ſhow than uſe; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to perſons or things, a term of contempt.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the ſea bank with ſome Venetians, and thither comes the *bauble*, and falls me thus about my neck. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

It is a paltry cap,
A cuſtard coffin, a *bawble*, a ſilken pie. *Shakeſp.*

If, in our conteſt, we do not interchange uſeful notions, we ſhall traffick toys and *bawbles*. *Government of the Tongue.*

This ſhall be writ to fright the fry away,
Who draw their little *bawbles*, when they play. *Dryden.*

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels;
'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with *bawbles* and ſeals. *Prior.*

Our author then, to pleaſe you in your way,
Preſents you now a *bawble* of a play,
In gingling rhyme. *Granville.*

A prince, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtue round,
As emblems of the ſovereign pow'r,
Like other *bawbles* of the Tow'r. *Swift.*

Ba'wbling, bả'-blîng. *adj.* [from *bawble*.] Trifling; contemptible: a word not now in uſe, except in converſation.

A *bawbling* veſſel was he captain of,
For ſhallow draught and bulk unprized;
With which ſuch ſcathful grapple did he make,
With the moſt noble bottom of our fleet. *Shakeſp.*

Ba'wcock, bả'-kỏk. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *beau*, or *baude* and *cock*.] A familiar word, which ſeems to ſignify the ſame as *fine fellow*.

Why, how now, my *bawcock*? how doſt thou, chuck? *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

BAWD, bả'd. *n. ſ.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procurer, or procureſs; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

If your worſhip will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the *bawds*. *Shakeſp.*

This commodity,
This *bawd*, this broker, this all-changing word,
Hath drawn him from his own determin'd aid. *Shakeſp.*

Our author calls colouring *lena ſororis*, the *bawd* of her ſiſter deſign; ſhe dreſſes her up, ſhe paints her, ſhe procures for the deſign, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden.*

To **Bawd**, bả'd. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with ſtrumpets.

Leucippe is agent for the king's luſt, and *bawds*, at the ſame time, for the whole court. *Addiſon.*

And in four months a batter'd harridan;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and ſhrunk,
To *bawd* for others, and go ſhares with punk. *Swift.*

Ba'wdily, bả'-dî-lỷ. *adv.* [from *bawdy*.] Obſcenely.

Ba'wdiness, bả'-dỷ-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *bawdy*.] Obſceneneſs.

Ba'wdrick, bả'-drîk. *n. ſ.* [See **Baldrick**.] A belt.

Freſh garlands too the virgins temples crown'd;
The youths gilt ſwords wore at their thighs, with ſilver *bawdricks* bound. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Ba'wdry, bả'-drỷ. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *bawdery*, the practice of a bawd.]

1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together. *Ayliffe.*

Cheating and *bawdry* go together in the world. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Obſcenity; unchaſte language.

Pr'ythee ſay on; he's for a jig, or a tale of *bawdry*, or he ſleeps. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

I have no ſalt: no *bawdry* he doth mean:
For witty, in his language, is obſcene. *Ben Jonſon.*

It is moſt certain, that barefaced *bawdry* is the pooreſt pretence to wit imaginable. *Dryden.*

Ba′wdy, bå′-dỳ. *adj.* [from *bawd.*] Obſcene; unchaſte: generally applied to language.

The *bawdy* wind, that kiſſes all it meets,
Is huſh'd within the hollow mine of earth,
And will not hear 't. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Only they,
That come to hear a merry *bawdy* play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſp.*

Not one poor *bawdy* jeſt ſhall dare appear;
For now the batter'd veteran ſtrumpets here
Pretend at leaſt to bring a modeſt ear. *Southern.*

Ba′wdy-house, bå′-dỳ-house. *n. ſ.* A houſe where traffick is made by wickedneſs and debauchery.

Has the pope lately ſhut up the *bawdy-houſes*, or does he continue to lay a tax upon ſin? *Dennis.*

To **Bawl**, bå′l. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.]

1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always uſed in contempt.

They *bawl* for freedom in their ſenſeleſs mood,
And ſtill revolt, when truth would ſet them free. *Milton.*

To cry the cauſe up heretofore,
And *bawl* the biſhops out of door. *Hudibras.*

Through the thick ſhades th' eternal ſcribbler *bawls*,
And ſhakes the ſtatues on their pedeſtals. *Dryden,*

From his lov'd home no lucre him can draw;
The ſenate's mad decrees he never ſaw,
Nor heard at *bawling* bars corrupted law. *Dryden.*

Loud menaces were heard, and foul diſgrace,
And *bawling* infamy, in language baſe,
Till ſenſe was loſt in ſound, and ſilence fled the place. *Dryden's Fables.*

So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue
The liſt'ning nymphs and raviſh'd heroes hung;
But cits and fops the heav'n-born muſick blame,
And *bawl*, and hiſs, and damn her into fame. *Smith.*

I have a race of orderly elderly people, who can *bawl* when I am deaf, and tread ſoftly when I am only giddy and would ſleep. *Swift.*

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was *bawling*, and a woman chiding it. *L'Eſtrange.*

If they were never ſuffered to have what they cried for, they would never, with *bawling* and peeviſhneſs, contend for maſtery. *Locke.*

My huſband took him in, a dirty boy; it was the buſineſs of the ſervants to attend him, the rogue did *bawl* and make ſuch a noiſe. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To **Bawl**, bå′l. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier.

It grieved me when I ſaw labours, which had coſt ſo much, *bawled* about by common hawkers. *Swift.*

Ba′wrel, bå′-rìl. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Dict.*

Ba′wsin, bå′-sìn. *n. ſ.* A badger. *Dict.*

Bay, bå′. *adj.* [*badius*, Lat.]

A *bay* horſe is what is inclining to a cheſtnut; and this colour is various, either a light *bay* or a dark *bay*, according as it is leſs or more deep. There are alſo coloured horſes, that are called dappled *bays*. All *bay* horſes are commonly called brown by the common people.

All *bay* horſes have black manes, which diſtinguiſh them from the ſorrel, that have red or white manes.

There are light *bays* and gilded *bays*, which are ſomewhat of a yellowiſh colour. The cheſtnut *bay* is that which comes neareſt to the colour of the cheſtnut. *Farrier's Dict.*

My lord, you gave good words the other day of a *bay* courſer I rode on. 'Tis yours becauſe you liked it. *Shakeſp.*

Poor Tom! proud of heart to ride on a *bay* trotting horſe over four inch'd bridges. *Shakeſp.*

His colour grey,
For beauty dappled, or the brighteſt *bay*. *Dryd.*

BAY, bå′. *n. ſ.* [*baye*, Dutch.]

1. An opening into the land, where the water is ſhut in on all ſides, except at the entrance.

A reverend Syracuſan merchant,
Who put unluckily into this *bay*. *Shakeſp.*

We have alſo ſome works in the midſt of the ſea, and ſome *bays* upon the ſhore for ſome works, wherein is required the air and vapour of the ſea. *Bacon.*

Hail, ſacred ſolitude! from this calm *bay*
I view the world's tempeſtuous ſea. *Roſcommon.*

Here in a royal bed the waters ſleep,
When tir'd at ſea, within this *bay* they creep. *Dryd.*

Some of you have *bay*. *Dryden.*

2. A pond head raiſed to keep in ſtore of water for driving a mill.

Bay, bå′. *n. ſ.* [*abboi*, Fr. ſignifies the laſt extremity; as, *Innocence eſt aux abboins.* Boileau. *Innocence is in the utmoſt diſtreſs.* It is taken from *abboi*, the barking of a dog at hand, and thence ſignified the condition of a ſtag when the hounds were almoſt upon him.]

1. The ſtate of any thing ſurrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impoſſibility of eſcape.

This ſhip, for fifteen hours, ſate like a ſtag among hounds at the *bay*, and was ſieged and fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ſhips. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Fair liberty, purſued and meant a prey
To lawleſs power, here turn'd, and ſtood at *bay*. *Denham.*

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Embolden'd by deſpair, he ſtood at *bay*;
Reſolv'd on death, he diſſipates his fears,
And bounds aloft againſt the pointed ſpears. *Dryd.*

2. Some writers, perhaps miſtaking the meaning, have uſed *bay* as referred to the aſſailant, for diſtance beyond which no approach could be made.

All, fir'd with noble emulation, ſtrive;
And with a ſtorm of darts to diſtance drive
The Trojan chief; who, held at *bay*, from far
On his Vulcanian orb ſuſtain'd the war. *Dryden.*

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expence of the war, where the enemy was beſt able to hold us at a *bay*. *Swift.*

Bay, bå′. *n. ſ.* In architecture, a term uſed to ſignify the magnitude of a building; as, if a barn conſiſts of a floor and two heads, where they lay corn, they call it a barn of two *bays*. Theſe *bays* are from fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors from ten to twelve broad, and uſually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn. *Builder's Dict.*

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the faireſt houſe in it after threepence a *bay*. *Shakeſp.*

There may be kept one thouſand buſhels in each *bay*, there being ſixteen *bays*, each eighteen feet long, about ſeventeen wide, or three hundred ſquare feet in each *bay*. *Mortimer.*

Bay *Tree*, bå′-trè′. [*laurus*, Lat.] The tree, as is generally thought, which is tranſlated *laurel*, and of which honorary garlands were anciently made.

I have ſeen the wicked in great power, and ſpreading himſelf like a green *bay tree*. *Pſalms.*

Bay, bå′. *n. ſ.* A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, beſtowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.

Beneath his reign ſhall Euſden wear the *bays*. *Pope.*

To **Bay**, bå′. *v. n.* [*abboyer*, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he purſues.

And all the while ſhe ſtood upon the ground,
The wakeful dogs did never ceaſe to *bay*. *Fairy Q.*

The hounds at nearer diſtance hoarſely *bay'd*;
The hunter cloſe purſued the viſionary maid;
She rent the heav'n with loud laments, imploring aid. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. [from *bay*, an incloſed place.] To encompaſs about; to ſhut in.

We are at the ſtake,
And *bay'd* about with many enemies. *Shakeſp.*

To **Bay**, bå′. *v. a.* To follow with barking; to bark at.

I was with Hercules and Cadmus once,
When in the wood of Crete they *bay'd* the boar
With hounds of Sparta. *Shakeſp.*

If he ſhould do ſo,
He leaves his back unarm'd, the French and Welch
Baying him at the heels. *Shakeſp.*

Bay *Salt*, bå′-så′lt. Salt made of ſea water, which receives its conſiſtence from the heat of the ſun, and is ſo called from its brown colour. By letting the ſea water into ſquare pits or baſons, its ſurface being ſtruck and agitated by the rays of the ſun, it thickens at firſt imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a ſlight cruſt, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly converted into ſalt. The water in this condition is ſcalding hot, and the cryſtallization is perfected in eight, ten, or at moſt fifteen days. *Chamb.*

All eruptions of air, though ſmall and ſlight, give ſound, which we call crackling, puffing, ſpitting, &c. as in *bay ſalt* and bay leaves caſt into fire. *Bacon.*

Bay *Window*, bå′-wìn′-dò. A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.

It hath *bay windows* tranſparent as barricadoes. *Shakeſp.*

Bay *Yarn*, bå′-yå′rn. A denomination ſometimes uſed promiſcuouſly with woollen yarn. *Chamb.*

Ba′yard, bå′-yàrd. *n. ſ.* [from *bay*] A bay horſe.

Blind *bayard* moves the mill. *Philips.*

Ba′yonet, bảy′-ûn-nèt. *n. ſ.* [*bayonette*, Fr.] A ſhort ſword or dagger fixed at the end of a muſket, by which the foot hold off the horſe.

One of the black ſpots is long and ſlender, and reſembles a dagger or *bayonet*. *Woodward.*

Bayze, bå′z. See **Baize**.

BDE′LLIUM, dèl′-lyûm. *n. ſ.* [βδέλλιον; בדלח.] An aromatick gum brought from the Levant, uſed as a medicine, and a perfume. *Bdellium* is mentioned both by the ancient naturaliſts, and in Scripture; but it is doubtful whether any of theſe be the ſame with the modern kind. *Chamb.*

This *bdellium* is a tree of the bigneſs of an olive, whereof Arabia hath great plenty, which yieldeth a certain gum, ſweet to ſmell to, but bitter in taſte, called alſo *bdellium*. The Hebrews take the loadſtone for *bdellium*. *Raleigh.*

To **BE**, bè′. *v. n.* [This word is ſo remarkably irregular, that it is neceſſary to ſet down many of its terminations.

Preſent. *I am, thou art, he is, we are,* &c.
eom, eaꞃꞇ, ıꞅ, aꞃon, Sax.

Preter. { *I was, thou waſt* or *wert,*
ƿæꞅ, ƿæꞃe,
he was, we were, &c.
ƿaꞅ, ƿæꞃon, Sax.

The conjunctive mood.

I be, thou beeſt, he be, we be, &c.
beo, biꞅꞇ, beo, beon, Sax.]

1. To have ſome certain ſtate, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man *is* wiſe.

Seventy ſenators died
By their proſcriptions, Cicero *being* one. *Shakeſp.*

He hath to-night *been* in unuſual pleaſure. *Shakeſp.*

Be what thou hop'ſt to *be*, or what thou *art*,
Reſign to death, it *is* not worth enjoying. *Shakeſp.*

Be but about
To ſay ſhe *is* a goodly lady, and
The juſtice of your hearts will add thereto,
'Tis pity ſhe *is* not honeſt, honourable. *Shakeſp.*

Let them ſhew the former things what they *be*, that we may conſider them. *Iſaiah.*

Therefore *be* ſure,
Thou, when the bridegroom with his feaſtful friends
Paſſes to bliſs at the mid hour of night,
Haſt gain'd thy entrance, virgin wiſe and pure. *Milton.*

It is not eaſy to diſcern what ſuch men would be at. *Stillingfleet.*

To ſay a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how great it *is*, *is* to ſay, he has the clear idea of the number of the ſands, who knows not how many they *be*. *Locke.*

2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb paſſive is formed.

The wine of life *is* drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shakeſp.*

3. To exiſt; to have exiſtence.

The times have *been*,
That when the brains were out the man would die. *Macbeth.*

Here ceaſe, ye pow'rs, and let your vengeance end,
Troy *is* no more, and can no more offend. *Dryden.*

All th' impoſſibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of looſe deſcription,
Shall ſooner *be*. *Rowe.*

To *be*, contents his natural deſire;
He aſks no angel's wing, nor ſeraph's fire. *Pope.*

4. To have ſomething by appointment or rule.

If all political power be derived only from Adam, and *be* to deſcend only to his ſucceſſive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine inſtitution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government. *Locke.*

5. *Let* BE. Do not meddle with; leave untouched.

Let be, ſaid he, my prey. *Dryden.*

BEACH, bè'tſh. *n. ſ.* The ſhore, particularly that part that is daſhed by the waves; the ſtrand.

The fiſhermen, that walk upon the *beach*,
Appear like mice. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Deep to the rocks of hell the gather'd *beach*
They faſten'd, and the mole immenſe wrought on
Over the foaming deep. *Milton.*

They find the waſhed amber further out upon the *beaches* and ſhores, where it has been longer expoſed. *Woodward.*

BE'ACHED, bè'-tſhèd. *adj.* [from *beach.*] Expoſed to the waves.

Timon hath made his everlaſting manſion
Upon the *beached* verge of the ſalt flood;
Which, once a day, with his emboſſed froth
The turbulent ſurge ſhall cover. *Shakeſp.*

BE'ACHY, bè'-tſhỳ. *adj.* [from *beach.*] Having beaches.

The *beachy* girdle of the ocean
Too wide for Neptune's hips. *Shakeſp.*

BE'ACON, bè'kn. *n. ſ.* [beacon, Sax. from becn a ſignal, and becnan, whence beckon, to make a ſignal.]

1. Something raiſed on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy, to alarm the country.

His blazing eyes, like two bright ſhining ſhields,
Did burn with wrath, and ſparkled living fire;
As two broad *beacons* ſet in open fields
Send forth their flames. *Fairy Queen.*

Modeſt doubt is call'd
The *beacon* of the wiſe. *Shakeſp.*

The king ſeemed to account of Perkin as a May-game; yet had given order for the watching of *beacons* upon the coaſts, and erecting more where they ſtood too thin. *Bacon.*

No flaming *beacons* caſt their blaze afar,
The dreadful ſignal of invaſive war. *Gay.*

2. Marks erected, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courſes, and warn them from rocks, ſhallows, and ſandbanks.

BEAD, bè'd. *n. ſ.* [beaꝺe prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls of glaſs or pearl, or other ſubſtance, ſtrung upon a thread, and uſed by the Romaniſts to count their prayers; from whence the phraſe to *tell beads*, or to be at one's *beads*, is to be at prayer.

That aged dame, the lady of the place,
Who all this while was buſy at her *beads*. *Fairy Queen.*

Thy voice I ſeem in every hymn to hear,
With ev'ry *bead* I drop too ſoft a tear. *Pope.*

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.

With ſcarfs and fans, and double charge of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, *beads*, and all ſuch knav'ry. *Shakeſp.*

3. Any globular bodies.

Thy ſpirit within thee hath been ſo at war,
That *beads* of ſweat have ſtood upon thy brow. *Shakeſp.*

Several yellow lumps of amber, almoſt like *beads*, with one ſide flat, had faſtened themſelves to the bottom. *Boyle.*

BEAD *Tree*, bè'd-trè. [*azedarach.*] A plant.

BE'ADLE, bè'dl. *n. ſ.* [byꝺel, Sax. a meſſenger; *bedeau*, Fr. *bedel*, Span. *bedelle*, Dutch.]

1. A meſſenger or ſervitor belonging to a court. *Cowell.*

2. A petty officer in pariſhes, whoſe buſineſs it is to puniſh petty offenders.

A dog's obey'd in office.
Thou raſcal *beadle*, hold thy bloody hand:
Why doſt thou laſh that whore? *Shakeſp.*

They ought to be taken care of in this condition, either by the *beadle* or the magiſtrate. *Spectator.*

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The *beadle*'s laſh ſtill flagrant on their back. *Prior.*

BE'ADROLL, bè'd-ròl. *n. ſ.* [from *bead* and *roll.*] A catalogue of thoſe who are to be mentioned at prayers.

The king, for the better credit of his eſpials abroad, did uſe to have them curſed by name amongſt the *beadroll* of the king's enemies. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

BE'ADSMAN, bè'dz-màn. *n. ſ.* [from *bead* and *man.*] A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.

An holy hoſpital,
In which ſeven *beadſmen*, that had vowed all
Their life to ſervice of high heaven's king. *Fairy Queen.*

In thy danger,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer;
For I will be thy *beadſman*, Valentine. *Shakeſp.*

BE'AGLE, bè'gl. *n. ſ.* [*bigle*, Fr.] A ſmall hound with which hares are hunted.

The reſt were various huntings.
The graceful goddeſs was array'd in green;
About her feet were little *beagles* ſeen,
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen. *Dryden's Fables.*

To plains with well-bred *beagles* we repair,
And trace the mazes of the circling hare. *Pope.*

BEAK, bè'k. *n. ſ.* [*bec*, Fr. *pig*, Welſh.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his *beak*,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

He ſaw the ravens with their horny *beaks*
Food to Elijah bringing. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg.*

The magpye, lighting on the ſtock,
Stood chatt'ring with inceſſant din,
And with her *beak* gave many a knock. *Swift.*

2. A piece of braſs like a beak, fixed at the end of the ancient gallies, with which they pierced their enemies. It can now be uſed only for the fore part of a ſhip.

With boiling pitch, another near at hand,
From friendly Sweden brought, the ſeams inſtops;
Which, well laid o'er, the ſalt ſea waves withſtand,
And ſhake them from the riſing *beak* in drops. *Dryden.*

3. A beak is a little ſhoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned up and faſtened in upon the fore-part of the hoof. *Farrier's Dict.*

4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as, the ſpout of a cup; a prominence of land.

Cuddenbeak, from a well-advanced promontory, which entitled it *beak*, taketh a proſpect of the river. *Carew's Survey.*

BE'AKED, bè'-kèd. *adj.* [from *beak.*] Having a beak; having the form of a beak.

And queſtion'd every guſt of rugged winds,
That blows from off each *beaked* promontory. *Milton.*

BE'AKER, bè'-kůr. *n. ſ.* [from *beak.*] A cup with a ſpout in the form of a bird's beak.

And into pikes and muſqueteers
Stampt *beakers*, cups, and porringers. *Hudibras.*

With dulcet bev'rage this the *beaker* crown'd,
Fair in the midſt, with gilded cups around. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

BEAL, bè'l. *n. ſ.* [*bolla*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.

To **BEAL,** bè'l. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head, as a ſore does.

BEAM, bè'm. *n. ſ.* [beam, Sax. a tree.]

1. The main piece of timber that ſupports the houſe.

A *beam* is the largeſt piece of wood in a building, which always lies croſs the building or the walls, ſerving to ſupport the principal rafters of the roof, and into which the feet of the principal rafters are framed. No building has leſs than two *beams*, one at each head. Into theſe, the girders of the garret floor are alſo framed; and, if the building be of timber, the teazel-tenons of the poſts are framed. The proportions of *beams*, in or near London, are fixed by act of parliament. A *beam*, fifteen feet long, muſt be ſeven inches on one ſide its ſquare, and five on the other; if it be ſixteen feet long, one ſide muſt be eight inches, the other ſix; and ſo proportionable to their lengths. *Builder's Dict.*

The building of living creatures is like the building of a timber houſe; the walls and other parts have columns and *beams*, but the roof is tile, or lead, or ſtone. *Bacon.*

He heav'd, with more than human force, to move
A weighty ſtone, the labour of a team,
And rais'd from thence he reach'd the neighb'ring *beam*. *Dryden.*

2. Any large and long piece of timber: a *beam* muſt have more length than thickneſs, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a block.

But Lycus, ſwifter,
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And ſnatches at the *beam* he firſt can find. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the ſcales are ſuſpended.

Poiſe the cauſe in juſtice' equal ſcales,
Whoſe *beam* ſtands ſure, whoſe rightful cauſe prevails. *Shakeſp.*

If the length of the ſides in the balance, and the weights at the ends, be both equal, the *beam* will be in horizontal ſituation: but if either the weights alone be equal, or the diſtances alone, the *beam* will accordingly decline. *Wilkins.*

4. The horn of a ſtag.

And taught the woods to echo to the ſtream
His dreadful challenge, and his claſhing *beam*. *Denham.*

5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horſes.

Juturna heard, and, ſeiz'd with mortal fear,
Forc'd from the *beam* her brother's charioteer. *Dryden.*

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove.

The ſtaff of his ſpear was like a weaver's *beam*. I *Chron.*

7. **Beam** *of an Anchor.* The ſtraight part or ſhank of an anchor, to which the hooks are faſtened.

8. **Beam** *Compaſſes.* A wooden or braſs inſtrument, with ſliding ſockets, to carry ſeveral ſhifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and uſeful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dials. *Harris.*

9. [ꞅunnebeam, Sax. a ray of the ſun.] The ray of light emitted from ſome luminous body, or received by the eye.

Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might down ſtretch
Below the *beam* of ſight. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Pleaſing, yet cold, like Cynthia's ſilver *beam*. *Dryden.*

As heav'n's bleſt *beam* turns vinegar more ſour. *Pope.*

To **Beam**, bè'm. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.

Each emanation of his fires
That *beams* on earth, each virtue he inſpires. *Pope.*

Beam *Tree*, bè'm-trè. A ſpecies of wild ſervice.

Be'amy, bè'-mỳ. *adj.* [from *beam*.]

1. Radiant; ſhining; emitting beams.

All-ſeeing ſun!
Hide, hide in ſhameful night, thy *beamy* head. *Smith.*

2. Having the weight or maſſineſs of a beam.

His double-biting axe, and *beamy* ſpear;
Each aſking a gigantic force to rear. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. Having horns or antlers.

Rouze from their deſert dens the briſtled rage
Of boars, and *beamy* ſtags in toils engage. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Bean, bè'n. *n. ſ.* [*faba*, Lat.]

The ſpecies are, 1. The common garden *bean*. 2. The horſe *bean*. There are ſeveral varieties of the garden *beans*, differing either in colour or ſize. The principal ſorts which are cultivated in England, are the Mazagan, the ſmall Liſbon, the Spaniſh, the Tokay, the Sandwich, and Windſor *beans*. The Mazagan *bean* is brought from a ſettlement of the Portugueſe, on the coaſt of Africa, of the ſame name; and is by far the beſt ſort to plant for an early crop. *Miller.*

His allowance of oats and *beans* for his horſe was greater than his journey required. *Swift.*

Bean *Caper*, bè'n-kå-pùr. [*fabago*.] A plant.

Bean *Treſſel*, bè'n-très'-sll. An herb.

To **BEAR**, bè'r. *v. a.* pret. *I bore*, or *bare*; part. paſſ. *bore*, or *born*. [beoꞃan, beꞃan, Sax. *bairan*, Gothick. It is ſounded as *bare*, as the *are* in *care* and *dare*.]

1. This is a word uſed with ſuch latitude, that it is not eaſily explained.

We ſay to *bear* a burden, to *bear* ſorrow or reproach, to *bear* a name, to *bear* a grudge, to *bear* fruit, or to *bear* children. The word *bear* is uſed in very different ſenſes. *Watts.*

2. To carry as a burden.

They *bear* him upon the ſhoulder; they carry him and ſet him in his place. *Iſaiah.*

And Solomon had threeſcore and ten thouſand that *bare* burdens. I *Kings.*

As an eagle ſtirreth up her neſt, fluttereth over her young, ſpreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, *beareth* them on her wings. *Deuteronomy.*

We ſee ſome, who we think have *born* leſs of the burden, rewarded above ourſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

3. To convey or carry.

My meſſage to the ghoſt of Priam *bear*;
Tell him a new Achilles ſent thee there. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A gueſt like him, a Trojan gueſt before,
In ſhew of friendſhip, ſought the Spartan ſhore,
And raviſh'd Helen from her huſband *bore*. *Garth.*

4. To carry as a mark of authority.

I do commit into your hand
Th' unſtained ſword that you have us'd to *bear*. *Shakeſp.*

5. To carry as a mark of diſtinction.

He may not *bear* ſo fair and ſo noble an image of the divine glory, as the univerſe in its full ſyſtem. *Hale.*

His pious brother, ſure the beſt
Who ever *bore* that name. *Dryden.*

The ſad ſpectators ſtiffen'd with their fears
She ſees, and ſudden every limb ſhe ſmears;
Then each of ſavage beaſts the figure *bears*. *Garth.*

His ſupreme ſpirit of mind will *bear* its beſt reſemblance, when it repreſents the ſupreme infinite. *Cheyne.*

So we ſay, to *bear* arms in a coat.

6. To carry, as in ſhow.

Look like the time; *bear* welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue; look like the innocent
flower,
But be the ſerpent under 't. *Shakeſp.*

7. To carry, as in truſt.

He was a thief, and had the bag, and *bare* what was put therein. *John.*

8. To ſupport; to keep from falling: frequently with *up*.

Under colour of rooting out popery, the moſt effectual means to *bear up* the ſtate of religion may be removed, and ſo a way be made either for paganiſm, or for barbariſm, to enter. *Hooker.*

And Samſon took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the houſe ſtood, and on which it was *borne up*. *Judges.*

A religious hope does not only *bear up* the mind under her ſufferings, but makes her rejoice in them. *Addiſon.*

Some power inviſible ſupports his ſoul,
And *bears* it *up* in all its wonted greatneſs. *Addiſ.*

9. To keep afloat; to keep from ſinking: ſometimes with *up*.

The waters increaſed, and *bare up* the ark, and it was lifted up above the earth. *Geneſis.*

10. To ſupport with proportionate ſtrength.

Animals that uſe a great deal of labour and exerciſe, have their ſolid parts more elaſtick and ſtrong; they can *bear*, and ought to have, ſtronger food. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate.

How did the open multitude reveal
The wond'rous love they *bear* him under hand! *Daniel.*

They *bare* great faith and obedience to the kings. *Bacon.*

Darah, the eldeſt, *bears* a generous mind,
But to implacable revenge inclin'd. *Dryden.*

The coward *bore* the man immortal ſpite. *Dryd.*

As for this gentleman, who is fond of her, ſhe *beareth* him an invincible hatred. *Swift.*

That inviolable love I *bear* to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in ſo bold an attempt. *Swift.*

12. To endure, as pain, without ſinking.

It was not an enemy that reproached me, then I could have *borne* it. *Pſalms.*

13. To ſuffer; to undergo, as puniſhment or misfortune.

I have *borne* chaſtiſements, I will not offend any more. *Job.*

That which was torn of beaſts I brought not unto thee, I *bare* the loſs of it; of my hand didſt thou require it. *Geneſis.*

14. To permit; to ſuffer without reſentment.

To reject all orders of the church which men have eſtabliſhed, is to think worſe of the laws of men, in this reſpect, than either the judgment of wiſe men alloweth, or the law of God itſelf will *bear*. *Hooker.*

Not the gods, nor angry Jove, will *bear*
Thy lawleſs wand'ring walks in upper air. *Dryd.*

15. To be capable of; to admit.

Being the ſon of one earl of Pembroke, and younger brother to another, who liberally ſupplied his expence, beyond what his annuity from his father could *bear*. *Clarendon.*

Give his thought either the ſame turn, if our tongue will *bear* it, or, if not, vary but the dreſs. *Dryden.*

Do not charge your coins with more uſes than they can *bear*. It is the method of ſuch as love any ſcience, to diſcover all others in it. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Had he not been eager to find miſtakes, he would not have ſtrained my works to ſuch a ſenſe as they will not *bear*. *Atterbury.*

In all criminal caſes, the moſt favourable interpretation ſhould be put upon words that they poſſibly can *bear*. *Swift.*

16. To produce, as fruit.

There be ſome plants that *bear* no flower, and yet *bear* fruit: there be ſome that *bear* flowers, and no fruit: there be ſome that *bear* neither flowers nor fruit. *Bacon.*

They wing'd their flight aloft; then, ſtooping
low,
Perch'd on the double tree that *bears* the golden
bough. *Dryden.*

Say, ſhepherd, ſay in what glad ſoil appears
A wond'rous tree that ſacred monarchs *bears*. *Pope.*

17. To bring forth, as a child.

The queen, that *bore* thee
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day ſhe liv'd. *Shakeſp.*

Ye know that my wife *bare* two ſons. *Geneſis.*

What could the muſe herſelf that Orpheus *bore*,
The muſe herſelf, for her enchanting ſon? *Milton.*

The ſame Æneas, whom fair Venus *bore*
To fam'd Anchiſes on th' Idean ſhore. *Dryden.*

18. To give birth to; to be the native place of.

Here dwelt the man divine whom Samos *bore*,
But now ſelf-baniſh'd from his native ſhore. *Dryden.*

19. To poſſeſs, as power or honour.

When vice prevails, and impious men *bear*
ſway,
The poſt of honour is a private ſtation. *Addiſon's Cato.*

20. To gain; to win: commonly with *away*.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile queſtion *bear* it;
For that it ſtands not in ſuch warlike brace. *Shak.*

Becauſe the Greek and Latin have ever *borne away* the prerogative from all other tongues, they ſhall ſerve as touchſtones to make our trials by. *Camden.*

Some think to *bear* it by ſpeaking a great word, and being peremptory; and go on, and take by admittance that which they cannot make good. *Bacon.*

21. To maintain; to keep up.

He finds the pleaſure and credit of *bearing* a part in the converſation, and of hearing his reaſons approved. *Locke.*

22. To ſupport any thing good or bad.

I was carried on to obſerve, how they did *bear* their fortunes, and how they did employ their times. *Bacon.*

23. To exhibit.

Ye Trojan flames, your teſtimony *bear*,
What I perform'd and what I ſuffer'd there. *Dryden.*

24. To be anſwerable for.

If I bring him not unto thee, let me *bear* the blame. *Geneſis.*

O more than madmen! you yourſelves ſhall *bear*
The guilt of blood and ſacrilegious war. *Dryden.*

25. To ſupply.

What have you under your arm? Somewhat that will *bear* your charges in your pilgrimage? *Dryd.*

26. To be the object of. This is unuſual.

I'll be your father and your brother too;
Let me but *bear* your love, I'll *bear* your cares. *Shakeſp.*

27. To behave; to act in any character.

Some good inſtruction give,
How I may *bear* me here. *Shakeſp.*

Hath he *borne* himſelf penitent in priſon? *Shak.*

28. To hold; to reſtrain: with *off*.

Do you ſuppoſe the ſtate of this realm to be now ſo feeble, that it cannot *bear off* a greater blow than this? *Hayward.*

29. To impel; to urge; to puſh: with ſome particle noting the direction of the impulſe; as, *down*, *on*, *back*, *forward*.

The reſidue were ſo diſordered as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only juſtled and *bore down* one another, but in their confuſed tumbling back, brake a part of the avant guard. *Sir John Hayward.*

Contention, like a horſe
Full of high feeding, madly hath broke looſe,
And *bears down* all before him. *Shakeſp.*

Their broken oars, and floating planks, withſtand
Their paſſage, while they labour to the land;
And ebbing tides *bear back* upon th' uncertain ſand. *Dryden.*

Now with a noiſeleſs gentle courſe
It keeps within the middle bed;
Anon it lifts aloft the head,
And *bears down* all before it with impetuous force. *Dryden.*

Truth is *borne down*, atteſtations neglected, the teſtimony of ſober perſons deſpiſed. *Swift.*

The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would ſoon *bear down* all conſiderations, and be an effectual incitement to their perverſion. *Swift.*

30. To conduct; to manage.

My hope is
So to *bear* through, and out, the conſulſhip,
As ſpite ſhall ne'er wound you, though it may me. *Ben Jonſon.*

31. To preſs.

Cæſar doth *bear* me hard; but he loves Brutus. *Shakeſp.*

Though he *bear* me hard,
I yet muſt do him right. *Ben Jonſon.*

Theſe men *bear* hard upon the ſuſpected party, purſue her cloſe through all her windings. *Addiſon.*

32. To incite; to animate.

But confidence then *bore* thee on; ſecure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton.*

33. *To bear a body.* A colour is ſaid to *bear a body* in painting, when it is capable of being ground ſo fine, and mixing with the oil ſo entirely, as to ſeem only a very thick oil of the ſame colour.

34. *To bear date.* To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.

35. *To bear a price.* To have a certain value.

36. *To bear in hand.* To amuſe with falſe pretences; to deceive.

Your daughter, whom ſhe *bore in hand* to love
With ſuch integrity, ſhe did confeſs,
Was as a ſcorpion to her ſight. *Shakeſp.*

His ſickneſs, age, and impotence,
Was falſely *borne in hand.* *Shakeſp.*

He repaired to Bruges, deſiring of the ſtates of Bruges to enter peaceably into their town, with a retinue fit for his eſtate; and *bearing* them *in hand*, that he was to communicate with them of matters of great importance, for their good. *Bacon.*

It is no wonder, that ſome would *bear* the world *in hand*, that the apoſtle's deſign and meaning is for preſbytery, though his words are for epiſcopacy. *South.*

37. *To bear off.* To carry away.

I will reſpect thee as a father, if
Thou *bear'ſt* my life *off* hence. *Shakeſp.*

The ſun views half the earth on either way,
And here brings on, and there *bears off* the day. *Creech.*

Give but the word, we'll ſnatch this damſel up,
And *bear* her *off*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

My ſoul grows deſperate.
I'll *bear* her *off*. *A. Philips.*

38. *To bear out.* To ſupport; to maintain; to defend.

I hope your warrant will *bear out* the deed. *Shakeſp.*

I can once or twice a quarter *bear out* a knave againſt an honeſt man. *Shakeſp.*

Changes are never without danger, unleſs the prince be able to *bear out* his actions by power. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt
To find friends that will *bear* me *out*. *Hudibras.*

Company only can *bear* a man *out* in an ill thing. *South.*

I doubted whether that occaſion could *bear* me *out* in the confidence of giving your ladyſhip any farther trouble. *Temple.*

To Bear, be'r. *v. n.*

1. To ſuffer pain.

Stranger, ceaſe thy care;
Wiſe is the ſoul; but man is born to *bear:*
Jove weighs affairs of earth in dubious ſcales,
And the good ſuffers while the bad prevails. *Pope.*

They *bore* as heroes, but they felt as man. *Pope.*

2. To be patient.

I cannot, cannot *bear*; 'tis paſt, 'tis done;
Periſh this impious, this deteſted ſon! *Dryden.*

3. To be fruitful or prolifick.

A fruit tree hath been blown up almoſt by the roots, and ſet up again, and the next year *bear* exceedingly. *Bacon.*

Betwixt two ſeaſons comes th' auſpicious air,
This age to bloſſom, and the next to *bear.* *Dryden.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to *bear*,
And, ſtrangers to the ſun, yet ripen here. *Granville.*

4. To take effect; to ſucceed.

Having pawned a full ſuit of clothes for a ſum of money, which my operator aſſured me was the laſt he ſhould want to bring all our matters to *bear.* *Guardian.*

5. To act in any character.

Inſtruct me
How I may formally in perſon *bear*
Like a true friar. *Shakeſp.*

6. To tend: to be directed to any point: with a particle to determine the meaning; as, *up*, *away*, *onward.*

The oily drops, ſwimming on the ſpirit of wine, moved reſtleſsly to and fro, ſometimes *bearing up* to one another, as if all were to unite into one body; and then falling off, and continuing to ſhift places. *Boyle.*

Never did men more joyfully obey,
Or ſooner underſtood the ſign to fly:
With ſuch alacrity they *bore away.* *Dryden.*

Whoſe navy like a ſtiff-ſtretch'd cord did ſhew,
Till he *bore in*, and bent them into flight. *Dryden.*

On this the hero fix'd an oak in ſight,
The mark to guide the mariners aright:
To *bear with* this, the ſeamen ſtretch their oars,
Then round the rock they ſteer, and ſeek the former ſhores. *Dryden.*

In a convex mirrour, we view the figures and all other things, which *bear out* with more life and ſtrength than nature itſelf. *Dryden.*

7. To act as an impellent, opponent, or as a reciprocal power: generally with the particles *upon* or *againſt.*

We were encounter'd by a mighty rock,
Which being violently *borne upon*,
Our helpleſs ſhip was ſplitted in the midſt. *Shakeſp.*

Upon the tops of mountains, the air which *bears againſt* the reſtagnant quickſilver is leſs preſſed. *Boyle.*

The ſides *bearing* one *againſt* the other, they could not lie ſo cloſe at the bottoms. *Burnet.*

As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented *bears againſt* his prey,
Sideling to ſeize. *Dryden.*

Becauſe the operations to be performed by the teeth require a conſiderable ſtrength in the inſtruments which move the lower jaw, nature hath provided this with ſtrong muſcles, to make it *bear* forcibly *againſt* the upper jaw. *Ray.*

The weight of the body doth *bear* moſt *upon* the knee joints, in raiſing itſelf up; and moſt *upon* the muſcles of the thighs, in coming down. *Wilkins.*

The waves of the ſea *bear* violently and rapidly *upon* ſome ſhores, the waters being pent up by the land. *Broome.*

8. To act upon.

Spinola, with his ſhot, did *bear upon* thoſe within, who appeared upon the walls. *Hayward.*

9. To be ſituated with reſpect to other places; as, this mountain *bears* weſt of the promontory.

10. *To bear up.* To ſtand firm without falling; not to ſink; not to faint or fail.

So long as nature
Will *bear up* with his exerciſe, ſo long,
I daily vow to uſe it. *Shakeſp.*

Perſons in diſtreſs may ſpeak of themſelves with dignity; it ſhews a greatneſs of ſoul, that they *bear up* againſt the ſtorms of fortune. *Broome.*

The conſciouſneſs of integrity, the ſenſe of a life ſpent in doing good, will enable a man to *bear up* under any change of circumſtances. *Atterbury.*

When our commanders and ſoldiers were raw and unexperienced we loſt battles and towns: yet we *bore up* then, as the French do now; nor was there any thing deciſive in their ſucceſſes. *Swift.*

11. *To bear with.* To endure an unpleaſing thing.

They are content to *bear with* my abſence and folly. *Sidney.*

Though I muſt be content to *bear with* thoſe that ſay you are reverend grave men; yet they lie deadly, that tell you, you have good faces. *Shakeſp.*

Look you lay home to him;
Tell him his pranks have been too broad to *bear with.* *Shakeſp.*

Bear with me then, if lawful what I aſk. *Milt.*

BEAR, be'r. *n. ſ.* [beꞃa, Saxon; *urſus*, Lat.]

1. A rough ſavage animal.

Some have falſely reported, that *bears* bring their young into the world ſhapeleſs, and that their dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty days, and generally produce five young ones. In the winter, they lie hid and aſleep, the male forty days, and the female four months; and ſo ſoundly for the firſt fourteen days, that blows will not wake them. In the ſleepy ſeaſon, they are ſaid to have no nouriſhment but from licking their feet. This animal has naturally an hideous look, but when enraged it is terrible; and, as rough and ſtupid as it ſeems to be, it is capable of diſcipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thouſand little tricks at the ſound of a trumpet. They abound in Poland. In the remote northern countries the ſpecies is white. *Calmet.*

Call hither to the ſtake my two brave *bears*,
Bid Saliſbury and Warwick come to me.——
—Are theſe thy *bears?* we'll bait thy *bears* to death,
And manacle the bearward in their chains. *Shak.*

Thou'dſt ſhun a *bear*;
But if thy flight lay tow'rd the raging ſea,
Thou'dſt meet the *bear* i' th' mouth. *Shakeſp.*

2. The name of two conſtellations, called the *greater* and *leſſer bear*; in the tail of the *leſſer bear*, is the pole-ſtar.

E'en then when Troy was by the Greeks o'erthrown,
The *bear* oppos'd to bright Orion ſhone. *Creech.*

Bear-bind, bě'r-bînd. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bindweed.

Bear-fly, bě'r-flŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *fly.*] An inſect.

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and *bearflies.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Bear-garden, bě'r-gâr-dîn. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *garden.*]

1. A place in which bears are kept for ſport.

Hurrying me from the play-houſe, and the ſcenes there, to the *bear-garden*, to the apes, and aſſes, and tygers. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any place of tumult or miſrule.

I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britons, namely to the *bear-garden.* *Spectator.*

Bear-garden, bě'r-gâr-dîn. *adj.* A word uſed in familiar or low phraſe for *rude* or *turbulent*; as, a *bear-garden fellow*; that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the *bear-garden. Bear-garden ſport*, is uſed for groſs inelegant entertainment.

Bear's-breech, bě'rz-brîtſh. *n. ſ.* [*acanthus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The ſpecies are, 1. The ſmooth-leaved garden *bear's-breech.* 2. The prickly *bear's-breech.* 3. The middle *bear's-breech*, with ſhort ſpines, *&c.* The firſt is uſed in medicine, and is ſuppoſed to be the *mollis acanthus* of Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Corinthian pillars, and were formerly in great eſteem with the Romans. *Miller.*

Bear's-ear, or *Auricula*, bě'rz-ěr. [*auricula urſi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Bear's-ear, or *Sanicle*, bě'rz-ěr. [*cortuſa*, Lat.] A plant.

Bear's-foot, bě'rz-fût. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of hellebore.

Bear's-wort, bě'rz-wûrt. *n. ſ.* An herb.

BEARD, bérd'. *n. ſ.* [beaꞃd, Saxon.]

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin.

Ere on thy chin the ſpringing *beard* began,
To ſpread a doubtful down, and promiſe man. *Prior.*

2. *Beard* is uſed for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's *beard*, is to do it in defiance, or to his face.

Rail'd at their covenant, and jeer'd
Their rev'rend perſons to my *beard.* *Hudib.*

3. *Beard* is uſed to mark age or virility; as, he has a long *beard*, means he is old.

This ancient ruffian, Sir, whoſe life I have ſpared at ſuit of his grey *beard.* *Shakeſp.*

Some thin remains of chaſtity appear'd
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a *beard.* *Dryd.*

Would it not be inſufferable for a profeſſor to have his authority, of forty years ſtanding, confirmed by general tradition and a reverend *beard*, overturned by an upſtart noveliſt? *Locke.*

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn.

The ploughman loſt his ſweat, and the green corn
Hath rotted ere its youth attain'd a *beard.* *Shakeſp.*

A certain farmer complained, that the *beards* of his corn cut the reapers and threſhers fingers. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. A barb on an arrow.

6. The *beard* or chuck of a horſe, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **Beard**, bérd'. *v. a.* [from *beard.*]

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger.

No man ſo potent breathes upon the ground,
But I will *beard* him. *Shakeſp.*

2. To oppoſe to the face; to ſet at open defiance.

He, whenſoever he ſhould ſwerve from duty, may be able to *beard* him. *Spenſer.*

I have been *bearded* by boys. *More.*

The deſign of utterly extirpating monarchy and epiſcopacy, the preſbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been *bearded* by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the ſpoil. *Swift.*

Be'arded, bér'-dîd. *adj.* [from *beard.*]

1. Having a beard.

Think every *bearded* fellow, that 's but yok'd,
May draw with you. *Shakeſp.*

Old prophecies foretel our fall at hand,
When *bearded* men in floating caſtles land. *Dryd.*

2. Having ſharp prickles, as corn.

As when a field
Of Ceres, ripe for harveſt, waving bends
Her *bearded* grove of ears, which way the wind
Sways them. *Milton.*

The fierce virago
Flew o'er the field, nor hurt the *bearded* grain. *Dryden.*

3. Barbed or jagged.

Thou ſhould'ſt have pull'd the ſecret from my breaſt,
Torn out the *bearded* ſteel to give me reſt. *Dryd.*

Be'ardless, bérd'-lîs. *adj.* [from *beard.*]

1. Without a beard.

There are ſome coins of Cunobelin, king of Eſſex and Middleſex, with a *beardleſs* image, inſcribed *Cunobelin.* *Camden.*

2. Youthful.

And, as young ſtriplings whip the top for ſport
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the *beardleſs* rout. *Dryd.*

Be'arer, bě'-rûr. *n. ſ.* [from *To bear.*]

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or perſon to another.

He ſhould the *bearers* put to ſudden death,
Not ſhriving time allow'd. *Shakeſp.*

Forgive the *bearer* of unhappy news;
Your alter'd father openly purſues
Your ruin. *Dryd.*

No gentleman ſends a ſervant with a meſſage, without endeavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the *bearer.* *Swift.*

2. One employed in carrying burthens.

And he ſet threeſcore and ten thouſand of them to be *bearers* of burthens. *2 Chronicles.*

3. One who wears any thing.

O majeſty!
When thou doſt pinch thy *bearer*, thou doſt ſit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That ſcalds with ſafety. *Shakeſp.*

4. One who carries the body to the grave.

5. A tree that yields its produce.

This way of procuring autumnal roſes, in ſome that are good *bearers*, will ſucceed. *Boyle.*

Reprune apricots, ſaving the young ſhoots; for the raw *bearers*, commonly periſh. *Evelyn.*

6. [In architecture.] A poſt or brick wall raiſed up between the ends of a piece of timber, to ſhorten its bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only.

7. [In heraldry.] A ſupporter.

Be'arherd, bě'r-hérd. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *herd*, as *ſhepherd* from *ſheep.*] A man that tends bears.

He that is more than a youth, is not for me; and he that is leſs than a man, I am not for him; therefore I will even take ſixpence in earneſt of the *bearherd*, and lead his apes into hell. *Shakeſp.*

Be'aring, bě'-rîng. *n. ſ.* [from *bear.*]

1. The ſite or place of any thing with reſpect to ſomething elſe.

But of this frame, the *bearing* and the ties,
The ſtrong connections, nice dependencies,
Gradations juſt, has thy pervading ſoul
Look'd through? or can a part contain the whole? *Pope.*

2. Geſture; mien; behaviour.

That is Claudio; I know him by his *bearing.* *Shakeſp.*

3. [In architecture.] *Bearing* of a piece of timber, with carpenters, is the ſpace either between the two fixt extremes thereof, or between one extreme and a poſt or wall, trimmed up between the ends, to ſhorten its *bearing.* *Build. Dict.*

Be'arward, bě'r-wârd. *n. ſ.* [from *bear* and *ward.*] A keeper of bears.

We'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the *bearward* in their chains. *Shak.*

The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after another; the *bearward* leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thouſand. *L'Eſtrange.*

BEAST, bě'st. *n. ſ.* [*beſte*, Fr. *beſtia*, Lat.]

1. An animal, diſtinguiſhed from birds, inſects, fiſhes, and man.

The man that once did ſell the lion's ſkin
While the *beaſt* liv'd, was kill'd with hunting him. *Shakeſp.*

Beaſts of chaſe are the buck, the doe, the fox, the martern, and the roe. *Beaſts* of the foreſt are the hart, the hind, the hare, the boar, and the wolf. *Beaſts* of warren are the hare and cony. *Cowell.*

2. An irrational animal, oppoſed to man; as, man and *beaſt.*

I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more, is none.——
——What *beaſt* was 't then
That made you break this enterprize to me? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Medea's charms were there, Circean feaſts,
With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youths to *beaſts.* *Dryd.*

3. A brutal ſavage man; a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reaſonable creature.

To **Beast**, bě'st. *v. a.* A term at cards.

Be'astings, bě's-tîngz. See Beestings.

Be'astliness, bě'st-lŷ-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *beaſtly.*] Brutality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They held this land, and with their filthineſs
Polluted this ſame gentle ſoil long time;
That their own mother loath'd their *beaſtlineſs*,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime. *Fairy Queen.*

BEASTLY, be'st-lŷ. *adj.* [from *beaſt.*]

1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is uſed commonly as a term of reproach.

Wouldſt thou have thyſelf fall in the confuſion of men, or remain a beaſt with beaſts?—Ay—a *beaſtly* ambition. *Shakeſp.*

You *beaſtly* knave, know you no reverence? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

With lewd, prophane, and *beaſtly* phraſe,
To catch the world's looſe laughter, or vain gaze. *Ben Jonſon.*

It is charged upon the gentlemen of the army, that the *beaſtly* vice of drinking to exceſs hath been lately, from their example, reſtored among us. *Swift.*

2. Having the nature or form of beaſts.

Beaſtly divinities, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

To **BEAT**, be't. *v. a.* preter. *beat*; part. paſſ. *beat*, or *beaten*. [*battre*, French.]

1. To ſtrike; to knock; to lay blows upon.

So fight I, not as one that *beateth* the air. 1 *Corinthians.*

He rav'd with all the madneſs of deſpair;
He roar'd, he *beat* his breaſt, he tore his hair. *Dryd.*

2. To puniſh with ſtripes or blows.

They 've choſe a conſul that will from them take
Their liberties; make them of no more voice
Than dogs, that are often *beat* for barking. *Shakeſp.*

Miſtreſs Ford, good heart, is *beaten* black and blue, that you cannot ſee a white ſpot about her. *Shakeſp.*

There is but one fault for which children ſhould be *beaten*; and that is obſtinacy or rebellion. *Locke.*

3. To ſtrike an inſtrument of muſick.

Bid them come forth and hear,
Or at their chamber door I'll *beat* the drum,
Till it cry, ſleep to death. *Shakeſp.*

4. To break; to bruiſe; to ſpread; to comminute by blows.

The people gathered manna, and ground it in mills, or *beat* it in a mortar, and baked it. *Numbers.*

They did *beat* the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires, to work it. *Exodus.*

They ſave the laborious work of *beating* of hemp, by making the axletree of the main wheel of their corn mills longer than ordinary, and placing of pins in them, to raiſe large hammers like thoſe uſed for paper and fulling mills, with which they *beat* moſt of their hemp. *Mortimer.*

Neſtor furniſhed the gold, and he *beat* it into leaves, ſo that he had occaſion to uſe his anvil and hammer. *Broome.*

5. To ſtrike buſhes or ground, or make a motion to rouſe game.

It is ſtrange how long ſome men will lie in wait to ſpeak, and how many other matters they will *beat* over to come near it. *Bacon.*

When from the cave thou riſeſt with the day
To *beat* the woods, and rouſe the bounding prey. *Prior.*

Together let us *beat* this ample field,
Try what the open, what the covert yield. *Pope.*

6. To threſh; to drive the corn out of the huſk.

She gleaned in the field, and *beat* out that ſhe had gleaned. *Ruth*, ii. 17.

7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.

By long *beating* the white of an egg with a lump of alum, you may bring it into white curds. *Boyle.*

8. To batter with engines of war.

And he *beat* down the tower of Penuel, and ſlew the men of the city. *Judges*, viii. 17.

9. To daſh as water, or bruſh as wind.

Beyond this flood a frozen continent
Lies dark and wild; *beat* with perpetual ſtorms
Of whirlwind and dire hail. *Milton.*

With tempeſts *beat*, and to the winds a ſcorn. *Roſcommon.*

While winds and ſtorms his lofty forehead *beat*,
The common fate of all that 's high or great. *Denham.*

As when a lion in the midnight hours,
Beat by rude blaſts, and wet with wintry ſhow'rs,
Deſcends terrifick from the mountain's brow. *Pope.*

10. To tread a path.

While I this unexampled taſk eſſay,
Paſs awful gulfs, and *beat* my painful way,
Celeſtial dove! divine aſſiſtance bring. *Blackmore.*

11. To make a path by marking it with tracks.

He that will know the truth of things, muſt leave the common and *beaten* track. *Locke.*

12. To conquer; to ſubdue; to vanquiſh.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man? The greater throw
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides *beaten* by his page. *Shakeſp.*

You ſouls of geeſe,
That bear the ſhapes of men, how have you run
From ſlaves that apes would *beat*! *Shakeſp.*

Five times, Marcius,
I have fought with thee, ſo often haſt thou *beat* me. *Shakeſp.*

I have diſcern'd the foe ſecurely lie,
Too proud to fear a *beaten* enemy. *Dryden.*

The common people of Lucca are firmly perſuaded, that one Lucqueſe can *beat* five Florentines. *Addiſon.*

Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, joining his ſhips to thoſe of the Syracuſans, *beat* the Carthaginians at ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

13. To haraſs; to over-labour.

It is no point of wiſdom for a man to *beat* his brains, and ſpend his ſpirits, about things impoſſible. *Hakewill.*

And as in priſons mean rogues *beat*
Hemp, for the ſervice of the great;
So Whackum *beat* his dirty brains
T' advance his maſter's fame and gains. *Hudibras.*

Why any one ſhould waſte his time, and *beat* his head, about the Latin grammar, who does not intend to be a critick. *Locke.*

14. To lay, or preſs, as ſtanding corn by hard weather.

Her own ſhall bleſs her;
Her foes ſhake like a field of *beaten* corn,
And hang their heads with ſorrow. *Shakeſp.*

15. To depreſs; to cruſh by repeated oppoſition: uſually with the particle *down*.

Albeit a pardon was proclaimed, touching any ſpeech tending to treaſon, yet could not the boldneſs be *beaten down* either with that ſeverity, or with this lenity be abated. *Hayward.*

Our warriours propagating the French language, at the ſame time they are *beating down* their power. *Addiſon.*

Such an unlook'd-for ſtorm of ills falls on me,
It *beats down* all my ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

16. To drive by violence: with a particle.

Twice have I ſally'd, and was twice *beat back*. *Dryden.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry, does at leaſt poſt himſelf in a party, which he will not quit till he be *beaten out*. *Locke.*

He cannot *beat* it *out* of his head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket. *Addiſon.*

The younger part of mankind might be *beat off* from the belief of the moſt important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jeſts of a profane wit. *Watts.*

17. To move with fluttering agitation.

Thrice have I *beat* the wing, and rid with night
About the world. *Dryden.*

18. *To beat down.* To endeavour by treaty to leſſen the price demanded.

Surveys rich moveables with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens ſtill to buy. *Dryden.*

She perſuaded him to truſt the renegado with the money he had brought over for their ranſom; as not queſtioning but he would *beat down* the terms of it. *Addiſon.*

19. *To beat down.* To ſink or leſſen the value.

Uſury *beats down* the price of land; for the employment of money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchaſing; and uſury waylays both. *Bacon.*

20. *To beat up.* To attack ſuddenly; to alarm.

They lay in that quiet poſture, without making the leaſt impreſſion upon the enemy by *beating up* his quarters, which might eaſily have been done. *Clarendon.*

Will fancies he ſhould never have been the man he is, had not he knocked down conſtables, and *beat up* a lewd woman's quarters, when he was a young fellow. *Addiſon.*

21. *To beat the hoof.* To walk; to go on foot.

To **BEAT**, be't. *v. n.*

1. To move in a pulſatory manner.

I would gladly underſtand the formation of a ſoul, and ſee it *beat* the firſt conſcious pulſe. *Collier.*

2. To daſh as a flood or ſtorm.

Public envy ſeemeth to *beat* chiefly upon miniſters. *Bacon.*

Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
Sees rowling tempeſts vainly *beat* below. *Dryden.*

One ſees many hollow ſpaces worn in the bottoms of the rocks, as they are more or leſs able to reſiſt the impreſſions of the water that *beats* againſt them. *Addiſon.*

3. To knock at a door.

The men of the city beſet the houſe round about, and *beat* at the door, and ſpake to the maſter of the houſe. *Judges.*

4. To move with frequent repetitions of the ſame act or ſtroke.

No pulſe ſhall keep
His nat'ral progreſs, but ſurceaſe to *beat*. *Shakeſp.*

My temp'rate pulſe does regularly *beat*;
Feel and be ſatisfy'd. *Dryden.*

A man's heart *beats*, and the blood circulates, which it is not in his power, by any thought or volition, to ſtop. *Locke.*

5. To throb; to be in agitation, as a ſore ſwelling.

A turn or two I'll walk,
To ſtill my *beating* mind. *Shakeſp.*

6. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

The tempeſt in my mind
Doth from my ſenſes take all feeling elſe,
Save what *beats* there. *Shakeſp.*

7. To try different ways; to ſearch: with *about*.

I am always *beating about* in my thoughts for ſomething that may turn to the benefit of my dear countrymen. *Addiſon.*

To find an honeſt man, I *beat about*,
And love him, court him, praiſe him, in or out. *Pope.*

8. To act upon with violence.

The ſun *beat* upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and wiſhed in himſelf to die. *Jonah.*

9. To ſpeak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition: with *upon*.

We are drawn on into a larger ſpeech, by reaſon of their ſo great earneſtneſs, who *beat* more and more *upon* theſe laſt alleged words. *Hooker.*

How frequently and fervently doth the ſcripture *beat upon* this cauſe! *Hakewill.*

10. *To beat up*; as, to *beat up* for ſoldiers. The word *up* ſeems redundant, but enforces the ſenſe; the technical term being, to *raiſe* ſoldiers.

BEAT, be't. *part. paſſive.* [from the verb.]

Like a rich veſſel *beat* by ſtorms to ſhore,
'Twere madneſs ſhould I venture out once more. *Dryden.*

BEAT, be't. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Stroke.
2. Manner of ſtriking.

Albeit the baſe and treble ſtrings of a viol be tuned to an uniſon, yet the former will ſtill make a bigger ſound than the latter, as making a broader *beat* upon the air. *Grew.*

He, with a careleſs *beat*,
Struck out the mute creation at a heat. *Dryden.*

3. Manner of being ſtruck; as, the *beat* of the pulſe, or a drum.

Be'aten, bě'tn. *part. adj.* [from *To beat.*]

What makes you, Sir, ſo late abroad
Without a guide, and this no *beaten* road? *Dryd.*

Be'ater, bě'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *beat.*]

1. An inſtrument with which any thing is comminuted or mingled.

Beat all your mortar with a *beater* three or four times over, before you uſe it; for thereby you incorporate the ſand and lime well together. *Moxon.*

2. A perſon much given to blows.

The beſt ſchoolmaſter of our time was the greateſt *beater*. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Beati'fical, bě-å-tĭf'-ĭ-kål. } *adj.* [*beatificus*,
Beati'fick, bě-å-tĭf'-ĭk. } low Lat. from *beatus* happy.] That which has the power of making happy, or completing fruition; bliſsful. It is uſed only of heavenly fruition after death.

Admiring the riches of heaven's pavement
Than aught divine or holy elſe, enjoy'd
In viſion *beatifick*. *Milton.*

It is alſo their felicity to have no faith; for enjoying the *beatifical* viſion in the fruition of the object of faith, they have received the full evacuation of it. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We may contemplate upon the greatneſs and ſtrangeneſs of the *beatifick* viſion; how a created eye ſhould be ſo fortified, as to bear all thoſe glories that ſtream from the fountain of uncreated light. *South.*

Beati'fically, bě-å-tĭf'-ў-kål-lў. *adv.* [from *beatifical.*] In ſuch a manner as to complete happineſs.

Beatifically to behold the face of God, in the fulneſs of wiſdom, righteouſneſs, and peace, is bleſſedneſs no way incident unto the creatures beneath man. *Hakewill.*

Beatifica'tion, bě-åt-ў-fĭ-kå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *beatifick.*] A term in the Romiſh church, diſtinguiſhed from canonization. *Beatification* is an acknowledgment made by the pope, that the perſon beatified is in heaven, and therefore may be reverenced as bleſſed; but is not a conceſſion of the honours due to ſaints, which are conferred by canonization.

To **BEA'TIFY**, bě-åt'-ĭ-fў. *v. a.* [*beatifico*, Lat.]

1. To make happy; to bleſs with the completion of celeſtial enjoyment.

The uſe of ſpiritual conference is unimaginable and unſpeakable, eſpecially if free and unreſtrained, bearing an image of that converſation which is among angels and *beatified* ſaints. *Hammond.*

We ſhall know him to be the fulleſt good, the neareſt to us, and the moſt certain; and, conſequently, the moſt *beatifying* of all others. *Brown.*

I wiſh I had the wings of an angel, to have aſcended into Paradiſe, and to have beheld the forms of thoſe *beatified* ſpirits, from which I might have copied my archangel. *Dryden.*

2. To ſettle the character of any perſon, by a publick acknowledgment that he is received in heaven, though he is not inveſted with the dignity of a ſaint.

Over againſt this church ſtands an hoſpital, erected by a ſhoemaker, who has been *beatified*, though never ſainted. *Addiſon*

Be'ating, bě'-tĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *beat.*] Correction; puniſhment by blows.

Playwright, convict of publick wrongs to men,
Takes private *beatings*, and begins again.
Ben Jonſon.

Bea'titude, bě'-åt-ĭ-tůde. *n. ſ.* [*beatitudo*, Lat.]

1. Bleſſedneſs; felicity; happineſs: commonly uſed of the joys of heaven.

The end of that government, and of all men's aims, is agreed to be *beatitude*, that is, his being completely well. *Digby.*

This is the image and little repreſentation of heaven; it is *beatitude* in picture. *Taylor.*

He ſet out the felicity of his heaven, by the delights of ſenſe; ſlightly paſſing over the accompliſhment of the ſoul, and the *beatitude* of that part which earth and viſibilities too weakly affect. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. A declaration of bleſſedneſs made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

Beau, bő'. *n. ſ.* [*beau*, Fr. It is ſounded like *bo*, and has often the French plural *beaux*, ſounded as *boes*.] A man of dreſs; a man whoſe great care is to deck his perſon.

What will not *beaux* attempt to pleaſe the fair? *Dryden.*

The water nymphs are too unkind
To Vill'roy; are the land nymphs ſo?
And fly they all, at once combin'd
To ſhame a general, and a *beaux*? *Prior.*

You will become the delight of nine ladies in ten, and the envy of ninety-nine *beaux* in a hundred. *Swift.*

Be'aver, bě'-vůr. *n. ſ.* [*bievre*, Fr. *fiber*, Lat.]

1. An animal, otherwiſe named the *caſtor*, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in building his habitation; of which many wonderful accounts are delivered by travellers. His ſkin is very valuable on account of the fur.

The *beaver* being hunted, biteth off his ſtones, knowing that for them only his life is ſought. *Hakewill.*

They placed this invention upon the *beaver*, for the ſagacity and wiſdom of that animal; indeed from its artifice in building. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. A hat of the beſt kind, ſo called from being made of the fur of beaver.

You ſee a ſmart rhetorician turning his hat, moulding it into different cocks, examining the lining and the button during his harangue: a deaf man would think he was cheapening a *beaver*, when he is talking of the fate of a nation. *Addiſon.*

The broker here his ſpacious *beaver* wears,
Upon his brow ſit jealouſies and cares. *Gay.*

3. The part of a helmet that covers the face. [*baviere*, Fr.]

His dreadful hideous head,
Cloſe couched on the *beaver*, ſeem'd to throw
From flaming mouth bright ſparkles fiery red.
Spenſer.

Big Mars ſeems bankrupt in their beggar'd hoſt,
And faintly through a ruſty *beaver* peeps. *Shakeſp.*

He was ſlain upon a courſe at tilt, the ſplinters of the ſtaff going in at his *beaver*. *Bacon.*

Be'avered, bě'-vůrd. *adj.* [from *beaver.*] Covered with a beaver; wearing a beaver.

His *beaver'd* brow a birchen garland bears,
Dropping with infants blood, and mothers tears.
Pope.

Beau'ish, bő'-ĭsh. *adj.* [from *beau*.] Befitting a beau; foppiſh.

Beau'teous, bů'-tshůs. *adj.* [from *beauty.*] Fair; elegant in form; pleaſing to the ſight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical.

I can, Petruchio, help thee to a wife,
With wealth enough, and young, and *beauteous*.
Shakeſp.

Alas! not hoping to ſubdue,
I only to the flight aſpir'd;
To keep the *beauteous* foe in view,
Was all the glory I deſir'd. *Prior.*

Beau'teously, bů'-tshůs-lў. *adv.* [from *beauteous.*] In a beauteous manner; in a manner pleaſing to the ſight; beautifully.

Look upon pleaſures not upon that ſide that is next the ſun, or where they look *beauteouſly*; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed. *Taylor.*

Beau'teousness, bů'-tshůs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *beauteous.*] The ſtate or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

From leſs virtue, and leſs *beauteouſneſs*,
The gentiles fram'd them gods and goddeſſes.
Donne.

Beau'tiful, bů'-tў-fůl. *adj.* [from *beauty* and *full.*] Fair; having the qualities that conſtitute beauty.

He ſtole away and took by ſtrong hand all the *beautiful* women in his time. *Raleigh.*

The moſt important part of painting, is to know what is moſt *beautiful* in nature, and moſt proper for that art; that which is the moſt *beautiful*, is the moſt noble ſubject: ſo, in poetry, tragedy is more *beautiful* than comedy, becauſe the perſons are greater whom the poet inſtructs, and conſequently the inſtructions of more benefit to mankind. *Dryden.*

Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds,
And ſummer ſeas are turn'd by ſudden winds.
Prior.

Beau'tifully, bů'-tĭ-fůl-lў. *adv.* [from *beautiful.*] In a beautiful manner.

No longer ſhall the boddice, aptly lac'd
From thy full boſom to thy ſlender waiſt,
That air and harmony of ſhape expreſs,
Fine by degrees, and *beautifully* leſs. *Prior.*

Beau'tifulness, bů'-tĭ-fůl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *beautiful.*] The quality of being beautiful; beauty; excellence of form.

To **Beau'tify**, bů'-tў-fў. *v. a.* [from *beauty.*] To adorn; to embelliſh; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

Never was ſorrow more ſweetly ſet forth; their faces ſeeming rather to *beautify* their ſorrow, than their ſorrow to cloud the beauty of their faces. *Hayward.*

Sufficeth not that we are brought to Rome,
To *beautify* thy triumphs and return,
Captive to thee and to thy Roman yoke? *Shakeſp.*

Theſe were not created to *beautify* the earth alone, but for the uſe of man and beaſt. *Raleigh.*

How all conſpire to grace
Th' extended earth, and *beautify* her face.
Blackmore.

There is charity and juſtice; and the one ſerves to heighten and *beautify* the other. *Atterbury.*

To **Beau'tify**, bů'-tў-fў. *v. n.* To grow beautiful; to advance in beauty.

It muſt be a proſpect pleaſing to God himſelf, to ſee his creation for ever *beautifying* in his eyes, and drawing nearer to him by greater degrees of reſemblance. *Addiſon.*

BEAU'TY, bů'-tў. *n. ſ.* [*beauté*, Fr.]

1. That aſſemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleaſes the eye.

Beauty conſiſts of a certain compoſition of colour and figure, cauſing delight in the beholder. *Locke.*

Your *beauty* was the cauſe of that effect,
Your *beauty*, that did haunt me in my ſleep.—
If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
Theſe nails ſhould rend that *beauty* from my
cheeks. *Shakeſp.*

Beauty is beſt in a body that hath rather dignity of preſence than *beauty* of aſpect. The beautiful prove accompliſhed, but not of great ſpirit, and ſtudy for the moſt part rather behaviour than virtue. *Bacon.*

The beſt part of *beauty* is that which a picture cannot expreſs. *Bacon.*

Of the *beauty* of the eye I ſhall ſay little, leaving that to poets and orators: that it is a very pleaſant and lovely object to behold, if we conſider the figure, colours, ſplendour of it, is the leaſt I can ſay. *Ray.*

He view'd their twining branches with delight,
And prais'd the *beauty* of the pleaſing ſight. *Pope.*

2. A particular grace, feature, or ornament.

The ancient pieces are beautiful, becauſe they reſemble the *beauties* of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which reſembles thoſe *beauties* of antiquity. *Dryden.*

Wherever you place a patch, you deſtroy a *beauty*. *Addiſon.*

3. Any thing more eminently excellent than the reſt of that with which it is united.

This gave me an occaſion of looking backward on ſome *beauties* of my author in his former books. *Dryden.*

With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy the ſeveral *beauties* of the ancient and modern hiſtorians. *Arbuthnot.*

4. A beautiful perſon.

Remember that Pellean conquerour,
A youth, how all the *beauties* of the eaſt
He ſlightly view'd, and ſlightly overpaſs'd. *Milton.*

What can thy ends, malicious *beauty*, be?
Can he, who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryden.*

To **Beau'ty**, bů'-tý. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify; to embelliſh: not in uſe.

The harlot's cheek, *beautied* with plaſt'ring art,
Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it,
Than is my deed to your moſt painted word. *Shakeſp.*

Beau'ty-spot, bů'-tý-spót. *n. ſ.* [from *beauty* and *ſpot*.] A ſpot placed to direct the eye to ſomething elſe, or to heighten ſome beauty; a foil; a patch.

The filthineſs of ſwine makes them the *beauty-ſpot* of the animal creation. *Grew.*

Becafi'co, bě-kå-fí'-kö. *n. ſ.* [*becafigo*, Span.] A bird like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker. *Pineda.*

The robin-redbreaſt, till of late, had reſt,
And children ſacred held a martin's neſt;
Till *becaficos* ſold ſo dev'liſh dear,
To one that was, or would have been, a peer. *Pope.*

To **Beca'lm**, bě-kå'm. *v. a.* [from *calm*.]

1. To ſtill the elements.

The moon ſhone clear on the *becalmed* flood. *Dryden.*

2. To keep a ſhip from motion.

A man *becalmed* at ſea, out of ſight of land, in a fair day, may look on the ſun, or ſea, or ſhip, a whole hour, and perceive no motion. *Locke.*

3. To quiet the mind.

Soft whiſp'ring airs, and the lark's mattin ſong,
Then woo to muſing, and *becalm* the mind
Perplex'd with irkſome thoughts. *Philips.*

Baniſh his ſorrows, and *becalm* his ſoul
With eaſy dreams. *Addiſon.*

Perhaps proſperity *becalm'd* his breaſt;
Perhaps the wind juſt ſhifted from the eaſt. *Pope.*

4. *To becalm* and *to calm* differ in this, that *to calm* is to ſtop motion, and *to becalm* is to with-hold from motion.

Beca'me, bě-kå'me. The preterite of *become*; which ſee.

Beca'use, bě-kå'z. *conjunct.* [from *by* and *cauſe*.]

1. For this reaſon that; on this account that; for this cauſe that. It makes the firſt part of an illative propoſition, either expreſsly or by implication, and is anſwered by *therefore*; as, *I fled* becauſe *I was afraid*; which is the ſame with, *becauſe* I was afraid, *therefore* I fled.

How great ſoever the ſins of any perſon are, Chriſt died for him, *becauſe* he died for all; and he died for thoſe ſins, *becauſe* he died for all ſins: only he muſt reform. *Hammond.*

Men do not ſo generally agree in the ſenſe of theſe as of the other, *becauſe* the intereſts, and luſts, and paſſions of men are more concerned in the one than the other. *Tillotſon.*

2. It has, in ſome ſort, the force of a *prepoſition*; but, becauſe it is compounded of a noun, has *of* after it.

Infancy demands aliment, ſuch as lengthens fibres without breaking, *becauſe of* the ſtate of accretion. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Becha'nce**, bě-tshåns'. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance*.] To befal; to happen to: a word proper, but now in little uſe.

My ſons, God knows what has *bechanced* them. *Shakeſp.*

All happineſs *bechance* to thee at Milan. *Shak.*

Be'chicks, bě-tshíks'. *n. ſ.* [βηχικα, of βὴξ a cough.] Medicines proper for relieving coughs. *Dict.*

To **BECK**, běk'. *v. n.* [beacn, Sax. *bec*, Fr. head.] To make a ſign with the head.

To **Beck**, běk'. *v. a.* To call or guide, as by a motion of the head.

Bell, book, and candle, ſhall not drive me back,
When gold and ſilver *beck* me to come on. *Shak.*

Oh this falſe ſoul of Egypt, this gay charm,
Whoſe eye *beck'd* forth my wars, and call'd them home. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Beck, běk'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſign with the head; a nod.

Haſte thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and *becks*, and wreathed ſmiles. *Milton.*

2. A nod of command.

Neither the luſty kind ſhewed any roughneſs, nor the eaſier any idleneſs; but ſtill like a well-obeyed maſter, whoſe *beck* is enough for diſcipline. *Sidney.*

Then forthwith to him takes a choſen band
Of ſpirits, likeſt to himſelf in guile,
To be at hand, and at his *beck* appear. *Milton.*

The menial fair, that round her wait,
At Helen's *beck* prepare the room of ſtate. *Pope.*

To **Be'ckon**, běk'n. *v. n.* To make a ſign without words.

Alexander *beckoned* with the hand, and would have made his defence unto the people. *Acts*, xix. 33.

When he had raiſed my thoughts by thoſe tranſporting airs, he *beckoned* to me, and, by the waving of his hand, directed me to approach. *Addiſon.*

Sudden you mount, you *beckon* from the ſkies;
Clouds interpoſe, waves roar, and winds ariſe! *Pope.*

To **Be'ckon**, běk'n. *v. a.* [from *beck*, or beacn, Sax. a ſign.] To make a ſign to.

With her two crooked hands ſhe ſigns did make,
And *beckon'd* him. *Fairy Queen.*

It *beckons* you to go away with it,
As if it ſome impartment did deſire
To you alone. *Shakeſp.*

With this his diſtant friends he *beckons* near,
Provokes their duty, and prevents their fear. *Dryden.*

To **Becli'p**, bě-klíp'. *v. a.* [of be clyppan, Sax.] To embrace. *Dict.*

To **Beco'me**, bě-kům'. *v. n.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become.* [from *by* and *come*.]

1. To enter into ſome ſtate or condition, by a change from ſome other.

The Lord God breathed into his noſtrils the breath of life, and man *became* a living ſoul. *Geneſis*, ii. 7.

And unto the Jews I *became* a Jew, that I might gain the Jews. 1 *Corin.* ix. 20.

A ſmaller pear, grafted upon a ſtock that beareth a greater pear, will *become* great. *Bacon.*

My voice thou oft haſt heard, and haſt not fear'd,
But ſtill rejoic'd; how is it now *become*
So dreadful to thee? *Milton.*

So the leaſt faults, if mix'd with faireſt deed,
Of future ill *become* the fatal ſeed. *Prior.*

2. *To become of.* To be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the ſubſequent or final condition of. It is obſervable, that this word is never, or very ſeldom, uſed but with *what*, either indefinite or interrogative.

What is then *become of* ſo huge a multitude, as would have overſpread a great part of the continent? *Raleigh.*

Perplex'd with thoughts, *what* would *become*
Of me, and all mankind? *Milton.*

The firſt hints of the circulation of the blood were taken from a common perſon's wondering *what became of* all the blood that iſſued out of the heart. *Graunt.*

What will *become of* me then? for, when he is free, he will infallibly accuſe me. *Dryden.*

What became of this thoughtful buſy creature, when removed from this world, has amazed the vulgar, and puzzled the wiſe. *Rogers.*

3. In the following paſſage, the phraſe, *where is he become?* is uſed for, *what is become of him?*

I cannot joy, until I be reſolv'd
Where our right valiant father *is become.* *Shakeſp.*

To **Beco'me**, bě-kům'. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and cpemen, Sax. to pleaſe.]

1. Applied to perſons, to appear in a manner ſuitable to ſomething.

If I *become* not a cart as well as another man, a plague on my bringing up. *Shakeſp.*

Why would I be a queen? becauſe my face
Would wear the title with a better grace;
If I *became* it not, yet it would be
Part of your duty then to flatter me. *Dryden.*

2. Applied to things, to be ſuitable to the perſon; to befit; to be congruous to the appearance, or character, or circumſtances, in ſuch a manner as to add grace; to be graceful.

She to her ſire made humble reverence,
And bowed low, that her right well *became*,
And added grace unto her excellence. *Fairy Q.*

I would I had ſome flowers o' th' ſpring that might
Become your time of day; and your's, and your's,
That wear upon your virgin branches yet
Your maidenheads growing. *Shakeſp.*

Yet be ſad, good brothers;
For, to ſpeak truth, it very well *becomes* you. *Shakeſp.*

Your diſhonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the ſtate
Of that integrity which ſhould *become* it. *Shakeſp.*

Wicherly was of my opinion, or rather I of his; for it becomes me ſo to ſpeak of ſo excellent a poet. *Dryden.*

He utterly rejected their fables concerning their gods, as not *becoming* good men, much leſs thoſe which were worſhipped for gods. *Stillingfleet.*

Beco'ming, bě-kům'-míng. *particip. adj.* [from *become*.] That which pleaſes by an elegant propriety; graceful. It is ſometimes uſed with the particle *of*; but generally without any government of the following words.

Of thee, kind boy, I aſk no red and white,
To make up my delight;
No odd *becoming* graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces. *Suckling.*

Their diſcourſes are ſuch as belong to their age, their calling, and their breeding; ſuch as are *becoming of* them, and *of* them only. *Dryd.*

Yet ſome *becoming* boldneſs I may uſe;
I've well deſerv'd, nor will he now refuſe. *Dryd.*

Make their pupils repeat the action, that they may correct what is conſtrained in it, till it be perfected into an habitual and *becoming* eaſineſs. *Locke.*

Beco'ming, bĕ-kŭm'-mĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *become.*] Ornament. A word not now in uſe.

Sir, forgive me,
Since my *becomings* kill me when they not
Eye well to you. *Shakeſp.*

Beco'mingly, bĕ-kŭm'-mĭng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *becoming.*] After a becoming or proper manner.

Beco'mingness, bĕ-kŭm'-mĭng-nĕs. *n. ſ.* [from *becoming.* See *To* Become.] Decency; elegant congruity; propriety.

Nor is the majeſty of the divine government greater in its extent, than the *becomingneſs* hereof is in its manner and form. *Grew.*

BED, bĕd'. *n. ſ.* [beꝺ, Sax.]

1. Something made to ſleep on.

Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the making of the *bed*; or with the legs gathered up, which is in the poſture of the body, is the more wholeſome. *Bacon.*

Rigour now is gone to *bed*,
And Advice with ſcrupulous head. *Milton.*

Thoſe houſes then were caves, or homely ſheds,
With twining oziers fenc'd, and moſs their *beds*. *Dryden.*

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to ſleep in.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchſafe me raiment, *bed*, and food. *Shakeſp.*

3. Marriage.

George, the eldeſt ſon of this ſecond *bed*, was, after the death of his father, by the ſingular care and affection of his mother, well brought up. *Clarendon.*

4. Bank of earth raiſed in a garden.

Herbs will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of *beds*, when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots, with better earth. *Bacon.*

5. The channel of a river, or any hollow.

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, ſo low
Down ſunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,
Capacious *bed* of waters. *Milton.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treaſure is ſuppoſed to be the *bed* of the Tiber. We may be ſure, when the Romans lay under the apprehenſions of ſeeing their city ſacked by a barbarous enemy, that they would take care to beſtow ſuch of their riches that way, as could beſt bear the water. *Addiſon.*

6. The place where any thing is generated, or repoſited.

See hoary Albula's infected tide
O'er the warm *bed* of ſmoaking ſulphur glide. *Addiſon.*

7. A layer; a ſtratum; a body ſpread over another.

I ſee no reaſon, but the ſurface of the land ſhould be as regular as that of the water, in the firſt production of it; and the ſtrata, or *beds* within, lie as even. *Burnet.*

8. *To bring to* Bed. To deliver of a child. It is often uſed with the particle *of*; as, *ſhe was* brought *to* bed of *a daughter*.

Ten months after Florimel happen'd to wed,
And was *brought* in a laudable manner *to bed*. *Prior.*

9. *To make the* Bed. To put the bed in order after it has been uſed.

I keep his houſe, and I waſh, wring, brew, bake, ſcour, dreſs meat, and *make the beds*, and do all myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Bed *of a Mortar.* [with gunners.] A ſolid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions. *Dict.*

Bed *of a great Gun.* That thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage. *Dict.*

To **Bed**, bĕd'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To go to bed with.

They have married me:
I'll to the Tuſcan wars, and never *bed* her. *Shak.*

2. To place in bed.

She was publickly contracted, ſtated as a bride, and ſolemnly *bedded*; and, after ſhe was laid, Maximilian's ambaſſador put his leg, ſtript naked to the knee, between the eſpouſal ſheets. *Bacon.*

3. To make partaker of the bed.

There was a doubt ripped up, whether Arthur was *bedded* with his lady. *Bacon.*

4. To ſow, or plant in earth.

Lay the turf with the graſs ſide downward, upon which lay ſome of your beſt mould to *bed* your quick in, and lay your quick upon it. *Mortimer.*

5. To lay in a place of reſt, or ſecurity.

Let coarſe bold hands, from ſlimy neſt,
The *bedded* fiſh in banks outwreſt. *Donne.*

A ſnake *bedded* himſelf under the threſhold of a country-houſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. To lay in order; to ſtratify.

And as the ſleeping ſoldiers in th' alarm,
Your *bedded* hairs, like life in excrements,
Start up, and ſtand on end. *Shakeſp.*

To **Bed**, bĕd'. *v. n.* To cohabit.

If he be married, and *bed* with his wife, and afterwards relapſe, he may poſſibly fancy that ſhe infected him. *Wiſeman.*

To **Beda'bble**, bĕ-dăb'l. *v. a.* [from *dabble.*] To wet; to beſprinkle. It is generally applied to perſons, in a ſenſe including inconvenience.

Never ſo weary, never ſo in woe,
Bedabbled with the dew, and torn with briars,
I can no further crawl, no further go. *Shakeſp.*

To **Beda'ggle**, bĕ-dăg'l. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To bemire; to ſoil clothes, by letting them reach the dirt in walking.

To **Beda'sh**, bĕ-dăſh'. *v. a.* [from *daſh.*] To bemire by throwing dirt; to beſpatter; to wet with throwing water.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the ſad ſtory of my father's death,
That all the ſtanders-by had wet their cheeks,
Like trees *bedaſh'd* with rain. *Shakeſp.*

To **Beda'wb**, bĕ-dăb. *v. a.* [from *dawb.*] To dawb over; to beſmear; to ſoil, with ſpreading any viſcous body over it.

A piteous corſe, a bloody piteous corſe,
Pale, pale as aſhes, all *bedawb'd* in blood,
All in gore blood. *Shakeſp.*

To **Beda'zzle**, bĕ-dăz'l. *v. a.* [from *dazzle.*] To make the ſight dim by too much luſtre.

My miſtaken eyes,
That have been ſo *bedazzled* by the ſun,
That every thing I look on ſeemeth green. *Shakeſp.*

Be'dchamber, bĕd'-tſhām-bŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *chamber.*] The chamber appropriated to reſt.

They were brought to the king, abiding them in his *bedchamber*. *Hayward.*

He was now one of the *bedchamber* to the prince. *Clarendon.*

Be'dclothes, bĕd'-clŏz. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *clothes.* It has no *ſingular.*] Coverlets ſpread over a bed.

For he will be ſwine drunk, and in his ſleep he does little harm, ſave to his *bedclothes* about him. *Shakeſp.*

Be'dder, bĕd'-dŭr. } *n. ſ.* [from *bed.*]
Bede'tter, bĕd-ĕt'-tŭr. } The nether-ſtone of an oil-mill.

Be'dding, bĕd'-dĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *bed.*] The materials of a bed; a bed.

There be no inns where meet *bedding* may be had; ſo that his mantle ſerves him then for a bed. *Spenſer.*

Firſt, with aſſiduous care from winter keep,
Well fother'd in the ſtalls, thy tender ſheep;
Then ſpread with ſtraw the *bedding* of thy fold,
With fern beneath, to fend the bitter cold. *Dryd.*

Arcite return'd, and, as, in honour tied,
His foe with *bedding* and with food ſupply'd. *Dryden.*

To **Bede'ck**, bĕ-dĕk'. *v. a.* [from *deck.*] To deck; to adorn; to grace.

Thou ſham'ſt thy ſhape, thy love, thy wit,
And uſeſt none in that true uſe indeed,
Which ſhould *bedeck* thy ſhape, thy love, thy wit. *Shakeſp.*

Female it ſeems,
That ſo *bedeck'd*, ornate, and gay,
Comes this way. *Milton.*

With ornamental drops *bedeck'd* I ſtood,
And writ my victory with my enemy's blood. *Norris.*

Now Ceres, in her prime,
Smiles fertile, and with ruddieſt freight *bedeckt*. *Philips.*

Be'dehouse, bē'de-hou'ſe. *n. ſ.* [from beꝺe, Sax. a prayer, and *houſe.*] An hoſpital or alms-houſe, where the poor people prayed for their founders and benefactors.

Bede'tter, bĕd-ĕt'-tŭr. See Bedder.

To **Bede'w**, bĕ-dŭ'. *v. a.* [from *dew.*] To moiſten gently, as with the fall of dew.

Bedew her paſture's graſs with Engliſh blood. *Shakeſp.*

Let all the tears, that ſhould *bedew* my herſe,
Be drops of balm to ſanctify thy head. *Shakeſp.*

The counteſs received a letter from him, whereunto all the while ſhe was writing her anſwer, ſhe *bedewed* the paper with her tears. *Wotton.*

What ſlender youth, *bedew'd* with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roſes, in ſome pleaſant cave? *Milton.*

Balm, from a ſilver box diſtill'd around,
Shall all *bedew* the roots, and ſcent the ſacred ground. *Dryd.*

He ſaid: and falling tears his face *bedew*. *Dryden.*

Be'dfellow, bĕd'-fĕl-lŏ. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the ſame bed.

He loves your people,
But tie him not to be their *bedfellow*. *Shakeſp.*

Miſery acquaints a man with ſtrange *bedfellows*. *Shakeſp.*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being ſo troubleſome a *bedfellow*? *Shakeſp.*

A man would as ſoon chooſe him for his *bedfellow* as his play-fellow. *L'Eſtrange.*

What charming *bedfellows*, and companions for life, men chooſe out of ſuch women. *Addiſon.*

To **Bedi'ght**, bĕ-dīt'. *v. a.* [from *dight.*] To adorn; to dreſs; to ſet off: an old word, now only uſed in humorous writings.

A maiden fine *bedight* he hapt to love;
The maiden fine *bedight* his love retains,
And for the village he forſakes the plains. *Gay.*

To **Bedi'm**, bĕ-dĭm'. *v. a.* [from *dim.*] To make dim; to obſcure; to cloud; to darken.

I have *bedimm'd*
The noontide ſun, call'd forth the mutinous winds,
And 'twixt the green ſea and the azure vault
Set roaring war. *Shakeſp.*

To **Bedi'zen**, bĕ-dī'zn. *v. a.* [from *dizen.*] To dreſs out: a low word.

BE'DLAM, bĕd'-lăm. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious houſe in London, converted afterwards into an hoſpital for the mad and lunatick.]

1. A madhouſe; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy.

2. A madman; a lunatick, and inhabitant of Bedlam.

Let 's follow the old earl, and get the *bedlam*
To lead him where he would; his roguiſh madneſs
Allows itſelf to any thing. *Shakeſp.*

BE'DLAM, bed'-lam. *adj.* [from the noun.] Belonging to a madhouſe; fit for a madhouſe.

The country gives me proof and precedent
Of *bedlam* beggars, who with roaring voices
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks. *Shakeſp.*

BE'DLAMITE, bed'-la-mite. *n. ſ.* [from *bedlam.*] An inhabitant of Bedlam; a madman.

If wild ambition in thy boſom reign,
Alas! thou boaſt'ſt thy ſober ſenſe in vain;
In theſe poor *bedlamites* thyſelf ſurvey,
Thyſelf leſs innocently mad than they. *Fitzgerald.*

BE'DMAKER, bed'-ma-kur. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *make.*] A perſon in the univerſities, whoſe office it is to make the beds, and clean the chambers.

I was deeply in love with my *bedmaker*, upon which I was ruſticated for ever. *Spectator.*

BE'DMATE, bed'-mate. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *mate.*] A bedfellow; one that partakes of the ſame bed.

Had I ſo good occaſion to lie long
As you, prince Paris, nought but heav'nly buſineſs
Should rob my *bedmate* of my company, *Shakeſp.*

BE'DMOULDING, bed'-mol-ding. }
BE'DDING MOULDING, bed'-ding-mol-ding. }
n. ſ. [from *bed* and *mould.*] A term uſed by workmen, to ſignify thoſe members in the cornice, which are placed below the coronet. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'DPOST, bed' poſt. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *poſt.*] The poſt at the corner of the bed, which ſupports the canopy.

I came the next day prepared, and placed her in a clear light, her head leaning to a *bedpoſt*, another ſtanding behind, holding it ſteady. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

BE'DPRESSER, bed'-pres-ſur. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *preſs.*] A heavy lazy fellow.

This ſanguine coward, this *bedpreſſer*, this horſeback breaker, this huge hill of fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

To **BEDRA'GGLE**, be-drag'l. *v. a.* [from *be* and *draggle.*] To ſoil the clothes, by ſuffering them, in walking, to reach the dirt.

Poor Patty Blount, no more be ſeen
Bedraggled in my walks ſo green. *Swift.*

To **BEDRE'NCH**, be-drentſh'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench.*] To drench; to ſoak; to ſaturate with moiſture.

Far off from the mind of Bolingbroke
It is, ſuch crimſon tempeſt ſhould *bedrench*
The freſh green lap of fair king Richard's land. *Shakeſp.*

BE'DRID, bed'-rid. *adj.* [from *bed* and *ride.*] Confined to the bed by age or ſickneſs.

Norway, uncle of young Fontinbras,
Who, impotent and *bedrid*, ſcarcely hears
Of this his nephew's purpoſe. *Shakeſp.*

Lies he not *bedrid?* and, again, does nothing,
But what he did being childiſh? *Shakeſp.*

Now, as a myriad
Of ants durſt th' emperor's lov'd ſnake invade;
The crawling galleys, ſeagulls, finny chips,
Might brave our pinnaces, our *bedrid* ſhips. *Donne.*

Hanging old men, who were *bedrid*, becauſe they would not diſcover where their money was. *Clarendon.*

Infirm perſons, when they come to be ſo weak as to be fixed to their beds, hold out many years; ſome have lain *bedrid* twenty years. *Ray.*

BE'DRITE, bed'-rite. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *rite.*] The privilege of the marriage bed.

Whoſe vows are, that no *bedrite* ſhall be paid
Till Hymen's torch be lighted. *Shakeſp.*

To **BEDRO'P**, be-drop'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop.*] To beſprinkle; to mark with ſpots or drops; to ſpeckle.

Not ſo thick ſwarm'd once the ſoil
Bedrop'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton.*

Our plenteous ſtreams a various race ſupply:
The ſilver eel, in ſhining volumes roll'd;
The yellow carp, in ſcales *bedrop'd* with gold. *Pope.*

BE'DSTAFF, bed'-ſtaf. *n. ſ.* [*bed* and *ſtaff.*] A wooden pin ſtuck anciently on the ſides of the bedſtead, to hold the clothes from ſlipping on either ſide.

Hoſteſs, accommodate us with a *bedſtaff.* *Ben Jonſon's Every Man in his Humour.*

BE'DSTEAD, bed'-ſtid. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtead.*] The frame on which the bed is placed.

Chimnies with ſcorn rejecting ſmoke;
Stools, tables, chairs, and *bedſteads* broke. *Swift.*

BE'DSTRAW, bed'-ſtra. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſtraw.*] The ſtraw laid under a bed to make it ſoft.

Fleas breed principally of ſtraw or mats, where there hath been a little moiſture; or the chamber or *bedſtraw* kept cloſe, and not aired. *Bacon.*

BEDSWE'RVER, bed'-ſwer-vur. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *ſwerve.*] One that is falſe to the bed; one that ranges or ſwerves from one bed to another.

She's a *bedſwerver*, even as bad as thoſe
That vulgars give the boldeſt titles to. *Shakeſp.*

BE'DTIME, bed'-time. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *time.*] The hour of reſt; ſleeping time.

What maſks, what dances ſhall we have,
To wear away this long age of three hours,
Between our after-ſupper and *bedtime?* *Shakeſp.*

After evening repaſts, till *bedtime*, their thoughts will be beſt taken up in the eaſy grounds of religion. *Milton.*

The ſcouring drunkard, if he does not fight
Before his *bedtime*, takes no reſt that night. *Dryd.*

To **BEDU'NG**, be-dung'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dung.*] To cover, or manure with dung.

To **BEDU'ST**, be-duſt'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *duſt.*] To ſprinkle with duſt.

BE'DWARD, bed'-ward. *adv.* [from *bed* and *ward.*] Toward bed.

In heart
As merry as when our nuptial day was done,
And tapers burnt to *bedward.* *Shakeſp.*

To **BEDWA'RF**, be-dwarf. *v. a.* [from *be* and *dwarf.*] To make little; to hinder in growth; to ſtunt.

'Tis ſhrinking, not cloſe weaving, that hath thus
In mind and body both *bedwarfed* us. *Donne.*

BE'DWORK, bed'-wurk. *n. ſ.* [from *bed* and *work.*] Work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands.

The ſtill and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands ſhall ſtrike,
When fulneſs call them on, and know, by meaſure
Of their obſervant toil, the enemy's weight:
Why this hath not a finger's dignity,
They call this *bedwork*, mapp'ry, cloſet war. *Shakeſp.*

BEE, be'. *n. ſ.* [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey, remarkable for its induſtry and art.

So work the honey *bees*,
Creatures that, by a ruling nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakeſp.*

From the Mooriſh camp
There has been heard a diſtant humming noiſe,
Like *bees* diſturb'd, and arming in their hives. *Dryden.*

A company of poor inſects, whereof ſome are *bees*, delighted with flowers, and their ſweetneſs; others beetles, delighted with other viands. *Locke.*

2. An induſtrious and careful perſon. This ſignification is only uſed in familiar language.

BEE-EATER, be'-e-tur. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *eat.*] A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER, be'-flow-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *flower.*] A ſpecies of fool-ſtones. *Miller.*

BEE-GARDEN, be'-gar-din. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *garden.*] A place to ſet hives of bees in.

A convenient and neceſſary place ought to be made choice of for your apiary, or *bee-garden.* *Mortimer.*

BEE-HIVE, be'-hive. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *hive.*] The caſe, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER, be'-maſ-tur. *n. ſ.* [from *bee* and *maſter.*] One that keeps bees.

They that are *bee-maſters*, and have not care enough of them, muſt not expect to reap any conſiderable advantage by them. *Mortimer.*

BEECH, be'tſh. *n. ſ.* [bece or boc, Saxon; *fagus.*]

There is but one ſpecies of this tree at preſent known, except two varieties, with ſtriped leaves. It will grow to a conſiderable ſtature, though the ſoil be ſtoney and barren; as alſo, upon the declivities of mountains. The ſhade of this tree is very injurious to plants, but is believed to be very ſalubrious to human bodies. The timber is of great uſe to turners and joiners. The maſt is very good to fatten ſwine and deer. *Miller.*

Black was the foreſt, thick with *beech* it ſtood. *Dryden.*

Nor is that ſprightly wildneſs in their notes,
Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the *beech.* *Thomſon.*

BE'ECHEN, be'-tſhin. *adj.* [bucene, Sax.] Conſiſting of the wood of the beech; belonging to the beech.

With diligence he'll ſerve us when we dine,
And in plain *beechen* veſſels fill our wine. *Dryden.*

BEEF, be'f. *n. ſ.* [*bœuf*, French.]

1. The fleſh of black cattle prepared for food.

What ſay you to a piece of *beef* and muſtard? *Shakeſp.*

The fat of roaſted *beef* falling on birds, will baſte them. *Swift.*

2. An ox, bull, or cow, conſidered as fit for food. In this ſenſe it has the plural *beeves*; the ſingular is ſeldom found.

A pound of man's fleſh
Is not ſo eſtimable or profitable,
As fleſh of muttons, *beeves*, or goats. *Shakeſp.*

Alcinous ſlew twelve ſheep, eight white-tooth'd ſwine,
Two crook-haunch'd *beeves.* *Chapman.*

There was not any captain, but had credit for more victuals than we ſpent there; and yet they had of me fifty *beeves* among them. *Sir Walt. Ral.*

On hides of *beeves*, before the palace gate,
Sad ſpoils of luxury! the ſuitors ſate. *Pope.*

BEEF, be'f. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Conſiſting of the fleſh of black cattle.

If you are employed in marketing, do not accept of a treat of a *beef* ſteak, and a pot of ale, from the butcher. *Swift.*

BEEF-EATER, be'f-e-tur. *n. ſ.* [from *beef* and *eat*, becauſe the commons is *beef* when on waiting. Mr. Steevens derives it thus: *Beef-eater* may come from *beaufetier*, one who attends at the ſideboard, which was anciently placed in a *beaufet*. The buſineſs of the *beef-eaters* was, and perhaps is ſtill, to attend the king at meals.] A yeoman of the guard.

BEEF-WITTED, be'f-wit'-tid. *adj.* [from *beef* and *wit.*] Dull; ſtupid; heavy-headed.

Beef-witted lord. *Shakeſp.*

BE'EMOL, be'-mol. *n. ſ.* This word I have found only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unleſs it be a corruption of *bymodule*, from *by* and *modulus*, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.

There be intervenient in the riſe of eight, in tones, two *beemols*, or half notes; ſo as, if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but ſeven whole and equal notes. *Bacon.*

Been, bèn'. [beon, Saxon.] The *participle preterite* of *To* Be.

Enough that virtue fill'd the ſpace between,
Prov'd by the ends of being to have *been*. *Pope.*

Beer, bè'r. *n. ſ.* [*bir*, Welſh.] Liquor made of malt and hops. It is diſtinguiſhed from ale, either by being older or ſmaller.

Here's a pot of good double *beer*, neighbour; drink. *Shakeſp.*

Try clarifying with almonds in new *beer*. *Bacon.*

Flow, Welſted! flow, like thine inſpirer, *beer*;
Tho' ſtale, not ripe; tho' thin, yet never clear;
So ſweetly mawkiſh, and ſo ſmoothly dull;
Heady, not ſtrong; and foaming, tho' not full. *Pope.*

Be'estings, bè's-tingz. See Biestings.

Beet, bèt'. *n. ſ.* [*beta*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The ſpecies are, 1. The common white *beet*. 2. The common green *beet*. 3. The common red *beet*. 4. The turnep-rooted red *beet*. 5. The great red *beet*. 6. The yellow *beet*. 7. The Swiſs or Chard *beet*. *Miller.*

Be'etle, bè'tl. *n. ſ.* [bytel, Saxon.]

1. An inſect diſtinguiſhed by having hard caſes or ſheaths, under which he folds his wings.

They are as ſhards, and he their *beetle*. *Shakeſp.*

The poor *beetle*, that we tread upon,
In corporal ſuff'rance finds a pang as great,
As when a giant dies. *Shakeſp.*

Others come ſharp of ſight, and too provident for that which concerned their own intereſt; but as blind as *beetles* in foreſeeing this great and common danger. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

A grot there was with hoary moſs o'ergrown,
The claſping ivies up the ruins creep,
And there the bat and drowſy *beetle* ſleep. *Garth.*

The butterflies and *beetles* are ſuch numerous tribes, that, I believe, in our own native country alone, the ſpecies of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more. *Ray.*

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven, and pavements rammed.

If I do fillip me with a three man *beetle*. *Shakeſp.*

When, by the help of wedges and *beetles*, an image is cleft out of the trunk of ſome well-grown tree; yet, after all the ſkill of artificers to ſet forth ſuch a divine block, it cannot one moment ſecure itſelf from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes. *Stillingfleet.*

To **Be'etle**, bè'tl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To jut out; to hang over.

What if it tempt you tow'rd the flood, my lord?
Or to the dreadful ſummit of the cliff,
That *beetles* o'er his baſe into the ſea? *Shakeſp.*

Or where the hawk
High in the *beetling* cliff his airy builds? *Thomſon.*

Beetlebro'wed, bè'tl-browd'. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *brow*.] Having prominent brows.

Enquire for the *beetle-brow'd* critic, &c. *Swift.*

Beetlehe'aded, bè'tl-hèd'-ld. *adj.* [from *beetle* and *head*.] Loggerheaded; wooden headed; having a head ſtupid, like the head of a wooden beetle.

A whoreſon, *beetleheaded*, flap-ear'd knave. *Shakeſp.*

Be'etlestock, bè'tl-ſtŏk. *n. ſ.* [from *beetle* and *ſtock*.] The handle of a beetle.

Be'etrave, bèt'-råve. } *n. ſ.* A plant.
Be'etradish, bèt'-råd-iſh. }

Beeves, bè'vz. *n. ſ.* [The *plural* of *beef*.] Black cattle; oxen.

One way, a band ſelect from forage drives
A herd of *beeves*, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground. *Milton.*

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the length and duration of their days; whereof there want not examples in animals uniparous, firſt, in biſulcous or cloven-hoofed, as camels; and *beeves*, whereof there is above a million annually ſlain in England. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Beeves, at his touch, at once to jelly turn,
And the huge boar is ſhrunk into an urn. *Pope.*

To **Befa'll**, bè-fål'. *v. n.* [from *fall*. It *befell*, it *hath befallen*.]

1. To happen to: uſed generally of ill.

Let me know
The worſt that may *befall* me in this caſe. *Shakeſp.*

Other doubt poſſeſſes me, leſt harm
Befall thee, ſever'd from me. *Milton.*

This venerable perſon, who probably heard our Saviour's prophecy of the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, drew his congregation out of theſe unparalleled calamities, which *befell* his countrymen. *Addiſon.*

This diſgrace has *befallen* them, not becauſe they deſerved it, but becauſe the people love new faces. *Addiſon.*

2. To happen to, as good or neutral.

Bion aſked an envious man, that was very ſad, what harm had befallen unto him, or what good had *befallen* unto another man? *Bacon.*

No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any perſon, from what *befalls* him in this world. *Tillotſon.*

3. To happen; to come to paſs.

But ſince th' affairs of men are ſtill uncertain,
Let's reaſon with the worſt that may *befall*. *Shakeſp.*

I have reveal'd
This diſcord which *befell*, and was in heav'n
Among th' angelick pow'rs. *Milton.*

4. It is uſed ſometimes with *to* before the perſon to whom any thing happens; this is rare.

Some great miſchief hath *befall'n*
To that meek man. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

5. *To befall of*. To become of; to be the ſtate or condition of: a phraſe little uſed.

Do me the favour to dilate at full
What hath *befall'n of* them, and thee, till now. *Shakeſp.*

To **Befi't**, bè-fit'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fit*.] To ſuit; to be ſuitable to; to become.

Blind is his love, and beſt *befits* the dark. *Shakeſp.*

Out of my ſight, thou ſerpent!—that name beſt
Befits thee, with him leagued; thyſelf as falſe. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

I will bring you where ſhe ſits,
Clad in ſplendour, as *befits*
Her deity. *Milton.*

Thou, what *befits* the new lord mayor,
Art anxiouſly inquiſitive to know. *Dryden.*

To **Befo'ol**, bè-fôl'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool*.] To infatuate; to fool; to deprive of underſtanding; to lead into errour.

Men *befool* themſelves infinitely, when, by venting a few ſighs, they will needs perſuade themſelves that they have repented. *South.*

Jeroboam thought policy the beſt piety, though in nothing more *befooled*; the nature of ſin being not only to defile, but to infatuate. *South.*

Befo're, bè-fò're. *prep.* [biforan, Sax.]

1. Farther onward in place.

Their common practice was to look no further *before* them than the next line; whence it will follow that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryd.*

2. In the front of; not behind.

Who ſhall go
Before them, in a cloud and pillar of fire,
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,
To guide them in their journey, and remove
Behind them, while the obdurate king purſues. *Milton.*

3. In the preſence of: noting authority or conqueſt.

Great queen of gathering clouds,
See we fall *before* thee!
Proſtrate we adore thee! *Dryden.*

The Alps and Pyrenean ſink *before* him. *Addiſ.*

4. In the preſence of: noting reſpect.

We ſee that bluſhing, and caſting down of the eyes, both are more when we come *before* many. *Bacon.*

They repreſent our poet betwixt a farmer and a courtier, when he dreſt himſelf in his beſt habit, to appear *before* his patron. *Dryden.*

5. In ſight of.

Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let us not wrangle. *Shakeſp.*

6. Under the cognizance of: noting juriſdiction.

If a ſuit be begun *before* an archdeacon, the ordinary may licenſe the ſuit to an higher court. *Ayliffe.*

7. In the power of: noting the right of choice.

The world was all *before* them, where to chuſe
Their place of reſt, and Providence their guide. *Milton.*

Give us this evening; thou haſt morn and night,
And all the year, *before* thee for delight. *Dryden.*

He hath put us in the hands of our own counſel. Life and death, proſperity and deſtruction, are *before* us. *Tillotſon.*

8. By the impulſe of ſomething behind.

Her part, poor ſoul! ſeeming as burdened
With leſſer weight, but not with leſſer woe,
Was carried with more ſpeed *before* the wind. *Shakeſp.*

Hurried by fate, he cries, and borne *before*
A furious wind, we leave the faithful ſhore. *Dryden.*

9. Preceding in time.

Particular advantages it has before all the books which have appeared *before* it in this kind. *Dryd.*

10. In preference to.

We ſhould but preſume to determine which ſhould be the fitteſt, till we ſee he hath choſen ſome one; which one we may then boldly ſay to be the fitteſt, becauſe he hath taken it *before* the reſt. *Hooker.*

We think poverty to be infinitely deſirable *before* the torments of covetouſneſs. *Taylor.*

11. Prior to; nearer to any thing; as, the eldeſt ſon is *before* the younger in ſucceſſion.

12. Superiour to; as, he is *before* his competitors both in right and power.

Befo're, bè-fò're. *adv.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time.

Heav'nly born,
Before the hills appear'd, or fountain flow'd,
Thou with eternal wiſdom didſt converſe. *Milton.*

Before two months their orb with light adorn,
If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

2. In time paſt.

Such a plenteous crop they bore,
Of pureſt and well winnow'd grain,
As Britain never knew *before*. *Dryden.*

3. In ſome time lately paſt.

I ſhall reſume ſomewhat which hath been *before* ſaid, touching the queſtion beforegoing. *Hale.*

4. Previouſly to; in order to.

Before this elaborate treatiſe can become of uſe to my country, two points are neceſſary. *Swift.*

5. To this time; hitherto.

The peaceful cities of th' Auſonian ſhore,
Lull'd in her eaſe, and undiſturb'd *before*,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

6. Already.

You tell me, mother, what I knew *before*,
The Phrygian fleet is landed on the ſhore. *Dryd.*

7. Farther onward in place.

Thou 'rt ſo far *before*,
The ſwifteſt wing of recompence is ſlow
To overtake thee. *Shakeſp.*

Befo'rehand, bė-fȯ're-hånd. *adv.* [from *before* and *hand.*]

1. In a ſtate of anticipation, or preoccupation: ſometimes with the particle *with.*

Quoth Hudibras, I am *beforehand*
In that already, *with* your command. *Hudibras.*

Your ſoul has been *beforehand with* your body,
And drunk ſo deep a draught of promis'd bliſs,
She ſlumbers o'er the cup. *Dryden.*

I have not room for many reflections; the laſt cited author has been *beforehand with* me, in its proper moral. *Addiſon.*

2. Previouſly; by way of preparation, or preliminary.

His profeſſion is to deliver precepts neceſſary to eloquent ſpeech; yet ſo, that they which receive them, may be taught *beforehand* the ſkill of ſpeaking. *Hooker.*

When the lawyers brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger uſed to bargain *beforehand*, to cut off a quarter of a yard in any part of the bill. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Antecedently; aforetimes.

It would be reſiſted by ſuch as had *beforehand* reſiſted the general proofs of the goſpel. *Atterbury.*

4. In a ſtate of accumulation, or ſo as that more has been received than expended.

Stranger's houſe is at this time rich, and much *beforehand;* for it hath laid up revenue theſe thirty-ſeven years. *Bacon.*

5. At firſt; before any thing is done.

What is a man's contending with inſuperable difficulties, but the rolling of Siſyphus's ſtone up the hill, which is ſoon *beforehand* to return upon him again? *L'Eſtrange.*

Befo'retime, bė-fȯ're-tīme. *adv.* [from *before* and *time.*] Formerly; of old time.

Beforetime in Iſrael, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he ſpake. 1 *Samuel.*

To **Befo'rtune**, bė-få'r-tūne. *v. n.* [from *be* and *fortune.*] To happen to; to betide.

I give conſent to go along with you;
Recking as little what betideth me,
As much I wiſh all good *befortune* you. *Shakeſp.*

To **Befo'ul**, bė-foul'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *foul.*] To make foul; to ſoil; to dirt.

To **Befri'end**, bė-frĕnd'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *friend.*] To favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to ſhew friendſhip to; to benefit.

If it will pleaſe Cæſar
To be ſo good to Cæſar, as to hear me,
I ſhall beſeech him to *befriend* himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Now, if your plots be ripe, you are *befriended*
With opportunity. *Denham.*

See them embarked,
And tell me if the winds and ſeas *befriend* them. *Addiſon.*

Be thou the firſt true merit to *befriend;*
His praiſe is loſt, who ſtays till all commend. *Pope.*

Brother-ſervants muſt *befriend* one another. *Swift.*

To **Befri'nge**, bė-frĭnj'e. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fringe.*] To decorate, as with fringes.

When I flatter, let my dirty leaves
Clothe ſpice, line trunks, or, flutt'ring in a row,
Befringe the rails of Bedlam and Soho. *Pope.*

To **BEG**, bĕg'. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by aſking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to *beg* I am aſhamed. *Luke.*

To **Beg**, bĕg'. *v. a.*

1. To aſk; to ſeek by petition.

He went to Pilate, and *begged* the body. *Matthew.*

See how they *beg* an alms of flattery. *Young.*

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not *begged* any principles or ſuppoſitions, for the proof of this; but taken that common ground, which both Moſes and all antiquity preſent. *Burnet.*

To **Bege't**, bė-gĕt'. *v. a. begot*, or *begat;* I have *begotten*, or *begot.* [beȝettan, Saxon, to obtain. See *To* Get.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of, as children.

But firſt come the hours, which we *begot*
In Jove's ſweet paradiſe, of day and night,
Which do the ſeaſons of the year allot. *Spenſer.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantaſy. *Shakeſp.*

Who hath *begotten* me theſe, ſeeing I have loſt my children, and am deſolate? *Iſaiah.*

'Twas he the noble Claudian race *begat.* *Dryd.*

Love is *begot* by fancy, bred
By ignorance, by expectation fed. *Granville.*

2. To produce, as effects.

If to have done the thing you gave in charge,
Beget you happineſs, be happy then;
For it is done. *Shakeſp.*

My whole intention was to *beget*, in the minds of men, magnificent ſentiments of God and his works. *Cheyne.*

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for ſtory, when each minute
Begets a thouſand dangers? *Denham.*

4. It is ſometimes uſed with *on*, or *upon*, before the mother.

Begot upon
His mother Martha by his father John. *Spectator.*

Bege'tter, bė-gĕt'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *beget.*] He that procreates, or begets; the father.

For what their proweſs gain'd, the law declares
Is to themſelves alone, and to their heirs:
No ſhare of that goes back to the *begetter*,
But if the ſon fights well, and plunders better— *Dryden.*

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly without the intention, and often againſt the conſent and will, of the *begetter.* *Locke.*

Be'ggar, bĕg'-gŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *beg.* It is more properly written *begger;* but the common orthography is retained, becauſe the derivatives all preſerve the *a.*]

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.

He raiſeth up the poor out of the duſt, and lifteth up the *beggar* from the dunghill, to ſet them among princes. *Samuel.*

We ſee the whole equipage of a *beggar* ſo drawn by Homer, as even to retain a nobleneſs and dignity. *Broome.*

2. One who ſupplicates for any thing; a petitioner; for which, *beggar* is a harſh and contemptuous term.

What ſubjects will precarious kings regard?
A *beggar* ſpeaks too ſoftly to be heard. *Dryden.*

3. One who aſſumes what he does not prove.

Theſe ſhameful *beggars* of principles, who give this precarious account of the original of things, aſſume to themſelves to be men of reaſon. *Tillotſ.*

To **Be'ggar**, bĕg'-gŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reduce to beggary; to impoveriſh.

Whoſe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And *beggar'd* yours for ever. *Shakeſp.*

They ſhall ſpoil the clothiers wool, and *beggar* the preſent ſpinners. *Graunt.*

The miſer
With heav'n, for twopence, cheaply wipes his ſcore,
Lifts up his eyes, and haſtes to *beggar* more. *Gay.*

2. To deprive.

Neceſſity, of matter *beggar'd*,
Will nothing ſtick our perſons to arraign
In ear and ear. *Shakeſp.*

3. To exhauſt.

For her perſon,
It *beggar'd* all deſcription; ſhe did lie
In her pavilion, cloth of gold, of tiſſue,
O'er-picturing Venus. *Shakeſp.*

Be'ggarliness, bĕg'-gŭr-lĭ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *beggarly.*] The ſtate of being beggarly; meanneſs; poverty.

Be'ggarly, bĕg'-gŭr-lȳ. *adj.* [from *beggar.*] Mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar: uſed both of perſons and things.

I ever will, though he do ſhake me off
To *beggarly* divorcement, love him dearly. *Shak.*

A *beggarly* account of empty boxes. *Shakeſ.*

Who, that beheld ſuch a bankrupt *beggarly* fellow as Cromwell entering the parliament houſe, with a thread-bare, torn cloak, and greaſy hat, could have ſuſpected that he ſhould, by the murder of one king and the baniſhment of another, aſcend the throne? *South.*

The next town has the reputation of being extremely poor and *beggarly.* *Addiſon.*

Coruſodes, by extreme parſimony, ſaved thirty-four pounds out of a *beggarly* fellowſhip. *Swift.*

Be'ggarly, bĕg'-gŭr-lȳ. *adv.* [from *beggar.*] Meanly; deſpicably; indigently.

Touching God himſelf, hath he revealed, that it is his delight to dwell *beggarly?* And that he taketh no pleaſure to be worſhipped, ſaving only in poor cottages? *Hooker.*

Be'ggary, bĕg'-gŭr-rȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *beggar.*] Indigence; poverty in the utmoſt degree.

On he brought me into ſo bare a houſe, that it was the picture of miſerable happineſs and rich *beggary.* *Sidney.*

While I am a beggar, I will rail,
And ſay there is no ſin but to be rich:
And being rich, my virtue then ſhall be,
To ſay there is no vice but *beggary.* *Shakeſp.*

We muſt become not only poor for the preſent, but reduced, by further mortgages, to a ſtate of *beggary* for endleſs years to come. *Swift.*

To **BEGI'N**, bė-gĭn'. *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun;* I have *begun.* [beȝinnan, Sax. from *be*, or *by to*, and ȝanȝan, ȝaan, or ȝan, to go.]

1. To enter upon ſomething new: applied to perſons.

Begin every day to repent; not that thou ſhouldſt at all defer it; but all that is paſt ought to ſeem little to thee, ſeeing it is ſo in itſelf. *Begin* the next day with the ſame zeal, fear, and humility, as if thou hadſt never *begun* before. *Taylor.*

2. To commence any action or ſtate; to do the firſt act, or firſt part of an act; to make the firſt ſtep from not doing to doing.

They *began* at the ancient men which were before the houſe. *Ezekiel.*

By peace we will *begin.* *Shakeſp.*

I'll ſing of heroes and of kings:
Begin, my muſe! *Cowley.*

Of theſe no more you hear him ſpeak;
He now *begins* upon the Greek:
Theſe, rang'd and ſhow'd, ſhall in their turns
Remain obſcure as in their urns. *Prior.*

Beginning from the rural gods, his hand
Was lib'ral to the pow'rs of high command. *Dryd.*

Rapt into future times, the bard *begun*,
A virgin ſhall conceive. *Pope.*

3. To enter upon exiſtence; as, the world *began;* the practice *began.*

I am as free as Nature firſt made man,
Ere the baſe laws of ſervitude *began*,
When wild in woods the noble ſavage ran. *Dryd.*

4. To have its original.

And thus the hard and ſtubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint *began*. *Blackmore.*

From Nimrod firſt the ſavage chace *began*;
A mighty hunter, and his game was man. *Pope.*

5. To take riſe; to commence.

Judgment muſt *begin* at the houſe of God. *1 Peter.*

The ſong *begun* from Jove. *Dryden.*

All *began*,
All ends, in love of God and love of man. *Pope.*

6. To come into act.

Now and then a ſigh he ſtole,
And tears *began* to flow. *Dryden.*

To **BEGI'N**, bè-gin'. *v. a.*

1. To do the firſt act of any thing; to paſs from not doing to doing, by the firſt act.

Ye nymphs of Solyma, *begin* the ſong. *Pope.*

They have been awaked, by theſe awful ſcenes, to *begin* religion; and, afterwards, their virtue has improved itſelf into more refined principles, by divine grace. *Watts.*

2. To trace from any thing, as the firſt ground.

The apoſtle *begins* our knowledge in the creatures, which leads us to the knowledge of God. *Locke.*

3. *To begin with.* To enter upon; to fall to work upon.

A leſſon which requires ſo much time to learn, had need be early *begun* with. *Government of the Tongue.*

BEGI'NNER, bè-gin'-nur. *n. ſ.* [from *begin.*]

1. He that gives the firſt cauſe, or original, to any thing.

Thus heaping crime on crime, and grief on grief,
To loſs of love adjoining loſs of friend,
I meant to purge both with a third miſchief,
And, in my woe's *beginner*, it to end. *Spenſer.*

Socrates maketh Ignatius, the biſhop of Antioch, the firſt *beginner* thereof, even under the apoſtles themſelves. *Hooker.*

2. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

Palladius, behaving himſelf nothing like a *beginner*, brought the honour to the Iberian ſide. *Sidney.*

They are, to *beginners*, an eaſy and familiar introduction; a mighty augmentation of all virtue and knowledge in ſuch as are entered before. *Hooker.*

I have taken a liſt of ſeveral hundred words in a ſermon of a new *beginner*, which not one hearer could poſſibly underſtand. *Swift.*

BEGI'NNING, bè-gin'-ning. *n. ſ.* [from *begin.*]

1. The firſt original or cauſe.

Wherever we place the *beginning* of motion, whether from the head or the heart, the body moves and acts by a conſent of all its parts. *Swift.*

2. The entrance into act, or being.

In the *beginning* God created the heavens and the earth. *Geneſis.*

3. The ſtate in which any thing firſt is.

Youth, what man's age is like to be, doth ſhow;
We may our end by our *beginning* know. *Denham.*

4. The rudiments, or firſt grounds or materials.

By viewing nature, nature's handmaid, art,
Makes mighty things from ſmall *beginnings* grow:
Thus fiſhes firſt to ſhipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

The underſtanding is paſſive; and whether or not it will have theſe *beginnings*, and materials of knowledge, is not in its own power. *Locke.*

5. The firſt part of any thing.

The cauſes and deſigns of an action, are the *beginning*; the effects of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties that are met with in the execution of theſe deſigns, are the middle; and the unravelling and reſolution of theſe difficulties, are the end. *Broome.*

To **BEGI'RD**, bè-gèrd'. *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*; I have *begirt*. [from *be* and *gird.*]

1. To bind with a girdle.

2. To ſurround; to encircle; to encompaſs.

Begird th' Almighty throne,
Beſeeching, or beſieging. *Milton.*

Or ſhould ſhe, confident
As ſitting queen adorn'd on beauty's throne,
Deſcend, with all her winning charms *begirt*,
T' enamour. *Milton.*

At home ſurrounded by a ſervile crowd,
Prompt to abuſe, and in detraction loud:
Abroad *begirt* with men, and ſwords, and ſpears;
His very ſtate acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

3. To ſhut in with a ſiege; to beleaguer; to block up.

It was ſo cloſely *begirt* before the king's march into the weſt, that the council humbly deſired his majeſty, that he would relieve it. *Clarendon.*

To **BEGI'RT**, bè-gèrt'. *v. a.* [This is, I think, only a corruption of *begird*; perhaps by the printer.] To begird. See BEGIRD.

And, Lentulus, *begirt* you Pompey's houſe,
To ſeize his ſons alive; for they are they
Muſt make our peace with him. *Ben Jonſon.*

BE'GLERBEG, bèg'-lèr-bèg. *n. ſ.* [Turkiſh.] The chief governour of a province among the Turks.

To **BEGNA'W**, bè-nà'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw.*] To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

His horſe is ſtark ſpoiled with the ſtaggers, *begnawn* with the bots, waid in the back, and ſhoulder-ſhotten. *Shakeſp.*

The worm of conſcience ſtill *begnaw* thy ſoul. *Shakeſpeare's Richard III.*

BEGO'NE, bè-gòn'. *interject.* [only a coalition of the words *be gone.*] Go away; hence; haſte away.

Begone! the goddeſs cries with ſtern diſdain,
Begone! nor dare the hallow'd ſtream to ſtain.
She fled, for ever baniſh'd from the train. *Addiſon.*

BEGO'T, bè-gòt'. } The *participle paſſive*
BEGO'TTEN, bè-gòt'n. } of the verb *beget.*

Remember that thou waſt *begot* of them. *Ecclus.*

The firſt he met, Antiphates the brave,
But baſe *begotten* on a Theban ſlave. *Dryden.*

To **BEGRE'ASE**, bè-grè'ze. *v. a.* [from *be* and *greaſe.*] To ſoil or dawb with unctuous or fat matter.

To **BEGRI'ME**, bè-grì'me. *v. a.* [from *be* and *grime.* See GRIME and GRIM.] To ſoil with dirt deep impreſſed; to ſoil in ſuch a manner that the natural hue cannot eaſily be recovered.

Her name, that was as freſh
As Dian's viſage, is now *begrim'd*, and black
As my own face. *Shakeſp.*

To **BEGUI'LE**, bè-gyì'l. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile.*]

1. To impoſe upon; to delude; to cheat.

This I ſay, leſt any man ſhould *beguile* you with enticing words. *Coloſſians.*

The ſerpent me *beguil'd*, and I did eat! *Milton.*

Whoſoever ſee's a man, who would have *beguiled* and impoſed upon him by making him believe a lye, he may truly ſay, that is the man who would have ruined me. *South.*

2. To deceive; to evade.

Is wretchedneſs depriv'd that benefit,
To end itſelf by death? 'Tis yet ſome comfort,
When miſery could *beguile* the tyrant's rage,
And fruſtrate his proud will. *Shakeſp.*

3. To deceive pleaſingly; to amuſe.

Sweet, leave me here awhile;
My ſpirits grow dull, and fain I would *beguile*
The tedious day with ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

With theſe ſometimes ſhe doth her time *beguile*;
Theſe do by fits her phantaſy poſſeſs. *Sir J. Davies.*

BEGU'N, bè-gùn'. The *participle paſſive* of *begin.*

But thou, bright morning ſtar, thou riſing ſun,
Which in theſe latter times haſt brought to light
Thoſe myſteries, that ſince the world *begun*
Lay hid in darkneſs and eternal night. *Sir J. Dav.*

BEHA'LF, bè-hà'f. *n. ſ.* [This word *Skinner* derives from *half*, and interprets it, *for my half*; as, *for my part.* It ſeems to be rather corrupted from *behoof*, profit; the pronunciation degenerating eaſily to *behafe*; which, in imitation of other words ſo ſounded, was written, by thoſe who knew not the etymology, *behalf.*]

1. Favour; cauſe favoured: we ſay *in* behalf, but *for* the ſake.

He was in confidence with thoſe who deſigned the deſtruction of Strafford; againſt whom he had contracted ſome prejudice, in the *behalf* of his nation. *Clarendon.*

Were but my heart as naked to thy view,
Marcus would ſee it bleed in his *behalf.* *Addiſon.*

Never was any nation bleſſed with more frequent interpoſitions of divine providence in its *behalf.* *Atterbury.*

2. Vindication; ſupport.

He might, in his preſence, defy all Arcadian knights, in the *behalf* of his miſtreſs's beauty. *Sidney.*

Leſt the fiend,
Or in *behalf* of man, or to invade
Vacant poſſeſſion, ſome new trouble raiſe. *Milton.*

Others believe that, by the two Fortunes, were meant proſperity or affliction; and produce, in their *behalf*, an ancient monument. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

To **BEHA'VE**, bè-hà've. *v. a.* [from *be* and *have.*]

1. To carry; to conduct: uſed almoſt always with the reciprocal pronoun.

We *behaved* not *ourſelves* diſorderly among you. *Theſſ.*

Manifeſt ſigns came from heaven unto thoſe that *behaved themſelves* manfully. *2 Maccabees.*

To their wills wedded, to their errours ſlaves,
No man like them, they think, *himſelf behaves.* *Denham.*

We ſo live, and ſo act, as if we were ſecure of the final iſſue and event of things, however we may *behave ourſelves.* *Atterbury.*

2. It ſeems formerly to have had the ſenſe of, to govern; to ſubdue; to diſcipline: but this is not now uſed.

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
Behaves with cares, cannot ſo eaſy miſs. *Fairy Q.*

With ſuch ſober and unnoted paſſion
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas ſpent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument. *Shakeſp.*

To **BEHA'VE**, bè-hà've. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's ſelf. It is taken either in a good or a bad ſenſe; as, he *behaved* well or ill.

BEHA'VIOUR, bè-hà'-vyùr. *n. ſ.* [from *behave.*]

1. Manner of behaving one's ſelf, whether good or bad; manners; carriage, with reſpect to propriety.

Mopſa, curious in any thing but her own good *behaviour*, followed Zelmane. *Sidney.*

2. External appearance with reſpect to grace.

He marked, in Dora's dancing, good grace and handſome *behaviour.* *Sidney.*

3. Geſture; manner of action, adapted to particular occaſions.

Well witneſſing the moſt ſubmiſſive *behaviour* that a thralled heart could expreſs. *Sidney.*

When we make profeſſion of our faith, we ſtand; when we acknowledge our ſins, or ſeek unto God for favour, we fall down; becauſe the geſture of conſtancy becometh us beſt in the one, in the other the *behaviour* of humility. *Hooker.*

One man ſees how much another man is a fool, when he dedicates his *behaviour* to love. *Shakeſp.*

And he changed his *behaviour* before them, and feigned himſelf mad in their hands. 1 *Samuel.*

4. Elegance of manners; gracefulneſs.

The beautiful prove accompliſhed, but not of great ſpirit; and ſtudy, for the moſt part, rather *behaviour* than virtue. *Bacon.*

He who adviſeth the philoſopher, altogether devoted to the Muſes, ſometimes to offer ſacrifice to the altars of the Graces, thought knowledge imperfect without *behaviour.* *Wotton.*

5. Conduct; general practice; courſe of life.

To him, who hath a proſpect of the ſtate that attends men after this life, depending on their *behaviour* here, the meaſures of good and evil are changed. *Locke.*

6. *To be upon one's behaviour.* A familiar phraſe, noting ſuch a ſtate as requires great caution; a ſtate in which a failure in *behaviour* will have bad conſequences.

Tyrants themſelves are *upon their behaviour* to a ſuperiour power. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Behe′ad, bè-hèd′. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head.*] To deprive of the head; to kill by cutting off the head.

His *beheading* he underwent with all chriſtian magnanimity. *Clarendon.*

On each ſide they fly,
By chains connext, and, with deſtructive ſweep,
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Mary, queen of Scots, was *beheaded* in the reign of queen Elizabeth. *Addiſon.*

Behe′ld, bè-hèld′. *participle paſſive* from *behold*; which ſee.

All hail! ye virgin daughters of the main!
Ye ſtreams, beyond my hopes *beheld* again! *Pope.*

Be′hemoth, bè-hèm′-mòth. *n. ſ. Behemoth,* in Hebrew, ſignifies beaſts in general, particularly the larger kind, fit for ſervice. But Job ſpeaks of an animal *behemoth,* and deſcribes its properties. *Bochart* has taken much care to make it the *hippopotamus,* or river horſe. *Sanctius* thinks it is an ox. The Fathers ſuppoſe the devil to be meant by it. But we agree with the generality of interpreters, that it is the elephant. *Calmet.*

Behold now *behemoth,* which I made with thee; he eateth graſs as an ox. *Job.*

Behold! in plaited mail
Behemoth rears his head. *Thomſon.*

Be′hen, bè′-hèn. } *n. ſ.* Valerian roots. Alſo
Ben, bèn. } a fruit reſembling the tamariſk, from which perfumers extract an oil. *Dict.*

Behe′st, bè-hèſt′. *n. ſ.* [from *be* and *heſt*; hæſ, Saxon.] Command; precept; mandate.

Her tender youth had obediently lived under her parents *beheſts,* without framing, out of her own will, the forechooſing of any thing. *Sidney.*

Such joy he had their ſtubborn hearts to quell,
And ſturdy courage tame with dreadful awe,
That his *beheſt* they fear'd as a proud tyrant's law. *Spenſer.*

I, meſſenger from everlaſting Jove,
In his great name thus his *beheſt* do tell. *Fairfax.*

To viſit oft thoſe happy tribes,
On high *beheſts* his angels to and fro
Paſs'd frequent. *Milton.*

In heav'n God ever bleſt, and his divine
Beheſts obey, worthieſt to be obey'd! *Milton.*

To Behi′ght, bè-hìte. *v. a.* pret. *behot,* part. *behight.* [from hatan to promiſe, Sax.]

1. To promiſe: this word is obſolete.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vow yplight,
Up roſe from drowſy couch, and him addreſt
Unto the journey which he had *behight.* *Fairy Q.*

2. To entruſt; to commit.

That moſt glorious houſe that gliſt'reth bright,
Whereof the keys are to thy hand *behight*
By wiſe Fidelia. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Perhaps to call; to name: *hight* being often put, in old authors, for *named,* or *was named.*

Behi′nd, bè-hì′nd. *prep.* [hınðan, Saxon.]

1. At the back of another.

Acomates haſted with harquebuſiers, which he had cauſed his horſemen to take *behind* them upon their horſes. *Knolles.*

2. On the back part; not before.

She came in the preſs *behind,* and touched him. *Mark.*

3. Towards the back.

The Benjamites looked *behind* them. *Judges.*

4. Following another.

Her huſband went with her, weeping *behind* her. *Samuel.*

5. Remaining after the departure of ſomething elſe.

He left *behind* him myſelf and a ſiſter, both born in one hour. *Shakeſp.*

Piety and virtue are not only delightful for the preſent, but they leave peace and contentment *behind* them. *Tillotſon.*

6. Remaining after the death of thoſe to whom it belonged.

What he gave me to publiſh, was but a ſmall part of what he left *behind* him. *Pope.*

7. At a diſtance from ſomething going before.

Such is the ſwiftneſs of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our ſenſe *behind.* *Dryden.*

8. Inferiour to another; having the poſteriour place with regard to excellence.

After the overthrow of this firſt houſe of God, a ſecond was erected; but with ſo great odds, that they wept, which beheld how much this latter came *behind* it. *Hooker.*

9. On the other ſide of ſomething.

From light retir'd *behind* his daughter's bed,
He, for approaching ſleep, compos'd his head. *Dryd.*

Behi′nd, bè-hì′nd. *adv.*

1. Out of ſight; not yet produced to view; remaining.

We cannot be ſure that we have all the particulars before us; and that there is no evidence *behind,* and yet unſeen, which may caſt the probability on the other ſide. *Locke.*

2. Moſt of the former ſenſes may become *adverbial,* by ſuppreſſing the *accuſative caſe*; as, I left my money *behind,* or *behind me.*

Behi′ndhand, bè-hì′nd-hànd. *adv.* [from *behind* and *hand.*]

1. In a ſtate in which rent or profit, or any advantage, is anticipated, ſo that leſs is to be received, or more performed, than the natural or juſt proportion.

Your trade would ſuffer, if your being *behindhand* has made the natural uſe ſo high, that your tradeſman cannot live upon his labour. *Locke.*

2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardneſs. In this ſenſe, it is followed by *with.*

Conſider, whether it is not better to be half a year *behindhand with* the faſhionable part of the world, than to ſtrain beyond his circumſtances. *Spectator.*

3. *Shakeſpeare* uſes it as an *adjective,* but licentiouſly, for backward; tardy.

And theſe thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my *behindhand* ſlackneſs. *Shakeſp.*

To BEHO′LD, bè-hò′ld. *v. a.* pret. *I beheld, I have beheld,* or *beholden.* [behealðan, Saxon.] To view; to ſee; to look upon: to *behold* is to *ſee,* in an emphatical or intenſive ſenſe.

Son of man, *behold* with thine eyes, and hear with thine ears. *Ezekiel.*

When Theſſalians on horſeback were *beheld* afar off, while their horſes watered, while their heads were depreſſed, they were conceived by the ſpectators to be one animal. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Man looks aloft, and, with erected eyes,
Beholds his own hereditary ſkies. *Dryden.*

At this the former tale again he told,
With thund'ring tone, and dreadful to *behold.* *Dryd.*

The Saviour comes, by ancient bards foretold!
Hear him, ye deaf; and all, ye blind, *behold!* *Pope.*

Beho′ld, bè-hò′ld. *interject.* [from the verb.] See; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

Behold! I am with thee, and will keep thee. *Gen.*

When out of hope, *behold* her! not far off,
Such as I ſaw her in my dream, adorn'd
With what all earth or heaven could beſtow,
To make her amiable. *Milton.*

Beho′lden, bè-hò′ldn. *particip. adj.* [*gehouden,* Dutch; that is, held in obligation. It is very corruptly written *beholding.*] Obliged; bound in gratitude: with the particle *to.*

Horns, which ſuch as you are fain to be *beholden to* your wives for. *Shakeſp.*

Little are we *beholden* to your love,
And little look'd for at your helping hands. *Shak.*

I found you next, in reſpect of bond both of near alliance, and particularly of communication in ſtudies: wherein I muſt acknowledge myſelf *beholden to* you. *Bacon.*

I think myſelf mightily *beholden to* you for the reprehenſion you then gave us. *Addiſon.*

We, who ſee men under the awe of juſtice, cannot conceive what ſavage creatures they would be without it; and how much *beholden* we are *to* that wiſe contrivance. *Atterb.*

Beho′lder, bè-hò′l-dùr. *n. ſ.* [from *behold.*] Spectator; he that looks upon any thing.

Was this the face,
That, like the ſun, did make *beholders* wink? *Shak.*

Theſe beaſts among,
Beholders rude, and ſhallow to diſcern
Half what in thee is fair, one man except,
Who ſees thee? *Milton.*

Things of wonder give no leſs delight
To the wiſe Maker's than *beholder's* ſight. *Denham.*

The juſtling chiefs in rude encounters join,
Each fair *beholder* trembling for her knight. *Granville.*

The charitable foundations, in the church of Rome, exceed all the demands of charity; and raiſe envy, rather than compaſſion, in the breaſts of *beholders.* *Atterbury.*

Beho′lding, bè-hò′l-dìng. *adj.* [corrupted from *beholden.*] Obliged. See Beholden.

Beho′lding, bè-hò′l-dìng. *n. ſ.* Obligation.

Love to virtue, and not to any particular *beholdings,* hath expreſſed this my teſtimony. *Carew.*

Beho′ldingness, bè-hò′l-dìng-nès. *n. ſ.* [from *beholding,* miſtaken for *beholden.*] The ſtate of being obliged.

The king invited us to his court, ſo as I muſt acknowledge a *beholdingneſs* unto him. *Sidney.*

In this my debt I ſeem'd loth to confeſs,
In that I ſhunn'd *beholdingneſs.* *Donne.*

Beho′of, bè-hò′f. *n. ſ.* [from *behoove.*] That which behooves; that which is advantageous; profit; advantage.

Her majeſty may alter any thing of thoſe laws, for her own *behoof,* and for the good of the people. *Spenſer.*

No mean recompence it brings
To your *behoof*: if I that region loſt,
All uſurpation thence expell'd, reduce
To her original darkneſs, and your ſway. *Milton.*

Wert thou ſome ſtar, which from the ruin'd roof
Of ſhak'd Olympus by miſchance didſt fall;
Which careful Jove, in nature's true *behoof,*
Took up, and in fit place did reinſtate. *Milton.*

Becauſe it was for the *behoof* of the animal, that, upon any ſudden accident, it might be awakened, there were no ſhuts or ſtopples made for the ears. *Ray.*

It would be of no *behoof*, for the ſettling of government, unleſs there were a way taught, how to know the perſon to whom belonged this power and dominion. *Locke.*

To **BEHO'OVE**, bẻ-hỏ've. *v. n.* [behofan, Saxon, *it is a duty.*] To be fit; to be meet: either with reſpect to duty, neceſſity, or convenience. It is uſed only imperſonally with *it*.

For better examination of their quality, *it behooveth* the very foundation and root, the higheſt well-ſpring and fountain of them, to be diſcovered. *Hooker.*

He did ſo prudently temper his paſſions, as that none of them made him wanting in the offices of life, which *it behooved* or became him to perform. *Atterbury.*

But ſhould you lure the monarch of the brook,
Behooves you then to ply your fineſt art. *Thomſon.*

BEHO'OVEFUL, bẻ-hỏ've-fůl. *adj.* [from *behoof.*] Uſeful; profitable; advantageous. This word is ſomewhat antiquated.

It is very *behooveful* in this country of Ireland, where there are waſte deſerts full of graſs, that the ſame ſhould be eaten down. *Spenſer.*

Laws are many times full of imperfections; and that which is ſuppoſed *behooveful* unto men, proveth oftentimes moſt pernicious. *Hooker.*

Madam, we have cull'd ſuch neceſſaries
As are *behooveful* for our ſtate to-morrow. *Shak.*

It may be moſt *behooveful* for princes, in matters of grace, to tranſact the ſame publickly: ſo it is as requiſite, in matters of judgment, puniſhment, and cenſure, that the ſame be tranſacted privately. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'OVEFULLY, bẻ-hỏ've-fůl-lẏ. *adv.* [from *behooveful.*] Profitably; uſefully.

Tell us of more weighty diſlikes than theſe, and that may more *behoovefully* import the reformation. *Spenſer.*

BEHO'T, bẻ-hỏt'. [*preterite*, as it ſeems, of *behight*, to promiſe.]

With ſharp intended ſting ſo rude him ſmote,
That to the earth him drove as ſtriken dead,
Ne living wight would have him life *behot*. *Fairy Q.*

BE'ING, bẻ'-ing. *particip.* [from *be.*]

Thoſe, who have their hope in another life, look upon themſelves as *being* on their paſſage through this. *Atterb.*

BE'ING, bẻ'-ing. *n. ſ.* [from *be.*]

1. Exiſtence; oppoſed to nonentity.

Of him all things have both received their firſt *being*, and their continuance to be that which they are. *Hooker.*

Yet is not God the author of her ill,
Tho' author of her *being*, and being there. *Davies.*

There is none but he,
Whoſe *being* I do fear: and under him
My genius is rebuked. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Thee, Father, firſt they ſung, omnipotent,
Immutable, immortal, infinite,
Eternal king! Thee, Author of all *being*,
Fountain of light! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Merciful and gracious, thou gaveſt us *being*, raiſing us from nothing to be an excellent creation. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Conſider every thing as not yet in *being*; then examine, if it muſt needs have been at all, or what other ways it might have been. *Bentley.*

2. A particular ſtate or condition.

Thoſe happy ſpirits which, ordained by fate,
For future *being* and new bodies wait. *Dryden.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate;
From brutes what men, from men what ſpirits know;
Or who could ſuffer *being* here below? *Pope.*

As now your own, our *beings* were of old,
And once inclos'd in woman's beauteous mould. *Pope.*

3. The perſon exiſting.

Ah fair, yet falſe! ah *being* form'd to cheat
By ſeeming kindneſs, mixt with deep deceit! *Dryd.*

It is folly to ſeek the approbation of any *being*, beſides the ſupreme; becauſe no other *being* can make a right judgment of us, and becauſe we can procure no conſiderable advantage from the approbation of any other *being*. *Addiſon, Spect.*

BE'ING, bẻ'-ing. *conjunct.* [from *be.*] Since. *Dict.*

BE IT SO, bẻ'-it-ſỏ. A phraſe of anticipation, *ſuppoſe it be ſo*; or of permiſſion, *let it be ſo.*

My gracious duke,
Be 't ſo ſhe will not here, before your grace,
Conſent to marry with Demetrius,
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. *Shakeſp.*

To **BELA'BOUR**, bẻ-lå'-bůr. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour.*] To beat; to thump: a word in low ſpeech.

What ſeveral madneſſes in men appear!
Oreſtes runs from fancy'd furies here;
Ajax *belabours* there an harmleſs ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks. *Dryden.*

He ſees virago Nell *belabour*,
With his own ſtaff, his peaceful neighbour. *Swift.*

To **BELA'CE**, bẻ-lå'ſe. *v. a.* [a ſea term.] To faſten; as, to *belace* a rope. *Dict.*

BE'LAMIE, bẻl'-å-mẏ'. *n. ſ.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. This word is out of uſe.

Wiſe Socrates
Pour'd out his life, and laſt philoſophy,
To the fair Critias, his deareſt *belamie*. *Fairy Q.*

BE'LAMOUR, bẻl'-å-mỏ'r. *n. ſ.* [*bel amour*, Fr.] Gallant; conſort; paramour: obſolete.

Lo, lo, how brave ſhe decks her bounteous bow'r
With ſilken curtains, and gold coverlets,
Therein to ſhroud her ſumptuous *belamour*. *Fairy Q.*

BELA'TED, bẻ-lå'-tid. *adj.* [from *be* and *late.*] Benighted; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,
Whoſe midnight revels, by a foreſt ſide,
Or fountain, ſome *belated* peaſant ſees,
Or dreams he ſees. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Or near Fleetditch's oozy brinks,
Belated, ſeems on watch to lie. *Swift.*

To **BELA'Y**, bẻ-lå'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lay*; as, to *waylay*, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to ſtop the paſſage.

The ſpeedy horſe all paſſages *belay*,
And ſpur their ſmoaking ſteeds to croſs their way. *Dryden.*

2. To place in ambuſh.

'Gainſt ſuch ſtrong caſtles needeth greater might,
Than thoſe ſmall forces ye were wont *belay*. *Spenſer.*

To **BELAY** *a rope*, bẻ-lå'. [a ſea term.] To ſplice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To **BELCH**, bẻltſh'. *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the ſtomach; to eruct.

The ſymptoms are, a ſour ſmell in their fæces, *belchings*, and diſtenſions of the bowels. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

2. To iſſue out, as by eructation.

The waters boil, and, *belching* from below,
Black ſands as from a forceful engine throw. *Dryd.*

A triple pile of plumes his creſt adorn'd,
On which with *belching* flames Chimæra burn'd. *Dryden.*

To **BELCH**, bẻltſh'. *v. a.* To throw out from the ſtomach; to eject from any hollow place. It is a word implying coarſeneſs, hatefulneſs, or horrour.

They are all but ſtomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us hungerly, and, when they're full,
They *belch* us. *Shakeſp.*

The bitterneſs of it I now *belch* from my heart. *Shakeſp.*

Immediate in a flame,
But ſoon obſcur'd with ſmoke, all heav'n appear'd,
From thoſe deep-throated engines *belch'd*. *Milton.*

The gates that now
Stood open wide, *belching* outrageous flame
Far into chaos, ſince the fiend paſs'd through. *Milton.*

Rough as their ſavage lords who ranged the wood,
And, fat with acorns, *belch'd* their windy food. *Dryden.*

There *belch'd* the mingled ſtreams of wind and blood,
And human fleſh, his indigeſted food. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

When I an am'rous kiſs deſign'd,
I *belch'd* an hurricane of wind. *Swift.*

BELCH, bẻltſh'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of eructation.

2. A cant term for malt liquor.

A ſudden reformation would follow, among all ſorts of people; porters would no longer be drunk with *belch*. *Dennis.*

BE'LDAM, bẻl'-dåm. *n. ſ.* [*belle dame*, which, in old French, ſignified probably an old woman, as *belle age*, old age.]

1. An old woman: generally a term of contempt, marking the laſt degree of old age, with all its faults and miſeries.

Then ſing of ſecret things that came to paſs,
When *beldam* Nature in her cradle was. *Milton.*

2. A hag.

Why, how now, Hecat? you look angerly.—
—Have I not reaſon, *beldams*, as you are,
Saucy and overbold? *Shakeſp. Macb.*

The reſty ſieve wagg'd ne'er the more;
I weep for woe, the teſty *beldam* ſwore. *Dryden.*

To **BELE'AGUER**, bẻ-lẻ'-gůr. *v. a.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] To beſiege; to block up a place; to lie before a town.

Their buſineſs, which they carry on, is the general concernment of the Trojan camp, then *beleaguered* by Turnus and the Latins. *Dryd. Dufreſ.*

Againſt *beleaguer'd* heav'n the giants move:
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the ſky. *Dryden.*

BELE'AGUERER, bẻ-lẻ'-gůr-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *beleaguer.*] One that beſieges a place.

To **BELEE'**, bẻ-lẻ'. *v. a.* [a term in navigation.] To place in a direction unſuitable to the wind.

BELEMNI'TES, bẻ'-lẻm-ni'ts. *n. ſ.* [from βέλος a dart or arrow, becauſe of its reſemblance to the point of an arrow.] Arrowhead, or finger-ſtone, of a whitiſh and ſometimes a gold colour.

BELFLO'WER, bẻl'-flow-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *flower*, becauſe of the ſhape of its flower; in Latin *campanula.*] A plant.

There is a vaſt number of the ſpecies of this plant. 1. The talleſt pyramidal *belflower*. 2. The blue peach-leaved *belflower*. 3. The white peach-leaved *belflower*. 4. Garden *belflower*, with oblong leaves and flowers; commonly called *Canterbury bells*. 5. Canary *belflower*, with orrach leaves and a tuberoſe root. 6. Blue *belflower*, with edible roots, commonly called *rampions*. 7. Venus looking glaſs *belflower*, &c. *Miller.*

BELFO'UNDER, bẻl'-foun-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *found.*] He whoſe trade it is to found or caſt bells.

Thoſe that make recorders know this, and likewiſe *belfounders* in fitting the tune of their bells. *Bacon.*

BE'LFRY, bẻl'-frẏ. *n. ſ.* [*Beffroy*, in French, is a tower; which was perhaps the true word, till thoſe, who knew not its original, corrupted it to *belfry*, becauſe bells were in it.] The place where the bells are rung.

Fetch the leathern bucket that hangs in the *belfry*; that is curiouſly painted before, and will make a figure. *Gay.*

BELGA′RD, bèl′-gàrd. *n. ſ.* [*belle egard*, Fr.] A ſoft glance; a kind regard: an old word, now wholly diſuſed.

Upon her eyelids many graces ſat,
Under the ſhadow of her even brows,
Working *belgards*, and amorous retreats. *Fairy Q.*

To BELI′E, bè-lŷ′. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie.*]

1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimick.

Which durſt, with horſes hoofs that beat the ground,
And martial braſs, *belie* the thunder's ſound. *Dryd.*

The ſhape of man, and imitated beaſt,
The walk, the words, the geſture could ſupply,
The habit mimick, and the mien *belie.* *Dryden.*

2. To give the lie to; to charge with falſehood.

Sure there is none but fears a future ſtate;
And when the moſt obdurate ſwear they do not,
Their trembling hearts *belie* their boaſtful tongues. *Dryden.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid aſide,
At night aſtronomers agree,
The evening has the day *bely'd*,
And Phillis is ſome forty-three. *Prior.*

3. To calumniate; to raiſe falſe reports of any man.

Thou doſt *belie* him, Piercy, thou *belieſt* him;
He never did encounter with Glendower. *Shakeſp.*

4. To give a falſe repreſentation of any thing.

Uncle, for heav'n's ſake, comfortable words.—
—Should I do ſo, I ſhould *belie* my thoughts. *Shak.*

Tuſcan Valerus by force o'ercame,
And not *bely'd* his mighty father's name. *Dryden's Æneid.*

In the diſpute whate'er I ſaid,
My heart was by my tongue *bely'd*;
And in my looks you might have read
How much I argued on your ſide. *Prior.*

5. To fill with lies. This ſeems to be its meaning here.

'Tis ſlander, whoſe breath
Rides on the poſting winds, and doth *belie*
All corners of the world. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

BELIE′F, bè-lè′f. *n. ſ.* [from *believe.*]

1. Credit given to ſomething, which we know not of ourſelves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered.

Thoſe comforts that ſhall never ceaſe,
Future in hope, but preſent in *belief.* *Wotton.*

Faith is a firm *belief* of the whole word of God, of his goſpel, commands, threats, and promiſes. *Wake.*

2. The theological virtue of faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion.

No man can attain *belief* by the bare contemplation of heaven and earth; for that they neither are ſufficient to give us as much as the leaſt ſpark of light concerning the very principal myſteries of our faith. *Hooker.*

3. Religion; the body of tenets held by the profeſſors of faith.

In the heat of general perſecution, whereunto chriſtian *belief* was ſubject upon the firſt promulgation, it much confirmed the weaker minds, when relation was made how God had been glorified through the ſufferings of martyrs. *Hooker.*

4. Perſuaſion; opinion.

He can, I know, but doubt to think he will;
Yet hope would fain ſubſcribe, and tempts *belief.* *Milton.*

All treaties are grounded upon the *belief*, that ſtates will be found in their honour and obſervance of treaties. *Temple.*

5. The thing believed; the object of belief.

Superſtitious prophecies are not only the *belief* of fools, but the talk ſometimes of wiſe men. *Bacon.*

6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELI′EVABLE, bè-lè′-vâbl. *adj.* [from *believe.*] Credible; that which may be credited or believed.

To BELI′EVE, bè-lè′v. *v. a.* [ᵹelẏꝼan, Saxon.]

1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from ſome other reaſon than our perſonal knowledge.

Adherence to a propoſition which they are perſuaded, but do not know, to be true, is not ſeeing, but *believing.* *Locke.*

Ten thouſand things there are, which we *believe* merely upon the authority or credit of thoſe who have ſpoken or written of them. *Watts's Log.*

2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one.

The people may hear when I ſpeak with thee, and *believe* thee for ever. *Exodus.*

To BELI′EVE, bè-lè′v. *v. n.*

1. To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing.

They may *believe* that the Lord God of their fathers, the God of Abraham, the God of Iſaac, and the God of Jacob, hath appeared unto thee. *Geneſis.*

2. To exerciſe the theological virtue of faith.

Now God be prais'd, that to *believing* ſouls
Gives light in darkneſs, comfort in deſpair. *Shak.*

For with the heart man *believeth* unto righteouſneſs, and with the mouth confeſſion is made unto ſalvation. *Romans.*

3. With the particle *in*, to hold as an object of faith.

Believe in the Lord your God, ſo ſhall you be eſtabliſhed. *2 Chron.*

4. With the particle *upon*, to truſt; to place full confidence in; to reſt upon with faith.

To them gave he power to become the ſons of God, even to them that *believe on* his name. *John.*

5. *I believe*, is ſometimes uſed as a way of ſlightly noting ſome want of certainty or exactneſs.

Though they are, *I believe*, as high as moſt ſteeples in England, yet a perſon, in his drink, fell down, without any other hurt than the breaking of an arm. *Addiſon on Italy.*

BELI′EVER, bè-lè′-vůr. *n. ſ.* [from *believe.*]

1. He that believes, or gives credit.

Diſcipline began to enter into conflict with churches, which, in extremity, had been *believers* of it. *Hooker.*

2. A profeſſor of Chriſtianity.

Infidels themſelves did diſcern, in matters of life, when *believers* did well, when otherwiſe. *Hooker.*

If he which writeth do that which is forcible, how ſhould he which readeth be thought to do that, which, in itſelf, is of no force to work belief, and to ſave *believers?* *Hooker.*

Myſteries held by us have no power, pomp, or wealth, but have been maintained by the univerſal body of true *believers*, from the days of the apoſtles, and will be to the reſurrection; neither will the gates of hell prevail againſt them. *Swift.*

BELI′EVINGLY, bè-lè′-vîng-lŷ. *adv.* [from *To believe.*] After a believing manner.

BELI′KE, bè-lì′ke. *adv.* [from *like*, as *by likelihood.*]

1. Probably; likely; perhaps.

There came out of the ſame woods a horrible foul bear, which fearing, *belike*, while the lion was preſent, came furiouſly towards the place where I was. *Sidney.*

Lord Angelo, *belike*, thinking me remiſs in my office, awakens me with this unwonted putting on. *Shakeſp.*

Joſephus affirmeth, that one of them remained in his time; meaning, *belike*, ſome ruin or foundation thereof. *Raleigh.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed in a ſenſe of irony, as *it may be ſuppoſed.*

We think, *belike*, that he will accept what the meaneſt of them would diſdain. *Hooker.*

God appointed the ſea to one of them, and the land to the other, becauſe they were ſo great, that the ſea could not hold them both; or elſe, *belike*, if the ſea had been large enough, we might have gone a fiſhing for elephants. *Brerew. on Lang.*

BELI′VE, bè′-lì′ve. *adv.* [bılive, Sax. probably from bı and lıꝼe, in the ſenſe of vivacity, ſpeed, quickneſs.] Speedily; quickly: a word out of uſe.

By that ſame way the direful dames to drive
Their mournful chariot, fill'd with ruſty blood,
And down to Pluto's houſe are come *belive.* *Fairy Queen.*

BELL, bèl′. *n. ſ.* [bel, Saxon; ſuppoſed, by *Skinner*, to come from *pelvis*, Lat. a baſin. See BALL.]

1. A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe by the act of a clapper, hammer, or ſome other inſtrument ſtriking againſt it. *Bells* are in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.

Your flock, aſſembled by the *bell*,
Encircled you to hear with reverence. *Shakeſp.*

Get thee gone, and dig my grave thyſelf,
And bid the merry *bells* ring to thy ear,
That thou art crowned, not that I am dead. *Shakeſp.*

Four *bells* admit twenty-four changes in ringing, and five *bells* one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

He has no one neceſſary attention to any thing but the *bell*, which calls to prayers twice a-day. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

2. It is uſed for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers.

Where the bee ſucks, there ſuck I,
In a cowſlip's *bell* I lie. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The humming bees, that hunt the golden dew,
In ſummer's heat on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their *bells* to ſuck the balmy ſeed. *Dryden.*

3. A ſmall hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a ſolid ball; which, when it is ſhaken, by bounding againſt the ſides, gives a ſound.

As the ox hath his yoke, the horſe his curb, and the faulcon his *bells*, ſo hath man his deſires. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

4. *To bear the bell.* To be the firſt; from the wether, that carries a *bell* among the ſheep, or the firſt horſe of a drove that has *bells* on his collar.

The Italians have carried away the *bell* from all other nations, as may appear both by their books and works. *Hakewill.*

5. *To ſhake the bells.* A phraſe in *Shakeſpeare*, taken from the *bells* of a hawk.

Neither the king, nor he that loves him beſt,
The proudeſt he that holds up Lancaſter,
Dares ſtir a wing, if Warwick *ſhakes his bells.* *Shakeſp.*

To BELL, bèl′. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in buds or flowers, in the form of a bell.

Hops, in the beginning of Auguſt, *bell*, and are ſometimes ripe. *Mortimer.*

BELL-FASHIONED, bèl′-fâsh′-ůnd. *adj.* [from *bell* and *faſhion.*] Having the form of a bell; campaniform.

The thorn-apple riſes with a ſtrong round ſtalk, having large *bell-faſhioned* flowers at the joints. *Mortimer.*

BELLE, bèl′. *n. ſ.* [*beau*, *belle*, Fr.] A young lady.

What motive could compel
A well-bred lord t' aſſault a gentle *belle?*
O ſay, what ſtranger cauſe, yet unexplor'd,
Could make a gentle *belle* reject a lord? *Pope.*

BELLES LETTRES, bèl′-lèt′r. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no *ſingular.*

The exactneſs of the other, is to admit of ſomething like diſcourſe, eſpecially in what regards the *belles lettres*. *Tatler.*

Be'llibone, bél'-lý-bón. *n. ſ.* [from *bellus* beautiful, and *bonus* good, Lat. *belle & bonne*, Fr.] A woman excelling both in beauty and goodneſs. A word now out of uſe.

> Pan may be proud that ever he begot
> Such a *bellibone*,
> And Syrinx rejoice that ever was her lot
> To bear ſuch a one. *Spenſer.*

Belli'gerant, bél-lídzh'-é-ránt. } *adj.*
Belli'gerous, bél-lídzh'-é-rús. }
[*belliger*, Lat.] Waging war. *Dict.*

Be'lling, bél'-líng. *n. ſ.* A hunting term, ſpoke of a roe, when ſhe makes a noiſe in rutting time. *Dict.*

Belli'potent, bél-líp'-pó-tént. *adj.* [*bellipotens*, Lat.] Puiſſant; mighty in war. *Dict.*

To **Be'llow**, bél'-ló. *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]

1. To make a noiſe as a bull.

> Jupiter became a bull, and *bellowed*; the green Neptune a ram, and bleated. *Shakeſp.*

> What bull dares *bellow*, or what ſheep dares bleat,
> Within the lion's den? *Dryden.*

> But now the huſband of a herd muſt be
> Thy mate, and *bellowing* ſons thy progeny. *Dryd.*

2. To make any violent outcry.

> He faſten'd on my neck, and *bellow'd* out,
> As he'd burſt heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this ſenſe it is a word of contempt.

> The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep throat,
> Would *bellow* out a laugh in a baſe note. *Dryden.*

> This gentleman is accuſtomed to roar and *bellow* ſo terribly loud, that he frightens us. *Tatler.*

4. To roar as the ſea in a ſtorm, or as the wind; to make any continued noiſe, that may cauſe terrour.

> Till, at the laſt, he heard a dread ſound,
> Which thro' the wood loud *bellowing* did rebound. *Spenſer.*

> The riſing rivers float the nether ground;
> And rocks the *bellowing* voice of boiling ſeas rebound. *Dryden.*

Be'llows, bél'-lús. *n. ſ.* [bilg, Sax. perhaps it is corrupted from *bellies*, the wind being contained in the hollow, or *belly*. It has no *ſingular*; for we uſually ſay, *a pair of bellows*; but *Dryden* has uſed *bellows* as a *ſingular*.]

1. The inſtrument uſed to blow the fire.

> Since ſighs, into my inward furnace turn'd,
> For *bellows* ſerve to kindle more the fire. *Sidney.*

> One, with great *bellows*, gather'd filling air,
> And with forc'd wind the fuel did enflame. *Fairy Queen.*

> The ſmith prepares his hammer for the ſtroke,
> While the lung'd *bellows* hiſſing fire provoke. *Dryd.*

> The lungs, as *bellows*, ſupply a force of breath; and the *aſpera arteria* is as the noſe of *bellows*, to collect and convey the breath. *Holder.*

2. In the following paſſage it is *ſingular*.

> Thou neither like a *bellows*, ſwell'ſt thy face,
> As if thou wert to blow the burning maſs
> Of melting ore. *Dryden.*

Be'lluine, bél'-lú-íne. *adj.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Beaſtly; belonging to a beaſt; ſavage; brutal.

> If human actions were not to be judged, men would have no advantage over beaſts. At this rate, the animal and *belluine* life would be the beſt. *Atterbury.*

BELLY, bél'-lý. *n. ſ.* [*balg*, Dutch; *bol*, *bola*, Welſh.]

1. That part of the human body which reaches from the breaſt to the thighs, containing the bowels.

> The body's members
> Rebell'd againſt the *belly*; thus accus'd it;—
> That only like a gulf it did remain,
> Still cupboarding the viand, never bearing
> Like labour with the reſt. *Shakeſp.*

2. In beaſts, it is uſed, in general, for that part of the body next the ground.

> And the Lord ſaid unto the ſerpent, Upon thy *belly* ſhalt thou go, and duſt ſhalt thou eat, all the days of thy life. *Geneſis.*

3. The womb: in this ſenſe, it is commonly uſed ludicrouſly or familiarly.

> I ſhall anſwer that better, than you can the getting up of the negro's *belly*: the Moor is with child by you. *Shakeſp.*

> The ſecret is grown too big for the pretence, like Mrs. Primly's big *belly*. *Congreve.*

4. That part of man which requires food, in oppoſition to the *back*, or that which demands clothes.

> They were content with a licentious life, wherein they might fill their *bellies* by ſpoil, rather than by labour. *Hayward.*

> Whoſe god is their *belly*. *Phil.*

> He that ſows his grain upon marble, will have many a hungry *belly* before harveſt. *Arbuth.*

5. The part of any thing that ſwells out into a larger capacity.

> Fortune ſometimes turneth the handle of the bottle, which is eaſy to be taken hold of; and after the *belly*, which is hard to graſp. *Bacon.*

> An Iriſh harp hath the concave, or *belly*, not along the ſtrings, but at the end of the ſtrings. *Bacon.*

6. Any place in which ſomething is incloſed.

> Out of the *belly* of hell cried I, and thou heardſt my voice. *Jonah.*

To **Be'lly**, bél'-lý. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell into a larger capacity; to hang out; to bulge out.

> Thus by degrees day waſtes, ſigns ceaſe to riſe,
> For *bellying* earth, ſtill riſing up, denies
> Their light a paſſage, and confines our eyes. *Creech's Manilius.*

> The pow'r appeas'd, with winds ſuffic'd the ſail,
> The *bellying* canvas ſtrutted with the gale. *Dryd.*

> Loud rattling ſhakes the mountains and the plain,
> Heav'n *bellies* downwards, and deſcends in rain. *Dryden.*

> 'Midſt theſe diſports, forget they not to drench
> Themſelves with *bellying* goblets. *Philips.*

Be'llyache, bél'-lý-áke. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *ache*.] The cholick; or pain in the bowels.

Be'llybound, bél'-lý-bound. *adj.* [from *belly* and *bound*.] Diſeaſed, ſo as to be coſtive, and ſhrunk in the belly.

Be'lly-fretting, bél'-lý-frét'-ing. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *fret*.]

1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a horſe's belly with the foregirt.

2. A great pain in a horſe's belly, cauſed by worms. *Dict.*

Be'llyful, bél'-lý-fúl. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *full*.]

1. As much food as fills the belly, or ſatisfies the appetite.

2. It is often uſed ludicrouſly for more than enough; thus, King James told his ſon that he would have his *bellyful* of parliamentary impeachments.

Be'llygod, bél'-lý-gód. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *god*.] A glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.

> What infinite waſte they made this way, the only ſtory of Apicius, a famous *bellygod*, may ſuffice to ſhew. *Hakewill.*

Be'lly-pinched, bél'-lý-píntſh'd. *adj.* [from *belly* and *pinch*.] Starved.

> This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
> The lion and the *belly-pinched* wolf
> Keep their fur dry, unbonnetted he runs. *Shakeſp.*

Be'llyroll, bél'-lý-ról. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *roll*.] A roll ſo called, as it ſeems, from entering into the hollows.

> They have two ſmall harrows that they clap on each ſide of the ridge, and ſo they harrow right up and down, and roll it with a *bellyroll*, that goes between the ridges, when they have ſown it. *Mortimer.*

Be'lly-timber, bél'-lý-tím'-búr. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *timber*.] Food; materials to ſupport the belly.

> Where *belly-timber*, above ground
> Or under, was not to be found. *Hudibras.*

> The ſtrength of every other member
> Is founded on your *belly-timber*. *Prior.*

Be'lly-worm, bél'-lý-wúrm'. *n. ſ.* [from *belly* and *worm*.] A worm that breeds in the belly.

Be'lman, bél'-mán. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *man*.] He whoſe buſineſs it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell.

> It was the owl that ſhriek'd, the fatal *belman*
> Which gives the ſtern'ſt good night. *Shakeſp.*

> Where Titian's glowing paint the canvas warm'd,
> Now hangs the *belman*'s ſong, and paſted here
> The colour'd prints of Overton appear. *Gay.*

> The *belman* of each pariſh, as he goes his circuit, cries out every night, Paſt twelve o'clock. *Swift.*

Be'lmetal, bél'-métl. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *metal*.] The metal of which bells are made, being a mixture of five parts copper with one of pewter.

> *Belmetal* has copper one thouſand pounds, tin from three hundred to two hundred pounds, braſs one hundred and fifty pounds. *Bacon.*

> Colours which ariſe on *belmetal*, when melted and poured on the ground, in open air, like the colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing them at divers obliquities. *Newton.*

To **Belo'ck**, bé-lók'. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lock*.] To faſten as with a lock.

> This is the hand, which with a vow'd contract
> Was faſt *belock'd* in thine. *Shakeſp.*

Be'lomancy, bél'-ó'-mán-sý. *n. ſ.* [from βέλος and μαντεία.]

> *Belomancy*, or divination by arrows, hath been in requeſt with Scythians, Alans, Germans, with the Africans and Turks of Algier. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **Belo'ng**, bé-lóng'. *v. n.* [*belangen*, Dutch.]

1. To be the property of.

> To light on a part of a field *belonging* to Boaz. *Ruth.*

2. To be the province or buſineſs of.

> There is no need of ſuch redreſs;
> Or if there were, it not *belongs* to you. *Shakeſp.*

> The declaration of theſe latent philoſophers *belongs* to another paper. *Boyle.*

> To Jove the care of heav'n and earth *belongs*. *Dryden.*

3. To adhere, or be appendant to.

> He went into a deſart *belonging* to Bethſaida. *Luke.*

4. To have relation to.

> To whom *belongeſt* thou? whence art thou? 1 *Samuel.*

5. To be the quality or attributes of.

> The faculties *belonging* to the ſupreme ſpirit, are unlimited and boundleſs, fitted and deſigned for infinite objects. *Cheyne.*

6. To be referred to; to relate to.

> He careth for things that *belong* to the Lord. 1 *Corinth.*

Belo'ved, bé-lúv'-éd. *participle.* [from *belove*, derived of *love*. It is obſervable, that though the *participle* be of very frequent uſe, the *verb* is ſeldom or never admitted; as we ſay, you are much *beloved* by me, but not, I *belove* you.] Loved; dear.

I think it is not meet,
Mark Anthony, ſo well *belov'd* of Cæſar,
Should outlive Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

In likeneſs of a dove
The Spirit deſcended, while the Father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd him his *beloved* Son. *Milton.*

BELO'W, bè-lò′. *prep.* [from *be* and *low.*]

1. Under in place: not ſo high.

For all *below* the moon I would not leap. *Shakeſp.*

He 'll beat Aufidius' head *below* his knee,
And tread upon his neck. *Shakeſp.*

2. Inferiour in dignity.

The noble Venetians think themſelves equal at leaſt to the electors of the empire, and but one degree *below* kings. *Addiſon.*

3. Inferiour in excellence.

His Idylliums of Theocritus are as much *below* his Manilius, as the fields are below the ſtars. *Felton.*

4. Unworthy of; unbefitting.

'Tis much *below* me on his throne to ſit;
But when I do, you ſhall petition it. *Dryden.*

BELO'W, bè-lò′. *adv.*

1. In the lower place; in the place neareſt the centre.

To men ſtanding *below* on the ground, thoſe that be on the top of Paul's ſeem much leſs than they are, and cannot be known; but, to men above, thoſe *below* ſeem nothing ſo much leſſened, and may be known. *Bacon.*

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempeſts and winds before the air here *below*; and therefore the obſcuring of the ſmaller ſtars, is a ſign of tempeſt following. *Bacon.*

His ſultry heat infects the ſky;
The ground *below* is parch'd, the heav'ns above
us fry. *Dryden.*

This ſaid, he led them up the mountain's brow,
And ſhew'd them all the ſhining fields *below.* *Dryden.*

2. On earth; in oppoſition to *heaven.*

And let no tears from erring pity flow,
For one that's bleſs'd above, immortaliz'd *below.* *Smith.*

The faireſt child of Jove,
Below for ever ſought, and bleſs'd above. *Prior.*

3. In hell: in the regions of the dead: oppoſed to *heaven* and *earth.*

The gladſome ghoſts in circling troops attend;
Delight to hover near, and long to know
What bus'neſs brought him to the realms *below.* *Dryden.*

When ſuff'ring ſaints aloft in beams ſhall glow,
And proſp'rous traitors gnaſh their teeth *below.* *Tickell.*

To BELO'WT, bè-low′t. *v. a.* [from *be,* and *lowt,* a word of contempt.] To treat with opprobrious language; to call names. Obſolete.

Sieur Gaulard, when he heard a gentleman report, that at a ſupper they had not only good cheer, but alſo ſavoury epigrams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and *belowted* his cook, as an ignorant ſcullion, that never dreſſed him either epigrams or anagrams. *Camden.*

BELSWA'GGER, bèl′-swàg-gùr. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a whoremaſter.

You are a charitable *belſwagger;* my wife cried out fire, and you cried out for engines. *Dryd.*

BELT, bèlt′. *n. ſ.* [belt, Sax. *baltheus,* Lat.] A girdle; a cincture in which a ſword, or ſome weapon, is commonly hung.

He cannot buckle his diſtemper'd cauſe
Within the *belt* of rule. *Shakeſp.*

Ajax ſlew himſelf with the ſword given him by Hector, and Hector was dragged about the walls of Troy by the *belt* given him by Ajax. *South.*

Then ſnatch'd the ſhining *belt,* with gold inlaid;
The *belt* Eurytion's artful hands had made. *Dryd.*

BELWE'THER, bèl′-wèth-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *bell* and *wether.*] A ſheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

The fox will ſerve my ſheep to gather,
And drive to follow after their *belwether.* *Spenſ.*

To offer to get your living by the copulation of cattle; to be a bawd to a *belwether.* *Shakeſp.*

The flock of ſheep and *belwether* thinking to break into another's paſture, and being to paſs over another bridge, juſtled till both fell into the ditch. *Howel.*

To BELY′, bè′-lỳ. See BELIE.

To BEMA'D, bè-màd′. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mad.*] To make mad; to turn the brain.

Making juſt report,
Of how unnatural and *bemadding* ſorrow
The king hath cauſe to plain. *Shakeſp.*

To BEMI'RE, bè-mì're. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire.*] To drag or incumber in the mire; to ſoil by paſſing through dirty places.

Away they rode in homely ſort,
Their journey long, their money ſhort;
The loving couple well *bemir'd;*
The horſe and both the riders tir'd. *Swift.*

To BEMO'AN, bè-mò′n. *v. a.* from [*To moan.*] To lament; to bewail; to expreſs ſorrow for.

He falls, he fills the houſe with heavy groans,
Implores their pity, and his pain *bemoans.* *Dryd.*

The gods themſelves the ruin'd ſeats *bemoan,*
And blame the miſchiefs that themſelves have
done. *Addiſon.*

BEMO'ANER, bè-mò′-nùr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A lamenter; the perſon that laments.

To BEMO'CK, bè-mòk′. *v. a.* [from *mock.*] To treat with *mocks.*

Bemock the modeſt moon. *Shakeſp.*

To BEMO'IL, bè-moi′l. *v. a.* [*be* and *moil,* from *mouiller,* Fr.] To bedraggle; to bemire: to encumber with dirt and mire.

Thou ſhouldſt have heard in how miry a place, how ſhe was *bemoiled,* how he left her with the horſe upon her. *Shakeſp.*

To BEMO'NSTER, bè-mòns′-tùr. *v. a.* [from *be* and *monſter.*] To make monſtrous.

Thou chang'd and ſelf-converted thing! for
ſhame,
Bemonſter not thy feature. *Shakeſp.*

BEMU'SED, bè-mù′zd. *adj.* [from *To muſe.*] Overcome with muſing; dreaming: a word of contempt.

Is there a parſon much *bemus'd* in beer,
A maudlin poeteſs, a rhiming peer? *Pope.*

BENCH, bèntsh′. *n. ſ.* [benc, Sax. *banc,* Fr.]

1. A ſeat, diſtinguiſhed from a *ſtool* by its greater length.

The ſeats and *benches* ſhone of ivory,
An hundred nymphs ſat ſide by ſide about. *Spenſer.*

All Rome is pleas'd when Statius will rehearſe,
And longing crowds expect the promis'd verſe;
His lofty numbers with ſo great a guſt
They hear, and ſwallow with ſuch eager luſt:
But while the common ſuffrage crown'd his cauſe,
And broke the *benches* with their loud applauſe,
His muſe had ſtarv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a player bought, ſupply'd her bread. *Dryden.*

2. A ſeat of juſtice; the ſeat where judges ſit.

To pluck down juſtice from your awful *bench;*
To trip the courſe of law. *Shakeſp.*

Cyriac, whoſe grandſire on the royal *bench*
Of Britiſh Themis, with no mean applauſe,
Pronounc'd, and in his volumes taught our laws,
Which others at their bar ſo often wrench. *Milton.*

3. The perſons ſitting on a *bench;* as, the whole *bench* voted the ſame way.

Fools to popular praiſe aſpire
Of publick ſpeeches, which worſe fools admire;
While, from both *benches,* with redoubled ſounds,
Th' applauſe of lords and commoners abounds. *Dryden.*

To BENCH, bèntsh′. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with benches.

'Twas *bench'd* with turf, and goodly to be ſeen,
The thick young graſs aroſe in freſher green. *Dryden.*

2. To ſeat upon a bench.

His cupbearer, whom I from meaner form
Have *bench'd,* and rear'd to worſhip. *Shakeſp.*

BE'NCHER, bèn′-tshùr. *n. ſ.* [from *bench.*] Thoſe gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers,* who have been readers; they being admitted to plead within the bar, are alſo called inner barriſters. The *benchers,* being the ſeniors of the houſe, are intruſted with its government and direction, and out of them is a treaſurer yearly choſen. *Blount. Chambers.*

I was taking a walk in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn; a favour that is indulged me by ſeveral *benchers,* who are grown old with me. *Tatler.*

To BEND, bènd′. *v. a.* pret. *bended,* or *bent;* part. paſſ. *bended,* or *bent.* [benꝺan, Saxon; *bander,* Fr. as *Skinner* thinks, from *pandare,* Lat.]

1. To make crooked; to crook; to inflect.

The rainbow compaſſeth the heavens with a glorious circle, and the hands of the Moſt High hath *bended* it. *Ecclus.*

They *bend* their bows, they whirl their ſlings
around:
Heaps of ſpent arrows fall, and ſtrew the ground;
And helms, and ſhields, and rattling arms re-
ſound. *Dryden.*

2. To direct to a certain point.

Octavius and Mark Anthony
Came down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their expedition tow'rd Philippi. *Shakeſp.*

Why doſt thou *bend* thy eyes upon the earth,
And ſtart ſo often, when thou ſitt'ſt alone? *Shakeſp.*

Your gracious eyes upon this labour *bend.* *Fairf.*

To that ſweet region was our voyage *bent,*
When winds, and ev'ry warring element,
Diſturb'd our courſe. *Dryden.*

Then, with a ruſhing ſound, th' aſſembly *bend*
Diverſe their ſteps; the rival rout aſcend
The royal dome. *Pope.*

3. To apply to a certain purpoſe; to intend the mind.

Men will not *bend* their wits to examine, whether things, wherewith they have been accuſtomed, be good or evil. *Hooker.*

He is within, with two right reverend fathers,
Divinely *bent* to meditation. *Shakeſp.*

When he fell into the gout, he was no longer able to *bend* his mind or thoughts to any publick buſineſs. *Temple.*

4. To put any thing in order for uſe: a metaphor taken from bending the bow.

I'm ſettled, and *bend* up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat. *Shakeſp.*

As a fowler was *bending* his net, a blackbird aſked him what he was doing? *L'Eſtrange.*

5. To incline.

But when to miſchief mortals *bend* their will,
How ſoon they find fit inſtruments of ill! *Pope.*

6. To ſubdue; to make ſubmiſſive: as, war and famine will *bend* our enemies.

7. *To bend the brow.* To knit the brow; to frown.

Some have been ſeen to bite their pen, ſcratch their head, *bend their brows,* bite their lips, beat the board, and tear their paper. *Camden.*

To Bend, bĕnd'. *v. n.*

1. To be incurvated.

2. To lean or jut over.

There is a cliff, whoſe high and *bending* head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep. *Shakeſp.*

3. To reſolve; to determine: in this ſenſe the participle is commonly uſed.

Not ſo, for once, indulg'd they ſweep the main,
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain;
But, *bent* on miſchief, bear the waves before. *Dryden.*

While good, and anxious for his friend,
He's ſtill ſeverely *bent* againſt himſelf;
Renouncing ſleep, and reſt, and food, and eaſe. *Addiſon.*

A ſtate of ſlavery, which they are *bent* upon with ſo much eagerneſs and obſtinacy. *Addiſon.*

He is every where *bent* on inſtruction, and avoids all manner of digreſſions. *Addiſon.*

4. To be ſubmiſſive: to bow.

The ſons of them that afflicted thee ſhall come *bending* unto thee. *Iſaiah.*

Bend, bĕnd'. *n. ſ.* [from *To bend.*]

1. Flexure; incurvation.

'Tis true, this god did ſhake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly;
And that ſame eye, whoſe *bend* doth awe the world,
Did loſe its luſtre. *Shakeſp.*

2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or ſides of a ſhip. *Skinner.*

3. [With heralds.] One of the eight honourable ordinaries, containing a fifth when uncharged; but, when charged, a third part of the eſcutcheon. It is made by two lines, drawn thwartways from the dexter chief to the ſiniſter baſe point. *Harris.*

Be'ndable, bĕn'-dăbl. *adj.* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated; that may be inclined.

Be'nder, bĕn'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *To bend.*]

1. The perſon who bends.

2. The inſtrument with which any thing is bent.

Theſe bows, being ſomewhat like the long bows in uſe amongſt us, were bent only by a man's immediate ſtrength, without the help of any *bender*, or rack, that are uſed to others. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Be'ndwith, bĕnd'-wĭth. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

Bene'aped, bĕ-nē'pt. *adj.* [from *neap.*] A ſhip is ſaid to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground, over a bar, or out of a dock. *Dict.*

Bene'ath, bĕ-nē'th. *prep.* [beneoð, Sax. *beneden*, Dutch.]

1. Under; lower in place: oppoſed to *above.*

Their woolly fleeces, as the rites requir'd,
He laid *beneath* him, and to reſt retir'd. *Dryden.*

Ages to come might Ormond's picture know;
And palms for thee *beneath* his laurels grow. *Prior.*

2. Under, as overborne or overwhelmed by ſome preſſure.

Our country ſinks *beneath* the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gaſh
Is added to her wounds. *Shakeſp.*

And oft on rocks their tender wings they tear,
And ſink *beneath* the burdens which they bear. *Dryden.*

3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.

We have reaſon to be perſuaded, that there are far more ſpecies of creatures above us, than there are *beneath.* *Locke.*

4. Unworthy of; unbeſeeming; not equal to.

He will do nothing that is *beneath* his high ſtation, nor omit doing any thing which becomes it. *Atterbury.*

Bene'ath, bĕ-nē'th. *adv.*

1. In a lower place; under.

I deſtroyed the Amorite before them; I deſtroyed his fruits from above, and his roots from *beneath.* *Amos.*

The earth which you take from *beneath*, will be barren and unfruitful. *Mortimer.*

2. Below, as oppoſed to *heaven.*

Any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth *beneath.* *Exodus.*

Trembling I view the dread abyſs *beneath*,
Hell's horrid manſions, and the realms of death. *Yalden.*

Be'nedict, bĕn'-ĕ-dĭkt. *adj.* [*benedictus*, Lat.] Having mild and ſalubrious qualities: an old phyſical term.

It is not a ſmall thing won in phyſick, if you can make rhubarb, and other medicines that are *benedict*, as ſtrong purgers as thoſe that are not without ſome malignity. *Bacon.*

Benedi'ction, bĕn-ĕ-dĭk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]

1. Bleſſing; a decretory pronunciation of happineſs.

A ſov'reign ſhame ſo bows him; his unkindneſs,
That ſtript her from his *benediction*, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear rights
To his doghearted daughters. *Shakeſp.*

From him will raiſe
A mighty nation; and upon him ſhow'r
His *benediction* ſo, that, in his ſeed,
All nations ſhall be bleſt. *Milton.*

2. The advantage conferred by bleſſing.

Proſperity is the bleſſing of the Old Teſtament; adverſity is the bleſſing of the New; which carrieth the greater *benediction*, and the clearer revelation of God's favour. *Bacon.*

3. Acknowledgments for bleſſings received; thanks.

Could he leſs expect
Than glory and *benediction*, that is, thanks? *Milton.*

Such ingenious and induſtrious perſons are delighted in ſearching out natural rarities; reflecting upon the Creator of them his due praiſes and *benedictions.* *Ray.*

4. The form of inſtituting an abbot.

What conſecration is to a biſhop, that *benediction* is to an abbot; but in a different way: for a biſhop is not properly ſuch, till conſecration; but an abbot, being elected and confirmed, is properly ſuch before *benediction.* *Ayliffe.*

Benefa'ction, bĕn-ĕ-făk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring a benefit.

2. The benefit conferred: which is the more uſual ſenſe.

One part of the *benefactions*, was the expreſſion of a generous and grateful mind. *Atterbury.*

Benefa'ctor, bĕn-ĕ-făk'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *benefacio*, Lat.] He that confers a benefit; frequently he that contributes to ſome publick charity: it is uſed with *of*, but oftener with *to*, before the perſon benefited.

Then ſwell with pride, and muſt be titled gods,
Great *benefactors of* mankind, deliverers,
Worſhip'd with temple, prieſt, and ſacrifice. *Milton.*

From that preface he took his hint, though he had the baſeneſs not to acknowledge his *benefactor.* *Dryden.*

I cannot but look upon the writer as my *benefactor*, if he conveys to me an improvement of my underſtanding. *Addiſon.*

Whoever makes ill returns to his *benefactor*, muſt needs be a common enemy to mankind. *Swift.*

Benefa'ctress, bĕn-ĕ-făk'-trĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *benefactor.*] A woman who confers a benefit.

Be'nefice, bĕn'-ĕ-fĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all eccleſiaſtical livings, be they dignities or others. *Cowell.*

And of the prieſt eftſoons 'gan to enquire,
How to a *benefice* he might aſpire. *Spenſer.*

Much to himſelf he thought, but little ſpoke,
And, undepriv'd, his *benefice* forſook. *Dryd.*

Be'neficed, bĕn'-ĕ-fĭst. *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Poſſeſſed of a benefice, or church preferment.

The uſual rate between the *beneficed* man and the religious perſon, was one moiety of the benefice. *Ayliffe.*

Bene'ficence, bĕ-nĕf'-ĭ-sĕns. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficent.*] The practice of doing good; active goodneſs.

You could not extend your *beneficence* to ſo many perſons; yet you have loſt as few days as Aurelius. *Dryden.*

Love and charity extends our *beneficence* to the miſeries of our brethren. *Rogers.*

Bene'ficent, bĕ-nĕf'-ĭ-sĕnt. *adj.* [from *beneficus*, *beneficentior*, Lat.] Kind; doing good. It differs from *benign*, as the act from the diſpoſition; *beneficence* being kindneſs, or *benignity* exerted in action.

Such a creature could not have his origination from any leſs than the moſt wiſe and *beneficent* being, the great God. *Hale.*

But Phœbus, thou, to man *beneficent*,
Delight'ſt in building cities. *Prior.*

Benefi'cial, bĕn-ĕ-fĭsh'-ăl. *adj.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.]

1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; uſeful: with *to* before the perſon benefited.

Not any thing is made to be *beneficial to* him, but all things for him, to ſhew beneficence and grace in them. *Hooker.*

This ſuppoſition grants the opinion to conduce to order in the world, conſequently to be very *beneficial to* mankind. *Tillotſon.*

The war, which would have been moſt *beneficial to* us, and deſtructive to the enemy, was neglected. *Swift.*

Are the preſent revolutions in circular orbs more *beneficial* than the other would be? *Bentley.*

2. Helpful; medicinal.

In the firſt acceſs of ſuch a diſeaſe, any deobſtruent, without much acrimony, is *beneficial.* *Arbuthnot.*

Benefi'cial, bĕn-ĕ-fĭsh'-ăl. *n. ſ.* An old word for a benefice.

For that the groundwork is, and end of all,
How to obtain a *beneficial.* *Spenſer.*

Benefi'cially, bĕn-ĕ-fĭsh'-ăl-lỳ. *adv.* [from *beneficial.*] Advantageouſly; profitably; helpfully.

Benefi'cialness, bĕn-ĕ-fĭsh'-ăl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *beneficial.*] Uſefulneſs; profit; helpfulneſs.

Though the knowledge of theſe objects be commendable for their contentation and curioſity, yet they do not commend their knowledge to us, upon the account of their uſefulneſs and *beneficialneſs.* *Hale.*

Benefi'ciary, bĕn-ĕ-fĭsh'-ă-rỳ. *adj.* [from *benefice.*] Holding ſomething in ſubordination to another; having a dependent and ſecondary poſſeſſion, without ſovereign power.

The duke of Parma was tempted by no leſs promiſe, than to be made a feudatory, or *beneficiary* king of England, under the ſeignory in chief of the pope. *Bacon.*

Benefi'ciary, bĕn-ĕ-fĭsh'-ă-rỳ. *n. ſ.* He that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice.

A benefice is either ſaid to be a benefice with the cure of ſouls, or otherwiſe. In the firſt caſe, if it be annexed to another benefice, the *beneficiary* is obliged to ſerve the pariſh church in his own proper perſon. *Ayliffe.*

E'NEFIT, bên'-ê-fît. *n. ſ.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]

. A kindneſs; a favour conferred; an act of love.

When noble *benefits* ſhall prove
Not well diſpos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms. *Shakeſp.*

Bleſs the Lord, O my ſoul, and forget not all his *benefits*. *Pſalms.*

Offer'd life
Neglect not, and the *benefit* embrace
By faith, not void of works. *Milton.*

. Advantage; profit; uſe.

The creature abateth his ſtrength for the *benefit* of ſuch as put their truſt in thee. *Wiſdom.*

. In law.

Benefit of clergy is an ancient liberty of the church. When a prieſt, or one within orders, is arraigned of felony before a ſecular judge, he may pray his clergy; that is, pray to be delivered to his ordinary, to purge himſelf of the offence objected to him: and this might be done in caſe of murder. The ancient law, in this point of *clergy*, is much altered; for clerks are no more delivered to their ordinaries to be purged, but now every man, though not within orders, is put to read at the bar, being found guilty, and convicted of ſuch felony as this *benefit* is granted for; and ſo burnt in the hand, and ſet free for the firſt time, if the ordinary's commiſſioner, or deputy, ſtanding by, do ſay, *Legit ut clericus*; or, otherwiſe, ſuffereth death for his tranſgreſſion. *Cowell.*

o **BE'NEFIT**, bên'-ê-fît. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to; to advantage.

What courſe I mean to hold,
Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge. *Shakeſp.*

He was ſo far from *benefiting* trade, that he did it a great injury, and brought Rome in danger of a famine. *Arbuthnot.*

o **BE'NEFIT**, bên'-ê-fît. *v. n.* To gain advantage; to make improvement.

To tell you therefore what I have *benefited* herein, among old renowned authors, I ſhall ſpare. *Milton.*

ENE'MPT, bê-nîm'pt. *adj.* [See NEMPT.] Named; marked out: an obſolete word.

Much greater gifts for guerdon thou ſhalt gain,
Than kid or coſſet, which I thee *benempt*;
Then up, I ſay. *Spenſer.*

o **BENE'T**, bê-nêt'. *v. a.* [from *net*.] To enſnare; to ſurround as with toils.

Being thus *benetted* round with villains,
Ere I could mark the prologue, to my bane
They had begun the play. *Shakeſp.*

ENE'VOLENCE, bê-nêv'-vô-lêns. *n. ſ.* [*benevolentia*, Lat.]

. Diſpoſition to do good; kindneſs; charity; good will.

Graſp the whole worlds of reaſon, life, and ſenſe,
In one cloſe ſyſtem of *benevolence*. *Pope.*

. The good done; the charity given.

. A kind of tax.

This tax, called a *benevolence*, was deviſed by Edward IV. for which he ſuſtained much envy. It was aboliſhed by Richard III. *Bacon.*

ENE'VOLENT, bê-nêv'-vô-lênt. *adj.* *benevolens, benevolentia*, Lat.] Kind; having good will, or kind inclinations.

Thou good old man, *benevolent* as wiſe. *Pope.*

Nature all
Is blooming and *benevolent* like thee. *Thomſon.*

ENE'VOLENTNESS, bê-nêv'-vô-lênt-nîs. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *benevolence*.

NGA'L, bên-gâ'l. *n. ſ.* [from *Bengal* in the Eaſt Indies.] A ſort of thin ſlight ſtuff, made of ſilk and hair, for women's apparel.

BE'NJAMIN, bên'-jâ-mîn. *n. ſ.* A plant.

BE'NJAMIN, bên'-jâ-mîn. *n. ſ.* A gum. See BENZOIN.

To **BENI'GHT**, bê-nî'te. *v. a.* [from *night*.]

1. To involve in darkneſs; to darken; to ſhrowd with the ſhades of night.

He that has light within his own clear breaſt
May ſit i' th' centre, and enjoy bright day;
But he that hides a dark ſoul, and foul thoughts,
Benighted walks under the mid-day ſun;
Himſelf is his own dungeon. *Milton.*

Thoſe bright ſtars that did adorn our hemiſphere, as thoſe dark ſhades that did *benight* it, vaniſh. *Boyle.*

A ſtorm begins, the raging waves run high,
The clouds look heavy, and *benight* the ſky. *Garth.*

' The miſerable race of men, that live
Benighted half the year, benumm'd with froſts,
Under the polar Bear. *Philips.*

2. To ſurpriſe with the coming on of night.

Being *benighted*, the ſight of a candle, I ſaw a good way off, directed me to a young ſhepherd's houſe. *Sidney.*

Here ſome *benighted* angel, in his way,
Might eaſe his wings; and, ſeeing heav'n appear
In its beſt work of mercy, think it there. *Dryd.*

3. To debar from intellectual light; to cloud with ignorance.

But what ſo long in vain, and yet unknown
By poor mankind's *benighted* wit, is ſought,
Shall in this age to Britain firſt be ſhown. *Dryd.*

BENI'GN, bê-nî'ne. *adj.* [*benignus*, Lat. It is pronounced without the *g*, as if written *benine*; but the *g* is preſerved in *benignity*.]

1. Kind; generous; liberal; actually good. See BENEFICENT.

This turn hath made amends! Thou haſt fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous and *benign!*
Giver of all things fair. *Milton.*

So ſhall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men *benign*. *Milton.*

We owe more to Heav'n, than to the ſword,
The wiſh'd return of ſo *benign* a lord. *Waller.*

What Heav'n beſtows upon the earth, in kind influences and *benign* aſpects, is paid it back in ſacrifice and adoration. *South.*

They who delight in the ſuffering of inferiour creatures, will not be very compaſſionate or *benign*. *Locke.*

Diff'rent are thy names,
As thy kind hand has founded many cities,
Or dealt *benign* thy various gifts to men. *Prior.*

2. Wholeſome; not malignant.

Theſe ſalts are of a *benign* mild nature, in healthy perſons; but, in others, retain their original qualities, which they diſcover in cachexies. *Arbuthnot.*

BENIGN *Diſeaſe*, bê-nî'ne, is when all the uſual ſymptoms appear in the ſmall-pox, or any acute diſeaſe, favourably, and without any irregularities, or unexpected changes. *Quincy.*

BENI'GNITY, bê-nîg-nî-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *benign*.]

1. Graciouſneſs; goodneſs.

It is true, that his mercy will forgive offenders, or his *benignity* co-operate to their converſion. *Brown.*

Although he enjoys the good that is done him, he is unconcerned to value the *benignity* of him that does it. *South.*

2. Actual kindneſs.

He which uſeth the benefit of any ſpecial *benignity*, may enjoy it with good conſcience. *Hooker.*

The king was deſirous to eſtabliſh peace rather by *benignity* than blood. *Hayward.*

3. Salubrity; wholeſome quality; friendlineſs to vital nature.

Bones receive a quicker agglutination in ſanguine than in cholerick bodies, by reaſon of the *benignity* of the ſerum, which ſendeth out better matter for a callus. *Wiſeman.*

BENI'GNLY, bê-nî'ne-lŷ. *adv.* [from *benign*.] Favourably; kindly; graciouſly.

'Tis amazement, more than love,
Which her radiant eyes do move;
If leſs ſplendour wait on thine,
Yet they ſo *benignly* ſhine,
I would turn my dazzled ſight
To behold their milder light. *Waller.*

Oh, truly good, and truly great!
For glorious as he roſe, *benignly* ſo he ſet. *Prior.*

BE'NISON, bên'-nî-sûn. *n. ſ.* [*benir* to bleſs; *beniſſons*, Fr.] Bleſſing; benediction: not now uſed, unleſs ludicrouſly.

We have no ſuch daughter; nor ſhall ever ſee
That face of hers again; therefore, begone
Without our grace, our love, our *beniſon*. *Shakeſp.*

Unmuffle, ye fair ſtars, and thou, fair moon,
That wont'ſt to love the traveller's *beniſon*. *Milton.*

BE'NNET, bên'-nît. *n. ſ.* An herb; the ſame with *avens*.

BENT, bênt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *To bend*.]

1. The ſtate of being bent; a ſtate of flexure; curvity.

Strike gently, and hold your rod at a *bent* a little. *Walton.*

2. Degree of flexure.

There are divers ſubtle inquiries concerning the ſtrength required to the bending of bows; the force they have in the diſcharge, according to the ſeveral *bents*; and the ſtrength required to be in the ſtring of them. *Wilkins.*

3. Declivity.

A mountain ſtood,
Threat'ning from high, and overlook'd the wood;
Beneath the low'ring brow, and on a *bent*,
The temple ſtood of Mars armipotent. *Dryd.*

4. Utmoſt power, as of a bent bow.

Then let thy love be younger than thyſelf,
Or thy affection cannot hold the *bent*. *Shakeſp.*

We both obey,
And here give up ourſelves, in the full *bent*,
To lay our ſervice freely at your feet. *Shakeſp.*

5. Application of the mind; ſtrain of the mental powers.

The underſtanding ſhould be brought to the knotty parts of knowledge, that try the ſtrength of thought, and a full *bent* of the mind, by inſenſible degrees. *Locke.*

6. Inclination; diſpoſition towards ſomething.

O who does know the *bent* of women's fantaſy! *Spenſer.*

To your own *bents* diſpoſe you; you'll be found,
Be you beneath the ſky. *Shakeſp.*

He knew the ſtrong *bent* of the country towards the houſe of York. *Bacon.*

Soon inclin'd t' admit delight,
The *bent* of nature! *Milton.*

The golden age was firſt; when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted reaſon knew;
And, with a native *bent*, did good purſue. *Dryd.*

Let there be propenſity and *bent* of will to religion, and there will be the ſame ſedulity and indefatigable induſtry. *South.*

'Tis odds but the ſcale turns at laſt on nature's ſide, and the evidence of one or two ſenſes gives way to the united *bent* and tendency of all the five. *Atterbury.*

7. Determination; fixed purpoſe.

Their unbelief we may not impute into inſufficiency in the mean which is uſed, but to the wilful *bent* of their obſtinate hearts againſt it. *Hooker.*

Yet we ſaw them forced to give way to the *bent* and current humour of the people, in favour of their ancient and lawful government. *Temple.*

8. Turn of the temper, or diſpoſition; ſhape, or faſhion, ſuperinduced by art.

Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the *bent*
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they ſcowl at. *Shakeſp.*

Two of them have the very *bent* of honour. *Shakeſp.*

Then thy ſtraight rule ſet virtue in my ſight,
The crooked line reforming by the right;
My reaſon took the *bent* of thy command,
Was form'd and poliſh'd by thy ſkilful hand. *Dryd.*

9. Tendency; flexion; particular direction.

The exerciſing the underſtanding in the ſeveral ways of reaſoning, teacheth the mind ſuppleneſs, to apply itſelf more dexterouſly to *bents* and turns of the matter, in all its reſearches. *Locke.*

10. A ſtalk of graſs, called *bent-graſs*.

His ſpear, a *bent* both ſtiff and ſtrong,
And well near of two inches long;
The pile was of a horſe-fly's tongue,
Whoſe ſharpneſs nought reverſed. *Drayt. Nymph.*

Then the flowers of the vines; it is a little duſt, like the duſt of a *bent*, which grows upon the cluſter, in the firſt coming forth. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

June is drawn in a mantle of dark graſs-green, upon his head a garland of *bents*, kingcups, and maidenhair. *Peacham.*

Be'nting *Time*, bĕn'-tĭng-tīme. [from *bent.*] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe.

Bare *benting times*, and moulting months, may come,
When, lagging late, they cannot reach their home. *Dryden.*

To **Benu'm**, bĕ-nŭm'. *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]

1. To make torpid: to take away the ſenſation and uſe of any part by cold, or by ſome obſtruction.

So ſtings a ſnake that to the fire is brought,
Which harmleſs lay, with cold *benumm'd*, before. *Fairfax.*

The winds blow moiſt and keen, which bids us ſeek
Some better ſhroud, ſome better warmth, to cheriſh
Our limbs *benumm'd*. *Milton.*

My ſinews ſlacken, and an icy ſtiffneſs
Benums my blood. *Denham.*

It ſeizes upon the vitals, and *benums* the ſenſes; and where there is no ſenſe, there can be no pain. *South.*

Will they be the leſs dangerous, when warmth ſhall bring them to themſelves, becauſe they were once frozen and *benummed* with cold? *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To ſtupify.

Theſe accents were her laſt: the creeping death
Benumm'd her ſenſes firſt, then ſtopped her breath. *Dryden.*

Benzo'in, bĕn-zoi'n. *n. ſ.* A medicinal kind of reſin imported from the Eaſt Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin*. It is procured by making an inciſion in a tree, whoſe leaves reſemble thoſe of the lemon-tree. The beſt comes from Siam, and is called *amygdaloides*, being interſperſed with white ſpots, reſembling broken almonds. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

The liquor we have diſtilled from *benzoin*, is ſubject to frequent viciſſitudes of fluidity and firmneſs. *Boyle.*

Benzo'in *Tree*, bĕn-zoi'n. *n. ſ.* See **Benjamin Tree.**

To **Bepa'int**, bĕ-pā'nt. *v. a.* [from *paint.*] To cover with paint.

Thou know'ſt, the maſk of night is on my face,
Elſe would a maiden bluſh *bepaint* my cheek. *Shakeſp.*

To **Bepi'nch**, bĕ-pĭntsh'. *v. a.* [from *pinch.*] To mark with pinches.

In their ſides, arms, ſhoulders, all *bepincht*,
Ran thick the weals, red with blood, ready to ſtart out. *Chapman.*

To **Bepi'ss**, bĕ-pĭs'. *v. a.* [from *piſs.*] To wet with urine.

One cauſed, at a feaſt, a bagpipe to be played, which made the knight *bepiſs* himſelf, to the great diverſion of all then preſent, as well as confuſion of himſelf. *Derham.*

To **BEQUE'ATH**, bĕ-kwē'th. *v. a.* [cpiðe, Sax. a will.] To leave by will to another.

She had never been diſinherited of that goodly portion, which nature had ſo liberally *bequeathed* to her. *Sidney.*

Let's chooſe executors, and talk of wills;
And yet not ſo—for what can we *bequeath*,
Save our depoſed bodies to the ground? *Shakeſp.*

My father *bequeathed* me by will but a poor thouſand crowns. *Shakeſp.*

Methinks this age ſeems reſolv'd to *bequeath* poſterity ſomewhat to remember it. *Glanville.*

For you, whom beſt I love and value moſt,
But to your ſervice I *bequeath* my ghoſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

Beque'athment, bĕ-kwē'th-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *bequeath.*] A legacy. *Dict.*

Beque'st, bĕ-kwĕst'. *n. ſ.* [from *bequeath.*] Something left by will; a legacy.

He claimed the crown to himſelf; pretending an adoption, or *bequeſt*, of the kingdom unto him by the Confeſſor. *Hale.*

To **Bera'ttle**, bĕ-răt'l. *v. a.* [from *rattle.*] To fill with noiſe; to make a noiſe at in contempt.

Theſe are now the faſhion, and ſo *berattle* the common ſtages, ſo they call them, that many wearing rapiers are afraid of gooſequills, and dare ſcarce come thither. *Shakeſp.*

Be'rberry, bă'r-bĕr-rȳ. *n. ſ.* [*berberis*, ſometimes written *barberry*, which ſee.] A berry of a ſharp taſte, uſed for pickles.

Some never ripen to be ſweet, as tamarinds, *berberries*, crabs, ſloes, &c. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **BERE'AVE**, bĕ-rē've. *v. n.* preter. *I bereaved*, or *bereft*; part. *bereft*. [beneopian, Saxon.]

1. To ſtrip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle *of* before the thing taken away.

Madam, you have *bereft* me *of* all words,
Only my blood ſpeaks to you in my veins. *Shak.*

That when thou com'ſt to kneel at Henry's feet,
Thou may'ſt *bereave* him *of* his wits with wonder. *Shakeſp.*

There was never a prince *bereaved of* his dependencies by his council, except there hath been an overgreatneſs in one counſellor. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The ſacred prieſts with ready knives *bereave*
The beaſts *of* life. *Dryd.*

To deprive us of metals, is to make us mere ſavages; it is to *bereave* us *of* all arts and ſciences, *of* hiſtory and letters, nay *of* revealed religion too, that ineſtimable favour of Heaven. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed without *of*.

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counſel, in this uttermoſt diſtreſs. *Milton.*

3. To take away from.

All your intereſt in thoſe territories
Is utterly *bereft* you, all is loſt. *Shakeſp.*

Bere'avement, bĕ-rē'v-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *bereave.*] Deprivation. *Dict.*

Bere'ft, bĕ-rĕft'. *part. paſſ.* of *bereave.*

The chief of either ſide *bereft* of life,
Or yielded to the foe, concludes the ſtrife. *Dryd.*

Berg, bĕr'g. See **Burrow.**

Be'rgamot, bĕr'-gă-mŏt. *n. ſ.* [*bergamot* Fr.]

1. A ſort of pear, commonly called *burgam* See **Pear.**

2. A ſort of eſſence, or perfume, draw from a fruit produced by ingrafting a le mon-tree on a bergamot pear ſtock.

3. A ſort of ſnuff, which is only clean to bacco, with a little of the eſſence rubbed into it.

Be'rgmaster, bĕrg-măs'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from benᵹ, Sax. and *maſter.*] The bailiff, or chief officer, among the Derbyſhire miners.

Be'rgmote, bĕrg-mō'te. *n. ſ.* [of benᵹ a mountain, and mote a meeting, Saxon.] A court held upon a hill for deciding controverſies among the Derbyſhire miners. *Blount.*

To **Berhy'me**, bĕ-rī'me. *v. a.* [from *rhyme.*] To mention in rhyme, or verſes: a word of contempt.

Now is he for the numbers that Petrarch flow'd in: Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-wench; marry, ſhe had a better love to *berhym* her. *Shakeſp*

I ſought no homage from the race that write;
I kept, like Aſian monarchs, from their ſight:
Poems I heeded, now *berhym'd* ſo long,
No more than thou, great George! a birthday ſong. *Pope*

Berli'n, bĕr-lĭn'. *n. ſ.* [from *Berlin*, the city where they were firſt made.] A coach of a particular form.

Beware of Latin authors all!
Nor think your verſes ſterling,
Though with a golden pen you ſcrawl,
And ſcribble in a *berlin*. *Swift.*

BERME, bĕr'm. *n. ſ.* [Fr. in fortification.] A ſpace of ground three, four, or five feet wide, left without, between the foot of the rampart and the ſide of the mote, to prevent the earth from falling down into the mote; ſometimes paliſadoed. *Harris.*

To **Bero'b**, bĕ-rŏb'. *v. a.* [from *rob.*] To rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking away ſomething from him by ſtealth or violence. Not uſed.

She ſaid, Ah deareſt lord! what evil ſtar
On you hath frown'd, and pour'd his influence bad,
That of yourſelf you thus *berobbed* are? *Fairy Q.*

BE'RRY, bĕr'-rȳ. *n. ſ.* [benᵹ, Sax. from benan to bear.] Any ſmall fruit, with many ſeeds or ſmall ſtones.

She ſmote the ground, the which ſtraight forth did yield
A fruitful olive tree, with *berries* ſpread,
That all the gods admir'd. *Spenſer.*

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholeſome *berries* thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baſeſt quality. *Shakeſp.*

To **Be'rry**, bĕr'-rȳ. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

Berry-bearing *Cedar*, bĕr'-rȳ-bē'-rĭng. [*cedrus baccifera*, Lat.] The leaves are ſquamoſe, ſomewhat like thoſe of the cypreſs. The katkins, or male flowers, are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The fruit is a berry, incloſing three hard ſeeds in each. The wood is of great uſe in the Levant, is large timber, and may be thought the ſhittim-wood mentioned in the Scripture, of which many of the ornaments to the famous temple of Solomon were made. *Miller.*

Berry-bearing *Orach*, bĕr'-rȳ-bē'-rĭng. See **Mulberry blight.**

Bert, bẻrt'. is the ſame with our *bright;* in the Latin, *illuſtris* and *clarus*. So *Ecbert, eternally famous* or *bright; Sigbert, famous conqueror*. And ſhe who was termed by the Germans *Bertha*, was by the Greeks called *Eudoxia*, as is obſerved by *Lintprandus*. Of the ſame ſort were theſe, *Phædrus, Epiphanius, Photius, Lampridius, Fulgentius, Illuſtris*. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Berth, bẻrth'. *n. ſ.* [with ſailors.] See **Birth**.

Be'rtram, bẻr'-trȧm. *n. ſ.* [*pyrethrum*, Lat.] A ſort of herb, called alſo *baſtard pellitory*.

Be'ryl, bẻr'-rȉl. *n. ſ.* [*beryllus*, Lat.] A kind of precious ſtone.

May thy billows roll aſhore
The *beryl* and the golden ore. *Milton.*

The *beryl* of our lapidaries is only a fine ſort of cornelian, of a more deep bright red, ſometimes with a caſt of yellow, and more tranſparent than the common cornelian. *Woodward.*

To **Bescre'en**, bẻ-skrẻ'n. *v. a.* [from *ſcreen*.] To cover with a ſcreen; to ſhelter; to conceal.

What man art thou, that thus *beſcreen'd* in night,
So ſtumbleſt on my counſel? *Shakeſp.*

To **Bese'ech**, bẻ-sẻ'tsh. *v. a.* pret. I *beſought*, I have *beſought*. [from ꞅecan, Sax. *verſoeken*, Dutch.]

1. To entreat; to ſupplicate; to implore: ſometimes before a perſon.

I *beſeech* you, Sir, pardon me; it is only a letter from my brother, that I have not all over-read. *Shakeſp.*

I *beſeech* thee for my ſon Oneſimus, whom I have begotten in my bonds. *Philemon*, 10.

I, in the anguiſh of my heart, *beſeech* you
To quit the dreadful purpoſe of your ſoul. *Addiſon.*

2. To beg; to aſk: before a thing.

But Eve fell humble, and *beſought*
His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint. *Milton.*

Before I come to them, I *beſeech* your patience, whilſt I ſpeak ſomething to ourſelves here preſent. *Spratt.*

To **Bese'em**, bẻ-sẻ'm. *v. n.* [*beziemen*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

What form of ſpeech, or behaviour, *beſeemeth* us in our prayers to Almighty God? *Hooker.*

This overſight
Beſeems thee not, in whom ſuch virtues ſpring. *Fairfax.*

Verona's ancient citizens
Caſt by their brave *beſeeming* ornaments. *Shakeſp.*

What thoughts he had, *beſeems* not me to ſay;
Though ſome ſurmiſe he went to faſt and pray. *Dryden.*

Bese'en, bẻ-sẻ'n. *particip.* [from *beſie*, *Skinner*. This word I have only found in *Spenſer*.] Adapted; adjuſted; becoming.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Armed in antique robes down to the ground,
And ſad habiliments right well *beſeen*. *Fairy Q.*

To **Bese't**, bẻ-sẻt'. *v. a.* pret. I *beſet;* I have *beſet*. [beꞅittan, Sax.]

1. To beſiege; to hem in; to incloſe; as with a ſiege.

Follow him that 's fled;
The thicket is *beſet*, he cannot 'ſcape. *Shakeſp.*

Now, Cæſar, let thy troops *beſet* our gates,
And bar each avenue——
Cato ſhall open to himſelf a paſſage. *Addiſon.*

I know thou look'ſt on me as on a wretch
Beſet with ills, and cover'd with misfortunes. *Addiſon.*

2. To waylay; to ſurround.

Draw forth thy weapon, we're *beſet* with thieves;
Reſcue thy miſtreſs. *Shakeſp.*

The only righteous in a world perverſe,
And therefore hated, therefore ſo *beſet*
With foes, for daring ſingle to be juſt. *Milton.*

True fortitude I take to be the quiet poſſeſſion of a man's ſelf, and an undiſturbed doing his duty, whatever evil *beſets*, or danger lies in his way. *Locke.*

3. To embarraſs; to perplex; to entangle without any means of eſcape.

Now, daughter Sylvia, you are hard *beſet*. *Shakeſp.*

Thus Adam, ſore *beſet*, reply'd. *Milton.*

Sure, or I read her viſage much amiſs,
Or grief *beſets* her hard. *Rowe.*

We be in this world *beſet* with ſundry uneaſineſſes, diſtracted with different deſires. *Locke.*

4. To fall upon; to haraſs. Not uſed.

But they him ſpying, both with greedy force
At once upon him ran, and him *beſet*
With ſtrokes of mortal ſteel. *Fairy Queen.*

To **Beshre'w**, bẻ-shrỏ'. *v. a.* [The original of this word is ſomewhat obſcure: as it evidently implies *to wiſh ill*, ſome derive it from *beſchryen*, Germ. to enchant. *Topſel*, in his *Book of Animals*, deduces it from the *ſhrew mouſe*, an animal, ſays he, ſo poiſonous, that its bite is a ſevere curſe. A *ſhrew* likewiſe ſignifies a ſcolding woman; but its origin is not known.]

1. To wiſh a curſe to.

Nay, quoth the cock, but I *beſhrew* us both,
If I believe a ſaint upon his oath. *Dryden's Fab.*

2. To happen ill to.

Beſhrew thee, couſin, which did'ſt lead me forth
Of that ſweet way I was in to deſpair. *Shakeſp.*

Now much *beſhrew* my manners, and my pride,
If Hermia meant to ſay Lyſander lied. *Shakeſp.*

Besi'de, bẻ-sỉ'de.
Besi'des, bẻ-sỉ'des. } *prep.* [from *be* and *ſide*.]

1. At the ſide of another; near.

Beſide the hearſe a fruitful palmtree grows,
Ennobled ſince by this great funeral. *Fairfax.*

He cauſed me to ſit down *beſide* him. *Bacon.*

At his right hand, Victory
Sat eagle-wing'd: *beſide* him hung his bow. *Milt.*

Fair Lavinia fled the fire
Before the gods, and ſtood *beſide* her ſire. *Dryden.*

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blows;
Fair is the daiſy that *beſide* her grows. *Gay.*

Now under hanging mountains,
Beſide the falls of fountains,
Unheard, unknown,
He makes his moan. *Pope.*

2. Over and above.

Doubtleſs, in man there is a nature found,
Beſide the ſenſes, and above them far. *Sir J. Davies.*

In brutes, *beſides* the exerciſe of ſenſitive perception and imagination, there are lodged inſtincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty. *Hale.*

We may be ſure there were great numbers of wiſe and learned men, *beſide* thoſe whoſe names are in the Chriſtian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's hiſtory. *Addiſon on the Chriſt. Religion.*

Precepts of morality, *beſides* the natural corruption of our tempers, are abſtracted from ideas of ſenſe. *Addiſon.*

3. Not according to, though not contrary; as we ſay, ſome things are *beſide* nature, ſome are *contrary* to nature.

The Stoicks did hold a neceſſary connexion of cauſes; but they believed, that God doth act *præter & contra naturam, beſides* and againſt nature. *Bramhall.*

To ſay a thing is a chance, as it relates to ſecond cauſes, ſignifies no more, than that there are ſome events *beſide* the knowledge, purpoſe, expectation, and power of ſecond cauſes. *South.*

Providence often diſpoſes of things by a method *beſide*, and above, the diſcoveries of man's reaſon. *South.*

It is *beſide* my preſent buſineſs to enlarge upon this ſpeculation. *Locke.*

4. Out of; in a ſtate of deviating from.

You are too wilful blame,
And, ſince your coming here, have done
Enough to put him quite *beſide* his patience. *Shakeſ.*

Of vagabonds we ſay,
That they are ne'er *beſide* their way. *Hudibras.*

Theſe may ſerve as landmarks, to ſhew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite *beſides* it. *Locke.*

5. Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of; as, *beſide himſelf*; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wits.

They be carried *beſides themſelves*, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not diſcover ſomewhat more fitneſs in men of gravity, than in children. *Hooker.*

Only be patient, till we have appeas'd
The multitude, *beſide themſelves* with fear. *Shakeſp.*

Feſtus ſaid with a loud voice, Paul, thou art *beſide thyſelf;* much learning doth make thee mad. *Acts.*

Besi'de, bẻ-sỉ'de.
Besi'des, bẻ-sỉ'des. } *adv.*

1. More than that; over and above.

If Caſſio do remain
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me ugly; and, *beſides*, the Moor
May unfold me to him; there ſtand I in peril. *Shakeſp.*

Beſides, you know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your unhappy friend. *Dryd.*

That man that doth not know thoſe things, which are of neceſſity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever he may know *beſides*. *Tillotſon.*

Some wonder, that the Turk never attacks this treaſury. But, *beſides* that he has attempted it formerly with no ſucceſs, it is certain the Venetians keep too watchful an eye. *Addiſon.*

2. Not in this number; out of this claſs; not included here.

The men ſaid unto Lot, Haſt thou here any *beſides?* *Geneſis.*

Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world *beſides*, muſt keep faith among themſelves. *Locke.*

All that we feel of it, begins and ends
In the ſmall circle of our foes or friends;
To all *beſide* as much an empty ſhade,
An Eugene living, as a Cæſar dead. *Pope.*

And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride
Still to charm thoſe who charm the world *beſide*. *Pope.*

Besi'dery, bẻ-sỉ'd-rẏ. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of pear.

To **Besi'ege**, bẻ-sẻ'je. *v. a.* [from *ſiege*.] To beleaguer; to lay ſiege to; to beſet with armed forces; to endeavour to win a town or fortreſs, by ſurrounding it with an army, and forcing the defendants, either by violence or famine, to give admiſſion.

And he ſhall *beſiege* thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fenced walls come down. *Deuteronomy.*

The queen, with all the northern earls and lords,
Intends here to *beſiege* you in your caſtle. *Shakeſp.*

Besi'eger, bẻ-sẻ'-jůr. *n. ſ.* [from *beſiege*.] One employed in a ſiege.

There is hardly a town taken, in the common forms, where the *beſiegers* have not the worſe of the bargain. *Swift.*

To **Beslu'bber**, bẻ-slỏb'-bůr. *v. a.* [from *ſlubber*.] To dawb; to ſmear.

He perſuaded us to tickle our noſes with ſpeargraſs, and make them bleed; and then *beſlubber* our garments with it, and ſwear it was the blood of true men. *Shakeſp.*

To **Besme'ar**, bẻ-smẻ'r. *v. a.* [from *ſmear*.]

1. To bedawb; to overſpread with ſomething that ſticks on.

He lay as in a dream of deep delight,
Beſmear'd with precious balm, whoſe virtuous might
Did heal his wounds. *Fairy Queen.*

That face of his I do remember well;
Yet when I ſaw it laſt, it was *beſmear'd*
As black as Vulcan. *Shakeſp.*

First Moloch, horrid king! *beſmear'd* with blood
Of human ſacrifice, and parents tears. *Parad. Loſt.*

Her fainting hand let fall the ſword, *beſmear'd*
With blood. *Denham.*

Her guſhing blood the pavement all *beſmear'd.* *Dryden.*

2. To ſoil; to foul.

My honour would not let ingratitude
So much *beſmear* it. *Shakeſp.*

To Besmi′rch, bė-smėrtsh′. *v. a.* To ſoil; to diſcolour. Not in uſe.

Perhaps he loves you now,
And now no ſoil of cautel doth *beſmirch*
The virtue of his will. *Shakeſp.*

Our gayneſs and our gilt are all *beſmirch'd*
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakeſp.*

To Besmo′ke, bė-smȯ′ke. *v. n.* [from *ſmoke.*]

1. To foul with ſmoke.

2. To harden or dry in ſmoke.

To Besmu′t, bė-smŭt′. *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To blacken with ſmoke or ſoot.

Be′som, bė′z-ŭm. *n. ſ.* [beꞅm, beꞅma, Sax.] An inſtrument to ſweep with.

Bacon commended an old man that ſold *beſoms*: a proud young fellow came to him for a *beſom* upon truſt; the old man ſaid, Borrow of thy back and belly, they will never aſk thee again; I ſhall dun thee every day. *Bacon.*

I will ſweep it with the *beſom* of deſtruction, ſaith the Lord of hoſts. *Iſaiah*, xiv. 22.

To Beso′rt, bė-så′rt. *v. a.* [from *ſort.*] To ſuit; to fit; to become.

Such men as may *beſort* your age,
And know themſelves and you. *Shakeſp.*

Beso′rt, bė-så′rt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train.

I crave fit diſpoſition for my wife,
With ſuch accommodation and *beſort*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakeſp.*

To Beso′t, bė-sȯt′. *v. a.* [from *ſot.*]

1. To infatuate; to ſtupify; to dull; to take away the ſenſes.

Swiniſh gluttony
Ne'er looks to heav'n amidſt his gorgeous feaſt,
But, with *beſotted* baſe ingratitude,
Crams, and blaſphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

Or fools *beſotted* with their crimes,
That know not how to ſhift betimes. *Hudibras.*

He is *beſotted*, and has loſt his reaſon; and what then can there be for religion to take hold of him by? *South.*

2. To make to doat, with *on.* Not much uſed.

Paris, you ſpeak
Like one *beſotted on* your ſweet delights. *Shakeſp.*

Truſt not thy beauty; but reſtore the prize
Which he, *beſotted on* that face and eyes,
Would rend from us. *Dryden.*

Beso′ught, bė-så′t. [*preterite* and *part. paſſive* of *beſeech;* which ſee.]

Haſten to appeaſe
Th' incenſed Father, and th' incenſed Son,
While pardon may be found, in time *beſought.* *Milton.*

To Bespa′ngle, bė-spång′l. *v. a.* [from *ſpangle.*] To adorn with ſpangles; to beſprinkle with ſomething ſhining.

Not Berenice's locks firſt roſe ſo bright,
The heav'ns *beſpangling* with diſhevell'd light. *Pope.*

To Bespa′tter, bė-spåt′-tŭr. *v. a.* [from *ſpatter.*]

1. To ſoil by throwing filth; to ſpot or ſprinkle with dirt or water.

Thoſe who will not take vice into their boſoms, ſhall yet have it *beſpatter* their faces. *Government of the Tongue.*

His weapons are the ſame which women and children uſe; a pin to ſcratch, and a ſquirt to *beſpatter.* *Swift.*

2. To aſperſe with reproach.

Fair Britain, in the monarch bleſt
Whom never faction could *beſpatter.* *Swift.*

To Bespa′wl, bė-spå′l. *v. a.* [from *ſpawl.*] To dawb with ſpittle.

To Bespe′ak, bė-ſpė′k. *v. a. beſpoke*, or *beſpake;* I have *beſpoke*, or *beſpoken.* [from *ſpeak.*]

1. To order, or entreat any thing beforehand, or againſt a future time.

If you will marry, make your loves to me;
My lady is *beſpoke.* *Shakeſp.*

Here is the cap your worſhip did *beſpeak.* *Shakeſp.*

When Baboon came to Strutt's eſtate, his tradeſmen waited upon him to *beſpeak* his cuſtom. *Arbuthnot.*

A heavy writer was to be encouraged, and accordingly many thouſand copies were *beſpoke.* *Swift.*

2. To make way by a previous apology.

My preface looks as if I were afraid of my reader, by ſo tedious a *beſpeaking* of him. *Dryd.*

3. To forbode; to tell ſomething beforehand.

They ſtarted fears, *beſpoke* dangers, and formed ominous prognoſticks, in order to ſcare the allies. *Swift.*

4. To ſpeak to; to addreſs. This ſenſe is chiefly poetical.

With hearty words her knight ſhe 'gan to cheer,
And, in her modeſt manner, thus *beſpake*,
Dear knight. *Fairy Queen.*

At length with indignation thus he broke
His awful ſilence, and the powers *beſpoke.* *Dryden.*

Then ſtaring on her with a ghaſtly look,
And hollow voice, he thus the queen *beſpoke.* *Dryd.*

5. To betoken; to ſhow.

When the abbot of St. Martin was born, he had ſo little of the figure of a man, that it *beſpoke* him rather a monſter. *Locke.*

He has diſpatch'd me hence,
With orders that *beſpeak* a mind compos'd. *Addiſ.*

Bespe′aker, bė-spė′-kŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *beſpeak.*] He that beſpeaks any thing.

They mean not with love to the *beſpeaker* of the work, but delight in the work itſelf. *Wotton.*

To Bespe′ckle, bė-spėk′l. *v. a.* [from *ſpeckle.*] To mark with ſpeckles, or ſpots.

To Bespe′w, bė-spů′. *v. a.* [from *ſpew.*] To dawb with ſpew or vomit.

To Bespi′ce, bė-spi′se. *v. a.* [from *ſpice.*] To ſeaſon with ſpices.

Thou might'ſt *beſpice* a cup
To give mine enemy a laſting wink. *Shakeſp.*

To Bespi′t, bė-spit′. *v. a.* I *beſpat;* or *beſpit;* I have *beſpit*, or *beſpitten.* [from *ſpit.*] To dawb with ſpittle.

Bespo′ke, bė-spȯ′k. [*irreg. particip.* from *beſpeak;* which ſee.]

To Bespo′t, bė-spȯt′. *v. a.* [from *ſpot.*] To mark with ſpots.

Mildew reſts on the wheat, *beſpotting* the ſtalks with a different colour from the natural. *Mortimer.*

To Bespre′ad, bė-sprėd′. *v. a.* preter. *beſpread;* part. paſſ. *beſpread.* [from *ſpread.*] To ſpread over; to cover over.

His nuptial bed,
With curious needles wrought, and painted flowers *beſpread.* *Dryden.*

The globe is equally *beſpread;* ſo that no place wants proper inhabitants. *Derham.*

To Besprı′nkle, bė-sprink′l. *v. a.* [from *ſprinkle.*] To ſprinkle over; to ſcatter over.

Herodotus imitating the father poet, whoſe life he had written, hath *beſprinkled* his work with many fabuloſitics. *Brown.*

A purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood:
The bed *beſprinkles*, and bedews the ground. *Dryd.*

To Bespu′tter, bė-spŭt′-tŭr. *v. a.* [from *ſputter.*] To ſputter over ſomething; to dawb any thing by ſputtering, or throwing out ſpittle upon it.

Best, bėst′. *adj.* the *ſuperlative* from *good.* [beꞇ, beꞇeꞃa, beꞇꞅꞇ, good, better, beſt, Saxon.]

1. Moſt good; that which has good qualities in the higheſt degree.

And he will take your fields, even the *beſt* of them, and give them to his ſervants. 1 *Sam.* viii. 14.

When the *beſt* things are not poſſible, the *beſt* may be made of thoſe that are. *Hooker.*

When he is *beſt*, he is little more than a man; and when he is worſt, he is little better than a beaſt. *Shakeſp.*

I think it a good argument to ſay, the infinitely wiſe God hath made it ſo, and therefore it is *beſt.* But it is too much confidence of our own wiſdom, to ſay, I think it *beſt*, and therefore God hath made it ſo. *Locke.*

An evil intention perverts the *beſt* actions, and makes them ſins. *Addiſon.*

2. *The beſt.* The utmoſt power; the ſtrongeſt endeavour; the moſt; the higheſt perfection.

I profeſs not talking: only this,
Let each man do his *beſt.* *Shakeſp.*

The duke did his *beſt* to come down. *Bacon.*

He does this to the *beſt* of his power. *Locke.*

My friend, ſaid he, our ſport is at the *beſt.* *Addiſon.*

3. *To make the beſt.* To carry to its greateſt perfection; to improve to the utmoſt.

Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they may *make the beſt* of them, except there be ſome ſpecial cauſe of caution. *Bacon.*

His father left him an hundred drachmas; Alnaſchar, in order to *make the beſt* of it, laid it out in glaſſes. *Addiſon.*

We ſet ſail, and *made the beſt* of our way, till we were forced, by contrary winds, into St. Remo. *Addiſon.*

Best, bėst′. *adv.* [from *well.*] In the higheſt degree of goodneſs.

He ſhall dwell in that place which he ſhall chooſe, in one of thy gates, where it liketh him *beſt.* *Deut.* xxiii. 16.

Best, bėst′, is ſometimes uſed in compoſition.

Theſe latter *beſt-be truſt ſpies* had ſome of them further inſtructions, to draw off the beſt friends and ſervants of Perkin, by making remonſtrances to them, how weakly his enterprize and hopes were built. *Bacon.*

By this law of loving even our enemies, the chriſtian religion diſcovers itſelf to be the moſt generous and *beſt-natured* inſtitution that ever was in the world. *Tillotſon.*

To Besta′in, bė-stå′n. *v. a.* [from *ſtain.*] To mark with ſtains; to ſpot.

We will not line his thin *beſtained* cloke
With our pure honours. *Shakeſp.*

To Beste′ad, bė-stė′d. *v. a.* I *beſted;* I have *beſted.* [from *ſtead.*]

1. To profit.

Hence, vain deluding joys!
The brood of folly, without father bred;
How little you *beſtead*,
Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys! *Milt.*

2. To treat; to accommodate. This ſhould rather be *beſted.*

They ſhall paſs through it hardly *beſtead*, and hungry. *Iſaiah.*

Be′stial, bės′-tshål. *adj.* [from *beaſt.*]

1. Belonging to a beaſt, or to the claſs of beaſts.

His wild diſorder'd walk, his haggard eyes,
Did all the *beſtial* citizens ſurprize. *Dryden.*

2. Having the qualities of beaſts; brutal; below the dignity of reaſon or humanity; carnal.

I have loſt the immortal part of myſelf, and what remains is *beſtial*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Moreover urge his hateful luxury,
And *beſtial* appetite, in change of luſt. *Shakeſp.*

For thoſe, the race of Iſrael oft forſook
Their living ſtrength, and unfrequented left
His righteous altar, bowing lowly down
To *beſtial* gods. *Milton.*

The things promiſed are not groſs and carnal, ſuch as may court and gratify the moſt *beſtial* part of us. *Decay of Piety.*

BESTIA'LITY, bĕs-tshăl'-i-tỹ. *n. ſ.* [from *beſtial*.] The quality of beaſts; degeneracy from human nature.

What can be a greater abſurdity, than to affirm *beſtiality* to be the eſſence of humanity, and darkneſs the center of light? *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

BE'STIALLY, bĕs'-tshăl-lỹ. *adv.* [from *beſtial*.] Brutally; in a manner below humanity.

To BESTI'CK, bĕ-ſtĭk'. *v. a.* preter. I *beſtuck*, I have *beſtuck*. [from *ſtick*.] To ſtick over with any thing; to mark any thing by infixing points or ſpots here and there.

Truth ſhall retire,
Beſtuck with ſland'rous darts; and works of faith
Rarely to be found. *Milton.*

To BESTI'R, bĕ-stŭr'. *v. a.* [from *ſtir*.]

1. To put into vigorous action. It is ſeldom uſed otherwiſe than with the reciprocal pronoun.

As when men wont to watch
On duty, ſleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouze and *beſtir themſelves* ere well awake. *Milton.*

Beſtirs her then, and from each tender ſtalk
Whatever earth, all-bearing mother, yields,
She gathers. *Milton.*

But, as a dog that turns the ſpit
Beſtirs himſelf, and plies his feet
To climb the wheel, but all in vain,
His own weight brings him down again. *Hudibras.*

What aileth them, that they muſt needs *beſtir themſelves* to get in air, to maintain the creature's life? *Ray.*

2. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* with a common word.

I am ſcarce in breath, my lord.—No marvel you have ſo *beſtirred* your valour, you cowardly raſcal! *Shakeſp.*

To BESTO'W, bĭs'-tŏ'. *v. a.* [*beſteden*, Dutch.]

1. To give; to confer upon: commonly with *upon*.

All men would willingly have yielded him praiſe; but his nature was ſuch as to *beſtow* it *upon* himſelf, before any could give it. *Sidney.*

All the dedicated things of the houſe of the Lord did they *beſtow upon* Baalim. *2 Chronicles*, xxiv. 7.

2. Sometimes with *to*.

Sir Julius Cæſar had, in his office, the diſpoſition of the ſix clerks places; which he had *beſtowed to* ſuch perſons as he thought fit. *Clarendon.*

3. To give as charity or bounty.

Our Saviour doth plainly witneſs, that there ſhould not be as much as a cup of cold water *beſtowed* for his ſake, without reward. *Hooker.*

And though he was unſatisfied in getting,
Which was a ſin; yet in *beſtowing*, madam,
He was moſt princely. *Shakeſp.*

Spain to your gift alone her Indies owes;
For what the pow'rful takes not, he *beſtows*. *Dryd.*

You always exceed expectations: as if yours was not your own, but to *beſtow* on wanting merit. *Dryden.*

4. To give in marriage.

Good rev'rend father, make my perſon yours;
And tell me how you would *beſtow* yourſelf. *Shakeſp.*

I could have *beſtowed* her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely admired her. *Tatler.*

5. To give as a preſent.

Pure oil and incenſe on the fire they throw,
And fat of victims which his friends *beſtow*. *Dryd.*

6. To apply.

The ſea was not the duke of Marlborough's element; otherwiſe the whole force of the war would infallibly have been *beſtowed* there. *Swift.*

7. To lay out upon.

And thou ſhalt *beſtow* that money for whatſoever thy ſoul luſteth after, for oxen, ſheep, or for wine. *Deut.* xiv. 26.

8. To lay up; to ſtow; to place.

And when he came to the Tower, he took them from their hand, and *beſtowed* them in the houſe. *2 Kings*, v. 24.

BESTO'WER, bĭs-tŏ'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *beſtow*.] Giver; he that confers any thing; diſpoſer.

They all agree in making one ſupreme God; and that there are ſeveral beings that are to be worſhipped under him; ſome as the *beſtowers* of thrones, but ſubordinate to the Supreme. *Stillingfleet.*

BESTRA'UGHT, bĕ-strå't. *particip.* [Of this *participle* I have not found the *verb*; by analogy we may derive it from *beſtract*; perhaps it is corrupted from *diſtraught*.] Diſtracted; mad; out of one's ſenſes; out of one's wits.

Aſk Marian, the fat alewife, if ſhe knew me not. What! I am not *beſtraught*. *Shakeſp.*

To BESTRE'W, bĕ-strŏ'. *v. a.* particip. paſſ. *beſtrewed*, or *beſtrown*. [from *ſtrew*.] To ſprinkle over.

So thick *beſtrown*,
Abject and loſt lay theſe, covering the flood. *Milt.*

To BESTRI'DE, bĕ-strī'de. *v. a.* I *beſtrid*; I have *beſtrid*, or *beſtridden*. [from *ſtride*.]

1. To ſtride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs.

Why, man, he doth *beſtride* the narrow world
Like a coloſſus. *Shakeſp.*

Make him *beſtride* the ocean, and mankind
Aſk his conſent to uſe the ſea and wind. *Waller.*

2. To ſtep over.

That I ſee thee here,
Thou noble thing! more dances my rapt heart,
Than when I firſt my wedded miſtreſs ſaw
Beſtride my threſhold. *Shakeſp.*

3. It is often uſed, in the conſequential ſenſe, for to ride on.

He *beſtrides* the lazy pacing clouds,
And ſails upon the boſom of the air. *Shakeſp.*

That horſe, that thou ſo often haſt *beſtrid*;
That horſe, that I ſo carefully have dreſs'd. *Shak.*

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did their lubber ſtate mankind *beſtride*. *Dryden.*

The bounding ſteed you pompouſly *beſtride*
Shares with his lord the pleaſure and the pride. *Pope.*

4. It is uſed ſometimes of a man ſtanding over ſomething which he defends: the preſent mode of war has put this ſenſe out of uſe.

He *beſtrid*
An o'erpreſs'd Roman, and i' th' conſul's view
Slew three oppoſers: Tarquin's ſelf he met,
And ſtruck him on his knees. *Shakeſp.*

If thou ſee me down in the battle, and *beſtride* me, ſo; 'tis a point of friendſhip. *Shakeſp.*

He doth *beſtride* a bleeding land,
Gaſping for life under great Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*

To BESTU'D, bĕ-stŭd'. *v. a.* [from *ſtud*.] To adorn with *ſtuds*, or ſhining prominences.

Th' unſought diamonds
Would ſo emblaze the forehead of the deep,
And ſo *beſtud* with ſtars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

BET, bĕt'. *n. ſ.* [ƿeððian to wager; ƿeð a wager, Sax. from which the etymologiſts derive *bet*. I ſhould rather imagine it to come from betan, to mend, increaſe, or *ter*, as a *bet* increaſes the original wager.] A wager; ſomething laid to be won upon certain conditions.

The hoary fool, who many days
Has ſtruggled with continued ſorrow,
Renews his hope, and blindly lays
The deſp'rate *bet* upon to-morrow. *Prior.*

His pride was in piquette,
Newmarket fame, and judgment at a *bet*. *Pope.*

To BET, bĕt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wager; to ſtake at a wager.

He drew a good bow: and dead? John of Gaunt loved him well, and *betted* much upon his head. *Shakeſp.*

He flies the court for want of clothes;
Cries out 'gainſt cocking, ſince he cannot *bet*. *Ben Jonſon.*

The god, unhappily engag'd,
Complain'd, and ſigh'd, and cry'd, and fretted,
Loſt every earthly thing he *betted*. *Prior.*

BET, bĕt'. The old *preterite* of *beat*.

He ſtaid for a better hour, till the hammer had wrought and *bet* the party more pliant. *Bacon.*

To BETA'KE, bĕ-tå'ke. *v. a.* preter. I *betook*; part. paſſ. *betaken*. [from *take*.]

1. To take; to ſeize: an obſolete ſenſe.

Then to his hands that writ he did *betake*,
Which he diſcloſing read. *Spenſer.*

2. To have recourſe to: with the reciprocal pronoun.

The adverſe party *betaking itſelf* to ſuch practices as men embrace, when they behold things brought to deſperate extremities. *Hooker.*

Thou tyrant!
Do not repent theſe things; for they are heavier
Than all thy woes can ſtir: therefore *betake thee*
To nothing but deſpair. *Shakeſp.*

The reſt, in imitation, to like arms
Betook them, and the neighbouring hills up tore. *Milton.*

3. To apply: with the reciprocal pronoun.

With eaſe ſuch fond chimeras we purſue,
As fancy frames for fancy to ſubdue:
But when *ourſelves* to action we *betake*,
It ſhuns the mint, like gold that chymiſts make. *Dryden.*

As my obſervations have been the light whereby I have ſteered my courſe, ſo I *betake myſelf* to them again. *Woodward.*

4. To move; to remove.

Soft ſhe withdrew; and, like a wood nymph
light,
Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton.*

They both *betook them* ſeveral ways;
Both to deſtroy. *Milton.*

To BETE'EM, bĕ-tē'm. *v. a.* [from *teem*.] To bring forth; to beſtow; to give.

So would I, ſaid th' enchanter, glad and fain
Beteem to you his ſword, you to defend;
But that this weapon's pow'r I well have ken'd,
To be contrary to the work that ye intend. *Fairy Queen.*

Rain, which I could well
Beteem them from the tempeſt of mine eyes. *Shak.*

To BETHI'NK, bĕ-thĭnk'. *v. a.* I *bethought*; I have *bethought*. [from *think*.] To recal to reflection; to bring back to conſideration, or recollection. It is generally uſed with the reciprocal pronoun, and *of* before the ſubject of thought.

They were ſooner in danger than they could almoſt *bethink themſelves of* change. *Sidney.*

I have *bethought me of* another fault. *Shakeſp.*

I, better *bethinking myſelf*, and miſliking his determination, gave him this order. *Raleigh.*

He himſelf,
Inſatiable of glory, had loſt all:
Yet *of* another plea *bethought* him ſoon. *Milton.*

The nets were laid, yet the birds could never *bethink themſelves*, till hampered, and paſt recovery. *L'Eſtrange.*

Cherippus, then in time *yourſelf bethink*,
And what your rags will yield by auction ſink. *Dryden.*

A little conſideration may allay his heat, and make him *bethink himſelf*, whether this attempt be worth the venture. *Locke.*

BE'THLEHEM, bĕ'th-lĕ-hĕm. *n. ſ.* [See BEDLAM.] An hoſpital for lunaticks.]

BE'THLEHEMITE, bĕ'th-lĕ-hĕ-mite. *n. ſ.* [See BEDLAMITE.] A lunatick; an inhabitant of a madhouſe.

BETHO'UGHT, bĕ-thâ't. *particip.* [from *bethink*; which ſee.]

To BETHRA'L, bĕ-thrâ'l. *v. a.* [from *thrall.*] To enſlave; to conquer; to bring into ſubjection.

Ne let that wicked woman 'ſcape away,
For ſhe it is that did my lord *bethral.* *Shakeſp.*

To BETHU'MP, bĕ-thŭmp'. *v. a.* [from *thump.*] To beat; to lay blows upon: a ludicrous word.

I was never ſo *bethumpt* with words,
Since firſt I call'd my brother's father dad. *Shak.*

To BETI'DE, bĕ-tī'de. *v. n.* pret. *It betided*, or *betid*; part. paſſ. *betid.* [from tid, Sax. See TIDE.]

1. To happen to; to befal; to bechance, whether good or bad: with the perſon.

Said he then to the palmer, reverend ſire,
What great misfortune hath *betid* this knight? *Spenſer.*

But ſay, if our deliverer up to heav'n
Muſt reaſcend, what will *betide* the few,
His faithful, left among th' unfaithful herd,
The enemies of truth? *Milton.*

2. Sometimes it has *to.*

Neither know I
What is *betid to* Cloten; but remain
Perplext in all. *Shakeſp.*

3. To come to paſs; to fall out; to happen: without the perſon.

She, when her turn was come her tale to tell,
Told of a ſtrange adventure that *betided*
Betwixt the fox, and th' ape by him miſguided. *Spenſer.*

In winter's tedious nights, ſit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee tales
Of woeful ages, long ago *betid.* *Shakeſp.*

Let me hear from thee by letters
Of thy ſucceſs in love; and what news elſe
Betideth here in abſence of thy friend. *Shakeſp.*

4. To become; to be the fate: with *of.*

If he were dead, what would *betide of* thee? *Shakeſp.*

BETI'ME, bĕ-tī'me. } *adv.* [from *by* and *time*;
BETI'MES, bĕ-tī'mz. } that is, by the proper time.]

1. Seaſonably; early; before it is late.

Send ſuccours, lords, and ſtop the rage *betime.* *Shakeſp.*

To meaſure life learn thou *betimes*, and know
Toward ſolid good what leads the neareſt way. *Milton.*

2. Soon; before long time has paſſed.

Whiles they are weak, *betimes* with them contend;
For when they once to perfect ſtrength do grow,
Strong wars they make. *Spenſer.*

He tires *betimes*, that ſpurs too faſt *betimes.* *Shakeſp.*

There be ſome have an over early ripeneſs in their years, which fadeth *betimes*: theſe are firſt, ſuch as have brittle wits, the edge whereof is ſoon turned. *Bacon.*

Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth; that is, enter upon a religious courſe *betimes.* *Tillotſon.*

Short is the date, alas! of modern rhymes;
And 'tis but juſt to let them live *betimes.* *Pope.*

3. Early in the day.

He that drinks all night, and is hanged *betimes* in the morning, may ſleep the ſounder next day. *Shakeſp.*

They roſe *betimes* in the morning, and offered ſacrifice. 1 *Macc.* iv. 52.

BE'TLE, bĕ'tl. } *n. ſ.* [*piper adulterinum.*]
BE'TRE, bĕ'-tĕr. } An Indian plant, called water pepper. *Dict.*

To BETO'KEN, bĕ-tŏ'kn. *v. a.* [from *token.*]

1. To ſignify; to mark; to repreſent.

We know not wherefore churches ſhould be the worſe, if, at this time, when they are delivered into God's own poſſeſſion, ceremonies fit to *betoken* ſuch intents, and to accompany ſuch actions, be uſual. *Hooker.*

A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conſpicuous with three liſted colours gay,
Betokening peace from God. *Milton.*

2. To foreſhow; to preſignify.

The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betoken glad. *Thomſon.*

BE'TONY, bĕt'-tŏ-ný. *n. ſ.* [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant, greatly eſteemed as a vulnerary herb. *Miller.*

BETO'OK, bĕ-tŭk'. [*irreg. pret.* from *betake*; which ſee.]

To BETO'SS, bĕ-tŏs'. *v. a.* [from *toſs.*] To diſturb; to agitate; to put into violent motion.

What ſaid my man, when my *betoſſed* ſoul
Did not attend him as we rode? *Shakeſp.*

To BETRA'Y, bĕ-trâ'. *v. a.* [*trahir*, Fr.]

1. To give into the hands of enemies by treachery, or breach of truſt: with *to* before the perſon, otherwiſe *into.*

If ye be come to *betray* me *to* mine enemies, ſeeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it. 1 *Chronicles.*

Jeſus ſaid unto them, The Son of man ſhall be *betrayed into* the hands of men. *Matthew.*

For fear of nothing elſe but a *betraying* of the ſuccours which reaſon offereth. *Wiſdom.*

He was not to be won, either by promiſe or reward, to *betray* the city. *Knolles.*

2. To diſcover that which has been entruſted to ſecrecy.

3. To expoſe to evil by revealing ſomething entruſted.

How would'ſt thou again *betray* me,
Bearing my words and doings to the Lord! *Milt.*

4. To make known ſomething that were better concealed.

Be ſwift to hear, but be cautious of your tongue, leſt you *betray* your ignorance. *Watts.*

5. To make liable to fall into ſomething inconvenient.

His abilities created him great confidence; and this was like enough to *betray* him *to* great errours. *King Charles.*

The bright genius is ready to be ſo forward, as often *betrays* itſelf *into* great errours in judgment. *Watts.*

6. To ſhow; to diſcover.

Ire, envy, and deſpair,
Which marr'd his borrow'd viſage, and *betray'd*
Him counterfeit, if any eye beheld. *Milton.*

The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs ſhall fall,
And one promiſcuous ruin cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a ſtone *betray*
The place where once the very ruins lay. *Addiſon.*

BETRA'YER, bĕ trâ'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *betray.*] He that betrays; a traitor.

The wiſe man doth ſo ſay of fear, that it is a *betrayer* of the forces of reaſonable underſtanding. *Hooker.*

You caſt down your courage through fear, the *betrayer* of all ſuccours which reaſon can afford. *Sir J. Hayward.*

They are only a few *betrayers* of their country; they are to purchaſe coin, perhaps at half price, and vend it among us, to the ruin of the publick. *Swift.*

To BETRI'M, bĕ-trĭm'. *v. a.* [from *trim.*] To deck; to dreſs; to grace; to adorn; to embelliſh; to beautify; to decorate.

Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
Which ſpungy April at thy heſt *betrims*,
To make cold nymphs chaſte crowns. *Shakeſp.*

To BETRO'TH, bĕ-trâ'th. *v. a.* [from *troth*; *betrowen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract to any one, in order to marriage; to affiance: uſed either of men or women.

He, in the firſt flower of my freſheſt age,
Betrothed me unto the only heir
Of a moſt mighty king, moſt rich and ſage. *Spenſer.*

To her, my lord,
Was I *betrothed*, ere I Hermia ſaw. *Shakeſp.*

By ſoul's publick promiſe ſhe
Was ſold then, and *betroth'd* to Victory. *Cowley.*

2. To have, as affianced by promiſe of marriage.

And what man is there that hath *betrothed* a wife, and hath not taken her? let him go and return into his houſe. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To nominate to a biſhoprick, in order to conſecration.

If any perſon be conſecrated a biſhop to that church, whereunto he was not before *betrothed*, he ſhall not receive the habit of conſecration, as not being canonically promoted. *Ayliffe.*

To BETRU'ST, bĕ-trŭſt'. *v. a.* [from *truſt.*] To entruſt; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

Betruſt him with all the good which our own capacity will allow us, or his ſufficiency encourage us, to hope for, either in this life, or that to come. *Grew.*

Whatſoever you would *betruſt* to your memory, let it be diſpoſed in a proper method. *Watts.*

BE'TTER, bĕt'-tŭr. *adj.* The *comparative* of *good.* [bet *good*, betera *better*, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than ſomething elſe. See GOOD.

He has a horſe *better* than the Neapolitan's; a *better* bad habit of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

I have ſeen *better* faces in my time,
Than ſtand on any ſhoulders that I ſee
Before me at this inſtant. *Shakeſp.*

Having a deſire to depart, and be with Chriſt; which is far *better.* *Philippians.*

The BE'TTER, bĕt'-tŭr.

1. The ſuperiority; the advantage: with the particle *of* before him, or that, over which the advantage is gained.

The Corinthians that morning, as the days before, had *the better.* *Sidney.*

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was unfortunate; yet, in ſuch ſort, as doth not break our preſcription, to have had *the better of* the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

Dionyſius, his countryman, in an epiſtle to Pompey, after an expreſs compariſon, affords him *the better of* Thucydides. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

You think fit
To get *the better of* me, and you ſhall;
Since you will have it ſo—I will be yours. *Southerne.*

The gentleman had always ſo much *the better of* the ſatiriſt, that the perſons touched did not know where to fix their reſentment. *Prior.*

2. Improvement;

Improvement; as, *for the better*, ſo as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where *for the better*, I muſt at the ſame time acknowledge, that I could have done nothing without him. *Dryden.*

E'TTER, bĕt'-tŭr. *adv.* [comparative of *well.*] Well, in a greater degree.

Then it was *better* with me than now. *Hoſea.*

Better a mechanick rule were ſtretched or broken, than a great beauty were omitted. *Dryden.*

The *better* to underſtand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be obſerved. *Locke.*

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do *better*, than by conſidering to what infinity is attributed. *Locke.*

BE'TTER, bĕt'-tŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To improve; to meliorate.

The cauſe of his taking upon him our nature, was to *better* the quality, and to advance the condition thereof. *Hooker.*

He is furniſhed with my opinion, which is *bettered* with his own learning. *Shakeſp.*

Heir to all his lands and goods,
Which I have *better'd*, rather than decreas'd. *Shak.*

But Jonathan, to whom both hearts were known,
With well-tim'd zeal, and with an artful care,
Reſtor'd and *better'd* ſoon the nice affair. *Cowley.*

The church of England, the pureſt and beſt reformed church in the world; ſo well reformed, that it will be found eaſier to alter than *better* its conſtitution. *South.*

The Romans took pains to hew out a paſſage for theſe lakes to diſcharge themſelves, for the *bettering* of the air. *Addiſon.*

To ſurpaſs; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at that which cannot be *bettered.* *Hooker.*

He hath borne himſelf beyond the promiſe of his age; he hath, indeed, better *bettered* expectation, than you muſt expect of me to tell you. *Shakeſp.*

What you do
Still *betters* what is done; when you ſpeak ſweet,
I'd have you do it ever. *Shakeſp.*

To advance; to ſupport.

The king thought his honour would ſuffer, during a treaty, to *better* a party. *Bacon.*

E'TTER, bĕt'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Superiour; one to whom precedence is to be given.

Their *betters* would be hardly found, if they did not live among men, but in a wilderneſs by themſelves. *Hooker.*

The courteſy of nations allows you my *better*, in that you are the firſt born. *Shakeſp.*

That ye thus hoſpitably live,
Is mighty grateful to your *betters*,
And makes e'en gods themſelves your debtors. *Prior.*

I have ſome gold and ſilver by me, and ſhall be able to make a ſhift, when many of my *betters* are ſtarving. *Swift.*

E'TTOR, bĕt'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *To bet.*] One that lays bets or wagers.

I obſerved a ſtranger among them of a genteeler behaviour than ordinary; but, notwithſtanding he was a very fair *bettor*, nobody would take him up. *Addiſon.*

E'TTY, bĕt'-tў. *n. ſ.* [probably a cant word, ſignifying an inſtrument which does what is too often done by a maid within.] An inſtrument to break open doors.

Record the ſtratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal ſcalades of needy heroes, deſcribing the powerful *betty*, or the artful picklock. *Arbuthnot.*

ETWE'EN, bĕ-twē'n. *prep.* [betƿeonan, betƿynan, Saxon; from the original word tƿa, *two.*]

In the intermediate ſpace.

What modes
Of ſmell the headlong lioneſs *between*,
And hound ſagacious on the tainted green? *Pope.*

2. From one to another: noting intercourſe.

He ſhould think himſelf unhappy, if things ſhould go ſo *between* them, as he ſhould not be able to acquit himſelf of ingratitude towards them both. *Bacon.*

3. Belonging to two in partnerſhip.

I aſk, whether Caſtor and Pollux, with only one ſoul *between* them, which thinks and perceives in one what the other is never conſcious of, are not two diſtinct perſons? *Locke.*

4. Bearing relation to two.

If there be any diſcord or ſuits *between* them and any of the family, they are compounded and appeaſed. *Bacon.*

Friendſhip requires, that it be *between* two at leaſt; and there can be no friendſhip where there are not two friends. *South.*

5. Noting difference, or diſtinction of one from the other.

Their natural conſtitutions put ſo wide a difference *between* ſome men, that art would never maſter. *Locke.*

Children quickly diſtinguiſh *between* what is required of them, and what not. *Locke.*

6. *Between* is properly uſed of two, and *among* of more; but perhaps this accuracy is not always preſerved.

BETWI'XT, bĕ-twik'ſt. *prep.* [betƿyx, Saxon. It has the ſame ſignification with *between*, and is indifferently uſed for it.]

1. In the midſt of two.

Hard by, a cottage chimney ſmokes
From *betwixt* two aged oaks. *Milton.*

Methinks, like two black ſtorms, on either hand,
Our Spaniſh army and your Indians ſtand;
This only place *betwixt* the clouds is clear. *Dryd.*

If contradicting intereſts could be mixt,
Nature herſelf has caſt a bar *betwixt*. *Dryden.*

2. From one to another.

Five years ſince there was ſome ſpeech of marriage
Betwixt myſelf and her. *Shakeſp.*

BE'VEL, } bĕv'-ĭl. } *n. ſ.* In maſonry and joinery, a kind of ſquare, one
BE'VIL, }

leg of which is frequently crooked, according to the ſweep of an arch or vault. It is moveable on a point or centre, and ſo may be ſet to any angle. An angle that is not ſquare, is called a *bevil angle*, whether it be more obtuſe, or more acute, than a right angle. *Build. Dict.*

Their houſes are very ill built, their walls *bevil*, without one right angle in any apartment. *Swift.*

To BE'VEL, bĕv'-ĭl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle.

Theſe rabbets are ground ſquare; but the rabbets on the groundſel are *bevelled* downwards, that rain may the freelier fall off. *Moxon.*

BE'VER, bē'-vŭr. See BEAVER.

BE'VERAGE, bĕv'-ĕr-ĭdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Ital.]

1. Drink; liquor to be drank in general.

I am his cupbearer;
If from me he have wholeſome *beverage*,
Account me not your ſervant. *Shakeſp.*

Grains, pulſes, and all ſorts of fruits, either bread or *beverage* may be made almoſt of all. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

A pleaſant *beverage* he prepar'd before
Of wine and honey mix'd. *Dryden.*

The coarſe lean gravel on the mountain ſides
Scarce dewy *bev'rage* for the bees provides. *Dryd.*

2. *Beverage*, or water cyder, is made by putting the mure into a fat, adding water, as you deſire it ſtronger or ſmaller. The water ſhould ſtand forty-eight hours on it, before you preſs it; when it is preſſed, tun it up immediately. *Mortimer.*

3. A treat upon wearing a new ſuit of clothes.

4. A treat at firſt coming into a priſon, called alſo *garniſh.*

BE'VY, bĕv'-ў. *n. ſ.* [*beva*, Ital.]

1. A flock of birds.

2. A company; an aſſembly.

And in the midſt thereof, upon the floor,
A lovely *bevy* of fair ladies ſat,
Courted of many a jolly paramour. *Fairy Q.*

They on the plain
Long had not walk'd, when, from the tents, behold
A *bevy* of fair women. *Milton.*

Nor rode the nymph alone;
Around a *bevy* of bright damſels ſhone. *Pope.*

To BEWA'IL, bĕ-wā'l. *v. a.* [from *wail.*] To bemoan; to lament; to expreſs ſorrow for.

In this city he
Hath widow'd and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour *bewail* the injury. *Shakeſp.*

Yet wiſer Ennius gave command to all
His friends, not to *bewail* his funeral.
Sir John Denham.

I cannot but *bewail*, as in their firſt principles, the miſeries and calamities of our children. *Addiſ.*

To BEWA'IL, bĕ-wā'l. *v. n.* To expreſs grief.

Thy ambition,
Thou ſcarlet ſin, robb'd this *bewailing* land
Of noble Buckingham, my father-in-law. *Shak.*

To BEWA'RE, bĕ-wā're. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware*, or *wary*; that is, cautious: thus, in an old treatiſe, I have found *be ye ware.* See WARY. Ʒeƿaꞃian, Saxon; *warer*, Daniſh.]

1. To regard with caution; to be ſuſpicious of danger from: generally the particle *of* goes before the thing which excites caution.

You muſt *beware of* drawing or painting clouds, winds, and thunder, towards the bottom of your piece. *Dryden.*

Every one ought to be very careful to *beware* what he admits for a principle. *Locke.*

Warn'd by the ſylph, oh pious maid, *beware!*
This to diſcloſe is all thy guardian can;
Beware of all, but moſt *beware of* man. *Pope.*

2. It is obſervable, that it is only uſed in ſuch forms of ſpeech as admit the word *be:* thus we ſay, *he may beware, let him beware, he will beware*; but not, *he did beware*, or *he has been ware.*

To BEWE'EP, bĕ-wē'p. *v. a.* [from *weep.*] To weep over or upon; to bedew with tears.

Old fond eyes,
Beweep this cauſe again; I'll pluck ye out,
And caſt you, with the waters that you loſe,
To temper clay. *Shakeſp.*

Larded all with ſweet flowers,
Which *bewept* to the grave did go
With true love ſhowers. *Shakeſp.*

To BEWE'T, bĕ-wĕt'. *v. a.* [from *wet.*] To wet; to moiſten; to bedew; to water.

His napkin, with his true tears all *bewet*,
Can do no ſervice on her ſorrowful cheeks.
Shakeſpeare's Tit. And.

To BEWI'LDER, bĕ-wĭl'-dŭr. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To loſe in pathleſs places; to confound for want of a plain road; to perplex; to entangle; to puzzle.

We parted thus; I homeward ſped my way,
Bewilder'd in the wood till dawn of day. *Dryden.*

We no ſolution of our queſtion find;
Your words *bewilder*, not direct the mind.
Blackmore.

Our underſtanding traces 'em in vain,
Loſt and *bewilder'd* in the fruitleſs ſearch. *Addiſ.*

It is good ſometimes to loſe and *bewilder* ourſelves in ſuch ſtudies. *Watts.*

To **Bewi'tch**, bè-wìtsh'. *v. a.* [from *witch.*]

1. To injure by witchcraft, or faſcination, or charms.

Look how I am *bewitch'd*; behold, mine arm
Is like a blaſted ſapling wither'd up. *Shakeſp.*

I have foreſworn his company hourly this twenty years, and yet I am *bewitched* with the rogue's company. If the raſcal has not given me medicines to make me love him, I'll be hanged! *Shak.*

My flocks are free from love, yet look ſo thin;
What magick has *bewitch'd* the woolly dams,
And what ill eyes beheld the tender lambs? *Dryd.*

2. To charm; to pleaſe to ſuch a degree, as to take away the power of reſiſtance.

Doth even beauty beautify,
And moſt *bewitch* the wretched eye. *Sidney.*

The charms of poetry our ſouls *bewitch*;
The curſe of writing is an endleſs itch. *Dryden.*

I do not know, by the character that is given of her works, whether it is not for the benefit of mankind that they were loſt; they were filled with ſuch *bewitching* tenderneſs and rapture, that it might have been dangerous to have given them a reading. *Addiſon.*

Bewi'tchery, bè-wìtsh'-è-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *bewitch.*] Faſcination; charm; reſiſtleſs prevalence.

There is a certain *bewitchery*, or faſcination, in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can give an account of. *South.*

Bewi'tchment, bè-wìtsh'-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *bewitch.*] Faſcination; power of charming.

I will counterfeit the *bewitchment* of ſome popular man, and give it bountifully to the deſires. *Shakeſp.*

To **BEWRA'Y**, bè-rà'. *v. a.* [ƿꞃeᵹan, beƿꞃeᵹan, Saxon.]

1. To betray, to diſcover perfidiouſly.

Fair feeling words he wiſely 'gan diſplay,
And, for her humour fitting purpoſe, fain
To tempt the cauſe itſelf for to *bewray*. *Fairy Q.*

2. To ſhow; to make viſible: this word is now little in uſe.

She ſaw a pretty bluſh in Philodea's cheeks *bewray* a modeſt diſcontentment. *Sidney.*

Men do ſometimes *bewray* that by deeds, which to confeſs they are hardly drawn. *Hooker.*

Next look on him that ſeems for counſel fit,
Whoſe ſilver locks *bewray* his ſtore of days. *Fairf.*

Bewra'yer, bè-rà'-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *bewray.*] Betrayer; diſcoverer; divulger.

When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a *bewrayer* of ſecrets, the world is juſt enough to accuſe the perfidiouſneſs of the friend. *Addiſon.*

Beyo'nd, bè-yònd'. *prep.* [beᵹeonꝺ, beᵹeonꝺan, Saxon.]

1. Before; at a diſtance not yet reached.

What 's fame? a fancy'd life in others breath,
A thing *beyond* us, ev'n before our death:
Juſt what you hear, you have. *Pope.*

2. On the farther ſide of.

Neither is it *beyond* the ſea, that thou ſhouldſt ſay, Who ſhall go over the ſea for us, and bring it unto us? *Deut.* xxx. 13.

Now we are on land, we are but between death and life; for we are *beyond* the old world and the new. *Bacon.*

We cannot think men *beyond* the ſea will part with their money for nothing. *Locke.*

3. Farther onward than.

He that ſees a dark and ſhady grove,
Stays not, but looks *beyond* it on the ſky. *Herbert.*

4. Paſt; out of the reach of.

Beyond the infinite and boundleſs reach
Of mercy, if thou didſt this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakeſp.*

Yet theſe declare
Thy goodneſs *beyond* thought, and pow'r divine. *Milton.*

The juſt, wiſe, and good God neither does nor can require of man any thing that is impoſſible, or naturally *beyond* his power to do. *South.*

Conſider the ſituation of our earth; it is placed ſo conveniently, that plants flouriſh, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and *beyond* all diſpute. *Bentley.*

5. Above; proceeding to a greater degree than.

Timotheus was a man both in power, riches, parentage, goodneſs, and love of his people, *beyond* any of the great men of my country. *Sidney.*

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I muſt confeſs, to me *beyond* all wonder. *Wotton.*

To his expences, *beyond* his income, add debauchery, idleneſs, and quarrels amongſt his ſervants, whereby his manufactures are diſturbed, and his buſineſs neglected. *Locke.*

As far as they carry conviction to any man's underſtanding, my labour may be of uſe: *beyond* the evidence it carries with it, I adviſe him not to follow any man's interpretation. *Locke.*

6. Above in excellence.

His ſatires are incomparably *beyond* Juvenal's, if to laugh and rally, is to be preferred to railing and declaiming. *Dryden.*

7. Remote from; not within the ſphere of.

With equal mind, what happens, let us bear;
Nor joy, nor grieve, too much for things *beyond*
our care. *Dryden's Fables.*

8. *To go beyond*, is to deceive; to circumvent.

She made earneſt benefit of his jeſt, forcing him to do her ſuch ſervices, as were both cumberſome and coſtly; while he ſtill thought he *went beyond* her, becauſe his heart did not commit the idolatry. *Sidney.*

That no man *go beyond*, and defraud his brother in any matter. 1 *Theſſ.* iv. 6.

Be'zel, } **Be'zil**, } bèzl'. { *n. ſ.* That part of a ring in which the ſtone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR, bè-zò'r. *n. ſ.* [from *pa* againſt, and *zahar* poiſon, Perſick.] A ſtone, formerly in high eſteem as an antidote, and brought from the Eaſt Indies, where it is ſaid to be found in the dung of an animal called *pazan*; the ſtone being formed in its belly, and growing to the ſize of an acorn, and ſometimes to that of a pigeon's egg. Its formation is now ſuppoſed to be fabulous. The name is applied to ſeveral chymical compoſitions, deſigned for antidotes; as mineral, ſolar, and jovial *bezoars*. *Savary. Chambers.*

Bezoa'rdick, bè-zò-à'r-dìk. *adj.* [from *bezoar.*] Medicines compounded with *bezoar.*

The *bezoardicks* are neceſſary to promote ſweat, and drive forth the putrified particles. *Floyer.*

Bia'ngulated, bỳ-àng'-gù-là-tìd. }
Bia'ngulous, bỳ-àng'-gù-lùs. } *adj.* [from *binus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having two corners or angles. *Dict.*

BI'AS, bì'-às. *n. ſ.* [*biais*, Fr. ſaid to come from *bibay*, an old Gauliſh word, ſignifying *croſs* or *thwart.*]

1. The weight lodged on one ſide of a bowl, which turns it from the ſtraight line.

Madam, we 'll play at bowls——
—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs againſt the *bias*. *Shak.*

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular courſe, or gives the direction to his meaſures.

You have been miſtook:
But nature to her *bias* drew in that. *Shakeſp.*

This is that boaſted *bias* of thy mind,
By which one way to dulneſs 'tis inclin'd. *Dryden.*

Morality influences men's lives, and gives a *bias* to all their actions. *Locke.*

Wit and humour, that expoſe vice and folly, furniſh uſeful diverſions. Raillery, under ſuch regulations, unbends the mind from ſeverer contemplations, without throwing it off from its proper *bias*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Thus nature gives us, let it check our pride,
The virtue neareſt to our vice ally'd;
Reaſon the *bias* turns to good or ill. *Pope.*

3. Propenſion; inclination.

As for the religion of our poet, he ſeems to have ſome little *bias* towards the opinions of Wickliff. *Dryden.*

To **Bi'as**, bì'-às. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline to ſome ſide; to balance one way; to prejudice.

Were I in no more danger to be miſled by ignorance, than I am to be *biaſſed* by intereſt, I might give a very perfect account. *Locke.*

A deſire leaning to either ſide, *biaſſes* the judgment ſtrangely; by indifference for every thing but truth, you will be excited to examine. *Watts.*

Bi'as, bì'-às. *adv.* It ſeems to be uſed *adverbially* in the following paſſage, conformably to the French *mettre une choſe de biais*, to give any thing a wrong interpretation.

Every action that hath gone before,
Whereof we have record, trial did draw
Bias and thwart, not anſwering the aim.
Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.

In the following paſſage it ſeems to be an adjective. Swelled, as the bowl on the *biaſſed* ſide. This is not uſed.

Blow till thy *bias* cheek
Outſwell the cholic of puft Aquilon.
Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.

Bib, bìb'. *n. ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen put upon the breaſts of children over their clothes.

I would fain know, why it ſhould not be as noble a taſk to write upon a *bib* and hanging-ſleeves, as on the *bulla* and *prætexta*. *Addiſon.*

To **BIB**, bìb'. *v. n.* [*libo*, Lat.] To tipple; to ſip; to drink frequently.

He playeth with *bibbing* mother Meroë, as though ſo named, becauſe ſhe would drink mere wine without water. *Camden.*

To appeaſe a froward child, they gave him drink as often as he cried; ſo that he was conſtantly *bibbing*, and drank more in twenty-four hours than I did. *Locke.*

Biba'cious, bì-bà'-shùs. *adj.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Addicted to drinking. *Dict.*

Biba'city, bì-bà'-sìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*bibacitas*, Lat.] The quality of drinking much.

Bi'bber, bìb'-bùr. *n. ſ.* [from *To bib.*] A tippler; a man that drinks often.

Bi'ble, bì'bl. *n. ſ.* [from βιβλιον a book; called, by way of excellence, *The Book.*] The ſacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

If we paſs from the apoſtolick to the next ages of the church, the primitive chriſtians looked on their *bibles* as their moſt important treaſure. *Government of the Tongue.*

We muſt take heed how we accuſtom ourſelves to a ſlight and irreverent uſe of the name of God, and of the phraſes and expreſſions of the holy *bible*, which ought not to be applied upon every ſlight occaſion. *Tillotſon.*

In queſtions of natural religion, we ſhould confirm and improve, or connect our reaſonings by the divine aſſiſtance of the *bible*. *Watts.*

Biblio'grapher, bìb-lỳ-òg'-grà-fùr. *n. ſ.* [from βιβλὸς, and γραφω to write.] A man ſkilled in literary hiſtory, and in the knowledge of books; a tranſcriber. *Dict.*

Bibliothe'cal, bìb-lyò-thè'-kàl. *adj.* [from *bibliotheca*, Lat.] Belonging to a library. *Dict.*

Bi′bulous, bib′-u-lus. *adj.* [*bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moiſture; ſpungy.

Strow'd *bibulous* above, I ſee the ſands,
The pebbly gravel next, and gutter'd rocks. *Thomſ.*

Bica′psular, bi-kap′-su-lar. *adj.* [*bicapſularis*, Lat.] Having the ſeed veſſel divided into two parts.

Bice, bi′se. *n. ſ.* The name of a colour uſed in painting. It is either green or blue.

Take green *bice*, and order it as you do your blue *bice*; you may diaper upon it with the water of deep green. *Peacham.*

Bici′pital, bi-sip′-i-tal. } *adj.* [*biceps*, *bicipitis*, Lat.]
Bici′pitous, bi-sip′-i-tus. }

1. Having two heads.

While men believe *bicipitous* conformation in any ſpecies, they admit a gemination of principal parts. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. It is applied to one of the muſcles of the arm.

A piece of fleſh it exchanged from the *bicipital* muſcle of either party's arm. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **Bi′cker**, bik′-kur. *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welſh, a conteſt.]

1. To ſkirmiſh; to fight without a ſet battle; to fight off and on.

They fell to ſuch a *bickering*, that he got a halting, and loſt his picture. *Sidney.*

In thy face
I ſee thy fury; if I longer ſtay,
We ſhall begin our ancient *bickerings*. *Shakeſp.*

2. To quiver; to play backward and forward.

And from about him fierce effuſion rowl'd
Of ſmoke, and *bickering* flame, and ſparkles dire. *Milton.*

An icy gale, oft ſhifting o'er the pool,
Breathes a blue film, and, in its mid career,
Arreſts the *bickering* ſtream. *Thomſon.*

Bi′ckerer, bik′-ke-rur. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſkirmiſher.

Bi′ckern, bik′-kurn. *n. ſ.* [apparently corrupted from *beakiron*.] An iron ending in a point.

A blackſmith's anvil is ſometimes made with a pike, or *bickern*, or beakiron, at one end. *Moxon.*

Bico′rne, bi′-korn. } *adj.* [*bicornis*, Lat.]
Bico′rnous, bi-ka′r-nus. } Having two horns.

We ſhould be too critical, to queſtion the letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of the horns equal. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Bico′rporal, bi-ka′r-po-ral. *adj.* [*bicorpor*, Lat.] Having two bodies.

To **BID**, bid′. *v. a.* pret. I *bid*, *bad*, *bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden*. [bıððan, Saxon.]

1. To deſire; to aſk; to call; to invite.

I am *bid* forth to ſupper, Jeſſica;
There are my keys. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you ſhall find, *bid* to the marriage. *Matt.* xxii. 9.

We ought, when we are *bidden* to great feaſts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand. *Hakewill.*

2. To command; to order: before things or perſons.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the nightmare, and her nine fold,
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shakeſp.*

He chid the ſiſters,
When firſt they put the name of king upon me,
And *bade* them ſpeak to him. *Shakeſp.*

Haſte to the houſe of ſleep, and *bid* the god,
Who rules the nightly viſions with a nod,
Prepare a dream. *Dryden's Fables.*

Curſe on the tongue that *bids* this general joy.
—Can they be friends of Antony, who revel
When Antony's in danger? *Dryd. All for Love.*

Thames heard the numbers, as he flow'd along,
And *bade* his willows learn the moving ſong. *Pope.*

Acquire a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are *bidden*. *Watts.*

3. To offer; to propoſe; as, to *bid* a price.

Come, and be true.——
—Thou *bidſt* me to my loſs; for true to thee
Were to prove falſe. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

When a man is reſolute to keep his ſins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquiſh all hope, he will embrace that profeſſion which *bids* faireſt to the reconciling thoſe ſo diſtant intereſts. *Decay of Piety.*

As when the goddeſſes came down of old,
With gifts their young Dardanian judge they try'd,
And each *bade* high to win him to their ſide. *Granville.*

To give intereſt a ſhare in friendſhip, is to ſell it by inch of candle; he that *bids* moſt ſhall have it: and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on it. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

4. To proclaim; to offer; or to make known by ſome public voice.

Our bans thrice *bid*! and for our wedding day
My kerchief bought! then preſs'd, then forc'd away. *Gay.*

5. To pronounce; to declare.

You are retir'd,
As if you were a feaſted one, and not
The hoſteſs of the meeting; pray you *bid*
Theſe unknown friends to 's welcome. *Shakeſp.*

Divers, as we paſſed by them, put their arms a little abroad; which is their geſture, when they *bid* any welcome. *Bacon.*

How, Didius, ſhall a Roman, ſore repuls'd,
Greet your arrival to this diſtant iſle?
How *bid* you welcome to theſe ſhatter'd legions? *A. Philips.*

6. To denounce.

Thyſelf and Oxford, with five thouſand men,
Shall croſs the ſeas, and *bid* falſe Edward battle. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

She *bid* war to all that durſt ſupply
The place of thoſe her cruelty made die. *Waller.*

The captive cannibal, oppreſt with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, diſdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He *bids* defiance to the gaping crowd,
And, ſpent at laſt and ſpeechleſs as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

7. To pray. See Bead.

If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your houſe, neither *bid* him God ſpeed. *John.*

When they deſired him to tarry longer with them, he conſented not, but *bade* them farewel. *Acts*, xviii. 21.

8. To *bid beads*, is to diſtinguiſh each bead by a prayer.

By ſome haycock, or ſome ſhady thorn,
He *bids* his beads both evenſong and morn. *Dryd.*

Bi′dale, bid′-al. *n. ſ.* [from *bid* and *ale*.] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's houſe, and there to contribute charity. *Dict.*

Bi′dden, bid′n. *part. paſſ.* [from *To bid*.]

1. Invited.

There were two of our company *bidden* to a feaſt of the family. *Bacon.*

Madam, the *bidden* gueſts are come. *A. Philips.*

2. Commanded.

'Tis theſe that early taint the female ſoul,
Inſtruct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,
Teach infants cheeks a *bidden* bluſh to know,
And little hearts to flutter at a beau. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

Bi′dder, bid′-dur. *n. ſ.* [from *To bid*.] One who offers or propoſes a price.

He looked upon ſeveral dreſſes which hung there, expoſed to the purchaſe of the beſt *bidder*. *Addiſon.*

Bi′dding, bid′-ding. *n. ſ.* [from *bid*.] Command; order.

How ſay'ſt thou, that Macduff denies his perſon
At our great *bidding*? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

At his ſecond *bidding*, darkneſs fled,
Light ſhone, and order from diſorder ſprung. *Milt.*

To **BIDE**, bi′de. *v. a.* [bıðan, Saxon.] To endure; to ſuffer: commonly to *abide*.

Poor naked wretches, whereſoe'er you are,
That *bide* the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm! *Shak.*

The wary Dutch this gathering ſtorm foreſaw,
And durſt not *bide* it on the Engliſh coaſt. *Dryden.*

To **Bide**, bi′de. *v. n.*

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.

All knees to thee ſhall bow, of them that *bide*
In heav'n or earth, or under earth in hell. *Milton.*

2. To remain in a place.

Safe in a ditch he *bides*,
With twenty trenched gaſhes on his head,
The leaſt a death to nature. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. To continue in a ſtate.

And they alſo, if they *bide* not ſtill in unbelief, ſhall be graffed in. *Romans*, xi. 23.

4. It has probably all the ſignifications of the word *abide*; which ſee: but it being grown ſomewhat obſolete, the examples of its various meanings are not eaſily found.

Bide′ntal, bi-den′-tal. *adj.* [*bidens*, Lat.] Having two teeth.

Ill management of forks is not to be helped, when they are only *bidental*. *Swift.*

Bi′ding, bi′-ding. *n. ſ.* [from *bide*.] Reſidence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my conſtant *biding* been. *Rowe.*

Bie′nnial, bi-en′-nyal. *adj.* [*biennis*, Lat.] Of the continuance of two years.

Then why ſhould ſome be very long lived, others only annual or *biennial*? *Ray on the Creation.*

Bier, be′r. *n. ſ.* [from *To bear*, as *feretrum*, in Latin, from *fero*.] A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

And now the prey of fowls he lies,
Nor wail'd of friends, nor laid on groaning *bier*. *Spenſer.*

They bore him barefaced on the *bier*,
And on his grave rain'd many a tear. *Shakeſp.*

He muſt not float upon his wat'ry *bier*
Unwept. *Milton.*

Griefs always green, a houſehold ſtill in tears;
Sad pomps, a threſhold throng'd with daily *biers*,
And liveries of black. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Make as if you hanged yourſelf, they will convey your body out of priſon in a *bier*. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Bi′estings, be′s-tingz. *n. ſ.* [byꞅꞇınᵹ, Saxon.] The firſt milk given by a cow after calving, which is very thick.

And twice beſides, her *bieſtings* never fail
To ſtore the dairy with a brimming pail. *Dryden.*

Bifa′rious, bi-fa′-ryus. *adj.* [*bifarius*, Lat.] Twofold; what may be underſtood two ways. *Dict.*

Bi′ferous, bif′-fe-rus. *adj.* [*biferens*, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

Bi′fid, bi′-fid. } *adj.* [*bifidus*, Lat. a botanical term.] Divided into two; ſplit in two; opening with a cleft.
Bi′fidated, bif′-fy-da-tid. }

Bifo′ld, bi′-fold. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold*.] Twofold; double.

If beauty have a ſoul, this is not ſhe;
If ſouls guide vows, if vows are ſanctimony,
If ſanctimony be the gods delight,
If there be rule in unity itſelf,
This is not ſhe: O madneſs of diſcourſe!
That cauſe ſets up with and againſt thyſelf!
Bifold authority. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Bi′formed, bi′-farmd. *adj.* [*biformis*, Lat.] Compounded of two forms, or bodies.

BIFU'RCATED, bi-fur'-ka-tid. *adj.* [from *binus* two, and *furca* a fork, Lat.] Shooting out, by a diviſion, into two heads.

A ſmall white piece, *bifurcated*, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over. *Woodward.*

BIFURCA'TION, bi-fur-ka'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *binus* and *furca*, Lat.] Diviſion into two; opening into two parts.

The firſt catachreſtical and far derived ſimilitude, it holds with man; that is, in a *bifurcation*, or diviſion of the root into two parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BIG, big'. *adj.* [This word is of uncertain or unknown etymology. *Junius* derives it from βαγαῖος; *Skinner* from *bug*, which, in *Daniſh*, ſignifies the belly.]

1. Having comparative bulk, greater or leſs.

A troubled ocean, to a man who ſails in it, is, I think, the *biggeſt* object that he can ſee in motion. *Spectator.*

2. Great in bulk; large.

Both in addition and diviſion, either of ſpace or duration, when the idea under conſideration becomes very *big*, or very ſmall, its preciſe bulk becomes obſcure and confuſed. *Locke.*

3. Teeming; pregnant; great with young: with the particle *with*.

A bear *big with* young hath ſeldom been ſeen. *Bacon.*

Lately on yonder ſwelling buſh,
Big with many a common roſe,
This early bud began to bluſh. *Waller.*

4. Sometimes with *of*, but rarely.

His gentle lady,
Big of this gentleman, our theme, deceas'd
As he was born. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

5. Full of ſomething; and deſirous, or about, to give it vent.

The great, th' important day,
Big with the fate of Cato and of Rome. *Addiſon.*

Now *big with* knowledge of approaching woes,
The prince of augurs, Halithreſes, roſe. *Pope.*

6. Diſtended; ſwoln; ready to burſt: uſed often of the effects of paſſion, as grief, rage.

Thy heart is *big*; get thee apart, and weep. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

7. Great in air and mien; proud; ſwelling; tumid; haughty; ſurly.

How elſe, ſaid he, but with a good bold face,
And with *big* words, and with a ſtately pace? *Spenſer.*

To the meaner man, or unknown in the court, ſeem ſomewhat ſolemn, coy, *big*, and dangerous of look, talk, and anſwer. *Aſcham.*

If you had look'd *big*, and ſpit at him, he'd have run. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

In his proſperous ſeaſon, he fell under the reproach of being a man of *big* looks, and of a mean and abject ſpirit. *Clarendon.*

Or does the man i' th' moon look *big*,
Or wear a huger periwig
Than our own native lunaticks? *Hudibras.*

Of governments that once made ſuch a noiſe, and looked ſo *big* in the eyes of mankind, as being founded upon the deepeſt counſels, and the ſtrongeſt force; nothing remains of them but a name. *South.*

Thou thyſelf, thus inſolent in ſtate,
Art but perhaps ſome country magiſtrate,
Whoſe power extends no farther than to ſpeak
Big on the bench, and ſcanty weights to break. *Dryden.*

To grant *big* Thraſo valour, Phormio ſenſe,
Should indignation give, at leaſt offence. *Garth.*

8. Great in ſpirit; lofty; brave.

What art thou? have not I
An arm as *big* as thine? a heart as *big*?
Thy words, I grant, are *bigger*: for I wear not
My dagger in my mouth. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

BI'GAMIST, big'-ga-mist. *n. ſ.* [*bigamus*, low Lat.] One that has committed bigamy. See BIGAMY.

By the papal canons, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot have an eccleſiaſtical benefice; much leſs can a *bigamiſt* have ſuch a benefice according to that law. *Ayliffe.*

BI'GAMY, big'-ga-my. *n. ſ.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.]

1. The crime of having two wives at once.

A beauty-waining and diſtreſſed widow
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To baſe declenſion, and loath'd *bigamy*. *Shakeſp.*

Randal determined to commence a ſuit againſt Martin, for *bigamy* and inceſt. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. [In the canon law.] The marriage of a ſecond wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched; which, in the church of Rome, were conſidered as bringing a man under ſome incapacities for eccleſiaſtical offices.

BIGBE'LLIED, big'-bel-lyd. *adj.* [from *big* and *belly*.] Pregnant; with child; great with young.

When we have laugh'd to ſee the ſails conceive,
And grow *bigbellied* with the wanton wind. *Shakeſp.*

Children and *bigbellied* women require antidotes ſomewhat more grateful to the palate. *Harvey.*

So many well-ſhaped innocent virgins are blocked up, and waddle up and down like *bigbellied* women. *Addiſon.*

We purſued our march, to the terror of the market people, and the miſcarriage of half a dozen *bigbellied* women. *Addiſon.*

BI'GGIN, big'-gin. *n. ſ.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap.

Sleep now!
Yet not ſo ſound, and half ſo deeply ſweet,
As he, whoſe brow with homely *biggin* bound,
Snores out the watch of night. *Shakeſp.*

BIGHT, bight'. *n. ſ.* It is explained by *Skinner*, the circumference of a coil of rope.

BI'GLY, big'-ly. *adv.* [from *big*.] Tumidly; haughtily; with a bluſtering manner.

Would'ſt thou not rather chooſe a ſmall renown,
To be the may'r of ſome poor paltry town;
Bigly to look, and barb'rouſly to ſpeak;
To pound falſe weights, and ſcanty meaſures break? *Dryden.*

BI'GNESS, big'-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *big*.]

1. Bulk; greatneſs of quantity.

If panicum be laid below, and about the bottom of a root, it will cauſe the root to grow to an exceſſive *bigneſs*. *Bacon.*

People were ſurpriſed at the *bigneſs* and uncouth deformity of the camel. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The brain of man, in reſpect of his body, is much larger than any other animal's; exceeding in *bigneſs* three oxen's brains. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Size, whether greater or ſmaller; comparative bulk.

Several ſorts of rays make vibrations of ſeveral *bigneſſes*, which, according to their *bigneſſes*, excite ſenſations of ſeveral colours; and the air, according to their *bigneſſes*, excites ſenſations of ſeveral ſounds. *Newton's Opticks.*

BI'GOT, big'-gut. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is unknown; but it is ſuppoſed, by *Camden* and others, to take its riſe from ſome occaſional phraſe.] A man devoted unreaſonably to a certain party; prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot. It is uſed often with *to* before the object of zeal; as, a *bigot to* the Carteſian tenets.

Religious ſpite and pious ſpleen bred firſt
This quarrel, which ſo long the *bigots* nurſt. *Tate.*

In philoſophy and religion, the *bigots* of all parties are generally the moſt poſitive. *Watts.*

BI'GOTED, big'-gut-id. *adj.* [from *bigot*.] Blindly prepoſſeſſed in favour of ſomething; irrationally zealous: with *to*.

Bigotted to this idol, we diſclaim
Reſt, health, and eaſe, for nothing but a name. *Garth.*

Preſbyterian merit, during the reign of that weak, *bigotted*, and ill-adviſed prince, will eaſily be computed. *Swift.*

BI'GOTRY, big'-gut-ry. *n. ſ.* [from *bigot*.]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreaſonable warmth in favour of party or opinions: with the particle *to*.

Were it not for a *bigotry to* our own tenets, we could hardly imagine, that ſo many abſurd, wicked, and bloody principles, ſhould pretend to ſupport themſelves by the goſpel. *Watts.*

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.

Our ſilence makes our adverſaries think we perſiſt in thoſe *bigotries*, which all good and ſenſible men deſpiſe. *Pope.*

BI'GSWOLN, big'-swoln. *adj.* [from *big* and *ſwoln*.] Turgid; ready to burſt.

Might my *bigſwoln* heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a looſe to ſorrow. *Addiſon.*

BIG-UDDERED, big'-ud-durd. *adj.* [from *big* and *udder*.] Having large udders; having dugs ſwelled with milk.

Now, driv'n before him through the arching rock,
Came tumbling heaps on heaps th' unnumber'd flock,
Big-udder'd ewes, and goats of female kind. *Pope.*

BI'LANDER, bil'-an-dur. *n. ſ.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A ſmall veſſel of about eighty tons burden, uſed for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and has maſts and ſails after the manner of a hoy. They are uſed chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals. *Savary. Trevoux.*

Like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coaſt, and land in view to keep. *Dryd.*

BI'LBERRY, bil'-ber-ry. *n. ſ.* [from bilg, Sax. a bladder, and *berry*, according to *Skinner*; *vitis idæa*.] A ſmall ſhrub; and a ſweet berry of that ſhrub; whortleberry.

Cricket, to Windſor's chimneys ſhalt thou leap;
There pinch the maids as blue as *bilberries*. *Shakeſp.*

BI'LBO, bil'-bo. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *Bilboa*, where the beſt weapons are made.] A rapier; a ſword.

To be compaſſed like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head. *Shakeſp.*

BI'LBOES, bil'-boz. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſtocks, or wooden ſhackles for the feet, uſed for puniſhing offenders at ſea.

Methought I lay
Worſe than the mutines in the *bilboes*. *Shakeſp.*

BILE, bile. *n. ſ.* [*bilis*, Lat.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, ſeparated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and diſcharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by the common duct. Its uſe is to ſheathe or blunt the acids of the chyle, becauſe they, being entangled with its ſulphurs, thicken it ſo, that it cannot be ſufficiently diluted by the ſuccus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal veſſels. *Quincy.*

In its progreſſion, ſoon the labour'd chyle
Receives the confluent rills of bitter *bile*;
Which, by the liver ſever'd from the blood,
And ſtriving through the gall pipe, here unload
Their yellow ſtreams. *Blackmore.*

BILE, bile. *n. ſ.* [bile, Sax. perhaps from *bilis*, Lat.] This is generally ſpelt *boil*;

but, I think, leſs properly.] A ſore angry ſwelling.

But yet thou art my fleſh, my blood, my
daughter:
Or rather a diſeaſe that 's in my fleſh;
Thou art a *bile* in my corrupted blood. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe *biles* did run—ſay ſo—did not the general run? were not that a botchy ſore? *Shakeſp.*

A furunculus is a painful tubercle, with a broad baſis, ariſing in a cone. It is generally called a *bile*, and is accompanied with inflammation, pulſation, and tenſion. *Wiſeman.*

BILGE, bilj'e. *n. ſ.* The compaſs or breadth of a ſhip's bottom. *Skinner.*

To BILGE, bilj'e. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpring a leak; to let in water, by ſtriking upon a rock; a ſea term; now *bulge*. *Skinner.*

BI'LIARY, bil'-lyà-rý. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Belonging to the bile.

Voracious animals, and ſuch as do not chew, have a great quantity of gall; and ſome of them have the *biliary* duct inſerted into the pylorus. *Arbuthnot.*

BI'LINGSGATE, bil'-lingz-gàte. *n. ſ.* [A cant word, borrowed from *Bilingſgate* in London, a place where there is always a crowd of low people, and frequent brawls and foul language.] Ribaldry; foul language.

There ſtript, fair rhetorick languiſh'd on the
ground,
And ſhameful *bilingſgate* her robes adorn. *Pope.*

BILI'NGUOUS, bi-ling'-gwùs. *adj.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having, or ſpeaking, two tongues.

BI'LIOUS, bil'-lyùs. *adj.* [from *bilis*, Lat.] Conſiſting of bile; partaking of bile.

Why *bilious* juice a golden light puts on,
And floods of chyle in ſilver currents run. *Garth.*

When the taſte of the mouth is bitter, it is a ſign of a redundance of a *bilious* alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

To BILK, bilk'. *v. a.* [derived by Mr. *Lye* from the Gothick *bilaican*.] To cheat; to defraud, by running in debt, and avoiding payment.

Bilk'd ſtationers for yeomen ſtood prepar'd. *Dryd.*

What comedy, what farce can more delight,
Than grinning hunger, and the pleaſing ſight
Of your *bilk'd* hopes? *Dryd*

BILL, bil'. *n. ſ.* [bile, Sax. See BALL.] The beak of a fowl.

Their *bills* were thwarted croſſways at the end, and with theſe they would cut an apple in two at one ſnap. *Carew.*

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *bills*, or greater or longer talons. *Bacon.*

In his *bill*
An olive leaf he brings, pacifick ſign! *Milton.*

No crowing cock does there his wings diſplay,
Nor with his horny *bill* provoke the day. *Dryden.*

BILL, bil. *n. ſ.* [bille, ꞇƿibille, Sax. a two edged axe.]

1. A kind of hatchet with a hooked point, uſed in country work, as a *hedging bill*; ſo called from its reſemblance in form to the beak of a bird of prey.

Standing troops are ſervants armed, who uſe the lance and ſword, as other ſervants do the ſickle or the *bill*, at the command of thoſe who entertain them. *Temple.*

2. A kind of weapon anciently carried by the foot; a battle axe.

Yea diſtaff women manage ruſty *bills*;
Againſt thy ſeat both young and old rebel. *Shak.*

BILL, bil'. *n. ſ.* [*billet*, Fr.]

1. A written paper of any kind.

He does receive
Particular addition from the *bill*
That writes them all alike. *Shakeſp.*

2. An account of money.

Ordinary expence ought to be limited by a man's eſtate, and ordered to the beſt, that the *bills* may be leſs than the eſtimation abroad. *Bacon.*

3. A law preſented to the parliament, not yet made an act.

No new laws can be made, nor old laws abrogated or altered, but by parliament; where *bills* are prepared, and preſented to the two houſes. *Bacon.*

How now for mitigation of this *bill*,
Urg'd by the commons? doth his majeſty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakeſp.*

4. An act of parliament.

There will be no way left for me to tell you that I remember you, and that I love you, but that one, which needs no open warrant, or ſecret conveyance; which no *bills* can preclude, nor no kings prevent. *Atterbury.*

5. A phyſician's preſcription.

Like him that took the doctor's *bill*,
And ſwallow'd it inſtead o' th' pill. *Hudibras.*

The medicine was prepared according to the *bill*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let them, but under your ſuperiours, kill,
When doctors firſt have ſign'd the bloody *bill*. *Dryden.*

6. An advertiſement.

And in deſpair, their empty pit to fill,
Set up ſome foreign monſter in a *bill*. *Dryden.*

7. [In law.]

1. An obligation, but without condition, or forfeiture for non-payment. 2. A declaration in writing, that expreſſeth either the grief and the wrong that the complainant hath ſuffered by the party complained of; or elſe ſome fault that the party complained of hath committed againſt ſome law. This *bill* is ſometimes offered to juſtices errants in the general aſſizes; but moſt to the lord chancellor. It containeth the fact complained of, the damages thereby ſuffered, and petition of proceſs againſt the defendant for redreſs. *Cowell.*

The fourth thing very maturely to be conſulted by the jury, is, what influence their finding the *bill* may have upon the kingdom. *Swift.*

8. *A bill of mortality.* An account of the numbers that have died in any diſtrict.

Moſt who took in the weekly *bills of mortality*, made little other uſe of them, than to look at the foot, how the burials encreaſed or decreaſed. *Graunt.*

So liv'd our ſires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with theirs the weekly *bill*. *Dryd.*

9. *A bill of fare.* An account of the ſeaſon of proviſions, or of the diſhes at a feaſt.

It may ſeem ſomewhat difficult to make out the *bills of fare* for ſome of the forementioned ſuppers. *Arbuthnot.*

10. *A bill of exchange.* A note ordering the payment of a ſum of money in one place, to ſome perſon aſſigned by the drawer or remitter, in conſideration of the value paid to him in another place.

The comfortable ſentences are *bills of exchange*, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive proviſions. *Taylor.*

All that a *bill of exchange* can do, is to direct to whom money due, or taken up upon credit, in a foreign country, ſhall be paid. *Locke.*

To BILL, bil'. *v. n.* [from *bill*, a beak.] To careſs, as doves by joining bills; to be fond.

Doves, they ſay, will *bill*, after their pecking, and their murmuring. *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

Still amorous, and fond, and *billing*,
Like Philip and Mary on a ſhilling. *Hudibras.*

They *bill*, they tread; Alcyone compreſs'd
Seven days ſits brooding on her floating neſt.
He that bears th' artillery of Jove,
The ſtrong pounc'd eagle, and the *billing* dove. *Dryden.*

To BILL, bil'. *v. a.* [from *bill*, a writing.] To publiſh by an advertiſement: a cant word.

His maſterpiece was a compoſition that he *billed* about under the name of a ſovereign antidote. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'LLET, bil'-lèt. *n. ſ.* [*billet*, French.]

1. A ſmall paper; a note.

When he found this little *billet*, in which was only written *Remember Cæſar*, he was exceedingly confounded. *Clarendon.*

2. A ticket directing ſoldiers at what houſe to lodge.

3. *Billet-doux*, or a ſoft *billet*; a love-letter.

'Twas then, Belinda! if report ſay true,
Thy eyes firſt open'd on a *billet-doux*. *Pope.*

4. [*Bilot*, Fr.] A ſmall log of wood for the chimney.

Let us then calculate, when the bulk of a fagot or *billet* is dilated and rarified to the degree of fire, how vaſt a place it muſt take up. *Digby on Bodies.*

Their *billet* at the fire was found. *Prior.*

To BI'LLET, bil'-lit. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To direct a ſoldier by a ticket, or note, where he is to lodge.

Retire thee; go where thou art *billeted*:
Away, I ſay. *Shakeſp.*

2. To quarter ſoldiers.

They remembered him of charging the kingdom, by *billeting* ſoldiers. *Raleigh.*

The counties throughout the kingdom were ſo incenſed, and their affections poiſoned, that they refuſed to ſuffer the ſoldiers to be *billeted* upon them. *Clarendon.*

BI'LLIARDS, bil'-lyèrdz. *n. ſ. without a ſingular.* [*billard*, Fr. of which that language has no etymology; and therefore they probably derived from England both the play and the name, which is corrupted from *balyards*, yards or ſticks with which a ball is driven along a table. Thus *Spenſer*:

Balyards much unfit,
And ſhuttlecocks miſſeeming manly wit.
Hubberd's Tale.]

A game at which a ball is forced againſt another on a table.

Let it alone; let 's to *billiards*. *Shakeſp.*

Even noſe and cheek withal,
Smooth as is the *billiard* ball. *Ben Jonſon.*

Some are forced to bound or fly upwards, almoſt like ivory balls meeting on a *billiard* table. *Boyle.*

When the ball obeys the ſtroke of a *billiard* ſtick, it is not any action of the ball, but bare paſſion. *Locke.*

BI'LLOW, bil'-lò. *n. ſ.* [*bilge*, Germ, *bolg*, Dan. probably of the ſame original with bilg, Sax. a bladder.] A wave ſwoln, and hollow.

From whence the river Dee, as ſilver cleen,
His tumbling *billows* rolls with gentle rore. *Spenſer.*

Billows ſink by degrees, even when the wind is down that firſt ſtirred them. *Wotton.*

Chaſing Nereus with his trident throws
The *billows* from the bottom. *Denham.*

To BI'LLOW, bil'-lò. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell, or roll, as a wave.

The *billowing* ſnow, and violence of the ſhow'r,
That from the hills diſperſe their dreadful ſtore,
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour. *Prior.*

BI'LLOWY, bil'-lò-ý. *adj.* [from *billow*.] Swelling; turgid; wavy.

And whitening down the moſſy-tinctur'd
ſtream,
Deſcends the *billowy* foam. *Thomſon.*

Bin, bi'n'. *n. ſ.* [binne, Sax.] A place where bread, or corn, or wine, is repoſited.

The moſt convenient way of picking hops, is into a long ſquare frame of wood, called a *bin*. *Mortimer.*

As when, from rooting in a *bin*,
All powder'd o'er from tail to chin,
A lively maggot ſallies out,
You know him by his hazel ſnout. *Swift.*

Bi'nary, bi'-nà-rŷ. *adj.* [from *binus*, Lat.] Two; dual; double.

Bi'nary *Arithmetick*, bi'-nà-rŷ à-rith'-mê-tik. A method of computation propoſed by Mr. Leibnitz, in which, in lieu of the ten figures in the common arithmetick, and the progreſſion from ten to ten, he has only two figures, and uſes the ſimple progreſſion from two to two. This method appears to be the ſame with that uſed by the Chineſe four thouſand years ago. *Chamb.*

To **BIND**, bi'nd. *v. a.* pret. *I bound*; particip. paſſ. *bound*, or *bounden*. [binꝺan, Sax.]

1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.

Wilt thou play with him, as with a bird? or wilt thou *bind* him for thy maidens? *Job.*

2. To gird; to enwrap; to involve.

Who hath *bound* the waters in a garment? *Proverbs.*

3. To faſten to any thing; to fix by circumvolution.

Thou ſhalt *bind* this line of ſcarlet thread in the window, which thou didſt let us down by. *Joſhua.*

Keep my commandments, and live; and my law, as the apple of thine eye. *Bind* them upon thy fingers, write them upon the table of thine heart. *Proverbs.*

4. To faſten together.

Gather ye together firſt the tares, and *bind* them in bundles, to burn them. *Matthew.*

5. To cover a wound with dreſſings and bandages: with *up*.

When he ſaw him, he had compaſſion on him, and went to him, and *bound up* his wounds. *Luke.*

Having filled up the bared cranium with our dreſſings, we *bound up* the wound. *Wiſeman.*

6. To oblige by ſtipulation, or oath.

If a man vow a vow, or ſwear an oath, to *bind* his ſoul with a bond, he ſhall not break his word. *Numbers.*

Swear by the ſolemn oath that *binds* the gods. *Pope.*

7. To oblige by duty or law; to compel; to conſtrain.

Though I am *bound* to every act of duty,
I am not *bound* to that all ſlaves are free to. *Shakeſp.*

Duties expreſsly requir'd in the plain language of Scripture, ought to *bind* our conſciences more than thoſe which are but dubiouſly inferred. *Watts.*

8. To oblige by kindneſs.

9. To confine; to hinder: with *in*, if the reſtraint be local; with *up*, if it relate to thought or act.

Now I'm cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, *bound in*
To ſaucy doubts and fears. *Shakeſp.*

You will ſooner, by imagination, *bind* a bird from ſinging, than from eating or flying. *Bacon.*

Though paſſion be the moſt obvious and general, yet it is not the only cauſe that *binds up* the underſtanding, and confines it, for the time, to one object, from which it will not be taken off. *Locke.*

In ſuch a diſmal place,
Where joy ne'er enters, which the ſun ne'er cheers,
Bound in with darkneſs, overſpread with damps. *Dryden.*

10. To hinder the flux of the bowels; to make coſtive.

Rhubarb hath manifeſtly in it parts of contrary operations; parts that purge, and parts that *bind* the body. *Bacon.*

The whey of milk doth looſe, the milk doth *bind*. *Herbert.*

11. To reſtrain.

The more we are *bound up* to an exact narration, we want more life, and fire, to animate and inform the ſtory. *Felton.*

12. *To bind a book.* To put it in a cover.

Was ever book, containing ſuch vile matter,
So fairly *bound?* *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe who could never read the grammar,
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,
May think books beſt, as richeſt *bound*. *Prior.*

13. *To bind to.* To oblige to ſerve ſome one.

If ſtill thou doſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame follies too,
Still thou art *bound to* vice, and ſtill a ſlave. *Dryd.*

14. *To bind to.* To contract with any body.

Art thou *bound to* a wife, ſeek not to be looſed. 1 *Corinthians.*

15. *To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance.

Sir Roger was ſtaggered with the reports concerning this woman, and would have *bound* her *over* to the county ſeſſions. *Addiſon.*

To **Bind**, bi'nd. *v. n.*

1. To contract its own parts together; to grow ſtiff and hard.

If the land riſe full of clots, and if it is a *binding* land, you muſt make it fine by harrowing of it. *Mortimer.*

2. To make coſtive.

3. To be obligatory.

Thoſe canons, or imperial conſtitutions, which have not been received here, do not *bind*. *Hale.*

The promiſes and bargains for truck, between a Swiſs and an Indian, in the woods of America, are *binding* to them, though they are perfectly in a ſtate of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

Bind, bi'nd. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of hops.

The two beſt ſorts are the white and the grey *bind*; the latter is a large ſquare hop, and more hardy. *Mortimer.*

Bi'nder, bi'n-dûr. *n. ſ.* [from *To bind*.]

1. A man whoſe trade it is to bind books.

2. A man that binds ſheaves.

Three *binders* ſtood, and took the handfuls reapt
From boys that gather'd quickly up. *Chapman.*

A man, with a *binder*, may reap an acre of wheat in a day, if it ſtand well. *Mortimer.*

3. A fillet; a ſhred cut to bind with.

A double cloth, of ſuch length and breadth as might ſerve to encompaſs the fractured member, I cut from each end to the middle, into three *binders*. *Wiſeman.*

Bi'nding, bi'n-ding. *n. ſ.* [from *bind*.] A bandage.

This beloved young woman began to take off the *binding* of his eyes. *Tatler.*

Bi'ndweed, bi'nd-wêd. *n. ſ.* [*convolvulus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Bindweed is the larger and the ſmaller; the firſt ſort flowers in September, and the laſt in June and July. *Mortimer.*

Bi'nocle, bi'n-ôkl. *n. ſ.* [from *binus* and *oculus*.] A kind of dioptrick teleſcope, fitted ſo with two tubes joining together in one, as that a diſtant object may be ſeen with both eyes together. *Harris.*

Bino'cular, bi-nôk'-û-lûr. *adj.* [from *binus* and *oculus*.] Having two eyes.

Moſt animals are *binocular*, ſpiders for the moſt part octonocular, and ſome ſenocular. *Derham.*

Bino'mial *Root*, bi'-nô'-mi-àl rô't. [in algebra.] A root compoſed of only two parts, connected with the ſigns *plus* or *minus*. *Harris.*

Bino'minous, bi-nôm'-mi-nûs. *adj.* [from *binus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having two names.

Bio'grapher, bi-ôg'-grà-fûr. *n. ſ.* [βίος and γραφω.] A writer of lives; a relater not of the hiſtory of nations, but of the actions of particular perſons.

Our Grubſtreet *biographers* watch for the death of a great man, like ſo many undertakers, on purpoſe to make a penny of him. *Addiſon.*

Bio'graphy, bi-ôg'-grà-fŷ. *n. ſ.* [βίος and γραφω.]

In writing the lives of men, which is called *biography*, ſome authors place every thing in the preciſe order of time when it occurred. *Watts.*

Bi'ovac, bi'-ô-vàc.
Bi'hovac, bi'-hô-vàc.
Bi'vouac, bi'-vû-àc.
} *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *wey wach* a double guard, German.] A guard at night performed by the whole army; which either at a ſiege, or lying before an enemy, every evening draws out from its tents or huts, and continues all night in arms. Not in uſe. *Trevoux. Harris.*

Bi'parous, bi'-pà-rûs. *adj.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bi'partite, bi'-pàr-tite. *adj.* [from *binus* and *partior*, Lat.] Having two correſpondent parts; divided into two.

Biparti'tion, bi-pàr-tiſh'-ûn. *n. ſ.* [from *bipartite*.] The act of dividing into two; or of making two correſpondent parts.

Bi'ped, bi'-pêd. *n. ſ.* [*bipes*, Lat.] An animal with two feet.

No ſerpent, or fiſhes oviparous, have any ſtones at all; neither *biped* nor quadruped oviparous have any exteriourly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Bi'pedal, bi-pê'-dàl. *adj.* [*bipedalis*, Lat.] Two feet in length; or having two feet.

Bipe'nnated, bi-pên'-nà-tid. *adj.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Lat.] Having two wings.

All *bipennated* inſects have poiſes joined to the body. *Derham.*

Bipe'talous, bi-pêt'-tà-lûs. *adj.* [of *bis*, Lat. and πεταλον.] A flower conſiſting of two leaves. *Dict.*

Bi'quadrate, bi-qwà'-dràte.
Biquadra'tick, bi-qwà-dràt'-ik.
} *n. ſ.* [in algebra.] The fourth power, ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare number or quantity by itſelf. *Harris.*

BIRCH *Tree*, bûrtſh'-trê. *n. ſ.* [biꞃc, Sax. *betula*, Lat.] The leaves are like thoſe of the poplar; the ſhoots are very ſlender and weak; the katkins are produced at remote diſtances from the fruits, on the ſame tree; the fruit becomes a little ſquamoſe cone; the ſeeds are winged, and the tree caſts its outer rind every year. *Miller.*

Bi'rchen, bûrtſh'-in. *adj.* [from *birch*.] Made of birch.

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland bears. *Pope.*

BIRD, bûrd'. *n. ſ.* [biꞃꝺ, or bꞃiꝺ, a chicken, Saxon.] A general term for the feathered kind; a fowl. In common talk, *fowl* is uſed for the larger, and *bird* for the ſmaller kind of feathered animals.

The poor wren,
The moſt diminutive of *birds*, will fight,
Her young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl. *Shakeſp.*

Sh' had all the regal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confeſſor's crown,
The rod and *bird* of peace, and all ſuch emblems,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

The *bird* of Jove ſtoop'd from his airy tour,
Two *birds* of gayeſt plume before him drove. *Milton.*

Hence men and beaſts the breath of life obtain,
And *birds* of air, and monſters of the main. *Dryd.*

There are ſome *birds* that are inhabitants of the water, whoſe blood is cold as fiſhes, and their fleſh is ſo like in taſte, that the ſcrupulous are allowed them on fiſh days. *Locke.*

To BIRD, bůrd'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch birds.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my houſe, to breakfaſt; after we'll a *birding* together. *Shakeſp.*

BI'RDBOLT, bůrd'-bôlt. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *bolt*, or *arrow*.] An arrow, broad at the end, to be ſhot at birds.

To be generous and of free diſpoſition, is to take thoſe things for *birdbolts* that you deem cannon bullets. *Shakeſp.*

BI'RDCAGE, bůrd'-kåje. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *cage*.] An incloſure, with interſtitial ſpaces, made of wire or wicker, in which birds are kept.

Birdcages taught him the pulley, and tops the centrifugal force. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

BI'RDCATCHER, bůrd'-kåtsh-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *catch*.] One that makes it his employment to take birds.

A poor lark entered into a miſerable expoſtulation with a *birdcatcher*, that had taken her in his net. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'RDER, bůrd'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *bird*.] A birdcatcher.

BI'RDING-PIECE, bůrd'-ìng-pès. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *piece*.] A fowling-piece; a gun to ſhoot birds with.

I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always uſe to diſcharge their *birding-pieces*; creep into the kill hole. *Shakeſp.*

BI'RDLIME, bůrd'-līme. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *lime*.] A glutinous ſubſtance, which is ſpread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly: they pound it into a tough paſte, that no fibres of the wood be left; then it is waſhed in a running ſtream, till no motes appear, and put up to ferment, and ſcumnied, and then laid up for uſe; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. But the bark of our lantone, or wayfaring ſhrub, will make very good *birdlime*. *Chambers.*

Holly is of ſo viſcous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

With ſtores of gather'd glue contrive
To ſtop the vents and crannies of their hive;
Not *birdlime*, or Idean pitch, produce
A more tenacious maſs of clammy juice. *Dryd.*

I'm enſnar'd;
Heav'n's *birdlime* wraps me round, and glues my wings. *Dryd.*

The woodpecker, and other birds of this kind, becauſe they prey upon flies which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a viſcous humour, as if it were a natural *birdlime*, or liquid glue. *Grew.*

BI'RDMAN, bůrd'-mån. *n. ſ.* [from *bird* and *man*.] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was bending his net, a blackbird aſked him what he was doing: why, ſays he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and ſo the *birdman* drew out of ſight. *L'Eſtrange.*

BI'RDS-CHERRY, bůrdz'-tshèr-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*padus Theophraſti*.] A plant.

BI'RDSEYE, bůrdz'-ī. *n. ſ.* [*adonis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'RDSFOOT, bůrdz'-fůt. *n. ſ.* [*ornithopodium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'RDSNEST, bůrdz'-nèst. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RDSTARES, bůrdz'-tåres. *n. ſ.* [*aracus*.] A plant.

BI'RDSTONGUE, bůrdz'-tůng. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

BI'RGANDER, bèr'-gån-důr. *n. ſ.* [*chenalopex*.] A fowl of the gooſe kind. *Dict.*

BIRT, bìrt'. *n. ſ.* A fiſh, the ſame with the *turbot*; which ſee.

BIRTH, bèrth'. *n. ſ.* [beoꞃð, Sax.]

1. The act of coming into life.

But thou art fair, and at thy *birth*, dear boy,
Nature and fortune join'd to make thee great. *Shakeſp. King John.*

In Spain, our ſprings like old men's children be,
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy;
No kindly ſhowers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the ſeaſons in a timely *birth*. *Dryd.*

2. Extraction; lineage.

Moſt virtuous virgin, born of heavenly *birth*. *Spenſ.*

All truth I ſhall relate: nor firſt can I
Myſelf to be of Grecian *birth* deny. *Denham.*

3. Rank which is inherited by deſcent.

He doth object, I am too great of *birth*. *Shak.*

Be juſt in all you ſay, and all you do;
Whatever be your *birth*, you're ſure to be
A peer of the firſt magnitude to me. *Dryd.*

4. The condition or circumſtances in which any man is born.

High in his chariot then Haleſus came,
A foe by *birth* to Troy's unhappy name. *Dryd.*

5. Thing born; production: uſed of vegetables, as well as animals.

The people fear me; for they do obſerve
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly *births* of nature. *Shakeſp.*

That poets are far rarer *births* than kings,
Your nobleſt father prov'd. *Ben Jonſon.*

Who of themſelves
Abhor to join; and, by imprudence mix'd,
Produce prodigious *births* of body or mind. *Milton.*

She, for this many thouſand years,
Seems to have practis'd with much care
To frame the race of woman fair;
Yet never could a perfect *birth*
Produce before, to grace the earth. *Waller.*

His eldeſt *birth*
Flies, mark'd by heav'n, a fugitive o'er earth. *Prior.*

The vallies ſmile, and with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy *births*, confeſs the flood's embrace. *Blackmore.*

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the *birth*, till it is able to ſhift for itſelf. *Addiſon.*

6. The act of bringing forth.

That fair Syrian ſhepherdeſs
Who, after years of barrenneſs,
The highly favour'd Joſeph bore
To him that ſerv'd for her before;
And at her next *birth*, much like thee,
Through pangs fled to felicity. *Milton.*

7. The ſeamen call a due or proper diſtance between ſhips lying at an anchor, or under ſail, a *birth*. Alſo the proper place on board for the meſs to put their cheſts, &c. is called the *birth* of that meſs. Alſo a convenient place to moor a ſhip in, is called a *birth*. *Harris.*

BI'RTHDAY, bèrth'-då. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *day*.]

1. The day on which any one is born.

Orient light,
Exhaling firſt from darkneſs, they beheld,
Birthday of heaven and earth. *Milton.*

2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually obſerved.

This is my *birthday*; as this very day
Was Caſſius born. *Shakeſp.*

They tell me 'tis my *birthday*, and I'll keep it
With double pomp of ſadneſs:
'Tis what the day deſerves, which gave me breath. *Dryd.*

Your country dames,
Whoſe cloaths returning *birthday* claims. *Prior.*

BI'RTHDOM, bèrth'-dům. *n. ſ.* [This is erroneouſly, I think, printed in *Shakeſpeare*, *birthdoom*. It is derived from *birth* and *dom* (ſee DOM) as *kingdom*, *dukedom*.] Privilege of birth.

Let us rather
Hold faſt the mortal ſword; and, like good men,
Beſtride our downfaln *birthdom*. *Shakeſp.*

BI'RTHNIGHT, bèrth'-nīt. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *night*.]

1. The night on which any one is born.

Th' angelick ſong in Bethlehem field,
On thy *birthnight*, that ſung the Saviour born. *Paradiſe Regained.*

2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth.

A youth more glitt'ring than a *birthnight* beau. *Pope.*

BI'RTHPLACE, bèrth'-plåse. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *place*.] Place where any one is born.

My *birthplace* hate I, and my love 's upon
This enemy's town. *Shakeſp.*

A degree of ſtupidity beyond even what we have been charged with, upon the ſcore of our *birthplace* and climate. *Swift.*

BI'RTHRIGHT, bèrth'-rīt. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *right*.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the firſtborn.

Thy blood and virtue
Contend for empire in thee, and thy goodneſs
Shares with thy *birthright*. *Shakeſp.*

Thou haſt been found
By merit, more than *birthright*, Son of God. *Milt.*

I lov'd her firſt, I cannot quit the claim,
But will preſerve the *birthright* of my paſſion. *Otway.*

While no baſeneſs in this breaſt I find,
I have not loſt the *birthright* of my mind. *Dryd.*

To ſay that liberty and property are the *birthright* of the Engliſh nation, but that, if a prince invades them by illegal methods, we muſt upon no pretence reſiſt, is to confound governments. *Addiſon.*

BIRTHSTRA'NGLED, bèrth'-strångld. *adj.* [from *birth* and *ſtrangle*.] Strangled or ſuffocated in being born.

Finger of *birthſtrangled* babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

BI'RTHWORT, bèrth'-wůrt. *n. ſ.* [from *birth* and *wort*; I ſuppoſe from a quality of haſtening delivery. *Ariſtolochia*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'SCOTIN, bìs'-kô-tìn. *n. ſ.* [French.] A confection made of flour, ſugar, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BI'SCUIT, bìs'-kìt. *n. ſ.* [from *bis* twice, Lat. and *cuit* baked, Fr.]

1. A kind of hard dry bread, made to be carried to ſea: it is baked for long voyages four times.

The *biſcuit* alſo in the ſhips, eſpecially in the Spaniſh gallies, was grown hoary, and unwholeſome. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

Many have been cured of dropſies by abſtinence from drinks, eating dry *biſcuit*, which creates no thirſt, and ſtrong frictions four or five times a-day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. A compoſition of fine flour, almonds, and ſugar, made by the confectioners.

To BISE'CT, bìs-sèk't. *v. a.* [from *binus* and *ſeco* to cut, Lat.] To divide into two parts.

The rational horiſon *beſecteth* the globe into two equal parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BISE'CTION, bìs-sèk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, ſignifying the diviſion of any quantity into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP, bìsh'-ůp. *n. ſ.* [From *epiſcopus*, Lat. the Saxons formed biꞅcop, which was afterwards ſoftened into *biſhop*.] One of the head order of the clergy.

A *biſhop* is an overſeer, or ſuperintendant, of religious matters in the Chriſtian church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

You ſhall find him well accompany'd
With reverend fathers, and well learned *biſhops*. *Shakeſp.*

Their zealous ſuperſtition thinks, or pretends, they cannot do God a greater ſervice, than to deſtroy the primitive, apoſtolical, and anciently univerſal government of the church by *biſhops*. *K. Charles.*

In caſe a biſhop ſhould commit treaſon and felony, and forfeit his eſtate, with his life, the lands of his biſhoprick remain ſtill in the church. *South.*

On the word *biſhop*, in French *evêque*, I would obſerve, that there is no natural connexion between the ſacred office and the letters or ſound; for *evêque*, and *biſhop*, ſignify the ſame office, though there is not one letter alike in them. *Watts's Log.*

Bi'shop, bish'-ůp. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and ſugar.

Fine oranges,
Well roaſted, with ſugar and wine in a cup,
They'll make a ſweet *biſhop*, when gentlefolks ſup. *Swift.*

To **Bi'shop**, bish'-ůp. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confirm; to admit ſolemnly into the church.

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad,
Except confirm'd and *biſhoped* by thee. *Donne.*

Bi'shoprick, bish'-ůp-rik. *n. ſ.* [biſcoppice, Saxon.] The dioceſe of a biſhop; the diſtrict over which the juriſdiction of a biſhop extends.

It will be fit, that, by the king's ſupreme power in cauſes eccleſiaſtical, they be ſubordinate under ſome biſhop, and *biſhoprick*, of this realm. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A virtuous woman ſhould reject marriage, as a good man does a *biſhoprick*; but I would adviſe neither to perſiſt in refuſing. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Thoſe paſtors had epiſcopal ordination, poſſeſſed preferments in the church, and were ſometimes promoted to *biſhopricks* themſelves. *Swift's Sentiments of a Church of England Man.*

Bi'shopsweed, bish'-ůps-wēd. *n. ſ.* [*ammi*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Bisk, bisk'. *n. ſ.* [*biſque*, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling ſeveral ſorts of fleſh.

A prince, who in a foreſt rides aſtray,
And, weary, to ſome cottage finds the way,
Talks of no pyramids, or fowls, or *biſks* of fiſh,
But hungry ſups his cream ſerv'd up in earthen diſh. *King.*

Bi'sket, bis'-kit. See **Biscuit**.

Bi'smuth, biz'-můth. *n. ſ.* The ſame as *marcaſite*; a hard, white, brittle, mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, found at Miſnia; ſuppoſed to be a recrementitious matter thrown off in the formation of tin. Some eſteem it a metal *ſui generis*; though it uſually contains ſome ſilver. There is an artificial *biſmuth* made, for the ſhops, of tin. *Quincy.*

Bisse'xtile, bis-sěks'-til. *n. ſ.* [from *bis* and *ſextilis*, Lat.] Leap year; the year in which the day, ariſing from ſix odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

The year of the ſun conſiſteth of three hundred and ſixty-five days and ſix hours, wanting eleven minutes; which ſix hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute: and this was the occaſion of *biſſextile*, or leap year. *Brown.*

Towards the latter end of February is the *biſſextile*, or intercalar day; called *biſſextile*, becauſe the ſixth of the calends of March is twice repeated. *Holder on Time.*

Bi'sson, bis'-ŭn. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *by* and *ſin*.] Blind.

But who, oh! who hath ſeen the mobled queen
Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames
With *biſſon* rheum? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

What harm can your *biſſon* conſpectuities glean out of this character? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

BI'STRE, bistr'. *n. ſ.* [French.] A colour made of chimney ſoot boiled, and then diluted with water; uſed by painters in waſhing their deſigns. *Trevoux.*

Bi'stort, bis'-tŏrt. *n. ſ.* [*biſtorta*, Lat.] The name of a plant, called alſo *ſnakeweed*; which ſee.

Bi'stoury, bis'-tůr-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [*biſtouri*, Fr.] A ſurgeon's inſtrument, uſed in making inciſions, of which there are three ſorts; the blade of the firſt turns like that of a lancet; but the ſtraight *biſtoury* has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked *biſtoury* is ſhaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inſide. *Chambers.*

Bisu'lcous, bi-sůl'-kůs. *adj.* [*biſulcus*, Lat.] Cloven-footed.

For the ſwine, although multiparous, yet being *biſulcous*, and only clovenfooted, are farrowed with open eyes, as other *biſulcous* animals. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Bit, bit'. *n. ſ.* [bitol, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the iron appurtenances of a bridle, as the bit-mouth, the branches, the curb, the ſevil holes, the tranchefil, and the croſs chains; but ſometimes it is uſed to ſignify only the bit mouth in particular. *Farrier's Dict.*

They light from their horſes, pulling off their *bit*, that they might ſomething refreſh their mouths upon the graſs. *Sidney.*

We have ſtrict ſtatutes, and moſt biting laws,
The needful *bits* and curbs of headſtrong ſteeds. *Shakeſp.*

He hath the *bit* between his teeth, and away he runs. *Stillingfleet.*

Unus'd to the reſtraint
Of curbs and *bits*, and fleeter than the winds. *Addiſon.*

Bit, bit'. *n. ſ.* [from *bite*.]

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

How many prodigal *bits* have ſlaves and peaſants
This night englutted! *Shakeſp.*

Follow your function, go and batten on cold *bits*. *Shakeſp.*

The mice found it troubleſome to be ſtill climbing the oak for every *bit* they put in their bellies. *L'Eſtrange.*

John was the darling; he had all the good *bits*, was crammed with good pullet, chicken, and capon. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A ſmall piece of any thing.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table ſent the ſmoaking lard;
A ſav'ry *bit*, that ſerv'd to reliſh wine. *Dryd.*

Then clap four ſlices of pilaſter on't,
That, lac'd with *bits* of ruſtick, makes a front. *Pope.*

He bought at thouſands, what with better wit
You purchaſe as you want, and *bit* by *bit*. *Pope.*

His majeſty has power to grant a patent, for ſtamping round *bits* of copper, to every ſubject he hath. *Swift.*

3. A Spaniſh Weſt Indian ſilver coin, valued at ſevenpence halfpenny.

4. *A bit the better or worſe.* In the ſmalleſt degree.

There are few that know all the tricks of theſe lawyers; for aught I can ſee, your caſe is not a *bit* clearer than it was ſeven years ago. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Bit**, bit'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put the bridle upon a horſe.

Bitch, bitsh'. *n. ſ.* [bitȝe, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as the wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.

And at his feet a *bitch* wolf ſuck did yield
To two young babes. *Spenſer.*

I have been credibly informed, that a *bitch* will nurſe, play with, and be fond of young foxes, as much as, and in place of, her puppies. *Locke.*

2. A name of reproach for a woman.

Him you'll call a dog, and her a *bitch*. *Pope.*

John had not run a madding ſo long, had it not been for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife. *Arbuthnot.*

To **BITE**, bi'te. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*; part. paſſ. I have *bit*, or *bitten*. [bitan, Saxon.]

1. To cruſh, or pierce with the teeth.

My very enemy's dog,
Though he had *bit* me, ſhould have ſtood that night
Againſt my fire. *Shakeſp.*

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,
Like rats, oft *bite* the holy cords in twain,
Too intricate t' unlooſe. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe are the youths that thunder at a playhouſe, and fight for *bitten* apples. *Shakeſp.*

He falls; his arms upon the body found,
And with his bloody teeth he *bites* the ground. *Dryden.*

There was lately a young gentleman *bit* to the bone, who has now indeed recovered. *Tatler.*

Their foul mouths have not opened their lips without a falſity; though they have ſhowed their teeth as if they would *bite* off my noſe. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. To give pain by cold.

Here feel we the icy phang,
And churliſh chiding, of the winter's wind;
Which when it *bites* and blows upon my body,
Even till I ſhrink with cold, I ſmile. *Shakeſp.*

Full fifty years, harneſs'd in rugged ſteel,
I have endur'd the *biting* winter's blaſt,
And the ſeverer heats of parching ſummer. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a diff'rent talent writes;
One praiſes, one inſtructs, another *bites*. *Roſcommon.*

4. To cut; to wound.

I've ſeen the day, with my good *biting* faulchion
I would have made them ſkip. *Shakeſp.*

5. To make the mouth ſmart with an acrid taſte.

It may be the firſt water will have more of the ſcent, as more fragrant; and the ſecond more of the taſte, as more bitter, or *biting*. *Bacon.*

6. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phraſe.

Aſleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honeſt factor ſtole a gem away:
He pledg'd it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was *bit*. *Pope.*

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have converſed with you, they would have been ſtrangely *bit*, while they thought only to fall in love with a fair lady. *Pope.*

Bite, bi'te. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſeizure of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlaſting burnings, or arm himſelf againſt the *bites* of the never-dying worm? *South.*

Nor dogdays parching heat, that ſplits the rocks,
Is half ſo harmful as the greedy flocks;
Their venom'd *bite*, and ſcars indented on the ſtocks. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

2. The act of a fiſh that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fiſher angle diligently four or ſix hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*. *Walton.*

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud: in low and vulgar language.

Let a man be ne'er ſo wiſe,
He may be caught with ſober lies;
For, take it in its proper light,
'Tis juſt what coxcombs call a *bite*. *Swift.*

4. A ſharper; one who commits frauds.

Bi'ter, bi'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *bite*.]

1. He that bites.

Great barkers are no *biters*. *Camden.*

2. A fiſh apt to take the bait.

He is ſo bold, that he will invade one of his own kind; and you may therefore eaſily believe him to be a bold *biter*. *Walton.*

3. A tricker; a deceiver.

A biter is one who tells you a thing you have no reaſon to diſbelieve in itſelf, and perhaps has given you, before he bit you, no reaſon to diſbelieve it for his ſaying it; and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. He is one who thinks you a fool, becauſe you do not think him a knave. *Spectator.*

BI'TTACLE, bit'-tâkl. *n. ſ.* A frame of timber in the ſteerage of a ſhip, where the compaſs is placed. *Dict.*

BI'TTEN, bit'n. *particip. paſſ.* [from *To bite*; which ſee.]

BI'TTER, bit'-tûr. *adj.* [biten, Saxon.]

1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taſte, like wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than engender putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Though a man in a fever ſhould, from ſugar, have a *bitter* taſte, which, at another time, produces a ſweet one; yet the idea of *bitter*, in that man's mind, would be as diſtinct from the idea of ſweet, as if he had taſted only gall. *Locke.*

2. Sharp; cruel; ſevere.

Friends now faſt ſworn,
Unſeparable, ſhall within this hour,
On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out
To *bittereſt* enmity. *Shakeſp.*

Huſbands, love your wives, and be not *bitter* againſt them. *Coloſſians.*

The word of God, inſtead of a *bitter*, teaches us a charitable zeal. *Sprat.*

3. Calamitous; miſerable.

Noble friends and fellows, whom to leave
Is only *bitter* to me, only dying;
Go with me, like good angels, to my end. *Shak.*

A dire induction am I witneſs to;
And will to France, hoping the conſequence
Will prove as *bitter*, black, and tragical. *Shakeſp.*

And ſhun the *bitter* conſequence: for know,
The day thou eat'ſt thereof, my ſole command
Tranſgreſt, inevitably thou ſhalt die. *Milton.*

Tell him, that if I bear my *bitter* fate,
'Tis to behold his vengeance for my ſon. *Dryden.*

4. Painful; inclement.

The fowl the borders fly,
And ſhun the bitter blaſt, and wheel about the ſky. *Dryden.*

5. Sharp; reproachful; ſatirical.

Go with me,
And, in the breath of *bitter* words, let's ſmother
My damned ſon. *Shakeſp.*

6. Mournful; afflicted.

Wherefore is light given unto him that is in miſery, and life unto the *bitter* in ſoul? *Job.*

7. In any manner unpleaſing or hurtful.

Bitter is an equivocal word; there is *bitter* wormwood, there are *bitter* words, there are *bitter* enemies, and a *bitter* cold morning. *Watts's Logick.*

BI'TTERGOURD, bit'-tûr-gôrd. *n. ſ.* [*colocynthis*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BI'TTERLY, bit'-tûr-lŷ. *adv.* [from *bitter.*]

1. With a bitter taſte.

2. In a bitter manner; ſorrowfully; calamitouſly.

I ſo lively acted with my tears,
That my poor miſtreſs, moved therewithal,
Wept *bitterly.* *Shakeſp.*

Bitterly haſt thou paid, and ſtill art paying
That rigid ſcore. *Milton.*

3. Sharply; ſeverely.

His behaviour is not to cenſure *bitterly* the errours of their zeal. *Sprat.*

BI'TTERN, bit'-tèrn. *n. ſ.* [*butour*, Fr.] A bird with long legs, and a long bill, which feeds upon fiſh; remarkable for the noiſe which he makes, uſually called *bumping.* See BITTOUR.

The poor fiſh have enemies enough, beſides ſuch unnatural fiſhermen as otters, the cormorant, and the *bittern.* *Walton.*

So that ſcarce
The *bittern* knows his time, with bill ingulpht,
To ſhake the ſounding marſh. *Thomſon.*

BI'TTERN, bit'-tèrn. *n. ſ.* [from *bitter.*] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making of common ſalt, and uſed in the preparation of Epſom ſalt. *Quincy.*

BI'TTERNESS, bit'-tûr-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *bitter.*]

1. A bitter taſte.

The idea of whiteneſs, or *bitterneſs*, is in the mind, exactly anſwering that power which is in any body to produce it there. *Locke.*

2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.

The *bitterneſs* and animoſity between the commanders was ſuch, that a great part of the army was marched. *Clarendon.*

3. Sharpneſs; ſeverity of temper.

His ſorrows have ſo overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wreaks,
His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterneſs?* *Shakeſp.*

Pierpoint and Crew appeared now to have contracted more *bitterneſs* and ſourneſs than formerly, and were more reſerved towards the king's commiſſioners. *Clarendon.*

4. Satire; piquancy; keenneſs of reproach.

Some think their wits have been aſleep, except they dart out ſomewhat piquant, and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between ſaltneſs and *bitterneſs.* *Bacon.*

5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction.

There appears much joy in him, even ſo much, that joy could not ſhow itſelf modeſt enough, without a badge of *bitterneſs.* *Shakeſp.*

They ſhall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only ſon, and ſhall be in *bitterneſs* for him, as one that is in *bitterneſs* for his firſt-born. *Zech.*

Moſt purſue the pleaſures, as they call them, of their natures, which begin in ſin, are carried on with danger, and end in *bitterneſs.* *Wake.*

I oft, in *bitterneſs* of ſoul, deplor'd
My abſent daughter, and my dearer lord. *Pope.*

BI'TTERSWEET, bit'-tûr-swêt. *n. ſ.* [from *bitter* and *ſweet.*] The name of an apple, which has a compound taſte of ſweet and bitter.

It is but a *bitterſweet* at beſt, and the fine colours of the ſerpent do by no means make amends for the ſmart and poiſon of his ſting. *South.*

When I expreſs the taſte of an apple, which we call the *bitterſweet*, none can miſtake what I mean. *Watts.*

BI'TTERVETCH, bit'-tûr-vêtsh. *n. ſ.* [*ervum*, Lat.] A plant.

BI'TTERWORT, bit'-tûr-wûrt. *n. ſ.* [*gentiana*, Lat.] An herb.

BI'TTOUR, bit'-tôr. *n. ſ.* [*butour*, Fr. *ardea ſtellaris*, Lat.] The name of a bird, commonly called the *bittern* (ſee BITTERN) but perhaps as properly *bittour.*

Then to the water's brink ſhe laid her head;
And, as a *bittour* bumps within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, ſhe ſaid, I tell. *Dryden.*

BITU'ME, bî'-tûm. *n. ſ.* [from *bitumen.*] Bitumen. See BITUMEN.

Mix with theſe
Idæan pitch, quick ſulphur, ſilver's ſpume,
Sea onion, hellebore, and black *bitume.* *May.*

BITU'MEN, bî'-tû-mên. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or ſcummed off lakes, as the Aſphaltis in Judæa, of various kinds: ſome ſo hard as to be uſed for coals; others ſo glutinous as to ſerve for mortar. *Savary.*

It is reported, that *bitumen* mingled with lime, and put under water, will make as it were an artificial rock, the ſubſtance becometh ſo hard. *Bacon.*

The fabrick ſeem'd a work of riſing ground,
With ſulphur and *bitumen* caſt between. *Dryden.*

Bitumen is a body that readily takes fire, yields an oil, and is ſoluble in water. *Woodward.*

BITU'MINOUS, bî-tû'-mî-nûs. *adj.* [from *bitumen.*] Having the nature and qualities of bitumen; compounded of bitumen.

Naphtha, which was the *bituminous* mortar uſed in the walls of Babylon, grows to an entire and very hard matter, like a ſtone. *Bacon.*

The fruitage fair to ſight, like that which grew
Near that *bituminous* lake, where Sodom flam'd. *Milton.*

BIVA'LVE, bî'-valv. *adj.* [from *binus* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Having two valves or ſhutters: a term uſed of thoſe fiſh that have two ſhells, as oyſters; and of thoſe plants whoſe ſeed pods open their whole length, to diſcharge their ſeeds, as peas.

In the cavity lies looſe the ſhell of ſome ſort of *bivalve*, larger than could be introduced in at thoſe holes. *Woodward.*

BIVA'LVULAR, bî-vâl'-vû-lâr. *adj.* [from *bivalve.*] Having two valves. *Dict.*

BI'XWORT, bik's-wûrt. *n. ſ.* An herb.

BI'ZANTINE, biz'-ân-tîne. *n. ſ.* [more properly ſpelt *byzantine*; from *Byzantium.*] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pound, which the king offereth upon high feſtival days; it is yet called a *bizantine*, which anciently was a piece of gold coined by the emperours of Conſtantinople. *Camden.*

To **BLAB**, blâb'. *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.]

1. To tell what ought to be kept ſecret: it uſually implies rather thoughtleſſneſs than treachery; but may be uſed in either ſenſe.

The gaudy, *blabbing*, and remorſeful day
Is crept into the boſom of the ſea. *Shakeſp.*

Thy dues be done, and none left out,
Ere the *blabbing* eaſtern ſcout,
The nice morn on the Indian ſteep,
From her cabin'd loophole peep. *Milton.*

Nature has made man's breaſts no windores,
To publiſh what he does within doors;
Nor what dark ſecrets there inhabit,
Unleſs his own raſh folly *blab* it. *Hudibras.*

Sorrow nor joy can be diſguis'd by art,
Our foreheads *blab* the ſecrets of our heart. *Dryd.*

It is unlawful to give any kind of religious worſhip to a creature; but the very *indices* of the fathers cannot eſcape the *index expurgatorius*, for *blabbing* ſo great a truth. *Stillingfleet.*

Nor whiſper to the tattling reeds
The blackeſt of all female deeds;
Nor *blab* it on the lonely rocks,
Where echo ſits, and liſt'ning mocks. *Swift.*

2. To tell: in a good ſenſe: not uſed.

That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blabb'd* them with ſuch pleaſing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage. *Shakeſp.*

To **BLAB**, blâb'. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales.

Your mute I'll be;
When my tongue *blabs*, then let mine eyes not ſee. *Shakeſp.*

BLAB, blâb'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A telltale; a thoughtleſs babbler; a treacherous betrayer of ſecrets.

The ſecret man heareth many confeſſions; for who will open himſelf to a *blab*, or babbler? *Bacon.*

To have reveal'd
Secrets of man, the ſecrets of a friend,
Contempt and ſcorn of all, to be excluded
All friendſhip, and avoided as a *blab.* *Milton.*

Whoever ſhews me a very inquiſitive body, I'll ſhew him a *blab*, and one that ſhall make privacy as publick as a proclamation. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſhould have gone about ſhewing my letters, under the charge of ſecrecy, to every *blab* of my acquaintance. *Swift.*

BLA'BBER, blâb'-bûr. *n. ſ.* [from *blab.*] A tatler; a telltale.

To **Bla'bber**, blåb'-bůr. *v. n.* To whiſtle to a horſe. *Skinner.*

Bla'bberlipped, blåb'-bůr-lipd'. *Skinner.* See **Blobberlipped**.

BLACK, blåk'. *adj.* [blac, Saxon.]

1. Of the colour of night.

In the twilight in the evening, in the *black* and dark night. *Proverbs.*

Ariſtotle has problems which enquire why the ſun makes man *black*, and not the fire? why it whitens wax, yet blacks the ſkin? *Brown.*

2. Dark.

The heaven was *black* with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. *1 Kings.*

3. Cloudy of countenance; ſullen.

She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd *black* upon me. *Shakeſp.*

4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.

Either my country never muſt be freed,
Or I conſenting to ſo *black* a deed. *Dryden.*

5. Diſmal; mournful.

A dire induction am I witneſs to;
And will to France, hoping the conſequence
Will prove as bitter, *black*, and tragical. *Shakeſp.*

6. *Black and blue.* The colour of a bruiſe; a ſtripe.

Miſtreſs Ford, good heart, is beaten *black and blue*, that you cannot ſee a white ſpot about her. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

And, wing'd with ſpeed and fury, flew
To reſcue knight from *black and blue*. *Hudibras.*

Black-browed, blåk'-brôwd. *adj.* [from *black* and *brow*.] Having black eye-brows; gloomy; diſmal; threatening.

Come, gentle night; come, loving, *black-brow'd* night,
Give me my Romeo. *Shakeſp.*

Thus when a *black-brow'd* guſt begins to riſe,
White foam at firſt on the curl'd ocean fries,
Then roars the main, the billows mount the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Black-bryony, blåk-brī'-ô-nŷ. *n. ſ.* [*tamnus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Black-cattle, blåk'-kåtl. *n. ſ.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.

The other part of the grazier's buſineſs is what we call *black-cattle*, produces hides, tallow, and beef, for exportation. *Swift.*

Black-earth, blåk'-ěrth. *n. ſ.* It is every where obvious on the ſurface of the ground, and what we call mould. *Woodward.*

Black-guard, blåg-gå'rd. *adj.* [from *black* and *guard*.] A cant word amongſt the vulgar; by which is implied a dirty fellow; of the meaneſt kind.

Let a *black-guard* boy be always about the houſe, to ſend on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift.*

Black-lead, blåk-lěd'. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *lead*.] A mineral found in the lead-mines, much uſed for pencils; it is not fuſible, or not without a very great heat.

You muſt firſt get your *black-lead* ſharpened finely, and put faſt into quills, for your rude and firſt draught. *Peacham.*

Black-mail, blåk-må'l. *n. ſ.* A certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other conſideration, paid to men allied with robbers, to be by them protected from the danger of ſuch as uſually rob or ſteal. *Cowell.*

Black-pudding, blåk-půd'-dîng. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *pudding*.] A kind of food made of blood and grain.

Through they were lin'd with many a piece
Of ammunition bread and cheeſe,
And fat *black-puddings*, proper food
For warriours that delight in blood. *Hudibras.*

Black-rod, blåk-rôd'. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *rod*.] The uſher belonging to the order of the garter; ſo called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is of the king's chamber, and likewiſe uſher of the parliament. *Cowell.*

Black, blåk'. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A black colour.

Black is the badge of hell,
The hue of dungeons, and the ſcowl of night. *Shakeſp.*

For the production of *black*, the corpuſcles muſt be leſs than any of thoſe which exhibit colours. *Newton.*

2. Mourning.

Riſe, wretched widow, riſe; nor, undeplor'd,
Permit my ghoſt to paſs the Stygian ford:
But riſe, prepar'd in *black* to mourn thy periſh'd lord. *Dryden.*

3. A blackamoor.

4. That part of the eye which is black.

It ſuffices that it be in every part of the air, which is as big as the *black* or ſight of the eye. *Digby.*

To **Black**, blåk'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken.

Blacking over the paper with ink, not only the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that I could not burn before, we quickly ſet on fire. *Boyle.*

Then in his fury *black'd* the raven o'er,
And bid him prate in his white plumes no more. *Addiſon.*

Bla'ckamoor, blåk'-å-môr. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.

They are no more afraid of a *blackamore*, or a lion, than of a nurſe or a cat. *Locke.*

Bla'ckberried *Heath*, blåk'-běr-rŷd-hěth. [*empetrum*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Bla'ckberry *Buſh*, blåk'-běr-rŷ-bůsh. *n. ſ.* [*rubus*, Lat.] A ſpecies of bramble.

Bla'ckberry, blåk'-běr-rŷ. *n. ſ.* The fruit of the bramble.

The policy of theſe crafty ſneering raſcals, that ſtale old mouſe-eaten cheeſe Neſtor, and that ſame dog-fox Ulyſſes, is not proved worth a *blackberry*. *Shakeſp.*

Then ſad he ſung the Children in the Wood;
How *blackberries* they pluck'd in deſarts wild,
And fearleſs at the glittering faulchion ſmil'd. *Gay.*

Bla'ckbird, blåk'-bůrd. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *bird*.] The name of a bird.

Of ſinging birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, *blackbirds*, thruſhes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A ſchoolboy ran unto 't, and thought
The crib was down, the *blackbird* caught. *Swift.*

To **Bla'cken**, blåk'n. *v. a.* [from *black*.]

1. To make of a black colour.

Bleſs'd by aſpiring winds, he finds the ſtrand
Blackened by crowds. *Prior.*

While the long fun'rals *blacken* all the way. *Pope.*

2. To darken; to cloud.

That little cloud that appeared at firſt to Elijah's ſervant no bigger than a man's hand, but preſently after grew, and ſpread, and *blackened* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

3. To defame, or make infamous.

Let us *blacken* him what we can, ſaid that miſcreant Harriſon of the bleſſed king, upon the wording and drawing up his charge againſt his approaching trial. *South.*

The morals *blacken'd*, when the writings 'ſcape,
The libell'd perſon, and the pictur'd ſhape. *Pope.*

To **Bla'cken**, blåk'n. *v. n.* To grow black, or dark.

The hollow ſound
Sung in the leaves, the foreſt ſhook around,
Air *blacken'd*, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the ground. *Dryden.*

Bla'ckish, blåk'-îsh. *adj.* [from *black*.] Somewhat black.

Part of it all the year continues in the form of a *blackiſh* oil. *Boyle.*

Bla'ckmoor, blåk'-môr. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *Moor*.] A negro.

The land of Chus makes no part of Africa; nor is it the habitation of *blackmoors*; but the country of Arabia, eſpecially the Happy and Stony. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

More to weſt
The realm of Bacchus to the *blackmoor* ſea. *Milton.*

Bla'ckness, blåk'-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *black*.]

1. Black colour.

Blackneſs is only a diſpoſition to abſorb, or ſtifle, without reflection, moſt of the rays of every ſort that fall on the bodies. *Locke.*

There would emerge one or more very black ſpots, and, within thoſe, other ſpots of an intenſer *blackneſs*. *Newton.*

His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite
To ſooty *blackneſs* from the pureſt white. *Addiſon.*

2. Darkneſs.

His faults in him ſeem as the ſpots of heav'n,
More fiery by night's *blackneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

3. Atrociouſneſs; horribleneſs; wickedneſs.

Bla'cksmith, blåk'-smîth. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *ſmith*.] A ſmith that works in iron; ſo called from being very ſmutty.

The *blackſmith* may forge what he pleaſes. *Howel.*

Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impoſſible for the *blackſmith* to make them ſo faſt, but a cat and a whoremaſter will find a way through them. *Spectator.*

Bla'cktail, blåk'-tål. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *tail*.] A fiſh; a kind of perch, by ſome called *ruffs*, or *popes*. See **Pope**. *Dict.*

Bla'ckthorn, blåk'-thôrn. *n. ſ.* [from *black* and *thorn*.] The ſame with the ſloe. See **Plum**, of which it is a ſpecies.

Bla'dder, blåd'-důr. *n. ſ.* [blæðre, Saxon; *blader*, Dutch.]

1. That veſſel in the body which contains the urine.

The *bladder* ſhould be made of a membranous ſubſtance, and extremely dilatable, for receiving and containing the urine till an opportunity of emptying it. *Ray.*

2. It is often filled with wind, to which alluſions are frequently made.

That huge great body which the giant bore
Was vanquiſh'd quite, and of that monſtrous maſs
Was nothing left, but like an empty *bladder* was. *Spenſer.*

A *bladder* but moderately filled with air, and ſtrongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceeding turgid and hard; but being brought nearer to the fire, it ſuddenly broke, with ſo loud a noiſe as made us for a while after almoſt deaf. *Boyle.*

3. It is uſual for thoſe, that learn to ſwim, to ſupport themſelves with blown bladders.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that ſwim on *bladders*,
Theſe many ſummers in a ſea of glory,
But far beyond my depth: my highblown pride
At length broke under me. *Shakeſp.*

4. A bliſter; a puſtule.

Bladder-nut, blåd'-důr-nůt. *n. ſ.* [*ſtaphylodendron*, Lat.] A plant.

Bladder-sena, blåd'-důr-sěn-å. *n. ſ.* [*colutea*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BLADE, blå'de. *n. ſ.* [blæð, bleð, Sax. *bled*, Fr.] The ſpire of graſs before it grows to ſeed; the green ſhoots of corn which riſe from the ſeed. This ſeems to me the primitive ſignification of the word *blade*; from which, I believe, the *blade* of a ſword was firſt named, becauſe of its ſimilitude in ſhape; and, from the *blade* of a ſword, that of other weapons or tools.

These

There is hardly found a plant that yieldeth a red juice in the *blade* or ear, except it be the tree that beareth *ſanguis draconis*. *Bacon.*

Send in the feeding flocks betimes, t' invade
The riſing bulk of the luxuriant *blade*. *Dryden.*

If we were able to dive into her ſecret receſſes, we ſhould find that the ſmalleſt *blade* of graſs, or moſt contemptible weed, has its particular uſe. *Swift.*

Hung on every ſpray, on every *blade*
Of graſs, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round. *Thomſon.*

Blade, blå'de. *n. ſ.* [*blatte*, Germ. *blad*, Dutch.]

1. The ſharp or ſtriking part of a weapon or inſtrument, diſtinct from the handle. It is uſually taken for a weapon, and ſo called probably from the likeneſs of a ſword *blade* to a *blade* of graſs. It is commonly applied to the knife.

He ſought all round about, his thirſty *blade*
To bathe in blood of faithleſs enemy. *Fairy Qu.*

She knew the virtue of her *blade*, nor would
Pollute her ſabre with ignoble blood. *Dryden.*

Be his this ſword, whoſe *blade* of braſs diſplays
A ruddy gleam, whoſe hilt a ſilver blaze. *Pope.*

2. A briſk man, either fierce or gay, called ſo in contempt. So we ſay *mettle* for *courage*.

You'll find yourſelf miſtaken, Sir, if you'll take upon you to judge of theſe *blades* by their garbs, looks, and outward appearance. *L'Eſtrange.*

Then, turning about to the hangman, he ſaid,
Diſpatch me, I pri'thee, this troubleſome *blade*. *Prior.*

Blade *of the Shoulder*, blå'de. } *n. ſ.* The bone
Bladebone, blå'de-bône. } called by anatomiſts the ſcapula, or ſcapular bone.

He fell moſt furiouſly on the broiled relicks of a ſhoulder of mutton, commonly called a *bladebone*. *Pope.*

To **Blade**, blå'de. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh or fit with a blade.

Bla'ded, blå'-did. *adj.* [from *blade.*] Having blades or ſpires.

Her ſilver viſage in the wat'ry glaſs,
Decking with liquid pearl the *bladed* graſs. *Shak.*

As where the lightning runs along the ground,
Nor *bladed* graſs, nor bearded corn ſucceeds,
But ſcales of ſcurf and putrefaction breeds. *Dryd.*

Blain, blå'n. *n. ſ.* [blegene, Sax. *bleyne*, Dutch.] A puſtule; a botch; a bliſter.

Itches, *blains*,
Sow all th' Athenian boſoms, and the crop
Be general leproſy. *Shakeſp.*

Botches and *blains* muſt all his fleſh emboſs,
And all his people. *Milton.*

Whene'er I hear a rival nam'd,
I feel my body all inflam'd;
Which breaking out in boils and *blains*,
With yellow filth my linen ſtains. *Swift.*

Bla'mable, blå'-måbl. *adj.* [from *blame.*] Culpable; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which are on both ſides equally *blamable*. *Dryden.*

Bla'mableness, blå'-måbl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *blamable.*] Fault; the ſtate of being liable to blame; culpableneſs; faultineſs.

Bla'mably, blå'-må-blý. *adv.* [from *blamable.*] Culpably; in a manner liable to cenſure.

A proceſs may be carried on againſt a perſon, that is maliciouſly or *blamably* abſent, even to a definitive ſentence. *Ayliffe.*

To **BLAME**, blå'me. *v. a.* [*blamer*, Fr.]

1. To cenſure; to charge with a fault: it generally implies a ſlight cenſure.

Our pow'r
Shall do a court'ſy to our wrath, which men
May *blame*, but not controul. *Shakeſp.*

Porphyrius, you too far did tempt your fate;
'Tis true, your duty to me it became;
But, praiſing that, I muſt your conduct *blame*. *Dryden.*

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to *blame*, and ſomething to commend. *Pope.*

2. *To blame* has uſually the particle *for* before the fault.

The reader muſt not *blame* me *for* making uſe here all along of the word ſentiment. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes, but rarely, *of*.

Tomoreus he *blamed of* inconſiderate raſhneſs, for that he would buſy himſelf in matters not belonging to his vocation. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Blame, blå'me. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Imputation of a fault.

In arms, the praiſe of ſucceſs is ſhared among many; yet the *blame* of miſadventures is charged upon one. *Hayward.*

They lay the *blame* on the poor little ones, ſometimes paſſionately enough, to divert it from themſelves. *Locke.*

2. Crime; that which produces or deſerves cenſure.

Who would not judge us to be diſcharged of all *blame*, which are confeſt to have no great fault, even by their very word and teſtimony, in whoſe eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been accuſtomed to ſeem ſmall. *Hooker.*

I unſpeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and *blames* I laid upon myſelf,
For ſtrangers to my nature. *Shakeſp.*

3. Hurt. Not now in uſe.

Therewith upon his creſt
With rigour ſo outrageous he ſmit,
That a large ſhare it hew'd out of the reſt,
And glancing down his ſhield, from *blame* him
fairly bleſt. *Fairy Queen.*

4. There is a peculiar ſtructure of this word, in which it is not very evident whether it be a *noun* or a verb, but I conceive it to be the *noun*. *To blame*, in French *a tort*; culpable; worthy of cenſure.

You were *to blame*, I muſt be plain with you,
To part ſo ſlightly with your wife's firſt gift. *Shakeſp.*

I do not aſk whether they were miſtaken; but, whether they were *to blame* in the manner. *Stillingfleet.*

Now we ſhould hold them much *to blame*,
If they went back before they came. *Prior.*

Bla'meful, blå'me-fůl. *adj.* [from *blame* and *full.*] Criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

Is not the cauſer of theſe timeleſs deaths
As *blameful* as the executioner? *Shakeſp.*

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour,
If ever lady wrong'd her lord ſo much,
Thy mother took into her *blameful* bed
Some ſtern untutor'd churl. *Shakeſp.*

Bla'meless, blå'me-lis. *adj.* [from *blame.*]

1. Guiltleſs; innocent; exempt from cenſure or blame.

She found out the righteous, and preſerved him *blameleſs* unto God. *Wiſdom*, x. 5.

The flames aſcend on either altar clear,
While thus the *blameleſs* maid addreſs'd her pray'r. *Dryden.*

Such a leſſening of our coin will deprive great numbers of *blameleſs* men of a fifth part of their eſtates. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed with *of*.

We will be *blameleſs of* this thine oath. *Joſhua*, ii. 17.

Bla'melesly, blå'me-lès-lý. *adv.* [from *blameleſs.*] Innocently; without crime.

It is the wilful oppoſing explicit articles, and not the not believing them when not revealed, or not with that conviction, againſt which he cannot *blameleſly*, without pertinacy, hold out, that will bring danger of ruin on any. *Hammond.*

Bla'melesness, blå'me-lès-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *blameleſs.*] Innocence; exemption from cenſure.

Having reſolved, with him in Homer, that all is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they infer, with him, the *blameleſneſs* of the inferiour agent. *Hamm.*

Bla'mer, blåm'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *blame.*] One that blames or finds fault; a cenſurer.

In me you've hallowed a pagan muſe,
And denizon'd a ſtranger, who miſtaught
By *blamers* of the times they marr'd, hath ſought
Virtues in corners. *Donne.*

Blamewo'rthy, blå'me-wůr-thý. *adj.* [from *blame* and *worthy.*] Culpable; blamable; worthy of blame or cenſure.

Although the ſame ſhould be *blameworthy*, yet this age hath forborn to incur the danger of any ſuch blame. *Hooker.*

To **BLANCH**, blånt'sh. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To whiten; to change from ſome other colour to white.

You can behold ſuch ſights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is *blanch'd* with fear. *Shakeſp.*

A way of whiting wax cheaply may be of uſe; and we have ſet down the practice of tradeſmen who *blanch* it. *Boyle.*

And ſin's black dye ſeems *blanch'd* by age to virtue. *Dryden.*

2. To ſtrip or peel ſuch things as have huſks.

Their ſuppers may be biſket, raiſins of the ſun, and a few *blanched* almonds. *Wiſeman.*

3. To ſlur; to balk; to paſs over; to ſhift away. Not now in uſe.

The judges thought it dangerous to admit ifs and ands, to qualify treaſon; whereby every one might expreſs his malice, and *blanch* his danger. *Bacon.*

You are not tranſported in an action that warms the blood, and is appearing holy, to *blanch*, or take for admitted, the point of lawfulneſs. *Bacon.*

To **Blanch**, blå'ntsh. *v. n.* To evade; to ſhift; to ſpeak ſoft.

Optimi conſiliarii mortui; books will ſpeak plain, when counſellors *blanch*. *Bacon.*

Bla'ncher, blån'-tshůr. *n. ſ.* [from *blanch.*] A whitener. *Dict.*

BLAND, blånd'. *adj.* [*blandus*, Lat.] Soft; mild; gentle.

In her face excuſe
Came prologue, and apology too prompt;
Which, with *bland* words at will, ſhe thus addreſs'd. *Milton.*

An even calm
Perpetual reign'd, ſave what the zephyrs *bland*
Breath'd o'er the blue expanſe. *Thomſon.*

To **Bla'ndish**, blån'-dish. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Lat.] To ſmooth; to ſoften. I have met with this word in no other paſſage.

Muſt'ring all her wiles,
With *blandiſh'd* parleys, feminine aſſaults,
Tongue-batteries, ſhe ſurceas'd not day nor night
To ſtorm me over-watch'd, and weary'd out. *Milt.*

Bla'ndishment, blån'-dish-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *blandiſh*; *blanditiæ*, Lat.]

1. Act of fondneſs; expreſſion of tenderneſs by geſture.

The little babe up in his arms he hent,
Who, with ſweet pleaſure and bold *blandiſhment*,
'Gan ſmile. *Spenſer.*

Each bird and beaſt, behold
Approaching two and two; theſe cow'ring low
With *blandiſhment*. *Milton.*

2. Soft words; kind ſpeeches.

He was both well and fair ſpoken, and would uſe ſtrange ſweetneſs and *blandiſhment* of words, where he deſired to effect or perſuade any thing that he took to heart. *Bacon.*

3. Kind treatment; careſs.

Him Dido now with *blandiſhment* detains;
But I ſuſpect the town where Juno reigns. *Dryd.*

In order to bring thoſe infidels within the wide circle of whiggiſh community, neither *blandiſhments* nor promiſes are omitted. *Swift.*

BLANK, blånk'. *adj.* [*blanc*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from *Albianus*, thus: *Albianus*, *albianicus*, *bianicus*, *biancus*, *bianco*, *blanicus*, *blancus*, *blanc*; by others, from *blanc*, which, in Daniſh, ſignifies *ſhining*; in conformity to which, the Germans have *blancker* to *ſhine*; the Saxons, blæcan; and the Engliſh, *bleach* to whiten.]

1. White.

To the *blank* moon
Her office they preſcribed; to th' other five
Their planetary motions. *Milton.*

2. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks.

Our ſubſtitutes at home ſhall have *blank* charters,
Whereto, when they know that men are rich,
They ſhall ſubſcribe them for large ſums of gold. *Shakeſp.*

Upon the debtor ſide, I find innumerable articles; but, upon the creditor ſide, little more than *blank* paper. *Addiſon.*

3. Pale; confuſed; cruſhed; diſpirited; ſubdued; depreſſed.

There without ſuch boaſt, or ſign of joy,
Solicitous and *blank*, he thus began. *Milton.*

Adam, ſoon as he heard
The fatal treſpaſs done by Eve, amaz'd,
Aſtonied ſtood, and *blank*, while horrour chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

But now no face divine contentment wears;
'Tis all *blank* ſadneſs, or continual fears. *Pope.*

4. Without rhyme; where the rhyme is *blanched*, or miſſed.

The lady ſhall ſay her mind freely, or the *blank* verſe ſhall halt for it. *Shakeſp.*

Long have your ears been filled with tragick parts;
Blood and *blank* verſe have harden'd all your hearts. *Addiſon.*

Our *blank* verſe, where there is no rhyme to ſupport the expreſſion, is extremely difficult to ſuch as are not maſters in the tongue. *Addiſon.*

Blank, blånk'. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void ſpace on paper.

I cannot write a paper full as I uſed to do; and yet I will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. *Swift.*

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize marked upon it.

If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is lots to *blanks*
My name hath touch'd your ears. *Shakeſp.*

In fortune's lottery lies
A heap of *blanks*, like this, for one ſmall prize. *Dryden.*

The world the coward will deſpiſe,
When life 's a *blank*, who pulls not for a prize. *Dryden.*

3. A paper from which the writing is effaced.

She has left him
The *blank* of what he was;
I tell thee, eunuch, ſhe has quite unmann'd him. *Dryden.*

4. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,
Would they were *blanks*, rather than fill'd with me. *Shakeſp.*

Omiſſion to do what is neceſſary,
Seals a commiſſion to a *blank* of danger. *Shakeſp.*

For the book of knowledge fair,
Preſented with an univerſal *blank*
Of nature's works, to me expung'd and ras'd. *Milt.*

Life may be one great *blank*, which, though not blotted with ſin, is yet without any characters of grace or virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The point to which an arrow is directed; ſo called, becauſe, to be more viſible, it was marked with white. Now diſuſed.

Slander,
Whoſe whiſper o'er the world's diameter,
As level as the cannon to his *blank*,
Tranſports its poiſon'd ſhot. *Shakeſp.*

6. Aim; ſhot. Not uſed.

The harlot king
Is quite beyond my aim; out of the *blank*
And level of my brain. *Shakeſp.*

I have ſpoken for you all my beſt,
And ſtood within the *blank* of his diſpleaſure,
For my free ſpeech. *Shakeſp.*

7. Object to which any thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me ſtill remain
The true *blank* of thine eye. *Shakeſp.*

To **Blank**, blånk'. *v. a.* [from *blank*; *blanchir*, Fr.]

1. To damp; to confuſe; to diſpirit.

Each oppoſite, that *blanks* the face of joy,
Meet what I would have well, and it deſtroy. *Shak.*

Dagon muſt ſtoop, and ſhall ere long receive
Such a diſcomfit, as ſhall quite deſpoil him
Of all theſe boaſted trophies won on me,
And with confuſion *blank* his worſhippers. *Milton.*

If the atheiſt, when he dies, ſhould find that his ſoul remains, how will this man be amazed and *blanked*! *Tillotſon.*

2. To efface; to annul.

All former purpoſes were *blanked*, the governour at a bay, and all that charge loſt and cancelled. *Spenſer.*

Bla'nket, blånk'-ĭt. *n. ſ.* [*blanchette*, Fr.]

1. A woollen cover, ſoft, and looſely woven, ſpread commonly upon a bed, over the linen ſheet, for the procurement of warmth.

Nor heav'n peep through the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry, hold! hold! *Shakeſp.*

The abilities of man muſt fall ſhort on one ſide or other, like too ſcanty a *blanket* when you are a-bed; if you pull it upon your ſhoulders, you leave your feet bare; if you thruſt it down upon your feet, your ſhoulders are uncovered. *Temple.*

Himſelf among the ſtoried chiefs he ſpies,
As from the *blanket* high in air he flies. *Pope.*

2. A kind of pear, ſometimes written *blanquet*.

To **Bla'nket**, blånk'-ĭt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket.

My face I'll grime with filth;
Blanket my loins; tie all my hair in knots. *Shak.*

2. To toſs in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

Ah, oh! he cry'd; what ſtreet, what lane, but knows
Our purgings, pumpings, *blanketings*, and blows? *Pope.*

Bla'nkly, blånk'-lȳ. *adv.* [from *blank*.] In a blank manner; with whiteneſs; with paleneſs; with confuſion.

To **Blare**, blår'. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To bellow; to roar. *Skinner.*

To **BLASPHE'ME**, blås-fēm'. *v. a.* *blaſphemo*, low Lat.]

1. To ſpeak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

2. To ſpeak evil of.

The trueſt iſſue of thy throne
By his own interdiction ſtands accurs'd,
And does *blaſpheme* his breed. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe who from our labours heap their board,
Blaſpheme their feeder, and forget their lord. *Pope.*

To **Blasphe'me**, blås-fēm'. *v. n.* To ſpeak blaſphemy.

Liver of *blaſpheming* Jew. *Shakeſp.*

I puniſhed them oft in every ſynagogue, and compelled them to *blaſpheme*. *Acts.*

Blasphe'mer, blås-fē'-mŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *blaſpheme*.] A wretch that ſpeaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

Who was before a *blaſphemer*, and a perſecutor, and injurious. *1 Timothy.*

Even that *blaſphemer* himſelf would inwardly reverence his reprover, as he in his heart really deſpiſes him for his cowardly baſe ſilence. *South.*

Deny the curſt *blaſphemer*'s tongue to rage,
And turn God's fury from an impious age. *Tickell.*

Should each *blaſphemer* quite eſcape the rod,
Becauſe the inſult 's not to man, but God? *Pope.*

Bla'sphemous, blås'-fē-mŭs. *adj.* [from *blaſpheme*. It is uſually ſpoken with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, but uſed by *Milton* with it on the ſecond.] Impiouſly irreverent with regard to God.

O man, take heed how thou the gods doſt move,
To cauſe full wrath, which thou can'ſt not reſiſt;
Blaſphemous words the ſpeaker vain do prove. *Sidn.*

And dar'ſt thou to the Son of God propound
To worſhip thee accurſt; now more accurſt
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more *blaſphemous*? *Milton.*

A man can hardly paſs the ſtreets, without having his ears grated with horrid and *blaſphemous* oaths and curſes. *Tillotſon.*

That any thing that wears the name of a chriſtian, or but of man, ſhould venture to own ſuch a villainous, impudent, and *blaſphemous* aſſertion in the face of the world, as this! *South.*

Bla'sphemously, blås'-fē-mŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *blaſpheme*.] Impiouſly; with wicked irreverence.

Where is the right uſe of his reaſon, while he would *blaſphemouſly* ſet up to controul the commands of the Almighty? *Swift.*

Bla'sphemy, blås'-fē-mȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *blaſpheme*.]

Blaſphemy, ſtrictly and properly, is an offering of ſome indignity, or injury, unto God himſelf, either by words or writing. *Ayliffe.*

But that my heart 's on future miſchief ſet,
I would ſpeak *blaſphemy*, ere bid you fly;
But fly you muſt. *Shakeſp.*

Intrinſick goodneſs conſiſts in accordance, and ſin in contrariety, to the ſecret will of God; or elſe God could not be defined good, ſo far as his thoughts and ſecrets, but only ſuperficially good, as far as he is pleaſed to reveal himſelf, which is perfect *blaſphemy* to imagine. *Hammond.*

BLAST, blåst'. *n. ſ.* [from blæſt, Sax. *blaſen*, Germ. to blow.]

1. A guſt or puff of wind.

They that ſtand high have many *blaſts* to ſhake them;
And, if they fall, they daſh themſelves to pieces. *Shakeſp.*

Welcome, then,
Thou unſubſtantial air, that I embrace;
The wretch that thou haſt blown unto the worſt
Owes nothing to thy *blaſts*. *Shakeſp.*

Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,
Doth looſe or bind their *blaſts* in ſecret cave. *Fairf.*

Three ſhips were hurry'd by the ſouthern *blaſt*,
And on the ſecret ſhelves with fury caſt. *Dryden.*

2. The ſound made by blowing any inſtrument of wind muſick.

In peace there 's nothing ſo becomes a man,
As modeſt ſtillneſs and humility;
But when the *blaſt* of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tyger. *Shakeſp.*

He blew his trumpet—the angelick *blaſt*
Fill'd all the regions. *Milton.*

The Veline fountains, and ſulphureous Nar,
Shake at the baleful *blaſt*, the ſignal of the war. *Dryden.*

Whether there be two different goddeſſes called Fame, or one goddeſs ſounding two different trumpets, it is certain villainy has as good a title to a *blaſt* from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from the former. *Swift.*

3. The ſtroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing peſtilential. [from the verb *To blaſt.*]

By the *blaſt* of God they periſh. *Job.*

To **Blast**, blåst'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtrike with ſome ſudden plague or calamity.

You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her ſcornful eyes! infect her beauty,
You fenſuck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful ſun,
To fall and *blaſt* her pride. *Shakeſp.*

Oh! Portius, is there not ſome choſen curſe,
Some hidden thunder in the ſtore of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to *blaſt* the man
Who owes his greatneſs to his country's ruin? *Addiſon.*

2. To make to wither.

Upon this *blaſted* heath you ſtop our way. *Shak.*

And behold ſeven thin ears, and *blaſted* with the eaſt wind, ſprung up after them. *Geneſis.*

She that like lightning ſhin'd, while her face laſted,
The oak now reſembles, which lightning had *blaſted.* *Waller.*

To his green years your cenſures, you would ſuit,
Not *blaſt* that bloſſom, but expect the fruit. *Dryd.*

Agony unmix'd, inceſſant gall,
Corroding every thought, and *blaſting* all
Love's paradiſe. *Thomſon.*

3. To injure; to invalidate; to make infamous.

He ſhews himſelf weak, if he will take my word, when he thinks I deſerve no credit; or malicious, if he knows I deſerve credit, and yet goes about to *blaſt* it. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity.

This commerce, Jehoſhaphat king of Judea endeavoured to renew; but his enterprize was *blaſted* by the deſtruction of veſſels in the harbour. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To confound; to ſtrike with terrour.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din, *blaſt* your the city's ears;
Make mingle with your ratt'ling tabourines. *Shakeſp.*

Bla'stment, blåst'-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *blaſt.*] Blaſt; ſudden ſtroke of infection. Not now in uſe.

In the morn, and liquid dew of youth,
Contagious *blaſtments* are moſt imminent. *Shakeſp.*

Bla'tant, blå'-tånt. *adj.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing as a calf.

You learn'd this language from the *blatant* beaſt. *Dryden.*

To **Bla'tter**, blåt'-tůr. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat.] To roar; to make a ſenſeleſs noiſe. It is a word not now uſed.

She rode at peace, through his only pains and excellent endurance, however envy liſt to *blatter* againſt him. *Spenſer.*

Blattera'tion, blåt'-tůr-å-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*blatteratio*, Lat.] Noiſe; ſenſeleſs roar.

Blay, blå'. *n. ſ.* [*alburnus.*] A ſmall white river fiſh; called alſo a *bleak.*

BLAZE, blå'ze. *n. ſ.* [blaſe a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of the flame; *blaze* implies more the light than the heat.

The main *blaze* of it is paſt; but a ſmall thing would make it flame again. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thy throne is darkneſs in th' abyſs of light,
A *blaze* of glory that forbids the ſight. *Dryden.*

What groans of men ſhall fill the martial field!
How fierce a *blaze* his flaming pile ſhall yield!
What fun'ral pomp ſhall floating Tiber ſee! *Dryden.*

2. Publication; wide diffuſion of report.

For what is glory but the *blaze* of fame,
The peoples praiſe, if always praiſe unmixt? *Milton.*

3. *Blaze* is a white mark upon a horſe, deſcending from the forehead almoſt to the noſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **Blaze**, blå'ze. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flame; to ſhow the light of the flame.

Thus you may long live an happy inſtrument for your king and country; you ſhall not be a meteor, or a *blazing* ſtar, but *ſtella fixa*; happy here, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The third fair morn now *blaz'd* upon the main,
Then gloſſy ſmooth lay all the liquid plain. *Pope.*

2. To be conſpicuous.

To **Blaze**, blå'ze. *v. a.*

1. To publiſh; to make known; to ſpread far and wide.

The noiſe of this fight, and iſſue thereof, being *blazed* by the country people to ſome noblemen thereabouts, they came thither. *Sidney.*

My words, in hopes to *blaze* a ſtedfaſt mind,
This marble choſe, as of like temper known. *Sidney.*

Thou ſhalt live, till we can find a time,
To *blaze* your marriage, reconcile your friends,
Beg pardon of thy prince, and call thee back. *Shakeſp.*

When beggars die, there are no comets ſeen;
The heav'ns themſelves *blaze* forth the death of princes. *Shakeſp.*

But he went out, and began to publiſh it much, and to *blaze* abroad the matter. *Mark.*

Such muſick worthieſt were to *blaze*
The peerleſs height of her immortal praiſe,
Whoſe luſtre leads us. *Milton.*

Far beyond
The ſons of Anak, famous now and *blaz'd*,
Fearleſs of danger, like a petty god
I walk'd about. *Milton.*

Whoſe follies, *blaz'd* about, to all are known,
And are a ſecret to himſelf alone. *Granville.*

But, mortals, know, 'tis ſtill our greateſt pride
To *blaze* thoſe virtues which the good would hide. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to give an account of enſigns armorial in proper terms. This is not now uſed.

This, in ancient times, was called a fierce; and you ſhould then have *blazed* it thus: he bears a fierce, ſable, between two fierces, or. *Peacham.*

Bla'zer, blå'-zůr. *n. ſ.* [from *blaze.*] One that ſpreads reports.

Utterers of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd,
Babblers of folly, and *blazers* of crime;
His larum-bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cauſe requir'd, but never out of time;
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. *Spenſer.*

To **Bla'zon**, blåz'n. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, Fr.]

1. To explain, in proper terms, the figures on enſigns armorial.

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms, which I am not herald enough to *blazon* into Engliſh. *Addiſon.*

2. To deck; to embelliſh; to adorn.

She *blazons* in dread ſmiles her hideous form;
So lightning gilds the unrelenting ſtorm. *Garth.*

3. To diſplay; to ſet to ſhow.

O thou goddeſs,
Thou divine nature! how thyſelf thou *blazon'ſt*
In theſe two princely boys! they are as gentle
As zephyrs blowing below the violet,
Not wagging his ſweet head. *Shakeſp.*

4. To celebrate; to ſet out.

One that excels the quirk of *blazoning* pens,
And in th' eſſential veſture of creation,
Does bear all excellency. *Shakeſp.*

5. To blaze about; to make publick.

What 's this but libelling againſt the ſenate,
And *blazoning* our injuſtice every where? *Shakeſp.*

Bla'zon, blåz'n. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.

Proceed unto beaſts that are given in arms, and teach me what I ought to obſerve in their *blazon.* *Peacham.*

2. Show; divulgation; publication.

But this eternal *blazon* muſt not be
To ears of fleſh and blood. *Shakeſp.*

3. Celebration; proclamation of ſome quality.

I am a gentleman.—I'll be ſworn thou art;
Thy tongue, thy face, thy limbs, action, and ſpirit;
Do give thee five-fold *blazon.* *Shakeſp.*

Men con over their pedigrees, and obtrude the *blazon* of their exploits upon the company. *Collier.*

Bla'zonry, blåz'-ůn-rý. *n. ſ.* [from *blazon.*] The art of blazoning.

Give certain rules as to the principles of *blazonry.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

To **Bleach**, blèt'sh. *v. a.* [*bleechen*, Germ.] To whiten; commonly to whiten by expoſure to the open air.

When turtles tread, and rooks and daws;
And maidens *bleach* their ſummer ſmocks. *Shak.*

Should I not ſeek
The clemency of ſome more temp'rate clime,
To purge my gloom; and, by the ſun refin'd,
Baſk in his beams, and *bleach* me in the wind? *Dryd.*

To **Bleach**, blèt'sh. *v. n.* To grow white; to grow white in the open air.

The white ſheet *bleaching* in the open field. *Shak.*

For there are various penances enjoin'd;
And ſome are hung to *bleach* upon the wind;
Some plung'd in waters. *Dryden.*

The deadly winter ſeizes; ſhuts up ſenſe;
Lays him along the ſnows, a ſtiffen'd corſe,
Stretch'd out, and *bleaching* in the northern blaſt. *Thomſon.*

BLEAK, blè'k. *adj.* [blac, blæc, Saxon.]

1. Pale.

2. Cold; chill; cheerleſs.

Intreat the North
To make his *bleak* winds kiſs my parched lips,
And comfort me with cold. *Shakeſp.*

The goddeſs that in rural ſhrine
Dwell'ſt here with Pan, or Sylvan, by bleſt ſong
Forbidding every *bleak* unkindly fog
To touch the proſperous growth of this tall wood. *Milton.*

Her deſolation preſents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren proſpects. *Addiſon.*

Say, will ye bleſs the *bleak* Atlantick ſhore,
Or bid the furious Gaul be rude no more? *Pope.*

Bleak, blè'k. *n. ſ.* [*alburnus*, from his white or *bleak* colour.] A ſmall river fiſh.

The *bleak*, or freſhwater ſprat, is ever in motion, and therefore called by ſome the river ſwallow. His back is of a pleaſant, ſad ſea-water green; his belly white and ſhining like the mountain ſnow. *Bleaks* are excellent meat, and in beſt ſeaſon in Auguſt. *Walton.*

Ble'akness, blè'k-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *bleak.*] Coldneſs; chilneſs.

The inhabitants of Nova Zembla go naked, without complaining of the *bleakneſs* of the air; as the armies of the northern nations keep the field all winter. *Addiſon.*

Ble'aky, blè'-ký. *adj.* [from *bleak.*] Bleak; cold; chill.

On ſhrubs they browze, and, on the *bleaky* top,
Of rugged hills, the thorny bramble crop. *Dryd.*

BLEAR, blè'r. *adj.* [*blaer* a bliſter, Dutch.]

1. Dim with rheum or water; ſore with rheum.

It is a tradition that *blear* eyes affect ſound eyes. *Bacon.*

It is no more in the power of calumny to blaſt the dignity of an honeſt man, than of the *blear* eyed owl to caſt ſcandal on the ſun. *L'Eſtrange.*

His *blear* eyes ran in gutters to his chin;
His beard was ſtubble, and his cheeks were thin. *Dryden.*

When thou ſhalt ſee the *blear* ey'd fathers teach
Their ſons this harſh and mouldy ſort of ſpeech. *Dryden.*

2. Dim; obſcure in general; or that which makes dimneſs.

Thus I hurl
My dazzling ſpells into the ſpungy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with *blear* illuſion,
And give it falſe preſentments. *Milton.*

To **BLEAR**, blē'r. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make the eyes watry, or ſore with rheum.

All tongues ſpeak of him, and the *bleared* ſights
Are ſpectacled to ſee him. *Shakeſp.*

The Dardanian wives,
With *bleared* viſages, come forth to view
Th' iſſue of th' exploit. *Shakeſp.*

When I was young, I, like a lazy fool,
Would *blear* my eyes with oil, to ſtay from ſchool;
Averſe to pains. *Dryden.*

2. To dim the eyes.

This may ſtand for a pretty ſuperficial argument, to *blear* our eyes, and lull us aſleep in ſecurity. *Raleigh.*

BLE'AREDNESS, blē'-rēd-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *bleared.*] The ſtate of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum.

The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a *blearedneſs.* *Wiſeman.*

To **BLEAT**, blē't. *v. n.* [blæꞇan, Sax.] To cry as a ſheep.

We were as twinn'd lambs, that did friſk i' th' ſun,
And *bleat* the one at th' other. *Shakeſp.*

You may as well uſe queſtion with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe *bleat* for the lamb.
Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.

While on ſweet graſs her *bleating* charge does lie,
Our happy lover feeds upon her eye. *Roſcommon.*

What bull dares bellow, or what ſheep dares *bleat*
Within the lion's den? *Dryden.*

BLEAT, blē't. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry of a ſheep or lamb.

Set in my ſhip, mine ear reach'd, where we rode,
The bellowing of oxen, and the *bleat*
Of fleecy ſheep. *Chapman.*

BLEB, blēb'. *n. ſ.* [*blaen*, to ſwell, Germ.] A bliſter. *Skinner.*

BLED, blēd'. *preterite* and *particip.* [from *To bleed.*]

To **BLEED**, blēd'. *v. n.* pret. *I bled*; I have *bled.* [bleꝺan, Saxon.]

1. To loſe blood; to run with blood.

I *bleed* inwardly for my lord. *Shakeſp.*

Bleed, *bleed*, poor country!
Great tyranny, lay thou thy baſis ſure;
For goodneſs dare not check thee! *Shakeſp.*

Many, upon the ſeeing of others *bleed*, or ſtrangled, or tortured, themſelves are ready to faint, as if they *bled.* *Bacon.*

2. To die a violent death.

The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed* to-day;
Had he thy reaſon, would he ſkip and play? *Pope.*

3. To loſe blood medicinally; as, he *bled* for a fever.

4. To drop, as blood. It is applied to any thing that drops from ſome body on inciſion, as blood from an animal.

For me the balm ſhall *bleed*, and amber flow,
The coral redden, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

To **BLEED**, blē'd. *v. a.* To let blood; to take blood from.

That from a patriot of diſtinguiſh'd note,
Have *bled*, and purg'd me to a ſimple vote. *Pope.*

BLEIT, blēt'. } *adj.* Baſhful. It is uſed in
BLATE, blāte. } Scotland, and the bordering counties.

To **BLE'MISH**, blēm'-iſh. *v. a.* [from *blame*, *Junius*; from *bleme* white, Fr. *Skinner.*]

1. To mark with any deformity.

Likelier that my outward face might have been diſguiſed, than that the face of ſo excellent a mind could have been thus *blemiſhed.* *Sidney.*

2. To defame; to tarniſh, with reſpect to reputation.

Not that my verſe would *blemiſh* all the fair;
But yet if ſome be bad, 'tis wiſdom to beware.
Dryden.

Thoſe, who, by concerted defamations, endeavour to *blemiſh* his character, incur the complicated guilt of ſlander and perjury. *Addiſon.*

BLE'MISH, blēm'-iſh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A mark of deformity; a ſcar; a diminution of beauty.

As he hath cauſed a *blemiſh* in a man, ſo ſhall it be done to him again. *Leviticus.*

Open it ſo from the eyelid, that you divide not that; for, in ſo doing, you will leave a remedileſs *blemiſh.* *Wiſeman.*

2. Reproach; diſgrace; imputation.

That you have been earneſt, ſhould be no *blemiſh* or diſcredit at all unto you. *Hooker.*

And if we ſhall neglect to propagate theſe bleſſed diſpoſitions, what others can undertake it, without ſome *blemiſh* to us, ſome reflection on our negligence? *Spratt.*

None more induſtriouſly publiſh the *blemiſhes* of an extraordinary reputation, than ſuch as lie open to the ſame cenſures; raiſing applauſe to themſelves, for reſembling a perſon of an exalted reputation, though in the blameable parts of his character. *Addiſon.*

3. A ſoil; turpitude; taint; deformity.

Firſt ſhall virtue be vice, and beauty be counted a *blemiſh*,
Ere that I leave with ſong of praiſe her praiſe to ſolemnize. *Sidney.*

Live thou, and to thy mother dead atteſt,
That clear ſhe died from *blemiſh* criminal. *Fairy Q.*

Is conformity with Rome a *blemiſh* unto the church of England, and unto churches abroad an ornament? *Hooker.*

Not a hair periſh'd:
On their ſuſtaining garments not a *blemiſh*,
But freſher than before. *Shakeſp.*

Evadne's huſband! 'tis a fault
To love, a *blemiſh* to my thought. *Waller.*

That your duty may no *blemiſh* take,
I will myſelf your father's captive make. *Dryden.*

Such a mirth as this is capable of making a beauty, as well as a *blemiſh*, the ſubject of deriſion. *Addiſon.*

To **BLENCH**, blēntſh'. *v. n.* To ſhrink; to ſtart back; to give way: not uſed.

I'll obſerve his looks;
I'll tent him to the quick; if he but *blench*,
I know my courſe. *Shakeſp.*

Patience herſelf, what goddeſs ere ſhe be,
Doth leſſer *blench* at ſufferance than I do. *Shakeſp.*

Hold you ever to our ſpecial drift;
Though ſometimes you do *blench* from this to that,
As cauſe doth miniſter. *Shakeſp.*

To **BLENCH**, blēntſh'. *v. a.* To hinder; to obſtruct. Not uſed.

The rebels beſieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great truſſes of hay before them, to *blench* the defendants ſight, and dead their ſhot. *Carew.*

To **BLEND**, blēnd'. *v. a.* preter. I *blended*; anciently, *blent.* [blenꝺan, Saxon.]

1. To mingle together.

'Tis beauty truly *blent*, whoſe red and white
Nature's own ſweet and cunning hand hath laid on. *Shakeſp.*

The miſtion taught by the ancients is too ſlight or groſs; for bodies mixed according to their hypotheſis, would not appear ſuch to the acute eyes of a lynx, who would diſcern the elements, if they were no otherwiſe mingled, than but *blended* but not united. *Boyle.*

He had his calmer influence, and his mien
Did love and majeſty together *blend.* *Dryden.*

The grave, where even the great find reſt,
And *blended* lie th' oppreſſor and th' oppreſs'd.
Pope.

2. To confound.

The moon ſhould wander from her beaten way, the times and ſeaſons of the year *blend* themſelves by diſordered and confuſed mixture. *Hooker.*

3. To pollute; to ſpoil; to corrupt. This ſignification was anciently much in uſe, but is now wholly obſolete.

Which when he ſaw, he burnt with jealous fire;
The eye of reaſon was with rage *yblent.* *Fairy Q.*

Regard of worldly muck doth foully *blend*,
And low abaſe the high heroick ſpirit. *Fairy Q.*

The whilſt thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
And thy throne royal with diſhonour *blent.*
Spenſer.

BLE'NDER, blēnd'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *To blend.*] The perſon that mingles.

BLENT, blēnt'. The obſolete *participle* of *blend.* See **BLEND**.

To **BLESS**, blēs'. *v. a. preterite* and *participle* *bleſſed* or *bleſt.* [bleꞅꞅian, Saxon.]

1. To make happy; to proſper; to make ſucceſsful.

The quality of mercy is not ſtrain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain of heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice *bleſs'd*;
It *bleſſeth* him that gives, and him that takes.
Shakeſp.

Had I but died an hour before this chance,
I had liv'd a *bleſſed* time: for, from this inſtant,
There 's nothing ſerious in mortality. *Shakeſp.*

This kingdom enjoyed the greateſt calm, and the fulleſt meaſure of felicity, that any people, in any age, for ſo long time together, have been *bleſſed* with. *Clarendon.*

Happy this iſle, with ſuch a hero *bleſt*;
What virtue dwells not in his loyal breaſt?
Waller.

In vain with folding arms the youth aſſay'd
To ſtop her flight, and ſtrain the flying ſhade;
But ſhe return'd no more, to *bleſs* his longing eyes.
Dryden.

O hoſpitable Jove! we thus invoke,
Bleſs to both nations this auſpicious hour. *Dryden.*

2. To wiſh happineſs to another; to pronounce a bleſſing upon him.

And this is the bleſſing wherewith Moſes the man of God *bleſſed* the children of Iſrael, before his death. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To conſecrate by a prayer.

He *bleſſed*, and brake, and gave the loaves. *Matt.*

4. To praiſe; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents natural, and he both the creator and worker of all in all, alone to be *bleſſed*, adored, and honoured by all for ever. *Hooker.*

But *bleſs'd* be that great pow'r, that hath us *bleſs'd*
With longer life than earth and heav'n can have.
Davies.

5. It ſeems, in one place of *Spenſer*, to ſignify the ſame as *to wave*; *to brandiſh*; *to flouriſh.* This ſignification is taken from an old rite of our Romiſh anceſtors, who *bleſſing* a field directed their hands in quick ſucceſſion to all parts of it.

Whom when the prince to battle new addreſt,
And threat'ning high his dreadful ſtroke did ſee,
His ſparkling blade about his head he *bleſt*,
And ſmote off quite his right leg by the knee.
Fairy Queen.

BLE'SSED, blēs'-sēd. *particip. adj.* [from *To bleſs.*]

1. Happy; enjoying felicity.

Bleſſed are the barren. *Luke.*

2. Holy and happy; happy in the favour of God.

All generations ſhall call me *bleſſed.* *Luke.*

3. Happy in the joys of heaven.

Bleſſed are the dead which die in the Lord. *Rev.*

BLE'SSED *Thiſtle*, blēs-sēd thĭs'l. [*cnicus*, Lat.] The name of a plant.]

Ble'ssedly, bles'-sed-ly. *adv.* [from *bleſſed*.] Happily.

This accident of Clitophon's taking, had ſo *bleſſedly* procured their meeting. *Sidney.*

Ble'ssedness, bles'-sed-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *bleſſed*.]

1. Happineſs; felicity.

Many times have I, leaning to yonder palm, admired the *bleſſedneſs* of it, that it could bear love without the ſenſe of pain. *Sidney.*

His overthrow heap'd happineſs upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himſelf,
And found the *bleſſedneſs* of being little. *Shakeſp.*

2. Sanctity.

Earthlier happy is the roſe diſtill'd,
Than that, which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in ſingle *bleſſedneſs*. *Shakeſ.*

3. Heavenly felicity.

It is ſuch an one, as, being begun in grace, paſſes into glory, *bleſſedneſs*, and immortality. *South.*

4. Divine favour.

Ble'sser, bles'-sur. *n. ſ.* [from *bleſs*.] He that bleſſes, or gives a bleſſing; he that makes any thing proſper.

When thou receiveſt praiſe, take it indifferently, and return it to God, the giver of the gift, or *bleſſer* of the action. *Taylor.*

Ble'ssing, bles'-sing. *n. ſ.* [from *bleſs*.]

1. Benediction; a prayer by which happineſs is implored for any one.

2. A declaration by which happineſs is promiſed in a prophetick and authoritative manner.

The perſon that is called, kneeleth down before the chair, and the father layeth his hand upon his head, or her head, and giveth the *bleſſing*. *Bacon.*

3. Any of the means of happineſs; a gift; an advantage; a benefit.

Nor are his *bleſſings* to his banks confin'd,
But free, and common, as the ſea and wind.
Denham.

Political jealouſy is very reaſonable in perſons perſuaded of the excellency of their conſtitution, who believe that they derive from it the moſt valuable *bleſſings* of ſociety. *Addiſon.*

A juſt and wiſe magiſtrate is a *bleſſing* as extenſive as the community to which he belongs: a *bleſſing* which includes all other *bleſſings* whatſoever, that relate to this life. *Atterbury.*

4. Divine favour.

My pretty couſin,
Bleſſing upon you! *Shakeſp.*

I had moſt need of *bleſſing*, and Amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakeſp.*

Honour thy father and mother, both in word and deed, that a *bleſſing* may come upon thee from them. *Ecclus.*

He ſhall receive the *bleſſing* from the Lord. *Pſal.*

5. The Hebrews, under this name, often underſtood the preſents which friends make to one another; in all probability, becauſe they are generally attended with *bleſſings* and compliments both from thoſe who give, and thoſe who receive. *Calmet.*

And Jacob ſaid, receive my preſent at my hand; take, I pray thee, my *bleſſing* that is brought to thee. *Geneſis.*

Blest, blest'. *preterite* and *participle*. [from *bleſs*.]

Peace to thy gentle ſhade, and endleſs reſt!
Bleſt in thy genius, in thy love too *bleſt!* *Pope.*

Blew, blu'. The *preterite* from *blow*.

The reſt fled into a ſtrong tower, where, ſeeing no remedy, they deſperately *blew* up themſelves, with a great part of the caſtle, with gunpowder. *Knolles.*

Bleyme, ble'ym. *n. ſ.* An inflammation in the foot of a horſe, between the ſole and the bone. *Farrier's Dict.*

Blight, bli't. *n. ſ.* [The etymology unknown.]

1. Mildew; according to *Skinner:* but it ſeems taken by moſt writers, in a general ſenſe, for any cauſe of the failure of fruits.

I complained to the oldeſt and beſt gardeners, who often fell into the ſame misfortune, and eſteemed it ſome *blight* of the ſpring. *Temple.*

2. Any thing nipping, or blaſting.

When you come to the proof once, the firſt *blight* of froſt ſhall moſt infallibly ſtrip you of all your glory. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Blight**, bli't. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To corrupt with mildew.

This vapour bears up along with it any noxious mineral ſteams; it then blaſts vegetables, *blights* corn and fruit, and is ſometimes injurious even to men. *Woodward.*

2. In general, to blaſt; to hinder from fertility.

My country neighbours do not find it impoſſible to think of a lame horſe they have, or their *blighted* corn, till they have run over in their minds all beings. *Locke.*

But leſt harſh care the lover's peace deſtroy,
And roughly *blight* the tender buds of joy,
Let reaſon teach. *Lyttelton.*

BLIND, bli'nd. *adj.* [blinð, Saxon.]

1. Deprived of ſight; wanting the ſenſe of ſeeing; dark.

The *blind* man that governs his ſteps by feeling, in defect of eyes, receives advertiſement of things through a ſtaff. *Digby.*

Thoſe other two, equall'd with me in fate,
So were I equall'd with them in renown!
Blind Thamyris, and *blind* Mæonides;
And Tereſias, and Phineas, prophets old. *Milt.*

2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant: with *to* before that which is unſeen.

All authors *to* their own defects are *blind;*
Hadſt thou but, Janus like, a face behind,
To ſee the people, what ſplay mouths they make;
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back. *Dryd.*

3. Sometimes *of*.

Blind of the future, and by rage miſled,
He pulls his crimes upon his people's head.
Dryden.

4. Unſeen; out of the publick view; private: generally with ſome tendency to ſome contempt or cenſure.

To grievous and ſcandalous inconveniencies they make themſelves ſubject, with whom any *blind* or ſecret corner is judged a fit houſe of common prayer. *Hooker.*

5. Not eaſily diſcernible; hard to find; dark; obſcure; unſeen.

There be alſo *blind* fires under ſtone, which flame not out; but oil being poured upon them, they flame out. *Bacon.*

Where elſe
Shall I inform my unacquainted feet
In the *blind* mazes of this tangled wood? *Milton.*

How have we wander'd a long diſmal night,
Led through *blind* paths by each deluding light!
Roſcommon.

Part creeping under ground, their journey *blind*,
And climbing from below, their fellows meet.
Dryden.

So mariners miſtake the promis'd guſt,
And, with full ſails, on the *blind* rocks are loſt.
Dryden.

A poſtern door, yet unobſerv'd and free,
Join'd by the length of a *blind* gallery.
To the king's cloſet led. *Dryden.*

6. *Blind Veſſels.* [with chymiſts.] Such as have no opening but on one ſide.

To **Blind**, bli'nd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make blind; to deprive of ſight.

You nimble lightnings, dart your *blinding* flames
Into her ſcornful eyes! *Shakeſp.*

Of whoſe hand have I received any bribe to *blind* mine eyes therewith? and I will reſtore it.
1 Samuel.

A blind guide is certainly a great miſchief; but a guide that *blinds* thoſe whom he ſhould lead, is undoubtedly a much greater. *South.*

2. To darken; to obſcure to the eye.

So whirl the ſeas, ſuch darkneſs *blinds* the ſky,
That the black night receives a deeper dye.
Dryden.

3. To darken the underſtanding.

This my long-ſuffering, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and ſcorn ſhall never taſte,
But hard be harden'd, blind be *blinded* more. *Milt.*

4. To obſcure to the underſtanding.

The ſtate of the controverſy between us he endeavoured, with all his art, to *blind* and confound.
Stillingfleet.

Blind, bli'nd. *n. ſ.*

1. Something to hinder the ſight.

Hardly any thing in our converſation is pure and genuine; civility caſts a *blind* over the duty, under ſome cuſtomary words. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Something to miſlead the eye, or the underſtanding.

Theſe diſcourſes ſet an oppoſition between his commands and decrees; making the one a *blind* for the execution of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Bli'ndfold**, bli'nd-fold. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold*.] To hinder from ſeeing, by blinding the eyes.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they ſtruck him on the face. *Luke.*

Bli'ndfold, bli'nd-fold. *adj.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered.

And oft himſelf he chanc'd to hurt unwares,
Whilſt reaſon, blent through paſſion, nought deſcried,
But, as a *blindfold* bull, at random fares,
And where he hits, nought knows, and where he hurts, nought cares. *Fairy Queen.*

Who *blindfold* walks upon a river's brim,
When he ſhould ſee, has he deſerv'd to ſwim?
Dryden.

When lots are ſhuffled together, or a man *blindfold* caſts a dye, what reaſon can he have to preſume, that he ſhall draw a white ſtone rather than a black? *South.*

The women will look into the ſtate of the nation with their own eyes, and be no longer led *blindfold* by a male legiſlature. *Addiſon.*

Bli'ndly, bli'nd-ly. *adv.* [from *blind*.]

1. Without ſight.

2. Implicitly; without examination.

The old king, after a long debate,
By his imperious miſtreſs *blindly* led,
Has given Cydaria to Orbellan's bed. *Dryden.*

How ready zeal for intereſt and party, is to charge atheiſm on thoſe, who will not, without examining, ſubmit, and *blindly* ſwallow their nonſenſe. *Locke.*

3. Without judgment or direction.

How ſeas, and earth, and air, and active flame,
Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,
Were *blindly* gather'd in this goodly ball. *Dryden.*

Bli'ndman's buff, bli'nd-manz-buf'. *n. ſ.* A play in which ſome one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the reſt of the company.

Diſguis'd in all the maſk of night,
We left our champion on his flight;
At *blindman's buff* to grope his way,
In equal fear of night and day. *Hudibras.*

He imagines I ſhut my eyes again; but ſurely he fancies I play at *blindman's buff* with him; for he thinks I never have my eyes open. *Stillingfleet.*

Bli'ndness, bli'nd-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *blind*.]

1. Want of ſight.

I will ſmite every houſe of the people with *blindneſs*. *Zechariah.*

2. Ignorance; intellectual darkneſs.

All the reſt as born of ſavage brood,
But with baſe thoughts, are into *blindneſs* led,
And kept from looking on the lightſome day. *Spenſer.*

Nor can we call it choice, when what we chuſe,
Folly and *blindneſs* only could refuſe. *Denham.*

Whenſoever we would proceed beyond theſe ſimple ideas, we fall preſently into darkneſs and difficulties, and can diſcover nothing farther but our own *blindneſs* and ignorance. *Locke.*

Bli'ndnettle, blỉnd-nẻtl. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrofularia.*] A plant.

Bli'ndside, blỉnd-sỉde. *n. ſ.* [from *blind* and *ſide.*] Weakneſs; foible; weak part.

He is too great a lover of himſelf; this is one of his *blindſides*; the beſt of men, I fear, are not without them. *Swift.*

Bli'ndworm, blỉnd-wûrm. *n. ſ.* [*cæcilia*, from *blind* and *worm.*] A ſmall viper, called likewiſe a ſlow worm; believed not to be venomous.

You ſpotted ſnakes, with double tongue,
Thorny hedgehogs, be not ſeen;
Newts and *blindworms*, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shakeſp.*

The greater ſlow worm, called alſo the *blind worm*, is commonly thought to be blind, becauſe of the littleneſs of his eyes. *Grew.*

To **BLINK**, blỉnk'. *v. n.* [*blincken*, Daniſh.]

1. To wink, or twinkle with the eyes.

So politick, as if one eye
Upon the other were a ſpy;
That, to trepan the one to think
The other blind, both ſtrove to *blink*. *Hudibras.*

2. To ſee obſcurely.

What 's here! the portrait of a *blinking* ideot. *Shakeſp.*

Sweet and lovely wall,
Shew me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eyne. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

His figure ſuch as might his ſoul proclaim;
One eye was *blinking*, and one leg was lame. *Pope.*

Bli'nkard, blỉnk'-ẻrd. *n. ſ.* [from *blink.*]

1. One that has bad eyes.
2. Something twinkling.

In ſome parts we ſee many glorious and eminent ſtars, in others few of any remarkable greatneſs, and in ſome none but *blinkards*, and obſcure ones. *Hakewill.*

BLISS, blỉs'. *n. ſ.* [bliꞅꞅe, Sax. from bliðꞅian to rejoice.]

1. The higheſt degree of happineſs; bleſſedneſs; felicity: generally uſed of the happineſs of bleſſed ſouls.

A mighty Saviour hath witneſſed of himſelf, I am the way; the way that leadeth us from miſery into *bliſs*. *Hooker.*

Dim ſadneſs did not ſpare
That time celeſtial viſages; yet, mix'd
With pity, violated not their *bliſs*. *Milton.*

With me
All my redeem'd may dwell, in joy and *bliſs*. *Milton.*

2. Felicity in general.

Condition, circumſtance is not the thing;
Bliſs is the ſame in ſubject or in king. *Pope.*

Bli'ssfull, blỉs'-fûl. *adj.* [from *bliſs* and *full.*] Full of joy; happy in the higheſt degree.

Yet ſwimming in that ſea of *bliſsful* joy,
He nought forgot. *Fairy Queen.*

The two ſaddeſt ingredients in hell, are deprivation of the *bliſsful* viſion, and confuſion of face. *Hammond.*

Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love,
Uninterrupted joy, unrival'd love,
In *bliſsful* ſolitude. *Milton.*

So peaceful ſhalt thou end thy *bliſsful* days,
And ſteal thyſelf from life by ſlow decays. *Pope.*

Firſt in the fields I try the ſilvan ſtrains,
Nor bluſh to ſport in Windſor's *bliſsful* plains. *Pope.*

Bli'ssfully, blỉs'-fûl-lỷ. *adv.* [from *bliſsful.*] Happily.

Bli'ssfulness, blỉs'-fûl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *bliſsful.*] Happineſs; fulneſs of joy.

To **Bli'ssom**, blỉs'-sûm. *v. n.* To caterwaul: to be luſtful. *Dict.*

BLI'STER, blỉs'-tûr. *n. ſ.* [*bluyſter*, Dutch.]

1. A puſtule formed by raiſing the cuticle from the cutis, and filled with ſerous blood.

In this ſtate ſhe gallops, night by night,
O'er ladies lips, who ſtrait on kiſſes dream,
Which oft the angry Mab with *bliſters* plagues,
Becauſe their breaths with ſweetmeats tainted are. *Shakeſp.*

I found a great *bliſter* drawn by the garlick, but had it cut, which run a good deal of water, but filled again by next night. *Temple.*

2. Any ſwelling made by the ſeparation of a film or ſkin from the other parts.

Upon the leaves there riſeth a tumour like a *bliſter*. *Bacon.*

To **Bli'ster**, blỉs'-tûr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in bliſters.

If I prove honeymouth, let my tongue *bliſter*,
And never to my red-look'd anger be
The trumpet any more. *Shakeſp.*

Embrace thy knees with loathing hands,
Which *bliſter* when they touch thee. *Dryd.*

To **Bli'ster**, blỉs'-tûr. *v. a.*

1. To raiſe bliſters by ſome hurt, as by a burn, or rubbing.

Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine,
Who falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath *bliſter'd* her report. *Shakeſp.*

2. To raiſe bliſters with a medical intention.

I *bliſtered* the legs and thighs; but was too late: he died howling. *Wiſeman.*

BLI'THE, blỉ'the. *adj.* [bliðe, Saxon.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; ſprightly; mirthful.

We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the *blithe* or heavy aſpect thereof, our other eye ſheweth ſome other ſuitable token either of diſlike or approbation. *Hooker.*

Then ſigh not ſo, but let them go,
And be you *blithe* and bonny. *Shakeſp.*

For that fair female troop thou ſaw'ſt, that ſeem'd
Of goddeſſes, ſo *blithe*, ſo ſmooth, ſo gay;
Yet empty of all good. *Milton.*

To whom the wily adder, *blithe* and glad:
Empreſs! the way is ready, and not long. *Milton.*

And the milkmaid ſingeth *blithe*,
And the mower whets his ſcythe. *Milton.*

Should he return, that troop ſo *blithe* and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight. *Pope.*

Bli'thly, blỉ'th-lỷ. *adv.* [from *blithe.*] In a blithe manner.

Bli'thness, blỉ'th-nỉs.
Bli'thsomeness, blỉth'-sûm-nỉs. } *n. ſ.* [from *blithe.*] The quality of being blithe.

Bli'thsome, blỉth'-sûm. *adj.* [from *blithe.*] Gay; cheerful.

Froſty blaſts deface
The *blithſome* year: trees of their ſhrivell'd fruits
Are widow'd. *Philips.*

To **Bloat**, blỏ'te. *v. a.* [probably from *blow.*] To ſwell, or make turgid with wind: it has *up*, an intenſive particle.

His rude eſſays
Encourage him, and *bloat* him *up* with praiſe,
That he may get more bulk before he dies. *Dryden.*

The ſtrutting petticoat ſmooths all diſtinctions, levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot but be troubled to ſee ſo many well-ſhaped innocent virgins *bloated up*, and waddling up and down like big-bellied women. *Addiſon.*

To **Bloat**, blỏ'te. *v. n.* To grow turgid.

If a perſon of a firm conſtitution begins to *bloat*, from being warm grows cold, his fibres grow weak. *Arbuthnot.*

Bloat, blỏ'te. *adj.* Swelled with intemperance; turgid.

The *bloat* king. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Blo'atedness, blỏ'-tẻd-nẻs. *n. ſ.* [from *bloat.*] Turgidneſs; ſwelling; tumour.

Laſſitude, lazineſs, *bloatedneſs*, and ſcorbutical ſpots, are ſymptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Blo'bber, blỏb'-bûr. *n. ſ.* [from *blob.*]. A word uſed in ſome counties for a bubble.

There ſwimmeth alſo in the ſea a round ſlimy ſubſtance, called a *blobber*, reputed noiſome to the fiſh. *Carew.*

Blo'bberlip, blỏb'-bûr-lỉp. *n. ſ.* [from *blob*, or *blobber* and *lip.*] A thick lip.

They make a wit of their inſipid friend,
His *blobberlips* and beetlebrows commend. *Dryd.*

Blo'blipped, blỏb'-lipt.
Blo'bberlipped, blỏb'-bûr-lỉpt. } *adj.* Having ſwelled or thick lips.

A *blobberlipped* ſhell, ſeemeth to be a kind of muſſel. *Grew.*

His perſon deformed to the higheſt degree; flatnoſed, and *blobberlipped*. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLOCK, blỏk'. *n. ſ.* [*block*, Dutch; *bloc*, Fr.]

1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.
2. A maſs of matter.

Homer's apotheoſis conſiſts of a groupe of figures; cut in the ſame *block* of marble, and riſing one above another. *Addiſon.*

3. A maſſy body.

Small cauſes are ſufficient to make a man uneaſy, when great ones are not in the way: for want of a *block*, he will ſtumble at a ſtraw. *Swift.*

4. A rude piece of matter: in contempt.

When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cleft out of the trunk of ſome tree, yet, after the ſkill of artificers to ſet forth ſuch a divine *block*, it cannot one moment ſecure itſelf from being eaten by worms. *Stillingfleet.*

5. The piece of wood on which hats are formed. Some old writers uſe *block* for the hat itſelf.

He wears his faith but as the faſhion of his hat; it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shakeſp.*

6. The wood on which criminals are beheaded.

Some guard theſe traitors to the *block* of death,
Treaſon's true bed, and yielder-up of breath. *Shakeſp.*

At the inſtant of his death, having a long beard, after his head was upon the *block*, he gently drew his beard aſide, and ſaid, This hath not offended the king. *Bacon.*

I'll drag him thence,
Even from the holy altar to the *block*. *Dryden.*

7. An obſtruction; a ſtop.

Can he ever dream, that the ſuffering for righteouſneſs ſake is our felicity, when he ſees us run ſo from it, that no crime is *block* enough in our way to ſtop our flight? *Decay of Piety.*

8. A ſea term for a pully.
9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for ſtupidity.

The country is a deſert, where the good
Gain'd inhabits not; born 's not underſtood;
There men become beaſts, and prone to all evils;
In cities, *blocks*. *Donne.*

What tongueleſs *blocks* were they, would they not ſpeak? *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

To **Block**, blỏk'. *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.]

1. To ſhut up; to incloſe, ſo as to hinder egreſs; to obſtruct.

The ſtates about them ſhould neither by encreaſe of dominion, nor by *blocking* of trade, have it in their power to hurt or annoy. *Clarendon.*

They *block* the caſtle kept by Bertram;
But now they cry, Down with the palace, fire it. *Dryden.*

2. It has often *up*, to note clauſure.

Recommend it to the governor of Abingdon, to ſend ſome troops to *block it up*, from infeſting the great road. *Clarendon.*

The abbot raiſes an army, and *blocks up* the town on the ſide that faces his dominions. *Addiſon.*

BLOCK-HOUSE, blŏk'-hou's. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *houſe.*] A fortreſs built to obſtruct or block up a paſs, commonly to defend a harbour.

His entrance is guarded with *block-houſes*, and that on the town's ſide fortified with ordnance. *Carew.*

Rocheſter water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of ſome *block-houſes*. *Raleigh.*

BLOCK-TIN, blŏk'-tĭn. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *tin.*] So the tradeſmen call that which is pure or unmixed, and yet unwrought. *Boyle.*

BLOCKA'DE, blŏk-kå'de. *n. ſ.* [from *block.*] A ſiege carried on by ſhutting up the place.

The enemy was neceſſitated wholly to abandon the *blockade* of Olivenza. *Tatler.*

Round the goddeſs roll
Broad hats and hoods, and caps, a ſable ſhoal;
Thick, and more thick, the black *blockade* extends. *Pope.*

To BLOCKA'DE, blŏk-kå'de. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up by obſtruction.

Huge bales of Britiſh cloth *blockade* the door,
A hundred oxen at your levee roar. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEAD, blŏk'-hěd. *n. ſ.* [from *block* and *head.*] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts.

Your wit will not ſo ſoon out as another man's will; it is ſtrongly wedged up in a *blockhead*. *Shak.*

We idly ſit like ſtupid *blockheads*,
Our hands committed to our pockets. *Hudibras.*

A *blockhead* rubs his thoughtleſs ſkull,
And thanks his ſtars he was not born a fool. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEADED, blŏk'-hěd-ĭd. *adj.* [from *blockhead.*] Stupid; dull.

Says a *blockheaded* boy, theſe are villainous creatures. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLO'CKISH, blŏk'-ĭsh. *adj.* [from *block.*] Stupid; dull.

Make a lott'ry,
And, by decree, let *blockiſh* Ajax draw
The ſort to fight with Hector. *Shakeſp.*

BLO'CKISHLY, blŏk'-ĭsh-lŷ. *adv.* [from *blockiſh.*] In a ſtupid manner.

BLO'CKISHNESS, blŏk'-ĭsh-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *blockiſh.*] Stupidity; dullneſs.

BLO'MARY, blŏm'-å-rŷ. *n. ſ.* The firſt forge in the iron mills, through which the metal paſſes, after it has been firſt melted from the mine. *Dict.*

BLO'NKET, blŏn'-kĭt. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe for *blanket.*]

Our *blonket* livery 's been all too ſad
For thilke ſame ſeaſon, when all is yclad
With pleaſance. *Spenſer.*

BLOOD, blůd'. *n. ſ.* [blod, Saxon.]

1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals.

But fleſh, with the life thereof, which is the *blood* thereof, ſhall you not eat. *Geneſis.*

2. Child; progeny.

We'll no more meet, no more ſee one another:
But yet thou art my fleſh, my *blood*, my daughter. *Shakeſp.*

3. Family; kindred.

As many and as well born *bloods* as thoſe
Stand in his face, to contradict his claim. *Shakeſp.*

O! what an happineſs is it to find
A friend of our own *blood*, a brother kind! *Waller.*

According to the common law of England, in adminiſtrations, the whole *blood* is preferred to the half *blood*. *Ayliffe.*

4. Deſcent; lineage.

Epithets of flattery, deſerved by few of them; and not running in a *blood*, like the perpetual gentleneſs of the Ormond family. *Dryden.*

5. Blood royal; royal lineage.

They will almoſt
Give us a prince o' th' *blood*, a ſon of Priam,
In change of him. *Shakeſp.*

6. Birth; high extraction.

I am a gentleman of *blood* and breeding. *Shak.*

7. Murder; violent death.

It will have *blood;* they ſay, *blood* will have *blood*. *Shakeſp.*

The voice of thy brother's *blood* crieth unto me from the ground. *Gen.* iv. 10.

8. Life.

When wicked men have ſlain a righteous perſon in his own houſe, upon his bed, ſhall I not therefore now require his *blood* at your hand? 2 *Samuel*, iv. 11.

9. *For blood.* Though his blood or life was at ſtake: a low phraſe.

A crow lay battering upon a muſcle, and could not, *for his blood*, break the ſhell to come at the fiſh. *L'Eſtrange.*

10. The carnal part of man.

Fleſh and *blood* hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven. *Matth.* xvi. 17.

11. Temper of mind; ſtate of the paſſions.

Will you, great ſir, that glory blot,
In cold *blood*, which you gain'd in hot? *Hudibras.*

12. Hot ſpark; man of fire.

The news put divers young *bloods* into ſuch a fury, as the ambaſſadors were not, without peril, to be outraged. *Bacon.*

13. The juice of any thing.

He waſhed his garments in wine, and his clothes in the *blood* of grapes. *Geneſis*, xlix. 11.

To BLOOD, blůd'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtain with blood.

Then all approach the ſlain with vaſt ſurpriſe,
And, ſcarce ſecure, reach out their ſpears afar,
And *blood* their points, to prove their partnerſhip
in war. *Dryden's Fables.*

He was *blooded* up to his elbows by a couple of Moors, whom he butchered with his own imperial hands. *Addiſon.*

2. To enter; to enure to blood, as a hound.

Fairer than faireſt, let none ever ſay,
That ye were *blooded* in a yielded prey. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

3. To *blood*, is ſometimes to let blood medically.

4. To heat; to exaſperate.

When the faculties intellectual are in vigour, not drenched, or, as it were, *blooded* by the affections. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

By this means, matters grew more exaſperate; the auxiliary forces of French and Engliſh were much *blooded* one againſt another. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

BLOOD-BOLTERED, blůd'-bŏl-tůrd. *adj.* [from *blood* and *bolter.*] Blood ſprinkled.

The *blood-bolter'd* Banquo ſmiles upon me. *Macbeth*

BLOOD-HOT, blůd'-hŏt. *adj.* [from *blood* and *hot.*] Hot in the ſame degree with blood.

A good piece of bread firſt to be eaten, will gain time to warm the beer *blood-hot*, which then he may drink ſafely. *Locke.*

To BLOOD-LET, blůd'-lět. *v. n.* [from *blood* and *let.*] To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.

The chyle is not perfectly aſſimilated into blood, by its circulation through the lungs, as is known by experiments in *blood-letting*. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

BLOOD-LETTER, blůd'-lět-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *blood-let.*] A phlebotomiſt; one that takes away blood medically.

This miſchief, in aneuriſms, proceedeth from the ignorance of the *blood-letter*, who, not conſidering the errour committed in letting blood, binds up the arm careleſsly. *Wiſeman.*

BLOOD-STONE, blůd'-stŏne. *n. ſ.* [*hæmatites;* from *blood* and *ſtone.*] The name of a ſtone.

There is a ſtone, which they call the *blood-ſtone*, which, worn, is thought to be good for them that bleed at the noſe; which, no doubt, is by aſtriction, and cooling of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

The *bloodſtone* is green, ſpotted with a bright blood red. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

BLOOD-THIRSTY, blůd'-thůrs-tŷ. *adj.* [from *blood* and *thirſt.*] Deſirous to ſhed blood.

And high advancing his *blood-thirſty* blade,
Struck one of thoſe deformed heads. *Fairy Queen.*

The image of God the *blood-thirſty* have not; for God is charity and mercy itſelf. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

BLOOD-VESSEL, blůd'-věs-sĭl. [from *blood* and *veſſel.*] A veſſel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.

The ſkins of the forehead were extremely tough and thick, and had not in them any *blood-veſſel*, that we were able to diſcover. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

BLO'ODFLOWER, blůd'-flŏwr. *n. ſ.* [*hæmanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLOODGUI'LTINESS, blůd'-gilt'-ŷ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *guilty.*] Murder; the crime of ſhedding blood.

And were there rightful cauſe of difference,
Yet were 't not better, fair it to accord,
Than with *bloodguiltineſs* to heap offence,
And mortal vengeance join to crime abhorr'd? *Fairy Queen.*

BLO'ODHOUND, blůd'-hound. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *hound.*] A hound that follows by the ſcent, and ſeizes with great fierceneſs.

Hear this, hear this, thou tribune of the people!
Thou zealous, publick *bloodhound*, hear and melt! *Dryden.*

Where are theſe rav'ning *bloodhounds*, that purſue
In a full cry, gaping to ſwallow me? *Southerne's Inn. Adult.*

A *bloodhound* will follow the track of the perſon he purſues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chace. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

And though the villain 'ſcape a while, he feels
Slow vengeance, like a *bloodhound*, at his heels. *Swift.*

BLO'ODILY, blůd'-ĭ-lŷ. *adv.* [from *bloody.*] With diſpoſition to ſhed blood; cruelly.

I told the purſuivant,
As too triumphing, how mine enemies
To-day at Pomfret *bloodily* were butcher'd. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

This day the poet, *bloodily* inclin'd,
Has made me die, full ſore againſt my mind. *Dryd.*

BLO'ODINESS, blůd'-ŷ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *bloody.*] The ſtate of being bloody.

It will manifeſt itſelf by its *bloodineſs*; yet ſometimes the ſcull is ſo thin as not to admit of any. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BLO'ODLESS, blůd'-lĭs *adj.* [from *blood.*]

1. Without blood; dead.

He cheer'd my ſorrows, and, for ſums of gold,
The *bloodleſs* carcaſs of my Hector ſold. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Without ſlaughter.

War brings ruin where it ſhould amend;
But beauty, with a *bloodleſs* conqueſt, finds
A welcome ſov'reignty in rudeſt minds. *Waller.*

BLO'ODSHED, blůd'-shěd. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſhed.*]

1. The crime of blood, or murder.

Full many miſchiefs follow cruel wrath;
Abhorred *bloodſhed*, and tumultuous ſtrife,
Unmanly murder, and unthrifty ſcath. *Fairy Q.*

All murders paſt do ſtand excus'd in this;
And this ſo ſole, and ſo unmatchable,

Shall prove a deadly *bloodſhed* but a jeſt,
Exampled by this heinous ſpectacle.
Shakeſp. King John.

A man, under the tranſports of a vehement rage, paſſes a different judgment upon murder and *bloodſhed*, from what he does when his revenge is over. *South.*

2. Slaughter; waſte of life.

So by him Cæſar got the victory,
Through great *bloodſhed*, and many a ſad aſſay.
Fairy Queen.

Of wars and *bloodſhed*, and of dire events,
I could with greater certainty foretel.
Dryden's Tyrannic Love.

Blo'odshedder, blůd'-shĕd-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *bloodſhed.*] Murderer.

He that taketh away his neighbour's living, ſlayeth him; and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire, is a *bloodſhedder.* *Ecclus*, xxxiv. 22.

Blo'odshot, blůd'-shŏt. } *adj.* from
Bloodsho'tten, blůd'-shŏt'n. } *blood* and *ſhot.*] Filled with blood burſting from its proper veſſels.

And that the winds their bellowing throats
would try,
When redd'ning clouds reflect his *bloodſhot* eye.
Garth.

Blo'odsucker, blůd'-sůk-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *blood* and *ſuck.*]

1. A leech; a fly; any thing that ſucks blood.]

2. A cruel man; a murderer.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you;
A knot you are of damned *bloodſuckers.*
Shakeſp. Rich. III.

The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a *bloodſucker*, a murderer, and a parricide. *Hayward.*

Blo'odwit, blůd'-wit. *n. ſ.* A fine anciently paid as a compenſation for blood.

Blo'odwort, blůd'-wůrt. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Blo'ody, blůd'-ŷ. *adj.* [from *blood.*]

1. Stained with blood.

2. Cruel; murderous: applied either to men or facts.

By continual martial exerciſes, without blood, ſhe made them perfect in that *bloody* art. *Sidney.*

Falſe of heart, light of ear, *bloody* of hand.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

I grant him *bloody*,
Luxurious, avaricious, falſe, deceitful.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

Thou *bloodier* villain,
Than terms can give thee out. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Alas! why gnaw you ſo your nether lip?
Some *bloody*-paſſion ſhakes your very frame;
Theſe are portents: but yet I hope, I hope,
They do not point on me. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The *bloody* fact
Will be aveng'd; and th' other's faith approv'd
Loſe no reward; though here thou ſee him die,
Rolling in duſt and gore. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The *bloodieſt* vengeance which ſhe could purſue,
Would be a trifle to my loſs of you.
Dryden's Ind. Emp.

Proud Nimrod firſt the *bloody* chace began,
A mighty hunter and his prey was man.
Pope's Windſor Foreſt.

Bloody-flux, blůd'-ŷ-flůk's. *n. ſ.* The dyſentery; a diſeaſe in which the excrements are mixed with blood.

Cold, by retarding the motion of the blood, and ſuppreſſing perſpiration, produces giddineſs, ſleepineſs, pains in the bowels, looſeneſs, *bloody fluxes.* *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Bloody-minded, blůd'-ŷ-mī'nd-ĭd. *adj.* [from *bloody* and *mind.*] Cruel; inclined to bloodſhed.]

I think you 'll make me mad: truth has been at my tongue's end this half hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this *bloody-minded* colonel. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

BLOOM, blô'm. *n. ſ.* [*blum*, Germ. *bloem*, Dutch.]

1. A bloſſom; the flower which precedes the fruit.

How nature paints her colours, how the bee
Sits on her *bloom*, extracting liquid ſweet. *Milton.*

A medlar tree was planted by;
The ſpreading branches made a goodly ſhow,
And full of opening *blooms* was ev'ry bough. *Dryd.*

Haſte to yonder woodbine bow'rs;
The turf with rural dainties ſhall be crown'd,
While opening *blooms* diffuſe their ſweets around.
Pope.

2. The ſtate of immaturity; the ſtate of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.

Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,
My youth in *bloom*, your age in its decay.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

3. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered.

4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a maſs, two feet ſquare.

To **Bloom**, blô'm. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring or yield bloſſoms.

The rod of Aaron for the houſe of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, and *bloomed* bloſſoms, and yielded almonds. *Numbers*, xvii. 8.

It is a common experience, that if you do not pull off ſome bloſſoms the firſt time a tree *bloometh*, it will bloſſom itſelf to death. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. To produce, as bloſſoms.

Rites and cuſtoms, now ſuperſtitious, when the ſtrength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man could juſtly have condemned as evil. *Hooker.*

3. To be in a ſtate of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flow'r, that every ſeaſon fears,
Blooms in thy colours for a thouſand years.
Pope's Epiſtles.

O greatly bleſs'd with every *blooming* grace!
With equal ſteps the paths of glory trace.
Pope's Odyſſey.

Blo'omy, blô'-mŷ. *adj.* [from *bloom.*] Full of blooms; flowery.

O nightingale! that on yon *bloomy* ſpray
Warbleſt at eve, when all the woods are ſtill. *Milt.*

Departing ſpring could only ſtay to ſhed
Her *bloomy* beauties on the genial bed,
But left the manly ſummer in her ſtead. *Dryden.*

Hear how the birds, on ev'ry *bloomy* ſpray,
With joyous muſick wake the dawning day. *Pope.*

Blore, blô'r. *n. ſ.* [from *blow.*] Act of blowing; blaſt: an expreſſive word, but not uſed.

Out ruſht, with an unmeaſur'd roar,
Thoſe two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps; uſhers
to either's *blore.* *Chapman's Iliad.*

BLO'SSOM, blŏs'-sům. *n. ſ.* [blorme, Sax.] The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the ſeed or fruit. We generally call thoſe flowers *bloſſoms*, which are not much regarded in themſelves, but as a token of ſome following production.

Cold news for me:
Thus are my *bloſſoms* blaſted in the bud,
And caterpillars eat my leaves away. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Merrily, merrily, ſhall I live now,
Under the *bloſſom* that hangs on the bough.
Shakeſp. Tempeſt.

The pulling off many of the *bloſſoms* of a fruit tree, doth make the fruit fairer. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To his green years your cenſure you would ſuit,
Not blaſt the *bloſſom*, but expect the fruit. *Dryden.*

To **Blo'ssom**, blŏs'-sům. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put forth bloſſoms.

This is the ſtate of man: to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow *bloſſoms*,
And bears his bluſhing honours thick upon him.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

Although the fig-tree ſhall not *bloſſom*, neither ſhall fruit be in the vines, yet will I rejoice in the Lord. *Habb.* iii. 17.

The want of rain, at *bloſſoming* time, often occaſions the dropping off of the bloſſoms, for want of ſap. *Mortimer.*

To **BLOT**, blŏt'. *v. a.* [from *blottir*, Fr. to hide.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing inviſible by covering it with ink.

You that are king
Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,
To *blot* out me, and put his own ſon in.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Ev'n copious Dryden wanted, or forgot,
The laſt and greateſt art, the art to *blot.* *Pope.*

A man of the moſt underſtanding will find it impoſſible to make the beſt uſe of it, while he writes in conſtraint, perpetually ſoftening, correcting, or *blotting* out expreſſions. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to eraſe.

O Bertram, oh no more my foe, but brother!
One act like this *blots* out a thouſand crimes. *Dryd.*

Theſe ſimple ideas, offered to the mind, the underſtanding can no more refuſe, nor alter, nor *blot* out, than a mirrour can refuſe, alter, or obliterate, the images which the objects produce. *Locke.*

3. To make black ſpots on a paper; to blur.

Heads overfull of matter, be like pens overfull of ink, which will ſooner *blot*, than make any fair letter. *Aſcham.*

O ſweet Portia!
Here are a few of the unpleaſant'ſt words
That ever *blotted* paper. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

4. To diſgrace; to diſfigure.

Unknit that threat'ning unkind brow;
It *blots* thy beauty, as froſt bites the meads,
Confounds thy fame. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did defame;
My blackneſs *blotted* thy unblemiſh'd name.
Dryden's Æneid.

For mercy's ſake reſtrain thy hand,
Blot not thy innocence with guiltleſs blood. *Rowe.*

5. To darken.

He ſung how earth *blots* the moon's gilded wane,
Whilſt fooliſh men beat ſounding braſs in vain.
Cowley.

Blot, blŏt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An obliteration of ſomething written.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey;
Your wars, your loves, your praiſes, be forgot,
And make of all an univerſal *blot.* *Dryd. Juvenal.*

2. A blur; a ſpot upon paper.

3. A ſpot in reputation; a ſtain; a diſgrace; a reproach.

Make known,
It is no vicious *blot*, murder, or foulneſs,
That hath depriv'd me. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

A lie is a foul *blot* in a man; yet it is continually in the mouth of the untaught. *Eccl.* xx. 24.

A diſappointed hope, a *blot* of honour, a ſtrain of conſcience, an unfortunate love, will ſerve the turn. *Temple.*

4. [At backgammon.] When a ſingle man lies open to be taken up; whence, *to hit a* blot.

He is too great a maſter of his art, to make a *blot* which may ſo eaſily be hit. *Dryd. Ded. to Æneid.*

Blotch, blŏtsh'. *n. ſ.* [from *blot.*] A ſpot or puſtule upon the ſkin.

Spots and *blotches*, of ſeveral colours and figures, ſtraggling over the body; ſome are red, others yellow, or black. *Harvey.*

To **Blote**, blô'te. *v. a.* To ſmoke, or dry by the ſmoke; as *bloted* herrings, or red herrings.

BLOW, blô'. *n. ſ.* [*blowe*, Dutch.]

1. The act of ſtriking.

2. A ſtroke.

A moſt poor man, made tame to fortune's *blows*,
Who, by the art of known and feeling ſorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half ſo great a *blow* to th' ear,
As will a cheſtnut. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Words of great contempt commonly finding a return of equal ſcorn, *blows* were faſtened upon the moſt pragmatical of the crew. *Clarendon.*

The fatal ſtroke; the ſtroke of death.

Aſſuage your thirſt of blood, and ſtrike the *blow.* *Dryden.*

An act of hoſtility: *blows* are uſed for combat or war.

Be moſt abated captives to ſome nation
That won you without *blows.* *Shakeſp.*

Unarm'd if I ſhould go,
What hope of mercy from this dreadful foe,
But woman-like to fall, and fall without a *blow?* *Pope.*

A ſudden calamity; an unexpected evil.

People is broken with a grievous *blow.* *Jerem.*

To all but thee in fits he ſeem'd to go,
And 'twas my miniſtry to deal the *blow.* *Parnel.*

A ſingle action; a ſudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated, they loſe a province at a *blow.* *Dryden.*

The act of a fly, by which ſhe lodges eggs in fleſh.

I much fear, leſt with the *blows* of flies
His braſs-inflicted wounds are fill'd. *Chapman's Il.*

To Blow, blŏ'. *v. n.* pret. *blew*; particip. paſſ. *blown.* [blaƿan, Sax.]

To make a current of air.

At his ſight the mountains are ſhaken, and at his will the ſouth wind *bloweth.* *Ecclus.* xliii. 16.

Fruits, for long keeping, gather before they are full ripe, and in a dry day, towards noon, and when the wind *bloweth* not ſouth; and when the moon is in decreaſe. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

By the fragrant winds that *blow*
O'er the Elyſian flow'rs. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

This word is uſed ſometimes imperſonally with *it.*

It blew a terrible tempeſt at ſea once, and there was one ſeaman praying. *L'Eſtrange.*

If *it blows* a happy gale, we muſt ſet up all our ſails; though it ſometimes happens that our natural heat is more powerful than our care and correctneſs. *Dryden.*

To pant; to puff; to be breathleſs.

Here 's Mrs. Page at the door, ſweating and *blowing*, and looking wildly. *Shakeſp.*

Each aking nerve refuſe the lance to throw,
And each ſpent courſer at the chariot *blow.* *Pope.*

To breathe.

Says the ſatyr, if you have gotten a trick of *blowing* hot and cold out of the ſame mouth, I've e'en done with ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

To ſound with being blown.

Nor with leſs dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan *blow.* *Milton.*

There let the prating organ *blow*
To the full-voic'd quire below. *Milton.*

To ſound, or play muſically by wind.

The prieſts ſhall *blow* with the trumpet. *Joſhua.*

When ye *blow* an alarm, then the camps that lie on the eaſt parts ſhall go forward. *Numbers.*

To blow over. To paſs away without effect.

Storms, though they *blow over* divers times, yet may fall at laſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

When the ſtorm is *blown over*,
How bleſt is the ſwain,
Who begins to diſcover
An end of his pain. *Granville.*

But thoſe clouds being now happily *blown over*, and our ſun clearly ſhining out again, I have recovered the relapſe. *Denham.*

To blow up. To fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.

On the next day, ſome of the enemy's magazines *blew up*; and it was thought they were deſtroyed on purpoſe by ſome of their men. *Tatler.*

To Blow, blŏ'. *v. a.*

1. To drive by the force of the wind: with a particle to fix the meaning.

Though you untie the winds,
Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees *blown down*,
Though caſtles topple on their warders heads. *Macbeth.*

Fair daughter, *blow away* thoſe miſts and clouds,
And let thy eyes ſhine forth in their full luſtre. *Denham.*

Theſe primitive heirs of the chriſtian church could not ſo eaſily *blow off* the doctrine of paſſive obedience. *South.*

2. To inflame with wind.

I have created the ſmith that *bloweth* the coals. *Iſaiah.*

A fire not *blown* ſhall conſume him. *Job.*

3. To ſwell; to puff into ſize.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite,
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *King Lear.*

4. To form into ſhape by the breath.

Spherical bubbles, that boys ſometimes *blow* with water, to which ſoap hath given a tenacity. *Boyle.*

5. To ſound an inſtrument of wind muſick.

Blow the trumpet among the nations. *Jeremiah.*

Where the bright ſeraphim, in burning row,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets *blow.* *Milton.*

6. To warm with the breath.

When iſicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the ſhepherd *blows* his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail. *Shakeſp.*

7. To ſpread by report.

But never was there man, of his degree,
So much eſteem'd, ſo well belov'd, as he:
So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his courteſy was *blown.* *Dryden.*

8. *To blow out.* To extinguiſh by wind or the breath.

Your breath firſt kindled the dead coal of war,
And brought in matter that ſhould feed this fire:
And now 'tis far too huge to be *blown out*
With that ſame weak wind which enkindled it. *Shakeſp.*

Moon, ſlip behind ſome cloud, ſome tempeſt riſe,
And *blow out* all the ſtars that light the ſkies. *Dryden.*

9. *To blow up.* To raiſe or ſwell with breath.

A plague of ſighing and grief! it *blows* a man *up* like a bladder. *Shakeſp.*

Before we had exhauſted the receiver, the bladder appeared as full as if *blown up* with a quill. *Boyle.*

It was my breath that *blew* this tempeſt *up*,
Upon your ſtubborn uſage of the pope. *Shakeſp.*

An empty bladder gravitates no more than when *blown up*, but ſomewhat leſs; yet deſcends more eaſily, becauſe with leſs reſiſtance. *Grew.*

10. *To blow up.* To inflate with pride.

Blown up with the conceit of his merit, he did not think he had received good meaſure from the king. *Bacon.*

11. *To blow up.* To kindle.

His preſence ſoon *blows up* th' unkindly fight,
And his loud guns ſpeak thick like angry men. *Dryden.*

12. To move by *afflatus.*

When the mind finds herſelf very much inflamed with devotion, ſhe is too much inclined to think that it is *blown up* with ſomething divine within herſelf. *Addiſon.*

13. *To blow up.* To burſt with gunpowder; to raiſe into the air.

The captains hoping, by a mine, to gain the city, approached with ſoldiers ready to enter upon *blowing up* of the mine. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Their chief *blown up* in air, not waves expir'd,
To which his pride preſum'd to give the law. *Dryden.*

Not far from the ſaid well, *blowing up* a rock, he formerly obſerved ſome of theſe. *Woodward.*

14. To infect with the eggs of flies. I know not how this ſenſe belongs to the word.

I would no more endure
This wooden ſlavery, than I would ſuffer
The fleſh-fly *blow* my mouth. *Shakeſp.*

Rather at Nilus' mud
Lay me ſtark naked, and let the water-flies
Blow me into abhorring. *Shakeſp.*

15. *To blow upon.* To make ſtale.

I am wonderfully pleaſed, when I meet with any paſſage in an old Greek or Latin author, that is not *blown upon*, and which I have never met with in any quotation. *Addiſon.*

He will whiſper an intrigue that is not yet *blown upon* by common fame. *Addiſon.*

To **Blow**, blŏ'. *v. n.* [bloƿan, Saxon.] To bloom; to bloſſom.

We loſe the prime, to mark how ſpring
Our tended plants, how *blows* the citron grove,
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed. *Milton.*

This royal fair
Shall, when the bloſſom of her beauty 's *blown*,
See her great brother on the Britiſh throne. *Waller.*

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow *blows*;
Fair is the daiſy that beſide her grows. *Gay.*

For thee Idume's ſpicy foreſts *blow*,
And ſeeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow. *Pope.*

Blo'wer, blŏ'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *blow.*] A melter of tin.

Add his care and coſt in buying wood, and in fetching the ſame to the blowing-houſe, together with the *blowers*' two or three months extreme and increaſing labour. *Carew.*

Blown, blŏ'n. The *participle paſſive* of *blow.*

All the ſparks of virtue, which nature had kindled in them, were ſo *blown* to give forth their uttermoſt heat, that juſtly it may be affirmed, they inflamed the affections of all that knew them. *Sidney.*

The trumpets ſleep, while cheerful horns are *blown*,
And arms employ'd on birds and beaſts alone. *Pope.*

Blo'wpoint, blŏ'-pȯint. *n. ſ.* A child's play, perhaps like *puſhpin.*

Shortly boys ſhall not play
At ſpancounter or *blowpoint*, but ſhall pay
Toll to ſome courtier. *Donne.*

Blowth, blŏ'th. *n. ſ.* [from *blow.*] Bloom, or bloſſom.

Ambition and covetouſneſs being but green, and newly grown up, the ſeeds and effects were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh.*

Blowze, blow'ze. *n. ſ.* A ruddy fat-faced wench.

Blowzy, blow'-zy̆. *adj.* [from *blowze.*] Sun burnt; high coloured.

BLU'BBER, blŭb'-bŭr. *n. ſ.* [See **Blob.**] The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To **Blu'bber**, blŭb'-bŭr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To weep in ſuch a manner as to ſwell the cheeks.

Even ſo lies ſhe
Blubb'ring and weeping, weeping and *blubb'ring.* *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

A thief came to a boy that was *blubbering* by the ſide of a well, and aſked what he cried for. *L'Eſtrange.*

Soon as Glumdalclitch miſs'd her pleaſing care,
She wept, ſhe *blubber'd*, and ſhe tore her hair. *Swift.*

To **Blu'bber**, blŭb'-bŭr. *v. a.* To ſwell the cheeks with weeping.

Fair ſtreams repreſent unto me my *blubbered* face; let tears procure your ſtay. *Sidney.*

The wild wood gods, arrived in the place,
There find the virgin doleful, deſolate,
With ruffled raiment, and fair *blubber'd* face,
As her outrageous foe had left her late. *Fairy Queen.*

Tir'd with the ſearch, not finding what ſhe ſeeks,
With cruel blows ſhe pounds her *blubber'd* cheeks. *Dryden.*

Blu'bbered, blůb'-bůrd. *particip. adj.* [from *To blubber.*] Swelled; big: applied commonly to the lip.

Thou ſing with him, thou booby! never pipe
Was ſo profan'd, to touch that *blubber'd* lip. *Dryd.*

Blu'dgeon, blůd'-jůn. *n. ſ.* A ſhort ſtick, with one end loaded, uſed as an offenſive weapon.

BLUE, blů'e. *adj.* [blæp, Sax. *bleu*, Fr.] One of the ſeven original colours.

There 's gold, and here
My *blueſt* veins to kiſs; a hand that kings
Have lipt and trembled kiſſing. *Shakeſp.*

Where fires thou find'ſt unrak'd, and hearths unſwept,
There pinch the maids as *blue* as bilberry. *Shakeſp.*

O coward conſcience, how doſt thou afflict me!
The lights burn *blue*. Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops ſtand on my trembling fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

Why does one climate and one ſoil endue
The bluſhing poppey with a crimſon hue,
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet *blue?* *Prior.*

There was ſcarce any other colour ſenſible beſides red and *blue;* only the *blues*, and principally the ſecond *blue*, inclined a little to green. *Newton.*

Blu'ebottle, blů'e-bot'l. *n. ſ.* [*cyanus;* from *blue* and *bottle.*]

1. A flower of the bell ſhape; a ſpecies of *bottleflower*.

If you put *bluebottles*, or other blue flowers, into an ant-hill, they will be ſtained with red: becauſe the ants thruſt their ſtings, and inſtil into them their ſtinging liquor. *Ray.*

2. A fly with a large blue belly.

Say, ſire of inſects, mighty Sol,
A fly upon the chariot pole
Cries out, What *bluebottle* alive
Did ever with ſuch fury drive? *Prior.*

Blue-eyed, blů'e-ỳde. *adj.* [from *blue* and *eye.*] Having blue eyes.

Riſe, then, fair *blue-eyed* maid, riſe and diſcover
Thy ſilver brow, and meet thy golden lover. *Craſhaw.*

Nor to the temple was ſhe gone, to move
With prayers the *blue-eyed* progeny of Jove. *Dryd.*

Blueha'ired, blů'e-hȧ'rd. *adj.* [from *blue* and *hair.*] Having blue hair.

This place,
The greateſt and the beſt of all the main,
He quarters to his *blue-hair'd* deities. *Milton.*

Blu'ely, blů'e-lỳ. *adv.* [from *blue.*] With a blue colour.

This 'ſquire he dropp'd his pen full ſoon,
While as the light burnt *bluely*. *Swift.*

Blu'eness, blů'e-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *blue.*] The quality of being blue.

In a moment our liquor may be deprived of its *blueneſs*, and reſtored to it again, by the affuſion of a few drops of liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*

Bluff, blůf'. *adj.* Big; ſurly; bluſtering.

Like thoſe whom ſtature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and *bluff*, like Homer's Jupiter. *Dryden.*

Blu'ish, blů'-ìſh. *adj.* [from *blue.*] Blue in a ſmall degree.

Side ſleeves and ſkirts, round underborne with a *bluiſh* tinſel. *Shakeſp.*

At laſt, as far as I could caſt my eyes
Upon the ſea, ſomewhat, methought, did riſe
Like *bluiſh* miſts. *Dryden.*

Here, in full light, the ruſſet plains extend;
There, wrapt in clouds, the *bluiſh* hills aſcend. *Pope.*

Blu'ishness, blů'-ìſh-nès. *n. ſ.* [from *blue.*] A ſmall degree of blue colour.

I could make, with crude copper, a ſolution without the *bluiſhneſs* that is wont to accompany its vulgar ſolutions. *Boyle.*

To **BLU'NDER**, blůn'-důr. *v. n.* [*blunderen*, Dutch; perhaps from *blind.*]

1. To miſtake groſsly; to err very widely; to miſtake ſtupidly. It is a word implying contempt.

It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to *blunder* upon the reaſon of it. *L'Eſtrange.*

The grandees and giants in knowledge, who laughed at all beſides themſelves, as barbarous and inſignificant, yet *blundered*, and ſtumbled, about their principal concern. *South.*

2. To flounder; to ſtumble.

He who now to ſenſe, now nonſenſe leaning,
Means not, but *blunders* round about a meaning. *Pope.*

To **Blu'nder**, blůn'-důr. *v. a.* To mix fooliſhly or blindly.

He ſeems to underſtand no difference between titles of reſpect and acts of worſhip; between expreſſions of eſteem and devotion; between religious and civil worſhip: for he *blunders* and confounds all theſe together; and whatever proves one, he thinks, proves all the reſt. *Stillingfleet.*

Blu'nder, blůn'-důr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A groſs or ſhameful miſtake.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an hiſtorian, that he ſhould avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army, and other circumſtances in the day of battle; for that he had obſerved notorious *blunders* and abſurdities committed by writers not converſant in the art of war. *Addiſon.*

It is our own ignorance that makes us charge thoſe works of the Almighty as defects or *blunders*, as ill-contrived or ill-made. *Derham.*

Blu'nderbuss, blůn'-dèr-bůs. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A gun that is charged with many bullets, ſo that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

There are *blunderbuſſes* in every hoop-hole, that go off of their own accord at the ſqueaking of a fiddle. *Dryden.*

Blu'nderer, blůn'-dè-růr. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder.*] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

Another ſort of judges will decide in favour of an author, or will pronounce him a mere *blunderer*, according to the company they have kept. *Watts.*

Blu'nderhead, blůn'-dèr-hèd. *n. ſ.* [from *blunder* and *head.*] A ſtupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick-ſkulled *blunderhead*, every plow-jobber ſhall take upon him to read upon divinity. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLUNT, blůnt'. *adj.* [etymology uncertain.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not ſharp.

Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the *blunteſt* ſwords. *Sidney.*

If the iron be *blunt*, and he do not wet the edge, then muſt he put to more ſtrength. *Eccleſ.*

2. Dull in underſtanding; not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly croſs,
By ſome ſly trick, *blunt* Thurio's dull proceeding. *Shakeſp.*

3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.

Whitehead, a grave divine, was of a *blunt* ſtoical nature. One day the queen happened to ſay, I like thee the better, becauſe thou liveſt unmarried. He anſwered, Madam, I like you the worſe. *Bacon.*

The mayor of the town came to ſeize them in a *blunt* manner, alleging a warrant to ſtop them. *Wotton.*

'Tis not enough your counſel ſtill be true:
Blunt truths more miſchief than nice falſehoods do. *Pope.*

4. Abrupt; not elegant.

To uſe too many circumſtances, ere one come to the matter, is weariſome; to uſe none at all, is *blunt*. *Bacon.*

5. Hard to penetrate. This uſe is improper.

I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impreſſions; it will ſcarce receive or retain affections of yeſterday. *Pope.*

To **Blunt**, blůnt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point.

So ſicken waining moons too near the ſun,
And *blunt* their creſcents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*

Earthy limbs and groſs allay
Blunt not the beams of heav'n, and edge of day. *Dryden.*

He had ſuch things to urge againſt our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would *blunt* my ſword in battle,
And daſtardize my courage. *Dryden.*

2. To repreſs or weaken any appetite, deſire, or power of the mind.

Blunt not his love;
Nor loſe the good advantage of his grace,
By ſeeming cold. *Shakeſp.*

Blu'ntly, blůnt'-lỳ. *adv.* [from *blunt.*]

1. In a blunt manner; without ſharpneſs.
2. Coarſely; plainly; roughly.

I can keep honeſt counſels, marr a curious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain meſſage *bluntly*. *Shakeſp.*

A man of honeſt blood,
Who to his wife, before the time aſſign'd
For childbirth came, thus *bluntly* ſpoke his mind. *Dryden.*

Blu'ntness, blůnt'-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *blunt.*]

1. Want of edge or point; dulneſs; obtuſeneſs; want of ſharpneſs.

The crafty boy, that had full oft eſſay'd
To pierce my ſtubborn and reſiſting breaſt,
But ſtill the *bluntneſs* of his darts betray'd. *Suckling.*

2. Coarſeneſs; roughneſs of manners; rude ſincerity.

His ſilence grew wit, his *bluntneſs* integrity, his beaſtly ignorance virtuous ſimplicity. *Sidney.*

Manage diſputes with civility; whence ſome readers will be aſſiſted to diſcern a difference betwixt *bluntneſs* of ſpeech and ſtrength of reaſon. *Boyle.*

Falſe friends, his deadlieſt foes, could find no way,
But ſhows of honeſt *bluntneſs* to betray. *Dryd.*

Blu'ntwitted, blůnt'-wìt-ìd. *adj.* [from *blunt* and *wit.*] Dull; ſtupid.

Bluntwitted lord, ignoble in demeanour. *Shakeſp.*

BLUR, blůr'. *n. ſ.* [*borra*, Span. a blot, *Skinner.*] A blot; a ſtain; a ſpot.

Man, once fallen, was nothing but a great *blur*; a total univerſal pollution. *South.*

To **Blur**, blůr'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to obſcure; without quite effacing.

Such an act,
That *blurs* the grace and bluſh of modeſty,
Calls virtue hypocrite. *Shakeſp.*

Long is it ſince I ſaw him;
But time hath nothing *blurr'd* thoſe lines of favour,
Which then he wore. *Shakeſp.*

Concerning innate principles, I deſire theſe men to ſay, whether they can, or cannot, by education and cuſtom, be *blurred* and blotted out? *Locke.*

2. To blot; to ſtain; to ſully.

Sarcaſms may eclipſe thine own,
But cannot *blur* my loſt renown. *Hudibras.*

To **Blurt**, blůrt'. *v. a.* [without etymology.] To ſpeak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking: commonly with *out* intenſive.

Others caſt out bloody and deadly ſpeeches at random; and cannot hold, but *blurt out*, thoſe words, which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill.*

They had ſome belief of a Deity, which they, upon ſurprizal, thus *blurt out*. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

They bluſh if they *blurt out*, ere well aware,
A ſwan is white, or Queenſbury is fair. *Young.*

To BLUSH, blůsh'. *v. n.* [*bloſen*, Dutch.]

1. To betray ſhame, or confuſion, by a red colour on the cheek or forehead.

I have mark'd
A thouſand *bluſhing* apparitions
To ſtart into her face; a thouſand innocent ſhames,
In angel whiteneſs, bear away theſe bluſhes. *Shak.*

I will go waſh:
And, when my face is fair, you ſhall perceive
Whether I *bluſh* or no. *Shakeſp.*

All theſe things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are *bluſhing* in a man's own. *Bacon.*

Shame cauſeth *bluſhing*; *bluſhing* is the reſort of the blood to the face; although *bluſhing* will be ſeen in the whole breaſt, yet that is but in paſſage to the face. *Bacon.*

Bluſh then, but *bluſh* for your deſtructive ſilence,
That tears your ſoul. *Smith.*

2. To carry a red colour, or any ſoft and bright colour.

To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow bloſſoms,
And bears his *bluſhing* honours thick upon him. *Shakeſp.*

But here the roſes *bluſh* ſo rare,
Here the mornings ſmile ſo fair,
As if neither cloud, nor wind,
But would be courteous, would be kind. *Craſhaw.*

Along thoſe *bluſhing* borders, bright with dew. *Thomſon.*

3. It has *at* before the cauſe of ſhame.

He whin'd, and roar'd away your victory,
That pages *bluſh'd at* him; and men of heart
Look'd wond'ring at each other. *Shakeſp.*

You have not yet loſt all your natural modeſty, but *bluſh at* your vices. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To BLUSH, blůsh'. *v. a.* To make red. Not uſed.

Pale and bloodleſs,
Being all deſcended to the lab'ring heart,
Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er returneth
To *bluſh* and beautify the cheek again. *Shakeſp.*

BLUSH, blůsh'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The colour in the cheeks, raiſed by ſhame or confuſion.

The virgin's wiſh, without her fears, impart;
Excuſe the *bluſh*, and pour out all the heart. *Pope.*

2. A red or purple colour.

3. Sudden appearance; a ſignification that ſeems barbarous, yet uſed by good writers.

All purely identical propoſitions, obviouſly, and at firſt *bluſh*, appear to contain no certain inſtruction in them. *Locke.*

BLUS'HY, blůsh'-ȳ. *adj.* [from *bluſh*.] Having the colour of a bluſh.

Bloſſoms of trees, that are white, are commonly inodorate; thoſe of apples, crabs, peaches, are *bluſhy*, and ſmell ſweet. *Bacon.*

Stratonica entering, moved a *bluſhy* colour in his face; but deſerting him, he relapſed into paleneſs and langour. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To BLU'STER, blůs'-tůr. *v. n.* [ſuppoſed from *blaſt*.]

1. To roar as a ſtorm; to be violent and loud.

Earth his uncouth mother was,
And *bluſt'ring* Æolus his boaſted fire. *Spenſer.*

So now he ſtorms with many a ſturdy ſtoure;
So now his *bluſt'ring* blaſt each coaſt doth ſcour. *Spenſer.*

2. To bully; to puff; to ſwagger; to be tumultuous.

My heart 's too big to bear this, ſays a *bluſtering* fellow; I'll deſtroy myſelf. Sir, ſays the gentleman, here 's a dagger at your ſervice; ſo the humour went off. *L'Eſtrange.*

Either he muſt ſink to a downright confeſſion, or muſt huff and *bluſter*, till perhaps he raiſe a counter-ſtorm. *Government of the Tongue.*

Virgil had the majeſty of a lawful prince, and Statius only the *bluſtering* of a tyrant. *Dryden.*

There let him reign the jailor of the wind;
With hoarſe commands his breathing ſubjects call,
And boaſt and *bluſter* in his empty hall. *Dryden.*

BLU'STER, blůs'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Roar of ſtorms; tempeſt.

The ſkies look grimly,
And threaten preſent *bluſters*. *Shakeſp.*

To the winds they ſet
Their corners; when with *bluſter* to confound
Sea, air, and ſhore. *Milton.*

2. Noiſe; tumult.

So, by the brazen trumpet's *bluſter*,
Troops of all tongues and nations muſter. *Swift.*

3. Turbulence; fury.

Spare thy Athenian cradle, and thoſe kin,
Which in the *bluſter* of thy wrath muſt fall
With thoſe that have offended. *Shakeſp.*

4. Boaſt; boiſterouſneſs.

A coward makes a great deal more *bluſter* than a man of honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLU'STERER, blůs'-tě-růr. *n. ſ.* [from *bluſter*.] A ſwaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noiſy fellow.

BLU'STROUS, blůs'-trůs. *adj.* [from *bluſter*.] Tumultuous; noiſy.

The ancient heroes were illuſtrious
For being benign, and not *bluſtrous*. *Hudibras.*

BMI, bml. *n. ſ.* A note in muſick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
Bmi, Bianca, take him for thy lord. *Shakeſp.*

BO, bő'. *interj.* A word of terrour; from *Bo*, an old northern captain, of ſuch fame, that his name was uſed to terrify the enemy. *Temple.*

BO'AR, bő'r. *n. ſ.* [baꞃ, Saxon; *beer*, Dutch.] The male ſwine.

To fly the *boar*, before the *boar* purſues,
Were to incenſe the *boar* to follow us. *Shakeſp.*

She ſped the *boar* away:
His eyeballs glare with fire, ſuffus'd with blood;
His neck ſhuts up a thickeſt thorny wood;
His briſtled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryd.*

BO'AR-SPEAR, bő'r-spe̋'r. *n. ſ.* [from *boar* and *ſpear*.] A ſpear uſed in hunting the boar.

And in her hand a ſharp *boar-ſpear* ſhe held,
And at her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with ſteel-headed darts. *Fairy Queen.*

Eſchion threw the firſt, but miſs'd his mark,
And ſtruck his *boar-ſpear* on a maple bark. *Dryd.*

BOARD, bő'rd. *n. ſ.* [*baurd*, Goth. bꞃæd, Saxon.]

1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickneſs.

With the ſaw they ſundred trees in *boards* and planks. *Raleigh.*

Every houſe has a *board* over the door, whereon is written the number, ſex, and quality of the perſons living in it. *Temple.*

Go now, go truſt the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four fingers from approaching death;
Or ſeven at moſt, when thickeſt is the *board*. *Dryd.*

2. A table. [from *burdd*, Welſh.]

Soon after which, three hundred lords he ſlew,
Of Britiſh blood, all ſitting at his *board*. *Fairy Q.*

In bed he ſlept not, for my urging it;
At *board* he fed not, for my urging it. *Shakeſp.*

I'll follow thee in fun'ral flames; when dead,
My ghoſt ſhall thee attend at *board* and bed. *Sir J. Denham.*

Cleopatra made Antony a ſupper, which was ſumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary ſervice upon the *board*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

May ev'ry god his friendly aid afford;
Pan guard thy flock, and Ceres bleſs thy *board*. *Prior.*

3. Entertainment; food.

4. A table at which a council or court is held.

Both better acquainted with affairs, than any other who ſat then at that *board*. *Clarendon.*

5. An aſſembly ſeated at a table; a court of juriſdiction.

I wiſh the king would be pleaſed ſometimes to be preſent at that *board*; it adds a majeſty to it. *Bacon.*

6. The deck or floor of a ſhip; *on board* ſignifies in a ſhip.

Now *board* to *board* the rival veſſels row,
The billows lave the ſkies, and ocean groans below. *Dryden.*

Our captain thought his ſhip in ſo great danger, that he confeſſed himſelf to a capuchin, who was *on board*. *Addiſon.*

He ordered his men to arm long poles with ſharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the maſt of their enemy's ſhip; then, rowing their own ſhip, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the *board*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To BOARD, bő'rd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To enter a ſhip by force; the ſame as to ſtorm, uſed of a city.

I *boarded* the king's ſhip: now on the beak,
Now in the waſte, the deck, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement. *Shakeſp.*

He, not inclin'd the Engliſh ſhip to *board*,
More on his guns relies than on his ſword,
From whence a fatal volley we receiv'd;
It miſs'd the duke, but his great heart it griev'd. *Waller.*

Arm, arm, ſhe cry'd, and let our Tyrians *board*
With ours his fleet, and carry fire and ſword. *Denh.*

2. To attack, or make the firſt attempt upon a man; *aborder quelqu'un*, Fr.

Whom, thus at gaze, the palmer 'gan to *board*
With goodly reaſon, and thus fair beſpake. *Fairy Q.*

Away, I do beſeech you both, away;
I'll *board* him preſently. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Sure, unleſs he knew ſome ſtrain in me, that I knew not myſelf, he would never have *boarded* me in this fury. *Shakeſp.*

They learn what aſſociates and correſpondents they had, and how far every one is engaged, and what new ones they meant afterwards to try or *board*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. To lay or pave with boards.

Having thus *boarded* the whole room, the edges of ſome boards lie higher than the next board: therefore they peruſe the whole floor; and, where they find any irregularities, plane them off. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To BOARD, bő'rd. *v. n.* To live in a houſe, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

That we might not part,
As we at firſt did *board* with thee,
Now thou wouldſt taſte our miſery. *Herbert.*

We are ſeveral of us, gentlemen and ladies, who *board* in the ſame houſe; and, after dinner, one of our company ſtands up, and reads your paper to us all. *Spectator.*

To BOARD, bő'rd. *v. a.* To place as a boarder in another's houſe.

BOARD-WAGES, bő'rd-wå'-jlz. *n. ſ.* [from *board* and *wages*.] Wages allowed to ſervants to keep themſelves in victuals.

What more than madneſs reigns,
When one ſhort ſitting many hundreds drains;
And not enough is left him to ſupply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

BO'ARDER, bő'r-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *board*.] A tabler; one that eats with another at a ſettled rate.

BO'ARDING-SCHOOL, bő'rd-ing-ſkől. *n. ſ.* [from *board* and *ſchool*.] A ſchool where the ſcholars live with the teacher. It is commonly uſed of a ſchool for girls.

A blockhead, with melodious voice,
In *boarding-ſchools* can have his choice. *Swift.*

BO'ARISH, bỏ'r-iſh. *adj.* [from *boar.*] Swiniſh; brutal; cruel.

I would not ſee thy cruel nails
Pluck out his poor old eyes; nor thy fierce ſiſter
In his anointed fleſh ſtick *boariſh* fangs. *Shakeſp.*

To BOAST, bỏ'st. *v. n.* [*bôſt*, Welſh.]

1. To brag; to diſplay one's own worth, or actions, in great words.

Let not him that putteth on his harneſs, *boaſt* himſelf as he that putteth it off. *Kings.*

The ſpirits beneath,
Whom I ſeduc'd, *boaſting* I could ſubdue
Th' Omnipotent. *Milton.*

2. To talk oſtentatiouſly.

For I know the forwardneſs of your mind, for which I *boaſt of* you to them of Macedonia. 1 *Cor.* ix. 2.

3. It is uſed commonly with *of.*

My ſentence is for open war; *of* wiles,
More inexpert, I *boaſt* not. *Milton.*

4. Sometimes with *in.*

They *boaſt in* mortal things, and wondering tell
Of Babel, and the works of Memphian kings. *Milton.*

Some ſurgeons I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, *boaſting in* that which was their ſhame. *Wiſeman.*

5. To exalt one's ſelf.

Thus with your mouth you have *boaſted* againſt me, and multiplied your words againſt me. *Ezek.* xxxv. 13.

To BOAST, bỏ'st. *v. a.*

1. To brag of; to diſplay with oſtentatious language.

For if I have *boaſted* any thing to him of you, I am not aſhamed. 2 *Cor.* vii. 14.

Neither do the ſpirits damn'd
Loſe all their virtue, leſt bad men ſhould *boaſt*
Their ſpecious deeds. *Milton.*

If they vouchſafed to give God the praiſe of his goodneſs; yet they did it only, in order to *boaſt* the intereſt they had in them. *Atterbury.*

2. To magnify; to exalt.

They that truſt in their wealth, and *boaſt* themſelves in the multitude of their riches. *Pſalm* xlix. 6.

Confounded be all them that ſerve graven images, that *boaſt* themſelves of idols. *Pſalm* xcvii. 7.

BOAST, bỏ'st. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An expreſſion of oſtentation; a proud ſpeech.

Thou, that makeſt thy *boaſt* of the law, through breaking the law diſhonoureſt thou God? *Romans*, ii. 23.

The world is more apt to find fault than to commend; the *boaſt* will probably be cenſured, when the great action that occaſioned it is forgotten. *Spectator.*

2. A cauſe of boaſting; an occaſion of pride; the thing boaſted.

Not Tyro, nor Mycene, match her name,
Nor great Alcmena, the proud *boaſts* of fame. *Pope.*

BO'ASTER, bỏ's-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *boaſt.*] A bragger; a man that vaunts any thing oſtentatiouſly.

Complaints the more candid and judicious of the chymiſts themſelves are wont to make of thoſe *boaſters*, that confidently pretend that they have extracted the ſalt or ſulphur of quickſilver, when they have diſguiſed it by additaments, wherewith it reſembles the concretes. *Boyle.*

No more delays, vain *boaſter!* but begin;
I propheſy beforehand I ſhall win:
I'll teach you how to brag another time. *Dryden.*

He the proud *boaſters* ſent, with ſtern aſſault,
Down to the realms of night. *Philips.*

BO'ASTFUL, bỏ'st-fůl. *adj.* [from *boaſt* and *full.*] Oſtentatious; inclined to brag.

Boaſtful, and rough, your firſt ſon is a 'ſquire;
The next a tradeſman, meek, and much a liar. *Pope.*

BO'ASTINGLY, bỏ's-tîng-lŷ. *adv.* [from *boaſting.*] Oſtentatiouſly.

We look on it as a pitch of impiety, *boaſtingly* to avow our ſins; and it deſerves to be conſidered, whether this kind of confeſſing them, have not ſome affinity with it. *Decay of Piety.*

BOAT, bỏ't. *n. ſ.* [baꞇ, Saxon.]

1. A veſſel to paſs the water in. It is uſually diſtinguiſhed from other veſſels, by being ſmaller and uncovered, and commonly moved by rowing.

I do not think that any one nation, the Syrian excepted, to whom the knowledge of the ark came, did find out at once the device of either ſhip or *boat*, in which they durſt venture themſelves upon the ſeas. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

An effeminate ſcoundrel multitude!
Whoſe utmoſt daring is to croſs the Nile,
In painted *boats*, to fright the crocodile. *Tate's Juvenal.*

2. A ſhip of a ſmall ſize; as, a *paſſage boat*, *pacquet boat*, *advice boat*, *fly boat.*

BOA'TION, bỏ-ȧ'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *boare*, Lat.] Roar; noiſe; loud ſound.

In Meſſina inſurrection, the guns were heard from thence as far as Auguſta and Syracuſe, about an hundred Italian miles, in loud *boations.* *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

BO'ATMAN, bỏ't-mȧn. } *n. ſ.* [from *boat* and
BO'ATSMAN, bỏ'ts-mȧn. } *man.*] He that manages a boat.

Boatſmen through the cryſtal water ſhow,
To wond'ring paſſengers, the walls below. *Dryd.*

That booby Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred *boatman*, rough as waves and wind. *Prior.*

BO'ATSWAIN, bỏ'sn. *n. ſ.* [from *boat* and *ſwain.*] An officer on board a ſhip, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, ſails, flags, colours, pendants, &c. He alſo takes care of the long-boat, and its furniture, and ſteers her either by himſelf or his mate. He calls out the ſeveral gangs and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and ſpells; and he is alſo a kind of provoſt-marſhal, ſeizes and puniſhes all offenders, that are ſentenced by the captain, or court-martial of the whole fleet. *Harris.*

Sometimes the meaneſt *boatſwain* may help to preſerve the ſhip from ſinking. *Howell's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

To BOB, bȯb'. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology: *Skinner* deduces it from *bobo* fooliſh, Span.]

1. To cut. *Junius.* Whence *bobtail.*

2. To beat; to drub; to bang.

Thoſe baſtard Britons, whom our fathers
Have in their own land beaten, *bobb'd*, and thump'd. *Shakeſp.*

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud.

I have *bobbed* his brain more than he has beat my bones. *Shakeſp.*

Live Roderigo,
He calls me to a reſtitution large
Of gold and jewels that I *bobb'd* from him,
As gifts to Deſdemona. *Shakeſp.*

Here we have been worrying one another, who ſhould have the booty, till this curſed fox has *bobbed* us both on 't. *L'Eſtrange.*

To BOB, bȯb'. *v. n.* To play backward and forward; to play looſely againſt any thing.

And ſometimes lurk I in a goſſip's bowl,
In very likeneſs of a roaſted crab;
And when ſhe drinks againſt her lips I *bob*,
And on her wither'd dewlap pour the ale. *Midſummer Night's Dream.*

They comb, and then they order every hair;
A birthday jewel *bobbing* at their ear. *Dryden.*

You may tell her,
I'm rich in jewels, rings, and *bobbing* pearls,
Pluck'd from Moors' ears. *Dryden.*

BOB, bȯb'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb neuter.]

1. Something that hangs ſo as to play looſely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring.

The gaudy goſſip, when ſhe 's ſet agog,
In jewels dreſt, and at each ear a *bob.* *Dryden.*

2. The words repeated at the end of a ſtanza.

To bed, to bed, will be the *bob* of the ſong. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A blow.

I am ſharply taunted, yea ſometimes with pinches, nips, and *bobs.* *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

4. A mode of ringing.

BO'BBIN, bȯb'-bîn. *n. ſ.* [*bobine*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] A ſmall pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about when women weave lace.

The things you follow, and make ſongs on now, ſhould be ſent to knit, or ſit down to *bobbins*, or bonelace. *Tatler.*

BO'BBINWORK, bȯb'-bîn-wůrk. *n. ſ.* [from *bobbin* and *work.*] Work woven with bobbins.

Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the manner of *bobbinwork.* *Grew's Muſæum.*

BO'BCHERRY, bȯb'-tshĕr-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *bob* and *cherry.*] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung ſo as to bob againſt the mouth.

Bobcherry teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and conſtancy; the firſt, in adhering to the purſuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a diſappointment. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

BO'BTAIL, bȯb'-tȧl. *n. ſ.* [from *bob*, in the ſenſe of *cut.*] Cut tail; ſhort tail.

Avaunt, you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Or *bobtail* tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakeſp.*

BO'BTAILED, bȯb'-tȧ'ld. *adj.* [from *bobtail.*] Having a tail cut, or ſhort.

There was a *bobtailed* cur cried in a gazette, and one that ſound him brought him home to his maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

BO'BWIG, bȯb'-wîg'. *n. ſ.* [from *bob* and *wig.*] A ſhort wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a *bobwig* and a black ſilken bag tied to it, ſtopt ſhort at the coach, to aſk us how far the judges were behind. *Spectator.*

BO'CASINE, bỏ-cȧs'-sîne. *n. ſ.* A ſort of linen cloth; a fine buckram. *Dict.*

BO'CKELET, bȯc-kė-lĕt. } *n. ſ.* A kind of long-
BO'CKERET, bȯc-kė-rĕt. } winged hawk. *Dict.*

To BODE, bỏ'de. *v. a.* [boꝺian, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. It is uſed in a ſenſe of either good or bad.

This *bodes* ſome ſtrange eruption to our ſtate. *Hamlet.*

You have oppoſed their falſe policy with true and great wiſdom; what they *boded* would be a miſchief to us, you are providing ſhall be one of our principal ſtrengths. *Spratt's Sermons.*

It happen'd once, a *boding* prodigy!
A ſwarm of bees that cut the liquid ſky
Upon the topmaſt branch in clouds alight. *Dryd.*

If fiery red his glowing globe deſcends,
High winds and furious tempeſts he portends;
But if his cheeks are ſwoln with livid blue,
He *bodes* wet weather by his watry hue. *Dryden.*

To BODE, bỏ'de. *v. n.* To be an omen; to foreſhew.

Sir, give me leave to ſay, whatever now
The omen prove, it *boded* well to you. *Dryden.*

BO'DEMENT, bỏ'de-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *bode.*] Portent; omen; prognoſtick.

This fooliſh, dreaming, ſuperſtitious girl
Makes all theſe *bodements.* *Shakeſp.*

Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be, until
Great Birnam wood to Dunſinane's high hill
Shall come againſt him———
———————That will never be:
Sweet *bodements*, good. *Shakeſp.*

To BODGE, bȯd'zh. *v. n.* [a word in *Shakeſpeare*, which is perhaps corrupted from *boggle.*] To boggle; to ſtop; to fail.

With this we charg'd again; but out, alas!
We *bodg'd* again: as I have ſeen a ſwan,
With bootleſs labour, ſwim againſt the tide. *Shak.*

Bo'dice, bŏd'-dĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *bodies.*] Stays; a waiſtcoat quilted with whalebone, worn by women.

Her *bodice* half way ſhe unlac'd;
About his arms ſhe ſlily caſt
The ſilken band, and held him faſt. *Prior.*

This conſideration ſhould keep ignorant nurſes and *bodice* makers from meddling. *Locke.*

Bo'diless, bŏd'-ŷ-lĭs. *adj.* [from *body.*] Incorporeal; having no body.

They *bodileſs* and immaterial are,
And can be only lodg'd within our minds. *Davies.*

This is the very coinage of our brain;
This *bodileſs* creation ecſtaſy
Is very cunning in. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe are but ſhadows,
Phantoms *bodileſs* and vain,
Empty viſions of the brain. *Swift.*

Bo'dily, bŏd'-ĭ-lŷ. *adj.* [from *body.*]

1. Corporeal; containing body.

What reſemblance could wood or ſtone bear to a ſpirit void of all ſenſible qualities, and *bodily* dimenſions? *South.*

2. Relating to the body, not the mind.

Of ſuch as reſorted to our Saviour Chriſt, being preſent on earth, there came not any unto him with better ſucceſs, for the benefit of their ſouls everlaſting happineſs, than they whoſe *bodily* neceſſities gave occaſion of ſeeking relief. *Hooker.*

Virtue atones for *bodily* defects; beauty is nothing worth, without a mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

As clearneſs of the *bodily* eye doth diſpoſe it for a quicker ſight; ſo doth freedom from luſt and paſſion diſpoſe us for the moſt perfect acts of reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

I would not have children much beaten for their faults, becauſe I would not have them think *bodily* pain the greateſt puniſhment. *Locke.*

3. Real; actual.

Whatever hath been thought on in this ſtate,
That could be brought to *bodily* act, ere Rome
Had circumvention. *Shakeſp.*

Bo'dily, bŏd'-ĭ-lŷ. *adv.* Corporeally; united with matter.

It is his human nature, in which the godhead dwells *bodily*, that is advanced to theſe honours, and to this empire. *Watts.*

Bo'dkin, bŏd'-kĭn. *n. ſ.* [*boddiken*, or ſmall body; *Skinner.*]

1. An inſtrument with a ſmall blade and ſharp point, uſed to bore holes.

Each of them had *bodkins* in their hands, wherewith continually they pricked him. *Sidney.*

2. An inſtrument to draw a thread or riband through a loop.

Or plung'd in lakes of bitter waſhes lie,
Or wedg'd whole ages in a *bodkin*'s eye. *Pope.*

3. An inſtrument to dreſs the hair.

You took conſtant care
The *bodkin*, comb, and eſſence to prepare:
For this your locks in paper durance bound. *Pope.*

BO'DY, bŏd'-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [boꝺiᵹ, Saxon; it originally ſignified the height or ſtature of a man.]

1. The material ſubſtance of an animal, oppoſed to the immaterial ſoul.

All the valiant men aroſe, and went all night, and took the *body* of Saul, and the *bodies* of his ſons, from the wall. *Samuel.*

Take no thought for your life, what ye ſhall eat, or what ye ſhall drink; nor yet for your *body*, what ye ſhall put on. *Matthew.*

By cuſtom, practice, and patience, all difficulties and hardſhips, whether of *body* or of fortune, are made eaſy. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Matter: oppoſed to ſpirit.

3. A perſon: a human being: whence *ſomebody* and *nobody*.

Surely, a wiſe *body*'s part it were not to put out his fire, becauſe his fooliſh neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might ſay, were it not for me thou wouldſt freeze. *Hooker.*

A deflow'red maid!
And by an eminent *body*, that enforc'd
The law againſt it. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis a paſſing ſhame,
That I, unworthy *body* as I am,
Should cenſure thus on lovely gentlemen. *Shak.*

No *body* ſeeth me; what need I to fear? the Moſt High will not remember my ſins. *Ecclus.*

All civility and reaſon obliged every *body* to ſubmit. *Clarendon.*

Good may be drawn out of evil, and a *body*'s life may be ſaved without having any obligation to his preſerver. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Reality; oppoſed to repreſentation: a ſcriptural ſenſe.

A ſhadow of things to come; but the *body* is of Chriſt. *Coloſſians.*

5. A collective maſs; a joint power.

There is in the knowledge both of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them the whole *body* of mankind. *Hooker.*

There were ſo many diſaffected perſons of the nobility, that there might a *body* ſtart up for the king. *Clarendon.*

When pigmies pretend to form themſelves into a *body*, it is time for us, who are men of figure, to look about us. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

6. The main army; the battle: diſtinct from the wings, van, and rear.

The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmot; in the *body* was the king and the prince; and the rear conſiſted of one thouſand foot, commanded under colonel Thelwell. *Clarendon.*

7. A corporation; a number of men united by ſome common tie.

I ſhall now mention a particular wherein your whole *body* will be certainly againſt me, and the laity, almoſt to a man, on my ſide. *Swift.*

Nothing was more common, than to hear that reverend *body* charged with what is inconſiſtent; deſpiſed for their poverty, and hated for their riches. *Swift.*

8. The main part; the bulk: as, the *body*, or hull, of a ſhip; the *body* of a coach; the *body* of a church; the *body*, or trunk, of a man; the *body*, or trunk, of a tree.

Thence ſent rich merchandizes by boat to Babylon; from whence, by the *body* of Euphrates, as far as it bended weſtward; and, afterward, by a branch thereof. *Raleigh.*

This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the *body* of Italy; they might ſupply many countries with fiſh. *Addiſon.*

9. A ſubſtance; matter, as diſtinguiſhed from other matter.

Even a metalline *body*, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. *Boyle.*

10. [In geometry.] Any ſolid figure.

11. A pandect; a general collection: as, a *body* of the civil law; a *body* of divinity.

12. Strength; as, wine of a good *body*.

Body-clothes, bŏd'-ŷ-klōz. *n. ſ.* [from *body* and *clothes.*] Clothing for horſes that are dieted.

I am informed, that ſeveral aſſes are kept in *body-cloaths*, and ſweated every morning upon the heath. *Addiſon.*

To **Bo'dy**, bŏd'-ŷ. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To produce in ſome form.

As imagination *bodies* forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to ſhape. *Shakeſp.*

BOG, bŏg'. *n. ſ.* [*bog* ſoft, Iriſh; *bague*, Fr.] A marſh; a moraſs; a ground too ſoft to bear the weight of the body.

Through fire and through flame, through ford and whirlpool, o'er *bog* and quagmire. *Shakeſp.*

A gulf profound! as that Serbonian *bog*,
Betwixt Damiata and mount Caſius old. *Milton.*

He walks upon *bogs* and whirlpools; whereſoever he treads, he ſinks. *South.*

Learn from ſo great a wit, a land of *bogs*
With ditches fenc'd, a heaven fat with fogs. *Dryden.*

He is drawn, by a ſort of *ignis fatuus*, into *bogs* and mire almoſt every day of his life. *Watts.*

Bog-trotter, bŏg'-trŏt-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *bog* and *trot.*] One that lives in a boggy country.

To **BO'GGLE**, bŏg'l. *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch, a ſpectre, a bugbear, a phantom.]

1. To ſtart; to fly back; to fear to come forward.

You *boggle* ſhrewdly; every feather ſtarts you. *Shakeſp.*

We ſtart and *boggle* at every unuſual appearance, and cannot endure the ſight of the bugbear. *Granville.*

Nature, that rude, and in her firſt eſſay,
Stood *boggling* at the roughneſs of the way;
Us'd to the road, unknowing to return,
Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn. *Dryden.*

2. To heſitate; to be in doubt.

And never *boggle* to reſtore
The members you deliver o'er,
Upon demand. *Hudibras.*

The well-ſhaped changeling is a man that has a rational ſoul, ſay you? Make the ears a little longer, and more pointed, and the noſe a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to *boggle*. *Locke.*

3. To play faſt and looſe; to diſſemble.

When ſummoned to his laſt end, it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world. *Howel.*

Bo'ggler, bŏg'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *boggle.*] A doubter; a timorous man.

You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shakeſp.*

Bo'ggy, bŏg'-ŷ. *adj.* [from *bog.*] Marſhy; ſwampy.

Their country was very narrow, low, and *boggy*, and, by great induſtry and expences, defended from the ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

Bo'ghouse, bŏg'-hou's. *n. ſ.* [from *bog* and *houſe.*] A houſe of office.

Bohe'a, bō-hē'. *n. ſ.* [an Indian word.] A ſpecies of tea, of higher colour, and more aſtringent taſte, than green tea.

Coarſe pewter, conſiſting chiefly of lead, is part of the bales in which *bohea* tea was brought from China. *Woodward.*

As ſome frail cup of China's faireſt mold
The tumults of the boiling *bohea* braves,
And holds ſecure the coffee's ſable waves. *Tickell.*

She went from opera, park, aſſembly, play,
To morning walks, and pray'rs three hours a day;
To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,
To muſe, and ſpill her ſolitary tea. *Pope.*

To **BOIL**, boi'l. *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr. *bullio*, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate with heat.

He ſaw there *boil* the fiery whirlpools. *Chap.*

Suppoſe the earth removed, and placed nearer to the ſun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole ocean would *boil* with extremity of heat. *Bentley.*

2. To be hot; to be fervent, or efferveſcent.

That ſtrength with which my *boiling* youth was fraught,
When in the vale of Balaſor I fought. *Dryden.*

Well I knew
What perils youthful ardour would purſue,
That *boiling* blood would carry thee too far. *Dryd.*

3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water.

Then headlong ſhoots beneath the daſhing tide,
The trembling fins the boiling waves divide. *Gay.*

4. To be in hot liquor, in order to be made tender by the heat.

Fillet of a fenny ſnake,
In the cauldron *boil* and bake. *Shakeſp.*

5. To cook by boiling.

If you live in a rich famil[illegible]ing and *boiling* are below the dignity of [illegible]ce, and which it becomes you to be ignorant [illegible] *Swift.*

6. *To boil over.* To run over the veſſel with heat.

A few ſoft words and a kiſs, and the good man melts; ſee how nature works and *boils over* in him. *Congreve.*

This hollow was a vaſt cauldron, filled with melted matter, which, as it *boiled over* in any part, ran down the ſides of the mountain. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

To **Boil**, boi'l. *v. a.* To heat, by putting into boiling water; to ſeeth.

To try whether ſeeds be old or new, the ſenſe cannot inform; but if you *boil* them in water, the new ſeeds will ſprout ſooner. *Bacon.*

In eggs *boiled* and roaſted, into which the water entereth not at all, there is ſcarce any difference to be diſcerned. *Bacon.*

Boil, boi'l. *n. ſ.* See Bile.

Bo'ilary, boi'-lå-rẏ. *n. ſ.* [from *To boil.*] A place at the ſalt works where the ſalt is boiled.

Bo'iler, boi'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *boil.*]

1. The perſon that boils any thing.

That ſuch alterations of terreſtrial matter are not impoſſible, ſeems evident from that notable practice of the *boilers* of ſalt-petre. *Boyle.*

2. The veſſel in which any thing is boiled.

This coffee-room is much frequented; and there are generally ſeveral pots and *boilers* before the fire. *Woodward.*

BOISTEROUS, boi's-tě-rûs. *adj.* [*byſter* furious, Dutch.]

1. Violent; loud; roaring; ſtormy.

By a divine inſtinct, men's minds miſtruſt
Enſuing danger; as by proof we ſee
The waters ſwell before a *boiſterous* ſtorm. *Shakeſp.*

As when loud winds a well-grown oak would rend
Up by the roots, this way and that they bend
His reeling trunk, and with a *boiſt'rous* ſound
Scatter his leaves, and ſtrew them on the ground. *Waller.*

2. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious.

Spirit of peace,
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf
Out of the ſpeech of peace, that bears ſuch grace,
Into the harſh and *boiſt'rous* tongue of war? *Shak.*

His ſweetneſs won a more regard
Unto his place, than all the *boiſt'rous* moods
That ignorant greatneſs practiſeth. *Ben Jonſon.*

God into the hands of their deliverer
Puts invincible might,
To quell the mighty of the earth, th' oppreſſor,
The brute and *boiſt'rous* force of violent men. *Milton.*

Still muſt I beg thee not to name Sempronius:
Lucia, I like not that loud *boiſterous* man. *Addiſon.*

3. Unwieldy; clumſily violent.

His *boiſterous* club, ſo buried in the ground,
He could not rearen up again ſo light,
But that the knight him at advantage found. *Fairy Queen.*

4. It is uſed by *Woodward* of heat; violent.

When the ſun hath gained a greater ſtrength, the heat becomes too powerful and *boiſterous* for them. *Natural Hiſtory.*

Bo'isterously, boi's-tě-rûs-lẏ. *adv.* [from *boiſterous.*] Violently; tumultuouſly.

A ſceptre, ſnatch'd with an unruly hand,
Muſt be as *boiſterouſly* maintain'd as gain'd. *Shak.*

Thoſe are all remains of the univerſal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being *boiſterouſly* turned out upon the earth, bore along with it all moveable bodies. *Woodward.*

Another faculty of the intellect comes *boiſterouſly* in, and wakes me from ſo pleaſing a dream. *Swift.*

Bo'isterousness, boi's-tě-rûs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *boiſterous.*] The ſtate or quality of being boiſterous; tumultuouſneſs; turbulence.

Bo'lary, bő'-lå-rẏ. *adj.* [from *bole.*] Partaking of the nature of bole, or clay.

A weak and inanimate kind of loadſtone, with a few magnetical lines, but chiefly conſiſting of a *bolary* and clammy ſubſtance. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

BOLD, bő'ld. *adj.* [balð, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; ſtout; courageous; magnanimous; fearleſs; intrepid.

The wicked flee when no man purſueth; but the righteous are *bold* as a lion. *Proverbs.*

I have ſeen the councils of a noble country grow *bold*, or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. *Temple.*

2. Executed with ſpirit, and without mean caution.

Theſe, nervous, *bold*; thoſe, languid and remiſs. *Roſcommon.*

The cathedral church is a very *bold* work, and a maſter-piece of Gothick architecture. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

3. Confident; not ſcrupulous; not timorous.

We were *bold* in our God to ſpeak unto you the goſpel of God with much contention. 1 *Theſſ.*

I can be *bold* to ſay, that this age is adorned with ſome men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiſcovered ways to knowledge. *Locke.*

4. Impudent; rude.

In thy proſperity he will be as thyſelf, and will be *bold* over thy ſervants. If thou be brought low, he will be againſt thee. *Ecclus.*

5. Licentious; ſuch as ſhew great liberty of fiction, or expreſſion.

The figures are *bold* even to temerity. *Cowley.*

Which no *bold* tales of gods or monſters ſwell,
But human paſſions, ſuch as with us dwell. *Waller.*

6. Standing out to the view; ſtriking to the eye.

Catachreſes and hyperboles are to be uſed judiciouſly, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and ſhadows in painting, to make the figure *bolder*, and cauſe it to ſtand off to ſight. *Dryden.*

7. Open; ſmooth; even; level: a ſailor's term.

Her dominions have *bold* acceſſible coaſts. *Howel.*

8. *To make bold.* To take freedoms: a phraſe not grammatical, though common. *To be bold* is better; as, *I was bold* to tell the houſe, that ſcandalous livings make ſcandalous miniſters. *Rudgerd.*

I have *made bold* to ſend to your wife;
My ſuit is, that ſhe will to Deſdemona
Procure me ſome acceſs. *Shakeſp.*

Making ſo bold,
My fears forgetting manners, to unſeal
Their grand commiſſion. *Shakeſp.*

And were y' as good as George a Green,
I ſhall *make bold* to turn agen. *Hudibras.*

I durſt not *make* thus *bold* with Ovid, leſt ſome future Milbourn ſhould ariſe. *Dryden.*

Some men have the fortune to be eſteemed wits, only for *making bold* to ſcoff at theſe things, which the greateſt part of mankind reverence. *Tillotſon.*

To **Bo'lden**, bő'ldn. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To make bold; to give confidence.

Quick inventers, and fair ready ſpeakers, being *boldened* with their preſent abilities to ſay more, and perchance better too, at the ſudden for that preſent, than any other can do, uſe leſs help of diligence and ſtudy. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

I am much too vent'rous
In tempting of your patience, but am *bolden'd*
Under your promis'd pardon. *Shakeſp.*

Bo'ldface, bő'ld-fåſe. *n. ſ.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudence; ſaucineſs: a term of reproach and reprehenſion.

How now, *boldface!* cries an old trot: ſirrah, we eat our own hens, I'd have you know; what you eat, you ſteal. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bo'ldfaced, bő'ld-fåſt. *adj.* [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudent.

I have ſeen thoſe ſillieſt of creatures; and, ſeeing their rare works, I have ſeen enough to confute all the *boldfaced* atheiſts of this age. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Bo'ldly, bő'ld-lẏ. *adv.* [from *bold.*]

1. In a bold manner; with courage; with ſpirit.

Thus we may *boldly* ſpeak, being ſtrengthened with the example of ſo reverend a prelate. *Hooker.*

I ſpeak to ſubjects, and a ſubject ſpeaks,
Stirr'd up by heav'n, thus *boldly* for his king. *Shakeſp.*

2. It may perhaps be ſometimes uſed, in a bad ſenſe, for *impudently*.

Bo'ldness, bő'ld-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *bold.*]

1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; ſpirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringneſs.

Her horſe ſhe rid ſo, as might ſhew a fearful *boldneſs*, daring to do that which ſhe knew not how to do. *Sidney.*

2. Exemption from caution and ſcrupulous nicety.

The *boldneſs* of the figures is to be hidden ſometimes by the addreſs of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Freedom; liberty.

Great is my *boldneſs* of ſpeech toward you; great is my glorying in you. 2 *Corinthians.*

4. Confident truſt in God.

Our fear excludeth not that *boldneſs* which becometh ſaints. *Hooker.*

We have *boldneſs* and acceſs with confidence, by the faith of him. *Epheſians.*

Having therefore *boldneſs* to enter into the holieſt by the blood of Jeſus. *Hebrews.*

5. Aſſurance; freedom from baſhfulneſs; confident mien.

Wonderful is the caſe of *boldneſs* in civil buſineſs: what firſt? *Boldneſs.* What ſecond and third? *Boldneſs.* And yet *boldneſs* is a child of ignorance and baſeneſs, far inferiour to other parts. *Bacon.*

Sure, if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee
With ſuch a gallant *boldneſs*; if 'twere thine,
Thou couldſt not hear 't with ſuch a ſilent ſcorn. *Denham.*

His diſtance, though it does not inſtruct him to think wiſer than other princes, yet it helps him to ſpeak with more *boldneſs* what he thinks. *Temple.*

Boldneſs is the power to ſpeak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or diſorder. *Locke.*

6. Impudence.

That moderation, which uſeth to ſuppreſs *boldneſs*, and to make them conquer that ſuffer. *Hooker.*

BOLE, bő'le. *n. ſ.*

1. The body or trunk of a tree.

All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down their curled brows
Fell buſtling to the earth; and up went all the *boles* and boughs. *Chapman.*

But when the ſmoother *bole* from knots is free,
We make a deep inciſion in the tree. *Dryden.*

View well this tree, the queen of all the grove;
How vaſt her *bole*, how wide her arms are ſpread,
How high above the reſt ſhe ſhoots her head! *Dryden.*

2. A kind of earth.

Bole Armeniack is an aſtringent earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. *Woodward.*

3. A meaſure of corn, containing ſix buſhels.

Of good barley put eight *boles*, that is, about ſix Engliſh quarters, in a ſtone trough. *Mortimer.*

BO'LIS, bŏ'-lĭs. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

Bolis is a great fiery ball, ſwiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it. Ariſtotle calls it *capra.* There have often been immenſe balls of this kind. *Muſchenbroeck.*

BOLL, bŏ'l. *n. ſ.* A round ſtalk or ſtem; as, a *boll* of flax.

To BOLL, bŏ'l. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in a ſtalk.

And the flax and the barley was ſmitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled.* *Exodus.*

BOLSTER, bŏ'l-ſtŭr. *n. ſ.* [bolrꞇꝛe, Sax. *bolſter*, Dutch.]

1. Something laid on the bed, to raiſe and ſupport the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

Perhaps ſome cold bank is her *bolſter* now,
Or 'gainſt the rugged bark of ſome broad elm
Leans her unpillow'd head. *Milton.*

This arm ſhall be a *bolſter* for thy head;
I'll fetch clean ſtraw to make a ſoldier's bed. *Gay.*

2. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any preſſure, or fill up any vacuity.

Up goes her hand, and off ſhe ſlips
The *bolſters* that ſupply her hips. *Swift.*

3. A pad, or compreſs, to be laid on a wound.

The bandage is the girt, which hath a *bolſter* in the middle, and the ends tacked firmly together. *Wiſeman.*

4. [In horſemanſhip.]

The *bolſters* of a ſaddle are thoſe parts raiſed upon the bows, to hold the rider's thigh. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BO'LSTER, bŏ'l-ſtŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupport the head with a bolſter.

2. To afford a bed to.

Mortal eyes do ſee them *bolſter*,
More than their own. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

3. To hold wounds together with a compreſs.

The practice of *bolſtering* the cheeks forward, does little ſervice to the wound, and is very uneaſy to the patient. *Sharp.*

4. To ſupport; to hold up; to maintain. This is now an expreſſion ſomewhat coarſe and obſolete.

We may be made wiſer by the publick perſuaſions grafted in men's minds, ſo they be uſed to further the truth, not to *bolſter* errour. *Hooker.*

The lawyer ſets his tongue to ſale for the *bolſtering* out of unjuſt cauſes. *Hakewill.*

It was the way of many to *bolſter* up their crazy doating conſciences with confidences. *South.*

BOLT, bŏ'lt. *n. ſ.* [*boult*, Dutch; βολίς.]

1. An arrow; a dart ſhot from a croſsbow.

Yet mark'd I where the *bolt* of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little weſtern flower,
Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound. *Shakeſp.*

The blunted *bolt* againſt the nymph he dreſt;
But with the ſharp transfix'd Apollo's breaſt. *Dryd.*

2. Lightning; a thunderbolt.

Sing'd with the flames, and with the bolts
transfix'd,
With native earth your blood the monſters mix'd. *Dryden.*

3. *Bolt upright*; that is, upright as an arrow.

Bruſh iron, native or from the mine, conſiſteth of long ſtriæ, about the thickneſs of a ſmall knitting needle, *bolt upright*, like the briſtles of a ſtiff bruſh. *Grew.*

As I ſtood *bolt upright* upon one end, one of the ladies burſt out. *Addiſon.*

4. The bar of a door, ſo called from being ſtraight like an arrow. We now ſay, *ſhoot the bolt*, when we ſpeak of faſtening or opening a door.

'Tis not in thee, to oppoſe the *bolt*
Againſt my coming in. *Shakeſp.*

5. An iron to faſten the legs of a priſoner. This is, I think, corrupted from *bought*, or link.

Away with him to priſon; lay *bolts* enough upon him. *Shakeſp.*

To BOLT, bŏ'lt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut or faſten with a bolt.

The *bolted* gates flew open at the blaſt;
The ſtorm ruſh'd in, and Arcite ſtood aghaſt. *Dryd.*

2. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly.

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. *Milt.*

3. To faſten, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together.

That I could reach the axle, where the pins are
Which *bolt* this frame, that I might pull them out! *Ben Jonſon.*

4. To fetter; to ſhackle.

It is great
To do that thing that ends all other deeds,
Which ſhackles accidents, and *bolts* up change. *Shakeſp.*

5. To ſift, or ſeparate the parts of any thing with a ſieve. [*bluter*, Fr.]

He now had *boulted* all the flour. *Spenſer.*

In the *bolting* and ſifting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal. *Wotton.*

I cannot *bolt* this matter to the bran,
As Bradwardin and holy Auſtin can. *Dryden.*

6. To examine by ſifting; to try out; to lay open.

It would be well *bolted* out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as upon direct beams. *Bacon.*

The judge, or jury, or parties, or the council, or attornies, propounding queſtions, beats and *bolts* out the truth much better than when the witneſs delivers only a formal ſeries. *Hale.*

Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things, through all diſguiſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

7. To purify; to purge. This is harſh.

The fanned ſnow,
That 's *bolted* by the northern blaſt twice o'er. *Shakeſp.*

To BOLT, bŏ'lt. *v. n.* To ſpring out with ſpeed and ſuddenneſs; to ſtart out with the quickneſs of an arrow.

This Puck ſeems but a dreaming dolt,
Still walking like a ragged colt,
And oft out of a buſh doth *bolt*,
Of purpoſe to deceive us. *Drayton.*

They erected a fort, and from thence they *bolted* like beaſts of the foreſt, ſometimes into the foreſt, ſometimes into the woods and faſtneſſes, and ſometimes back to their den. *Bacon.*

As the houſe was all in a flame, out *bolts* a mouſe from the ruins to ſave herſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have reflected on thoſe men who, from time to time, have ſhot themſelves into the world. I have ſeen many ſucceſſions of them; ſome *bolting* out upon the ſtage with vaſt applauſe, and others hiſſed off. *Dryden.*

The birds to foreign ſeats repair'd;
And beaſts, that *bolted* out, and ſaw the foreſt
bar'd. *Dryden.*

BOLT-ROPE, bŏ'lt-rŏ'pe. *n. ſ.* [from *bolt* and *rope.*] The rope on which the ſail of a ſhip is ſewed and faſtened. *Sea Dict.*

BO'LTER, bŏ'l-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſieve to ſeparate meal from bran or huſks; or to ſeparate finer from coarſer parts.

Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made *bolters* of them. *Shakeſp.*

With a good ſtrong chopping-knife mince the two capons, bones and all, as ſmall as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat *bolter.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When ſuperciliouſly he ſifts
Through coarſeſt *bolter* others gifts. *Hudibras.*

2. A kind of net.

Theſe hakes, and divers others of the forecited, are taken with threads, and ſome of them with the *bolter*, which is a ſpiller of a bigger ſize. *Carew.*

BO'LTHEAD, bŏ'lt-hĕd. *n. ſ.* A long ſtraight-necked glaſs veſſel, for chymical diſtillations, called alſo a *matraſs*, or *receiver.*

This ſpirit abounds in ſalt, which may be ſeparated, by putting the liquor into a *bolthead* with a long narrow neck. *Boyle.*

BO'LTING-HOUSE, bŏ'l-tĭng-hŏus. *n. ſ.* [from *bolt* and *houſe.*] The place where meal is ſifted.

The jade is returned as white, and as powdered, as if ſhe had been at work in a *bolting-houſe.* *Dennis.*

BO'LTSPRIT, } bŏ'-ſprĭt. { *n. ſ.* A maſt run-
BO'WSPRIT, } { ning out at the head of a ſhip, not ſtanding upright, but aſlope. The but end of it is generally ſet againſt the foot of the foremaſt; ſo that they are a ſtay to one another. The length without board is ſufficient to let its ſails hang clear of all incumbrances. If the *boltſprit* fail in bad weather, the foremaſt cannot hold long after. *Bowſprit* is perhaps the right ſpelling. *Sea Dict.*

Sometimes I'd divide,
And burn in many places; on the topmaſt,
The yards, and *boltſprit*, would I flame diſtinctly. *Shakeſp.*

BO'LUS, bŏ'-lŭs. *n. ſ.* [βόλος.] A form of medicine, in which the ingredients are made up into a ſoft maſs, larger than pills, to be ſwallowed at once.

Keep their bodies ſoluble the while by clyſters, lenitive *boluſes* of caſſia and manna, with ſyrup of violets. *Wiſeman.*

By poets we are well aſſur'd,
That love, alas! can ne'er be cur'd;
A complicated heap of ills,
Deſpiſing *boluſes* and pills. *Swift.*

BOMB, bŏm'. *n. ſ.* [*bombus*, Lat.]

1. A loud noiſe.

An upper chamber being thought weak, was ſupported by a pillar of iron, of the bigneſs of one's arm in the midſt; which, if you had ſtruck, would make a little flat noiſe in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath. *Bacon.*

2. A hollow iron ball, or ſhell, filled with gunpowder, and furniſhed with a vent for a fuſee, or wooden tube filled with combuſtible matter, to be thrown out from a mortar, which had its name from the noiſe it makes. The fuſee, being ſet on fire, burns ſlowly till it reaches the gunpowder, which goes off at once, burſting the ſhell to pieces with incredible violence: whence the uſe of *bombs* in beſieging towns. The largeſt are about eighteen inches in diameter. By whom they were invented is not known, and the time is uncertain; ſome fixing it to 1588, and others to 1495. *Chambers.*

The loud cannon miſſive iron pours,
And in the ſlaught'ring *bomb* Gradivus roars. *Rowe.*

To BOMB, bŏm'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall upon with bombs; to bombard.

Our king thus trembles at Namur,
Whilſt Villeroy, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on ſecure,
To *bomb* the monks, and ſcare the ladies. *Prior.*

Bomb-chest, bôm'-tshèst. *n. ſ.* [from *bomb* and *cheſt.*] A kind of cheſt filled uſually with bombs, and ſometimes only with gunpowder, placed under ground, to tear and blow it up in the air, with thoſe who ſtand on it. *Chambers.*

Bomb-ketch, bôm'-kètsh. }
Bomb-vessel, bôm'-vès'-ſil. } *n. ſ.* A kind of ſhip, ſtrongly built, to bear the ſhock of a mortar, when bombs are to be fired into a town.

Nor could an ordinary fleet, with *bomb-veſſels*, hope to ſucceed againſt a place that has in its arſenal gallies and men of war. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bo'mbard, bôm-bå'rd. *n. ſ.* [*bombardus*, Lat.]

1. A great gun; a cannon: it is a word now obſolete.

They planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw huge ſtones into the air, which, falling down into the city, might break down the houſes. *Knolles.*

2. A barrel. Obſolete.

To **Bomba'rd**, bôm-bå'rd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack with bombs.

A medal is ſtruck on the Engliſh failing in their attempts on Dunkirk, when they endeavoured to blow up a fort, and *bombard* the town. *Addiſon.*

Bombardi'er, bôm-bår-dè'r. *n. ſ.* [from *bombard.*] The engineer whoſe employment it is to ſhoot bombs.

The *bombardier* toſſes his ball ſometimes into the midſt of a city, with a deſign to fill all around him with terrour and combuſtion. *Tatler.*

Bomba'rdment, bôm-bår'd-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *bombard.*] An attack made upon any city, by throwing bombs into it.

Genoa is not yet ſecure from a *bombardment*, though it is not ſo expoſed as formerly. *Addiſon.*

Bombasi'n, bôm-bå-zè'n. *n. ſ.* [*bombaſin*, Fr. from *bombycinus* ſilken, Lat.] A ſlight ſilken ſtuff, for mourning.

Bomba'st, bôm-båſt'. *n. ſ.* [A ſtuff of ſoft looſe texture uſed formerly to ſwell the garment, and thence uſed to ſignify bulk or ſhew without ſolidity.] Fuſtian; big words, without meaning.

Not pedants motley tongue, ſoldiers *bombaſt*,
Mountebanks drug-tongue, nor the terms of law,
Are ſtrong enough preparatives to draw
Me to hear this. *Donne.*

Are all the flights of heroick poetry to be concluded *bombaſt*, unnatural, and mere madneſs, becauſe they are not affected with their excellencies? *Dryden.*

Bo'mbast, bôm-båſt'. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] High ſounding; of big ſound without meaning.

He, as loving his own pride and purpoſe,
Evades them with a *bombaſt* circumſtance,
Horribly ſtuff'd with epithets of war. *Shakeſp.*

Bombula'tion, bôm-bů-lå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] Sound; noiſe; report.

How to abate the vigour, or ſilence the *bombilation* of guns, a way is ſaid to be by borax and butter, mixt in a due proportion, which will almoſt take off the report, and alſo the force of the charge. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Bomby'cinous, bôm-bis'-ſŷ-nůs. *adj.* [*bombycinus*, Lat.] Silken; made of ſilk.

BONA ROBA, bô-nå-rô'-bå. *n. ſ.* [Ital. a fine gown.] A ſhewy wanton.

We knew where the *bona robas* were. *Shakeſp.*

BONA'SUS, bô-nå'-ſůs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BONCHRE'TIEN, bôn-krèt'-tshyèn. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſpecies of pear, ſo called, probably, from the name of a gardener.

BOND, bônd. *n. ſ.* [bonꝺ, Sax. *bound*; it is written indifferently, in many of its ſenſes, *bond*, or *band*. See Band.]

1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound.

There left me, and my man, both bound together;
Till, gnawing with my teeth my *bonds* aſunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakeſp.*

2. Ligament that holds any thing together.

Let any one ſend his contemplation to the extremities of the univerſe, and ſee what conceivable hoops, what *bond* he can imagine, to hold this maſs of matter in ſo cloſe a preſſure together. *Locke.*

3. Union; connexion: a workman's term.

Obſerve, in working up the walls, that no ſide of the houſe, nor any part of the walls, be brought up three feet above the other, before the next adjoining wall be wrought up to it, ſo that they may be all joined together, and make a good *bond*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. [In the plural.] Chains; impriſonment; captivity.

Whom I perceived to have nothing laid to his charge worthy of death, or of *bonds*. *Acts*, xxiii. 29.

5. Cement of union; cauſe of union; link of connexion.

Wedding is great Juno's crown;
O bleſſed *bond* of board and bed! *Shakeſp.*

Love cools, brothers divide, and the *bond* is cracked 'twixt ſon and father. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

6. A writing of obligation to pay a ſum, or perform a contract.

Go with me to a notary, ſeal me there
Your ſingle *bond*. *Shakeſp.*

What if I ne'er conſent to make you mine;
My father's promiſe ties me not to time;
And *bonds* without a date, they ſay, are void. *Dryden.*

7. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

Unhappy that I am! I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majeſty
According to my *bond*, no more nor leſs. *Shakeſp.*

Take which you pleaſe, it diſſolves the *bonds* of government and obedience. *Locke.*

Bond, bônd'. *adv.* [from *bind*, perhaps for *bound*; from ᵹebonꝺen, Saxon.] Captive; in a ſervile ſtate.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. 1 *Cor.* xii. 13.

Bo'ndage, bôn'-dîdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *bond.*]

1. Captivity; impriſonment; ſtate of reſtraint.

You only have overthrown me, and in my *bondage* conſiſts my glory. *Sidney.*

Say, gentle princeſs, would you not ſuppoſe
Your *bondage* happy, to be made a queen?
—To be a queen in *bondage*, is more vile
Than is a ſlave in baſe ſervility. *Shakeſp.*

Our cage
We make a choir, as doth the priſon'd bird,
And ſing our *bondage* freely. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The king, when he deſign'd you for my guard,
Reſolv'd he would not make my *bondage* hard. *Dryden.*

2. Obligation; tye of duty.

If ſhe has a ſtruggle for honour, ſhe is in a *bondage* to love; which gives the ſtory its turn that way. *Pope.*

He muſt reſolve by no means to be enſlaved, and brought under the *bondage* of obſerving oaths, which ought to vaniſh when they ſtand in competition with eating and drinking, or taking money. *South.*

Bo'ndmaid, bônd'-måd. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* captive, and *maid.*] A woman ſlave.

Good ſiſter, wrong me not, nor wrong yourſelf,
To make a *bondmaid* and a ſlave of me. *Shakeſp.*

Bo'ndman, bônd'-mån. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *man.*] A man ſlave.

Amongſt the Romans, in making of a *bondman* free, was it not wondered wherefore ſo great ado ſhould be made? the maſter to preſent his ſlave in ſome court, to take him by the hand, and not only to ſay, in the hearing of the publick magiſtrate, I will that this man become free; but, after thoſe ſolemn words uttered, to ſtrike him on the cheek, to turn him round, the hair of his head to be ſhaved off, the magiſtrate to touch him thrice with a rod; in the end, a cap and a white garment given him. *Hooker.*

O freedom! firſt delight of human kind;
Not that which *bondmen* from their maſters find. *Dryden.*

Bondse'rvant, bônd'-ſèr-vånt. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſervant.*] A ſlave; a ſervant without the liberty of quitting his maſter.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be ſold unto thee, thou ſhalt not compel him to ſerve as a *bond-ſervant.* *Leviticus*, xxv. 39.

Bondse'rvice, bônd'-ſèr-vîs. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſervice.*] The condition of a bondſervant; ſlavery.

Upon thoſe did Solomon levy a tribute of *bondſervice.* *Kings.*

Bo'ndslave, bônd'-ſlåve. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *ſlave.*] A man in ſlavery; one of ſervile condition, who cannot change his maſter.

Love enjoined ſuch diligence, that no apprentice, no, no *bond-ſlave*, could ever be, by fear, more ready at all commands than that young princeſs was. *Sidney.*

All her ornaments are taken away; of a freewoman ſhe is become a *bondſlave.* 1 *Macc.* ii. 11.

Commonly the *bondſlave* is fed by his lord; but here the lord was fed by his *bondſlave.* *Sir J. Davies.*

Bo'ndsman, bônd'z-mån. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *man.*]

1. A ſlave.

Carnal greedy people, without ſuch a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor *bondſmen* and beaſts. *Derham.*

2. A perſon bound, or giving ſecurity, for another.

Bo'ndswoman, bônd'z-wům-ůn. *n. ſ.* [from *bond* and *woman.*] A woman ſlave.

My lords, the ſenators
Are ſold for ſlaves, and their wives for *bondſwomen.* *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

BONE, bô'ne. *n. ſ.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The ſolid parts of the body of an animal, made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by ſmall tranſverſe fibres, as thoſe of the muſcles. In a fœtus they are porous, ſoft, and eaſily diſcerned. As their pores fill with a ſubſtance of their own nature, ſo they increaſe, harden, and grow cloſe to one another. They are all ſpongy, and full of little cells; or are of a conſiderable firm thickneſs, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and ſtrong membrane, called the perioſteum. Each *bone* is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the *bones* not eaſily put out of joint. But, becauſe the middle of the *bone* ſhould be ſtrong, to ſuſtain its allotted weight, and reſiſt accidents, the fibres are there more cloſely compacted together, ſupporting one another; and the *bone* is made hollow, and conſequently not ſo eaſily broken, as it muſt have been had it been ſolid and ſmaller. *Quincy.*

Thy *bones* are marrowleſs, thy blood is cold. *Macbeth.*

There was lately a young gentleman bit to the *bone.* *Tatler.*

2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much fleſh as adheres to it.

Like *Æſop's* hounds contending for the *bone*,
Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone.
Dryden.

3. *To be upon the bones.* To attack.

Puſs had a month's mind *to be upon the bones* of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. *To make no bones.* To make no ſcruple: a metaphor taken from a dog, who readily ſwallows meat that has no bones.

5. *Bones.* A ſort of *bobbins*, made of trotter bones, for weaving bonelace.

6. *Bones.* Dice.

But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky ſice:
To ſhun ames ace, that ſwept my ſtakes away;
And watch the box, for fear they ſhould convey
Falſe *bones*, and put upon me in the play. *Dryd.*

To **Bone**, bőne. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the fleſh; as, the cooks *boned* the veal.

Bo'nelace, bő'ne-lâſe. *n. ſ.* [from *bone* and *lace*; the bobbins with which lace is woven being frequently made of bones.] Flaxen lace, ſuch as women wear on their linen.

The things you follow, and make ſongs on now, ſhould be ſent to knit, or ſit down to bobbins or *bonelace*. *Tatler.*

We deſtroy the ſymmetry of the human figure, and fooliſhly contrive to call off the eye from great and real beauties, to childiſh gewgaw ribbands and *bonelace*. *Spectator.*

Bo'neless, bő'ne-lĭs. *adj.* [from *bone*.] Wanting bones.

I would, while it was ſmiling in my face,
Have pluckt my nipple from his *boneleſs* gums,
And daſht the brains out. *Shakeſp.*

To **Bo'neset**, bő'ne-sĕt. *v. n.* [from *bone* and *ſet*.] To reſtore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

A fractured leg ſet in the country by one pretending to *boneſetting*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Bo'nesetter, bő'ne-sĕt-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *boneſet*.] A chirurgeon; one who particularly profeſſes the art of reſtoring broken or luxated bones.

At preſent my deſire is to have a good *boneſetter*. *Denham.*

Bo'nfire, bŏn'-fĭre. *n. ſ.* [from *bon* good, Fr. and *fire*.] A fire made for ſome publick cauſe of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away,
And *bonfires* make all day. *Spenſer.*

How came ſo many *bonfires* to be made in queen Mary's days? Why, ſhe had abuſed and deceived her people. *South.*

Full ſoon by *bonfire*, and by bell,
We learnt our liege was paſſing well. *Gay.*

Bo'ngrace, bő'n-grâs. *n. ſ.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead. Not now uſed. *Skinner.*

I have ſeen her beſet all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cawl, her peruke, her *bongrace*, and chaplet. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Bo'nnet, bŏn'-nĭt. *n. ſ.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this *bonnet* in thy hand,
And thus far having ſtretch'd it, here be with them,
Thy knee buſſing the ſtones; for, in ſuch buſineſs,
Action is eloquence. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

They had not probably the ceremony of vailing the *bonnet* in their ſalutations; for, in medals, they ſtill have it on their heads. *Addiſon.*

Bo'nnet, bŏn'-nĭt. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the ſaliant angles of the glacis.

Bo'nnet *à preſtre*, bŏn'-nĭt, or prieſt's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three ſaliant angles, and two inwards.

Bo'nnets, bŏn'-nĭts. [In the ſea language.] Small ſails ſet on the courſes on the mizzen, mainſail, and foreſail of a ſhip, when theſe are too narrow or ſhallow to clothe the maſt, or in order to make more way in calm weather. *Chambers.*

Bo'nnily, bŏn'-nỳ-lỳ. *adv.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handſomely; plumply.

Bo'nniness, bŏn'-nỳ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handſomeneſs; plumpneſs.

BO'NNY, bŏn'-nỳ. *adj.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, Fr. It is a word now almoſt confined to the Scottiſh dialect.]

1. Handſome; beautiful.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for carrion kites and crows
Ev'n of the *bonny* beaſt he lov'd ſo well. *Shak.*

Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy ſtrain,
Till *bonny* Suſan ſped acroſs the plain. *Gay.*

2. Gay; merry; frolickſome; cheerful; blithe.

Then ſigh not ſo, but let them go,
And be you blithe and *bonny*. *Shakeſp.*

3. It ſeems to be generally uſed in converſation for *plump*.

Bonny-clabber, bŏn'-nỳ-klăb'-bŭr. *n. ſ.* A word uſed in Ireland for ſour buttermilk.

We ſcorn, for want of talk, to jabber
Of parties o'er our *bonny-clabber*;
Nor are we ſtudious to enquire,
Who votes for manors, who for hire. *Swift*

BO'NUM MAGNUM, bő'-nŭm-măg'-nŭm. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of plum.

Bo'ny, bő'-nỳ. *adj.* [from *bone*.]

1. Conſiſting of bones.

At the end of this hole is a membrane, faſtened to a round *bony* limb, and ſtretched like the head of a drum; and therefore, by anatomiſts, called *tympanum*. *Ray.*

2. Full of bones.

Bo'oby, bő'-bỳ. *n. ſ.* [a word of no certain etymology. *Henſhaw* thinks it a corruption of *bull-beef*, ridiculouſly; *Skinner* imagines it to be derived from *bobo* fooliſh, Spaniſh. *Junius* finds *bowbard* to be an old Scottiſh word for a *coward*, a *contemptible fellow*; from which he naturally deduces *booby*: but the original of *bowbard* is not known.] A dull, heavy, ſtupid fellow; a lubber.

But one exception to this fact we find;
That *booby* Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred boatman, rough as waves and wind.
Prior.

Young maſter next muſt riſe to fill him wine,
And ſtarve himſelf to ſee the *booby* dine. *King.*

BOOK, bő'k. *n. ſ.* [boc, Sax. ſuppoſed from *boc* a beech, becauſe they wrote on *beechen* boards; as *liber*, in Latin, from the rind of a tree.]

1. A volume in which we read or write.

See a *book* of prayer in his hand;
True ornaments to know a holy man. *Shakeſp.*

Receive the ſentence of the law for ſins,
Such as by God's *book* are adjudg'd to death. *Shak.*

In the coffin that had the *books*, they were found as freſh as if they had been but newly written; being written on parchment, and covered over with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Books are a ſort of dumb teachers; they cannot anſwer ſudden queſtions, or explain preſent doubts: this is properly the work of a living inſtructor. *Watts.*

2. A particular part of a work.

The firſt *book* we divide into ſections; whereof the firſt is theſe chapters paſt. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. The regiſter in which a trader keeps an account of his debts.

This life
Is nobler than attending for a bauble;
Prouder, than ruſtling in unpaid-for ſilk;
Such gain the cap of him that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his *book* uncroſs'd. *Shakeſp.*

4. *In books.* In kind remembrance.

I was ſo much *in his books*, that, at his deceaſe, he left me the lamp by which he uſed to write his lucubrations. *Addiſon.*

5. *Without book.* By memory; by repetition; without reading.

Sermons read they abhor in the church; but ſermons *without book*, ſermons which ſpend their life in their birth, and may have public audience but once. *Hooker.*

To **Book**, bő'k. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regiſter in a book.

I beſeech your grace, let it be *booked* with the reſt of this day's deeds; or I will have it in a particular ballad elſe, with mine own picture on the top of it. *Shakeſp.*

He made wilful murder high treaſon; he cauſed the marchers to *book* their men, for whom they ſhould make anſwer. *Davies on Ireland.*

Book-keeping, bő'k-kēp-ĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art of keeping accounts, or recording pecuniary tranſactions, in ſuch a manner, that at any time a man may thereby know the true ſtate of the whole, or any part of his affairs, with clearneſs and expedition. *Harris.*

Bo'okbinder, bő'k-bĭn-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *bind*.] A man whoſe profeſſion it is to cover books.

Bo'okful, bő'k-fŭl. *adj.* [from *book* and *full*.] Full of notions gleaned from books; crowded with undigeſted knowledge.

The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,
With loads of learned lumber in his head,
With his own tongue ſtill edifies his ears,
And always liſt'ning to himſelf appears. *Pope.*

Bo'okish, bő'-kĭſh. *adj.* [from *book*.] Given to books; acquainted only with books. It is generally uſed contemptuouſly.

I'll make him yield the crown,
Whoſe *bookiſh* rule hath pull'd fair England down.
Shakeſp.

I'm not *bookiſh*, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the 'ſcape. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Xantippe follows her nameſake; being married to a *bookiſh* man, who has no knowledge of the world. *Spectator.*

Bo'okishness, bő'k-ĭſh-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *bookiſh*.] Much application to books; overſtudiouſneſs.

Bookle'arned, bő'k-lĕr'-nĭd. *adj.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Verſed in books, or literature: a term implying ſome ſlight contempt.

Whate'er theſe *booklearn'd* blockheads ſay,
Solon 's the verieſt fool in all the play. *Dryd.*

He will quote paſſages out of Plato and Pindar, at his own table, to ſome *booklearned* companion, without bluſhing. *Swift.*

Bookle'arning, bő'k-lĕr'-nĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *learning*.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books: a term of ſome contempt.

They might talk of *booklearning* what they would, but he never ſaw more unfeaty fellows than great clerks. *Sidney.*

Neither does it ſo much require *booklearning* and ſcholarſhip, as good natural ſenſe, to diſtinguiſh true and falſe, and to diſcern what is well proved, and what is not. *Burnet's Theory.*

Bo'okman, bő'k-măn. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *man*.] A man whoſe profeſſion is the ſtudy of books.

This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his *bookmen*; for here 'tis abus'd.
Shakeſp.

Bo'okmate, bỏ'k-måte. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *mate*.] Schoolfellow.

> This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in
> court,
> A phantaſm, a monarch, and one that makes ſport
> To the prince and his *bookmates*. *Shak.*

Bo'okseller, bỏ'k-sėl-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *ſell*.] He whoſe profeſſion it is to ſell books.

He went to the *bookſeller*, and told him in anger, he had ſold a book in which there was falſe divinity. *Walton.*

Bo'okworm, bỏ'k-wůrm. *n. ſ.* [from *book* and *worm*.]

1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.

My lion, like a moth or *bookworm*, feeds upon nothing but paper, and I ſhall beg of them to diet him with wholeſome and ſubſtantial food. *Guardian.*

2. A ſtudent too cloſely given to books; a reader without judgment.

Among thoſe venerable galleries and ſolitary ſcenes of the univerſity, I wanted but a black gown, and a ſalary, to be as mere a *bookworm* as any there. *Pope's Letters.*

Bo'oly, bỏ'-lỳ. *n. ſ.* [An Iriſh term.]

All the Tartarians, and the people about the Caſpian Sea, which are naturally Scythians, live in hordes; being the very ſame that the Iriſh *boolies* are, driving their cattle with them, and feeding only on their milk and white meats. *Spenſer.*

Boom, bỏ'm. *n. ſ.* [from *boom* a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In ſea language.] A long pole uſed to ſpread out the clue of the ſtudding ſail; and ſometimes the clues of the mainſail and foreſail are boomed out.

2. A poll with buſhes or baſkets, ſet up as a mark to ſhew the ſailors how to ſteer in the channel, when a country is overflown. *Sea Dictionary.*

3. A bar of wood laid acroſs a harbour, to keep off the enemy.

> As his heroick worth ſtruck envy dumb,
> Who took the Dutchman, and who cut the *boom*. *Dryden.*

To **Boom**, bỏ'm. *v. n.* [from the noun] A ſea term.]

1. To ruſh with violence; as a ſhip is ſaid to come *booming*, when ſhe makes all the ſail ſhe can. *Dict.*

2. To ſwell and fall together.

> *Booming* o'er his head
> The billows cloſ'd; he 's number'd with the dead. *Young.*

> Forſook by thee, in vain I ſought thy aid,
> When *booming* billows cloſ'd above my head. *Pope.*

Boon, bỏ'n. *n. ſ.* [from bene, Sax. a petition.] A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a preſent.

> Vouchſafe me for my meed but one fair look:
> A ſmaller *boon* than this I cannot beg,
> And leſs than this, I'm ſure, you cannot give. *Shakeſp.*

That courtier, who obtained a *boon* of the emperor, that he might every morning whiſper him in the ear, and ſay nothing, aſked no unprofitable ſuit for himſelf. *Bacon.*

> The bluſt'ring fool has ſatisfy'd his will;
> His *boon* is giv'n; his knight has gain'd the day,
> But loſt the prize. *Dryden's Fables.*

> What rhetorick didſt thou uſe
> To gain this mighty *boon*? ſhe pities me! *Addiſon's Cato.*

Boon, bỏ'n. *adj.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry: as, a *boon* companion.

> Satiate at length,
> And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and *boon*,
> Thus to herſelf ſhe pleaſingly began. *Par. Loſt.*

I know the infirmity of our family; we play the *boon* companion, and throw our money away in our cups. *Arbuthnot.*

BOOR, bỏ'r. *n. ſ.* [*beer*, Dutch; ȝebuꞃe, Sax.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a lout; a clown.

The bare ſenſe of a calamity is called grumbling; and if a man does but make a face upon the *boor*, he is preſently a malecontent. *L'Eſtrange.*

He may live as well as a *boor* of Holland, whoſe cares of growing ſtill richer waſte his life. *Temple.*

> To one well-born, th' affront is worſe and more,
> When he 's abus'd and baffled by a *boor*. *Dryd.*

Bo'orish, bỏ'r-ìsh. *adj.* [from *boor*.] Clowniſh; ruſtick; untaught; uncivilized.

Therefore, you clown, abandon, which is, in the vulgar, leave the ſociety, which, in the *booriſh*, is, company of this female. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Bo'orishly, bỏ'r-ìsh-lỳ. *adv.* [from *booriſh*.] In a booriſh manner; after a clowniſh manner.

Bo'orishness, bỏ'r-ìsh-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *booriſh*.] Clowniſhneſs; ruſticity; coarſeneſs of manners.

Boose, bỏ'z. *n. ſ.* [boſıȝ, Sax.] A ſtall for a cow or an ox.

To **BOOT**, bỏ't. *v. a.* [*baten* to profit, Dutch: boꞇ, in Saxon, is recompenſe, repentance, or fine paid by way of expiation; boꞇan is, to repent, or to compenſate; as,

> He iſ ƿiſ ꝥ biꞇ and boꞇe,
> Anꝺ beꞇ biƿoꞃen ꝺome.]

1. To profit; to advantage: it is commonly uſed in theſe modes, *it boots*, or *what boots it*.

It ſhall not *boot* them, who derogate from reading, to excuſe it, when they ſee no other remedy; as if their intent were only to deny that aliens and ſtrangers from the family of God are won, or that belief doth uſe to be wrought at the firſt in them, without ſermons. *Hooker.*

> For what I have, I need not to repeat;
> And what I want, it *boots* not to complain. *Shak.*

> If we ſhun
> The purpos'd end, or here lie fixed all,
> What *boots* it us theſe wars to have begun? *Fairf.*

> What *boots* the regal circle on his head,
> That long behind he trails his pompous robe? *Pope.*

2. To enrich; to benefit.

> And I will *boot* thee with what gift beſide,
> That modeſty can beg. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Boot, bỏ't. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage; ſomething given to mend the exchange.

> My gravity,
> Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
> Could I, with *boot*, change for an idle plume,
> Which the air beats for vain. *Shakeſp.*

2. *To boot*. With advantage; over and above; beſides.

> Canſt thou, O partial ſleep, give thy repoſe
> To the wet ſeaboy, in an hour ſo rude;
> And, in the calmeſt and the ſtilleſt night,
> With all appliances and means *to boot*,
> Deny it to a king? *Shakeſp.*

> Man is God's image; but a poor man is
> Chriſt's ſtamp *to boot*: both images regard. *Herbert.*

He might have his mind and manners formed, and be inſtructed *to boot* in ſeveral ſciences. *Locke.*

3. It ſeems, in the following lines, uſed for *booty*, or plunder.

> Others, like ſoldiers, armed in their ſtings,
> Make *boot* upon the ſummer's velvet buds. *Shak.*

BOOT, bỏ't. *n. ſ.* [*bottas*, Armorick; *botes* a ſhoe, Welſh; *botte*, French.]

1. A covering for the leg, uſed by horſemen.

> That my leg is too long—
> —No; that it is too little.—
> I'll wear a *boot*, to make it ſomewhat rounder. *Shakeſp.*

> Shew'd him his room, where he muſt lodge that
> night,
> Pull'd off his *boots*, and took away the light. *Milt.*

Biſhop Wilkins ſays, he does not queſtion but it will be as uſual for a man to call for his wings, when he is going a journey, as it is now to call for his *boots*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. A kind of rack for the leg, formerly uſed in Scotland for torturing criminals.

Boot *of a Coach*, bỏ't. The ſpace between the coachman and the coach.

To **Boot**, bỏ't. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put on boots.

Boot, *boot*, maſter Shallow; I know the young king is ſick for me: let us take any man's horſes. *Shakeſp.*

Boot-hose, bỏ't-hỏze. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *hoſe*.] Stockings to ſerve for boots; ſpatterdaſhes.

His lacquey with a linen ſtock on one leg, and a *boot-hoſe* on the other, gartered with a red and blue liſt. *Shakeſp.*

Boot-tree, bỏ't-trè. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *tree*.] Two pieces of wood, ſhaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for ſtretching and widening them.

Bo'ot-catcher, bỏ't-kåtsh-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *boot* and *catch*.] The perſon whoſe buſineſs at an inn is to pull off the boots of paſſengers.

The oſtler and the *bootcatcher* ought to partake. *Swift.*

Bo'oted, bỏ't-ìd. *adj.* [from *boot*.] In boots; in a horſeman's habit.

> A *booted* judge ſhall ſit to try his cauſe,
> Not by the ſtatute, but by martial laws. *Dryden.*

Booth, bỏ'th. *n. ſ.* [*boed*, Dutch; *bwth*, Welſh.] A houſe built of boards, or boughs, to be uſed for a ſhort time.

The clothiers found means to have all the queſt made of the northern men, ſuch as had their *booths* in the fair. *Camden.*

Much miſchief will be done at Bartholomew fair by the fall of a *booth*. *Swift.*

Bo'otless, bỏ't-lìs. *adj.* [from *boot*.]

1. Uſeleſs; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage.

> When thoſe accurſed meſſengers of hell
> Came to their wicked man, and 'gan to tell
> Their *bootleſs* pains, and ill ſucceeding night. *Spenſer.*

God did not ſuffer him, being deſirous of the light of wiſdom, with *bootleſs* expence of travel, to wander in darkneſs. *Hooker.*

> *Bootleſs* ſpeed,
> When cowardice purſues, and valour flies. *Shak.*

> Let him alone;
> I'll follow him no more with *bootleſs* pray'rs:
> He ſeeks my life. *Shakeſp.*

2. Without ſucceſs.

> Doth not Brutus *bootleſs* kneel? *Shakeſp.*

> Thrice from the banks of Wye,
> And ſandy bottom'd Severn, have I ſent
> Him *bootleſs* home, and weather-beaten back. *Shakeſp.*

Bo'oty, bỏ'-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*buyt*, Dutch; *butin*, Fr.]

1. Plunder; pillage; ſpoils gained from the enemy.

> One way a band ſelect from forage drives
> A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
> Their *booty*. *Milton.*

His conſcience is the hue and cry that purſues him; and when he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught a Tartar. *L'Eſtrange.*

> For, ſhould you to extortion be inclin'd,
> Your cruel guilt will little *booty* find. *Dryden.*

2. Things gotten by robbery.

If I had a mind to be honeſt, I ſee fortune would not ſuffer me; ſhe drops *booties* in my mouth. *Shakeſp.*

3. *To play booty*. To play diſhoneſtly, with an intent to loſe. The French uſe, *Je ſuis botté*, when they mean to ſay, *I will not go.*

We underſtand what we ought to do; but when we deliberate, we *play booty* againſt ourſelves;

ſelves: our conſciences direct us one way, our corruptions hurry us another. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have ſet this argument in the beſt light, that the ladies may not think that I *write booty.* *Dryd.*

Bope'ep, bő-pe'p. *n. ſ.* [from *bo* and *peep.*] The act of looking out, and drawing back as if frighted, or with the purpoſe to fright ſome other.

Then they for ſudden joy did weep,
And I for ſorrow ſung,
That ſuch a king ſhould play *bopeep*,
And go the fools among. *Shakeſp.*

Rivers,
That ſerve inſtead of peaceful barriers,
To part th' engagements of their warriours,
Where both from ſide to ſide may ſkip,
And only encounter at *bopeep.* *Hudibras.*

There the devil plays at *bopeep*, puts out his horns to do miſchief, then ſhrinks them back for ſafety. *Dryd.*

BORA'CHIO, bő-rắt'-tshő'. *n. ſ.* [*borracho*, Span.] A drunkard.

How you ſtink of wine! D'ye think my niece will ever endure ſuch a *borachio!* you 're an abſolute *borachio.* *Congreve.*

Bo'rable, bő'-rảbl. *adj.* [from *bore.*] That may be bored.

Bo'rage, bủr'-ridzh. *n. ſ.* [from *borago*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

BO'RAMEZ, bủr' ắ-mẽz. *n. ſ.* The Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus.*

Much wonder is made of the *boramez*, that ſtrange plant-animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to feed on; which hath the ſhape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody juice upon breaking, and liveth while the plants be conſumed about it. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

BO'RAX, bő'-rắks. *n. ſ.* [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial ſalt, prepared from ſal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea ſalt, and alum, diſſolved in wine. It is principally uſed to ſolder metals, and ſometimes an uterine ingredient in medicine. *Quincy.*

Bo'rdel, bőr-dẽl'. } *n. ſ.* [*bordeel*, Teut.
Borde'llo, bőr-dẽl'-lő. } *bordel*, Armorick.]
A brothel; a bawdy-houſe.

From the *bordello* it might come as well,
The ſpital, or pictthatch. *Ben Jonſon.*

Making even his own houſe a ſtew, a *bordel*, and a ſchool of lewdneſs, to inſtil vice into the unwary ears of his poor children. *South.*

BO'RDER, bắ'r-dủr. *n. ſ.* [*bord*, Germ. *bord*, Fr.]

1. The outer part or edge of any thing.

They have looking-glaſſes bordered with broad *borders* of cryſtal, and great counterfeit precious ſtones. *Bacon.*

The light muſt ſtrike on the middle, and extend its greateſt clearneſs on the principal figures; diminiſhing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the *borders.* *Dryden.*

2. The march or edge of a country; the confine.

If a prince keep his reſidence on the *border* of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his ſeat, he ſhall eaſily keep them in obedience. *Spenſer.*

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needlework, or ornaments.

4. A bank raiſed round a garden, and ſet with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

There he arriving, round about doth fly
From bed to bed, from one to other *border*;
And takes ſurvey, with curious buſy eye,
Of every flower and herb there ſet in order. *Spenſ.*

All with a *border* of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
Whoſe loaded branches hide the lofty mound;
Such various ways the ſpacious alleys lead,
My doubtful muſe knows not what path to tread. *Waller.*

To **Bo'rder**, bắ'r-dủr. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon; to touch ſomething elſe at the ſide or edge: with *upon.*

It *bordereth upon* the province of Croatia, which, in time paſt, had continual wars with the Turks garriſons. *Knolles.*

Virtue and honour had their temples *bordering on* each other, and are ſometimes both on the ſame coin. *Addiſon.*

2. To approach nearly to.

All wit, which *borders upon* profaneneſs, and makes bold with thoſe things to which the greateſt reverence is due, deſerves to be branded with folly. *Tillotſon.*

To **Bo'rder**, bắ'r-dủr. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.

2. To reach; to touch; to confine upon; to be contiguous to.

Sheba and Raamah are thoſe parts of Arabia, which *border* the ſea called the Perſian gulf. *Raleigh.*

Bo'rderer, bắ'r-dẽ-rủr. *n. ſ.* [from *border.*] He that dwells on the borders, extreme parts, or confines; he that dwells next to any place.

They of thoſe marches, gracious ſovereign!
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering *borderers.* *Shakeſp.*

An ordinary horſe will carry two ſacks of ſand; and, of ſuch, the *borderers* on the ſea do beſtow ſixty at leaſt in every acre; but moſt huſbands double that number. *Carew.*

The eaſieſt to be drawn
To our ſociety, and to aid the war:
The rather for their ſeat, being next *bord'rers*
On Italy; and that they abound with horſe. *Ben Jonſon.*

The king of Scots in perſon, with Perkin in his company, entered with a great army, though it chiefly conſiſted of *borderers*, being raiſed ſomewhat ſuddenly. *Bacon.*

Volga's ſtream
Sends oppoſite, in ſhaggy armour clad,
Her *borderers*; on mutual ſlaughter bent,
They rend their countries. *Philips.*

To **Bo'rdrage**, bắ'r-drắg. *v. n.* [from *border.*] To plunder the borders. Not in uſe.

Long time in peace his realm eſtabliſhed,
Yet oft annoy'd with ſundry *bordragings*
Of neighbour Scots, and foreign ſcatterlings. *Spenſ.*

To **BORE**, bő're. *v. a.* [boꞃian, Sax.]

1. To pierce in a hole.

I'll believe as ſoon,
This whole earth may be *bor'd*; and that the moon
May through the centre creep. *Shakeſp.*

Mulberries will be fairer, if you *bore* the trunk of the tree through, and thruſt, into the places *bored*, wedges of ſome hot trees. *Bacon.*

But Capys, and the graver ſort, thought fit
The Greeks ſuſpected preſent to commit
To ſeas or flames; at leaſt, to ſearch and *bore*
The ſides, and what that ſpace contains t' explore. *Denham.*

2. To hollow.

Take the barrel of a long gun, perfectly *bored*, and ſet it upright, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; and then, if you ſuck at the mouth of the barrel never ſo gently, the bullet will come up ſo forcibly, that it will hazard the ſtriking out your teeth. *Digby.*

3. To make by piercing.

Theſe diminutive caterpillars are able, by degrees, to pierce or *bore* their way into a tree, with very ſmall holes; which, after they are fully entered, grow together. *Ray.*

4. To pierce; to break through.

Conſider, reader, what fatigues I've known,
What riots ſeen, what buſtling crowds I *bor'd*,
How oft I croſs'd where carts and coaches roar'd. *Gay.*

To **Bore**, bő're. *v. n.*

1. To make a hole.

A man may make an inſtrument to *bore* a hole an inch wide, or half an inch, not to *bore* a hole of a foot. *Wilkins.*

2. To puſh forward towards a certain point.

Thoſe milk paps,
That through the window bars *bore* at men's eyes,
Are not within the leaf of pity writ. *Shakeſp.*

Nor ſouthward to the raining regions run;
But *boring* to the weſt, and hov'ring there,
With gaping mouths they draw prolifick air. *Dryd.*

To **Bore**, bő're. *v. n.* [with farriers.] Is when a horſe carries his noſe near the ground. *Dict.*

Bore, bő're. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring.

Into hollow engines long and round,
Thick ramm'd, at th' other *bore* with touch of fire
Dilated, and infuriate. *Milton.*

2. The inſtrument with which a hole is bored.

So ſhall that hole be fit for the file, or ſquare *bore.* *Moxon.*

3. The ſize of any hole; the cavity; the hollow.

We took a cylindrical pipe of glaſs, whoſe *bore* was about a quarter of an inch in diameter. *Boyle.*

Our careful monarch ſtands in perſon by,
This new-caſt cannon's firmneſs to explore;
The ſtrength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and cartridge ſorts for every *bore.* *Dryd.*

It will beſt appear in the *bores* of wind inſtruments; therefore cauſe pipes to be made with a ſingle, double, and ſo on, to a ſextuple *bore*; and mark what tone every one giveth. *Bacon.*

Bore, bő're. The *preterite* of *bear.*

The father *bore* it with undaunted ſoul,
Like one who durſt his deſtiny controul;
Yet with becoming grief he *bore* his part,
Reſign'd his ſon, but not reſign'd his heart. *Dryd.*

'Twas my fate
To kill my father, and pollute his bed
By marrying her who *bore* me. *Dryd.*

Bo'real, bő'-ryắl. *adj.* [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern; ſeptentrional.

Crete's ample fields diminiſh to our eye;
Before the *boreal* blaſts the veſſels fly. *Pope.*

BO'REAS, bő'-ryắs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The north wind.

Boreas, and Cæcas, and Argeſtas loud,
And Thraſcias, rend the woods, and ſeas upturn. *Milton.*

Bo'ree, bő'-rẽ. *n. ſ.* A kind of dance.

Dick could neatly dance a jig,
But Tom was beſt at *borees.* *Swift.*

Bo'rer, bő'-rủr. *n. ſ.* [from *bore.*] A piercer; an inſtrument to make holes with.

The maſter-bricklayer muſt try all the foundations with a *borer*, ſuch as well-diggers uſe to try the ground. *Moxon.*

Born, bắ'rn. The *participle paſſive* of *bear.*

Their charge was always *born* by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon.*

The great men were enabled to oppreſs their inferiours; and their followers were *born* out and countenanced in wicked actions. *Davies.*

Upon ſome occaſions, Clodius may be bold and inſolent, *born* away by his paſſion. *Swift.*

To be **Born**, bắ'rn. *v. n. paſſ.* [derived from the word *To bear*, in the ſenſe of *bringing forth:* as, my mother *bore* me twenty years ago; or, I was *born* twenty years ago.]

1. To come into life.

When we are *born*, we cry, that we are come
To this great ſtage of fools. *Shakeſp.*

The new *born* babe by nurſes overlaid. *Dryd.*

Nor nature's law with fruitleſs ſorrow mourn,
But die, O mortal man! for thou waſt *born.* *Prior.*

All that are *born* into the world are ſurrounded with *bodies*, that perpetually and diverſly affect them. *Locke.*

2. It is uſually ſpoken with regard to circumſtances: as, he was *born* a prince; he was *born* to empire: he was *born* for greatneſs: that is, formed at the birth.

The ſtranger, that dwelleth with you, ſhall be unto you as one *born* among you, and thou ſhalt love him as thyſelf. *Leviticus*, xix. 34.

Yet man is *born* unto trouble, as the ſparks fly upward. *Job.*

A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is *born* for adverſity. *Proverbs.*

Either of you knights may well deſerve
A princeſs *born*; and ſuch is ſhe you ſerve. *Dryd.*

Two riſing creſts his royal head adorn;
Born from a god, himſelf to godhead *born*. *Dryd.*

Both muſt alike from heav'n derive their light;
Theſe *born* to judge, as well as thoſe to write. *Pope.*

For all mankind alike require their grace;
All *born* to want; a miſerable race! *Pope.*

I was *born* to a good eſtate, although it now turneth to little account. *Swift.*

Their lands are let to lords, who, never deſigned to be tenants, naturally murmur at the payment of rents, as a ſubſerviency they were not *born* to. *Swift.*

3. It has uſually the particle *of* before the mother.

Be bloody, bold, and reſolute; laugh to ſcorn
The pow'r of man; for none *of* woman *born*
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakeſp.*

I being *born of* my father's firſt wife, and ſhe *of* his third, ſhe converſes with me rather like a daughter than a ſiſter. *Tatler.*

Bo'rough, bŭr'-rŏ. *n. ſ.* [bopȝhoe, Saxon.]

1. It ſignified anciently a ſurety, or a man bound for others.

A *borough*, as I here uſe it, and as the old laws ſtill uſe, is not a *borough* town, that is, a franchiſed town; but a main pledge of an hundred free perſons, therefore called a free *borough*, or, as you ſay, *francplegium*. For *borth*, in old Saxon, ſignifieth a pledge or ſurety: and yet it is ſo uſed with us in ſome ſpeeches, as Chaucer ſaith, *St. John to Boroh*; that is, for aſſurance and warranty. *Spenſer.*

2. A town with a corporation.

And if a *borough* chuſe him not undone. *Pope.*

Bo'rough *Engliſh*, bŭr'-rŏ, is a cuſtomary deſcent of lands or tenements, whereby, in all places where this cuſtom holds, lands and tenements deſcend to the youngeſt ſon; or, if the owner have no iſſue, to his youngeſt brother. *Cowell.*

Bo'rrel, bŏr'-rĕl. *n. ſ.* [it is explained by *Junius* without etymology.] A mean fellow.

Siker thou ſpeak'ſt like a lewd ſorrel,
Of heaven to deemen ſo:
Howbe I am but rude and *borrel*,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenſer.*

To BO'RROW, bŏr'-rŏ. *v. a.* [*borgen*, Dutch; bopȝian, Sax.]

1. To take ſomething from another upon credit: oppoſed to *lend*.

He *borrowed* a box of the ear of the Engliſhman, and ſwore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakeſp.*

We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Nehemiah.*

2. To aſk of another the uſe of ſomething for a time.

Then he ſaid, go, *borrow* thee veſſels abroad of all thy neighbours. 2 *Kings.*

Where darkneſs and ſurprize made conqueſt cheap!
Where virtue *borrowed* the arms of chance,
And ſtruck a random blow! *Dryd.*

3. To take ſomething belonging to another.

A *borrow'd* title haſt thou bought too dear;
Why didſt thou tell me that thou wert a king? *Shakeſp.*

They may *borrow* ſomething of inſtruction even from their paſt guilt. *Decay of Piety.*

I was engaged in the tranſlation of Virgil, from whom I have *borrowed* only two months. *Dryd.*

Theſe verbal ſigns they ſometimes *borrow* from others, and ſometimes make themſelves; as one may obſerve among the new names children give to things. *Locke.*

Some perſons of bright parts have narrow remembrance; for, having riches of their own, they are not ſolicitous to *borrow*. *Watts.*

4. To uſe as one's own, though not belonging to one.

Unkind and cruel, to deceive your ſon
In *borrow'd* ſhapes, and his embrace to ſhun. *Dryd.*

Bo'rrow, bŏr'-rŏ. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The thing borrowed.

Yet of your royal preſence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shakeſp.*

Bo'rrower, bŏr'-rŏ-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *borrow*.]

1. He that borrows; he that takes money upon truſt: oppoſed to *lender*.

His talk is of nothing but of his poverty, for fear belike leſt I ſhould have proved a young *borrower*. *Sidney.*

Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be;
For loan oft loſes both itſelf and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of huſbandry. *Shakeſp.*

Go not my horſe the better,
I muſt become a *borrower* of the night
For a dark hour or twain. *Shakeſp.*

But you invert the cov'nants of her truſt,
And harſhly deal, like an ill *borrower*,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms. *Milton.*

2. He that takes what is another's, and uſes it as his own.

Some ſay, that I am a great *borrower*; however, none of my creditors have challenged me for it. *Pope.*

Bo'scage, bŏs'-kåje. *n. ſ.* [*boſcage*, Fr.]

1. Wood, or woodlands.

We bent our courſe thither, where we ſaw the appearance of land; and, the next day, we might plainly diſcern that it was a land flat to our ſight, and full of *boſcage*, which made it ſhew the more dark. *Bacon.*

2. The repreſentation of woods.

Cheerful paintings in feaſting and banqueting rooms; graver ſtories in galleries; landſkips and *boſcage*, and ſuch wild works, in open terraces, or ſummer houſes. *Wotton.*

Bo'sky, bŏs'-kỳ. *adj.* [*boſque*, Fr.] Woody.

And with each end of thy blue bow doſt crown
My *boſky* acres, and my unſhrubb'd down. *Shak.*

I know each land, and every alley green,
Dingle, or buſhy dell, of this wild wood,
And every *boſky* bourn from ſide to ſide. *Milton.*

BO'SOM, bŭz'-ŭm. *n. ſ.* [boſme, boſom, Sax.]

1. The embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breaſt.

2. The breaſt; the heart.

Our good old friend,
Lay comforts to your *boſom*; and beſtow
Your needful counſel to our buſineſſes. *Shakeſp.*

3. The folds of the dreſs that cover the breaſt.

Put now thy hand into thy *boſom*; and he put his hand into his *boſom*: and when he took it out, behold his hand was leprous as ſnow. *Exodus*, iv. 6.

4. Incloſure; compaſs; embrace.

Unto laws thus received by a whole church, they which live within the *boſom* of that church, muſt not think it a matter indifferent, either to yield, or not to yield, obedience. *Hooker.*

5. The breaſt, as the ſeat of the paſſions.

Anger reſteth in the *boſoms* of fools. *Eccleſ.*

From jealouſy's tormenting ſtrife
For ever be thy *boſom* freed. *Prior.*

Unfortunate Tallard! O, who can name
The pangs of rage, of ſorrow, and of ſhame,
That with mix'd tumult in thy *boſom* ſwell'd,
When firſt thou ſaw'ſt thy braveſt troops repell'd! *Addiſon.*

Here acting *boſoms* wear a viſage gay,
And ſtifled groans frequent the ball and play. *Young.*

6. The breaſt, as the ſeat of tenderneſs.

Their ſoul was poured out into their mother's *boſom*. *Lamentations.*

No further ſeek his virtues to diſcloſe,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repoſe,
The *boſom* of his father and his God. *Gray.*

7. The breaſt, as the receptacle of ſecrets.

If I covered my tranſgreſſion as Adam, by hiding my iniquity in my *boſom*. *Job.*

8. Any receptacle cloſe or ſecret; as, the *boſom* of the earth; the *boſom* of the deep.

9. The tender affections; kindneſs; favour.

Whoſe age has charms in it, whoſe title more,
To pluck the common *boſoms* on his ſide. *Shak.*

To whom the great Creator thus reply'd:
O Son, in whom my ſoul hath chief delight,
Son of my *boſom*, Son who art alone
My word, my wiſdom, and effectual might! *Paradiſe Loſt.*

10. Inclination; deſire. Not uſed.

If you can pace your wiſdom
In that good path that I could wiſh it go,
You ſhall have your *boſom* on this wretch. *Shak.*

Bosom, bŭz'-ŭm, in compoſition, implies intimacy; confidence; fondneſs.

No more that Thane of Cawdor ſhall deceive
Our *boſom-intereſt*; go, pronounce his death. *Shak.*

This Antonio,
Being the *boſom-lover* of my lord,
Muſt needs be like my lord. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe domeſtick traitors, *boſom-thieves*,
Whom cuſtom hath call'd wives, the readieſt helps
To betray the heady huſbands, rob the eaſy. *Ben Jonſon.*

He ſent for his *boſom-friends*, with whom he moſt confidently conſulted, and ſhewed the paper to them; the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

The fourth privilege of friendſhip is that which is here ſpecified in the text, a communication of ſecrets. A *boſom-ſecret*, and a *boſom-friend*, are uſually put together. *South.*

She, who was a *boſom-friend* of her royal miſtreſs, he calls an inſolent woman, the worſt of her ſex. *Addiſon.*

To Bo'som, bŭz'-ŭm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe in the boſom.

Boſom up my counſel;
You'll find it wholeſome. *Shakeſp.*

I do not think my ſiſter ſo to ſeek,
Or ſo unprincipled in virtue's book,
And the ſweet peace that *boſoms* goodneſs ever. *Milton.*

2. To conceal in privacy.

The groves, the fountains, and the flow'rs,
That open now their choiceſt *boſom'd* ſmells,
Reſerv'd for night, and kept for thee in ſtore. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Towers and battlements it ſees,
Boſom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies,
The cynoſure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

To happy convents, *boſom'd* deep in vines,
Where ſlumber abbots, purple as their wines. *Pope.*

Boson, bŏ'sn. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *boatſwain*.]

The barks upon the billows ride,
The maſter will not ſtay;
The merry boſon from his ſide
His whiſtle takes, to check and chide
The ling'ring lad's delay. *Dryden.*

Boss, bòs'. *n. ſ.* [*boſſe*, Fr.]

1. A ſtud; an ornament raiſed above the reſt of the work; a ſhining prominence.

What ſignifies beauty, ſtrength, youth, fortune, embroidered furniture, or gaudy *boſſes*? *L'Eſtrange.*

This ivory, intended for the *boſſes* of a bridle, was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Mæonia dyed it. *Pope.*

2. The part riſing in the midſt of any thing.

He runneth upon him, even on his neck, upon the thick *boſſes* of his bucklers. *Job*, xv. 26.

3. A thick body of any kind.

A *boſs* made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the laths, or on a ladder, in which the labourer puts the mortar at the britches of the tiles. *Moxon.*

If a cloſe appulſe be made by the lips, then is framed M; if by the *boſs* of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then K. *Holder.*

Bo'ssage, bòs'-såje. *n. ſ.* [in architecture.]

1. Any ſtone that has a projecture, and is laid in a place in a building to be afterwards carved.

2. Ruſtic work, which conſiſts of ſtones, which ſeem to advance beyond the naked of a building, by reaſon of indentures or channels left in the joinings: theſe are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called ruſtic quoins. *Builder's Dict.*

Bo'svel, bòz'-vìl. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *crowfoot*.

Bota'nical, bò-tån'-ì-kål. } *adj.* [from βοτάνη an herb.]
Bota'nick, bò-tån'-nìk. }

Relating to herbs; ſkilled in herbs.

Some *botanical* criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphoſing the ſiſters of Phaeton into poplars. *Addiſon.*

Bo'tanist, bòt'-å-nìſt. *n. ſ.* [from *botany*.] One ſkilled in plants; one who ſtudies the various ſpecies of plants.

The uliginous lacteous matter, taken notice of by that diligent *botaniſt*, was only a collection of corals. *Woodward.*

Then ſpring the living herbs, beyond the power
Of *botaniſt* to number up their tribes. *Thomſon.*

Botano'logy, bò-tån-òl'-ò-jy. *n. ſ.* [βοτανολογία.] A diſcourſe upon plants. *Dict.*

BO'TANY, bòt'-å-nŷ. *n. ſ.* [from βοτάνη an herb.] The ſcience of plants; that part of natural hiſtory which relates to vegetables.

BOTA'RGO, bò-tå'r-gò. *n. ſ.* [*botarga*, Span.] A reliſhing ſort of food, made of the roes of the mullet fiſh; much uſed on the coaſts of the Mediterranean, as an incentive to drink. *Chambers.*

BOTCH, bòtſh'. *n. ſ.* [*bozza*, pronounced *botza*, Ital.]

1. A ſwelling or eruptive diſcoloration of the ſkin.

Time, which rots all, and makes *botches* pox,
And, plodding on, muſt make a calf an ox,
Hath made a lawyer. *Donne.*

Botches and blains muſt all his fleſh imboſs,
And all his people. *Milton.*

It proves far more incommodious, which, if it were propelled in boils, *botches*, or ulcers, as in the ſcurvy, would rather conduce to health. *Harvey.*

2. A part in any work ill finiſhed, ſo as to appear worſe than the reſt.

With him,
To leave no rubs or *botches* in the work,
Fleance, his ſon, muſt embrace the fate. *Shakeſp.*

3. An adſcititious, adventitious part, clumſily added.

If both thoſe words are not notorious *botches*, I am deceived, though the French tranſlator thinks otherwiſe. *Dryden.*

A comma ne'er could claim
A place in any Britiſh name;
Yet, making here a perfect *botch*,
Thruſts your poor vowel from his notch. *Swift.*

To **Botch**, bòtſh'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mend or patch clothes clumſily.

Their coats, from *botching* newly brought, are torn. *Dryden.*

2. To mend any thing awkwardly.

To *botch* up what th' had torn and rent,
Religion and the government. *Hudibras.*

3. To put together unſuitably, or unſkilfully; to make up of unſuitable pieces.

Go with me to my houſe,
And hear thou there, how many fruitleſs pranks
This ruffian hath *botch'd* up, that thou thereby
May ſmile at this. *Shakeſp.*

Her ſpeech is nothing,
Yet the unſhaped uſe of it doth move
The hearers to collection; they aim at it,
And *botch* the words up fit to their own thoughts. *Shakeſp.*

For treaſon *botch'd* in rhime will be thy bane;
Rhime is the rock on which thou art to wreck. *Dryden.*

4. To mark with botches.

Young Hylas, *botch'd* with ſtains too foul to name,
In cradle here renews his youthful frame. *Garth.*

Bo'tcher, bòtſh'-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *botch*.] A mender of old clothes; the ſame to a taylor as a cobler to a ſhoemaker.

He was a *botcher*'s prentice in Paris, from whence he was whipt for getting the ſheriff's fool with child. *Shakeſp.*

Botchers left old cloaths in the lurch,
And fell to turn and patch the church. *Hudibras.*

Bo'tchy, bòt'-tſhŷ. *adj.* [from *botch*.] Marked with botches.

And thoſe biles did run—ſay ſo—Did not the general run? Were not that a *botchy* ſore? *Shak.*

Bote, bòt'. *n. ſ.* [bote, Sax. a word now out of uſe.]

1. A compenſation or amends for a man ſlain, which is bound to another. *Cowell.*

2. It was uſed for any payment.

Both, bòth. *adj.* [batu, batƿa, Sax.] The two; as well the one as the other. *Et l'un & l'autre*, Fr. It is uſed only of two. *Cowell.*

And the next day, *both* morning and afternoon, he was kept by our party. *Sidney.*

Moſes and the prophets, Chriſt and his apoſtles, were in their times all preachers of God's truth; ſome by word, ſome by writing, ſome by *both*. *Hooker.*

Which of them ſhall I take?
Both? one? or neither? neither can be enjoy'd,
If *both* remain alive. *Shakeſp.*

Two lovers cannot ſhare a ſingle bed;
As therefore *both* are equal in degree,
The lot of *both* he left to deſtiny. *Dryden.*

A Venus and a Helen have been ſeen
Both perjur'd wives, the goddeſs and the queen. *Granville.*

Both, bòth. *conj.* [from the adjective.] As well: it has the conjunction *and* to correſpond with it.

A great multitude *both* of the Jews *and* alſo of the Greeks believed. *Acts.*

Pow'r to judge *both* quick *and* dead. *Milton.*

Both the boy was worthy to be prais'd,
And Stimichon has often made me long
To hear, like him, ſo ſweet a ſong. *Dryden.*

Bo'tryoid, bò'-trôid. *adj.* [βοτρυοειδὴς.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

The outſide is thick ſet with *botryoid* effloreſcencies, or ſmall knobs, yellow, bluiſh, and purple; all of a ſhining metallick hue. *Woodward.*

Bots, bòt's. *n. ſ.* [*without a ſingular.*] A ſpecies of ſmall worms in the entrails of horſes; anſwering, perhaps, to the *aſcarides* in human bodies.

Peaſe and beans are as dank here as a dog, and that is the next way to give poor jades the *bots*. *Shakeſp.*

BO'TTLE, bòt'l. *n. ſ.* [*bouteille*, Fr.]

1. A ſmall veſſel of glaſs, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in.

The ſhepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather *bottle*,
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakeſp.*

Many have a manner, after other men's ſpeech, to ſhake their heads. A great officer would ſay, it was as men ſhake a *bottle*, to ſee if there was any wit in their heads, or no. *Bacon.*

Then if thy ale in glaſs thou wouldſt confine,
Let thy clean *bottle* be entirely dry. *King.*

He threw into the enemy's ſhips earthen *bottles* filled with ſerpents, which put the crew in diſorder. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A quantity of wine uſually put into a bottle; a quart.

Sir, you ſhall ſtay, and take t'other *bottle*. *Spectator.*

3. A quantity of hay or graſs bundled up.

Methinks I have a great deſire to a *bottle* of hay; good hay, ſweet hay, hath no fellow. *Shak.*

But I ſhould wither in one day, and paſs
To a lock of hay, that am a *bottle* of graſs. *Donne.*

To **Bo'ttle**, bòt'l. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in bottles.

You may have it a moſt excellent cyder royal, to drink or to *bottle*. *Mortimer.*

When wine is to be *bottled* off, waſh your bottles immediately before you begin; but be ſure not to drain them. *Swift.*

Bo'ttle, bòt'l, is often compounded with other words; as, *bottle-friend*, a drinking-friend; *bottle-companion*.

Sam, who is a very good *bottle-companion*, has been the diverſion of his friends. *Addiſon.*

Bo'ttle-flower, bòt'l-flòwr'. *n. ſ.* [*cyanus*, Lat.] A plant.

Bo'ttlescrew, bòt'l-ſkrò. *n. ſ.* [from *bottle* and *ſcrew*.] A ſcrew to pull out the cork.

A good butler always breaks off the point of his *bottleſcrew* in two days, by trying which is hardeſt, the point of the ſcrew, or the neck of the bottle. *Swift.*

BO'TTOM, bòt-tùm. *n. ſ.* [botm, Saxon; *bodem*, Germ.]

1. The loweſt part of any thing.

2. The ground under the water.

Shallow brooks that flow'd ſo clear,
The *bottom* did the top appear. *Dryden.*

3. The foundation; the ground-work.

On this ſuppoſition my reaſonings proceed, and cannot be affected by objections which are far from being built on the ſame *bottom*. *Atterbury.*

4. A dale; a valley; a low ground.

In the purlieus ſtands a ſheep-cote,
Weſt of this place; down in the neighbour *bottom*. *Shakeſp.*

On both the ſhores of that fruitful *bottom*, are ſtill to be ſeen the marks of ancient edifices. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Equal convexity could never be ſeen: the inhabitants of ſuch an earth could have only the proſpect of a little circular plain, which would appear to have an acclivity on all ſides; ſo that every man would fancy himſelf the loweſt, and that he always dwelt and moved in a *bottom*. *Bentley.*

5. The part moſt remote from the view; the deepeſt part.

His propoſals and arguments ſhould with freedom be examined to the *bottom*, that, if there be any miſtake in them, no body may be miſled by his reputation. *Locke.*

6. Bound; limit.

But there 's no *bottom*, none,
In my voluptuouſneſs. *Shakeſp.*

7. The utmoſt extent or profundity of any man's capacity, whether deep or ſhallow.

I will fetch off theſe juſtices: I do ſee the *bottom* of Juſtice Shallow: how ſubject we old men are to lying! *Shakeſp.*

8. The laſt reſort; the remoteſt cauſe; firſt motion.

He wrote many things which are not publiſhed in his name; and was at the *bottom* of many excellent counſels, in which he did not appear. *Addiſon.*

9. A ſhip; a veſſel for navigation.

A bawbling veſſel was he captain of,
With which ſuch ſcathful grapple did he make
With the moſt noble *bottom* of our fleet. *Shakeſp.*

My ventures are not in one *bottom* truſted;
Nor to one place. *Shakeſp.*

We have memory not of one ſhip that ever returned, and but of thirteen perſons only, at ſeveral times, that choſe to return in our *bottoms.* *Bacon.*

He 's a fooliſh ſeaman,
That, when his ſhip is ſinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another *bottom.* *Denham.*

He puts to ſea upon his own *bottom*; holds the ſtern himſelf; and now, if ever, we may expect new diſcoveries. *Norris.*

He ſpreads his canvas, with his pole he ſteers,
The freights of flitting ghoſts in his thin *bottom* bears. *Dryden.*

10. A chance; an adventure; ſtate of hazard.

He began to ſay, that himſelf and the prince were too much to venture in one *bottom.* *Clarend.*

We are embarked with them on the ſame *bottom*, and muſt be partakers of their happineſs or miſery. *Spectator.*

11. A ball of thread wound up together.

This whole argument will be like *bottoms* of thread, cloſe wound up. *Bacon.*

Silkworms finiſh their *bottoms* in about fifteen days. *Mortimer.*

Each Chriſtmas they accounts did clear,
And wound their *bottom* round the year. *Prior.*

12. *Bottom of a lane.* The loweſt end.

13. *Bottom of beer.* The grounds or dregs.

To Bo'ttom, bŏt-tŭm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a ſupport: with *on.*

They may have ſomething of obſcurity, as being *bottomed upon*, and fetched from, the true nature of the things. *Hale.*

Pride has a very ſtrong foundation in the mind; it is *bottomed upon* ſelf-love. *Collier.*

The grounds *upon* which we *bottom* our reaſoning, are but a part; ſomething is left out, which ſhould go into the reckoning. *Locke.*

Action is ſuppoſed to be *bottomed upon* principle. *Atterbury.*

2. To wind upon ſomething; to twiſt thread round ſomething.

Therefore, as you unwind your love for him,
Leſt it ſhould ravel, and be good to none,
You muſt provide to *bottom* it on me. *Shakeſp.*

To Bo'ttom, bŏt'-tŭm. *v. n.* To reſt upon, as its ultimate ſupport.

Find out upon what foundation any propoſition advanced, *bottoms*; and obſerve the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is erected. *Locke.*

Bo'ttomed, bŏt'-tŭmd. *adj.* [from *bottom.*] Having a bottom: it is uſually compounded.

There being prepared a number of *flat-bottomed* boats, to tranſport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. *Bacon.*

Bo'ttomless, bŏt'-tŭm-lĭs. *adj.* [from *bottom.*] Without a bottom; fathomleſs.

Wickedneſs may well be compared to a *bottomleſs* pit, into which it is eaſier to keep one's ſelf from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's ſelf any ſtay from falling infinitely. *Sidney.*

Is not my ſorrow deep, having no bottom?
Then be my paſſions *bottomleſs* with them. *Shak.*

Him the Almighty Pow'r
Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' etherial ſky
To *bottomleſs* perdition. *Milton.*

Bo'ttomry, bŏt'-tŭm-rỹ. *n. ſ.* [in navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ſhip's bottom; that is, by engaging the veſſel for the repayment of it, ſo as that, if the ſhip miſcarry, the lender loſes the money advanced; but, if it arrives ſafe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or intereſt agreed on; and this on pain of forfeiting the ſhip. *Harris.*

BO'UCHET, bŏ'-kĕ. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſort of pear.

Boud, bou'd. *n. ſ.* An inſect which breeds in malt; called alſo a *weevil.* *Dict.*

To Bouge, bou'je. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To ſwell out.

Bough, bow'. *n. ſ.* [boȝ, Sax. the *gh* is mute.] An arm or large ſhoot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always diſtinguiſhed from it.

A vine-labourer, finding a *bough* broken, took a branch of the ſame *bough*, and tied it about the place broken. *Sidney.*

Their lord and patron loud did him proclaim,
And at his feet their laurel *boughs* did throw.
Fairy Queen.

From the *bough*
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. *Milton.*

As the dove's flight did guide Æneas, now
May thine conduct me to the golden *bough.* *Denh.*

Under ſome fav'rite myrtle's ſhady *boughs*,
They ſpeak their paſſions in repeated vows.
Roſcommon.

See how, on every *bough*, the birds expreſs,
In their ſweet notes, their happineſs. *Dryden.*

'Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to tend,
And ſee the *boughs* with happy burdens bend. *Pope.*

Bought, bå't. *preter.* and *participle* of *To buy*; which ſee.

The chief were theſe who not for empire fought,
But with their blood their country's ſafety *bought.*
Pope.

Bought, bå't. *n. ſ.* [from *To bow.*]

1. A twiſt; a link; a knot.

His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds,
Whoſe wreathed *boughts* whenever he unfolds,
And thick entangled knots adown does ſlack.
Fairy Queen.

Immortal verſe,
Such as the melting ſoul may pierce,
In notes, with many a winding *bought*
Of linked ſweetneſs, long drawn out. *Milton.*

2. A flexure.

The flexure of the joints is not the ſame in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto thoſe of a man; the *bought* of the fore-legs not directly backward, but laterally, and ſomewhat inward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

BOU'ILLON, bŏ-ll-lŏn. *n. ſ.* [French.] Broth; ſoup; any thing made to be ſupped: a term uſed in cookery.

Bo'ulder *Walls*, boŭl-dŭr. [In architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a ſtrong mortar; uſed where the ſea has a beach caſt up, or where there are plenty of flints. *Builder's Dictionary.*

To Boult, *v. a.* See *To* Bolt.

To BOUNCE, bou'nſe. *v. n.* [a word formed, ſays *Skinner*, from the ſound.]

1. To fall or fly againſt any thing with great force, ſo as to rebound.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a ſtart,
Againſt his boſom *bounc'd* his heaving heart. *Dryd.*

2. To ſpring; to make a ſudden leap, a ſudden exploſion.

High nonſenſe is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no ſtrength and ſpirit, but frets, and flies, and *bounces*, and imitates the paſſions of a much nobler liquor. *Addiſon.*

They *bounce* from their neſt,
No longer will tarry. *Swift.*

Out *bounc'd* the maſtiff of the triple head;
Away the hare with double ſwiftneſs fled. *Swift.*

3. To make a ſudden noiſe.

Juſt as I was putting out my light, another *bounces* as hard as he can knock. *Swift.*

4. To boaſt; to bully: a ſenſe only uſed in familiar ſpeech.

5. To be bold, or ſtrong.

Forſooth the *bouncing* Amazon,
Your buſkin'd miſtreſs, and your warriour love,
To Theſeus muſt be wedded. *Shakeſp.*

Bounce, bou'nſe. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtrong ſudden blow.

The *bounce* burſt ope the door; the ſcornful fair
Relentleſs look'd. *Dryden.*

2. A ſudden crack or noiſe.

What cannoneer begot this luſty blood?
He ſpeaks plain cannon fire, and ſmoke, and *bounce*;
He gives the baſtinado with his tongue. *Shakeſp.*

Two hazel-nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a ſweetheart's name;
This with the loudeſt *bounce* me ſore amaz'd,
That in a flame of brighteſt colour blaz'd. *Gay.*

3. A boaſt; a threat: in low language.

Bo'uncer, bou'n-ſŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *bounce.*] A boaſter; a bully; an empty threatener: in colloquial ſpeech.

BOUND, bou'nd. *n. ſ.* [from *bind.*]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated.

Illimitable ocean! without *bound*,
Without dimenſion; where length, breadth, and height,
And time, and place, are loſt. *Milton.*

Thoſe vaſt Scythian regions were ſeparated by the natural *bounds* of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, or marſhes. *Temple.*

Indus and Ganges, our wide empire's *bounds*,
Swell their dy'd currents with their natives wounds. *Dryden.*

Through all th' infernal *bounds*,
Which flaming Phlegethon ſurrounds,
Sad Orpheus ſought his conſort loſt. *Pope.*

2. A limit by which any excurſion is reſtrained.

Hath he ſet *bounds* between their love and me?
I am their mother, who ſhall bar me from them?
Shakeſp.

Stronger and fiercer by reſtraint he roars,
And knows no *bound*, but makes his pow'r his ſhores. *Denham.*

Any *bounds* made with body, even adamantine walls, are far from putting a ſtop to the mind, in its progreſs in ſpace. *Locke.*

3. [from *To bound, v. n.*] A leap; a jump; a ſpring.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad *bounds*, bellowing, and neighing loud. *Shakeſp.*

The horſes ſtarted with a ſudden *bound*,
And flung the reins and chariot to the ground.
Addiſon.

Dext'rous he 'ſcapes the coach with nimble *bounds*,
Whilſt ev'ry honeſt tongue Stop thief reſounds.
Gay.

4. A rebound; the leap of ſomething flying back by the force of the blow.

These inward diſguſts are but the firſt *bound* of this ball of contention. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Bound**, bou'nd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To limit; to terminate.

A lofty tow'r, and ſtrong on every ſide
With treble walls, which Phlegethon ſurrounds,
Whoſe fiery flood the burning empire *bounds*. *Dryd.*

2. To reſtrain; to confine.

Take but degree away,
The *bounded* waters
Would lift their boſoms higher than the ſhores,
And make a ſop of all this ſolid globe. *Shakeſp.*

3. Sometimes with *in*.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this ſiniſter
Bounds in my ſire's. *Shakeſp.*

To **BOUND**, bou'nd. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]

1. To jump; to ſpring; to move forward by leaps.

Torriſmond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er,
Leaping and *bounding* on the billows heads. *Dryd.*

Before his lord the ready ſpaniel *bounds*;
Panting with hope, he tries the furrow'd grounds. *Pope.*

When ſudden through the woods a *bounding* ſtag
Ruſh'd headlong down, and plung'd amidſt the river. *Rowe.*

Warbling to the vary'd ſtrain, advance
Two ſprightly youths, to form the *bounding* dance. *Pope.*

2. To rebound; to fly back by repercuſſion.

Mark then a *bounding* valour in our Engliſh,
That being dead, like to the bullets grazing,
Breaks out into a ſecond courſe of miſchief. *Shakeſp.*

To **Bound**, bou'nd. *v. a.* To make to bound.

If I might buffet for my love, or *bound* my horſe for her favours, I would lay on like a butcher, and ſit like a jackanapes, never off. *Shakeſp.*

If love, ambitious, ſought a match of birth,
Whoſe veins *bound* richer blood than lady Blanch? *Shakeſp.*

Bound, bou'nd. *preterite* and *participle paſſive* of *bind*.

Nay, ſaid Pamela, none ſhall take that office from myſelf, being ſo much *bound* as I am for my education. *Sidney.*

This is Antonio,
To whom I am ſo infinitely *bound*.—
—You ſhould in all ſenſe be much *bound* to him;
For, as I hear, he was much *bound* for you. *Shakeſp.*

The gentleman is learn'd, a moſt rare ſpeaker,
To nature none more *bound*. *Shakeſp.*

The biſhops of Hungary, being wonderfully rich, were *bound* to keep great numbers of horſemen, which they uſed to bring into the field. *Knolles.*

They ſummoned the governor to deliver it to them, or elſe they would not leave one ſtone upon another. To which the governor made no other reply, than that he was not *bound* to repair it; but, however, he would, by God's help, keep the ground afterwards. *Clarendon.*

Bound, bou'nd. *adj.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Deſtined; intending to come to any place.

His be that care, whom moſt it doth concern,
Said he; but whither with ſuch haſty flight
Art thou now *bound*? for well might I diſcern
Great cauſe, that carries thee ſo ſwift and light. *Fairy Queen.*

To be *bound* for a port one deſires extremely, and ſail to it with a fair gale, is very pleaſant. *Temple.*

Willing we ſought your ſhores, and hither *bound*,
The port ſo long deſir'd at length we found. *Dryden.*

Bo'undary, bou'n-dă-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *bound*.] Limit; bound.

He ſuffers the confluence and clamours of the people to paſs all *boundaries* of laws, and reverence to his authority. *King Charles.*

Senſation and reflection are the *boundaries* of our thoughts; beyond which the mind, whatever efforts it would make, is not able to advance. *Locke.*

Great part of our ſins conſiſt in the irregularities attending the ordinary purſuits of life; ſo that our reformation muſt appear, by purſuing them within the *boundaries* of duty. *Rogers.*

Bo'unden, bou'n-dĕn. *participle paſſive* of *bind*. Not now much in uſe.

Hereafter, in a better world than this,
I ſhall deſire more love and knowledge of you.—
—I reſt much *bounden* to you: fare you well. *Shakeſp.*

We alſo moſt humbly beſought him to accept of us as his true ſervants, by as juſt a right as ever men on earth were *bounden*. *Bacon.*

To be careful for a proviſion of all neceſſaries for ourſelves, and thoſe who depend on us, is a *bounden* duty. *Rogers.*

Bo'unding-stone, bou'n-dĭng-stône. } *n. ſ.*
Bound-stone, bou'nd-stône.
A ſtone to play with.

I am paſt a boy;
A ſceptre 's but a play-thing, and a globe
A bigger *bounding-ſtone*. *Dryden.*

Bo'undless, bou'nd-lĭs. *adj.* [from *bound*.] Unlimited; unconfined; immeaſurable; illimitable.

Beyond the infinite and *boundleſs* reach
Of mercy, if thou didſt this deed of death,
Art thou damn'd, Hubert. *Shakeſp.*

Heav'n has of right all victory deſign'd;
Whence *boundleſs* power dwells in a will confin'd. *Dryden.*

Man ſeems as *boundleſs* in his deſires, as God is in his being; and therefore nothing but God himſelf can ſatisfy him. *South.*

Though we make duration *boundleſs* as it is, we cannot extend it beyond all being. God fills eternity, and it is hard to find a reaſon why any one ſhould doubt that he fills immenſity. *Locke.*

Some guide the courſe of wand'ring orbs on high,
Or roll the planets though the *boundleſs* ſky. *Pope.*

Bo'undlessness, bou'nd-lĕs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *boundleſs*.] Exemption from limits.

God has corrected the *boundleſſneſs* of his voluptuous deſires, by ſtinting his capacities. *South.*

Bo'unteous, bou'n-tyŭs. *adj.* [from *bounty*.] Liberal; kind; generous; munificent; beneficent: a word uſed chiefly in poetry for *bountiful*.

Every one,
According to the gift which *bounteous* nature
Hath in him cloſ'd. *Shakeſp.*

Her ſoul abhorring avarice,
Bounteous; but almoſt *bounteous* to a vice. *Dryd.*

Bo'unteously, bou'n-tyŭs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *bounteous*.] Liberally; generouſly; largely.

He *bounteouſly* beſtow'd unenvy'd good
On me. *Dryd.*

Bo'unteousness, bou'n-tyŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *bounteous*.] Munificence; liberality; kindneſs.

He filleth all things living with *bounteouſneſs*. *Pſalms.*

Bo'untiful, bou'n-tŷ-fŭl. *adj.* [from *bounty* and *full*.]

1. Liberal; generous; munificent.

As *bountiful* as mines of India. *Shakeſp.*

If you will be rich, you muſt live frugal; if you will be popular, you muſt be *bountiful*. *Taylor.*

I am obliged to return my thanks to many, who, without conſidering the man, have been *bountiful* to the poet. *Dryd.*

God, the *bountiful* author of our being. *Locke.*

2. It has *of* before the thing given, and *to* before the perſon receiving.

Our king ſpares nothing, to give them the ſhare of that felicity, *of* which he is ſo *bountiful to* his kingdom. *Dryd.*

Bo'untifully, bou'n-tŷ-fŭl-lŷ. *adv.* [from *bountiful*.] Liberally; in a bountiful manner; largely.

And now thy alms is given,
And thy poor ſtarveling *bountifully* fed. *Donne.*

It is affirmed, that it never raineth in Egypt; the river *bountifully* requiting it in its inundation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Bo'untifulness, bou'n-tŷ fŭl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *bountiful*.] The quality of being bountiful; generoſity.

Enriched to all *bountifulneſs*. *2 Corinthians.*

Bo'untihead, bou'n-tŷ-hĕd. } *n. ſ.* [from
Bo'untihede, bou'n-tŷ-hēde. } *bounty* and
Bo'untihood, bou'n-tŷ-hŭd. } *head*, or
hood. See Hood.] Goodneſs; virtue. It is now wholly out of uſe.

This goodly frame of temperance,
Formerly grounded, and faſt ſettled
On firm foundation of true *bountihead*. *Fairy Q.*

How ſhall frail pen, with fear diſparaged,
Conceive ſuch ſovereign glory, and great *bountihood*? *Fairy Queen.*

BO'UNTY, bou'n-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*bonté*, Fr.]

1. Generoſity; liberality; munificence.

We do not ſo far magnify her exceeding *bounty*, as to affirm, that ſhe bringeth into the world the ſons of men, adorned with gorgeous attire. *Hooker.*

If you knew to whom you ſhew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than cuſtomary *bounty* can enforce you. *Shakeſp.*

Such moderation with thy *bounty* join,
That thou may'ſt nothing give that is not thine. *Denham.*

Thoſe godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well plac'd preferr'd, and well deſign'd,
To all their titles. *Dryden.*

2. It ſeems diſtinguiſhed from charity, as a *preſent* from an *alms*; being uſed when perſons, not abſolutely neceſſitous, receive gifts; or when gifts are given by great perſons.

Tell a miſer of *bounty* to a friend, or mercy to the poor, and he will not underſtand it. *South.*

Her majeſty did not ſee this aſſembly ſo proper to excite charity and compaſſion; though I queſtion not but her royal *bounty* will extend itſelf to them. *Addiſon.*

To **Bo'urgeon**, bŭr'-jŭn. *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To ſprout; to ſhoot into branches; to put forth buds.

Long may the dew of heaven diſtil upon them, to make them *bourgeon* and propagate among themſelves. *Howel.*

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra,
That one might *bourgeon* where another fell!
Still would I give thee work. *Dryden.*

Bourn, bŏ'rn. *n. ſ.* [*borne*, Fr.]

1. A bound; a limit.

Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none. *Shakeſp.*

That undiſcover'd country, from whoſe *bourn*
No traveller returns. *Shakeſp.*

Falſe,
As dice are to be wiſh'd by one that fixes
No *bourn* 'twixt his and mine. *Shakeſp.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,
And every boſky *bourn* from ſide to ſide. *Milton.*

2. [From buꞃn, Saxon.] A brook; a torrent: whence many towns, ſeated near

brooks, have names ending in *bourn*. It is not now uſed in either ſenſe; though the ſecond continues in the Scottiſh dialect.

Ne ſwelling Neptune, ne loud thund'ring Jove,
Can change my cheer, or make me ever mourn:
My little boat can ſafely paſs this perilous *bourn*.
Spenſer.

To **BOUSE**, bŏ'ze. *v. n.* [*buyſen*, Dutch.] To drink laviſhly; to tope.

As he rode, he ſomewhat ſtill did eat,
And in hand did bear a *bouſing* can,
Of which he ſipt. *Fairy Queen.*

Bou'sy, bŏ'-zy. *adj.* [from *bouſe*.] Drunken.

With a long legend of romantick things,
Which in his cups the *bouſy* poet ſings. *Dryden.*
The gueſts upon the day appointed came,
Each *bouſy* farmer with his ſimp'ring dame. *King.*

Bout, bou't, *n. ſ.* [*botta*, Ital.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time, without interruption; a ſingle part of any action carried on by ſucceſſive intervals.

The play began: Pas durſt not Coſma chace;
But did intend next *bout* with her to meet. *Sidney.*
Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagued with corns, we'll have a *bout*. *Shakeſp.*
When in your motion you are hot,
As make your *bouts* more violent to that end,
He calls for drink. *Shakeſp.*
If he chance to 'ſcape this diſmal *bout*,
The former legatees are blotted out. *Dryden.*

A weaſel ſeized a bat; the bat begged for life: ſays the weaſel, I give no quarter to birds: ſays the bat, I am a mouſe; look on my body: ſo ſhe got off for that *bout*. *L'Eſtrange.*

We'll ſee when 'tis enough,
Or if it want the nice concluding *bout*. *King.*

BOUTEFEU, bŏt'-feū. *n. ſ.* [French.] An incendiary; one who kindles feuds and diſcontents. Now diſuſed.

Animated by a baſe fellow, called John à Chamber, a very *boutefeu*, who bore much ſway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion. *Bacon.*

Nor could ever any order be obtained impartially to puniſh the known *boutefeus*, and open incendiaries. *King Charles.*

Beſides the herd of *boutefeus*,
We ſet on work within the houſe. *Hudibras.*

Bo'utisale, bů'-tl-sâle. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *bouty* or *booty*, and *ſale*.] A ſale at a cheap rate, as booty or plunder is commonly ſold.

To ſpeak nothing of the great *boutiſale* of colleges and chantries. *Sir J. Hayward.*

BOUTS RIMEZ, bô-rĭ'-mê. [French.] The laſt words or rhimes of a number of verſes given to be filled up.

To **BOW**, bow'. *v. a.* [buʒen, Saxon.]

1. To bend, or inflect. It ſounds as *now*, or *how*.

A threepence *bow'd* would hire me
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakeſp.*
Orpheus, with his lute, made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themſelves when he did ſing. *Shakeſp.*
Some *bow* the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
Their tops in diſtant arches riſe again. *Dryden.*

The mind has not been made obedient to diſcipline, when at firſt it was moſt tender and moſt eaſy to be *bowed*. *Locke.*

2. To bend the body in token of reſpect or ſubmiſſion.

They came to meet him, and *bowed* themſelves to the ground before him. *2 Kings.*

Is it to *bow* down his head as a bulruſh, and to ſpread ſackcloth and aſhes under him? wilt thou call this a faſt, and an acceptable day to the Lord? *Iſaiah.*

3. To bend, or incline, in condeſcenſion.

Let it not grieve thee to *bow* down thine ear to the poor, and give him a friendly anſwer. *Ecclus.*

4. To depreſs; to cruſh.

Are you ſo goſpell'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his iſſue,
Whoſe heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever? *Shakeſp.*
Now waſting years my former ſtrength confound,
And added woes may *bow* me to the ground. *Pope.*

To **Bow**, bow'. *v. n.*

1. To bend; to ſuffer flexure.
2. To make a reverence.

Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, than theſe knees *bow* to any,
Save to the God of heav'n, and to my king. *Shak.*

This is the great idol to which the world *bows*; to this we pay our devouteſt homage. *Decay of Piety.*

Admir'd, ador'd, by all the circling crowd,
For whereſoe'er ſhe turn'd her face, they *bow'd*. *Dryden.*

3. To ſtoop.

The people *bowed* down upon their knees to drink. *Judges.*

4. To ſink under preſſure.

They ſtoop, they *bow* down together; they could not deliver the burden. *Iſaiah*, xlvi. 2.

Bow, bow'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as *now*, *how*.] An act of reverence or ſubmiſſion, by bending the body.

Some clergy too ſhe would allow,
Nor quarrell'd at their awkward *bow*. *Swift.*

Bow, bŏ'. *n. ſ.* [pronounced as *grow*, *no*, *lo*, without any regard to the *w*.]

1. An inſtrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a ſtring, which, by its ſpring, ſhoots arrows with great force.

Take, I pray thee, thy weapons, thy quiver, and thy *bow*, and go out to the field, and take me ſome veniſon. *Geneſis.*

The white faith of hiſt'ry cannot ſhow,
That e'er the muſket yet could beat the *bow*.
Alleyne's Henry VII.

2. A rainbow.

I do ſet my *bow* in the cloud, and it ſhall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. *Gen.* ix. 13.

3. The inſtrument with which ſtring-inſtruments are ſtruck.

Their inſtruments were various in their kind;
Some for the *bow*, and ſome for breathing wind:
The ſawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noiſy band,
And the ſoft lute trembling beneath the touching hand. *Dryd. Fables.*

4. The doubling of a ſtring in a ſlip-knot. This is perhaps corruptly uſed for *bought*.

Make a knot, and let the ſecond knot be with a *bow*. *Wiſeman.*

5. A yoke.

As the ox hath his *bow*, Sir, the horſe his curb, and the faulcon his bells, ſo man hath his deſire. *Shakeſp.*

6. *Bow of a ſaddle.* The *bows of a ſaddle* are two pieces of wood laid archwiſe, to receive the upper part of a horſe's back, to give the ſaddle its due form, and to keep it tight. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

7. *Bow of a ſhip.* That part of her which begins at the loof, and compaſſing ends of the ſtern, and ends at the ſternmoſt parts of the forecaſtle. If a ſhip hath a broad bow, they call it a *bold bow*; if a narrow thin bow, they ſay ſhe hath a *lean bow*. The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the *bow-piece*; and the anchors that hang here, are called her *great* and *little bowers*.

8. *Bow* is alſo a mathematical inſtrument, made of wood, formerly uſed by ſeamen in taking the ſun's altitude.

9. *Bow* is likewiſe a beam of wood or braſs, with three long ſcrews, that direct a lath of wood or ſteel to any arch; uſed commonly to draw draughts of ſhips, projections of the ſphere, or wherever it is requiſite to draw long arches. *Harris.*

Bow-bearer, bŏ'-bē-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *bear*.] An under-officer of the foreſt. *Cowell.*

Bow-bent, bŏ'-bĕnt'. *adj.* [from *bow* and *bent*.] Crooked.

A ſibyl old, *bow-bent* with crooked age,
That far events full wiſely could preſage. *Milton.*

Bow-hand, bŏ'-hănd. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *hand*.] The hand that draws the bow.

Surely he ſhoots wide on the *bow-hand*, and very far from the mark. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Bow-legged, bŏ'-lĕgd. *adj.* [from *bow* and *leg*.] Having crooked legs.

Bow-shot, bŏ'-shŏt. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *ſhot*.] The ſpace which an arrow may paſs in its flight from the bow.

Though he were not then a *bow-ſhot* off, and made haſte; yet, by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be ſeen. *Boyle.*

BO'WELS, bow'-lls. *n. ſ.* [*boyaux*, Fr.]

1. Inteſtines; the veſſels and organs within the body.

He ſmote him therewith in the fifth rib, and ſhed out his *bowels*. *2 Sam.* xx. 10.

2. The inner parts of any thing.

Had we no quarrel elſe to Rome, but that
Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would muſter all
From twelve to ſeventy; and pouring war
Into the *bowels* of ungrateful Rome,
Like a bold flood appear. *Shakeſp.*
His ſoldiers ſpying his undaunted ſpirit,
A Talbot! Talbot! cried out amain,
And ruſh'd into the *bowels* of the battle. *Shakeſp.*

As he ſaw drops of water diſtilling from the rock, by following the veins, he has made himſelf two or three fountains in the *bowels* of the mountain. *Addiſon.*

3. The ſeat of pity, or kindneſs.

His *bowels* did yern upon him. *Geneſis.*

4. Tenderneſs; compaſſion.

He had no other conſideration of money, than for the ſupport of his luſtre; and whilſt he could do that, he cared not for money; having no *bowels* in the point of running in debt, or borrowing all he could. *Clarendon.*

5. This word ſeldom has a *ſingular*, except in writers of anatomy.

Bo'wer, bow'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *bough* or *branch*, or from the verb *To bow* or *bend*.]

1. An arbour; a ſheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent.

But, O ſad virgin, that thy power
Might raiſe Muſæus from his *bower*. *Milton.*
To gods appealing, when I reach their *bow'rs*
With loud complaints, they anſwer me in ſhow'rs.
Waller.
Refreſh'd, they wait them to the *bow'r* of ſtate,
Where, circled with his peers, Atrides ſat. *Pope.*

2. It ſeems to ſignify, in *Spenſer*, a blow; a ſtroke; *bourrer*, Fr. to fall upon.

His rawbone arms, whoſe mighty brawned *bowers*
Were wont to rive ſteel plates, and helmets hew,
Were clean conſum'd, and all his vital powers
Decay'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Bo'wer, bow'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from the *bow* of a ſhip.] Anchors ſo called. See Bow.

To **Bo'wer**, bow'-ŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To embower; to incloſe.

Thou didſt *bower* the ſpirit
In mortal paradiſe of ſuch ſweet fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

Bo'wery, bow'-ŭr-ry. *adj.* [from *bower*.] Full of bowers.

Landſkips how gay the *bow'ry* grotto yields,
Which thought creates, and laviſh fancy builds!
Tickell.

Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye
Diſtracted wanders: now the *bow'ry* walk
Of covert cloſe, where ſcarce a ſpeck of day
Falls on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted ſweeps.
Thomſon.

To Bowge. See *To* Bouge.

BOWL, bo'l. *n. ſ.* [*buelin*, Welſh; which ſignifies, according to *Junius*, any thing made of horn, as drinking cups anciently were. It is pronounced *bole.*]

1. A veſſel to hold liquids, rather wide than deep; diſtinguiſhed from a cup, which is rather deep than wide.

Give me a *bowl* of wine;
I have not that alacrity of ſpirit,
Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.
Shakeſp.

If a piece of iron be faſtened on the ſide of a *bowl* of water, a loadſtone, in a boat of cork, will make unto it. *Brown.*

The ſacred prieſts, with ready knives, bereave
The beaſts of life, and in full *bowls* receive
The ſtreaming blood. *Dryden.*

While the bright Sein, t' exalt the ſoul,
With ſparkling plenty crowns the *bowl*,
And wit and ſocial mirth inſpires.
Fenton to Lord Gower.

2. The hollow part of any thing.

If you are allowed a large ſilver ſpoon for the kitchen, let half the *bowl* of it be worn out with continual ſcraping. *Swift.*

3. A baſin, or fountain.

But the main matter is ſo to convey the water, as it never ſtay either in the *bowl* or in the ciſtern. *Bacon.*

BOWL, bo'l. *n. ſ.* [*boule*, Fr. It is pronounced as *cow, bowl.*] A round maſs, which may be rolled along the ground.

Like to a *bowl* upon a ſubtile ground,
I've tumbled paſt the throw. *Shakeſp.*

How finely doſt thou times and ſeaſons ſpin!
And make a twiſt checker'd with night and day!
Which, as it lengthens, winds, and winds us in,
As *bowls* go on, but turning all the way. *Herbert.*

Like him, who would lodge a *bowl* upon a precipice, either my praiſe falls back, or ſtays not on the top, but rowls over. *Dryden.*

Men may make a game at *bowls* in the ſummer, and a game at whiſk in the winter. *Dennis's Let.*

Though that piece of wood, which is now a *bowl*, may be made ſquare, yet, if roundneſs be taken away, it is no longer a *bowl*. *Watts's Logick.*

To Bowl, bo'l. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To roll as a bowl.

2. To pelt with any thing rolled.

Alas! I had rather be ſet quick i' th' earth,
And *bowl'd* to death with turnips.
Merry Wives of Windſor.

Bo'wlder-stones, bo'l-der-stones. *n. ſ.* Lumps or fragments of ſtones or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being tumbled to and again by the water; whence their name. *Woodward.*

Bo'wler, bo'-lur. *n. ſ.* [from *bowl.*] He that plays at bowls.

Bo'wline, bow'-lin'. } *n. ſ.* [ſea term.] A
Bo'wling, bow'-ling. } rope faſtened to the middle part of the outſide of a ſail; it is faſtened in three or four parts of the ſail, called the *bowling bridle*. The uſe of the *bowling* is to make the ſails ſtand ſharp or cloſe to a wind. *Harris.*

Bo'wling-green, bo'-ling-gren. *n. ſ.* [from *bowl* and *green*,] A level piece of ground, kept ſmooth for bowlers.

A bowl equally poiſed, and thrown upon a plain *bowling-green*, will run neceſſarily in a direct line. *Bentley.*

Bo'wman, bo'-man. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *man.*] An archer; he that ſhoots with a bow.

The whole city ſhall flee, for the noiſe of the horſemen and *bowmen*. *Jeremiah*, iv. 29.

Bo'wsprit, bo'-sprit. *n. ſ.* [from the *bow* of a ſhip.] This word is generally ſpelt *boltſprit*; which ſee.

To Bo'wssen, bo's-sin. *v. a.* [probably of the ſame original with *bouſe*, but found in no other paſſage.] To drench; to ſoak.

The water fell into a cloſe walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick perſon ſet, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a ſtrong fellow toſſed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his ſtrength, had ſomewhat forgot his fury: but if there appeared ſmall amendment, he was *bowſſened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life, for recovery. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Bo'wstring, bo'-string. *n. ſ.* [from *bow* and *ſtring.*] The ſtring by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's *bowſtring*, and the little hangman dare not ſhoot at him. *Shakeſp.*

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by ſtriking upon a *bowſtring*, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. *Bacon.*

Bo'wyer, bo'-yer. *n. ſ.* [from *bow.*]

1. An archer; one that uſes the bow.

Call for vengeance from the *bowyer* king. *Dryd.*

2. One whoſe trade is to make bows.

BOX, boks'. *n. ſ.* [box, Saxon; *buxus*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves are pennated, and evergreen; it hath male flowers, that are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree; the fruit is ſhaped like a porridge-pot inverted, and is divided into three cells, containing two ſeeds in each, which, when ripe, are caſt forth by the elaſticity of the veſſels. The wood is very uſeful for engravers, and mathematical inſtrument makers; being ſo hard, cloſe, and ponderous, as to ſink in water. *Miller.*

There are two ſorts; the dwarf *box*, and a taller ſort. The dwarf *box* is good for borders, and is eaſily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increaſe of ſlips ſet in March, or about Bartholomew tide; and will proſper on cold barren hills, where nothing elſe will grow. *Mortimer.*

Box, boks'. *n. ſ.* [box, Sax. *buſte*, Germ.]

1. A caſe made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing. It is diſtinguiſhed from *cheſt*, as the *leſs* from the *greater*. It is ſuppoſed to have its name from the *box* wood.

A magnet, though put in an ivory *box*, will, through the *box*, ſend forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle. *Sidney.*

About his ſhelves
A beggarly account of empty *boxes*. *Shakeſp.*

The lion's head is to open a moſt wide voracious mouth, which ſhall take in letters and papers. There will be under it a *box*, of which the key will be kept in my cuſtody, to receive ſuch papers as are dropped into it. *Steele.*

This caſket India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder *box*. *Pope.*

2. The caſe of the mariners compaſs.

3. The cheſt into which money given is put.

So many more, ſo every one was us'd,
That to give largely to the *box* refus'd. *Spenſer.*

4. The ſeats in the playhouſe, where the ladies are placed.

'Tis left to you; the *boxes* and the pit
Are ſovereign judges of this ſort of wit. *Dryd.*

She glares in balls, front *boxes*, and the ring;
A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. *Pope.*

To Box, boks'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a box.

Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient ſits,
While ſpouts run clatt'ring o'er the roof by fits.
Swift.

BOX, boks'. *n. ſ.* [*bock* a cheek, Welſh.] A blow on the head given with the hand.

For the *box* o' th' ear that the prince gave you, he gave it like a rude prince. *Shakeſp.*

If one ſhould take my hand perforce, and give another a *box* on the ear with it, the law puniſheth the other. *Bramhall.*

There may happen concuſſions of the brain from a *box* on the ear. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Olphis, the fiſherman, received a *box* on the ear from Theſtylis. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To Box, boks'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight with the fiſt.

The aſs very fairly looked on, till they had *boxed* themſelves a-weary, and then left them fairly in the lurch. *L'Eſtrange.*

A leopard is like a cat; he *boxes* with his forefeet, as a cat doth her kitlins. *Grew.*

The fighting with a man's ſhadow conſiſts in brandiſhing two ſticks, loaden with plugs of lead; this gives a man all the pleaſure of *boxing*, without the blows. *Spectator.*

He hath had ſix duels, and four-and-twenty *boxing* matches, in defence of his majeſty's title. *Spectator.*

To Box, boks'. *v. a.* To ſtrike with the fiſt.

Bo'xen, bok'sn. *n. ſ.* [from *box.*]

1. Made of box.

The young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to deſign upon tablets of *boxen* wood. *Dryd.*

As lads and laſſes ſtood around,
To hear my *boxen* hautboy ſound. *Gay.*

2. Reſembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to *boxen* hue,
And in her eyes the tears are ever new. *Dryd.*

Bo'xer, bok's-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *box.*] A man who fights with his fiſt.

BOY, boy'. *n. ſ.* [*bub*, Germ.] The etymology is not agreed on.]

1. A male child; not a girl.

The ſtreets of the city ſhall be full of *boys* and girls playing. *Zechariah.*

2. One in the ſtate of adoleſcence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood.

Speak thou, *boy*;
Perhaps thy childiſhneſs will move him more
Than can our reaſons. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Sometimes forgotten things, long caſt behind,
Ruſh forward in the brain, and come to mind:
The nurſe's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the man dreams but what the *boy* believ'd.
Dryden.

3. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

Men of worth and parts will not eaſily admit the familiarity of *boys*, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke.*

The pale *boy* ſenator yet tingling ſtands,
And holds his breeches cloſe with both his hands.
Pope.

To Boy, boy'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To treat as a boy.

Anthony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I ſhall ſee
Some ſqueaking Cleopatra *boy* my greatneſs,
I' th' poſture of a whore. *Shakeſp.*

Bo'yhood, boy'-hud. *n. ſ.* [from *boy.*] The ſtate of a boy; the part of life in which we are boys. This is perhaps an arbitrary word.

If you ſhould look at him, in his *boyhood*, through the magnifying end of a perſpective, and, in his manhood, through the other, it would be impoſſible to ſpy any difference: the ſame air, the ſame ſtrut. *Swift.*

Bo'yish, boy'-ìsh. *adj.* [from *boy.*]

1. Belonging to a boy.

I ran it through, e'en from my *boyiſh* days,
To th' very moment that he bade me tell it.
Shakeſp.

2. Childiſh; trifling.

This unhair'd ſaucineſs, and *boyiſh* troops,
The king doth ſmile at, and is well prepar'd
To whip this dwarfiſh war, theſe pigmy arms.
Shakeſp.

Young men take up ſome Engliſh poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective, where he is *boyiſh* and trifling. *Dryden.*

Bo'yishly, boy'-ìsh-lý. *adv.* [from *boyiſh.*] Childiſhly; triflingly.

Bo'yishness, boy'-ìsh-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *boyiſh.*] Childiſhneſs; trifling manner.

Bo'yism, boy'-ìzm. *n. ſ.* [from *boy.*] Puerility; childiſhneſs.

He had complained he was farther off, by being ſo near, and a thouſand ſuch *boyiſms*, which Chaucer rejected as below the ſubject. *Dryden.*

Bp. An abbreviation of biſhop.

BRA'BBLE, bråb'l. *n. ſ.* [*brabbelen*, Dutch.] A clamorous conteſt; a ſquabble; a broil.

Here in the ſtreets, deſperate in ſhame and ſtate,
In private *brabble* did we apprehend him. *Shakeſp.*

To **Bra'bble**, bråb'l. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To clamour; to conteſt noiſily.

Bra'bbler, bråb'-lùr. *n. ſ.* [from *brabble.*] A clamorous, quarrelſome, noiſy fellow.

To **BRACE**, brå'se. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, Fr.]

1. To bind; to tie cloſe with bandages.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them from their infancy, have very little feet. *Locke.*

2. To intend; to make tenſe; to ſtrain up.

The tympanum is not capable of tenſion that way, in ſuch a manner as a drum is *braced.* *Holder.*

The diminution of the force of the preſſure of the external air, in *bracing* the fibres, muſt create a debility in muſcular motion. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Brace, brå'se. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cincture; bandage.
2. That which holds any thing tight.

The little bones of the ear-drum do in ſtraining and relaxing it, as the *braces* of the war-drum do in that. *Derham.*

3. *Brace*, [in architecture] is a piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, uſed to keep the building from ſwerving either way. *Builder's Dict.*
4. *Braces.* [a ſea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the mizen. They have a pendant to the yard-arm, two *braces* to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is ſeized, through which the rope called the *brace* is reeved. The *braces* ſerve to ſquare and traverſe the yards. *Sea Dict.*
5. *Braces of a Coach.* Thick ſtraps of leather on which it hangs.
6. Harneſs.
7. *Brace.* [In printing.] A crooked line incloſing a paſſage, which ought to be taken together, and not ſeparately; as in a triplet.

Charge Venus to command her ſon,
Wherever elſe ſhe lets him rove,
To ſhun my houſe, and field, and grove; }
Peace cannot dwell with hate or love. } *Prior.*

8. Warlike preparation; from *bracing* the armour; as we ſay, *girded* for the battle.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile queſtion bear it;
For that it ſtands not in ſuch warlike *brace*,
But altogether lacks th' abilities
That Rhodes is dreſs'd in. *Shakeſp.*

9. Tenſion; tightneſs.

The moſt frequent cauſe of deafneſs is the laxneſs of the tympanum, when it has loſt its *brace* or tenſion. *Holder.*

Brace, brå'se. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology, probably derived from *two braced* together.]

1. A pair; a couple. It is not *braces*, but *brace*, in the *plural.*

Down from a hill the beaſts that reign in woods,
Firſt hunter then, purſued a gentle *brace*,
Goodlieſt of all the foreſt, hart and hind. *Par. Loſt.*

Ten *brace* and more of greyhounds, ſnowy fair,
And tall as ſtags, ran looſe, and cours'd around
his chair. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is uſed generally in converſation as a ſportſman's word.

He is ſaid, this ſummer, to have ſhot with his own hands fifty *brace* of pheaſants. *Addiſon.*

3. It is applied to men in contempt.

But you, my *brace* of lords, were I ſo minded,
I here could pluck his highneſs' frown upon you.
Shakeſp.

Bra'celet, bràs'-lìt. *n. ſ.* [*bracelet*, French.]

1. An ornament for the arms.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn *bracelets* of gold about his wriſts. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Tie about our tawny wriſts
Bracelets of the fairy twiſts. *Ben Jonſon.*

A very ingenious lady uſed to wear, in rings and *bracelets*, ſtore of thoſe gems. *Boyle.*

2. A piece of defenſive armour for the arm.

Bra'cer, brå'-sùr. *n. ſ.* [from *brace.*]

1. A cincture; a bandage.

When they affect the belly, they may be reſtrained by a *bracer*, without much trouble. *Wiſeman.*

2. A medicine of conſtringent power.

Brach, bråt'sh. *n. ſ.* [*braque*, Fr.] A bitch hound.

Truth 's a dog muſt to kennel; he muſt be whipped out, when the lady *brach* may ſtand by the fire, and ſtink. *Shakeſp.*

Bra'chial, bråk'-yål. *adj.* [from *brachium* an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

Brachy'graphy, brå-kìg'-grå-fý. *n. ſ.* [βραχὺς ſhort, and γράφω to write.] The art or practice of writing in a ſhort compaſs.

All the certainty of thoſe high pretenders, bating what they have of the firſt principles, and the word of God, may be circumſcribed by as ſmall a circle as the creed, when *brachygraphy* had confined it within the compaſs of a penny. *Glanville.*

Brack, bråk'. *n. ſ.* [from *break.*] A breach; a broken part.

The place was but weak, and the *bracks* fair; but the defendants, by reſolution, ſupplied all the defects. *Hayward.*

Let them compare my work with what is taught in the ſchools, and if they find in theirs many *bracks* and ſhort ends, which cannot be ſpun into an even piece; and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout; I ſhall promiſe myſelf an acquieſcence. *Digby.*

Bra'cket, bråk'-kìt. *n. ſ.* [a term of carpentry.] A piece of wood fixed for the ſupport of ſomething.

Let your ſhelves be laid upon *brackets*, being about two feet wide, and edged with a ſmall lath. *Mortimer.*

BRA'CKISH, bråk'-ìsh. *adj.* [*brack*, Dutch.] Salt; ſomewhat ſalt: it is uſed particularly of the water of the ſea.

Pits upon the ſea ſhore turn into freſh water, by percolation of the ſalt through the ſand: but it is farther noted, after a time, the water in ſuch pits will become *brackiſh* again. *Bacon.*

When I had gain'd the brow and top,
A lake of *brackiſh* waters on the ground
Was all I found. *Herbert.*

The wiſe contriver, on his end intent,
Mix'd them with ſalt, and ſeaſon'd all the ſea.
What other cauſe could this effect produce?
The *brackiſh* tincture through the main diffuſe?
Blackmore.

Bra'ckishness, bråk'-ìsh-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *brackiſh.*] Saltneſs in a ſmall degree.

All the artificial ſtrainings hitherto leave a *brackiſhneſs* in ſalt water, that makes it unfit for animal uſes. *Cheyne.*

BRAD, bråd', being an initial, ſignifies *broad, ſpacious*, from the Saxon bɲad, and the Gothick *braid.* *Gibſon.*

Brad, bråd'. *n. ſ.* A ſort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the ſize of a tenpenny nail, but have not their heads made with a ſhoulder over their ſhank, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in, the board they nail down; ſo that the tops of theſe *brads* will not catch the thrums of the mops, when the floor is waſhing. *Moxon.*

To **BRAG**, bråg'. *v. n.* [*braggeren*, Dutch.]

1. To boaſt: to diſplay oſtentatiouſly; to tell boaſtful ſtories.

Thou coward! art thou *bragging* to the ſtars?
Telling the buſhes that thou look'ſt for wars,
And wilt not come? *Shakeſp.*

Mark me, with what violence ſhe firſt loved the Moor, but for *bragging*, and telling her fantaſtical lies. *Shakeſp.*

In *bragging* out ſome of their private tenets, as if they were the eſtabliſhed doctrine of the church of England. *Sanderſon.*

The rebels were grown ſo ſtrong there, that they intended then, as they already *bragged*, to come over and make this the ſeat of war. *Clarendon.*

Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as deſperate by all the men of art; but there were thoſe that *bragged* they had an infallible ointment. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It has *of* before the thing boaſted.

Knowledge being the only thing *whereof* we poor old men can *brag*, we cannot make it known but by utterance. *Sidney.*

Verona *brags* of him,
To be a virtuous and well-govern'd youth. *Shak.*

Every buſy little ſcribbler now
Swells with the praiſes which he gives himſelf,
And taking ſanctuary in the crowd,
Brags of his impudence, and ſcorns to mend.
Roſcommon.

3. *On* is uſed, but improperly.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to *brag on*,
Reduc'd at laſt to hiſs in my own dragon. *Pope.*

Brag, bråg'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A boaſt; a proud expreſſion.

A kind of conqueſt
Cæſar made here; but made not here his *brag*
Of came, and ſaw, and overcame. *Shakeſp.*

It was ſuch a new thing for the Spaniards to receive ſo little hurt, upon dealing with the Engliſh, as Avellaneda made great *brags* of it, for no greater matter than the waiting upon the Engliſh afar off. *Bacon.*

2. The thing boaſted.

Beauty is nature's *brag*, and muſt be ſhewn
In courts, at feaſts, and high ſolemnities,
Where moſt may wonder. *Milton.*

Braggado'cio, bråg-gå-dò'-shò. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] A puffing, ſwelling, boaſting fellow.

The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the maſque of men of honour; but theſe *braggadocios* are eaſy to be detected. *L'Eſtrange.*

By the plot, you may gueſs much of the characters of the perſons; a *braggadocio* captain, a paraſite, and a lady of pleaſure. *Dryden.*

Bra'ggardism, bråg'-går-dìzm. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] Boaſtfulneſs; vain oſtentation.

Bra'ggart, bråg'-gårt. *adj.* [from *brag.*] Boaſtful; vainly oſtentatious.

Shall I, none's ſlave, of high born or raiſ'd men
Fear frowns; and my miſtreſs, truth, betray thee
To th' huffing, *braggart*, puft nobility? *Donne.*

BRA'GGART, bråg'-gårt. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter.

Who knows himſelf a *braggart*,
Let him fear this; for it will come to paſs,
That every *braggart* ſhall be found an aſs. *Shak.*

BRA'GGER, bråg'-gůr. *n. ſ.* [from *brag.*] A boaſter; an oſtentatious fellow.

Such as have had opportunity to ſound theſe *braggers* thoroughly, by having ſometimes endured the penance of their ſottiſh company, have found them, in converſe, empty and inſipid. *South.*

BRA'GLESS, bråg'-lĭs. *adj.* [from *brag.*] Without a boaſt; without oſtentation.

The bruit is, Hector 's ſlain, and by Achilles.—
—If it is ſo, *bragleſs* let it be,
Great Hector was as good a man as he. *Shakeſp.*

BRA'GLY, bråg'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *brag.*] Finely; ſo as it may be bragged.

Seeſt not thilk hawthorn ſtud,
How *bragly* it begins to bud,
And utter his tender head?
Flora now calleth forth each flower,
And bids him make ready Maia's bow'r. *Spenſer.*

To **BRAID**, brå'd. *v. a.* [bꞃædan, Saxon.] To weave together.

Cloſe the ſerpent fly,
Inſinuating, wove with gordian twine
His *braided* train, and of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*

Oſier wands, lying looſely, may each of them be eaſily diſſociated from the reſt; but, when *braided* into a baſket, they cohere ſtrongly. *Boyle.*

A ribband did the *braided* treſſes bind,
The reſt was looſe, and wanton'd in the wind. *Dryden.*

Since in *braided* gold her foot is bound,
And a long trailing manteau ſweeps the ground,
Her ſhoe diſdains the ſtreet. *Gay.*

BRAID, brå'd. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or complication of ſomething woven together.

Liſten where thou art ſitting,
Under the gloſſy, cool, tranſlucent wave,
In twiſted *braids* of lilies knitting
The looſe train of thy amber-dropping hair. *Milton.*

No longer ſhall thy comely treſſes break
In flowing ringlets on thy ſnowy neck,
Or ſit behind thy head, an ample round,
In graceful *braids*, with various ribbon bound. *Prior.*

BRAID, brå'd. *adj.* [To *brede*, in *Chaucer*, is to *deceive.*] An old word, which ſeems to ſignify *deceitful.*

Since Frenchmen are ſo *braid*,
Marry 'em that will. I'll live and die a maid. *Shakeſp.*

BRAILS, brå'lz. *n. ſ.* [ſea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks, which are ſeized on either ſide the ties, a little off upon the yard; ſo that they come down before the ſails of a ſhip, and are faſtened at the ſkirt of the ſail to the crengles. Their uſe is, when the ſail is furled acroſs, to hail up its bunt, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall. *Harris.*

BRAIN, brå'n. *n. ſ.* [bꞃæᵹen, Sax. *breyne*, Dutch.]

1. That collection of veſſels and organs in the head, from which ſenſe and motion ariſe.

The *brain* is divided into *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*. *Cerebrum* is that part of the *brain* which poſſeſſes all the upper and forepart of the *cranium*, being ſeparated from the *cerebellum* by the ſecond proceſs of the *dura mater*, under which the *cerebellum* is ſituated. The ſubſtance of the *brain* is diſtinguiſhed into outer and inner; the former is called *corticalis*, *cinerea*, or *glanduloſa*; the latter, *medullaris*, *alba*, or *nervea*. *Cheſelden.*

If I be ſerved ſuch another trick, I'll have my *brains* ta'en out, and buttered, and give them to a dog for a new year's gift. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

That man proportionably hath the largeſt *brain*, I did, I confeſs, ſomewhat doubt, and conceived it might have failed in birds, eſpecially ſuch as having little bodies, have yet large cranies, and ſeem to contain much *brain*, as ſnipes and woodcocks; but, upon trial, I find it very true. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. That part in which the underſtanding is placed; therefore taken for the underſtanding.

The force they are under is a real force, and that of their fate but an imaginary conceived one; the one but in their *brains*, the other on their ſhoulders. *Hammond.*

A man is firſt a geometrician in his *brain*, before he be ſuch in his hand. *Hale.*

3. Sometimes the affections: this is not common, nor proper.

My ſon Edgar! had he a hand to write this, a heart and *brain* to breed it in? *Shakeſp.*

To **BRAIN**, brå'n. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To daſh out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.

Why, as I told thee, 'tis a cuſtom with him i' th' afternoon to ſleep; there thou may'ſt *brain* him. *Shakeſp.*

Outlaws of nature,
Fit to be ſhot and *brain'd*, without a proceſs,
To ſtop infection; that 's their proper death. *Dryden.*

Next ſeiz'd two wretches more, and headlong caſt,
Brain'd on the rock, his ſecond dire repaſt. *Pope.*

BRA'INISH, brå'n-ĭsh. *adj.* [from *brain.*] Hotheaded; furious; as *cerebroſus* in Latin.

In his lawleſs fit,
Behind the arras hearing ſomething ſtir,
He whips his rapier out, and cries, a rat!
And, in his *brainiſh* apprehenſion, kills
The unſeen good old man. *Shakeſp.*

BRA'INLESS, brå'n-lĭs. *adj.* [from *brain.*] Silly; thoughtleſs; witleſs.

Some *brainleſs* men have, by great travel and labour, brought to paſs, that the church is now aſhamed of nothing more than of ſaints. *Hooker.*

If the dull *brainleſs* Ajax come ſafe off,
We'll dreſs him up in voices. *Shakeſp.*

The *brainleſs* ſtripling, who, expell'd the town,
Damn'd the ſtiff college and pedantick gown,
Aw'd by thy name, is dumb. *Tickell.*

BRA'INPAN, brå'n-pån. *n. ſ.* [from *brain* and *pan.*] The ſkull containing the brains.

'With thoſe huge bellows in his hands, he blows
New fire into my head; my *brainpan* glows. *Dryd.*

BRA'INSICK, brå'n-ſĭk. *adj.* [from *brain* and *ſick.*] Diſeaſed in the underſtanding: addle-headed; giddy; thoughtleſs.

Nor once deject the courage of our minds,
Becauſe Caſſandra 's mad; her *brainſick* raptures
Cannot diſtaſte the goodneſs of a quarrel. *Shak.*

They were *brainſick* men, who could neither endure the government of their king, nor yet thankfully receive the authors of their deliverance. *Knolles.*

BRA'INSICKLY, brå'n-ſĭk-lŷ. *adv.* [from *brainſick.*] Weakly; headily.

Why, worthy Thane,
You do unbend your noble ſtrength to think
So *brainſickly* of things. *Shakeſp.*

BRA'INSICKNESS, brå'n-ſĭk-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *brainſick.*] Indiſcretion; giddineſs.

BRAIT, bråit. *n. ſ.* Among jewellers for a rough diamond. *Dict.*

BRAKE, brå'k. The *preterite* of *break.*

He thought it ſufficient to correct the multitude with ſharp words, and *brake* out into this cholerick ſpeech. *Knolles.*

BRAKE, brå'k. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.

A dog of this town uſed daily to fetch meat, and to carry the ſame unto a blind maſtiff, that lay in a *brake* without the town. *Carew.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor perſon; let me ſay,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue muſt go through. *Shakeſp.*

In every buſh and *brake*, where hap may find
The ſerpent ſleeping. *Milton.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight,
Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight;
In *brakes* and brambles hid, and ſhunning mortal ſight. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. It is ſaid originally to mean *fern.*

BRAKE, brå'k. *n. ſ.*

1. An inſtrument for dreſſing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a ſhip's pump.
3. A baker's kneading trough.
4. A ſharp bit or ſnaffle for horſes. *Dict.*

A ſmith's *brake* is a machine in which horſes, unwilling to be ſhod, are confined during that operation.

BRA'KY, brå'-kŷ. *adj.* [from *brake.*] Thorny; prickly; rough.

Redeem arts from their rough and *braky* ſeats, where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure, open light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand. *Ben Jonſon.*

BRA'MBLE, bråm'bl. *n. ſ.* [bꞃemlaꞃ, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]

1. The blackberry buſh; the raſpberry buſh, or hindberry. *Miller.*

Content with food which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on ſtrawberries they fed:
Cornels and *bramble* berries gave the reſt,
And falling acorns furniſh'd out a feaſt. *Dryden.*

2. It is taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly ſhrub.

The buſh my bed, the *bramble* was my bow'r,
The woods can witneſs many a woful ſtore. *Spenſer.*

There is a man haunts the foreſt, that abuſes our young plants with carving Roſalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on *brambles*; all, forſooth, deifying the name of Roſalind. *Shakeſp.*

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but juſt awake,
No thruſtles ſhrill the *bramble* buſh forſake. *Gay.*

BRA'MBLING, bråm'-blĭng. *n. ſ.* A bird, called alſo a *mountain chaffinch.* *Dict.*

BRAN, brån'. *n. ſ.* [*brenna*, Ital.] The huſks of corn ground; the refuſe of the ſieve.

From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the *bran.* *Shakeſp.*

The citizens were driven to great diſtreſs for want of victuals; bread they made of the coarſeſt *bran*, moulded in cloaths; for otherwiſe it would not cleave together. *Hayward.*

In the ſitting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal, but muſt have among it a certain mixture of padar and *bran*, in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

Then water him, and drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirſt again with *bran.* *Dryd.*

BRANCH, bråntsh'. *n. ſ.* [*branche*, French.]

1. The ſhoot of a tree from one of the main boughs.

Why grow the *branches*, when the root is gone?
Why wither not the leaves that want their ſap? *Shakeſp.*

2. Any member or part of the whole; any diſtinct article; any ſection or ſubdiviſion.

Your oaths are paſt, and now ſubſcribe your names,
That his own hand may ſtrike his honour down,
That violates the ſmalleſt *branch* herein. *Shakeſp.*

The belief of this was of ſpecial importance, to confirm our hopes of another life, on which ſo many *branches* of chriſtian piety do immediately depend. *Hammond.*

In the ſeveral *branches* of juſtice and charity, comprehended in thoſe general rules, of loving our neighbour as ourſelves, and of doing to others as we would have them do to us, there is nothing but what is moſt fit and reaſonable. *Tillotſon.*

This precept will oblige us to perform our duty, according to the nature of the various *branches* of it. *Rogers.*

3. Any part that ſhoots out from the reſt.

And ſix *branches* ſhall come out of the ſides of it; three *branches* of the candleſtick out of the one ſide, and three *branches* of the candleſtick out of the other ſide. *Exodus.*

His blood, which diſperſeth itſelf by the *branches* of veins, may be reſembled to waters carried by brooks. *Raleigh.*

4. A ſmall river running into, or proceeding from, a larger.

If, from a main river, any *branch* be ſeparated and divided, then, where that *branch* doth firſt bound itſelf with new banks, there is that part of the river, where the *branch* forſaketh the main ſtream, called the head of the river. *Raleigh.*

5. Any part of a family deſcending in a collateral line.

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient ſtock planted in Somerſetſhire, took to wife the widow. *Carew.*

6. The offspring; the deſcendant.

Great Anthony! Spain's well beſeeming pride,
Thou mighty *branch* of emperours and kings!
Craſhaw.

7. The antlers or ſhoots of a ſtag's horn.

8. The *branches* of a bridle are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

9. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothick vaults; which arches tranſverſing from one angle to another, diagonal wiſe, form a croſs between the other arches, which make the ſides of the ſquare, of which the arches are diagonals. *Harris.*

To **Branch**, brântsh'. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpread in branches.

They were trained together in their childhoods, and there rooted betwixt them ſuch an affection, which cannot chooſe but *branch* now. *Shakeſp.*

The cauſe of ſcattering the boughs, is the haſty breaking forth of the ſap; and therefore thoſe trees riſe not in a body of any height, but *branch* near the ground. The cauſe of the pyramis, is the keeping in of the ſap, long before it *branch*, and the ſpending of it when it beginneth to *branch*, by equal degrees. *Bacon.*

Plant it round with ſhade
Of laurel, evergreen, and *branching* plane. *Milton.*

Straight as a line in beauteous order ſtood
Of oaks unſhorn a venerable wood;
Freſh was the graſs beneath, and ev'ry tree
At diſtance planted, in a due degree,
Their *branching* arms in air, with equal ſpace,
Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace. *Dryd.*

One ſees her thighs transform'd, another views
Her arms ſhot out, and *branching* into boughs.
Addiſon.

2. To ſpread into ſeparate and diſtinct parts and ſubdiviſions.

The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Appenines that paſſes through the body of it, *branch* out, on all ſides, into ſeveral different diviſions. *Addiſon.*

If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are conſidering, that would beſt inſtruct us when we ſhould, or ſhould not, *branch* into farther diſtinctions. *Locke.*

3. To ſpeak diffuſively, or with the diſtinction of the parts of a diſcourſe.

I have known a woman *branch* out into a long diſſertation upon the edging of a petticoat. *Spect.*

4. To have horns ſhooting out into antlers.

The ſwift ſtag from under ground
Bore up his *branching* head. *Milton.*

To **Branch**, brântsh'. *v. a.*

1. To divide as into branches.

The ſpirits of things animate are all continued within themſelves, and are *branched* into canals, as blood is; and the ſpirits have not only branches, but certain cells or ſeats, where the principal ſpirits do reſide. *Bacon.*

2. To adorn with needlework, repreſenting flowers and ſprigs.

In robe of lily white ſhe was array'd,
That from her ſhoulder to her heel down raught,
The train whereof looſe far behind her ſtray'd,
Branched with gold and pearl, moſt richly wrought.
Spenſer.

Bra'ncher, brânt'-ſhûr. *n. ſ.* [from *branch.*]

1. One that ſhoots out into branches.

If their child be not ſuch a ſpeedy ſpreader and *brancher*, like the vine, yet he may yield, with a little longer expectation, as uſeful and more ſober fruit than the other. *Wotton.*

2. [*branchier*, Fr.] In falconry, a young hawk.

I enlarge my diſcourſe to the obſervation of the eires, the *brancher*, and the two ſorts of lentners. *Walton.*

Bra'nchiness, brân'-tshŷ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *branchy.*] Fulneſs of branches.

Bra'nchless, brântsh'-lĭs. *adj.* [from *branch.*]

1. Without ſhoots or boughs.

2. Without any valuable product; naked.

If I loſe mine honour,
I loſe myſelf; better I were not yours,
Than yours ſo *branchleſs*. *Shakeſp.*

Bra'nchy, brânt'-ſhŷ. *adj.* [from *branch.*] Full of branches; ſpreading.

Trees on trees o'erthrown
Fall crackling round him, and the foreſts groan;
Sudden full twenty on the plain are ſtrow'd,
And lopp'd and lighten'd of their *branchy* load.
Pope.

What carriage can bear away all the various, rude, and unwieldy loppings of a *branchy* tree at once? *Watts.*

BRAND, brând'. *n. ſ.* [bꞃanꝺ, Saxon.]

1. A ſtick lighted, or fit to be lighted, in the fire.

Have I caught thee?
He that parts us ſhall bring a *brand* from heav'n,
And fire us hence. *Shakeſp.*

Take it, ſhe ſaid, and when your needs require,
This little *brand* will ſerve to light your fire. *Dryd.*

If, with double diligence, they labour to retrieve the hours they have loſt, they ſhall be ſaved; though this is a ſervice of great difficulty, and like a *brand* plucked out of the fire. *Rogers.*

2. [*brando*, Ital. *brandar*, Runick.] A ſword, in old language.

They looking back, all th' eaſtern ſide beheld
Of Paradiſe, ſo late their happy ſeat!
Wav'd over by that flaming *brand*; the gate
With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms.
Milton.

3. A thunderbolt.

The fire omnipotent prepares the *brand*,
By Vulcan wrought, and arms his potent hand.
Granville.

4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous; a ſtigma.

Clerks convict ſhould be burned in the hand, both becauſe they might taſte of ſome corporal puniſhment, and that they might carry a *brand* of infamy. *Bacon.*

The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a *brand* of infamy paſſes for a badge of honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. Any note of infamy.

Where did his wit on learning fix a *brand*,
And rail at arts he did not underſtand? *Dryden.*

To **Brand**, brând'. *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.] To mark with a brand, or note of infamy.

Have I liv'd thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet *branded* with ſuſpicion? *Shakeſp.*

The king was after *branded*, by Perkin's proclamation, for an execrable breaker of the rights of holy church. *Bacon.*

Brand not their actions with ſo foul a name;
Pity, at leaſt, what we are forc'd to blame. *Dryd.*

Ha! dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not
To *brand* the ſpotleſs virtue of my prince. *Rowe.*

Our Punick faith
Is infamous, and *branded* to a proverb. *Addiſon.*

The ſpreader of the pardons anſwered him an eaſier way, by *branding* him with hereſy. *Atterbury.*

Bra'ndgoose, brând'-gôs. *n. ſ.* A kind of wild fowl, leſs than a common gooſe, having its breaſt and wings of a dark colour. *Dict.*

To **Bra'ndish**, brân'-dĭsh. *v. a.* [from *brand*, a ſword.]

1. To wave, or ſhake, or flouriſh, as a weapon.

Brave Macbeth,
Diſdaining fortune, with his *brandiſh'd* ſteel,
Like valour's minion, carved out his paſſage. *Shak.*

He ſaid, and *brandiſhing* at once his blade,
With eager pace purſued the flaming ſhade. *Dryd.*

Let me march their leader, not their prince;
And at the head of your renown'd Cydonians
Brandiſh this ſword. *Smith.*

2. To play with; to flouriſh.

He, who ſhall employ all the force of his reaſon only in *brandiſhing* of ſyllogiſms, will diſcover very little. *Locke.*

Bra'ndling, brând'-lĭng. *n. ſ.* The name for a particular worm.

The dew-worm, which ſome alſo call the lob-worm, and the *brandling*, are the chief. *Walton.*

Bra'ndy, brân'-dŷ. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *brandewine*, or *burnt wine.*] A ſtrong liquor diſtilled from wine.

If your maſter lodgeth at inns, every dram of *brandy* extraordinary that you drink, raiſeth his character. *Swift's Footman.*

Bra'ndy-wine, brân'-dŷ-wī'ne. The ſame with *brandy.*

It has been a common ſaying, A hair of the ſame dog; and thought that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to ſuch. *Wiſeman.*

BRA'NGLE, brâng'l. *n. ſ.* [uncertainly derived.] Squabble; wrangle; litigious conteſt.

The payment of tythes is ſubject to many frauds, *brangles*, and other difficulties, not only from papiſts and diſſenters, but even from thoſe who profeſs themſelves proteſtants. *Swift.*

To **Bra'ngle**, brâng'l. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wrangle; to ſquabble.

When polite converſing ſhall be improved, company will be no longer peſtered with dull ſtory-tellers, nor *brangling* diſputers. *Swift.*

Bra'nglement, brâng'l-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *brangle.*] The ſame with *brangle.*

Brank, brânk'. *n. ſ.* Buckwheat, or *brank*, is a grain very uſeful and advantageous in dry barren lands. *Mortimer.*

Bra'nny, brân'-nŷ. *adj.* [from *bran.*] Having the appearance of bran.

It became ſerpiginous, and was, when I ſaw it, covered with white *branny* ſcales. *Wiſeman.*

Bra'sen, brå'zn. *adj.* [from *braſs.*] Made of *braſs.* It is now leſs properly written, according to the pronunciation, *brazen.*

Bra'sier, brå'-zhůr. *n. ſ.* [from *braſs.*]

1. A manufacturer that works in braſs.

There is a fellow ſomewhat near the door, he ſhould be a *braſier* by his face. *Shakeſp.*

Braſiers that turn andirons, pots, kettles, *&c.* have their lathe made different from the common turners lathe. *Moxon.*

2. A pan to hold coals. [probably from *embraſer*, Fr.]

It is thought they had no chimneys, but were warmed with coals on *braſiers.* *Arbuthnot.*

Brasi'l, } **Brazi'l**, } brå-zė'l. { *n. ſ.* An American wood, commonly ſuppoſed to have been thus denominated, becauſe firſt brought from Braſil: though Huet ſhews it had been known by that name many years before the diſcovery of that country; and the beſt ſort comes from Fernambuc. It is uſed by turners, and takes a good poliſh; but chiefly in dying, though it gives but a ſpurious red. *Chambers.*

BRASS, bråſs'. *n. ſ.* [bpaꝛ, Sax. *prês.* Welſh.]

1. A yellow metal made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. It is uſed, in popular language, for any kind of metal in which copper has a part.

Braſs is made of copper and calaminaris. *Bacon.*

Men's evil manners live in *braſs*, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakeſp.*

Let others mold the running maſs
Of metals, and inform the breathing *braſs.* *Dryd.*

2. Impudence.

Bra'ssiness, bråſs'-sŷ-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *braſſy.*] An appearance like braſs; ſome quality of braſs.

Bra'ssy, bråſs'-sŷ. *adj.* [from *braſs.*]

1. Partaking of braſs.

The part in which they lie, is near black, with ſome ſparks of a *braſſy* pyrites in it. *Woodward.*

2. Hard as braſs.

Loſſes,
Enough to preſs a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiſeration of his ſtate
From *braſſy* boſoms, and rough hearts of flint. *Shakeſp.*

3. Impudent.

Brast, bråſt'. *particip. adj.* [from *burſt.*] Burſt; broken. Obſolete.

There creature never paſt,
That back returned without heavenly grace,
But dreadful furies which their chains have *braſt*,
And damned ſprights ſent forth to make ill men
agaſt. *Spenſer.*

Brat, bråt'. *n. ſ.* [its etymology is uncertain; bpatt, in Saxon, ſignifies a blanket; from which, perhaps, the modern ſignification may have come.]

1. A child, ſo called in contempt.

He leads them like a thing
Made by ſome other deity than nature,
That ſhapes man better; and they follow him,
Againſt us *brats*, with no leſs confidence,
Than boys purſuing ſummer butterflies. *Shakeſp.*

This *brat* is none of mine:
Hence with it, and, together with the dam,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakeſp.*

The friends, that got the *brats*, were poiſon'd
too;
In this ſad caſe what could our vermin do?
Roſcommon.

Jupiter ſummoned all the birds and beaſts before him, with their *brats* and little ones, to ſee which of them had the prettieſt children. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſhall live to ſee the inviſible lady, to whom I was obliged, and whom I never beheld ſince ſhe was a *brat* in hanging-ſleeves. *Swift.*

I give command to kill or ſave,
Can grant ten thouſand pounds a-year,
And make a beggar's *brat* a peer. *Swift.*

2. The progeny; the offspring.

The two late conſpiracies were the *brats* and offspring of two contrary factions. *South.*

Brava'do, brå-vå'-dô. *n. ſ.* [from *bravada*, Span.] A boaſt; a brag.

Spain, to make good the *bravado*,
Names it the invincible Armado. *Anonymous.*

BRAVE, brå've. *adj.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. Courageous; daring; bold; generous; high-ſpirited.

An Egyptian ſoothſayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherways was *brave* and confident, was, in the preſence of Octavius Cæſar, poor and cowardly. *Bacon.*

From armed foes to bring a royal prize,
Shows your *brave* heart victorious as your eyes.
Waller.

2. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty; graceful.

I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two,
And wear my dagger with a *braver* grace. *Shak.*

3. Magnificent; grand.

Rings put upon his fingers,
And *brave* attendants near him, when he wakes;
Would not the beggar then forget himſelf? *Shak.*

But whoſoe'er it was nature deſign'd
Firſt a *brave* place, and then as *brave* a mind.
Denham.

4. Excellent; noble: it is an indeterminate word, uſed to expreſs the ſuperabundance of any valuable quality in men or things.

Let not old age diſgrace my high deſire,
O heavenly ſoul, in human ſhape contain'd!
Old wood inflam'd doth yield the *braveſt* fire,
When younger doth in ſmoke his virtue ſpend.
Sidney.

If there be iron ore, and mills, iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth. *Bacon.*

If a ſtateſman has not this ſcience, he muſt be ſubject to a *braver* man than himſelf, whoſe province it is to direct all his actions to this end. *Digby.*

Brave, brå've. *n. ſ.* [*brave*, Fr.]

1. A hector; a man daring beyond decency or diſcretion.

Hot *braves*, like thee, may fight, but know not
well
To manage this, the laſt great ſtake. *Dryden.*

Morat 's too inſolent, too much a *brave*,
His courage to his envy is a ſlave. *Dryden.*

2. A boaſt; a challenge; a defiance.

There end thy *brave*, and turn thy face in
peace:
We grant thou canſt outſcold us. *Shakeſp.*

To **Brave**, brå've. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To defy; to challenge; to ſet at defiance.

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch. *Shakeſp.*

My nobles leave me, and my ſtate is *brav'd*,
Ev'n at my gates with ranks of foreign powers.
Shakeſp.

The ills of love, not thoſe of fate, I fear;
Theſe I can *brave*, but thoſe I cannot bear. *Dryd.*

Like a rock unmov'd, a rock that *braves*
The raging tempeſt, and the riſing waves. *Dryd.*

2. To carry a boaſting appearance of.

Both particular perſons and factions are apt enough to flatter themſelves, or, at leaſt, to *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon.*

Bra'vely, brå've-lŷ. *adv.* [from *brave.*] In a brave manner; courageouſly; gallantly; ſplendidly.

Martin Swart, with his Germans, performed *bravely.* *Bacon.*

No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,
The Trojan hero did affright,
Who *bravely* twice renew'd the fight. *Denham.*

Your valour *bravely* did th' aſſault ſuſtain,
And fill'd the motes and ditches with the ſlain.
Dryden.

Bra'very, brå'-vůr-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *brave.*]

1. Courage; magnanimity; generoſity; gallantry.

It denotes no great *bravery* of mind, to do that out of a deſire of fame, which we could not be prompted to by a generous paſſion for the glory of him that made us. *Spectator.*

Juba, to all the *bravery* of a hero,
Adds ſofteſt love, and more than female ſweetneſs.
Addiſon.

2. Splendour; magnificence.

Where all the *bravery* that eye may ſee,
And all the happineſs that heart deſire,
Is to be found. *Spenſer.*

3. Show; oſtentation.

Let princes chooſe miniſters more ſenſible of duty than of riſing, and ſuch as love buſineſs rather upon conſcience than upon *bravery.* *Bacon.*

4. Bravado; boaſt.

Never could man, with more unmanlike *bravery*, uſe his tongue to her diſgrace, which lately had ſung ſonnets of her praiſes. *Sidney.*

For a *bravery* upon this occaſion of power, they crowned their new king in the cathedral church of Dublin. *Bacon.*

There are thoſe that make it a point of *bravery*, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bra'vo, brå'-vô. *n. ſ.* [*bravo*, Ital.] A man who murders for hire.

For boldneſs, like the *bravoes* and banditti, is ſeldom employed, but upon deſperate ſervices.
Government of the Tongue.

No *bravoes* here profeſs the bloody trade,
Nor is the church the murd'rer's refuge made.
Gay.

To **BRAWL**, bråwl. *v. n.* [*brouiller*, or *brauler*, Fr.]

1. To quarrel noiſily and indecently.

She troubled was, alas! that it might be,
With tedious *brawlings* of her parents dear. *Sidney.*

Here comes a man of comfort, whoſe advice
Hath often ſtill'd my *brawling* diſcontent. *Shak.*

How now? Sir John! what, are you *brawling*
here?
Does this become your place, your time, your
buſineſs? *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Their batt'ring cannon charged to the mouths,
Till their ſoul-fearing clamours have *brawl'd*
down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city. *Shak.*

In council ſhe gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, *brawling*, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

Leave all noiſy conteſts, all immodeſt clamours, *brawling* language, and eſpecially all perſonal ſcandal and ſcurrility, to the meaneſt part of the vulgar world. *Watts.*

2. To ſpeak loud and indecently.

His diviſions, as the times do *brawl*,
Are in three heads; one pow'r againſt the
French,
And one againſt Glendower. *Shakeſp.*

3. To make a noiſe. This is little uſed.

As he lay along
Under an oak, whoſe antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood.
Shakeſp.

Brawl, bråwl. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noiſe; ſcurrility.

He findeth, that controverſies thereby are made but *brawls*; and therefore wiſheth, that, in ſome lawful aſſembly of churches, all theſe ſtrifes may be decided. *Hooker.*

Never ſince that middle ſummer's ſpring
Met we on hill, in dale, foreſt, or mead,
But with thy *brawls* thou haſt diſturb'd our ſport.
Shakeſp.

That bonum is an animal,
Made good with ſtout polemick *brawl*. *Hudibras.*

BRA'WLER, brå'-lûr. *n. ſ.* [from *brawl*.] A wrangler; a quarrelſome, noiſy fellow.

An advocate may incur the cenſure of the court, for being a *brawler* in court, on purpoſe to lengthen out the cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

BRAWN, brå'n. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The fleſhy or muſculous part of the body.

The *brawn* of the arm muſt appear full, ſhadowed on one ſide; then ſhew the wriſt-bone thereof. *Peacham.*

But moſt their looks on the black monarch bend,
His riſing muſcles and his *brawn* commend;
His double biting ax, and beamy ſpear,
Each aſking a gigantick force to rear. *Dryden.*

2. The arm, ſo called for its being muſculous.

I'll hide my ſilver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my vantbrace put this wither'd *brawn*.
Shakeſp.

I had purpoſe
Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*.
Shakeſp.

3. Bulk; muſcular ſtrength.

The boiſt'rous hands are then of uſe, when I,
With this directing head, thoſe hands apply;
Brawn without brain is thine. *Dryden.*

4. The fleſh of a boar.

The beſt age for the boar is from two to five years, at which time it is beſt to geld him, or ſell him for *brawn*. *Mortimer.*

5. A boar.

BRA'WNER, brå'-nûr. *n. ſ.* [from *brawn*.] A boar killed for the table.

At Chriſtmas time be careful of your fame,
See the old tenant's table be the ſame;
Then if you would ſend up the *brawner* head,
Sweet roſemary and bays around it ſpread. *King.*

BRA'WNINESS, brå'-nŷ-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *brawny*.] Strength; hardneſs.

This *brawnineſs* and inſenſibility of mind, is the beſt armour againſt the common evils and accidents of life. *Locke.*

BRA'WNY, brå'-nŷ. *adj.* [from *brawn*.] Muſculous; fleſhy; bulky; of great muſcles and ſtrength.

The *brawny* fool, who did his vigour boaſt,
In that preſuming confidence was loſt. *Dryden.*
The native energy
Turns all into the ſubſtance of the tree,
Starves and deſtroys the fruit, is only made
For *brawny* bulk, and for a barren ſhade. *Dryden.*

To **BRAY**, brå'. *v. a.* [bꞃacan, Sax. *braier*, Fr.] To pound, or grind ſmall.

I'll burſt him; I will *bray*
His bones as in a mortar. *Chapman.*

Except you would *bray* Chriſtendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new paſte, there is no poſſibility of a holy war. *Bacon.*

To **BRAY**, brå'. *v. n.* [*broire*, Fr. *barrio*, Lat.]

1. To make a noiſe as an aſs.

Laugh, and they
Return it louder than an aſs can *bray*. *Dryden.*

'Agad if he ſhould hear the lion roar, he'd cudgel him into an aſs, and to his primitive *braying*. *Congreve.*

2. To make an offenſive, harſh, or diſagreeable noiſe.

What, ſhall our feaſt be kept with ſlaughter'd men?
Shall *braying* trumpets, and loud churliſh drums,
Clamours of hell, be meaſures to our pomp?
Shakeſp.

Arms on armour claſhing, *bray'd*
Horrible diſcord. *Milton.*

BRAY, brå'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Voice of an aſs.

2. Harſh ſound.

Boiſt'rous untun'd drums,
And harſh reſounding trumpets dreadful *bray*.
Shakeſp.

BRA'YER, brå'-ûr. *n. ſ.* [from *bray*.]

1. One that brays like an aſs.

Hold! cried the queen; a cat-call each ſhall win;
Equal your merits, equal is your din!
But, that this well-diſputed game may end,
Sound forth, my *brayers!* and the welkin rend.
Pope.

2. [With printers; from *To bray*, or *beat*.] An inſtrument to temper the ink.

To **BRAZE**, brå'ze. *v. a.* [from *braſs*.]

1. To ſolder with braſs.

If the nut be not to be caſt in braſs, but only hath a worm *brazed* into it, this niceneſs is not ſo abſolutely neceſſary, becauſe that worm is firſt turned up, and bowed into the grooves of the ſpindle; and you may try that before it is *brazed* in the nut. *Moxon.*

2. To harden to impudence.

I have ſo often bluſhed to acknowledge him, that now I am *braz'd* to it. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

If damned cuſtom hath not *braz'd* it ſo,
That it is proof and bulwark againſt ſenſe. *Shak.*

BRA'ZEN, brå'zn. *adj.* [from *braſs*.]

1. Made of braſs. It was anciently and properly written *braſen*.

Get alſo a ſmall pair of *brazen* compaſſes, and a fine ruler, for taking the diſtance. *Peacham.*

A bough his *brazen* helmet did ſuſtain;
His heavier arms lay ſcatter'd on the plain. *Dryd.*

2P roceeding from braſs: a poetical uſe.

Trumpeters,
With *brazen* din blaſt you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling tabourines. *Shak.*

3. Impudent.

To **BRA'ZEN**, brå'zn. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully.

When I reprimanded him for his tricks, he would talk ſaucily, lye, and *brazen* it out, as if he had done nothing amiſs. *Arbuthnot.*

BRA'ZENFACE, brå'zn-fåse. *n. ſ.* [from *brazen* and *face*.] An impudent wench: in low language.

You do, if you ſuſpect me in any diſhoneſty.—
Well ſaid, *brazenface*; hold it out. *Shakeſp.*

BRA'ZENFACED, brå'zn-få'st. *adj.* [from *brazenface*.] Impudent; ſhameleſs.

What a *brazenfaced* varlet art thou, to deny thou knoweſt me? Is it two days ago, ſince I tript up thy heels, and beat thee before the king?
Shakeſp.

Quick-witted, *brazenfac'd*, with fluent tongues,
Patient of labours, and diſſembling wrongs. *Dryd.*

BRA'ZENNESS, bra'zn-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *brazen*.]

1. Appearance like braſs.

2. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER, brå'-zyûr. *n. ſ.* See **BRASIER**.

The halfpence and farthings in England, if you ſhould ſell them to the *brazier*, you would not loſe above a penny in a ſhilling. *Swift.*

BREACH, brė̊'tsh. *n. ſ.* [from *break*; *breche*, Fr.]

1. The act of breaking any thing.

This tempeſt
Daſhing the garment of this peace, aboded
The ſudden *breach* on't. *Shakeſp.*

2. The ſtate of being broken.

O you kind gods!
Cure this great *breach* in his abuſed nature.
Shaekſp.

3. A gap in a fortification made by a battery.

The wall was blown up in two places; by which *breach* the Turks ſeeking to have entered, made bloody fight. *Knolles.*

Till mad with rage upon the *breach* he fir'd,
Slew friends and foes, and in the ſmoke retir'd.
Dryden.

4. The violation of a law or contract.

That oath would ſure contain them greatly, or the *breach* of it bring them to ſhorter vengeance.
Spenſer.

What are thoſe *breaches* of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit all right in a nation to govern? *Bacon.*

Breach of duty towards our neighbours, ſtill involves in it a *breach* of duty towards God.
South.

The laws of the goſpel are the only ſtanding rules of morality; and the penalties affixed by God to the *breach* of thoſe laws, the only guards that can effectually reſtrain men within the true bounds of decency and virtue. *Rogers.*

5. The opening in a coaſt.

But th' heedful boatman ſtrongly forth did ſtretch
His brawny arms, and all his body ſtrain;
That th' utmoſt ſandy *breach* they ſhortly fetch,
While the dread danger does behind remain.
Spenſer.

6. Difference; quarrel; ſeparation of kindneſs.

It would have been long before the jealouſies and *breaches* between the armies would have been compoſed. *Clarendon.*

7. Infraction; injury.

This *breach* upon kingly power was without precedent. *Clarendon.*

BREAD, brė̊d'. *n. ſ.* [bꞃeoꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Food made of ground corn.

Mankind have found the means to make grain into *bread*, the lighteſt and propereſt aliment for human bodies. *Arbuthnot.*

Bread, that decaying man with ſtrength ſupplies;
And generous wine, which thoughtful ſorrow flies. *Pope.*

2. Food in general, ſuch as nature requires: to *get bread*, implies, to get ſufficient for ſupport without luxury.

In the ſweat of thy face ſhalt thou eat *bread*.
Geneſis.

If pretenders were not ſupported by the ſimplicity of the inquiſitive fools, the trade would not find them *bread*. *L'Eſtrange.*

This dowager, on whom my tale I found,
A ſimple ſober life in patience led,
And had but juſt enough to buy her *bread*. *Dryd.*
When I ſubmit to ſuch indignities,
Make me a citizen, a ſenator of Rome;
To ſell my country, with my voice, for *bread*.
Philips.

I neither have been bred a ſcholar, a ſoldier, nor to any kind of buſineſs; this creates uneaſineſs in my mind, fearing I ſhall in time want *bread*. *Spectator.*

3. Support of life at large.

God is pleaſed to try our patience by the ingratitude of thoſe who, having eaten of our *bread*, have lift up themſelves againſt us.
King Charles.

But ſometimes virtue ſtarves, while vice is fed;
What then? is the reward of virtue *bread*? *Pope.*

BREAD-CHIPPER, brė̊d-tshȉp-ûr. *n. ſ.* [from *bread* and *chip*.] One that chips bread; a baker's ſervant; an under butler.

No abuſe, Hal, on my honour; no abuſe.—
Not to diſpraiſe me, and call me pantler, and *bread-chipper*, and I know not what? *Shakeſp.*

BREAD-CORN, brė̊d'-kôrn. *n. ſ.* [from *bread* and *corn*.] Corn of which bread is made.

There was not one drop of beer in the town; the bread, and *bread-corn*, ſufficed not for ſix days.
Hayward.

When it is ripe, they gather it, and, bruiſing it among *bread-corn*, they put it up into a veſſel, and keep it as food for their ſlaves. *Broome.*

BREAD-ROOM, brė̊d'-rôm. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.]
A part

A part of the hold ſeparated by a bulkhead from the reſt, where the bread and biſcuit for the men are kept.

Breadth, brĕd'th. *n. ſ.* [from bꞃaꝺ broad, Saxon.] The meaſure of any plain ſuperficies from ſide to ſide.

There is, in Ticinum, a church that hath windows only from above; it is in length an hundred feet, in *breadth* twenty, and in height near fifty; having a door in the midſt. *Bacon.*

The river Ganges, according unto later relations, if not in length, yet in *breadth* and depth, may excel it. *Brown.*

Then all approach the ſlain with vaſt ſurprize,
Admire on what a *breadth* of earth he lies. *Dryd.*

In our Gothick cathedrals, the narrowneſs of the arch makes it riſe in height; the lowneſs opens it in *breadth*. *Addiſon.*

To **BREAK**, brĕ'k. *v. a.* pret. I *broke*, or *brake*; part. paſſ. *broke*, or *broken*. [bꞃeccan, Saxon.]

1. To part by violence.

When I *brake* the five loaves among five thouſand, how many baſkets of fragments took ye up? *Mark.*

Let us *break* their bands aſunder, and caſt away their cords from us. *Pſalms.*

A bruiſed reed ſhall he not *break*. *Iſaiah.*

See, ſaid the ſire, how ſoon 'tis done;
The ſticks he then *broke* one by one:
So ſtrong you'll be, in friendſhip tied;
So quickly broke, if you divide. *Swift.*

2. To burſt, or open by force.

O could we *break* our way by force! *Milton.*

Moſes tells us, that the fountains of the earth were *broke* open, or clove aſunder. *Burnet's Theory.*

Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold,
While I with modeſt ſtruggling *broke* his hold. *Gay.*

3. To pierce; to divide, as light divides darkneſs.

By a dim winking lamp, which feebly *broke*
The gloomy vapour, he lay ſtretch'd along. *Dryd.*

4. To deſtroy by violence.

This is the fabrick, which, when God *breaketh* down, none can build up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in.

I'd give bay Curtal, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were *broken* than theſe boys,
And writ as little beard. *Shakeſp.*

6. To cruſh or deſtroy the ſtrength of the body.

O father abbot!
An old man, *broken* with the ſtorms of ſtate,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakeſp.*

The breaking of that parliament
Broke him; as that diſhoneſt victory
At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,
Kill'd with report that old man eloquent. *Milton.*

Have not ſome of his vices weaken'd his body, and *broke* his health? have not others diſſipated his eſtate, and reduced him to want? *Tillotſon.*

7. To ſink or appal the ſpirit.

The defeat of that day was much greater than it then appeared to be; and it even *broke* the heart of his army. *Clarendon.*

I'll brave her to her face;
I'll give my anger its free courſe againſt her:
Thou ſhalt ſee, Phœnix, how I'll *break* her pride. *Philips.*

8. To cruſh; to ſhatter.

Your hopes without are vaniſh'd into ſmoke;
Your captains taken, and your armies *broke*. *Dryd.*

9. To weaken the mental faculties.

Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have balm'd thy *broken* ſenſes,
Which, if conveniency will not allow,
Stand in hard cure. *Shakeſp.*

If any dabbler in poetry dares venture upon the experiment, he will only *break* his brains. *Felton.*

10. To tame; to train to obedience; to enure to docility.

What boots it to *break* a colt, and to let him ſtraight run looſe at random? *Spenſer.*

Why then thou can'ſt not *break* her to the lute.—
Why, no; for ſhe hath *broke* the lute to me. *Shak.*

So fed before he 's *broke*, he 'll bear
Too great a ſtomach patiently to feel
The laſhing whip, or chew the curbing ſteel. *May.*

That hot-mouth'd beaſt that bears againſt the curb,
Hard to be *broken* even by lawful kings. *Dryd.*

No ſports but what belong to war they know,
To *break* the ſtubborn colt, to bend the bow. *Dryd.*

Virtues like theſe
Make human nature ſhine, reform the ſoul,
And *break* our fierce barbarians into men. *Addiſon.*

Behold young Juba, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he forms himſelf to glory,
And *breaks* the fierceneſs of his native temper! *Addiſon.*

11. To make bankrupt.

The king's grown bankrupt, like a *broken* man. *Shakeſp.*

For this few know themſelves: for merchants *broke*
View their eſtate with diſcontent and pain. *Davies.*

With arts like theſe rich Matho, when he ſpeaks,
Attracts all fees, and little lawyers *breaks*. *Dryd.*

A command or call to be liberal, all of a ſudden impoveriſhes the rich, *breaks* the merchant, and ſhuts up every private man's exchequer. *South.*

12. To diſcard; to diſmiſs.

I ſee a great officer *broken*. *Swift.*

13. To crack or open the ſkin, ſo as that the blood comes.

She could have run and waddled all about, even the day before ſhe *broke* her brow; and then my huſband took up the child. *Shakeſp.*

Weak ſoul! and blindly to deſtruction led:
She break her heart! ſhe'll ſooner *break* your head. *Dryden.*

14. To make a ſwelling or impoſthume open.

15. To violate a contract or promiſe.

Lovers *break* not hours,
Unleſs it be to come before their time. *Shakeſp.*

Pardon this fault, and by my ſoul I ſwear,
I never more will *break* an oath with thee. *Shak.*

Did not our worthies of the houſe,
Before they *broke* the peace, *break* vows? *Hudibras.*

16. To infringe a law.

Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cauſe. *Dryd.*

17. To ſtop; to make ceaſe.

Break their talk, miſtreſs Quickly; my kinſman ſhall ſpeak for himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

18. To intercept.

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, yet ſo as if the firſt fall be *broken*, by means of a ſop, or otherwiſe, it ſtayeth above. *Bacon.*

Think not my ſenſe of virtue is ſo ſmall;
I'll rather leap down firſt, and *break* your fall. *Dryden.*

As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who ſees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops ſhort, and looks about for ſome kind ſhrub
To *break* his dreadful fall. *Dryden.*

She held my hand, the deſtin'd blow to *break*,
Then from her roſy lips began to ſpeak. *Dryden.*

19. To interrupt.

Some ſolitary cloiſter will I chooſe,
Coarſe my attire, and ſhort ſhall be my ſleep,
Broke by the melancholy midnight bell. *Dryden.*

The father was ſo moved, that he could only command his voice, *broke* with ſighs and ſobbings, ſo far as to bid her proceed. *Addiſon.*

The poor ſhade ſhiv'ring ſtands, and muſt not *break*
His painful ſilence, till the mortal ſpeak. *Tickell.*

Sometimes in *broken* words he ſigh'd his care,
Look'd pale, and trembled, when he view'd the fair. *Gay.*

20. To ſeparate company.

Did not Paul and Barnabas diſpute with that vehemence, that they were forced to *break* company? *Atterbury.*

21. To diſſolve any union.

It is great folly, as well as injuſtice, to *break* off ſo noble a relation. *Collier.*

22. To reform: with *of*.

The French were not quite *broken of* it, until ſome time after they became Chriſtians. *Grew.*

23. To open ſomething new; to propound ſomething by an overture: as if a ſeal were opened.

When any new thing ſhall be propounded, no counſellor ſhould ſuddenly deliver any poſitive opinion, but only hear it, and, at the moſt, but to *break* it, at firſt, that it may be the better underſtood at the next meeting. *Bacon.*

I, who much deſir'd to know
Of whence ſhe was, yet fearful how to *break*
My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to ſpeak. *Dryd.*

24. *To break the back.* To ſtrain or diſlocate the vertebræ with too heavy burdens.

I'd rather crack my ſinews, *break my back*,
Than you ſhould ſuch diſhonour undergo. *Shak.*

25. *To break the back.* To diſable one's fortune.

O many
Have *broke their backs* with laying manors on 'em,
For this great journey. *Shakeſp.*

26. *To break a deer.* To cut it up at table.

27. *To break faſt.* To eat the firſt time in the day.

28. *To break ground.* To plough.

When the price of corn falleth, men generally give over ſurplus tillage, and *break* no more *ground* than will ſerve to ſupply their own turn. *Carew.*

The huſbandman muſt firſt *break the land*, before it be made capable of good ſeed. *Davies.*

29. *To break ground.* To open trenches.

30. *To break the heart.* To deſtroy with grief.

Good my lord, enter here.——
—Will 't *break my heart?*——
I'd rather *break mine own.* *Shakeſp.*

Should not all relations bear a part?
It were enough to *break a ſingle heart.* *Dryden.*

31. *To break a jeſt.* To utter a jeſt unexpected.

32. *To break the neck.* To lux, or put out the neck joints.

I had as lief thou didſt *break his neck*, as his fingers. *Shakeſp.*

33. *To break off.* To put a ſudden ſtop; to interrupt.

34. *To break off.* To preclude by ſome obſtacle ſuddenly interpoſed.

To check the ſtarts and ſallies of the ſoul,
And *break off* all its commerce with the tongue. *Addiſon.*

35. *To break up.* To diſſolve; to put a ſudden end to.

Who cannot reſt till he good fellows find;
He *breaks up* houſe, turns out of doors his mind. *Herbert.*

He threatened, that the tradeſmen would beat out his teeth, if he did not retire, and *break up* the meeting. *Arbuthnot.*

36. *To break up.* To open; to lay open.

Shells being lodged amongſt mineral matter, when this comes to be *broke up*, it exhibits impreſſions of the ſhells. *Woodward.*

37. *To break up.* To ſeparate or diſband.

After taking the ſtrong city of Belgrade, Solyman, returning to Conſtantinople, *broke up* his army, and there lay ſtill the whole year following. *Knolles.*

38. *To break upon the wheel.* To puniſh by ſtretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.

39. *To break wind.* To give vent to wind in the body.

To **Break**, bre'k. *v. n.*

1. To part in two.

Give ſorrow words; the grief that does not ſpeak
Whiſpers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it *break*. *Shakeſp.*

2. To burſt.

The clouds are ſtill above; and, while I ſpeak,
A ſecond deluge o'er our heads may *break*. *Dryd.*
The Roman camp
Hangs o'er us black and threat'ning, like a ſtorm
Juſt *breaking* on our heads. *Dryden.*

3. To ſpread by daſhing, as waves on a rock.

At laſt a falling billow ſtops his breath,
Breaks o'er his head, and whelms him underneath. *Dryden.*

He could compare the confuſion of a multitude to that tumult in the Icarian ſea, daſhing and *breaking* among its crowd of iſlands. *Pope.*

4. To break as a ſwelling; to open, and diſcharge matter.

Some hidden abſceſs in the meſentery, *breaking* ſome few days after, was diſcovered to be an apoſteme. *Harvey.*

Aſk one, who hath ſubdued his natural rage, how he likes the change; and undoubtedly he will tell you, that it is no leſs happy than the caſe of a *broken* impoſthume, as the painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

5. To open as the morning.

The day *breaks* not, it is my heart,
Becauſe that I and you muſt part.
Stay, or elſe my joys will die,
And periſh in their infancy. *Donne.*

When a man thinks of any thing in the darkneſs of the night, whatever deep impreſſions it may make in his mind, they are apt to vaniſh as the day *breaks* about him. *Addiſon.*

6. To burſt forth; to exclaim.

Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was
A thing inſpir'd; and, not conſulting, *broke*
Into a general prophecy. *Shakeſp.*

7. To become bankrupt.

I did mean, indeed, to pay you with this; which if, like an ill venture, it come unluckily home, I *break*, and you, my gentle creditors, loſe. *Shakeſp.*

He that puts all upon adventures, doth oftentimes *break*, and come to poverty. *Bacon.*

Cutler ſaw tenants *break*, and houſes fall,
For very want he could not build a wall. *Pope.*

8. To decline in health and ſtrength.

Yet thus, methinks, I hear them ſpeak:
See how the dean begins to *break*;
Poor gentleman! he droops apace. *Swift.*

9. To iſſue out with vehemence.

Whoſe wounds, yet freſh, with bloody hands he ſtrook,
While from his breaſt the dreadful accents *broke*. *Pope.*

10. To make way with ſome kind of ſuddenneſs, impetuoſity, or violence.

Calamities may be neareſt at hand, and readieſt to *break* in ſuddenly upon us, which we, in regard of times or circumſtances, may imagine to be fartheſt off. *Hooker.*

The three mighty men *broke* through the hoſt of the Philiſtines. 2 *Samuel.*

They came unto Judah, and *brake* into it. 2 *Chronicles.*

Or who ſhut up the ſea within doors, when it *brake* forth, as if it had iſſued out of the womb? *Job.*

This, this is he; ſoftly awhile,
Let us not *break* in upon him. *Milton.*

He reſolved that Balfour ſhould uſe his utmoſt endeavour to *break* through with his whole body of horſe. *Clarendon.*

When the channel of a river is overcharged with water, more than it can deliver, it neceſſarily *breaks* over the banks, to make itſelf room. *Hale.*

Sometimes his anger *breaks* through all diſguiſes,
And ſpares not Gods nor men. *Denham.*
Till through thoſe clouds the ſun of knowledge *brake*,
And Europe from her lethargy did wake. *Denham.*
O! couldſt thou *break* through fate's ſevere decree,
A new Marcellus ſhould ariſe in thee. *Dryden.*
At length I've acted my ſevereſt part!
I feel the woman *breaking* in upon me,
And melt about my heart, my tears will flow. *Addiſon.*
How does the luſtre of our father's actions,
Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him,
Break out, and burn with more triumphant blaze! *Addiſon.*
And yet, methinks, a beam of light *breaks* in
On my departing ſoul. *Addiſon.*

There are ſome who, ſtruck with the uſefulneſs of theſe charities, *break* through all the difficulties and obſtructions that now lie in the way towards advancing them. *Atterbury.*

Almighty Pow'r, by whoſe moſt wiſe command
Helpleſs, forlorn, uncertain here I ſtand;
Take this faint glimmering of thyſelf away,
Or *break* into my ſoul with perfect day! *Arbuthnot.*
See heav'n its ſparkling portals wide diſplay,
And *break* upon thee in a flood of day! *Pope.*

I muſt pay her the laſt duty of friendſhip wherever ſhe is, though I *break* through the whole plan of life which I have formed in my mind. *Swift.*

11. To come to an explanation.

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to *break* with him thereof. *Sidney.*

Stay with me awhile;
I am to *break* with thee of ſome affairs
That touch me near. *Shakeſp.*
Break with them, gentle love,
About the drawing as many of their huſbands
Into the plot as can. *Ben Jonſon.*

12. To fall out; to be friends no longer.

Be not afraid to *break*
With murd'rers and traitors, for the ſaving
A life ſo near and neceſſary to you,
As is your country's. *Ben Jonſon.*

To *break* upon the ſcore of danger or expence, is to be mean and narrow-ſpirited. *Collier.*

Sighing, he ſays, we muſt certainly *break*,
And my cruel unkindneſs compels him to ſpeak. *Prior.*

13. *To break from.* To go away with ſome vehemence.

How didſt thou ſcorn life's meaner charms,
Thou who couldſt *break from* Laura's arms! *Roſc.*
Thus radiant *from* the circling crowd he *broke*;
And thus with manly modeſty he ſpoke. *Dryd.*

This cuſtom makes bigots and ſcepticks; and thoſe that *break from* it, are in danger of hereſy. *Locke.*

14. *To break in.* To enter unexpectedly, without proper preparation.

The doctor is a pedant, that, with a deep voice, and a magiſterial air, *breaks in* upon converſation, and drives down all before him. *Addiſon.*

15. *To break looſe.* To eſcape from captivity.

Who would not, finding way, *break looſe* from hell,
And boldly venture to whatever place
Fartheſt from pain? *Milton.*

16. *To break looſe.* To ſhake off reſtraint.

If we deal falſely in covenant with God, and *break looſe* from all our engagements to him, we releaſe God from all the promiſes he has made to us. *Tillotſon.*

17. *To break off.* To deſiſt ſuddenly.

Do not peremptorily *break off*, in any buſineſs, in a fit of anger; but, howſoever you ſhew bitterneſs, do not act any thing that is not revocable. *Bacon.*

Pius Quintus, at the very time when that memorable victory was won by the Chriſtians at Lepanto, being then hearing of cauſes in conſiſtory, *broke off* ſuddenly, and ſaid to thoſe about him, it is now more time we ſhould give thanks to God. *Bacon.*

When you begin to conſider, whether you may ſafely take one draught more, let that be accounted a ſign late enough to *break off*. *Taylor.*

18. *To break off from.* To part from with violence.

I muſt *from* this enchanting queen *break off*. *Shakeſp.*

19. *To break out.* To diſcover itſelf in ſudden effects.

Let not one ſpark of filthy luſtful fire
Break out, that may her ſacred peace moleſt. *Spenſer.*

They ſmother and keep down the flame of the miſchief, ſo as it may not *break out* in their time of government; what comes afterwards, they care not. *Spenſer.*

Such a deal of wonder has *broken out* within this hour, that ballad makers cannot be able to expreſs it. *Shakeſp.*

As fire *breaks out* of flint by percuſſion, ſo wiſdom and truth iſſueth out by the agitation of argument. *Howel.*

Fully ripe, his ſwelling fate *breaks out*,
And hurries him to mighty miſchiefs on. *Dryden.*
All turn'd their ſides, and to each other ſpoke;
I ſaw their words *break out* in fire and ſmoke. *Dryden.*
Like a ball of fire, the further thrown,
Still with a greater blaze ſhe ſhone,
And her bright ſoul *broke out* on ev'ry ſide. *Milton.*

There can be no greater labour, than to be always diſſembling; there being ſo many ways by which a ſmothered truth is apt to blaze, and *break out*. *South.*

There are men of concealed fire, that doth not *break out* in the ordinary circumſtances of life. *Addiſon.*

A violent fever *broke out* in the place, which ſwept away great multitudes. *Addiſon.*

20. *To break out.* To have eruptions from the body, as puſtules or ſores.

21. *To break out.* To become diſſolute.

He *broke* not *out* into his great exceſſes, while he was reſtrained by the councils and authority of Seneca. *Dryden.*

22. *To break up.* To ceaſe; to intermit.

It is credibly affirmed, that, upon that very day when the river firſt riſeth, great plagues in Cairo uſe ſuddenly to *break up*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

23. *To break up.* To diſſolve itſelf.

Theſe, and the like conceits, when men have cleared their underſtanding by the light of experience, will ſcatter and *break up* like miſt. *Bacon.*

The ſpeedy depredation of air upon watery moiſture, and verſion of the ſame into air, appeareth in nothing more viſible than the ſudden diſcharge or vaniſhing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glaſs, or any poliſhed body; for the miſtineſs ſcattereth, and *breaketh up* ſuddenly. *Bacon.*

But, ere he came near it, the pillar and croſs of light *brake up*, and caſt itſelf abroad, as it were, into a firmament of many ſtars. *Bacon.*

What we obtain by converſation, is oftentimes loſt again, as ſoon as the company *breaks up*, or, at leaſt, when the day vaniſhes. *Watts.*

24. *To break up.* To begin holidays; to be diſmiſſed from buſineſs.

Our army is diſpers'd already:
Like youthful ſteers unyok'd, they took their courſe
Eaſt, weſt, north, ſouth: or, like a ſchool *broke up*,
Each hurries tow'rds his home and ſporting-place. *Shakeſp.*

25. *To break with.* To part friendſhip with any.

There is a ſlave, whom we have put in priſon,
Reports, the Volſcians, with two ſeveral powers,

Are enter'd in the Roman territories.—
—Go ſee this rumourer whipt. It cannot be,
The Volſcians dare *brake with* us. *Shakeſp.*

Can there be any thing of friendſhip in ſnares, hooks, and trapans? Whoſoever *breaks with* his friend upon ſuch terms, has enough to warrant him in ſo doing, both before God and man. *South.*

Invent ſome apt pretence
To *break with* Bertran. *Dryden.*

26. It is to be obſerved of this extenſive and perplexed *verb*, that in all its ſignifications, whether *active* or *neutral*, it has ſome reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, ſuddenneſs, violence, or ſeparation. It is uſed often with additional particles, *up*, *out*, *in*, *off*, *forth*, to modify its ſignification.

BREAK, brē'k. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. State of being broken; opening.

From the *break* of day until noon, the roaring of the cannon never ceaſed. *Knolles.*

For now, and ſince firſt *break* of day, the fiend,
Mere ſerpent in appearance, forth was come. *Milton.*

They muſt be drawn from far, and without *breaks*, to avoid the multiplicity of lines. *Dryden.*

The ſight of it would be quite loſt, did it not ſometimes diſcover itſelf through the *breaks* and openings of the woods that grow about it. *Addiſon.*

2. A pauſe; an interruption.

3. A line drawn, noting that the ſenſe is ſuſpended.

All modern traſh is
Set forth with num'rous *breaks* and daſhes. *Swift.*

BRE'AKER, brē'-kŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *break.*]

1. He that breaks any thing.

Cardinal, I'll be no *breaker* of the law. *Shak.*

If the churches were not employed to be places to hear God's law, there would be need of them to be priſons for the *breakers* of the laws of men. *South.*

2. A wave broken by rocks or ſandbanks: a term of navigation.

To BRE'AKFAST, brĕk'-fâst. *v. n.* [from *break* and *faſt.*] To eat the firſt meal in the day.

As ſoon as Phœbus' rays inſpect us,
Firſt, Sir, I read, and then I *breakfaſt*. *Prior.*

BRE'AKFAST, brĕk'-fâst. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The firſt meal in the day.

The duke was at *breakfaſt*, the laſt of his repaſts in this world. *Wotton.*

2. The thing eaten at the firſt meal.

Hope is a good *breakfaſt*, but it is a bad ſupper. *Bacon.*

A good piece of bread would be often the beſt *breakfaſt* for my young maſter. *Locke.*

3. A meal, or food in general.

Had I been ſeized by a hungry lion,
I would have been a *breakfaſt* to the beaſt. *Shak.*

I lay me down to gaſp my lateſt breath,
The wolves will get a *breakfaſt* by my death,
Yet ſcarce enough their hunger to ſupply. *Dryd.*

BRE'AKNECK, brē'k-nĕk. *n. ſ.* [from *break* and *neck.*] A fall in which the neck is broken; a ſteep place endangering the neck.

I muſt
Forſake the court; to do 't or no, is certain
To me a *breakneck*. *Shakeſp.*

BRE'AKPROMISE, brē'k-prŏm-ĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *break* and *promiſe.*] One that makes a practice of breaking his promiſe.

I will think you the moſt atheiſtical *breakpromiſe*, and the moſt hollow lover. *Shakeſp.*

BRE'AKVOW, brē'k-vow. *n. ſ.* [from *break* and *vow.*] He that practiſeth the breach of vows.

That daily *breakvow*, he that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids. *Shakeſp.*

BREAM, brē'm. *n. ſ.* [*brame*, Fr. *cyprinus latus*, Lat.] The name of a fiſh.

The *bream*, being at full growth, is a large fiſh; he will breed both in rivers and ponds, but loves beſt to live in ponds. He is, by *Geſner*, taken to be more elegant than wholeſome. He is long in growing, but breeds exceedingly in a water that pleaſes him, and in many ponds ſo faſt as to overſtock them, and ſtarve the other fiſh. He is very broad, with a forked tail, and his ſcales ſet in excellent order. He hath large eyes, and a narrow ſucking mouth, two ſets of teeth, and a lozing bone, to help his grinders. The male is obſerved to have two large melts, and the female two large bags of eggs or ſpawn. *Walton's Angler.*

A broad *bream*, to pleaſe ſome curious taſte,
While yet alive in boiling water caſt,
Vex'd with unwonted heat, boils, flings about. *Waller.*

BREAST, brĕſt'. *n. ſ.* [bꞃeoꞅꞇ, Saxon.]

1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly.

No, traytreſs! angry Love replies,
She 's hid ſomewhere about thy *breaſt*;
A place nor God nor man denies,
For Venus' dove the proper neſt. *Prior.*

2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk.

They pluck the fatherleſs from the *breaſt*. *Job*, xxiv. 9.

3. Breaſt was anciently taken for the power of ſinging.

The better *breaſt*,
The leſſer reſt. *Tuſſer of Singing Boys.*

4. The part of a breaſt that is under the neck, between the forelegs.

5. The diſpoſition of the mind.

I not by wants, or fears, or age oppreſt,
Stem the wild torrent with a dauntleſs *breaſt*. *Dryd.*

6. The heart; the conſcience.

Needleſs was written law, where none oppreſt;
The law of man was written in his *breaſt*. *Dryden's Ovid.*

7. The ſeat of the paſſions.

Margarita firſt poſſeſs'd,
If I remember well, my *breaſt*. *Cowley.*

Each in his *breaſt* the ſecret ſorrow kept,
And thought it ſafe to laugh, though Cæſar wept. *Rowe.*

To BREAST, brĕſt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front; to oppoſe breaſt to breaſt.

The threaden ſails
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd ſea,
Breaſting the lofty ſurge. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

The hardy Swiſs
Breaſts the keen air, and carols as he goes. *Goldſ.*

BRE'ASTBONE, brĕſt'-bō'ne. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *bone.*] The bone of the breaſt; the ſternum.]

The belly ſhall be eminent, by ſhadowing the flank, and under the *breaſtbone*. *Peacham.*

BRE'ASTCASKET, brĕſt'-kâs'-kĭt. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *caſket.*] With mariners, the largeſt and longeſt caſkets, which are a ſort of ſtrings placed in the middle of the yard.

BRE'ASTFAST, brĕſt'-fâſt. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *faſt.*] In a ſhip, a rope faſtened to ſome part of her forward on, to hold her head to a warp, or the like. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTHIGH, brĕſt'-hȳ. *adj.* [from *breaſt* and *high.*] Up to the breaſt.

The river itſelf gave way unto her, ſo that ſhe was ſtraight *breaſthigh*. *Sidney.*

Lay madam Partlet baſking in the ſun,
Breaſthigh in ſand. *Dryden's Fables.*

BRE'ASTHOOKS, brĕſt'-hōks. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *hook.*] With ſhipwrights, the compaſſing timbers before, that help to ſtrengthen the ſtem, and all the forepart of the ſhip. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTKNOT, brĕſt'-nŏt. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *knot.*] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breaſt.

Our ladies have ſtill faces, and our men hearts; why may we not hope for the ſame achievements from the influence of this *breaſtknot*? *Addiſ. Freeh.*

BRE'ASTPLATE, brĕſt'-plāte. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *plate.*] Armour for the breaſt.

What ſtronger *breaſtplate* than a heart untainted?
Thrice is he arm'd, that hath his quarrel juſt. *Shak.*

'Gainſt ſhield, helm, *breaſtplate*, and, inſtead of thoſe,
Five ſharp ſmooth ſtones from the next brook he choſe. *Cowley.*

This venerable champion will come into the field, armed only with a pocket-piſtol, before his old ruſty *breaſtplate* could be ſcoured, and his cracked headpiece mended. *Swift.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH, brĕſt'-plow. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *plough.*] A plough uſed for paring turf, driven by the breaſt.

The *breaſtplough* which a man ſhoves before him. *Mortimer.*

BRE'ASTROPES, brĕſt'-rō'pes. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *rope.*] In a ſhip, thoſe ropes which faſten the yards to the parrels, and, with the parrels, hold the yards faſt to the maſt. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTWORK, brĕſt'-wŭrk. *n. ſ.* [from *breaſt* and *work.*] Works thrown up as high as the breaſt of the defendants; the ſame with *parapet*.

Sir John Aſtley caſt up *breaſtworks*, and made a redoubt for the defence of his men. *Clarendon.*

BREATH, brĕth'. *n. ſ.* [bꞃaðe, Saxon.]

1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body by living animals.

Whither are they vaniſh'd?
Into the air, and what ſeem'd corporal
Melted, as *breath* into the wind. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. Life.

No man has more contempt than I of *breath*;
But whence haſt thou the pow'r to give me death? *Dryden.*

3. The ſtate or power of breathing freely; oppoſed to the condition in which a man is breathleſs and ſpent.

At other times, he caſts to ſue the chace
Of ſwift wild beaſts, or run on foot a race,
T' enlarge his *breath*, large *breath* in arms moſt needful,
Or elſe, by wreſtling, to wax ſtrong and heedful. *Spenſer.*

What is your difference? ſpeak.—
—I am ſcarce in *breath*, my lord. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Spaniard, take *breath*; ſome reſpite I'll afford;
My cauſe is more advantage than your ſword. *Dryden.*

Our ſwords ſo wholly did the fates employ,
That they, at length, grew weary to deſtroy?
Refus'd the work we brought, and, out of *breath*,
Made ſorrow and deſpair attend for death. *Dryden's Aureng.*

4. Reſpite; pauſe; relaxation.

Give me ſome *breath*, ſome little pauſe, dear lord,
Before I poſitively ſpeak. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

5. Breeze; moving air.

Vent all thy paſſion, and I'll ſtand its ſhock
Calm and unruffled as a ſummer's ſea,
When not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its ſurface. *Addiſon's Cato.*

6. A ſingle act; an inſtant.

You menace me, and court me, in a *breath*;
Your Cupid looks as dreadfully as death. *Dryd.*

BRE'ATHABLE, brē'th-ābl. *adj.* [from *breath.*] That may be breathed; as, *breathable* air.]

To BREATHE, brē'th. *v. n.* [from *breath.*]

1. To draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to inſpire and expire.

He ſafe return'd, the race of glory paſt,
New to his friends embrace, had *breath'd* his laſt. *Pope.*

2. To live.

Let him *breathe*, between the heav'ns and earth,
A private man in Athens. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. To take breath; to reſt.

He preſently followed the victory ſo hot upon the Scots, that he ſuffered them not to *breathe*, or gather themſelves together again. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Three times they *breath'd*, and three times did they drink,
Upon agreement. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Reſt, that gives all men life, gave him his death,
And too much *breathing* put him out of breath. *Milton.*

When France had *breath'd* after inteſtine broils,
And peace and conqueſt crown'd her foreign toils. *Roſcommon.*

4. To paſs as air.

Shall I not then be ſtifled in the vault,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air *breathes* in,
And there be ſtrangled ere my Romeo comes? *Shakeſp.*

To **Breathe**, brĕ'th. *v. a.*

1. To inſpire, or inhale into one's own body, and eject or expire out of it.

They wiſh to live,
Their pains and poverty deſire to bear,
To view the light of heav'n, and *breathe* the vital air. *Dryden.*

They here began to *breathe* a moſt delicious kind of æther, and ſaw all the fields about them covered with a kind of purple light. *Tatler.*

2. To inject by breathing: with *into.*

He *breathed into* us the breath of life, a vital active ſpirit; whoſe motions, he expects, ſhould own the dignity of its original. *Decay of Piety.*

I would be young, be handſome, be belov'd,
Could I but *breathe* myſelf *into* Adraſtus. *Dryden.*

3. To expire; to eject by breathing: with *out.*

She is called, by ancient authors, the tenth muſe; and by Plutarch is compared to Caius, the ſon of Vulcan, who *breathed out* nothing but flame. *Spectator.*

4. To exerciſe; to keep in breath.

Thy greyhounds are as ſwift as *breathed* ſtags. *Shakeſp.*

5. To inſpire; to move or actuate by breath.

The artful youth proceed to form the quire;
They *breathe* the flute, or ſtrike the vocal wire. *Prior.*

6. To exhale; to ſend out as breath.

His altar *breathes*
Ambroſial odours, and ambroſial flow'rs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

7. To utterly privately.

I have tow'rd heaven *breath'd* a ſecret vow,
To live in pray'r and contemplation. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

8. To give air or vent to.

The ready cure to cool the raging pain,
Is underneath the foot to *breathe* a vein. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Bre'ather, brĕ'-thŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *breathe.*]

1. One that breathes, or lives.

She ſhows a body rather than a life,
A ſtatue than a *breather.* *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

I will chide no *breather* in the world but myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

2. One that utters any thing.

No particular ſcandal once can touch,
But it confounds the *breather.* *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

3. Inſpirer; one that animates or infuſes by inſpiration.

The *breather* of all life does now expire:
His milder father ſummons him away. *Norris.*

Bre'athing, brĕ'-thĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *breathe.*]

1. Aſpiration; ſecret prayer.

While to high heav'n his pious *breathings* turn'd,
Weeping he hop'd, and ſacrificing mourn'd. *Prior.*

2. Breathing place; vent.

The warmth diſtends the chinks, and makes
New *breathings*, whence new nouriſhment ſhe takes. *Dryden.*

Bre'athless, brĕth'-lĭs. [from *breath.*]

1. Out of breath; ſpent with labour.

Well knew
The prince, with patience and ſufferance ſly,
So haſty heat ſoon cooled to ſubdue;
Tho' when he *breathleſs* wax, that battle 'gan renew. *Fairy Queen.*

I remember, when the fight was done,
When I was dry with rage and extreme toil,
Breathleſs, and faint, leaning upon my ſword,
Came there a certain lord. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Many ſo ſtrained themſelves in their race, that they fell down *breathleſs* and dead. *Hayward.*

Breathleſs and tir'd, is all my fury ſpent?
Or does my glutted ſpleen at length relent? *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Dead.

Kneeling before this ruin of ſweet life,
And breathing to this *breathleſs* excellence
The incenſe of a vow, a holy vow. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Yielding to the ſentence, *breathleſs* thou
And pale ſhalt lie, as what thou burieſt now. *Prior.*

Bred, brĕd'. *particip. paſſ.* [from *To breed.*]

Their malice was *bred* in them, and their cogitation would never be changed. *Wiſdom*, xii. 10.

Brede, brē'd. *n. ſ.* See **Braid.**

In a curious *brede* of needle-work, one colour falls away by ſuch juſt degrees, and another riſes ſo inſenſibly, that we ſee the variety, without being able to diſtinguiſh the total vaniſhing of the one from the firſt appearance of the other. *Addiſon.*

BREECH, brĭtsh'. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed from bꞃæcan, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the body; the back part.

When the king's pardon was offered by a herauld, a lewd boy turned towards him his naked *breech*, and uſed words ſuitable to that geſture. *Hayward.*

The ſtorks devour ſnakes and other ſerpents; which when they begin to creep out at their *breeches*, they will preſently clap them cloſe to a wall, to keep them in. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. Breeches.

Ah! that thy father had been ſo reſolv'd!—
—That thou might'ſt ſtill have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er had ſtol'n the *breech* from Lancaſter. *Shakeſp.*

3. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

So cannons, when they mount vaſt pitches,
Are tumbled back upon their *breeches.* *Anonymous.*

4. The hinder part of any thing.

To **Breech**, brĭtsh'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into breeches.

2. To fit any thing with a breech; as, to *breech* a gun.

Bre'eches, brĭt'-tshĭz. *n. ſ.* [bꞃæc, Sax. from *bracca*, an old Gauliſh word; ſo that *Skinner* imagines the name of the part covered with *breeches*, to be derived from that of the garment. In this ſenſe it has no *ſingular.*]

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, and a pair of old *breeches*, thrice turned. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Rough ſatires, ſly remarks, ill-natur'd ſpeeches,
Are always aim'd at poets that wear *breeches.* *Prior.*

Give him a ſingle coat to make, he'd do 't;
A veſt or *breeches*, ſingly; but the brute
Could ne'er contrive all three to make a ſuit. *King.*

2. To wear the *breeches*, is to uſurp the authority of the huſbands.

The wife of Xanthus was domineering, as if her fortune, and her extraction, had entitled her to the *breeches.* *L'Eſtrange.*

To **BREED**, brē'd. *v. a.* preter. I *bred*, I have *bred.* [bꞃæðan, Sax.]

1. To procreate; to generate; to produce more of the ſpecies.

None fiercer in Numidia *bred*,
With Carthage were in triumph led. *Roſcommon.*

2. To produce from one's ſelf.

Children would *breed* their teeth with leſs danger. *Locke.*

3. To occaſion; to cauſe; to produce.

Thereat he roared for exceeding pain,
That to have heard, great horrour would have *bred.* *Fairy Queen.*

Our own hearts we know, but we are not certain what hope the rites and orders of our church have *bred* in the hearts of others. *Hooker.*

What hurt ill company, and overmuch liberty, *breedeth* in youth! *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Intemperance and luſt *breed* infirmities and diſeaſes, which, being propagated, ſpoil the ſtrain of a nation. *Tillotſon.*

4. To contrive; to hatch; to plot.

My ſon Edgar! had he a hand to write this? a heart and brain to *breed* it in? *Shak. King Lear.*

5. To give birth to; to be the native place: ſo, there are *breeding* ponds, and feeding ponds.

Mr. Harding, and the worthieſt divine Chriſtendom hath *bred* for the ſpace of ſome hundreds of years, were brought up together in the ſame univerſity. *Hooker.*

Hail, foreign wonder!
Whom certain theſe rough ſhades did never *breed.* *Milton.*

6. To educate; to form by education.

Whoe'er thou art, whoſe forward ears are bent
On ſtate affairs, to guide the government;
Hear firſt what Socrates of old has ſaid
To the lov'd youth whom he at Athens *bred.* *Dryden.*

To *breed* up the ſon to common ſenſe,
Is evermore the parent's leaſt expence. *Dryd. Juv.*

And left their pillagers, to rapine *bred*,
Without controul to ſtrip and ſpoil the dead. *Dryd.*

His farm may not remove his children too far from him, or the trade he *breeds* them up in. *Locke.*

7. To bring up; to take care of from infancy.

Ah wretched me! by fates averſe decreed
To bring thee forth with pain, with care to *breed.* *Dryden.*

8. To conduct through the firſt ſtages of life.

Bred up in grief, can pleaſure be our theme?
Our endleſs anguiſh does not nature claim?
Reaſon and ſorrow are to us the ſame. *Prior.*

To **Breed**, brē'd. *v. n.*

1. To bring young.

Lucina, it ſeems, was *breeding*, as ſhe did nothing but entertain the company with a diſcourſe upon the difficulty of reckoning to a day. *Spectator.*

2. To be increaſed by new production.

But could youth laſt, and love ſtill *breed*;
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then theſe delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

3. To be produced; to have birth.

Where they moſt *breed* and haunt, I have obſerv'd,
The air is delicate. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

There is a worm that *breedeth* in old ſnow, and dieth ſoon after it cometh out of the ſnow. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The caterpillar is one of the moſt general of worms, and *breedeth* of dew and leaves. *Bacon.*

It hath been the general tradition and belief, that maggots and flies *breed* in putrified carcaſes. *Bentley.*

4. To raiſe a breed.

In the choice of ſwine, chooſe ſuch to *breed* of as are of long large bodies. *Mortimer.*

Breed, brē'd. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A caſt; a kind; a ſubdiviſion of ſpecies.

I bring you witneſſes,
Twice fifteen thouſand hearts of England's *breed.* *Shakeſp.*

The horſes were young and handſome, and of the beſt *breed* in the north. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Walled towns, ſtored arſenals, and ordnance; all this is but a ſheep in a lion's ſkin, except the *breed* and diſpoſition of the people be ſtout and warlike. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Infectious ſtreams of crowding fins began,
And thro' the ſpurious *breed* and guilty nation ran.
Roſcommon.

Rode fair Aſcanius on a fiery ſteed,
Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian *breed*. *Dryd.*

2. A family; a generation: in contempt.

A couſin of his laſt wife's was propoſed; but John would have no more of the *breed*.
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.

3. Progeny; offspring.

If thou wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend; for when did friendſhip take
A *breed* of barren metal of his friend?
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

4. A number produced at once; a hatch.

She lays them in the ſand, where they lie till they are hatched; ſometimes above an hundred at a *breed*. *Grew.*

Bre'edbate, brè'd-bàte. *n. ſ.* [from *breed* and *bate*.] One that breeds quarrels; an incendiary.

An honeſt, willing, kind fellow, as ever ſervant ſhall come in houſe withal; and, I warrant you, no telltale, nor no *breedbate*.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

Bre'eder, brè'-dùr. *n. ſ.* [from *breed*.]

1. That which produces any thing.

Time is the nurſe and *breeder* of all good. *Shak.*

2. The perſon which brings up another.

Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the beſt *breeders* and bringers up of the worthieſt men.
Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.

3. A female that is prolifick.

Get thee to a nunnery; why would'ſt thou be a *breeder* of ſinners? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Here is the babe, as loathſome as a toad,
Amongſt the faireſt *breeders* of our time.
Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.

Let there be an hundred perſons in London, and as many in the country, we ſay, that if there be ſixty of them *breeders* in London, there are more than ſixty in the country. *Graunt.*

Yet, if a friend a night or two ſhould need her,
He'd recommend her as a ſpecial *breeder*. *Pope.*

4. One that takes care to raiſe a breed.

The *breeders* of Engliſh cattle turned much to dairy, or elſe kept their cattle to ſix or ſeven years old. *Temple.*

Bre'eding, brè'-dìng. *n. ſ.* [from *breed*.]

1. Education; inſtruction; qualifications.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge,
A poor phyſician's daughter. *Shakeſp.*

I am a gentleman of blood and *breeding*.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

I hope to ſee it a piece of none of the meaneſt *breeding*, to be acquainted with the laws of nature.
Glanville's Scepſis, Pref.

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.

As men of *breeding*, ſometimes men of wit,
T' avoid great errours, muſt the leſs commit. *Pope.*

The Graces from the court did next provide
Breeding, and wit, and air, and decent pride. *Swift.*

3. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant ſtate.

Why was my *breeding* order'd and preſcrib'd,
As of a perſon ſeparate to God,
Deſign'd for great exploits? *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Breeze, brè'z. *n. ſ.* [bꞃioꞅa, Saxon.] A ſtinging fly; the gadfly.

Cleopatra,
The *breeze* upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoiſts ſail, and flies. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The learned write, the inſect *breeſe*
Is but the mongrel prince of bees. *Hudibras.*

A fierce loud buzzing *breeſe*, their ſtings draw blood,
And drive the cattle gadding through the wood.
Dryden.

BREEZE, brè'z. *n. ſ.* [*brezza*, Ital.] A gentle gale; a ſoft wind.

We find that theſe hotteſt regions of the world, ſeated under the equinoctial line, or near it, are ſo refreſhed with a daily gale of eaſterly wind, which the Spaniards call *breeze*, that doth ever more blow ſtronger in the heat of the day. *Raleigh.*

From land a gentle *breeze* aroſe by night,
Serenely ſhone the ſtars, the moon was bright,
And the ſea trembled with her ſilver light. *Dryden.*

Gradual ſinks the *breeze*
Into a perfect calm; that not a breath
Is heard to quiver through the cloſing wood.
Thomſon.

Bre'ezy, brè'-zỳ. *adj.* [from *breeze*.] Fanned with gales.

The ſeer, while zephyrs curl the ſwelling deep,
Baſks on the *breezy* ſhore, in grateful ſleep,
His oozy limbs. *Pope.*

Bre'hon, brè'-hòn. *n. ſ.* An Iriſh word.

In the caſe of murder, the *brehon*, that is, their judge, will compound between the murderer and the party murdered, which proſecute the action, that the malefactor ſhall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is ſlain, a recompence, which they call an eriach. *Spenſer.*

Breme, brè'm. *adj.* [from bꞃemman, Sax. to rage or fume.] Cruel; ſharp; ſevere. Not uſed.

And when the ſhining ſun laugheth once,
You deemen the ſpring come at once:
But eft, when you count you freed from fear,
Comes the *breme* winter, with chamfred brows,
Full of wrinkles, and froſty furrows. *Spenſer.*

Brent, brè'nt. *adj.* [from bꞃennan, Sax. to burn.] Burnt. Obſolete.

What flames, quoth he, when I thee preſent ſee
In danger rather to be drent than *brent*? *Fairy Q.*

Brest, brè'st. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] That member of a column, called alſo the *torus*, or *tore*.

Brest *Summers*, brè'st-ſùm'-mùrs. The pieces in the outward parts of any timber building, and in the middle floors, into which the girders are framed. *Harris.*

Bret, brèt'. *n. ſ.* A fiſh of the turbot kind, alſo *burt* or *brut*. *Dict.*

Bre'thren, brèth'-rèn. *n. ſ.* [The *plural* of *brother*.] See **Brother**.

All theſe ſects are *brethren* to each other in faction, ignorance, iniquity, perverſeneſs, pride.
Swift.

BREVE, brèv'. *n. ſ.* [In muſick.] A note or character of time, equivalent to two meaſures or minims. *Harris.*

Bre'viary, brè'-vyà-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [*breviaire*, Fr. *breviarium*, Lat.]

1. An abridgment; epitome; a compendium.

Creſconius, an African biſhop, has given us an abridgment, or *breviary* thereof. *Ayliffe.*

2. The book containing the daily ſervice of the church of Rome.

Bre'viat, brè'-vyàt. *n. ſ.* [from *brevis*, *brevio*, Lat.] A ſhort compendium.

It is obvious to the ſhalloweſt diſcourſer, that the whole counſel of God, as far as it is incumbent for man to know, is compriſed in one *breviat* of evangelical truth. *Decay of Piety.*

Bre'viature, brè'-vyà-tùre. *n. ſ.* [from *brevio*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

Brevi'er, brèv-è'r. *n. ſ.* A particular ſize of letter uſed in printing; ſo called, probably, from being originally uſed in printing a *breviary*: ſuch is the ſmalleſt typeuſed in this work, in which the examples appear.

Bre'vity, brèv'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs; contraction into few words.

Virgil, ſtudying *brevity*, and having the command of his own language, could bring thoſe words into a narrow compaſs, which a tranſlator cannot render without circumlocutions. *Dryden.*

To **BREW**, brò'. *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Dutch; *brawen*, German; bꞃiƿan, Saxon.]

1. To make liquors by mixing ſeveral ingredients.

We have drinks alſo *brewed* with ſeveral herbs, and roots, and ſpices. *Bacon.*

Mercy guard me!
Hence with thy *brew'd* enchantments, foul deceiver! *Milton.*

2. To put into preparation.

Here 's neither buſh nor ſhrub to bear off any weather at all, and another ſtorm *brewing*. *Shak.*

3. To mingle.

Take away theſe chalices; go, *brew* me a pottle of ſack finely. *Shakeſp.*

4. *Pope* ſeems to uſe the word indeterminately.

Or *brew* fierce tempeſts on the watry main,
Or o'er the globe diſtil the kindly rain. *Pope.*

5. To contrive; to plot.

I found it to be the moſt malicious and frantick ſurmiſe, and the moſt contrary to his nature, that, I think, had ever been *brewed* from the beginning of the world, howſoever countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a fugitive phyſician, even in print. *Wotton.*

To **Brew**, brò'. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer.

I keep his houſe, and waſh, wring, *brew*, bake, ſcour, dreſs meat, and make the beds, and do all myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Brew, brò'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing; or thing brewed.

Trial would be made of the like *brew* with potatoe roots, or burr roots, or the pith of artichokes, which are nouriſhing meats. *Bacon.*

Bre'wage, brò'-ìdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *brew*.] Mixture of various things.

Go, brew me a pottle of ſack finely.
————With eggs, ſir?—
—Simple of itſelf: I'll no pullet-ſperm in my *brewage*. *Shakeſp.*

Bre'wer, brò'-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *brew*.] A man whoſe profeſſion it is to make beer.

When *brewers* marr their malt with water.
Shakeſp.

Men every day eat and drink, though I think no man can demonſtrate out of Euclid, or Apollonius, that his baker, or *brewer*, or cook, has not conveyed poiſon into his meat or drink. *Tillotſon.*

Bre'whouse, brò'-hous'. *n. ſ.* [from *brew* and *houſe*.] A houſe appropriated to brewing.]

In our *brewhouſes*, bakehouſes, and kitchens, are made divers drinks, breads, and meats. *Bacon.*

Bre'wing, brò'-ìng. *n. ſ.* [from *brew*.] Quantity of liquor brewed at once.

A *brewing* of new beer, ſet by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon.*

Bre'wis, brò'-ìs. *n. ſ.*

1. A piece of bread ſoaked in boiling fat pottage, made of ſalted meat.

2. It ſeems anciently to have meant broth.

What an ocean of *brewis* ſhall I ſwim in!
Beaum. and Fletch. Diocleſian.

Bri'ar, brì'-ùr. *n. ſ.* See **Brier**.

BRIBE, brì'be. *n. ſ.* [*Bribe*, in French, originally ſignifies a piece of bread, and is applied to any piece taken from the reſt; it is therefore likely, that a *bribe* originally ſignified, among us, a ſhare of any thing unjuſtly got.] A reward given to pervert the judgment, or corrupt the conduct.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella,
For taking *bribes* here of the Sardians. *Shakeſp.*

Nor leſs may Jupiter to gold aſcribe,
When he turn'd himſelf into a *bribe*. *Waller.*

If a man be covetous, profits or *bribes* may put him to the teſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

There's joy when to wild will you laws preſcribe,
When you bid fortune carry back her *bribe. Dryd.*

***To* Bribe**, brī'be. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gain by bribes; to give bribes, rewards, or hire, to bad purpoſes.

The great, 'tis true, can ſtill th' electing tribe;
The bard may ſupplicate, but cannot *bribe.*
Prologue to Good-natured Man.

2. It is ſeldom, and not-properly, uſed in a good ſenſe.

How pow'rful are chaſte vows! the wind and tide
You *brib'd* to combat on the Engliſh ſide. *Dryd.*

Bri'ber, brī'-bûr. *n. ſ.* [from *bribe.*] One that pays for corrupt practices.

Affection is ſtill a *briber* of the judgment; and it is hard for a man to admit a reaſon againſt the thing he loves; or to confeſs the force of an argument againſt an intereſt. *South.*

Bri'bery, brī'-bĕ-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *bribe.*] The crime of taking or giving rewards for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Romans, againſt the *bribery* and extortion of the governours of provinces: before, ſays Cicero, the governours did bribe and extort as much as was ſufficient for themſelves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themſelves, but for judges, jurors, and magiſtrates. *Bacon.*

No *bribery* of courts, or cabals of factions, or advantages of fortune, can remove him from the ſolid foundations of honour and fidelity. *Dryden.*

BRICK, brĭk'. *n. ſ.* [*brick*, Dutch; *brique*, Fr. according to *Menage*, from *imbrex*, Lat. whence *brica.*]

1. A maſs of burnt clay, ſquared for the uſe of builders.

For whatſoever doth ſo alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called *alteratio major*; as coals made of wood, or *bricks* of earth. *Bacon.*

They generally gain enough by the rubbiſh and *bricks*, which the preſent architects value much beyond thoſe of a modern make, to defray the charges of their ſearch. *Addiſon.*

But ſpread, my ſons, your glory thin or thick,
On paſſive paper, or on ſolid *brick. Pope.*

2. A loaf ſhaped like a brick.

***To* Brick**, brĭk'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.

The ſexton comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or *bricked.* *Swift.*

Bri'ckbat, brĭk'-bât. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *bat.*] A piece of brick.

Earthen bottles, filled with hot water, do provoke in bed a ſweat more daintily than *brickbats* hot. *Bacon.*

Bri'ckclay, brĭk'-klâ. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *clay.*] Clay uſed for making brick.

I obſerved it in pits wrought for tile and *brickclay.* *Woodward.*

Bri'ckdust, brĭk'-dûst. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *duſt.*] Duſt made by pounding bricks.

This ingenious author, being thus ſharp ſet, got together a convenient quantity of *brickduſt*, and diſpoſed of it into ſeveral papers. *Spectator.*

Bri'ckearth, brĭk'-ĕrth. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *earth.*] Earth uſed in making bricks.

They grow very well both on the hazelly *brickearths*, and on gravel. *Mortimer.*

Brick-kiln, brĭk'-kĭl. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *kiln.*] A kiln; a place to burn bricks.

Like the Iſraelites in the *brick-kilns*, they multiplied the more for their oppreſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

Bri'cklayer, brĭk'-lâ-ûr. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *lay.*] A man whoſe trade is to build with bricks; a brick-maſon.

The elder of them, being put to nurſe,
And ignorant of his birth and parentage,
Became a *bricklayer* when he came to age. *Shakeſp.*

If you had liv'd, Sir,
Time enough to have been interpreter
To Babel's *bricklayers*, ſure the tow'r had ſtood.
Donne.

Bri'ck-maker, brĭk'-mâ-kûr. *n. ſ.* [from *brick* and *make.*] One whoſe trade it is to make bricks.

They are common in claypits; but the *brickmakers* pick them out of the clay. *Woodward.*

Bri'dal, brī'-dâl. *adj.* [from *bride.*] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Our wedding cheer to a ſad fun'ral feaſt,
Our ſolemn hymns to ſullen dirges change,
Our *bridal* flowers ſerve for a buried corſe. *Shak.*

Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber.
Shakeſp.

The amorous bird of night
Sung ſpouſal, and bid haſte the ev'ning ſtar,
On his hill-top to light the *bridal* lamp. *Milton.*

Your ill-meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of *bridal* friends and gueſts,
Appointed to await me thirty ſpies. *Milton.*

When to my arms thou brought'ſt thy virgin love,
Fair angels ſung our *bridal* hymn above. *Dryden.*

With all the pomp of woe, and ſorrow's pride!
Oh early loſt! oh fitter to be led
In chearful ſplendour to the *bridal* bed! *Walſh.*

For her the ſpouſe prepares the *bridal* ring,
For her white virgins hymenæals ſing. *Pope.*

Bri'dal, brī'-dâl. *n. ſ.* The nuptial feſtival.

Nay, we muſt think men are not gods;
Nor of them look for ſuch obſervance always,
As fits the *bridal.* *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Sweet day, ſo cool, ſo calm, ſo bright,
The *bridal* of the earth and ſky,
Sweet dews ſhall weep thy fall to-night;
For thou muſt die. *Herbert.*

In death's dark bow'rs our *bridals* we will keep,
And his cold hand
Shall draw the curtain when we go to ſleep. *Dryd.*

BRIDE, brī'de. *n. ſ.* [bꞃyꝺ, Saxon; *brudur*, in Runick, ſignifies a beautiful woman.] A woman new married.

Help me mine own love's praiſes to reſound,
Ne let the fame of any be envy'd;
So Orpheus did for his own *bride.* *Spenſer.*

The day approach'd, when fortune ſhould decide
Th' important enterprize, and give the *bride.*
Dryden.

Theſe are tributes due from pious *brides*,
From a chaſte matron, and a virtuous wife. *Smith.*

Bri'debed, brī'de-bĕd. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *bed.*] Marriage-bed.

Now until the break of day,
Through this houſe each fairy ſtray;
To the beſt *bridebed* will we,
Which by us ſhall bleſſed be. *Shakeſp.*

Would David's ſon, religious, juſt, and brave,
To the firſt *bridebed* of the world receive
A foreigner, a heathen, and a ſlave? *Prior.*

Bri'decake, brī'de-kâke. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *cake.*] A cake diſtributed to the gueſts at the wedding.

With the phant'ſies of hey-troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad *bridecake*
Round about the brideſtake. *Ben Jonſon.*

The writer, reſolved to try his fortune, faſted all day, and, that he might be ſure of dreaming upon ſomething at night, procured an handſome ſlice of *bridecake*, which he placed very conveniently under his pillow. *Spectator.*

Bri'degroom, brī'de-grôm. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *groom.*] A new married man.

As are thoſe dulcet ſounds in break of day,
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom*'s ear,
And ſummon him to marriage. *Shakeſp.*

Why, happy *bridegroom*!
Why doſt thou ſteal ſo ſoon away to bed? *Dryden.*

Bri'demen, brī'de-mĕn. }
Bri'demaids, brī'de-mâdz. } *n. ſ.* The attendants on the bride and bridegroom.

Bri'destake, brī'de-ſtâke. *n. ſ.* [from *bride* and *ſtake.*] It ſeems to be a poſt ſet in the ground, to dance round, like a maypole.

Round about the *brideſtake.* *Ben Jonſon.*

BRI'DEWELL, brī'de-wĕl. *n. ſ.* [The palace built by St. *Bride's*, or *Bridget's well*, was turned into a workhouſe.] A houſe of correction.

He would contribute more to reformation than all the workhouſes and *Bridewells* in Europe.
Spectator.

BRIDGE, brĭdzh'. *n. ſ.* [bꞃıc, Saxon.]

1. A building raiſed over water for the convenience of paſſage.

What need the *bridge* much broader than the flood? *Shakeſp.*

And proud Araxes, whom no *bridge* could bind.
Dryden.

2. The upper part of the noſe.

The raiſing gently the *bridge* of the noſe, doth prevent the deformity of a ſaddle noſe. *Bacon.*

3. The ſupporter of the ſtrings in ſtringed inſtruments of muſick.

***To* Bridge**, brĭdzh'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raiſe a bridge over any place.

Came to the ſea; and over Helleſpont
Bridging his way, Europe with Aſia join'd. *Milton.*

BRI'DLE, brī'dl. *n. ſ.* [*bride*, Fr.]

1. The headſtall and reins by which a horſe is reſtrained and governed.

They ſeiz'd at laſt
His courſer's *bridle*, and his feet embrac'd. *Dryd.*

2. A reſtraint; a curb; a check.

The king reſolved to put that place, which ſome men fancied to be a *bridle* upon the city, into the hands of ſuch a man as he might rely upon.
Clarendon.

A bright genius often betrays itſelf into many errours, without a continual *bridle* on the tongue.
Watts.

***To* Bri'dle**, brī'dl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reſtrain, or guide by a bridle.

I *bridle* in my ſtruggling muſe with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder ſtrain. *Addiſon.*

2. To put a bridle on any thing.

The queen of beauty ſtopp'd her *bridled* doves;
Approv'd the little labour of the Loves. *Prior.*

3. To reſtrain; to govern.

The diſpoſition of things is committed to them, whom law may at all times *bridle*, and ſuperiour power controul. *Hooker.*

With a ſtrong, and yet a gentle hand,
You *bridle* faction, and our hearts command. *Waller.*

***To* Bri'dle**, brī'dl. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

Bri'dlehand, brī'dl-hând. *n. ſ.* [from *bridle* and *hand.*] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

In the turning, one might perceive the *bridlehand* ſomething gently ſtir; but, indeed, ſo gently, as it did rather diſtil virtue than uſe violence.
Sidney.

The heat of ſummer put his blood into a ferment, which affected his *bridlehand* with great pain. *Wiſeman.*

BRIEF, brē'f. *adj.* [*brevis*, Lat. *brief*, Fr.]

1. Short; conciſe. It is now ſeldom uſed but of words.

A play there is, my lord, ſome ten words long,
Which is as *brief* as I have known a play;
But by ten words, my lord, it is too long,
Which makes it tedious. *Shakeſp.*

I will be mild and gentle in my words.—
—And *brief*, good mother, for I am in haſte.
Shakeſp.

I muſt begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you gamut in a *briefer* ſort,
More pleaſant, pretty, and effectual. *Shakeſp.*

They nothing doubt prevailing, and to make it *brief* wars. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The *brief* ſtile is that which expreſſeth much in little. *Ben Jonſon.*

If I had quoted more words, I had quoted more profaneneſs; and therefore Mr. Congreve has reaſon to thank me for being *brief.* *Collier.*

2. Contracted; narrow.

The ſhrine of Venus, or ſtraight pight Minerva,
Poſtures beyond *brief* nature. *Shakeſp.*

Brief, brēf. *n. ſ.* [*brief*, Dutch, a letter.]

1. A writing of any kind.

There is a *brief*, how many ſports are ripe:
Make choice of which your highneſs will ſee firſt. *Shakeſp.*

The apoſtolical letters are of a twofold kind and difference; *viz.* ſome are called *briefs*, becauſe they are compriſed in a ſhort and compendious way of writing. *Ayliffe.*

2. A ſhort extract, or epitome.

But how you muſt begin this enterprize,
I will your highneſs thus in *brief* adviſe. *Fairy Q.*

I doubt not but I ſhall make it plain, as far as a ſum or *brief* can make a cauſe plain. *Bacon.*

The *brief* of this tranſaction is, theſe ſprings that ariſe here are impregnated with vitriol. *Woodward.*

3. [In law.]

A writ whereby a man is ſummoned to anſwer to any action; or it is any precept of the king in writing, iſſuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. *Cowell.*

4. The writing given the pleaders, containing the caſe.

The *brief* with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any public or private loſs.

6. [In muſick.] A meaſure of quantity, which contains two ſtrokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

Brie'fly, brēf-lȳ. *adv.* [from *brief.*] Conciſely; in few words.

I will ſpeak in that manner which the ſubject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and *briefly.* *Bacon.*

The modeſt queen awhile, with downcaſt eyes,
Ponder'd the ſpeech; then *briefly* thus replies. *Dryden.*

Bri'efness, brēf-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *brief.*] Conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs.

They excel in grandity and gravity, in ſmoothneſs and propriety, in quickneſs and *briefneſs.* *Camden.*

BRI'ER, brī'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [bꞃæꞃ, Sax.] A plant. The ſweet and the wild ſorts are both ſpecies of the *roſe.*

What ſubtle hole is this,
Whoſe mouth is cover'd with rude growing *briers?* *Shakeſp.*

Then thrice under a *brier* doth creep,
Which at both ends was rooted deep,
And over it three times doth leap;
Her magick much availing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Bri'ery, brī'-ē-rȳ. *adj.* [from *brier.*] Rough; thorny; full of briers.

Brig, brĭg', and poſſibly alſo **Brix**, is derived from the Saxon bꞃicᵹ, a bridge; which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a *brigg*, and not a *bridge.* *Gibſon's Camden.*

BRI'GADE, brĭ-gā'de. *n. ſ.* [*brigade*, Fr. It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable.] A diviſion of forces; a body of men, conſiſting of ſeveral ſquadrons of horſe, or battalions of foot.

Or fronted *brigades* form. *Milton.*

Here the Bavarian duke his *brigades* leads,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Philips.*

Brig'ade *Major*, brĭ-gā'de. An officer appointed by the brigadier to aſſiſt him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major does in an army. *Harris.*

Brigadi'er *General*, brĭg-ā-dē'r. An officer who commands a brigade of horſe or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

Bri'gand, brĭg'-ănd. *n. ſ.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a rout of ſuch barbarous thieviſh *brigands* in ſome rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Bri'gandine, brĭg'-ăn-dĭne. } *n. ſ.* [from *bri-*
Bri'gantine, brĭg'-ăn-tĭne. } *gand.*]

1. A light veſſel; ſuch as has been formerly uſed by corſairs or pirates.

Like as a warlike *brigandine*, apply'd
To fight, lays forth her threatful pikes afore
The engines, which in them ſad death do hide. *Spenſer.*

In your *brigantine* you ſail'd to ſee
The Adriatick wedded. *Otway's Venice Preſerved.*

The conſul obliged him to deliver up his fleet, and reſtore the ſhips, reſerving only to himſelf two *brigantines.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. A coat of mail.

Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet
And *brigandine* of braſs, thy broad habergeon,
Vantbraſs, and greves. *Milton's Samſon Agoniſtes.*

BRIGHT, brī't. *adj.* [beoꞃt, Saxon.]

1. Shining; full of light.

Through a cloud
Drawn round about thee like a radiant ſhrine,
Dark, with exceſſive *bright*, thy ſkirts appear. *Milton.*

Then ſhook the ſacred ſhrine, and ſudden light
Sprung through the roof, and made the temple *bright.* *Dryden.*

2. Shining, as a body reflecting light.

Bright braſs, and *brighter* domes. *Chapman.*
Thy eyes are ſeen in diamonds *bright.* *Gay.*
Bright as the ſun her eyes the gazers ſtrike. *Pope.*

3. Clear; tranſpicuous.

From the *brighteſt* wines
He'd turn abhorrent. *Thomſon.*

While the *bright* Seine, t' exalt the ſoul,
With ſparkling plenty crowns the bowl. *Fenton.*

4. Clear; evident.

He muſt not proceed too ſwiftly, that he may with more eaſe, with *brighter* evidence, and with ſurer ſucceſs, draw the learner on. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. Reſplendent with charms.

Thy beauty appears,
In its graces and airs,
All *bright* as an angel new dropp'd from the ſky. *Parnel.*

O Liberty, thou goddeſs heav'nly *bright*,
Profuſe of bliſs, and pregnant with delight! *Addiſon.*

Bright as the ſun, and like the morning fair,
Such Chloe is, and common as the air. *Granville.*

To-day black omens threat the *brighteſt* fair
That e'er engag'd a watchful ſpirit's care. *Pope.*

Thou more dreaded foe, *bright* beauty, ſhine. *Young.*

6. Illuminated with ſcience; ſparkling with wit.

Gen'rous, gay, and gallant nation,
Great in arms, and *bright* in art. *Anonymous.*

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon ſhin'd,
The wiſeſt, *brighteſt*, meaneſt of mankind. *Pope.*

7. Illuſtrious; glorious.

This is the worſt, if not the only ſtain,
I' th' *brighteſt* annals of a female reign. *Cotton.*

To **Bri'ghten**, brī'tn. *v. a.* [from *bright.*]

1. To make bright; to make to ſhine.

The purple morning, riſing with the year,
Salutes the ſpring, as her celeſtial eyes
Adorn the world, and *brighten* up the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. To make luminous by light from without.

An ecſtaſy, that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart, and *brightens* all my ſorrow,
Like gleams of ſunſhine in a louring ſky. *Philips.*

3. To make gay, or cheerful.

Hope elevates, and joy
Brightens his creſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. To make illuſtrious.

The preſent queen would *brighten* her character, if ſhe would exert her authority to inſtil virtues into her people. *Swift.*

Yet time ennobles or degrades each line;
It *brighten'd* Craggs's, and may darken thine. *Pope.*

5. To make acute, or witty.

To **Bri'ghten**, brī'tn. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up: as, the ſky *brightens.*

But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the ſtile *brightens*, how the ſenſe refines! *Pope.*

Bri'ghtly, brī't-lȳ. *adv.* [from *bright.*] Splendidly; with luſtre.

Safely I ſlept, till *brightly* dawning ſhone
The morn, conſpicuous on her golden throne. *Pope.*

Bri'ghtness, brī't-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *bright.*]

1. Luſtre; ſplendour; glitter.

The blazing *brightneſs* of her beauty's beam,
And glorious light of her ſun-ſhining face,
To tell, were as to ſtrive againſt the ſtream. *Fairy Queen.*

A ſword, by long lying ſtill, will contract a ruſt, which ſhall deface its *brightneſs.* *South.*

The moon put on her veil of light,
Myſterious veil, of *brightneſs* made,
That 's both her luſtre and her ſhade. *Hudibras.*

Vex'd with the preſent moment's heavy gloom,
Why ſeek we *brightneſs* from the years to come? *Prior.*

2. Acuteneſs.

The *brightneſs* of his parts, the ſolidity of his judgment, and the candour and generoſity of his temper, diſtinguiſhed him in an age of great politeneſs. *Prior.*

Bri'lliancy, brĭl'-lyăn-ſȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *brilliant.*] Luſtre; ſplendour.

BRI'LLIANT, brĭl'-lyănt. *adj.* [*brillant*, Fr.] Shining; ſparkling; ſplendid; full of luſtre.

So have I ſeen in larder dark
Of veal a lucid loin,
Replete with many a *brilliant* ſpark,
As wiſe philoſophers remark,
At once both ſtink and ſhine. *Dorſet.*

Bri'lliant, brĭl'-lyănt. *n. ſ.* A diamond of the fineſt cut, formed into angles, ſo as to refract the light, and ſhine more.

In deference to his virtues, I forbear
To ſhew you what the reſt in orders were;
This *brilliant* is ſo ſpotleſs and ſo bright,
He needs not foil, but ſhines by his own proper light. *Dryden.*

Bri'lliantness, brĭl'-lyănt-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *brilliant.*] Splendour; luſtre.

Brills, brĭlz'. *n. ſ.* The hair on the eyelids of a horſe. *Dict.*

BRIM, brĭm'. *n. ſ.* [*brim*, Icelandiſh.]

1. The edge of any thing.

His hat being in the form of a turban, daintily made, the locks of his hair came down about the *brims* of it. *Bacon.*

2. The upper edge of any veſſel.

How my head in ointment ſwims!
How my cup o'erlooks her *brims!* *Craſhaw.*

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom riſe,
Above the *brims* they force their fiery way. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Thus in a baſon drop a ſhilling,
Then fill the veſſel to the *brim*,
You ſhall obſerve, as you are filling,
The pond'rous metal ſeems to ſwim. *Swift.*

3. The top of any liquor.

The feet of the prieſts, that bare the ark, were dipped in the *brim* of the water. *Joſhua*, iii. 15.

4. The bank of a fountain.

It told me it was Cynthia's own,
Within whoſe cheerful *brims*
That curious nymph had oft been known
To bathe her ſnowy limbs. *Drayton.*

To **Brim**, brim'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top.

May thy *brimmed* waves,
Their full tribute never miſs,
From a thouſand rills. *Milton.*

This ſaid, a double wreath Evander twin'd;
And poplars black and white his temples bind;
Then *brims* his ample bowl; with like deſign,
The reſt invoke the gods with ſprinkled wine. *Dryden.*

To **Brim**, brim'. *v. n.* To be full to the brim.

Now horrid frays
Commence, the *brimming* glaſſes now are hurl'd
With dire intent. *Philips.*

Bri'mful, brim'-fûl. *adj.* [from *brim* and *full.*] Full to the top; overcharged.

Meaſure my caſe, how by thy beauty's filling
With ſeed of woes my heart *brimful* is charg'd. *Sidney.*

We have try'd the utmoſt of our friends;
Our legions are *brimful*, our cauſe is ripe. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

Her *brimful* eyes, that ready ſtood,
And only wanted will to weep a flood,
Releas'd their watry ſtore. *Dryden's Fables.*

The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes *brimful* of tears; then ſighing cry'd,
Prithee, be careful of my ſon. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Bri'mfulness, brim'-fûl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *brimful.*] Fulneſs to the top.

The Scot on his unfurniſh'd kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a beach,
With ample and *brimfulneſs* of his force. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Bri'mmer, brim'-mûr. *n. ſ.* [from *brim.*] A bowl full to the top.

When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow,
Till the freſh garlands on their foreheads glow. *Dryden.*

Bri'mming, brim'-ing. *adj.* [from *brim.*] Full to the brim.

And twice beſides her beeſtings never fail,
To ſtore the dairy with a *brimming* pail. *Dryd.*

Bri'mstone, brim'-ſtône. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *brin* or *brenſtone*, that is, fiery ſtone.] Sulphur. See Sulphur.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duſkiſh ſmoke and *brimſtone* blue. *Fairy Queen.*

The vapour of the *grotto del Cane* is generally ſuppoſed to be ſulphureous, though I can ſee no reaſon for ſuch a ſuppoſition: I put a whole bundle of lighted *brimſtone* matches to the ſmoke, they all went out in an inſtant. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bri'mstony, brim'-ſtô-ný. *adj.* [from *brimſtone.*] Full of brimſtone; containing ſulphur; ſulphureous.

Bri'nded, brin'-did. *adj.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby; marked with ſtreaks.

Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

She tamed the *brinded* lioneſs
And ſpotted mountain pard. *Milton.*

My *brinded* heifer to the ſtake I lay;
Two thriving calves ſhe ſuckles twice a-day. *Dryd.*

Bri'ndle, brind'l. *n. ſ.* [from *brinded.*] The ſtate of being brinded.

A natural *brindle.* *Clariſſa.*

Bri'ndled, brind'ld. *adj.* [from *brindle.*] Brinded; ſtreaked.

The boar, my ſiſters! aim the fatal dart,
And ſtrike the *brindled* monſter to the heart. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

BRINE, brî'ne. *n. ſ.*

1. Water impregnated with ſalt.

The encreaſing of the weight of water will encreaſe its power of bearing; as we ſee *brine*, when it is ſalt enough, will bear an egg. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Diſſolve ſheeps dung in water, and add to it as much ſalt as will make a ſtrong *brine*; in this liquor ſteep your corn. *Mortimer.*

2. The ſea, as it is ſalt.

All but mariners,
Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the veſſel,
Then all afire with me. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The air was calm, and on the level *brine*
Sleek Panope, with all her ſiſters, play'd. *Milton.*

As, when two adverſe winds
Engage with horrid ſhock, the ruffled *brine*
Roars ſtormy. *Philips.*

3. Tears, as they are ſalt.

What a deal of *brine*
Hath waſh'd thy ſallow cheeks for Roſaline! *Shakeſp.*

Bri'nepit, brî'ne-pit. *n. ſ.* [from *brine* and *pit.*] Pit of ſalt water.

Then I lov'd thee,
And ſhew'd thee all the qualities o' th' iſle,
The freſh ſprings, *brinepits*, barren place, and fertile. *Shakeſp.*

To **BRING**, bring'. *v. a.* [bꞃinᵹan, Sax. preter. I *brought*; part. paſſ. *brought*; bꞃohꞇ, Sax.]

1. To fetch from another place: diſtinguiſhed from to *carry*, or convey, to another place.

I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to *bring* him down again. *Shak.*

And as ſhe was going to fetch it, he called to her, and ſaid, *Bring* me, I pray thee, a morſel of bread in thy hand. *Kings.*

A regiſtry of lands may furniſh eaſy ſecurities of money, that ſhall be *brought* over by ſtrangers. *Temple.*

2. To convey in one's own hand; not to ſend by another.

And if my wiſh'd alliance pleaſe your king,
Tell him he ſhould not ſend the peace, but *bring*. *Dryden.*

3. To produce; to procure, as a cauſe.

There is nothing will *bring* you more honour, and more eaſe, than to do what right in juſtice you may. *Bacon.*

4. To reduce; to recal.

Bring back gently their wandering minds, by going before them in the train they ſhould purſue, without any rebuke. *Locke.*

Nathan's fable had ſo good an effect, as to bring the man after God's own heart to a right ſenſe of his guilt. *Spectator.*

5. To attract; to draw along.

In diſtillation, the water aſcends difficultly, and *brings* over with it ſome part of the oil of vitriol. *Newton's Opticks.*

6. To put into any particular ſtate or circumſtances; to make liable to any thing.

Having got the way of reaſoning, which that ſtudy neceſſarily *brings* the mind to, they might be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge, as they ſhall have occaſion. *Locke.*

The queſtion for *bringing* the king to juſtice was immediately put, and carried without any oppoſition, that I can find. *Swift's Preſbyterian Plea.*

7. To lead by degrees.

A due conſideration of the vanities of the world, will naturally *bring* us to the contempt of it; and the contempt of the world will as certainly *bring* us home to ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

The underſtanding ſhould be *brought* to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge by inſenſible degrees. *Locke.*

8. To recall; to ſummons.

But thoſe, and more than I to mind can *bring*,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to ſing. *Dryden.*

9. To induce; to prevail upon.

The nature of the things, contained in thoſe words, would not ſuffer him to think otherwiſe, how, or whenſoever, he is *brought* to reflect on them. *Locke.*

It ſeems ſo prepoſterous a thing to men, to make themſelves unhappy in order to happineſs, that they do not eaſily *bring* themſelves to it. *Locke.*

Profitable employments would be no leſs a diverſion than any of the idle ſports in faſhion, if men could but be *brought* to delight in them. *Locke.*

10. *To bring about.* [See About.] To bring to paſs; to effect.

This he conceives not hard to *bring about*,
If all of you would join to help him out. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

This turn of mind threw off the oppoſitions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the moſt vain and impracticable into his deſigns, and to *bring about* ſeveral great events, for the advantage of the publick. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

11. *To bring forth.* To give birth to; to produce.

The good queen,
For ſhe is good, hath *brought* you *forth* a daughter:
Here 'tis; commends it to your bleſſing. *Shakeſp.*

More wonderful
Than that which, by creation, firſt *brought forth*
Light out of darkneſs! *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Bewail thy falſehood, and the pious works
It hath *brought forth*, to make thee memorable
Among illuſtrious women, faithful wives. *Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes.*

Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand;
Another queen *brings forth* another brand,
To burn with foreign fires her native land! *Dryd.*

Idleneſs and luxury *bring forth* poverty and want; and this tempts men to injuſtice, and that cauſeth enmity and animoſity. *Tillotſon.*

The value of land is raiſed, when it is fitted to *bring forth* a greater quantity of any valuable product. *Locke.*

12. *To bring forth.* To bring to light.

The thing that is hid *bringeth* he *forth* to light. *Job*, xxxviii. 11.

13. *To bring in.* To place in any condition.

He proteſts he loves you,
And needs no other ſuitor, but his liking,
To *bring* you *in* again. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

14. *To bring in.* To reduce.

Send over into that realm ſuch a ſtrong power of men, as ſhould perforce *bring in* all that rebellious rout, and looſe people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

15. *To bring in.* To afford gain.

The ſole meaſure of all his courteſies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him *in*. *South.*

Trade *brought* us *in* plenty and riches. *Locke.*

16. *To bring in.* To introduce.

Entertain no long diſcourſe with any; but, if you can, *bring in* ſomething to ſeaſon it with religion. *Taylor.*

There is but one God who made heaven and earth, and ſea and winds; but the folly and madneſs of mankind *brought in* the images of gods. *Stillingfleet.*

The fruitfulneſs of Italy, and the like, are not *brought in* by force, but naturally riſe out of the argument. *Addiſon.*

Since he could not have a ſeat among them himſelf, he would *bring in* one who had more merit. *Tatler.*

Quotations are beſt *brought in* to confirm ſome opinion controverted. *Swift.*

17. *To bring off.* To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cauſe to eſcape.

I truſted to my head, that has betrayed me; and I found fault with my legs, that would otherwiſe have *brought* me *off.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll *bring off* a crow at the bar. *L'Eſtrange.*

The beſt way to avoid this imputation, and to *bring off* the credit of our underſtanding, is to be truly religious. *Tillotſon.*

18. *To bring on.* To engage in action.

If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and *bring* others *on.* *Bacon.*

19. *To bring on.* To produce as an occaſional cauſe.

The fountains of the great deep being broke open, ſo as a general deſtruction and devaſtation was *brought upon* the earth, and all things in it. *Burnet's Theory.*

The great queſtion, which in all ages has diſturbed mankind, and *brought on* them thoſe miſchiefs. *Locke.*

20. *To bring over.* To convert; to draw to a new party.

This liberty ſhould be made uſe of upon few occaſions of ſmall importance, and only with a view of *bringing over* his own ſide, another time, to ſomething of greater and more publick moment. *Swift's Church of England Man.*

The proteſtant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers *over* to the church. *Swift.*

21. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to ſhew.

If I make not this cheat *bring out* another, and the ſhearers prove ſheep, let me be unrolled. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Which he could *bring out*, where he had,
And what he bought them for, and paid. *Hudibras.*

Theſe ſhake his ſoul, and, as they boldly preſs,
Bring out his crimes, and force him to confeſs. *Dryden.*

Another way made uſe of, to find the weight of the denarii, was by the weight of Greek coins; but thoſe experiments *bring out* the denarius heavier. *Arbuthnot.*

22. *To bring under.* To ſubdue; to repreſs.

That ſharp courſe which you have ſet down, for the *bringing under* of thoſe rebels of Ulſter, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenſer.*

To ſay, that the more capable, or the better deſerver, hath ſuch right to govern, as he may compulſorily *bring under* the leſs worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

23. *To bring up.* To educate; to inſtruct; to form.

The well *bringing up* of the people, ſerves as a moſt ſure bond to hold them. *Sidney.*

He that takes upon him the charge of *bringing up* young men, eſpecially young gentlemen, ſhould have ſomething more in him than Latin. *Locke.*

They frequently converſed with this lovely virgin, who had been *brought up* by her father in knowledge. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

24. *To bring up.* To introduce to general practice.

Several obliging deferences, condeſcenſions, and ſubmiſſions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were firſt of all *brought up* among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Spectator.*

25. *To bring up.* To cauſe to advance.

Bring up your army; but I think you'll find,
They've not prepar'd for us. *Shakeſp.*

26. *Bring* retains, in all its ſenſes, the idea of an agent, or cauſe, producing a real or metaphorical motion of ſomething towards ſomething; for it is oft ſaid, that *he brought his companion* out. The meaning is, that he was *brought to* ſomething that was likewiſe *without.*

Bri'nger, brĭng'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *bring.*] The perſon that brings any thing.

Yet the firſt *bringer* of unwelcome news
Hath but a loſing office: and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a ſullen bell,
Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shakeſp.*

Beſt you ſee ſafe the *bringer*
Out of the hoſt: I muſt attend mine office. *Shak.*

Bri'nger up, brĭng'-ŭr ŭp. Inſtructor; educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers up* of the worthieſt men. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Bri'nish, brī'-nĭsh. *adj.* [from *brine.*] Having the taſte of brine; ſalt.

Nero would be tainted with remorſe
To hear and ſee her plaints, her *briniſh* tears. *Shakeſp.*

For now I ſtand, as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderneſs of ſea,
Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave;
Expecting ever when ſome envious ſurge
Will, in his *briniſh* bowels, ſwallow him. *Shakeſp.*

Bri'nishness, brī'-nĭsh-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *briniſh.*] Saltneſs; tendency to ſaltneſs.

BRINK, brink'. *n. ſ.* [*brink*, Daniſh.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

Th' amazed flames ſtand gather'd in a heap,
And from the precipice's *brink* retire,
Afraid to venture on ſo large a leap. *Dryden.*

We ſtand therefore on the *brinks* and confines of thoſe ſtates at the day of doom. *Atterbury.*

So have I ſeen, from Severn's *brink*,
A flock of geeſe jump down together;
Swim where the bird of Jove would ſink,
And, ſwimming, never wet a feather. *Swift.*

Bri'ny, brī'-nȳ. *adj.* [from *brine.*] Salt.

He, who firſt the paſſage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;
Or his, at leaſt, in hollow wood,
Who tempted firſt the *briny* flood. *Dryden.*

Then, *briny* ſeas, and taſteful ſprings, farewel,
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids, dwell. *Addiſon.*

A muriatick or *briny* taſte ſeems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline ſalt; for ſpirit of ſalt, and ſalt of tartar, mixed, produce a ſalt like ſea ſalt. *Arbuthnot.*

Bri'ony, brȳ'-ŏ-nȳ. See Bryony.

BRISK, brĭsk'. *adj.* [*bruſque*, French.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; ſprightly: applied to men.

Pr'ythee, die, and ſet me free,
Or elſe be
Kind and *briſk* and gay, like me. *Denham.*

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *briſk* gameſome laſs, was ſo altered in a few days, that he was liker a ſkeleton than a living man. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why ſhould all honour then be ta'en
From lower parts to load the brain;
When other limbs we plainly ſee,
Each in his way, as *briſk* as he? *Prior.*

2. Powerful; ſpirituous.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine:
Some ſorts, when old, continue *briſk* and fine. *Denham.*

Under ground, the rude Riphæan race
Mimick *briſk* cyder, with the brake's product wild,
Sloes pounded, hips, and ſervis' harſheſt juice. *Philips.*

It muſt needs be ſome exteriour cauſe, and the *briſk* acting of ſome objects without me, whoſe efficacy I cannot reſiſt. *Locke.*

3. Vivid; bright. This is not uſed.

Objects appeared much darker, becauſe my inſtrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more *briſk* and pleaſant. *Newton.*

To **Brisk up**, brĭsk' ŭp. *v. n.* To come up briſkly.

Bri'sket, brĭs'-kĭt. *n. ſ.* [*bricbet*, Fr.] The breaſt of an animal.

See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *briſket* ſkin red. *Mortimer.*

Bri'skly, brĭsk'-lȳ. *adv.* [from *briſk.*] Actively; vigorouſly.

We have ſeen the air in the bladder ſuddenly expand itſelf ſo much, and ſo *briſkly*, that it manifeſtly lifted up ſome light bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle.*

I could plainly perceive the creature to ſuck in many of the moſt minute animalcula, that were ſwimming *briſkly* about in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

Bri'skness, brĭsk'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *briſk.*]

1. Livelineſs; vigour; quickneſs.

Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguiſh, yet will ſlacken and allay, the vigour and *briſkneſs* of the renewed principle. *South.*

2. Gayety.

But the moſt diſtinguiſhing part of his character ſeems to me to be his *briſkneſs*, his jollity, and his good-humour. *Dryden.*

BRI'STLE, brĭs'l. *n. ſ.* [bꞃıꞅꞇl, Sax.] The ſtiff hair of ſwine.

I will not open my lips ſo wide as a *briſtle* may enter. *Shakeſp.*

He is covered with hair, and not, as the boar, with *briſtles*, which probably ſpend more upon the ſame matter, which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for *briſtles* ſeem to be nothing elſe but a horn ſplit into a multitude of little ones. *Grew.*

Two boars whom love to battle draws,
With riſing *briſtles*, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverſe breaſts with tuſks oblique they wound. *Dryden.*

To **Bri'stle**, brĭs'l. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in briſtles.

Now for the bare pickt bone of majeſty,
Doth dogged war *briſtle* his angry creſt,
And ſnarleth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakeſp.*

Which makes him plume himſelf, and *briſtle* up
The creſt of youth againſt your dignity. *Shakeſp.*

To **Bri'stle**, brĭs'l. *v. n.* To ſtand erect as briſtles.

Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,
Pard, or boar with *briſtled* hair,
In thy eye that ſhall appear,
When thou wak'ſt, it is thy dear. *Shakeſp.*

Stood Theodore ſurpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and *briſtling* hair upright;
Yet arm'd with inborn worth. *Dryden.*

Thy hair ſo *briſtles* with unmanly fears,
As fields of corn that riſe in bearded ears. *Dryd.*

To **Bristle** *a thread.* To fix a briſtle to it.

Bri'stly, brĭs'-lȳ. *adj.* [from *briſtle.*] Thick ſet with briſtles.

The leaves of the black mulberry are ſomewhat *briſtly*, which may help to preſerve the dew. *Bacon.*

If the eye were ſo acute as to rival the fineſt microſcope, the ſight of our own ſelves would affright us; the ſmootheſt ſkin would be beſet with rugged ſcales and *briſtly* hairs. *Bentley.*

Thus maſtful beech the *briſtly* cheſtnut bears,
And the wild aſh is white with bloomy pears. *Dryden.*

The careful maſter of the ſwine,
Forth haſted he to tend his *briſtled* care. *Pope.*

Bri'stol stone, brĭs'-tŏ-stōne. A kind of ſoft diamond found in a rock near the city of Briſtol.

Of this kind of cryſtal are the better and larger ſort of *Briſtol-ſtones*, and the Kerry Stones of Ireland. *Woodward.*

Brit, brìt. *n. ſ.* The name of a fiſh.

The pilchards were wont to purſue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens. *Carew.*

To **Brite**, } brì't. { *v. n.* Barley, wheat,
To **Bright**, } { or hops, are ſaid to *brite*, when they grow over-ripe.

BRI'TTLE, brìt'l. *adj.* [bꞃıttan, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, ſo *brittle*, yet the wood dried is extremely tough. *Bacon.*

From earth all came, to earth muſt all return,
Frail as the cord, and *brittle* as the urn. *Prior.*

Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,
What does the buſy world conclude at beſt,
But *brittle* goods, that break like glaſs? *Granville.*

If the ſtone is *brittle*, it will often crumble, and paſs in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

Bri'ttleness, brìt'l-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *brittle*.] Aptneſs to break; fragility.

A wit quick without brightneſs, ſharp without *brittleneſs*. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Artificers, in the tempering of ſteel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or leſſer in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to *brittleneſs* or toughneſs. *Boyle.*

Brize, brì'ze. *n. ſ.* The gadfly.

A *brize*, a ſcorned little creature,
Through his fair hide his angry ſting did threaten. *Spenſer.*

BROACH, brŏ'tsh. *n. ſ.* [*broche*, French.]

1. A ſpit.

He was taken into ſervice to a baſe office in his kitchen; ſo that he turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Whoſe offered entrails ſhall his crime reproach,
And drip their fatneſs from the hazle *broach*. *Dryden.*

2. A muſical inſtrument, the ſounds of which are made by turning round a handle. *Dict.*

3. [With hunters.] A ſtart of the head of a young ſtag, growing ſharp like the end of a ſpit. *Dict.*

To **Broach**, brŏ'tsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſpit; to pierce as with a ſpit.

Were now the general of our gracious empreſs,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion *broached* on his ſword. *Shakeſp.*

He felled men as one would mow hay, and ſometimes *broached* a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds ſpitted upon a ſtick. *Hakewill.*

2. To pierce a veſſel in order to draw the liquor; to tap.

3. To open any ſtore.

I will notably provide, that you ſhall want neither weapons, victuals, nor aid; I will open the old armouries, I will *broach* my ſtore, and bring forth my ſtores. *Knolles.*

4. To let out any thing.

And now the field of death, the liſts,
Were enter'd by antagoniſts,
And blood was ready to be *broach'd*,
When Hudibras in haſte approach'd. *Hudibras.*

5. To give out, or utter any thing.

This errour, that Piſon was Ganges, was firſt *broached* by Joſephus. *Raleigh.*

Thoſe who were the chief inſtruments of raiſing the noiſe, made uſe of thoſe very opinions themſelves had *broached*, for arguments to prove that the change of miniſters was dangerous. *Swift's Exam.*

Bro'acher, brŏ'-tshŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *broach*.]

1. A ſpit.

The youth approach'd the fire, and, as it
burn'd,
On five ſharp *broachers* rank'd, the roaſt they
turn'd;
Theſe morſels ſtay'd their ſtomachs. *Dryden.*

2. An opener, or utterer of any thing; the firſt author.

There is much pride and vanity in the affectation of being the firſt *broacher* of an heretical opinion. *L'Eſtrange.*

Numerous parties denominate themſelves, not from the grand Author and Finiſher of our faith, but from the firſt *broacher* of their idolized opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

This opinion is commonly, but falſely, aſcribed to Ariſtotle, not as its firſt *broacher*, but as its ableſt patron. *Cheyne.*

BROAD, brå'd. *adj.* [bꞃaꝺ, Saxon.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth, diſtinguiſhed from length; not narrow.

The weeds that his *broad* ſpreading leaves did
ſhelter
Are pull'd up, root and all. *Shakeſp.*

The top may be juſtly ſaid to grow *broader*, as the bottom narrower. *Temple.*

Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
To walk with eyes *broad* open to your grave. *Dryden.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour drawn, muſt ſend the ſhaft below,
The bottom was full twenty fathom *broad*. *Dryd.*

He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole,
Broad burſt the lightnings, deep the thunders roll. *Pope.*

2. Large.

To keep him at a diſtance from falſehood, and cunning, which has always a *broad* mixture of falſehood; this is the fitteſt preparation of a child for wiſdom. *Locke.*

3. Clear; open; not ſheltered; not affording concealment.

In mean time he, with cunning to conceal
All thought of this from others, himſelf bore
In *broad* houſe, with the wooers, us before. *Chap.*

It no longer ſeeks the ſhelter of night and darkneſs, but appears in the *broadeſt* light. *Decay of Piety.*

If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no more afraid than in *broad* ſunſhine. *Locke.*

4. Groſs; coarſe.

The reeve and the miller are diſtinguiſhed from each other, as much as the lady prioreſs and the *broad*-ſpeaking, gap-tooth'd wife of Bath. *Dryd.*

Love made him doubt his *broad* barbarian ſound;
By love, his want of words and wit he found. *Dryden.*

If open vice be what you drive at,
A name ſo *broad* we'll ne'er connive at. *Dryden.*

The *broadeſt* mirth unfeeling folly wears,
Leſs pleaſing far than virtue's very tears. *Pope.*

Room for my lord! three jockeys in his train:
Six huntſmen with a ſhout precede his chair;
He grins, and looks *broad* nonſenſe with a ſtare. *Pope.*

5. Obſcene; fulſome; tending to obſcenity.

As chaſte and modeſt as he is eſteemed, it cannot be denied, but in ſome places he is *broad* and fulſome. *Dryden.*

Though now arraign'd, he read with ſome de-
light;
Becauſe he ſeems to chew the cud again,
When his *broad* comment makes the text too plain. *Dryden.*

6. Bold; not delicate; not reſerved.

Who can ſpeak *broader* than he that has no houſe to put his head in? Such may rail againſt great buildings. *Shakeſp.*

From *broad* words, and 'cauſe he fail'd
His preſence at the tyrant's feaſt, I hear,
Macduff lives in diſgrace. *Shakeſp.*

Broad *as long*, brå'd. Equal upon the whole.

The mobile are ſtill for levelling; that is to ſay, for advancing themſelves: for it is as *broad as long*, whether they riſe to others, or bring others down to them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Broad-cloth, brå'd-clŏ'th. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *cloth*.] A fine kind of cloth.

Thus, a wiſe taylor is not pinching,
But turns at ev'ry ſeam an inch in:
Or elſe, be ſure, your *broad-cloth* breeches
Will ne'er be ſmooth, nor hold their ſtitches. *Swift.*

Broad-eyed, brå'd-ì'de. *adj.* [from *broad* and *eye*.] Having a wide ſurvey.

In deſpite of *broad-eyed* watchful day,
I would into thy boſom pour my thoughts:
But, ah! I will not. *Shakeſp.*

Broad-leaved, brå'd-lè'vd. *adj.* [from *broad* and *leaf*.] Having broad leaves.

Narrow and *broad-leaved* cyprus graſs. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To **Bro'aden**, brå'dn. *v. n.* [from *broad*.] To grow broad. I know not whether this word occurs, but in the following paſſage.

Low walks the ſun, and *broadens* by degrees,
Juſt o'er the verge of day. *Thomſon.*

Bro'adly, brå'd-lỳ. *adv.* [from *broad*.] In a broad manner.

Bro'adness, brå'd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *broad*.]

1. Breadth; extent from ſide to ſide.

2. Coarſeneſs; fulſomeneſs.

I have uſed the cleaneſt metaphor I could find, to palliate the *broadneſs* of the meaning. *Dryden.*

Bro'adshouldered, brå'd-shŏ'l-dŭrd. *adj.* [from *broad* and *ſhoulder*.] Having a large ſpace between the ſhoulders.

Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with ſinews
ſtrong;
Broadſhoulder'd, and his arms were round and long. *Dryden.*

I am a tall, *broadſhouldered*, impudent, black fellow; and, as I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow. *Spectator.*

Bro'adside, brå'd-ſìde. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *ſide*.]

1. The ſide of a ſhip, diſtinct from the head or ſtern.

From vaſter hopes than this he ſeem'd to fall,
That durſt attempt the Britiſh admiral:
From her *broadſides* a ruder flame is thrown,
Than from the fiery chariot of the ſun. *Waller.*

2. The volley of ſhot fired at once from the ſide of a ſhip.

3. [In printing.] A ſheet of paper containing one large page.

Bro'adsword, brå'd-ſŏrd. *n. ſ.* [from *broad* and *ſword*.] A cutting ſword, with a broad blade.

He, in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a *broadſword*. *Wiſeman.*

Bro'adwise, brå'd-wìze. *adv.* [from *broad* and *wiſe*.]. According to the direction of the breadth.

If one ſhould, with his hand, thruſt a piece of iron *broadwiſe* againſt the flat cieling of his chamber, the iron would not fall as long as the force of the hand perſeveres to preſs againſt it. *Boyle.*

BROCA'DE, brŏ-kå'de. *n. ſ.* [*brocado*, Span.] A ſilken ſtuff, variegated with colours of gold or ſilver.

I have the conveniency of buying and importing rich *brocades*. *Spectator.*

Or ſtain her honour, or her new *brocade*;
Forget her pray'rs, or miſs a maſquerade. *Pope.*

Broca'ded, brŏ-kå'-dìd. *adj.* [from *brocade*.]

1. Dreſt in brocade.

2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

Should you the rich *brocaded* ſuit unfold,
Where riſing flow'rs grow ſtiff with froſted gold. *Gay.*

Bro'cage, brŏ'-kìdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *broke*.]

1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.

Yet ſure his honeſty
Got him ſmall gains, but ſhameleſs flattery,
And filthy *brocage*, and unſeemly ſhifts,
And borrow baſe, and ſome good ladies gifts. *Spenſer.*

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.

As for the politick and wholeſome laws, they were interpreted to be but *brocage* of an uſurer, thereby to woo and win the hearts of the people. *Bacon.*

3. The trade of dealing in old things; the trade of a broker.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whoſe works are e'en the frippery of wit,
From *brocage* is become ſo bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *B. Jonſ.*

4. The tranſaction of buſineſs for other men.

So much as the quantity of money is leſſened, ſo much muſt the ſhare of every one that has a right to this money be the leſs; whether he be landholder, for his goods; or labourer, for his hire; or merchant, for his *brocage.* *Locke.*

BRO'CCOLI, brŏk'-kŏ-lẏ. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A ſpecies of cabbage.

Content with little, I can piddle here
On *broccoli* and mutton round the year;
But ancient friends, tho' poor or out of pay,
That touch my bell, I cannot turn away. *Pope.*

To **BROCHE**, brŏch'. See *To* BROACH.

So Geoffry of Boullion, at one draught of his bow, ſhooting againſt David's tower in Jeruſalem, *broched* three feetleſs birds. *Camden.*

BROCK, brŏk'. *n. ſ.* [bꞃoc, Saxon.] A badger.

BRO'CKET, brŏk'-kit. *n. ſ.* A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE, brŏ'g. *n. ſ.* [*brog*, Iriſh.]

1. A kind of ſhoe.

I thought he ſlept; and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whoſe rudeneſs
Anſwer'd my ſteps too loud. *Shakeſp.*

Sometimes it is given out, that we muſt either take theſe halfpence, or eat our *brogues.* *Swift.*

2. A cant word for a corrupt dialect, or manner of pronunciation.

His *brogue* will detect mine. *Farquhar.*

To **BROI'DER**, broi'-dŭr. *v. a.* [*brodir*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle-work.

A robe, and a *broidered* coat, and a girdle. *Exodus.*

Infant Albion lay
In mantles *broider'd* o'er with gorgeous pride. *Tickell.*

BRO'IDERY, broi'-dē-rẏ. *n. ſ.* [from *broider.*] Embroidery; flower-work; additional ornaments wrought upon cloth.

The golden *broidery* tender Milkah wove,
The breaſt to Kenna ſacred, and to love,
Lie rent and mangled. *Tickell.*

BROIL, broi'l. *n. ſ.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel.

Say to the king thy knowledge of the *broil*,
As thou didſt leave it. *Shakeſp.*

He has ſent the ſword both of civil *broils*, and public war, amongſt us. *Wake.*

Rude were their revels, and obſcene their joys;
The *broils* of drunkards, and the luſt of boys. *Granville.*

To **BROIL**, broi'l. *v. a.* [*bruler*, Fr.] To dreſs or cook by laying on the coals, or before the fire.

Some ſtrip the ſkin, ſome portion out the ſpoil;
Some on the fire the reeking entrails *broil.* *Dryd.*

To **BROIL**, broi'l. *v. n.* To be in the heat.

Where have you have been *broiling*?
—Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more. *Shakeſp.*

Long ere now all the planets and comets had been *broiling* in the ſun, had the world laſted from all eternity. *Cheyne.*

To **BROKE**, brō'ke. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* ſeems inclined to derive it from *To break*, becauſe *broken* men turn factors or *brokers.* *Caſaubon*, from πραττειν. *Skinner* thinks, again, that it may be contracted from *procurer.* Mr. *Lye* more probably deduces it from bꞃuccan, Sax. to be buſy.] To tranſact buſineſs for others, or by others. It is uſed generally in reproach.

He does, indeed,
And *brokes* with all that can, in ſuch a ſuit,
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid. *Shakeſp.*

The gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature, when men ſhould wait upon others neceſſity; *broke* by ſervants and inſtruments to draw them on. *Bacon.*

BRO'KING, brŏ'kn. *particip. adj.* Practiſed by brokers.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemiſh'd crown,
Wipe off the duſt that hides our ſceptre's gilt. *Shakeſp.*

BRO'KEN, brŏ'kn. [*particip. paſſ.* of *break*]

Preſerve men's wits from being *broken* with the very bent of ſo long attention. *Hooker.*

BRO'KEN MEAT, brŏ'kn-mē't. Fragments; meat that has been cut.

Get three or four chairwomen to attend you conſtantly in the kitchen, whom you pay at ſmall charges; only with the *broken meat*, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

BRO'KENHEARTED, brŏ'kn-hå'r-tid. *adj.* [from *broken* and *heart.*] Having the ſpirits cruſhed by grief or fear.

He hath ſent me to bind up the *brokenhearted.* *Iſaiah.*

BRO'KENLY, brŏ'kn-lẏ. *adv.* [from *broken.*] Without any regular ſeries.

Sir Richard Hopkins hath done ſomewhat of this kind, but *brokenly* and glancingly; intending chiefly a diſcourſe of his own voyage. *Hakewill.*

BRO'KER, brŏ'-kŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *To broke.*]

1. A factor; one that does buſineſs for another; one that makes bargains for another.

Brokers, who, having no ſtock of their own, ſet up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and ſelling there, and commonly abuſing both ſides, to make out a little paultry gain. *Temple.*

Some South-ſea *broker*, from the city,
Will purchaſe me, the more 's the pity;
Lay all my fine plantations waſte,
To fit them to his vulgar taſte. *Swift.*

2. One who deals in old houſehold goods.

3. A pimp; a match-maker.

A goodly *broker*!
Dare you preſume to harbour wanton lines;
To whiſper and conſpire againſt my youth? *Shak.*

In chuſing for yourſelf, you ſhew'd your judgment;
Which being ſhallow, you ſhall give me leave
To play the *broker* in mine own behalf. *Shakeſp.*

BRO'KERAGE, brŏ'-kŭr-idzh. *n. ſ.* [from *broker.*] The pay or reward of a broker. See BROCAGE.

BRO'NCHOCELE, brŏn'-kŏ-kēl. *n. ſ.* [βρογχοκήλη.] A tumour of that part of the aſpera arteria, called the *bronchus.* *Quincy.*

BRO'NCHIAL, brŏn'-kyål. } *adj.* [βρόγχος.] Be-
BRO'NCHICK, brŏn'-kik. } longing to the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either in the *bronchial* or pulmonary veſſels, and may ſoon be communicated from one to the other, when the inflammation affects both the lobes. *Arbuthnot.*

BRONCHO'TOMY, brŏn'-kŏt'-tŏ-mẏ. *n. ſ.* [βρόγχος and τέμνω.] That operation which opens the windpipe by inciſion, to prevent ſuffocation in a quinſey. *Quincy.*

The operation of *bronchotomy* is an inciſion into the aſpera arteria, to make way for the air into the lungs, when reſpiration is obſtructed by any tumour compreſſing the larynx. *Sharp's Surgery.*

BROND, brŏ'nd. *n. ſ.* See BRAND. A ſword.

Fooliſh old man, then ſaid the pagan wroth,
That weeneſt words or charms may force withſtond;
Soon ſhalt thou ſee, and then believe for troth,
That I can carve with this enchanted *brond.* *Spenſer.*

BRONTO'LOGY, brŏn-tŏl'-ŏ-dzhy. *n. ſ.* [βροντὴ and λογία.] A diſſertation upon thunder. *Dict.*

BRONZE, brŏ'nze. *n. ſ.* [*bronze*, Fr.]

1. Braſs.

Imbrown'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley ſtands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands. *Pope.*

2. Relief, or ſtatue, caſt in braſs.

I view with anger and diſdain,
How little gives thee joy or pain;
A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a root,
A ſhell, a butterfly can do 't. *Prior.*

BROOCH, brŏ'tsh. *n. ſ.* [*broke*, Dutch.]

1. A jewel; an ornament of jewels.

Ay, marry, our chains and our jewels.—
Your *brooches*, pearls, and owches. *Shakeſp.*

Richly ſuited, but unſeaſonable; juſt like the *brooch* and the toothpick, which we wear not now. *Shakeſp.*

I know him well; he is the *brooch*, indeed,
And gem of all the nation. *Shakeſp.*

2. [With painters.] A painting all of one colour. *Dict.*

To **BROOCH**, brŏ'tsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels.

Not th' imperious ſhow
Of the full-fortun'd Cæſar, ever ſhall
Be *brooch'd* with me. *Shakeſp.*

To **BROOD**, brŏ'd. *v. n.* [bꞃædan, Sax.]

1. To ſit as on eggs; to hatch them.

Thou from the firſt
Waſt preſent, and, with mighty wings outſpread,
Dove-like ſat'ſt *brooding* on the vaſt abyſs,
And mad'ſt it pregnant. *Milton.*

Here nature ſpreads her fruitful ſweetneſs round,
Breathes on the air, and *broods* upon the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with ſecret joy,
Their young ſucceſſion all their cares employ;
They breed, they *brood*, inſtruct, and educate;
And make proviſion for the future ſtate. *Dryden.*

Find out ſome uncouth cell,
Where *brooding* darkneſs ſpreads his jealous wings,
And the night raven ſings. *Milton.*

3. To remain long in anxiety, or ſolicitous thought.

Defraud their clients, and, to lucre ſold,
Sit *brooding* on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

As rejoicing miſers
Brood o'er their precious ſtores of ſecret gold. *Smith.*

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of Clinias, as if there were ever amongſt nations a *brooding* of a war, and that there is no ſure league but impuiſſance to do hurt. *Bacon.*

To **BROOD**, brŏ'd. *v. a.* To cheriſh by care.

Of crowds afraid, yet anxious when alone,
You'll ſit and *brood* your ſorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

BROOD, brŏ'd. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny. It is now hardly uſed of human beings, but in contempt.

The heavenly father keep his *brood*
From foul infection of ſo great a vice. *Fairfax.*

With terrours and with clamours compaſs'd round,
Of mine own *brood*, that on my bowels feed. *Milt.*

Or any other of that heavenly *brood*,
Let down in cloudy throne to do the world ſome good. *Milton.*

Ælian diſcourſes of ſtorks, and their affection toward their *brood*, whom they inſtruct to fly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Thing bred; ſpecies generated.

Have you forgotten Lybia's burning waſtes,
Its barren rocks, parch'd earth, and hills of ſand,
Its tainted air, and all its *broods* of poiſon? *Addiſ.*

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleaſed to ſee the different workings of inſtinct in a hen followed by a *brood* of ducks. *Spectator.*

4. Something brought forth; a production.

Such things become the hatch and *brood* of time. *Shakeſp.*

5. The act of covering the eggs.

Something 's in his ſoul,
O'er which his melancholy ſits on *brood;*
And I doubt the hatch and the diſcloſe
Will be ſome danger. *Shakeſp.*

BRO'ODY, brȍ'-dy̆. *adj.* [from *brood.*] In a ſtate of ſitting on the eggs; inclined to ſit.

The common hen, all the while ſhe is *broody*, ſits, and leads her chickens, and uſes a voice which we call clocking. *Ray.*

BROOK, brȍ'k. *n. ſ.* [bꞃoc, or bꞃoca, Sax.] A running water, leſs than a river.

A ſubſtitute ſhines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his ſtate
Empties itſelf, as doth an inland *brook*
Into the main of waters. *Shakeſp.*

Or many grateful altars I would rear
Of graſſy turf; and pile up every ſtone
Of luſtre from the *brook*; in memory,
Of monument to ages. *Milton.*

And to Cephiſus' *brook* their way purſue:
The ſtream was troubled, but the ford they knew. *Dryden.*

Springs make little rivulets; thoſe united, make *brooks*; and thoſe coming together, make rivers, which empty themſelves into the ſea. *Locke.*

To **BROOK**, brȍ'k. *v. a.* [bꞃucan, Sax.] To bear; to endure; to ſupport.

Even they, which *brook* it worſt that men ſhould tell them of their duties, when they are told the ſame by a law, think very well and reaſonably of it. *Hooker.*

A thouſand more miſchances than this one
Have learned me to *brook* this patiently. *Shakeſp.*

How uſe doth breed a habit in a man!
This ſhadowy deſart, unfrequented woods,
I better *brook* than flouriſhing peopled towns. *Shak.*

Heav'n, the ſeat of bliſs,
Brooks not the works of violence and war. *Milton.*

Moſt men can much rather *brook* their being reputed knaves, than for their honeſty be accounted fools. *South.*

Reſtraint thou wilt not *brook*; but think it hard,
Your prudence is not truſted as your guard. *Dryd.*

To **BROOK**, brȍ'k. *v. n.* To endure; to be content.

He, in theſe wars, had flatly refuſed his aid; becauſe he could not *brook* that the worthy prince Plangus was, by his choſen Tiridates, preferred before him. *Sidney.*

BRO'OKLIME, brȍ'k-līme. *n. ſ.* [*becabunga*, Lat.] A ſort of water ſpeedwell, very common in ditches.

BROOM, brȍ'm. *n. ſ.* [*geniſta*; bꞃom, Saxon.]

1. A ſmall tree.

Ev'n humble *broom* and oſiers have their uſe,
And ſhade for ſheep, and food for flocks, produce. *Dryden.*

2. A beſom; ſo called from the matter of which it is ſometimes made.

Not a mouſe
Shall diſturb this hallow'd houſe;
I am ſent with *broom* before,
To ſweep the duſt behind the door. *Shakeſp.*

If they came into the beſt apartment, to ſet any thing in order, they were ſaluted with a *broom*. *Arbuthnot.*

BRO'OMLAND, brȍ'm-lånd. *n. ſ.* [*broom* and *land.*] Land that bears broom.

I have known ſheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far gone with it, by being put into *broomlands.* *Mortimer.*

BRO'OMSTAFF, brȍ'm-ſtåf. *n. ſ.* [from *broom* and *ſtaff.*] The ſtaff to which the *broom* is bound; the handle of a beſom.

They fell on; I made good my place: at length they came to the *broomſtaff* with me: I defied 'em ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

From the age
The children tread this worldly ſtage,
Broomſtaff or poker they beſtride,
And round the parlour love to ride. *Prior.*

Sir Roger pointed at ſomething behind the door, which I found to be an old *broomſtaff*. *Spectator.*

BRO'OMSTICK, brȍ'm-ſtĭk. *n. ſ.* The ſame as broomſtaff.

When I beheld this, I ſighed, and ſaid within myſelf, SURELY MORTAL MAN IS A BROOMSTICK! *Swift's Meditations on a Broomſtick.*

BRO'OMY, brȍ'-my̆. *adj.* [from *broom.*] Full of broom.

If land grow moſſy or *broomy*, then break it up again. *Mortimer.*

The youth with *broomy* ſtumps began to trace
The kennel edge, where wheels had worn the
place. *Swift.*

BROTH, bråth. *n. ſ.* [bꞃoð, Sax.] Liquor in which fleſh is boiled.

You may make the *broth* for two days, and take the one half every day. *Bacon.*

Inſtead of light deſerts and luſcious froth,
Our author treats to-night with Spartan *broth.* *Southerne.*

If a nurſe, after being ſucked dry, eats *broth*, the infant will ſuck the *broth*, almoſt unaltered. *Arbuthnot.*

BRO'THEL, brȍth'-ĭl.
BRO'THELHOUSE, brȍth'-ĭl-hȍus. } *n. ſ.* [*bordel*, Fr.] A houſe of lewd entertainment; a bawdyhouſe.

Perchance
I ſaw him enter ſuch a houſe of ſale,
Videlicet, a *brothel.* *Shakeſp.*

Then courts of kings were held in high renown,
Ere made the common *brothels* of the town:
There virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaſte as maids in monaſteries liv'd. *Dryden.*

From its old ruins *brothelhouſes* riſe,
Scenes of lewd loves and of polluted joys. *Dryden.*

The libertine retires to the ſtews and to the *brothel.* *Rogers.*

BRO'THER, brůth'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [bꞃoðeꞃ, bꞃoðoꞃ, Sax.] Plural, *brothers*, or *brethren.*

1. One born of the ſame father and mother.

Be ſad, good *brothers*;
Sorrow ſo royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the faſhion on. *Shakeſp.*

Whilſt kin their kin, *brother* the *brother* foils,
Like enſigns all againſt like enſigns bend. *Daniel.*

Theſe two are *brethren*, Adam, and to come
Out of thy loins. *Milton.*

Comparing two men, in reference to one common parent, it is very eaſy to form the ideas of *brothers.* *Locke.*

2. Any one cloſely united; aſſociate.

We few, we happy few, we band of *brothers*;
For he to-day that ſheds his blood with me,
Shall be my *brother.* *Shakeſp.*

3. Any one reſembling another in manner, form, or profeſſion.

He alſo that is ſlothful in his work, is *brother* to him that is a great waſter. *Proverbs.*

I will eat no meat while the world ſtandeth, leſt I make my *brother* to offend. *Corinthians.*

4. *Brother* is uſed, in theological language, for man in general.

BRO'THERHOOD, brůth'-ĕr-hůd. *n. ſ.* [from *brother* and *hood.*]

1. The ſtate or quality of being a brother.

This deep diſgrace of *brotherhood*
Touches me deeper than you can imagine. *Shak.*

Finds *brotherhood* in thee no ſharper ſpur? *Shak.*

So it be a right to govern, whether you call it ſupreme fatherhood, or ſupreme *brotherhood*, will be all one, provided we know who has it. *Locke.*

2. An aſſociation of men for any purpoſe; a fraternity.

There was a fraternity of men at arms, called the *brotherhood* of St. George, erected by parliament, conſiſting of thirteen the moſt noble and worthy perſons. *Davies.*

3. A claſs of men of the ſame kind.

He was ſometimes ſo engaged among the wheels, that not above half the poet appeared; at other times, he became as conſpicuous as any of the *brotherhood.* *Addiſon.*

BRO'THERLY, brůth'-ĕr-ly̆. *adj.* [from *brother.*] Natural; ſuch as becomes or beſeems a brother.

He was a prieſt, and looked for a prieſt's reward; which was our *brotherly* love, and the good of our ſouls and bodies. *Bacon.*

Though more our money than our cauſe
Their *brotherly* aſſiſtance draws. *Denham.*

They would not go before the laws, but follow them; obeying their ſuperiours, and embracing one another in *brotherly* piety and concord. *Addiſon.*

BRO'THERLY, brůth'-ĕr-ly̆. *adv.* After the manner of a brother; with kindneſs and affection.

I ſpeak but *brotherly* of him; but ſhould I anatomize him to thee as he is, I muſt bluſh and weep. *Shakeſp.*

BROUGHT, bråt. [*participle paſſive* of *bring.*]

The Turks forſook the walls, and could not be *brought* again to the aſſault. *Knolles.*

The inſtances *brought* by our author are but ſlender proofs. *Locke.*

BROW, brow'. *n. ſ.* [bꞃoƿa, Saxon.] The arch of hair over the eye.

'Tis now the hour which all to reſt allow,
And ſleep ſits heavy upon every *brow.* *Dryden.*

2. The forehead.

She could have run; and waddled about;
For even the day before ſhe broke her *brow.* *Shak.*

So we ſome antique hero's ſtrength
Learn by his launce's weight and length;
As theſe vaſt beams expreſs the beaſt
Whoſe ſhady *brows* alive they dreſt. *Waller.*

3. The general air of the countenance.

Then call them to our preſence, face to face,
And frowning *brow* to *brow.* *Shakeſp.*

Though all things foul would bear the *brows* of
grace,
Yet grace muſt look ſtill ſo. *Shakeſp.*

4. The edge of any high place.

The earl, nothing diſmayed, came forwards that day unto a little village, called Stoke, and there encamped that night, upon the *brow* or hanging of a hill. *Bacon.*

On the *brow* of the hill, beyond that city, they were ſomewhat perplexed by eſpying the French embaſſador, with the king's coach, and others attending him. *Wotton.*

Them, with fire, and hoſtile arms,
Fearleſs aſſault; and to the *brow* of heav'n
Purſuing, drive them out from God and bliſs. *Milton.*

To **BROW**, brow'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bound; to limit; to be at the edge of.

Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly crofts
That *brow* this bottom glade. *Milton.*

To **BRO'WBEAT**, brow'-bēt. *v. a.* [from *brow* and *beat.*] To depreſs with ſevere brows, and ſtern or lofty looks.

It is not for a magiſtrate to frown upon, and *browbeat*, thoſe who are hearty and exact in their miniſtry; and, with a grave nod, to call a reſolved zeal want of prudence. *South.*

What man will voluntarily expoſe himſelf to the imperious *browbeatings* and ſcorns of great men? *L'Eſtrange.*

Count Tariff endeavoured to *browbeat* the plaintiff, while he was ſpeaking; but though he was not ſo impudent as the count, he was every whit as ſturdy. *Addiſon.*

I will not be *browbeaten* by the ſupercilious looks of my adverſaries. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

BRO'WBOUND, brow'-bound. *adj.* [from *brow* and *bound.*] Crowned; having the head encircled as with a diadem.

In that day's feats,
He prov'd the beſt man i' th' field; and, for his meed,
Was *brow-bound* with the oak. *Shakeſp.*

BRO'WSICK, brow'-sik. *adj.* [from *brow* and *ſick.*] Dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you
May alter nature in our *browſick* crew. *Suckling.*

BROWN, brow'n. *adj.* [bꞃun, Saxon.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.

Brown, in high Dutch, is called *braun*; in the Netherlands, *bruyun*; in French, *coleur brune*; in Italian, *bruno*. *Peacham.*

I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a little *browner*. *Shakeſp.*

From whence high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'ercharging ſhades and pendent woods. *Pope.*

Long untravell'd heaths,
With deſolation *brown*, he wanders waſte. *Thomſ.*

BRO'WNBILL, brow'n-bil. *n. ſ.* [from *brown* and *bill.*] The ancient weapon of the Engliſh foot; why it is called *brown*, I have not diſcovered; but we now ſay *brown muſket* from it.

And *brownbills*, levied in the city,
Made bills to paſs the grand committee. *Hudibras.*

BRO'WNISH, brow'n-iſh. *adj.* [from *brown.*] Somewhat brown.

A *browniſh* grey iron-ſtone, lying in thin ſtrata, is poor, but runs freely. *Woodward.*

BRO'WNNESS, brow'n-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *brown.*] A brown colour.

She would confeſs the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed moſt lovely, *brownneſs* of Muſidorus's face, and this colour of mine. *Sidney.*

BRO'WNSTUDY, brow'n-stŭd'-ў. *n. ſ.* [from *brown* and *ſtudy.*] Gloomy meditations; ſtudy in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point.

They live retired, and then they doze away their time in drowſineſs and *brownſtudies*; or, if briſk and active, they lay themſelves out wholly in making common places. *Norris.*

To **BROWSE**, brow'ze. *v. a.* [*brouſer*, Fr.] To eat branches, or ſhrubs.

And being down, is trod in the durt
Of cattle, and *brouſed*, and ſorely hurt. *Spenſer.*

Thy palate then did deign
The roughеſt berry on the rudeſt hedge:
Yea, like the ſtag, when ſnow the paſture ſheets,
The barks of trees thou *brouſedſt*. *Shakeſp.*

To **BROWSE**, brow'ze. *v. n.* To feed; it is uſed with the particle *on*.

They have ſcared away two of my beſt ſheep; if any where I have them, 'tis by the ſea-ſide, *browſing on* ivy. *Shakeſp.*

A goat, hard preſſed, took ſanctuary in a vineyard; ſo ſoon as he thought the danger over, he fell preſently a *browſing upon* the leaves. *L'Eſtrange.*

Could eat the tender plant, and, by degrees,
Browſe on the ſhrubs, and crop the budding trees. *Blackmore.*

The Greeks were the deſcendants of ſavages, ignorant of agriculture, and *browſing on* herbage, like cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

BROWSE, brow'ze. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Branches, or ſhrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy lioneſs the wolf purſues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the *browſe*. *Dryden.*

On that cloud-piercing-hill,
Plinlimmon, from afar, the traveller kens,
Aſtoniſh'd, how the goats their ſhrubby *browſe*
Gnaw pendent. *Philips.*

To **BRUISE**, brŏ'ze. *v. a.* [*briſer*, Fr.] To cruſh or mangle with the heavy blow of ſomething not edged or pointed; to cruſh by any weight; to beat into groſs powder; to beat together coarſely.

Fellows in arms, and my moſt loving friends,
Bruis'd underneath the yoke of tyranny. *Shakeſp.*

And fix far deeper in his head their ſtings,
Than temporal death ſhall *bruiſe* the victor's heel,
Or theirs whom he redeems. *Milton.*

As in old chaos heav'n with earth confus'd,
And ſtars with rocks together cruſh'd and *bruis'd*. *Waller.*

They beat their breaſts with many a *bruiſing* blow,
Till they turn livid, and corrupt the ſnow. *Dryd.*

BRUISE, brŏ'ze. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hurt with ſomething blunt and heavy.

One arm'd with metal, th' other with wood,
This fit for *bruiſe*, and that for blood. *Hudibras.*

I ſince have labour'd
To bind the *bruiſes* of a civil war,
And ſtop the iſſues of their waſting blood. *Dryd.*

BRU'ISEWORT, brŏ'ze-wŭrt. *n. ſ.* An herb; the ſame with COMFREY.

BRUIT, brŏ't. *n. ſ.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noiſe; report.

A *bruit* ran from one to the other, that the king was ſlain. *Sidney.*

Upon ſome *bruits* he apprehended a fear, which moved him to ſend to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. *Hayward.*

I am not
One that rejoices in the common wreck,
As common *bruit* doth put it. *Shakeſp.*

To **BRUIT**, brŏ't. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noiſe abroad; to rumour. Neither the verb nor the noun are now much in uſe.

His death,
Being *bruited* once, took fire and heat away
From the beſt temper'd courage in his troops. *Shakeſp.*

It was *bruited*, that I meant nothing leſs than to go to Guiana. *Raleigh.*

BRU'MAL, brŏ'-măl. *adj.* [*brumalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

About the *brumal* ſolſtice, it hath been obſerved, even unto a proverb, that the ſea is calm, and the winds do ceaſe, till the young ones are excluded, and forſake their neſts. *Brown.*

BRUN, BRAN, BROWN, BOURN, BURN, brŭn', brăn', brŏw'n, bŏŭ'rn, bŭrn', are all derived from the Saxon, boꞃn, bouꞃn, bꞃunna, buꞃna; all ſignifying a river or brook. *Gibſon.*

BRUNE'TT, brŏ'-nĕt'. *n. ſ.* [*brunette*, French.] A woman with a brown complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this faſhion, to inſult the olives and the *brunettes*. *Addiſon.*

BRU'NION, brŏ'-nў-ŏn. *n. ſ.* [*brugnon*, Fr.] A ſort of fruit between a plum and a peach. *Trevoux.*

BRU'NT, brŭnt'. *n. ſ.* [*brunſt*, Dutch.]

1. Shock; violence.

Erona choſe rather to bide the *brunt* of war, than venture him. *Sidney.*

God, who caus'd a fountain, at thy pray'r,
From the dry ground to ſpring, thy thirſt t' allay
After the *brunt* of battle. *Milton.*

Faithful miniſters are to ſtand and endure the *brunt*: a common ſoldier may fly, when it is the duty of him that holds the ſtandard to die upon the place. *South.*

2. Blow; ſtroke.

A wicked ambuſh, which lay hidden long,
In the cloſe covert of her guileful eyen,
Thence breaking forth, did thick about me throng,
Too feeble I t' abide the *brunt* ſo ſtrong. *Spenſer.*

The friendly rug preſerv'd the ground,
And headlong knight, from bruiſe or wound,
Like featherbed betwixt a wall,
And heavy *brunt* of cannon-ball. *Hudibras.*

BRUSH, brŭsh'. *n. ſ.* [*broſſe*, Fr. from *bruſcus*, Lat.]

1. An inſtrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or ſoil. It is generally made of briſtles ſet in wood.
2. It is uſed for the larger and ſtronger pencils uſed by painters.

Whence comes all this rage of wit? this arming all the pencils and *bruſhes* of the town againſt me? *Stillingfleet.*

With a ſmall *bruſh* you muſt ſmear the glue well upon the joint of each piece. *Moxon.*

3. A rude aſſault; a ſhock; rough treatment; which, by the ſame metaphor, we call a *ſcouring*.

Let grow thy ſinews till their knots be ſtrong,
And tempt not yet the *bruſhes* of the war. *Shakeſp.*

It could not be poſſible, that upon ſo little a *bruſh* as Waller had ſuſtained, he could not be able to follow and diſturb the king. *Clarendon.*

Elſe, when we put it to the puſh,
They had not giv'n us ſuch a *bruſh*. *Hudibras.*

To **BRUSH**, brŭsh'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſweep or rub with a bruſh.

If he be not in love with ſome woman, there is no believing old ſigns: he *bruſhes* his hat o' morning; what ſhould that bode? *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſtrike with quickneſs, as in bruſhing.

The wrathful beaſt about him turned light,
And him ſo rudely paſſing by, did *bruſh*
With his long tail, that horſe and man to ground
did ruſh. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

Has Somnus *bruſh'd* thy eyelids with his rod? *Dryden.*

His ſon Cupavo *bruſh'd* the briny flood,
Upon his ſtern a brawny centaur ſtood. *Dryden.*

High o'er the billows flew the maſſy load,
And near the ſhip came thund'ring on the flood,
It almoſt *bruſh'd* the helm. *Pope.*

3. To paint with a bruſh.

You have commiſſioned me to paint your ſhop, and I have done my beſt to *bruſh* you up like your neighbours. *Pope.*

4. To carry away, by an act like that of bruſhing; to ſweep.

And from the boughs *bruſh* off the evil dew,
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blew. *Milton.*

The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all rivers muſt empty themſelves, ought to have ſo ſpacious a ſurface, that as much water may be continually *bruſhed* off by the winds, and exhaled by the ſun, as, beſides what falls again, is brought into it by all the rivers. *Bentley.*

5. To move as the bruſh.

A thouſand nights have *bruſh'd* their balmy wings
Over theſe eyes. *Dryden.*

To **BRUSH**, brŭsh'. *v. n.*

1. To move with haſte: a ludicrous word, applied to men.

Nor wept his fate, nor caſt a pitying eye,
Nor took him down, but *bruſh'd* regardleſs by. *Dryden.*

The French had gather'd all their force,
And William met them in their way;
Yet off they *bruſh'd*, both foot and horſe. *Prior.*

2. To fly over; to ſkim lightly.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the ſleepy vigour of the ſoul,
And, *bruſhing* o'er, adds motion to the pool. *Dryd.*

BRU'SHER, brŭsh'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *bruſh.*] He that uſes a bruſh.

Sir Henry Wotton uſed to ſay, that criticks were like *bruſhers* of noblemen's cloaths. *Bacon.*

Bru'shwood, brůsh'-wůd. *n. ſ.* [from *bruſh* and *wood*. I know not whether it may not be corrupted from *browſe-wood.*] Rough, low, cloſe, ſhrubby thickets; ſmall wood fit for fire.

It ſmokes, and then with trembling breath ſhe blows,
Till in a cheerful blaze the flames aroſe.
With *bruſhwood*, and with chips, ſhe ſtrengthens theſe,
And adds at laſt the boughs of rotten trees. *Dryden.*

Bru'shy, brůsh'-ỷ. *adj.* [from *bruſh.*] Rough or ſhaggy, like a bruſh.

I ſuſpected, that it might have proceeded from ſome ſmall unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by the *bruſhy* ſubſtance of the nerve, from the knife wherewith it was cut. *Boyle.*

To **Bru'stle**, brůs'l. *v. n.* [bɲaȝtlian, Sax.] To crackle; to make a ſmall noiſe. *Skinner.*

Bru'tal, brỏ'-tål. *adj.* [*brutal*, French; from *brute.*]

1. That which belongs to a brute; that which we have in common with brutes.

There is no oppoſing *brutal* force to the ſtratagems of human reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman.

The *brutal* bus'neſs of the war
Is manag'd by thy dreadful ſervants care. *Dryden.*

Bru'tality, brỏ-tål'-ỉ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savageneſs; churliſhneſs; inhumanity.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and eſcapes not the opinion, of *brutality*. *Locke.*

To **Bru'talize**, brỏ'-tå-lỉze. *v n.* [*brutaliſer*, Fr.] To grow brutal or ſavage.

Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope, he mixed, in a kind of tranſport, with his countrymen, *brutalized* with them in their habit and manners, and would never again return to his foreign acquaintance. *Addiſon.*

To **Bru'talize**, brỏ'-tå-lỉze. *v. a.* To make brutal or ſavage.

Bru'tally, brỏ'-tål-lỷ. *adv.* [from *brutal.*] Churliſhly; inhumanly; cruelly.

Mrs. Bull aimed a knife at John, though John threw a bottle at her head, very *brutally* indeed. *Arbuthnot.*

BRUTE, brỏ't. *adj.* [*brutus*, Latin.]

1. Senſeleſs; unconſcious.

Nor yet are we ſo low and baſe as their atheiſm would depreſs us; not walking ſtatues of clay, not the ſons of *brute* earth, whoſe final inheritance is death and corruption. *Bentley.*

2. Savage; irrational; ferine.

Even *brute* animals make uſe of this artificial way, of making divers motions to have ſeveral ſignifications, to call, warn, chide, cheriſh, threaten. *Holder.*

In the promulgation of the Moſaick law, if ſo much as a *brute* beaſt tonched the mountain, it was to be ſtruck through with a dart. *South.*

3. Beſtial; in common with beaſts.

Then to ſubdue, and quell, through all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud tyrannick pow'r. *Milton.*

4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

The *brute* philoſopher, who ne'er ha prov'd
The joy of loving, or of being lov'd. *Pope.*

Brute, brỏ't. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An irrational creature; a creature withou reaſon; a ſavage.

What may this mean? Language of man pronounc'd
By tongue of *brute*, and human ſenſe expreſs'd! *Milton.*

To thoſe three preſent impulſes, of ſenſe, memory, and inſtinct, moſt, if not all, the ſagacities of *brutes* may be reduced. *Hale.*

Brutes may be conſidered as either aerial, terreſtrial, aquatick, or amphibious. I call thoſe aerial which have wings, wherewith they can ſupport themſelves in the air; terreſtrial are thoſe, whoſe only place of reſt is upon the earth; aquatick are thoſe, whoſe conſtant abode is upon the water. *Locke.*

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate,
All but the page preſcrib'd, this preſent ſtate;
From *brutes* what men, from men what ſpirits know;
Or who could ſuffer being here below? *Pope.*

To **Brute**, brỏ't. *v. a.* [written ill for *bruit.*] To report.

This, once *bruted* through the army, filled them all with heavineſs. *Knolles*

Bru'teness, brỏ't-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *brute.*] Brutality: a word not now uſed.

Thou dotard vile,
That with thy *bruteneſs* ſhend'ſt thy comely age. *Spenſer.*

To **Bru'tify**, brỏ'-tỉ-fỷ. *v. a.* [from *brute.*] To make a man a brute.

O thou fallacious woman! am I then *brutified*?
Ay; I feel it here; I ſprout, I bud, I am ripe horn mad. *Congreve.*

Bru'tish, brỏ'-tỉsh. *adj.* [from *brute.*]

1. Beſtial; reſembling a beaſt.

Oſiris, Iſis, Orus, and their train,
With monſtrous ſhapes and ſorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her prieſts, to ſeek
Their wand'ring gods diſguis'd in *brutiſh* forms. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough; ſavage; ferocious.

Brutes, and *brutiſh* men, are commonly more able to bear pain than others. *Grew.*

3. Groſs; carnal.

For thou thyſelf haſt been a libertine,
As ſenſual as the *brutiſh* ſting itſelf. *Shakeſp.*

After he has ſlept himſelf into ſome uſe of himſelf, by much ado he ſtaggers to his table again, and there acts over the ſame *brutiſh* ſcene. *South.*

4. Ignorant; untaught; uncivilized.

They were not ſo *brutiſh*, that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God. *Hooker.*

Bru'tishly, brỏ'-tỉsh-lỷ. *adv.* [from *brutiſh.*] In the manner of a brute; ſavagely; irrationally; groſsly.

I am not ſo diffident of myſelf, as *brutiſhly* to ſubmit to any man's dictates. *King Charles.*

For a man to found a confident practice upon a diſputable principle, is *brutiſhly* to outrun his reaſon. *South.*

Bru'tishness, brỏ'-tỉsh-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *brutiſh.*] Brutalit ; ſavageneſs.

All other courage, beſides that, is not true valour, but *brutiſhneſs*. *Spratt*

Bry'ony, brỷ'-ỏ-nỷ. *n. ſ.* [*bryonia*, Latin.] A plant.

Bub, bůb'. *n. ſ.* [a cant word] Strong malt liquor.

Or if it be his fate to meet
With folks who have more wealth than wit,
He loves cheap port, and double *bub*,
And ſettles in the humdrum club. *Prior.*

BU'BBLE, bůb'l. *n. ſ.* [*bobbel*, Dutch.]

1. A ſmall bladder of water; a film of water filled with wind.

Bubbles are in the form of a hemiſphere; air within, and a little ſkin of water without: and it ſeemeth ſomewhat ſtrange, that the air ſhould riſe ſo ſwiftly, while it is in the water, and when it cometh to the top, ſhould be ſtayed by ſo weak a cover as that of the *bubble* is. *Bacon.*

The colours of *bubbles*, with which children play, are various, and change their ſituation variouſly, without any reſpect to confine or ſhadow. *Newton.*

2. Any thing which wants ſolidity and firmneſs; any thing that is more ſpecious than real.

The earl of Lincoln was induced to participate, not lightly upon the ſtrength of the proceedings there, which was but a *bubble*, but upon letters from the lady Margaret. *Bacon.*

Then a ſoldier,
Seeking the *bubble* reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth. *Shakeſp.*

War, he ſung, is toil and trouble,
Honour but an empty *bubble*,
Fighting ſtill, and ſtill deſtroying. *Dryden.*

3. A cheat; a falſe ſhow.

The nation then too late will find,
Directors promiſes but wind,
South-ſea at beſt a mighty *bubble*. *Swift.*

4. The perſon cheated.

Ceaſe, deareſt mother, ceaſe to chide;
Gany 's a cheat, and I'm a *bubble*;
Yet why this great exceſs of trouble? *Prior.*

He has been my *bubble* theſe twenty years, and to my certain knowledge, underſtands no more of his own affairs, than a child in ſwaddling clothes. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Bu'bble**, bůb'l. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To riſe in bubbles.

Alas! a crimſon river of warm blood,
Like to a *bubbling* fountain ſtirr'd with wind,
Doth riſe and fall. *Shakeſp.*

Adder's fork, and blindworm's ſting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing:
For a charm of pow'rful trouble,
Like a hellbroth boil and *bubble*. *Shakeſp.*

Still *bubble* on, and pour forth blood and tears. *Dryden.*

The ſame ſpring ſuffers at ſome times a very manifeſt remiſſion of its heat; at others, as manifeſt an increaſe of it; yea, ſometimes to that exceſs, as to make it boil and *bubble* with extreme heat. *Woodward.*

2. To run with a gentle noiſe.

For thee the *bubbling* ſprings appear'd to mourn,
And whiſpering pines made vows for thy return. *Dryden.*

Not *bubbling* fountains to the thirſty ſwain,
Not ſhow'rs to larks, or ſunſhine to the bee,
Are half ſo charming as thy ſight to me. *Pope.*

To **Bu'bble**, bůb'l. *v. a.* To cheat: a cant word.

He tells me, with great paſſion, that ſhe has *bubbled* him out of his youth; and has drilled him on to five and fifty. *Addiſon.*

Charles Mather could not *bubble* a young beau better with a toy. *Arbuthnot.*

Bu'bbler, bůb'-blůr. *n. ſ.* [from *bubble.*] A cheat.

What words can ſuffice to expreſs, how infinitely I eſteem you, above all the great ones in this part of the world; above all the Jews, jobbers, and *bubblers*! *Digby to Pope.*

Bu'bby, bůb'-bỷ. *n. ſ.* A woman's breaſt.

Foh! ſay they, to ſee a handſome, briſk, genteel, young fellow, ſo much governed by a doating old woman; why don't you go and ſuck the *bubby*? *Arbuthnot.*

Bu'bo, bů'-bỏ. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from βȣβὼν the groin] That part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to the ſcrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part are called *buboes*. *Quincy.*

I ſuppurated it after the manner of a *bubo*, opened it, and endeavoured deterſion. *Wiſeman.*

Bubonoce'le, bů'-bỏ-nỏ-sêle. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from βȣβὼν the groin, and κήλη a rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when the inteſtines break down into the groin. *Quincy.*

When the inteſtine, or omentum, falls through the rings of the abdominal muſcles into the groin, it is called *hernia inguinalis*, or if into the ſcrotum, *ſcrotalis*: theſe two, though the firſt only is properly ſo called, are known by the name of *bubonocele*. *Sharp.*

Bu'bukle, bů'-bůkl. *n. ſ.* A red pimple.

His face is all *bubukles*, and whelks, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shakeſp.*

Bucani'ers, bůk-å-nė'rz. *n. ſ.* A cant word for the privateers, or pirates of America.

Buccella'tion, bůk-ſėl-lå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*buccella* a mouthful, Lat.] In ſome chymical authors, ſignifies a dividing into large pieces. *Harris.*

BUCK, bůk'. *n. ſ.* [*bauche*, Germ. ſuds, or lye.]

1. The liquor in which clothes are waſhed.

Buck! I would I could waſh myſelf of the *buck*: I warrant you, buck, and of the ſeaſon too it ſhall appear. *Shakeſp.*

2. The clothes waſhed in the liquor.

Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, ſhe waſhes *bucks* here at home. *Shakeſp.*

BUCK, bůk'. *n. ſ.* [*bwch*, Welſh; *bock*, Dutch; *bouc*, Fr.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals.

Bucks, goats, and the like, are ſaid to be tripping or ſaliant, that is, going or leaping. *Peacham.*

To **Buck**, bůk'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſh clothes.

Here is a baſket; he may creep in here, and throw foul linen upon him, as if it were going to *bucking*. *Shakeſp.*

To **Buck**, bůk'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and does.

The chief time of ſetting traps, is in their *bucking* time. *Mortimer.*

Bu'ckbasket, bůk'-bås-kìt. *n. ſ.* The baſket in which clothes are carried to the waſh.

They conveyed me into a *buckbaſket*; rammed me in with foul ſhirts, foul ſtockings, and greaſy napkins. *Shakeſp.*

Bu'ckbean, bůk'-bėn. *n. ſ.* [*bockſboonen*, Dutch.] A plant; a ſort of trefoil.

The bitter nauſeous plants, as centaury, *buckbane*, gentian, of which tea may be made, or wines by infuſion. *Floyer.*

Bu'cket, bůk'-kìt. *n. ſ.* [*baquet*, Fr.]

1. The veſſel in which water is drawn out of a well.

Now is this golden crown like a deep well,
That owes two *buckets*, filling one another;
The emptier ever dancing in the air,
The other down unſeen, and full of water. *Shak.*

Is the ſea ever likely to be evaporated by the ſun, or to be emptied with *buckets*? *Bentley.*

2. The veſſels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

Now ſtreets grow throng'd, and, buſy as by day,
Some run for *buckets* to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and ſome the engines play;
And ſome, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*

The porringers, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glitt'ring ſhow,
To a leſs noble ſubſtance chang'd,
Were now but leathern *buckets* rang'd. *Swift.*

BU'CKLE, bůkl. *n. ſ.* [*bwccl*, Welſh, and the ſame in the Armorick; *boucle*, French.]

1. A link of metal, with a tongue or catch, made to faſten one thing to another.

Fair lined ſlippers for the cold,
With *buckles* of the pureſt gold. *Shakeſp.*

The chlamys was a ſort of ſhort cloak tied with a *buckle*, commonly to the right ſhoulder. *Arbuth.*

Three ſeal-rings; which after, melted down,
Form'd a vaſt *buckle* for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

2. The ſtate of the hair criſped and curled, by being kept long in the ſame ſtate.

The greateſt beau was dreſſed in a flaxen periwig; the wearer of it goes in his own hair at home, and lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year. *Spectator.*

That live-long wig, which Gorgon's ſelf might own,
Eternal *buckle* takes in Parian ſtone. *Pope.*

To **Bu'ckle**, bůkl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a buckle.

Like ſaphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakeſp.*

France, whoſe armour conſcience *buckled* on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field. *Shak*

Thus ever, when I *buckle* on my helmet,
Thy fears afflict thee. *Philips.*

When you carry your maſter's riding coat, wrap your own in it, and *buckle* them up cloſe with a ſtrap. *Swift.*

2. To prepare to do any thing: the metaphor is taken from *buckling* on the armour.

The Saracen, this hearing, roſe amain,
And catching up in haſte his three ſquare ſhield,
And ſhining helmet, ſoon him *buckled* to the field. *Spenſer.*

3. To join in battle.

The lord Gray, captain of the men at arms, was forbidden to charge, until the foot of the avantguard were *buckled* with them in front. *Hayward.*

4. To confine.

How brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage!
That the ſtretching of a ſpan
Buckles in his ſum of age. *Shakeſp.*

To **Bu'ckle**, bůkl. *v. n.* [*bucken*, Germ.]

1. To bend; to bow.

The wretch, whoſe fever-weaken'd joints,
Like ſtrengthleſs hinges, *buckle* under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakeſp.*

2. *To buckle to.* To apply to; to attend. See the *active*, 2d ſenſe.

Now a covetous old crafty knave,
At dead of night, ſhall raiſe his ſon, and cry,
Turn out, you rogue! how like a beaſt you lie!
Go, *buckle to* the law. *Dryden.*

This is to be done in children, by trying them, when they are by lazineſs unbent, or by avocation bent another way, and endeavouring to make them *buckle to* the thing propoſed. *Locke.*

3. *To buckle with.* To engage with; to encounter; to join in a cloſe fight, like men locked or buckled together.

For ſingle combat, thou ſhalt *buckle with* me. *Shakeſp.*

Yet thou, they ſay, for marriage doſt provide;
Is this an age to *buckle with* a bride? *Dryden.*

BU'CKLER, bůk'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [*bwccled*, Welſh; *bouclier*, Fr.] A ſhield; a defenſive weapon buckled on the arm.

He took my arms, and while I forc'd my way
Through troops of foes, which did our paſſage ſtay;
My *buckler* o'er my aged father caſt,
Still fighting, ſtill defending, as I paſt. *Dryden.*

This medal compliments the emperor as the Romans did dictator Fabius, when they called him the *buckler* of Rome. *Addiſon.*

To **Bu'ckler**, bůk'-lůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport; to defend.

Fear not, ſweet wench, they ſhall not touch thee, Kate;
I'll *buckler* thee againſt a million. *Shakeſp.*

Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right,
Now *buckler* falſhood with a pedigree? *Shakeſp.*

Bu'ckler-thorn, bůk'-lůr-thǒrn. *n. ſ.* Chriſt's thorn.

Bu'ckmast, bůk'-måſt. *n. ſ.* The fruit or maſt of the beech tree.

Bu'ckram, bůk'-rům. *n. ſ.* [*bougran*, Fr.] A ſort of ſtrong linen cloth, ſtiffened with gum, uſed by taylors and ſtaymakers.

I have peppered two of them; two, I am ſure, I have paid, two rogues in *buckram* ſuits. *Shakeſp.*

Bu'ckrams, bůk'-růmz. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *wild garlick*.

Bu'ckshorn Plantain, bůks'-hǒrn plån'-tìn. [*coronopus*, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant. *Miller.*

Bu'ckthorn, bůk'-thǒrn. *n. ſ.* [*rhamnus*, Lat. ſuppoſed to be ſo called from bucc, Sax. the belly.] A tree that bears a purging berry.

Bu'ckwheat, bůk'-hoe̊'t. *n. ſ.* [*buckweitz*, Germ. *fagopyrum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Buco'lick, bů-kǒl'-ìk. *adj.* [*βουκόλικα*, from *βουκόλος* a cowherd.] Paſtoral.

BUD, bůd'. *n. ſ.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The firſt ſhoot of a plant; a gem.

Be as thou was wont to be,
See as thou waſt wont to ſee:
Dian's *bud* o'er Cupid's flower
Hath ſuch force and bleſſed power. *Shakeſp.*

Writers ſay, as the moſt forward *bud*
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even ſo by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly, blaſting in the *bud*,
Loſing his verdure even in the prime. *Shakeſp.*

When you the flow'rs for Chloe twine,
Why do you to her garland join
The meaneſt *bud* that falls from mine? *Prior.*

Inſects wound the tender *buds*, with a long hollow trunk, and depoſit an egg in the hole, with a ſharp corroding liquor, that cauſeth a ſwelling in the leaf, and cloſeth the orifice. *Bentley.*

To **Bud**, bůd'. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To put forth young ſhoots, or gems.

Bud forth as a roſe growing by the brook of the field. *Eccl.*

2. To riſe as a gem from the ſtalk.

There the fruit, that was to be gathered from ſuch a conflux quickly *budded* out. *Clarendon.*

Heav'n gave him all at once, then ſnatch'd away,
Ere mortals all his beauties could ſurvey:
Juſt like that flower that *buds* and withers in a day. *Dryden.*

Tho' lab'ring yokes on their own necks they fear'd,
And felt for *budding* horns on their ſmooth foreheads rear'd. *Dryden's Silenus.*

3. To be in the bloom, or growing.

Young *budding* virgin, fair and freſh and ſweet,
Whither away, or where is thy abode? *Shakeſp.*

To **Bud**, bůd'. *v. a.* To inoculate; to graff by inſerting a bud into the rind of another tree.

Of apricocks, the largeſt is much improved by *budding* upon a peach ſtock. *Temple.*

To **BUDGE**, bůdzh'. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To ſtir; to move off the place: a low word.

All your priſoners are
In the lime grove, which weatherfends your cell,
They cannot *budge* till your releaſe. *Shakeſp.*

The mouſe ne'er ſhunn'd the cat, as they did *budge*
From raſcals worſe than they. *Shakeſp.*

I thought th' hadſt ſcorn'd to *budge*
For fear. *Hudibras.*

Budge, bůdzh'. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] Surly; ſtiff; formal.

O fooliſhneſs of men! that lend their ears
To thoſe *budge* doctors of the ſtoick fur. *Milton.*

Budge, bůdzh'. *n. ſ.* The dreſſed ſkin or fur of lambs. *Dict.*

Bu'dger, bůd'-jůr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One that moves or ſtirs from his place.

Let the firſt *budger* die the other's ſlave,
And the gods doom him after. *Shakeſp.*

Bu'dget, bůd'-jìt. *n. ſ.* [*bogette*, French.]

1. A bag, ſuch as may be eaſily carried.

If tinkers may have leave to live,
And bear the ſowſkin *budget*;
Then my account I well may give,
And in the ſtocks avouch it. *Shakeſp.*

Sir Robert Clifford, in whoſe boſom, or *budget*, moſt of Perkin's ſecrets were laid up, was come into England. *Bacon.*

His *budget* with corruptions cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed for a ſtore, or ſtock.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of inventions failed him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Buff, bŭf′. *n. ſ.* [from *buffalo.*]

1. A ſort of leather prepared from the ſkin of the buffalo; uſed for waiſt belts, pouches, and military accoutrements.

A ropy chain of rheums, a viſage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a ſkin of *buff*. *Dryden.*

2. The ſkins of elks and oxen dreſſed in oil, and prepared after the ſame manner as that of the buffalo.

3. A military coat made of thick leather, ſo that a blow cannot eaſily pierce it.

A fiend, a fairy, pitileſs and rough,
A wolf, nay worſe, a fellow all in *buff*. *Shakeſp.*

To **BUFF**, bŭf′. *v. a.* [*buffe*, Fr.] To ſtrike: it is a word not in uſe.

There was a ſhock,
To have *buff'd* out the blood
From aught but a block. *Ben Jonſon.*

BUFFALO, bŭf′-fă-lō. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

Become the unworthy browſe
Of *buffaloes*, ſalt goats, and hungry cows. *Dryd.*

Bu′ffet, bŭf′-fĭt. *n. ſ.* [*buffeto*, Ital.] A blow with the fiſt; a box on the ear.

O, I could divide myſelf, and go to *buffets*, for moving ſuch a diſh of ſkimmed milk with ſo honourable an action. *Shakeſp.*

A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards
Has ta'en with equal thanks. *Shakeſp.*

Go, baffled coward, leſt I run upon thee,
And with one *buffet* lay thy ſtructure low. *Milton.*

Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the ſon of Neptune, ſtunn'd
With theſe repeated *buffets*, quits the ground. *Dryden.*

Buffe′t, bŭf-fĕt′. *n. ſ.* [*buffette*, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or ſet of ſhelves, where plate is ſet out to ſhew, in a room of entertainment.

The rich *buffet* well-colour'd ſerpents grace,
And gaping Tritons ſpew to waſh your face. *Pope.*

To **Bu′ffet**, bŭf′-fĭt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with the hand; to box; to beat.

Why, woman, your huſband is in his old lunes again; he ſo *buffets* himſelf on the forehead, crying, Peer out, peer out! that any madneſs, I ever yet beheld, ſeemed but tameneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Our ears are cudgell'd; not a word of his
But *buffets* better than a fiſt of France. *Shakeſp.*

The torrent roar'd, and we did *buffet* it
With luſty ſinews; throwing it aſide. *Shakeſp.*

Inſtantly I plung'd into the ſea,
And *buffeting* the billows to her reſcue,
Redeem'd her life with half the loſs of mine. *Otway.*

To **Bu′ffet**, bŭf′-fĭt. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

If I might *buffet* for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Bu′ffeter, bŭf′-fĭ-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *buffet.*] A boxer; one that buffets.

Bu′ffle, bŭf′l. *n. ſ.* [*beuffle*, Fr.] The ſame with *buffalo*; a wild ox.

To **Bu′ffle**, bŭf′l. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loſs.

This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, *buffing*, well-meaning mortal, Piſtorides, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties. *Swift.*

Bu′ffleheaded, bŭf′l-hĕd-ĭd. *adj.* [from *buffle* and *head.*] A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; ſtupid; fooliſh.

BUFFO′ON, bŭf-fŏ′n. *n. ſ.* [*buffon*, Fr.]

1. A man whoſe profeſſion is to make ſport, by low jeſts and antick poſtures; a jack-pudding.

No prince would think himſelf greatly honoured, to have his proclamation canvaſſed on a publick ſtage, and become the ſport of *buffoons*. *Watts.*

2. A man that practiſes indecent raillery.

It is the nature of drolls and *buffoons*, to be inſolent to thoſe that will bear it, and ſlaviſh to others. *L'Eſtrange.*

The bold *buffoon*, whene'er they tread the green,
Their motion mimicks, but with jeſt obſcene. *Garth.*

Buffo′onery, bŭf-fŏ′n-ĕ-rȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *buffoon.*]

1. The practice or art of a buffoon.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and eſcapes not the opinion, of brutality; learning becomes pedantry, and wit *buffoonery*. *Locke.*

2. Low jeſts; ridiculous pranks; ſcurrile mirth. *Dryden* places the accent, improperly, on the firſt ſyllable.

Where publick miniſters encourage *buffoonery*, it is no wonder if buffoons ſet up for publick miniſters. *L'Eſtrange.*

And whilſt it laſts, let *buffoonery* ſucceed,
To make us laugh; for never was more need. *Dryden.*

BUG, bŭg′. *n. ſ.* A ſtinking inſect bred in old houſehold ſtuff. In the following paſſage, wings are erroneouſly aſcribed to it.

Yet let me flap this *bug* with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which ſtinks and ſtings. *Pope.*

Bug, bŭg′.
Bu′gbear, bŭg′-bēr. } *n. ſ.* [It is derived by ſome from *big*, by others from *pug*; *bug*, in Welſh, has the ſame meaning.] A frightful object; a walking ſpectre, imagined to be ſeen: generally now uſed for a falſe terrour to frighten babes.

Each trembling leaf and whiſtling wind they hear,
As ghaſtly *bug* their hair on end does rear,
Yet both do ſtrive their fearfulneſs to feign. *Fairy Queen.*

Sir, ſpare your threats;
The *bug* which you would fright me with, I ſeek. *Shakeſp.*

Haſt not ſlept to-night? would he not, naughty man, let it ſleep? a *bugbear* take him. *Shakeſp.*

We have a horrour for uncouth monſters; but, upon experience, all theſe *bugs* grow familiar and eaſy to us. *L'Eſtrange.*

Such *bugbear* thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, ſink deep, ſo as not eaſily, if ever, to be got out again. *Locke.*

To the world, no *bugbear* is ſo great,
As want of figure, and a ſmall eſtate. *Pope.*

Bu′gginess, bŭg′-gĭ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *buggy.*] The ſtate of being infected with bugs.

Bu′ggy, bŭg′-gȳ. *adj.* [from *bug.*] Abounding with bugs.

Bu′gle, bū′gl.
Bu′glehorn, bū′gl-hŏrn. } *n. ſ.* [from bugen, Sax. to bend, *Skinner*; from *bucula*, Lat. a heifer, *Junius*; from *bugle*, the bonaſus, *Lye.*] A hunting horn.

Then took that ſquire an horny *bugle* ſmall,
Which hung a down his ſide in twiſted gold,
And taſſels gay. *Fairy Queen.*

I will have a recheate winded in my forehead, or hang my *bugle* in an inviſible baldrick. *Shakeſp.*

He gave his *bugle* horn a blaſt,
That through the woodland echo'd far and wide. *Tickell.*

Bu′gle, bū′gl. *n. ſ.* A ſhining bead of black glaſs.

Bugle bracelets, necklace amber,
Perfum'd for a lady's chamber. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your *bugle* eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shak.*

Bu′gle, bū′gl. *n. ſ.* [from *bugula*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Bu′gle, bū′gl. *n. ſ.* A ſort of wild ox. *Phillips's World of Words.*

Bu′gloss, bū′-glŏs. *n. ſ.* [from *bugloſſum*, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

To **BUILD**, bĭld′. *v. a.* preter. I *built*, I have *built*. [*bilden*, Dutch.]

1. To raiſe from the ground; to make a fabrick, or an edifice.

Thou ſhalt not *build* an houſe unto my name. *Chronicles.*

When uſurers tell their gold in the field,
And whores and bawds do churches *build*. *Shakeſp.*

2. To raiſe in any laboured form.

When the head-dreſs was *built* up in a couple of cones and ſpires, which ſtood ſo exceſſively high on the ſide of the head, that a woman, who was but a pigmy without her head-dreſs, appeared like a Coloſſus upon putting it on. *Spectator.*

3. To raiſe any thing on a ſupport or foundation.

Love *built* on beauty, ſoon as beauty, dies;
Chooſe this face, chang'd by no deformities. *Donne.*

I would endeavour to deſtroy thoſe curious, but groundleſs ſtructures, that men have *built* up of opinions alone. *Boyle.*

To **Build**, bĭld′. *v. n.*

1. To play the architect.

To *build*, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend. *Pope.*

2. To depend on; to reſt on.

By a man's authority, we here underſtand the force which his word hath for the aſſurance of another's mind, that *buildeth* upon it. *Hooker.*

Some *build* rather upon the abuſing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon ſoundneſs of their own proceedings. *Bacon.*

Even thoſe who had not taſted of your favours, yet *built* ſo much on the ſame of your beneficence, that they bemoaned the loſs of their expectations. *Dryden.*

This is certainly a much ſurer way, than to *build* on the interpretations of an author, who does not conſider how the ancients uſed to think. *Addiſon.*

Bui′lder, bĭl′-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *build.*] He that builds; an architect.

But fore-accounting oft makes *builders* miſs;
They found, they felt, they had no leaſe of bliſs. *Sidney.*

When they, which had ſeen the beauty of the firſt temple built by Solomon, beheld how far it excelled the ſecond, which had not *builders* of like abilities, the tears of their grieved eyes the prophets endeavoured, with comforts, to wipe away. *Hook.*

Mark'd out for ſuch an uſe, as if 'twere meant
T' invite the *builder*, and his choice prevent. *Denham.*

Her wings with lengthen'd honour let her ſpread,
And, by her greatneſs, ſhew her *builder*'s fame. *Prior.*

Bui′lding, bĭl′ dĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *build.*] A fabrick; an edifice.

Thy ſumptuous *buildings*, and thy wife's attire,
Have coſt a maſs of publick treaſury. *Shakeſp.*

View not this ſpire by meaſure giv'n
To *buildings* rais'd by common hands:
That fabrick riſes high as heav'n,
Whoſe baſis on devotion ſtands. *Prior.*

Among the great variety of ancient coins which I ſaw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of ſuch as relate to any of the *buildings* or ſtatues that are ſtill extant. *Addiſon.*

Built, bĭlt′. *n. ſ.* [from *build.*]

1. The form; the ſtructure.

As is the *built*, ſo different is the fight;
Their mountain ſhot is on our ſails deſign'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a paſſage find.
Dryden.

2. Species of building.

There is hardly any country, which has ſo little ſhipping as Ireland; the reaſon muſt be, the ſcarcity of timber proper for this *built*. *Temple.*

BULB, bůlb'. *n. ſ.* [from *bulbus*, Lat.] A round body, or root.

Take up your early autumnal tulips, and *bulbs*, if you will remove them. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

If we conſider the *bulb*, or ball of the eye, the exteriour membrane, or coat thereof, is made thick, tough, or ſtrong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it. *Ray.*

BULBA'CEOUS, bůl-bå'-ſhůs. *adj.* [*balbaceus*, Lat.] The ſame with *bulbous*. *Dict.*

BUL'BOUS, bůl'-bůs. *adj.* [from *bulb*.] Containing bulbs; conſiſting of bulbs; having round or roundiſh knobs.

There are of roots, *bulbous* roots, fibrous roots, and hirſute roots. And I take it, in the *bulbous*, the ſap haſteneth moſt to the air and ſun. *Bacon.*

Set up your traps for vermin, eſpecially amongſt your *bulbous* roots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Their leaves, after they are ſwelled out, like a *bulbous* root, to make the bottle, bend inward, or come again cloſe to the ſtalk.
Ray on the Creation.

To BULGE, bůl'je. *v. n.* [It was originally written *bilge: bilge* was the lower part of the ſhip, where it ſwelled out; from bılg, Sax. a bladder.]

1. To take in water; to founder.

Thrice round the ſhip was toſt,
Then *bulg'd* at once, and in the deep was loſt.
Dryden.

2. To jut out.

The ſide, or part of the ſide of a wall, or any timber that *bulges* from its bottom or foundation, is ſaid to batter, or hang over the foundation.
Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.

BU'LIMY, bůl'-î-mŷ. *n. ſ.* [βȣλιμία, from βȣ̃ς an ox, and λιμὸς hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldneſs of the extremities. *Dict.*

BULK, bůlk'. *n. ſ.* [*bulcke*, Dutch, the breaſt, or largeſt part of a man.]

1. Magnitude of material ſubſtance; maſs.

Againſt theſe forces there were prepared near one hundred ſhips; not ſo great of *bulk* indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more ſerviceable. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The Spaniards and Portugueſe have ſhips of great *bulk*; but fitter for the merchant than the man of war, for burden than for battle. *Raleigh.*

Though an animal arrives at its full growth at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full *bulk* till the laſt period of life. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Size; quantity.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind as they ſubſiſt in themſelves, and by their own natural *bulk* paſs into the apprehenſion; but they are taken in by their ideas. *South.*

3. The groſs; the majority; the main maſs.

Thoſe very points, in which theſe wiſe men diſagreed from the *bulk* of the people, are points in which they agreed with the received doctrines of our nature. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Change in property, through the *bulk* of a nation, makes ſlow marches, and its due power always attends it. *Swift.*

The *bulk* of the debt muſt be leſſened gradually.
Swift.

4. Main fabrick.

He rais'd a ſigh ſo piteous and profound,
That it did ſeem to ſhatter all his *bulk*,
And end his being. *Shakeſp.*

5. The main part of a ſhip's cargo; as, to *break bulk*, is to open the cargo.

BULK, bůlk'. *n. ſ.* [from *bielcke*, Dan. a beam.] A part of a building jutting out.

Here ſtand behind this *bulk*. Straight will he come:
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home.
Shakeſp.

The keeper coming up, found Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a *bulk*, and brought out the rope to the company. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

BU'LKHEAD, bůlk'-hěd. *n. ſ.* A partition made acroſs a ſhip, with boards, whereby one part is divided from another. *Harris.*

BU'LKINESS, bůl'-kî-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *bulky*.] Greatneſs of ſtature, or ſize.

Wheat, or any other grain, cannot ſerve inſtead of money, becauſe of its *bulkineſs*, and change of its quantity. *Locke.*

BU'LKY, bůl'-kŷ. *adj.* [from *bulk*.] Of great ſize or ſtature.

Latreus, the *bulkieſt* of the double race,
Whom the ſpoil'd arms of ſlain Haleſus grace.
Dryden.

Huge Telephus, a formidable page,
Cries vengeance; and Oreſtes' *bulky* rage,
Unſatisfy'd with margins cloſely writ,
Foams o'er the covers. *Dryden.*

The manner of ſea engagements, which was to bore and ſink the enemy's ſhips with the roſtra, gave *bulky* and high ſhips a great advantage.
Arbuthnot.

BULL, bůl'. *n. ſ.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle; the male to a cow.

A gentlewoman, Sir, and a kinſwoman of my maſter's.—Even ſuch kin as the pariſh heifers are to the town *bull*. *Shakeſp.*

Bulls are more criſp upon the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*

Beſt age to go to *bull*, or calve, we hold,
Begins at four, and ends at ten years old. *May.*

2. In the ſcriptural ſenſe, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many *bulls* have compaſſed me: ſtrong *bulls* of Baſhan have beſet me round. *Pſalms.*

3. One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.

At laſt from Aries rolls the bounteous ſun,
And the bright *Bull* receives him. *Thomſon.*

4. A letter publiſhed by the pope.

A *bull* is letters called apoſtolick by the canoniſts, ſtrengthened with a leaden ſeal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or biſhop of Rome. *Ayliffe.*

There was another ſort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called *bullæ*; round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond croſſes. Thoſe *bullæ* came afterwards to be hung to the diplomas of the emperors and popes, from whence they had the name of *bulls*. *Arbuth.*

It was not till after a freſh *bull* of Leo's had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuſes. *Atterbury.*

5. A blunder; a contradiction.

I confeſs it is what the Engliſh call a *bull*, in the expreſſion, though the ſenſe be manifeſt enough. *Pope's Letters.*

BULL, bůl'. in compoſition, generally notes the large ſize of any thing, as *bull-head*, *bulruſh*, *bull-trout*; and is therefore only an augmentative ſyllable, without much reference to its original ſignification.

BULL-BAITING, bůl'-bå-tîng. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *bait*.] The ſport of baiting bulls with dogs.

What am I the wiſer for knowing that Trajan was in the fifth year of his tribuneſhip, when he entertained the people with a horſe-race or *bull-baiting*? *Addiſon.*

BULL-BEEF, bůl'-bē'f. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *beef*.] Coarſe beef; the fleſh of bulls.

They want their porridge and their fat *bull-beeves*. *Shakeſp.*

BULL-BEGGAR, bůl'-běg-ůr. *n. ſ.* [This word probably came from the inſolence of thoſe who begged, or raiſed money by the pope's bull.] Something terrible; ſomething to fright children with.

Theſe fulminations from the Vatican were turned into ridicule; and, as they were called *bull beggars*, they were uſed as words of ſcorn and contempt. *Ayliffe.*

BULL-CALF, bůl'-kå'f. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *calf*.] A he-calf; uſed for a ſtupid fellow: a term of reproach.

And, Falſtaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, and roared for mercy, and ſtill ran and roared, as ever I heard a *bull-calf*. *Shakeſp.*

BULL-DOG, bůl'-dŏg. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *dog*.] A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is uſed in baiting the bull; and this ſpecies is ſo peculiar to Britain, that they are ſaid to degenerate when they are carried to other countries.

All the harmleſs part of him is that of a *bull-dog*; they are tame no longer than they are not offended. *Addiſon.*

BULL-FINCH, bůl'-fîntſh. *n. ſ.* [*rubicilla*.] A ſmall bird, that has neither ſong nor whiſtle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the mouth. *Phillips's World of Words.*

The blackbird whiſtles from the thorny brake,
The mellow *bull-finch* anſwers from the groves.
Thomſon.

BULL-FLY, bůl'-flŷ. } *n. ſ.* An inſect.
BULL-BEE, bůl'-bē. }
Phillips's World of Words.

BULL-HEAD, bůl'-hěd. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *head*.]

1. A ſtupid fellow; a blockhead.
2. The name of a fiſh.

The miller's thumb, or *bull-head*, is a fiſh of no pleaſing ſhape; it has a head big and flat, much greater than ſuitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and uſually gaping; he is without teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he hath two fins near to his gills, which are roundiſh or creſted; two fins under his belly, two on the back, one below the vent, and the fin of the tail is round. Nature hath painted the body of this fiſh with whitiſh, blackiſh, browniſh ſpots. They are uſually full of ſpawn all the ſummer, which ſwells their vents in the form of a dug. The *bull-head* begins to ſpawn in April; in winter we know no more what becomes of them than of eels or ſwallows. *Walton.*

3. A little black water vermin.
Phillips's World of Words.

BULL-TROUT, bůl'-trout. *n. ſ.* A large kind of trout.

There is, in Northumberland, a trout called a *bull-trout*, of a much greater length and bigneſs than any in theſe ſouthern parts. *Walton.*

BULL-WEED, bůl'-wēd. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *knap-weed*.

BULL-WORT, bůl'-wůrt, or BISHOPS-WEED. *n. ſ.* [*ammi*, Lat.] A plant.

BU'LLACE, bůl'-lîs. *n. ſ.* A wild ſour plum.

In October, and the beginning of November, come ſervices, medlars, *bullaces*; roſes cut or removed, to come late; holyoaks, and ſuch like.
Bacon.

BU'LLET, bůl'-lît. *n. ſ.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal, uſually ſhot out of guns.

As when the deviliſh iron engine, wrought
In deepeſt hell, and fram'd by furies ſkill,
With windy nitre and quick ſulphur fraught,
And ramm'd with *bullet* round, ordain'd to kill.
Spenſer.

Giaffer, their leader, deſperately fighting amongſt the foremoſt of the janizaries, was at once ſhot with two *bullets*, and ſlain. *Knolles.*

And as the built, ſo different is the ſight;
Their mounting ſhot is on our ſails deſign'd;
Deep in their hulls our deadly *bullets* light,
And through the yielding planks a paſſage find.
Dryden.

Bu′llion, bůl′-lyůn. *n. ſ.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or ſilver in the lump, unwrought, uncoined.

The balance of trade muſt of neceſſity be returned in coin or *bullion*. *Bacon.*

A ſecond multitude,
With wond'rous art, found out the maſſy ore,
Severing each kind, and ſcumm'd the *bullion* droſs.
Milton.

Bullion is ſilver whoſe workmanſhip has no value. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for its ſtamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions. *Locke.*

In every veſſel there is ſtowage for immenſe treaſures, when the cargo is pure *bullion*. *Addiſon.*

Bulli′tion, bůl-liſh′-ůn. *n. ſ.* [from *bullio*, Lat.] The act or ſtate of boiling.

There is to be obſerved in theſe diſſolutions, which will not eaſily incorporate, what the effects are, as the *bullition*, the precipitation to the bottom, the ejaculation towards the top, the ſuſpenſion in the midſt, and the like. *Bacon.*

Bu′llock, bůl′-lůk. *n. ſ.* [from *bull.*] A young bull.

Why, that 's ſpoken like an honeſt drover: ſo they ſell *bullocks*. *Shakeſp.*

Some drive the herds; here the fierce *bullock* ſcorns
Th' appointed way, and runs with threat'ning horns. *Cowley.*

Until the tranſportation of cattle into England was prohibited, the quickeſt trade of ready money here was driven by the ſale of young *bullocks*.
Temple.

Bu′lly, bůl′-lý. *n. ſ.* [*Skinner* derives this word from *burly*, as a corruption in the pronunciation; which is very probably right: or from *bulky*, or *bull-eyed*; which are leſs probable. May it not come from *bull*, the pope's letter, implying the inſolence of thoſe who came inveſted with authority from the papal court?] A noiſy, bluſtering, quarrelling fellow: it is generally taken for a man that has only the appearance of courage.

Mine hoſt of the garter!—What ſays my *bully* rock? Speak ſcholarly and wiſely. *Shakeſp.*

All on a ſudden the doors flew open, and in comes a crew of roaring *bullies*, with their wenches, their dogs, and their bottles. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis ſo ridic'lous, but ſo true withal,
A *bully* cannot ſleep without a brawl. *Dryden.*

A ſcolding hero is, at the worſt, a more tolerable character than a *bully* in petticoats. *Addiſon.*

The little man is a *bully* in his nature, but, when he grows cholerick, I confine him till his wrath is over. *Addiſon.*

To **Bu′lly**, bůl′-lý. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noiſe or menaces.

Prentices, pariſh clerks, and hectors meet,
He that is drunk, or *bully'd*, pays the treat. *King.*

To **Bu′lly**, bůl′-lý. *v. n.* To be noiſy and quarrelſome.

Bu′lrush, bůl′-růsh. *n. ſ.* [from *bull* and *ruſh.*] A large ruſh, ſuch as grows in rivers, without knots; though *Dryden* has given it the epithet *knotty*; confounding it, probably, with the reed.

To make fine cages for the nightingale,
And baſkets of *bulruſhes*, was my wont. *Spenſer.*

All my praiſes are but as a *bulruſh* caſt upon a ſtream; they are born by the ſtrength of the current. *Dryden.*

The edges were with bending oſiers crown'd;
The *knotty bulruſh* next in order ſtood,
And all within of reeds, a trembling wood. *Dryd.*

BU′LWARK, bůl′-wůrk. *n. ſ.* [*bolwercke*, Dutch; probably only from its ſtrength and largeneſs.]

1. What is now called a baſtion.

But him the ſquire made quickly to retreat,
Encountering fierce with ſingle ſword in hand,
And 'twixt him and his lord did like a *bulwark* ſtand. *Spenſer.*

They oft repair
Their earthen *bulwarks* 'gainſt the ocean flood.
Fairfax.

We have *bulwarks* round us;
Within our walls are troops enur'd to toil. *Addiſ.*

2. A fortification.

Taking away needleſs *bulwarks*, divers were demoliſhed upon the ſea coaſts. *Hayward.*

Our naval ſtrength is a *bulwark* to the nation.
Addiſon.

3. A ſecurity; a ſcreen; a ſhelter.

Some making the wars their *bulwark*, that have before gored the gentle boſom of peace with pillage and robbery. *Shakeſp.*

To **Bu′lwark**, bůl′-wůrk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to ſtrengthen with bulwarks.

And yet no *bulwark'd* town, or diſtant coaſt,
Preſerves the beauteous youth from being ſeen.
Addiſon.

BUM, bům′. *n. ſ.* [*bomme*, Dutch.] The buttocks; the part on which we ſit.

The wiſeſt aunt telling the ſaddeſt tale,
Sometime for threefoot ſtool miſtaketh me,
Then ſlip I from her *bum*, down topples ſhe. *Shak.*

This ſaid, he gently rais'd the knight,
And ſet him on his *bum* upright. *Hudibras.*

From duſty ſhops neglected authors come,
Martyrs of pies, and relicks of the *bum*. *Dryden.*

The learned Sydenham does not doubt,
But profound thought will bring the gout;
And that with *bum* on couch we lie,
Becauſe our reaſon 's ſoar'd too high. *W——n.*

Bumba′iliff, bům-bå′-lif. *n. ſ.* [This is a corruption of *bound* bailiff, pronounced by gradual corruption *boun*, *bun*, *bum* bailiff.] A bailiff of the meaneſt kind; one that is employed in arreſts.

Go, Sir Andrew, ſcout me for him at the corner of the orchard, like a *bumbailiff*. *Shakeſp.*

Bu′mbard, bům-bå′rd. *n. ſ.* [wrong written for *bombard*; which ſee.] A great gun; a black jack; a leathern pitcher.

Yond ſame black cloud, yond huge one looks
Like a foul *bumbard*, that would ſhed his liquor.
Shakeſp.

Bu′mbast, bům-båſt′. *n. ſ.* [falſely written for *bombaſt*; *bombaſt* and *bombaſine* being mentioned, with great probability, by *Junius*, as coming from *boom* a tree, and *ſein* ſilk; the ſilk or cotton of a tree. Mr. *Steevens*, with much more probability, deduces them all from *bombycinus.*]

1. A cloth made by ſewing one ſtuff upon another; patchwork.

The uſual *bumbaſt* of black bits ſewed into ermine, our Engliſh women are made to think very fine. *Grew.*

2. Linen ſtuffed with cotton; ſtuffing; wadding.

We have receiv'd your letters full of love,
And, in our maiden council, rated them
As courtſhip, pleaſant jeſt, and courteſy,
As *bumbaſt*, and as lining to the time. *Shakeſp.*

Bump, bůmp′. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *bum*, as being prominent.] A ſwelling; a protuberance.

It had upon its brow a *bump* as big as a young cockrel's ſtone; a perilous knock, and it cried bitterly. *Shakeſp.*

Not though his teeth are beaten out, his eyes
Hang by a ſtring, in *bumps* his forehead riſe. *Dryd.*

To **Bump**, bůmp′. *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Lat.] To make a loud noiſe, or bomb. [See **Bomb.**] It is applied, I think, only to the bittern.

Then to the water's brink ſhe laid her head,
And as a bittour *bumps* within a reed,
To thee alone, O lake, ſhe ſaid—— *Dryden.*

Bu′mper, bům′-půr. *n. ſ.* [from *bump.*] A cup filled till the liquor ſwells over the brims.

Places his delight
All day in playing *bumpers*, and at night
Reels to the bawds. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Bu′mpkin, bůmp′-kin. *n. ſ.* [This word is of uncertain etymology; *Henſhaw* derives it from *pumkin*, a kind of worthleſs gourd, or melon. This ſeems harſh; yet we uſe the word *cabbage-head* in the ſame ſenſe. *Bump* is uſed amongſt us for a knob, or lump: may not *bumpkin* be much the ſame with *clodpate*, *loggerhead*, *block*, and *blockhead*?] An awkward heavy ruſtick; a country lout.

The poor *bumpkin*, that had never heard of ſuch delights before, bleſſed herſelf at the change of her condition. *L'Eſtrange.*

A heavy *bumpkin*, taught with daily care,
Can never dance three ſteps with a becoming air.
Dryden.

In his white cloak the magiſtrate appears;
The country *bumpkin* the ſame liv'ry wears. *Dryd.*

It was a favour to admit them to breeding: they might be ignorant *bumpkins* and clowns, if they pleaſed. *Locke.*

Bu′mpkinly, bůmp′-kin-lý. *adj.* [from *bumpkin.*] Having the manners or appearance of a clown; clowniſh.

He is a ſimple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, who, aiming at deſcription, and the ruſtick wonderful, gives an air of *bumpkinly* romance to all he tells. *Clariſſa.*

BUNCH, bůntſh′. *n. ſ.* [*buncker*, Daniſh, the crags of the mountains.]

1. A hard lump; a knob.

They will carry their treaſures upon the *bunches* of camels, to a people that ſhall not profit them.
Iſaiah, xxx. 6.

He felt the ground, which he had wont to find even and ſoft, to be grown hard, with little round balls or *bunches*, like hard boiled eggs. *Boyle.*

2. A cluſter; many of the ſame kind growing together.

Vines, with cluſt'ring *bunches* growing. *Shak.*

Titian ſaid, that he knew no better rule for the diſtribution of the lights and ſhadows, than his obſervation drawn from a *bunch* of grapes. *Dryd.*

For thee, large *bunches* load the bending vine,
And the laſt bleſſings of the year are thine. *Dryd.*

3. A number of things tied together.

And on his arms a *bunch* of keys he bore.
Fairy Queen.

All! I know not what ye call all; but if I fought not with fifty of them, I am a *bunch* of raddiſh. *Shakeſp.*

Ancient Janus, with his double face
And *bunch* of keys, the porter of the place. *Dryd.*

The mother's *bunch* of keys, or any thing they cannot hurt themſelves with, ſerves to divert little children. *Locke.*

4. Any thing bound into a knot: as, a *bunch* of ribbon; a tuft.

Upon the top of all his lofty creſt,
A *bunch* of hairs diſcover'd diverſly,
With ſprinkled pearl and gold full richly dreſt.
Spenſer.

To **Bunch**, bůntſh′. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell out in a bunch; to grow out in protuberances.

It has the reſemblance of a champignon before it is opened, *bunching* out into a large round knob at one end. *Woodward.*

BUNCHBA′CKED, bůntsh′-båkt. *adj.* [from *bunch* and *back.*] Having bunches on the back; crookbacked.

The day ſhall come, that thou ſhalt wiſh for me,
To help thee curſe this pois'nous *bunchback'd* toad.
Shakeſp.

BU′NCHINESS, bůn′-tshŷ-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *bunchy.*] The quality of being bunchy, or growing in bunches.

BU′NCHY, bůn′-tshŷ. *adj.* [from *bunch.*] Growing in bunches; having tufts.

He is more eſpecially diſtinguiſhed from other birds, by his *bunchy* tail, and the ſhortneſs of his legs. *Grew.*

BU′NDLE, bůn′dl. *n. ſ.* [býnꝺle, Sax. from binꝺ.]

1. A number of things bound together.

As to the *bundles* of petitions in parliament, they were, for the moſt part, petitions of private perſons. *Hale.*

Try, lads, can you this *bundle* break;—
Then bids the youngeſt of the ſix
Take up a well-bound heap of ſticks. *Swift.*

2. A roll; any thing rolled up.

She carried a great *bundle* of Flanders lace under her arm; but finding herſelf overloaden, ſhe dropped the good man, and brought away the *bundle*. *Spectator.*

To **BU′NDLE**, bůn′dl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a bundle; to tie together: with *up*.

We ought to put things together as well as we can, *doctrinæ cauſa*; but, after all, ſeveral things will not be *bundled up* together, under our terms and ways of ſpeaking. *Locke.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with ſkirts of frize;
As if a man, in making poſies,
Should *bundle* thiſtles *up* with roſes. *Swift.*

BUNG, bůng′. *n. ſ.* [*bing*, Welſh.] A ſtopple for a barrel.

After three nights are expired, the next morning pull out the *bung* ſtick, or plug. *Mortimer.*

To **BUNG**, bůng′. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtop; to cloſe up.

BU′NGHOLE, bůng′-hôle. *n. ſ.* [from *bung* and *hole.*] The hole at which the barrel is filled, and which is afterwards ſtopped up.

Why may not imagination trace the nobleſt duſt of Alexander, till he find it ſtopping a *bunghole*? *Shakeſp.*

To **BU′NGLE**, bůng′l. *v. n.* [See BUNGLER.] To perform clumſily.

When men want light,
They make but *bungling* work. *Dryd.*

Letters to me are not ſeldom opened, and then ſealed in a *bungling* manner before they come to my hands. *Swift.*

To **BU′NGLE**, bůng′l. *v. a.* To botch; to manage clumſily; to conduct awkwardly: with *up*.

Other devils, that ſuggeſt by treaſons,
Do botch and *bungle up* damnation,
With patches, colours, and with forms, being fetcht
From gliſt'ring ſemblances of piety. *Shakeſp.*

They make lame miſchief, though they mean it well:
Their int'reſt is not finely drawn, and hid,
But ſeams are coarſely *bungled up*, and ſeen. *Dryd.*

BU′NGLE, bůng′l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A botch; an awkwardneſs; an inaccuracy; a clumſy performance.

Errours and *bungles* are committed, when the matter is inapt or contumacious. *Ray on the Creation.*

BU′NGLER, bůng′-lůr. *n. ſ.* [*bwngler*, Welſh; *q. bôn y glêr*, i. e. the laſt or loweſt of the profeſſion. *Davies.*] A bad workman; a clumſy performer; a man without ſkill.

Painters, at the firſt, were ſuch *bunglers*, and ſo rude, that, when they drew a cow or a hog, they were fain to write over the head what it was; otherwiſe the beholder knew not what to make of it. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Hard features every *bungler* can command;
To draw true beauty ſhews a maſter's hand.
Dryden.

A *bungler* thus, who ſcarce the nail can hit;
With driving wrong will make the pannel ſplit.
Swift.

BU′NGLINGLY, bůng′-lîng-lŷ. *adv.* [from *bungling.*] Clumſily; awkwardly.

To denominate them monſters, they muſt have had ſome ſyſtem of parts, compounded of ſolids and fluids, that executed, though but *bunglingly*, their peculiar functions. *Bentley.*

BUNN, bůn′. *n. ſ.* [*bunelo*, Span.] A kind of ſweet bread.

Thy ſongs are ſweeter to mine ear,
Than to the thirſty cattle rivers clear,
Or winter porridge to the lab'ring youth,
Or *bunns* and ſugar to the damſel's tooth.
Gay's Paſtorals.

BUNT, bůnt′. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from *bent.*] A ſwelling part; an increaſing cavity.

The wear is a frith, reaching ſlopewiſe through the ooze, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a *bunt*, or cod, with an eye-hook, where the fiſh entering, upon the coming back with the ebb, are ſtopped from iſſuing out again, forſaken by the water, and left dry on the ooze. *Carew.*

To **BUNT**, bůnt′. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſwell out: as, the ſail *bunts* out.

BU′NTER, bůn′-tůr. *n. ſ.* A cant word for a woman who picks up rags about the ſtreet; and uſed, by way of contempt, for any low vulgar woman.

BU′NTING, bůn′-tîng. *n. ſ.* [*emberiza alba.*] The name of a bird.

I took this lark for a *bunting*. *Shakeſp.*

BU′NTING, bůn′-tîng. *n. ſ.* The ſtuff of which a ſhip's colours are made.

BUOY, bwoy′. *n. ſ.* [*bouë*, or *boye*, Fr. *boya*, Span.] A piece of cork or wood floating on the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.

The fiſhermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice: and yond tall anchoring bark
Diminiſh'd to her cock; her cock a *buoy*,
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Like *buoys*, that never ſink into the flood,
On learning's ſurface we but lie and nod.
Pope's Dunciad.

To **BUOY**, bwoy′. *v. a.* [from the noun. The *u* is mute in both.] To keep afloat; to bear up.

All art is uſed to ſink epiſcopacy, and launch preſbytery, in England; which was lately *buoyed* up in Scotland, by the like artifice of a covenant. *King Charles.*

The water which riſes out of the abyſs, for the ſupply of ſprings and rivers, would not have ſtopped at the ſurface of the earth, but marched directly up into the atmoſphere, wherever there was heat enough in the air to continue its aſcent, and *buoy* it up. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **BUOY**, bwoy′. *v. n.* To float; to riſe by ſpecifick lightneſs.

Riſing merit will *buoy* up at laſt.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

BUO′YANCY, bwoy′-ån-sŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *buoyant.*] The quality of floating.

All the winged tribes owe their flight and *buoyancy* to it. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

BUO′YANT, bwoy′-ånt. *adj.* [from *buoy.*] Floating; light; that which will not ſink. *Dryden* uſes the word, perhaps improperly, for ſomething that has denſity enough to hinder a floating body from ſinking.

I ſwom with the tide, and the water under me was *buoyant*. *Dryden.*

His once ſo vivid nerves,
So full of *buoyant* ſpirit, now no more
Inſpire the courſe. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

BUR, BOUR, BOR, bůr′, bôr′, bôr′, come from the Sax. buꞃ, an inner chamber, or place of ſhade and retirement. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BUR, bůr′. *n. ſ.* [*lappa*: *bourre*, Fr. is *down*; the *bur* being filled with a ſoft *tomentum*, or down.] A rough head of a plant, called a *burdock*, which ſticks to the hair or clothes.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thiſtles, keckſies, *burs*,
Loſing both beauty and utility. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

Hang off, thou cat, thou *bur*; vile thing, let looſe;
Or I will ſhake thee from me like a ſerpent. *Shak.*

Dependents and ſuitors are always the *burs*, and ſometimes the briers, of favourites. *Wotton.*

Whither betake her
From the chill dew, amongſt rude *burs* and thiſtles. *Milton.*

And where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now knotty *burs* and thorns diſgrace the ground.
Dryden.

A fellow ſtuck like a *bur*, that there was no ſhaking him off. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

BU′RBOT, bůr′-bůt. *n. ſ.* A fiſh full of prickles. *Dict.*

BU′RDELAIS, bůr-dê-lå′. *n. ſ.* A ſort of grape.

BU′RDEN, bůr′-dîn. *n. ſ.* [býꞃꝺen, Sax. and therefore properly written *burthen*. It is ſuppoſed to come from *burdo*, Lat. a mule.]

1. A load; ſomething to be carried.

Camels have their provender
Only for bearing *burdens*, and ſore blows
For ſinking under them. *Shakſp. Coriolanus.*

It is of uſe in lading of ſhips, and may help to ſhew what *burden*, in the ſeveral kinds, they will bear. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

2. Something grievous or weariſome.

Couldſt thou ſupport
That *burden*, heavier than the earth to bear? *Milt.*

None of the things that are to learn, ſhould ever be made a *burden* to them, or impoſed on them as a taſk. *Locke.*

Deaf, giddy, helpleſs, left alone,
To all my friends a burden grown. *Swift.*

3. A birth: now obſolete.

Thou hadſt a wife once, call'd Æmilia,
That bore thee at a *burden* two fair ſons. *Shakeſp.*

4. The verſe repeated in a ſong; the bob; the chorus.

At ev'ry cloſe ſhe made, th' attending throng
Reply'd, and bore the *burden* of the ſong.
Dryden's Fables.

5. The quantity that a ſhip will carry, or the capacity of a ſhip: as, a ſhip of a hundred tons *burden*.

To **BU′RDEN**, bůr′-dîn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To load: to incumber.

Burden not thyſelf above thy power.
Ecclus. xiii. 2.

I mean not that other men be eaſed, and you *burdened*. *Corinthians*, viii. 13.

With meat and drinks they had ſuffic'd,
Not *burden'd* nature. *Milton.*

BU′RDENER, bůr′-dîn-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *burden.*] A loader; an oppreſſor.

BU′RDENOUS, bůr′-dîn-ůs. *adj.* [from *burden.*]

1. Grievous; oppreſſive; weariſome.

Make no jeſt of that which hath ſo earneſtly pierced me through, nor let that be light to thee which to me is ſo *burdenous*. *Sidney.*

2. Uſeleſs; cumberſome.

To what can I be uſeful, wherein ſerve,
But to ſit idle on the houſhold hearth,
A *burd'nous* drone, to viſitants a gaze.

Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes.

Bu'rdensome, bůr'-dın-sům. *adj.* [from *burden.*] Grievous; troubleſome to be born.

His leiſure told him that his time was come,
And lack of load made his life *burdenſome*. *Milton.*

Could I but live till *burdenſome* they prove,
My life would be immortal as my love.

Dryden's Indian Emperour.

Aſſiſtances always attending us, upon the eaſy condition of our prayers, and by which the moſt *burdenſome* duty will become light and eaſy. *Rogers.*

Bu'rdensomeness, bůr'-dın-sům-nıs. *n. ſ.* [from *burdenſome.*] Weight; heavineſs; uneaſineſs to be born.

Bu'rdock, bůr'-dôk. *n. ſ.* [*perſolata.*] A plant.

Bureau', bů-rô'. *n. ſ.* [*bureau*, Fr.] A cheſt of drawers with a writing-board. It is pronounced as if it were ſpelt *buro*.

For not the deſk with ſilver nails,
  Nor *bureau* of expence,
Nor ſtandiſh well japann'd, avails
  To writing of good ſenſe. *Swift.*

Burg, bůr'-rô. *n. ſ.* See Burrow.

Bu'rgage, bůr'-gıdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *burg*, or *burrow.*] A tenure proper to cities and towns, whereby men of cities or burrows hold their lands or tenements of the king, or other lord, for a certain yearly rent. *Cowell.*

The groſs of the borough is ſurveyed together in the beginning of the county; but there are ſome other particular *burgages* thereof, mentioned under the titles of particular men's poſſeſſions.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Bu'rgamot, bůr-gå-môt'. *n. ſ.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]

1. A ſpecies of pear.
2. A kind of perfume.

Bu'rganet, } **Bu'rgonet**, } bůr'-gô-nėt'. { *n. ſ.* [from *burginote*, Fr.] A kind of helmet.

Upon his head his gliſtering *burganet*,
The which was wrought by wonderous device,
And curiouſly engraven, he did fit.

Spenſer's Muiopotmos.

This day I'll wear aloft my *burgonet*,
Ev'n to affright thee with the view thereof. *Shak.*

I was page to a footman, carrying after him his pike and *burganet*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

BURGEO'IS, bůr-dzhė's. *n. ſ.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a burgeſs.

It is a republick itſelf, under the protection of the eight ancient cantons. There are in it an hundred *burgeois*, and about a thouſand ſouls.

Addiſon on Italy.

2. A type of a particular ſort, probably called ſo from him who firſt uſed it; as,

Laugh where we muſt, be candid where
    we can,
But vindicate the ways of God to man.

Pope.

Bu'rgess, bůr'-jıs. *n. ſ.* [*bourgeois*, Fr.]

1. A citizen; a freeman of a city or corporate town.
2. A repreſentative of a town corporate.

The whole caſe was diſperſed by the knights of ſhires, and *burgeſſes* of towns, through all the veins of the land. *Wotton.*

BURGH, bůr'-rô. *n. ſ.* [See Burrow.] A corporate town or burrow.

Many towns in Cornwal, when they were firſt allowed to ſend burgeſſes to the parliament, bore another proportion to London than now; for ſeveral of theſe *burghs* ſend two burgeſſes, whereas London itſelf ſends but four. *Graunt.*

Bu'rgher, bůr'-gůr. *n. ſ.* [from *burgh.*] One who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place. *Locke.*

It irks me, the poor dappled fools,
Being native *burghers* of this deſart city,
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd.

Shakeſp. As you like it.

After the multitude of the common people was diſmiſſed, and the chief of the *burghers* ſent for, the imperious letter was read before the better ſort of citizens. *Knolles.*

Bu'rghership, bůr'-gůr-shıp. *n. ſ.* [from *burgher.*] The privilege of a burgher.

Bu'rgmaster, bůr'-gô-mås-tůr. See Burgomaster.

Bu'rglar, bůr'-glår. *n. ſ.* One guilty of the crime of houſe-breaking.

BU'RGLARY, bůr'-glå-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *burg* a houſe, and *larron* a thief.]

In the natural ſignification, is nothing but the robbing of a houſe; but, as it is a term of art, our common lawyers reſtrain it to robbing a houſe by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob, or do ſome other felony. The like offence, committed by day, they call houſe-robbing, by a peculiar name. *Cowell.*

What ſay you, father? *Burglary* is but a venial ſin among ſoldiers. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Bu'rgomaster, bůr'-gô-mås-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *burg* and *maſter.*] One employed in the government of a city.

They chuſe their councils and *burgomaſters* out of the burgeois, as in the other governments of Switzerland. *Addiſon.*

Burh, bůr', is a tower; and, from that, a defence or protection: ſo *Cwenburh* is a woman ready to aſſiſt; *Cuthbur*, eminent for aſſiſtance. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Bu'rial, bèr'-yål. *n. ſ.* [from *To bury.*]

1. The act of burying; ſepulture; interment.

Nor would we deign him *burial* of his men.

Shakeſp.

See my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiſs her *burial*. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Your body I ſought, and, had I found,
Deſign'd for *burial* in your native ground.

Dryden's Æneid.

2. The act of placing any thing under earth or water.

We have great lakes, both ſalt and freſh; we uſe them for *burials* of ſome natural bodies: for we find a difference of things buried in earth, and things buried in water. *Bacon.*

3. The church ſervice for funerals.

The office of the church is performed by the pariſh prieſt, at the time of interment, if not prohibited unto perſons excommunicated, and laying violent hands on themſelves, by a rubrick of the *burial* ſervice. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Bu'rier, bèr'-rỳ-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *bury.*] He that buries; he that performs the act of interment.

Let one ſpirit of the firſt-born Cain
Reign in all boſoms, that, each heart being ſet
On bloody courſes, the rude ſcene may end,
And darkneſs be the *burier* of the dead.

Shakeſp. Hen. IV.

BU'RINE, bů'-rın. *n. ſ.* [French.] A graving tool; a graver.

Wit is like the graver's *burine* upon copper, or the corrodings of aquafortis, which engrave and indent the characters, that they can never be defaced. *Government of the Tongue.*

To **Burl**, bůr'l. *v. a.* To dreſs cloth as fullers do. *Dict.*

Bu'rlace, bůr'-låse. *n. ſ.* [corruptly written for *burdelais.*] A ſort of grape.

BURLE'SQUE, bůr-lesk'. *adj.* [Fr. from *burlare*, Ital. to jeſt.] Jocular; tending to raiſe laughter by unnatural or unſuitable language or images.

Homer, in his character of Vulcan and Therſites, in his ſtory of Mars and Venus, in his behaviour of Irus, and in other paſſages, has been obſerved to have lapſed into the *burleſque* character, and to have departed from that ſerious air, eſſential to the magnificence of an epick poem.

Addiſon.

Burle'sque, bůr-lėsk'. *n. ſ.* Ludicrous language or ideas; ridicule.

When a man lays out a twelvemonth on the ſpots in the ſun, however noble his ſpeculations may be, they are very apt to fall into *burleſque*.

Addiſon on Ancient Medals.

To **Burle'sque**, bůr-lėsk'. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To turn to ridicule.

Would Homer apply the epithet divine to a modern ſwineherd? if not, it is an evidence that Eumeus was a man of conſequence; otherwiſe Homer would *burleſque* his own poetry.

Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.

Bu'rliness, bůr'-lỳ-nıs. *n. ſ.* [from *burly.*] Bulk; bluſter.

BU'RLY, bůr'-lỳ. *adj.* [*Junius* has no etymology; *Skinner* imagines it to come from *boorlike*, clowniſh.] Great of ſtature; great of ſize; bulky; tumid.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the *burly* boned clown in chines of beef, ere thou ſleep in thy ſheath, I beſeech Jove, that thou may'ſt be turn'd into hobnails. *Shakeſp.*

It was the orator's own *burly* way of nonſenſe.

Cowley.

Away with all your Carthaginian ſtate,
Let vanquiſh'd Hannibal without doors wait,
Too *burly* and too big to paſs my narrow gate.

Dryden.

Her huſband being a very *burly* man, ſhe thought it would be leſs trouble for her to bring away little Cupid. *Addiſon.*

To **BURN**, bůrn'. *v. a.* preterite and participle *burned*, or *burnt*. [beꞃnan, Saxon.]

1. To conſume with fire.

They *burnt* Jericho with fire. *Joſhua.*

The fire *burneth* the wood. *Pſalms.*

Altar of Syrian mode, whereon to *burn*
His odious offerings. *Milton.*

That where ſhe fed his amorous deſires
With ſoft complaints, and felt his hotteſt fires,
There other flames might waſte his earthly part,
And *burn* his limbs where love had burn'd his
    heart. *Dryden.*

A fleſhy excreſcence, becoming exceeding hard, is ſuppoſed to demand extirpation, by *burning* away the induration, or amputating.

Sharp's Surgery.

2. To wound or hurt with fire or heat.

Hand for hand, foot for foot, *burning* for *burning*, wound for wound, ſtripe for ſtripe.

Exodus, xxi. 25.

3. To exert the qualities of heat, as by drying or ſcorching.

O that I could but weep, to vent my paſſion!
But this dry ſorrow *burns* up all my tears. *Dryden.*

To **Burn**, bůrn'. *v. n.*

1. To be on fire; to be kindled.

A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame *burneth*; the land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a deſolate wilderneſs. *Joel.*

The mount *burned* with fire. *Exodus.*

O coward conſcience, how doſt thou afflict me!
The light *burns* blue. Is it not dead midnight?
Cold fearful drops ſtand on my trembling fleſh.

Shakeſp.

2. To ſhine; to ſparkle.

The barge ſhe ſat in, like a burniſh'd throne,
Burnt on the water. *Shakeſp.*

Oh prince! oh wherefore *burn* your eyes? and why
Is your ſweet temper turn'd to fury? *Rowe.*

3. To be inflamed with paſſion or deſire.

When I *burnt*, in deſire to queſtion them farther, they made themſelves air, into which they vaniſhed. *Shakeſp.*

Tranio, I *burn*, I pine, I periſh, Tranio,
If I achieve not this young modeſt girl! *Shakeſp.*

In Raleigh mark their ev'ry glory mix'd;
Raleigh, the ſcourge of Spain, whoſe breaſt with all
The ſage, the patriot, and the hero *burn'd.* *Thomſon.*

4. To act with deſtructive violence: uſed of the paſſions.

Shall thy wrath *burn* like fire? *Pſalms.*

5. To be in a ſtate of deſtructive commotion.

The nations bleed where'er her ſteps ſhe turns,
The groan ſtill deepens, and the combat *burns.* *Pope.*

6. It is uſed particularly of love.

She *burns*, ſhe raves, ſhe dies, 'tis true;
But *burns*, and raves, and dies, for you. *Addiſon.*

Burn, bůrn′. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hurt cauſed by fire.

We ſee the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy againſt *burns.* *Boyle.*

Bu′rner, bůr′-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *burn.*] A perſon that burns any thing.

Bu′rnet, bůr-nit. *n. ſ.* [*pimpinella*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The even mead, that erſt brought ſweetly forth
The freckled cowſlip, *burnet*, and green clover. *Shakeſp.*

Bu′rning, bůr′-ning. *n. ſ.* [from *burn.*] Fire; flame; ſtate of inflammation.

The mind ſurely, of itſelf, can feel none of the *burnings* of a fever. *South.*

In liquid *burnings*, or on dry, to dwell,
Is all the ſad variety of hell. *Dryden.*

Bu′rning, bůr′-ning. *adj.* [from the participle.] Vehement; powerful.

These things ſting him
So venomouſly, that *burning* ſhame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakeſp.*

I had a glimpſe of him; but he ſhot by me
Like a young hound upon a *burning* ſcent. *Dryd.*

Bu′rning-glass, bůr′-ning-glås. *n. ſ.* [from *burning* and *glaſs.*] A glaſs which collects the rays of the ſun into a narrow compaſs, and ſo increaſes their force.

The appetite of her eye did ſeem to ſcorch me up like a *burning-glaſs.* *Shakeſp.*

Love is of the nature of a *burning-glaſs*, which, kept ſtill in one place, fireth; changed often, it doth nothing. *Suckling.*

O diadem, thou centre of ambition,
Where all its different lines are reconcil'd,
As if thou wert the *burning-glaſs* of glory! *Dryd.*

To **BU′RNISH**, bůr′-niſh. *v. a.* [*burnir*, Fr.] To poliſh; to give a gloſs to.

Miſlike me not for my complexion,
The ſhadow'd livery of the *burniſh'd* ſun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakeſp.*

Make a plate of them, and *burniſh* it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

The frame of *burniſh'd* ſteel, that caſt a glare
From far, and ſeem'd to thaw the freezing air. *Dryden.*

To **Bu′rnish**, bůr′-niſh. *v. n.* To grow bright or gloſſy.

I've ſeen a ſnake in human form,
All ſtain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghill in a trice,
Burniſh, and make a gaudy ſhow,
Become a gen'ral, peer, and beau. *Swift.*

To **Bu′rnish**, bůr′-niſh. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology.] To grow; to ſpread out.

This they could do, while Saturn fill'd the throne,
Ere Juno *burniſh'd*, or young Jove was grown.
To ſhoot, and ſpread, and *burniſh* into man. *Dryden.*

Mrs. Primley's great belly ſhe may lace down before, but it *burniſhes* on her hips. *Congreve.*

Bu′rnisher, bůr′-niſh-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *burniſh.*]

1. The perſon that burniſhes or poliſhes.
2. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloſs to the leaves of books: it is commonly a dog's tooth ſet in a ſtick.

Burnt, bůrnt′. *particip. paſſ.* of *burn:* applied to liquors, it means made hot.

I find it very difficult to know,
Who, to refreſh th' attendants to a grave,
Burnt claret firſt, or Naples biſcuit, gave. *King.*

Burr, bůr′. *n. ſ.* The lobe or lap of the ear. *Dict.*

Burr *Pump*, bůr′. [In a ſhip.] A pump by the ſide of a ſhip, into which a ſtaff ſeven or eight feet long is put, having a burr or knob of wood at the end, which is drawn up by a rope faſtened to the middle of it; called alſo a *bilge pump* *Harris.*

Bu′rras *Pipe*, bůr′-ràs. [With ſurgeons.] An inſtrument or veſſel uſed to keep corroding powders in, as vitriol, precipitate. *Harris.*

Bu′rrel, bůr′-ril. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear, otherwiſe called the red *butter pear*, from its ſmooth, delicious, and ſoft pulp. *Philips.*

Bu′rrel *Fly*, bůr′-ril. [from *bourreler*, Fr. to execute, to torture.] An inſect, called alſo *oxfly*, *gadbee*, or *breeze.* *Dict.*

Bu′rrel *Shot*, bůr′-ril. [from *bourreler*, to execute, and *ſhot.*] In gunnery, ſmall bullets, nails, ſtones, pieces of old iron, *&c.* put into caſes, to be diſcharged out of the ordnance; a ſort of caſeſhot. *Harris.*

Bu′rrock, bůr′-rǒk. *n. ſ.* A ſmall wear or dam, where wheels are laid in a river for catching of fiſh. *Philips.*

Bu′rrow, Berg, Burg, Burgh, bůr′-rô, bèrg, bůr′-rô, bůr′-rô. *n. ſ.* [derived from the Saxon buꞃȝ, býꞃȝ, a city, tower, or caſtle. *Gibſon's Camden.*]

1. A corporate town, that is not a city, but ſuch as ſends burgeſſes to the parliament. All places that, in former days, were called *boroughs*, were ſuch as were fenced or fortified. *Cowell.*

King of England ſhalt thou be proclaim'd
In ev'ry *burrow*, as we paſs along. *Shakeſp.*

Poſſeſſion of land was the original right of election among the commons; and *burrows* were entitled to ſit, as they were poſſeſſed of certain tracts. *Temple.*

2. The holes made in the ground by conies.

When they ſhall ſee his creſt up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their *burrows*, like conies after rain, and revel all with him. *Shakeſp.*

To **Bu′rrow**, bůr′-rô′. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make holes in the ground; to mine, as conies or rabbits.

Some ſtrew ſand among their corn, which, they ſay, prevents mice and rats *burrowing* in it; becauſe of its falling into their ears. *Mortimer.*

Little ſinuſes would form, and *burrow* underneath. *Sharp.*

Bu′rsar, bůr′-ſůr. *n. ſ.* [*burſarius*, Lat.]

1. The treaſurer of a college.
2. Students ſent as exhibitioners to the univerſities in Scotland by each preſbytery, from whom they have a ſmall yearly allowance for four years.

Burse, bůrs′e. *n. ſ.* [*bourſe*, Fr. *burſa*, Lat. a purſe; or from *byrſa*, Lat. the exchange of Carthage.] An exchange where merchants meet, and ſhops are kept; ſo called, becauſe the ſign of the purſe was anciently ſet over ſuch a place. The exchange in the Strand was termed Britain's Burſe by James I. *Philips.*

To **BURST**, bůrst′. *v. n.* *I burſt*; I have *burſt*, or *burſten.* [buꞃſtan, Saxon.]

1. To break, or fly open; to ſuffer a violent diſruption.

So ſhall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy preſſes ſhall *burſt* out with new wine. *Prov.* iii. 10.

It is ready to *burſt* like new bottles. *Job.*

Th' egg, that ſoon
Burſting with kindly rupture, forth diſclos'd
The callow young. *Milton.*

2. To fly aſunder.

Yet am I thankful; if my heart were great,
'Twould *burſt* at this. *Shakeſp.*

3. To break away; to ſpring.

You *burſt*, ah cruel! from my arms,
And ſwiftly ſhoot along the Mall,
Or ſoftly glide by the Canal. *Pope.*

4. To come ſuddenly.

A reſolved villain,
Whoſe bowels ſuddenly *burſt* out; the king
Yet ſpeaks, and peradventure may recover. *Shak.*

If the worlds
In worlds incloſ'd ſhould on his ſenſes *burſt*,
He would abhorrent turn. *Thomſon.*

5. To come with violence.

Well didſt thou, Richard, to ſuppreſs thy voice;
For had the paſſions of thy heart *burſt* out,
I fear we ſhould have ſeen decypher'd there
More ranc'rous ſpite. *Shakeſp.*

Where is the notable paſſage over the river Euphrates, *burſting* out by the vallies of the mountain Antitaurus; from whence the plains of Meſopotamia, then part of the Perſian kingdom, begin to open themſelves. *Knolles.*

Young ſpring protrudes the *burſting* gems. *Thomſon.*

6. To begin an action violently or ſuddenly.

She *burſt* into tears, and wrung her hands. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Burst**, bůrst′. *v. a.* To break ſuddenly; to make a quick and violent diſruption.

My breaſt I'll *burſt* with ſtraining of my courage,
And from my ſhoulders crack my arms aſunder,
But I will chaſtiſe this high-minded ſtrumpet. *Shakeſp.*

He faſten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,
As if he would *burſt* heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

I will break his yoke from off thy neck, and will *burſt* thy bonds. *Jer.* xxx. 8.

Moſes ſaith alſo, the fountains of the great abyſs were *burſt* aſunder, to make the deluge; and what means this abyſs, and the *burſting* of it, if reſtrained to Judea? what appearance is there of this diſruption there? *Burnet's Theory.*

If the juices of an animal body were, ſo as by the mixture of the oppoſites, to cauſe an ebullition, they would *burſt* the veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

Burst, bůrst′. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſudden diſruption; a ſudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man,
Such ſheets of fire, ſuch *burſt* of horrid thunder,
Such groans of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shakeſp.*

Down they came, and drew
The whole roof after them, with *burſt* of thunder,
Upon the heads of all. *Milton.*

Impriſon'd fires, in the cloſe dungeons pent;
Roar to get looſe, and ſtruggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
Till with a mighty *burſt* whole mountains fall. *Addiſon.*

Burst, bůrst′. } *particip. adj.* [from *burſt.*]
Bu′rsten, bůrst′n. } Diſeaſed with a hernia, or rupture.

Bu′rstenness, bůrst′n-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *burſt.*] A rupture, or hernia.

Bu′rstwort, bůrst′-wůrt. *n. ſ.* [from *burſt* and *wort*; *herniaria*, Latin.] An herb good againſt ruptures. *Dict.*

Burt, bůrt′. *n. ſ.* A flat fiſh of the turbot kind.

To **Bu'rthen**, *v. a.* } bŭr'-dĭn. { See Bur-
Bu'rthen, *n. ſ.* } { den.

Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the ſad *burthen* of ſome merry ſong. *Pope.*

Bu'rton, bŭrt'n. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] A ſmall tackle to be faſtened any where at pleaſure, conſiſting of two ſingle pullies, for hoiſting ſmall things in or out. *Phillips.*

Bu'ry, bĕr'-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from bunᵹ, Sax.] A dwelling-place: a termination ſtill added to the names of ſeveral places; as, *Aldermanbury*, St. *Edmond's Bury*; ſometimes written *bery*. *Phillips.*

Bu'ry, bĕr'-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *borough*.]

It is his nature to dig himſelf *buries*, as the coney doth; which he doth with very great celerity. *Grew.*

To **BU'RY**, bĕr'-rŷ. *v. a.* [bẏꞃᵹean, Saxon.]

1. To inter; to put into a grave.

When he lies along,
After your way his tale pronounc'd, ſhall *bury*
His reaſons with his body. *Shakeſp.*

2. To inter, with the rites and ceremonies of ſepulture.

Slave, thou haſt ſlain me!
If ever thou wilt thrive, *bury* my body. *Shakeſp.*

If you have kindneſs left, there ſee me laid;
To *bury* decently the injur'd maid,
Is all the favour. *Waller.*

3. To conceal; to hide.

This is the way to make the city flat,
And *bury* all, which yet diſtinctly ranges,
In heaps and piles of ruin. *Shakeſp.*

4. To place one thing within another.

A tearing groan did break
The name of Antony; it was divided
Between her heart and lips; ſhe render'd life,
Thy name ſo *bury'd* in her. *Shakeſp.*

Bu'rying-place, bĕr'-rŷ-ĭng-plås. *n. ſ.* A place appointed for the ſepulture of dead bodies.

The place was formerly a church-yard, and has ſtill ſeveral marks in it of graves and *burying-places*. *Spectator.*

BUSH', bŭsh'. *n. ſ.* [*bois*, French.]

1. A thick ſhrub.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely ruſh,
With noiſe whereof, he from his lofty ſteed
Down fell to ground, and crept into a *buſh*,
To hide his coward head from dying dread.
Fairy Queen.

The poller, and exacter of fees, juſtifies the reſemblance of the courts of juſtice to the *buſh*, whereunto while the ſheep flies for defence from the weather, he is ſure to loſe part of the fleece.
Bacon's Eſſays.

Her heart was that ſtrange *buſh*, whoſe ſacred fire
Religion did not conſume, but inſpire
Such piety, ſo chaſte uſe of God's day
That what we turn'd to feaſt, ſhe turn'd to pray.
Donne.

With ſuch a care,
As roſes from their ſtalks we tear,
When we would ſtill prefer them new,
And freſh as on the *buſh* they grew. *Waller.*

The ſacred ground
Shall weeds and pois'nous plants refuſe to bear;
Each common *buſh* ſhall Syrian roſes wear. *Dryd.*

2. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to ſhew that liquors are ſold there.

If it be true that good wine needs no *buſh*, 'tis true that a good play needs no epilogue. *Shakeſp.*

To **Bush**, bŭsh'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick.

The roſes *buſhing* round
About her glow'd, half ſtooping to ſupport
Each flower of tender ſtalk. *Milton.*

A guſhing fountain broke
Around it, and above, for ever green,
The *buſhing* alders form'd a ſhady ſcene.
Pope's Odyſſey.

Bu'shel, bŭsh'-ĭl. *n. ſ.* [*boiſſeau*, Fr. *buſſellus*, low Lat.]

1. A meaſure containing eight gallons; a ſtrike.

His reaſons are as two grains of wheat hid in two *buſhels* of chaff; you ſhall ſeek all day ere you find them; and when you have them, they are not worth the ſearch. *Shakeſp.*

2. It is uſed, in common language, indefinitely for a large quantity.

The worthies of antiquity bought the rareſt pictures with *buſhels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of pieces. *Dryden.*

3. *Buſhels of a cart-wheel.* Irons within the hole of the nave, to preſerve it from wearing. [from *bouche*, Fr. a mouth.] *Dict.*

Bu'shiness, bŭsh'-ŷ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *buſhy*.] The quality of being buſhy.

Bu'shment, bŭsh'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *buſh*.] A thicket; a cluſter of buſhes.

Princes thought how they might diſcharge the earth of woods, briars, *buſhments*, and waters to make it more habitable and fertile. *Raleigh.*

Bu'shy, bŭsh'-ŷ. *adj.* [from *buſh*.]

1. Thick; full of ſmall branches, not high.

The gentle ſhepherd ſat beſide a ſpring,
All in the ſhadow of a *buſhy* brier. *Spenſer.*

Generally the cutting away of boughs and ſuckers, at the root and body, doth make trees grow high; and, contrariwiſe, the polling and cutting of the top, make them ſpread and grow *buſhy*.
Bacon.

2. Thick like a buſh.

Statues of this god, with a thick *buſhy* beard, are ſtill many of them extant in Rome. *Addiſon.*

3. Full of buſhes.

The kids with pleaſure browſe the *buſhy* plain;
The ſhow'rs are grateful to the ſwelling grain.
Dryden.

Bu'siless, bĭz'-zŷ-lĭs. *adj.* [from *buſy*.] At leiſure; without buſineſs; unemployed.

The ſweet thoughts do even refreſh my labour,
Moſt *buſileſs* when I do it. *Shakeſp.*

Bu'sily, bĭz'-zŷ-lŷ. *adj.* [from *buſy*.]

1. With an air of importance; with an air of hurry.

2. Curiouſly; importunately.

Or if too *buſily* they will enquire
Into a victory, which we diſdain,
Then let them know, the Belgians did retire
Before the patron ſaint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

Bu'siness, bĭz'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *buſy*.]

1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.

Muſt *buſineſs* thee from hence remove?
Oh! that 's the worſt diſeaſe of love. *Donne.*

2. An affair. In this ſenſe it has the *plural*.

Beſtow
Your needful counſel to our *buſineſſes*,
Which crave the inſtant uſe. *Shakeſp.*

3. The ſubject of buſineſs; the affair or object that engages the care.

You are ſo much the *buſineſs* of our ſouls, that while you are in ſight we can neither look nor think on any elſe; there are no eyes for other beauties. *Dryden.*

The great *buſineſs* of the ſenſes being to take notice of what hurts or advantages the body. *Locke.*

4. Serious engagement: in oppoſition to trivial tranſactions.

I never knew one, who made it his *buſineſs* to laſh the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himſelf. *Addiſon.*

He had *buſineſs* enough upon his hands, and was only a poet by accident. *Prior.*

When diverſion is made the *buſineſs* and ſtudy of life, though the actions choſen be in themſelves innocent, the exceſs will render them criminal.
Rogers.

5. Right of action.

What *buſineſs* has a tortoiſe among the clouds?
L'Eſtrange.

6. A point; a matter of queſtion; ſomething to be examined or conſidered.

Fitneſs to govern, is a perplexed *buſineſs*; ſome men, ſome nations, excel in the one ability, ſome in the other. *Bacon.*

7. Something to be tranſacted.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no *buſineſs* with any one. *Judges.*

8. Something required to be done.

To thoſe people that dwell under or near the equator, this ſpring would be moſt peſtilent: as for thoſe countries that are nearer the poles, in which number are our own, and the moſt conſiderable nations of the world, a perpetual ſpring will not do their *buſineſs*; they muſt have longer days, a nearer approach of the ſun. *Bentley.*

9. *To do one's buſineſs.* To kill, deſtroy, or ruin him.

Busk, bŭsk'. *n. ſ.* [*buſque*, Fr.] A piece of ſteel or whalebone, worn by women to ſtrengthen their ſtays.

Off with that happy *buſk*, which I envy,
That ſtill can be and ſtill can ſtand ſo nigh. *Donne.*

Bu'skin, bŭs'-kĭn. *n. ſ.* [*broſeken*, Dutch.]

1. A kind of half boot; a ſhoe which comes to the midleg.

The foot was dreſſed in a ſhort pair of velvet *buſkins*; in ſome places open, to ſhew the fairneſs of the ſkin. *Sidney.*

Sometimes Diana he her takes to be,
But miſſeth bow, and ſhafts, and *buſkins* to her
knee. *Spenſer.*

There is a kind of ruſticity in all thoſe pompous verſes; ſomewhat of a holiday ſhepherd ſtrutting in his country *buſkins*. *Dryden.*

2. A kind of high ſhoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy, to raiſe their ſtature.

Great Fletcher never treads in *buſkins* here,
No greater Jonſon dares in ſocks appear. *Dryden.*

In her beſt light the comic muſe appears,
When ſhe with borrow'd pride the *buſkin* wears.
Smith.

Bu'skined, bŭs'-kĭnd. *adj.* [from *buſkin*.] Dreſſed in buſkins.

Or what, though rare, of later age,
Ennobled hath the *buſkin'd* ſtage? *Milton.*

Here, arm'd with ſilver bows, in early dawn,
Her *buſkin'd* virgins trac'd the dewy lawn. *Pope.*

Bu'sky, bŭs'-kŷ. *adj.* [written more properly by *Milton*, *boſky*. See **Bosky**.] Woody; ſhaded with woods; overgrown with trees.

How bloodily the ſun begins to peer
Above yon *buſky* hill! *Shakeſp.*

BUSS, bŭs'. *n. ſ.* [*bus*, the mouth, Iriſh; *bouche*, Fr.]

1. A kiſs; a ſalute with the lips.

Thou doſt give me flattering *buſſes*.—By my troth, I kiſs thee with a moſt conſtant heart.
Shakeſp.

Some ſquire perhaps you take delight to rack,
Who viſits with a gun, preſents with birds,
Then gives a ſmacking *buſs*. *Pope.*

2. A boat for fiſhing. [*buſſe*, German.]

If the king would enter towards building ſuch a number of boats and *buſſes*, as each company could eaſily manage, it would be an encouragement both of honour and advantage. *Temple.*

To **Buss**, bŭs'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiſs; to ſalute with the lips.

Yonder walls, that partly front your town,
Yond towers, whoſe wanton tops do *buſs* the clouds,
Muſt kiſs their feet. *Shakeſp.*

Go to them with this bonnet in thy hand,
Thy knee *buſſing* the ſtones; for in ſuch buſineſs,
Action is eloquence. *Shakeſp.*

Bust, bŭst'. *n. ſ.* [*buſto*, Ital.] A ſtatue repreſenting a man to his breaſt.

Agrippa, or Caligula, is a common coin, but a very extraordinary *buſt*; and a Tiberius a rare coin, but a common *buſt*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Ambition ſigh'd: ſhe found it vain to truſt
The faithleſs column, and the crumbling *buſt*. *Pope.*

Bu'stard, bůs'-tėrd. *n. ſ.* [*biſtarde*, Fr.] A wild turkey.

His ſacrifices were phenicopters, peacocks, *buſtards*, turkeys, pheaſants; and all theſe were daily offered. *Hakewill.*

To **Bu'stle**, bůs'l. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *buſy*.] To be buſy; to ſtir; to be active.

Come, *buſtle*, *buſtle*—caparison my horſe. *Shak.*

God take king Edward to his mercy,
And leave the world for me to *buſtle* in. *Shakeſp.*

Sir Henry Vane was a buſy and *buſtling* man, who had credit enough to do his buſineſs in all places. *Clarendon.*

A poor abject worm,
That crawl'd a while upon a *buſtling* world,
And now am trampled to my duſt again. *Southerne.*

Ye ſov'reign lords, who ſit like gods in ſtate,
Awing the world, and *buſtling* to be great! *Granville.*

Bu'stle, bůs'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry; a combuſtion.

Wiſdom's ſelf
Oft ſeeks to ſweet retired ſolitude:
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various *buſtle* of reſort
Were all too ruffled. *Milton.*

This is the creature that pretends to knowledge, and that makes ſuch a noiſe and *buſtle* for opinions. *Granville.*

Such a doctrine made a ſtrange *buſtle* and diſturbance in the world, which then ſate warm and eaſy in a free enjoyment of their luſts. *South.*

If the count had given them a pot of ale after it, all would have been well, without any of this *buſtle*. *Spectator.*

Bu'stler, bůs'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *buſtle*.] An active ſtirring man.

BU'SY, bîz'-zŷ. *adj.* [bysgian, Sax.] It is pronounced as *biſſy*, or *bizzy*.]

1. Employed with earneſtneſs.

My miſtreſs ſends you word that ſhe is *buſy*, and cannot come. *Shakeſp.*

2. Buſtling; active; meddling.

The next thing which ſhe waking looks upon,
On meddling monkey, or on *buſy* ape,
She ſhall purſue it with the ſoul of love. *Shakeſp.*

Thus *buſy* pow'r is working day and night;
For when the outward ſenſes reſt do take,
A thouſand dreams, fantaſtical and light,
With flutt'ring wings, do keep her ſtill awake. *Davies.*

The coming ſpring would firſt appear,
And all this place with roſes ſtrow,
If *buſy* feet would let them grow. *Waller.*

All written ſince that time, ſeem to have little more than events we are glad to know, or the controverſy of opinions, wherein the *buſy* world has been ſo much employed. *Temple.*

Religious motives and inſtincts are ſo *buſy* in the heart of every reaſonable creature, that no man would hope to govern a ſociety, without regard to thoſe principles. *Addiſon.*

3. Troubleſome; vexatiouſly importunate or intenſive.

The chriſtians, ſometimes valiantly receiving the enemy, and ſometimes charging them again, repulſed the proud enemy, ſtill *buſy* with them. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To **Bu'sy**, bîz'-zŷ. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To employ; to engage; to make or keep buſy.

He in great paſſion all this while did dwell,
More *buſying* his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what ſhe did tell. *Fairy Queen.*

The pleaſure which I took at my friend's pleaſure herein, idly *buſied* me thus to expreſs the ſame. *Carew's Survey.*

Be it thy courſe to *buſy* giddy minds
With foreign quarrels. *Shakeſp.*

While they were *buſied* to lay the foundations, their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake, and many thouſands of the Jews were overwhelmed. *Raleigh.*

The points which *buſied* the devotion of the firſt ages, and the curioſity of the latter. *Decay of Piety.*

The ideas it is *buſied* about, ſhould be natural and congenial ones, which it had in itſelf. *Locke.*

The learning and diſputes of the ſchools have been much *buſied* about genus and ſpecies. *Locke.*

For the reſt, it muſt be owned, he does not *buſy* himſelf by entering deep into any party, but rather ſpends his time in acts of hoſpitality. *Swift.*

Bu'sybody, bîz'-zŷ-bôd-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *buſy* and *body*.] A vain, meddling, fantaſtical perſon.

Going from houſe to houſe, tatlers and *buſybodies* are the canker and ruſt of idleneſs, as idleneſs is the ruſt of time. *Taylor.*

Buſybodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous ſort of people to have to do withal. *L'Eſtrange.*

She is well acquainted with all the favourite ſervants, *buſybodies*, dependants, and poor relations, of all perſons of condition in the whole town. *Spectator.*

BUT, bůt'. *conjunct.* [bute, butan, Saxon.]

1. Except.

An emiſſion of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it is ſo prodigious: *but* that it is ſo conſtantly avouched by many. *Bacon.*

Who can it be, ye gods! *but* perjur'd Lycon?
Who can inſpire ſuch ſtorms of rage, *but* Lycon?
Where has my ſword left one ſo black, *but* Lycon? *Smith.*

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection *but* the obſcurity of ſeveral paſſages, by our ignorance in facts and perſons. *Swift.*

2. Except that; unleſs; had it not been that: in this ſenſe we now write *but that.* See ſenſe 11.

And *but* infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath ſomething ſeiz'd
His wiſh'd ability, he had himſelf
The lands and waters meaſur'd. *Shakeſp.*

3. Yet; nevertheleſs. It ſometimes only enforces *yet*.

Then let him ſpeak, and any that ſhall ſtand without ſhall hear his voice plainly; *but yet* made extreme ſharp and exile, like the voice of puppets: and yet the articulate ſounds of the words will not be confounded. *Bacon.*

Our wants are many, and grievous to be born, *but* quite of another kind. *Swift.*

4. The particle which introduces the minor of a ſyllogiſm; now.

If there be a liberty and poſſibility for a man to kill himſelf to-day, then it is not abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhall live to-morrow; *but* there is ſuch a liberty, therefore no ſuch neceſſity. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world; therefore there muſt be another world, wherein this difference ſhall be made. *Watts's Logick.*

5. Only; nothing more than.

If my offence be of ſuch mortal kind,
That not my ſervice paſt, or preſent ſorrows,
Can ranſom me into his love again;
But to know ſo, muſt be my benefit. *Shakeſp.*

What nymph ſoe'er his voice *but* hears,
Will be my rival, though ſhe have *but* ears. *Ben Jonſon.*

No, Aurengzebe, you merit all my heart,
And I'm too noble *but* to give a part. *Dryden.*

Did *but* men conſider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodneſs. *Tillotſon.*

If we do *but* put virtue and vice in equal circumſtances, the advantages of eaſe and pleaſure will be found to be on the ſide of religion. *Tillotſon.*

The miſchiefs or harms that come by play, inadvertency, or ignorance, are not at all, or *but* very gently, to be taken notice of. *Locke on Education.*

If a reader examines Horace's Art of Poetry, he will find *but* very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Ariſtotle. *Addiſon.*

Prepar'd I ſtand: he was *but* born to try
The lot of man, to ſuffer and to die. *Pope.*

6. Than.

The full moon was no ſooner up, and ſhining in all its brightneſs, *but* he opened the gate of Paradiſe. *Guardian.*

7. But that; without this conſequence that.

Froſts that conſtrain the ground
Do ſeldom their uſurping power withdraw,
But raging floods purſue their haſty hand. *Dryd.*

8. Otherwiſe than that.

It cannot be *but* nature hath ſome director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways. *Hooker.*

Who ſhall believe,
But you miſuſe the reverence of your place? *Shak.*

9. Not more than; even.

A genius ſo elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's, was *but* neceſſary to make Pindar ſpeak Engliſh. *Dryden.*

Beroe *but* now I left; whom, pin'd with pain,
Her age and anguiſh from theſe rites detain. *Dryden.*

It is evident, in the inſtance I gave *but* now, the conſciouſneſs went along. *Locke.*

10. By any other means than.

Out of that will I cauſe thoſe of Cyprus to mutiny: whoſe qualification ſhall come into no true-taſte again, *but* by tranſplanting of Caſſio. *Shakeſp.*

11. If it were not for this; that; if it were not that. Obſolete.

Believe me, I'd rather have loſt my purſe
Full of cruzades. And, *but* my noble Moor
Is true of mind, and made of no ſuch baſeneſs
As jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to ill-thinking. *Shakeſp.*

I here do give thee that with all my heart,
Which, *but* thou haſt already, with all my heart
I would keep from thee. *Shakeſp.*

12. However; howbeit: a word of indeterminate connection.

I do not doubt but I have been to blame;
But, to purſue the end for which I came,
Unite your ſubjects firſt, then let us go
And pour their common rage upon the foe. *Dryd.*

13. It is uſed after *no doubt*, *no queſtion*, and ſuch words, and ſignifies the ſame with *that*. It ſometimes is joined with *that*.

They made no account, *but that* the navy ſhould be abſolutely maſter of the ſeas. *Bacon.*

I fancied to myſelf a kind of eaſe in the change of the paroxyſm; never ſuſpecting *but that* the humour would have waſted itſelf. *Dryden.*

There is no queſtion *but* the king of Spain will reform moſt of the abuſes. *Addiſon.*

14. That. This ſeems no proper ſenſe in this place.

It is not therefore impoſſible *but* I may alter the complexion of my play, to reſtore myſelf into the good graces of my fair criticks. *Dryden.*

15. Otherwiſe than. Obſolete.

I ſhould ſin
To think *but* nobly of my grandmother. *Shakeſp.*

16. A particle by which the meaning of the foregoing ſentence is bounded or reſtrained; only.

Thus fights Ulyſſes, thus his fame extends;
A formidable man, *but* to his friends. *Dryden.*

17. A particle of objection; yet it may be objected: It has ſometimes *yet* with it.

But yet, Madam——
I do not like *but yet*; it does allay
The good precedence; fie upon *but yet*!
But yet is as a jaylour, to bring forth
Some monſtrous malefactor. *Shakeſp.*

Muſt the heart then have been formed and conſtituted, before the blood was in being? *But* here again, the ſubſtance of the heart itſelf is moſt certainly made and nouriſhed by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the coronary arteries. *Bentley.*

18. *But for*; without; had not this been.

Raſh man, forbear! *but for* ſome unbelief,
My joy had been as fatal as my grief. *Waller.*

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a ſimple knot was tied above. *Dryden.*

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift of right,
And, *but for* miſchief, you had died for ſpite. *Dryden.*

BUT, bůt'. *n. ſ.* [*bout*, French.] A boundary.

But, if I aſk you what I mean by that word, you will anſwer, I mean this or that thing, you cannot tell which; but if I join it with the words in conſtruction and ſenſe, as, *but* I will not, a *but* of wine, *but* and boundary, the ram will *but*, ſhoot at *but*, the meaning of it will be as ready to you as any other word. *Holder.*

But, bůt'. *n. ſ.* [In ſea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another on the outſide of a ſhip, under water. *Harris.*

But-end, bůt'-ènd. *n. ſ.* [from *but* and *end*.] The blunt end of any thing; the end upon which it reſts.

The reſerve of foot galled their foot with ſeveral vollies, and then fell on them with the *but-ends* of their muſkets. *Clarendon.*

Thy weapon was a good one when I wielded it, but the *but-end* remains in my hands. *Arbuthnot.*

Some of the ſoldiers accordingly puſhed them forwards, with the *but-ends* of their pikes, into my reach. *Swift.*

BU'TCHER, bůt'-tshůr. *n. ſ.* [*boucher*, Fr.]

1. One that kills animals to ſell their fleſh.

The ſhepherd and the *butcher* both may look upon one ſheep with pleaſing conceits. *Sidney.*

Hence he learnt the *butcher's* guile,
How to cut your throat, and ſmile;
Like a *butcher* doom'd for life
In his mouth to wear his knife. *Swift.*

2. One that is delighted with blood.

Honour and renown are beſtowed on conquerors, who, for the moſt part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind. *Locke.*

To **Bu'tcher**, bůt'-tshůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill; to murder.

In ſuffering thus thy brother to be ſlaughter'd,
Thou ſhew'ſt the naked pathway to thy life,
Teaching ſtern murder how to *butcher* thee. *Shak.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully by you my hopes are *butcher'd*. *Shakeſp.*

The poiſon and the dagger are at hand to *butcher* a hero, when the poet wants brains to ſave him. *Dryden.*

Bu'tchers-broom, bůt'-tshůrz-brôm, or **Kneeholly**. *n. ſ.* [*ruſcus*, Lat.]

The roots are ſometimes uſed in medicine, and the green ſhoots are cut and bound into bundles, and ſold to the butchers, who uſe it as beſoms to ſweep their blocks; from whence it had the name of *butchers-broom*. *Miller.*

Bu'tcherliness, bůt'-tshèr-lŷ-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *butcherly*.] A brutal, cruel, ſavage, butcherly manner.

Bu'tcherly, bůt'-tshèr-lŷ. *adj.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel; bloody; groſsly and clumſily barbarous.

There is a way which, brought into ſchools, would take away this *butcherly* fear in making of Latin. *Aſcham.*

What ſtratagems, how fell, how *butcherly*,
This deadly quarrel daily doth beget! *Shakeſp.*

Bu'tchery, bůt'-tshè-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *butcher*.]

1. The trade of a butcher.

Yet this man, ſo ignorant in modern *butchery*, has cut up half an hundred heroes, and quartered five or ſix miſerable lovers, in every tragedy he has written. *Pope.*

2. Murder; cruelty; ſlaughter.

If thou delight to view thy heinous deeds,
Behold this patron of thy *butcheries*. *Shakeſp.*

The *butchery*, and the breach of hoſpitality, is repreſented in this fable under the maſk of friendſhip. *L'Eſtrange.*

Can he a ſon to ſoft remorſe incite,
Whom gaols, and blood, and *butchery* delight? *Dryden.*

3. The place where animals are killed; where blood is ſhed.

There is no place, this houſe is but a *butchery*;
Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. *Shakeſp.*

BU'TLER, bůt'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [*bouteiller*, Fr. *boteler*, or *botiller*, old Engliſh, from *bottle*; he that is employed in the care of bottling liquors.] A ſervant in a family employed in furniſhing the table.

Butlers forget to bring up their beer time enough. *Swift.*

Bu'tlerage, bůt'-lůr-å'je. *n. ſ.* [from *butler*.] The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

Thoſe ordinary finances are caſual or uncertain, as be the eſcheats, the cuſtoms, *butlerage*, and impoſt. *Bacon.*

Bu'tlership, bůt'-lůr-ſhìp. *n. ſ.* [from *butler*.] The office of a butler.

Bu'tment, bůt'-mènt. *n. ſ.* [*aboutement*, Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

The ſupporters or *butments* of the ſaid arch cannot ſuffer ſo much violence, as in the precedent flat poſture. *Wotton.*

Bu'tshaft, bůt'-ſhåft'. *n. ſ.* [from *but* and *ſhaft*.] An arrow.

The blind boy's *butſhaft*. *Shakeſp.*

BUTT, bůt'. *n. ſ.* [*but*, Fr.]

1. The place on which the mark to be ſhot at is placed.

He calls on Bacchus and propounds the prize;
The groom his fellow groom at *butts* defies,
And bends his bow, and levels with his eyes. *Dryden.*

2. The point at which the endeavour is directed.

Be not afraid though you do ſee me weapon'd;
Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*,
The very ſea-mark of my journey's end. *Shakeſp.*

3. The object of aim; the thing againſt which any attack is directed.

The papiſts were the moſt common-place, and the *butt* againſt whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

4. A man upon whom the company break their jeſts.

I played a ſentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very ſmart, when my ill genius ſuggeſted to him ſuch a reply as got all the laughter on his ſide. *Spectator.*

5. A blow given by a horned animal.

6. A ſtroke given in fencing.

If diſputes ariſe
Among the champions for the prize;
To prove who gave the fairer *butt*,
John ſhews the chalk on Robert's coat. *Prior.*

Butt, bůt'. *n. ſ.* [buꞇꞇ, Saxon.] A veſſel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-ſix gallons of wine; a butt contains one hundred and eight gallons of beer; and from fifteen to twenty-two hundred weight, is a butt of currants.

I eſcaped upon a *butt* of ſack, which the ſailors heaved overboard. *Shakeſp.*

To **Butt**, bůt'. *v. a.* [*botten*, Dutch.] To ſtrike with the head.

Come, leave your tears: a brief farewel: the beaſt
With many heads *butts* me away. *Shakeſp.*

Nor wars are ſeen,
Unleſs, upon the green,
Two harmleſs lambs are *butting* one the other. *Wotton.*

A ſnow-white ſteer, before thy altar led,
Butts with his threatening brows, and bellowing ſtands. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A ram will *butt* with his head though he be brought up tame, and never ſaw that manner of fighting. *Ray.*

BU'TTER, bůt'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [buꞇꞇeꞃe, Saxon; *butyrum*, Lat.]

1. An unctuous ſubſtance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil ſeparates from the whey.

And he took *butter* and milk, and the calf which he had dreſſed, and ſet before them. *Geneſis*, xviii. 8.

2. *Butter of antimony.* A chymical preparation, made by uniting the acid ſpirits of ſublimate corroſive with regulus of antimony. It is a great cauſtick. *Harris.*

3. *Butter of tin*, is made with tin and ſublimate corroſive. This preparation continually emits fumes. *Harris.*

To **Bu'tter**, bůt'-tůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmear, or oil, with butter.

'Twas her brother, that, in pure kindneſs to his horſe, *buttered* his hay. *Shakeſp.*

Words *butter* no parſnips. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To increaſe the ſtakes every throw, or every game: a cant word among gameſters.

It is a fine ſimile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a *buttering* gameſter, that ſtakes all his winning upon one caſt; ſo that if he loſes the laſt throw, he is ſure to be undone. *Addiſon.*

Bu'tterbump, bůt'-tůr-bůmp. *n. ſ.* A fowl; the ſame with *bittern*.

Bu'tterbur, bůt'-tůr-bůr. *n. ſ.* [*petaſites*, Lat.] A plant uſed in medicine, and grows wild in great plenty by the ſides of ditches. *Miller.*

Bu'tterflower, bůt'-tůr-flow-ůr. *n. ſ.* A yellow flower, with which the fields abound in the month of May.

Let weeds, inſtead of *butterflow'rs*, appear;
And meads, inſtead of daiſies, hemlock bear. *Gay.*

Bu'tterfly, bůt'-tůr-flŷ. *n. ſ.* [buꞇꞇeꞃ-ꝼleᵹe, Saxon.] A beautiful inſect, ſo named becauſe it firſt appears in the beginning of the ſeaſon for butter.

Eftſoons that damſel, by her heav'nly might,
She turned into a winged *butterfly*,
In the wide air to make her wand'ring flight. *Spenſer.*

Tell old tales, and laugh
At gilded *butterflies*; and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news. *Shakeſp.*

And ſo befel, that as he caſt his eye
Among the colworts on a *butterfly*,
He ſaw falſe Reynard. *Dryden.*

That which ſeems to be a powder upon the wings of a *butterfly*, is an innumerable company of extreme ſmall feathers, not to be diſcerned without a microſcope. *Grew.*

Bu'tteris, bůt'-tè-rìs. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument of ſteel ſet in a wooden handle, uſed in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof, of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

Bu'ttermilk, bůt'-tůr-mìlk. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *milk*.] The whey that is ſeparated from the cream when butter is made.

A young man, fallen into an ulcerous conſumption, devoted himſelf to *buttermilk*, by which ſole diet he recovered. *Harvey.*

The ſcurvy of mariners is cured by acids, as fruits, lemons, oranges, *buttermilk*; and alkaline ſpirits hurt them. *Arbuthnot.*

BU'TTERPRINT, bůt'-tůr-print. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *print.*] A piece of carved wood, uſed to mark butter.

A *butterprint*, in which were engraven figures of all ſorts and ſizes, applied to the lump of butter, left on it the figure. *Locke.*

BU'TTERTOOTH, bůt'-tůr-tôth. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *tooth.*] The great broad foreteeth.

BU'TTERWOMAN, bůt'-tůr-wům-ůn. *n. ſ.* [from *butter* and *woman.*] A woman that ſells butter.

Tongue, I muſt put you into a *butterwoman's* mouth, and buy myſelf another of Bajazet's mute, if you prattle me into theſe perils. *Shakeſp.*

BU'TTERWORT, bůt'-tůr-wůrt. *n. ſ.* A plant: the ſame with *ſanicle.*

BU'TTERY, bůt'-tèr-ỳ. *adj.* [from *butter.*] Having the appearance or qualities of butter.

Nothing more convertible into hot cholerick humours than its *buttery* parts. *Harvey.*

The beſt oils, thickened by cold, have a white colour; and milk itſelf has its whiteneſs from the caſeous fibres, and its *buttery* oil. *Floyer.*

BU'TTERY, bůt'-tèr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *butter*; or, according to *Skinner*, from *bouter*, Fr. to place or lay up.] The room where proviſions are laid up.

Go, ſirrah, take them to the *buttery*,
And give them friendly welcome every one. *Shak.*

All that need a cool and freſh temper, as cellars, pantries, and *butteries*, to the north. *Wotton.*

My guts ne'er ſuffer'd from a college-cook,
My name ne'er enter'd in a *buttery* book.
Bramſton.

BU'TTOCK, bůt'-ůk. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed, by *Skinner*, to come from *aboutir*, Fr.; inſerted by *Junius* without etymology.] The rump; the part near the tail.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all *buttocks*.
Shakeſp.

Such as were not able to ſtay themſelves, ſhould be holden up by others of more ſtrength, riding behind them upon the *buttocks* of the horſe. *Knolles.*

The tail of a fox was never made for the *buttocks* of an ape. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

BU'TTON, bůt'n. *n. ſ.* [*bottwn*, Welſh; *bouton*, Fr.]

1. A catch, or ſmall ball, by which the dreſs of man is faſtened.

Pray you, undo this *button.* *Shakeſp.*

I mention thoſe ornaments, becauſe of the ſimplicity of the ſhape, want of ornaments, *buttons*, loops, gold and ſilver lace, they muſt have been cheaper than ours. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any knob or ball faſtened to a ſmaller body.

We faſtened to the marble certain wires, and a *button.* *Boyle.*

Fair from its humble bed I rear'd this flow'r,
Suckled, and cheer'd with air, and ſun, and ſhow'r;
Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I ſpread,
Bright with the gilded *button* tipt its head. *Pope.*

3. The bud of a plant.

The canker galls the infants of the ſpring,
Too oft before their *buttons* be diſclos'd. *Shakeſp.*

BU'TTON, bůt'n. *n. ſ.* [*echinus marinus.*] The ſea urchin, which is a kind of crabfiſh that has prickles inſtead of feet. *Ainſw.*

To **BU'TTON,** bůt'n. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to clothe.

One whoſe hard heart is *button'd* up with ſteel.
Shakeſp.

He gave his legs, arms, and breaſt, to his ordinary ſervant, to *button* and dreſs him. *Wotton.*

2. To faſten with buttons; as, he *buttons* his coat.

BU'TTONHOLE, bůt'n-hôle. *n. ſ.* [from *button* and *hole.*] The loop in which the button of the clothes is caught.

Let me take you a *buttonhole* lower. *Shakeſp.*

I'll pleaſe the maids of honour, if I can:
Without black velvet breeches, what is man?
I will my ſkill in *buttonholes* diſplay,
And brag, how oft I ſhift me ev'ry day. *Bramſton.*

BU'TTRESS, bůt'-trìs. *n. ſ.* [from *aboutir*, Fr.]

1. A prop; a wall built to ſupport another wall, and ſtanding out.

No jutting frize,
Buttreſs, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakeſp.*

Fruit trees, ſet upon a wall againſt the ſun, between elbows or *buttreſſes* of ſtone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

But we inhabit a weak city here,
Which *buttreſſes* and props but ſcarcely bear. *Dryd.*

2. A prop; a ſupport.

It will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adverſaries are ſtill ſetting up againſt us, as the ground pillar and *buttreſs* of the good old cauſe of nonconformity. *South.*

To **BU'TTRESS,** bůt'-trìs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To prop; to ſupport.

BU'TWINK, bůt'-wìnk. *n. ſ.* The name of a bird. *Dict.*

BUTYRA'CEOUS, bůt-ỳ-rà'-ſhůs. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat. butter.] Having the qualities of butter.

Chyle has the ſame principles as milk; a viſcidity from the caſeous parts, and an oilineſs from the *butyraceous* parts. *Floyer.*

BU'TYROUS, bůt'-ỳ-růs. *adj.* [*butyrum*, Lat.] Having the properties of butter.

Its oily red part is from the *butyrous* parts of chyle. *Floyer.*

BU'XOM, bůk'-ſům. *adj.* [bucrum, Sax. from buȝan to bend. It originally ſignified *obedient*; as *John de Treviſa*, a clergyman, tells his patron, that he is *obedient and* buxom *to all his commands*. In an old form of marriage, uſed before the reformation, the bride promiſed to be *obedient and* buxom *in bed and at board*; from which expreſſion, not well underſtood, its preſent meaning ſeems to be derived.]

1. Obedient; obſequious.

He did tread down and diſgrace all the Engliſh, and ſet up and countenance the Iriſh; thinking thereby to make them more tractable and *buxom* to his government. *Spenſer.*

He, with broad ſails,
Winnow'd the *buxom* air. *Milton.*

2. Gay; lively; briſk.

I'm born
Again a freſh child of the *buxom* morn,
Heir of the ſun's firſt beams. *Craſhaw.*

Zephyr, with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a maying,
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So *buxom*, blithe, and debonnair. *Milton.*

Sturdy ſwains,
In clean array, for ruſtick dance prepare,
Mixt with the *buxom* damſels hand in hand.
Philips.

3. Wanton; jolly.

Almighty Jove deſcends, and pours
Into his *buxom* bride his fruitful ſhow'rs. *Dryden.*

She feign'd the rites of Bacchus! cry'd aloud,
And to the *buxom* god the virgin vow'd. *Dryden.*

BU'XOMLY, bůk'-ſům-lỳ. *adv.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonly; amorouſly.

BU'XOMNESS, bůk'-ſům-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonneſs; amorouſneſs.

To **BUY,** bỳ'. *v. a.* preter. I *bought*; I have *bought.* [bicȝean, Sax.]

1. To purchaſe; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or ſomething equivalent; to procure by ſale, not gift or theft.

They muſt *buy* up no corn growing within twelve miles of Geneva, that ſo the filling of their magazines may not prejudice their market.
Addiſon.

2. To procure ſome advantage by ſomething that deſerves it, or at ſome price.

I have *bought*
Golden opinions from all ſorts of people. *Shakeſp.*

Pent to linger
But with a grain a day, I would not *buy*
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shak.*

Pleaſure with praiſe, and danger they would *buy*,
And with a foe that would not only fly. *Denham.*

3. To regulate by money: in this ſenſe it has particles annexed.

You, and all the kings of Chriſtendom,
Are led ſo groſsly by this meddling prieſt,
Dreading the curſe that money may *buy out.* *Shak.*

What pitiful things are power, rhetorick, or riches, when they would terrify, diſſuade, or *buy off* conſcience! *South.*

To **BUY,** bỳ'. *v. n.* To treat about a purchaſe.

I will *buy* with you, ſell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and ſo following. *Shakeſp.*

BUY'ER, bỳ'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *To buy.*] He that buys; a purchaſer.

When a piece of art is ſet before us, let the firſt caution be, not to aſk who made it, leſt the fame of the author do captivate the fancy of the *buyer.*
Wotton.

To **BUZZ,** bůz'. *v. n.* [*bizzen*, Teut. to growl. *Junius.*]

1. To hum; to make a noiſe like bees, flies, or waſps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies,
Which *buzzed* all about, and made ſuch ſound,
That they encumber'd all men's ears and eyes,
Like many ſwarms of bees aſſembled round.
Spenſ.

There be more waſps, that *buzz* about his noſe,
Will make this ſting the ſooner. *Shakeſp.*

For ſtill the flowers ready ſtand,
One *buzzes* round about,
One lights, one taſtes, gets in, gets out. *Suckling.*

What though no bees around your cradle flew,
Nor on your lips diſtill'd their golden dew;
Yet have we oft diſcover'd, in their ſtead,
A ſwarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head.
Pope.

We join, like flies and waſps, in *buzzing* about wit. *Swift.*

2. To whiſper; to prate to.

There is ſuch confuſion in my pow'rs,
As, after ſome oration fairly ſpoke
By a beloved prince, there doth appear
Among the *buzzing* multitude. *Shakeſp.*

3. To ſound heavy and low.

Herewith aroſe a *buzzing* noiſe among them, as if it had been the ruſtling ſound of the ſea afar off. *Hayward.*

To **BUZZ,** bůz'. *v. a.* To whiſper; to ſpread ſecretly.

Where doth the world thruſt forth a vanity,
That is not quickly *buzz'd* into his ears? *Shak.*

I will *buzz* abroad ſuch prophecies,
That Edward ſhall be fearful of his life. *Shakeſp.*

Did you not hear
A *buzzing* of a ſeparation
Between the king and Catherine? *Shakeſp.*

They might *buzz* and whiſper it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the preſence of the apoſtles, they then lift their voices, and noiſe it about the city. *Bentley.*

BUZZ, bůz'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hum; a whiſper; a talk.

The hive of a city or kingdom is in beſt condition when there is leaſt noiſe or *buzz* in it. *Bacon.*

Where I found the whole outward room in a *buzz* of politicks. *Addiſon.*

Bu'zzard, bůz'-zůrd. *n. ſ.* [*buſard*, Fr.]

1. A degenerate or mean ſpecies of hawk.

More pity that the eagle ſhould be mawl'd,
While kites and *buzzards* prey at liberty. *Shak.*

The noble *buzzard* ever pleas'd me beſt;
Of ſmall renown, 'tis true: for, not to lye,
We call him but a hawk by courteſy. *Dryden.*

2. A blockhead; a dunce.

Thoſe blind *buzzards*, who, in late years, of wilful maliciouſneſs, would neither learn themſelves, nor could teach others, any thing at all. *Aſcham.*

Bu'zzer, bůz'-zůr. *n. ſ.* [from *buzz.*] A ſecret whiſperer.

Her brother is in ſecret come from France,
And wants not *buzzers* to infeſt his ear
With petulant ſpeeches of his father's death. *Shakeſp.*

BY, bŷ', bŷ. *prep.* [bı, bıᵹ, Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent.

The Moor is with child *by* you, Launcelot. *Shakeſp.*

The grammar of a language is ſometimes to be carefully ſtudied *by* a grown man. *Locke.*

Death 's what the guilty fear, the pious crave,
Sought *by* the wretch, and vanquiſh'd *by* the brave. *Garth.*

2. It notes the inſtrument, and is commonly uſed after a verb neuter, where *with* would be put after an active; as he killed her *with* a ſword; ſhe died *by* a ſword.

But *by* Pelides' arms when Hector fell,
He choſe Æneas, and he choſe as well. *Dryden.*

3. It notes the cauſe of any effect.

I view, *by* no preſumption led,
Your revels of the night. *Parnel.*

By woe the ſoul to daring action ſteals,
By woe in plaintleſs patience it excels. *Savage.*

4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed, or obtained.

You muſt think, if we give you any thing, we hope to gain *by* you. *Shakeſp.*

Happier! had it ſuffic'd him to have known
Good *by* itſelf, and evil not at all. *Milton.*

The heart knows that *by* itſelf, which nothing in the world beſides can give it any knowledge of. *South.*

We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propoſitions *by* ſenſation and reflection. *Watts's Logick.*

5. It ſhews the manner of an action.

I have not patience: ſhe conſumes the time
In idle talk, and owns her falſe belief:
Seize her *by* force, and bear her hence unheard. *Dryden.*

This fight had more weight with him, as *by* good luck not above two of that venerable body were fallen aſleep. *Addiſon.*

By chance, within a neighbouring brook,
He ſaw his branching horns, and alter'd look. *Addiſon.*

6. It has a ſignification, noting the method in which any ſucceſſive action is performed with regard to time or quantity.

The beſt for you, is to re-examine the cauſe, and to try it even point *by* point, argument *by* argument, with all the exactneſs you can. *Hooker.*

We are not to ſtay all together, but to come by him where he ſtands, *by* ones, *by* twos, and *by* threes. *Shakeſp.*

He calleth them forth *by* one, and *by* one, by the name, as he pleaſeth, though ſeldom the order be inverted. *Bacon.*

The captains were obliged to break that piece of ordnance, and ſo *by* pieces to carry it away, that the enemy ſhould not get ſo great a ſpoil. *Knolles.*

Common prudence would direct me to take them all out, and examine them one *by* one. *Boyle.*

Others will ſoon take pattern and encouragement by your building; and ſo houſe *by* houſe, ſtreet *by* ſtreet, there will at laſt be finiſhed a magnificent city. *Spratt.*

Explor'd her limb *by* limb, and fear'd to find
So rude a gripe had left a livid mark behind. *Dryden.*

Thus year *by* year they paſs, and day *by* day,
Till once, 'twas on the morn of chearful May,
The young Æmilia—— *Dryden.*

I'll gaze for ever on thy godlike father,
Tranſplanting one *by* one into my life
His bright perfections, till I ſhine like him. *Addiſ.*

Let the blows be *by* pauſes laid on. *Locke.*

7. It notes the quantity had at one time.

Bullion will ſell *by* the ounce for ſix ſhillings and five pence unclipped money. *Locke.*

What we take daily *by* pounds, is at leaſt of as much importance as what we take ſeldom, and only *by* grains and ſpoonfuls. *Arbuthnot.*

The North *by* myriads pours her mighty ſons;
Great nurſe of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns. *Pope.*

8. At, or in; noting place: it is now perhaps only uſed before the words *ſea*, or *water*, and *land*. This ſeems a remnant of a meaning now little known. *By* once expreſſed ſituation; as *by weſt*, weſtward.

We ſee the great effects of battles *by* ſea; the battle of Actium decided the empire of the world. *Bacon.*

Arms, and the man, I ſing; who, forc'd by fate,
Expell'd and exil'd, left the Trojan ſhore;
Long labours both *by* ſea and land he bore. *Dryd.*

I would have fought *by* land, where I was ſtronger:
You hinder'd it; yet, when I fought at ſea,
Forſook me fighting. *Dryden.*

By land, *by* water, they renew their charge. *Pope.*

9. According to; noting permiſſion.

It is lawful, both *by* the laws of nature and nations, and *by* the law divine, which is the perfection of the other two. *Bacon's Holy War.*

10. According to; noting proof.

The preſent, or like, ſyſtem of the world cannot poſſibly have been eternal, *by* the firſt propoſition; and, without God, it could not naturally, nor fortuitouſly, emerge out of chaos, *by* the third propoſition. *Bentley.*

The faculty, or deſire, being infinite, *by* the preceding propoſition, may contain or receive both theſe. *Cheyne.*

11. After; according to; noting imitation or conformity.

The goſpel gives us ſuch laws, as every man, that underſtands himſelf, would chuſe to live *by.* *Tillotſon.*

In the diviſions I have made, I have endeavoured, the beſt I could, to govern myſelf *by* the diverſity of matter. *Locke.*

This ſhip, by good luck, fell into their hands at laſt, and ſerved as a model to build others *by.* *Arbuthnot.*

12. From; noting ground of judgment, or compariſon.

Thus, *by* the muſick, we may know,
When noble wits a hunting go
Through groves that on Parnaſſus grow. *Waller.*

By what he has done, before the war in which he was engaged, we may expect what he will do after a peace. *Dryden.*

The ſon of Hercules he juſtly ſeems,
By his broad ſhoulders and gigantick limbs. *Dryd.*

Who 's that ſtranger? *By* his warlike port,
His fierce demeanour, and erected look,
He 's of no vulgar note. *Dryden.*

Judge the event
By what has paſs'd. *Dryden.*

The puniſhment is not to be meaſured *by* the greatneſs or ſmallneſs of the matter, but *by* the oppoſition it carries, and ſtands in, to that reſpect and ſubmiſſion that is due to the father. *Locke.*

By your deſcription of the town, I imagine it to lie under ſome great enchantment. *Pope.*

By what I have always heard and read, I take the ſtrength of a nation—— *Swift.*

13. It notes the ſum of the difference between two things compared.

Meantime ſhe ſtands provided of a Laius,
More young and vigorous too *by* twenty ſprings. *Dryden.*

Her brother Rivers,
Ere this, lies ſhorter *by* the head at Pomfret. *Rowe.*

By giving the denomination to leſs quantities of ſilver *by* one twentieth, you take from them their due. *Locke.*

14. It notes co-operation.

By her he had two children at one birth. *Shak.*

15. For: noting continuance of time. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Ferdinand and Iſabella recovered the kingdom of Grenada from the Moors; having been in poſſeſſion thereof *by* the ſpace of ſeven hundred years. *Bacon.*

16. As ſoon as; not later than: noting time.

By this, the ſons of Conſtantine which fled,
Ambriſe and Uther, did ripe years attain. *Fairy Queen.*

Hector, *by* the fifth hour of the ſun,
Will with a trumpet, 'twixt our tents and Troy,
To-morrow morning call ſome knight to arms. *Shakeſp.*

He err'd not; for, *by* this, the heav'nly bands
Down from a ſky of jaſper lighted now
In Paradiſe. *Milton.*

Theſe have their courſe to finiſh round the earth
By morrow ev'ning. *Milton.*

The angelic guards aſcended, mute and ſad
For man: for of his ſtate *by* this they knew. *Milton.*

By that time a ſiege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether loſt and bewildered in it. *Addiſon.*

By this time, the very foundation was removed. *Swift.*

By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of Rome, the tribunes proceeded ſo far, as to accuſe and fine the conſuls. *Swift.*

17. Beſide: noting paſſage.

Many beautiful places, ſtanding along the ſea ſhore, make the town appear longer than it is to thoſe that ſail *by* it. *Addiſon.*

18. Beſide; near to; in preſence: noting proximity of place.

So thou may'ſt ſay, the king lies *by* a beggar, if a beggar dwell near him; or the church ſtands *by* thy tabour, if thy tabour ſtand *by* the church. *Shakeſp.*

Here he comes himſelf;
If he be worth any man's good voice,
That good man ſit down *by* him. *Ben Jonſon.*

A ſpacious plain, whereon
Were tents of various hue: *by* ſome were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton.*

Stay *by* me; thou art reſolute and faithful;
I have employment worthy of thy arm. *Dryden.*

19. Before *himſelf*, *herſelf*, or *themſelves*, it notes the abſence of all others.

Sitting in ſome place, *by himſelf*, let him tranſlate into Engliſh his former leſſon. *Aſcham.*

Solyman reſolved to aſſault the breach, after he had, *by himſelf*, in a melancholy mood, walked up and down in his tent. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

I know not whether he will annex his diſcourſe to his appendix, or publiſh it *by itſelf*, or at all. *Boyle.*

He will imagine, that the king and his miniſters ſat down and made them *by themſelves*, and then ſent them to their allies to ſign. *Swift.*

More pleas'd to keep it till their friends could come,
Than eat the ſweeteſt *by themſelves* at home. *Pope.*

20. At hand.

He kept then ſome of the ſpirit *by* him, to verify what he believes. *Boyle.*

The merchant is not forced to keep ſo much money *by* him, as in other places, where they have not ſuch a ſupply. *Locke.*

21. It is the ſolemn form of ſwearing.

His godhead I invoke, *by* him I ſwear. *Dryden.*

22. It is uſed in forms of adjuring, or obteſting.

Which, O! avert *by* yon etherial light,
Which I have loſt for this eternal night;
Or, if by dearer ties you may be won,
By your dead ſire, and *by* your living ſon. *Dryden.*

Now *by* your joys on earth, your hopes in heav'n,
O ſpare this great, this good, this aged king! *Dryd.*

O cruel youth!
By all the pain that wrings my tortur'd ſoul,
By all the dear deceitful hopes you gave me,
O ceaſe! at leaſt once more delude my ſorrows. *Smith.*

23. It ſignifies ſpecification and particularity.

Upbraiding heav'n, from whence his lineage came,
And cruel calls the gods, and cruel thee, *by* name. *Dryden.*

24. By proxy of: noting ſubſtitution.

The gods were ſaid to feaſt with Ethiopians; that is, they were preſent with them *by* their ſtatues. *Broome.*

25. In the ſame direction with.

They are alſo ſtriated, or furrowed, *by* the length, and the ſides curiouſly punched, or pricked. *Grew.*

BY, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'. *adv.*

1. Near; at a ſmall diſtance.

And in it lies the god of ſleep;
And, ſnorting *by*,
We may deſcry
The monſters of the deep. *Dryden.*

2. Beſide; paſſing.

I did hear
The galloping of horſe. Who was 't came *by*? *Shakeſp.*

3. In preſence.

The ſame words in my lady Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, ſo as there was no other body *by*, might have had a better grace. *Sidney.*

I'll not be *by* the while; my liege, farewel:
What will become hereof, there 's none can tell. *Shakeſp.*

There while I ſing, if gentle youth be *by*,
That tunes my lute, and winds the ſtrings ſo high. *Waller.*

Pris'ners and witneſſes were waiting *by*;
Theſe had been taught to ſwear, and thoſe to die. *Roſcommon.*

You have put a principle into him, which will influence his actions when you are not *by*. *Locke.*

BY AND BY, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-ănd-b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'. In a ſhort time.

He overtook Amphialus, who had been ſtaid here, and *by and by* called him to fight with him. *Sidney.*

The noble knight alighted *by and by*
From lofty ſteed, and bad the lady ſtay,
To ſee what end of fight ſhould him befall that day. *Spenſer.*

In the temple, *by and by*, with us,
Theſe couples ſhall eternally be knit. *Shakeſp.*

O how this ſpring of love reſembleth
The uncertain glory of an April day;
Which now ſhews all the beauty of the ſun,
And *by and by* a cloud takes all away. *Shakeſp.*

Now a ſenſible man, *by and by* a fool, and preſently a beaſt. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

BY, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'. *n. ſ.* [from the prepoſition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard.

In this inſtance, there is, upon the *by*, to be noted, the percolation of the verjuice through the wood. *Bacon.*

This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a ſheep in private, by the *by*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hence we may underſtand, to add that upon the *by*, that it is not neceſſary. *Boyle.*

So, while my lov'd revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom by the *by*. *Dryd.*

BY, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$', in compoſition, implies ſomething out of the direct way, and conſequently ſome obſcurity, as a *by-road*; ſomething irregular, as a *by-end*; or ſomething collateral, as a *by-concernment*; or private, as a *by-law*. This compoſition is uſed at pleaſure, and will be underſtood by the examples following.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-kŏf'-f$\overset{1}{\text{y}}$-hou's. *n. ſ.* A coffee-houſe in an obſcure place.

I afterwards entered a *by-coffeehouſe*, that ſtood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjuror. *Addiſon.*

BY-CONCERNMENT, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$''-kŏn-ſĕrn'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* An affair which is not the main buſineſs.

Our plays, beſides the main deſign, have underplots, or *by-concernments*, or leſs conſiderable perſons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot. *Dryden.*

BY-DEPENDENCE, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$''-dĕ-pĕn'-dĕns. *n. ſ.* An appendage; ſomething accidentally depending on another.

Theſe,
And your three motives to the battle, with
I know not how much more, ſhould be demanded;
And all the other *by-dependencies*,
From chance to chance. *Shakeſp.*

BY-DESIGN, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-dĕ-ſ$\overset{1}{\text{i}}$'ne. *n. ſ.* An incidental purpoſe.

And if ſhe miſs the mouſe-trap lines,
They'll ſerve for other *by-deſigns*,
And make an artiſt underſtand
To copy out her ſeal or hand;
Or find void places in the paper,
To ſteal in ſomething to entrap her. *Hudibras.*

BY-END, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-ĕnd'. *n. ſ.* Private intereſt; ſecret advantage.

All people that worſhip for fear, profit, or ſome other *by-end*, fall within the intendment of this fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

BY-GONE, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-gŏn. *adj.* [a Scotch word.] Paſt.

Tell him, you're ſure
All in Bohemia's well: this ſatisfaction
The *by-gone* day proclaim'd. *Shakeſp.*

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as *by-gone*; ſo have we of time, which dependeth thereupon. *Grew.*

BY-INTEREST, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕſt. *n. ſ.* Intereſt diſtinct from that of the publick.

Various factions and parties, all aiming at *by-intereſt*, without any ſincere regard to the public good. *Atterbury.*

BY-LAW, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-l$\overset{3}{\text{a}}$'. *n. ſ.*

By-laws are orders made in court-leets, or court-barons, by common aſſent, for the good of thoſe that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Cowell.*

There was alſo a law, to reſtrain the *by-laws* and ordinances of corporations. *Bacon.*

In the beginning of this record is inſerted the law or inſtitution; to which are added two *by-laws*, as a comment upon the general law. *Addiſ.*

BY-MATTER, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-măt'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* Something incidental.

I knew one that, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was moſt material into the poſtſcript, as if it had been a *by-matter*. *Bacon.*

BY-NAME, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-nāme. *n. ſ.* A nick-name; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Robert, eldeſt ſon to the Conqueror, uſed ſhort hoſe, and thereupon was *by-named* Court-hoſe, and ſhewed firſt the uſe of them to the Engliſh. *Camden.*

BY-PAST, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$-păſt'. *adj.* Paſt: a term of the Scotch dialect.

Wars, peſtilences, and diſeaſes, have not been fewer for theſe three hundred years *by-paſt*, than ever they had been ſince we have had records. *Cheyne.*

BY-PATH, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-păth. *n. ſ.* A private or obſcure path.

Heav'n knows, my ſon,
By what *by-paths*, and indirect crook'd ways,
I got this crown. *Shakeſp.*

BY-RESPECT, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-rĕs-pĕkt'. *n. ſ.* Private end or view.

It may be that ſome, upon *by-reſpects*, find ſomewhat friendly uſage in uſance, at ſome of their hands. *Carew.*

The archbiſhops and biſhops, next under the king, have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to thoſe places, for any *by-reſpects*, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth. *Bacon.*

Auguſtus, who was not altogether ſo good as he was wiſe, had ſome *by-reſpects* in the enacting of this law; for to do any thing for nothing, was not his maxim. *Dryden.*

BY-ROAD, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-r$\overset{3}{\text{o}}$'d. *n. ſ.* An obſcure unfrequented path.

Through ſlipp'ry *by-roads*, dark and deep,
They often climb, and often creep. *Swift.*

BY-ROOM, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-r$\overset{3}{\text{o}}$'m. *n. ſ.* A private room within another.

I pr'ythee, do thou ſtand in ſome *by-room*, while I queſtion my puny drawer to what end he gave the ſugar. *Shakeſp.*

BY-SPEECH, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-ſp$\overset{3}{\text{e}}$'tſh. *n. ſ.* An accidental or caſual ſpeech, not directly relating to the point.

When they come to allege what word and what law they meant, their common ordinary practice is to quote *by-ſpeeches*, in ſome hiſtorical narration or other, and to uſe them as if they were written in moſt exact form of law. *Hooker.*

BY-STANDER, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-stăn-dŭr. *n. ſ.* A looker on; one unconcerned.

She broke her feathers, and, falling to the ground, was taken up by the *by-ſtanders*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The *by-ſtanders* aſked him, why he ran away, his bread being weight? *Locke.*

BY-STREET, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-ſtr$\overset{3}{\text{e}}$'t. *n. ſ.* An obſcure ſtreet.

The broker here his ſpacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow ſit jealouſies and cares;
Bent on ſome mortgage, to avoid reproach,
He ſeeks *by-ſtreets*, and ſaves th' expenſive coach. *Gay.*

BY-VIEW, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$-v$\overset{3}{\text{u}}$'. *n. ſ.* Private ſelf-intereſted purpoſe.

No *by-views* of his own ſhall miſlead him. *Atterbury.*

BY-WALK, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-w$\overset{3}{\text{a}}$k'. *n. ſ.* A private walk; not the main road.

He moves afterwards in *by-walks*, or underplots, as diverſions to the main deſign, leſt it ſhould grow tedious; though they are ſtill naturally joined. *Dryden.*

The chief avenue ought to be the moſt ample and noble; but there ſhould be *by-walks*, to retire into ſometimes, for eaſe and refreſhment. *Broom.*

BY-WAY, b$\overset{2}{\text{y}}$'-w$\overset{3}{\text{a}}$'. *n. ſ.* A private and obſcure way.

Night ſtealths are commonly driven in *by-ways*, and by blind fords, unuſed of any but ſuch like. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Other *by-ways* he himſelf betook,
Where never foot of living wight did tread. *Spenſer.*

Wholly abſtain, or wed: thy bounteous Lord
Allows thee choice of paths; take no *by-ways*,
But gladly welcome what he doth afford;
Not grudging that thy luſt hath bounds and ſtays. *Herbert.*

A ſervant, or a favourite, if he be in want, and no other apparent cauſe of eſteem, is commonly thought but a *by-way* to cloſe corruption. *Bacon.*

This is wonderfully diverting to the underſtanding, thus to receive a precept, as it were, through a *by-way*, and to apprehend an idea that draws a whole train after it. *Addiſon.*

By-west, bŷ-wĕſt′. *n. ſ.* Weſtward; to the weſt of.

Whereupon grew that by-word, uſed by the Iriſh, that they dwelt *by-weſt* the law, which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow. *Davies on Ireland.*

By-word, bŷ′-wŭrd. *n. ſ.* A ſaying; a proverb.

Baſhful Henry be depos'd; whoſe cowardice
Hath made us *by-words* to our enemies. *Shakeſp.*

I knew a wiſe man, that had it for a *by-word*, when he ſaw men haſten to a concluſion, Stay a little, that we may make an end the ſooner. *Bacon.*

We are become a *by-word* among the nations for our ridiculous feuds and animoſities. *Addiſon.*

It will be his lot often to look ſingular, in looſe and licentious times, and to become a *by-word* and a reproach among the men of wit and pleaſure. *Atterbury.*

By′ass, bì′-às. *n. ſ.* See **Bias.**

Every inordinate luſt is a falſe *byaſs* upon men's underſtandings, which naturally draws towards atheiſm. *Tillotſon.*

Bye, bŷ, or **Bee**, come immediately from the Saxon bẏ, bẏnᵹ, *i. e.* a dwelling. *Gibſon.*

By′zantine, bìz′-ăn-tìne. See **Bizantine.** *Byzantine* is the true orthography.

C.

C, THE third letter of the alphabet, has two ſounds; one like *k*, as *call*, *clock*, *craft*, *coal*, *companion*, *cuneiform*; the other as *s*, as *Cæſar*, *ceſſation*, *cinder*. It ſounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a conſonant; and like *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

Cab, kăb′. *n. ſ.* [קב] A Hebrew meaſure, containing about three pints Engliſh, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABA′L, kă-băl′. *n. ſ.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבלה, tradition.]

1. The ſecret ſcience of the Hebrew rabbins.
2. A body of men united in ſome cloſe deſign. A *cabal* differs from a *party*, as *few* from *many*.

She often interpoſed her royal authority, to break the *cabals* which were forming againſt her firſt miniſters. *Addiſon.*

3. Intrigue; ſomething leſs than conſpiracy.

When each, by curs'd *cabals* of women, ſtrove
To draw th' indulgent king to partial love. *Dryd.*

To **Caba′l**, kă-băl′. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form cloſe intrigues; to intrigue; to unite in ſmall parties.

His mournful friends, ſummon'd to take their leaves,
Are throng'd about his couch, and ſit in council:
What thoſe *caballing* captains may deſign,
I muſt prevent, by being firſt in action. *Dryden.*

Ca′balist, kăb′-ă-lìſt. *n. ſ.* [from *cabal.*] One ſkilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

Then Jove thus ſpake: with care and pain
We form'd this name, renown'd in rhime,
Not thine, immortal Neufgermain!
Coſt ſtudious *cabaliſts* more time. *Swift.*

Caballi′stical, kăb-ă-lìs′-tì-kăl. } *adj.*
Caballi′stick, kăb-ă-lìs′-tìk. }
[from *cabal.*] Something that has an occult meaning.

The letters are *caballiſtical*, and carry more in them than it is proper for the world to be acquainted with. *Addiſon.*

He taught him to repeat two *caballiſtick* words, in pronouncing of which the whole ſecret conſiſted. *Spectator.*

Caba′ller, kă-băl′-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *cabal.*] He that engages with others in cloſe deſigns; an intriguer.

Factious and rich, bold at the council board;
But, cautious in the field, he ſhunn'd the ſword;
A cloſe *caballer*, and tongue-valiant lord. *Dryden.*

Ca′balline, kă-băl′-lìne. *adj.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horſe; as, *caballine* aloes, or horſe aloes.

CA′BARET, kăb′-ă-rē. *n. ſ.* [French.] A tavern.

Suppoſe this ſervant, paſſing by ſome *cabaret* or tennis-court where his comrades were drinking or playing, ſhould ſtay with them, and drink or play away his money. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

CA′BBAGE, kăb′-bìdzh. *n. ſ.* [*cabus*, Fr. *braſſica*, Lat.] A plant.

The leaves are large, fleſhy, and of a glaucous colour; the flowers conſiſt of four leaves, which are ſucceeded by long taper pods, containing ſeveral round acrid ſeeds. The ſpecies are, *cabbage*. Savoy *cabbage*. *Broccoli*. The *cauliflower*. The muſk *cabbage*. Branching tree *cabbage*, from the ſea coaſt. *Colewort*. Perennial Alpine *colewort*. Perfoliated wild *cabbage*, &c. *Miller.*

Cole *cabbage*, and coleworts, are ſoft and demulcent, without any acidity; the jelly or juice of red *cabbage*, baked in an oven, and mixed with honey, is an excellent pectoral. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

To **Ca′bbage**, kăb′-bìdzh. *v. n.* To form a head; as, the plants begin to *cabbage*.

To **Ca′bbage**, kăb′-bìdzh. *v. a.* [a cant word word among taylors.] To ſteal in cutting clothes.

Your taylor, inſtead of ſhreads, *cabbages* whole yards of cloth. *Arbuthnot.*

Cabbage tree, kăb′-bìdzh-trē. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *palmtree*.

It is very common in the Caribbee iſlands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, ſo that thoſe which are incloſed, being deprived of the air, are blanched; which is the part the inhabitants cut for plaits for hats, and the young ſhoots are pickled: but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are deſtroyed; nor do they riſe again from the old roots; ſo that there are very few trees left remaining near plantations. *Miller.*

Ca′bbage-worm, kăb′-bìdzh-wŭrm. *n. ſ.* An inſect.

CA′BIN, kăb′-bìn. *n. ſ.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welſh, a cottage.]

1. A ſmall room.

So long in ſecret *cabin* there he held
Her captive to his ſenſual deſire,
Till that with timely fruit her belly ſwell'd,
And bore a boy unto a ſavage ſire. *Spenſer.*

2. A ſmall chamber in a ſhip.

Give thanks you have lived ſo long, and make yourſelf ready, in your *cabin*, for the miſchance of the hour, if it ſo happen. *Shakeſp.*

Men may not expect the uſe of many *cabins*, and ſafety at once, in the ſea ſervice. *Raleigh.*

The cheſsboard, we ſay, is in the ſame place it was, if it remain in the ſame part of the *cabin*, though the ſhip ſails all the while. *Locke.*

3. A cottage, or ſmall houſe.

Come from marble bow'rs, many times the gay harbour of anguiſh,
Unto a ſilly *cabin*, though weak, yet ſtronger againſt woes. *Sidney.*

Neither ſhould that odious cuſtom be allowed, of flaying off the green ſurface of the ground, to cover their *cabins*, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

4. A tent, or temporary habitation.

Some of green boughs their ſlender *cabins* frame,
Some lodged were Tortoſa's ſtreets about. *Fairfax.*

To **Ca′bin**, kăb′-bìn. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin.

I'll make you feed on berries and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and ſuck the goat,
And *cabin* in a cave. *Shakeſp.*

To **Ca′bin**, kăb′-bìn. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

Fleance is 'ſcap'd; I had elſe been perfect,
As broad and general as the caſing air;
But now I'm *cabin'd*, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in,
To ſaucy doubts and fear. *Shakeſp.*

Ca′bined, kăb′-bìnd. *adj.* [from *cabin.*] Belonging to a cabin.

The nice morn, on the Indian ſteep,
From her *cabin'd* loophole peep. *Milton.*

CA'BINET, kåb'-ìn-ět. *n. ſ.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]

1. A cloſet; a ſmall room.

At both corners of the farther ſide, let there be two delicate or rich *cabinets*, daintily paved, richly hanged, glazed with cryſtalline glaſs, and a rich cupola in the midſt, and all other elegancy that may be thought on. *Bacon.*

2. A hut or ſmall houſe.

Hearken awhile in thy green *cabinet*,
The laurel ſong of careful Colinet. *Spenſer.*

3. A private room in which conſultations are held.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practiſed in the camp. *Dryden.*

4. A ſet of boxes or drawers for curioſities; a private box.

Who ſees a ſoul in ſuch a body ſet,
Might love the treaſure for the *cabinet*. *Ben Jonſon.*

In vain the workman ſhew'd his wit,
With rings and hinges counterfeit,
To make it ſeem, in this diſguiſe,
A *cabinet* to vulgar eyes. *Swift.*

5. Any place in which things of value are hidden.

Thy breaſt hath ever been the *cabinet*,
Where I have lock'd my ſecrets. *Denham.*

We cannot diſcourſe of the ſecret, but by deſcribing our duty; but ſo much duty muſt needs open a *cabinet* of myſteries. *Taylor.*

CA'BINET-COUNCIL, kåb'-ìn-ět-kou''n-sìl. *n. ſ.*

1. A council held in a private manner, with unuſual privacy and confidence.

The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France, in ſome kings times, hath introduced *cabinet-councils*. *Bacon.*

2. A ſelect number of privy counſellors ſuppoſed to be particularly truſted.

From the higheſt to the loweſt it is univerſally read; from the *cabinet-council* to the nurſery. *Gay to Swift.*

CA'BINET-MAKER, kåb''-ìn-ět-må'-kůr. *n. ſ.* [from *cabinet* and *make*.] One that makes ſmall nice drawers or boxes.

The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs; ſo that they would be of great uſe for the *cabinet-makers*, as well as the turners, and others. *Mortimer.*

CA'BLE, kå'bl. *n. ſ.* [*cabl*, Welſh; *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ſhip to which the anchor is faſtened.

What though the maſt be now blown overboard,
The *cable* broke, the holding anchor loſt,
And half our ſailors ſwallow'd in the flood,
Yet lives our pilot ſtill? *Shakeſp.*

The length of the *cable* is the life of the ſhip in all extremities; and the reaſon is, becauſe it makes ſo many bendings and waves, as the ſhip, riding at that length, is not able to ſtretch it; and nothing breaks that is not ſtretched. *Raleigh.*

The *cables* crack; the ſailors fearful cries
Aſcend; and ſable night involves the ſkies. *Dryd.*

CA'BURNS, kå'-bůrnz. *n. ſ.* Small ropes uſed in ſhips. *Dict.*

CA'CAO. See **CHOCOLATE NUT**.

CACHE'CTICAL, kå-kěk'-tỳ-kål. } *adj.* [from
CACHE'CTICK, kå-kěk'-tìk. } *cachexy*.]
Having an ill habit of body; ſhewing an ill habit.

Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and *cachectical*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

The crude chyle ſwims in the blood, and appears as milk in the blood, of ſome perſons who are *cachectic*. *Floyer.*

CACHE'XY, kå'-kěk-ſỳ. *n. ſ.* [καχεξία.] A general word to expreſs a great variety of ſymptoms: moſt commonly it denotes ſuch a diſtemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions; proceeding from weakneſs of the fibres, and an abuſe of the non-naturals, and often from ſevere acute diſtempers. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CACHINNA'TION, kå-kìn-nå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter. *Dict.*

CA'CKEREL, kåk'-ě-rìl. *n. ſ.* A fiſh, ſaid to make thoſe who eat it laxative.

To **CA'CKLE**, kåk'l. *v. n.* [*kaeckelen*, Dutch.]

1. To make a noiſe as a gooſe.

The nightingale, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When every gooſe is *cackling*, would be thought
No better a muſician than the wren. *Shakeſp.*

Or rob the Roman geeſe of all their glories,
And ſave the ſtate, by *cackling* to the tories. *Pope.*

2. Sometimes it is uſed for the noiſe of a hen.

The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,
This woeful *cackling* cry with horrour heard
Of thoſe diſtracted damſels in the yard. *Dryden.*

3. To laugh; to giggle.

Nic grinned, *cackled*, and laughed, till he was like to kill himſelf, and fell a friſking and dancing about the room. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'CKLE, kåk'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a gooſe or fowl.

The ſilver gooſe before the ſhining gate
There flew, and by her *cackle* ſav'd the ſtate. *Dryd.*

2. To talk idly.

CA'CKLER, kåk'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *cackle*.]

1. A fowl that cackles.
2. A telltale; a tatler.

CACOCHY'MICAL, kå-kô-kìm'-ỳ-kål. } *adj.*
CACOCHY'MICK, kå-kô-kìm'-ìk. }
[from *cacochymy*.] Having the humours corrupted.

It will prove very advantageous, if only *cacochymick*, to clarify his blood with a laxative. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

If the body be *cacochymical*, the tumours are apt to degenerate into very venomous and malignant abſceſſes. *Wiſeman.*

The ancient writers diſtinguiſhed putrid fevers, by putrefaction of blood, choler, melancholy, and phlegm; and this is to be explained by an efferveſcence happening in a particular *cacochymical* blood. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CACOCHY'MY, kå-kôk'-ỳ-mỳ. *n. ſ.* [κακοχυμία.] A depravation of the humours from a ſound ſtate, to what the phyſicians call by a general name of a *cacochymy*. Spots, and diſcolorations of the ſkin, are ſigns of weak fibres; for the lateral veſſels, which lie out of the road of circulation, let groſs humours paſs, which could not, if the veſſels had their due degree of ſtricture. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Strong beer, a liquor that attributes the half of its ill qualities to the hops, conſiſting of an acrimonious fiery nature, ſets the blood, upon the leaſt *cacochymy*, into an orgaſmus. *Harvey.*

CACO'PHONY, kå-kôf'-fô-nỳ. *n. ſ.* [κακοφωνία.] A bad ſound of words.

Theſe things ſhall lie by, till you come to carp at them, and alter rhimes, grammar, triplets, and *cacophonies* of all kinds. *Pope to Swift.*

To **CACU'MINATE**, kå-ků'-mì-nå'te. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make ſharp or piramidal. *Dict.*

CADA'VEROUS, kå-dåv'-ě-růs. *adj.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Having the appearance of a dead carcaſs; having the qualities of a dead carcaſs.

In vain do they ſcruple to approach the dead, who livingly are *cadaverous*, for fear of any outward pollution, whoſe temper pollutes themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The urine, long detained in the bladder, as well as glaſs, will grow red, foetid, *cadaverous*, and alkaline. The caſe is the ſame with the ſtagnant waters of hydropical perſons. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA'DDIS, kåd'-dìs. *n. ſ.* [This word is uſed in Erſe for the variegated clothes of the Highlanders.]

1. A kind of tape or ribbon.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, *caddiſes*, cambricks, lawns; why, he ſings them over as if they were gods and goddeſſes. *Shakeſp.*

2. A kind of worm or grub found in a caſe of ſtraw.

He loves the mayfly, which is bred of the codworm, or *caddis*; and theſe make the trout bold and luſty. *Walton's Angler.*

CADE, kå'de. *adj.* [It is deduced, by *Skinner*, from *cadeler*, Fr. an old word, which ſignifies to breed up tenderly.] Tame; ſoft; delicate; as, a *cade* lamb, a lamb bred at home.

To **CADE**, kå'de. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed up in ſoftneſs.

CADE, kå'de. *n. ſ.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel.

We John Cade, ſo termed of our ſuppoſed father.——Or rather of ſtealing a *cade* of herrings. *Shakeſp.*

Soon as thy liquor from the narrow cells
Of cloſe preſs'd huſks is freed, thou muſt refrain
Thy thirſty ſoul; let none perſuade to broach
Thy thick, unwholeſome, undigeſted *cades*. *Philips.*

CADE-WORM, kå'de-wůrm'. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *caddis*.

CA'DENCE, kå'-děns. } *n. ſ.* [*cadence*, Fr.]
CA'DENCY, kå'-děn-ſỳ. }

1. Fall; ſtate of ſinking; decline.

Now was the ſun in weſtern *cadence* low
From noon; and gentle airs, due at their hours,
To fan the earth, now wak'd. *Milton.*

2. The fall of the voice; ſometimes the general modulation of the voice.

The ſliding, in the cloſe or *cadence*, hath an agreement with the figure in rhetorick, which they call *præter expectatum*; for there is a pleaſure even in being deceived. *Bacon.*

There be words not made with lungs,
Sententious ſhow'rs! O let them fall!
Their *cadence* is rhetorical. *Craſhaw.*

3. The flow of verſes, or periods.

The words, the verſification, and all the other elegancies of ſound, as *cadences*, and turns of words upon the thought, perform exactly the ſame office both in dramatick and epick poetry. *Dryden.*

The *cadency* of one line muſt be a rule to that of the next; as the ſound of the former muſt ſlide gently into that which follows. *Dryden.*

4. The tone or ſound.

Hollow rocks retain
The ſound of bluſt'ring winds, which all night long
Had rous'd the ſea, now with hoarſe *cadence* lull
Sea-faring men, o'erwatch'd. *Milton.*

He hath a confus'd remembrance of words ſince he left the univerſity; he hath loſt half their meaning, and puts them together with no regard, except to their *cadence*. *Swift.*

5. In horſemanſhip.

Cadence is an equal meaſure or proportion which a horſe obſerves in all his motions, when he is thoroughly managed. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'DENT, kå'-děnt. *adj.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

CADE'T, kå-dět'. *n. ſ.* [*cadet*, Fr. pronounced *cadé*.]

1. The younger brother.
2. The youngeſt brother.

Joſeph was the youngeſt of the twelve, and David the eleventh ſon, and the *cadet* of Jeſſe. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. A voluntier in the army, who ſerves in expectation of a commiſſion.

CA'DEW, kå-dů. *n. ſ.* A ſtraw worm. See **CADDIS**. *Dict.*

CA'DGER, kad'-jur. *n. ſ.* [from *cadge*, or *cage* a *panier*.] A huckſter; one who brings butter, eggs, and poultry, from the country to market.

CA'DI, ka'dy. *n. ſ.* A magiſtrate among the Turks, whoſe office ſeems nearly to anſwer to that of a juſtice of peace.

CADI'LLACK, ka-dil'-lok. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear.

CÆ'CIAS, ſe'-ſyas. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A wind from the north-eaſt.

Now from the north,
Boreas and *Cæcias*, and Argeſtes loud,
And Thracias, rend the woods, and ſeas upturn. *Milton.*

CÆSA'REAN, ſe-za'-ryan. See **CESARIAN**.

CÆSU'RA, ſe-ſu'-ra. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a ſhort ſyllable after a complete foot is made long.

CA'FTAN, kaf'-tan. *n. ſ.* [Perſick.] A Perſian or Turkiſh veſt or garment.

CAG, kag'. *n. ſ.* A barrel or wooden veſſel, containing four or five gallons. Sometimes *keg*.

CAGE, kaje. *n. ſ.* [*cage*, Fr. from *cavea*, Lat.]

1. An incloſure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept.

See whether a *cage* can pleaſe a bird? or whether a dog grow not fiercer with tying? *Sidney.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which *cage* of ruſhes, I am ſure you are not a priſoner. *Shakeſp.*

Though ſlaves, like birds that ſing not in a *cage*,
They loſt their genius, and poetick rage;
Homers again and Pindars may be found,
And his great actions with their numbers crown'd. *Waller.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And ſinging birds in ſilver *cages* hung;
And ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were ſorted well, with lumps of amber laid between. *Dryden.*

A man recurs to our fancy, by remembering his garment; a beaſt, bird, or fiſh, by the *cage*, or court-yard, or ciſtern, wherein it was kept. *Watts on the Mind.*

The reaſon why ſo few marriages are happy, is, becauſe young ladies ſpend their time in making nets, not in making *cages*. *Swift.*

2. A place for wild beaſts, incloſed with palliſadoes.

3. A priſon for petty malefactors.

To **CAGE**, kaje. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a cage.

He ſwoln, and pamper'd, with high fare,
Sits down, and ſnorts, *cag'd* in his baſket chair. *Donne.*

CAI'MAN, ka'-man. *n. ſ.* The American name of a crocodile.

To **CAJO'LE**, ka-jo'le. *v. a.* [*cageoller*, Fr.] To flatter; to ſooth; to coax: a low word.

Thought he, 'tis no mean part of civil
State prudence, to *cajole* the devil. *Hudibras.*

The one affronts him, while the other *cajoles* and pities him: takes up his quarrel, ſhakes his head at it, claſps his hand upon his breaſt, and then proteſts and proteſts. *L'Eſtrange.*

My tongue that wanted to *cajole*
I try'd, but not a word would troll. *Rymer.*

CAJO'LER, ka-jo'-lur. *n. ſ.* [from *cajole*.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

CAJO'LERY, ka-jo'-le-ry. *n. ſ.* [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.

CAI'SSON, ka-ſo'n. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. A cheſt of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach.

2. A wooden caſe in which the piers of bridges are built within the water.

CAI'TIFF, ka'-tif. *n. ſ.* [*cattivo*, Ital. a ſlave; whence it came to ſignify a bad man, with ſome implication of meanneſs; as *knave* in Engliſh, and *fur* in Latin; ſo certainly does ſlavery deſtroy virtue.

'Ημισυ τῆς αρετῆς αποαίνυται δύλοιον ἦμαρ. *Homer.*

A ſlave and a ſcoundrel are ſignified by the ſame words in many languages.] A mean villain; a deſpicable knave; it often implies a mixture of wickedneſs and miſery.

Vile *caitiff!* vaſſal of dread and deſpair,
Unworthy of the common breathed air!
Why liveſt thou, dead dog, a longer day,
And doſt not unto death thyſelf prepare? *Spenſer.*

'Tis not impoſſible
But one, the wicked'ſt *caitiff* on the ground,
May ſeem as ſhy, as grave, as juſt, as abſolute,
As Angelo. *Shakeſp.*

The wretched *caitiff*, all alone,
As he believ'd, began to moan,
And tell his ſtory to himſelf. *Hudibras.*

CAKE, kake. *n. ſ.* [*cuch*, Teutonick.]

1. A kind of delicate bread.

You muſt be ſeeing chriſtenings! do you look for ale and *cakes* here, you rude raſcals? *Shakeſp.*

My *cake* is dough, but I'll in among the reſt,
Out of hope of all but my ſhare of the feaſt. *Shak.*

The diſmal day was come; the prieſts prepare
Their leaven'd *cakes*, and fillets for my hair. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing of a form rather flat than high; by which it is ſometimes diſtinguiſhed from a loaf.

There is a *cake* that groweth upon the ſide of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large, and of a cheſtnut colour, and hard and pithy. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. Concreted matter; coagulated matter.

Then when the fleecy ſkies new cloath the wood,
And *cakes* of ruſtling ice come rolling down the flood. *Dryden.*

To **CAKE**, ka'ke. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven.

This burning matter, as it ſunk very leiſurely, had time to *cake* together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horſes in the night,
And *cakes* the elflocks in foul ſluttiſh hairs. *Shak.*

He rins'd the wound,
And waſh'd away the ſtrings and clotted blood,
That *cak'd* within. *Addiſon.*

CALABA'SH *Tree*, kal'-a-baſh.

It hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, divided at the brim into ſeveral parts; from whoſe cup riſes the pointal, in the hinder part of the flower; which afterwards becomes a fleſhy fruit, having an hard ſhell. They riſe to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet in the Weſt-Indies, where they grow naturally. The ſhells are uſed by the negroes for cups, as alſo for making inſtruments of muſic, by making a hole in the ſhell, and putting in ſmall ſtones, with which they make a ſort of rattle. *Miller.*

CALAMA'NCO, kal-a-mank'-o. *n. ſ.* [a word derived, probably by ſome accident, from *calamancus*, Lat. which, in the middle ages, ſignified a hat.] A kind of woollen ſtuff.

He was of a bulk and ſtature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to ſhew a *calamanco* waiſtcoat. *Tatler.*

CA'LAMINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris*, kal'-a-mine. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into braſs.

We muſt not omit thoſe, which, though not of ſo much beauty, yet are of greater uſe, *viz.* loadſtones, whetſtones of all kinds, limeſtones, *calamine*, or *lapis calaminaris*. *Locke.*

CA'LAMINT, kal'-a-mint. *n. ſ.* [*calamintha*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CALA'MITOUS, ka-lam'-i-tus. *adj.* [*calamitoſus*, Lat.]

1. Miſerable; involved in diſtreſs; oppreſſed with infelicity; unhappy; wretched: applied to men.

This is a gracious proviſion God Almighty hath made in favour of the neceſſitous and *calamitous*; the ſtate of ſome, in this life, being ſo extremely wretched and deplorable, if compared with others. *Calamy.*

2. Full of miſery; diſtreſsful: applied to external circumſtances.

What *calamitous* effects the air of this city wrought upon us the laſt year, you may read in my diſcourſe of the plague. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Strict neceſſity
Subdues me, and *calamitous* conſtraint!
Leſt on my head both ſin and puniſhment,
However inſupportable, be all
Devolv'd. *Milton.*

Much rather I ſhall chuſe
To live the pooreſt in my tribe, than richeſt,
And be in that *calamitous* priſon left. *Milton.*

In this ſad and *calamitous* condition, deliverance from an oppreſſour would have even revived them. *South.*

CALA'MITOUSNESS, ka-lam'-i-tus-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *calamitous*.] Miſery; diſtreſs.

CALA'MITY, ka-lam'-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*calamitas*, Lat.]

1. Misfortune; cauſe of miſery; diſtreſs.

Another ill accident is drought, and the ſpindling of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inſomuch as the word *calamity* was firſt derived from *calamus*, when the corn could not get out of the ſtalk. *Bacon.*

2. Miſery; diſtreſs.

This infinite *calamity* ſhall cauſe
To human life, and houſhould peace confound. *Milton.*

From adverſe ſhores in ſafety let her hear
Foreign *calamity*, and diſtant war;
Of which, great heav'n, let her no portion bear. *Prior.*

CA'LAMUS, kal'-a-mus. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A ſort of reed or ſweet-ſcented wood, mentioned in ſcripture with the other ingredients of the ſacred perfumes. It is a knotty root, reddiſh withont, and white within, which puts forth long and narrow leaves, and brought from the Indies. The prophets ſpeak of it as a foreign commodity of great value. Theſe ſweet reeds have no ſmell when they are green, but when they are dry only. Their form differs not from other reeds, and their ſmell is perceived upon entering the marſhes. *Calmet.*

Take thou alſo unto thee principal ſpices of pure myrrh, of ſweet cinnamon, and of ſweet *calamus*. *Exodus*, xxx. 23.

CALA'SH, ka-laſh'. *n. ſ.* [*caleche*, Fr.] A ſmall carriage of pleaſure.

Daniel, a ſprightly ſwain, that us'd to ſlaſh
The vig'rous ſteeds, that drew his lord's *calaſh*. *King.*

The ancients uſed *calaſhes*, the figures of ſeveral of them being to be ſeen on ancient monuments. They are very ſimple, light, and drove by the traveller himſelf. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CA'LCEATED, kal'-ſe-a-tid. *adj.* [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; fitted with ſhoes.

CALCEDO'NIUS, kal-ſe-do'-nyus. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A kind of precious ſtone.

Calcedonius is of the agate kind, and of a miſty grey, clouded with blue, or with purple. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To **CA'LCINATE**, kal-ſi'-nate. See *To* **CALCINE**.

In hardening, by baking without melting, the heat hath theſe degrees; firſt, it indurateth, then maketh fragile, and laſtly it doth *calcinate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

CALCINA'TION, kål-sŷ-nå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *calcine*; *calcination*, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chymical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fuſion; for when fuſion is longer continued, not only the more ſubtile particles of the body itſelf fly off, but the particles of fire likewiſe inſinuate themſelves in ſuch multitudes, and are ſo blended through its whole ſubſtance, that the fluidity, firſt cauſed by the fire, can no longer ſubſiſt. From this union ariſes a third kind of body, which, being very porous and brittle, is eaſily reduced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated every where into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms. *Quincy.*

Divers reſidences of bodies are thrown away, as ſoon as the diſtillation or *calcination* of the body that yieldeth them is ended. *Boyle.*

This may be effected, but not without a *calcination*, or reducing it by art into a ſubtile powder. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CALCI'NATORY, kål'-sîn-nå-tůr-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *calcinate*.] A veſſel uſed in calcination.

To CALCI'NE, kål-sî'ne. *v. a.* [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat.]

1. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable ſubſtance. See CALCINATION.

The ſolids ſeem to be earth, bound together with ſome oil; for if a bone be *calcined*, ſo as the leaſt force will crumble it, being immerſed in oil, it will grow firm again. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To burn up.

Fiery diſputes that union have *calcin'd*,
Almoſt as many minds as men we find. *Denham.*

To CALCI'NE, kål-sî'ne. *v. n.* To become a calx by heat.

This chryſtal is a pellucid fiſſile ſtone, clear as water, and without colour, enduring a red heat without loſing its tranſparency, and, in a very ſtrong heat, *calcining* without fuſion. *Newton's Opticks.*

To CA'LCULATE, kål'-ků-låte. *v. a.* [*calculer*, Fr. from *calculus*, Lat. a little ſtone or bead, uſed in operations of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon: as, he *calculates* his expences.

2. To compute the ſituation of the planets at any certain time.

A cunning man did *calculate* my birth
And told me, that by water I ſhould die.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Why all theſe fires, why all theſe gliding ghoſts,
Why old men, fools, and children *calculate*,
Why all thoſe things change from their ordinance?
Shakeſp.

Who were there then in the world, to obſerve the births of thoſe firſt men, and *calculate* their nativities, as they ſprawled out of ditches? *Bentley.*

3. To adjuſt; to project for any certain end.

The reaſonableneſs of religion clearly appears, as it tends ſo directly to the happineſs of men, and is, upon all accounts, *calculated* for our benefit. *Tillotſon.*

To CA'LCULATE, kål'-ků-låte. *v. n.* To make a computation.

CALCULA'TION, kål-ků-lå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *calculate*.]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.

Cypher, that great friend to *calculation*; or rather, which changeth *calculation* into eaſy computation. *Holder on Time.*

2. A reckoning; the reſult of arithmetical operation.

If then their *calculation* be true, for ſo they reckon. *Hooker.*

Being different from *calculations* of the ancients, their obſervations confirm not ours. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

CALCULA'TOR, kål'-ků-lå-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *calculate*.] A computer; a reckoner.

CA'LCULATORY, kål''-ků-lå-tůr'-ŷ. *adj.* [from *calculate*.] Belonging to calculation.

CA'LCULE, kål'-kůle. *n. ſ.* [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute: obſolete.

The general *calcule*, which was made in the laſt perambulation, exceeded eight millions. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

CA'LCULOSE, kål-ků-lô'se. } *adj.* [from *cal-*
CA'LCULOUS, kål'-ků-lůs. } *culus*, Lat.]
Stony; gritty.

The volatile ſalt of urine will coagulate ſpirits of wine; and thus, perhaps, the ſtones, or *calculoſe* concretions in the kidney or bladder, may be produced. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

I have found, by opening the kidneys of a *calculous* perſon, that the ſtone is formed earlier than I have ſuggeſted. *Sharp.*

CA'LCULUS, kål'-ků-lůs. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſtone in the bladder.

CA'LDRON, kål'-drůn. *n. ſ.* [*chauldron*, Fr. from *calidus*, Lat.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle.

In the midſt of all
There placed was a *caldron* wide and tall,
Upon a mighty furnace, burning hot. *Fairy Q.*

Some ſtrip the ſkin; ſome portion out the ſpoil;
The limbs, yet trembling, in the *caldrons* boil;
Some on the fire the reeking entrails broil.
Dryden's Æneid.

In the late eruptions, this great hollow was like a vaſt *caldron*, filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the ſides of the mountain. *Addiſon.*

CALECHE, kå'-lêtsh. The ſame with CALASH.

CALEFA'CTION, kål'-ê-fåk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.]

1. The act of heating any thing.

2. The ſtate of being heated.

CALEFA'CTIVE, kål-ê-fåk'-tîv. *adj.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.

CALEFA'CTORY, kål-ê-fåk'-tůr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which heats.

To CA'LEFY, kål'-ê-fŷ. *v. n.* [*calefio*, Lat.] To grow hot; to be heated.

Cryſtal will *calefy* unto electricity; that is, a power to attract ſtraws, or light bodies, and convert the needle, freely placed. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To CA'LEFY, kål'-ê-fŷ. *v. a.* To make hot.

CA'LENDAR, kål-în-důr. *n. ſ.* [*calendarium*, Lat.] A regiſter of the year, in which the months, and ſtated times, are marked, as feſtivals and holidays.

What hath this day deſerv'd? what hath it done,
That it in golden letter ſhould be ſet
Among the high tides, in the *calendar*?
Shakeſp. King John.

We compute from *calendars* differing from one another; the compute of the one anticipating that of the other. *Brown.*

Curs'd be the day when firſt I did appear;
Let it be blotted from the *calendar*,
Leſt it pollute the month! *Dryden's Fables.*

To CA'LENDER, kål-în-důr. *v. a.* [*calendrer*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To dreſs cloth; to lay the nap of cloth ſmooth.

CA'LENDER, kål'-în-dur. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A hot preſs; a preſs in which clothiers ſmooth their cloth.

CA'LENDRER, kål'-în-drůr. *n. ſ.* [from *calender*.] The perſon who calenders.

CA'LENDS, kål'-îndz. *n. ſ.* [*calendæ*, Lat. It has no *ſingular*.] The firſt day of every month among the Romans.

CA'LENTURE, kål'-în-tůre. *n. ſ.* [from *caleo*, Lat.] A diſtemper peculiar to ſailors in hot climates; wherein they imagine the ſea to be green fields, and will throw themſelves into it. *Quincy.*

And for that lethargy was there no cure,
But to be caſt into a *calenture*. *Denham.*

So, by a *calenture* miſled,
The mariner with rapture ſees,
On the ſmooth ocean's azure bed,
Enamell'd fields, and verdant trees:
With eager haſte he longs to rove
In that fantaſtic ſcene, and thinks
It muſt be ſome enchanted grove;
And in he leaps, and down he ſinks. *Swift.*

CALF, kå'f. *n. ſ.* *calves* in the *plural*. [cealf, Saxon; *kalf*, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.

The colt hath about four years of growth; and ſo the fawn, and ſo the *calf*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Acoſta tells us of a fowl in Peru, called condore, which will kill and eat up a whole *calf* at a time. *Wilkins.*

Ah, Blouzelind! I love thee more by half
Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n *calf*.
Gay.

2. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hoſea, ſignify ſacrifices of praiſe and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addreſſed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer ſacrifices in his temple. *Calmet.*

Turn to the Lord, and ſay unto him, Take away all iniquity, and receive us graciouſly: ſo will we render the *calves* of our lips. *Hoſea*, xiv. 2.

3. By way of contempt and reproach, applied to a human being; a dolt; a ſtupid wretch.

When a child haps to be got,
That after proves an ideot;
When folk perceive it thriveth not,
Some ſilly doating brainleſs *calf*,
That underſtands things by the half
Says, that the fairy left the oaf,
And took away the other. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

4. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [*kalf*, Dutch.]

Into her legs I'd have love's iſſues fall,
And all her *calf* into a gouty ſmall. *Suckling.*

The *calf* of that leg bliſtered. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

CA'LIBER, kå-lê'-bůr. *n. ſ.* [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

CA'LICE, kål'-îs. *n. ſ.* [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the ablution of the body and the purification of the ſoul: between eating the holy bread and drinking the ſacred *calice*, and a participation of the body and blood of Chriſt. *Taylor.*

CA'LICO, kål'-ŷ-kô. *n. ſ.* [from *Calecut* in India.] An Indian ſtuff made of cotton; ſometimes ſtained with gay and beautiful colours.

I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in *calicoes*, when the fineſt are in ſilks. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

CA'LID, kål'-îd. *adj.* [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

CALI'DITY, kå-lîd'-dî-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *calid*.] Heat.

Ice will diſſolve in any way of heat; for it will diſſolve with fire, it will colliquate in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only ſubmit into an actual heat, but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CA'LIF, } kå-lîf. { *n. ſ.* [*khaliſa*, Arab. an
CA'LIPH, } { heir or ſucceſſor.] A title aſſumed by the ſucceſſors of Mahomet among the Saracens, who were veſted with

abſolute power in affairs both religious and civil.

CALIGA′TION, kå-lý-gå′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark.] Darkneſs; cloudineſs.

Inſtead of a diminution, or imperfect viſion, in the mole, we affirm an abolition, or total privation; inſtead of *caligation*, or dimneſs, we conclude a cecity, or blindneſs. *Brown.*

CALI′GINOUS, kå-lidzh′-ý-nůs. *adj.* [*caliginoſus*, Lat.] Obſcure; dim; full of darkneſs.

CALI′GINOUSNESS, kå-lidzh′-ý-nůs-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *caliginous.*] Darkneſs; obſcurity.

CA′LIGRAPHY, kå-lig′-grå-fý. *n. ſ.* [καλιγραφία.] Beautiful writing.

This language is incapable of *caligraphy*. *Prideaux.*

CA′LIPERS, kål′-lý-pěrz. See CALLIPERS.

CA′LIVER, kål′-ý-vůr. *n. ſ.* [from *caliber.*] A handgun; a harquebuſe; an old muſket.

Come, manage me your *caliver*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

CA′LIX, kå′-liks. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A cup: a word uſed in botany; as, the *calix* of a flower.

To **CALK**, kåk. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr. hemp, with which leaks are ſtopped; or or from cæle, Sax. the keel. *Skinner.*] To ſtop the leaks of a ſhip.

There is a great errour committed in the manner of *calking* his majeſty's ſhips; which being done with rotten oakum, is the cauſe they are leaky. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

So here ſome pick out bullets from the ſide;
Some drive old oakum through each ſeam and rift;
Their left hand does the *calking* iron guide,
The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryd.*

CA′LKER, kå′-kůr. *n. ſ.* [from *calk.*] The workman that ſtops the leaks of a ſhip.

The ancients of Gebal, and the wiſe men thereof, were in thee thy *calkers*; all the ſhips of the ſea, with their mariners, were in thee to occupy thy merchandize. *Ezek.* xxvii. 9.

CA′LKING, kå′-king. *n. ſ.* A term in painting, uſed where the backſide is covered with black lead, or red chalk, and the lines traced through on a waxed plate, wall, or other matter, by paſſing lightly over each ſtroke of the deſign with a point, which leaves an impreſſion of the colour on the plate or wall. *Chambers.*

To **CALL**, kål. *v. a.* [*calo*, Lat. *kalder*, Daniſh.]

1. To name, to denominate.

And God *called* the light day, and the darkneſs he *called* night. *Geneſis*, i. 5.

2. To ſummon, or invite, to or from any place, thing, or perſon. It is often uſed with local particles, as *up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *off*.

Be not amazed; *call* all your ſenſes to you; defend my reputation, or bid farewel to your good life for ever. *Shakeſp.*

Why came not the ſlave back to me when I *called* him? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Are you *call'd forth* from out a world of men,
To ſlay the innocent? *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Lodronius, that famous captain, was *called up*, and told by his ſervants that the general was fled. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Or *call up* him that left half told
The ſtory of Cambuſcan bold. *Milton.*

Drunkenneſs *calls off* the watchmen from their tower; and then evils proceed from a looſe heart, and an untied tongue. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The ſoul makes uſe of her memory, to *call* to mind what ſhe is to treat of. *Duppa's Rules to Devotion.*

Such fine employments our whole days divide;
The ſalutations of the morning tide
Call up the ſun; thoſe ended, to the hall
We wait the patron, hear the lawyers bawl. *Dryden.*

Then by conſent abſtain from further toils,
Call off the dogs, and gather up the ſpoils. *Addiſon.*

By the pleaſures of the imagination or fancy, I mean ſuch as ariſe from viſible objects, when we *call up* their ideas into our minds by paintings, ſtatues, or deſcriptions. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Why doſt thou *call* my ſorrows *up* afreſh?
My father's name brings tears into my eyes. *Addiſon's Cato.*

I am *called off* from public diſſertations, by a domeſtic affair of great importance. *Tatler.*

Æſchylus has a tragedy intitled *Perſæ*, in which the ſhade of Darius is *called up*. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

The paſſions *call away* the thoughts, with inceſſant importunity, toward the object that excited them. *Watts.*

3. To convoke; to ſummon together.

Now *call* we our high court of parliament. *Shakeſp.*

The king being informed of much that had paſſed that night, ſent to the lord mayor to *call* a common council immediately. *Clarendon.*

4. To ſummon judicially.

The king had ſent for the earl to return home, where he ſhould be *called* to account for all his miſcarriages. *Clarendon.*

Once a day, eſpecially in the early years of life and ſtudy, *call* yourſelves to an account, what new ideas, what new propoſition or truth, you have gained. *Watts.*

5. To ſummon by command.

In that day did the lord God of hoſts *call* to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldneſs, and to girding with ſackcloth. *Iſaiah*, xxii. 12.

6. In the theological ſenſe, to inſpire with ardours of piety, or to ſummon into the church.

Paul, a ſervant of Jeſus Chriſt, *called* to be an apoſtle, ſeparated unto the goſpel of God. *Rom.* i. 1.

7. To invoke; to appeal to.

I *call* God for a record upon my ſoul, that, to ſpare you, I came not as yet unto Corinth. 2 *Cor.* i. 23.

8. To appeal to.

When that lord perplexed their counſels and deſigns with inconvenient objections in law, the authority of the lord Mancheſter, who had trod the ſame paths, was ſtill *called* upon. *Clarendon.*

9. To proclaim; to publiſh.

Nor ballad-ſinger, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a note ſo ſhrilling, ſweet, and loud,
Nor pariſh clerk, who *calls* the pſalm ſo clear. *Gay.*

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view.

He ſwells with angry pride,
And *calls* forth all his ſpots on every ſide. *Cowley.*

See Dionyſius Homer's thoughts refine,
And *call* new beauties forth from ev'ry line. *Pope.*

11. To ſtigmatize with ſome opprobrious denomination.

Deafneſs unqualifies men for all company, except friends; whom I can *call* names, if they do not ſpeak loud enough. *Swift to Pope.*

12. *To call back.* To revoke; to retract.

He alſo is wiſe, and will bring evil, and will not *call back* his words; but will ariſe againſt the houſe of the evil doers; and againſt the help of them that work iniquity. *Iſaiah*, xxxi. 2.

13. *To call for.* To demand; to require; to claim.

Madam, his majeſty doth *call for* you,
And *for* your grace, and you, my noble lord. *Shakeſp.*

You ſee how men of merit are ſought after; the undeſerver may ſleep, when the man of action is *called for*. *Shakeſp.*

Among them he a ſpirit of phrenſy ſent,
Who hurt their minds,
And urg'd you on, with mad deſire,
To *call* in haſte *for* their deſtroyer. *Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes.*

For maſter, or *for* ſervant here to *call*,
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden's Fables.*

He commits every ſin that his appetite *calls for*, or perhaps his conſtitution or fortune can bear. *Rogers.*

14. *To call in.* To reſume money at intereſt.

Horace deſcribes an old uſurer, as ſo charmed with the pleaſures of a country life, that, in order to make a purchaſe, he *called in* all his money; but what was the event of it? why, in a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

15. *To call in.* To reſume any thing that is in other hands.

If clipped money be *called in* all at once, and ſtopped from paſſing by weight, I fear it will ſtop trade. *Locke.*

Neither is any thing more cruel and oppreſſive in the French government, than their practice of *calling in* their money, after they have ſunk it very low, and then coining it anew, at a higher value. *Swift.*

16. *To call in.* To ſummon together; to invite.

The heat is paſt, follow no farther now;
Call in the pow'rs, good couſin Weſtmoreland. *Shakeſp.*

He fears my ſubjects loyalty,
And now muſt *call in* ſtrangers. *Denham's Sophy.*

17. *To call over.* To read aloud a liſt or muſter-roll.

18. *To call out.* To challenge; to ſummon to fight.

When their ſov'reign's quarrel *calls* 'em *out*,
His foes to mortal combat they deſy. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To **CALL**, kål. *v. n.*

1. To ſtop without intention of ſtaying. This meaning probably roſe from the cuſtom of denoting one's preſence at the door by a *call*; but it is now uſed with great latitude. This ſenſe is well enough preſerved by the particles *on* or *at*; but is forgotten, and the expreſſion made barbarous, by *in*.

2. To make a ſhort viſit.

And, as you go, *call on* my brother Quintus,
And pray him, with the tribunes, to come to me. *Ben Jonſon.*

He ordered her to *call at* his houſe once a week, which ſhe did for ſome time after, when he heard no more of her. *Temple.*

That I might begin as near the fountain-head as poſſible, I firſt of all *called in* at St. James's. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

We *called in* at Morge, where there is an artificial port. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. *To call on.* To ſolicit for a favour, or a debt.

I would be loth to pay him before his day; what need I be ſo forward with him, that *calls* not *on* me? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

4. *To call on.* To repeat ſolemnly.

Thrice *call upon* my name, thrice beat your
breaſt,
And hail me thrice to everlaſting reſt. *Dryden.*

The Athenians, when they loſt any men at ſea, went to the ſhores, and, *calling* thrice *on* their names, raiſed a cenotaph, or empty monument, to their memories. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

5. *To call upon.* To implore; to pray to.

Call upon me in the day of trouble; I will deliver thee, and thou ſhalt glorify me. *Pſalm* i. 15.

Call, kål. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal addreſs of ſummons or invitation.

But death comes not at *call*, juſtice divine
Mends not her ſloweſt pace for pray'rs or cries.
Milton.

But would you ſing, and rival Orpheus' ſtrain,
The wond'ring foreſts ſoon ſhould dance again:
The moving mountains hear the pow'rful *call*,
And headlong ſtreams hang liſt'ning in their fall.
Pope.

2. Requiſition authoritative and public.

It may be feared, whether our nobility would contentedly ſuffer themſelves to be always at the *call*, and to ſtand to the ſentence, of a number of mean perſons. *Hooker's Preface.*

3. Divine vocation; ſummons to true religion.

Yet he at length, time to himſelf beſt known,
Rememb'ring Abraham, by ſome wond'rous *call*,
May bring them back repentant and ſincere. *Milt.*

4. A ſummons from heaven; an impulſe.

How juſtly then will impious mortals fall,
Whoſe pride would ſoar to heav'n without a *call*!
Roſcommon.

Thoſe who to empire by dark paths aſpire,
Still plead a *call* to what they moſt deſire. *Dryden.*

St. Paul himſelf believed he did well, and that he had a *call* to it, when he perſecuted the chriſtians, whom he confidently thought in the wrong: but yet it was he, and not they, who were miſtaken. *Locke.*

5. Authority; command.

Oh, Sir! I wiſh he were within my *call*, or yours. *Denham.*

6. A demand; a claim.

Dependence is a perpetual *call* upon humanity, and a greater incitement to tenderneſs and pity, than any other motive whatſoever. *Addiſon's Spect.*

7. An inſtrument to call birds.

For thoſe birds or beaſts were made from ſuch pipes or *calls*, as may expreſs the ſeveral tones of thoſe creatures, which are repreſented.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

8. Calling; vocation; employment.

Now through the land his cure of ſouls he ſtretch'd,
And like a primitive apoſtle preach'd:
Still cheerful, ever conſtant to his *call*,
By many follow'd, lov'd by moſt, admir'd by all.
Dryden.

9. A nomination.

Upon the ſixteenth was held the ſerjeants feaſt at Ely place, there being nine ſerjeants of that *call*.
Bacon.

Ca'llat, } kål'-lìt. { *n. ſ.* A trull.
Ca'llet, }

He call'd her whore: a beggar, in his drink,
Could not have laid ſuch terms upon his *callet*.
Shakeſp.

Ca'lling, kål'-lìng. *n. ſ.* [from *call.*]

1. Vocation; profeſſion; trade.

If God has interwoven ſuch a pleaſure with our ordinary *calling*, how much ſuperiour muſt that be, which ariſes from the ſurvey of a pious life? Surely, as much as Chriſtianity is nobler than a trade. *South.*

We find ourſelves obliged to go on in honeſt induſtry in our *callings*. *Rogers.*

I cannot forbear warning you againſt endeavouring at wit in your ſermons; becauſe many of your *calling* have made themſelves ridiculous by attempting it. *Swift.*

I left no *calling* for this idle trade,
No duty broke, no father diſobey'd. *Pope.*

2. Proper ſtation, or employment.

The Gauls found the Roman ſenators ready to die with honour in their *callings*. *Swift.*

3. Claſs of perſons united by the ſame employment or profeſſion.

It may be a caution to all chriſtian churches and magiſtrates, not to impoſe celibacy on whole *callings*, and great multitudes of men or women, who cannot be ſuppoſable to have the gift of continence. *Hammond.*

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulſe to the true religion.

Give all diligence, to make your *calling* and election ſure. *2 Peter*, i. 10.

St. Peter was ignorant of the *calling* of the Gentiles. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Ca'llipers, kål'-lỳ-perz. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology; nor does any thing more probable occur, than that, perhaps, the word is corrupted from *clippers*, inſtruments with which any thing is *clipped*, incloſed, or embraced.] Compaſſes with bowed ſhanks.

Callipers meaſure the diſtance of any round, cylindrick, conical body; ſo that when workmen uſe them, they open the two points to their deſcribed width, and turn ſo much ſtuff off the intended place, till the two points of the *callipers* ſit juſt over their work. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Callo'sity, kål-lòs'-sì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*calloſité*, Fr.] A kind of ſwelling without pain, like that of the ſkin by hard labour; and therefore when wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow ſo, they are ſaid to be callous. *Quincy.*

The ſurgeon ought to vary the diet of his patient, as he finds the fibres looſen too much, are too flaccid, and produce funguſes; or as they harden, and produce *calloſities*; in the firſt caſe, wine and ſpirituous liquors are uſeful, in the laſt hurtful. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Ca'llous, kål'-lůs. *adj.* [*callus*, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardened; having the pores ſhut up.

In progreſs of time, the ulcers became ſinuous and *callous*, with induration of the glands. *Wiſeman.*

2. Hardened; inſenſible.

Licentiouſneſs has ſo long paſſed for ſharpneſs of wit, and greatneſs of mind, that the conſcience is grown *callous*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His ſoul is ſtupid, and his heart aſleep:
Fatten'd in vice, ſo *callous* and ſo groſs,
He ſins, and ſees not, ſenſeleſs of his loſs. *Dryden.*

Ca'llousness, kål'-lůs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *callous.*]

1. Hardneſs; induration of the fibres.

The oftener we uſe the organs of touching, the more of theſe ſcales are formed, and the ſkin becomes the thicker, and ſo a *callouſneſs* grows upon it. *Cheyne.*

2. Inſenſibility.

If they let go their hope of everlaſting life with willingneſs, and entertain final perdition with exultation, ought they not to be eſteemed deſtitute of common ſenſe, and abandoned to a *callouſneſs* and numbneſs of ſoul? *Bentley.*

Ca'llow, kål'-lô. *adj.* Unfledged; naked; without feathers.

Burſting with kindly rapture, forth diſclos'd
Their *callow* young. *Milton.*

Then as an eagle, who with pious care
Was beating widely on the wing for prey,
To her now ſilent airy does repair,
And finds her *callow* infants forc'd away. *Dryden.*

How in ſmall flights they know to try their young,
And teach the *callow* child her parent's ſong.
Prior.

Ca'llus, kål'-lůs. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.

2. The hard ſubſtance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, kå'm. *adj.* [*calme*, Fr. *kalm*, Dutch.]

1. Quiet; ſerene; not ſtormy; not tempeſtuous: applied to the elements.

Calm was the day, and through the trembling air
[illegible] breathing Zephyrus did ſoftly play
[illegible] gentle ſpirit, that lightly did allay
[illegible] Titan's beams, which then did gliſter fair.
Spenſer.

So ſhall the ſea be *calm* unto us. *Jonah.*

2. Undiſturbed; unruffled: applied to the paſſions.

It is no ways congruous, that God ſhould be frightening men into truth, who were made to be wrought upon by *calm* evidence, and gentle methods of perſuaſion. *Atterbury.*

The queen her ſpeech with *calm* attention hears,
Her eyes reſtrain the ſilver-ſtreaming tears. *Pope.*

Calm, kå'm. *n. ſ.*

1. Serenity; ſtillneſs; freedom from violent motion: uſed of the elements.

It ſeemeth moſt agreeable to reaſon, that the waters rather ſtood in a quiet *calm*, than that they moved with any raging or overbearing violence.
Raleigh.

Every pilot
Can ſteer the ſhip in *calms*; but he performs
The ſkilful part, can manage it in ſtorms. *Denham.*

Nor God alone in the ſtill *calm* we find,
He mounts the ſtorm, and walks upon the wind.
Pope.

2. Freedom from diſturbance; quiet; repoſe: applied to the paſſions.

Great and ſtrange *calms* uſually portend the moſt violent *ſtorms*; and therefore, ſince *ſtorms* and *calms* do always follow one another, certainly, of the two, it is much more eligible to have the *ſtorm* firſt, and the *calm* afterwards: ſince a *calm* before a *ſtorm* is commonly a peace of a man's own making; but a *calm* after a *ſtorm*, a peace of God's.
South.

To **Calm**, kå'm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtill; to quiet.

Neptune we find buſy, in the beginning of the Æneis, to *calm* the tempeſt raiſed by Æolus.
Dryden.

2. To pacify; to appeaſe.

Jeſus, whoſe bare word checked the ſea, as much exerts himſelf in ſilencing the tempeſts, and *calming* the inteſtine ſtorms, within our breaſts.
Decay of Piety.

Thoſe paſſions, which ſeem ſomewhat *calmed*, may be entirely laid aſleep, and never more awakened. *Atterbury.*

He will'd to ſtay,
The ſacred rites and hecatombs to pay,
And *calm* Minerva's wrath. *Pope.*

Ca'lmer, kå'm-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *calm.*] The perſon or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a reſt to his mind, a cheerer of his ſpirits, a diverter of ſadneſs, a *calmer* of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of paſſions, a procurer of contentedneſs. *Walton.*

Ca'lmly, kå'm-lỳ. *adv.* [from *calm.*]

1. Without ſtorms, or violence; ſerenely.

In nature, things move violently to their place, and *calmly* in their place: ſo virtue in ambition is violent, in authority ſettled and calm. *Bacon.*

His curled brows
Frown on the gentle ſtream, which *calmly* flows.
Denham.

2. Without paſſions; quietly.

The nymph did like the ſcene appear,
Serenely pleaſant, *calmly* fair;
Soft fell her words, as flew the air. *Prior.*

Ca'lmness, kå'm-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *calm.*]

1. Tranquillity; ſerenity; not ſtormineſs.

While the ſteep horrid roughneſs of the wood
Strives with the gentle *calmneſs* of the flood.
Denham.

2. Mildneſs; freedom from paſſion.

Sir, 'tis fit
You have ſtrong party, or defend yourſelf
By *calmneſs*, or by abſence: all 's in anger. *Shak.*

I beg the grace,
You would lay by thoſe terrours of your face;
Till *calmneſs* to your eyes you firſt reſtore,
I am afraid, and I can beg no more. *Dryden.*

Ca'lmy, kål'-mỳ. *adj.* [from *calm.*] Calm; peaceful. Not uſed.

And now they nigh approached to the ſted,
Where as thoſe mermaides dwelt: it was a ſtill
And *calmy* bay, on one ſide ſheltered
With the broad ſhadow of an hoary hill. *Fairy Q.*

Ca'lomel, kål'-ŏ-mĕl. *n. ſ.* [*calomelas*, a chymical word.] Mercury ſix times ſublimed.

He repeated lenient purgatives, with *calomel*, once in three or four days. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Calori'fick, kål-ŏ-rĭf'-ĭk. *adj.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of producing heat; heating.

A *calorifick* principle is either excited within the heated body, or transferred to it, through any medium, from ſome other. Silver will grow hotter than the liquor it contains. *Grew.*

CALO'TTE, kå-lŏt'. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. A cap or coif, worn as an eccleſiaſtical ornament in France.
2. [In architecture.] A round cavity or depreſſure, in form of a cap or cup, lathed and plaiſtered, uſed to diminiſh the riſe or elevation of a chapel, cabinet, alcove, &c. *Harris.*

CALO'YERS, kå-lŏy-ŭrz. *n. ſ.* [καλ☉.] Monks of the Greek church.

Temp'rate as *caloyers* in their ſecret cells. *Madden on Boulter.*

Ca'ltrops, kål'-trŏps. *n. ſ.* [colꞇꝛæppe, Saxon.]

1. An inſtrument made with three ſpikes, ſo that which way ſoever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright, to wound horſes feet.

The ground about was thick ſown with *caltrops*, which very much incommoded the ſhoeleſs Moors. *Dr. Addiſon's Account of Tangiers.*

2. A plant common in France, Spain, and Italy, where it grows among corn, and is very troubleſome; for the fruit being armed with ſtrong prickles, run into the feet of the cattle. This is certainly the plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgick, under the name of *tribulus*. *Miller.*

To **Calve**, kå'v. *v. n.* [from *calf*.]

1. To bring a calf: ſpoken of a cow.

When ſhe has *calv'd*, then ſet the dam aſide,
And for the tender progeny provide. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed metaphorically for any act of bringing forth: and ſometimes of men, by way of reproach.

I would they were barbarians, as they are,
Though in Rome litter'd; not Romans, as they are not,
Though *calved* in the porch o' th' capitol. *Shak.*

The graſſy clods now *calv'd*; now half appear'd
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder parts. *Milton.*

Calves-snout, kå'vz-snou't. [*antirrhinum.*] A plant. Snapdragon.

CALVI'LLE, kål'-vĭl-lĕ. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſort of apple.

To **Calu'mniate**, kå-lum'-nyåte. *v. n.* [*calumnior*, Lat.] To accuſe falſely; to charge without juſt ground.

Beauty, wit, high birth, deſert in ſervice,
Love, friendſhip, charity, are ſubject all
To envious and *calumniating* time. *Shakeſp.*

He mixes truth with falſehood, and has not forgotten the rule of *calumniating* ſtrongly, that ſomething may remain. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

Do I *calumniate?* thou ungrateful Vanoc!—
Perfidious prince!—Is it a calumny
To ſay that Gwendolen, betroth'd to Yver,
Was by her father firſt aſſur'd to Valens?
A. Philips.

To **Calu'mniate**, kå-lŭm'-nyåte. *v. a.* To ſlander.

One trade or art, even thoſe that ſhould be the moſt liberal, make it their buſineſs to diſdain and *calumniate* another. *Spratt.*

Calumnia'tion, kå-lŭm-nyå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *calumniate*.] That which we call *calumniation*, is a malicious and falſe repreſentation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offenſive purpoſe. *Ayliffe.*

Calumnia'tor, kå-lŭm'-nyå-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *calumniate*.] A forger of accuſation; a ſlanderer.

He that would live clear of the envy and hatred of potent *calumniators*, muſt lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink-pot. *L'Eſtrange.*

At the ſame time that Virgil was celebrated by Gallus, we know that Bavius and Mœvius were his declared foes and *calumniators*. *Addiſon.*

Calu'mnious, kå-lŭm'-nyŭs. *adj.* [from *calumny*.] Slanderous; falſely reproachful.

Virtue itſelf 'ſcapes not *calumnious* ſtrokes. *Shakeſp.*

With *calumnious* art
Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears. *Milt.*

CA'LUMNY, kål'-ŭm'-nў. *n. ſ.* [*calumnia*, Lat.] Slander; falſe charge; groundleſs accuſation: with *againſt*, or ſometimes *upon*, before the perſon accuſed.

Be thou as chaſte as ice, as pure as ſnow,
Thou ſhalt not eſcape *calumny*. *Shakeſp.*

It is a very hard *calumny upon* our ſoil or climate, to affirm, that ſo excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

CALX, kålk's. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Gold, that is more denſe than lead, reſiſts peremptorily all the dividing powder of fire; and will not be reduced into a *calx*, or lime, by ſuch operation as reduces lead into it. *Digby.*

Ca'lycle, kål'-ĭkl. *n. ſ.* [*calyculus*, Lat.] A ſmall bud of a plant. *Dict.*

Cama'ieu, kå-må'-yŏ. *n. ſ.* [from *camachuia*; which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour.]

1. A ſtone with various figures and repreſentations of landſkips, formed by nature.
2. [In painting.] A term uſed when there is only one colour, and where the lights and ſhadows are of gold, wrought on a golden or azure ground. This kind of work is chiefly uſed to repreſent baſſo relievos. *Chambers.*

Ca'mber, kåm'-bŭr. *n. ſ.* [See **Cambering**.] A term among workmen.

Camber, a piece of timber cut arching, ſo as, a weight conſiderable being ſet upon it, it may in length of time be induced to a ſtraight. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Ca'mbering, kåm'-bŭr-ĭng. *n. ſ.* A word mentioned by *Skinner*, as peculiar to ſhipbuilders, who ſay that a place is *cambering*, when they mean arched. [from *chambré*, French.]

Ca'mbrick, kåm'-brĭk. *n. ſ.* [from *Cambray*, a city in Flanders where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen, uſed for ruffles, women's ſleeves, and caps.

He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, caddiſes, *cambricks*, and lawns. *Shakeſp.*

Rebecca had, by the uſe of a looking glaſs, and by the further uſe of a certain attire, made of *cambrick*, upon her head, attained to an evil art. *Tatler.*

Confed'rate in the cheat, they draw the throng,
And *cambrick* handkerchiefs reward the ſong. *Gay.*

Came, kå'me. The preterite of *To come.*

Till all the pack *came* up, and ev'ry hound
Tore the ſad huntſman, grov'ling on the ground.
[illegible]

Ca'mel, kåm'-ĭl. *n. ſ.* [*camelus*, La[illegible] animal very common in Arabia, and the neighbouring countries. One ſort is large, and full of fleſh, and fit to carry burdens of a thouſand pounds weight, having one bunch upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural ſaddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third kind is leaner, and of a ſmaller ſize, called dromedaries, becauſe of their ſwiftneſs; which are generally uſed for riding by men of quality.

Camels have large ſolid feet, but not hard. *Camels* will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their ſtomach, for their refreſhment. *Calmet.*

Patient of thirſt and toil,
Son of the deſart! even the *camel* feels,
Shot through his wither'd heart, the fiery blaſt.
Thomſon.

Came'lopard, kåm'-ĕ-lŏ-pård. *n. ſ.* [from *camelus* and *pardus*, Lat.] An Abyſſinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not ſo thick. He is ſo named, becauſe he has a neck and head like a camel; he is ſpotted like a pard, but his ſpots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him *giaraffa*. *Trevoux.*

Ca'melot, } kåm'-lĭt. } *n. ſ.* [from *camel*.]
Ca'mlet, }

1. A kind of ſtuff originally made by a mixture of ſilk and camels hair; it is now made with wool and ſilk.

This habit was not of camels ſkin, nor any coarſe texture of its hair, but rather ſome finer weave of *camelot*, grograin, or the like; inaſmuch as theſe ſtuffs are ſuppoſed to be made of the hair of that animal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Hair cloth.

Meantime the paſtor ſhears their hoary beards,
And eaſes of their hair the loaden herds:
Their *camelots* warm in tents the ſoldier hold,
And ſhield the ſhiv'ring mariner from cold. *Dryd.*

CA'MERA OBSCURA, kåm'-ĕ-rå-ŏb-skŭ'-rå. [Latin.] An optical machine uſed in a darkened chamber, ſo that the light coming only through a double convex glaſs, objects expoſed to daylight, and oppoſite to the glaſs, are repreſented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glaſs. *Martin.*

Ca'merade, kŭm'-råde. *n. ſ.* [from *camera* a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the ſame chamber; a boſom companion. By corruption we now uſe *comrade*.

Camerades with him, and confederates in his deſign. *Rymer.*

Ca'merated, kåm'-ĕr-å-tĭd. *adj.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] Arched; roofed ſlopewiſe.

Camera'tion, kåm-ĕr-å'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*cameratio*, Lat.] A vaulting or arching.

Camisa'do, kåm-ў-så'-dŏ. *n. ſ.* [*camiſa*, a ſhirt, Ital. *camiſium*, low Lat.] An attack made by ſoldiers in the dark; on which occaſion they put their ſhirts outward, to be ſeen by each other.

They had appointed the ſame night, whoſe darkneſs would have encreaſed the fear, to have given a *camiſado* upon the Engliſh. *Hayward.*

Ca'misated, kåm'-ў-så-tĭd. *adj.* [from *camiſa* a ſhirt.] Dreſſed with the ſhirt outward.

Ca'mlet, kåm'-lĭt. See **Camelot**.

He had on him a gown with wide ſleeves, of a kind of water *camlet*, of an excellent azure colour. *Bacon.*

Ca'mmock, kåm'-mŭk. *n. ſ.* [cammoc, Sax. *ononis*.] An herb; the ſame with *petty whin*, or *reſtharrow*.

Ca'momile, kåm'-mŏ-mĭle. *n. ſ.* [*anthemis*.] [illegible] flower.

Camo'ys, kåm'-molz. *adj.* [*camus*, Fr.] Flat; level; depreſſed. It is only uſed of the noſe.

Many Spaniards, of the race of Barbary Moors, though after frequent commixture, have not worn out the *camoys* noſe unto this day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CAMP, kåmp'. *n. ſ.* [*camp*, Fr. camp, Sax. from *campus*, Lat.] The order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field. We uſe the phraſe *to pitch a camp*, to encamp.

From *camp* to *camp*, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army ſtilly ſounds. *Shakeſp.*

Next, to ſecure our *camp* and naval pow'rs,
Raiſe an embattled wall with lofty tow'rs. *Pope.*

To **Camp**, kåmp'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encamp; to lodge in tents, for hoſtile purpoſes.

Had our great palace the capacity
To *camp* this hoſt, we would all ſup together. *Shak.*

2. To camp; to pitch a camp; to fix tents.

Camp-fight, kåmp'-fi'te. *n. ſ.* An old word for *combat*.

For their trial by *camp-fight*, the accuſer was, with the peril of his own body, to prove the accuſed guilty; and, by offering him his glove or gantlet, to challenge him to this trial. *Hakewill.*

Campa'ign, kåm-på'n. } *n. ſ.* [*campaigne*, Fr.
CAMPA'NIA, kåm-på'-nla. } *campania*, Ital.]

1. A large, open, level tract of ground, without hills.

In countries thinly inhabited, and eſpecially in vaſt *campanias*, there are few cities, beſides what grow by the reſidence of kings. *Temple.*

Thoſe grateful groves that ſhade the plain,
Where Tiber rolls majeſtic to the main,
And fattens, as he runs, the fair *campaign*. *Garth.*

2. The time for which any army keeps the field, without entering into quarters.

This might have haſtened his march, which would have made a fair concluſion of the *campaign*. *Clarendon.*

An Iliad riſing out of one *campaign*. *Addiſon.*

Campa'niform, kåm-pån'-ný-fórm. *adj.* [of *campana* a bell, and *forma*, Lat.] A term uſed of flowers, which are in the ſhape of a bell. *Harris.*

Campa'nulate, kåm-pån'-ů-låte. *adj.* The ſame with *campaniform*.

Campe'stral, kåm-pls'-trål. *adj.* [*campeſtris*, Lat.] Growing in fields.

The mountain beech is the whiteſt; but the *campeſtral*, or wild beech, is blacker and more durable. *Mortimer.*

Ca'mphire, kåm'-fýr. *n. ſ.* A kind of reſin produced by a chemical proceſs from the camphire tree.

Ca'mphire tree, kåm'-fýr-trè. *n. ſ.* [*camphora*, Lat.]

There are two ſorts of this tree; one is a native of the iſle of Borneo, from which the beſt *camphire* is taken, which is ſuppoſed to be a natural exſudation from the tree, produced in ſuch places where the bark of the tree has been wounded or cut. The other ſort is a native of Japan, which Dr. Kempfer deſcribes to be a kind of bay, bearing black or purple berries, from whence the inhabitants prepare their *camphire*, by making a ſimple decoction of the root and wood of this tree, cut into ſmall pieces; but this ſort of *camphire* is, in value, eighty or an hundred times leſs than the true Bornean *camphire*. *Miller.*

It is oftener uſed for the gum of this tree.

Ca'mphorate, kåm'-fô-råte. *adj.* [from *camphora*, Lat.] Impregnated with camphire.

By ſhaking the ſaline and *camphorate* liquors together, we eaſily confounded them into one high-coloured liquor. *Boyle.*

Ca'mpion, kåm'-pyůn. *n. ſ.* [*lychnis*, Lat.] A plant.

Ca'mus, kå'-můs. *n. ſ.* [probably from *camiſa*, Lat.] A thin dreſs mentioned by *Spenſer.*

And was yclad, for heat of ſcorching air,
All in ſilken *camus*, lilly white,
Purfled upon with many a folded plight. *Fairy Q.*

Can, kån'. *n. ſ.* [canne, Sax.] A cup; generally a cup made of metal, or ſome other matter than earth.

I hate it as an unfill'd *can*. *Shakeſp.*

One tree, the coco, affordeth ſtuff for houſing, clothing, ſhipping, meat, drink, and *can*. *Grew.*

His empty *can*, with ears half worn away,
Was hung on high, to boaſt the triumph of the day. *Dryden.*

To **Can**, kån'. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch. It is ſometimes, though rarely, uſed alone; but is in conſtant uſe as an expreſſion of the potential mood: as, I *can* do, thou *canſt* do, I *could* do, thou *couldeſt* do. It has no other terminations.]

1. To be able; to have power.

In place there is licence to do good and evil, whereof the latter is a curſe: for, in evil, the beſt condition is not to will; the ſecond, not to *can*. *Bacon.*

O, there's the wonder!
Mecænas and Agrippa, who *can* moſt
With Cæſar, are his foes. *Dryden.*

He *can* away with no company, whoſe diſcourſe goes beyond what claret and diſſoluteneſs inſpires. *Locke.*

2. It expreſſes the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.

If ſhe *can* make me bleſt! ſhe only *can*:
Empire and wealth, and all ſhe brings beſide,
Are but the train and trappings of her love. *Dryd.*

3. It is diſtinguiſhed from *may*, as *power* from *permiſſion*; I *can* do it, it is in my power; I *may* do it, it is allowed me: but in poetry they are confounded.

4. *Can* is uſed of the perſon with the *verb active*, where *may* is uſed of the thing, with the *verb paſſive*; as, I *can* do it, it *may* or *can* be done.

CANA'ILLE, kå-nål'. *n. ſ.* [French.] The loweſt people; the dregs; the lees; the offscouring of the people: a French term of reproach.

Cana'l, kå-nål'. *n. ſ.* [*canalis*, Lat.]

1. A baſon of water in a garden.

The walks and long *canals* reply. *Pope.*

2. Any tract or courſe of water made by art, as the *canals* in Holland.

3. [In anatomy.] A conduit or paſſage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

Ca'nal-coal, kèn'-nll-kôl. *n. ſ.* A fine kind of coal, dug up in England.

Even our *canal-coal* nearly equals the foreign jet. *Woodward.*

Canali'culated, kån-å-llk'-ů-lå-tld. *adj.* [from *canaliculatus*, Lat.] Channelled; made like a pipe or gutter. *Dict.*

Cana'ry, kå-nå'-rý. *n. ſ.* [from the *Canary* iſlands.]

1. Wine brought from the Canaries, now called ſack.

I will to my honeſt knight Falſtaff, and drink *canary* with him.——I think I ſhall drink in pipe wine firſt with him; I'll make him dance. *Shak.*

2. An old dance.

To **Cana'ry**, kå-nå'-rý. *v. a.* A cant word, which ſeems to ſignify to dance; to frolick.

Maſter, will you win your love with a French brawl?—How mean'ſt thou, brawling in French?—No, my compleat maſter; but to jigg off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids. *Shakeſp.*

Cana'ry bird, kå-nå'-rý-bůrd. An excellent ſinging bird, formerly bred in the Canaries, and no where elſe; but now bred in ſeveral parts of Europe, particularly Germany.

Of ſinging birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks, *canary birds*, blackbirds, thruſhes, and divers other. *Carew.*

To **CA'NCEL**, kån'-sll. *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr.] from *cancellis notare*, to mark with croſs lines.]

1. To croſs a writing.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general.

Now welcome night, thou night ſo long expected,
That long day's labour doth at laſt defray,
And all my cares which cruel love collected
Has ſumm'd in one, and *cancelled* for aye. *Spenſer.*

Know then, I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge; repeal thee home again. *Shak.*

Thou, whom avenging pow'rs obey,
Cancel my debt, too great to pay,
Before the ſad accounting day. *Roſcommon.*

I paſs the bills, my lords,
For *cancelling* your debts. *Southerne.*

Ca'ncellated, kån'-sèl-lå-tld. *particip. adj.* [from *cancel.*] Croſsbarred; marked with lines croſſing each other.

The tail of the caſtor is almoſt bald, though the beaſt is very hairy; and *cancellated*, with ſome reſemblance to the ſcales of fiſhes. *Grew.*

Cancella'tion, kån-sèl-lå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *cancel.*] According to Bartolus, is an expunging or wiping out of the contents of an inſtrument, by two lines drawn in the manner of a croſs. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NCER, kån'-sůr. *n. ſ.* [*cancer*, Lat.]

1. A crabfiſh.

2. The ſign of the ſummer ſolſtice.

When now no more th' alternate Twins are fir'd,
And *Cancer* reddens with the ſolar blaze,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomſ.*

3. A virulent ſwelling, or ſore, not to be cured.

Any of theſe three may degenerate into a ſchirrus, and that ſchirrus into a *cancer*. *Wiſeman.*

As when a *cancer* on the body feeds,
And gradual death from limb to limb proceeds;
So does the chilneſs to each vital part
Spread by degrees, and creeps into the heart. *Addiſon.*

To **Ca'ncerate**, kån'-sè-råte. *v. n.* [from *cancer.*] To grow cancerous; to become a cancer.

But ſtriking his fiſt upon the point of a nail in the wall, his hand *cancerated*, he fell into a fever, and ſoon after died on't. *L'Eſtrange.*

Cancera'tion, kån-sè-rå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *cancerate.*] A growing cancerous.

Ca'ncerous, kån'-sè-růs. *adj.* [from *cancer.*] Having the virulence and qualities of a cancer.

How they are to be treated when they are ſtrumous, ſchirrous, or *cancerous*, you may ſee in their proper places. *Wiſeman.*

Ca'ncerousness, kån'-sè-růs-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *cancerous.*] The ſtate of being cancerous.

Ca'ncrine, kån'-krine. *adj.* [from *cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.

Ca'ndent, kån'-dènt. *adj.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot; in the higheſt degree of heat, next to fuſion.

If a wire be heated only at one end, according as that end is cooled upward or downward, it reſpectively acquires a verticity, as we have declared in wires totally *candent*. *Brown.*

Ca'ndicant, kån'-dý-kånt. *adj.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white; whitiſh. *Dict.*

CA'NDID, kån'-dld. *adj.* [*candidus*, Lat.]

1. White. This ſenſe is very rare.

The box receives all black; but, pour'd from
thence,
The ſtones came *candid* forth, the hue of innocence. *Dryden.*

2. Free from malice; not deſirous to find faults; fair; open; ingenuous.

The import of the diſcourſe will, for the moſt part, if there be no deſigned fallacy, ſufficiently lead *candid* and intelligent readers into the true meaning of it. *Locke.*

A *candid* judge will read each piece of wit
With the ſame ſpirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

CA'NDIDATE, kån'-dì-dět. *n. ſ.* [*candidatus*, Lat.]

1. A competitor; one that ſolicits, or propoſes himſelf for, ſomething of advancement.

So many *candidates* there ſtand for wit,
A place at court is ſcarce ſo hard to get. *Anonymous.*

One would be ſurpriſed to ſee ſo many *candidates* for glory. *Addiſon.*

2. It has generally *for* before the thing ſought.

What could thus high thy raſh ambition raiſe?
Art thou, fond youth, a *candidate for* praiſe? *Pope.*

3. Sometimes *of*.

Thy firſt-fruits of poeſy were giv'n
To make thyſelf a welcome inmate there,
While yet a young probationer,
And *candidate of* heav'n. *Dryden.*

CA'NDIDLY, kån'-dìd-lý. *adv.* [from *candid*.] Fairly; without trick; without malice; ingenuouſly.

We have often deſired they would deal *candidly* with us; for if the matter ſtuck only there, we would propoſe that every man ſhould ſwear, that that he is a member of the church of Ireland. *Swift.*

CA'NDIDNESS, kån'-dìd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *candid*.] Ingenuity; openneſs of temper; purity of mind.

It preſently ſees the guilt of a ſinful action; and, on the other ſide, obſerves the *candidneſs* of a man's very principles, and the ſincerity of his intentions. *South.*

To **CA'NDIFY**, kån'-dì-fý. *v. a.* [*candifico*, Lat.] To make white; to whiten. *Dict.*

CA'NDLE, kånd'l. *n. ſ.* [*candela*, Lat.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, ſurrounding a wick of flax or cotton.

Here burns my *candle* out, ay, here it dies,
Which, while it laſted, gave king Henry light. *Shakeſp.*

We ſee that wax *candles* laſt longer than tallow *candles*, becauſe wax is more firm and hard. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Take a child, and, ſetting a *candle* before him, you ſhall find his pupil to contract very much, to exclude the light, with the brightneſs whereof it would otherwiſe be dazzled. *Ray.*

2. Light, or luminary.

By theſe bleſs'd *candles* of the night,
Had you been there, I think you would have
begg'd
The ring of me, to give the worthy doctor. *Shak.*

CA'NDLEBERRY TREE, kånd'l-bèr-rý-trè'. See **SWEETWILLOW**; of which it is a ſpecies.

CA'NDLEHO'LDER, kånd'l-hò'l-dûr. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *hold*.]

1. He that holds the candle.

2. He that remotely aſſiſts.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the ſenſeleſs ruſhes with her heels;
For I am proverb'd with a grandſire phraſe,
To be a *candleholder*, and look on. *Shakeſp.*

CA'NDLELIGHT, kånd'l-lìte. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *light*.]

1. The light of a candle.

In darkneſs *candlelight* may ſerve to guide men's ſteps, which to uſe in the day, were madneſs. *Hooker.*

Before the day was done, her work ſhe ſped,
And never went by *candlelight* to bed. *Dryd. Fab.*

The boding owl
Steals from her private cell by night,
And flies about the *candlelight*. *Swift.*

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently ſerve for dinners or ſuppers, only diſtinguiſhing between daylight and *candlelight*. *Swift.*

2. The neceſſary candles for uſe.

I ſhall find him coals and *candlelight*. *Molineux to Locke.*

CA'NDLEMASS, kån'dl-mûs. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *maſs*.] The feaſt of the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

The harveſt dinners are held by every wealthy man, or, as we term it, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and *Candlemas*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

There is a general tradition in moſt parts of Europe, that inferreth the coldneſs of the ſucceeding winter, upon ſhining of the ſun upon *Candlemas* day. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Come *Candlemas* nine years ago ſhe died,
And now lies bury'd by the yew-tree ſide. *Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK, kånd'l-stìk. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *ſtick*.] The inſtrument that holds candles.

The horſemen ſit like fixed *candleſticks*,
With torch-ſtaves in their hands; and their poor
jades
Lob down their heads. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe countries were once chriſtian, and members of the church, and where the golden *candleſticks* did ſtand. *Bacon.*

I know a friend, who has converted the eſſays of a man of quality into a kind of fringe for his *candleſticks*. *Addiſon.*

CA'NDLESTUFF, kånd'l-stûf. *n. ſ* [from *candle* and *ſtuff*.] Any thing of which candles may be made; kitchen-ſtuff; greaſe; tallow.

By the help of oil, and wax, and other *candleſtuff*, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn. *Bacon.*

CANDLEWA'STER, kånd'l-wå's-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *candle* and *waſte*.] One that conſumes candles; a ſpendthrift.

Patch grief with proverbs, make misfortune
drunk
With *candlewaſters*. *Shakeſp.*

CA'NDOCK, kån'-dòk. *n. ſ.* A weed that grows in rivers.

Let the pond lie dry ſix or twelve months, both to kill the water-weeds, as water-lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulruſhes; and alſo, that as theſe die for want of water, ſo graſs may grow on the pond's bottom. *Walton.*

CA'NDOUR, kån'-dûr. *n. ſ.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweetneſs of temper; purity of mind; openneſs; ingenuity; kindneſs.

He ſhould have ſo much of a natural *candour* and ſweetneſs, mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a ſort of gentle inſinuation. *Watts.*

To **CA'NDY**, kån'-dý. *v. a.* [probably from *candare*, a word uſed in later times for *to whiten*.]

1. To conſerve with ſugar, in ſuch a manner as that the ſugar lies in flakes, or breaks into ſpangles.

Should the poor be flatter'd?
No, let the *candy'd* tongue lick abſurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Shakeſp.*

They have in Turky confections like to *candied* conſerves, made of ſugar and lemons, or ſugar and citrons, or ſugar and violets, and ſome other flowers, and mixture of amber. *Bacon.*

With *candy'd* plantanes, and the juicy pine,
On choiceſt melons and ſweet grapes they dine. *Waller.*

2. To form into congelations.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, cawdle thy morning toaſt,
To cure thy o'er-night's ſurfeit? *Shakeſp.*

3. To incruſt with congelations.

Since when thoſe froſts that winter brings,
Which *candy* every green,
Renew us like the teeming ſprings,
And we thus freſh are ſeen. *Drayton.*

To **CA'NDY**, kån'-dý. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NDY *Lion's foot*, kån'-dý. [*catanance*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CANE, kå'ne. *n. ſ.* [*canna*, Lat.]

1. A kind of ſtrong reed, of which walking ſtaffs are made; a walking ſtaff.

Shall I to pleaſe another wine ſprung mind
Loſe all mine own? God hath given me a mea-
ſure
Short of his *cane* and body: muſt I find
A pain in that wherein he finds a pleaſure? *Herbert.*

The king thruſt the captain from him with his *cane*; whereupon he took his leave, and went home. *Harvey.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, ſtir the fire with your maſter's *cane*. *Swift.*

2. The plant which yields the ſugar.

This *cane* or reed grows plentifully both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. Other reeds have their ſkin hard and dry, and their pulp void of juice; but the ſkin of the ſugar *cane* is ſoft. It uſually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch in diameter. The ſtem or ſtalk is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. At the top it puts forth long green tufted leaves, from the middle of which ariſe the flower and the ſeed. They uſually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower; and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months, at which time they are found quite full of a white ſucculent marrow, whence is expreſſed the liquor of which ſugar is made. *Chambers.*

And the ſweet liquor on the *cane* beſtow,
From which prepar'd the luſcious ſugars flow. *Blackmore.*

3. A lance; a dart made of cane: whence the Spaniſh *inego de cannas*.

Abenamar, thy youth theſe ſports has known,
Of which thy age is now ſpectator grown;
Judge-like thou ſitt'ſt, to praiſe or to arraign
The flying ſkirmiſh of the darted *cane*. *Dryden.*

4. A reed.

Food may be afforded to bees, by ſmall *canes* or troughs conveyed into their hives. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **CANE**, kå'ne. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a walking ſtaff.

CANI'CULAR, kå-nìk'-ů-lår. *adj.* [*canicularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the dog-ſtar; as *canicular*, or dog days.

In regard to different latitudes, unto ſome the *canicular* days are in the winter, as unto ſuch as are under the equinoctial line; for unto them the dog-ſtar ariſeth, when the ſun is about the tropick of Cancer, which ſeaſon unto them is winter. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CANI'NE, kå-nì'ne. *adj.* [*caninus*, Lat.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A kind of women are made up of *canine* particles: theſe are ſcolds, who imitate the animals out of which they were taken, always buſy and barking, and ſnarl at every one that comes in their way. *Addiſon.*

2. *Canine* hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be ſatisfied.

It may occaſion an exorbitant appetite of uſual things, which they will take in ſuch quantities, till they vomit them up like dogs; from whence it is called *canine*. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'NISTER, kån'-ĭs-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*caniſtrum*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall baſket.

White lilies in full *caniſters* they bring,
With all the glories of the purple ſpring. *Dryd.*

2. A ſmall veſſel in which any thing, ſuch as tea or coffee, is laid up.

CA'NKER, kånk'-kůr. *n. ſ.* [*cancer*, Lat. It ſeems to have the ſame meaning and original with *cancer*, but to be accidentally written with a *k*, when it denotes bad qualities in a leſs degree; or *canker* might come from *chancre*, Fr. and *cancer* from the Latin.]

1. A worm that preys upon and deſtroys fruits.

And loathful idleneſs he doth deteſt;
The *canker* worm of every gentle breaſt. *Spenſer.*

That which the locuſt hath left, hath the *canker* worm eaten. *Joel*, i. 4.

Yet writers ſay, as in the ſweeteſt bud
The eating *canker* dwells; ſo eating love
Inhabits in the fineſt wits of all. *Shakeſp.*

A huffing, ſhining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A *canker* worm of peace, was rais'd above him. *Otway.*

2. A fly that preys upon fruits.

There be of flies, caterpillars, *canker* flies, and bear flies. *Walton's Angler.*

3. Any thing that corrupts or conſumes.

It is the *canker* and ruin of many men's eſtates, which, in proceſs of time, breeds a publick poverty. *Bacon.*

Sacrilege may prove an eating *canker*, and a conſuming moth, in the eſtate that we leave them. *Atterbury.*

No longer live the *cankers* of my court;
All to your ſeveral ſtates with ſpeed reſort;
Waſte in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feaſt, and late carouſe. *Pope.*

4. A kind of wild worthleſs roſe; the dog-roſe.

To put down Richard, that ſweet lovely roſe,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*

Draw a cherry with the leaf, the ſhaft of a ſteeple, a ſingle or *canker* roſe. *Peacham.*

5. An eating or corroding humour.

I am not glad, that ſuch a ſore of time
Should ſeek a plaiſter by a contemn'd revolt,
And heal th' inveterate *canker* of one wound
By making many. *Shakeſp.*

6. Corroſion; virulence.

As with age his body uglier grows,
So his mind with *cankers*. *Shakeſp.*

7. A diſeaſe in trees. *Dict.*

To **CA'NKER**, kånk'-kůr. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To grow corrupt: implying ſomething venomous and malignant.

That cunning architect of *canker'd* guile,
Whom princes late diſpleaſure left in bands,
For falſed letters, and ſuborned wile. *Fairy Queen.*

I will lift the down-trod Mortimer
As high i' th' air as this unthankful king,
As this ingrate and *canker'd* Bolingbroke. *Shak.*

Or what the croſs dire looking planet ſmite;
Or hurtful worm with *canker'd* venom bite. *Milt.*

To ſome new clime, or to thy native ſky,
Oh friendleſs and forſaken virtue! fly:
The Indian air is deadly to thee grown;
Deceit and *canker'd* malice rule thy throne. *Dryd.*

Let envious jealouſy and *canker'd* ſpite
Produce my actions to ſevereſt light,
And tax my open day or ſecret night. *Prior.*

2. To decay by ſome corroſive or deſtructive principle.

Silvering will ſully and *canker* more than gildings; which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, will be profitable. *Bacon.*

To **CA'NKER**, kånk'-kůr. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt; to corrode.

Reſtore to God his due in tithe and time:
A tithe purloin'd *cankers* the whole eſtate. *Herbert.*

2. To infect; to pollute.

An honeſt man will enjoy himſelf better in a moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overgrown eſtate, that is *cankered* with the acquiſitions of rapine and exaction. *Addiſon.*

CA'NKERBIT, kånk'-ůr-bĭt. *particip. adj.* [from *canker* and *bit*.] Bitten with an envenomed tooth.

Know, thy name is loſt,
By treaſon's tooth baregnawn and *cankerbit*. *Shak.*

CA'NNABINE, kån'-nå-bĭne. *adj.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] Hempen. *Dict.*

CA'NNIBAL, kån'-nỳ-bål. *n. ſ.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater.

The *cannibals* themſelves eat no man's fleſh of thoſe that die of themſelves, but of ſuch as are ſlain. *Bacon.*

They were little better than *cannibals*, who do hunt one another; and he that hath moſt ſtrength and ſwiftneſs, doth eat and devour all his fellows. *Davies on Ireland.*

It was my hint to ſpeak
Of the *cannibals* that each other eat;
The anthropophagi. *Shakeſp.*

The captive *cannibal*, oppreſt with chains,
Yet braves his foes, reviles, provokes, diſdains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud,
He bids defiance to the gaping crowd;
And ſpent at laſt, and ſpeechleſs, as he lies,
With fiery glances mocks their rage, and dies. *Granville.*

If an eleventh commandment had been given, Thou ſhalt not eat human fleſh; would not theſe *cannibals* have eſteemed it more difficult than all the reſt? *Bentley.*

CA'NNIBALLY, kån'-nỳ-bål-lỳ. *adv.* [from *cannibal*.] In the manner of a cannibal.

Before Corioli, he ſcotcht him and notcht him like a carbonado.—Had he been *cannibally* given, he might have broiled and eaten him too. *Shak.*

CA'NNIPERS, kån'-nĭ-pŭrz. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *callipers*; which ſee.]

The ſquare is taken by a pair of *cannipers*, or two rulers, clapped to the ſide of a tree, meaſuring the diſtance between them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CA'NNON, kån'-nůn. *n. ſ.* [*cannon*, Fr. from *canna*, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.]

1. A great gun for battery.

2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. They are of ſo many ſizes, that they decreaſe in the bore from a ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of five ounces.

As *cannons* overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled ſtrokes upon the foe. *Shakeſp.*

He had left all the *cannon* he had taken; and now he ſent all his great *cannon* to a garriſon. *Clarendon.*

The making, or price, of theſe gunpowder inſtruments, is extremely expenſive, as may be eaſily judged by the weight of their materials; a whole *cannon* weighing commonly eight thouſand pounds; a half *cannon*, five thouſand; a culverin, four thouſand five hundred; a demi-culverin, three thouſand; which, whether it be in iron or braſs, muſt needs be very coſtly. *Wilkins.*

CANNON-BALL, kån'-nůn-bå'l.
CANNON-BULLET, kån'-nůn-bůl'-lĭt.
CANNON-SHOT, kån'-nůn-shŏt'.
} *n. ſ.* [from *cannon*, *ball*, *bullet*, and *ſhot*.] The balls which are ſhot from great guns.

He reckons thoſe for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a *cannon-ſhot*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Let a *cannon-bullet* paſs through a room, it muſt ſtrike ſucceſſively the two ſides of the room. *Locke.*

To **CANNONA'DE**, kån-nŏ-nå'de. *v. n.* [from *cannon*.] To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies *cannonaded* all the enſuing day. *Tatler.*

To **CANNONA'DE**, kån-nŏ-nå'de. *v. a.* To fire upon with cannon.

CANNONI'ER, kån-nŏ-nè'r. *n. ſ.* [from *cannon*.] The engineer that manages the cannon.

Give me the cups;
And let the kettle to the trumpets ſpeak,
The trumpets to the *cannonier* without,
The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth. *Shakeſp.*

A third was a moſt excellent *cannonier*, whoſe good ſkill did much endamage the forces of the king. *Hayward.*

CA'NNOT, kån'-nŏt. A word compounded of *can* and *not*: noting inability.

I *cannot* but believe many a child can tell twenty, long before he has any idea of infinity at all. *Locke.*

CANO'A, } kån-nŏ'. { *n. ſ.* A boat made by
CANOE', } { cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow veſſel.

Others made rafts of wood; others deviſed the boat of one tree, called the *canoa*, which the Gauls, upon the Rhone, uſed in aſſiſting the tranſportation of Hannibal's army. *Raleigh.*

In a war againſt Semiramis, they had four thouſand monoxyla, or *canoes* of one piece of timber. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CA'NON, kån'-ŏn. *n. ſ.* [κάνων.]

1. A rule; a law.

The truth is, they are rules and *canons* of that law, which is written in all men's hearts; the church had for ever, no leſs than now, ſtood bound to obſerve them, whether the apoſtle had mentioned them, or no. *Hooker.*

His books are almoſt the very *canon* to judge both doctrine and diſcipline by. *Hooker.*

Religious *canons*, civil laws, are cruel;
Then what ſhould war be? *Shakeſp.*

Canons in logick are ſuch as theſe: every part of a diviſion, ſingly taken, muſt contain leſs than the whole; and a definition muſt be peculiar and proper to the thing defined. *Watts.*

2. The laws made by eccleſiaſtical councils.

Canon law is that law, which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial ſynod, of the church. *Ayliffe.*

Theſe were looked on as lapſed perſons, and great ſeverities of penance were preſcribed them by the *canons* of Ancyra. *Stillingfleet.*

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule.

Canon alſo denotes thoſe books of Scripture, which are received as inſpired and canonical, to diſtinguiſh them from either profane, apocryphal, or diſputed books. Thus we ſay, that *Geneſis* is part of the ſacred *canon* of the Scripture. *Ayliffe.*

4. A dignitary in cathedral churches.

For deans and *canons*, or prebends, of cathedral churches, they were of great uſe in the church; they were to be of counſel with the biſhop for his revenue, and for his government, in cauſes eccleſiaſtical. *Bacon.*

Swift much admires the place and air,
And longs to be a *canon* there.
A *canon*! that's a place too mean:
No, doctor, you ſhall be a dean;
Two dozen *canons* round your ſtall,
And you the tyrant o'er them all. *Swift.*

5. *Canons Regular.* Such as are placed in monaſteries. *Ayliffe.*

6. *Canons Secular.* Lay canons, who have been, as a mark of honour, admitted into ſome chapters

7. [Among chirurgeons.] An inſtrument uſed in ſewing up wounds. *Dict.*

8. A large ſort of printing letter, probably ſo called from being firſt uſed in printing a book of canons; or perhaps from its ſize, and therefore properly written *cannon.*

CA'NON BIT, kan'-on-bit'. *n. ſ.* That part of the bit let into the horſe's mouth.

A goodly perſon, and could manage fair
His ſtubborn ſteed with *canon bit*,
Who under him did trample as the air. *Spenſer.*

CA'NONESS, kan'-o-nes. *n. ſ.* [*canoniſſa*, low Lat.]

There are, in popiſh countries, women they call ſecular *canoneſſes*, living after the example of ſecular canons. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICAL, kan-on'-y-kal. *adj.* [*canonicus*, low Lat.]

1. According to the canon.
2. Conſtituting the canon.

Public readings there are of books and writings, not *canonical*, whereby the church doth alſo preach, or openly make known, the doctrine of virtuous converſation. *Hooker.*

No ſuch book was found amongſt thoſe *canonical* ſcriptures. *Raleigh.*

3. Regular; ſtated; fixed by eccleſiaſtical laws.

Seven times in a day do I praiſe thee, ſaid David: from this definite number ſome ages of the church took their pattern for their *canonical* hours. *Taylor.*

4. Spiritual; eccleſiaſtical; relating to the church.

York anciently had a metropolitan juriſdiction over all the biſhops of Scotland, from whom they had their conſecration, and to whom they ſwore *canonical* obedience. *Ayliffe.*

CANO'NICALLY, ka-non'-y-kal-ly. *adv.* [from *canonical*.] In a manner agreeable to the canon.

It is a known ſtory of the friar, who, on a faſting day, bid his capon be carp, and then very *canonically* eat it. *Government of the Tongue.*

CANO'NICALNESS, ka-non'-y-kal-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *canonical*.] The quality of being canonical.

CA'NONIST, kan'-no-nist. *n. ſ.* [from *canon*.] A man verſed in the eccleſiaſtical laws; a profeſſor of the canon law.

John Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter, when the king would have tranſlated him from that poor biſhoprick, he refuſed, ſaying, he would not forſake his poor little old wife; thinking of the fifteenth canon of the Nicene council, and that of the *canoniſts*, *Matrimonium inter epiſcopum & eccleſiam eſſe contractum, &c.* *Camden's Remains.*

Of whoſe ſtrange crimes no *canoniſt* can tell
In what commandment's large contents they dwell. *Pope.*

CANONIZA'TION, kan-no-ny-za'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *canonize*.] The act of declaring any man a ſaint.

It is very ſuſpicious, that the intereſts of particular families, or churches, have too great a ſway in *canonizations*. *Addiſon.*

To **CA'NONIZE**, kan'-no-nize. *v. a.* [from *canon*, to put into the canon, or rule for obſerving feſtivals.] To declare any man a ſaint.

The king, deſirous to bring into the houſe of Lancaſter celeſtial honour, became ſuitor to pope Julius, to *canonize* king Henry VI. for a ſaint. *Bacon.*

By thoſe hymns all ſhall approve
Us *canoniz'd* for love. *Donne.*

They have a pope too, who hath the chief care of religion, and of *canonizing* whom he thinks fit, and thence have the honour of ſaints. *Stillingfleet.*

CA'NONRY, kan'-un-ry. } *n. ſ.* [from *canon*.] An
CA'NONSHIP, kan'-un-ship. } eccleſiaſtical benefice in ſome cathedral or collegiate church, which has a prebend, or a ſtated allowance out of the revenues of ſuch church, commonly annexed to it. *Ayliffe.*

CA'NOPIED, kan'-o-pyd. *adj.* [from *canopy*.] Covered with a canopy.

I ſat me down to watch upon a bank,
With ivy *canopy'd*, and interwove
With flaunting honeyſuckle. *Milton.*

CA'NOPY, kan'-o-py. *n. ſ.* [*canopeum*, low Lat.] A covering of ſtate over a throne or bed; a covering ſpread over the head.

She is there brought unto a paled green,
And placed under a ſtately *canopy*,
The warlike feats of both thoſe knights to ſee. *Fairy Queen.*

Now ſpread the night her ſpangled *canopy*,
And ſummon'd every reſtleſs eye to ſleep. *Fairfax.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden *canopies*, and beds of ſtate. *Dryd.*

To **CA'NOPY**, kan'-o-py. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a canopy.

The birch, the myrtle, and the bay,
Like friends did all embrace;
And their large branches did diſplay
To *canopy* the place. *Dryden.*

CA'NOROUS, ka-no'-rus. *adj.* [*canorus*, Lat.] Muſical; tuneful.

Birds that are moſt *canorous*, and whoſe notes we moſt commend, are of little throats, and ſhort. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CANT, kant'. *n. ſ.* [probably from *cantus*, Lat. implying the odd tone of voice uſed by vagrants; but imagined by ſome to be corrupted from *quaint*.]

1. A corrupt dialect uſed by beggars and vagabonds.
2. A particular form of ſpeaking, peculiar to ſome certain claſs or body of men.

I write not always in the proper terms of navigation, land ſervice, or in the *cant* of any profeſſion. *Dryden.*

If we would trace out the original of that flagrant and avowed impiety, which has prevailed among us for ſome years, we ſhould find, that it owes its riſe to that *cant* and hypocriſy, which had taken poſſeſſion of the people's minds in the times of the great rebellion. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Aſtrologers, with an old paltry *cant*, and a few pot-hooks for planets, to amuſe the vulgar, have too long been ſuffered to abuſe the world. *Swift's Predictions for the Year 1701.*

A few general rules, with a certain *cant* of words, has ſometimes ſet up an illiterate heavy writer for a moſt judicious and formidable critick. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. A whining pretenſion to goodneſs, in formal and affected terms.

Of promiſe prodigal, while pow'r you want,
And preaching in the ſelf-denying *cant*. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

4. Barbarous jargon.

The affectation of ſome late authors, to introduce and multiply *cant* words, is the moſt ruinous corruption in any language. *Swift.*

5. Auction.

Numbers of theſe tenants, or their deſcendants, are now offering to ſell their leaſes by *cant*, even thoſe which were for lives. *Swift.*

To **CANT**, kant'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk in the jargon of particular profeſſions; or in any kind of formal, affected language; or with a peculiar and ſtudied tone of voice.

Men *cant* about *materia* and *forma*; hunt chimeras by rules of art, or dreſs up ignorance in words of bulk or ſound, which may ſtop up the mouth of enquiry. *Glanville.*

That uncouth affected garb of ſpeech, or *canting* language rather, if I may ſo call it, which they have of late taken up, is the ſignal diſtinction and characteriſtical note of that, which, in that their new language, they call the godly party. *Sanderſon.*

The buſy, ſubtile ſerpents of the law
Did firſt my mind from true obedience draw;
While I did limits to the king preſcribe,
And took for oracles that *canting* tribe. *Roſcommon.*

Unſkill'd in ſchemes by planets to foreſhow,
Like *canting* raſcals, how the wars will go. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

CANTA'TA, kan-ta'-ta. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A ſong.

CANTA'TION, kan-ta'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *canto*, Lat.] The act of ſinging.

CA'NTER, kan'-tur. *n. ſ.* [from *cant*.] A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk formally of religion, without obeying it.

CANTERBURY BELLS, kan'-tur-ber'-ry-belz. See **BELFLOWER**.

CANTERBURY GALLOP, kan'-tur-ber'-ry-gal'-lup. [In horſemanſhip.] The hand gallop of an ambling horſe, commonly called a canter; ſaid to be derived from the monks riding to Canterbury on eaſy ambling horſes.

CANTHA'RIDES, kan-thar'-y-dez. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Spaniſh flies, uſed to raiſe bliſters.

The flies, *cantharides*, are bred of a worm, or caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruit trees; as are the fig-tree, the pine-tree, and the wild brier; all which bear ſweet fruit, and fruit that hath a kind of ſecret biting or ſharpneſs: for the fig hath a milk in it that is ſweet and corroſive; the pine apple hath a kernel that is ſtrong and abſterſive. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

CA'NTHUS, kan'-thus. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the greater, the external the leſſer *canthus*. *Quincy.*

A gentlewoman was ſeized with an inflammation and tumour in the great *canthus*, or angle of her eye. *Wiſeman.*

CA'NTICLE, kan'-tikl. *n. ſ.* [from *canto*, Lat.] A ſong: uſed generally for a ſong in ſcripture.

This right of eſtate, in ſome nations, is yet more ſignificantly expreſſed by Moſes in his *canticles*, in the perſon of God to the Jews. *Bacon's Holy War.*

CANTI'LIVERS, kan'-ti-liv'-vurz. *n. ſ.* Pieces of wood framed into the front or other ſides of an houſe, to ſuſtain the moulding and eaves over it. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

CA'NTION, kan'-shun. *n. ſ.* [*cantio*, Lat.] Song; verſes. Not now in uſe.

In the eighth eclogue the ſame perſon was brought in ſinging a *cantion* of Collin's making. *Spenſ. Kal. Glo.*

CA'NTLE, kan'tl. *n. ſ.* [*kant*, Dutch, a corner; *eſchantillon*, Fr. a piece.] A piece with corners. *Skinner.*

See how this river comes, me crankling in,
And cuts me from the beſt of all my land
A huge halfmoon, a monſtrous *cantle* out. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

To **CA'NTLE**, kan'tl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in pieces.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That muſt be *cantled*, and the judge go ſnack. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

CA'NTLET, kant'-lit. *n. ſ.* [from *cantle*.] A piece; a fragment.

Nor ſhield nor armour can their force oppoſe;
Huge *cantlets* of his buckler ſtrew the ground,
And no defence in his bor'd arms is found. *Dryd.*

CA'NTO, kan'-to. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A book, or ſection, of a poem.

Why, what would you do?——
—Make a willow cabbin at your gate,
And call upon my ſoul within the houſe;
Write loyal *cantos* of contemned love. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

CA'NTON, kan'-tun. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſmall parcel or diviſion of land.

Only that little *canton* of land, called the Engliſh pale, containing four ſmall ſhires, did maintain a bordering war with the Iriſh, and retain the form of Engliſh government. *Davies.*

2. A ſmall community, or clan.

The ſame is the caſe of rovers by land; ſuch, as yet, are ſome *cantons* in Arabia, and ſome petty kings of the mountains adjacent to ſtraits and ways. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To **Ca'nton**, kån'-tůn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divide into little parts.

Families ſhall quit all ſubjection to him, and *canton* his empire into leſs governments for themſelves. *Locke.*

It would certainly be for the good of mankind, to have all the mighty empires and monarchies of the world *cantoned* out into petty ſtates and principalities. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The late king of Spain, reckoning it an indignity to have his territories *cantoned* out into parcels by other princes, during his own life, and without his conſent, rather choſe to bequeath the monarchy entire to a younger ſon of France. *Swift.*

They *canton* out to themſelves a little province in the intellectual world, where they fancy the light ſhines, and all the reſt is in darkneſs. *Watts on the Mind.*

To **Ca'ntonize**, kån'-tô-nîze. *v. a.* [from *canton.*] To parcel out into ſmall diviſions.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten perſons of the Engliſh nation. *Davies on Ireland.*

The whole foreſt was in a manner *cantonized* amongſt a very few in number, of whom ſome had regal rights. *Howel.*

Ca'ntred, kån'-trîd. *n. ſ.* The ſame in Wales as an *hundred* in England. For *cantre*, in the Britiſh language, ſignifieth an hundred. *Cowell.*

The king regrants to him all that province, reſerving only the city of Dublin, and the *cantreds* next adjoining, with the maritime towns. *Davies on Ireland.*

CA'NVASS, kån'-vås. *n. ſ.* [*canevas*, Fr. *cannabis*, Lat. hemp.]

1. A kind of linen cloth woven for ſeveral uſes, as ſails, painting cloths, tents.

The maſter commanded forthwith to ſet on all the *canvaſs* they could, and fly homeward. *Sidney.*

And eke the pens, that did his pinions bind,
Were like main yards with flying *canvaſs* lin'd. *Spenſer.*

Their *canvaſs* caſtles up they quickly rear,
And build a city in an hour's ſpace. *Fairfax.*

Where'er thy navy ſpreads her *canvaſs* wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all, ſhe brings. *Waller.*

With ſuch kind paſſion haſtes the prince to fight,
And ſpreads his flying *canvaſs* to the ſound;
Him whom no danger, were he there, could fright,
Now abſent, every little noiſe can wound. *Dryden.*

Thou, Kneller, long with noble pride,
The foremoſt of thy art, haſt vied
With nature in a generous ſtrife,
And touch'd the *canvaſs* into life. *Addiſon.*

2. The act of ſifting voices, or trying them previouſly to the deciſive act of voting. [from *canvaſs*, as it ſignifies a ſieve.]

There be that can pack cards, and yet cannot play well: ſo there are ſome that are good in *canvaſſes* and factions, that are otherwiſe weak men. *Bacon.*

To **Ca'nvass**, kån'-vås. *v. a.* [*Skinner* derives it from *cannabaſſer*, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is uſed to ſignify, to ſearch diligently into.]

1. To ſift; to examine. [from *canvaſs* a ſtraining cloth.]

I have made careful ſearch on all hands, and *canvaſſed* the matter with all poſſible diligence. *Woodward.*

2. To debate; to diſcuſs.

The curs diſcovered a raw hide in the bottom of a river, and laid their heads together how to come at it: they *canvaſſed* the matter one way and t'other, and concluded, that the way to get it, was to drink their way to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Ca'nvass**, kån'-vås. *v. n.* To ſolicit; to try votes previouſly to the deciſive act.

Elizabeth being to reſolve upon an officer, and being, by ſome that *canvaſſed* for others, put in ſome doubt of that perſon ſhe meant to advance, ſaid, ſhe was like one with a lanthorn ſeeking a man. *Bacon.*

This crime of *canvaſſing*, or ſoliciting, for church preferment, is, by the canon law, called ſimony. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Ca'ny, kå'-ný. *adj.* [from *cane.*]

1. Full of canes.
2. Conſiſting of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains
Of Sericana, where Chineſes drive,
With ſails and wind, their *cany* waggons light. *Milton.*

Ca'nzonet, kån'-zô-nĕt. *n. ſ.* [*canzonetta*, Ital.] A little ſong.

Vecchi was moſt pleaſing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his madrigals as *canzonets*. *Peacham.*

CAP, kåp'. *n. ſ.* [*cap*, Welſh; cæppe, Sax. *cappe*, Germ. *cappe*, Fr. *cappa*, Ital. *capa*, Span. *kappe*, Dan. and Dutch; *caput* a head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the *cap* your worſhip did beſpeak.—
—Why, this was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet diſh. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

I have ever held my *cap* off to thy fortune.—
—Thou haſt ſerv'd me with much faith. *Shakeſp.*

Firſt, lolling ſloth in woollen *cap*,
Taking her after-dinner nap. *Swift.*

The *cap*, the whip, the maſculine attire,
For which they roughen to the ſenſe. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. The enſign of the cardinalate.

Henry the Fifth did ſometimes propheſy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He 'd make his *cap* coequal with the crown. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

3. The topmoſt; the higheſt.

Thou art the *cap* of all the fools alive. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They more and leſs came in with *cap* and knee,
Met him in boroughs, cities, villages. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Should the want of a *cap* or a cringe ſo mortally diſcompoſe him, as we find afterwards it did. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. A veſſel made like a cap.

It is obſerved, that a barrel or *cap*, whoſe cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not ſerve a diver above a quarter of an hour. *Wilkins.*

6. *Cap of a great gun.* A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preſerve the prime.

7. *Cap of maintenance.* One of the regalia carried before the king at the coronation.

To **Cap**, kåp'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are *capped* with a ſmooth cartilaginous ſubſtance, ſerving both to ſtrength and motion. *Derham.*

2. To deprive of the cap.

If one, by another occaſion, take any thing from another, as boys ſometimes uſe to *cap* one another, the ſame is ſtraight felony. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

3. *To cap verſes.* To name alternately verſes beginning with a particular letter; to name in oppoſition or emulation; to name alternately in conteſt.

Where Henderſon, and th' other maſſes,
Were ſent to *cap* texts, and put caſes. *Hudibras.*

Sure it is a pitiful pretence to ingenuity that can be thus kept up, there being little need of any other faculty but memory, to be able to *cap* texts. *Government of the Tongue.*

There is an author of ours, whom I would deſire him to read, before he ventures at *capping* characters. *Atterbury.*

Cap *à pè*, kåp-å-pê'. }
Cap *à pie*, kåp-å-pý'. } [*cap à pie*, Fr.] From head to foot; all over.

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all points exactly, *cap à pè*,
Appears before them, and, with ſolemn march,
Goes ſlow and ſtately by them. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

There for the two contending knights he ſent;
Arm'd *cap à pie*, with rev'rence low they bent. *Dryden.*

A woodlouſe,
That folds up itſelf in itſelf for a houſe,
As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd *cap à pè* in a ſtrong coat of mail. *Swift.*

Cap-paper, kåp'-på-půr. A ſort of coarſe browniſh paper. So called from being formed into a kind of *cap* to hold commodities.

Having, for trial ſake, filtered it through *cap-paper*, there remained in the filtre a powder. *Boyle.*

Capabi'lity, kå-på-bîl'-l-tý. *n. ſ.* [from *capable.*] Capacity; the quality of being capable.

Sure he that made us with ſuch large diſcourſe,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That *capability* and godlike reaſon
To ruſt in us unus'd. *Shakeſp.*

CA'PABLE, kå'-påbl. *adj.* [*capable*, Fr.]

1. Sufficient to contain; ſufficiently capacious.

When we conſider ſo much of that ſpace, as is equal to, or *capable* to receive a body of any aſſigned dimenſions. *Locke.*

2. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing.

To ſay, that the more *capable*, or the better deſerver, hath ſuch right to govern, as he may compulſorily bring under the leſs worthy, is idle. *acon.*

When you hear any perſon give his judgment, conſider with yourſelf whether he be a *capable* judge. *Watts.*

3. Intelligent; able to underſtand.

Look you, how pale he glares;
His form and cauſe conjoin'd, preaching to ſtones,
Would make them *capable.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

4. Intellectually capacious; able to receive.

I am much bound to God, that he hath endued you with one *capable* of the beſt inſtructions. *Digby.*

5. Suſceptible.

The ſoul, immortal ſubſtance, to remain
Conſcious of joy, and *capable* of pain. *Prior.*

6. Qualified for; without any natural impediment.

There is no man that believes the goodneſs of God, but muſt be inclined to think, that he hath made ſome things for as long a duration as they are *capable* of. *Tillotſon.*

7. Qualified for; without legal impediment.

Of my land,
Loyal and natural boy! I'll work the means
To make thee *capable.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

8. It has the particle *of* before a noun.

What ſecret ſprings their eager paſſions move,
How *capable of* death for injur'd love! *Dryd. Virg.*

9. Hollow. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Lean but upon a ruſh,
The cicatrice, and *capable* impreſſure,
Thy palm ſome moments keeps. *Shak. As you like it.*

Ca'pableness, kå'-påbl-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *capable.*] The quality or ſtate of being capable; knowledge; underſtanding; power of mind.

CAPA'CIOUS, kå-på'-shůs. *adj.* [*capax*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large; able to hold much.

Beneath th' inceſſant weeping of thoſe drains
I ſee the rocky ſiphons ſtretch'd immenſe,
The mighty reſervoirs of harden'd chalk
Or ſtiff compacted clay, *capacious* found. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. Extenſive; equal to much knowledge, or great deſign.

There are ſome perſons of a good genius, and a *capacious* mind, who write and ſpeak very obſcurely. *Watts.*

CAPA'CIOUSNESS, kå-på'-shůs-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *capacious*.] The power of holding or receiving; largeneſs.

A concave meaſure, of known and denominate capacity, ſerves to meaſure the *capaciouſneſs* of any other veſſel. In like manner to a given weight the weight of all other bodies may be reduced and ſo found out. *Holder on Time.*

To **CAPA'CITATE**, kå-pås'-ỳ-tåte. *v. a.* [from *capacity*.] To make capable; to enable; to qualify.

By this inſtruction we may be *capacitated* to obſerve thoſe errours. *Dryden.*

Theſe ſort of men were ſycophants only, and were endued with arts of life, to *capacitate* them for the converſation of the rich and great. *Tatler.*

CAPA'CITY, kå-pås'-ỉ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*capacité*, Fr.]

1. The power of holding or containing any thing.

Had our palace the *capacity*
To camp this hoſt, we would all ſup together.
Shakeſp.

Notwithſtanding thy *capacity*
Receiveth as the ſea, nought enters there,
Of what validity and pitch ſoe'er,
But falls into abatement and low price.
Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.

For they that moſt and greateſt things embrace,
Enlarge thereby their mind's *capacity*,
As ſtreams enlarg'd, enlarge the channel's ſpace.
Davies.

Space, conſidered in length, breadth, and thickneſs, I think, may be called *capacity*. *Locke.*

2. Room; ſpace.

There remained, in the *capacity* of the exhauſted cylinder, ſtore of little rooms, or ſpaces, empty or devoid of air. *Boyle.*

3. The force or power of the mind.

No intellectual creature is able, by *capacity*, to do that which nature doth without *capacity* and knowledge. *Hooker.*

In ſpiritual natures, ſo much as there is of deſire, ſo much there is alſo of *capacity* to receive. I do not ſay, there is always a *capacity* to receive the very thing they deſire, for that may be impoſſible. *South.*

An heroic poem requires the accompliſhment of ſome extraordinary undertaking; which requires the duty of a ſoldier, and the *capacity* and prudence of a general. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

4. Power; ability.

Since the world's wide frame does not include
A cauſe with ſuch *capacities* endued,
Some other cauſe o'er nature muſt preſide. *Blackm.*

5. State; condition; character.

A miraculous revolution, reducing many from the head of a triumphant rebellion to their old condition of maſons, ſmiths, and carpenters; that, in this *capacity*, they might repair what, as colonels and captains, they had ruined and defaced. *South.*

You deſire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the ſame in both *capacities*. *Swift.*

CAPA'RISON, kå-pår'-ỳ-sůn. *n. ſ.* [*caparazon* a great cloke, Span.] A horſe-cloth, or a ſort of cover for a horſe, which is ſpread over his furniture. *Farrier's Dict.*

Tilting furniture, emblazon'd ſhields,
Impreſſes quaint, *capariſons*, and ſteeds,
Baſes, and tinſel trappings, gorgeous knights,
At jouſt and tournament. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

Some wore a breaſtplate, and a light juppon;
Their horſes cloath'd with rich *capariſon*.
Dryden's Fables.

To **CAPA'RISON**, kå-pår'-ỳ-sůn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs in capariſons.

The ſteeds *capariſon'd* with purple ſtand,
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,
And champ betwixt their teeth the ſoaming gold.
Dryden.

2. To dreſs pompouſly: in a ludicrous ſenſe.

Don't you think, though I am *capariſoned* like a man, I have a doublet and hoſe in my diſpoſition? *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

CAPE, kå'pe. *n. ſ.* [*cape*, Fr.]

1. Headland; promontory.

What from the *cape* can you diſcern at ſea?—
—Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood.
Shakeſp. Othello.

The parting ſun,
Beyond the earth's green *cape* and verdant iſles,
Heſperean ſets; my ſignal to depart. *Par. Loſt.*

The Romans made war upon the Tarentines, and obliged them by treaty not to ſail beyond the *cape*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The neck-piece of a cloke.

He was cloathed in a robe of fine black cloth, with wide ſleeves and *cape*. *Bacon.*

CA'PER, kå'-půr. *n. ſ.* [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump; a ſkip.

We, that are true lovers, run into ſtrange *capers*; but as all is mortal in nature, ſo is all nature in love mortal in folly. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Flimnap, the treaſurer, is allowed to cut a *caper*, on the ſtrait rope, at leaſt an inch higher than any other lord in the whole empire. *Swift's Gul. Trav.*

CA'PER, kå'-půr. *n. ſ.* [*capparis*, Lat.] An acid pickle. See CAPER BUSH.

We invent new ſauces and pickles, which reſemble the animal ferment in taſte and virtue, as mangoes, olives, and *capers*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To **CA'PER**, kå'-půr. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance frolickſomely.

The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he that will *caper* with me for a thouſand marks, let him lend me the money, and have at him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

2. To ſkip for merriment.

Our maſter
Cap'ring to eye her. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

His nimble hand's inſtinct then taught each ſtring
A *cap'ring* cheerfulneſs, and made them ſing
To their own dance. *Craſhaw.*

The family tript it about, and *capered* like hailſtones bounding from a marble floor. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

3. To dance: ſpoken in contempt.

The ſtage would need no force, nor ſong, nor dance,
Nor *capering* monſieur from active France. *Rowe.*

CA'PERER, kå'-pě-růr. *n. ſ.* [from *caper*.] A dancer: in contempt.

The tumbler's gambols ſome delight afford;
No leſs the nimble *caperer* on the cord:
But theſe are ſtill inſipid ſtuff to thee,
Coop'd in a ſhip, and toſs'd upon the ſea.
Dryden's Juv.

CA'PERBUSH, kå'-půr-bůsh. *n. ſ.* [*capparis*, Lat.]

The fruit is fleſhy, and ſhaped like a pear. This plant grows in the South of France, in Spain, and in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and the buds of the flowers, before they are open, are pickled for eating. *Miller.*

CA'PIAS, kå'-pyås. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A writ of two ſorts: One before judgment, called *capias ad reſpondendum*, in an action perſonal, if the ſheriff, upon the firſt writ of diſtreſs, return that he has no effects in his juriſdiction. The other is a writ of execution after judgment. *Cowell.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS, kå-pıl-lå'-shůs. *adj.* The ſame with *capillary*.

CA'PILLAIRE, kå-pıl-lå'r. *n. ſ.* Syrup of maidenhead.

CAPI'LLAMENT, kå-pıl'-lå-měnt. *n. ſ.* [*capillamentum*, Lat.] Thoſe ſmall threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower, and adorned with little herbs at the top, are called *capillaments*. *Quincy.*

CA'PILLARY, kå-pıl'-lå-rỳ. *adj.* [from *capillus* hair, Lat.]

1. Reſembling hairs; ſmall; minute: applied to plants.

Capillary or *capillaceous* plants, are ſuch as have no main ſtalk or ſtem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their ſeeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backſide of their leaves. *Quincy.*

Our common hyſſop is not the leaſt of vegetables, nor obſerved to grow upon walls; but rather, ſome kind of *capillaries*, which are very ſmall plants, and only grow upon walls and ſtony places. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Applied to veſſels of the body: ſmall; as the ramifications of the arteries. *Quincy.*

Ten *capillary* arteries in ſome parts of the body, as in the brain, are not equal to one hair; and the ſmalleſt lymphatick veſſels are an hundred times ſmaller than the ſmalleſt *capillary* artery. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CAPILLA'TION, kå-pıl-lå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *capillus*, Lat.] A veſſel like a hair; a ſmall ramification of veſſels. Not uſed.

Nor is the humour contained in ſmaller veins, or obſcurer *capillations*, but in a veſicle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CA'PITAL, kåp'-ỉ-tål. *adj.* [*capitalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the head.

Needs muſt the ſerpent now his *capital* bruiſe
Expect with mortal pain. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Criminal in the higheſt degree, ſo as to touch life.

Edmund, I arreſt thee
On *capital* treaſon. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Several caſes deſerve greater puniſhment than many crimes that are *capital* among us. *Swift.*

3. That which affects life.

In *capital* cauſes, wherein but one man's life is in queſtion, the evidence ought to be clear; much more in a judgment upon a war, which is *capital* to thouſands. *Bacon.*

4. Chief; principal.

I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but ſome that are moſt *capital*, and commonly occurrent both in the life and conditions of private men. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

As to ſwerve in the leaſt points, is errour; ſo the *capital* enemies thereof God hateth, as his deadly foes, aliens, and, without repentance, children of endleſs perdition. *Hooker.*

They do, in themſelves, tend to confirm the truth of a *capital* article in religion. *Atterbury.*

5. Chief; metropolitan.

This had been
Perhaps thy *capital* ſeat, from whence had ſpread
All generations; and had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great progenitor.
Paradiſe Loſt.

6. Applied to letters: large; ſuch as are written at the beginnings or heads of books.

Our moſt conſiderable actions are always preſent, like *capital* letters to an aged and dim eye. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The firſt is written in *capital* letters, without chapters or verſes. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

7. *Capital ſtock*. The principal or original ſtock of a trader or company.

CA'PITAL, kåp'-ỉ-tål. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The upper part of a pillar.

You ſee the volute of the Ionick, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the uovali of the Dorick, mixed without any regularity on the ſame *capital*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

CA'PITALLY, kåp'-ỉ-tål-lỳ. *adv.* [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.

Capita'tion, kåp-ì-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *caput* the head, Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He ſuffered for not performing the commandment of God concerning *capitation*; that, when the people were numbered, for every head they ſhould pay unto God a ſhekel. *Brown.*

Ca'pite, kåp'-ì-tè. *n. ſ.* [from *caput, capitis*, Lat.]

A tenure which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown, be it by knight's ſervice or ſocage, and not as of any honour, caſtle, or manour: and therefore it is otherwiſe called a tenure, that holdeth merely of the king; becauſe, as the crown is a corporation and ſeigniory in groſs, as the common lawyers term it, ſo the king that poſſeſſeth the crown is, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, nor ever dieth. *Cowell.*

Capi'tular, kå-pìt'-ů-lår. *n. ſ.* [from *capitulum*, Lat. an eccleſiaſtical chapter.]

1. A body of ſtatutes, divided into chapters.

That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a conſtitution in his *capitular*. *Taylor.*

2. A member of a chapter.

Canoniſts do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and ſtatutes, which ſhall bind the chapter itſelf, and all its members or *capitulars*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **CAPI'TULATE**, kå-pìt'-ů-låte. *v. n.* [from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbiſhop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer,
Capitulate againſt us, and are up. *Shak. Henry* IV.

2. To yield, or ſurrender up, on certain ſtipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves ſhould offer to *capitulate* with him as enemies. *Hayward.*

I ſtill purſued, and about two o'clock this afternoon ſhe thought fit to *capitulate*. *Spectator.*

Capitula'tion, kå-pìt-ů-lå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *capitulate*.] Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conqueſt, but rather a dedition upon terms and *capitulations*, agreed between the conquerour and the conquered; wherein, uſually, the yielding party ſecured to themſelves their law and religion. *Hale.*

Capi'vi tree, kå-pè'-vỳ-trè. *n. ſ.* [*copaiba*, Lat.]

This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, about ten days journey from Carthagena. Some of them do not yield any of the balſam; thoſe that do, are diſtinguiſhed by a ridge which runs along their trunks. Theſe trees are wounded in their centre, and they apply veſſels to the wounded part, to receive the balſam. One of theſe trees will yield five or ſix gallons of balſam. *Miller.*

To **Capo'ch**, kå'-pòk. *v. a.* I know not diſtinctly what this word means; perhaps, to ſtrip off the hood.

Capoch'd your rabins of the ſynod,
And ſnapt the canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

Ca'pon, kå'pn. *n. ſ.* [*capo*, Lat.] A caſtrated cock.

In good roaſt beef my landlord ſticks his knife;
The *capon* fat delights his dainty wife. *Gay's Paſt.*

Caponnie're, kå-pò-nyèr. *n. ſ.* [Fr. A term in fortification.] A covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompaſſed with a little parapet of about two feet high, ſerving to ſupport planks laden with earth. This lodgment contains fifteen or twenty ſoldiers, and is uſually placed at the extremity of the counterſcarp, having little embraſures made in them, through which they fire. *Harris.*

Capo't, kå-pòt'. *n. ſ.* [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To **Capo't**, kå-pòt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is ſaid to have *capotted* his antagoniſt.

Capo'uch, kå-pou'tsh. *n. ſ.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood. *Dict.*

Ca'pper, kåp'-půr. *n. ſ.* [from *cap*.] One who makes or ſells caps.

Capre'olate, kåp-prè'-ò-låte. *adj.* [from *capreolus* a tendril of a vine, Lat.]

Such plants as turn, wind, and creep along the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed, in botany, *capreolate* plants. *Harris.*

CAPRI'CE, kå-prì's. } *n. ſ.* [*caprice*,
CAPRI'CHIO, kå-prì'-tshò. } Fr. *capricho*, Span.] Freak; fancy; whim; ſudden change of humour.

It is a pleaſant ſpectacle to behold the ſhifts, windings, and unexpected *capricbios* of diſtreſſed nature, when purſued by a cloſe and well-managed experiment. *Glanville's Scepſis, Preface.*

We are not to be guided in the ſenſe of that book, either by the miſreports of ſome ancients, or the *capricbios* of one or two neoterics. *Grew.*

Heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole;
That counterworks each folly and *caprice*,
That diſappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

If there be a ſingle ſpot more barren, or more diſtant from the church, there the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the *caprice* or pique of the biſhop, to build. *Swift.*

Their paſſions move in lower ſpheres,
Where'er *caprice* or folly ſteers. *Swift.*

All the various machines and utenſils would now and then play odd pranks and *caprices*, quite contrary to their proper ſtructures, and deſign of the artificers. *Bentley.*

Capri'cious, kå-prìsh'-ůs. *adj.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimſical; fanciful; humourſome.

Capri'ciously, kå-prìsh'-ůs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *capricious*.] Whimſically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

Capri'ciousness, kå-prìsh'-ůs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *capricious*.] The quality of being led by caprice, humour, whimſicalneſs.

A ſubject ought to ſuppoſe that there are reaſons, although he be not appriſed of them; otherwiſe, he muſt tax his prince of *capriciouſneſs*, inconſtancy, or ill deſign. *Swift.*

Ca'pricorn, kåp'-prỳ-kòrn. *n. ſ.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the ſigns of the zodiack; the winter ſolſtice.

Let the longeſt night in *Capricorn* be of fifteen hours, the day conſequently muſt be of nine. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

Caprio'le, kåp'-rỳ-òle. *n. ſ.* [French. In horſemanſhip.] *Caprioles* are leaps, ſuch as a horſe makes in one and the ſame place, without advancing forwards, and in ſuch a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yerks or ſtrikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A *capriole* is the moſt difficult of all the high manage, or raiſed airs. It is different from the *croupade* in this, that the horſe does not ſhow his ſhoes; and from a *balotade*, in that he does not yerk out in a *balotade*. *Farrier's Dict.*

Ca'pstan, kåp'-stån. *n. ſ.* [corruptly called *capſtern*; *cabeſtan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers, to wind up any great weight, particularly to raiſe the anchors.

The weighing of anchors by the *capſtan* is alſo new. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

No more behold thee turn my watch's key,
As ſeamen at a *capſtan* anchors weigh. *Swift.*

Ca'psular, kåp'-sů-lår. } *adj.* [*capſula*,
Ca'psulary, kåp'-sů-lår-ỳ. } Lat.] Hollow like a cheſt.

It aſcendeth not directly unto the throat, but aſcending firſt into a *capſulary* reception of the breaſt-bone, it aſcendeth again into the neck. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ca'psulate, kåp'-sů-låte. } *adj.* [*capſula*,
Ca'psulated, kåp'-sů-lå-tìd. } Lat.] Incloſed, or in a box.

Seeds, ſuch as are corrupted and ſtale, will ſwim; and this agreeth unto the ſeeds of plants locked up and *capſulated* in their huſks. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The heart lies immured, or *capſulated*, in a cartilage, which includes the heart as the ſkull doth the brain. *Derham.*

CA'PTAIN, kåp'-tìn. *n. ſ.* [*capitain*, Fr. in Latin *capitaneus*; being one of thoſe who, by tenure *in capite*, were obliged to bring ſoldiers to the war.]

1. A chief commander.

Diſmay'd not this
Our *captains*, Macbeth and Banquo? *Shak. Macb.*

2. The chief of any number or body of men.

Naſhan ſhall be *captain* of Judah. *Numbers.*
He ſent unto him a *captain* of fifty. *Kings.*
The *captain* of the guard gave him victuals. *Jeremiah.*

3. A man ſkilled in war; as, Marlborough was a great *captain*.

4. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A *captain*! theſe villains will make the name of *captain* as odious as the word occupy; therefore *captains* had need look to it. *Shak. Henry* IV.

The grim *captain*, in a ſurly tone,
Cries out, Pack up, ye raſcals, and be gone! *Dryden.*

5. The chief commander of a ſhip.

The Rhodian *captain*, relying on his knowledge, and the lightneſs of his veſſel, paſſed, in open day, through all the guards. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. It was antiently written *capitain*.

And evermore their cruel *capitain*
Sought with his raſcal routs t' encloſe them round. *Fairy Queen.*

7. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

8. *Captain Lieutenant.* The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as youngeſt captain.

Ca'ptainry, kåp'-tìn-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *captain*.] The power over a certain diſtrict; the chieftainſhip.

There ſhould be no rewards taken for *captainries* of counties, no ſhares of biſhopricks for nominating of biſhops. *Spenſer.*

Ca'ptainship, kåp'-tìn-shìp. *n. ſ.* [from *captain*.]

1. The condition or poſt of a chief commander.

Therefore ſo pleaſe thee to return with us,
And of our Athens, thine and ours, to take
The *captainſhip*. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

2. The rank, quality, or poſt of a captain.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant *captainſhip* in the ſame regiment. *Wotton.*

3. The chieftainſhip of a clan, or government of a certain diſtrict.

To diminiſh the Iriſh lords, he did aboliſh their pretended and uſurped *captainſhips*. *Davies on Irel.*

4. Skill in the military trade.

Capta'tion, kåp-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *capto*, Lat.] The practice of catching favour or applauſe; courtſhip; flattery.

I am content my heart ſhould be diſcovered, without any of thoſe dreſſes, or popular *captations*, which ſome men uſe in their ſpeeches. *K. Charles.*

Ca'ption, kåp'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *capio*, Lat. to take.] The act of taking any perſon by a judicial proceſs.

CAPTIOUS, kåp'-shůs. *adj.* [*captieux*, Fr. *captioſus*, Lat.]

1. Given to cavils; eager to object.

If he ſhew a forwardneſs to be reaſoning about things, take care that nobody check this inclination, or miſlead it by *captious* or fallacious ways of talking with him. *Locke.*

2. Inſidious; enſnaring.

She taught him likewiſe how to avoid ſundry *captious* and tempting queſtions, which were like to be aſked of him. *Bacon.*

Ca'ptiously, kåp'-shůs-lẙ. *adv.* [from *captious.*] In a captious manner; with an inclination to object.

Uſe your words as *captiouſly* as you can, in your arguing on one ſide, and apply diſtinctions on the other. *Locke.*

Ca'ptiousness, kåp'-shůs-nǐs. *n. ſ.* [from *captious.*] Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peeviſhneſs.

Captiouſneſs is a fault oppoſite to civility; it often produces miſbecoming and provoking expreſſions and carriage. *Locke.*

To **Ca'ptivate**, kåp'-tǐ-våte. *v. a.* [*captiver*, Fr. *captivo*, Lat.]

1. To take priſoner; to bring into bondage.

How ill beſeeming is it in thy ſex
To triumph, like an Amazonian trull,
Upon their woes whom fortune *captivates*! *Shak.*

Thou haſt by tyranny theſe many years
Waſted our country, ſlain our citizens,
And ſent our ſons and huſbands *captivate*. *Shak.*

He deſerves to be a ſlave, that is content to have the rational ſovereignty of his ſoul, and the liberty of his will, ſo *captivated*. *King Charles.*

They ſtand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would *captivate* or diſturb them. *Locke.*

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to ſubdue.

Wiſdom enters the laſt, and ſo *captivates* him with her appearance, that he gives himſelf up to her. *Addiſon, Guardian.*

3. To enſlave: with *to*.

They lay a trap for themſelves, and *captivate* their underſtandings *to* miſtake, falſehood, and errour. *Locke.*

Captiva'tion, kåp-tǐ-vå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *captivate.*] The act of taking one captive.

CA'PTIVE, kåp'-tǐv. *n. ſ.* [*captif*, Fr. *captivus*, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a priſoner to an enemy.

You have the *captives*,
Who were the oppoſites of this day's ſtrife. *Shak.*

This is no other than that forced reſpect a *captive* pays to his conqueror, a ſlave to his lord. *Rogers.*

Free from ſhame
Thy *captives*: I enſure the penal claim. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It is uſed with *to* before the captor.

If thou ſay Antony lives, 'tis well,
Or friends with Cæſar, or not *captive to* him. *Shakeſp.*

My mother, who the royal ſceptre ſway'd,
Was *captive to* the cruel victor made. *Dryden.*

3. One charmed or enſnared by beauty or excellence.

My woman's heart
Groſsly grew *captive* to his honey words. *Shakeſp.*

Ca'ptive, kåp'-tǐv. *adj.* [*captivus*, Lat.] Made priſoner in war; kept in bondage or confinement, by whatever means.

But fate forbids; the Stygian floods oppoſe,
And with nine circling ſtreams the *captive* ſouls incloſe. *Dryden.*

To **Ca'ptive**, kåp'-tǐv. *v. a.* [from the noun. It was uſed formerly with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, but now it is on the firſt.] To take priſoner; to bring into a condition of ſervitude.

But being all defeated ſave a few,
Rather than fly, or be *captiv'd*, herſelf ſhe ſlew. *Spenſer.*

Thou leaveſt them to hoſtile ſword
Of heathen and profane, their carcaſſes
To dogs and fowls a prey, or elſe *captiv'd*. *Milton.*

What further fear of danger can there be?
Beauty, which *captives* all things, ſets me free. *Dryden.*

Still lay the god: the nymph ſurpris'd,
Yet miſtreſs of herſelf, devis'd
How ſhe the vagrant might inthral,
And *captive* him who *captives* all. *Prior.*

Capti'vity, kåp-tǐv'-ǐ-tẙ. *n. ſ.* [*captivité*, French; *captivitas*, low Latin.]

1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage; ſervitude to enemies.

This is the ſerjeant,
Who, like a good and hardy ſoldier, fought
'Gainſt my *captivity*. *Shakeſp.*

There in *captivity* he lets them dwell
The ſpace of ſeventy years; then brings them back;
Rememb'ring mercy. *Milton.*

The name of Ormond will be more celebrated in his *captivity*, than in his greateſt triumphs. *Dryden.*

2. Slavery; ſervitude.

For men to be tied, and led by authority, as it were with a kind of *captivity* of judgment; and though there be reaſon to the contrary, not to liſten unto it. *Hooker.*

The apoſtle tells us, there is a way of bringing every thought into *captivity* to the obedience of Chriſt. *Decay of Piety.*

When love 's well tim'd, 'tis not a fault to love;
The ſtrong, the brave, the virtuous, and the wiſe,
Sink in the ſoft *captivity* together. *Addiſon.*

Ca'ptor, kåp'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *capio* to take, Lat.] He that takes a priſoner, or a prize.

Ca'pture, kåp'-tshůr. *n. ſ.* [*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of taking any thing.

The great ſagacity, and many artifices, uſed by birds, in the inveſtigation and *capture* of their prey. *Derham.*

2. The thing taken; a prize.

Capu'ched, kåp-ů-tshě'd. *adj.* [from *capuce*, Fr. a hood.] Covered over as with a hood.

They are differently cucullated and *capuched* upon the head and back; and, in the cicada, the eyes are more prominent. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Capuchi'n, kåp-ů-shǐ'n. *n. ſ.* A female garment, conſiſting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dreſs of *capuchin* monks; whence its name is derived.

Car, **Char**, kå'r, tshå'r, in the names of places, ſeem to have relation to the Britiſh *caer* a city. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Car, kå'r. *n. ſ.* [*car*, Welſh; *karre*, Dutch; cpæt, Saxon; *carrus*, Latin.]

1. A ſmall carriage of burden, uſually drawn by one horſe or two.

When a lady comes in a coach to our ſhops, it muſt be followed by a *car* loaded with Wood's money. *Swift.*

2. In poetical language, any vehicle of dignity or ſplendour; a chariot of war, or triumph.

Henry is dead, and never ſhall revive:
Upon a wooden coffin we attend,
And death's diſhonourable victory
We with our ſtately preſence glorify,
Like captives bound to a triumphant *car*. *Shakeſp.*

Wilt thou aſpire to guide the heav'nly *car*,
And with thy daring folly burn the world? *Shak.*

And the gilded *car* of day,
His glowing axle doth allay
In the ſteep Atlantick ſtream. *Milton.*

See where he comes, the darling of the war!
See millions crowding round the gilded *car*! *Prior.*

3. The Charles's wain, or Bear; a conſtellation.

Ev'ry fixt, and ev'ry wand'ring ſtar,
The Pleiads, Hyads, and the Northern *Car*. *Dryden.*

Ca'rabine, } kå'r-bǐne. { *n. ſ.* [*carabine*, Fr.]
Ca'rbine, } A ſmall ſort of fire arm, ſhorter than a fuſil, and carrying a ball of twenty-four in the pound, hung by the light horſe at a belt over the left ſhoulder. It is a kind of medium between the piſtol and the muſket, having its barrel two foot and a half long.

Carabini'er, kår-bǐ-nǐ'r. *n. ſ.* [from *carabine.*] A ſort of light horſe carrying longer carabines than the reſt, and uſed ſometimes on foot. *Chambers.*

Ca'rack, kår'-åk. *n. ſ.* [*caraca*, Spaniſh.] A large ſhip of burden; the ſame with thoſe which are now called *galleons*.

In which river, the greateſt *carack* of Portugal may ride afloat ten miles within the forts. *Raleigh.*

The bigger whale like ſome huge *carack* lay,
Which wanteth ſea-room with her foes to play. *Waller.*

Ca'racole, kå-rå-kô'le. *n. ſ.* [*caracole*, Fr. from *caracol*, Span. a ſnail.] An oblique tread, traced out in ſemi-rounds, changing from one hand to another, without obſerving a regular ground.

When the horſe advance to charge in battle, they ride ſometimes in *caracoles*, to amuſe the enemy, and put them in doubt whether they are about to charge them in the front or in the flank. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **Ca'racole**, kå-rå-kô'le. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move in caracoles.

Ca'rat, } kår'-åt. { *n. ſ.* [*carat*, Fr.]
Ca'ract, }

1. A weight of four grains, with which diamonds are weighed.

2. A manner of expreſſing the fineneſs of gold.

A mark, being an ounce Troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *caracts*, and each *caract* into four grains: by this weight is diſtinguiſhed the different fineneſs of their gold; for if to the fineſt of gold be put two *caracts* of alloy, both making, when cold, but an ounce, or twenty-four *caracts*, then this gold is ſaid to be twenty-two *caracts* fine. *Cocker.*

Thou beſt of gold, art worſt of gold;
Other, leſs fine in *carat*, is more precious. *Shakeſp.*

CARAVA'N, kår'-å-vån. *n. ſ.* [*caravanne*, Fr. from the Arabick.] A troop or body of merchants or pilgrims, as they travel in the Eaſt.

They ſet forth
Their airy *caravan*, high over ſeas
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing
Eaſing their flight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

When Joſeph, and the Bleſſed Virgin Mother, had loſt their moſt holy Son, they ſought him in the retinues of their kindred, and the *caravans* of the Galilean pilgrims. *Taylor.*

Carava'nsary, kår-å-vån'-så-rẙ. *n. ſ.* [from *caravan.*] A houſe built in the Eaſtern countries for the reception of travellers.

The inns which receive the caravans in Perſia, and the Eaſtern countries, are called by the name of *caravanſaries*. *Spectator.*

The ſpacious manſion, like a Turkiſh *caravanſary*, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

CA'RAVEL, kår'-å-vîl. } *n. ſ.* [*caravela*, Span.]
CA'RVEL, kår'-vîl. } A light, round, old-faſhioned ſhip, with a ſquare poop, formerly uſed in Spain and Portugal.

CA'RAWAY, kår'-å-wå. *n. ſ.* [*carum*, Lat.] A plant; ſometimes found wild in rich moiſt paſtures, eſpecially in Holland and Lincolnſhire. The ſeeds are uſed in medicine and confectionary. *Miller.*

CARBONA'DO, kår-bô-nå'-dô. *n. ſ.* [*carbonnade*, Fr. from *carbo* a coal, Lat.] Meat cut acroſs, to be broiled upon the coals.

If I come in his way willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me. *Shakeſp.*

To CARBONA'DO, kår-bô-nå'-dô. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut or hack.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll ſo *carbonado*
Your ſhanks. *Shakeſp.*

CA'RBUNCLE, kå'r-bŭnkl. *n. ſ.* [*carbunculus*, Lat. a little coal.]

1. A jewel ſhining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.

A *carbuncle* entire, as big as thou art,
Were not ſo rich a jewel. *Shakeſp.*
His head
Creſted aloft, and *carbuncle* his eyes,
With burniſh'd neck of verdant gold. *Milton.*

It is believed that a *carbuncle* does ſhine in the dark like a burning coal; from whence it hath its name. *Wilkins.*

Carbuncle is a ſtone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood-red colour. *Woodward.*

2. Red ſpots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.

It was a peſtilent fever, but there followed no *carbuncle*, no purple or livid ſpots, or the like, the maſs of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Red bliſters riſing on their paps appear,
And flaming *carbuncles*, and noiſome ſweat. *Dryd.*

CA'RBUNCLED, kår'-bŭnkld. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.]

1. Set with carbuncles.

An armour all of gold; it was a king's.—
—He has deſerv'd it, were it *carbuncled*
Like holy Phœbus' car. *Shakeſp.*

2. Spotted; deformed wth carbuncles.

CARBU'NCULAR, kår-bŭnk-ů-lŭr. *adj.* [from *carbuncle*.] Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION, kår-bŭnk-ů-lå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blaſting of the young buds of trees or plants, either by exceſſive heat or exceſſive cold. *Harris.*

CA'RCANET, kå'r-kå-nĕt. *n. ſ.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.

Say that I linger'd with you at your ſhop,
To ſee the making of her *carcanet*. *Shakeſp.*

I have ſeen her beſet and bedeckt all over with emeralds and pearls, and a *carcanet* about her neck. *Hakewill on Providence.*

CA'RCASS, kå'r-kås. *n. ſ.* [*carquaſſe*, Fr.]

1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his *carcaſs* ſhame,
Whoſe living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Spenſer.*

Where cattle paſtur'd late, now ſcatter'd lies,
With *carcaſſes* and arms, the inſanguin'd field,
Deſerted. *Milton.*

If a man viſits his ſick friend in hope of legacy, he is a vulture, and only waits for the *carcaſs*. *Taylor.*

The ſcaly nations of the ſea profound,
Like ſhipwreck'd *carcaſſes*, are driven aground. *Dryden.*

2. Body: in a ludicrous ſenſe.

To-day how many would have given their honours
To 've ſav'd their *carcaſſes*! *Shakeſp.*

He that finds himſelf in any diſtreſs, either of *carcaſs* or of fortune, ſhould deliberate upon the matter before he prays for a change. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.

A rotten *carcaſs* of a boat, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, ſail, nor maſt. *Shakeſp.*

4. The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as, the walls of a houſe.

What could be thought a ſufficient motive to have had an eternal *carcaſs* of an univerſe, wherein the materials and poſitions of it were eternally laid together? *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb, uſually oblong, conſiſting of a ſhell or caſe, ſometimes of iron with holes, more commonly of a coarſe ſtrong ſtuff, pitched over and girt with iron hoops, filled with combuſtibles, and thrown from a mortar. *Harris.*

CA'RCELAGE, kår'-sê-lîdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *carcer*, Lat.] Priſon fees. *Dict.*

CARCINO'MA, kår-sî'-nô-må. *n. ſ.* [from καρκῖνος a crab.] A particular ulcer, called a cancer, very difficult to cure. A diſorder likewiſe in the horny coat of the eye, is thus called. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS, kår-sî'-nô-må-tůs. *adj.* [from *carcinoma*.] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD, kå'rd. *n. ſ.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]

1. A paper painted with figures, uſed in games of chance or ſkill.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide!
Yet I have fac'd it with a *card* of ten. *Shakeſp.*

Soon as ſhe ſpreads her hand, th' aerial guard
Deſcend, and ſit on each important *card*;
Firſt, Ariel perch'd upon a matadore. *Pope.*

2. The paper on which the winds are marked under the mariner's needle.

Upon his *cards* and compaſs firms his eye,
The maſters of his long experiment. *Spenſer.*

The very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know,
I' th' ſhipman's *card*. *Shakeſp.*

How abſolute the knave is! we muſt ſpeak by the *card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Shakeſp.*

On life's vaſt ocean diverſely we ſail,
Reaſon the *card*, but paſſion is the gale. *Pope.*

3. [*kaarde*, Dutch.] The inſtrument with which wool is combed, or comminuted, or broken for ſpinning.

To CARD, kå'rd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb, or comminute wool with a piece of wood, thick ſet with crooked wires.

The while their wives do ſit
Beſide them, *carding* wool. *May's Virgil.*
Go, *card* and ſpin,
And leave the buſineſs of the war to men. *Dryd.*

To CARD, kå'rd. *v. n.* To game; to play much at cards: as, a *carding* wife.

CARDAMO'MUM, kå'r-då-mô-mŭm. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A medicinal ſeed, of the aromatic kind, contained in pods, and brought from the Eaſt-Indies. *Chambers.*

CA'RDER, kå'r-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *card*.]

1. One that cards wool.

The clothiers all have put off
The ſpinſters, *carders*, fullers, weavers. *Shakeſp.*

2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDI'ACAL, kår-dî'-å-kål. } *adj.* [καρδία
CA'RDIACK, kå'r-dý-åk. } the heart.]
Cordial; having the quality of invigorating the ſpirits.

CA'RDIALGY, kår-dî'-ŏl-jî. *n. ſ.* [from καρδία the heart, and ἄλγος pain.] The heart-burn; a pain ſuppoſed to be felt in the heart, but more properly in the ſtomach, which ſometimes riſes all along from thence up to the œſophagus, occaſioned by ſome acrimonious matter. *Quincy.*

CA'RDINAL, kå'r-dî-nål. *adj.* [*cardinalis*, Lat.] Principal; chief.

The diviſions of the year in frequent uſe with aſtronomers, according to the *cardinal* interſections of the zodiack; that is, the two equinoctials, and both the ſolſtitial points. *Brown.*

His *cardinal* perfection was induſtry. *Clarendon.*

CA'RDINAL, kå'r-dî-nål. *n. ſ.* One of the chief governors of the Romiſh church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains ſix biſhops, fifty prieſts, and fourteen deacons, who conſtitute the ſacred college, and are choſen by the pope.

A *cardinal* is ſo ſtiled, becauſe ſerviceable to the apoſtolick ſee, as an axle or hinge on which the whole government of the church turns; or as they have, from the pope's grant, the hinge and government of the Romiſh church. *Ayliffe.*

You hold a fair aſſembly;
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, *cardinal*,
I ſhould judge now unhappily. *Shakeſp.*

CARDINAL'S FLOWER, kå'r-dî-nålz-flŏw-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [*rapuntium*, Lat.] A flower.

The ſpecies are, 1. Greater rampions, with a crimſon ſpiked flower, commonly called the ſcarlet *cardinal's flower*. 2. The blue *cardinal's flower*. *Miller.*

CA'RDINALATE, kå'r-dý-nå-lĕt. } *n. ſ.* [from
CA'RDINALSHIP, kå'r-dî-nål-ship. } *cardinal*.]
The office and rank of a cardinal.

An ingenious cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a *cardinalate*, went to congratulate his eminence upon his new honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

CA'RDMAKER, kå'rd-må'-kŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *card* and *make*.] A maker of cards.

Am not I Chriſtophero Sly, by occupation a *cardmaker*? *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

CA'RDMATCH, kå'rd-måtsh. *n. ſ.* [from *card* and *match*.] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted ſulphŭr.

Take care, that thoſe may not make the moſt noiſe who have the leaſt to ſell; which is very obſervable in the venders of *cardmatches*. *Addiſon.*

CA'RDUUS, kå'r-důs. See THISTLE.

CARE, kå're. *n. ſ.* [cape, Saxon.]

1. Solicitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.

Or, if I would take *care*, that *care* ſhould be
For wit that ſcorn'd the world, and liv'd like me. *Dryden.*

Not ſullen diſcontent, nor anxious *care*,
Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there. *Dryden.*

Raiſe in your ſoul the greateſt *care* of fulfilling the divine will. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

2. Caution; often in the phraſe, *to have a care*.

Well, ſweet Jack, *have a care* of thyſelf. *Shakeſp.*

The fooliſh virgins had taken no *care* for a further ſupply, after the oil, which was at firſt put into their lamps, was ſpent; as the wiſe had done. *Tillotſon.*

Begone! the prieſt expects you at the altar.—
But, tyrant, *have a care* I come not thither. *A. Philips.*

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preſervation.

If we believe that there is a God, that takes *care* of us, and we be careful to pleaſe him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. *Tillotſon.*

4. It is a looſe and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or leſs: it is commonly uſed in the phraſe, *to take care*.

You come in ſuch a time,
As if propitious fortune *took a care*
To ſwell my tide of joys to their full height.
Dryd.

We *take care* to flatter ourſelves with imaginary ſcenes and proſpects of future happineſs. *Atterbury.*

5. The object of care, of caution, or of love.

O my poor kingdom, ſick with civil blows!
When that my *care* could not withhold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy *care?* *Shakeſp.*

Fluſh'd were his cheeks, and glowing were his eyes:
Is ſhe thy *care?* is ſhe thy *care?* he cries. *Dryden.*

Your ſafety, more than mine, was then my *care:*
Leſt, of the guide bereft, the rudder loſt,
Your ſhip ſhould run againſt the rocky coaſt.
Dryden.

The wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow *care.*
Gay's Trivia.

None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,
Or more improv'd the vegetable *care.* *Pope.*

To **Care**, kå're. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be anxious or ſolicitous; to be in concern about any thing.

She *cared* not what pain ſhe put her body to, ſince the better part, her mind, was laid under ſo much agony. *Sidney.*

As the Germans, both in language and manners, differed from the Hungarians, ſo were they always at variance with them; and therefore much *cared* not, though they were by him ſubdued. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir;
If thou *car'ſt* little, leſs ſhall be my care. *Dryden.*

2. To be inclined; to be diſpoſed: with *for* before nouns, or *to* before verbs.

Not *caring to* obſerve the wind,
Or the new ſea explore. *Waller.*

The remarks are introduced by a compliment to the works of an author, who, I am ſure, would not *care for* being praiſed at the expence of another's reputation. *Addiſon.*

Having been now acquainted, the two ſexes did not *care to* part. *Addiſon.*

Great maſters in painting never *care for* drawing people in the faſhion. *Spectator.*

3. To be affected with; to have regard to: with *for*.

You doat on her that *cares* not *for* your love.
Shakeſp.

There was an ape that had twins; ſhe doated upon one of them, and did not much *care for* t' other. *L'Eſtrange.*

Where few are rich, few *care for* it; where many are ſo, many deſire it. *Temple.*

Ca'recrazed, kå're-kråzd. *adj.* [from *care* and *craze.*] Broken with care and ſolicitude.

Theſe both put off, a poor petitioner,
A *carecraz'd* mother of a many children. *Shakeſp.*

To **Care'en**, kå-rē'n. *v. a.* [*cariner*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat. A term in the ſea language.] To lay a veſſel on one ſide, to calk, ſtop up leaks, refit, or trim the other ſide. *Chambers.*

To **Care'en**, kå-rē'n. *v. n.* To be in the ſtate of careening.

CARE'ER, kå-rē'r. *n. ſ.* [*carriere*, Fr.]

1. The ground on which a race is run; the length of a courſe.

They had run themſelves too far out of breath, to go back again the ſame *career.* *Sidney.*

2. A courſe; a race.

What rein can hold licentious wickedneſs,
When down the hill he holds his fierce *career?*
Shakeſp.

3. Height of ſpeed; ſwift motion.

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a horſe is running in his full *career*, to ſtand upright on his back.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.

Practiſe them now to curb the turning ſteed,
Mocking the foe; now to his rapid ſpeed
To give the rein, and, in the full *career*,
To draw the certain ſword, or ſend the pointed ſpear. *Prior.*

4. Courſe of action; uninterrupted procedure.

Shall quips and ſentences, and theſe paper bullets of the brain, awe a man from the *career* of his humour? *Shakeſp.*

The heir of a blaſted family has roſe up, and promiſed fair, and yet at length a croſs event has certainly met and ſtopt him in the *career* of his fortune. *South.*

Knights in knightly deeds ſhould perſevere,
And ſtill continue what at firſt they were;
Continue and proceed in honour's fair *career.*
Dryd.

To **Care'er**, kå-rē'r. *v. n.* [from the noun.] Running with ſwift motion.

With eyes, the wheels
Of beryl, and *careering* fires between. *Milton.*

Ca'reful, kå're-fůl. *adj.* [from *care* and *full.*]

1. Anxious; ſolicitous; full of concern.

The piteous maiden, *careful*, comfortleſs,
Does throw out thrilling ſhricks and ſhrieking cries. *Spenſer.*

Martha, thou art *careful*, and troubled about many things. *Luke*, x. 41.

Welcome, thou pleaſing ſlumber;
Awhile embrace me in thy leaden arms,
And charm my *careful* thoughts. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Provident; diligent: with *of* or *for*.

Behold, thou haſt been *careful for* us with all this care; what is to be done for thee? 2 *Kings.*

To cure their mad ambition, they were ſent
To rule a diſtant province, each alone:
What could a *careful* father more have done?
Dryden.

3. Watchful; cautious: with *of*.

It concerns us to be *careful of* our converſations.
Ray.

4. Subject to perturbations; expoſed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of ſolicitude.

By him that rais'd me to this *careful* height,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd. *Shak.*

Ca'refully, kå're-fůl-lỳ. *adv.* [from *careful.*]

1. In a manner that ſhews care.

Envy, how *carefully* does it look! how meagre and ill-complexioned! *Collier.*

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.

You come moſt *carefully* upon your hour.
Shakeſp.

By conſidering him ſo *carefully* as I did before my attempt, I have made ſome faint reſemblance of him. *Dryden.*

All of them, therefore, ſtudiouſly cheriſhed the memory of their honourable extraction, and *carefully* preſerved the evidences of it. *Atterbury.*

3. Providently.

4. Cautiouſly.

Ca'refulness, kå're-fůl-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *careful.*] Vigilance; heedfulneſs; caution.

The death of Selymus was, with all *carefulneſs*, concealed by Ferhates.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

Ca'relesly, kå're-lls-lỳ. *adv.* [from *careleſs.*] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedleſly.

There he him found all *careleſly* diſplay'd,
In ſecret ſhadow from the ſunny ray. *Fairy Q.*

Not content to ſee
That others write as *careleſly* as he. *Waller.*

Ca'relesness, kå're-lls-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *careleſs.*] Heedleſsneſs; inattention; negligence; abſence of care; manner void of care.

For Coriolanus, neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifeſts the true knowledge he has in their diſpoſition, and out of his noble *careleſneſs*, lets them plainly ſee it. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Who, in the other extreme, only doth
Call a rough *careleſneſs* good faſhion;
Whoſe cloak his ſpurs tear, or whom he ſpits on,
He cares not. *Donne.*

It makes us to walk warily, and tread ſure, for fear of our enemies; and that is better than to be flattered into pride and *careleſneſs.*
Taylor's Rule of living holy.

The ignorance or *careleſneſs* of the ſervants can hardly leave the maſter diſappointed. *Temple.*

I who at ſome times ſpend, at others ſpare,
Divided between *careleſneſs* and care. *Pope.*

Careless, kå're-lls. *adj.* [from *care.*]

1. Having no care; feeling no ſolicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedleſs; regardleſs; thoughtleſs; neglectful; unheeding; unthinking; unmindful: with *of* or *about*.

Knowing that if the worſt befal them, they ſhall loſe nothing but themſelves; *whereof* they ſeem very *careleſs.* *Spenſer.*

Nor loſe the good advantage of his grace,
By ſeeming cold, or *careleſs of* his will. *Shakeſp.*

A woman, the more curious ſhe is about her face, is commonly the more *careleſs about* her houſe. *Ben Jonſon.*

A father, unnaturally *careleſs of* his child, ſells or gives him to another man. *Locke.*

2. Chearful; undiſturbed.

Thus wiſely *careleſs*, innocently gay,
Cheerful he play'd. *Pope.*

In my cheerful morn of life,
When nurs'd by *careleſs* ſolitude I liv'd,
And ſung of nature with unceaſing joy,
Pleas'd have I wander'd, through your rough domain. *Thomſon.*

3. Unheeded; thoughtleſs; unconſidered.

The freedom of ſaying as many *careleſs* things as other people, without being ſo ſeverely remarked upon. *Pope.*

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

Careleſs of thunder from the clouds that break,
My only omens from your looks I take. *Granville.*

To **CARE'SS**, kå-rēs'. *v. a.* [*careſſer*, Fr. from *carus*, Lat.] To endear; to fondle; to treat with kindneſs.

If I can feaſt, and pleaſe, and *careſs* my mind with the pleaſures of worthy ſpeculations, or virtuous practices, let greatneſs and malice vex and abridge me, if they can. *South.*

Care'ss, kå-rēs'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expreſſion of tenderneſs.

He, ſhe knew, would intermix
Grateful digreſſions, and ſolve high diſpute
With conjugal *careſſes.* *Milton.*

There are ſome men who ſeem to have brutal minds wrapt up in human ſhapes; their very *careſſes* are crude and importune. *L'Eſtrange.*

After his ſucceſſor had publickly owned himſelf a Roman catholick, he began with his firſt *careſſes* to the church party. *Swift.*

CA'RET, kå'-rēt. *n. ſ.* [*caret*, Lat. there is wanting.] A note which ſhews where ſomething interlined ſhould be read.

CA'RGASON, kå'r-gô-sůn. *n. ſ.* [*cargacon*, Spaniſh.] A cargo. Not uſed.

My body is a *cargaſon* of ill humours.
Howel's Letters.

Ca'rgo, kå'r-gô. *n. ſ.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ſhip; the merchandiſe or wares contained and conveyed in a ſhip.

In the hurry of the ſhipwreck, Simonides was the only man that appeared unconcerned, notwithſtanding that his whole fortune was at ſtake in the *cargo.* *L'Eſtrange.*

A ſhip, whoſe *cargo* was no leſs than a whole world, that carried the fortune and hopes of all poſterity. *Burnet's Theory.*

This gentleman was then a young adventurer in the republic of letters, and juſt fitted out for the univerſity with a good *cargo* of Latin and Greek. *Addiſon.*

CA'RICOUS *Tumour*, kå'r-ì-kůs. [from *carica* a fig, Lat.] A ſwelling in the form of a fig.

CA'RICATURA, kår-ì-kå-tů'-rå. *n.ſ.* Exaggerated reſemblance in drawings.

CA'RIES, kå'-ryẻs. *n.ſ.* [Latin.] That rottenneſs which is peculiar to a bone. *Quincy.*

Fiſtulas of a long continuance, are, for the moſt part, accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and *caries* in the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CARIO'SITY, kår-ỳ-ỏs'-ì-tỳ. *n.ſ.* [from *carious.*] Rottenneſs.

This is too general, taking in all *carioſity* and ulcers of the bones. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'RIOUS, kå'-ryůs. *adj.* [*carioſus*, Lat.] Rotten.

I diſcovered the blood to ariſe by a *carious* tooth. *Wiſeman.*

CARK, kå'rk. *n.ſ.* [ceapc, Saxon.] Care; anxiety; ſolicitude; concern; heedfulneſs. This word is now obſolete.

And Klaius taking for his younglings *cark*,
Leſt greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Buſy with oker did their ſhoulders mark. *Sidney.*

He down did lay
His heavy head, devoid of careful *cark*. *Spenſer.*

To **CARK**, kå'rk. *v. n.* [ceapcan, Saxon.] To be careful; to be ſolicitous; to be anxious. It is now very little uſed, and always in an ill ſenſe.

I do find what a bleſſing is chanced to my life, from ſuch muddy abundance of *carking* agonies, to ſtates which ſtill be adherent. *Sidney.*

What can be vainer, than to laviſh out our lives in the ſearch of trifles, and to lie *carking* for the unprofitable goods of this world? *L'Eſtrange.*

Nothing can ſuperſede our own *carkings* and contrivances for ourſelves, but the aſſurance that God cares for us. *Decay of Piety.*

CARLE, kå'rl. *n.ſ.* [ceopl, Saxon.]

1. A mean, rude, rough, brutal man. We now uſe *churl.*

The *carle* beheld, and ſaw his gueſt
Would ſafe depart, for all his ſubtile ſleight. *Spenſer.*

Anſwer, thou *carle*, and judge this riddle right,
I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

The editor was a covetous *carle*, and would have his pearls of the higheſt price. *Bentley.*

2. A kind of hemp.

The fimble to ſpin and the *carl* for her ſeed. *Tuſſer.*

CA'RLINE THISTLE, kå'r-lìne-thìs'l. [*carlina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

CA'RLINGS, kå'r-lìngz. *n.ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another; on theſe the ledges reſt, on which the planks of the deck are made faſt. *Harris.*

CA'RMAN, kå'r-mån. *n.ſ.* [from *car* and *man.*] A man whoſe employment it is to drive cars.

If the ſtrong cane ſupport thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer ſhall the wall command;
E'en ſturdy *carmen* ſhall thy nod obey,
And rattling coaches ſtop to make thee way. *Gay's Trivia.*

CA'RMELITE, kå'r-mẻ-lìte. *n.ſ.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A ſort of pear.

CARMI'NATIVE, kår-mìn'-å-tìv. *adj.* [ſuppoſed to be ſo called, as having *vim carminis*, the power of a charm.]

Carminatives are ſuch things as dilute and relax at the ſame time, becauſe wind occaſions a ſpaſm, or convulſion, in ſome parts. Whatever promotes inſenſible perſpiration, is *carminative;* for wind is perſpirable matter retained in the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Carminative and diuretick
Will damp all paſſion ſympathetick. *Swift.*

CA'RMINE, kå'r-mìne. *n.ſ.* A bright red or crimſon colour, bordering on purple, uſed by painters in miniature. It is the moſt valuable product of the cochineal maſtick, and of an exceſſive price. *Chambers.*

CA'RNAGE, kå'r-nìdzh. *n.ſ.* [*carnage*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.]

1. Slaughter; havock; maſſacre.

He brought the king's forces upon them rather as to *carnage* than to fight, inſomuch as, without any great loſs or danger to themſelves, the greateſt part of the ſeditious were ſlain. *Hayward.*

2. Heaps of fleſh.

Such a ſcent I draw
Of *carnage*, prey innumerable! and taſte
The ſavour of death from all things there that live. *Milton.*

His ample maw with human *carnage* fill'd,
A milky deluge next the giant ſwill'd. *Pope.*

CA'RNAL, kå'r-nål. *adj.* [*carnal*, Fr. *carnalis*, low Lat.]

1. Fleſhly; not ſpiritual.

Thou doſt juſtly require us to ſubmit our underſtandings to thine, and deny our *carnal* reaſon, in order to thy ſacred myſteries and commands. *King Charles.*

From that pretence
Spiritual laws by *carnal* pow'r ſhall force
On every conſcience. *Milton.*

Not ſuch in *carnal* pleaſure: for which cauſe,
Among the beaſts no mate for thee was found. *Milton.*

A glorious apparition! had not doubt,
And *carnal* fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eye. *Milton.*

He perceives plainly, that his appetite to ſpiritual things abates, in proportion as his ſenſual appetite is indulged and encouraged; and that *carnal* deſires kill not only the deſire, but even the power, of taſting purer delights. *Atterbury.*

2. Luſtful; lecherous; libidinous.

This *carnal* cur
Preys on the iſſue of his mother's body. *Shakeſp.*

CARNA'LITY, kår-nål'-ì-tỳ. *n.ſ.* [from *carnal.*]

1. Fleſhly luſt; compliance with carnal deſires.

If godly, why do they wallow and ſleep in all the *carnalities* of the world, under pretence of chriſtian liberty? *South.*

2. Groſſneſs of mind.

He did not inſtitute this way of worſhip, but becauſe of the *carnality* of their hearts, and the proneneſs of that people to idolatry. *Tillotſon.*

CA'RNALLY, kå'r-nål-lỳ. *adv.* [from *carnal.*] According to the fleſh; not ſpiritually.

Where they found men in diet, attire, furniture of houſe, or any other way obſervers of civility and decent order, ſuch they reproved, as being *carnally* and earthly minded. *Hooker.*

In the ſacrament we do not receive Chriſt *carnally*, but we receive him *ſpiritually;* and that of itſelf is a conjugation of bleſſings and ſpiritual graces. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CA'RNALNESS, kå'r-nål-nìs. *n.ſ.* The ſame with *carnality.* *Dict.*

CARNA'TION, kår-nå'-ſhůn. *n.ſ.* [*carnes*, Lat.] The name of the natural fleſh colour, from whence perhaps the flower is named; the name of a flower.

And lo the wretch! whoſe vile, whoſe inſect luſt
Laid this gay daughter of the ſpring in duſt:
O puniſh him! or to the Elyſian ſhades
Diſmiſs my ſoul, where no *carnation* fades. *Pope.*

CARNE'LION, kår-nẻ'-lyůn. *n.ſ.* A precious ſtone.

The common *carnelion* has its name from its fleſh colour: which is, in ſome of theſe ſtones, paler, when it is called the female *carnelion;* in others deeper, called the male. *Woodward.*

CA'RNEOUS, kår-nẻ'-ůs. *adj.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleſhy.

In a calf, the umbilical veſſels terminate in certain bodies, divided into a multitude of *carneous* papillæ. *Ray.*

To **CA'RNIFY**, kå'r-nỳ-fỳ. *v. n.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] To breed fleſh; to turn nutriment into fleſh.

At the ſame time I think, I deliberate, I purpoſe, I command: in inferiour faculties, I walk, I ſee, I hear, I digeſt, I ſanguify, I *carnify.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CA'RNIVAL, kå'r-nỳ-vål. *n.ſ.* [*carnaval*, Fr.] The feaſt held in the popiſh countries before Lent; a time of luxury.

The whole year is but one mad *carnival*, and we are voluptuous not ſo much upon deſire or appetite, as by way of exploit and bravery. *Decay of Piety.*

CARNI'VOROUS, kår-nìv'-vỏ-růs. *adj.* [from *carnis* and *voro.*] Fleſh-eating; that of which fleſh is the proper food.

In birds there is no maſtication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not *carnivorous*, it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop or craw. *Ray on the Creation.*

Man is by his frame, as well as his appetite, a *carnivorous* animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CARNO'SITY, kår-nỏs'-ſỳ-tỳ. *n.ſ.* [*carnoſité*, Fr.] Fleſhy excreſcence.

By this method, and by this courſe of diet, with ſudorificks, the ulcers are healed, and that *carnoſity* reſolved. *Wiſeman.*

CA'RNOUS, kå'r-nůs. *adj.* [from *caro*, *carnis*, Lat.] Fleſhy.

The firſt or outward part is a thick and *carnous* covering, like that of a walnut; the ſecond, a dry and floſculous coat, commonly called mace. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The muſcle whereby he is enabled to draw himſelf together, the academiſts deſcribe to be a diſtinct *carnous* muſcle, extended to the ear. *Ray on the Creation.*

CA'ROB, or *St. John's Bread*, kå'-rỏb, [*ſoliqua*, Lat.]

A tree very common in Spain, and in ſome parts of Italy, where it produces a great quantity of long, flat, brown-coloured pods, which are thick, mealy, and of a ſweetiſh taſte. Theſe pods are eaten by the poorer inhabitants. *Miller.*

CARO'CHE, kå-rỏ'tſh. *n.ſ.* [from *caroſſe*, Fr.] A coach; a carriage of pleaſure. It is uſed in the comedy of *Albumazar*, but now it is obſolete.

CA'ROL, kår'-růl. *n.ſ.* [*carola*, Ital. from *choreola*, Lat.]

1. A ſong of joy and exultation.

And let the Graces dance unto the reſt,
For they can do it beſt:
The whiles the maidens do their *carol* ſing,
To which the woods ſhall anſwer, and their echo ring. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

Even in the Old Teſtament, if you liſten to David's harp, you ſhall hear as many hearſe-like airs as *carols.* *Bacon.*

Oppos'd to her, on t'other ſide advance
The coſtly feaſt, the *carol*, and the dance,
Minſtrels and muſick, poetry and play,
And balls by night, and tournaments by day. *Dryden.*

2. A ſong of devotion.

No night is now with hymn or *carol* bleſt. *Shakeſp.*

They gladly thither haſte; and, by a choir
Of ſquadron'd angels, hear his *carol* ſung. *Mi.*

3. A ſong in general.

The *carol* they began that hour,
How that a life was but a flower. *Shakeſp.*

To **Ca´rol**, kår´-růl. *v. n.* [*carolare*, Ital.] to ſing; to warble; to ſing in joy and feſtivity.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chant their lays,
And *carol* of love's praiſe. *Spenſer.*

This done, ſhe ſung, and *caroll'd* out ſo clear,
That men and angels might rejoice to hear. *Dryden.*

Hov'ring ſwans, their throats releas'd
From native ſilence, *carol* ſounds harmonious. *Prior.*

To **Ca´rol**, kår´-růl. *v. a.* To praiſe; to celebrate in ſong.

She with precious viol'd liquors heals,
For which the ſhepherds at their feſtivals
Carol her goodneſs loud in ruſtick lays. *Milton.*

Ca´rotid, kå-růt´-ìd. *adj.* [*carotides*, Lat.] Two arteries which ariſe out of the aſcending trunk of the aorta, near where the ſubclavian arteries ariſe.

The *carotid*, vertebral, and ſplenick arteries, are not only variouſly contorted, but alſo here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

Caro´usal, kå-rou´-zål. *n. ſ.* [from *carouſe*. It ſeems more properly pronounced with the accent upon the ſecond ſyllable; but *Dryden* accents it on the firſt.] A feſtival.

This game, theſe *carouſals* Aſcanius taught,
And building Alba to the Latins brought. *Dryd.*

To **CARO´USE**, kå-rou´z. *v. n.* [*carouſſer*, Fr. from *gar auſz* all out, Germ.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.

He calls for wine: a health, quoth he, as if
H'ad been aboard *carouſing* to his mates
After a ſtorm. *Shakeſp.*

Learn with how little life may be preſerv'd,
In gold and myrrh they need not to *carouſe*. *Raleigh.*

Now hats fly off, and youths *carouſe*,
Healths firſt go round, and then the houſe,
The brides came thick and thick. *Suckling.*

Under the ſhadow of friendly boughs
They ſit *carouſing*, where their liquor grows. *Waller.*

To **Caro´use**, kå-rou´z. *v. a.* To drink up laviſhly.

Now my ſick fool, Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almoſt the wrong ſide out,
To Deſdemona hath to-night *carous'd*
Potations pottle deep. *Shakeſp.*

Our cheerful gueſts *carouſe* the ſparkling tears
Of the rich grape, whilſt muſick charms their ears. *Denham.*

Caro´use, kå-rou´z. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A drinking match.

Waſte in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feaſt, and late *carouſe*. *Pope.*

2. A hearty doſe of liquor.

He had ſo many eyes watching over him, as he could not drink a full *carouſe* of ſack, but the ſtate was advertiſed thereof within few hours after. *Davies on Ireland.*

Pleaſe you, we may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff *carouſes* to our miſtreſs' health. *Shakeſp.*

Caro´user, kå-rou´-zůr. *n. ſ.* [from *carouſe*.] A drinker; a toper.

The bold *carouſer*, and advent'ring dame,
Nor fear the fever, nor refuſe the flame;
Safe in his ſkill, from all conſtraint ſet free
But conſcious ſhame, remorſe, and piety. *Granville.*

Carp, kå´rp. *n. ſ.* [*carpe*, Fr.] A pond fiſh.

A friend of mine ſtored a pond of three or four acres with *carps* and tench. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **CARP**, kå´rp. *v. n.* [*carpo*, Lat.] To cenſure; to cavil; to find fault: with *at* before the thing or perſon cenſured.

Tertullian even often, through diſcontentment, *carpeth* injuriouſly *at* them, as though they did it even when they were free from ſuch meaning. *Hooker.*

This your all-licens'd fool
Does hourly *carp* and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not to be endured riots. *Shakeſp.*

No, not a tooth or nail to ſcratch
And *at* my actions *carp* or catch. *Herbert.*

When I ſpoke,
My honeſt homely words were *carp'd* and cenſur'd,
For want of courtly ſtyle. *Dryden.*

Ca´rpenter, kå´r-pìn-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*charpentier*, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houſes and ſhips. He is diſtinguiſhed from a joiner, as the carpenter performs larger and ſtronger work.

This work performed with adviſement good,
Godfrey his *carpenters*, and men of ſkill
In all the camp, ſent to an aged wood. *Fairfax.*

In building Hiero's great ſhip, there were three hundred *carpenters* employed for a year together. *Wilkins.*

In burden'd veſſels firſt with ſpeedy care,
His plenteous ſtores do ſeaſon'd timbers ſend;
Thither the brawny *carpenters* repair,
And, as the ſurgeons of maim'd ſhips, attend. *Dryden.*

Ca´rpentry, kå´r-pìn-trỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *carpenter*.] The trade or art of a carpenter.

It had been more proper for me to have introduced *carpentry* before joinery, becauſe neceſſity did doubtleſs compel our forefathers to uſe the conveniency of the firſt, rather than the extravagancy of the laſt. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Ca´rper, kå´r-půr. *n. ſ.* [from *To carp*.] A caviller; a cenſorious man.

I have not theſe weeds,
By putting on the cunning of a *carper*. *Shakeſp.*

CA´RPET, kå´r-pìt. *n. ſ.* [*karpet*, Dutch.]

1. A covering of various colours, ſpread upon floors or tables.

Be the Jacks fair within, the Jills fair without, *carpets* laid, and every thing in order? *Shakeſp.*

Againſt the wall, in the middle of the half pace, is a chair placed before him, with a table and *carpet* before it. *Bacon.*

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and ſmooth.

Go, ſignify as much, while here we march
Upon the graſſy *carpet* of this plain. *Shakeſp.*

The *carpet* ground ſhall be with leaves o'erſpread,
And boughs ſhall weave a cov'ring for your head. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing variegated.

The whole dry land is, for the moſt part, covered over with a lovely *carpet* of green graſs, and other herbs. *Ray.*

4. *Carpet* is uſed, proverbially, for a ſtate of eaſe and luxury; as, a *carpet* knight, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himſelf only at table.

He is knight, dubbed with unhacked rapier, and on *carpet* conſideration. *Shakeſp.*

5. To be on the *carpet* [*ſur le tapis*, Fr.] is to be the ſubject of conſideration; an affair in hand.

To **Ca´rpet**, kå´r-pìt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſpread with carpets.

We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and *carpeted* under foot, without any degrees to the ſtate; he was ſet upon a low throne, richly adorned, and a rich cloth of ſtate over his head, of blue ſattin embroidered. *Bacon.*

The dry land we find every where naturally *carpeted* over with graſs, and other agreeable wholeſome plants. *Derham.*

Ca´rping, kå´r-pìng. *particip. adj.* [from *To carp*.] Captious; cenſorious.

No *carping* critick interrupts his praiſe,
No rival ſtrives but for a ſecond place. *Granville.*

Lay aſide therefore a *carping* ſpirit, and read even an adverſary with an honeſt deſign to find out his true meaning; do not ſnatch at little lapſes, and appearances of miſtake. *Watts.*

Ca´rpingly, kå´r-pìng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *carping*.] Captiouſly; cenſoriouſly.

We derive out of the Latin at ſecond hand by the French, and make good Engliſh, as in theſe adverbs, *carpingly*, currently, actively, colourably. *Camden's Remains.*

Ca´rpmeals, kå´rp-mè´ls. *n. ſ.* A kind of coarſe cloth made in the North of England. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA´RPUS, kå´r-půs. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The wriſt, ſo named by anatomiſts, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thickneſs, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are ſtrongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annulary ligament. *Quincy.*

I found one of the bones of the *carpus* lying looſe in the wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Ca´rrack, kår´-åk. See **Carack**.

Ca´rrat, kår´-åt. See **Carat**.

Ca´rraway, kår´-å-wå. See **Caraway**.

Nay, you ſhall ſee mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a laſt year's pippin of my own grafting, with a diſh of *carraways*, and ſo forth; come, couſin, ſilence, and then to bed. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Ca´rriage, kår´-rìdzh. *n. ſ.* [*cariage*, Fr. baggage; from *carry*.]

1. The act of carrying, or tranſporting, or bearing any thing.

The unequal agitation of the winds, though material to the *carriage* of ſounds farther or leſs way, yet do not confound the articulation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

If it ſeem ſo ſtrange to move this obeliſk for ſo little ſpace, what may we think of the *carriage* of it out of Egypt? *Wilkins.*

2. Conqueſt; acquiſition.

Solyman reſolved to beſiege Vienna, in good hope that, by the *carriage* away of that, the other cities would, without reſiſtance, be yielded. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.

What horſe or *carriage* can take up and bear away all the loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts.*

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.

He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon *carriages*, which before lay bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings faſtened thereto, and could not handſomely be removed to or fro. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

5. Behaviour; perſonal manners.

Before his eyes he did caſt a miſt, by his own inſinuation, and by the *carriage* of his youth, that expreſſed a natural princely behaviour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Though in my face there's no affected frown,
Nor in my *carriage* a feign'd niceneſs ſhown,
I keep my honour ſtill without a ſtain. *Dryden.*

Let them have ever ſo learned lectures of breeding, that which will moſt influence their *carriage* will be the company they converſe with, and the faſhion of thoſe about them. *Locke.*

6. Conduct; meaſures; practices.

You may hurt yourſelf; nay, utterly
Grow from the king's acquaintance, by this *carriage*. *Shakeſp.*

He adviſed the new governour to have ſo much diſcretion in his *carriage*, that there might be no notice taken in the exerciſe of his religion. *Clarend.*

7. Management; manner of tranſacting. Not uſed.

The manner of *carriage* of the buſineſs, was as if there had been ſecret inquiſition upon him. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

CA'RRIER, kår'-rỳ-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *To carry.*]

1. One who carries ſomething.

You muſt diſtinguiſh between the motion of the air, which is but a *vehiculum cauſæ*, a *carrier* of the ſounds, and the ſounds conveyed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

For winds, when homeward they return, will drive
The loaded *carriers* from their evening hive. *Dryd.*

2. One whoſe profeſſion or trade is to carry goods for others.

I have rather made it my choice to tranſcribe all, than to venture the loſs of my originals by poſt or *carrier*. *Pierce's Letters.*

The roads are crowded with *carriers*, laden with rich manufactures. *Swift.*

3. A meſſenger; one who carries a meſſage.

The welcome news is in the letter found;
The *carrier* 's not commiſſion'd to expound;
It ſpeaks itſelf. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*

4. The name of a ſpecies of pigeons, ſo called from the reported practice of ſome nations, who ſend them with letters tied to their necks, which they carry to the place where they were bred, however remote.

There are tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there are croppers, *carriers*, runts. *Walton's Angler.*

CA'RRION, kår'-ryůn. *n. ſ.* [*charogne*, Fr.]

1. The carcaſs of ſomething not proper for food.

They did eat the dead *carrions*, and one another ſoon after; inſomuch that the very carcaſſes they ſcraped out of their graves. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

It is I,
That, lying by the violet in the ſun,
Do as the *carrion* does, not as the flower. *Shakeſp.*

This foul deed ſhall ſmell above the earth,
With *carrion* men groaning for burial.
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.

You'll aſk me why I rather chooſe to have
A weight of *carrion* fleſh, than to receive
Three thouſand ducats. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Ravens are ſeen in flocks where a *carrion* lies, and wolves in herds to run down a deer. *Temple.*

Sheep, oxen, horſes fall; and heap'd on high,
The diff'ring ſpecies in confuſion lie;
Till, warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their loathſome *carrion* under ground.
Dryden.

Criticks, as they are birds of prey, have ever a natural inclination to *carrion*. *Pope.*

2. Any fleſh ſo corrupted as not to be fit for food.

Not all that pride that makes thee ſwell,
As big as thou doſt blown-up veal;
Nor all thy tricks and ſlights to cheat,
Sell all thy *carrion* for good meat. *Hudibras.*

The wolves will get a breakfaſt by my death,
Yet ſcarce enough their hunger to ſupply,
For love has made me *carrion* ere I die. *Dryden.*

3. A name of reproach for a worthleſs woman.

Shall we ſend that fooliſh *carrion*, Mrs. Quickly, to him, and excuſe his throwing into the water? *Shakeſp.*

CA'RRION, kår'-ryůn. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Relating to carcaſſes; feeding upon carcaſſes.

Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for *carrion* kites and crows,
Ev'n of the bonny beaſts he lov'd ſo well.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

The charity of our death-bed viſits from one another, is much at a rate with that of a *carrion* crow to a ſheep; we ſmell a carcaſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

CA'RROT, kår'-růt. *n. ſ.* [*carote*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.] An eſculent root.

Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields for ſeed. *Mortimer.*

His ſpouſe orders the ſack to be immediately opened, and greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of *carrots*. *Dennis.*

CA'RROTINESS, kår'-růt-ỳ-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *carroty*.] Redneſs of hair.

CA'RROTY, kå'-ůt-ỳ. *adj.* [from *carrot.*] Spoken of red hair, on account of its reſemblance in colour to carrots.

CA'RROWS, kår'-rôs. *n. ſ.* [an Iriſh word.]

The *carrows* are a kind of people that wander up and down to gentlemen's houſes, living only upon cards and dice; who, though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they play for much money. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To **CA'RRY**, kår'-rỳ. *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *currus*, Lat.]

1. To convey *from* a place: oppoſed to *bring*, or convey *to* a place: often with a particle, ſignifying departure, as *away*, *off*.

When he dieth, he ſhall *carry* nothing *away*. *Pſalm* xlix. 18.

And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial. *Acts*, viii. 2.

I mean to *carry* her *away* this evening by the help of theſe two ſoldiers. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

As in a hive's vimineous dome,
Ten thouſand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her ſtudious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and *carry*. *Prior.*

They expoſed their goods with the price marked, then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they would give upon the goods, and retired; the Seres returning, *carried off* either their goods or money, as they liked beſt. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To tranſport.

They began to *carry* about in beds thoſe that were ſick. *Mark*, vi. 55.

The ſpecies of audibles ſeem to be *carried* more manifeſtly through the air, than the ſpecies of viſibles. *Bacon.*

Where many great ordnance are ſhot off together, the ſound will be *carried*, at the leaſt, twenty miles upon the land. *Bacon.*

3. To bear; to have about one.

Do not take out bones like ſurgeons I have met with, who *carry* them about in their pockets. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. To take; to have with one.

If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts would be eaſier reſolved. *Locke.*

I have liſtened with my utmoſt attention for half an hour to an orator, without being able to *carry* away one ſingle ſentence out of a whole ſermon. *Swift.*

5. To convey by force.

Go, *carry* Sir John Falſtaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

6. To effect any thing.

There are ſome vain perſons, that whatſoever goeth alone, or moveth upon greater means, if they have never ſo little hand in it, they think it is they that *carry* it. *Bacon.*

Oft-times we loſe the occaſion of *carrying* a buſineſs well thoroughly by our too much haſte. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcovery.*

Theſe advantages will be of no effect, unleſs we improve them to words, in the *carrying* of our main point. *Addiſon.*

7. To gain in competition.

And hardly ſhall I *carry* out my ſide,
Her huſband being alive. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

How many ſtand for conſulſhips?——Three, they ſay; but it is thought of every one Coriolanus will *carry* it. *Shakeſp.*

I ſee not yet how any of theſe ſix reaſons can be fairly avoided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to *carry* the cauſe. *Saunderſon.*

The latter ſtill enjoying his place, and continuing a joint commiſſioner of the treaſury, ſtill oppoſed, and commonly *carried* away every thing againſt him. *Clarendon.*

8. To gain after reſiſtance.

The count woos your daughter,
Lays down his wanton ſiege before her beauty;
Reſolves to *carry* her; let her conſent,
As we'll direct her now, 'tis beſt to bear it. *Shak.*

What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus? *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The town was diſtreſſed, and ready for an aſſault, which, if it had been given, would have coſt much blood: but yet the town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

9. To gain: with *it*; that is, to prevail. [*le porter*, Fr.]

Are you all reſolv'd to give your voices?
But that 's no matter; the greater part *carries it*.
Shakeſp.

By theſe, and the like arts, they promiſed themſelves that they ſhould eaſily *carry it*; ſo that they entertained the houſe all the morning with other debates. *Clarendon.*

If the numerouſneſs of a train muſt *carry it*, virtue may go follow Aſtræa, and vice only will be worth the courting. *Glanville.*

Children, who live together, often ſtrive for maſtery, whoſe wills ſhall *carry it* over the reſt. *Locke.*

In pleaſures and pains, the preſent is apt to *carry it*, and thoſe at a diſtance have the diſadvantage in the compariſon. *Locke.*

10. To bear out; to face through: with *it*.

If a man *carries it* off, there is ſo much money ſaved; and if he be detected, there will be ſomething pleaſant in the frolick. *L'Eſtrange.*

11. To continue external appearance.

My niece is already in the belief that he 's mad; we may *carry it* thus for our pleaſure and his penance. *Shakeſp.*

12. To manage; to tranſact.

The ſenate is generally as numerous as our houſe of commons; and yet *carries* its reſolutions ſo privately, that they are ſeldom known. *Addiſon on Italy.*

13. To behave; to conduct: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not alſo the examples of thoſe that have *carried themſelves* ill in the ſame place. *Bacon.*

He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry himſelf* with much ſingular ſweetneſs and temper. *Wotton.*

He *carried himſelf* ſo inſolently in the houſe, and out of the houſe, to all perſons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*

14. Sometimes with *it*; as, ſhe *carries it* high.

15. To bring forward; to advance in any progreſs.

It is not to be imagined how far conſtancy will *carry* a man; however, it is better walking ſlowly in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke.*

This plain natural way, without grammar, can *carry* them to great elegancy and politeneſs in their language. *Locke.*

There is no vice which mankind *carries* to ſuch wild extremes, as that of avarice. *Swift.*

16. To urge; to bear forward with ſome kind of external impulſe.

Men are ſtrongly *carried* out to, and hardly took off from, the practice of vice. *South.*

He that the world, or fleſh, or devil, can *carry* away from the profeſſion of an obedience to Chriſt, is no ſon of the faithful Abraham. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

Ill nature, paſſion, and revenge, will *carry* them too far in puniſhing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed government to reſtrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

17. To bear; to have; to obtain.

In ſome vegetables, we ſee ſomething that *carries* a kind of analogy to ſenſe; they contract their leaves againſt the cold; they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

18. To exhibit to ſhow; to diſplay on the outſide; to ſet to view.

The aſpect of every one in the family *carries* ſo much ſatisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addiſon.*

19. To imply; to import.

It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightneſs, or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, preſently, upon the offer of an argument which they cannot immediately anſwer. *Locke.*

20. To contain; to compriſe.

He thought it *carried* ſomething of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. *Watts on the Mind.*

21. To have annexed; to have any thing joined: with the particle *with.*

There was a righteous and a ſearching law, directly forbidding ſuch practices; and they knew that it *carried with* it the divine ſtamp. *South.*

There are many expreſſions, which *carry with* them to my mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*

The obvious portions of extenſion, that affect our ſenſes, *carry with* them into the mind the idea of finite. *Locke.*

22. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion.

We ſee alſo manifeſtly, that ſounds are *carried* with [illegible] wind: and therefore ſounds will be heard further with the wind than againſt the wind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

23. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.

His chimney is *carried* up through the whole rock, ſo that you ſee the ſky through it, notwithſtanding the rooms lie very deep. *Addiſon on Italy.*

24. To puſh on ideas, arguments, or any thing ſucceſſive in a train.

Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their government to an incredible diſtance. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

25. To receive; to endure: not in uſe.

Some have in readineſs ſo many odd ſtories, as there is nothing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it with more pleaſure. *Bacon.*

26. To convey by means of ſomething ſupporting.

Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green ſtrawberry, upon ſticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

27. To bear, as trees.

Set them a reaſonable depth, and they will *carry* more ſhoots upon the ſtem. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

28. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

Young whelps learn eaſily to *carry*; young popinjays learn quickly to ſpeak. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

29. *To carry off.* To kill.

Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty-three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not *carried* him *off.* *Temple.*

30. *To carry on.* To promote; to help forward.

It *carries on* the ſame deſign that is promoted by authors of a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Addiſon.*

31. *To carry on.* To continue; to put forward from one ſtage to another.

By the adminiſtration of grace, begun by our bleſſed Saviour, *carried on* by his diſciples, and to be completed by their ſucceſſours to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. *Spratt.*

Æneas's ſettlement in Italy was *carried on* through all the oppoſitions in his way to it, both by ſea and land. *Addiſon.*

32. *To carry on.* To proſecute; not to let ceaſe.

France will not conſent to furniſh us with money ſufficient to *carry on* the war. *Temple.*

33. *To carry through.* To ſupport; to keep from failing, or being conquered.

That grace will *carry* us if we do not wilfully betray our ſuccours, victoriouſly *through* all difficulties. *Hammond.*

To **Ca'rry**, kår'-rý. *v. n.*

1. A hare is ſaid by hunters to *carry*, when ſhe runs on rotten ground, or on froſt, and it ſticks to her feet.

2. A horſe is ſaid to *carry well*, when his neck is arched, and he holds his head high; but when his neck is ſhort, and illſhaped, and he lowers his head, he is ſaid to *carry low*.

Ca'rry-tale, kår'-rý-tåle. *n. ſ.* [from *carry* and *tale*.] A talebearer.

Some *carry-tale*, ſome pleaſeman, ſome ſlight
zany,
Told our intents before. *Shak. Love's Labour Loſt.*

CA'RT, kå'rt. *n. ſ.* See **Car.** [cꞃæꞇ, cꞃaꞇ, Sax.]

1. A carriage in general.

The Scythians are deſcribed by Herodotus to lodge always in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares. *Temple.*

Triptolemus, ſo ſung the Nine,
Strew'd plenty from his *cart* divine. *Dryden.*

2. A wheel-carriage, uſed commonly for luggage.

Now while my friend, juſt ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*,
He ſtopp'd a little—— *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. A ſmall carriage with two wheels, uſed by huſbandmen; diſtinguiſhed from a *waggon*, which has four wheels.

Alas! what weights are theſe that load my heart!
I am as dull as winter ſtarved ſheep,
Tir'd as a jade in overloaden *cart*. *Sidney.*

4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

The ſquire, whoſe good grace was to open
the ſcene,
Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the *cart*,
And often took leave, but was loth to depart.
Prior.

To **Ca'rt**, kå'rt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expoſe in a cart, by way of puniſhment.

Democritus ne'er laugh'd ſo loud,
To ſee bawds *carted* through the crowd. *Hudibras.*
No woman led a better life:
She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She chuckled when a bawd was *carted*;
And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,
Till all the whores were burnt alive. *Prior.*

To **Cart**, kå'rt. *v. n.* To uſe carts for carriage.

Oxen are not ſo good for draught, where you have occaſion to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer.*

Cart-horse, kå'rt-hórse. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *horſe*.] A coarſe unwieldy horſe, fit only for the cart.

It was determined, that theſe ſick and wounded ſoldiers ſhould be carried upon the *cart-horſes.* *Knolles.*

Cart-jade, kå'rt-dzhå'de. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *jade*.] A vile horſe, fit only for the cart.

He came out with all his clowns, horſed upon ſuch *cart-jades*, ſo furniſhed, I thought if that were thrift, I wiſhed none of my friends or ſubjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

Cart-load, kå'rt-lód. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *load*.]

1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.

A *cart-load* of carrots appeared of darker colour, when looked upon where the points were obverted to the eye, than where the ſides were ſo. *Boyle.*

Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with *cart-loads* of their ware, and ſee who will take it. *Swift.*

2. A quantity ſufficient to load a cart.

Cart-rope, kå'rt-ró'pe. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *rope*.] A ſtrong cord uſed to faſten the load on the carriage: proverbially any thick cord.

Cart-way, kå'rt-wå. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *way*.] A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

Where your woods are large, it is beſt to have a *cart-way* along the middle of them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CARTE BLANCHE, kå'rt-blånt'ſh. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with ſuch conditions as the perſon to whom it is ſent thinks proper.

Ca'rtel, kår-tél'. *n. ſ.* [*cartel*, Fr. *cartello*, Ital.]

1. A writing containing, for the moſt part, ſtipulations between enemies.

As this diſcord among the ſiſterhood is likely to engage them in a long and lingering war, it is the more neceſſary that there ſhould be a *cartel* ſettled among them. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Anciently any publick paper.

They flatly diſavouch
To yield him more obedience, or ſupport;
And as to perjur'd duke of Lancaſter,
Their *cartel* of defiance, they prefer.
Daniel's Civil War.

Ca'rter, kå'r-túr. *n. ſ.* [from *cart*.] The man who drives a cart, or whoſe trade it is to drive a cart.

Let me be no aſſiſtant for a ſtate,
But keep a farm, and *carters*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The Divine goodneſs never fails, provided that, according to the advice of Hercules to the *carter*, we put our own ſhoulders to the work. *L'Eſtrange.*

Carter and hoſt confronted face to face. *Dryden.*

It is the prudence of a *carter* to put bells upon his horſes, to make them carry their burdens cheerfully. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

CA'RTILAGE, kår'-tí-lídzh. *n. ſ.* [*cartilago*, Lat.] A ſmooth and ſolid body, ſofter than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are no cavities or cells for containing of marrow; nor is it covered over with any membrane to make it ſenſible, as the bones are. The *cartilages* have a natural elaſticity, by which, if they are forced from their natural figure or ſituation, they return to it of themſelves, as ſoon as that force is taken away. *Quincy.*

Canals, by degrees, are aboliſhed, and grow ſolid; ſeveral of them united grow a membrane; theſe membranes further conſolidated become *cartilages*, and *cartilages* bones. *Arbuthnot.*

Cartilagi'neous, kår-tý-lå-jý'-nyús. } *adj.*
Cartila'ginous, kår-tý-lådzh'-í-nús. }
[from *cartilage*.] Conſiſting of cartilages.

By what artifice the *cartilagineous* kind of fiſhes poiſe themſelves, aſcend and deſcend at pleaſure, and continue in what depth of water they liſt, is as yet unknown. *Ray.*

The larynx gives paſſage to the breath, and, as the breath paſſeth through the rimula, makes a vibration of thoſe *cartilaginous* bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal ſound or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Carto'on, kår-tó'n. *n. ſ.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper.

It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the *cartoons* of Raphael, and every one feels his ſhare of pleaſure and entertainment. *Watts's Log.*

CARTO'UCH, kår-tŏ'tsh. *n. ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.]

1. A caſe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight muſket balls, and ſix or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobit or ſmall mortar, and is proper for defending a paſs. *Harris.*

2. A portable box for charges.

CA'RTRAGE, CA'RTRIDGE, } kå'r-trĭdzh. } *n. ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, uſed for the greater expedition in charging guns.

Our monarch ſtands in perſon by,
His new-caſt cannons firmly to explore;
The ſtrength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and *cartrage* ſorts for every bore. *Dryd.*

CA'RTRUT, kå'rt-rŭt. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *rut*; *route* a way.] The track made by a cart wheel.

CA'RTULARY, kår-tŭ-lå-rỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *charta* paper, Lat.] A place where papers or records are kept.

CA'RTWRIGHT, kå'rt-rĭt. *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *wright*.] A maker of carts.

After local names, the moſt names have been derived from occupations or profeſſions; as, Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cartwright*. *Camden's Remains.*

To **CARVE**, kå'rv. *v. a.* [ceoꞃꝼan, Sax. *kerven*, Dutch.]

1. To cut wood, or ſtone, or other matter, into elegant forms.

Taking the very refuſe, he hath *carved* it diligently when he had nothing elſe to do. *Wiſdom*, xiii. 13.

Had Democrates really *carved* mount Athos into a ſtatue of Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been obliterated by ſome accident, who could afterwards have proved it impoſſible, but that it might caſually have been? *Bentley.*

2. To cut meat at the table.

3. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

Yet fearing idleneſs, the nurſe of ill,
In ſculpture exercis'd his happy ſkill;
And *carv'd* in ivory ſuch a maid ſo fair,
As nature could not with his art compare,
Were ſhe to work. *Dryden.*

4. To engrave.

O Roſalind, theſe trees ſhall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll character;
That every eye, which in this foreſt looks,
Shall ſee thy virtue witneſs'd every where.
Run, run, Orlando, *carve* on every tree
The fair, the chaſte, the unexpreſſive ſhe. *Shak.*

5. To diſtribute; to apportion; to provide at will.

He hath been a keeper of his flocks both from the violence of robbers and his own ſoldiers, who could eaſily have *carved* themſelves their own food. *South.*

How dares ſinful duſt and aſhes invade the prerogative of Providence, and *carve* out to himſelf the ſeaſons and iſſues of life and death? *South.*

The labourers' ſhare, being ſeldom more than a bare ſubſiſtence, never allows that body of men opportunity to ſtruggle with the richer, unleſs when ſome common and great diſtreſs emboldens them to *carve* to their wants. *Locke.*

6. To cut; to hew.

Or they will buy his ſheep forth of the cote,
Or they will *carve* the ſhepherd's throat.
Spenſer's Paſtorals.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandiſh'd ſteel,
Like valour's minion, *carved* out his paſſage. *Shak.*

To **CARVE**, kå'rv. *v. n.*

1. To exerciſe the trade of a ſculptor.

2. To perform at table the office of ſupplying the company from the diſhes.

I do mean to make love to Ford's wife; I ſpy entertainment in her; ſhe diſcourſes, ſhe *carves*, ſhe gives the leer of invitation.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

Well then, things handſomely were ſerv'd;
My miſtreſs for the ſtrangers *carv'd*. *Prior.*

CA'RVEL, kå'r-vĭl. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhip.

I gave them order, if they found any Indians there, to ſend in the little fly-boat, or the *carvel*, into the river; for, with our great ſhips, we durſt not approach the coaſt. *Raleigh.*

CA'RVER, kå'r-vŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *carve*.]

1. A ſculptor.

All arts and artiſts Theſeus could command,
Who ſold for hire, or wrought for better fame;
The maſter painters and the *carvers* came. *Dryden.*

2. He that cuts up the meat at the table.

Meanwhile thy indignation yet to raiſe,
The *carver*, dancing round each diſh, ſurveys
With flying knife, and, as his art directs,
With proper geſtures ev'ry fowl diſſects. *Dryden.*

3. He that apportions or diſtributes at will.

In this kind, to come in braving arms,
Be his own *carver*, and cut out his way,
To find out right with wrongs it may not be.
Shakeſp. Richard II.

We are not the *carvers* of our own fortunes.
L'Eſtrange.

CA'RVING, kå'r-vĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *carve*.] Sculpture; figures carved.

They can no more laſt like the ancients, than excellent *carvings* in wood like thoſe in marble and braſs. *Temple.*

The lids are ivy, grapes in cluſters lurk
Beneath the *carving* of the curious work.
Dryden's Virgil.

CARU'NCLE, kå'r-ŭnkl. *n. ſ.* [*caruncula*, Lat.] A ſmall protuberance of fleſh, either natural or morbid.

Caruncles are a ſort of looſe fleſh ariſing in the urethra by the eroſion made by virulent acid matter. *Wiſeman.*

CARYA'TES, kå-rỷ-å'tes. ***CARYA'TIDES***, kå-rỷ-å'-tỷ-dĭs. } *n. ſ.* [from *Carya*, a city taken by the Greeks, who led away the women captives; and, to perpetuate their ſlavery, repreſented them in buildings as charged with burdens.] An order of columns or pilaſters, under the figures of women dreſſed in long robes, ſerving to ſupport entablatures. *Chambers.*

CASCA'DE, kås-kå'de. *n. ſ.* [*caſcade*, Fr. *caſcata*, Ital. from *caſcare* to fall.] A cataract; a water-fall.

Rivers diverted from their native courſe,
And bound with chains of artificial force,
From large *caſcades* in pleaſing tumult roll'd,
Or roſe through figur'd ſtone, or breathing gold.
Prior.

The river Teverone throws itſelf down a precipice, and falls by ſeveral *caſcades* from one rock to another, till it gains the bottom of the valley.
Addiſon.

CASE, kå'ſe. *n. ſ.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a box.]

1. Something that covers or contains any thing elſe; a covering; a box; a ſheath.

O cleave, my ſides!
Heart, once be ſtronger than thy continent,
Crack thy frail *caſe*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Each thought was viſible that roll'd within,
As through a cryſtal *caſe* the figur'd hours are ſeen.
Dryden.

Other caterpillars produced maggots, that immediately made themſelves up in *caſes*.
Ray on the Creation.

The body is but a *caſe* to this vehicle.
Broome on the Odyſſey.

Juſt then Clariſſa drew, with tempting grace,
A two edg'd weapon from her ſhining *caſe*. *Pope.*

2. The outer part of a houſe or building.

The *caſe* of the holy houſe is nobly deſigned, and executed by great maſters. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. A building unfurniſhed.

He had a purpoſe likewiſe to raiſe, in the univerſity, a fair *caſe* for books, and to furniſh it with choice collections from all parts, at his own charge.
Wotton.

CASE-KNIFE, kå'ſe-nĭfe. *n. ſ.* [from *caſe* and *knife*.] A large kitchen knife.

The king always acts with a great *caſe-knife* ſtuck in his girdle, which the lady ſnatches from him in the ſtruggle, and ſo defends herſelf.
Addiſon on Italy.

CASE-SHOT, kå'ſe-shŏt. *n. ſ.* [from *caſe* and *ſhot*.] Bullets incloſed in a caſe.

In each ſeven ſmall braſs and leather guns, charged with *caſe-ſhot*. *Clarendon.*

CASE, kå'ſe. *n. ſ.* [*caſus*, Lat.]

1. Condition with regard to outward circumſtances.

Unworthy wretch, quoth he, of ſo great grace,
How dare I think ſuch glory to attain?
Theſe that have it attain'd were in like *caſe*,
Quoth he, as wretched, and liv'd in like pain.
Fairy Queen.

Queſtion your royal thoughts, make the *caſe* yours;
Be now a father, and propoſe a ſon. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Some knew the face,
And all had heard the much lamented *caſe*. *Dryd.*

Theſe were the circumſtances under which the Corinthians then were; and the argument which the apoſtle advances, is intended to reach their particular *caſe*. *Atterbury.*

My youth may be made, as it never fails in executions, a *caſe* of compaſſion.
Pope's Preface to his Works.

2. State of things.

He ſaith, that if there can be found ſuch an inequality between man and man, as between man and beaſt, or between ſoul and body, it inveſteth a right of government; which ſeemeth rather an impoſſible *caſe*, than an untrue ſentence. *Bacon.*

Here was the *caſe*; an army of Engliſh, waſted and tired with a long winter's ſiege, engaged an army of a greater number than themſelves, freſh and in vigour. *Bacon.*

I can but be a ſlave wherever I am; ſo that taken or not taken, 'tis all a *caſe* to me.
L'Eſtrange.

They are excellent in order to certain ends; he hath no need to uſe them, as the *caſe* now ſtands, being provided for with the proviſion of an angel.
Taylor's Holy Living.

Your parents did not produce you much into the world, whereby you have fewer ill impreſſions; but they failed, as is generally the *caſe*, in too much neglecting to cultivate your mind. *Swift.*

3. [In phyſick.] State of the body; ſtate of the diſeaſe.

It was well; for we had rather met with calms and contrary winds, than any tempeſts; for our ſick were many, and in very ill *caſe*. *Bacon.*

Chalybeate water ſeems to be a proper remedy in hypochondriacal *caſes*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. Hiſtory of a diſeaſe.

5. The ſtate of facts juridically conſidered: as, the lawyers cited many *caſes* in their pleas.

If he be not apt to beat over matters, and to call up one thing to prove and illuſtrate another, let him ſtudy the lawyers *caſes*: ſo every defect of the mind may have a ſpecial receipt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

6. In ludicrous language, condition with regard to leanneſs or fat. *In caſe*, is *luſty* or *fat*.

Thou lyeſt, moſt ignorant monſter, I am *in caſe* to juſtle a conſtable. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Pray have but patience till then, and when I am *in* little better *caſe*, I'll throw myſelf in the very mouth of you. *L'Eſtrange.*

Quoth Ralph, I ſhould not, if I were
In caſe for action, now be here. *Hudibras.*

For if the fire be faint, or out of *caſe*,
He will he copy'd in his famiſh'd race. *Dryd. Virg.*

The prieſt was pretty well *in caſe*,
And ſhew'd ſome humour in his face;
Look'd with an eaſy careleſs mien,
A perfect ſtranger to the ſpleen. *Swift.*

7. Contingence; poſſible event.

The atheiſt, in caſe things ſhould fall out contrary to his belief or expectation, hath made no proviſion for this *caſe*; if, contrary to his confidence, it ſhould prove in the iſſue that there is a God, the man is loſt and undone for ever. *Tillotſon.*

8. Queſtion relating to particular perſons or things.

Well do I find each man moſt wiſe in his own *caſe*. *Sidney.*

It is ſtrange, that the ancient fathers ſhould not appeal to this judge, in all *caſes*, it being ſo ſhort and expedite a way for the ending of controverſies. *Tillotſon.*

9. Repreſentation of any fact or queſtion.

10. The variation of nouns.

The ſeveral changes which the noun undergoes in the Latin and Greek tongues, in the ſeveral numbers, are called *caſes*, and are deſigned to expreſs the ſeveral views or relations under which the mind conſiders things with regard to one another; and the variation of the noun for this purpoſe is called declenſion. *Clark's Latin Gram.*

11. *In caſe* [*in caſo*, Ital.] If it ſhould happen; upon the ſuppoſition that: a form of ſpeech now little uſed.

For *in caſe* it be certain, hard it cannot be for them to ſhew us where we ſhall find it; that we may ſay theſe were the orders of the apoſtles. *Hooker.*

A ſure retreat to his forces, *in caſe* they ſhould have an ill day, or unlucky chance in the field. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

This would be the accompliſhment of their common felicity, *in caſe*, either by their evil deſtiny or advice, they ſuffered not the occaſion to be loſt. *Hayward.*

To CASE, kå'se. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in a caſe or cover.

Caſe ye, *caſe* ye; on with your vizours; there 's money of the king's coming down the hill. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The cry went once for thee,
And ſtill it might, and yet it may again,
If thou would'ſt not entomb thyſelf alive,
And *caſe* thy reputation in a tent. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Like a fall'n cedar, far diffus'd his train,
Cas'd in green ſcales, the crocodile extends. *Thomſon.*

2. To cover as a caſe.

Then comes my fit again; I had elſe been perfect,
As broad and general as the *caſing* air. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. To cover on the outſide with materials different from the inſide.

Then they began to *caſe* their houſes with marble. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To ſtrip off the covering; to take off the ſkin.

We'll make you ſome ſport with the fox ere we *caſe* him. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

To CASE, kå'se. *v. n.* To put caſes; to contrive repreſentations of facts: a ludicrous uſe.

They fell preſently to reaſoning and *caſing* upon the matter with him, and laying diſtinctions before him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CASEHA'RDEN, kå'se-hårdn. *v. a.* [from *caſe* and *harden.*] To harden on the outſide.

The manner of *caſehardening* is thus: Take cow horn or hoof, dry it thoroughly in an oven, then beat it to powder; put about the ſame quantity of bay ſalt to it, and mingle them together with ſtale chamberlye, or elſe white wine vinegar. Lay ſome of this mixture upon loam, and cover your iron all over with it; then wrap the loam about all, and lay it upon the hearth of the forge to dry and harden. Put it into the fire, and blow up the coals to it, till the whole lump have juſt a blood-red heat. *Moxon's Mechan. Exerciſes.*

CA'SEMATE, kå'se-måte. *n. ſ.* [from *caſa armata*, Ital. *caſamata*, Span. a vault formerly made to ſeparate the platforms of the lower and upper batteries.]

1. [In fortification.] A kind of vault or arch of ſtone-work, in that part of the flank of a baſtion next the curtin, ſomewhat retired or drawn back towards the capital of the baſtion, ſerving as a battery to defend the face of the oppoſite baſtion, and the moat or ditch. *Chambers.*

2. The well, with its ſeveral ſubterraneous branches, dug in the paſſage of the baſtion, till the miner is heard at work, and air given to the mine. *Harris.*

CA'SEMENT, kå'se-mént. *n. ſ.* [*caſamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges.

Why, then may you have a *caſement* of the great chamber window, where we play, open, and the moon may ſhine in at the *caſement*. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Here in this world they do much knowledge read,
And are the *caſements* which admit moſt light. *Davies.*

They, waken'd with the noiſe, did fly
From inward room to window eye,
And gently op'ning lid, the *caſement*,
Look'd out, but yet with ſome amazement. *Hudibras.*

There is as much difference between the clear repreſentations of the underſtanding then, and the obſcure diſcoveries that it makes now, as there is between the proſpect of a *caſement* and a keyhole. *South.*

CA'SEOUS, kå'-shůs. *adj.* [*caſeus*, Lat.] Reſembling cheeſe; cheeſy.

Its fibrous parts are from the *caſeous* parts of the chyle. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CA'SERN, kå'-sérn. *n. ſ.* [*caſerne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgement erected between the rampart and the houſes of fortified towns, to ſerve as apartments or lodgings for the ſoldiers of the garriſon, with beds. *Harris.*

CA'SEWORM, kå'se-wůrm. *n. ſ.* [from *caſe* and *worm.*] A grub that makes itſelf a caſe.

Cadiſes, or *caſeworms*, are to be found in this nation, in ſeveral diſtinct counties, and in ſeveral little brooks. *Floyer.*

CASH, kåsh'. *n. ſ.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a cheſt.] Money; properly ready money; money in the cheſt, or at hand.

A thief, bent to unhoard the *caſh*
Of ſome rich burgher. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

He is at an end of all his *caſh*, he has both his law and his daily bread now upon truſt. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

He ſent the thief, that ſtole the *caſh*, away,
And puniſh'd him that put it in his way. *Pope.*

CA'SH-KEEPER, kåsh'-kè-půr. *n. ſ.* [from *caſh* and *keep.*] A man entruſted with the money.

Diſpenſator was properly a *caſh-keeper*, or privy-purſe. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CA'SHEWNUT, kå-shò'-nůt. *n. ſ.* A tree that bears nuts, not with ſhells, but huſks. *Miller.*

CASHI'ER, kåſ-shè'r. *n. ſ.* [from *caſh.*] He that has charge of the money.

If a ſteward or *caſhier* be ſuffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, ſuch a ſottiſh forbearance will teach him to ſhuffle. *South.*

A Venetian, finding his ſon's expences grow very high, ordered his *caſhier* to let him have no more money than what he ſhould count when he received it. *Locke.*

Flight of *caſhiers*, or mobs, he'll never mind;
And knows no loſſes, while the muſe is kind. *Pope.*

To CASHI'ER, kå-shè'r. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr. *caſſare*, Lat.]

1. To diſcard; to diſmiſs from a poſt, or a ſociety, with reproach.

Does 't not go well? Caſſio hath beaten thee,
And thou by that ſmall hurt haſt *caſhier'd* Caſſio. *Shakeſp.*

Seconds in factions many times prove principals; but many times alſo they prove cyphers, and are *caſhiered*. *Bacon.*

If I had omitted what he ſaid, his thoughts and words being thus *caſhiered* in my hands, he had no longer been Lucretius. *Dryden.*

They have already *caſhiered* ſeveral of their followers as mutineers. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be *caſhier'd*,
Contrives, as he is hated, to be feared. *Swift.*

2. It ſeems, in the following paſſages, to ſignify the ſame as to annul: to vacate: which is ſufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we ſhould find a father corrupting his ſon, or a mother her daughter, we muſt charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and baſeneſs of nature; if the name of nature may be allowed to that which ſeems to be utter *caſhiering* of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity. *South.*

Some *caſhier*, or at leaſt endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments, and forbid us to hearken to thoſe proofs, as weak or fallacious. *Locke.*

CASK, kåsk'. *n. ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr. *cadus*, Lat.]

1. A barrel; a wooden veſſel to ſtop up liquor or proviſions.

The patient turning himſelf abed, it makes a fluctuating kind of noiſe, like the rumbling of water in a *caſk*. *Harvey.*

Perhaps to-morrow he may change his wine,
And drink old ſparkling Alban, or Setine,
Whoſe title, and whoſe age, with mould o'ergrown,
The good old *caſk* for ever keeps unknown. *Dryd.*

2. It has *caſk* in a kind of plural ſenſe, to ſignify the commodity or proviſion of caſks.

Great inconveniencies grow by the bad *caſk* being commonly ſo ill ſeaſoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever loſt and caſt away. *Raleigh.*

CASK, } kåsk'. { *n. ſ.* [*caſque*, Fr. *caſſis*,
CASQUE, } { Lat.] A helmet; armour for the head: a poetical word.

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,
Fall like amazing thunder on the *caſque*
Of thy pernicious enemy. *Shakeſp.*

And theſe
Sling weighty ſtones, when from afar they fight;
Their *caſques* are cork, a covering thick and light. *Dryden.*

Why does he load with darts
His trembling hands, and cruſh beneath a *caſk*
His wrinkled brows? *Addiſon.*

CA'SKET, kås'-kit. *n. ſ.* [a diminutive of *caiſſe* a cheſt, Fr. *caſſe*, *caſſette.*] A ſmall box or cheſt for jewels, or things of particular value.

They found him dead, and caſt into the ſtreets,
An empty *caſket*, where the jewel, life,
By ſome damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away. *Shakeſp.*

O ignorant poor man! what doſt thou bear
Lock'd up within the *caſket* of thy breaſt?
What jewels and what riches haſt thou there?
What heav'nly treaſure in ſo weak a cheſt? *Davies.*

Mine eye hath found that ſad ſepulchral rock,
That was the *caſket* of heav'n's richeſt ſtore. *Milt.*

That had by chance pack'd up his choiceſt treaſure
In one dear *caſket*, and ſav'd only that. *Otway.*

This *caſket* India's glowing gems unlocks,
And all Arabia breathes from yonder box. *Pope.*

To **Ca′sket**, kås′-kit. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a caſket.

I have writ my letters, *caſketed* my treaſure, and given order for our horſes. *Shakeſp.*

Cassamuna′ir, kås-så′-mů-nå′r. *n. ſ.* An aromatick vegetable, being a ſpecies of *galangal*, brought from the Eaſt, a nervous and ſtomachick ſimple. *Quincy.*

To **Ca′ssate**, kås′-såte. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr. *caſſare*, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

This opinion ſuperſedes and *caſſates* the beſt medium we have. *Ray on the Creation.*

Cassa′tion, kås-så′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*caſſatio*, Lat.] A making null or void. *Dict.*

Ca′ssavi, kås′-så-vy̆. } *n. ſ.* A plant. It is
Ca′ssada, kås′-så-då. } cultivated in all the warm parts of America, where the root, after being diveſted of its milky juice, is ground to flour, and then made into cakes of bread. Of this there are two ſorts. The moſt common has purpliſh ſtalks, with the veins and leaves of a purpliſh colour; but the ſtalks of the other are green, and the leaves of a lighter green. The laſt ſort is not venomous, even when the roots are freſh and full of juice; which the negroes frequently dig up, roaſt, and eat, like potatoes, without any ill effects. *Miller.*

Ca′ssaware, kås′-så-wå′re. See **Cassiowary**.

Ca′ssia, kås′-shyå. *n. ſ.* A ſweet ſpice mentioned by *Moſes*, *Ex.* xxx. 24. as an ingredient in the compoſition of the holy oil, which was to be made uſe of in the conſecration of the ſacred veſſels of the tabernacle. This aromatick is ſaid to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated. *Calmet.*

All thy garments ſmell of myrrh, aloes, and *caſſia*. *Pſalm* xlv. 8.

Ca′ssia, kås′-shyå. *n. ſ.* The name of a tree.

It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by tranſverſe diaphragms; in each of which is contained one hard ſeed, lodged, for the moſt part, in a clammy black ſubſtance, which is purgative. The flowers have five leaves, diſpoſed orbicularly. *Miller.*

Ca′ssidony, or *Stickadore*, kås′-sĭ-dô-ny̆. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoechas*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Ca′ssiowary, kås′-shô-wå-ry̆. *n. ſ.* A large bird of prey in the Eaſt Indies.

I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two *caſſiowaries* in St. James's Park. *Locke.*

Ca′ssock, kås′-sůk. *n. ſ.* [*caſaque*, Fr.] A cloſe garment; now generally that which clergymen wear under their gowns.

Half dare not ſhake the ſnow from off their *caſſocks*, leſt they ſhake themſelves to pieces. *Shakeſp.*

His ſcanty ſalary compelled him to run deep in debt for a new gown and *caſſock*, and now and then forced him to write ſome paper of wit or humour, or preach a ſermon for ten ſhillings, to ſupply his neceſſities. *Swift.*

Ca′ssweed, kås′-wêd. *n. ſ.* A common weed, otherwiſe called *ſhepherd's pouch*.

To **CAST**, kåst′. *v. a.* preter. *caſt*; particip. paſſ. *caſt*. [*kaſter*, Daniſh.] This is a word of multifarious and indefinite uſe.

1. To throw with the hand.

I rather chuſe to endure the wounds of thoſe darts which envy *caſteth* at novelty, than to go on ſafely and ſleepily in the eaſy ways of ancient miſtakings. *Raleigh.*

They had compaſſed in his hoſt, and *caſt* darts at the people from morning till evening. 1 *Macc.* vii. 80.

Then *caſt* thy ſword away,
And yield thee to my mercy, or I ſtrike. *Dryden and Lee.*

2. To throw away, as uſeleſs or noxious.

If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and *caſt* it from thee. *Matthew.*

3. To throw, as from an engine.

Slings to *caſt* ſtones. *Chronicles.*

4. To ſcatter by the hand: as, to *caſt* ſeed.

Caſt the duſt into the brook. *Deuteronomy.*

5. To force by violence.

Caſt them into the Red Sea. *Exodus.*
Caſt them into another land. *Deuteronomy.*

6. To ſhed.

Nor ſhall your vine *caſt* her fruit. *Malachy.*

7. To throw from a high place.

Bear him to the rock Tarpeian, and from thence
Into deſtruction *caſt* him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

8. To throw as a net or ſnare.

I ſpeak for your own profit, not that I may *caſt* a ſnare upon you. 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.

9. To drop; to let fall.

They let down the boat into the ſea, as though they would have *caſt* anchor. *Acts*, xxvii. 30.

10. To throw dice, or lots.

And Joſhua *caſt* lots for them in Shiloh. *Joſhua*, xviii. 10.

11. To throw, in wreſtling.

And I think, being too ſtrong for him, though he took my legs ſometime, yet I made a ſhift to *caſt* him. *Shakeſp.*

12. To throw, as worthleſs or hateful.

His carcaſe was *caſt* in the way. *Chronicles.*

His friends contend to embalm his body; his enemies, that they may *caſt* it to the dogs. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

13. To drive by violence of weather.

Howbeit we muſt be *caſt* upon a certain iſland. *Acts.*

What length of lands, what ocean have you paſs'd,
What ſtorms ſuſtain'd, and on what ſhore been *caſt*? *Dryden.*

14. To emit.

This fumes off in the calcination of the ſtone, and *caſts* a ſulphureous ſmell. *Woodward.*

15. To bring ſuddenly or unexpectedly.

Content themſelves with that which was the irremediable error of former time, or the neceſſity of the preſent hath *caſt* upon them. *Hooker.*

16. To build by throwing up earth; to raiſe.

And ſhooting in the earth, *caſts* up a mount of clay. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

Thine enemies ſhall *caſt* a trench about thee. *Luke.*

The king of Aſſyria ſhall not come into this city, nor ſhoot an arrow there, nor come before it with ſhield, nor *caſt* a bank againſt it. 2 *Kings*, xix. 32.

At length Barbaroſſa having *caſt* up his trenches, landed fifty-four pieces of artillery for battery. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Earth-worms will come forth, and moles will *caſt* up more, and fleas bite more, againſt rain. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

17. To put into or out of any certain ſtate, with the notion of deſcent, or depreſſion: as, the king was *caſt* from his throne.

Jeſus had heard that John was *caſt* into priſon. *Matthew.*

At thy rebuke both the chariot and horſe are *caſt* into a dead ſleep. *Pſalm* lxxvi. 6.

18. To condemn in a criminal trial.

But oh, that treacherous breaſt! to whom weak you
Did truſt our counſels, and we both may rue,
Having his falſehood found too late, 'twas he
That made me *caſt* you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*

We take up with the moſt incompetent witneſſes, nay, often ſuborn our own ſurmiſes and jealouſies, that we may be ſure to *caſt* the unhappy criminal. *Government of the Tongue.*

He could not, in this forlorn caſe, have made uſe of the very laſt plea of a *caſt* criminal; nor ſo much as have cried, Mercy! Lord, mercy! *South.*

There then we met; both tried, and both were *caſt*;
And this irrevocable ſentence paſt. *Dryden.*

19. To overcome or defeat in a law ſuit. [from *caſter*, French.]

The northern men were agreed, and in effect all the other, to *caſt* our London eſcheatour. *Camden's Remains.*

Were the caſe referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be *caſt*. *Decay of Piety.*

20. To defeat.

No martial project to ſurpriſe,
Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor *caſt* deſign ſerve afterwards,
As gameſters tear their loſing cards. *Hudibras.*

21. To caſhier.

You are but now *caſt* in his mood, a puniſhment more in policy than in malice; even ſo as one would beat his offenceleſs dog, to affright an imperious lion. *Shakeſp.*

22. To leave behind in a race.

In ſhort, ſo ſwift your judgments turn and wind,
You *caſt* our fleeteſt wits a mile behind. *Dryd.*

23. To ſhed; to let fall; to lay aſide; to moult; to change for new.

Our chariot loſt her wheels, their points our ſpears,
The bird of conqueſt her chief feather *caſt*. *Fairf.*

Of plants ſome are green all winter, others *caſt* their leaves. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *caſting* of the ſkin is, by the ancients, compared to the breaking of the ſecundine, or cawl, but not rightly; for that were to make every *caſting* of the ſkin a new birth: and beſides, the ſecundine is but a general cover, not ſhaped according to the parts, but the ſkin is ſhaped according to the parts. The creatures that *caſt* the ſkin, are the ſnake, the viper, the graſshopper, the lizard, the ſilkworm, &c. *Bacon.*

O fertile head, which ev'ry year
Could ſuch a crop of wonders bear!
Which might it never have been *caſt*,
Each year's growth added to the laſt,
The lofty branches had ſupply'd
The earth's bold ſons prodigious pride. *Waller.*

The waving harveſt bends beneath his blaſt,
The foreſt ſhakes, the groves their honours *caſt*. *Dryden.*

From hence, my lord, and love, I thus conclude,
That though my homely anceſtors were rude,
Mean as I am, yet may I have the grace
To make you father of a generous race:
And noble then am I, when I begin,
In virtue cloth'd, to *caſt* the rags of ſin. *Dryden.*

The ladies have been in a kind of moulting ſeaſon, having *caſt* great quantities of ribbon and cambrick, and reduced the human figure to the beautiful globular form. *Addiſon.*

24. To lay aſide, as fit to be uſed or worn no longer.

So may *caſt* poets write; there's no pretenſion
To argue loſs of wit, from loſs of penſion. *Dryd.*

He has ever been of opinion, that giving *caſt* clothes to be worn by valets, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addiſon.*

25. To have abortions; to bring forth before the time.

Thy ewes and thy ſhe-goats have not *caſt* their young. *Geneſis.*

26. To make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing; to give overweight.

Which being inclined, not conſtrained, contain within themſelves the *caſting* act, and a power to command the concluſion. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

How much intereſt *caſts* the balance in caſes dubious. *South.*

Life and death are equal in themſelves,
That which could *caſt* the balance, is thy falſhood. *Dryden.*

Not many years ago, it ſo happened, that a cobler had the *caſting* vote for the life of a criminal, which he very graciouſly gave on the merciful ſide. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Suppoſe your eyes ſent equal rays
Upon two diſtant pots of ale;
In this ſad ſtate, your doubtful choice
Would never have the *caſting* voice. *Prior.*

27. To compute; to reckon; to calculate.

Hearts, tongues, *figure*, ſcribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, ſpeak, *caſt*, write, ſing, number, ho!
His love to Antony. *Shakeſp.*

Here is now the ſmith's note for ſhoeing and plow-irons.—Let it be *caſt* and paid. *Shakeſp.*

You *caſt* th' event of war, my noble Lord,
And ſumm'd th' account of chance, before you ſaid,
Let us make head. *Shakeſp.*

The beſt way to repreſent to life the manifold uſe of friendſhip, is to *caſt* and ſee how many things there are, which a man cannot do himſelf. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I have lately been *caſting* in my thoughts the ſeveral unhappineſſes of life, and comparing the infelicities of old age to thoſe of infancy. *Addiſon.*

28. To contrive; to plan out.

The cloiſter facing the South is covered with vines, and would have been proper for an orange-houſe; and had, I doubt not, been *caſt* for that purpoſe, if this piece of gardening had been then in as much vogue as it is now. *Temple.*

29. To judge; to conſider in order to judgment.

If thou couldſt, doctor, *caſt*
The water of my land, find her diſeaſe,
And purge it to a ſound and priſtine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakeſp.*

Peace, brother, be not over exquiſite
To *caſt* the faſhion of uncertain evils. *Milton.*

30. To fix the parts in a play.

Our parts in the other world will be new *caſt*, and mankind will be there ranged in different ſtations of ſuperiority. *Addiſon.*

31. To glance; to direct: applied to the eye or mind.

A loſel wandering by the way,
One that to bounty never *caſt* his mind;
Ne thought of heaven ever did aſſay,
His baſer breaſt. *Spenſer.*

Zelmanes's languiſhing countenance, with croſſed arms, and ſometimes *caſt* up eyes, ſhe thought to have an excellent grace. *Sidney.*

As he paſt along,
How earneſtly he *caſt* his eyes upon me! *Shakeſp.*

Begin, auſpicious boy, to *caſt* about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a ſmile, thy mother ſingle out. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Far eaſtward *caſt* thine eye, from whence the ſun,
And orient ſcience, at a birth begun. *Pope's Dun.*

He then led me to the rock, and, placing me on the top of it, *Caſt* thy eyes eaſtward, ſaid he, and tell me what thou ſeeſt. *Addiſon.*

32. To found; to form by running in a mould.

When any ſuch curious work of ſilver is to be *caſt*, as requires that the impreſſion of hairs, or very ſlender lines, be taken off by the metal, it is not enough that the ſilver be barely melted, but it muſt be kept a conſiderable while in a ſtrong fuſion. *Boyle.*

How to build ſhips, and dreadful ordnance *caſt*,
Inſtruct the artiſt. *Waller.*

The father's grief reſtrain'd his art;
He twice eſſay'd to *caſt* his ſon in gold,
Twice from his hands he dropp'd the forming mould. *Dryden.*

33. To melt metal into figures.

Yon' crowd, he might reflect, yon' joyful crowd
With reſtleſs rage would pull my ſtatue down,
And *caſt* the braſs anew to his renown. *Prior.*

This was but as a refiner's fire, to purge out the droſs, and then *caſt* the maſs again into a new mould. *Burnet's Theory.*

34. To model; to form by rule.

We may take a quarter of a mile for the common meaſure of the depth of the ſea, if it were *caſt* into a channel of an equal depth every where. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Under this influence, derived from mathematical ſtudies, ſome have been tempted to *caſt* all their logical, their metaphyſical, and their theological and moral learning into this method. *Watts's Logick.*

35. To communicate by reflection or emanation.

So bright a ſplendour, ſo divine a grace,
The glorious Daphnis *caſts* on his illuſtrious race. *Dryden.*

We may happen to find a fairer light *caſt* over the ſame ſcriptures, and ſee reaſon to alter our ſentiments even in ſome points of moment. *Watts on the Mind.*

36. To yield, or give up, without reſerve or condition.

The reaſon of mankind cannot ſuggeſt any ſolid ground of ſatisfaction, but in making God our friend, and in carrying a conſcience ſo clear, as may encourage us, with confidence, to *caſt* ourſelves upon him. *South.*

37. To inflict.

The world is apt to *caſt* great blame on thoſe who have an indifferency for opinions, eſpecially in religion. *Locke.*

38. *To caſt aſide.* To diſmiſs as uſeleſs or inconvenient.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all ſort of people,
Which would be worn now in their neweſt gloſs,
Not *caſt aſide* ſo ſoon. *Shakeſp.*

39. *To caſt away.* To ſhipwreck.

Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting with a ſtorm, it thruſt John Thomas upon the iſlands to the South, where he was *caſt away*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

His father Philip had, by like miſhap, been like to have been *caſt away* upon the coaſt of England. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

With pity mov'd for others *caſt away*
On rocks of hope and fears. *Roſcommon.*

But now our fears tempeſtuous grow,
And *caſt* our hopes *away*;
Whilſt you, regardleſs of our woe,
Sit careleſs at a play. *Dorſet.*

40. *To caſt away.* To laviſh; to waſte in profuſion; to turn to no uſe.

They that want means to nouriſh children, will abſtain from marriage; or, which is all one, they *caſt away* their bodies upon rich old women. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

France, haſt thou yet more blood to *caſt away*?
Say, ſhall the current of our right run on? *Shak.*

He might be ſilent, and not *caſt away*
His ſentences in vain. *Ben Jonſon.*

O Marcia, O my ſiſter! ſtill there 's hope,
Our father will not *caſt away* a life
So needful to us all, and to his country. *Addiſon's Cato.*

41. *To caſt away.* To ruin.

It is no impoſſible thing for ſtates, by an overſight in ſome one act or treaty between them and their potent oppoſites, utterly to *caſt away* themſelves for ever. *Hooker.*

42. *To caſt by.* To reject or diſmiſs, with neglect or hate.

Old Capulet, and Montagu,
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Caſt by their grave beſeeming ornaments. *Shakeſp.*

When men, preſuming themſelves to be the only maſters of right reaſon, *caſt by* the votes and opinions of the reſt of mankind, as not worthy of reckoning. *Locke.*

43. *To caſt down.* To reject; to depreſs the mind.

We 're not the firſt,
Who, with beſt meaning, have incurr'd the worſt:
For thee, oppreſſed king, I am *caſt down*;
Myſelf could elſe outfrown falſe fortune's frown. *Shakeſp.*

The beſt way will be to let him ſee you are much *caſt down*, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he entertains of you. *Addiſon.*

44. *To caſt forth.* To emit.

He ſhall grow as the lily, and *caſt forth* his roots as Lebanon. *Hoſea.*

45. *To caſt forth.* To eject.

I *caſt forth* all the houſehold ſtuff. *Nehemiah.*
They *caſt* me *forth* into the ſea. *Jonah.*

46. *To caſt off.* To diſcard; to put away.

The prince will, in the perfectneſs of time,
Caſt off his followers. *Shak.*

Caſt me not *off* in the time of old age. *Pſalms.*

He led me on to mightieſt deeds,
But now hath *caſt* me *off*, as never known. *Milt.*

How! not call him father? I ſee preferment alters a man ſtrangely; this may ſerve me for an uſe of inſtruction, to *caſt off* my father, when I am great. *Dryden.*

I long to claſp that haughty maid,
And bend her ſtubborn virtue to my paſſion:
When I have gone thus far, I'd *caſt* her *off*. *Addiſ.*

47. *To caſt off.* To reject.

It is not to be imagined, that a whole ſociety of men ſhould publickly and profeſſedly diſown and *caſt off* a rule, which they could not but be infallibly certain was a law. *Locke.*

48. *To caſt off.* To diſburden one's ſelf of.

All conſpired in one to *caſt off* their ſubjection to the crown of England. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

This maketh them, through an unweariable deſire of receiving inſtruction, to *caſt off* the care of thoſe very affairs, which do moſt concern their eſtate. *Hooker, Preface.*

The true reaſon why any man is an atheiſt, is becauſe he is a wicked man: religion would curb him in his luſts; and therefore he *caſts* it *off*, and puts all the ſcorn upon it he can. *Tillotſon.*

Company, in any action, gives credit and countenance to the agent; and ſo much as the ſinner gets of this, ſo much he *caſts off* of ſhame. *South.*

We ſee they never fail to exert themſelves, and to *caſt off* the oppreſſion, when they feel the weight of it. *Addiſon.*

49. *To caſt off.* To leave behind.

Away he ſcours croſs the fields, *caſts off* the dogs, and gains a wood: but preſſing through a thicket, the buſhes held him by the horns, till the hounds came in, and plucked him down. *L'Eſtrange.*

50. *To caſt off.* [a hunting term.] To let go, or ſet free: as, to *caſt off* the dogs.

51. *To caſt out.* To reject; to turn out of doors.

Thy brat hath been *caſt out*, like to itſelf, no father owning it. *Shakeſp.*

52. *To caſt out.* To vent; to ſpeak: with ſome intimation of negligence or vehemence.

Why doſt thou *caſt out* ſuch ungenerous terms
Againſt the lords and ſovereigns of the world? *Addiſon.*

53. *To caſt up.* To compute; to calculate.

Some writers, in *caſting up* the goods moſt deſirable in life, have given them this rank, health, beauty, and riches. *Temple.*

A man who deſigns to build, is very exact, as he ſuppoſes, in *caſting up* the coſt beforehand; but, generally ſpeaking, he is miſtaken in his account. *Dryden.*

54. *To caſt up.* To vomit.

Thou, beaſtly feeder, art ſo full of him,
That thou provok'ſt thyſelf to *caſt* him *up*. *Shak.*

Their villainy goes againſt my weak ſtomach, and therefore I muſt *caſt* it *up*. *Shakeſp.*

O, that in time Rome did not *caſt*
Her errours *up*, this fortune to prevent!
Ben Jonſon.

Thy fooliſh errour find;
Caſt up the poiſon that infects thy mind. *Dryd.*

55. *To caſt upon.* To refer to; to reſign to.

If things were *caſt upon* this iſſue, that God ſhould never prevent ſin till man deſerved it, the beſt would ſin and ſin for ever. *South.*

To **Cast**, kåst'. *v. n.*

1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts.

Then, cloſely as he might, he *caſt* to leave
The court, not aſking any paſs or leave. *Spenſer.*

From that day forth, I *caſt* in careful mind,
To ſeek her out with labour and long time.
Spenſer.

We have three that bend themſelves, looking into the experiments of their fellows, and *caſt* about how to draw out of them things of uſe and practice for man's life and knowledge.
Bacon's New Atalantis.

But firſt he *caſts* to change his proper ſhape;
Which elſe might work him danger or delay.
Milton.

As a fox, with hot purſuit
Chas'd thro' a warren, *caſt* about
To ſave his credit. *Hudibras.*

All events called caſual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of thoſe bodies, which are not conſcious of their own operations, nor contrive and *caſt* about how to bring ſuch events to paſs. *Bentley.*

This way and that I *caſt* to ſave my friends,
Till one reſolve my varying counſel ends. *Pope.*

2. To admit of a form, by caſting or melting.

It comes at the firſt fuſion into a maſs that is immediately malleable, and will not run thin, ſo as to *caſt* and mould, unleſs mixed with poorer ore, or cinders. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

3. To warp; to grow out of form.

Stuff is ſaid to *caſt* or warp, when, by its own drought, or moiſture of the air, or other accident, it alters its flatneſs and ſtraightneſs.
Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.

4. *To caſt about.* To contrive; to look for means.

Inanimate bodies are not conſcious of their own operations, nor contrive and *caſt about* to bring ſuch events to paſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Cast, kåst'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of caſting or throwing; a throw.

So when a ſort of luſty ſhepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the reſt outgo
So far, but that the reſt are meaſuring *caſts*,
Their emulation and their paſtime laſts. *Waller.*

2. The thing thrown.

Yet all theſe dreadful deeds, this deadly fray,
A *caſt* of dreadful duſt will ſoon allay. *Dryd. Virg.*

3. State of any thing caſt or thrown.

In his own inſtance of caſting ambs-ace, though it partake more of contingency than of freedom; ſuppoſing the poſiture of the party's hand, who did throw the dice; ſuppoſing the figure of the table, and of the dice themſelves; ſuppoſing the meaſure of force applied, and ſuppoſing all other things which did concur to the production of that *caſt*, to be the very ſame they were, there is no doubt but, in this caſe, the *caſt* is neceſſary.
Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.

Plato compares life to a game at tables; there what *caſt* we ſhall have is not in our power; but to manage it well, that is. *Norris.*

4. Manner of throwing.

Some harrow their ground over, and ſow wheat or rye on it with a broad *caſt*; ſome only with a ſingle *caſt*, and ſome with a double. *Mortimer.*

5. The ſpace through which any thing is thrown.

And he was withdrawn from them about a ſtone's *caſt*, and kneeled down and prayed. *Luke.*

6. A ſtroke; a touch.

We have them all with one voice for giving him a *caſt* of their court prophecy. *South.*

Another *caſt* of their politicks, was that of endeavouring to impeach an innocent lady, for her faithful and diligent ſervice of the queen. *Swift.*

This was a *caſt* of Wood's politicks; for his information was wholly falſe and groundleſs.
Swift.

7. Motion of the eye; direction of the eye.

Pity cauſeth ſometimes tears, and a flexion or *caſt* of the eye aſide; for pity is but grief in another's behalf; the *caſt* of the eye is a geſture of averſion, or lothneſs, to behold the object of pity.
Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.

A man ſhall be ſure to have a *caſt* of their eye to warn him, before they give him a *caſt* of their nature to betray him. *South.*

If any man deſires to look on this doctrine of gravity, let him turn the firſt *caſt* of his eyes on what we have ſaid of fire. *Digby on the Soul.*

There, held in holy paſſion ſtill
Forget thyſelf to marble, till
With a ſad leaden, downward *caſt*,
Thou fix them on the earth as faſt. *Milton.*

They are the beſt epitomes in the world, and let you ſee, with one *caſt* of an eye, the ſubſtance of above an hundred pages.
Addiſon on Ancient Medals.

8. He that ſquints is ſaid popularly to have a *caſt* with his eye.

9. The throw of dice.

Were it good,
To ſet the exact wealth of all our ſtates
All at one *caſt*; to ſet ſo rich a main
On the nice hazard of ſome doubtful hour? *Shak.*

10. Venture from throwing dice; chance from the fall of dice.

When you have brought them to the very laſt *caſt*, they will offer to come to you, and ſubmit themſelves. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

With better grace an ancient chief may yield
The long contended honours of the field,
Than venture all his fortune at a *caſt*,
And fight, like Hannibal, to loſe at laſt. *Dryden.*

Will you turn recreant at the laſt *caſt*? *Dryden.*

In the laſt war, has it not ſometimes been an even *caſt*, whether the army ſhould march this way or that way? *South.*

11. A mould; a form.

The whole would have been an heroick poem, but in another *caſt* and figure than any that ever had been written before. *Prior.*

12. A ſhade; or tendency to any colour.

A flaky maſs, grey, with a *caſt* of green, in which the talky matter makes the greateſt part of the maſs. *Woodward.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy ſtate are to be florid, the red part congealing, and the ſerum ought to be without any greeniſh *caſt*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

13. Exterior appearance.

The native hue of reſolution
Is ſicklied o'er with the pale *caſt* of thought. *Shak.*

New names, new dreſſings, and the modern *caſt*,
Some ſcenes, ſome perſons alter'd, and outfac'd
The world *Sir J. Denham.*

14. Manner; air; mien.

Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expreſſions, and ſomething of a neat *caſt* of verſe, are properly the dreſs, gems, or looſe ornaments, of poetry. *Pope's Letters.*

Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor ſometimes the very *caſt* of the periods; neither omit or confound any rites or cuſtoms of antiquity. *Pope on Homer.*

15. A flight; a number of hawks diſmiſſed from the fiſt.

A *caſt* of merlins there was beſides, which, flying of a gallant height, would beat the birds that roſe down unto the buſhes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river. *Sidney.*

16. [*Caſta*, Spaniſh.] A breed; a race; a ſpecies.

Ca'stanet, kås'-tå-nět. *n. ſ.* [*caſtaneta*, Sp.] A ſmall ſhell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

If there had been words enow between them, to have expreſſed provocation, they had gone together by the ears like a pair of *caſtanets*.
Congreve's Way of the World.

Ca'staway, kåst'-å-wå. *n. ſ.* [from *caſt* and *away*.] A perſon loſt, or abandoned, by Providence; any thing thrown away.

Neither given any leave to ſearch in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of God, who *caſtaways*. *Hooker.*

Leſt that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myſelf ſhould be a *caſtaway*. I *Cor.*

Ca'staway, kåst'-å-wå. *adj.* [from the ſubſt.] Uſeleſs; of no value.

We only prize, pamper, and exalt this vaſſal and ſlave of death; or only remember, at our *caſtaway* leiſure, the impriſoned immortal ſoul.
Raleigh's Hiſtory.

Ca'sted, kåst'd. The *participle preterite* of *caſt*, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following paſſage.

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, tho' defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowſy grave, and newly move
With *caſted* ſlough and freſh legerity. *Shakeſp.*

Ca'stellain, kås-těl'-lěn. *n. ſ.* [*caſtellano*, Span.] The captain, governor, or conſtable of a caſtle.

Ca'stellany, kås'-těl-lå-nẏ. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtel*.] The lordſhip belonging to a caſtle; the extent of its land and juriſdiction.
Phillips.

Ca'stellated, kås'-těl-lå-těd. *adj.* [from *caſtle*.] Incloſed within a building, as a fountain or ciſtern *caſtellated*. *Dict.*

Ca'ster, kås'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *To caſt*.]

1. A thrower; he that caſts.

If with this throw the ſtrongeſt *caſter* vie,
Still, further ſtill, I bid the diſcus fly. *Pope.*

2. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes.

Did any of them ſet up for a *caſter* of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions? *Addiſon.*

To **CA'STIGATE**, kås'-tĭ-gåte. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Lat.] To chaſtiſe; to chaſten; to correct; to puniſh.

If thou didſt put this ſour cold habit on,
To *caſtigate* thy pride, 'twere well. *Shakeſp.*

Castiga'tion, kås-tĭ-gå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *To caſtigate*.]

1. Penance; diſcipline.

This hand of yours requires
A ſequeſter from liberty; faſting and prayer,
With *caſtigation*, exerciſe devout. *Shakeſp.*

2. Puniſhment; correction.

Their *caſtigations* were accompanied with encouragements; which care was taken to keep me from looking upon as mere compliments. *Boyle.*

3. Emendation; repreſſive remedy.

The ancients had theſe conjectures touching theſe floods and conflagrations, ſo as to frame them into an hypotheſis for the *caſtigation* of the exceſſes of generation. *Hale.*

Cas'tigatory, kås''-tĭ-gå-tŭr'-ẏ. *adj.* [from *caſtigate*.] Punitive, in order to amendment.

There were other ends of penalties inflicted, either probatory, *caſtigatory*, or exemplary.
Bramhall againſt Hobbes.

Ca'sting-net, kås'-ting-nět. *n. ſ.* [from *caſting* and *net.*] A net to be thrown into the water, not placed and left.

Caſting-nets did rivers bottoms ſweep. *May's Virgil.*

CA'STLE, kås'l. *n. ſ.* [*caſtellum*, Lat.]

1. A ſtrong houſe, fortified againſt aſſaults.

The *caſtle* of Macduff I will ſurpriſe. *Shakeſp.*

2. **Castles** *in the air*, kås'ls-in-thě-å'r. [*chateaux d'Eſpagne*, Fr.] Projects without reality.

Theſe were but like *caſtles in the air*, and in men's fancies vainly imagined. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Ca'stle-soap, kås-til-sôp. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe corrupted from *Caſtile ſoap.*] A kind of ſoap.

I have a letter from a ſoap-boiler, deſiring me to write upon the preſent duties on *Caſtle-ſoap.* *Addiſon.*

Ca'stled, kås'ld. *adj.* [from *caſtle.*] Furniſhed with caſtles.

The horſes neighing by the wind is blown,
And *caſtled* elephants o'erlook the town. *Dryden.*

Ca'stleward, kås'l-wå'rd. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtle* and *ward.*]

An impoſition laid upon ſuch of the king's ſubjects, as dwell within a certain compaſs of any caſtle, toward the maintenance of ſuch as watch and *ward* the *caſtle.* *Cowell.*

Ca'stling, kåst'-ling. *n. ſ.* [from *caſt.*] An abortive.

We ſhould rather rely upon the urine of a *caſtling*'s bladder, a reſolution of crabs eyes, or a ſecond diſtillation of urine, as Helmont hath commended. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ca'stor, or **Chester**, kås'-tůr, are derived from the Sax. ceaſτeŋ, a city, town, or caſtle; and that from the Latin *caſtrum:* the Saxons chuſing to fix in ſuch places of ſtrength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Ca'stor, kås'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*caſtor*, Lat.]

1. A beaver. See **Beaver**.

Like hunted *caſtors* conſcious of their ſtore,
Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coaſt they
bring. *Dryden.*

2. A fine hat made of the fur of a beaver.

CASTOR** and **POLLUX, kås'-tůr and pôl'-lůx. [In meteorology.] A fiery meteor, which appears ſometimes ſticking to a part of the ſhip, in form of one, two, or even three or four balls. When one is ſeen alone, it is called Helena, which portends the ſevereſt part of the ſtorm to be yet behind; two are denominated *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, and ſometimes Tyndarides, which portend a ceſſation of the ſtorm. *Chambers.*

CASTO'REUM, kås'-tő'-ryům. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtor.* In pharmacy.] A liquid matter incloſed in bags or purſes, near the anus of the caſtor, falſely taken for his teſticles. *Chambers.*

Castrameta'tion, kås-trå-mě-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtrametor*, Lat.] The art or practice of encamping.

To **CA'STRATE**, kås'-tråte. *v. a.* [*caſtro*, Lat.]

1. To geld.
2. To take away the obſcene parts of a writing.

Ca'stration, kås-trå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *caſtrate.*] The act of gelding.

The largeſt needle ſhould be uſed, in taking up the ſpermatick veſſels in *caſtration.* *Sharp's Surg.*

Ca'sterel, } kås'-tril. { *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk.
Ca'strel, }

Castre'nsian, kås-trěn-shån. *adj.* [*caſtrenſis*, Lat.] Belonging to a camp. *Dict.*

CA'SUAL, kåz'-ů-ål. *adj.* [*caſuel*, Fr. from *caſus*, Lat.] Accidental; ariſing from chance; depending upon chance; not certain.

The revenue of Ireland, both certain and *caſual*, did not riſe unto ten thouſand pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

That which ſeemeth moſt *caſual* and ſubject to fortune, is yet diſpoſed by the ordinance of God. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Whether found where *caſual* fire
Had waſted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the veins of earth. *Milton.*

The commiſſioners entertained themſelves by the fire-ſide in general and *caſual* diſcourſes. *Clarendon.*

Moſt of our rarities have been found out by *caſual* emergency, and have been the works of time and chance, rather than of philoſophy. *Glanville.*

The expences of ſome of them always exceed their certain annual income; but ſeldom their *caſual* ſupplies. I call them *caſual*, in compliance with the common form. *Atterbury.*

Ca'sually, kåz'-ů-ål-ý. *adv.* [from *caſual.*] Accidentally; without deſign, or ſet purpoſe.

Go, bid my woman
Search for a jewel, that too *caſually*
Hath left mine arm. *Shakeſp.*

Wool new ſhorn, laid *caſually* upon a veſſel of verjuice, had drunk up the verjuice, though the veſſel was without any flaw. *Bacon.*

I ſhould have acquainted my judge with one advantage, and which I now *caſually* remember. *Dryden.*

Ca'sualness, kåz'-ů-ål-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *caſual.*] Accidentalneſs.

Ca'sualty, kåz'-ů-ål-tý. *n. ſ.* [from *caſual.*]

1. Accident; a thing happening by chance, not deſign.

With more patience men endure the loſſes that befal them by mere *caſualty*, than the damages which they ſuſtain by injuſtice. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

That Octavius Cæſar ſhould ſhift his camp that night that it happened to be took by the enemy, was a mere *caſualty;* yet it preſerved a perſon, who lived to eſtabliſh a total alteration of government in the imperial city of the world. *South.*

2. Chance that produces unnatural death.

Builds in the weather on the outward wall,
Ev'n in the force and road of *caſualty.* *Shakeſp.*

It is obſerved in particular nations, that, within the ſpace of two or three hundred years, notwithſtanding all *caſualties*, the number of men doubles. *Burnet's Theory.*

We find one *caſualty* in our bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Ca'suist, kåz'-ů-iſt. *n. ſ.* [*caſuiſte*, Fr. from *caſus*, Lat.] One that ſtudies and ſettles caſes of conſcience.

The judgment of any *caſuiſt*, or learned divine, concerning the ſtate of a man's ſoul, is not ſufficient to give him confidence. *South.*

You can ſcarce ſee a bench of porters without two or three *caſuiſts* in it, that will ſettle you the rights of princes. *Addiſon.*

Who ſhall decide when doctors diſagree,
And ſoundeſt *caſuiſts* doubt, like you and me?
Pope.

Casui'stical, kåz'-ů-is'-ti-kål. *adj.* [from *caſuiſt.*] Relating to caſes of conſcience; containing the doctrine relating to caſes.

What arguments they have to beguile poor, ſimple, unſtable ſouls with, I know not; but ſurely the practical, *caſuiſtical*, that is, the principal, vital part of their religion ſavours very little of ſpirituality. *South.*

Ca'suistry, kåz'-ů-is-trý. *n. ſ.* [from *caſuiſt.*] The ſcience of a caſuiſt; the doctrine of caſes of conſcience.

This conceſſion would not paſs for good *caſuiſtry* in theſe ages. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

Morality, by her falſe guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and *caſuiſtry* in lawn.
Pope's Dunciad.

CAT, kåt'. *n. ſ.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domeſtick animal that catches mice, commonly reckoned by naturaliſts the loweſt order of the leonine ſpecies.

'Twas you incens'd the rabble:
Cats, that can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thoſe myſteries, which heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Thrice the brinded *cat* hath mew'd.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

A *cat*, as ſhe beholds the light, draws the ball of her eye ſmall and long, being covered over with a green ſkin, and dilates it at pleaſure. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Cat, kåt'. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſhip.

Cat *in the pan*, kåt-in'-thě-pån. [imagined by ſome to be rightly written *Catipan*, as coming from *Catipania.* An unknown correſpondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from *Cate in the pan.*]

There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the *cat in the pan;* which is, when that which a man ſays to another, he lays it as if another had ſaid it to him. *Bacon.*

Cat *o' nine tails*, kåt-å-ni'ne-tålz. A whip with nine laſhes, uſed for the puniſhment of crimes.

You dread reformers of an impious age,
You awful *cat o' nine tails* to the ſtage,
This once be juſt, and in our cauſe engage.
Prologue to Vanbrugh's Falſe Friend.

CATACHRE'SIS, kåt-å-krě'-sis. *n. ſ.* [κατάχρησις abuſe.] It is, in rhetorick, the abuſe of a trope, when the words are too far wreſted from their native ſignification; or when one word is abuſively put for another, for want of the proper word; as, *a voice* beautiful *to the ear.* *Smith's Rhetorick.*

Catachre'stical, kåt-å-krěs'-tý-kål. *adj.* [from *catachreſis.*] Contrary to proper uſe; forced; far fetched.

A *catachreſtical* and far derived ſimilitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ca'taclysm, kåt'-å-klizm. *n. ſ.* [κατακλυσμὸς.] A deluge; an inundation: uſed generally for the univerſal deluge.

The opinion that held theſe *cataclyſms* and empyroſes univerſal, was ſuch as held that it put a total conſummation unto things in this lower world. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Ca'tacombs, kåt-å-kő'mz. *n. ſ.* [from κατὰ, and κομβὸς a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, ſuppoſed to be the caves and cells where the primitive chriſtians hid and aſſembled themſelves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly viſited with devotion. But anciently, the word *catacomb* was only underſtood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul. *Chambers.*

On the ſide of Naples are the *catacombs*, which muſt have been full of ſtench, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open nitches. *Addiſon.*

Catagma'tick, kåt-åg-må'-tik. *adj.* [κάταγμα a fracture.] That which has the quality of conſolidating the parts.

I put on a *catagmatick* emplaſter, and, by the uſe of a laced glove, ſcattered the pituitous ſwelling, and ſtrengthened it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CATALE′PSIS, kåt-å-lĕp′-sĭs. *n. ſ.* [κατάληψις.] A lighter ſpecies of the apoplexy, or epilepſy.

There is a diſeaſe called a *catalepſis*, wherein the patient is ſuddenly ſeized without ſenſe or motion, and remains in the ſame poſture in which the diſeaſe ſeizeth him. *Arbuthnot.*

CA′TALOGUE, kåt′-å-lŏg. *n. ſ.* [καταλογος.] An enumeration of particulars; a liſt; a regiſter of things one by one.

In the *catalogue* ye go for men,
Showghes, water rugs, and demy wolves, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Make a *catalogue* of proſperous ſacrilegious perſons, and I believe they will be repeated ſooner than the alphabet. *South.*

In the library of manuſcripts belonging to St. Laurence, of which there is a printed *catalogue*, I looked into the Virgil, which diſputes its antiquity with that of the Vatican. *Addiſon.*

The bright Taygete, and the ſhining Bears,
With all the ſailors *catalogue* of ſtars.
Addiſon's Ovid.

CATAMO′UNTAIN, kåt′-å-mou′n-tin. *n. ſ.* [from *cat* and *mountain.*] A fierce animal, reſembling a cat.

The black prince of Monomotapa, by whoſe ſide were ſeen the glaring *catamountain*, and the quill-darting porcupine.
Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.

CA′TAPHRACT, kåt-å-fråkt. *n. ſ.* [*cataphracta*, Lat.] A horſe-man in complete armour.

On each ſide went armed guards,
Both horſe and foot; before him and behind,
Archers and ſlingers, *cataphracts* and ſpears.
Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes.

CA′TAPLASM, kåt′-å-plåzm. *n. ſ.* [κατάπλασμα.] A poultice; a ſoft and moiſt application.

I bought an unction of a mountebank,
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no *cataplaſm* ſo rare,
Collected from all ſimples that have virtue
Under the moon, can ſave. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

Warm *cataplaſms* diſcuſs, but ſcalding hot may confirm the tumour. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CA′TAPULT, kåt′-å-pŭlt. *n. ſ.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine uſed anciently to throw ſtones.

The baliſta violently ſhot great ſtones and quarries, as alſo the *catapults*. *Camden's Remains.*

CA′TARACT, kåt′-å-råkt. *n. ſ.* [καταρακτη.] A fall of water from on high; a ſhoot of water; a caſcade.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You *cataracts* and hurricanes, ſpout
Till you have drench'd our ſteeples. *Shakeſpeare.*

What if all
Her ſtores were open'd, and the firmament
Of hell ſhould ſpout her *cataracts* of fire?
Impendent horrours! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

No ſooner he, with them of man and beaſt
Select for life, ſhall in the ark be lodg'd,
And ſhelter'd round; but all the *cataracts*
Of heav'n ſet open, on the earth ſhall pour
Rain, day and night. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Torrents and loud impetuous *cataracts*,
Through roads abrupt, and rude unfaſhion'd tracts,
Run down the lofty mountain's channel'd ſides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides.
Blackmore.

CA′TARACT, kåt′-å-råkt. [In medicine.] A ſuffuſion of the eye, when little clouds, motes, and flies ſeem to float about in the air; when confirmed, the pupil of the eye is either wholly, or in part, covered, and ſhut up with a little thin ſkin, ſo that the light has no admittance. *Quincy.*

Saladine hath a yellow milk, which hath likewiſe much acrimony; for it cleanſeth the eyes: it is good alſo for *cataracts*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

CATA′RRH, kå-tår′. *n. ſ.* [καταῤῥέω, *defluo.*] A defluxion of a ſharp ſerum from the glands about the head and throat, generally occaſioned by a diminution of inſenſible perſpiration, or cold, wherein what ſhould paſs by the ſkin, oozes out upon thoſe glands, and occaſions irritations. The cauſes are, whatſoever occaſions too great a quantity of ſerum; whatſoever hinders the diſcharge by urine, and the pores of the ſkin. *Quincy.*

All fev'rous kinds,
Convulſions, epilepſies, fierce *catarrhs*. *Parad. Loſt.*

Neither was the body then ſubject to die by piecemeal, and languiſh under coughs, *catarrhs*, or conſumptions. *South.*

CA′TARRHAL, kå-tar′-rål. } *adj.* [from *catarrh.*]
CATA′RRHOUS, kå-tår′-rŭs. } Relating to a catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh.

The *catarrhal* fever requires evacuations. *Floyer.*

Old age attended with a glutinous, cold, *catarrhous*, leucophlegmatick conſtitution.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

CATA′STROPHE, kå-tås′-trŏ-fē. *n. ſ.* [καταστροφη.]

1. The change, or revolution, which produces the concluſion or final event of a dramatic piece.

Pat!—He comes like the *cataſtrophe* of the old comedy. *Shakeſpeare.*

That philoſopher declares for tragedies, whoſe *cataſtrophes* are unhappy, with relation to the principal characters. *Dennis.*

2. A final event; a concluſion, generally unhappy.

Here was a mighty revolution, the moſt horrible and portentous *cataſtrophe* that nature ever yet ſaw; an elegant and habitable earth quite ſhattered. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CA′TCAL, kåt′-kål. *n. ſ.* [from *cat* and *call.*] A ſqueaking inſtrument, uſed in the playhouſe to condemn plays.

A young lady, at the theatre, conceived a paſſion for a notorious rake that headed a party of *catcals*. *Spectator.*

Three *catcals* be the bribe
Of him, whoſe chatt'ring ſhames the monkey tribe. *Pope.*

To **CATCH**, kåtſh′. *v. a.* preter. I *catched* or *caught*; I have *catched* or *caught*. [*ketſen*, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand: intimating the ſuddenneſs of the action.

And when he aroſe againſt me, I *caught* him by his beard, and ſmote him, and ſlew him.
1 *Sam.* xvii. 35.

2. To ſtop any thing flying; to receive any thing in the paſſage.

Others, to *catch* the breeze of breathing air,
To Tuſculum or Algido repair. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. To ſeize any thing by purſuit.

I ſaw him run after a gilded butterfly, and, when he *caught* it, he let it go again; and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again; and *caught* it again. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

4. To ſtop any thing falling; to intercept falling.

A ſhepherd diverted himſelf with toſſing up eggs, and *catching* them again. *Spectator.*

5. To enſnare; to entangle in a ſnare; to take or hold in a trap.

And they ſent unto him certain of the Phariſees and of the Herodians, to *catch* him in his words. *Mark*, xii. 13.

Theſe artificial methods of reaſoning are more adapted to *catch* and entangle the mind, than to inſtruct and inform the underſtanding. *Locke.*

6. To receive ſuddenly.

The curling ſmoke mounts heavy from the fires,
At length it *catches* flame, and in a blaze expires.
Dryden.

But ſtopp'd for fear, thus violently driv'n,
The ſparks ſhould *catch* his axletree of heav'n.
Dryden.

7. To faſten ſuddenly upon; to ſeize.

The mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and his head *caught* hold of the oak.
2 *Sam.* xviii. 19.

Would they, like Benhadad's embaſſadours, *catch* hold of every amicable expreſſion?
Decay of Piety.

8. To ſeize unexpectedly.

To *catch* ſomething out of his mouth, that they might accuſe him. *Luke* xi. 54.

9. To ſeize eagerly.

They have *caught* up every thing greedily, with that buſy curioſity, and unſatisfactory inquiſitiveneſs, which Seneca calls the diſeaſe of the Greeks. *Pope.*

I've perus'd her well;
Beauty and honour in her are ſo mingled,
That they have *caught* the king.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

10. To pleaſe; to ſeize the affections; to charm.

For I am young, a novice in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to perſuade,
And want the ſoothing arts that *catch* the fair,
But, caught myſelf, lie ſtruggling in the ſnare.
Dryden.

11. To receive any contagion or diſeaſe.

I cannot name the diſeaſe, and it is *caught*
Of you that yet are well. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Thoſe meaſles,
Which we diſdain ſhould tetter us, yet ſeek
The very way to *catch* them. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

In ſooth I know not why I am ſo ſad:
It wearies me; you ſay it wearies you;
But how I *caught* it, found it, or came by it,
I am to learn. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

The ſofteſt of our Britiſh ladies expoſe their necks and arms to the open air; which the men could not do without *catching* cold, for want of being accuſtomed to it. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Or call the winds thro' long arcades to roar,
Proud to *catch* cold at a Venetian door. *Pope.*

12. *To catch at.* To endeavour ſuddenly to lay hold on.

Saucy lictors
Will *catch at* us like ſtrumpets, and ſcald rhimers
Ballad us out of tune. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Make them *catch at* all opportunities of ſubverting the ſtate. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

To **CATCH**, kåtch′. *v. n.*

1. To be contagious; to ſpread infection, or miſchief.

'Tis time to give them phyſick, their diſeaſes
Are grown ſo *catching*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Sickneſs is *catching*; oh, were favour ſo!
Yours would I *catch*, fair Hermia, ere I go. *Shak.*

Conſidering it with all its malignity and *catching* nature, it may be enumerated with the worſt of epidemicks. *Harvey.*

The palace of Deiphobus aſcends
In ſmoaky flames, and *catches* on his friends. *Dryd.*

Does the ſedition *catch* from man to man,
And run among the ranks? *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To lay hold ſuddenly: as, the hook *catches*.

When the yellow hair in flame ſhould fall,
The *catching* fire might burn the golden cawl.
Dryden.

CATCH, kåtch′. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of ſeizing any thing that flies or hides.

Taught by his open eye,
His eye, that ev'n did mark her trodden graſs,
That ſhe would fain the *catch* of Strephon fly.
Sidney.

2. Watch; the poſture of ſeizing.

Both of them lay upon the *catch* for a great action; it is no wonder, therefore, that they were often engaged on one ſubject.
Addiſon on Ancient Medals.

3. An advantage taken; hold laid on, as in haſte.

All which notions are but ignorant *catches* of a few things, which are moſt obvious to men's obſervations. *Bacon.*

The motion is but a *catch* of the wit upon a few inſtances; as the manner is in the philoſophy received. *Bacon.*

Fate of empires, and the fall of kings,
Should turn on flying hours, and *catch* of moments. *Dryden.*

4. The act of taking quickly from another.

Several quires, placed one over againſt another, and taking the voice by *catches* anthemwiſe, give great pleaſure. *Bacon.*

5. A ſong ſung in ſucceſſion, where one *catches* it from another.

This is the tune of our *catch*, play'd by the picture of nobody. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

Far be from thence the glutton paraſite,
Singing his drunken *catches* all the night.
Dryden, jun.

The meat was ſerv'd, the bowls were crown'd,
Catches were ſung, and healths went round. *Prior.*

6. The thing caught; profit; advantage.

Hector ſhall have a great *catch*, if he knock out your brains; he were as good crack a fuſty nut with no kernel. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

7. A ſnatch; a ſhort interval of action.

It has been writ by *catches*, with many intervals. *Locke.*

8. A taint; a ſlight contagion.

We retain a *catch* of thoſe pretty ſtories, and our awakened imagination ſmiles in the recollection. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

9. Any thing that catches and holds, as a hook.

10. A ſmall ſwift-ſailing ſhip: often written *ketch*.

Ca'tcher, kåtsh'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *catch*.]

1. He that catches.

2. That in which any thing is caught.

Scallops will move ſo ſtrongly, as oftentimes to leap out of the *catcher* wherein they are caught. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Ca'tchfly, kåt'sh-flý. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *fly*.] A plant; a ſpecies of *campion*; which ſee.

Ca'tchpoll, kåt'sh-pôl. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *poll*.] A ſerjeant; a bumbailiff.

Catchpoll, though now it be uſed as a word of contempt, yet, in ancient times, it ſeems to have been uſed without reproach, for ſuch as we now call ſerjeants of the mace, or any other that uſes to arreſt men upon any cauſe. *Cowell.*

They call all temporal buſineſſes underſheriffries, as if they were but matters for underſheriffs and *catchpolls*: though many times thoſe underſheriffries do more good than their high ſpeculations. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Another monſter,
Sullen of aſpect, by the vulgar call'd
A *catchpoll*, whoſe polluted hands the gods
With force incredible and magick charms
Erſt have endued, if he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated ſhoulder lay
Of debtor. *Philips.*

Ca'tchword, kåtsh'-wůrd. *n. ſ.* [from *catch* and *word*. With printers.] The word at the corner of the page under the laſt line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

Cate, kåte'. *n. ſ.* Food; ſomething to be eaten. This is ſcarcely read in the ſingular. See Cates.

We'll ſee what *cates* you have,
For ſoldiers ſtomachs always ſerve them well. *Shak.*

Cateche'tical, kåt-ě-kět'-ý-kål. *adj.* [from κατηχέω.] Conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers.

Socrates introduced a *catechetical* method of arguing; he would aſk his adverſary queſtion upon queſtion, till he convinced him, out of his own mouth, that his opinions were wrong. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Cateche'tically, kåt-ě-kět'-ý-kål-ý. *adv.* [from *catechetical*.] In the way of queſtion and anſwer.

To **CA'TECHISE**, kåt'-ě-kìze. *v. a.* [κατηχέω.]

1. To inſtruct by aſking queſtions, and correcting the anſwers.

I will *catechiſe* the world for him; that is, make queſtions, and bid them anſwer. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Had thoſe three thouſand ſouls been *catechiſed* by our modern caſuiſts, we had ſeen a wide difference. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To queſtion; to interrogate; to examine; to try by interrogatories.

Why then I ſuck my teeth, and *catechiſe*
My piked man of countries. *Shakeſp. King John.*

There flies about a ſtrange report,
Of ſome expreſs arriv'd at court;
I'm ſtopp'd by all the fools I meet,
And *catechis'd* in ev'ry ſtreet. *Swift.*

Ca'techiser, kåt'-ě-kì-zůr. *n. ſ.* [from *To catechiſe*.] One who catechiſes.

Ca'techism, kåt'-ě-kìzm. *n. ſ.* [from κατηχίζω.] A form of inſtruction by means of queſtions and anſwers, concerning religion.

Ways of teaching there have been ſundry always uſual in God's church; for the firſt introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their *catechiſms*. *Hooker.*

He had no *catechiſm* but the creation, needed no ſtudy but reflection, and read no book but the volume of the world. *South.*

Ca'techist, kåt'-ě-kìst. *n. ſ.* [κατηχιϛὴς.] One whoſe charge is to inſtruct by queſtions, or to queſtion the uninſtructed concerning religion.

None of years and knowledge was admitted, who had not been inſtructed by the *catechiſt* in this foundation, which the *catechiſt* received from the biſhop. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Catechu'men, kåt-ě-ků'-měn. *n. ſ.* [κατηχέμενος.] One who is yet in the firſt rudiments of chriſtianity; the loweſt order of Chriſtians in the primitive church.

The prayers of the church did not begin in St. Auſtin's time, till the *catechumens* were diſmiſſed. *Stillingfleet.*

Catechume'nical, kå-tě-ků'-měn-ý-kål. *adj.* [from *catechumen*.] Belonging to the catechumens. *Dict.*

Catego'rical, kåt-ě-gôr'-ì-kål. *adj.* [from *category*.] Abſolute; adequate; poſitive; equal to the thing to be expreſſed.

The king's commiſſioners deſired to know, whether the parliament's commiſſioners did believe that biſhops were unlawful? They could never obtain a *categorical* anſwer. *Clarendon.*

A ſingle propoſition, which is alſo *categorical*, may be divided again into ſimple and complex. *Watts's Logick.*

Catego'rically, kåt-ě-gôr'-ìk-ål-ý. *adv.* [from *categorical*.]

1. Directly; expreſsly.

2. Poſitively; plainly.

I dare affirm, and that *categorically*, in all parts wherever trade is great, and continues ſo, that trade muſt be nationally profitable. *Child's Diſcourſe of Trade.*

CA'TEGORY, kåt'-ě-gůr-rý. *n. ſ.* [κατηγορία.] A claſs; a rank; an order of ideas; a predicament.

The abſolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different *category*. *Cheyne.*

Catena'rian, kåt-ě-nå'-ryån. *adj.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Relating to a chain; reſembling a chain.

In geometry, the *catenarian* curve is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of ſuſpenſion. *Harris.*

The back is bent after the manner of the *catenarian* curve, by which it obtains that curvature that is ſafeſt for the included marrow. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

To **CA'TENATE**, kåt'-ě-nåte. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain. *Dict.*

Catena'tion, kåt-ě-nå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *catena*, Lat.] Link; regular connexion.

This *catenation*, or conſerving union, whenever his pleaſure ſhall divide, let go, or ſeparate, they ſhall fall from their exiſtence. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **Ca'ter**, kå'-tůr. *v. n.* [from *cates*.] To provide food; to buy in victuals.

He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea providently *caters* for the ſparrow,
Be comfort to my age. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Ca'ter, kå'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Provider; collector of proviſions, or victuals: miſprinted perhaps for *caterer*.

The oyſters dredged in this Lyner, find a welcomer acceptance, where the taſte is *cater* for the ſtomach, than thoſe of the Tamar. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Ca'ter, kå'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*quatre*, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

Ca'ter-cousin, kå-tůr-kůz'n. *n. ſ.* A corruption of *quatre-couſin*, from the ridiculouſneſs of calling couſin or relation to ſo remote a degree.

His maſter and he, ſaving your worſhip's reverence, are ſcarce *cater-couſins*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Poetry and reaſon, how come theſe to be *cater-couſins?* *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

Ca'terer, kå'-tě-růr. *n. ſ.* [from *cater*.] One employed to ſelect and buy in proviſions for the family; the providore or purveyor.

Let no ſcent offenſive the chamber infeſt;
Let fancy, not coſt, prepare all our diſhes;
Let the *caterer* mind the taſte of each gueſt,
And the cook in his dreſſing comply with their wiſhes. *Ben Jonſon's Tavern Academy.*

He made the greedy ravens to be Elias's *caterers*, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

Seldom ſhall one ſee in cities or courts that athletick vigour, which is ſeen in poor houſes, where nature is their cook, and neceſſity their *caterer*. *South.*

Ca'teress, kå'-tě-rěs. *n. ſ.* [from *cater*.] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

Impoſtor! do not charge innocent nature,
As if ſhe would her children ſhould be riotous
With her abundance: ſhe, good *etereſs*,
Means her proviſion only to the good. *Milton.*

Ca'terpillar, kåt'-těr-pìl-lůr. *n. ſ.* [This word *Skinner* and *Minſhew* are inclined to derive from *chatte peluſe* a weaſel. It ſeems eaſily deducible from *cates* food, and *piller*, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.]

1. A worm which, when it gets wings, is ſuſtained by leaves and fruits.

The *caterpillar* breedeth of dew and leaves; for we ſee infinite *caterpillars* breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are conſumed. *Bacon.*

Auſter is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which deſcend graſshoppers, *caterpillars*, and creatures bred by moiſture. *Peacham on Drawing.*

2. Any thing voracious and uſeleſs.

Ca'terpillar, kåt'-těr-pìl-lůr. *n. ſ.* [*ſcorpioides*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

To **Caterwa'ul**, kåt'-těr-wål. *v. n.* [from *cat*.]

1. To make a noiſe as cats in rutting time.

2. To make any offenſive or odious noiſe.

What a *caterwauling* do you keep here! If my lady has not called up her ſteward Malvolio, and bid him turn you out of doors, never truſt me.
Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.

Was no diſpute between
The *caterwauling* brethren? *Hudibras.*

CATES, kå'ts. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology: *Skinner* imagines it may be corrupted from *delicate*; which is not likely, becauſe *Junius* obſerves, that the Dutch have *kater* in the ſame ſenſe with our *cater*. It has no *ſingular*.] Viands; food; diſh of meat: generally employed to ſignify nice and luxurious food.

The fair acceptance, Sir, creates
The entertainment perfect, not the *cates*. *B. Jonſon.*

O waſteful riot, never well content
With low priz'd fare; hunger ambitious
Of *cates* by land and ſea far fetcht and ſent.
Raleigh.

Alas, how ſimple to theſe *cates*,
Was that crude apple that diverted Eve!
Paradiſe Loſt.

They, by th' alluring odour drawn, in haſte
Fly to the dulcet *cates*, and crowding ſip
Their palatable bane. *Philips.*

With coſtly *cates* ſhe ſtain'd her frugal board,
Then with ill-gotten wealth ſhe bought a lord.
Arbuthnot.

CA'TFISH, kåt'-fîsh. *n. ſ.* The name of a ſea-fiſh in the Weſt Indies; ſo called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are diſcovered in hollow rocks. *Phillips.*

CA'THARPINGS, kå-thårp'-îngs. *n. ſ.* Small ropes in a ſhip, running in little blocks from one ſide of the ſhrouds to the other, near the deck: they belong only to the main ſhrouds; and their uſe is to force the ſhrouds tight, for the eaſe and ſafety of the maſts, when the ſhip rolls. *Harris.*

CATHA'RTICAL, kå-thå'r-tî-kål. }
CATHA'RTICK, kå-thå'r-tîk. } *adj.* [καθαρτικὸς.] Purging medicines. The vermicular or periſtaltick motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum; and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occaſions ſome little inverſions in it. In both, what but ſlightly adheres to the coats will be looſened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifeſt, how a *cathartic* haſtens and increaſes the diſcharges by ſtool; but where the force of the ſtimulus is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the viſcera in the abdomen, will be twiched; by which a great deal will be drained back into the inteſtines, and made a part of what they diſcharge. *Quincy.*

Quickſilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be ſtrongly enough *cathartical*, though the chymiſts have not proved, that either gold or mercury hath any ſalt, much leſs any that is purgative.
Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſt.

Luſtrations and *cathartick*s of the mind were ſought for, and all endeavour uſed to calm and regulate the fury of the paſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

The piercing cauſticks ply their ſpiteful pow'r,
Emeticks ranch, and keen *catharticks* ſcour. *Garth.*

Plato has called mathematical demonſtrations the *catharticks* or purgatives of the ſoul.
Addiſon's Spectator.

CATHA'RTICALNESS, kå-thå'r-tî-kål-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *cathartical*.] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD, kåt'-hêd. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſil.

The nodules with leaves in them, called *catheads*, ſeem to conſiſt of a ſort of iron ſtone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitehaven in Cumberland, where they call them catſcaups. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CA'THEAD, kåt'-hêd. *n. ſ.* [in a ſhip.] A piece of timber with two ſhivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is faſtened a great iron hook, to trice up the anchor from the hawſer to the top of the forecaſtle. *Sea Dict.*

CATHE'DRAL, kå-thê'-drêl. *adj.* [from *cathedra*, Lat. a chair of authority; an epiſcopal ſee.]

1. Epiſcopal; containing the ſee of a biſhop.

A *cathedral* church is that wherein there are two or more perſons, with a biſhop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politick. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Methought I ſat in ſeat of majeſty,
In the *cathedral* church of Weſtminſter.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

2. Belonging to an epiſcopal church.

His conſtant and regular aſſiſting at the *cathedral* ſervice was never interrupted by the ſharpneſs of weather *Locke.*

3. In low phraſe, antique; venerable; old. This ſeems to be the meaning in the following lines.

Here aged trees *cathedral* walks compoſe,
And mount the hill in venerable rows;
There the green infants in their beds are laid.
Pope.

CATHE'DRAL, kå-thê'-drêl. *n. ſ.* The head church of a dioceſe.

There is nothing in Leghorn ſo extraordinary as the *cathedral*, which a man may view with pleaſure, after he has ſeen St. Peter's. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CA'THERINE PEAR, kåth'-ê-rîn pê'r. See **PEAR**.

For ſtreaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a *Catherine pear*,
The ſide that 's next the ſun. *Suckling.*

CA'THETER, kå-thê'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [καθετὴρ.] A hollow and ſomewhat crooked inſtrument, to thruſt into the bladder, to aſſiſt in bringing away the urine, when the paſſage is ſtopped by a ſtone or gravel.

A large clyſter, ſuddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a *catheter* muſt help you.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

CA'THOLES, kåt'-hôlz. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Two little holes aſtern above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawſer through them to the capſtan, when there is occaſion to heave the ſhip aſtern. *Sea Dict.*

CATHO'LICISM, kå-thôl'-î-sîzm. *n. ſ.* [from *catholick*.] Adherence to the catholick church.

CA'THOLICK, kåth'-ô-lîk. *adj.* [*catholique*, Fr. καθολικὸς universal or general.]

1. The church of Jeſus Chriſt is called *catholick*, becauſe it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.
2. Some truths are ſaid to be *catholick*, becauſe they are received by all the faithful.
3. *Catholick* is often ſet in oppoſition to heretick or ſectary, and to ſchiſmatick.
4. *Catholick* or canonical epiſtles, are ſeven in number; that of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St. John, and that of St. Jude. They are called *catholick*, becauſe they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, becauſe they contain excellent rules of faith and morality. *Calmet.*

Doubtleſs the ſucceſs of thoſe your great and *catholick* endeavours will promote the empire of man over nature, and bring plentiful acceſſion of glory to your nation. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

Thoſe ſyſtems undertake to give an account of the formation of the univerſe, by mechanical hypotheſes of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to ſome *catholick* laws. *Ray.*

CATHO'LICON, kå-thôl'-î-kôn. *n. ſ.* [from *catholick*; καθολικὸν ἴαμα.] An univerſal medicine.

Preſervation againſt that ſin, is the contemplation of the laſt judgment. This is indeed a *catholicon* againſt all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and deſpiſing our brethren. *Government of the Tongue.*

CA'TKINS, kåt'-kînz. *n. ſ.* [*kattekens*, Dutch. In botany.] An aſſemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; ſerving as male bloſſoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced. *Chambers.*

CA'TLIKE, kåt'-lîke. *adj.* [from *cat* and *like*.] Like a cat.

A lioneſs, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground, with *catlike* watch.
Shakeſp.

CA'TLING, kåt'-lîng. *n. ſ.*

1. A diſmembering knife uſed by ſurgeons. *Harris.*
2. It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for catgut; the materials of fiddle ſtrings.

What muſick there will be in him after Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not. But, I am ſure, none; unleſs the fidler Apollo get his ſinews to make *catlings* of. *Shakeſp.*

3. The down or moſs growing about walnut trees, reſembling the hair of a cat. *Harris.*

CA'TMINT, kåt'-mînt. *n. ſ.* [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

CATO'PTRICAL, kåt-ôp'-trî-kål. *adj.* [from *catoptricks*.] Relating to catoptricks, or viſion by reflection.

A *catoptrical* or dioptrical heat is ſuperiour to any, vitrifying the hardeſt ſubſtances.
Arbuthnot on Air.

CATO'PTRICKS, kåt-ôp'-trîks. *n. ſ.* [κάτοπτρον a looking glaſs.] That part of opticks which treats of viſion by reflection.

CA'TPIPE, kåt'-pîpe. *n. ſ.* [from *cat* and *pipe*.] The ſame with *catcal*; an inſtrument that makes a ſqueaking noiſe.

Some ſongſters can no more ſing in any chamber but their own, than ſome clerks can read in any book but their own; put them out of their road once, and they are mere *catpipes* and dunces.
L'Eſtrange.

CAT'S-EYE, kåt's-î. *n. ſ.* A ſtone.

Cat's-eye is of a gliſtering grey, interchanged with a ſtraw colour. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CAT'S-FOOT, kåt's-fůt. *n. ſ.* An herb; the ſame with *alehoof*, or *ground-ivy*; which ſee.

CAT'S-HEAD, kåt's-hêd. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple.

Cat's-head, by ſome called the go-no-further, is a very large apple, and a good bearer.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

CA'TSILVER, kåt'-sîl-vůr. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſil.

Catſilver is compoſed of plates that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elaſtick; and is of three ſorts, the yellow or golden, the white or ſilvery, and the black.
Woodward on Foſſils.

CATS-TAIL, kåts'-tå'l. *n. ſ.*

1. A long round ſubſtance, that grows in winter upon nut-trees, pines, &c.
2. A kind of reed which bears a ſpike like the tail of a cat. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CA'TSUP, kåt'sh-ůp. *n. ſ.* A kind of Indian pickle, imitated by pickled muſhrooms.

And, for our home-bred Britiſh cheer,
Botargo, *catſup*, and cavier. *Swift.*

CA'TTLE, kåt'l. *n. ſ.* [A word of very common uſe, but of doubtful or unknown etymology. It is derived by *Skinner*, *Menage*, and *Spelman*, from *capitalia*, *quæ ad caput pertinent*; perſonal goods: in which ſenſe *chattels* is yet uſed in our law. *Mandeville* uſes *catele* for *price*.]

1. Beaſts of paſture, not wild nor domeſtick.

Make poor men's *cattle* break their necks.
Shakeſp.

And God made the beaſt of the earth after his kind, and *cattle* after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth after his kind.
Geneſis, i. 25.

2. It is uſed in reproach of human beings.

Boys and women are for the moſt part *cattle* of this colour. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

CAVALCA'DE, kåv-ål-kå'de. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *cavallo* a horſe, Ital.] A proceſſion on horſeback.

Your *cavalcade* the fair ſpectators view,
From their high ſtandings, yet look up to you:
From your brave train each ſingles out a ray,
And longs to date a conqueſt from your day.
Dryden.

How muſt the heart of the old man rejoice, when he ſaw ſuch a numerous *cavalcade* of his own raiſing! *Addiſon.*

CAVALI'ER, kåv-å-lè'r. *n. ſ.* [*cavalier*, Fr.]

1. A horſeman; a knight.

2. A gay, ſprightly military man.

For who is he, whoſe chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
Theſe cull'd and choice drawn *cavaliers* to France?
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

3. The appellation of the party of king Charles the Firſt.

Each party grows proud of that appellation, which their adverſaries at firſt intend as a reproach: of this ſort were the Guelfs and Gibelines, Huguenots, and *Cavaliers*. *Swift.*

CAVALI'ER, kåv-å-lè'r. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.]

1. Gay; ſprightly; warlike.

2. Generous; brave.

The people are naturally not valiant, and not much *cavalier*. Now it is the nature of cowards to hurt, where they can receive none. *Suckling.*

3. Diſdainful; haughty.

CAVALI'ERLY, kåv-å-lè'r-lý. *adv.* [from *cavalier*.] Haughtily; arrogantly; diſdainfully.

CA'VALRY, kåv'-ål-rý. *n. ſ.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horſe troops; bodies of men furniſhed with horſes for war.

If a ſtate run moſt to gentlemen, and the huſbandmen and plowmen be but as their workfolks, you may have a good *cavalry*, but never good ſtable bands of foot. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Their *cavalry*, in the battle of Blenheim, could not ſuſtain the ſhock of the Britiſh horſe.
Addiſon on the War.

To **CA'VATE**, kå'-våte. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To hollow out; to dig into a hollow.

CAVA'ZION, kå-vå'-zhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *cavo*, Lat. In architecture.] The hollowing or underdigging of the earth for cellarage; allowed to be the ſixth part of the height of the whole building. *Phillips.*

CA'UDEBECK, kåu'-dl-běk. *n. ſ.* A ſort of light hats, ſo called from a town in France where they were firſt made. *Phillips.*

CA'UDLE, kå'dl. *n. ſ.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and ſick perſons.

Ye ſhall have a hempen *caudle* then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

He had good broths, *caudle*, and ſuch like; and I believe he did drink ſome wine.
Wiſeman's Surg.

To **CA'UDLE**, kå'dl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

Will the cold brook,
Candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning toaſt,
To cure thy o'ernight's ſurfeit? *Shak. Timon.*

CAVE, kå've. *n. ſ.* [*cave*, Fr. *cavea*, Lat.]

1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitation in the earth.

The wrathful ſkies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their *caves*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Bid him bring his power
Before ſun-riſing, leſt his ſon George fall
Into the blind *cave* of eternal night. *Shak. Rich.* III.

They did ſquare and carve, and poliſh their ſtone and marble works, even in the very *cave* of the quarry. *Wotton.*

Through this a *cave* was dug with vaſt expence;
The work it ſeem'd of ſome ſuſpicious prince.
Dryden.

2. A hollow; any hollow place. Not uſed.

The object of ſight doth ſtrike upon the pupil of the eye directly; whereas the *cave* of the ear doth hold off the ſound a little. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **CAVE**, kå've. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dwell in a cave.

Such as we
Cave here, haunt here, are outlaws. *Shakeſp.*

CA'VEAT, kå'-vyåt. *n. ſ.* [*caveat*, Lat. *let him beware*.] Intimation of caution.

A *caveat* is an intimation given to ſome ordinary or eccleſiaſtical judge by the act of man, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts in ſuch or ſuch an affair. *Ayliffe.*

The chiefeſt *caveat* in reformation muſt be to keep out the Scots. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I am in danger of commencing poet, perhaps laureat; pray deſire Mr. Rowe to enter a *caveat*.
Trumbull to Pope.

CA'VERN, kåv'-ůrn. *n. ſ.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow place in the ground.

Where wilt thou find a *cavern* dark enough
To maſk thy monſtrous viſage? *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*

Monſters of the foaming deep,
From the deep ooze and gelid *cavern* rous'd,
They flounce and tremble in unwieldy joy.
Thomſon.

CA'VERNED, kåv'-ůrnd. *adj.* [from *cavern*.]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

Embattled troops, with flowing banners, paſs
Through flow'ry meads, delighted; nor diſtruſt
The ſmiling ſurface; whilſt the *cavern'd* ground
Burſts fatal, and involves the hopes of war
In fiery whirles. *Philips.*

High at his head from out the *cavern'd* rock,
In living rills, a guſhing fountain broke.
Pope's Odyſſey.

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,
No *cavern'd* hermit, reſts ſelf-ſatisfy'd. *Pope.*

CA'VERNOUS, kåv'-ůr-nůs. *adj.* [from *cavern*.] Full of caverns.

No great damages are done by earthquakes, except only in thoſe countries which are mountainous, and conſequently ſtony and *cavernous* underneath. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CAVE'SSON, kåv'-ěs-sůn. *n. ſ.* [Fr. In horſemanſhip.] A ſort of noſeband, ſometimes made of iron, and ſometimes of leather or wood; ſometimes flat, and ſometimes hollow or twiſted; which is put upon the noſe of a horſe, to forward the ſuppling and breaking of him.

An iron *caveſſon* ſaves and ſpares the mouths of young horſes when they are broken; for, by the help of it, they are accuſtomed to obey the hand, and to bend the neck and ſhoulders, without hurting their mouths, or ſpoiling their bars with the bit. *Farrier's Dict.*

CAUF, kå'f. *n. ſ.* A cheſt with holes in the top, to keep fiſh alive in the water.
Phillips's World of Words.

CAUGHT, kå't. *particip. paſſ.* [from *To catch*; which ſee.]

CAVIA'RE, kå-vi'r. *n. ſ.* [the etymology uncertain, unleſs it come from *garum*, Lat. ſauce, or pickle, made of fiſh ſalted.]

The eggs of a ſturgeon, being ſalted and made up into a maſs, were firſt brought from Conſtantinople by the Italians, and called *caviare*.
Grew's Muſæum.

CAVI'ER, kå-vi'r. *n. ſ.* A corruption of *caviare*. See CATSUP.

To **CA'VIL**, kåv'-il. *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Lat.] To raiſe captious and frivolous objections.

I'll give thrice ſo much land
To any well-deſerving friend;
But, in the way of bargain, mark ye me,
I'll *cavil* on the ninth part of a hair.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

My lord, you do not well, in obſtinacy
To *cavil* in the courſe of this contract.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

He *cavils* firſt at the poet's inſiſting ſo much upon the effects of Achilles's rage.
Pope's Notes on the Iliad.

To **CA'VIL**, kåv'-il. *v. a.* To receive or treat with objections.

Thou didſt accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,
Then *cavil* the conditions? *Paradiſe Loſt.*

CA'VIL, kåv'-il. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Falſe or frivolous objections.

Wiſer men conſider how ſubject the beſt things have been unto *cavil*, when wits, poſſeſſed with diſdain, have ſet them up as their mark to ſhoot at.
Hooker.

Several divines, in order to anſwer the *cavils* of thoſe adverſaries to truth and morality, began to find out farther explanations. *Swift.*

CAVILLA'TION, kåv-il lå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *cavil*.] The diſpoſition to make captious objection; the practice of objecting.

I might add ſo much concerning the large odds between the caſe of the eldeſt churches in regard of heathens, and ours in reſpect of the church of Rome, that very *cavillation* itſelf ſhould be ſatisfied. *Hooker.*

CA'VILLER, kåv'-vil-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] A man fond of making objections; an unfair adverſary; a captious diſputant.

The candour which Horace ſhews, is that which diſtinguiſhes a critick from a *caviller*; he declares, that he is not offended at little faults, which may be imputed to inadvertency.
Addiſon's Guardian.

There is, I grant, room ſtill left for a *caviller* to miſrepreſent my meaning.
Atterbury's Preface to his Sermons.

CA'VILLINGLY, kåv'-il-ling-lý. *adv.* [from *cavilling*.] In a cavilling manner.

CA'VILLOUS, kåv'-vil-lůs. *adj.* [from *cavil*.] Unfair in argument; full of objections.

Thoſe perſons are ſaid to be *cavillous* and unfaithful advocates, by whoſe fraud and iniquity juſtice is deſtroyed. *Ayliffe.*

CA'VIN, kå'vn. *n. ſ.* [French. In the military art.] A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and conſequently facilitate their approach to a place. *Dict.*

CA'VITY, kåv'-i-tý. *n. ſ.* [*cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowneſs; hollow; hollow place.

The vowels are made by a free paſſage of breath, vocalized through the *cavity* of the mouth; the ſaid *cavity* being differently ſhaped by the poſtures of the throat, tongue, and lips.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

There is nothing to be left void in a firm building; even the *cavities* ought not to be filled with rubbiſh, which is of a periſhing kind.
Dryden's Dedication to Æneid.

Materials packed together with wonderful art in the ſeveral *cavities* of the ſkull. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

An inſtrument with a ſmall *cavity*, like a ſmall ſpoon, dipt in oil, may fetch out the ſtone. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

If the atmoſphere was reduced into water, it would not make an orb above thirty-two feet deep, which would ſoon be ſwallowed up by the *cavity* of the ſea, and the depreſſed parts of the earth. *Bentley.*

Cauk, kå'k. *n.ſ.* A coarſe talky ſpar. *Woodward.*

Ca'uky, kå'k-ŷ. *adj.* [from *cauk.*] A white, opaque, *cauky*, ſpar, ſhot or pointed. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Caul, kå'l. *n.ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The net in which women incloſe their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

Ne ſpared they to ſtrip her naked all;
Then when they had deſpoil'd her tire and *caul*,
Such as ſhe was, their eyes might her behold. *Spenſer.*

Her head with ringlets of her hair is crown'd;
And in a golden *caul* the curls are bound. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Any kind of ſmall net.

An Indian mantle of feathers, and the feathers wrought into a *caul* of packthread. *Grew's Muſæum.*

3. The omentum; the integument in which the guts are incloſed.

The *caul* ſerves for the warming the lower belly, like an apron or piece of woollen cloth. Hence a certain gladiatour, whoſe *caul* Galen cut out, was ſo liable to ſuffer cold, that he kept his belly conſtantly covered with wool. *Ray.*

The beaſt they then divide, and diſunite
The ribs and limbs, obſervant of the rite:
On theſe, in double *cauls* involv'd with art,
The choiceſt morſels lay. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Cauli'ferous, kå-lĭf'-fê-rûs. *adj.* [from *caulis* a ſtalk, and *fero* to bear, Lat.] A term in botany for ſuch plants as have a true ſtalk, which a great many have not.

Ca'uliflower, kôl'-lŷ-flow-ûr. *n. ſ.* [from *caulis*, Lat. the ſtalk of a plant.] A ſpecies of *cabbage*.

Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and ſallad herbs; and plant forth your *cauliflowers* and cabbage, which were ſown in Auguſt. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

To **Caulk.** See *To* **Calk.**

To **Ca'uponate**, kåu'-pô-nåt. *v. n.* [*caupono*, Lat.] To keep a victualling-houſe; to ſell wine or victuals. *Dict.*

Ca'usable, kå'-zåbl. *adj.* [from *cauſo*, low Lat.] That which may be cauſed, or effected by a cauſe.

That may be miraculouſly effected in one, which is naturally *cauſable* in another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ca'usal, kå'-zål. *adj.* [*cauſalis*, low Lat.] Relating to cauſes; implying or containing cauſes.

Every motion owning a dependence on prerequired motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would diſtinctly pry into the whole method of *cauſal* concatenation. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

Cauſal propoſitions are, where two propoſitions are joined by *cauſal* particles; as, houſes were not built, *that* they might be deſtroyed; Rehoboam was unhappy, *becauſe* he followed evil counſel. *Watts's Logick.*

Causa'lity, kå-zål'-lî-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*cauſalitas*, low Lat.] The agency of a cauſe; the quality of cauſing.

As he created all things, ſo is he beyond and in them all, in his very eſſence, as being the ſoul of their *cauſalities*, and the eſſential cauſe of their exiſtences. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

By an unadviſed tranſiliency from the effect to the remoteſt cauſe, we obſerve not the connection, through the interpoſal of more immediate *cauſalities.* *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Ca'usally, kå'-zål-lŷ. *adv.* [from *cauſal.*] According to the order or ſeries of cauſes.

Thus may it more be *cauſally* made out, what Hippocrates affirmeth. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Causa'tion, kå-zå'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *cauſo*, low Lat.] The act or power of cauſing.

Thus doth he ſometimes delude us in the conceits of ſtars and meteors, beſides their allowable actions, aſcribing effects thereunto of independent *cauſation.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Ca'usative, kå'-zå-tîv. *adj.* [a term in grammar.] That expreſſes a cauſe or reaſon.

Causa'tor, kå-zå'-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *cauſo*, low Lat.] A cauſer; an author of any effect.

Demonſtratively underſtanding the ſimplicity of perfection, and the inviſible condition of the firſt *cauſator*, it was out of the power of earth, or the areopagy of hell, to work them from it. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CAUSE, kå'z. *n. ſ.* [*cauſa*, Lat.]

1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient.

The wiſe and learned, amongſt the very heathens themſelves, have all acknowledged ſome firſt *cauſe*, whereupon originally the being of all things dependeth: neither have they otherwiſe ſpoken of that *cauſe*, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, obſerveth, in working, a moſt exact order or law. *Hooker.*

Butterflies, and other flies, revive eaſily when they ſeem dead, being brought to the ſun or fire; the *cauſe* whereof is the diffuſion of the vital ſpirit, and the dilating of it by a little heat. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Cauſe is a ſubſtance exerting its power into act, to make one thing begin to be. *Locke.*

2. The reaſon; motive to any thing.

The reſt ſhall bear ſome other fight,
As *cauſe* will be obey'd. *Shakeſp.*

So great, ſo conſtant, and ſo general a practice, muſt needs have not only a *cauſe*, but alſo a great, a conſtant, and a general *cauſe*, every way commenſurate to ſuch an effect. *South.*

Thus, royal Sir! to ſee you landed here,
Was *cauſe* enough of triumph for a year. *Dryd.*

Æneas wond'ring ſtood: then aſk'd the *cauſe*,
Which to the ſtream the crowding people draws. *Dryden.*

Even he,
Lamenting that there had been *cauſe* of enmity,
Will often wiſh fate had ordain'd you friends. *Rowe.*

3. Reaſon of debate; ſubject of litigation.

O madneſs of diſcourſe,
That *cauſe* ſets up with and againſt thyſelf!
Bifold authority. *Shakeſp.*

Hear the *cauſes* between your brethren, and judge righteouſly between every man and his brother, and the ſtranger that is with him. *Deuter.*

4. Side; party; ground or principle of action or oppoſition.

Ere to thy *cauſe*, and thee, my heart inclin'd,
Or love to party had ſeduc'd my mind. *Tickell.*

To **Cause**, kå'z. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent; to produce.

Never was man whoſe apprehenſions are ſober, and by a penſive inſpection adviſed, but hath found by an irreſiſtible neceſſity one everlaſting being, all for ever *cauſing*, and all for ever ſuſtaining. *Raleigh.*

It is neceſſary in ſuch a chain of cauſes to aſcend to and terminate in ſome firſt, which ſhould be the original of motion, and the cauſe of all other things; but itſelf be *cauſed* by none. *South.*

She weeping aſk'd, in theſe her blooming years,
What unforeſeen misfortune *caus'd* her care,
To loath her life, and languiſh in deſpair? *Dryden's Fables.*

Things that move ſo ſwift as not to affect the ſenſes diſtinctly, and ſo *cauſe* not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

Ca'uselesly, kå'z-lîs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *cauſeleſs.*] Without cauſe; without reaſon.

Human laws are not to be broken with ſcandal, nor at all without reaſon; for he that does it *cauſeleſly*, is a deſpiſer of the law, and undervalues its authority. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Ca'useless, kå'z-lîs. *adj.* [from *cauſe.*]

1. Having no cauſe; original in itſelf.

Reach th' Almighty's ſacred throne,
And make his *cauſeleſs* pow'r, the cauſe of all
things, known. *Blackmore's Creation.*

2. Wanting juſt ground or motive.

Yet is my truth yplight,
And love avow'd to other lady late,
That, to remove the ſame, I have no might:
To change love *cauſeleſs*, is reproach to warlike
knight. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

And me and mine threats not with war but death;
Thus *cauſeleſs* hatred endleſs is uneath. *Fairfax.*

The *cauſeleſs* diſlike, which others have conceived, is no ſufficient reaſon for us to forbear in any place. *Hooker.*

As women yet who apprehend
Some ſudden cauſe of *cauſeleſs* fear,
Although that ſeeming cauſe take end,
A ſhaking through their limbs they find. *Waller.*

Alas! my fears are *cauſeleſs* and ungrounded,
Fantaſtick dreams, and melancholy fumes. *Denh.*

Ca'user, kå'-zûr. *n.ſ.* [from *cauſe.*] He that cauſes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

His whole oration ſtood upon a ſhort narration, what was the *cauſer* of this metamorphoſis. *Sidney.*

Is not the *cauſer* of theſe timeleſs deaths
As blameful as the executioner? *Shakeſp.*

Abſtinence, the apoſtle determines, is of no other real value in religion, than as a miniſterial *cauſer* of moral effects. *Rogers.*

Ca'usey, } kå's-wå. { *n. ſ.* [*chauſſée*, Fr.
Ca'useway, } { This word, by a falſe notion of its etymology, has been lately written *cauſeway.*] A way raiſed and paved; a way raiſed above the reſt of the ground.

To Shuppim the lot came forth weſtward by the *cauſey.* 1 *Chron.* xxvi. 16.

The other way Satan went down,
The *cauſeway* to hell-gate. *Milton.*

But that broad *cauſeway* will direct your way,
And you may reach the town by noon of day. *Dryden.*

Whoſe *cauſeway* parts the vale with ſhady rows;
Whoſe ſeats the weary traveller repoſe. *Pope.*

Ca'ustical, kås'-tŷ-kål. } *adj.* [καυϛικὸς.] Epi-
Ca'ustick, kå's-tîk. } thets of medicaments which deſtroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and eat it away, or burn it into an eſchar, which they do by extreme minuteneſs, aſperity, and quantity of motion, that, like thoſe of fire itſelf, deſtroy the texture of the ſolids, and change what they are applied to into a ſubſtance like burnt fleſh; which, in a little time, with detergent dreſſing, falls quite off, and leaves a vacuity in the part. *Quincy.*

If extirpation be ſafe, the beſt way will be by *cauſtical* medicines, or eſcaroticks. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

I propoſed eradicating by eſcaroticks, and began with a *cauſtick* ſtone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Air too hot, cold, and moiſt, abounding perhaps with *cauſtick*, aſtringent, and coagulating particles. *Arbuthnot.*

Ca'ustick, kå's-tîk. *n. ſ.* A burning application.

It was a tenderneſs to mankind, that introduced corroſives and *cauſticks*, which are indeed but artificial fires. *Temple.*

The piercing *cauſticks* ply their ſpiteful pow'r,
Emeticks ranch, and keen catharticks ſcour. *Garth.*

CA'UTEL, kå'-tĕl. *n. ſ.* [*cautela*, Lat.] Caution; ſcruple: a word diſuſed.

Perhaps he loves you now;
And now no ſoil of *cautel* doth beſmirch
The virtue of his will. *Shakeſp.*

CA'UTELOUS, kå'-tĕ-lŭs. *adj.* [*cauteleux*, Fr.]

1. Cautious; wary; provident. Not in uſe.

Palladio doth wiſh, like a *cautelous* artiſan, that the inward walls might bear ſome good ſhare in the burden. *Wotton.*

2. Wily; cunning; treacherous.

Of themſelves, for the moſt part, they are ſo *cautelous* and wily headed, eſpecially being men of ſo ſmall experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow ſuch ſubtilties and ſly ſhifts. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Your ſon
Will or exceed the common, or be caught
With *cautelous* baits and practice. *Shakeſp.*

CA'UTELOUSLY, kå'-tĕ-lŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *cautelous.*]

1. Cunningly; ſlily; treacherouſly. Not in uſe.

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid aſleep, under pretence of a retirement, and the other party doth *cauteloufly* get the ſtart and advantage; yet they will ſet back all things *in ſtatu quo prius.* *Bacon's War with Spain.*

2. Cautiouſly; warily.

The Jews, not reſolved of the ſciatica ſide of Jacob, do *cauteloufly*, in their diet, abſtain from both. *Brown.*

CAUTERIZA'TION, kå'-tĕ-rī-zå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *cauterize.*] The act of burning fleſh with hot irons, or cauſtic medicaments.

They require, after *cauterization*, no ſuch bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the ſpirits. *Wiſeman.*

To CA'UTERIZE, kå'-tĕ-rīze. *v. a.* [*cauteriſer*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery.

For each true word a bliſter, and each falſe
Be *cauterizing* to the root o' th' tongue,
Conſuming it with ſpeaking. *Shakeſp.*

No marvel though cantharides have ſuch a corroſive and *cauterizing* quality; for there is not one other of the inſecta, but is bred of a duller matter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The deſign of the cautery is to prevent the canal from cloſing; but the operators confeſs, that, in perſons *cauterized*, the tears trickle down ever after. *Sharp's Surgery.*

CA'UTERY, kå'-tĕ-rȳ. *n. ſ.* [καίω, *uro.*]

Cautery is either actual or potential; the firſt is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with cauſtick medicines. The actual *cautery* is generally uſed to ſtop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick; or to ſtop the effuſion of blood, by ſearing up the veſſels. *Quincy.*

In heat of fight it will be neceſſary to have your actual *cautery* always ready; for that will ſecure the bleeding arteries in a moment. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CA'UTION, kå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*caution*, Fr. *cautio*, Lat.

1. Prudence, as it reſpects danger; foreſight; provident care; warineſs againſt evil.

2. Security for.

Such conditions, and *cautions* of the condition, as might aſſure with as much aſſurance as worldly matters bear. *Sidney.*

The Cedar, upon this new acqueſt, gave him part of Baccharia for *caution* for his diſburſements. *Howel.*

The parliament would yet give his majeſty ſufficient *caution* that the war ſhould be proſecuted. *Clarendon.*

He that objects any crime, ought to give *caution*, by the means of ſureties, that he will perſevere in the proſecution of ſuch crimes. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Proviſion or ſecurity againſt.

In deſpite of all the rules and *cautions* of government, the moſt dangerous and mortal of vices will come off. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Proviſionary precept.

Attention to the forementioned ſymptoms affords the beſt *cautions* and rules of diet, by way of prevention. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Warning.

To CA'UTION, kå'-shŭn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How ſhall our thought avoid the various ſnare?
Or wiſdom to our *caution'd* ſoul declare
The diff'rent ſhapes thou pleaſeſt to employ,
When bent to hurt, and certain to deſtroy? *Prior.*

You *caution'd* me againſt their charms,
But never gave me equal arms. *Swift.*

CA'UTIONARY, kå'-shŏ-nĕr-rȳ. *adj.* [from *caution.*] Given as a pledge, or in ſecurity.

I am made the *cautionary* pledge,
The gage and hoſtage of your keeping it. *Southerne.*

Is there no ſecurity for the iſland of Britain? Has the enemy no *cautionary* towns and ſea-ports to give us for ſecuring trade? *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUS, kå'-shŭs. *adj.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful.

Be *cautious* of him; for he is ſometimes an inconſtant lover, becauſe he hath a great advantage. *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUSLY, kå'-shŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *cautious.*] In an attentive, wary manner; warily.

They know how fickle common lovers are:
Their oaths and vows are *cautiouſly* believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

CA'UTIOUSNESS, kå'-shŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *cautious.*] Watchfulneſs; vigilance; circumſpection; provident care; prudence with reſpect to danger.

I could not but approve their generous conſtancy and *cautiouſneſs.* *King Charles.*

We ſhould always act with great *cautiouſneſs* and circumſpection, in points where it is not impoſſible that we may be deceived. *Addiſon.*

To CAW, kå'. *v. n.* [taken from the ſound.] To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Ruſſet-pated choughs, many in ſort,
Riſing and *cawing* at the gun's report. *Shakeſp.*

A walk of aged elms, ſo very high, that the rooks and crows upon the tops ſeem to be *cawing* in another region. *Addiſon.*

The rook, who high amid the boughs,
In early ſpring, his airy city builds,
And ceaſeleſs *caws.* *Thomſon's Spring.*

To CEASE, sē'se. *v. n.* [*ceſſer*, Fr. *ceſſo*, Lat.]

1. To leave off; to ſtop; to give over; to deſiſt: with *from* before a noun.

The lives of all, who *ceaſe from* combat, ſpare;
My brother's be your moſt peculiar care. *Dryden.*

2. To fail; to be extinct; to paſs away.

The poor man ſhall never *ceaſe* out of the land. *Deuteronomy.*

The ſoul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, ſenſe, and intellection, *ceaſe* from that *moles corporea*, and are no longer in it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. To be at an end.

But now the wonder *ceaſes*, ſince I ſee
She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee. *Dryden.*

4. To reſt.

The miniſters of Chriſt have *ceaſed* from their labours. *Spratt.*

To CEASE, sē'se. *v. a.* To put a ſtop to; to put an end to.

Importune him for monies; be not *ceas'd*
With ſlight denial. *Shakeſp.*

You may ſooner, by imagination, quicken or ſlack a motion, than raiſe or *ceaſe* it; as it is eaſier to make a dog go ſlower, than to make him ſtand ſtill. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Ceaſe then this impious rage. *Milton.*

But he, her fears to *ceaſe*,
Sent down the meek-eyed peace. *Milton.*

The diſcord is complete, nor can they *ceaſe*
The dire debate, nor yet command the peace. *Dryd.*

CEASE, sē'se. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Extinction; failure: perhaps for *deceaſe.*

The *ceaſe* of majeſty
Dies not alone, but, like a gulph, withdraws
What 's near it with it. *Shakeſp.*

CE'ASELESS, sē's-lĭs. *adj.* [from *ceaſe.*] Inceſſant; perpetual; continual; without pauſe; without ſtop; without end.

My guiltleſs blood muſt quench the *ceaſeleſs* fire,
On which my endleſs tears were bootleſs ſpent. *Fairfax.*

All theſe with *ceaſeleſs* praiſe his works behold,
Both day and night. *Milton.*

Like an oak
That ſtands ſecure, though all the winds employ
Their *ceaſeleſs* roar; and only ſheds its leaves,
Or maſt, which the revolving ſpring reſtores. *Philips.*

CE'CITY, sē'-sĭt-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*cæcitas*, Lat.] Blindneſs; privation of ſight.

They are not blind, nor yet diſtinctly ſee; there is in them no *cecity*, yet more than a cecutiency; they have ſight enough to diſcern the light, though not perhaps to diſtinguiſh objects or colours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CECU'TIENCY, sē-kŭ'-shĕn-sȳ. *n. ſ.* [*cæcutio*, Lat.] Tendency to blindneſs; cloudineſs of ſight.

There is in them no cecity, yet more than a *cecutiency.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CE'DAR, sē'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [*cedrus*, Lat.] A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are much narrower than thoſe of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle, reſembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or katkins, produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The ſeeds are produced in large cones, ſquamoſe and turbinated. The extenſion of the branches is very regular in *cedar* trees; the ends of the ſhoots declining, and thereby ſhewing their upper ſurface, which is conſtantly cloathed with green leaves, ſo regularly, as to appear at a diſtance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable proſpect. It is ſurpriſing that this tree has not been more cultivated in England; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak mountains, even in Scotland, where few other trees would grow; it being a native of Mount Libanus, where the ſnow continues moſt part of the year. Maundrel, in his Travels, ſays, he meaſured one of the largeſt *cedars* on Mount Libanus, and found it to be twelve yards ſix inches in circumference, and ſound. At about five or ſix yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is accounted proof againſt the putrefaction of animal bodies. The ſaw-duſt is thought to be one of the ſecrets uſed by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the embalming myſtery. This wood is alſo ſaid to yield an oil, which is famous for preſerving books and writings; and the wood is thought by Bacon to continue above a thouſand years ſound. *Miller.*

I muſt yield my body to the earth:
Thus yields the *cedar* to the axe's edge,
Whoſe arms gave ſhelter to the princely eagle;
Under whoſe ſhade the ramping lion ſlept;
Whoſe top-branch overpeer'd Jove's ſpreading tree,
And kept low ſhrubs from winter's pow'rful wind. *Shakeſp.*

CE'DRINE, sē'-drīne. *adj.* [*cedrinus*, Lat.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To **CEIL**, sēl. *v. a.* [*cælo*, Lat.] To overlay, or cover, the inner roof of a building.

And the greater houſe he *ceiled* with fir-tree, which he over-laid with fine gold. *2 Chronicles.*

How will he, from his houſe *ceiled* with cedar, be content with his Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head? *Decay of Piety.*

Ce'iling, sē'-lîng. *n. ſ.* [from *ceil.*] The inner roof.

Varniſh makes *ceilings* not only ſhine, but laſt. *Bacon.*

And now the thicken'd ſky
Like a dark *ceiling* ſtood; down ruſh'd the rain
Impetuous. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

So when the ſun by day, or moon by night,
Strike on the poliſh'd braſs their trembling light,
The glitt'ring ſpecies here and there divide,
And caſt their dubious beams from ſide to ſide:
Now on the walls, now on the pavement play,
And to the *ceiling* flaſh the glaring day. *Dryden.*

Ce'landine, sēl'-ân-dîn. *n. ſ.* [*chelidoneum*, Lat.] A plant.

The ſwallows uſe *celandine*, the linnet euphragia. *More.*

Ce'lature, sē'-lâ-tûr. *n. ſ.* [*cælatura*, Lat.] The art of engraving, or cutting in figures.

To **CE'LEBRATE**, sēl'-lē-brāt. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Lat.]

1. To praiſe; to commend; to give praiſe to; to make famous.

The ſongs of Sion were pſalms and pieces of poetry, that adored or *celebrated* the Supreme Being. *Addiſon.*

I would have him read over the *celebrated* works of antiquity, which have ſtood the teſt of ſo many different ages. *Addiſon.*

2. To diſtinguiſh by ſolemn rites; to perform ſolemnly.

He ſlew all them that were gone to *celebrate* the ſabbath. *2 Maccabees.*

On the feaſt day, the father cometh forth, after divine ſervice, into a large room, where the feaſt is *celebrated.* *Bacon.*

3. To mention in a ſet or ſolemn manner, whether of joy or ſorrow.

This pauſe of pow'r 'tis Ireland's hour to mourn;
While England *celebrates* your ſafe return. *Dryd.*

Celebra'tion, sēl-ē-brā'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *celebrate.*]

1. Solemn performance; ſolemn remembrance.

He laboured to drive ſorrow from her, and to haſten the *celebration* of their marriage. *Sidney.*

He ſhall conceal it,
While you are willing it ſhall come to note;
What time we will our *celebration* keep,
According to my birth. *Shakeſp.*

During the *celebration* of this holy ſacrament, you attend earneſtly to what is done by the prieſt. *Taylor.*

2. Praiſe; renown; memorial.

No more ſhall be added in this place, his memory deſerving a particular *celebration*, than that his learning, piety, and virtue, have been attained by few. *Clarendon.*

Some of the ancients may be thought ſometimes to have uſed a leſs number of letters, by the *celebration* of thoſe who have added to their alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Cele'brious, sē-lē'-bryûs *adj.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned; noted. Not in uſe.

The Jews, Jeruſalem, and the Temple, having been always ſo *celebrious*; yet when, after their captivities, they were deſpoiled of their glory, even then the Aſſyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured with ſacrifices the Moſt High God, whom that nation worſhipped. *Grew.*

Cele'briously, sē-lē'-bryûs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *celebrious.*] In a famous manner.

Cele'briousness, sē-lē'-bryûs-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *celebrious.*] Renown; fame.

Cele'brity, sē-lēb'-brî-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Publick and ſplendid tranſaction.

The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage, were performed with great magnificence. *Bacon.*

Cele'riack, sē-lē'-ryâk. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of parſley; it is alſo called *turnep rooted celery.*

Cele'rity, sē-lēr'-rî-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swiftneſs; ſpeed; velocity.

We very well ſee in them, who thus plead, a wonderful *celerity* of diſcourſe; for, perceiving at the firſt but only ſome cauſe of ſuſpicion, and fear leſt it ſhould be evil, they are preſently, in one and the ſelf-ſame breath, reſolved, that what beginning ſoever it had, there is no poſſibility it ſhould be good. *Hooker.*

His former cuſtom and practice was ever full of forwardneſs and *celerity* to make head againſt them. *Bacon.*

Thus, with imagin'd wings, our ſwift ſcene flies,
In motion with no leſs *celerity*
Than that of thought. *Shakeſp.*

Three things concur to make a percuſſion great; the bigneſs, the denſity, and the *celerity* of the body moved. *Digby.*

Whatever encreaſeth the denſity of the blood, even without encreaſing its *celerity*, heats, becauſe a denſer body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ce'lery, sēl'-ē-rŷ. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of *parſley*; which ſee.

CELE'STIAL, sē-lēs'-tshâl. *adj.* [*celeſtis*, Lat.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the ſuperiour regions.

There ſtay, until the twelve *celeſtial* ſigns
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shak.*

The ancients commonly applied *celeſtial* deſcriptions of other climes to their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Heavenly; relating to the bleſſed ſtate.

Play that ſad note
I nam'd my knell, whilſt I ſit meditating
On that *celeſtial* harmony I go to. *Shakeſp.*

3. Heavenly, with reſpect to excellence.

Canſt thou pretend deſire, whom zeal inflam'd
To worſhip, and a pow'r *celeſtial* nam'd? *Dryden.*

Telemachus, his bloomy face
Glowing *celeſtial* ſweet, with godlike grace. *Pope.*

Cele'stial, sē-lēs'-tshâl. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] An inhabitant of heaven.

Thus affable and mild the prince precedes,
And to the dome th' unknown *celeſtial* leads. *Pope.*

Cele'stially, sē-lēs'-tshâl-lŷ. *adv.* [from *celeſtial.*] In a heavenly manner.

To **Cele'stify**, sē-lēs'-tî-fŷ. *v. a.* [from *celeſtis*, Lat.] To give ſomething of heavenly nature to any thing. Not uſed.

We ſhould affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth terreſtrified, and earth but heaven *celeſtified*, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Ce'liack, sē'-lyâk. *adj.* [κοιλία the belly.] Relating to the lower belly.

The blood moving ſlowly through the *celiack* and meſenterick arteries, produces complaints. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ce'libacy, sēl'-ŷ-bâ-sŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *cælebs*, Lat.] Single life; unmarried ſtate.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they look on *celibacy* as an accurſed ſtate, and generally are married before twenty. *Spectator.*

By teaching them how to carry themſelves in their relations of huſbands and wives, parents and children, they have, without queſtion, adorned the goſpel, glorified God, and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the devouteſt and ſtricteſt *celibacy.* *Atterbury.*

Ce'libate, sēl'-ŷ-bât. *n. ſ.* [*cælibatus*, Lat.] Single life.

The males oblige themſelves to *celibate*, and then multiplication is hindered. *Graunt.*

CELL, sēl'. *n. ſ.* [*cella*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall cavity or hollow place.

The brain contains ten thouſand *cells*;
In each ſome active fancy dwells. *Prior.*

How bees for ever, though a monarch reign,
Their ſep'rate *cells* and properties maintain. *Pope.*

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious perſon.

Beſides, ſhe did intend confeſſion
At Patrick's *cell* this ev'n; and there ſhe was not. *Shakeſp.*

Then did religion in a lazy *cell*,
In empty, airy contemplations dwell. *Denham.*

3. A ſmall and cloſe apartment in a priſon.

4. Any ſmall place of reſidence; a cottage.

Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the *cell*
Of fancy, my internal ſight. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

For ever in this humble *cell*
Let thee and I together dwell. *Prior.*

In cottages and lowly *cells*
True piety neglected dwells;
Till call'd to heav'n, its native ſeat,
Where the good man alone is great. *Somerville.*

5. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different ſorts, are lodged; common both to animals and plants. *Quincy.*

Ce'llar, sēl'-lûr. *n. ſ.* [*cella*, Lat.] A place under ground, where ſtores and liquors are repoſited.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his puniſhment, have been confined to the bottom of a *cellar* during his life. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Ce'llarage, sēl'-lâr-îdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *cellar.*] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the *cellarage.* *Shakeſp.*

A good aſcent makes a houſe wholeſome, and gives opportunity for *cellarage.* *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Ce'llarist, sēl'-lâ-rîst. *n. ſ.* [*cellarius*, Lat.] The butler in a religious houſe. *Dict.*

Ce'llular, sēl'-lû-lēr. *adj.* [*cellula*, Lat.] Conſiſting of little cells or cavities.

The urine, inſinuating itſelf amongſt the neighbouring muſcles, and *cellular* membranes, deſtroyed four. *Sharp's Surg.*

Ce'lsitude, sēl'-sŷ-tûd. *n. ſ.* [*celſitudo*, Lat.] Height. *Dict.*

CE'MENT, sē-mēnt'. *n. ſ.* [*cæmentum*, Lat.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere, as mortar or glue.

Your temples burned in their *cement*, and your franchiſes confined into an augre's bore. *Shakeſp.*

There is a *cement* compounded of flour, whites of eggs, and ſtones powdered, that becometh hard as marble. *Bacon.*

You may ſee divers pebbles, and a cruſt of *cement* or ſtone between them, as hard as the pebbles themſelves. *Bacon.*

The foundation was made of rough ſtone, joined together with a moſt firm *cement*; upon this was laid another layer, conſiſting of ſmall ſtones and *cement.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Bond of union in friendſhip.

Let not the peace of virtue, which is ſet
Betwixt us as the *cement* of our love,
To keep it builded, be the ram to batter. *Shak.*

What *cement* ſhould unite heaven and earth, light and darkneſs? *Glanville.*

Look over the whole creation, and you ſhall ſee, that the band or *cement*, that holds together all the parts of this great and glorious fabrick, is gratitude. *South.*

To **Ceme'nt**, sē-mēnt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by means of ſomething interpoſed.

But how the fear of us
May *cement* their diviſions, and bind up
The petty difference, we yet not know. *Shakeſp.*

Liquid bodies have nothing to *cement* them; they are all looſe and incoherent, and in a perpetual flux: even an heap of ſand, or fine powder, will ſuffer no hollowneſs within them, though they be dry ſubſtances. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Love with white lead *cements* his wings;
White lead was ſent us to repair
Two brighteſt, brittleſt, earthly things,
A lady's face, and china ware. *Swift.*

To **Ceme'nt**, sê-mênt'. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere.

When a wound is recent, and the parts of it are divided by a ſharp inſtrument, they will, if held in cloſe contact for ſome time, reunite by inoſculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Ceme'nter, sê-mên'-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *cement.*] A perſon or thing that unites in ſociety.

God having deſigned man for a ſociable creature, furniſhed him with language, which was to be the great inſtrument and *cementer* of ſociety. *Locke.*

Cementa'tion, sê-mên-tâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *cement.*] The act of cementing, or uniting with cement.

Ce'metery, sêm'-mê-têr-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [κοιμητήριον.] A place where the dead are repoſited.

The ſouls of the dead appear frequently in *cemeteries*, and hover about the places where their bodies are buried, as ſtill hankering about their old brutal pleaſures, and deſiring again to enter the body. *Addiſon.*

Cen, and **Cin**, sên', denote *kinsfolk:* ſo *Cinulph* is a help to his kindred; *Cinehelm*, a protector of his kinsfolk; *Cinburg*, the defence of his kindred; *Cinric*, powerful in kindred. *Gibſon.*

Ce'natory, sê'-nâ-tûr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *ceno* to ſup, Lat.] Relating to ſupper.

The Romans waſhed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment; and the ſame was practiſed by them. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Cenobi'tical, sê-nô-bît'-î-kâl. *adj.* [κοινὸς and βίος.] Living in community.

They have multitudes of religious orders, black and grey, eremitical and *cenobitical*, and nuns. *Stillingfleet.*

Ce'notaph, sên'-ô-tâf. *n. ſ.* [κενὸς and τάφος.] A monument for one buried elſewhere.

Priam, to whom the ſtory was unknown,
As dead deplor'd his metamorphos'd ſon;
A *cenotaph* his name and title kept,
And Hector round the tomb with all his brothers wept. *Dryden's Fables.*

The Athenians, when they loſt any men at ſea, raiſed a *cenotaph*, or empty monument. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Cense, sên'se. *n. ſ.* [*cenſus*, Lat.] Publick rate.

We ſee what floods of treaſure have flowed into Europe by that action; ſo that the *cenſe*, or rates of Chriſtendom, are raiſed ſince ten times, yea twenty times told. *Bacon.*

To **CENSE**, sên'se. *v. a.* [*encenſer*, Fr.] To perfume with odours: contracted from *incenſe*.

The Salii ſing, and *cenſe* his altars round
With Saban ſmoke, their heads with poplar bound. *Dryden.*

Grineus was near, and caſt a furious look
On the ſide altar, *cens'd* with ſacred ſmoke,
And bright with flaming fires. *Dryden.*

Ce'nser, sên'-sêr. *n. ſ.* [*encenſoir*, Fr.]

1. The pan or veſſel in which incenſe is burned.

Antoninus gave Piety, in his money, like a lady with a *cenſer* before an altar. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Of incenſe clouds,
Fuming from golden *cenſers*, hid the mount. *Milt.*

2. A pan in which any thing is burned; fire-pan.

Here 's ſnip, and nip, and cut, and sliſh, and fluſh,
Like to a *cenſer* in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſp.*

Ce'nsion, sên'-syûn. *n. ſ.* [*cenſio*, Lat.] A rate, an aſſeſſment.

God intended this *cenſion* only for the bleſſed Virgin and her ſon, that Chriſt might be born where he ſhould. *Joſeph Hall.*

Ce'nsor, sên'-sûr. *n. ſ.* [*cenſor*, Lat.]

1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners.

2. One who is given to cenſure and exprobation.

Ill-natur'd *cenſors* of the preſent age,
And fond of all the follies of the paſt. *Roſcommon.*

The moſt ſevere *cenſor* cannot but be pleaſed with the prodigality of his wit, though, at the ſame time, he could have wiſhed, that the maſter of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

Censo'rian, sên-sô'-ryân. *adj.* [from *cenſor.*] Relating to the cenſor.

As the chancery had the pretorian power for equity, ſo the ſtarchamber had the *cenſorian* power for offences under the degree of capital. *Bacon.*

Censo'rious, sên-sô'-ryûs. *adj.* [from *cenſor.*]

1. Addicted to cenſure; ſevere; full of invectives.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is intemperately rigid? no zeal to be ſpiritual, but what is *cenſorious*, or vindicative? *Spratt.*

O let thy preſence make my travels light!
And potent Venus ſhall exalt my name
Above the rumours of *cenſorious* fame. *Prior.*

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the object of reproach.

A dogmatical ſpirit inclines a man to be *cenſorious of* his neighbours. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Sometimes *on*.

He treated all his inferiours of the clergy with a moſt ſanctified pride; was rigorouſly and univerſally *cenſorious upon* all his brethren of the gown. *Swift.*

Censo'riously, sên-sô'-ryûs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *cenſorious.*] In a ſevere reflecting manner.

Censo'riousness, sên-sô'-ryûs-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſorious.*] Diſpoſition to reproach; habit of reproaching.

Sourneſs of diſpoſition, and rudeneſs of behaviour, *cenſoriouſneſs* and ſiniſter interpretation of things, all croſs and diſtaſteful humours, render the converſation of men grievous and uneaſy to one another. *Tillotſon.*

Ce'nsorship, sên'-sûr-shîp. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſor.*]

1. The office of a cenſor.

2. The time in which the office of cenſor is born.

It was brought to Rome in the *cenſorſhip* of Claudius. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Ce'nsurable, sên'-sû-râbl. *adj.* [from *cenſure.*] Worthy of cenſure; blameable; culpable.

A ſmall miſtake may leave upon the mind the laſting memory of having been taunted for ſomething *cenſurable*. *Locke.*

Ce'nsurableness, sên'-sû-râbl-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſurable.*] Blameableneſs; fitneſs to be cenſured.

CE'NSURE, sên'-shûr. *n. ſ.* [*cenſura*, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

Enough for half the greateſt of theſe days
To 'ſcape my *cenſure*, not expect my praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Judgment; opinion.

Madam, and you, my ſiſter, will you go
To give your *cenſures* in this weighty buſineſs? *Shakeſp.*

3. Judicial ſentence.

To you, lord governour,
Remains the *cenſure* of this helliſh villain. *Shak.*

4. A ſpiritual puniſhment inflicted by ſome eccleſiaſtical judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Upon the unſucceſsfulneſs of milder medicaments, uſe that ſtronger phyſick, the *cenſures* of the church. *Hammond.*

To **Ce'nsure**, sên'-shûr. *v. a.* [*cenſurer*, Fr.]

1. To blame; to brand publickly.

The like *cenſurings* and deſpiſings have embittered the ſpirits, and whetted both the tongues and pens of learned men one againſt another. *Sanderſon.*

2. To condemn by a judicial ſentence.

Ce'nsurer, sên'-shûr-ûr. *n. ſ.* [from *cenſure.*] He that blames; he that reproaches.

We muſt not ſtint
Our neceſſary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious *cenſurers*. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

A ſtateſman, who is poſſeſſed of real merit, ſhould look upon his political *cenſurers* with the ſame neglect that a good writer regards his criticks. *Addiſon.*

Cent, sênt'. *n. ſ.* [*centum*, Lat. a hundred.] A hundred; as, five *per cent.* that is, five in the hundred.

Ce'ntaur, sên'-târ. *n. ſ.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, ſuppoſed to be compounded of a man and a horſe.

Down from the waiſt they are *centaurs*, though women all above. *Shakeſp.*

The idea of a *centaur* has no more falſehood in it than the name *centaur*. *Locke.*

2. The archer in the zodiack.

The chearleſs empire of the ſky
To Capricorn the *Centaur* archer yields. *Thomſon.*

Ce'ntaury, *greater* and *leſs*, sên'-tô-rŷ. [*centaurium.*] Two plants.

Add pounded galls, and roſes dry,
And with Cecropian thyme ſtrong ſcented *centaury*. *Dryden.*

Ce'ntenary, sên'-tê-nêr-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] The number of a hundred.

In every *centenary* of years from the creation, ſome ſmall abatement ſhould have been made. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Cente'simal, sên'-têṡ'-î-mâl. *n. ſ.* [*centeſimus*, Lat.] Hundredth; the next ſtep of progreſſion after decimal in the arithmetick of fractions.

The neglect of a few *centeſimals* in the ſide of the cube, would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Centifo'lious, sên'-tŷ-fô'-lyûs. *adj.* [from *centum* and *folium*, Lat.] Having an hundred leaves.

Ce'ntipede, sên'-tŷ-pêde. *n. ſ.* [from *centum* and *pes.*] A poiſonous inſect in the Weſt Indies, commonly called by the Engliſh *forty legs*.

CE'NTO, sên'-tô. *n. ſ.* [*cento*, Lat.] A compoſition formed by joining ſcraps from other authors.

It is quilted, as it were, out of ſhreds of divers poets, ſuch as ſcholars call a *cento*. *Camden's Rem.*

If any man think the poem a *cento*, our poet will but have done the ſame in jeſt which Boileau did in earneſt. *Advertiſement to Pope's Dunciad.*

Ce'ntral, sên'-trâl. *adj.* [from *centre.*] Relating to the centre; containing the centre; placed in the centre, or middle.

There is now, and was then, a ſpace or cavity in the *central* parts of it; ſo large as to give reception to that mighty maſs of water. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Umbriel, a duſky melancholy ſprite,
Down to the *central* earth, his proper ſcene,
Repairs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

Ce'ntrally, sên'-trâl-lŷ. *adv.* [from *central.*] With regard to the centre.

Though one of the feet moſt commonly bears the weight, yet the whole weight reſts *centrally* upon it. *Dryden.*

CE'NTRE, sên'-tûr. *n. ſ.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle; that which is equally diſtant from all extremities.

The heav'ns themſelves, the planets, and this centre,
Obſerve degree, priority, and place. *Shakeſp.*

If we frame an image of a round body all of fire, the flame proceeding from it would diffuſe itſelf every way; ſo that the ſource, ſerving for the *centre* there, would be round about an huge ſphere of fire and light. *Digby on Bodies.*

To CE'NTRE, sẻn'-tůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
Round through the vaſt profundity obſcure. *Milt.*

2. To collect to a point.

By thy each look, and thought, and care, 'tis ſhown,
Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*

He may take a range all the world over, and draw in all that wide air and circumference of ſin and vice, and *centre* it in his own breaſt. *South.*

O impudent, regardful of thy own,
Whoſe thoughts are *centred* on thyſelf alone! *Dryd.*

To CE'NTRE, sẻn'-tůr. *v. n.*

1. To reſt on; to repoſe on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium.

Where there is no viſible truth wherein to *centre*, errour is as wide as men's fancies, and may wander to eternity. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be placed in the midſt or centre.

As God in heav'n
Is centre, yet extends to all; ſo thou,
Centring, receiv'ſt from all thoſe orbs. *Milton.*

3. To be collected to a point.

What hopes you had in Diomede, lay down;
Our hopes muſt *centre* on ourſelves alone. *Dryd.*

The common acknowledgments of the body will at length *centre* in him, who appears ſincerely to aim at the common benefit. *Atterbury.*

It was atteſted by the viſible *centring* of all the old prophecies in the perſon of Chriſt, and by the completion of theſe prophecies ſince, which he himſelf uttered. *Atterbury.*

CE'NTRICK, sẻn'-trĭk. *adj.* [from *centre.*] Placed in the centre.

Some, that have deeper digg'd in mine than I,
Say where his *centrick* happineſs doth lie. *Donne.*

CENTRIFU'GAL, sẻn-trĭf'-ů-gål. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

They deſcribed an hyperbola, by changing the centripetal into a *centrifugal* force. *Cheyne.*

CENTRIPE'TAL, sẻn-trĭp'-ẻ-tål. *adj.* [from *centrum* and *peto*, Lat.] Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity.

The direction of the force, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards their centres; and this force may be very properly called attractive, in reſpect of the central body; and *centripetal*, in reſpect of the revolving body. *Cheyne.*

CE'NTRY, sẻn'-trỷ. See SENTINEL.

The thoughtleſs wits ſhall frequent forfeits pay,
Who 'gainſt the *centry*'s box diſcharge their tea.
Gay.

CE'NTUPLE, sẻn'-tůpl. *adj.* [*centuplex*, Lat.] An hundred fold.

To CENTU'PLICATE, sẻn-tů'-plỷ-kåt. *v. a.* [*centuplicatum*, of *centum* and *plico*, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times. *Dict.*

To CENTU'RIATE, sẻn-tů'-rỷat. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Lat.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR, sẻn-tů'-rỷ-å'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *century.*] A name given to hiſtorians, who diſtinguiſh times by centuries; which is generally the method of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the firſt that diſcovered this grand impoſture.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

CENTU'RION, sẻn-tů'-ryůn. *n. ſ.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.

Have an army ready, ſay you?—A moſt royal one. The *centurions*, and their charges, diſtinctly billeted in the entertainment, and to be on foot at an hour's warning. *Shakeſp.*

CE'NTURY, sẻn'-tů-rỷ. *n. ſ.* [*centuria*, Lat.]

1. A hundred: uſually employed to ſpecify time; as, the ſecond *century.*

The nature of eternity is ſuch, that, though our joys, after ſome *centuries* of years, may ſeem to have grown older by having been enjoyed ſo many ages, yet will they really ſtill continue new.
Boyle.

And now time's whiter ſeries is begun,
Which in ſoft *centuries* ſhall ſmoothly run. *Dryd.*

The liſts of biſhops are filled with greater numbers than one would expect; but the ſucceſſion was quick in the three firſt *centuries*, becauſe the biſhop often ended in the martyr. *Addiſon.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed ſimply for a hundred.

Romulus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into *centuries* or hundreds. *Spenſer.*

When with wood leaves and weeds I've ſtrew'd his grave,
And on it ſaid a *century* of pray'rs,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and ſigh.
Shakeſp.

CEOL, seŏ'l. An initial in the names of men, which ſignifies a ſhip or veſſel, ſuch as thoſe that the Saxons landed in. *Gibſon.*

CE'PHALALGY, kẻf'-å-lål-jỷ. *n. ſ.* [κεφαλαλγία.] The headach. *Dict.*

CEPHA'LICK, sẻ-fål'-lĭk. *adj.* [κεφαλὴ.] That which is medicinal to the head.

Cephalick medicines are all ſuch as attenuate the blood, ſo as to make it circulate eaſily through the capillary veſſels of the brain.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

I dreſſed him up with ſoft folded linen, dipped in a *cephalick* balſam. *Wiſeman.*

CERA'STES, sẻ-rås'-tẻz. *n. ſ.* [κεράϛης.] A ſerpent having horns, or ſuppoſed to have them.

Scorpion, and aſp, and amphiſbena dire,
Ceraſtes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear. *Milton.*

CE'RATE, sẻ'-råt. *n. ſ.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax, which, with oil, or ſome ſofter ſubſtance, makes a conſiſtence ſofter than a plaſter. *Quincy.*

CE'RATED, sẻ'-rå-tĭd. *adj.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed; covered with wax.

To CERE, sẻ're. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax.

You ought to pierce the ſkin with a needle, and ſtrong brown thread *cered*, about half an inch from the edges of the lips. *Wiſeman.*

CE'REBEL, sẻr'-ẻ-bẻl. *n. ſ.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain.

In the head of man, the baſe of the brain and *cerebel*, yea, of the whole ſkull, is ſet parallel to the horizon. *Derham.*

CE'RECLOTH, sẻ're-clŏth. *n. ſ.* [from *cere* and *cloth.*] Cloth ſmeared over with glutinous matter, uſed to wounds and bruiſes.

The ancient Egyptian mummies were ſhrouded in a number of folds of linen, beſmeared with gums, in manner of *cerecloth.* *Bacon.*

CE'REMENT, sẻ're-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded when they were embalmed.

Let me not burſt in ignorance, but tell
Why canonized bones, hearſed in earth,
Have burſt their *cerements?* *Shakeſp.*

CEREMO'NIAL, sẻr-ẻ-mŏ'-nyål. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Relating to ceremony, or outward rite; ritual.

What mockery will it be,
To want the bridegroom, when the prieſt attends
To ſpeak the *ceremonial* rites of marriage!
Shakeſp.

We are to carry it from the hand to the heart, to improve a *ceremonial* nicety into a ſubſtantial duty, and the modes of civility into the realities of religion. *South.*

Chriſt did take away that external *ceremonial* worſhip that was among the Jews. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Formal; obſervant of old forms.

Oh monſtrous, ſuperſtitious puritan,
Of refin'd manners, yet *ceremonial* man,
That when thou meet'ſt one, with enquiring eyes
Doſt ſearch, and, like a needy broker, prize
The ſilk and gold he wears. *Donne.*

With dumb pride, and a ſet formal face,
He moves in the dull *ceremonial* track,
With Jove's embroider'd coat upon his back.
Dryden.

CEREMO'NIAL, sẻr-ẻ-mŏ'-nyål. *n. ſ.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Outward form; external rite; preſcriptive formality.

The only condition that could make it prudent for the clergy to alter the *ceremonial*, or any indifferent part, would be a reſolution in the legiſlature to prevent new ſects. *Swift.*

2. The order for rites and forms in the Romiſh church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS, sẻr-ẻ-mŏ'-nyål-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *ceremonial.*] The quality of being ceremonial; over-much uſe of ceremony.

CEREMO'NIOUS, sẻr-ẻ-mŏ'-nyůs. *adj.* [from *ceremony.*]

1. Conſiſting of outward rites.

Under a different œconomy of religion, God was more tender of the ſhell and *ceremonious* part of his worſhip. *South.*

2. Full of ceremony; awful.

O, the ſacrifice,
How *ceremonious*, ſolemn, and unearthly
It was i' th' offering! *Shakeſp.*

3. Attentive to outward rites, or preſcriptive formalities.

You are too ſenſeleſs obſtinate, my lord;
Too *ceremonious* and traditional. *Shakeſp.*

4. Civil; according to the ſtrict rules of civility; formally reſpectful.

They have a ſet of *ceremonious* phraſes, that run through all ranks and degrees among them.
Addiſon's Guardian.

5. Obſervant of the rules of civility.

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewel, of our ſeveral friends. *Shak.*

6. Civil and formal to a fault.

The old caitiff was grown ſo *ceremonious*, as he would needs accompany me ſome miles in my way.
Sidney.

CEREMO'NIOUSLY, sẻr-ẻ-mŏ'-nyůs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *ceremonious.*] In a ceremonious manner; formally; reſpectfully.

Ceremoniouſly let us prepare
Some welcome for the miſtreſs of the houſe.
Shakeſp.

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS, sẻr-ẻ-mŏ'-nyůs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *ceremonious.*] Addictedneſs to ceremony; the uſe of too much ceremony.

CE'REMONY, sẻr'-ẻ-můn-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [*ceremonia*, Lat.]

1. Outward rite; external form in religion.

Bring her up to the high altar, that ſhe may
The ſacred *ceremonies* partake. *Spenſer.*

He is ſuperſtitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantaſy, of dreams, and *ceremonies.* *Shakeſp.*

Diſrobe the images,
If you find them deck'd with *ceremony.* *Shakeſp.*

2. Forms of civility.

The ſauce to meat is *ceremony*;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakeſp.*

Not to uſe *ceremonies* at all, is to teach others not to uſe them again, and ſo diminiſh reſpect to himſelf. *Bacon.*

3. Outward forms of ſtate.

What art thou, thou idle *ceremony*?
What kind of god art thou, that ſuffer'ſt more
Of mortal grief, than do thy worſhippers?
Art thou aught elſe but place, degree, and form? *Shakeſp.*

A coarſer place,
Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,
Where greatneſs was ſhut out, and highneſs well forgot. *Dryden's Fables.*

CE′ROTE, sẻr′-rȧt. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *cerate*; which ſee.

In thoſe which are critical, a *cerote* of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto ſerved my purpoſe. *Wiſeman.*

CE′RTAIN, sẻr′-tỉn. *adj.* [*certus*, Lat.]

1. Sure; indubitable; unqueſtionable; undoubted; that which cannot be queſtioned, or denied.

Thoſe things are *certain* among men, which cannot be denied without obſtinacy and folly. *Tillotſ.*

This the mind is equally *certain* of, whether theſe ideas be more or leſs general. *Locke.*

2. Reſolved; determined.

However I with thee have fix'd my lot,
Certain to undergo like doom of death,
Conſort with thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Undoubting; put paſt doubt.

This form before Alcyone preſent,
To make her *certain* of the ſad event. *Dryden.*

4. Unfailing; which always produces the expected effect.

I have often wiſhed that I knew as *certain* a remedy for any other diſtemper. *Mead.*

5. Conſtant; never failing to be; not caſual.

Virtue, that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praiſe. *Dryd.*

6. Regular; ſettled; ſtated.

You ſhall gather a *certain* rate. *Exodus.*

Who calls the council, ſtates a *certain* day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way? *Pope.*

The preparation for your ſupper ſhews your *certain* hours. *Cotton.*

7. In an indefinite ſenſe, ſome; as, a *certain* man told me this.

How bad ſoever this faſhion may juſtly be accounted, *certain* of the ſame countrymen do paſs far beyond it. *Carew's Survey.*

Some *certain* of your brethren roar'd, and ran
From noiſe of our own drums. *Shakeſp.*

Let there be *certain* leather bags made of ſeveral bigneſſes, which, for the matter of them, ſhould be tractable. *Wilkins.*

CE′RTAINLY, sẻr′-tỉn-lẏ. *adv.* [from *certain.*]

1. Indubitably; without queſtion; without doubt.

Certainly he that, by thoſe legal means, cannot be ſecured, can be much leſs ſo by any private attempt. *Decay of Piety.*

What preciſe collection of ſimple ideas modeſty or frugality ſtand for, in another's uſe, is not ſo *certainly* known. *Locke.*

2. Without fail.

CE′RTAINNESS, sẻr′-tỉn-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *certain.*] The ſame with *certainty.*

CE′RTAINTY, sẻr′-tỉn-tẏ. *n. ſ.* [from *certain.*]

1. Exemption from doubt.

Certainty is the perception of the agreement or diſagreement of our ideas. *Locke.*

2. Exemption from failure; as the *certainty* of an event, or of a remedy.

3. That which is real and fixed.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more
Than to be ſure they do; for *certainties*
Or are paſt remedies, or timely knowing,
The remedy then born. *Shakeſp.*

4. Regularity; ſettled ſtate.

CE′RTES, sẻr′-tẻz. *adv.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth; in ſooth: an old word.

Certes, Sir Knight, you 've been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcaſe ſhame,
Whoſe living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Spenſ.*

For, *certes*, theſe are people of the iſland. *Shakeſp.*

Certes, our authors are to blame. *Hudibras.*

CERTI′FICATE, sẻr-tỉf′-ỉ-kẻt. *n. ſ.* [*certificat*, low Lat. he certifies.]

1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowell.*

2. Any teſtimony.

A *certificate* of poverty is as good as a protection. *L'Eſtrange.*

I can bring *certificates* that I behave myſelf ſoberly before company. *Addiſon.*

To **CE′RTIFY**, sẻr′-tỉ-fẏ. *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.]

1. To give certain information of.

The Engliſh ambaſſadours returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and *certified* the king that he was not to hope for any aid from him. *Bacon.*

This is deſigned to *certify* thoſe things that are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond's Fundam.*

2. It has *of* before the thing told, after the perſon told; as, I *certified* you *of* the fact.

CERTIORA′RI, sẻr-shỏ-rȧ′-rỉ. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A writ iſſuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cauſe therein depending, that juſtice may be done; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who ſeeks the ſaid writ, hath received hard dealing in the ſaid court. *Cowell.*

CE′RTITUDE, sẻr′-tỉ-tůde. *n. ſ.* [*certitudo*, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt; infallibility of proof.

They thought at firſt they dream'd: for 'twas offence
With them, to queſtion *certitude* of ſenſe. *Dryden.*

There can be no *majus* and *minus* in the *certitude* we have of things, whether by mathematick demonſtration, or any other way of conſequence. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

CE′RVICAL, sẻr′-vỉ-kȧl. *adj.* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.

The aorta, bending a little upwards, ſends forth the *cervical* and axillary arteries; the reſt, turning down again, forms the deſcending trunk. *Cheyne.*

CERU′LEAN, sẻ-rů′-lyȧn. } *adj.* [*cæruleus*,
CERU′LEOUS, sẻ-rů′-lyůs. } Lat.] Blue; ſky-coloured.

It afforded a ſolution with now and then a light touch of ſky colour, but nothing near ſo high as the *ceruleous* tincture of ſilver. *Boyle.*

From thee the ſaphire ſolid ether takes,
Its hue *cerulean*. *Thomſon's Summer.*

CERULI′FICK, sẻ-rů-lỉf′-ỉk. *adj.* [from *ceruleus.*] Having the power to produce a blue colour.

The ſeveral ſpecies of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others, are ſeparated one from another. *Grew.*

CERU′MEN, sẻ-rů′-mẻn. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The wax or excrement of the ear.

CE′RUSE, sẻr′-ůse. *n. ſ.* [*ceruſſa*, Lat.] White lead.

A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour; whence many other things, reſembling it in that particular, are by chymiſts called *ceruſe*; as the *ceruſe* of antimony, and the like. *Quincy.*

CESA′REAN, sẻ-zȧ′-ryȧn. *adj.* [from *Cæſar.*]

The *Ceſarean* ſection is cutting a child out of the womb, either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwiſe be delivered. Which circumſtance, it is ſaid, firſt gave the name of *Cæſar* to the Roman family ſo called. *Quincy.*

CESS, sẻs′. *n. ſ.* [probably corrupted from *cenſe*; ſee CENSE; though imagined by *Junius* to be derived from *ſaiſire* to ſeize.]

1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

The like *ceſs* is alſo charged upon the country ſometimes for victualling the ſoldiers, when they lie in garriſon. *Spenſer.*

2. The act of laying rates.

3. [from *ceſſe*, Fr.] It ſeems to have been uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for bounds or limits, though it ſtand for *rate*, *reckoning*.

I pr'ythee, Tom, beat Cutts's ſaddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *ceſs*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

To **CESS**, sẻs′. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.

We are to conſider how much land there is in all Ulſter, that, according to the quantity thereof, we may *ceſs* the ſaid rent, and allowance iſſuing thereout. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To **CESS**, sẻs′. *v. n.* To omit a legal duty. See CESSOR.

CESSA′TION, sẻs-sȧ′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*ceſſatio*, Lat.]

1. A ſtop; a reſt.

The day was yearly obſerved for a feſtival, by *ceſſation* from labour, and by reſorting to church. *Hayward.*

True piety, without *ceſſation* toſt
By theories, the practick part is loſt. *Denham.*

2. Vacation; ſuſpenſion.

There had been a mighty confuſion of things, an interruption and perturbation of the ordinary courſe, and a *ceſſation* and ſuſpenſion of the laws of nature. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The riſing of a parliament is a kind of *ceſſation* from politicks. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. End of action; the ſtate of ceaſing to act.

The ſerum, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, raiſeth an efferveſcence; at the *ceſſation* of which, the ſalts, of which the acid was compoſed, will be regenerated. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. A pauſe of hoſtility, without peace.

When the ſuccours of the poor proteſtants in Ireland were diverted, I was intreated to get them ſome reſpite, by a *ceſſation*. *King Charles.*

CESSA′VIT, sẻs-sȧ′-vỉt. *n. ſ.* [Latin.]

A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the perſon, againſt whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform ſuch ſervice, or pay ſuch rent, as he is obliged by his tenure; and hath not, upon his land or tenement, ſufficient goods or chattels to be diſtrained. *Cowell.*

CESSIBI′LITY, sẻs-sỉ-bỉl′-ỉ-tẏ. *n. ſ.* [from *cedo*, *ceſſum*, Latin.] The quality of receding, or giving way, without reſiſtance.

If the ſubject ſtrucken be of a proportionate *ceſſibility*, it ſeems to dull and deaden the ſtroke; whereas, if the thing ſtrucken be hard, the ſtroke ſeems to loſe no force, but to work a greater effect. *Digby on the Soul.*

CE′SSIBLE, sẻs′-sỉbl. *adj.* [from *cedo*, *ceſſum*, Latin.] Eaſy to give way.

If the parts of the ſtrucken body be ſo eaſily *ceſſible*, as without difficulty the ſtroke can divide them, then it enters into ſuch a body, till it has ſpent its force. *Digby on the Soul.*

CE′SSION, sẻs′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*ceſſion*, Fr. *ceſſio*, Lat.]

1. Retreat; the act of giving way.

Sound is not produced without ſome reſiſtance, either in the air or the body percuſſed; for if there be a mere yielding, or *ceſſion*, it produceth no ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Reſignation; the act of yielding up or quitting to another.

A parity in their council would make and ſecure the beſt peace they can with France, by a *ceſſion* of Flanders to that crown, in exchange for other provinces. *Temple.*

CE'SSIONARY, ſes'-sho-ner-y. *adj.* [from *ceſſion.*] As, a *ceſſionary* bankrupt, one who has delivered up all his effects. *Martin.*

CE'SSMENT, ſes'-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *ceſs.*] An aſſeſſment or tax. *Dict.*

CE'SSOR, ſes'-ſur. *n. ſ.* [from *ceſſo*, Lat.]

In law, he that ceaſeth or neglecteth ſo long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that by his ceſs, or ceſſing, he incurreth the danger of law, and hath, or may have, the writ ceſſavit brought againſt him. Where it is ſaid the tenant ceſſeth, ſuch phraſe is to be underſtood as if it were ſaid, the tenant ceſſeth to do that which he ought, or is bound, to do by his land or tenement. *Cowell.*

CE'STUS, ſes'-tus. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The girdle of Venus.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not ſo much as her own *ceſtus.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

CETA'CEOUS, ſe-ta'-shus. *adj.* [from *cete* whales, Lat.] Of the whale kind.

Such fiſhes as have lungs or reſpiration are not without the wezzon, as whales and *cetaceous* animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He hath created variety of theſe *cetaceous* fiſhes, which converſe chiefly in the northern ſeas, whoſe whole body being encompaſſed round with a copious fat or blubber, it is enabled to abide the greateſt cold of the ſea-water. *Ray on the Creation.*

C FAUT, fat'. A note in the ſcale of muſick.

Gamut I am, the ground of all accord,
A re, to plead Hortenſio's paſſion;
B mi Bianca, take him for thy lord,
C faut, that loves with all affection. *Shakeſp.*

CH has, in words purely Engliſh, or fully naturalized, the ſound of *tſh*; a peculiar pronunciation, which it is hard to deſcribe in words. In ſome words derived from the French, it has the ſound of *ſh*, as *chaiſe*; and, in ſome derived from the Greek, the ſound of *k*, as *cholerick.*

CHACE, tsha'ſe. See CHASE.

CHAD, tshad'. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fiſh.

Of round fiſh there are brit, ſprat, whiting, *chad*, eels, congar, millet. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

To CHAFE, tsha'fe. *v. a.* [*echauffer*, Fr.]

1. To warm with rubbing.

They laid him upon ſome of their garments, and fell to rub and *chafe* him, till they brought him to recover both breath, the ſervant, and warmth, the companion of living. *Sidney.*

At laſt, recovering heart, he does begin
To rub her temples, and to *chafe* her ſkin. *Fai. Q.*

Soft, and more ſoft, at ev'ry touch it grew;
Like pliant wax, when *chafing* hands reduce
The former maſs to form, and frame to uſe. *Dryd.*

2. To heat by rage or hurry.

Have I not heard the ſea, puff'd up with winds,
Rage like an angry boar *chafed* with ſweat? *Shak.*

3. To perfume.

Lilies more white than ſnow
New fall'n from heav'n, with violets mix'd, did grow;
Whoſe ſcent ſo *chaf'd* the neighbour air, that you
Would ſurely ſwear Arabick ſpices grew. *Suckling.*

4. To make angry; to inflame paſſion.

Her interceſſion *chaf'd* him ſo,
When ſhe for thy repeal was ſuppliant,
That to cloſe priſon he commanded her. *Shakeſp.*

An offer of pardon more *chafed* the rage of thoſe, who were reſolved to live or die together. *Sir John Hayward.*

For all that he was inwardly *chafed* with the heat of youth and indignation, againſt his own people as well as the Rhodians, he moderated himſelf betwixt his own rage, and the offence of his ſoldiers. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

This *chaf'd* the boar; his noſtrils flames expire,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

To CHAFE, tsha'fe. *v. n.*

1. To rage; to fret; to fume; to rave; to boil.

Therewith he 'gan full terribly to roar,
And *chaf'd* at that indignity right ſore. *Spenſer's Hub. Tale.*

He will not rejoice ſo much at the abuſe of Falſtaff, as he will *chafe* at the doctor's marrying my daughter. *Shakeſp.*

Be lion mettled, proud, and take no care
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conſpirers are. *Shakeſp.*

How did they fume, and ſtamp, and roar, and *chafe*,
And ſwear!—not Addiſon himſelf was ſafe. *Pope.*

2. To fret againſt any thing.

Once upon a raw and guſty day,
The troubled Tyber *chafing* with his ſhores. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The murmuring ſurge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles *chafes*,
Cannot be heard ſo high. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

CHAFE, tsha'fe. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury; a paſſion; a fume; a pet; a fret; a ſtorm.

When Sir Thomas More was ſpeaker of the parliament, with his wiſdom and eloquence he ſo croſſed a purpoſe of cardinal Wolſey's, that the cardinal, in a *chafe*, ſent for him to Whitehall. *Camden's Remains.*

At this the knight grew high in *chafe*,
And ſtaring furiouſly on Ralph,
He trembled. *Hudibras.*

CHAFE-WAX, tsha'fe-waks. *n. ſ.* An officer belonging to the lord chancellor, who fits the wax for the ſealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHA'FER, tshaf'-ur. *n. ſ.* [ceaꝼoꞃ, Sax. *kever*, Dutch.] An inſect; a ſort of yellow beetle.

CHA'FERY, tshaf'-ry. *n. ſ.* A forge in an iron mill, where the iron is wrought into complete bars, and brought to perfection. *Phillips.*

CHAFF, tshaf'. *n. ſ.* ceaꝼ, Sax. *kaf*, Dutch.]

1. The huſks of corn that are ſeparated by threſhing and winnowing.

We ſhall be winnow'd with ſo rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn ſhall ſeem as light as *chaff*,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shak. H. IV.*

Pleaſure with inſtruction ſhould be join'd;
So take the corn, and leave the *chaff* behind. *Dryd.*

He ſet before him a ſack of wheat, as it had been juſt threſhed out of the ſheaf; he then bid him pick out the *chaff* from among the corn, and lay it aſide by itſelf. *Spectator.*

2. It is uſed for any thing worthleſs.

To CHA'FFER, tshaf'-fur. *v. n.* [*kauffen*, Germ. to buy.] To treat about a bargain; to haggle; to bargain.

Nor rode himſelf to Paul's, the publick fair,
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,
Where biſhopricks and ſinecures are ſold. *Dryden's Fables.*

The *chaffering* with diſſenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar. *Swift.*

In diſputes with chairmen, when your maſter ſends you to *chaffer* with them, take pity, and tell your maſter that they will not take a farthing leſs. *Swift.*

To CHA'FFER, tshaf'-fur. *v. a.* [The active ſenſe is obſolete.]

1. To buy.

He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were ſet,
And breach of laws to privy farm did let. *Spenſer.*

2. To exchange.

Approaching nigh, he never ſtaid to greet,
Ne *chaffer* words, proud courage to provoke. *Fairy Queen.*

CHA'FFERER, tshaf'-fer-rur. *n. ſ.* [from *chaffer.*] A buyer; bargainer; purchaſer.

CHA'FFERN, tshaf'-fern. *n. ſ.* [from *eſchauffer*, Fr. to heat.] A veſſel for heating water. *Dict.*

CHA'FFERY, tshaf'-fe-ry. *n. ſ.* [from *chaffer.*] Traffick; the practice of buying and ſelling.

The third is, merchandize and *chaffery*; that is, buying and ſelling. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

CHA'FFINCH, tshaf'-fintsh. *n. ſ.* [from *chaff* and *finch.*] A bird ſo called, becauſe it delights in chaff, and is by ſome much admired for its ſong. *Phillips's World of Words.*

The *chaffinch*, and other ſmall birds, are injurious to ſome fruits. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CHA'FFLESS, tshaf'-lis. *adj.* [from *chaff.*] Without chaff.

The love I bear him,
Made me to fan you thus; but the gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffleſs.* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

CHA'FFWEED, tshaf'-wed. *n. ſ.* [*gnaphalium*, Lat.] An herb, the ſame with *cudweed*; which ſee.

CHA'FFY, tshaf'-fy. *adj.* [from *chaff.*] Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

If the ſtraws be light and *chaffy*, and held at a reaſonable diſtance, they will not riſe unto the middle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The moſt ſlight and *chaffy* opinion, if at a great remove from the preſent age, contracts a veneration. *Glanville.*

CHA'FINGDISH, tsha'-fing-dish. *n. ſ.* [from *chafe* and *diſh.*] A veſſel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals.

Make proof of the incorporation of ſilver and tin in equal quantities, whether it will endure the ordinary fire which belongeth to *chafingdiſhes*, poſnets, and ſuch other ſilver veſſels. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

CHAGRI'N, sha-gre'n. *n. ſ.* [*chagrine*, Fr.] Ill humour; vexation; fretfulneſs; peeviſhneſs.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*;
That ſingle act gives half the world the ſpleen. *Pope.*

I grieve with the old, for ſo many additional inconveniencies and *chagrins*, more than their ſmall remain of life ſeemed deſtined to undergo. *Pope's Letters.*

To CHAGRI'N, sha-gre'n. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper; to teaze; to make uneaſy.

CHAIN, tsha'n. *n. ſ.* [*chaine*, Fr.]

1. A ſeries of links faſtened one within another.

And Pharaoh took off his ring, and put it upon Joſeph's hand, and put a gold *chain* about his neck. *Geneſis*, xli. 42.

2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter; ſomething with which priſoners are bound.

Still in conſtraint your ſuff'ring ſex remains,
Or bound in formal, or in real *chains.* *Pope.*

3. A line of links with which land is meaſured.

A ſurveyor may as ſoon, with his *chain*, meaſure out infinite ſpace, as a philoſopher, by the quickeſt flight of mind, reach it; or by thinking, comprehend it. *Locke.*

4. A ſeries linked together, as of cauſes or thoughts; a ſucceſſion; a ſubordination.

Thoſe ſo miſtake the Chriſtian religion, as to think it is only a *chain* of fatal decrees, to deny all liberty of man's choice toward good or evil. *Hammond.*

As there is pleaſure in the right exerciſe of any faculty, ſo eſpecially in that of right reaſoning; which is ſtill the greater, by how much the conſequences are more clear, and the *chains* of them more long. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To CHAIN, tsha'n. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten or bind with a chain.

They repeal daily any wholeſome act eſtabliſhed againſt the rich, and provide more piercing ſtatutes daily to *chain* up and reſtrain the poor. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The mariners he *chained* in his own galleys for ſlaves. *Knolles.*

Or march'd I *chain'd* behind the hoſtile car,
The victor's paſtime, and the ſport of war! *Prior.*

They, with joint force oppreſſion *chaining*, ſet
Imperial juſtice at the helm. *Thomſon.*

2. To enſlave; to keep in ſlavery.

The monarch was ador'd, the people *chain'd*. *Prior.*

This world, 'tis true,
Was made for Cæſar, but for Titus too:
And which more bleſt? who *chain'd* his country, ſay,
Or he whoſe virtue ſigh'd to loſe a day? *Pope.*

3. To keep by a chain.

The admiral ſeeing the mouth of the haven *chained*, and the caſtles full of ordnance, and ſtrongly manned, durſt not attempt to enter. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

4. To unite.

O Warwick, I do bend my knee with thine,
And in this vow do *chain* my ſoul with thine. *Shakeſp.*

CHA'INPUMP, tshå'n-pŭmp. *n. ſ.* [from *chain* and *pump*.] A pump uſed in large Engliſh veſſels, which is double, ſo that one riſes as the other falls. It yields a great quantity of water, works eaſily, and is eaſily mended; but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a diſagreeable noiſe. *Chambers.*

It is not long ſince the ſtriking of the top-maſt, a wonderful great eaſe to great ſhips, both at ſea and in harbour, hath been deviſed; together with the *chainpump*, which takes up twice as much water as the ordinary did; and we have lately added the bonnet and the drabble. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

CHA'INSHOT, tshå'n-shŏt. *n. ſ.* [from *chain* and *ſhot*.] Two bullets or half bullets, faſtened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

In ſea fights, oftentimes, a buttock, the brawn of the thigh, and the calf of the leg, are torn off by the *chainſhot*, and ſplinters. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CHA'INWORK, tshå'n-wŭrk. *n. ſ.* [from *chain* and *work*.] Work with open ſpaces like the links of a chain.

Nets of chequerwork, and wreaths of *chainwork*, for the chapiters which were upon the tops of the pillars. *1 Kings.*

CHAIR, tshå'r. *n. ſ.* [*chair*, Fr.]

1. A moveable ſeat.

Whether thou chooſe Cervantes' ſerious air,
Or laugh and ſhake in Rabelais' eaſy *chair*,
Or praiſe the court, or magnify mankind,
Or thy griev'd country's copper chains unbind. *Pope.*

If a *chair* be defined a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, with a back belonging to it, then a ſtool is a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, without a back. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A ſeat of juſtice, or of authority.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
—Is the *chair* empty? Is the ſword unſway'd?
Is the king dead? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

If thou be that princely eagle's bird,
Show thy deſcent by gazing 'gainſt the ſun;
For *chair* and dukedom, throne and kingdom, ſay;
Either that 's thine, or elſe thou wert not his. *Shakeſp.*

The honour'd gods
Keep Rome in ſafety, and the *chairs* of juſtice
Supply with worthy men. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Her grace ſat down to reſt awhile,
In a rich *chair* of ſtate. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The committee of the Commons appointed Mr. Pym to take the *chair*. *Clarendon.*

In this high temple, on a *chair* of ſtate,
The ſeat of audience, old Latinus ſate. *Dryd. Æn.*

3. A vehicle born by men; a ſedan.

Think what an equipage thou haſt in air,
And view with ſcorn two pages and a *chair*. *Pope.*

CHA'IRMAN, tshå'r-mån. *n. ſ.* [from *chair* and *man*.]

1. The preſident of an aſſembly.

In aſſemblies generally one perſon is choſen *chairman* or moderator, to keep the ſeveral ſpeakers to the rules of order. *Watts.*

2. One whoſe trade it is to carry a chair.

One elbows him, one juſtles in the ſhole;
A rafter breaks his head, or *chairman's* pole. *Dryd.*

Troy *chairmen* bore the wooden ſteed,
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed;
Thoſe bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Inſtead of paying *chairmen*, run them through. *Swift.*

CHAISE, shå'ze. *n. ſ.* [*chaiſe*, Fr.] A carriage of pleaſure drawn by one horſe.

Inſtead of the chariot he might have ſaid the *chaiſe* of government; for a *chaiſe* is driven by the perſon that ſits in it. *Addiſon.*

events by inſpecting the hand.

CHALCO'GRAPHER, kål-kŏg'-grå-fŭr. *n. ſ.* [χαλκογράφος, of χαλκος braſs, and γραφω to write or engrave.] An engraver in braſs.

CHALCO'GRAPHY, kål-kŏg'-grå-fy̆. *n. ſ.* [χαλκογραφία.] Engraving in braſs.

CHA'LDER, CHA'LDRON, CHA'UDRON, tshå'-drŭn. *n. ſ.* A dry Engliſh meaſure of coals, conſiſting of thirty-ſix buſhels heaped up, according to the ſealed buſhel kept at Guildhall, London. The *chaldron* ſhould weigh two thouſand pounds. *Chambers.*

CHA'LICE, tshål'-ĭs. *n. ſ.* [calic, Sax. *calice*, Fr. *calix*, Lat.]

1. A cup; a bowl.

When in your motion you are hot,
And, that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A *chalice* for the nonce. *Shakeſp.*

2. It is generally uſed for a cup uſed in acts of worſhip.

All the church at that time did not think emblematical figures unlawful ornaments of cups or *chalices*. *Stillingfleet.*

CHA'LICED, tshål'-lĭst. *adj.* [from *calix*, Lat. the cup of a flower. Having a cell or cup: applied by *Shakeſpeare* to a flower, but now obſolete.

Hark, hark! the lark at heav'n's gate ſings,
And Phœbus 'gins ariſe,
His ſteeds to water at theſe ſprings,
On *chalic'd* flowers that lies. *Shakeſp.*

CHALK, tshå'k. *n. ſ.* [cealc, cealcſtan, Sax. *calck*, Welſh.]

Chalk is a white foſſile, uſually reckoned a ſtone, but by ſome ranked among the boles. It is uſed in medicine as an abſorbent, and is celebrated for curing the heartburn. *Chambers.*

He maketh all the ſtones of the altar as *chalk* ſtones, that are beaten in ſunder. *Iſaiah.*

Chalk is of two ſorts; the hard, dry, ſtrong *chalk*, which is beſt for lime; and a ſoft, unctuous *chalk*, which is beſt for lands, becauſe it eaſily diſſolves with rain and froſt. *Mortimer.*

With *chalk* I firſt deſcribe a circle here,
Where theſe ethereal ſpirits muſt appear. *Dryden.*

To **CHALK**, tshå'k. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To rub with chalk.

The beaſtly rabble then came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And ſtalls and ſhopboards in vaſt ſwarms,
With new *chalk'd* bills and ruſty arms. *Hudibras.*

2. To manure with chalk.

Land that is *chalked*, if it is not well dunged, will receive but little benefit from a ſecond *chalking*. *Mortimer.*

3. To mark or trace out as with chalk.

Being not propt by anceſtry, whoſe grace
Chalks ſucceſſours their way. *Shakeſp.*

His own mind *chalked* out to him the juſt proportions and meaſures of behaviour to his fellow-creatures. *South.*

With theſe helps I might at leaſt have *chalked* out a way for others, to amend my errours in a like deſign. *Dryden.*

The time falls within the compaſs here *chalked* out by nature, very punctually. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CHALK-CUTTER, tshå'k-kŭt-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *chalk* and *cut*.] A man that digs chalk.

Shells, by the ſeamen called chalk eggs, are dug up commonly in the *chalk-pits*, where the *chalk-cutters* drive a great trade with them. *Woodward.*

CHALK-PIT, tshå'k-pĭt. *n. ſ.* [from *chalk* and *pit*.] A pit in which chalk is dug. See CHALK-CUTTER.

CHA'LKY, tshå'-ky̆. *adj.* [from *chalk*.]

1. Conſiſting of chalk; white with chalk.

As far as I could ken the *chalky* cliffs,
When from thy ſhore the tempeſt beat us back,
I ſtood upon the hatches in the ſtorm. *Shakeſp.*

That bellowing beats on Dover's *chalky* cliff. *Rowe.*

2. Impregnated with chalk.

Chalky water towards the top of earth is too fretting. *Bacon.*

To **CHA'LLENGE**, tshål'-lĭnje. *v. a.* [*challenger*, Fr.]

1. To call another to anſwer for an offence by combat.

The prince of Wales ſtept forth before the king,
And, nephew, *challeng'd* you to ſingle fight. *Shak.*

2. To call to a conteſt.

Thus form'd for ſpeed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryd.*

I *challenge* any man to make any pretence to power by right of fatherhood, either intelligible or poſſible. *Locke.*

3. To accuſe.

Many of them be ſuch loſels and ſcatterlings, as that they cannot eaſily by any ſheriff be gotten, when they are *challenged* for any ſuch fact. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Were the grac'd perſon of our Banquo preſent,
Whom I may rather *challenge* for unkindneſs. *Shakeſp.*

4. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]

Though only twelve are ſworn, yet twenty-four are to be returned, to ſupply the defects or want of appearance of thoſe that are *challenged* off, or make default. *Hale.*

5. To claim as due.

That divine order, whereby the pre-eminence of chiefeſt acceptation is by the beſt things worthily *challenged*. *Hooker.*

Which of you, ſhall we ſay, doth love us moſt?
That we our largeſt bounty may extend
Where nature doth with merit *challenge*. *Shakeſp.*

And ſo much duty as my mother ſhew'd
To you, preferring you before her father;
So much I *challenge*, that I may profeſs
Due to the Moor, my lord. *Shakeſp.*

Had you not been their father, theſe white flakes
Did *challenge* pity of them. *Shakeſp.*

So when a tyger ſucks the bullock's blood,
A famiſh'd lion, iſſuing from the wood,
Roars loudly fierce, and *challenges* the food. *Dryd.*

Haſt thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?
That ſtill would recommend thee more to Cæſar,
And *challenge* better terms. *Addiſon.*

6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.

I will now *challenge* you of your promiſe, to give me certain rules as to the principles of blazonry. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CHA'LLENGE, tshål'-lĭnje. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſummons to combat.

I never in my life
Did hear a *challenge* urg'd more modeſtly. *Shakeſp.*

2. A demand of ſomething as due.

Taking for his younglings cark,
Leſt greedy eyes to them might *challenge* lay,
Buſy with oker did their ſhoulders mark. *Sidney.*

There muſt be no *challenge* of ſuperiority, or diſcountenancing of freedom. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

3. [In law.] An exception taken either againſt perſons or things; perſons, as in aſſize to the jurours, or any one or more of them, by the priſoner at the bar. *Challenge* made to the jurours, is either made to the array, or to the polls: *challenge* made to the array, is when the whole number is excepted againſt, as partially empannelled; *challenge* to or by the poll, is when ſome one or more are excepted againſt, as not indifferent: *challenge* to the jurours is divided into *challenge* principal, and *challenge* for cauſe: *challenge* principal is that which the law allows without cauſe alleged, or farther examination; as a priſoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily *challenge* to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empannelled upon him, alleging no cauſe. *Cowell.*

You are mine enemy, I make my *challenge*,
You ſhall not be my judge. *Shakeſp.*

CHA'LLENGER, tshål'-lin-jůr. *n. ſ.* [from *challenge.*]

1. One that defies or ſummons another to combat.

Young man, have you challenged Charles the wreſtler?—
No, fair princeſs; he is the general *challenger*. *Shakeſp.*

Death was denounc'd;
He took the ſummons, void of fear,
And unconcernedly caſt his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grieſly *challenger*. *Dryden.*

2. One that claims ſuperiority.

Whoſe worth
Stood *challenger* on mount of all the age,
For her perfections. *Shakeſp.*

3. A claimant; one that requires ſomething as of right.

Earneſt *challengers* there are of trial, by ſome publick diſputation. *Hooker.*

CHALY'BEATE, kå-lẙ'-byėt. *adj.* [from *chalybs*, Lat. ſteel.] Impregnated with iron or ſteel; having the qualities of ſteel.

The diet ought to ſtrengthen the ſolids, allowing ſpices and wine, and the uſe of *chalybeate* waters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CHAMA'DE, shå-må'd. *n. ſ.* [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a ſurrender.

Several French battalions made a ſhew of reſiſtance; but, upon our preparing to fill up a little foſſé, in order to attack them, they beat the *chamade*, and ſent us charte blanche. *Addiſon.*

CHA'MBER, tshåm'-bůr. *n. ſ.* [*chambre*, Fr. *camera*, Lat. *ſiambr*, Welſh.]

1. An apartment in a houſe; generally uſed for thoſe appropriated to lodging.

Bid them come forth, and hear me,
Or at their *chamber* door I'll beat the drum,
Till it cry, ſleep to death. *Shakeſp.*

When we have mark'd with blood thoſe ſleepy two,
Of his own *chamber*. *Shakeſp.*

A natural cave in a rock may have ſomething not much unlike to parlours or *chambers*. *Bentley.*

2. Any retired room.

The dark caves of death, and *chambers* of the grave. *Prior.*

3. Any cavity or hollow.

Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued againſt the poſſibility of a film's exiſtence in the poſteriour *chamber*. *Sharp.*

4. A court of juſtice.

In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar anſwer is not admitted, *viz.* I do not believe it, as the matter is propounded and alleged. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. The lower part of a gun where the charge is lodged.

6. A ſpecies of great gun.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, *chambers*, arquebuſe, muſket, &c. *Camden's Remains.*

7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To **CHA'MBER**, tshåm'-bůr. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be wanton; to intrigue.

Let us walk honeſtly as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenneſs, not in *chambering* and wantonneſs. *Romans.*

2. To reſide as in the chamber.

The beſt blood *chamber'd* in his boſom. *Shakeſp.*

CHA'MBERER, tshå'm-bůr-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber.*] A man of intrigue.

I have not thoſe ſoft parts of converſation,
That *chamberers* have. *Shakeſp.*

CHA'MBERFELLOW, tshå'm-bůr-fėl-lỏ. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the ſame chamber.

It is my fortune to have a *chamberfellow*, with whom I agree very well in many ſentiments. *Spectator.*

CHA'MBERLAIN, tshå'm-bůr-lin. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber.*]

1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the ſixth officer of the crown; a conſiderable part of his function is at a coronation; to him belongs the proviſion of every thing in the houſe of lords; he diſpoſes of the ſword of ſtate; under him are the gentleman uſher of the black rod, yeomen uſhers, and doorkeepers. To this office the duke of Ancaſter makes an hereditary claim. *Chambers.*

2. Lord chamberlain of the houſehold has the overſight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. *Chambers.*

Humbly complaining to her deity,
Got my lord *chamberlain* his liberty. *Shakeſp.*

He was made lord ſteward, that the ſtaff of *chamberlain* might be put into the hands of his brother. *Clarendon.*

A patriot is a fool in every age,
Whom all lord *chamberlains* allow the ſtage. *Pope.*

3. A ſervant who has the care of the chambers.

Think'ſt thou
That the bleak air, thy boiſterous *chamberlain*,
Will put thy ſhirt on warm? *Shakeſp.*

When Duncan is aſleep, his two *chamberlains*
We will with wine and waſſel convince. *Shakeſp.*

He ſerv'd at firſt Æmilia's *chamberlain*. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, *chamberlain* of the exchequer, of Cheſter, of the city of London. *Chambers.*

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP, tshå'm-bůr-lin-ship. *n. ſ.* [from *chamberlain.*] The office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID, tshå'm-bůr-måd. *n. ſ.* [from *chamber* and *maid.*] A maid whoſe buſineſs is to dreſs a lady, and wait in her chamber.

Men will not hiſs,
The *chambermaid* was named Ciſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

Some coarſe country wench, almoſt decay'd,
Trudges to town, and firſt turns *chambermaid*. *Pope.*

When he doubted whether a word were intelligible or no, he uſed to conſult one of his lady's *chambermaids*. *Swift.*

If theſe nurſes ever preſume to entertain the girls with the common follies practiſed by *chambermaids* among us, they are publickly whipped. *Swift.*

To **CH'AMBLET**, kåm'-lit. *v. a.* [from *camelot.* See CAMELOT.] To vary; to variegate.

Some have the veins more varied and *chambleted*; as oak, whereof wainſcot is made. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

CHA'MBREL *of a horſe*, kåm'-ril. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

CHAME'LEON, kå-mė'-lyůn. *n. ſ.* [χαμαιλέων.]

The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well as with its feet, it faſtens itſelf to the branches of trees. Its tail is flat, its noſe long, ending in an obtuſe point; its back is ſharp, its ſkin plaited, and jagged like a ſaw from the neck to the laſt joint of the tail, and upon its head it has ſomething like a comb; like a fiſh, it has no neck. Some have aſſerted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been obſerved to feed on flies, catched with its tongue, which is about ten inches long, and three thick; made of white fleſh, round, but flat at the end; or hollow and open, reſembling an elephant's trunk. It alſo ſhrinks, and grows longer. This animal is ſaid to aſſume the colour of thoſe things to which it is applied; but our modern obſervers aſſure us, that its natural colour, when at reſt and in the ſhade, is a bluiſh grey; though ſome are yellow, and others green, but both of a ſmaller kind. When it is expoſed to the ſun, the grey changes into a darker grey, inclining to a dun colour; and its parts, which have leaſt of the light upon them, are changed into ſpots of different colours. The grain of its ſkin, when the light doth not ſhine upon it, is like cloth mixed with many colours. Sometimes, when it is handled, it ſeems ſpeckled with dark ſpots, inclining to green. If it be put upon a black hat, it appears to be of a violet colour: and ſometimes, if it be wrapped up in linen, it is white; but it changes colour only in ſome parts of the body. *Calmet.*

A *chameleon* is a creature about the bigneſs of an ordinary lizard; his head unproportionably big, and his eyes great; he moveth his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflexible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his ſkin ſpotted with little tumours, leſs eminent nearer the belly; his tail ſlender and long; on each foot he hath five fingers, three on the outſide, and two on the inſide; his tongue of a marvellous length in reſpect of his body, and hollow at the end, which he will launch out to prey upon flies; of colour green, and of a duſky yellow, brighter and whiter towards the belly; yet ſpotted with blue, white, and red. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

I can add colours ev'n to the *chameleon*;
Change ſhapes with Proteus, for advantage. *Shak.*

One part devours the other, and leaves not ſo much as a mouthful of that popular air, which the *chameleons* gaſp after. *Decay of Piety.*

The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. *Dryd.*

As the *chameleon*, which is known
To have no colours of his own,
But borrows from his neighbour's hue
His white or black, his green or blue. *Prior.*

To **CHA'MFER**, tshåm'-fėr. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a column.

CHA'MFER, tshåm'-fėr.
CHA'MFRET, tshåm'-frėt. } *n. ſ.* [from *To chamfer.*] A ſmall fur- row or gutter on a column.

CHA'MLET, kåm'-lit. *n. ſ.* [See CAMELOT.] Stuff made originally of camel's hair.

To make a *chamlet*, draw five lines, waved overthwart, if your diapering conſiſt of a double line. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Cha'mois, shå-moi'. *n. ſ.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whoſe ſkin is made into ſoft leather, called among us *ſhammy*.

These are the beaſts which you ſhall eat; the ox, the ſheep, and wild ox, and the *chamois*. *Deuteronomy.*

Cha'momile, kåm'-ô-mîle. *n. ſ.* [χαμαιμῆλον.] An odoriferous plant.

Cool violets, and orpine growing ſtill,
Embathed balm, and cheerful galingale,
Freſh coſtmary, and breathful *chamomile*,
Dull poppy, and drink quick'ning ſetuale. *Spenſer.*

For though the *chamomile*, the more it is trodden on the faſter it grows; yet youth, the more it is waſted, the ſooner it wears. *Shakeſp.*

Poſſet drink with *chamomile* flowers. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To **Champ**, tshåmp'. *v. a.* [*champayer*, Fr.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but in ſmoke, and betel is but *champed* in the mouth with a little lime. *Bacon.*

The fiend reply'd not, overcome with rage;
But, like a proud ſteed reign'd, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
At his command
The ſteeds capariſon'd with purple ſtand,
And *champ* betwixt their teeth the foaming gold. *Dryden.*

2. To devour, with violent action of the teeth.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the pieces left ſuch a delicious roughneſs on my tongue, that I *champed* up the remaining part. *Spectator.*

To **Champ**, tshåmp'. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting.

Muttering and *champing*, as though his cud had troubled him, he gave occaſion to Muſidoris to come near him. *Sidney.*

They began to repent of that they had done, and irefully to *champ* upon the bit they had taken into their mouths. *Hooker.*

His jaws did not anſwer equally to one another; but, by his frequent motion and *champing* with them, it was evident they were neither luxated nor fractured. *Wiſeman.*

Cha'mpaign, shåm-på'n. *n. ſ.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country.

In the abuſes of the cuſtoms, meſeems, you have a fair *champaign* laid open to you, in which you may at large ſtretch out your diſcourſe. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Of all theſe bounds,
With ſhadowy foreſts and with *champaigns* rich'd,
We make thee lady. *Shakeſp.*

If two bordering princes have their territory meeting on an open *champaign*, the more mighty will continually ſeek occaſion to extend his limits unto the further border thereof. *Raleigh.*

Sir John Norris maintained a retreat without diſarray, by the ſpace of ſome miles, part of the way *champaign*, unto the city of Gaunt, with leſs loſs of men than the enemy. *Bacon.*

From his ſide two rivers flow'd,
Th' one winding, th' other ſtraight, and left between
Fair *champaign*, with leſs rivers interven'd. *Milton.*

Cha'mpertors, shåm'-pėr-tůrs. *n. ſ.* [from *champerty*. In law.] Such as move ſuits, or cauſe them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and purſue, at their proper coſts, to have part of the land in conteſt, or part of the gains. *Cowell.*

Cha'mperty, shåm'-pėr-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*champart*, Fr. In law.] A maintenance of any man in his ſuit, while depending, upon condition to have part of the thing when it is recovered. *Cowell.*

Champi'gnon, shåm-pîn'-nyôn. *n. ſ.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of muſhroom.

He viler friends with doubtful muſhrooms treats,
Secure for you, himſelf *champignons* eats. *Dryden.*

It has the reſemblance of a large *champignon* before it is opened, branching out into a large round knob. *Woodward.*

CHA'MPION, tshåm'-pyůn. *n. ſ.* [*champion*, Fr. *campio*, low Lat.]

1. A man who undertakes a cauſe in ſingle combat.

In many armies, the matter ſhould be tried by duel between two *champions*. *Bacon.*

For hot, cold, moiſt, and dry, four *champions* fierce,
Strive here for maſt'ry, and to battle bring
Their embryon atoms. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

O light of Trojans, and ſupport of Troy,
Thy father's *champion*, and thy country's joy! *Dryden.*

At length the adverſe admirals appear,
The two bold *champions* of each country's right. *Dryden.*

2. A hero; a ſtout warriour; one bold in conteſt.

A ſtouter *champion* never handled ſword. *Shak.*

This makes you incapable of conviction; and they applaud themſelves as zealous *champions* for truth, when indeed they are contending for errour. *Locke.*

3. In law.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no leſs for him that trieth the combat in his own caſe, than for him that fighteth in the caſe of another. *Cowell.*

To **Cha'mpion**, tshåm'-pyůn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To challenge to the combat.

The ſeed of Banquo kings!
Rather than ſo, come, Fate, into the liſt,
And *champion* me to th' utterance. *Shakeſp.*

CHANCE, tshån'se. *n. ſ.* [*chance*, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cauſe of fortuitous events.

As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, ſo we profeſs
Ourſelves to be the ſlaves of *chance*, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakeſp.*

The only man, of all that *chance* could bring
To meet my arms, was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itſelf; a conception of our minds, and only a compendious way of ſpeaking, whereby we would expreſs, that ſuch effects as are commonly attributed to *chance*, were verily produced by their true and proper cauſes, but without their deſign to produce them. *Bentley.*

2. Fortune; the act of fortune; what fortune may bring: applied to perſons.

Theſe things are commonly not obſerved, but left to take their *chance*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Accident; caſual occurrence; fortuitous event.

To ſay a thing is a *chance* or caſualty, as it relates to ſecond cauſes, is not profaneneſs, but a great truth; as ſignifying no more, than that there are ſome events beſides the knowledge and power of ſecond agents. *South.*

The beauty I beheld has ſtruck me dead;
Unknowingly ſhe ſtrikes, and kills by *chance*;
Poiſon is in her eyes, and death in ev'ry glance. *Dryden.*

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All *chance* direction, which thou canſt not ſee. *Pope.*

4. Event; ſucceſs; luck: applied to things.

Now we'll together, and the *chance* of goodneſs
Be like our warranted quarrel! *Shakeſp.*

5. Misfortune; unlucky accident.

You were us'd
To ſay extremity was the trier of ſpirits,
That common *chances* common men could bear. *Shakeſp.*

6. Poſſibility of any occurrence.

A *chance*, but *chance* may lead, where I may meet
Some wand'ring ſpirit of heav'n, by fountain ſide,
Or in thick ſhade retir'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Then your ladyſhip might have a *chance* to eſcape this addreſs. *Swift.*

Chance, tshån'se. *adj.* [It is ſeldom uſed but in compoſition.] Happening by chance.

Now ſhould they part, malicious tongues would ſay,
They met like *chance* companions on the way. *Dryden.*

I would not take the gift,
Which, like a toy dropt from the hands of fortune,
Lay for the next *chance* comer. *Dryden.*

To **Chance**, tshån'se. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a chance thou *chanceſt* on; but think;——
Thou haſt thy miſtreſs ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

How *chance* thou art not with the prince thy brother? *Shakeſp.*

Ay, Caſca, tell us what hath *chanc'd* to-day,
That Cæſar looks ſo ſad. *Shakeſp.*

He *chanced* upon divers of the Turks victuallers, whom he eaſily took. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I choſe the ſafer ſea, and *chanc'd* to find
A river's mouth impervious to the wind. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Cha'nceful, tshån'se-fůl. *adj.* [*chance* and *full*.] Hazardous. Out of uſe.

Myſelf would offer you t' accompany
In this advent'rous *chanceful* jeopardy. *Spenſer.*

Chance-medley, tshånse-mėd'-lŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *chance* and *medley*.] In law.

The caſual ſlaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the ſlayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man lop trees by an highway-ſide, by which many uſually travel, and caſt down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one paſſing by is ſlain: in this caſe he offends, becauſe he gave no warning, that the party might have taken heed to himſelf. *Cowell.*

If ſuch an one ſhould have the ill hap, at any time, to ſtrike a man dead with a ſmart ſaying, it ought, in all reaſon and conſcience, to be judged but a *chance-medley*. *South.*

Cha'nceable, tshån'-såbl. *adj.* [from *chance*.] Accidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the *chanceable* coming thither of the king of Iberia. *Sidney.*

CHA'NCEL, tshån'-sėl. *n. ſ.* [from *cancelli*, Lat. lattices, with which the *chancel* was incloſed.] The eaſtern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the miniſter ſhould ſay ſervice in the *chancel*. *Hooker.*

The *chancel* of this church is vaulted with a ſingle ſtone of four feet in thickneſs, and an hundred and fourteen in circumference. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Cha'ncellor, tshån'-sėl-lůr. *n. ſ.* [*cancellarius*, Lat. *chancellier*, Fr. from *cancellare literas, vel ſcriptum lineâ per medium ductâ damnare*; and ſeemeth of itſelf likewiſe to be derived *à cancellis*, which ſignify all one with κιγκλιδες a lattice; that is, a thing made of wood or iron bars, laid croſsways one over another, ſo that a man may ſee through them in and out. It may be thought that judgment ſeats were compaſſed in with bars, to defend the judges and other officers from the preſs of the multitude, and yet not to hinder any man's view.

Quæſitus regni tibi cancellarius *Angli,*
Primus ſolliciti mente petendus erit.

Hic eſt, qui regni leges cancellat iniquas,
Et mandata pii principis æqua facit.

Verſes of *Nigel de Wetekre* to the biſhop of Ely, chancellor to Richard I.]

1. The higheſt judge of the law.

Cancellarius, at the firſt, ſignified the regiſters or actuaries in court; *grapharios, ſcil. qui conſcribendis & excipiendis judicum actis dant operam.* But this name is greatly advanced, and, not only in other kingdoms but in this, is given to him that is the chief judge in cauſes of property; for the *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and ſubjecteth himſelf only to the law of nature and conſcience. *Cowell.*

Turn out, you rogue! how like a beaſt you lie!
Go, buckle to the law. Is this an hour
To ſtretch your limbs? you'll ne'er be *chancellor*.
Dryden, jun.

Ariſtides was a perſon of the ſtricteſt juſtice, and beſt acquainted with the laws, as well as forms, of their government; ſo that he was, in a manner, *chancellor* of Athens. *Swift.*

2. *Chancellor in the Eccleſiaſtical Court.* A biſhop's lawyer; a man trained up in the civil and canon law, to direct the biſhops in matters of judgment, relating as well to criminal as to civil affairs in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. *Chancellor of a Cathedral.* A dignitary whoſe office it is to ſuperintend the regular exerciſe of devotion.

4. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.* An officer who ſits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber. He has power, with others, to compound for forfeitures on penal ſtatutes, bonds and recognizances entered into by the king. He has great authority in managing the royal revenue, and in matters of firſt fruits. The court of equity is in the exchequer chamber, and is held before the lord treaſurer, *chancellor*, and barons, as that of common law before the barons only. *Cowell. Chambers.*

5. *Chancellor of an Univerſity.* The principal magiſtrate, who at Oxford holds his office during life, but at Cambridge he may be elected every three years.

6. *Chancellor of the Order of the Garter*, and other military orders, is an officer who ſeals the commiſſions and mandates of the chapter and aſſembly of the knights, keeps the regiſter of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the ſeal of the order. *Chambers.*

Cha'ncellorship, tshån'-sêl-lůr-shîp. *n. ſ.* The office of chancellor.

The Sunday after More gave up his *chancellorſhip* of England, he came himſelf to his wife's pew, and uſed the uſual words of his gentleman-uſher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

Cha'ncery, tshån'-sêr-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *chancellor*; probably *chancellery*, then ſhortened.] The court of equity and conſcience, moderating the rigour of other courts, that are tied to the letter of the law; whereof the lord chancellor of England is the chief judge, or the lord keeper of the great ſeal. *Cowell.*

The contumacy and contempt of the party muſt be ſignified in the court of *chancery*, by the biſhop's letters under the ſeal epiſcopal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHA'NCRE, shånk'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*chancre*, Fr.] An ulcer uſually ariſing from venereal maladies.

It is poſſible he was not well cured, and would have relapſed with a *chancre*. *Wiſeman.*

Cha'ncrous, shånk'-růs. *adj.* [from *chancre*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

You may think I am too ſtrict in giving ſo many internals in the cure of ſo ſmall an ulcer as a chancre, or rather a *chancrous* callus. *Wiſeman.*

Chandeli'er, shôn-dê-lê'r. *n. ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] A branch for candles.

Cha'ndler, tshånd'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artiſan whoſe trade it is to make candles, or a perſon who ſells them.

The ſack that thou haſt drunken me, would have bought me lights as good cheap at the deareſt *chandlers* in Europe. *Shakeſp.*

But whether black or lighter dyes are worn,
The *chandler*'s baſket, on his ſhoulder born,
With tallow ſpots thy coat. *Gay.*

CHA'NFRIN, shån'-frên. *n. ſ.* [old French.] The forepart of the head of a horſe, which extends from under the ears, along the interval between the eyebrows, down to his noſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **CHANGE**, tshå'nje. *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr. *cambia*, Lat.]

1. To put one thing in the place of another.

He that cannot look into his own eſtate, had need chooſe well whom he employeth, and *change* them often; for new are more timorous, and leſs ſubtile. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. To quit any thing for the ſake of another: with *for* before the thing taken or received.

Perſons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that *for* another, without applying their underſtanding duly to conſider and compare both. *South.*

The French and we ſtill *change*; but here 's the curſe,
They *change for* better, and we *change for* worſe.
Dryden.

3. To give and take reciprocally: with the particle *with* before the perſon to whom we give, and from whom we take.

To ſecure thy content, look upon thoſe thouſands, *with* whom thou wouldſt not, for any intereſt, *change* thy fortune and condition. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

4. To alter; to make other than it was.

Thou ſhalt not ſee me bluſh,
Nor *change* my countenance for this arreſt;
A heart unſpotted is not eaſily daunted. *Shakeſp.*

Whatſoever is brought upon thee, take chearfully, and be patient when thou art *changed* to a low eſtate. *Ecclus.*

For the elements were *changed* in themſelves by a kind of harmony; like as in a pſaltery notes *change* the name of the tune, and yet are always ſounds. *Wiſdom.*

5. To mend the diſpoſition or mind.

I would ſhe were in heaven, ſo ſhe could
Intreat ſome pow'r to *change* this curriſh Jew.
Shakeſp.

6. To diſcount a larger piece of money into ſeveral ſmaller.

A ſhopkeeper might be able to *change* a guinea, or a moidore, when a cuſtomer comes for a crown's worth of goods. *Swift.*

7. *To change a horſe*, or *to change hand*, is to turn or bear the horſe's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right, or from the right to the left. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **Change**, tshå'nje. *v. n.*

1. To undergo change; to ſuffer alteration: as, his fortune may ſoon *change*, though he is now ſo ſecure.

One Julia, that his *changing* thought forgot,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shakeſp.*

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution.

I am weary of this moon; would he would *change*. *Shakeſp.*

Change, tshå'nje. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An alteration of the ſtate of any thing.

Since I ſaw you laſt,
There is a *change* upon you. *Shakeſp.*

2. A ſucceſſion of one thing in the place of another.

O wond'rous *changes* of a fatal ſcene,
Still varying to the laſt! *Dryden.*

Nothing can cure this part of ill-breeding, but *change* and variety of company, and that of perſons above us. *Locke.*

Empires by various turns ſhall riſe and ſet;
While thy abandon'd tribes ſhall only know
A diff'rent maſter, and a *change* of time. *Prior.*

Hear how Timotheus' various lays ſurprize,
And bid alternate paſſions fall and riſe!
While, at each *change*, the ſon of Libyan Jove
Now burns with glory, and then melts with love.
Pope.

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

Take ſeeds or roots, and ſet ſome of them immediately after the *change*, and others of the ſame kind immediately after the full. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Novelty; a ſtate different from the former.

The hearts
Of all his people ſhall revolt from him,
And kiſs the lips of unacquainted *change*. *Shakeſp.*

Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair;
And they, for *change*, will try our Engliſh air.
Dryden.

5. [In ringing.] An alteration of the order in which a ſet of bells is ſounded.

Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Eaſy it may be to contrive new poſtures, and ring other *changes* upon the ſame bells. *Norris.*

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be uſed for another of the ſame kind.

I will now put forth a riddle unto you; if you can find it out, then I will give you thirty ſheets, and thirty *change* of garments. *Judges.*

7. Small money, which may be given for larger pieces.

Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the preſent want of *change* ariſes; but ſuppoſing not one farthing of *change* in the nation, five-and-twenty thouſand pounds would be ſufficient. *Swift.*

8. Change for exchange; a place where perſons meet to traffick and tranſact mercantile affairs.

The bar, the bench, the *change*, the ſchools and pulpits, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiaries. *L'Eſtrange.*

Cha'ngeable, tshå'nje-åbl. *adj.* [from *change*.]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconſtant.

A ſteady mind will admit ſteady methods and counſels; there is no meaſure to be taken of a *changeable* humour. *L'Eſtrange.*

As I am a man, I muſt be *changeable*; and ſometimes the graveſt of us all are ſo, even upon ridiculous accidents. *Dryden.*

2. Poſſible to be changed.

The fibrous or vaſcular parts of vegetables ſeem ſcarce *changeable* in the alimentary duct. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

Now the taylor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffeta; for thy mind is a very opal. *Shakeſp.*

Cha'ngeableness, tshå'nje-åbl-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *changeable*.]

1. Inconſtancy; fickleneſs.

At length he betrothed himſelf to one worthy to be liked, if any worthineſs might excuſe ſo unworthy a *changeableneſs*. *Sidney.*

There is no temper of mind more unmanly than that *changeableneſs*, with which we are too juſtly branded by all our neighbours. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Suſceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expreſſed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the *changeableneſs* or immutability of them, but conſidering the nature and quality of ſuch laws. *Hooker.*

CHA'NGEABLY, tshâ'nje-âb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *changeable.*] Inconſtantly.

CHA'NGEFUL, tshâ'nje-fûl. *adj.* [from *change* and *full.*] Full of change; inconſtant; uncertain; mutable; ſubject to variation; fickle.

Unſound plots, and *changeful* orders, are daily deviſed for her good, yet never effectually proſecuted. *Spenſer.*

Britain, *changeful* as a child at play,
Now calls in princes, and now turns away. *Pope.*

CHA'NGELING, tshâ'nje-lîng. *n. ſ.* [from *change*; the word ariſes from an odd ſuperſtitious opinion, that the fairies ſteal away children, and put others that are ugly and ſtupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.

And her baſe elfin breed there for thee left:
Such men do *changelings* call, ſo chang'd by fairies theft. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

She, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy ſtol'n from an Indian king;
She never had ſo ſweet a *changeling*. *Shakeſp.*

2. An idiot; a fool; a natural.

Changelings and fools of heav'n, and thence ſhut out,
Wildly we roam in diſcontent about. *Dryden.*

Would any one be a *changeling*, becauſe he is leſs determined by wiſe conſiderations than a wiſe man? *Locke.*

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

Of fickle *changelings* and poor diſcontents,
That gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of hurly-burly innovation. *Shakeſp.*

'Twas not long
Before from world to world they ſwung;
As they had turn'd from ſide to ſide,
And as they *changelings* liv'd, they died. *Hudibras.*

4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another: in ludicrous ſpeech.

I folded the writ up in form of the other,
Subſcrib'd it, gave the impreſſion, plac'd it ſafely,
The *changeling* never known. *Shakeſp.*

CHA'NGER, tshâ'n-jûr. *n. ſ.* [from *change.*] One that is employed in changing or diſcounting money; money-changer.

CHA'NNEL, tshân'-nîl. *n. ſ.* [*canal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.

It is not ſo eaſy, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain courſe, to change the *channel*, and turn their ſtreams another way. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears
Into the *channel*, till the loweſt ſtream
Do kiſs the moſt exalted ſhores of all. *Shakeſp.*

So th' injur'd ſea, which from her wonted courſe,
To gain ſome acres, avarice did force;
If the new banks, neglected once, decay,
No longer will from her old *channel* ſtay. *Waller.*

Had not the ſaid ſtrata been diſlocated, ſome of them elevated, and others depreſſed, there would have been no cavity or *channel* to give reception to the water of the ſea. *Woodward.*

The tops of mountains and hills will be continually waſhed down by the rains, and the *channels* of rivers abraded by the ſtreams. *Bentley.*

2. Any cavity drawn longways.

Complaint and hot deſires, the lover's hell,
And ſcalding tears, that wore a *channel* where they fell. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. A ſtrait or narrow ſea, between two countries: as the Britiſh *Channel*, between Britain and France; St. George's *Channel*, between Britain and Ireland.

4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To **CHA'NNEL**, tshân'-nîl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut any thing in channels.

No more ſhall trenching war *channel* her fields,
Nor bruiſe her flowrets with the armed hoofs
Of hoſtile paces. *Shakeſp.*

The body of this column is perpetually *channelled*, like a thick plaited gown. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Torrents, and loud impetuous cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channell'd* ſides,
And to the vale convey their foaming tides. *Blackmore.*

To **CHANT**, tshânt'. *v. a.* [*chanter*, Fr.]

1. To ſing.

Wherein the chearful birds of ſundry kind
Do *chant* ſweet muſick. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To celebrate by ſong.

The poets *chant* it in the theatres, the ſhepherds in the mountains. *Bramhall.*

3. To ſing in the cathedral ſervice.

To **CHANT**, tshânt'. *v. n.* To ſing; to make melody with the voice.

They *chant* to the ſound of the viol, and invent to themſelves inſtruments of muſick. *Amos*, vi. 7.

Heav'n heard his ſong, and haſten'd his relief;
And chang'd to ſnowy plumes his hoary hair,
And wing'd his flight, to *chant* aloft in air. *Dryd.*

CHANT, tshânt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Song; melody.

A pleaſant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds reſounding loud. *Milt.*

CHA'NTER, tshân'-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *chant.*] A ſinger; a ſongſter.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays. *Wotton.*

Jove's etherial lays, reſiſtleſs fire,
The *chanter*'s ſoul and raptur'd ſong inſpire,
Inſtinct divine! nor blame ſevere his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice. *Pope.*

CHA'NTICLEER, tshân'-tŷ-klêr. *n. ſ.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, Fr.] The name given to the cock, from the clearneſs and loudneſs of his crow.

And chearful *chanticleer*, with his note ſhrill,
Had warned once, that Phœbus' fiery car
In haſte was climbing up the eaſtern hill. *Spenſer.*

Hark, hark, I hear
The ſtrain of ſtrutting *chanticleer*. *Shakeſp.*

Stay, the chearful *chanticleer*
Tells you that the time is near. *Ben Jonſon.*

Theſe verſes were mentioned by Chaucer, in the deſcription of the ſudden ſtir, and panical fear, when *Chanticleer* the cock was carried away by Reynard the fox. *Camden's Remains.*

Within this homeſtead liv'd without a peer,
For crowing loud, the noble *chanticleer*. *Dryden's Fables.*

CHA'NTRESS, tshân'-trîs. *n. ſ.* [from *chant.*] A woman ſinger.

Sweet bird, that ſhunn'ſt the noiſe of folly,
Moſt muſical, moſt melancholy!
Thee, *chantreſs* of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-ſong. *Milton.*

CHA'NTRY, tshân'-trŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *chant.*]

Chantry is a church or chapel endowed with lands, or other yearly revenue, for the maintenance of one or more prieſts, daily to ſing maſs for the ſouls of the donors, and ſuch others as they appoint. *Cowell.*

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the *chantry* by;
And, underneath that conſecrated roof,
Plight me the full aſſurance of your faith. *Shak.*

CHA'OS, kâ'-ôs. *n. ſ.* [*chaos*, Lat. χάος.]

1. The maſs of matter ſuppoſed to be in confuſion before it was divided by the creation into its proper claſſes and elements.

The whole univerſe would have been a confuſed *chaos*, without beauty or order. *Bentley.*

2. Confuſion; irregular mixture.

Had I followed the worſt, I could not have brought church and ſtate to ſuch a *chaos* of confuſions, as ſome have done. *K. Charles.*

Their reaſon ſleeps, but mimick fancy wakes,
Supplies her parts, and wild ideas takes
From words and things, ill ſorted, and miſjoin'd;
The anarchy of thought, and *chaos* of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing where the parts are undiſtinguiſhed.

We ſhall have nothing but darkneſs and a *chaos* within, whatever order and light there be in things without us. *Locke.*

Pleas'd with a work, where nothing 's juſt or fit,
One glaring *chaos* and wild heap of wit. *Pope.*

CHAO'TICK, kâ-ôt'-tîk. *adj.* [from *chaos.*] Reſembling chaos; confuſed.

When the terraqueous globe was in a *chaotick* ſtate, and the earthly particles ſubſided, then thoſe ſeveral beds were, in all probability, repoſited in the earth. *Derham.*

To **CHAP**, tshôp'. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, to cut. This word ſeems originally the ſame with *chop*; nor were they probably diſtinguiſhed at firſt, otherwiſe than by accident; but they have now a meaning ſomething different, though referable to the ſame original ſenſe.] To break into *hiatus*, or gapings.

It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and *chapping* it in ſundry places. *Burnet.*

Then would unbalanc'd heat licentious reign,
Crack the dry hill, and *chap* the ruſſet plain. *Blackmore.*

CHAP, tshôp'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.

What moiſture the heat of the ſummer ſucks out of the earth, it is repaid in the rains of the next winter; and what *chaps* are made in it, are filled up again. *Burnet's Theory.*

CHAP, tshôp'. *n. ſ.* [This is not often uſed, except by anatomiſts, in the *ſingular.*] The upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth.

Froth fills his *chaps*, he ſends a grunting ſound,
And part he churns, and part befoams the ground. *Dryden.*

The nether *chap* in the male ſkeleton is half an inch broader than in the female. *Grew's Muſeum.*

CHAPE, tshâ'pe. *n. ſ.* [*chappe*, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as the hook of a ſcabbard by which it ſticks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back ſtrap.

This is Monſieur Parolles, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his ſcarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger. *Shakeſp.*

2. A braſs or ſilver tip or caſe, that ſtrengthens the end of the ſcabbard of a ſword. *Phillips's World of Words.*

CHA'PEL, tshâp'-îl. *n. ſ.* [*capella*, Lat.]

A *chapel* is of two ſorts; either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the ſame, which men of worth build; or elſe ſeparate from the mother church, where the pariſh is wide, and is commonly called a *chapel* of eaſe, becauſe it is built for the eaſe of one or more pariſhioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is ſerved by ſome inferiour curate, provided for at the charge of the rector, or of ſuch as have benefit by it, as the compoſition or cuſtom is. *Cowell.*

She went in among thoſe few trees, ſo cloſed in the tops together, as they might ſeem a little *chapel*. *Sidney.*

Will you diſpatch us here under this tree, or ſhall we go with you to your *chapel*? *Shakeſp.*

Where truth erecteth her church, he helps errour to rear up a *chapel* hard by. *Howel.*

A *chapel* will I build with large endowment. *Dryden.*

A free *chapel* is ſuch as is founded by the king of England. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Cha'peless, tshā'pe-lĕs. *adj.* [from *chape.*] Wanting a chape.

An old ruſty ſword, with a broken hilt, and *chapeleſs*, with two broken points. *Shakeſp.*

Chape'llany, tshăp'-pĕl-lĕn-nȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *chapel.*]

A *chapellany* is uſually ſaid to be that which does not ſubſiſt of itſelf, but is built and founded within ſome other church, and is dependent thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Cha'pelry, tshăp'-pĕl-rȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *chapel.*] The juriſdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHAPERON, ſhăp'-rŏn. *n. ſ.* [French.] A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habits.

I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of ſtate, parliament robes, *chaperons*, and caps of ſtate. *Camden.*

Cha'pfaln, tshŏp'-fāln. *adj.* [from *chap* and *faln.*] Having the mouth ſhrunk.

A *chapfaln* beaver looſely hanging by
The cloven helm. *Dryden.*

Cha'piter, tshăp'-ĭ-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] The upper part or capital of a pillar.

He overlaid their *chapiters* and their fillets with gold. *Exodus.*

Cha'plain, tshăp'-lĭn. *n. ſ.* [*capellanus*, Lat.]

1. He that performs divine ſervice in a chapel, and attends the king, or other perſon, for the inſtruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and preach. *Cowell.*

Wiſhing me to permit
John de la Court, my *chaplain*, a choice hour,
To hear from him a matter of ſome moment. *Shak.*
Chaplain, away! thy prieſthood ſaves thy life. *Shakeſp.*

2. One that officiates in domeſtick worſhip.

A chief governour can never fail of ſome worthleſs illiterate *chaplain*, fond of a title and precedence. *Swift.*

Cha'plainship, tshăp'-lĭn-ſhĭp. *n. ſ.* [from *chaplain.*]

1. The office or buſineſs of a chaplain.
2. The poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

Cha'pless, tshŏp'-lĕs. *adj.* [from *chap.*] Without any fleſh about the mouth.

Now *chapleſs*, and knocked about the muzzard with a ſexton's ſpade. *Shakeſp.*

Shut me nightly in a charnel-houſe,
With reeky ſhanks and yellow *chapleſs* bones. *Shakeſp.*

Cha'plet, tshăp'-lĭt. *n. ſ.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.

Upon old Hyems' chin, and icy crown,
An od'rous *chaplet* of ſweet ſummer's buds,
Is, as in mockery, ſet. *Shakeſp.*

I ſtrangely long to know,
Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear,
Thoſe that their miſtreſs' ſcorn did bear,
Or thoſe that were us'd kindly. *Suckling.*

All the quire was grac'd,
With *chaplets* green, upon their foreheads plac'd. *Dryden.*

The winding ivy *chaplet* to invade,
And folded fern, that your fair forehead ſhade. *Dryden.*

They made an humble *chaplet* for the king. *Swift.*

2. A ſtring of beads uſed in the Romiſh church for keeping an account of the number rehearſed of paternoſters and avemarias. A different ſort of *chaplets* is alſo uſed by the Mahometans.
3. [In architecture.] A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or olives.
4. [In horſemanſhip.] A couple of ſtirrup leathers, mounted each of them with a ſtirrup, and joining at top in a ſort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the *chaplet*, by which they are faſtened to the pummel of a ſaddle, after they have been adjuſted to the length and bearing of the rider. *Farrier's Dict.*
5. A tuft of feathers on the peacock's head.

Cha'pman, tshăp'-măn. *n. ſ.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheapner; one that offers as a purchaſer.

Fair Diomede, you do as *chapmen* do,
Diſpraiſe the thing that you intend to buy. *Shak.*
Yet have they ſeen the maps, and bought 'em too,
And underſtand 'em as moſt *chapmen* do. *Ben Jonſon.*

There was a collection of certain rare manuſcripts, exquiſitely written in Arabick; theſe were upon ſale to the Jeſuits at Antwerp, liquoriſh *chapmen* of ſuch wares. *Wotton.*

He dreſſed two, and carried them to Samos, as the likelieſt place for a *chapman*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Their *chapmen* they betray,
Their ſhops are dens, the buyer is their prey. *Dryden.*

Chaps, tshŏp's. *n. ſ.* [from *chap.*]

1. The mouth of a beaſt of prey.

So on the downs we ſee
A haſten'd hare from greedy greyhound go,
And paſt all hope, his *chaps* to fruſtrate ſo. *Sidney.*

Open your mouth; you cannot tell who's your friend; open your *chaps* again. *Shakeſp.*

Their whelps at home expect the promis'd food,
And long to temper their dry *chaps* in blood. *Dryden.*

2. It is uſed in contempt for the mouth of a man.

Chapt, } tshŏp't. { *particip. paſſ.* [from
Cha'pped, } { *To chap.*]

Like a table upon which you may run your finger without rubs, and your nail cannot find a joint; not horrid, rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Cooling ointment made,
Which on their ſun-burnt cheeks and their *chapt* ſkins they laid. *Dryden's Fables.*

Cha'pter, tshăp'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*chapitre*, Fr. from *capitulum*, Lat.]

1. A diviſion of a book.

The firſt book we divide into three ſections; whereof the firſt is theſe three *chapters*. *Burnet's Theory.*

If theſe mighty men at *chapter* and verſe, can produce then no ſcripture to overthrow our church ceremonies, I will undertake to produce ſcripture enough to warrant them. *South.*

2. From hence comes the proverbial phraſe, *to the end of the chapter*; throughout; to the end.

Money does all things; for it gives and it takes away, it makes honeſt men and knaves, fools and philoſophers; and ſo forward, *mutatis mutandis, to the end of the chapter.* *L'Eſtrange.*

3. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, ſignifieth, in our common law, as in the canon law, whence it is borrowed, an aſſembly of the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church. *Cowell.*

The abbot takes the advice and conſent of his *chapter*, before he enters on any matters of importance. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. The place where delinquents receive diſcipline and correction. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*
5. A decretal epiſtle. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*
6. Chapter-houſe; the place in which aſſemblies of the clergy are held.

Though the canonical conſtitution does ſtrictly require it to be made in the cathedral, yet it matters not where it be made, either in the choir or *chapter-houſe*. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

Cha'ptrel, tshăp'-trĭl. *n. ſ.* [probably from *chapiter.*] The capitals of pillars, or pilaſters, which ſupport arches, commonly called impoſts.

Let the keyſtone break without the arch, ſo much as you project over the jaums with the *chaptrels*. *Moxon.*

Char, tshā'r. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] A fiſh found only in Winander meer, in Lancaſhire.

To **Char**, tshā'r. *v. a.* [See Charcoal.] To burn wood to a black cinder.

Spraywood, in *charring*, parts into various cracks. *Woodward.*

CHAR, tshā'r. *n. ſ.* [cyrre work, Sax. *Lye.* It is derived by *Skinner*, either from *charge*, Fr. buſineſs; or care, Sax. care; or *keeren*, Dutch, to ſweep.] Work done by the day; a ſingle job or taſk.

A meer woman, and commanded
By ſuch poor paſſion, as the maid that milks,
And does the meaneſt *chars*. *Shakeſp.*
She, harveſt done, to *char* work did aſpire;
Meat, drink, and twopence, were her daily hire. *Dryden.*

To **Char**, tshā'r. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work at others houſes by the day, without being a hired ſervant.

Cha'r-woman, tshā'r-wŭm-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *char* and *woman.*] A woman hired accidentally for odd work, or ſingle days.

Get three or four *char-women* to attend you conſtantly in the kitchen, whom you pay only with the broken meat, a few coals, and all the cinders. *Swift.*

CHA'RACTER, kăr'-ăk-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*character*, Lat. χαρακτὴρ.]

1. A mark; a ſtamp; a repreſentation.

In outward alſo her reſembling leſs
His image, who made both; and leſs expreſſing
The *character* of that dominion giv'n
O'er other creatures. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. A letter uſed in writing or printing.

But his neat cookery!——
He cut our roots in *characters*. *Shakeſp.*
The purpoſe is perſpicuous, even as ſubſtance
Whoſe groſſneſs little *characters* ſum up. *Shakeſp.*

It were much to be wiſhed, that there were throughout the world but one ſort of *character* for each letter, to expreſs it to the eye; and that exactly proportioned to the natural alphabet formed in the mouth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

3. The hand or manner of writing.

I found the letter thrown in at the caſement of my cloſet.—You know the *character* to be your brother's. *Shakeſp.*

4. A repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities.

Each drew fair *characters*, yet none
Of theſe they feign'd excels their own. *Denham.*

Homer has excelled all the heroick poets that ever wrote, in the multitude and variety of his *characters*; every god that is admitted into his poem, acts a part which would have been ſuitable to no other deity. *Addiſon.*

5. An account of any thing as good or bad.

This ſubterraneous paſſage is much mended, ſince Seneca gave ſo bad a *character* of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

6. The perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities; a perſonage.

In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero of the piece muſt be advanced foremoſt to the view of the reader or ſpectator; he muſt outſhine the reſt of all the *characters*; he muſt appear the prince of them, like the ſun in the Copernican ſyſtem, encompaſſed with the leſs noble planets. *Dryden.*

7. Perſonal qualities; particular conſtitution of the mind.

Nothing ſo true as what you once let fall,
Moſt women have no *characters* at all. *Pope.*

8. Adventitious qualities impreſſed by a poſt or office.

The chief honour of the magiſtrate conſiſts in maintaining the dignity of his *character* by ſuitable actions. *Atterbury.*

To CHA'RACTER, kår'-åk-tůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſcribe; to engrave. It ſeems to have had the accent formerly on the ſecond ſyllable.

These few precepts in thy memory
See thou *character*. *Shakeſp.*

Shew me one ſcar *character'd* on thy ſkin. *Shak.*

O Roſalind! theſe trees ſhall be my books,
And in their barks my thoughts I'll *character*. *Shak.*

The pleaſing poiſon
The viſage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeneſs of a beaſt
Fixes inſtead, unmoulding reaſon's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

CHARACTERI'STICAL, kår'-åk-tè-rìs'-tì-kål. *adj.* [from *characterize.*] That which conſtitutes the character, or marks the peculiar properties, of any perſon or thing.

There are ſeveral others that I take to have been likewiſe ſuch, to which yet I have not ventured to prefix that *characteriſtick* diſtinction. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

The ſhining quality of an epick hero, his magnanimity, his conſtancy, his patience, his piety, or whatever *characteriſtical* virtue his poet gives him, raiſes our admiration. *Dryden.*

CHARACTERI'STICALNESS, kår'-åk-tè-rìs'-tì-kål-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *characteriſtical.*] The quality of being peculiar to a character; marking a character.

CHARACTERI'STICK, kår'-åk-tè-rìs'-tìk. *n. ſ.* That which conſtitutes the character; that which diſtinguiſhes any thing or perſon from others.

This vaſt invention exerts itſelf in Homer, in a manner ſuperiour to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar *characteriſtick* which diſtinguiſhes him from all others. *Pope.*

CHARACTERI'STICK *of a Logarithm*, kår'-åk-tè-rìs'-tìk. The ſame with the *index* or *exponent*.

To CHA'RACTERIZE, kår'-åk-tè-rìze. *v. a.* [from *character*.]

1. To give a character or an account of the perſonal qualities of any man.

It is ſome commendation, that we have avoided publickly to *characterize* any perſon, without long experience. *Swift.*

2. To engrave, or imprint.

They may be called anticipations, prenotions, or ſentiments *characterized* and engraven in the ſoul, born with it, and growing up with it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. To mark with a particular ſtamp or token.

There are faces not only individual, but gentilitious and national; European, Aſiatick, Chineſe, African, and Grecian faces are *characterized*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CHA'RACTERLESS, kår'-åk-tůr-lìs. *adj.* [from *character*.] Without a character.

When water-drops have worn the ſtones of Troy,
And blind oblivion ſwallow'd cities up,
And mighty ſtates *characterleſs* are grated
To duſty nothing. *Shakeſp.*

CHA'RACTERY, kå-råk'-tè-rý. *n. ſ.* [from *character*.] Impreſſion; mark; diſtinction: accented anciently on the ſecond ſyllable.

Fairies uſe flowers for their *charactery*. *Shakeſp.*

All my engagements I will conſtrue to thee,
All the *charactery* of my ſad brows. *Shakeſp.*

CHA'RCOAL, tshå'r-kôl. *n. ſ.* [imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from *char* buſineſs; but, by Mr. *Lye*, from *To chark* to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf. It is uſed in preparing metals.

Seacoal laſts longer than *charcoal*; and *charcoal* of roots, being coaled into great pieces, laſts longer than ordinary *charcoal*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Love is a fire that burns and ſparkles
In men as nat'rally as in *charcoals*,
Which ſooty chymiſts ſtop in holes,
When out of wood they extract coals. *Hudibras.*

Is there who, lock'd from ink and paper, ſcrawls
With deſp'rate *charcoal* round his darken'd walls? *Pope.*

CHARD, tshård'. *n. ſ.* [*charde*, French.]

1. *Chards* of artichokes, are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in ſtraw, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and loſe ſome of their bitterneſs. *Chambers.*

2. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet tranſplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midſt, have a large, white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main ſhoot, which is the true *chard*. *Mortimer.*

To CHARGE, tshå'rje. *v. a.* [*charger*, Fr. *caricare*, Ital. from *carrus*, Lat.]

1. To entruſt; to commiſſion for a certain purpoſe: it has *with* before the thing entruſted.

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joſeph *with* them, and he ſerved them. *Geneſis.*

What you have *charged* me *with*, that I have done. *Shakeſp.*

2. To impute as a debt: with *on* before the debtor.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:
That's ſomewhat ſure; a mighty ſum of murder,
Of innocent and kindred blood ſtruck off:
My prayers and penance ſhall diſcount for theſe,
And beg of Heav'n to *charge* the bill *on* me. *Dryden.*

3. To impute: with *on* before the perſon to whom any thing is imputed.

No more accuſe thy pen, but *charge* the crime
On native ſloth, and negligence of time. *Dryden.*

It is eaſy to account for the difficulties he *charges on* the peripatetick doctrine. *Locke.*

It is not barely the ploughman's pains; the reaper's and threſher's toil, and the baker's ſweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utenſils, muſt all be *charged on* the account of labour. *Locke.*

Perverſe mankind! whoſe wills, created free,
Charge all their woes *on* abſolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt tranſlate,
And follies are miſcall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

We *charge* that *upon* neceſſity, which was really deſired and choſen. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To impute to, as coſt or hazard.

He was ſo great an encourager of commerce, that he *charged* himſelf with all the ſea riſk of ſuch veſſels as carried corn to Rome in winter. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

5. To impoſe as a taſk: it has *with* before the thing impoſed.

The goſpel *chargeth* us *with* piety towards God, and juſtice and charity to men, and temperance and chaſtity in reference to ourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

6. To accuſe; to cenſure.

Speaking thus to you, I am ſo far from *charging* you as guilty in this matter, that I can ſincerely ſay, I believe the exhortation wholly needleſs. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

7. To accuſe; it has *with* before the crime.

And his angels he *charged with* folly. *Job.*

8. To challenge.

The prieſt ſhall *charge* her by an oath. *Numbers.*

Thou canſt not, cardinal, deviſe a name
So ſlight, unworthy, and ridiculous,
To *charge* me to an anſwer as the pope. *Shakeſp.*

9. To command; to enjoin.

I may not ſuffer you to viſit them;
The king hath ſtrictly *charg'd* the contrary. *Shak.*

Why doſt thou turn thy face? I *charge* thee, anſwer
To what I ſhall enquire. *Dryden.*

I *charge* thee, ſtand,
And tell thy name, and buſineſs in the land. *Dryd.*

10. To fall upon; to attack.

With his prepared ſword he *charges* home
My unprovided body, lanc'd my arm. *Shakeſp.*

The Grecians rally, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury *charge* us, and renew the fight. *Dryd.*

11. To burden; to load.

Here's the ſmell of blood ſtill; all the perfumes of Arabia will not ſweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!——What a ſigh is there! the heart is ſorely *charged*. *Shakeſp.*

When often urg'd, unwilling to be great,
Your country calls you from your lov'd retreat,
And ſends to ſenates, *charg'd* with common care,
Which none more ſhuns, and none can better bear. *Dryden.*

Meat ſwallowed down for pleaſure and greedineſs, only *charges* the ſtomach, or fumes into the brain. *Temple.*

A fault in the ordinary method of education, is the *charging* of children's memories with rules and precepts. *Locke.*

The brief with weighty crimes was *charg'd*,
On which the pleader much enlarg'd. *Swift.*

12. To cover with ſomething adventitious.

It is pity the obeliſks in Rome had not been *charged* with ſeveral parts of the Egyptian hiſtories, inſtead of hieroglyphicks. *Addiſon on Italy.*

13. To fix, as for fight. Obſolete.

He rode up and down, gallantly mounted, and *charged* and diſcharged his lance. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

14. To load a gun with powder and bullets.

To CHARGE, tshå'rje. *v. n.* To make an onſet.

Like your heroes of antiquity, he *charges* in iron, and ſeems to deſpiſe all ornament but intrinſick merit. *Granville.*

CHARGE, tshå'rje. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; cuſtody; truſt to defend.

A hard diviſion, when the harmleſs ſheep
Muſt leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge*. *Fairfax.*

He enquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the ſame. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

2. Precept; mandate; command.

Saul might even lawfully have offered to God thoſe reſerved ſpoils, had not the Lord, in that particular caſe, given ſpecial *charge* to the contrary. *Hooker.*

It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth *charge* to beware of philoſophy; that is to ſay, ſuch knowledge as men by natural reaſon attain unto. *Hooker.*

One of the Turks laid down letters upon a ſtone, ſaying, that in them was contained that they had in *charge*. *Knolles.*

The leaders having *charge* from you to ſtand,
Will not go off until they hear you ſpeak. *Shak.*

He, who requires
From us no other ſervice than to keep
This one, this eaſy *charge*; of all the trees
In Paradiſe, that bear delicious fruit
So various, not to taſte that only tree
Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. *Milton.*

3. Commiſſion; truſt conferred; office.

If large poſſeſſions, pompous titles, honourable *charges*, and profitable commiſſions, could have made this proud man happy, there would have been nothing wanting. *L'Eſtrange.*

Go firſt the maſter of thy herds to find,
True to his *charge*, a loyal ſwain and kind. *Pope.*

4. It had anciently ſometimes *over* before the thing committed to truſt.

I gave my brother *charge over* Jeruſalem; for he was a ſaithful man, and feared God above many. *Nehemiah.*

5. It has *of* before the ſubject of command or truſt.

Haſt thou eaten of the tree,
Whereof I gave thee *charge* thou ſhould'ſt not eat? *Milton.*

6. It has *upon* before the perſon charged.

He loves God with all his heart, that is, with that degree of love, which is the higheſt point of our duty, and of God's *charge upon* us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Accuſation; imputation.

We need not lay new matter to his *charge*:
Beating your officers, curſing yourſelves. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe very men are continually reproaching the clergy, and laying to their *charge* the pride, the avarice, the luxury, the ignorance, and ſuperſtition of popiſh times. *Swift.*

8. The perſon or thing entruſted to the care or management of another.

Why haſt thou, Satan, broke the bounds preſcrib'd
To thy tranſgreſſions, and diſturb'd the *charge*
Of others? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

More had he ſaid, but, fearful of her ſtay,
The ſtarry guardian drove his *charge* away
To ſome freſh paſture. *Dryden.*

Our guardian angel ſaw them where they ſate
Above the palace of our ſlumb'ring king;
He ſigh'd, abandoning his *charge* to fate. *Dryden.*

This part ſhould be the governour's principal care; that an habitual graceſulneſs and politeneſs, in all his carriage, may be ſettled in his *charge*, as much as may be, before he goes out of his hands. *Locke.*

9. An exhortation of a judge to a jury, or biſhop to his clergy.

The biſhop has recommended this author in his *charge* to the clergy. *Dryden.*

10. Expence; coſt.

Being long ſince made weary with the huge *charge* which you have laid upon us, and with the ſtrong endurance of ſo many complaints. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Their *charge* was always born by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Witneſs this army of ſuch maſs and *charge*,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakeſp.*

He liv'd as kings retire, though more at large,
From publick buſineſs, yet of equal *charge*. *Dryd.*

11. It is, in later times, commonly uſed in the plural, *charges*.

A man ought warily to begin *charges*, which, once begun, will continue. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Ne'er put yourſelf to *charges*, to complain
Of wrong which heretofore you did ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

The laſt pope was at conſiderable *charges* to make a little kind of harbour in this place. *Addiſon on Italy.*

12. Onſet.

And giving a *charge* upon their enemies, like lions, they ſlew eleven thouſand footmen, and fixteen hundred horſemen, and put all the others to flight. *2 Maccabees.*

Honourable retreats are no ways inferiour to brave *charges*; as having leſs of fortune, more of diſcipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

13. The ſignal to fall upon enemies.

Our author ſeems to ſound a *charge*, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet. *Dryd.*

14. The poſture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat.

Their neighing courſers daring of the ſpur,
Their armed ſtaves in *charge*, their beavers down. *Shakeſp.*

15. A load, or burthen.

Aſſes of great *charge*. *Shakeſp.*

16. What any thing can bear.

Take of aqua-fortis two ounces, of quick-ſilver two drachms, for that *charge* the aqua-fortis will bear, the diſſolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon.*

17. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

18. Among farriers.

Charge is a preparation, or a ſort of ointment of the conſiſtence of a thick decoction, which is applied to the ſhoulder-ſplaits, inflammations, and ſprains of horſes.

A *charge* is of a middle nature, between an ointment and a plaſter, or between a plaſter and a cataplaſm. *Farrier's Dict.*

19. In heraldry.

The *charge* is that which is born upon the colour, except it be a coat divided only by partition. *Peacham.*

CHA'RGEABLE, tshå'r-jåbl. *adj.* [from *charge.*]

1. Expenſive; coſtly.

Divers bulwarks were demoliſhed upon the ſea-coaſts, in peace *chargeable*, and little ſerviceable in war. *Hayward.*

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be *chargeable* to any of you. *2 Theſſalonians.*

There was another accident of the ſame nature on the Sicilian ſide, much more pleaſant, but leſs *chargeable*; for it coſt nothing but wit. *Wotton.*

Conſidering the *chargeable* methods of their education, their numerous iſſue, and ſmall income, it is next to a miracle, that no more of their children ſhould want. *Atterbury.*

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime: with *on*.

Nothing can be a reaſonable ground of deſpiſing a man, but ſome fault or other *chargeable upon* him. *South.*

3. Subject to charge or accuſation; accuſable: followed by *with*.

Your papers would be *chargeable* with ſomething worſe than indelicacy; they would be immoral. *Spectator.*

CHA'RGEABLENESS, tshå'r-jåbl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *chargeable.*] Expence; coſt; coſtlineſs.

That which moſt deters me from ſuch trials, is not their *chargeableneſs*, but their unſatiſfactorineſs, though they ſhould ſucceed. *Boyle.*

CHA'RGEABLY, tshå'r-jåb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *chargeable.*] Expenſively; at great coſt.

He procured it not with his money, but by his wiſdom; not *chargeably* bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means. *Aſcham.*

CHA'RGEFUL, tshå'rje-fůl. *adj.* [*charge* and *full.*] Expenſive; coſtly. Not in uſe.

Here 's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmoſt carat,
The fineneſs of the gold, the *chargeful* faſhion. *Shakeſp.*

CHA'RGER, tshå'r-jůr. *n. ſ.* [from *charge.*] A large diſh.

All the tributes land and ſea affords,
Heap'd in great *chargers*, load our ſumptuous boards. *Denham.*

This golden *charger*, ſnatch'd from burning Troy,
Anchiſes did in ſacrifice employ. *Dryd. Æneid.*

Ev'n Lamb himſelf, at the moſt ſolemn feaſt,
Might have ſome *chargers* not exactly dreſs'd. *King.*

Nor dare they cloſe their eyes,
Void of a bulky *charger* near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted ſleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

CHA'RILY, tshå'-rŷ-lŷ. *adv.* [from *chary.*] Warily; frugally.

What paper do you take up ſo *charily*? *Shak.*

CHA'RINESS, tshå'-rŷ-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *chary.*] Caution; nicety; ſcrupulouſneſs.

I will conſent to act any villany againſt him, that may not ſully the *charineſs* of our honeſty. *Shakeſp.*

CHA'RIOT, tshår'-yůt. *n. ſ.* [*car-rhod*, Welſh, a wheeled car, for it is known the Britons fought in ſuch; *charriot*, Fr. *carretta*, Ital.]

1. A wheel carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate; a vehicle for men rather than wares.

Thy grand captain Antony
Shall ſet thee on triumphant *chariots*, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shakeſp.*

2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

He ſkims the liquid plains,
High on his *chariot*, and with looſen'd reins
Majeſtick moves along. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. A lighter kind of coach, with only front ſeats.

To **CHA'RIOT**, tshår'-yůt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely uſed.

An angel all in flames aſcended,
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike preſence. *Milton's Sampſon Agoniſtes.*

CHARIOTE'ER, tshår-yô-tê'r. *n. ſ.* [from *chariot.*] He that drives the chariot. It is uſed only in ſpeaking of military chariots, and thoſe in the ancient public games.

The gaſping *charioteer* beneath the wheel
Of his own car. *Dryden's Fables.*

The burning chariot, and the *charioteer*,
In bright Boötes and his wane appear. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Show us the youthful handſome *charioteer*,
Firm in his ſeat, and running his career. *Prior.*

CHARIOT RACE, tshår'-yůt-råſe. *n. ſ.* [from *chariot* and *race.*] A ſport anciently uſed, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horſes run.

There is a wonderful vigour and ſpirit in the deſcription of the horſe and *chariot-race*. *Addiſon.*

CHA'RITABLE, tshå'r-ỉ-tåbl. *adj.* [*charitable*, Fr. from *charité.*]

1. Kind in giving alms; liberal to the poor.

He that hinders a *charitable* perſon from giving alms to a poor man, is tied to reſtitution, if he hindered him by fraud or violence. *Taylor's Holy Liv.*

Shortly thou wilt behold me poor, and kneeling
Before thy *charitable* door for bread. *Rowe.*

How ſhall we then wiſh, that it might be allowed us to live over our lives again, in order to fill every minute of them with *charitable* offices! *Atterbury.*

Health to himſelf, and to his infants bread,
The lab'rer bears: what his hard heart denies,
His *charitable* vanity ſupplies. *Pope.*

2. Kind in judging of others; diſpoſed to tenderneſs; benevolent.

How had you been my friends elſe? Why have you that *charitable* title from thouſands, did you not chiefly belong to my heart? *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Of a politick ſermon that had no divinity, the king ſaid to biſhop Andrews, Call you this a ſermon? The biſhop anſwered, By a *charitable* conſtruction it may be a ſermon. *Bacon.*

CHA'RITABLY, tshår'-ỉ-tåb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *charity.*]

1. Kindly; liberally; with inclination to help the poor.

2. Benevolently; without malignity.

Nothing will more enable us to bear our croſs patiently, injuries *charitably*, and the labour of religion comfortably. *Taylor.*

'Tis beſt ſometimes your cenſure to reſtrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain. *Pope.*

CHA'RITY, tshår'-ỉ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*charité*, Fr. *charitas*, Lat.]

1. Tenderneſs; kindneſs; love.

By thee,
Founded in reaſon, loyal, juſt, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the *charities*
Of father, ſon, and brother, firſt were known.
Milton.

2. Goodwill; benevolence; diſpoſition to think well of others.

My errours, I hope, are only thoſe of *charity* to mankind; and ſuch as my own *charity* has cauſed me to commit, that of others may more eaſily excuſe. *Dryden.*

3. The theological virtue of univerſal love.

Concerning *charity*, the final object whereof is that incomprehenſible beauty which ſhineth in the countenance of Chriſt, the Son of the living God. *Hooker.*

Peace, peace, for ſhame, if not for *charity*.—
—Urge neither *charity* nor ſhame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt. *Shakeſp.*

Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge anſwerable; add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love,
By name to come call'd *charity*, the ſoul
Of all the reſt. *Milton.*

Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promiſes; *charity* loves his excellencies and mercies. *Taylor.*

But laſting *charity*'s more ample ſway,
Nor bound by time, nor ſubject to decay,
In happy triumph ſhall for ever live. *Prior.*

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. *Atterbury.*

4. Liberality to the poor.

The heathen poet, in commending the *charity* of Dido to the Trojans, ſpoke like a chriſtian. *Dryden.*

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.

We muſt incline to the king; I will look for him, and privily relieve him; go you and maintain talk with the duke, that my *charity* be not of him perceived. *Shakeſp.*

The ant did well to reprove the graſshopper for her ſlothfulneſs; but ſhe did ill then to refuſe her a *charity* in her diſtreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

I never had the confidence to beg a *charity*. *Dryden.*

To **CHARK**, tshå'rk. *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder, as wood is burned to make charcoal.

Exceſs either with an apoplexy knocks a man on the head, or with a fever, like fire in a ſtrong-water ſhop, burns him down to the ground; or, if it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

CHA'RLATAN, shå'r-lå-tån. *n. ſ.* [*charlatan*, Fr. *ciarlatano*, Ital. from *ciarlare* to chatter.] A quack; a mountebank; an empirick.

Saltimbanchoes, quackſalvers, and *charlatans*, deceive them in lower degrees. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

For *charlatans* can do no good,
Until they're mounted in a crowd. *Hudibras.*

CHARLATA'NICAL, shå'r-lå-tån'-ŷ-kål. *adj.* [from *charlatan.*] Quackiſh; ignorant.

A cowardly ſoldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal ſubjects of comedy. *Cowley.*

CHA'RLATANRY, shå'r-lå-tån-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *charlatan.*] Wheedling; deceit; cheating with fair words.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, tshå'rlz-ĭz-wå'n. *n. ſ.* The northern conſtellation, called the Bear.

There are ſeven ſtars in Urſa minor, and in *Charles's-wain*, or Plauſtrum of Urſa major, ſeven. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CHA'RLOCK, tshå'r-lŏk. *n. ſ.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower. It is a ſpecies of Mithridate muſtard.

CHARM, tshå'rm. *n. ſ.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Latin.]

1. Words, or philtres, or characters, imagined to have ſome occult or unintelligible power.

I never knew a woman ſo dote upon a man; ſurely I think you have *charms*.——Not I, I aſſure thee; ſetting the attraction of my good parts aſide, I have no other *charms*. *Shakeſp.*

There have been uſed, either barbarous words, of no ſenſe, leſt they ſhould diſturb the imagination; or words of ſimilitude, that may ſecond and feed the imagination: and this was ever as well in heathen *charms*, as in *charms* of later times. *Bacon.*

Alcyone he names amidſt his pray'rs,
Names as a *charm* againſt the waves and wind,
Moſt in his mouth, and ever in his mind. *Dryden.*

Antæus could, by magick *charms*,
Recover ſtrength whene'er he fell. *Swift.*

2. Something of power to ſubdue oppoſition, and gain the affections; ſomething that can pleaſe irreſiſtibly.

Well ſounding verſes are the *charm* we uſe,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuſe. *Roſcommon.*

Nor ever hope the queen of love
Will e'er thy fav'rite's *charms* improve. *Prior.*

To fam'd Apelles when young Ammon brought
The darling idol of his captive heart;
And the pleas'd nymph with kind attention ſat,
To have her *charms* recorded by his art. *Waller.*

But what avail her unexhauſted ſtores,
Her blooming mountains, and her ſunny ſhores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The ſmiles of nature, and the *charms* of art,
While proud oppreſſion in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny uſurps her happy plains? *Addiſon.*

To **CHARM**, tshå'rm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms againſt evil.

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable creſts;
I bear a *charmed* life, which muſt not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakeſp.*

2. To make powerful by charms.

3. To ſummon by incantation.

Upon my knees
I *charm* you by my once commended beauty,
By all your vows of love, and that great vow
Which did incorporate and make us one. *Shakeſp.*

4. To ſubdue by ſome ſecret power; to amaze; to overpower.

I, in mine own woe *charm'd*,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he ſtruck. *Shakeſp.*

Muſick the fierceſt grief can *charm*. *Pope.*

5. To ſubdue the mind by pleaſure.

'Tis your graces
That from my muteſt conſcience to my tongue
Charms this report out. *Shakeſp.*

Amoret! my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy ſtrength does lie:
Where the pow'r that *charms* us ſo,
In thy ſoul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

Charm by accepting, by ſubmitting ſway. *Pope.*

Chloe thus the ſoul alarm'd,
Aw'd without ſenſe, and without beauty *charm'd*. *Pope.*

CHA'RMED, tshå'r mĕd. *adj.* Enchanted.

Arcadia was the *charmed* circle, where all his ſpirits for ever ſhould be enchanted. *Sidney.*

We implore thy powerful hand,
To undo the *charmed* band
Of true virgin here diſtreſſed. *Milton.*

CHA'RMER, tshå'r-mŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *charm.*]

1. One that has the power of charms or enchantments.

That handkerchief
Did an Egyptian to my mother give;
She was a *charmer*, and could almoſt read
The thoughts of people. *Shakeſp.*

The paſſion you pretended,
Was only to obtain;
But when the charm is ended,
The *charmer* you diſdain. *Dryden.*

2. Word of endearment among lovers.

CHA'RMING, tshå'r-mĭng. *particip. adj.* [from *charm.*] Pleaſing in the higheſt degree.

For ever all goodneſs will be *charming*, for ever all wickedneſs will be moſt odious. *Spratt.*

O *charming* youth! in the firſt op'ning page,
So many graces in ſo green an age. *Dryden.*

CHA'RMINGLY, tshå'r-mĭng-lŷ. *adv.* [from *charming.*] In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe exceedingly.

She ſmiled very *charmingly*, and diſcovered as fine a ſet of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addiſon.*

CHA'RMINGNESS, tshå'r-mĭng-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *charming.*] The power of pleaſing.

CHA'RNEL, tshå'r-nĭl. *adj.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing fleſh, or carcaſſes.

Such are thoſe thick and gloomy ſhadows damp,
Oft found in *charnel* vaults and ſepulchres
Ling'ring, and ſitting by a new made grave. *Milt.*

CHA'RNEL-HOUSE, tshå'r-nĭl-hoůs. *n. ſ.* [*charnier*, Fr. from *caro*, *carnis*, Latin.] The place under churches where the bones of the dead are repoſited.

If *charnel-houſes* and our graves muſt ſend
Thoſe, that we bury, back; our monuments
Shall be the maws of kites. *Shakeſp.*

When they were in thoſe *charnel-houſes*, every one was placed in order, and a black pillar or coffin ſet by him. *Taylor.*

CHART, tshårt'. *n. ſ.* [*charta*, Lat.] A delineation or map of coaſts, for the uſe of ſailors. It is diſtinguiſhed from a *map*, by repreſenting only the coaſts.

The Portugueſe, when they had doubled the Cape of Good Hope, found ſkilful pilots, uſing aſtronomical inſtruments, geographical *charts*, and compaſſes. *Arbuthnot.*

CHA'RTER, tshå'r-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*charta*, Latin.]

1. A *charter* is a written evidence of things done between man and man. *Charters* are divided into *charters* of the king, and *charters* of private perſons. *Charters* of the king are thoſe, whereby the king paſſeth any grant to any perſon or more, or to any body politick: as a *charter* of exemption, that no man ſhall be empannelled on a jury; *charter* of pardon, whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or other offence. *Cowell.*

2. Any writing beſtowing privileges or rights.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your *charter*, and your city's freedom. *Shak.*

It is not to be wondered, that the great *charter* whereby God beſtowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confirmed it unto the ſons of Noah, being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred much quarrel of interpretation. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Here was that *charter* ſeal'd, wherein the crown
All marks of arbitrary power lays down. *Denham.*

She ſhakes the rubbiſh from her mounting brow,
And ſeems to have renew'd her *charter*'s date,
Which heav'n will to the death of time allow. *Dryden.*

God renewed this *charter* of man's ſovereignty over the creatures. *South.*

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

I muſt have liberty,
Withal as large a *charter* as the wind,
To blow on whom I pleaſe; for ſo fools have;
And they that are moſt galled with my folly,
They moſt muſt laugh. *Shakeſp.*

My mother,
Who has a *charter* to extol her blood,
When ſhe does praiſe me, grieves me. *Shakeſp.*

CHA'RTER-PARTY, tshå'r-tŭr-på'r-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*chartre partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

Charter-parties, or contracts, made even upon the high ſea, touching things that are not in their own nature maritime, belong not to the admiral's juriſdiction. *Hale.*

CHA'RTERED, tshå'r-tŭrd. *adj.* [from *charter.*] Inveſted with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he ſpeaks
The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

Cha'ry, tshå'-rŷ. *adj.* [from *care.*] Careful; cautious; wary; frugal.

Over his kindred he held a wary and *chary* care, which bountifully was expreſſed, when occaſion ſo required. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The *charieſt* maid is prodigal enough,
If ſhe unmaſk her beauty to the moon. *Shakeſp.*

To **CHASE**, tshå'ſe. *v. a.* [*chaſſer*, Fr.]

1. To hunt.

It ſhall be as the *chaſed* roe. *Iſaiah.*

Mine enemies *chaſed* me ſore like a bird. *Lamentations.*

2. To purſue as an enemy.

And Abimelech *chaſed* him, and he fled before him. *Judges.*

One of you ſhall *chaſe* a thouſand. *Deuteronomy.*

3. To drive away.

He that *chaſeth* away his mother, is a ſon that cauſeth ſhame. *Proverbs.*

4. To follow as a thing deſirable.

5. To drive.

Thus *chaſed* by their brother's endleſs malice from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their ſafety, fled at laſt to the city of Biſennis. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When the following morn had *chas'd* away
The flying ſtars, and light reſtor'd the day. *Dryden.*

To chaſe Metals. See *To* **Enchase**.

Chase, tshå'ſe. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; as, the pleaſures of the *chaſe*.

2. Purſuit of any thing as game.

Whilſt he was haſt'ning in the *chaſe*, it ſeems,
Of this fair couple, meets he on the way
The father of this ſeeming lady. *Shakeſp.*

There is no *chaſe* more pleaſant, methinks, than to drive a thought, by good conduct, from one end of the world to another, and never to loſe ſight of it till it fall into eternity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Fitneſs to be hunted; appropriation to *chaſe* or ſport.

Concerning the beaſts of *chaſe*, whereof the buck is the firſt, he is called the firſt year a fawn. *Shakeſp.*

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;
Oh! let me ſtill that ſpotleſs name retain,
Frequent the foreſts, thy chaſte will obey,
And only make the beaſts of *chaſe* my prey. *Dryden.*

4. Purſuit of an enemy, or of ſomething noxious.

The admiral, with ſuch ſhips only as could ſuddenly be put in readineſs, made forth with them, and ſuch as came daily in, we ſet upon them, and gave them *chaſe*. *Bacon.*

He ſallied out upon them with certain troops of horſemen, with ſuch violence, that he overthrew them, and, having them in *chaſe*, did ſpeedy execution. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They ſeek that joy, which us'd to glow
Expanded on the hero's face,
When the thick ſquadrons preſt the foe,
And William led the glorious *chaſe*. *Prior.*

5. Purſuit of ſomething as deſirable.

Yet this mad *chaſe* of fame, by few purſued,
Has drawn deſtruction on the multitude. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

6. The game hunted.

She, ſeeing the towering of her purſued *chaſe*, went circling about, riſing ſo with the leſs ſenſe of riſing. *Sidney.*

Hold, Warwick! ſeek thee out ſome other *chaſe*,
For I myſelf muſt put this deer to death. *Shak.*

Honour's the nobleſt *chaſe*, purſue that game,
And recompenſe the loſs of love with fame. *Granville.*

7. Open ground ſtored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a foreſt and a park; being commonly leſs than a foreſt, and not endued with ſo many liberties; and yet of a larger compaſs, and ſtored with greater diverſity of game than a park. A *chaſe* differs from a foreſt in this, becauſe it may be in the hands of a ſubject, which a foreſt, in its proper nature, cannot: and from a park, in that it is not incloſed, and hath not only a larger compaſs, and more ſtore of game, but likewiſe more keepers and overſeers. *Cowell.*

He and his lady both are at the lodge,
Upon the north ſide of this pleaſant *chaſe*. *Shak.*

8. *The Chaſe of a gun*, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken withinſide. *Chambers.*

Chase-gun, tshå'ſe-gûn. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſe* and *gun.*] Guns in the forepart of the ſhip, fired upon thoſe that are purſued.

Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking *chaſe-guns* through our ſtern they ſend. *Dryden.*

Cha'ser, tshå'-ſûr. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſe.*]

1. Hunter; purſuer; driver.

Then began
A ſtop i' th' *chaſer*, a retire; anon
A rout, confuſion thick. *Shakeſp.*

So faſt he flies, that his reviewing eye
Has loſt the *chaſers*, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*

Stretch'd on the lawn, his ſecond hope ſurvey,
At once the *chaſer*, and at once the prey!
Lo, Rufus, tugging at the deadly dart,
Bleeds in the foreſt like a wounded hart! *Pope.*

2. An enchaſer.

Chasm, kåz'm. *n. ſ.* [χάσμα.]

1. A breach uncloſed; a cleft; a gap; an opening.

In all that viſible corporeal world, we ſee no *chaſms* or gaps. *Locke.*

The water of this orb communicates with that of the ocean, by means of certain hiatuſes or *chaſms* paſſing betwixt it and the bottom of the ocean. *Woodward.*

The ground aduſt her riv'n mouth diſparts,
Horrible *chaſm!* profound. *Philips.*

2. A place unfilled; a vacuity.

Some lazy ages, loſt in eaſe,
No action leave to buſy chronicles;
Such, whoſe ſupine felicity but makes
In ſtory *chaſms*, in epochas miſtakes. *Dryden.*

CHA'SSELAS, ſhås'-sè-lå. *n. ſ.* French.] A ſort of grape.

CHASTE, tshå'ſt. *adj.* [*chaſte*, Fr. *caſtus*, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of ſexes; as, a *chaſte* virgin.

Diana *chaſte*, and Hebe fair. *Prior.*

2. With reſpect to language, pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phraſes.

3. Free from obſcenity.

Among words which ſignify the ſame principal ideas, ſome are clean and decent, others unclean; ſome *chaſte*, others obſcene. *Watts's Logick.*

4. True to the marriage bed.

Love your children; be diſcreet, *chaſte*, keepers at home. *Titus.*

Chaste-tree, tshå'ſt-trè. *n. ſ.* [*vitex*, Lat.]

This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce ſpikes of flowers at the extremity of every ſtrong ſhoot in autumn. *Miller.*

To **Cha'sten**, tshå'ſtn. *v. a.* [*chaſtier*, Fr. *caſtigo*, Lat.] To correct; to puniſh; to mortify.

Chaſten thy ſon while there is hope, and let not thy ſoul ſpare for his crying. *Proverbs.*

I follow thee, ſafe guide! the path
Thou lead'ſt me; and to the hand of heav'n ſubmit,
However *chaſt'ning*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Some feel the rod,
And own, like us, the father's *chaſt'ning* hand. *Rowe.*

From our loſt purſuit ſhe wills to hide
Her cloſe decrees, and *chaſten* human pride. *Prior.*

To **CHASTI'SE**, tshås-tī'ze. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Lat. anciently accented on the firſt ſyllable, now on the laſt.]

1. To puniſh; to correct by puniſhment; to afflict for faults.

My breaſt I'll burſt with ſtraining of my courage,
But I will *chaſtiſe* this high-minded ſtrumpet. *Shakeſp.*

I am glad to ſee the vanity or envy of the canting chymiſts thus diſcovered and *chaſtiſed*. *Boyle.*

Seldom is the world affrighted or *chaſtiſed* with ſigns or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations, famines or plagues. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

Like you, commiſſion'd to *chaſtiſe* and bleſs,
He muſt avenge the world, and give it peace. *Prior.*

2. To reduce to order, or obedience; to repreſs; to reſtrain; to awe.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my ſpirits in thine ear,
And *chaſtiſe*, with the valour of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakeſp.*

Know, Sir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your maſter's court,
Nor once be *chaſtis'd* with the ſober eye
Of dull Octavia. *Shakeſp.*

The gay ſocial ſenſe
By decency *chaſtis'd*. *Thomſon.*

Chasti'sement, tshås'-tīz-mènt. *n. ſ.* [*chaſtiment*, Fr.] Correction; puniſhment: commonly, though not always, uſed of domeſtick or parental puniſhment.

Shall I ſo much diſhonour my fair ſtars,
On equal terms to give him *chaſtiſement?* *Shakeſp.*

He held the *chaſtiſement* of one, which moleſted the ſee of Rome, pleaſing to God. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

For ſeven years what can a child be guilty of, but lying, or ill-natured tricks? the repeated commiſſion of which ſhall bring him to the *chaſtiſement* of the rod. *Locke.*

He receives a fit of ſickneſs as the kind *chaſtiſement* and diſcipline of his heavenly Father, to wean his affections from the world. *Bentley.*

Chasti'ser, tshås-tī'-zûr. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſtiſe.*] The perſon that chaſtiſes; a puniſher; a corrector.

Cha'stely, tshå'ſt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *chaſte.*] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

You ſhould not paſs here; no, though it were as virtuous to lie as to live *chaſtely*. *Shakeſp.*

Make firſt a ſong of joy and love,
Which *chaſtely* flame in royal eyes. *Wotton.*

Succeſſion of a long deſcent,
Which *chaſtely* in the channels ran,
And from our demi-gods began. *Dryden.*

Cha'stity, tshå's-tī-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*caſtitas*, Lat.]

1. Purity of the body.

Who can be bound by any ſolemn vow
To force a ſpotleſs virgin's *chaſtity?* *Shakeſp.*

Chaſtity is either abſtinence or continence: abſtinence is that of virgins or widows; continence, of married perſons: chaſte marriages are honourable and pleaſing to God. *Taylor.*

Ev'n here, where frozen *chaſtity* retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

2. Freedom from obſcenity.

There is not *chaſtity* enough in language,
Without offence to utter them. *Shak. Much Ado.*

3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind; purity of language, oppoſed to barbariſms.

Cha'stness, tshå'ſt-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſte.*] Chaſtity; purity.

To **Chat**, tshå't. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr. *Skinner*; perhaps from *achat*, purchaſe or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is moſt likely, contracted from *chatter.*] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converſe at eaſe.

Thus *chatten* the people in their ſteads,
Ylike as a monſter of many heads. *Spenſer.*

Becauſe that I familiarly ſometimes
Do uſe you for my fool, and *chat* with you,
Your ſaucineſs will jeſt upon my love. *Shakeſp.*

The ſhepherds on the lawn
Sat ſimply *chatting* in a ruſtick row. *Milton.*

With much good-will the motion was embrac'd,
To *chat* a while on their adventures paſs'd. *Dryd.*

To CHAT, tshât'. *v. a.* To talk of. Not in uſe, unleſs ludicrouſly.

All tongues ſpeak of him, and the bleared ſights
Are ſpectacled to ſee him. Your prattling nurſe
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While ſhe *chats* him. *Shakeſp.*

CHAT, tshât'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; ſlight or negligent tattle.

Lords, that can prate
As amply and unneceſſarily
As this Gonzalo, I myſelf would make
A chough of as deep *chat.* *Shakeſp.*

The time between before the fire they ſat,
And ſhorten'd the delay by pleaſing *chat.* *Dryden.*

The leaſt is good, far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glaſs of wine, or the idle *chat* of a ſoaking club. *Locke.*

Snuff, or the fan, ſupplies each pauſe of *chat,*
With ſinging, laughing, ogling, and all that. *Pope.*

CHAT, tshât'. *n. ſ.* The keys of trees are called *chats*; as, aſh *chats.*

CHA'TELLANY, tshât'-tèl-lèn-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*châtelenie,* Fr.] The diſtrict under the dominion of a caſtle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, with their *chatellanies* and dependencies. *Dryden.*

CHA'TTEL, tshât'l. *n. ſ.* [See CATTLE.] Any moveable poſſeſſion: a term now ſcarce uſed but in forms of law.

Nay look not big, nor ſtamp, nor ſtare, nor fret;
I will be maſter of what is mine own;
She is my goods, my *chattels.* *Shakeſp.*

Honour's a leaſe for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant; 'tis a *chattle*
Not to be forfeited in battle. *Hudibras.*

To CHA'TTER, tshât'-tůr. *v. n.* [*caqueter,* Fr.]

1. To make a noiſe as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.

Nightingales ſeldom ſing, the pie ſtill *chattereth.* *Sidney.*

So doth the cuckow, when the mavis ſings,
Begin his witleſs note apace to *chatter.* *Spenſer.*

There was a crow ſat *chattering* upon the back of a ſheep: Well, ſirrah, ſays the ſheep, you durſt not have done this to a dog. *L'Eſtrange.*

Your birds of knowledge, that in duſky air
Chatter futurity. *Dryden.*

2. To make a noiſe by colliſion of the teeth.

Stood Theodore ſurpris'd in deadly fright,
With *chatt'ring* teeth, and briſtling hair upright. *Dryden.*

Dip but your toes into cold water,
Their correſpondent teeth will *chatter.* *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or careleſly.

Suffer no hour to paſs away in a lazy idleneſs, an impertinent *chattering,* or uſeleſs trifles. *Watts's Logick.*

CHA'TTER, tshât'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Noiſe like that of a pie or monkey.

The mimick ape began his *chatter,*
How evil tongues his life beſpatter. *Swift.*

2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER, tshât'-tůr-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *chatter.*] An idle talker; a prattler.

CHA'TWOOD, tshât'-wůd. *n. ſ.* Little ſticks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER, tshâv'-ĭn-důr. *n. ſ.* [*chevesne,* Fr.] The chub: a fiſh.

Theſe are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender,* or indeed any great fiſh. *Walton's Angler.*

CHAUMONTE'LLE, shô-môn-tèl'. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſort of pear.

To CHAW, tshâ'. *v. a.* [*kawen,* Germ.] To champ between the teeth; to maſticate; to chew.

I home returning, fraught with foul deſpight,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

They come to us, but us love draws;
He ſwallows us, and never *chaws*;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*

Whether he found any uſe of *chawing* little ſponges, dipt in oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and at a diſtance from his engine. *Boyle.*

The man who laught but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the croſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again, to ſee a jury *chaw*
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

CHAW, tshâ'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth.

I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy *chaws,* and will bring thee forth and all thine army. *Ezekiel.*

CHA'WDRON, tshâ'-drůn. *n. ſ.* Entrails.

Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron,*
For the ingredients of our cauldron. *Shakeſp.*

CHEAP, tshè'p. *adj.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen,* Dutch, to buy.]

1. To be had at a low rate; purchaſed for a ſmall price.

Where there are a great many ſellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be ſold will be *cheap.* On the other ſide, raiſe up a great many buyers for a few ſellers, and the ſame thing will immediately turn dear. *Locke.*

2. Of ſmall value; eaſy to be had; not reſpected.

The goodneſs, that is *cheap* in beauty, makes beauty brief in goodneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Had I ſo laviſh of my preſence been,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of men,
So ſtale and *cheap* to vulgar company. *Shakeſp.*

He that is too much in any thing, ſo that he giveth another occaſion of ſociety, maketh himſelf *cheap.* *Bacon.*

May your ſick fame ſtill languiſh till it die,
And you grow *cheap* in every ſubject's eye. *Dryd.*

The titles of diſtinction, which belong to us, are turned into terms of deriſion, and every way is taken, by profane men, towards rendering us *cheap* and contemptible. *Atterbury.*

CHEAP, tshè'p. *n. ſ.* [*cheping* is an old word for *market*; whence *Eaſtcheap, Cheapſide.*] Market; purchaſe; bargain: as good *cheap*; *à bon marche,* Fr.

The ſame wine which we pay ſo dear for now-a-days, in that good world was very good *cheap.* *Sidney.*

It is many a man's caſe to tire himſelf out with hunting after that abroad, which he carries about him all the while, and may have it better *cheap* at home. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some few inſulting cowards, who love to vapour good *cheap,* may trample on thoſe who give leaſt reſiſtance. *Decay of Piety.*

To CHE'APEN, tshè'pn. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchaſe; to bid for any thing; to aſk the price of any commodity.

Rich ſhe ſhall be, that's certain; wiſe, or I'll none; virtuous, or I'll never *cheapen* her. *Shak.*

The firſt he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very eaſy rate. *L'Eſtrange.*

She ſlipt ſometimes to Mrs. Thody's,
To *cheapen* tea. *Prior.*

To ſhops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To leſſen value.

My hopes purſue a brighter diadem,
Can any brighter than the Roman be?
I find my proffer'd love has *cheapen'd* me. *Dryd.*

CHE'APLY, tshè'p-lỳ. *adv.* [from *cheap.*] At a ſmall price; at a low rate.

By theſe I ſee
So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought. *Shakeſp.*

Blood, rapines, maſſacres, were *cheaply* bought,
So mighty recompence your beauty brought. *Dryden.*

CHE'APNESS, tshè'p-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *cheap.*] Lowneſs of price.

Ancient ſtatues incite merchant-ſtrangers to bring in commodities; having for end *cheapneſs.* *Bacon.*

The diſcredit which is grown upon Ireland, has been the great diſcouragement to other nations to tranſplant themſelves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which the *cheapneſs* and plenty of the country has made them. *Temple.*

CHEAR, tshè'r. See CHEER.

To CHEAT, tshè't. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation; probably from *acheter,* Fr. to purchaſe, alluding to the tricks uſed in making bargains. See the noun.]

1. To defraud; to impoſe upon; to trick. It is uſed commonly of low cunning.

It is a dangerous commerce, where an honeſt man is ſure at firſt of being *cheated*; and he recovers not his loſſes, but by learning to *cheat* others. *Dryden.*

There are people who find that the moſt effectual way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures. *Tillotſon.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

I that am curtail'd of man's fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by diſſembling nature,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd. *Shakeſp.*

CHEAT, tshè't. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from *eſcheat,* becauſe many fraudulent meaſures being taken by the lords of manours in procuring eſcheats, *cheat,* the abridgment, was brought to convey a bad meaning.]

1. A fraud; a trick; an impoſture.

The pretence of publick good is a *cheat* that will ever paſs, though ſo abuſed by ill men, that I wonder the good do not grow aſhamed to uſe it. *Temple.*

Empirick politicians uſe deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat.* *Dryden.*

When I conſider life, 'tis all a *cheat*;
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit:
Truſt on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falſer than the former day;
Lyes worſe; and while it ſays we ſhall be bleſt
With ſome new joy, cuts off what we poſſeſt. *Dryden.*

2. A perſon guilty of fraud.

Diſſimulation can be no further uſeful than it is concealed; for as much as no man will truſt a known *cheat.* *South.*

Like that notorious *cheat,* vaſt ſums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live. *Dryden.*

CHE'ATER, tshè'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *cheat.*] One that practiſes fraud.

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they ſhall be exchequers to me. [It is here for *eſcheater.*] *Shakeſp.*

They ſay this town is full of couzenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye;
Diſguiſed *cheaters,* prating mountebanks,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakeſp.*

He is no ſwaggerer, hoſteſs; a tame *cheater* i' faith.——*Cheater*, call you him? I will bar no honeſt man my houſe, nor no *cheater*. *Shakeſp.*

All ſorts of injurious perſons, the ſacrilegious, the detainers of tithes, *cheaters* of men's inheritances, falſe witneſſes and accuſers.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

To CHECK, tshĕk'. *v. a.* [from the French *echecs* cheſs; from whence we uſe, at that game, the term *checkmate*, when we ſtop our adverſary from carrying on his play any farther.]

1. To repreſs; to curb.

Reſerve thy ſtate; with better judgment *check*
This hideous raſhneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Fames may be ſown and raiſed, they may be ſpread and multiplied, they may be *checked* and laid dead. *Bacon.*

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to *check* her pride. *Milt.*

He who ſat at a table, richly and deliciouſly furniſhed, but with a ſword hanging over his head by one ſingle thread or hair, ſurely had enough to *check* his appetite. *South.*

2. To reprove; to chide.

Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland,
Did ſpeak theſe words, now prov'd a prophecy.
Shakeſp.

His fault is much, and the good king his maſter
Will *check* him for't. *Shakeſp.*

3. To compare a bank note, or other bill, with the correſpondent paper.

4. To controul by a counter-reckoning.

To CHECK, tshĕk'. *v. n.*

1. To ſtop; to make a ſtop: with *at*.

With what wing the ſtanyel *checks at* it. *Shakeſp.*

He muſt obſerve their mood on whom he jeſts,
The quality of the perſons, and the time;
And, like the haggard, *check at* every feather
That comes before his eye. *Shakeſp.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is diſabled for the future, or elſe *checks at* any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

2. To claſs; to interfere.

If love *check* with buſineſs, it troubleth men's fortunes. *Bacon.*

3. To ſtrike with repreſſion.

I'll avoid his preſence;
It *checks* too ſtrong upon me. *Dryden.*

CHECK, tshĕk'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Repreſſure; ſtop; rebuff; ſudden reſtraint.

Rebellion in this land ſhall loſe his ſway,
Meeting the *check* of ſuch another day. *Shakeſp.*

We ſee alſo, that kings that have been fortunate conquerors in their firſt years, muſt have ſome *check* or arreſt in their fortunes. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

God hath of late years manifeſted himſelf in a very dreadful manner, as if it were on purpoſe to give a *check* to this inſolent impiety. *Tillotſon.*

It was this viceroy's zeal, which gave a remarkable *check* to the firſt progreſs of chriſtianity.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a *check* to that ſacrilege which had been but too much winked at. *Atterbury.*

The great ſtruggle with paſſions is in the firſt *check*. *Rogers.*

2. Reſtraint; curb; government; continued reſtraint.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their conſciences much breaketh their ſpirit. *Hayward.*

The impetuoſity of the new officer's nature needed ſome reſtraint and *check*, for ſome time, to his immoderate pretences and appetite of power.
Clarendon.

Some free from rhyme or reaſon, rule or *check*,
Break Priſcian's head, and Pegaſus's neck. *Pope.*

While ſuch men are in truſt, who have no *check* from within, nor any views but towards their intereſt. *Swift.*

3. A reproof; a ſlight.

Oh! this life
Is nobler than attending for a *check*. *Shakeſp.*
I do know, the ſtate,
However this may gall him with ſome *check*,
Cannot with ſafety caſt him. *Shakeſp.*

4. A diſlike; a ſudden diſguſt; ſomething that ſtops the progreſs.

Say I ſhould wed her, would not my wiſe ſubjects
Take *check*, and think it ſtrange? perhaps revolt?
Dryden.

5. In falconry, when a hawk forſakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that croſs her flight. *Chambers.*

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if ſhe be handſome, ſhe is the more ſubject to go out on *check*. *Suckling.*

When whiſtled from the fiſt
Some falcon ſtoops at what her eye deſign'd,
And with her eagerneſs, the quarry miſs'd,
Straight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind.
Dryden.

6. The perſon checking; the cauſe of reſtraint; a ſtop.

He was unhappily too much uſed as a *check* upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

A ſatirical poet is the *check* of the laymen on bad prieſts. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

7. Any ſtop or interruption.

The letters have the natural production by ſeveral *checks* or ſtops, or, as they are uſually called, articulations of the breath or voice.
Holder's Elements of Speech.

8. The correſpondent cipher of a bank-bill.

9. A term uſed in the game of cheſs, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.

10. *Clerk of the Check*, in the king's houſehold, has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the uſhers belonging to the royal family.

11. *Clerk of the Check*, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is alſo the name of an officer inveſted with like powers. *Chambers.*

To CHE'CKER, } tshĕk'-ŭr. { *v. a.* [from
To CHE'QUER, } { *echecs* cheſs, Fr.] To variegate or diverſify, in the manner of a cheſs-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey-ey'd morn ſmiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eaſtern clouds with ſtreaks of light.
Shakeſp.

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind,
And make a *checker'd* ſhadow on the ground.
Shakeſp.

As the ſnake, rolled in the flow'ry bank,
With ſhining *checker'd* ſlough, doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſp.*

The wealthy ſpring yet never bore
That ſweet nor dainty flower,
That damaſk'd not the *checker'd* floor
Of Cynthia's ſummer bower. *Drayton.*

Many a youth and many a maid
Dancing in the *checker'd* ſhade. *Milton.*

In the cheſs-board, the uſe of each cheſs-man is determined only within that *chequered* piece of wood. *Locke.*

In our preſent condition, which is a middle ſtate, our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falſehood. *Addiſon.*

The ocean intermixing with the land, ſo as to *checker* it into earth and water.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

Here waving groves a *checker'd* ſcene diſplay,
And part admit, and part exclude the day. *Pope.*

CHE'CKER, tshĕk'-ŭr. }
CHE'CKER-WORK, tshĕk'-ŭr-wŭrk. } *n. ſ.*
Work varied alternately as to its colours or materials.

Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. *1 Kings.*

CHE'CKMATE, tshĕk-măt'. *n. ſ.* [*echec et mat*, Fr.] The movement on the cheſs-board that kills the oppoſite men, or hinders them from moving.

Love they him call'd, that gave me the *checkmate*,
But better might they have behote him hate. *Spenſ.*

CHE'CKROLL, tshĕk-rō'le. *n. ſ.* [from *check* and *roll*.] A roll or book, containing the names of ſuch as are attendants on, and in pay to, great perſonages, as their houſehold ſervants. It is otherwiſe called the *chequer-roll*. *Cowell.*

Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's ſervants in *checkroll*, leſt it ſhould have been too harſh to the gentlemen of the kingdom.
Bacon's Henry VII.

CHEEK, tshè'k. *n. ſ.* [ceac, Saxon.]

1. The ſide of the face below the eye.

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate *cheek*. *Shakeſp.*
Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night,
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear. *Shakeſp.*
I ſhall ſurvey, and ſpy
Death in thy *cheeks*, and darkneſs in thy eye. *Donne.*
Daughter of the roſe, whoſe *cheeks* unite
The diff'ring titles of the red and white;
Who heav'n's alternate beauty well diſplay,
The bluſh of morning and the milky way. *Dryd.*

2. A general name among mechanicks for almoſt all thoſe pieces of their machines and inſtruments that are double, and perfectly alike. *Chambers.*

CHE'EKBONE, tshè'k-bō'ne. *n. ſ.* [from *cheek* and *bone*.]

I cut the tumour, and felt the ſlug: it lay partly under the os jugale, or *cheekbone*. *Wiſeman.*

CHE'EKTOOTH, tshè'k-tŏ'th. *n. ſ.* [from *cheek* and *tooth*.] The hinder-tooth or tuſk.

He hath the *cheekteeth* of a great lion. *Joel.*

CHEER, tshè'r. *n. ſ.* [*chere*, Fr. entertainment; *cara*, Sp. the countenance. It ſeems to have, in Engliſh, ſome relation to both theſe ſenſes.]

1. Entertainment; proviſions ſerved at a feaſt.

But though my cates be mean, take them in
good part;
Better *cheer* you may have, but not with better
heart. *Shakeſp.*

His will was never determined to any purſuit of good *cheer*, poignant ſauces, and delicious wines.
Locke.

2. Invitation to gaiety.

You do not give the *cheer*; the feaſt is ſold
That is not often vouched, while 'tis making,
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakeſp.*

3. Gaiety; jollity.

I have not that alacrity of ſpirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have. *Shak.*

4. Air of the countenance.

Right faithful true he was in deed and word,
But of his *cheer* did ſeem too ſolemn ſad:
Nothing did he dread, but ever was ydrad. *Spenſer.*
Which publick death, receiv'd with ſuch a *cheer*,
As not a ſigh, a look, a ſhrink bewrays
The leaſt felt touch of a degen'rous fear,
Gave life to envy, to his courage praiſe. *Daniel.*
He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*
Enlighten'd, and their languiſh'd hope reviv'd.
Milton.
At length appear
Her griſly brethren ſtretch'd upon the bier:
Pale at the ſudden ſight, ſhe chang'd her *cheer*.
Dryden.

5. Perhaps temper of mind in general; for we read of heavy *cheer*.

Then were they all of good *cheer*, and they alſo took ſome meat. *Acts.*

To CHEER, tshè'r. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incite; to encourage; to inſpirit.

He complained that he was betrayed; yet, for all that, was nothing diſcouraged, but *cheered* up the footmen. *Knolles.*

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled,
And vow'd revenge on her devoted head.
Dryden's Fables.

2. To comfort; to conſole.

I died, ere I could lend thee aid;
But *cheer* thy heart, and be thou not diſmay'd.
Shakeſp.

Diſpleas'd at what, not ſuffering, they had ſeen,
They went to *cheer* the faction of the green. *Dryd.*

3. To gladden.

Hark! a glad voice the lonely deſert *cheers:*
Prepare the way; a god, a god appears! *Pope's Meſſ.*

The ſacred ſun, above the waters rais'd,
Thro' heaven's eternal brazen portals blaz'd,
And wide o'er earth diffuſ'd his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*

To **Cheer**, tshè'r. *v. n.* To grow gay or gladſome.

At ſight of thee my gloomy ſoul *cheers* up;
My hopes revive, and gladneſs dawns within me.
A. Philips.

Che'erer, tshè'-rûr. *n. ſ.* [from *To cheer.*] Gladner; giver of gaiety.

To thee alone be praiſe,
From whom our joy deſcends,
Thou *cheerer* of our days. *Wotton.*

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a reſt to his mind, a *cheerer* of his ſpirits, a diverter of ſadneſs, a calmer of unquiet thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*

Saffron is the ſafeſt and moſt ſimple cordial, the greateſt reviver of the heart, and *cheerer* of the ſpirits. *Temple.*

Prime *cheerer*, light,
Of all material beings firſt and beſt. *Thomſ. Summer.*

Che'erful, tshèr'-fûl. *adj.* [from *cheer* and *full.*]

1. Gay; full of life; full of mirth.

The *cheerful* birds of ſundry kind
Do chaunt ſweet muſick to delight his mind.
Fairy Queen.

2. Having an appearance of gaiety.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance; but by ſorrow of the heart the ſpirit is broken. *Proverbs.*

Che'erfully, tshèr'-fûl-lŷ. *adv.* [from *cheerful.*] Without dejection; with willingneſs; with gaiety.

Pluck up thy ſpirits, look *cheerfully* upon me.
Shakeſp.

To their known ſtations *cheerfully* they go. *Dryd.*

Doctrine is that which muſt prepare men for diſcipline; and men never go on ſo *cheerfully*, as when they ſee where they go. *South.*

May the man,
That *cheerfully* recounts the female's praiſe,
Find equal love, and love's untainted ſweets
Enjoy with honour. *Philips.*

Che'erfulness, tshèr'-fûl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *cheerful.*]

1. Freedom from dejection; alacrity.

Barbaroſſa, uſing this exceeding *cheerfulneſs* and forwardneſs of his ſoldiers, weighed up the fourteen gallies he had ſunk. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

With what reſolution and *cheerfulneſs*, with what courage and patience, did vaſt numbers of all ſorts of people, in the firſt ages of chriſtianity, encounter all the rage and malice of the world, and embrace torments and death! *Tillotſon.*

2. Freedom from gloomineſs.

I marvelled to ſee her receive my commandments with ſighs, and yet do them with *cheerfulneſs*. *Sidn.*

Che'erless, tshè'r-lìs. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Without gaiety, comfort, or gladneſs.

For ſince mine eye your joyous ſight did miſs,
My cheerful day is turn'd to *cheerleſs* night. *Fairy Q.*

On a bank, beſide a willow,
Heav'n her cov'ring, earth her pillow,
Sad Amynta ſigh'd alone,
From the *cheerleſs* dawn of morning
Till the dews of night returning. *Dryden.*

Che'erly, tshè'r-lŷ. *adj.* [from *cheer.*]

1. Gay; cheerful.

They are uſeful to mankind, in affording them convenient ſituations of houſes and villages, reflecting the benign and cheriſhing ſun-beams, and ſo rendering their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Not gloomy; not dejected.

Che'erly, tshè'r-lŷ. *adv.* [from *cheer.*] Cheerfully.

Under heavy arms the youth of Rome
Their long laborious marches overcome;
Cheerly their tedious travels undergo. *Dryd. Virgil.*

In God's name, *cheerly* on, courageous friends,
To reap the harveſt of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of ſharp war. *Shakeſp.*

Oft liſtening how the hounds and horn
Cheerly rouſe the ſlumb'ring morn. *Milton.*

Che'ery, tshè'-rŷ. *adj.* [from *cheer.*] Gay; ſprightly; having the power to make gay: a ludicrous word.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl;
Let cyder new waſh ſorrow from thy ſoul.
Gay's Paſtorals.

CHEESE, tshè'z. *n. ſ.* [*caſeus*, Lat. cyſe, Saxon.] A kind of food made by preſſing the curd of coagulated milk, and ſuffering the maſs to dry.

I will rather truſt a Fleming with my butter, the Welſhman with my *cheeſe*, than my wife with herſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Che'esecake, tshè'z-kåke. *n. ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *cake.*] A cake made of ſoft curds, ſugar and butter.

Effeminate he ſat, and quiet;
Strange product of a *cheeſecake* diet. *Prior.*

Where many a man, at variance with his wife,
With ſoft'ning mead and *cheeſecake* ends the ſtrife.
King.

Che'esemonger, tshè'z-mûng-gûr. *n. ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *monger.*] One who deals in cheeſe.

A true owl of London,
That gives out he 's undone,
Being a *cheeſemonger*,
By truſting. *Ben Jonſon.*

Che'esepress, tshè'z-prês. *n. ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *preſs.*] The preſs in which the curds are preſſed.

The cleanly *cheeſepreſs* ſhe could never turn,
Her aukward fiſt did ne'er employ the churn.
Gay's Paſtorals.

Che'esevat, tshè'z-våt. *n. ſ.* [from *cheeſe* and *vat.*] The wooden caſe in which the curds are confined when they are preſſed into cheeſe.

His ſenſe occaſions the careleſs ruſtic to judge the ſun no bigger than a *cheeſevat*. *Glanville.*

Che'esy, tshè'-zŷ. *adj.* [from *cheeſe.*] Having the nature or form of cheeſe.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a *cheeſy* ſubſtance.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Che'ly, kè'-lŷ. *n. ſ.* [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a ſhell fiſh.

It happeneth often, I confeſs, that a lobſter hath the *chely*, or great claw, of one ſide longer than the other. *Brown.*

Che'mistry. See **Chymistry.**

Che'quer. See **Checker.**

To **CHE'RISH**, tshèr'-rìsh. *v. a.* [*cherir*, Fr.] To ſupport and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to ſhelter; to nurſe up.

Whenever Buckingham doth turn his hate
Upon your grace, and not with duteous love
Doth *cheriſh* you and yours, God puniſh me
With hate in thoſe where I expect moſt love.
Shakeſp.

I would I were thy bird.———
———Sweet, ſo would I;
But I ſhould kill thee with too much *cheriſhing*. *Shak.*

What doth *cheriſh* weeds but gentle air? *Shak.*

Magiſtrates have always thought themſelves concerned to *cheriſh* religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life. *Tillotſon.*

But old god Saturn, which doth all devour,
Doth *cheriſh* her, and ſtill augments her might.
Davies.

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the upbraidings of his own conſcience; thoſe who act by errour, have its *cheriſhings* and encouragements to animate them. *Decay of Piety.*

Che'risher, tshèr'-rìsh-ûr. *n. ſ.* [from *cheriſh.*] An encourager; a ſupporter.

One of their greateſt praiſes it is to be the maintainers and *cheriſhers* of a regular devotion, a reverend worſhip, a true and decent piety.
Spratt.

Che'rishment, tshèr'-rìsh-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *cheriſh.*] Encouragement; ſupport; comfort. It is now obſolete.

The one lives her age's ornament,
That with rich bounty, and dear *cheriſhment*,
Supports the praiſe of noble poeſie.
Spenſer's Tears of Muſes.

CHE'RRY, tshèr'-rŷ.
Che'rry-tree, tshèr'-rŷ-trè. } *n. ſ.* [*ceriſe*, Fr. *ceraſus*, Lat.]

The ſpecies are, 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spaniſh cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or mazard. 9. The archduke cherry. 10. The yellow Spaniſh cherry. 11. The Flanders cluſter cherry. 12. The carnation cherry. 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Corniſh cherry. 16. The largeſt double flowered cherry. 17. The double flowered cherry. 18. The common wild cherry. 19. The wild northern Engliſh cherry, with late ripe fruit. 20. The ſhock or perfumed cherry. 21. The cherrytree with ſtriped leaves. And many other ſorts of cherries; as the amber cherry, lukeward, corone, Gaſcoigne, and the morello, which is chiefly planted for preſerving.

This fruit was brought out of Pontus at the time of the Mithridatic victory by Lucullus, in the year of Rome 680; and was brought into Britain about 120 years afterwards, which was *Ann. Dom.* 55; and was ſoon after ſpread through moſt parts of Europe. *Miller.*

Some aſk but a pin, a nut, a *cherry* ſtone; but ſhe, more covetous, would have a chain. *Shakeſp.*

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light-yellow, eating *cherries*, with his face and boſom ſun-burnt. *Peacham.*

A little ſpark of life, which, in its firſt appearance, might be incloſed in the hollow of a *cherry* ſtone. *Hale.*

Che'rry, tshèr'-rŷ. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.] Reſembling a cherry in colour.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A *cherry* lip, a paſſing pleaſing tongue. *Shakeſp.*

Che'rry-bay, tshèr'-rŷ-bå. See **Laurel.**

Che'rrycheeked, tshèr'-rŷ-tshèkd. *adj.* [from *cherry* and *cheek.*] Having ruddy cheeks.

I warrant them *cherrycheek'd* country girls.
Congreve.

Che'rrypit, tshèr'-rŷ-pìt. *n. ſ.* [from *cherry* and *pit.*] A child's play, in which they throw cherry ſtones into a ſmall hole.

What, man! 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherrypit.* *Shakeſp.*

Chersone'se, kèr'-sô-nè'se. *n. ſ.* [χερσόνησος.] A peninſula; a tract of land almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, but joined to the continent by a narrow neck or iſthmus.

Chert, kèrt'. *n. ſ.* [from *quartz*, Germ.] A kind of flint.

Flint is moſt commonly found in form of nodules; but 'tis ſometimes found in thin ſtratæ, when 'tis called *chert*. *Woodward.*

CHE'RUB, tshěr'-ŭb. *n. ſ.* [כרב *plur.* כרבים It is ſometimes written in the plural, improperly, cherubims.] A celeſtial ſpirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the ſeraphim. All the ſeveral deſcriptions which the Scripture gives us of *cherubin*, differ from one another; as they are deſcribed in the ſhapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, and in a compoſition of all theſe figures put together. The hieroglyphical repreſentations in the embroidery upon the curtains of the Tabernacle, were called by Moſes, *Exod.* xxvi. 1. *cherubim* of cunning work. *Calmet.*

The roof o' th' chamber
With gold *cherubims* is fretted. *Shakeſp.*

Heav'n's *cherubin*, hors'd
Upon the ſightleſs courſers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in ev'ry eye,
That tears ſhall drown the wind. *Shakeſp.*

Some *cherub* finiſhes what you begun,
And to a miracle improves a tune. *Prior.*

CHERU'BICK, tshě-rŭ'-bĭk. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelick; relating to the cherubim.

Thy words
Attentive, and with more delighted ear,
Divine inſtructor! I have heard, than when
Cherubick ſongs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aerial muſick ſend. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

And on the eaſt ſide of the garden place
Cherubick watch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

CHE'RUBIN, tshěr'-ŭ-bĭn. *adj.* [from *cherub.*] Angelical.

This fell whore of thine
Hath in her more deſtruction than thy ſword,
For all her *cherubin* look. *Shakeſp.*

CHE'RVIL, tshěr'-vĭl. *n. ſ.* [*chærophyllum*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

To CHE'RUP, tshěr'-ŭp. *v. n.* [from *cheer*; perhaps from *cheer up*, corrupted to *cherup.*] To chirp; to uſe a cheerful voice.

The birds
Frame to thy ſong their cheerful *cheruping*;
Or hold their peace for ſhame of thy ſweet lays.
Spenſer.

CHE'SLIP, tshěs'-lĭp. *n. ſ.* A ſmall vermin, that lies under ſtones or tiles. *Skinner.*

CHESS, tshěs'. *n. ſ.* [*echecs*, Fr.] A nice and abſtruſe game, in which two ſets of men are moved in oppoſition to each other.

This game the Perſian magi did invent,
The force of Eaſtern wiſdom to expreſs;
From thence to buſy Europeans ſent,
And ſtyl'd by modern Lombards penſive *cheſs*.
Denham.

So have I ſeen a king on *cheſs*
(His rooks and knights withdrawn,
His queen and biſhops in diſtreſs)
Shifting about, grow leſs and leſs,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden.*

CHE'SS-APPLE, tshěs'-ăpl. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of Wild Service.

CHE'SS-BOARD, tshěs'-bŏrd. *n. ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *board.*] The board or table on which the game of cheſs is played.

And cards are dealt, and *cheſs-boards* brought,
To eaſe the pain of coward thought. *Prior.*

CHE'SS-MAN, tshěs'-măn. *n. ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *man.*] A puppet for cheſs.

A company of *cheſs-men* ſtanding on the ſame ſquares of the cheſs-board where we left them, we ſay they are all in the ſame place, or unmoved. *Locke.*

CHE'SS-PLAYER, tshěs'-plă'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *cheſs* and *player.*] A gameſter at cheſs.

Thus, like a ſkilful *cheſs-player*, he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of uſe to his greater perſons. *Dryden.*

CHE'SSOM, tshěs'-sŭm. *n. ſ.* Mellow earth.

The tender *cheſſom* and mellow earth is the beſt, being mere mould, between the two extremes of clay and ſand; eſpecially if it be not loomy and binding. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

CHEST, tshěst'. *n. ſ.* [cẏꞅꞇ, Sax. *ciſta*, Lat.]

1. A box of wood, or other materials in which things are laid up.

He will ſeek there, on my word: neither preſs, *cheſt*, trunk, well, vault, but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of ſuch places. *Shakeſp.*

But more have been by avarice oppreſt,
And heaps of money crowded in the *cheſt*. *Dryden.*

2. *A Cheſt of Drawers.* A caſe with moveable boxes or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the ſhoulders to the belly.

Such as have round faces, or broad *cheſts*, or ſhoulders, have ſeldom or never long necks. *Brown.*

He deſcribes another by the largeneſs of his *cheſt*, and breadth of his ſhoulders. *Pope's Notes on the Iliad.*

To CHEST, tshěst'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repoſite in a cheſt; to hoard.

CHEST-FOUNDERING, tshěst'-foun-dŭr-ĭng. *n. ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. It comes near to a pleuriſy, or peripneumony, in a human body. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

CHE'STED, tshěst'-ĭd. *adj.* [from *cheſt.*] Having a cheſt; as, broad-cheſted, narrow-cheſted.

CHE'STER. See CASTOR.

CHE'STNUT, tshěs'-nŭt. } *n. ſ.*
CHE'STNUT-TREE, tshěs'-nŭt-trē. }
chaſtaigne, Fr. *caſtanea*, Lat.]

1. The tree hath katkins, which are placed at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree. The outer coat of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts included in each huſk or covering. This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old buildings in London, which were, for the moſt part, of this timber; which is equal in value to the beſt oak, and, for many purpoſes, far exceeds it, particularly for making veſſels for liquors; it having a property, when once thoroughly ſeaſoned, to maintain its bulk conſtantly, and is not ſubject to ſhrink or ſwell, like other timber. *Miller.*

2. The fruit of the cheſtnut tree.

A woman's tongue,
That gives not half ſo great a blow to th' ear,
As will a *cheſtnut* in a farmer's fire. *Shakeſp.*

October has a baſket of ſervices, medlars, and *cheſtnuts*, and fruits that ripen at the latter time. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. The name of a brown colour.

His hair is of a good colour.——
——An excellent colour: your *cheſtnut* was ever
the only colour. *Shakeſp.*

Merab's long hair was gloſſy *cheſtnut* brown.
Cowley.

CHE'STON, tshěs'tn. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of plum.

CHEVALI'ER, shěv'-ă-lĭr. *n. ſ.* [*chevalier*, Fr.] A knight; a gallant ſtrong man.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid;
And I am lowted by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble *chevalier*. *Shakeſp.*

CHEVAUX de Friſe, shěv'-ŏ-dě-frĭ"ze. *n. ſ.* [Fr. The ſingular *Cheval de Friſe* is ſeldom uſed.] The Frieſland horſe, which is a piece of timber, larger or ſmaller, and traverſed with wooden ſpikes, pointed with iron, five or ſix feet long; uſed in defending a paſſage, ſtopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to ſtop the cavalry. It is alſo called a turnpike, or tourniquet. *Chambers.*

CHE'VEN, tshěv'n. *n. ſ.* [*cheveſne*, Fr.] A river fiſh, the ſame with chub.

CHE'VERIL, tshěv'-ĕr-ĭl. *n. ſ.* [*cheverau*, Fr.] A kid; kidleather. Obſolete.

A ſentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong ſide may be turned outward. *Shakeſp.*

Which gifts the capacity
Of your ſoft *cheveril* conſcience would receive,
If you might pleaſe to ſtretch it. *Shakeſp.*

O, here 's a wit of *cheveril*, that ſtretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad. *Shakeſp.*

CHE'VISANCE, shěv'-ĭ-săns. *n. ſ.* [*chevifance*, Fr.] Enterpriſe; achievement. A word now not in uſe.

Fortune, the foe of famous *cheviſance*,
Seldom, ſaid Guyon, yields to virtue aid. *Spenſer.*

CHE'VRON, shěv'-rŏn. *n. ſ.* [French.] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. It repreſents two rafters of a houſe, ſet up as they ought to ſtand. *Harris.*

To CHEW, tshŏ', tshă'. *v. a.* [ceopẏan, Sax. *kauwen*, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced *chaw*, and perhaps properly.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to maſticate.

If little faults, proceeding on diſtemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how ſhall we ſtretch our
eye,
When capital crimes, *chew'd*, ſwallow'd, and digeſted,
Appear before us? *Shakeſp.*

Pacing through the foreſt,
Chewing the food of ſweet and bitter fancy. *Shak.*

This pious cheat, that never ſuck'd the blood,
Nor *chew'd* the fleſh, of lambs. *Dryden's Fables.*

The vales
Deſcending gently, where the lowing herd
Chews verd'rous paſture. *Philips.*

By *chewing*, ſolid aliment is divided into ſmall parts: in a human body, there is no other inſtrument to perform this action but the teeth. By the action of *chewing*, the ſpittle and mucus are ſqueezed from the glands, and mixed with the aliment; which action, if it be long continued, will turn the aliment into a ſort of chyle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts.

While the fierce monk does at his trial ſtand,
He *chews* revenge, abjuring his offence:
Guile in his tongue, and murder in his hand,
He ſtabs his judge, to prove his innocence. *Prior.*

3. To taſte without ſwallowing.

Heaven 's in my mouth,
As if I did but only *chew* its name. *Shakeſp.*

Some books are to be taſted, others to be ſwallowed, and ſome few to be *chewed* and digeſted: that is, ſome books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiouſly; and ſome few to be read wholly, with attention. *Bacon.*

To CHEW, tshŏ', tshă'. *v. n.* To champ upon; to ruminate.

I will with patience hear, and find a time;
Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this. *Shak.*

Inculcate the doctrine of diſobedience, and then leave the multitude to *chew* upon 't. *L'Eſtrange.*

Old politicians *chew* on wiſdom paſt,
And blunder on in buſineſs to the laſt. *Pope.*

CHICA'NE, shĭ-kă'n. *n. ſ.* [*chicane*, Fr. derived by *Menage* from the Spaniſh word *chico* little.]

1. The art of protracting a conteſt by petty objection and artifice.

The general part of the civil law concerns not the *chicane* of private caſes, but the affairs and intercourſe of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reaſon. *Locke.*

His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicane*.
Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.

2. Artifice in general. This ſenſe is only in familiar language.

Unwilling then in arms to meet,
He ſtrove to lengthen the campaign,
And ſave his forces by *chicane*. *Prior.*

To **Chica'ne**, shy̆-kă'n. *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a conteſt by tricks.

Chica'ner, shy̆-kă'-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty ſophiſter; a trifling diſputant; a wrangler.

This is the way to diſtinguiſh the two moſt different things I know, a logical *chicaner* from a man of reaſon. *Locke.*

Chica'nery, shy̆-kă'-nŭr-y̆. *n. ſ.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophiſtry; mean arts of wrangle.

His anger cauſed him to deſtroy the greateſt part of theſe reports; and only to preſerve ſuch as diſcovered moſt of the *chicanery* and futility of the practice. *Arbuthnot.*

Chiches, tshĭc'-tshĕs. *n. ſ.* See **Chickpeas**.

Chi'chling Vetch, tshĭ'k-lĭng-vĕtsh. *n. ſ.* [*lathyrus*, Lat.] In Germany they are cultivated, and eaten as peas, though neither ſo tender nor well taſted. *Miller.*

CHICK, tshĭk'. } *n. ſ.* [cicen, Sax. *kiecken*,
Chi'cken, tshĭk'-ĭn. } Dutch. *Chicken* is, I believe, the old plural of *chick*, though now uſed as a ſingular noun.]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or ſmall bird.

All my pretty ones!
What, all my pretty *chickens*, and their dam,
At one fell ſwoop! *Shakeſp.*

For when the ſhell is broke, out comes a *chick*. *Davies.*

While it is a *chick*, and hath no ſpurs, nor cannot hurt, nor hath ſeen the motion, yet he readily practiſeth it. *Hale.*

Even ſince ſhe was a ſe'en-night old, they ſay,
Was chaſte and humble to her dying day;
Nor *chick*, nor hen, was known to diſobey. *Dryden's Fables.*

Having the notion that one laid the egg out of which the other was hatched, I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and *chick*. *Locke.*

On rainy days alone I dine,
Upon a *chick* and pint of wine:
On rainy days I dine alone,
And pick my *chicken* to the bone. *Swift.*

2. A word of tenderneſs.

My Ariel, *chick*,
This is thy charge. *Shakeſp.*

3. A term for a young girl.

Then, Chloe, ſtill go on to prate
Of thirty-ſix and thirty-eight;
Purſue your trade of ſcandal-picking,
Your hints, that Stella is no *chicken*. *Swift.*

Chi'ckenhearted, tshĭk''-ĭn-hă'r-tĭd. *adj.* [from *chicken* and *heart*.] Cowardly; timorous; fearful.

Now we ſet up for tilting in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, *chickenhearted*,
To fright the ladies firſt, and then be parted. *Prologue to Spaniſh Fryar.*

Chi'ckenpox, tshĭk'-ĭn-pŏks. *n. ſ.* An exanthematous diſtemper, ſo called from its being of no very great danger.

Chi'ckling, tshĭk'-lĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *chick*.] A ſmall chicken.

Chi'ckpeas, tshĭk'-pĕz. *n. ſ.* [from *chick* and *pea*.] A kind of degenerate pea. *Miller.*

Chi'ckweed, tshĭk'-wĕd. *n. ſ.* [from *chick* and *weed*.] The name of a plant.

Green mint, or *chickweed*, are of good uſe in all the hard ſwellings of the breaſt, occaſioned by milk. *Wiſeman.*

To **CHIDE**, tshī'de. *v. a.* preter. *chid* or *chode*, part. *chid* or *chidden*. [cıdan, Sax.]

1. To reprove; to check; to correct with words: applied to perſons.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth,
And fly like *chidden* Mercury from Jove. *Shak.*

Thoſe, that do teach your babes,
Do it with gentle means, and eaſy taſks;
He might have *chid* me ſo: for, in good faith,
I am a child to chiding. *Shakeſp.*

Scylla wept,
And *chid* her barking waves into attention. *Milt.*

Above the waves as Neptune ſhew'd his face,
To *chide* the winds, and ſave the Trojan race. *Waller.*

You look, as if yon ſtern philoſopher
Had juſt now *chid* you. *Addiſon.*

If any woman of better faſhion in the pariſh happened to be abſent from church, they were ſure of a viſit from him, to *chide* and to dine with her. *Swift.*

2. To drive with reproof.

Margaret my queen, and Clifford too,
Have *chid* me from the battle. *Shakeſp.*

3. To blame; to reproach: applied to things.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay,
And fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your ſtay. *Dryden.*

I *chid* the folly of my thoughtleſs haſte;
For, the work perfected, the joy was paſt. *Prior.*

To **Chide**, tshī'de. *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to ſcold.

What had he to do to *chide* at me? *Shakeſp.*

Next morn, betimes, the bride was miſſing:
The mother ſcream'd, the father *chid*,
Where can this idle wench be hid? *Swift.*

2. To quarrel with.

The buſineſs of the ſtate does him offence,
And he does *chide* with you. *Shakeſp.*

3. To make a noiſe.

My duty,
As doth a rock againſt the *chiding* flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And ſtand unſhaken yours. *Shakeſp.*

Chi'der, tshī'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *chide*.] A rebuker; a reprover.

Not her that chides, Sir, at any hand, I pray.—
I love no *chiders*, Sir. *Shakeſp.*

CHIEF, tshē'f. *adj.* [*chef* the head, Fr.]

1. Principal; moſt eminent; above the reſt in any reſpect.

Theſe were the *chief* of the officers that were over Solomon's works. *1 Kings.*

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this treſpaſs. *Ezra.*

Your country, *chief* in arms, abroad defend;
At home, with morals, arts, and laws amend. *Pope.*

2. Eminent; extraordinary.

A froward man ſoweth ſtrife, and a whiſperer ſeparateth *chief* friends. *Proverbs.*

3. Capital; of the firſt order; that to which other parts are inferior, or ſubordinate.

I came to have a good general view of the apoſtle's main purpoſe in writing the epiſtle, and the *chief* branches of his diſcourſe wherein he proſecuted it. *Locke.*

4. It is uſed by ſome writers with a ſuperlative termination; but, I think, improperly: the comparative *chiefer* is never found.

We beſeech you, bend you to remain
Here in the cheer and comfort of our eye,
Our *chiefeſt* courtier, couſin, and our ſon. *Shak.*

Doeg an Edomite, the *chiefeſt* of the herdmen. *1 Samuel.*

He ſometimes denied admiſſion to the *chiefeſt* officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

Chief, tshē'f. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A military commander; a leader of armies; a captain.

Is pain to them
Leſs pain, leſs to be fled? or thou than they
Leſs hardy to endure? courageous *chief!*
The firſt in flight from pain. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

After or before were never known
Such *chiefs*; as each an army ſeem'd alone. *Dryd.*

A wit 's a feather, and a *chief* a rod;
An honeſt man 's the nobleſt work of God. *Pope.*

A prudent *chief* not always muſt diſplay
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array;
But with th' occaſion and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay ſeem ſometimes to fly. *Pope.*

2. In Chief, in law. *In capite*, by perſonal ſervice.

All ſums demandable, either for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in *chief*, or for the pardon of any ſuch alienation already made without licence, have been ſtayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon.*

I ſhall be proud to hold my dependance on you in *chief*, as I do part of my ſmall fortune in Wiltſhire. *Dryden.*

3. In *Spenſer* it ſeems to ſignify ſomewhat like achievement; a mark of diſtinction.

Where be the noſegays that ſhe dight for thee?
The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chief*,
The knottiſh ruſh-rings, and gilt roſemary? *Spenſer.*

4. In heraldry.

The *chief* is ſo called of the French word *chef*, the head or upper part: this poſſeſſes the upper third part of the eſcutcheon. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Chi'efdom, tshē'f-dŭm. *n. ſ.* [from *chief*.] Sovereignty. Not in uſe.

Zephyrus being in love with Chloris, and coveting her to wife, gave her for a dowry the *chiefdom* and ſovereignty of all flowers and green herbs. *Spenſer's Kal. Gloſſ.*

Chie'fless, tshē'f-lĭs. *adj.* [from *chief*.] Wanting a head; being without a leader.

And *chiefleſs* armies doz'd out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for order on the main. *Pope.*

Chi'efly, tshē'f-ly̆. *adv.* [from *chief*.] Principally; eminently; more than common.

Any man who will conſider the nature of an epic poem, what actions it deſcribes, and what perſons they are *chiefly* whom it informs, will find it a work full of difficulty. *Dryden.*

Thoſe parts of the kingdom, where the number and eſtates of the diſſenters *chiefly* lay. *Swift.*

Chi'efrie, tshē'f-ry̆. *n. ſ.* [from *chief*.] A ſmall rent paid to the lord paramount.

They ſhall be well able to live upon thoſe lands, to yield her majeſty reaſonable *chiefrie*, and alſo give a competent maintenance unto the garriſons. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Would the reſerved rent at this day be any more than a ſmall *chiefrie*? *Swift.*

Chi'eftain, tshē'f-tĕn. *n. ſ.* [from *chief* captain.]

1. A leader; a commander.

That forc'd their *chieftain*, for his ſafety's ſake,
(Their *chieftain* Humber named was aright)
Unto the mighty ſtream him to betake,
Where he an end of battle and of life did make. *Fairy Queen.*

2. The head of a clan.

It broke, and abſolutely ſubdued all the lords and *chieftains* of the Iriſhry. *Davies on Ireland.*

Chie'vance, tshē'-văns. *n. ſ.* [probably from *achevance*, Fr. purchaſe.] Traffick, in which money is extorted; as diſcount. Now obſolete.

There were good laws againſt uſury, the baſtard uſe of money; and againſt unlawful *chievances* and exchanges, which is baſtard uſury. *Bacon.*

Chi'lblain, tshĭl'-blān. *n. ſ.* [from *chill* cold, and *blain*; ſo that *Temple* ſeems miſtaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to ſerve a purpoſe.] Sores made by froſt.

I remembered the cure of *childblains* when I was a boy (which may be called the children's gout), by burning at the fire. *Temple.*

CHILD, tshī'ld. *n. ſ.* in the plural **Children**. [cılꝺ, Sax.]

1. An infant, or very young perſon.

In age, to wiſh for youth is full as vain,
As for a youth to turn a *child* again. *Denham.*

We ſhould no more be kinder to one *child* than to another, than we are tender of one eye more than of the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

The young lad muſt not be ventured abroad at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to the tender *child*; though he then runs ten times leſs riſque than at ſixteen. *Locke.*

The ſtroke of death is nothing: *children* endure it, and the greateſt cowards find it no pain. *Wake.*

2. One in the line of filiation, oppoſed to the parent.

Where *children* have been expoſed, or taken away young, and afterwards have approached to their parents preſence, the parents, though they have not known them, have had a ſecret joy, or other alteration, thereupon. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

I ſhall ſee
The winged vengeance overtake ſuch *children*. *Shakeſp.*

So unexhauſted her perfections were,
That for more *children* ſhe had more to ſpare. *Dryden.*

He, in a fruitful wife's embraces old,
A long increaſe of *children*'s *children* told. *Addiſon.*

3. The deſcendants of a man, how remote ſoever, are called *children*; as the *children* of Edom, the *children* of Iſrael.

4. In the language of ſcripture.

One weak in knowledge. *Iſaiah.* 1 *Corinth.*
Such as are young in grace. 1 *John.*
Such as are humble and docile. *Matthew.*

The *children* of light, the *children* of darkneſs; who follow light, who remain in darkneſs.

The elect, the bleſſed, are alſo called the *children* of God.

How is he numbered among the *children* of God, and his lot is among the ſaints! *Wiſdom.*

In the New Teſtament, believers are commonly called *children* of God.

Ye are all the *children* of God, by faith in Jeſus Chriſt. *Gal.* iii. 26. *Calmet.*

5. A girl child. Not in uſe.

Mercy on 's! a bearne, a very pretty bearne!
A boy, or *child*, I wonder? *Shakeſp.*

6. Any thing the product or effect of another.

Macduff, this noble paſſion,
Child of integrity, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black ſcruples. *Shakeſp.*

7. *To be with Child.* To be pregnant.

If it muſt ſtand ſtill, let wives with *child*
Pray that their burthen may not fall this day,
Leſt that their hopes prodigiouſly be croſt. *Shak.*

To Child, tshi'ld. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children.

The ſpring, the ſummer,
The *childing* autumn, angry winter, change
Their wonted liveries. *Shakeſp.*

As to *childing* women, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in ſuch it begins with hæmorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*

Chi'ldbearing, tshi'ld-bê-rìng. *participial ſubſtantive.* [from *child* and *bear*.] The act of bearing children.

To thee
Pains only in *childbearing* were foretold,
And, bringing forth, ſoon recompens'd with joy,
Fruit of thy womb. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The timorous and irreſolute Sylvia has demurred till ſhe is paſt *childbearing*. *Addiſon.*

Chi'ldbed, tshi'ld-bêd. *n. ſ.* [from *child* and *bed*.] The ſtate of a woman bringing a child, or being in labour.

The funerals of prince Arthur, and of queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower. *Bacon.*

Pure, as when waſh'd from ſpot of *childbed* ſtain. *Paradiſe Regained.*

Yet theſe, tho' poor, the pain of *childbed* bear. *Dryden.*

Let no one be actually married, till ſhe hath the *childbed* pillows. *Spectator.*

Women in *childbed* are in the caſe of perſons wounded. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Chi'ldbirth, tshi'ld-bêrth. *n. ſ.* [from *child* and *birth*.] Travail; labour; the time of bringing forth; the act of bringing forth.

The mother of Pyrocles, after her *childbirth*, died. *Sidney.*

A kernel void of any taſte, but not ſo of virtue, eſpecially for women travailing in *childbirth*. *Carew's Survey.*

In the whole ſex of women, God hath decreed the ſharpeſt pains of *childbirth*; to ſhew, that there is no ſtate exempt from ſorrow. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

He to his wife, before the time aſſign'd
For *childbirth* came, thus bluntly ſpoke his mind. *Dryden.*

Chi'lded, tshi'l-dìd. *adj.* [from *child*.] Furniſhed with a child.

How light and portable my pain ſeems now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow;
He *childed* as I father'd. *Shakeſp.*

Chi'ldermas day, tshìl'-dêr-mûs-dâ'. [from *child* and *maſs*.] The day of the week, throughout the year, anſwering to the day on which the feaſt of the Holy Innocents is ſolemnized, which weak and ſuperſtitious perſons think an unlucky day.

To talk of hares, or ſuch uncouth things, proves as ominous to the fiſherman, as the beginning of a voyage on the day when *childermas day* fell, doth to the mariner. *Carew.*

Chi'ldhood, tshi'ld-hûd. *n. ſ.* [from *child*; cilðhað, Sax.]

1. The ſtate of children; or, the time in which we are children: it includes infancy, but is continued to puberty.

Now I have ſtain'd the *childhood* of our joy
With blood, remov'd but little from our own. *Shakeſp.*

The ſons of lords and gentlemen ſhould be trained up in learning from their *childhoods*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Seldom have I ceas'd to eye
Thy infancy, thy *childhood*, and thy youth. *Milt.*

The ſame authority that the actions of a man have with us in our *childhood*, the ſame, in every period of life, has the practice of all whom we regard as our ſuperiours. *Rogers.*

2. The time of life between infancy and puberty.

Infancy and *childhood* demand thin, copious, nouriſhing aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began,
And roſe as *childhood* ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

Chi'ldish, tshi'l-dìsh. *adj.* [from *child*.]

1. Having the qualities of a child; trifling; ignorant; ſimple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is but beginning and almoſt *childiſh*: then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. Becoming only children; trifling; puerile.

Muſidorus being elder by three or four years, there was taken away the occaſion of *childiſh* contentions. *Sidney.*

The lion's whelps ſhe ſaw how he did bear,
And lull in rugged arms withouten *childiſh* fear. *Spenſer.*

When I was yet a child, no *childiſh* play
To me was pleaſing; all my mind was ſet
Serious to learn and know. *Paradiſe Regained.*

The fathers looked on the worſhip of images as the moſt ſilly and *childiſh* thing in the world. *Stillingfleet.*

One that hath newly learn'd to ſpeak and go
Loves *childiſh* plays. *Roſcommon.*

They have ſpoiled the walls with *childiſh* ſentences, that conſiſt often in a jingle of words. *Addiſon on Italy.*

By converſation the *childiſh* humours of their younger days might be worn out. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Chi'ldishly, tshi'l-dìsh-lŷ. *adv.* [from *childiſh*.] In a childiſh trifling way; like a child.

Together with his fame their infamy was ſpread, who had ſo raſhly and *childiſhly* ejected him. *Hooker.*

Some men are of excellent judgment in their own profeſſions, but *childiſhly* unſkilful in any thing beſides. *Hayward.*

Chi'ldishness, tshi'l-dìsh-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *childiſh*.]

1. Puerility; triflingneſs.

The actions of *childiſhneſs*, and unfaſhionable carriage, time and age will of itſelf be ſure to reform. *Locke.*

Nothing in the world could give a truer idea of the ſuperſtition, credulity, and *childiſhneſs* of the Roman catholick religion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Harmleſſneſs.

Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy *childiſhneſs* will move him more
Than can our reaſons. *Shakeſp.*

Chi'ldless, tshi'ld-lìs. *adj.* [from *child*.] Without children; without offſpring.

As thy ſword hath made women *childleſs*, ſo ſhall thy mother be *childleſs* among women. 1 *Samuel.*

A man ſhall ſee the nobleſt works and foundations have proceeded from *childleſs* men; which have ſought to expreſs the images of their minds, where thoſe of their bodies have failed; ſo the care of poſterity is moſt in them that have no poſterity. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Childleſs thou art, *childleſs* remain: ſo death
Shall be deceiv'd his glut. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

She can give the reaſon why one died *childleſs*. *Spectator.*

Chi'ldlike, tshi'ld-lìk. *adj.* [from *child* and *like*.] Becoming or beſeeming a child.

Who can owe no leſs than *childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker.*

I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cheriſh'd by her *childlike* duty. *Shakeſp.*

Chi'liad, kì'-lyâd. *n. ſ.* [from χιλιας.] A thouſand; a collection or ſum containing a thouſand.

We make cycles and periods of years, as decads, centuries, *chiliads*, for the uſe of computation in hiſtory. *Holder.*

Chilia'edron, kìl-ŷ-â-â'-drôn. *n. ſ.* [from χιλια.] A figure of a thouſand ſides.

In a man, who ſpeaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thouſand ſides, the idea of the figure may be very confuſed, though that of the number be very diſtinct. *Locke.*

Chilifa'ctive, kìl-ì'-fâc-tìv. *adj.* [from *chile*.] That which makes chile.

Whether this be not effected by ſome way of corroſion, rather than any proper digeſtion, *chilifactive* mutation, or alimental converſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Chilifa'ctory, kìl-ì-fâc-tûr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *chile*.] That which has the quality of making chile.

We ſhould rather rely upon a *chilifactory* menſtruum, or digeſtive preparation drawn from ſpecies or individuals, whoſe ſtomachs peculiarly diſſolve lapideous bodies. *Brown.*

Chilifica'tion, kìl-ì-fì-câ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *chile*.] The act of making chile.

Nor will we affirm that iron is indigeſted in the ſtomach of the oſtriche; but we ſuſpect this effect to proceed not from any liquid reduction, or tendence to *chilification*, by the power of natural heat. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CHILL, tshĭll'. *adj.* [cele, Sax.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch.

And all my plants I ſave from nightly ill,
Of noiſome winds, and blaſting vapours *chill*. *Milton.*

2. Cold; having the ſenſation of cold; ſhivering with cold.

My heart and my *chill* veins freeze with deſpair. *Rowe.*

3. Dull; not warm; not forward: as, a *chill* reception.

4. Depreſſed; dejected; diſcouraged.

5. Unaffectionate; cold of temper.

Chill, tshĭll'. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Chilneſs; cold.

I very well know one to have a ſort of *chill* about his præcordia and head. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To **Chill**, tshĭll'. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold.

Age has not yet
So ſhrunk my ſinews, or ſo *chill'd* my veins,
But conſcious virtue in my breaſt remains. *Dryd.*

Heat burns his riſe, froſt *chills* his ſetting beams,
And vex the world with oppoſite extremes. *Creech.*

Each changing ſeaſon does its poiſon bring;
Rheums *chill* the winter, agues blaſt the ſpring. *Prior.*

Now no more the drum
Provokes to arms; or trumpet's clangor ſhrill
Affrights the wives, or *chills* the virgin's blood. *Philips.*

2. To depreſs; to deject; to diſcourage.

Every thought on God *chills* the gaiety of his ſpirits, and awakens terrors which he cannot bear. *Rogers.*

3. To blaſt with cold.

The fruits periſh on the ground,
Or ſoon decay, by ſnows immod'rate *chill'd*,
By winds are blaſted, or by lightning kill'd. *Blackmore.*

Chi'lliness, tshĭll'-lȳ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *chilly*.] A ſenſation of ſhivering cold.

If the patient ſurvives three days, the acuteneſs of the pain abates, and a *chillineſs* or ſhivering affects the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Chi'lly, tshĭll'-lȳ. *adj.* [from *chill*.] Somewhat cold.

A *chilly* ſweat bedews
My ſhudd'ring limbs. *Philips.*

Chi'lness, tshĭll'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *chill*.] Coldneſs; want of warmth.

If you come out of the ſun ſuddenly into a ſhade, there followeth a *chilneſs* or ſhivering in all the body. *Bacon.*

This while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart,
A generous *chilneſs* ſeizes ev'ry part,
The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart. *Dryden.*

Chimb, tshī'mb. *n. ſ.* [*kime*, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME, tshī'me. *n. ſ.* [The original of this word is doubtful. *Junius* and *Minſhew* ſuppoſe it corrupted from *cimbal*; *Skinner* from *gamme*, or *gamut*; *Henſhaw* from *chiamare*, to *call*, becauſe the *chime* calls to church. Perhaps it is only ſoftened from *chirme*, or *churm*, an old word for the ſound of many voices, or inſtruments making a noiſe together.]

1. The conſonant or harmonick ſound of many correſpondent inſtruments.

Hang our ſhaggy thighs with bells;
That, as we do ſtrike a tune,
In our dance ſhall make a *chime*. *Ben Jonſon.*

The ſound
Of inſtruments, that made melodious *chime*,
Was heard, of harp and organ. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Love virtue, ſhe alone is free;
She can teach you how to climb
Higher than the ſphery *chime*. *Milton.*

2. The correſpondence of ſound.

Love firſt invented verſe, and form'd the rhime,
The motion meaſur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*. *Dryd.*

3. The ſound of bells, not rung by ropes, but ſtruck with hammers. In this ſenſe it is always uſed in the plural, *chimes*.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight. *Shakeſp.*

4. The correſpondence of proportion or relation.

The conceptions of things are placed in their ſeveral degrees of ſimilitude; as in ſeveral proportions, one to another: in which harmonious *chimes*, the voice of reaſon is often drowned. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

To **Chime**, tshī'me. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſound in harmony or conſonance.

To make the rough recital aptly *chime*,
Or bring the ſum of Gallia's loſs to rhime,
'Tis mighty hard. *Prior.*

2. To correſpond in relation or proportion.

Father and ſon, huſband and wife, and ſuch other correlative terms, do belong one to another; and, through cuſtom, do readily *chime*, and anſwer one another, in people's memories. *Locke.*

3. To agree; to fall in with.

He not only ſat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed* in with the diſcourſe. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

4. To ſuit with; to agree.

Any ſect, whoſe reaſonings, interpretation, and language, I have been uſed to, will, of courſe, make all *chime* that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, ſeem harſh, ſtrange, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

5. To jingle; to clatter.

But with the meaner tribe I'm forc'd to *chime*,
And, wanting ſtrength to riſe, deſcend to rhime. *Smith.*

To **Chime**, tshī'me. *v. a.*

1. To move, or ſtrike, or cauſe to ſound harmonically, or with juſt conſonancy.

With lifted arms they order ev'ry blow,
And *chime* their ſounding hammers in a row;
With labour'd anvils Ætna groans below. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

2. To ſtrike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA, kȳ-mē'-rå. *n. ſ.* [*chimæra*, Lat.] A vain and wild fancy, as remote from reality as the exiſtence of the poetical Chimera, a monſter feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

In ſhort, the force of dreams is of a piece,
Chimeras all, and more abſurd, or leſs. *Dryd. Fab.*

No body joins the voice of a ſheep with the ſhape of a horſe, to be the complex ideas of any real ſubſtances, unleſs he has a mind to fill his head with *chimeras*, and his diſcourſe with unintelligible words. *Locke.*

Chime'rical, kī-mĕr'-rī-kål. *adj.* [from *chimera*.] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vainly, or fantaſtically conceived; fantaſtick.

Notwithſtanding the fineneſs of this allegory may atone for it in ſome meaſure, I cannot think that perſons of ſuch a *chimerical* exiſtence are proper actors in an epic poem. *Spectator.*

Chime'rically, kī-mĕr'-rī-kål-lȳ. *adv.* [from *chimerical*.] Vainly; wildly; fantaſtically.

Chi'minage, kī-mī'-någe. *n. ſ.* [from *chimin*, an old law word for a road.] A toll for paſſage through a foreſt. *Cowell.*

CHI'MNEY, tshĭm'-nȳ. *n. ſ.* [*cheminée*, Fr.]

1. The paſſage through which the ſmoke aſcends from the fire in the houſe.

Chimnies with ſcorn rejecting ſmoke. *Swift.*

2. The turret raiſed above the roof of the houſe, for conveyance of the ſmoke.

The night has been unruly: where we lay,
Our *chimnies* were blown down. *Shakeſp.*

3. The fire-place.

The *chimney*
Is ſouth the chamber; and the chimneypiece,
Chaſte Dian bathing. *Shakeſp.*

The fire which the Chaldeans worſhipped for a god, is crept into every man's *chimney*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Low offices, which ſome neighbours hardly think it worth ſtirring from their *chimney* ſides to obtain. *Swift on Sac. Teſt.*

Chi'mney-corner, tshĭm'-nȳ-kå'r-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *corner*.] The fire-ſide; the ſeat on each end of the firegrate: uſually noted in proverbial language for being the place of idlers.

Yet ſome old men
Tell ſtories of you in their *chimney-corner*. *Denham.*

Chi'mneypiece, tshĭm'-nȳ-pēs. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *piece*.] The ornamental piece of wood, or ſtone, that is ſet round the fireplace.

Poliſh and brighten the marble hearths and *chimneypieces* with a clout dipt in greaſe. *Swift.*

Chi'mneysweeper, tshĭm'-nȳ-swē'-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *chimney* and *ſweeper*.]

1. One whoſe trade it is to clean foul chimnies of ſoot.

To look like her, are *chimneyſweepers* black;
And ſince her time are colliers counted bright. *Shakeſp.*

The little *chimneyſweeper* ſkulks along,
And marks with ſooty ſtains the heedleſs throng. *Gay.*

Even lying Ned, the *chimneyſweeper* of Savoy, and Tom the Portugal duſtman, put in their claims. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It is uſed proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.

Golden lads and girls, all muſt,
As *chimneyſweepers*, come to duſt. *Shakeſp.*

CHIN, tshĭn'. *n. ſ.* [cinne, Sax. *kinn*, Germ.] The part of the face beneath the under lip.

But all the words I could get of her, was wrying her waiſt, and thruſting out her *chin*. *Sidney.*

With his Amazonian *chin* he drove
The briſtled lips before him. *Shakeſp.*

He rais'd his hardy head, which ſunk again,
And, ſinking on his boſom, knock'd his *chin*. *Dryden.*

Chi'na, tshī'-nå. *n. ſ.* [from *China*, the country where it is made.] China ware; porcelain; a ſpecies of veſſels made in China, dimly tranſparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glaſs. They are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one eaſily vitrifies; the other reſiſts a very ſtrong heat: when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glaſs, they are completely burnt.

Spleen, vapours, or ſmall-pox, above them all;
And miſtreſs of herſelf, tho' *china* fall. *Pope.*

After ſupper, carry your plate and *china* together in the ſame baſket. *Swift.*

Chi'na-Orange, tshī'-nȳ-ŏr'-ĭndzh. *n. ſ.* [from *China* and *orange*.] The ſweet orange: brought originally from China.

Not many years has the *China-orange* been propagated in Portugal and Spain. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Chi'na-Root, tshī'-nȳ-rōt. *n. ſ.* [from *China* and *root*.] A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

Chi'ncough, tshĭn'-kŏf. *n. ſ.* [perhaps more properly *kincough*, from *kinckin* to pant, Dut. and *cough*.] A violent and convulſive cough, to which children are ſubject.

I have obſerved a *chincough*, complicated with an intermitting fever. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CHINE, tshī'ne. *n. ſ.* [*eſchine*, Fr. *ſchiena*, Ital. *ſpina*, Lat. *cein*, Arm.]

1. The part of the back in which the ſpine or back bone is found.

She ſtrake him ſuch a blow upon his *chine*, that ſhe opened all his body. *Sidney.*

He preſents her with the tuſky head,
And *chine* with riſing briſtles roughly ſpread. *Dryd.*

2. A piece of the back of an animal.

Cut out the burly boned clown in *chines* of beef ere thou ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

He had killed eight fat hogs for this ſeaſon, and he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongſt his neighbours. *Spectator.*

To **Chine**, tshi'ne. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut into chines.

He that in his line did *chine* the long ribb'd
Apennine. *Dryden.*

CHINK, tshink'. *n. ſ.* [cınan to gape, Sax.] A ſmall aperture longwiſe; an opening or gap between the parts of any thing.

Pyramus and Thiſbe did talk through the *chink* of a wall. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Plagues alſo have been raiſed by anointing the *chinks* of doors, and the like. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Though birds have no epiglottis, yet they ſo contract the *chink* of their larinx, as to prevent the admiſſion of wet or dry indigeſted. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Other inventions, falſe and abſurd, that are like ſo many *chinks* and holes to diſcover the rottenneſs of the whole fabrick. *South.*

In vain ſhe ſearch'd each cranny of the houſe,
Each gaping *chink* impervious to a mouſe. *Swift.*

To **Chink**, tshink'. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from the ſound.] To ſhake ſo as to make a ſound.

He *chinks* his purſe, and takes his ſeat of ſtate:
With ready quills the dedicators wait. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To **Chink**, tshink'. *v. n.* To ſound by ſtriking each other.

Lord Strutt's money ſhines as bright, and *chinks* as well, as 'ſquire South's. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

When not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards,
And Atwill's ſelf was drain'd of all his hoards. *Swift.*

Chi'nky, tshink'-ỳ. *adj.* [from *chink.*] Full of holes; gaping; opening into narrow clefts.

But plaiſter thou the *chinky* hives with clay. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Grimalkin, to domeſtick vermin ſworn
An everlaſting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a *chinky* gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtleſs mice
Sure ruin. *Philips's Poems.*

Chints, tshint's. *n. ſ.* Cloth of cotton made in India, and printed with colours.

Let a charming *chints*, and Bruſſels lace,
Wrap my cold limbs, and ſhade my lifeleſs face. *Pope.*

Chi'oppine, tshŏp-pi'ne. *n. ſ.* [from *chapin*, Span.] A high ſhoe, formerly worn by ladies.

Your ladyſhip is nearer heaven than when I ſaw you laſt, by the altitude of a *chioppine*. *Shakeſp.*

The woman was a giganteſs, and yet walked always in *chioppines*. *Cowley.*

CHIP, **Cheap**, **Chipping**, tship', tshe'p, tship'-ping, in the names of places, imply a market; from the Saxon cyppan ceapan, to buy. *Gibſon.*

To **Chip**, tship'. *v. a.* [probably corrupted from *chop.*] To cut into ſmall pieces; to diminiſh, by cutting away a little at a time.

His mangled Myrmidons,
Noſeleſs, handleſs, hackt and *chipt*, come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

To return to our ſtatue in the block of marble, we ſee it ſometimes only begun to be *chipped*; ſometimes rough hewn, and juſt ſketched into an human figure. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The critick ſtrikes out all that is not juſt;
And 'tis ev'n ſo the butler *chips* his cruſt. *King.*

Induſtry
Taught him to *chip* the wood, and hew the ſtone. *Thomſon.*

Chip, tship'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmall piece taken off by a cutting inſtrument.

Cucumbers do extremely affect moiſture, and over-drink themſelves, which chaff or *chips* forbiddeth. *Bacon.*

That *chip* made iron ſwim, not by natural power. *Taylor.*

The ſtraw was laid below;
Of *chips* and ſerewood was the ſecond row. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. A ſmall piece, however made.

The mangane ſe lies in the vein in lumps wrecked, in an irregular manner, among clay, ſpar, and *chips* of ſtone. *Woodward.*

Chi'pping, tship'-ping. *n. ſ.* [from *To chip.*] A fragment cut off.

They dung their land with the *chippings* of a ſort of ſoft ſtone. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The *chippings* and filings of theſe jewels, could they be preſerved, are of more value than the whole maſs of ordinary authors. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

Chira'grical, ki-rȧg'-gri-kȧl. *adj.* [from *chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; ſubject to the gout in the hand.

Chiragrical perſons do ſuffer in the finger as well as in the reſt, and ſometimes firſt of all. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Chiro'grapher, ki-rŏg'-grȧ-fŭr. *n. ſ.* [χεὶρ the hand, and γράφω to write.] He that exerciſes or profeſſes the art or buſineſs of writing.

Thus paſſeth it from this office to the *chirographer*'s, to be engroſſed. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

Chiro'graphist, ki-rŏg'-grȧ-fiſt. *n. ſ.* [See Chirographer.] This word is uſed in the following paſſage, I think improperly, for one that tells fortunes by examining the hand: the true word is *chiroſophiſt*, or *chiromancer*.

Let the phiſiognomiſts examine his features; let the *chirographiſts* behold his palm; but, above all, let us conſult for the calculation of his nativity. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Chiro'graphy, ki-rŏg'-grȧ-fỳ. *n. ſ.* [See Chirographer.] The art of writing.

Chi'romancer, ki'-rō-mȧn-ſŭr. *n. ſ.* [See Chiromancy.] One that foretels future events by inſpecting the hand.

The middle ſort, who have not much to ſpare,
To *chiromancers'* cheaper art repair,
Who clap the pretty palm, to make the lines more
fair. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Chi'romancy, ki'-rō-mȧn-ſỳ. *n. ſ.* [χεὶρ the hand, and μαντις a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inſpecting the hand.

There is not much conſiderable in that doctrine of *chiromancy*, that ſpots in the top of the nails do ſignify things paſt; in the middle, things preſent; and at the bottom, events to come. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **CHIRP**, tshĕrp'. *v. n.* [perhaps contracted from *cheer up*. The Dutch have *circken.*] To make a cheerful noiſe; as birds, when they call without ſinging.

She *chirping* ran, he peeping flew away,
Till hard by them both he and ſhe did ſtay. *Sidney.*

Came he right now to ſing a raven's note;
And thinks he that the *chirping* of a wren
Can chaſe away the firſt conceived ſound? *Shak.*

No *chirping* lark the welkin ſheen invokes. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

The careful hen
Calls all her *chirping* family around. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To **Chirp**, tshĕrp'. *v. a.* [This ſeems apparently corrupted from *cheer up.*] To make cheerful.

Let no ſober bigot here think it a ſin
To puſh on the *chirping* and moderate bottle. *Johnſon.*

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his *chirping* pint, he cracks his jokes. *Pope.*

Chirp, tshĕrp'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The voice of birds or inſects.

Winds over us whiſper'd, flocks by us did bleat,
And *chirp* went the graſshopper under our feet. *Spectator.*

Chi'rper, tshĕr'-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *chirp.*] One that chirps; one that is cheerful.

To **Chirre**, tshir. *v. n.* [ceoꞃꞅian, Sax.] See Churme. To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*

CHI'RURGEON, ſŭr'-jŭn. *n. ſ.* [χειρουργὸς, from χεὶρ the hand, and ἔργον work.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, *ſurgeon*.

When a man's wounds ceaſe to ſmart, only becauſe he has loſt his feeling, they are nevertheleſs mortal, for his not ſeeing his need of a *chirurgeon*. *South's Sermons.*

Chiru'rgery, ſŭr'-jĕ-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *chirurgeon.*] The art of curing by external applications. This is called *ſurgery*.

Gynecia having ſkill in *chirurgery*, an art in thoſe days much eſteemed. *Sidney.*

Nature could do nothing in her caſe without the help of *chirurgery*, in drying up the luxurious fleſh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones. *Wiſeman.*

Chiru'rgical, ki-rŭr'-jỳ-kȧl. } *adj.* See Chirurgeon.
Chiru'rgick, ki-rŭr'-jik. }

1. Having qualities uſeful in outward applications to hurts.

As to the *chirurgical* or phyſical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold. *Mortimer.*

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.

3. Manual in general, conſiſting in operations of the hand. This ſenſe, though the firſt according to etymology, is now ſcarce found.

The *chirurgical* or manual part doth refer to the making inſtruments, and exerciſing particular experiments. *Wilkins.*

CHI'SEL, tshiz'l. *n. ſ.* [*ciſeau*, Fr. of *ſciſſum*, Lat.] An inſtrument with which wood or ſtone is pared away.

What fine *chiſel*
Could ever yet cut breath? Let no man mock me,
For I will kiſs her. *Shakeſp.*

There is ſuch a ſeeming ſoftneſs in the limbs, as if not a *chiſel* had hewed them out of ſtone, but a pencil had drawn and ſtroaked them in oil. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Imperfect ſhapes: in marble ſuch are ſeen,
When the rude *chiſel* does the man begin. *Dryden.*

To **Chi'sel**, tshiz'l. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chiſel.

CHIT, tshit'. *n. ſ.* [according to Dr. *Hickes*, from *kind*, Germ. child; perhaps from *chico* little, Span.]

1. A child; a baby. Generally uſed of young perſons in contempt.

Theſe will appear ſuch *chits* in ſtory,
'Twill turn all politicks to jeſt. *Anonymous.*

2. The ſhoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with maltſters.

Barley, couched four days, will begin to ſhew the *chit* or ſprit at the root-end. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. A freckle. [from chick-peaſe.] In this ſenſe it is ſeldom uſed.

To **Chit**, tshit'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſprout; to ſhoot at the end of the grain: cant.

I have known barley *chit* in ſeven hours after it had been thrown forth. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CHI'TCHAT, tshĭt'-tshăt. *n. ſ.* [corrupted by reduplication from *chat.*] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only uſed in ludicrous converſation.

I am a member of a female ſociety, who call ourſelves the *chitchat* club. *Spectator.*

CHI'TTERLINGS, tshĭt'-tĕr-lĭngz. *n. ſ.* without ſingular. [from *ſchyter lingh*, Dut. *Minſhew*; from *kutteln*, Germ. *Skinner.*] The guts; the bowels. *Skinner.*

CHI'TTY, tshĭt'-tȳ. *adj.* [from *chit.*] Childiſh; like a baby.

CHI'VALROUS, shĭv'-ăl-rŭs. *adj.* [from *chivalry.*] Relating to chivalry, or errant knighthood; knightly; warlike; adventurous; daring. A word now out of uſe.

And noble minds of yore allied were
In brave purſuit of *chivalrous* empriſe. *Fairy Q.*

CHI'VALRY, shĭv'-ăl-rȳ. *n. ſ.* [*chevalerie*, Fr. knighthood, from *cheval* a horſe; as *eques* in Latin.]

1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, ſome degrees and orders of *chivalry*; which, nevertheleſs, are conferred promiſcuouſly upon ſoldiers and no ſoldiers. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. The qualifications of a knight; as, valour, dexterity in arms.

Thou haſt ſlain
The flow'r of Europe for his *chivalry.* *Shakeſp.*
I may ſpeak it to my ſhame,
I have a truant been to *chivalry.* *Shakeſp.*

3. The general ſyſtem of knighthood.

Solemnly he ſwore,
That, by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,
And whate'er elſe to *chivalry* belongs,
He would not ceaſe till he reveng'd their wrongs. *Dryden.*

4. An adventure; an exploit. Not now in uſe.

They four doing acts more dangerous, though leſs famous, becauſe they were but private *chivalries.* *Sidney.*

5. The body or order of knights.

And by his light
Did all the *chivalry* of England move
To do brave acts. *Shakeſp.*

6. In law.

Servitium militare, of the French *chevalier*; a tenure of land by knight's ſervice. There is no land but is holden mediately or immediately of the crown, by ſome ſervice or other; and therefore are all our freeholds, that are to us and our heirs, called *feuda*, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. As the king gave to the nobles large poſſeſſions for this or that rent and ſervice, ſo they parcelled out their lands, ſo received for rents and ſervices, as they thought good: and thoſe ſervices are by Littleton divided into *chivalry* and ſocage. The one is martial and military; the other, clowniſh and ruſtick. *Chivalry*, therefore, is a tenure of ſervice, whereby the tenant is bound to perform ſome noble or military office unto his lord: and is of two ſorts; either regal, that is, ſuch as may hold only of the king; or ſuch as may alſo hold of a common perſon as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king, is properly called ſergeantry; and is again divided into grand or petit, *i. e.* great or ſmall. *Chivalry* that may hold of a common perſon, as well as of the king, is called ſcutagium. *Cowell.*

7. It ought properly to be written *chevalry.* It is a word not much uſed, but in old poems or romances.

CHI'VES, shĭ'vz. *n. ſ.* [*cive*, Fr. *Skinner.*]

1. The threads or filaments riſing in flowers with ſeeds at the end.

The maſculine or prolific ſeed contained in the *chives* or apices of the ſtamina. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A ſpecies of ſmall onion. *Skinner.*

CHLORO'SIS, klō-rō'-sĭs. *n. ſ.* [from χλωρὸς green.] The green-ſickneſs.

To CHOAK, tshō'k. See CHOKE.

CHO'COLATE, tshŏk'-ŭl-ĕt. *n. ſ.* [*chocolate*, Span.]

1. The nut of the cacao tree.

The tree hath a roſe flower, of a great number of petals, from whoſe empalement ariſes the pointal, being a tube cut into many parts, which becomes a fruit ſhaped ſomewhat like a cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are contained ſeveral ſeeds, collected into an oblong heap, and ſlit down, ſomewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in great plenty in ſeveral places between the tropicks, and grows wild. See COCOA. *Miller.*

2. The cake or maſs, made by grinding the kernel of the cacao nut with other ſubſtances, to be diſſolved in hot water.

The Spaniards were the firſt who brought *chocolate* into uſe in Europe, to promote the conſumption of their cacao-nuts, achiot, and other drugs, which their Weſt Indies furniſh, and which enter the compoſition of *chocolate.* *Chambers.*

3. The liquor made by a ſolution of chocolate in hot water.

Chocolate is certainly much the beſt of theſe three exotick liquors: its oil ſeems to be both rich, alimentary, and anodyne. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

In fumes of burning *chocolate* ſhall glow,
And tremble at the ſea that froths below! *Pope.*

CHO'COLATE-HOUSE, tshŏk'-ŭl-ĕt-hous'. *n. ſ.* [*chocolate* and *houſe.*] A houſe where company is entertained with chocolate.

Ever ſince that time, Liſander has been twice a day at the *chocolate-houſe.* *Tatler.*

CHODE, tshō'de. [the old preterite from *chide.*] See CHIDE.

And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban. *Geneſis.*

CHOICE, tshoi'se. *n. ſ.* [*choix*, French.]

1. The act of chooſing; determination between different things propoſed; election.

If you oblige me ſuddenly to chuſe,
The *choice* is made, for I muſt both refuſe. *Dryd.*
Soft elocution doth thy ſtyle renown,
Gentle or ſharp, according to thy *choice*,
To laugh at follies, or to laſh at vice. *Dryd. Perſius.*

2. The power of chooſing; election.

Choice there is not, unleſs the thing which we take be ſo in our power, that we might have refuſed it. If fire conſume the ſtable, it chooſeth not ſo to do, becauſe the nature thereof is ſuch that it can do no other. *Hooker.*

There's no liberty like the freedom of having it at my own *choice*, whether I will live to the world, or to myſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no *choice.* Whereas, all moral goodneſs conſiſteth in the elective act of the underſtanding will. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his *choice.* *Locke.*

3. Care in chooſing; curioſity of diſtinction.

Julius Cæſar did write a collection of apophthegms: it is pity his book is loſt; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice.* *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

4. The thing choſen; the thing taken, or approved, in preference to others.

Your *choice* is not ſo rich in birth as beauty;
That you might well enjoy her. *Shakeſp.*
Take to thee, from among the cherubim,
Thy *choice* of flaming warriours. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Now, Mars, ſhe ſaid, let fame exalt her voice;
Nor let thy conqueſts only be her *choice.* *Prior.*

5. The beſt part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice.

The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in other books, the Pſalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly alſo expreſs. *Hooker.*

Thou art a mighty prince: in the *choice* of our ſepulchres bury thy dead. *Geneſis.*

Their riders, the flow'r and *choice*
Of many provinces, from bound to bound. *Milt.*

6. Several things propoſed at once, as objects of judgment and election.

A braver *choice* of dauntleſs ſpirits
Did never float upon the ſwelling tide. *Shakeſp.*

7. *To make Choice of.* To chooſe; to take from ſeveral things propoſed.

Wiſdom of what herſelf approves *makes choice*,
Nor is led captive by the common voice. *Denham.*

CHOICE, tshoi'se. *adj.* [*choiſi*, French.]

1. Select; of extraordinary value.

After having ſet before the king the *choiceſt* of wines and fruits, he told him the beſt part of his entertainment was to come. *Guardian.*

Thus, in a ſea of folly toſs'd,
My *choiceſt* hours of life are loſt. *Swift.*

2. Chary; frugal; careful. Uſed of perſons.

He that is *choice* of his time, will alſo be *choice* of his company, and *choice* of his actions. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

CHO'ICELESS, tshoi'se-lĭs. *adj.* [from *choice.*] Without the power of chooſing; without right of choice; not free.

Neither the weight of the matter of which the cylinder is made, nor the round voluble form of it, are any more imputable to that dead *choiceleſs* creature, than the firſt motion of it; and, therefore, it cannot be a fit reſemblance to ſhew the reconcileableneſs of fate with choice. *Hammond.*

CHO'ICELY, tshoi'se-lȳ. *adv.* [from *choice.*]

1. Curiouſly; with exact choice.

A band of men,
Collected *choicely* from each county ſome. *Shakeſp.*

2. Valuably; excellently.

It is certain it is *choicely* good. *Walton's Angler.*

CHO'ICENESS, tshoi'se-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *choice.*] Nicety; particular value.

Carry into the ſhade ſuch auriculas, ſeedlings, or plants, as are for their *choiceneſs* reſerved in pots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CHOIR, kwī'r. *n. ſ.* [*chorus*, Lat.]

1. An aſſembly or band of ſingers.

They now aſſiſt the *choir*
Of angels, who their ſongs admire. *Waller.*

2. The ſingers in divine worſhip.

The *choir*,
With all the choiceſt muſick of the kingdom,
Together ſung *Te Deum.* *Shakeſp.*

3. The part of the church where the choriſters or ſingers are placed.

The lords and ladies, having brought the queen
To a prepar'd place in the *choir*, fell off
At diſtance from her. *Shakeſp.*

To CHOKE, tshō'ke. *v. a.* [aceocan, Sax. from ceoca the *cheek* or *mouth.* According to *Minſhew*, from חנק; from whence, probably, the Spaniſh *ahogar.*]

1. To ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the paſſage of reſpiration.

But when to my good lord I prove untrue,
I'll *choke* myſelf. *Shakeſp.*
While you thunder'd, clouds of duſt did *choke*
Contending troops. *Waller.*

2. To ſtop up; to obſtruct; to block up a paſſage.

Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court,
Whoſe porticos were *chok'd* with the reſort. *Chapman.*

They are at a continual expence to cleanſe the ports, and keep them from being *choked* up, by the help of ſeveral engines. *Addiſon on Italy.*

While pray'rs and tears his deſtin'd progreſs ſtay,
And crowds of mourners *choke* their ſov'reign's way. *Tickell.*

3. To hinder by obſtruction or confinement.

As two ſpent ſwimmers, that do cling together,
And *choke* their art. *Shakeſp.*

She cannot loſe her perfect pow'r to ſee,
Tho' miſts and clouds do *choke* her window-light. *Davies.*

It ſeemeth the fire is ſo *choked*, as not to be able to remove the ſtone. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

You muſt make the mould big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greateſt; for elſe you will *choke* the ſpreading of the fruit. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The fire, which *chok'd* in aſhes lay,
A load too heavy for his ſoul to move,
Was upward blown below, and bruſh'd away by love. *Dryden.*

4. To ſuppreſs.

And yet we ventur'd; for the gain propos'd
Chok'd the reſpect of likely peril fear'd. *Shakeſp.*

Confeſs thee freely of thy ſin:
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor *choke* the ſtrong conception
That I do groan withal. *Shakeſp.*

5. To overpower.

And that which fell among thorns are they, which, when they have heard, go forth, and are *choked* with cares, and riches, and pleaſures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. *Luke.*

No fruitful crop the ſickly fields return;
But oats and darnel *choke* the riſing corn. *Dryden's Paſt.*

CHOKE, tsho'ke. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke. A cant word.

CHOKE-PEAR, tsho'ke-per. *n. ſ.* [from *choke* and *pear*.]

1. A rough, harſh, unpalatable pear.

2. Any aſperſion or ſarcaſm, by which another is put to ſilence. A low term.

Pardon me for going ſo low as to talk of giving *choke-pears*. *Clariſſa.*

CHO'KER, tsho'-kur. *n. ſ.* [from *choke*.]

1. One that chokes or ſuffocates another.

2. One that puts another to ſilence.

3. Any thing that cannot be anſwered.

CHO'KE-WEED, tsho'ke-weed. *n. ſ.* [*ervangina*.] A plant.

CHO'KY, tsho'-ky. *adj.* [from *choke*.] That which has the power of ſuffocation.

CHO'LAGOGUES, kol'-a-gogz. *n. ſ.* [χόλος bile.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or choler.

CHO'LER, kol'-lur. *n. ſ.* [*cholera*, Lat. from χολὴ.]

1. The bile.

Marcilius Ficimus increaſes theſe proportions, adding two more of pure *choler*. *Wotton on Education.*

There would be a main defect, if ſuch a feeding animal, and ſo ſubject unto diſeaſes from bilious cauſes, ſhould want a proper conveyance for *choler*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The humour which, by its ſuper-abundance, is ſuppoſed to produce iraſcibility.

It engenders *choler*, planteth anger;
And better 'twere that both of us did faſt,
Since, of ourſelves, ourſelves are cholerick,
Than feed it with ſuch over-roaſted fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

3. Anger; rage.

Put him to *choler* ſtraight: he hath been uſed
Ever to conquer, and to have his word
Of contradiction. *Shakeſp.*

He, methinks, is no great ſcholar,
Who can miſtake deſire for *choler*. *Prior.*

CHO'LERICK, kol'-ler-rik. *adj.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]

1. Abounding with choler.

Our two great poets being ſo different in their tempers, the one *cholerick* and ſanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden.*

2. Angry; iraſcible: of perſons.

Bull, in the main, was an honeſt plain-dealing fellow, *cholerick*, bold, and of a very unconſtant temper. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Angry; offenſive: of words or actions.

There came in *cholerick* haſte towards me about ſeven or eight knights. *Sidney.*

Becanus threateneth all that read him, uſing his confident, or rather *cholerick*, ſpeech. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

CHO'LERICKNESS, kol'-ler-ik-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *cholerick*.] Anger; iraſcibility; peeviſhneſs.

To CHOOSE, tsho'ze. *v. a.* I *choſe*, I *have choſen*, or *choſe*. [*choiſir*, Fr. ceoꞃan, Sax. *kicſen*, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of ſeveral things offered; not to reject.

Did I *chooſe* him out of all the tribes of Iſrael to be my prieſt. 1 *Sam.* ii. 28.

I may neither *chooſe* whom I would, nor refuſe whom I diſlike. *Shakeſp.*

If he ſhould offer to *chooſe*, and *chooſe* the right caſket, you ſhould refuſe to perform your father's will, if you ſhould refuſe to accept him. *Shakeſp.*

2. To take; not to refuſe.

Let us *chooſe* to us judgment; let us know among ourſelves what is good. *Job.*

The will has ſtill ſo much freedom left as to enable it to *chooſe* any act in its kind good; as alſo to refuſe any act in its kind evil. *South's Sermons.*

3. To ſelect; to pick out of a number.

How much leſs ſhall I anſwer him, and *chooſe* out my words to reaſon with him? *Job.*

4. To elect for eternal happineſs; to predeſtinate to life. A term of theologians.

To CHOOSE, tsho'ze. *v. n.* To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and ſignifies muſt neceſſarily be.

Without the influence of the Deity ſupporting things, their utter annihilation could not *chooſe* but follow. *Hooker.*

Knaves abroad,
Who having by their own importunate ſuit
Convinced or ſupplied them, they cannot *chooſe*
But they muſt blab. *Shakeſp.*

When a favourite ſhall be raiſed upon the foundation of merit, then can he not *chooſe* but proſper. *Bacon.*

Threw down a golden apple in her way;
For all her haſte, ſhe could not *chooſe* but ſtay. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who are perſuaded that they ſhall continue for ever, cannot *chooſe* but aſpire after a happineſs commenſurate to their duration. *Tillotſon.*

CHO'OSER, tsho'-zur. *n. ſ.* [from *chooſe*.] He that has the power or office of chooſing; elector.

Come all into this nut, quoth ſhe;
Come cloſely in, be rul'd by me;
Each one may here a *chooſer* be,
For room you need not wreſtle. *Drayton.*

In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own *chooſer*. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

This generality is not ſufficient to make a good *chooſer*, without a more particular contraction of his judgment. *Wotton.*

To CHOP, tshop'. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch, *couper*, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What ſhall we do, if we perceive
Lord Haſtings will not yield to our complots?
——— *Chop* off his head, man. *Shakeſp.*

Within theſe three days his head is to be *chopt* off. *Shakeſp.*

And where the cleaver *chops* the heifer's ſpoil,
Thy breathing noſtril hold. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. To devour eagerly: with *up*.

You are for making a haſty meal, and for *chopping up* your entertainment like an hungry clown. *Dryden.*

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfaſt, which the fox preſently *chopped up*. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To mince; to cut into ſmall pieces.

They break their bones, and *chop* them in pieces, as for the pot. *Micah.*

Some granaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, *chopped* ſtraw, mulch, and ſuch like. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

By dividing of them into chapters and verſes, they are ſo *chopped* and minced, and ſtand ſo broken and divided, that the common people take the verſes uſually for different aphoriſms. *Locke.*

4. To break into chinks.

I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty *chopt* hands had milked. *Shakeſp.*

To CHOP, tshop'. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing with a quick and unexpected motion, like that of a blow: as we ſay, the wind *chops* about, that is, changes ſuddenly.

If the body repercuſſing be near, and yet not ſo near as to make a concurrent echo, it *choppeth* with you upon the ſudden. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. To catch with the mouth.

Out of greedineſs to get both, he *chops* at the ſhadow, and loſes the ſubſtance. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To light or happen upon a thing ſuddenly: with *upon*.

To CHOP, tshop'. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dut. to buy.]

1. To purchaſe, generally by way of truck; to give one thing for another.

The *chopping* of bargains, when a man buys not to hold but to ſell again, grindeth upon the ſeller and the buyer. *Bacon.*

2. To put one thing in the place of another.

Sets up communities and ſenſes,
To *chop* and change intelligences. *Hudibras.*

Affirm the Trigons *chopp'd* and chang'd,
The watry with the fiery rang'd. *Hudibras.*

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends, as well as our horſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To bandy; to altercate; to return one thing or word for another.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge, nor wind himſelf into the handling of the cauſe a-new, after the judge hath declared his ſentence. *Bacon.*

You'll never leave off your *chopping* of logick, till your ſkin is turned over your ears for prating. *L'Eſtrange.*

CHOP, tshop'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See CHIP.

Sir William Capel compounded for ſixteen hundred pounds; yet Empſon would have cut another *chop* out of him, if the king had not died. *Bacon.*

2. A ſmall piece of meat, commonly of mutton.

Old Croſs condemns all perſons to be fops,
That can't regale themſelves with mutton *chops*. *King's Cook.*

3. A crack, or cleft.

Water will make wood to ſwell; as we ſee in the filling of the *chops* of bowls, by laying them in water. *Bacon.*

CHOP-HOUSE, tshop'-hous. *n. ſ.* [from *chop* and *houſe*.] A mean houſe of entertainment, where proviſion ready dreſſed is ſold.

I loſt my place at the *chop-houſe*, where every man eats in publick a meſs of broth, or *chop* of meat, in ſilence. *Spectator.*

CHO'PIN, sho-pe'n. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. A French liquid meaſure, containing nearly a pint of Wincheſter.

2. A term uſed in Scotland for a quart of wine meaſure.

Cho'pping, tshŏp'-pĭng. *participial adj.* [In this ſenſe, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by *Skinner* to ſignify *luſty*, from cap, Sax.; by others to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live.

Both Jack Freeman and Ned Wild
Would own the fair and *chopping* child. *Fenton.*

Cho'pping-block, tshŏp'-pĭng-blŏk. *n. ſ.* [*chop* and *block*.] A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The ſtraight ſmooth elms are good for axletrees, boards, *chopping-blocks*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Cho'pping-knife, tshŏp'-pĭng-nīfe. *n. ſ.* [*chop* and *knife*.] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Here comes Dametas, with a ſword by his ſide, a foreſt bill on his neck, and a *chopping-knife* under his girdle. *Sidney.*

Cho'ppy, tshŏp'-pȳ. *adj.* [from *chop*.] Full of holes, clefts, or cracks.

You ſeem to underſtand me,
By each at once her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her ſkinny lips. *Shakeſp.*

Chops, tshŏp's. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [corrupted probably from Chaps, which ſee.]

1. The mouth of a beaſt.

So ſoon as my *chops* begin to walk, yours muſt be walking too, for company. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. The mouth of a man, uſed in contempt.

He ne'er ſhook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
Till he unſeam'd him from the nape to th' *chops*. *Shakeſp.*

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river, of a ſmith's vice.

Cho'ral, kō'-răl. *adj.* [from *chorus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to or compoſing a choir or concert.

All ſounds on fret by ſtring or golden wire
Temper'd ſoft tunings intermix'd with voice,
Choral or uniſon. *Milton.*

Choral ſymphonies. *Milton.*

2. Singing in a choir.

And *choral* ſeraphs ſung the ſecond day. *Amhurſt.*

CHORD, kărd. *n. ſ.* [*chorda*, Lat.] When it ſignifies a rope or ſtring in general, it is written *cord*: when its primitive ſignification is preſerved, the *h* is retained.]

1. The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument.

Who mov'd
Their ſtops and *chords*, was ſeen; his volant touch
Inſtinct thro' all proportions, low and high,
Fled and purſued tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

2. [In geometry.] A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To Chord, kărd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſtrings or chords; to ſtring.

What paſſion cannot muſick raiſe and quell?
When Jubal ſtruck the *chorded* ſhell,
His liſt'ning brethren ſtood around. *Dryden.*

Chorde'e, kŏr-dē'. *n. ſ.* [from *chorda*, Lat.] A contraction of the frœnum.

Cho'rion, kō'-ryŏn. *n. ſ.* [χωρεῖν to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

Cho'rister, kwĕr'-rĭs-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *chorus*.]

1. A ſinger in cathedrals, uſually a ſinger of the lower order; a ſinging boy.

2. A ſinger in a concert. This ſenſe is, for the moſt part, confined to poetry.

And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praiſes of the Lord in lively notes;
The whiles, with hollow throats,
The *choriſters* the joyous anthem ſing. *Spenſer.*

The new-born phœnix takes his way;
Of airy *choriſters* a numerous train
Attend his progreſs. *Dryden.*

The muſical voices and accents of the aerial *choriſters*. *Ray on the Creation.*

Choro'grapher, kō-rŏg'-gră-fŭr. *n. ſ.* [from χωρή a region, and γράφω to deſcribe.] He that deſcribes particular regions or countries.

Chorogra'phical, kō-rō-grăf'-ĭ-kăl. *adj.* [See Chorographer.] Deſcriptive of particular regions or countries; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a *chorographical* deſcription of this terreſtrial paradiſe. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Chorogra'phically, kō-rō-grăf'-ĭ-kăl-lȳ. *adv.* [from *chorographical*.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner deſcriptive of particular regions.

Choro'graphy, kō-rŏg'-gră-fy. *n. ſ.* [See Chorographer.] The art or practice of deſcribing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is leſs in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

Cho'rus, kō'-rŭs. *n. ſ.* [*chorus*, Latin.]

1. A number of ſingers; a concert.

The Grecian tragedy was at firſt nothing but a *chorus* of ſingers; afterwards one actor was introduced. *Dryden.*

Never did a more full and unſpotted *chorus* of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion. *Addiſon.*

In praiſe ſo juſt let every voice be join'd,
And fill the general *chorus* of mankind! *Pope.*

2. The perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes in the acts of a tragedy, and ſing their ſentiments between the acts.

For ſupply,
Admit me *chorus* to this hiſtory. *Shakeſp.*

3. The ſong between the acts of a tragedy.

4. Verſes of a ſong in which the company join the ſinger.

Chose, tshō'ze. [the preter tenſe, and ſometimes the participle paſſive, from *To chooſe*.]

Our ſovereign here above the reſt might ſtand,
And here be *choſe* again to rule the land. *Dryden.*

Cho'sen, tshō'zn. [the participle paſſive from *To chooſe*.]

If king Lewis vouchſafe to furniſh us
With ſome few bands of *choſen* ſoldiers,
I'll undertake to land them on our coaſt. *Shak.*

Chough, tshŭf'. *n. ſ.* [ceo, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the ſea ſide, like a jackdaw, but bigger. *Hanmer.*

In birds, kites and keſtrels have a reſemblance with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and *choughs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To crows the like impartial grace affords,
And *choughs* and daws, and ſuch republick birds. *Dryden.*

Choule, joul'. *n. ſ.* [commonly pronounced and written *jowl*.] The crop of a bird.

The *choule* or crop, adhering unto the lower ſide of the bill, and ſo deſcending by the throat, is a bag or ſachel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To Chouse, tshou'ſe. *v. a.* [The original of this word is much doubted by *Skinner*, who tries to deduce it from the French *goſſer* to laugh at; or *joncher* to wheedle; and from the Teutonick *koſen* to prattle. It is perhaps a fortuitous and cant word, without etymology.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to impoſe upon.

Freedom and zeal have *chous'd* you o'er and o'er;
Pray give us leave to bubble you once more. *Dryden.*

From London they came, ſilly people to *chouſe*,
Their lands and their faces unknown. *Swift.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

When geeſe and pullen are ſeduc'd,
And ſows *of* ſucking pigs are *chous'd*. *Hudibras.*

Chouse, tshou'ſe. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. This word is derived by *Henſhaw* from *kiaus*, or *chiaus* a meſſenger of the Turkiſh court; who, ſays he, is little better than a *fool*.]

1. A bubble; a tool; a man fit to be cheated.

A ſottiſh *chouſe*,
Who, when a thief has robb'd his houſe,
Applies himſelf to cunning men. *Hudibras.*

2. A trick or ſham.

To Cho'wter, tshōu'-tŭr. *v. n.* To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *Philips.*

Chrism, krĭz'm. *n. ſ.* [χρῖσμα an ointment.] Unguent, or unction: it is only applied to ſacred ceremonies.

One act, never to be repeated, is not the thing that Chriſt's eternal prieſthood, denoted eſpecially by his unction or *chriſm*, refers to. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

Chri'som, krĭz'm. *n. ſ.* [See Chrism.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. So called from the chriſom-cloth, a cloth anointed with holy unguent, which the children anciently wore till they were chriſtened.

When the convulſions were but few, the number of *chriſoms* and infants was greater. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To Chri'sten, krĭs'n. *v. a.* [cրıſτenıan, Sax.]

1. To baptize; to initiate into chriſtianity by water.

2. To name; to denominate.

Where ſuch evils as theſe reign, *chriſten* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millennium. *Burnet.*

Chri'stendom, krĭs'n-dŭm. *n. ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *dom*.] The collective body of chriſtianity; the regions of which the inhabitants profeſs the chriſtian religion.

What hath been done, the parts of *chriſtendom* moſt afflicted can beſt teſtify. *Hooker.*

An older and a better ſoldier, none
That *chriſtendom* gives out. *Shakeſp.*

His computation is univerſally received over all *chriſtendom*. *Holder on Time.*

Chri'stening, krĭs'-nĭng. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the firſt initiation into chriſtianity.

The queen was with great ſolemnity crowned at Weſtminſter, about two years after the marriage; like an old *chriſtening* that had ſtaid long for godfathers. *Bacon.*

We ſhall inſert the cauſes why the account of *chriſtenings* hath been neglected more than that of burials. *Graunt.*

The day of the *chriſtening* being come, the houſe was filled with goſſips. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CHRI'STIAN, krĭs'-tyŭn. *n. ſ.* [*chriſtianus*, Lat.] A profeſſor of the religion of Chriſt.

We *chriſtians* have certainly the beſt and the holieſt, the wiſeſt and moſt reaſonable, religion in the world. *Tillotſon.*

Chri'stian, krĭs'-tyŭn. *adj.* Profeſſing the religion of Chriſt.

I'll not be made a ſoft and dull-eyed fool,
To ſhake the head, relent, and ſigh, and yield
To *chriſtian* interceſſors. *Shakeſp.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME, krìs′-tyûn-nâm. *n. ſ.* The name given at the font, diſtinct from the gentilitious name, or ſurname.

CHRI′STIANISM, krìs′-tyå-nìzm. *n. ſ.* [*chriſtianiſmus*, Lat.]

1. The chriſtian religion.

2. The nations profeſſing chriſtianity.

CHRISTIA′NITY, krìs-tyån′-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*chrêtienté*, French.] The religion of chriſtians.

God doth will that couples, which are married, both infidels, if either party be converted into *chriſtianity*, this ſhould not make ſeparation. *Hooker.*

Every one, who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary ſin, cuts himſelf off from *chriſtianity*. *Addiſon.*

To **CHRI′STIANIZE**, krìs′-tyån-ìze. *v. a.* [from *chriſtian*.] To make chriſtian; to convert to chriſtianity.

The principles of Platonick philoſophy, as it is now *chriſtianized*. *Dryden.*

CHRI′STIANLY, krìs′-tyån-lỳ. *adv.* [from *chriſtian*.] Like a chriſtian; as becomes one who profeſſes the holy religion of Chriſt.

CHRI′STMAS, krìs′-mûs. *n. ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *maſs*.] The day on which the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour is celebrated, by the particular ſervice of the church.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, krìs′-mûs-bòks′. *n. ſ.* [from *chriſtmas* and *box*.] A box in which little preſents are collected at Chriſtmas.

When time comes round, a *Chriſtmas-box* they bear,
And one day makes them rich for all the year. *Gay's Trivia.*

CHRISTMAS-FLOWER, krìs′-mûs-flow-ûr. *n. ſ.* Hellebore.

CHRIST'S-THORN, krìs′-mûs-thå′rn. *n. ſ.* [So called, as *Skinner* fancies, becauſe the thorns have ſome likeneſs to a croſs.] A plant.

It hath long ſharp ſpines: the flower has five leaves, in form of a roſe: out of the flower-cup, which is divided into ſeveral ſegments, riſes the pointal, which becomes a fruit, ſhaped like a bonnet, having a ſhell almoſt globular, which is divided into three cells, in each of which is contained a roundiſh ſeed. This is by many perſons ſuppoſed to be the plant from which our Saviour's crown of thorns was compoſed. *Miller.*

CHROMA′TICK, krò-måt′-ìk. *adj.* [χρῶμα colour.]

1. Relating to colour.

I am now come to the third part of painting, which is called the *chromatick*, or colouring. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. Relating to a certain ſpecies of ancient muſick, now unknown.

It was obſerved, he never touched his lyre in ſuch a truly *chromatick* and enharmonick manner. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

CHRO′NICAL, kròn′-ì-kål. } *adj.* [from χρόνος
CHRO′NICK, kròn′-ìk. } time.]

A *chronical* diſtemper is of length; as dropſies, aſthmas, and the like. *Quincy.*

Of diſeaſes ſome are *chronical*, and of long duration; as quartane agues, ſcurvy, wherein we defer the cure unto more advantageous ſeaſons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The lady's uſe of theſe excellencies is to divert the old man when he is out of the pangs of a *chronical* diſtemper. *Spectator.*

CHRO′NICLE, kròn′-ìkl. *n. ſ.* [*chronique*, Fr. from χρόνος time.]

1. A regiſter or account of events in order of time.

No more yet of this;
For 'tis a *chronicle* of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfaſt. *Shakeſp.*

2. A hiſtory.

You lean too confidently on thoſe Iriſh *chronicles*, which are moſt fabulous and forged. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If from the field I ſhould return once more,
I and my ſword will earn my *chronicle*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

I am traduc'd by tongues, which neither know
My faculties nor perſon, yet will be
The *chronicles* of my doing. *Shakeſp.*

I give up to hiſtorians the generals and heroes which croud their annals, together with thoſe which you are to produce for the Britiſh *chronicle*. *Dryden.*

To **CHRO′NICLE**, kròn′-ìkl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To record in chronicle, or hiſtory.

This to rehearſe, ſhould rather be to *chronicle* times than to ſearch into reformation of abuſes in that realm. *Spenſer.*

2. To regiſter; to record.

For now the Devil, that told me I did well,
Says that this deed is *chronicled* in hell. *Shakeſp.*

Love is your maſter, for he maſters you:
And he that is ſo yoked by a fool,
Methinks, ſhould not be *chronicled* for wiſe. *Shak.*

I ſhall be the jeſt of the town; nay, in two days I expect to be *chronicled* in ditty, and ſung in woeful ballad. *Congreve.*

CHRO′NICLER, kròn′-ìk-lûr. *n. ſ.* [from *chronicle*.]

1. A writer of chronicles; a recorder of events in order of time.

Here gathering *chroniclers*, and by them ſtand
Giddy fantaſtick poets of each land. *Donne.*

2. A hiſtorian; one that keeps up the memory of things paſt.

I do herein rely upon theſe bards, or Iriſh *chroniclers*. *Spenſer.*

This cuſtom was held by the Druids and bards of our ancient Britons, and of latter times by the Iriſh *chroniclers*, called rimers. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

CHRO′NOGRAM, kròn′-ò-gråm. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος time, and γράφω to write.] An inſcription including the date of any action.

Of this kind the following is an example:

Gloria lauſque *Deo*, ſæ*CL*or*VM* in ſæc*V*la ſunto.

A *chronogrammatical* verſe, which includes not only this year, 1660, but numerical letters enough to reach above a thouſand years further, until the year 2867. *Howel.*

CHRONOGRAMMA′TICAL, krò-nò-gråm-måt′-ì-kål. *adj.* [from *chronogram*.] Belonging to a chronogram. See the laſt example.

CHRONOGRA′MMATIST, krò-nò-gråm′-må-tìst. *n. ſ.* [from *chronogram*.] A writer of chronograms.

There are foreign univerſities, where, as you praiſe a man in England for being an excellent philoſopher or poet, it is an ordinary character to be a great *chronogrammatiſt*. *Addiſon.*

CHRONO′LOGER, krò-nòl′-lò-jûr. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος time, and λόγος doctrine.] He that ſtudies or explains the ſcience of computing paſt time, or of ranging paſt events according to their proper years.

Chronologers differ among themſelves about moſt great epochas. *Holder on Time.*

CHRONOLO′GICAL, krò-nò-lòdzh′-ì-kål. *adj.* [from *chronology*.] Relating to the doctrine of time.

Thus much touching the *chronological* account of ſome times and things paſt, without confining myſelf to the exactneſs of years. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CHRONOLO′GICALLY, krò-nò-lòdzh′-ì-kål-lỳ. *adv.* [from *chronological*.] In a chronological manner; according to the laws or rules of chronology; according to the exact ſeries of time.

CHRONO′LOGIST, krò-nòl′-ò-jìst. *n. ſ.* [See CHRONOLOGER.] One that ſtudies or explains time; one that ranges paſt events according to the order of time; a chronologer.

According to theſe *chronologiſts*, the prophecy of the Rabin, that the world ſhould laſt but ſix thouſand years, has been long diſproved. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

All that learned noiſe and duſt of the *chronologiſt* is wholly to be avoided. *Locke on Education.*

CHRONO′LOGY, krò-nòl′-ò-jỳ. *n. ſ.* [χρόνος time, and λόγος doctrine.] The ſcience of computing and adjuſting the periods of time; as the revolution of the ſun and moon; and of computing time paſt, and referring each event to the proper year.

And the meaſure of the year not being ſo perfectly known to the ancients, rendered it very difficult for them to tranſmit a true *chronology* to ſucceeding ages. *Holder on Time.*

Where I allude to the cuſtoms of the Greeks, I believe I may be juſtified by the ſtricteſt *chronology*; though a poet is not obliged to the rules that confine an hiſtorian. *Prior.*

CHRONO′METER, krò-nòm′-mè-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from χρόνος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time.

According to obſervation made with a pendulum *chronometer*, a bullet, at its firſt diſcharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half ſeconds. *Derham.*

CHRY′SALIS, krìs′-så-lìs. *n. ſ.* [from χρύσος gold, becauſe of the golden colour in the nymphæ of ſome inſects.] A term uſed by ſome naturaliſts for aurelia, or the firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects. *Chambers.*

CHRY′SOLITE, krìs′-sò-lìte. *n. ſ.* [χρύσος gold, and λίθος a ſtone.] A precious ſtone of a duſky green, with a caſt of yellow. *Woodward.*

Such another world,
Of one intire and perfect *chryſolite*,
I'd not have ſold her for. *Shakeſp.*

If metal, part ſeem'd gold, part ſilver clear:
If ſtone, carbuncle moſt, or *chryſolite*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

CHRYSO′PRASUS, krì-sò′-prå-sûs. *n. ſ.* [χρύσος gold, and *praſinus* green.] A precious ſtone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

The ninth a topaz, the tenth a *chryſopraſus*. *Rev.*

CHUB, tshûb′. *n. ſ.* [from *cop* a great head, *Skinner*.] A river fiſh. The chevin.

The *chub* is in prime from Midmay to Candlemas, but beſt in winter. He is full of ſmall bones: he eats wateriſh; not firm, but limp and taſteleſs: nevertheleſs he may be ſo dreſſed as to make him very good meat. *Walton's Angler.*

CHU′BBED, tshûb′-bìd. *adj.* [from *chub*.] Bigheaded like a chub.

To **CHUCK**, tshûk′. *v. n.* [A word probably formed in imitation of the ſound that it expreſſes; or perhaps corrupted from *chick*.] To make a noiſe like a hen when ſhe calls her chickens.

To **CHUCK**, tshûk′. *v. a.*

1. To call as a hen calls her young.

Then crowing clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call
To *chuck* his wives together in the hall. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. To give a gentle blow under the chin, ſo as to make the mouth ſtrike together.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin, force a ſmile, and cry, Ah, the boy takes after his mother's relations. *Congreve.*

CHUCK, tshûk′. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a hen.

He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people uſe to make to chickens when they call them. *Temple.*

2. A word of endearment, corrupted from chicken or chick.

Come, your promiſe.——What promiſe, *chuck?* *Shakeſp.*

3. A ſudden ſmall noiſe.

CHUCK-FARTHING, tshůk'-fȧ'r-thing. *n. ſ.* [*chuck* and *farthing.*] A play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

He loſt his money at *chuck-farthing*, ſhuffle-cap, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To **CHU'CKLE**, tshůk'l. *v. n.* [*ſchaecken*, Dut.] To laugh vehemently; to laugh convulſively.

What tale ſhall I to my old father tell?
'Twill make him *chuckle* thou 'rt beſtow'd ſo well. *Dryden.*

She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She *chuckled* when a bawd was carted. *Prior.*

To **CHU'CKLE**, tshůk'l. *v. a.* [from *chuck.*]

1. To call as a hen.

I am not far from the women's apartment, I am ſure; and if theſe birds are within diſtance, here 's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden.*

2. To cocker; to fondle.

Your confeſſor, that parcel of holy guts and garbidge; he muſt *chuckle* you, and moan you. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

CHU'ET, tshȯ'-ĭt. *n. ſ.* [probably from *To chew.*] An old word, as it ſeems, for forced meat.

As for *chuets*, which are likewiſe minced meat, inſtead of butter and fat, it were good to moiſten them partly with cream, or almond or piſtachio milk. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

CHUFF, tshůf'. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain derivation; perhaps corrupted from *chub*, or derived from *kwf*, Welſh, a ſtock.] A coarſe, fat-headed, blunt clown.

Hang ye, gorbellied knaves, are you undone?
No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your ſtore were here. *Shakeſp.*

A leſs generous *chuff* than this in the fable, would have hugged his bags to the laſt. *L'Eſtr.*

CHU'FFILY, tshůf'-fĭ-lẏ. *adv.* [from *chuffy.*] Surlily; ſtomachfully.

John anſwered *chuffily*. *Clariſſa.*

CHU'FFINESS, tshůf'-fĭ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *chuffy.*] Clowniſhneſs; ſurlineſs.

CHU'FFY, tshůf'-fẏ. *adj.* [from *chuff.*] Blunt; ſurly; fat.

CHUM, tshům'. *n. ſ.* [*chom*, Armorick, to live together.] A chamber fellow: a term uſed in the univerſities.

CHUMP, tshůmp'. *n. ſ.* A thick heavy piece of wood, leſs than a block.

When one is battered, they can quickly, of a *chump* of wood, accommodate themſelves with another. *Moxon.*

CHURCH, tshůrt'sh. *n. ſ.* [cẏꞃce, Sax. κυϱιακὴ.]

1. The collective body of chriſtians, uſually termed the catholick church.

The *church*, being a ſupernatural ſociety, doth differ from natural ſocieties in this; that the perſons unto whom we aſſociate ourſelves in the one, are men, ſimply conſidered as men; but they to whom we be joined in the other, are God, angels, and holy men. *Hooker.*

2. The body of chriſtians adhering to one particular opinion, or form of worſhip.

The *church* is a religious aſſembly, or the large fair building where they meet; and ſometimes the ſame word means a ſynod of biſhops, or of preſbyters; and in ſome places it is the pope and a general council. *Watts's Logick.*

3. The place which chriſtians conſecrate to the worſhip of God.

It comprehends the whole *church*, viz. the name or body of the *church*, together with the chancel, which is even included under the word *church*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

That *churches* were conſecrated unto none but the Lord only, the very general name chiefly doth ſufficiently ſhew: *church* doth ſignify no other thing than the Lord's houſe. *Hooker.*

Tho' you unty the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the *churches*. *Shakeſp.*

4. It is uſed frequently in conjunction with other words; as *church-member*, the member of a church; *church-power*, ſpiritual or eccleſiaſtical authority.

To **CHURCH**, tshůrt'sh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform with any one the office of returning thanks in the church after any ſignal deliverance, as from the danger of childbirth.

CHURCH-ALE, tshůrt'sh-ȧle. *n. ſ.* [from *church* and *ale.*] A wake, or feaſt, commemoratory of the dedication of the church.

For the *church-ale*, two young men of the pariſh are yearly choſen to be wardens, who make collection among the pariſhioners of what proviſion it pleaſeth them to beſtow. *Carew.*

CHURCH-ATTIRE, tshůrt'sh-ȧt-tī're. *n. ſ.* The habit in which men officiate at divine ſervice.

Theſe and ſuch like were their diſcourſes, touching that *church-attire*, which with us, for the moſt part, is uſed in publick prayer. *Hooker.*

CHURCH-AUTHORITY, tshurt'sh-ȧ-thȯr'-ĭ-tẏ. *n. ſ.* Eccleſiaſtical power; ſpiritual juriſdiction.

In this point of *church-authority*, I have ſifted all the little ſcraps alleged. *Atterbury.*

CHURCH-BURIAL, tshůrt'sh-bĕr'-yȧl. *n. ſ.* Burial according to the rites of the church.

The biſhop has the care of ſeeing that all chriſtians, after their deaths, be not denied *church-burial*, according to the uſage and cuſtom of the place. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CHURCH-FOUNDER, tshůrt'sh-fou'n-důr. *n. ſ.* He that builds or endows a church.

Whether emperors or biſhops in thoſe days were *church-founders*, the ſolemn dedication of churches they thought not to be a work in itſelf either vain or ſuperſtitious. *Hooker.*

CHURCHMAN, tshůrt'sh-mȧn. *n. ſ.* [*church* and *man.*]

1. An eccleſiaſtick; a clergyman; one that miniſters in ſacred things.

If any thing be offered to you touching the church and *church-men*, or church-government, rely not only upon yourſelf. *Bacon.*

A very difficult work to do, to reform and reduce a church into order, that had been ſo long neglected, and that was ſo ill filled by many weak and more wilful *churchmen*. *Clarendon.*

Patience in want, and poverty of mind,
Theſe marks of church and *churchmen* he deſign'd,
And living taught, and dying left behind. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS, tshůrt'sh-wȧ'rdnz. *n. ſ.* [See WARDEN.] Officers yearly choſen, by the conſent of the miniſter and pariſhioners, according to the cuſtom of each place, to look to the church, church-yard, and ſuch things as belong to both: and to obſerve the behaviour of the pariſhioners, for ſuch faults as appertain to the juriſdiction or cenſure of the eccleſiaſtical court. They are a kind of corporation, enabled by law to ſue for any thing belonging to their church, or poor of their pariſh. *Cowell.*

There ſhould likewiſe *church-wardens*, of the graveſt men in the pariſh, be appointed, as they be here in England. *Spenſer.*

Our *church-wardens*
Feaſt on the ſilver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

CHU'RCHYARD, tshůrt'sh-yȧ'rd. *n. ſ.* The ground adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

I am almoſt afraid to ſtand alone
Here in the *churchyard*, yet I will adventure. *Shakeſp.*

In *churchyards* where they bury much, the earth will conſume the corps in far ſhorter time than other earth will. *Bacon.*

No place ſo ſacred from ſuch fops is barr'd;
Nor is Paul's church more ſafe than Paul's *churchyard*. *Pope.*

CHURL, tshůrl'. *n. ſ.* [ceoꞃl, Sax. *carl*, in German, is ſtrong, ruſticks being always obſerved to be ſtrong bodied.]

1. A ruſtick; a countryman; a labourer.

He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and ſcorneth to work or uſe any hard labour, which he ſaith is the life of a peaſant or *churl*. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

One of the baſer ſort, which they call *churls*, being reproved for his oath, anſwered confidently, that his lord commanded him. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Churl, upon thy eyes I throw
All the pow'r this charm doth owe. *Shakeſp.*

From this light cauſe th' infernal maid prepares
The country *churls* to miſchief, hate, and wars. *Dryden.*

2. A rude, ſurly, ill-bred man.

A *churl*'s courteſy rarely comes, but either for gain or falſehood. *Sidney.*

3. A miſer; a niggard; a ſelfiſh or greedy wretch.

Poiſon, I ſee, hath been his timeleſs end!
O *churl*, drink all, and leave no friendly drop
To help me after! *Shakeſp.*

CHU'RLISH, tshůr'-lĭsh. *adj.* [from *churl.*]

1. Rude; brutal; harſh; auſtere; ſour; mercileſs; unkind; uncivil.

A ſea of melting pearl, which ſome call tears,
Thoſe at her father's *churliſh* feet ſhe tender'd. *Shakeſp.*

The interruption of their *churliſh* drums
Cuts off more circumſtance; they are at hand
To parly, or to fight. *Shakeſp.*

A lion in love with a laſs, deſired her father's conſent. The anſwer was *churliſh* enough: He'd never marry his daughter to a brute. *L'Eſtrange.*

He the purſuit of *churliſh* beaſts
Preferr'd to ſleeping on her breaſts. *Waller.*

2. Selfiſh; avaricious.

The man was *churliſh* and evil in his doings. *1 Samuel.*

This ſullen *churliſh* thief
Had all his mind plac'd upon Mully's beef. *King.*

3. [Of things.] Unpliant; croſs-grained; unmanageable; harſh; not yielding.

If there be emiſſion of ſpirit, the body of the metal will be hard and *churliſh*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The Corniſh were become, like metal often fired and quenched, *churliſh*, and that would ſooner break than bow. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

In the hundreds of Eſſex they have a very *churliſh* blue clay. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. Vexatious; obſtructive.

Will you again unknit
This *churliſh* knot of all abhorred war? *Shakeſp.*

Spain found the war ſo *churliſh* and longſome, as they found they ſhould conſume themſelves in an endleſs war. *Bacon.*

Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no *churliſh* rub ſays nay. *Craſhaw.*

CHU'RLISHLY, tshůr'-lĭsh-lẏ. *adv.* [from *churliſh.*] Rudely; brutally.

To the oak, now regnant, the olive did *churliſhly* put over the ſon for a reward of the ſervice of his ſire. *Howel.*

CHU'RLISHNESS, tshůr'-lìsh-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *churliſh*; cẏꞃlıꞅcneꞅꞅe, Saxon.] Brutality; ruggedneſs of manner.

Better is the *churliſhneſs* of a man than a courteous woman. *Ecclus.* xlii. 14.

In the *churliſhneſs* of fortune, a poor honeſt man ſuffers in this world. *L'Eſtrange.*

CHURME, tshůrm'. *n. ſ.* [more properly *chirm*, from the Saxon cẏꞃme, a clamour or noiſe; as to *chirre* is to coo as a turtle.] A confuſed ſound; a noiſe.

He was conveyed to the Tower, with the *churme* of a thouſand taunts and reproaches. *Bacon.*

CHURN, tshůr'n. *n. ſ.* [properly *chern*, from *kern*, Dutch; ceꞃene, Sax.] The veſſel in which the butter is, by long and violent agitation, coagulated and ſeparated from the ſerous parts of the milk.

Her aukward fiſt did ne'er employ the *churn*.
Gay's Paſtorals.

To CHURN, tshůr'n. *v. a.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]

1. To agitate or ſhake any thing by a violent motion.

Perchance he ſpoke not; but
Like a full-acorn'd boar, a *churning* on,
Cried Oh. *Shakeſp.*

Froth fills his chaps; he ſends a grunting ſound,
And part he *churns*, and part befoams the ground.
Dryden.

Churn'd in his teeth the foamy venom roſe.
Addiſon.

The mechaniſm of nature, in converting our aliment, conſiſts in mixing with it animal juices, and in the action of the ſolid parts, *churning* them together. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

The *churning* of milk bringeth forth butter.
Proverbs.

You may try the force of imagination, upon ſtaying the coming of butter after the *churning*.
Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.

CHU'RRWORM, tshůr'-wůrm. *n. ſ.* [from cẏꞃꞃan, Sax.] An inſect that turns about nimbly; called alſo a fancricket.
Skinner. Phillips.

To CHUSE, tshò'ze. See *To* CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS, kẙ-lå'-shůs. *adj.* [from *chyle.*] Belonging to chyle; conſiſting of chyle.

When the ſpirits of the chyle have half fermented the *chylaceous* maſs, it has the ſtate of drink not ripened by fermentation.
Floyer on the Humours.

CHYLE, kẙ'le. *n. ſ.* [χύλ☉.] The white juice formed in the ſtomach by digeſtion of the aliment, and afterwards changed into blood.

This powerful ferment, mingling with the parts,
The leven'd maſs to milky *chyle* converts.
Blackmore.

The *chyle* cannot paſs through the ſmalleſt veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

CHYLIFA'CTION, kẙ-lẙ-fåk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *chyle.*] The act or proceſs of making chyle in the body.

Drinking exceſſively during the time of *chylefaction*, ſtops perſpiration. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CHYLIFA'CTIVE, kẙ-lẙ-fåk'-tìv. *adj.* [from *chylus*, and *facio* to make, Lat.] Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TICK, kẙ-lò-pět'-ìk. *adj.* [χύλ☉ and ποιέω.] Having the power, or the office, of forming chyle.

According to the force of the *chylopoetick* organs, more or leſs chyle may be extracted from the ſame food. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'LOUS, kẙ'-lůs. *adj.* [from *chyle.*] Conſiſting of chyle; partaking of chyle.

Milk is the *chylous* part of an animal, already prepared. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'MICAL, kìm'-ì-kål. }
CHY'MICK, kìm'-mìk. } *adj.* [*chymicus*, Lat.]

1. Made by chymiſtry.

I'm tir'd with waiting for this *chymick* gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old.
Dryden.

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their natures, whether *chymical* or Galenical preparations. *Watts.*

2. Relating to chymiſtry.

Methinks already, from this *chymick* flame,
I ſee a city of more precious mold. *Dryden.*

With *chymick* art exalts the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick ſouls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

CHY'MIC, kìm'-mìk. *n. ſ.* A chymiſt. Obſolete.

The ancients obſerving in that material a kind of metallical nature, ſeem to have reſolved it into nobler uſe: an art now utterly loſt, or perchance kept up by a few *chymics*. *Wotton.*

CHY'MICALLY, kìm'-mì-kål-lẙ. *adv.* [from *chymical.*] In a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST, kìm'-mìst. *n. ſ.* [See CHYMISTRY.] A profeſſor of chymiſtry; a philoſopher by fire.

The ſtarving *chymiſt*, in his golden views
Supremely bleſt. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

CHY'MISTRY, kìm'-mìs-trẙ. *n. ſ.* [derived by ſome from χυμ☉ juice, or κύω to melt; by others from an oriental word, *kema* black. According to the ſuppoſed etymology, it is written with *y* or *e.*]

An art whereby ſenſible bodies contained in veſſels, or capable of being contained therein, are ſo changed by means of certain inſtruments, and principally fire, that their ſeveral powers and virtues are thereby diſcovered, with a view to philoſophy or medicine. *Boerhaave.*

Operations of *chymiſtry* fall ſhort of vital force: no chymiſt can make milk or blood of graſs.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

CIBA'RIOUS, sì-bå'-ryůs. *adj.* [*cibarius*, Lat. from *cibus* food.] Relating to food; uſeful for food; edible.

CI'BOL, sìb'-bìl. *n. ſ.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A ſmall ſort of onion uſed in ſallads. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the *l* is not pronounced.

Ciboules, or ſcallions, are a kind of degenerate onions. *Mortimer.*

CI'CATRICE, }
CI'CATRIX, } sìk'-å-trìs. { *n. ſ.* [*cicatrix*, Latin.]

1. The ſcar remaining after a wound.

One captain Spurio, with his *cicatrice*, an emblem of war, here on his ſiniſter cheek. *Shakeſp.*

2. A mark; an impreſſion: ſo uſed by *Shakeſpeare* leſs properly.

Lean but upon a ruſh,
The *cicatrice* and capable impreſſure
Thy palm ſome moments keeps. *Shakeſp.*

CICATRI'SANT, sìk-å-trì'-zånt. *n. ſ.* [from *cicatrice.*] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRI'SIVE, sìk-å-trì'-sìv. *adj.* [from *cicatrice.*] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION, sìk-å-trì-zå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *cicatrice.*]

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein burſted, or corroded, in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the moſt part incurable, becauſe of the motion and coughing of the lungs tearing the gap wider, and hindering the conglutination and *cicatrization* of the vein. *Harvey.*

2. The ſtate of being healed, or ſkinned over.

The firſt ſtage of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is called digeſtion; the ſecond, or the filling up with fleſh, incarnation; and the laſt, or ſkinning over, *cicatrization*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To CI'CATRIZE, sìk'-å-trìze. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix.*]

1. To apply ſuch medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as heal and ſkin them over.
Quincy.

2. To heal and induce the ſkin over a ſore.

We incarned, and in a few days *cicatrized* it with a ſmooth cicatrix. *Wiſeman on Tumours.*

CI'CELY, sìs'-lẙ. *n. ſ.* [*myrrhis.*] A ſort of herb.

CICHORA'CEOUS, sìk-ò-rå'-shůs. *adj.* [from *cichorium*, Lat.] Having the qualities of ſuccory.

Diureticks evacuate the ſalt ſerum; as all acid diureticks, and the teſtaceous and bitter *cichoraceous* plants. *Floyer.*

CICH'-PEASE, shìk'-pěz. *n. ſ.* [*cicer.*] A plant.

To CI'CURATE, sìk'-ů-råt. *v. a.* [*cicuro*, Lat.] To tame; to reclaim from wildneſs; to make tame and tractable.

Poiſons may yet retain ſome portion of their natures; yet are ſo refracted, *cicurated*, and ſubdued, as not to make good their deſtructive malignities. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CICURA'TION, sìk-ů-rå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *cicurate.*] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildneſs.

This holds not only in domeſtick and manſuete birds, for then it might be the effect of *cicuration* or inſtitution; but in the wild. *Ray on the Creation.*

CI'DER, sì'-důr. *n. ſ.* [*cidre*, Fr. *ſidra*, Ital. *ſicera*, Lat. σικέρα, שכר.]

1. All kind of ſtrong liquors, except wine. This ſenſe is now wholly obſolete.

2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits preſſed

We had alſo drink, wholeſome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country; a wonderful pleaſing and refreſhing drink. *Bacon.*

3. The juice of apples expreſſed and fermented. This is now the ſenſe.

To the utmoſt bounds of this
Wide univerſe Silurian *cider* born,
Shall pleaſe all taſtes, and triumph o'er the vine.
Philips.

CI'DERIST, sì'-důr-ìst. *n. ſ.* [from *cider.*] A maker of cider.

When the *cideriſts* have taken care for the beſt fruit, and ordered them after the beſt manner they could, yet hath their cider generally proved pale, ſharp, and ill taſted. *Mortimer.*

CI'DERKIN, sì'-důr-kìn. *n. ſ.* [from *cider.*]

A low word uſed for the liquor made of the murk or groſs matter of apples, after the cider is preſſed out, and a convenient quantity of boiled water added to it; the whole infuſing for about forty-eight hours. *Phillips's World of Words.*

Ciderkin is made for common drinking, and ſupplies the place of ſmall beer. *Mortimer.*

CIELING, sě'-lìng. *n. ſ.* See CEILING.

CIERGE, sě'rg. *n. ſ.* [French.] A candle carried in proceſſions.

CI'LIARY, sìl'-yå-rẙ. *adj.* [*cilium*, Lat.] Belonging to the eyelids.

The *ciliary* proceſſes, or rather the ligaments, obſerved in the inſide of the ſclerotick tunicles of the eye, do ſerve inſtead of a muſcle, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye.
Ray on the Creation.

CILI'CIOUS, sì-lìsh'-ůs. *adj.* [from *cilicium* haircloth, Lat.] Made of hair.

A garment of camel's hair, that is, made of ſome texture of that hair; a coarſe garment, a *cilicious* or ſackcloth habit, ſuitable to the auſterity of his life. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CIMA'R, sẙ-mår. See SIMAR.

CIME'LIARCH, sẙ-mě'-lẙ-årc. *n. ſ.* [from κειμηλιαρχης.] The chief keeper of plate, veſtments, and things of value, belonging to a church; a church-warden. *Dict.*

Ci'meter, sim'-y-tur. *n. ſ.* [*cimitarra*, Span. and Portug. from *chimeteir*, Turkiſh. *Bluteau's Portugueſe Dictionary.*] A ſort of ſword uſed by the Turks, ſhort, heavy, and recurvated, or bent backward. This word is ſometimes erroneouſly ſpelt *ſcimitar*, and *ſcymiter*; as in the following examples.

By this *ſcimitar*,
That ſlew the ſophy and a Perſian prince,
That won three fields of ſultan Solyman. *Shakeſp.*

Our armours now may ruſt, our idle *ſcymiters*
Hang by our ſides for ornament, not uſe. *Dryden.*

Ci'ncture, sink'-tſhur. *n. ſ.* [*cinctura*, Lat.]

1. Something worn round the body.

Now happy he, whoſe cloak and *cincture*
Hold out this tempeſt. *Shakeſp.*

Columbus found th' American ſo girt
With feather'd *cincture*, naked elſe, and wild. *Milton.*

He binds the ſacred *cincture* round his breaſt. *Pope.*

2. An incloſure.

The court and priſon being within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. [In architecture.] A ring or liſt at the top and bottom of the ſhaft of a column; ſeparating the ſhaft at one end from the baſe, at the other from the capital. It is ſuppoſed to be in imitation of the girths or ferrils anciently uſed to ſtrengthen and preſerve the primitive wood columns. *Chambers.*

CI'NDER, sin'-dur. *n. ſ.* [*ceindre*, Fr. from *cineres*, Lat.]

1. A maſs ignited and quenched, without being reduced to aſhes.

I ſhould make very forges of my cheeks,
That would to *cinders* burn up modeſty,
Did but I ſpeak thy deeds! *Shakeſp.*

There is in ſmiths *cinders*, by ſome adheſion of iron, ſometimes to be found a magnetical operation. *Brown.*

So ſnow on Ætna does unmelted lie,
Whoſe rolling flames and ſcatter'd *cinders* fly. *Waller.*

2. A hot coal that has ceaſed to flame.

If from adown the hopeful chops
The fat upon a *cinder* drops,
To ſtinking ſmoke it turns the flame. *Swift.*

Cinder-wench, sin'-dur-wentſh.
Cinder-woman, sin'-dur-wum-un. } *n. ſ.* [*cinder* and *woman.*] A woman whoſe trade is to rake in heaps of aſhes for cinders.

'Tis under ſo much naſty rubbiſh laid,
To find it out 's the *cinder-woman*'s trade. *Eſſay on Satire.*

She had above five hundred ſuits of fine cloaths, and yet went abroad like a *cinder-wench.* *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

In the black form of *cinder-wench* ſhe came,
When love, the hour, the place had baniſh'd ſhame. *Gay.*

CINERA'TION, sin-e-ra'-ſhun. *n. ſ.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] The reduction of any thing by fire to aſhes. A term of chymiſtry.

Cineri'tious, sin-e-riſh'-us. *adj.* [*cinericius*, Lat.] Having the form or ſtate of aſhes.

The nerves ariſe from the glands of the *cineritious* part of the brain, and are terminated in all parts of the body. *Cheyne.*

Cine'rulent, si-ner'-u-lent. *adj.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] Full of aſhes. *Dict.*

Ci'ngle, sing'l. *n. ſ.* [from *cingulum*, Lat.] A girth for a horſe. *Dict.*

Ci'nnabar, sin'-na-bur. *n. ſ.* [*cinnabaris*, Lat.] Cinnabar is native or factitious: the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion.

Cinnabar is the ore out of which quickſilver is drawn, and conſiſts partly of a mercurial, and partly of a ſulphureo-ochreous matter. *Woodward's Met. Foſſils.*

The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of ſulphur, compoſe *cinnabar*. *Newton's Opt.*

Cinnabar *of Antimony*, sin'-na-bur, is made of mercury, ſulphur, and crude antimony.

Ci'nnamon, sin'-na-mun. *n. ſ.* [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] The fragrant bark of a low tree in the iſland of Ceylon. Its leaves reſemble thoſe of the olive, both as to ſubſtance and colour. The fruit reſembles an acorn or olive, and has neither the ſmell nor taſte of the bark. When boiled in water, it yields an oil, which, as it cools and hardens, becomes as firm and white as tallow; the ſmell of which is agreeable in candles. The cinnamon of the ancients was different from ours. *Chambers.*

Let Araby extol her happy coaſt,
Her *cinnamon* and ſweet amomum boaſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

Cinnamon *Water*, sin'-na-mun, is made by diſtilling the bark, firſt infuſed in barley water, in ſpirit of wine or white wine. *Chambers.*

CINQUE, sink'. *n. ſ.* [French.] A five. It is uſed in games alone; but is often compounded with other words.

Cinque-foil, sink'-foil. *n. ſ.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind of five-leaved clover.

Cinque-pace, sink'-paſe. *n. ſ.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of grave dance.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is a Scotch jig, a meaſure, and a *cinque-pace*. The firſt ſuit is hot and haſty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantaſtical; the wedding, mannerly and modeſt, as a meaſure full of ſtate and gravity; and then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque-pace* faſter and faſter, till he ſinks into his grave. *Shakeſp.*

Cinque-ports, sink'-ports. *n. ſ.* [*cinque ports*, Fr.]

Thoſe havens that lie towards France, and therefore have been thought by our kings to be ſuch as ought moſt vigilantly to be obſerved againſt invaſion. In which reſpect, the places where they are have a ſpecial governour or keeper, called by his office Lord Warden of the *cinque ports*; and divers privileges granted to them, as a particular juriſdiction; their warden having the authority of an admiral among them, and ſending out writs in his own name. The *cinque ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rumney, and Hithe; ſome of which, as the number exceeds five, muſt either be added to the firſt inſtitution by ſome later grant, or accounted as appendants to ſome of the reſt. *Cowell.*

They, that bear,
The cloth of ſtate above her, are four barons
Of the *cinque ports*. *Shakeſp.*

Cinque-spotted, sink'-ſpot-tid. *adj.* Having five ſpots.

On her left breaſt
A mole, *cinque ſpotted*, like the crimſon drops
I' th' bottom of a cowſlip. *Shakeſp.*

Ci'on, si'-un. *n. ſ.* [*ſion*, or *ſcion*, French.]

1. A ſprout; a ſhoot from a plant.

We have reaſon to cool our raging motions, our carnal ſtings, our unbitted luſts; whereof I take this, that you call love, to be a ſect or *cion*. *Shak.*

The ſtately Caledonian oak, newly ſettled in his triumphant throne, begirt with *cions* of his own royal ſtem. *Howel.*

2. The ſhoot engrafted or inſerted on a ſtock.

The *cion* over-ruleth the ſtock; and the ſtock is but paſſive, and giveth aliment, but no motion, to the graft. *Bacon.*

CI'PHER, si'-fur. *n. ſ.* [*chifre*, Fr. *zifra*, Ital. *cifra*, low Lat, from an oriental root.]

1. An arithmetical character, by which ſome number is noted; a figure.

2. An arithmetical mark, which, ſtanding for nothing itſelf, increaſes the value of the other figures.

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,
To find the faults, whoſe fine ſtands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shakeſp.*

If the people be ſomewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or *ciphers* in the privation or tranſlation. *Bacon.*

As, in accounts, *ciphers* and figures paſs for real ſums, ſo names paſs for things. *South.*

3. An intertexture of letters engraved uſually on boxes or plate.

Troy flam'd in burniſh'd gold; and o'er the throne,
Arms and the Man in golden *ciphers* ſhone. *Pope.*

Some mingling ſtir the melted tar, and ſome
Deep on the new-ſhorn vagrant's heaving ſide
To ſtamp the maſter's *cipher* ready ſtand. *Thomſ.*

4. A character in general.

In ſucceeding times this wiſdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

5. A ſecret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

This book, as long liv'd as the elements,
In *cipher* writ, or new-made idioms. *Donne.*

He was pleaſed to command me to ſtay at London, to ſend and receive all his letters; and I was furniſhed with mine ſeveral *ciphers*, in order to it. *Denham.*

To **Ci'pher**, si'-fur. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practiſe arithmetick.

You have been bred to buſineſs; you can *cipher*:
I wonder you never uſed your pen and ink. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Ci'pher**, si'-fur. *v. a.* To write in occult characters.

He frequented ſermons, and penned notes: his notes he *ciphered* with Greek characters. *Hayward.*

To **Ci'rcinate**, ſer'-ſy-nat. *v. a.* [*circino*, Lat.] To make a circle; to compaſs round, or turn round. *Bailey.*

Circina'tion, ſer-ſy-na'-ſhun. *n. ſ.* [*circinatio*, Lat.] An orbicular motion; a turning round; a meaſuring with the compaſſes. *Bailey.*

CI'RCLE, ſer'kl. *n. ſ.* [*circulus*, Latin.]

1. A line continued till it ends where it begun, having all its parts equidiſtant from a common centre.

Any thing that moves round about in a *circle*, in leſs time than our ideas are wont to ſucceed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move; but ſeems to be a perfect intire *circle* of that matter, or colour, and not a part of a *circle* in motion. *Locke.*

By a *circle* I underſtand not here perfect geometrical *circle*, but an orbicular figure, whoſe length is equal to its breadth; and which, as to ſenſe, may ſeem circular. *Newton's Opticks.*

Then a deeper ſtill,
In *circle* following *circle*, gathers round
To cloſe the face of things. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. The ſpace included in a circular line.

3. A round body; an orb.

It is he that ſitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. *Iſaiah.*

4. Compaſs; incloſure.

A great magician,
Obſcured in the *circle* of the foreſt. *Shakeſp.*

5. An aſſembly ſurrounding the principal perſon.

To have a box where eunuchs ſing,
And, foremoſt in the *circle*, eye a king. *Pope's Horace.*

6. A company; an aſſembly.

I will call over to him the whole *circle* of beauties that are diſpoſed among the boxes. *Addiſon.*

Ever ſince that time, Liſander viſits in every *circle.* *Tatler.*

7. Any ſeries ending as it begins, and perpetually repeated.

There be fruit trees in hot countries, which have bloſſoms and young fruit, and young fruit and ripe fruit, almoſt all the year, ſucceeding one another; but this *circle* of ripening cannot be but in ſucculent plants, and hot countries. *Bacon.*

Thus in a *circle* runs the peaſant's pain,
And the year rolls within itſelf again. *Dryd. Virg.*

8. An inconcluſive form of argument, in which the foregoing propoſition is proved by the following, and the following propoſition inferred from the foregoing.

That heavy bodies deſcend by gravity; and again, that gravity is a quality whereby an heavy body deſcends, is an impertinent *circle*, and teacheth nothing. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

That fallacy called a *circle*, is when one of the premiſſes in a ſyllogiſm is queſtioned and oppoſed, and we intend to prove it by the concluſion. *Watts's Logick.*

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of words.

Has he given the lye
In *circle* or oblique, or ſemicircle,
Or direct parallel? You muſt challenge him.
Fletcher's Queen of Corinth.

10. *Circles of the German Empire.* Such provinces and principalities as have a right to be preſent at diets. They are in number ten. *Trevoux.*

To CI'RCLE, sẻr'kl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To move round any thing.

The lords, that were appointed to *circle* the hill, had ſome days before planted themſelves in places convenient. *Bacon.*

Another Cynthia her new journey runs,
And other planets *circle* other ſuns. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. To incloſe; to ſurround.

What ſtern ungentle hands
Have lopp'd and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, thoſe ſweet ornaments,
Whoſe *circling* ſhadows kings have ſought to ſleep in? *Shakeſp.*

While theſe fond arms, thus *circling* you, may prove
More heavy chains than thoſe of hopeleſs love. *Prior.*

Unſeen, he glided thro' the joyous crowd,
With darkneſs *circled* and an ambient cloud. *Pope.*

3. *To circle in.* To confine; to keep together.

We term thoſe things dry which have a conſiſtence within themſelves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the ſtop or hindrance of another body to limit and *circle* them *in.* *Digby on Bodies.*

To CI'RCLE, sẻr'kl. *v. n.* To move circularly; to end where it begins.

The well fraught bowl
Circles inceſſant; whilſt the humble cell
With quavering laugh and rural jeſts reſounds. *Philips.*

Now the *circling* years diſcloſe
The day predeſtin'd to reward his woes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CI'RCLED, sẻrk'ld. *adj.* [from *circle.*] Having the form of a circle; round.

Th' inconſtant moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb. *Shakeſp.*

CI'RCLET, sẻr'-klĭt. *n. ſ.* [from *circle.*] A circle; an orb: properly a little circle.

Then take repaſt, till Heſperus diſplay'd
His golden *circlet* in the weſtern ſhade. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CI'RCLING, sẻr'-klĭng. *participial adj.* [from *To circle.*] Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

Round he ſurveys, and well might, where he ſtood
So high above the *circling* canopy
Of night's extended ſhade. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

CI'RCUIT, sẻr'-kůt. *n. ſ.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Lat.]

1. The act of moving round any thing.

There are four moons alſo perpetually rolling round the planet Jupiter, and carried along with him in his periodical *circuit* round the ſun. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. The ſpace incloſed in a circle.

He led me up
A woody mountain, whoſe high top was plain,
A *circuit* wide inclos'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Space; extent; meaſured by travelling round.

He attributeth unto it ſmallneſs, in reſpect of *circuit.* *Hooker.*

The lake of Bolſena is reckoned one-and-twenty miles in *circuit.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. A ring; a diadem; that by which any thing is incircled.

And this fell tempeſt ſhall not ceaſe to rage,
Until the golden *circuit* on my head
Do calm the fury of this mad-brain'd flaw. *Shak.*

5. The viſitations of the judges for holding aſſiſes.

The *circuits*, in former times, went but round about the pale; as the circuit of the cynoſura about the pole. *Davies.*

6. The tract of country viſited by the judges.

7. Long deduction of reaſon.

Up into the watch tower get,
And ſee all things deſpoil'd of fallacies;
Thou ſhalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By *circuit* or collections to diſcern. *Donne.*

CIRCUIT *of action*, sẻr'-kůt. [In law.] Is a longer courſe of proceeding to recover the thing ſued for than is needful. *Cowell.*

To CI'RCUIT, sẻr'-kůt. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move circularly.

Pining with equinoctial heat, unleſs
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting.* *Philips.*

CIRCUITE'ER, sẻr'-ků-tẻ'r. *n. ſ.* [from *circuit.*] One that travels a circuit.

Like your fellow *circuiteer*, the ſun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. *Pope.*

CIRCUI'TION, sẻr-ků-ĭsh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*circuitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going round any thing.

2. Compaſs; maze of argument.

To apprehend by what degrees they lean to things in ſhow, though not in deed, repugnant one to another, requireth more ſharpneſs of wit, more intricate *circuitions* of diſcourſe, and depth of judgment, than common ability doth yield. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULAR, sẻr'-ků-lår. *adj.* [*circularis*, Lat.]

1. Round, like a circle; circumſcribed by a circle.

The frame thereof ſeem'd partly *circular*,
And part triangular. *Fairy Queen.*

He firſt inclos'd for liſts a level ground;
The form was *circular.* *Dryden's Fables.*

Nero's port, compoſed of huge moles running round it in a kind of *circular* figure. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Succeſſive in order; always returning.

From whence th' innumerable race of things
By *circular* ſucceſſive order ſprings. *Roſcommon.*

3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous.

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and cloſely adhered to hiſtory, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis.*

4. Ending in itſelf: uſed of a paralogiſm, where the ſecond propoſition at once proves the firſt, and is proved by it.

One of Cartes's firſt principles of reaſoning, after he had doubted of every thing, ſeems to be too *circular* to ſafely build upon; for he is for proving the being of God from the truth of our faculties, and the truth of our faculties from the being of a God. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*

5. *Circular Letter.* A letter directed to ſeveral perſons, who have the ſame intereſt in ſome common affair; as in the convocation of aſſemblies.

6. *Circular Lines.* Such ſtraight lines as are divided from the diviſions made in the arch of a circle; as the lines of ſines, tangents, and ſecants, on the plain ſcale and ſector.

7. *Circular Sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULA'RITY, sẻr-ků-lår'-ĭ-tў. *n. ſ.* [from *circular.*] A circular form.

The heavens have no diverſity or difference, but a ſimplicity of parts, and equiformity in motion, continually ſucceeding each other; ſo that, from what point ſoever we compute, the account will be common unto the whole *circularity.* *Brown.*

CI'RCULARLY, sẻr'-ků-lår-lў. *adv.* [from *circular.*]

1. In form of a circle.

The internal form of it conſiſts of ſeveral regions, involving one another like orbs about the ſame centre; or of the ſeveral elements caſt *circularly* about each other. *Burnet.*

2. With a circular motion.

Trade, which, like blood, ſhould *circularly* flow,
Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom loſt. *Dryden.*

Every body, moved *circularly* about any centre, recedes, or endeavours to recede, from that centre of its motion. *Ray.*

To CIR'CULATE, sẻr'-ků-låt. *v. n.* [from *circulus.*]

1. To move in a circle; to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in a conſtant courſe.

If our lives motions theirs muſt imitate,
Our knowledge like our blood muſt *circulate.* *Denham.*

Nature is a perpetual motion; and the work of the univerſe *circulates* without any interval or repoſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To be diſperſed.

As the mints of calumny are perpetually at work, a great number of curious inventions, iſſued out from time to time, grow current among the party, and *circulate* through the whole kingdom. *Addiſon.*

To CI'RCULATE, sẻr'-ků-låt. *v. a.* To put about.

In the civil wars, the money ſpent on both ſides was *circulated* at home; no publick debts contracted. *Swift.*

CIRCULA'TION, sẻr-ků-lå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *circulate.*]

1. Motion in a circle; a courſe in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.

What more obvious, one would think, than the *circulation* of the blood, unknown till the laſt age? *Burnet's Theory.*

As much blood paſſeth through the lungs as through all the reſt of the body: the *circulation* is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A ſeries in which the ſame order is always obſerved, and things always return to the ſame ſtate.

As for the ſins of peace, thou haſt brought upon us the miſeries of war; ſo for the ſins of war, thou ſeeſt fit to deny us the bleſſing of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miſeries. *K. Charles.*

God, by the ordinary rule of nature, permits this continual *circulation* of human things. *Swift on Modern Education.*

3. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

When the apoſtle ſaith of the Jews, that they crucified the Lord of glory; and when the Son of man, being on earth, affirmeth that the Son of man was in heaven at the ſame inſtant, there is in theſe two ſpeeches that mutual *circulation* before mentioned. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULATORY, ser''-ku-la-tur'-y. *n. ſ.* [from *circulate.*] A chymical veſſel, in which that which riſes from the veſſel on the fire is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CI'RCULATORY, ser''-ku-la-tur'-y. *adj.* [from *circulate.*] Circulatory Letters are the ſame with CIRCULAR *Letters.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY, ser-kum-am'-byen-sy. *n. ſ.* [from *circumambient.*] The act of encompaſſing.

Ice receiveth its figure according unto the ſurface it concreteth or the *circumambiency* which conformeth it. *Brown.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENT, ser-kum-am'-byent. *adj.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompaſſing; incloſing.

The *circumambient* coldneſs towards the ſides of the veſſel, like the ſecond region, cooling and condenſing of it. *Wilkins.*

To **CIRCUMA'MBULATE**, ser-kum-am'-bu-lat. *v. n.* [from *circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about. *Dict.*

To **CIRCUMCI'SE**, ser'-kum-siz. *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Latin.] To cut the prepuce or foreſkin, according to the law given to the Jews.

They came to *circumciſe* the child. *Luke.*

One is alarmed at the induſtry of the whigs, in aiming to ſtrengthen their routed party by a reinforcement from the *circumciſed.* *Swift's Exam.*

CIRCUMCI'SION, ser-kum-sizh'-un. *n. ſ.* [from *circumciſe.*] The rite or act of cutting off the foreſkin.

They left a race behind
Like to themſelves, diſtinguiſhable ſcarce
From Gentiles, but by *circumciſion* vain. *Milton.*

To **CIRCUMDU'CT**, ser-kum-duk't. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify: a term of civil law.

Acts of judicature may be cancelled and *circumducted* by the will and direction of the judge; as alſo by the conſent of the parties litigant, before the judge has pronounced and given ſentence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CIRCUMDU'CTION, ser-kum-duk'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *circumduct.*]

1. Nullification; cancellation.

The citation may be circumducted, though the defendant ſhould not appear; and the defendant muſt be cited, as a *circumduction* requires. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. A leading about.

By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. *Hooker.*

CIRCU'MFERENCE, ser-kum'-fe-rens. *n. ſ.* [*circumferentia*, Lat.]

1. The periphery; the line including and ſurrounding any thing.

Extend thus far thy bounds,
This be thy juſt *circumference*, O world! *Milton.*

Becauſe the hero is the centre of the main action, all the lines from the *circumference* tend to him alone. *Dryden.*

Fire, moved nimbly in the *circumference* of a circle, makes the whole *circumference* appear like a circle of fire. *Newton.*

2. The ſpace incloſed in a circle.

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
That ſhook heav'n's whole *circumference*, confirm'd. *Milton.*

He firſt incloſ'd for liſts a level ground,
The whole *circumference* a mile around. *Dryden's Fables.*

3. The external part of an orbicular body.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, ſeemed red at its apparent *circumference.* If the clouds were viewed through it, the colour at its *circumference* would be blue. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. An orb; a circle; any thing circular or orbicular.

His pond'rous ſhield, large and round,
Behind him caſt; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his ſhoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

To **CIRCU'MFERENCE**, ser-kum'-fe-rens. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To include in a circular ſpace. Not proper.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included only in itſelf, or *circumference* by its ſurface; but diffuſed at indeterminate diſtances. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR, ser-kum-fe-ren'-tur. *n. ſ.* [from *circumfero*, Lat. to carry about.] An inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, for meaſuring angles, conſiſting of a braſs circle, an index with ſights, and a compaſs, and mounted on a ſtaff, with a ball and ſocket. *Chambers.*

CI'RCUMFLEX, ser-kum'-fleks. *n. ſ.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent uſed to regulate the pronunciation of ſyllables, including or participating the acute and grave.

The *circumflex* keeps the voice in a middle tune, and therefore in the Latin is compounded of both the other. *Holder.*

CIRCU'MFLUENCE, ser-kum'-flu-ens. *n. ſ.* [from *circumfluent.*] An incloſure of waters.

CIRCU'MFLUENT, ser-kum'-flu-ent. *adj.* [*circumfluens*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing.

I rule the Paphian race,
Whoſe bounds the deep *circumfluent* waves embrace;
A duteous people, and induſtrious iſle. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CIRCU'MFLUOUS, ser-kum'-flu-us. *adj.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] Environing with waters.

He the world
Built on *circumfluous* waters calm, in wide
Cryſtalline ocean. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Laertes' ſon, girt with *circumfluous* tides. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS, ser-kum-fo-ra'-nyus. *adj.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from houſe to houſe: as, a *circumforaneous* fiddler, one that plays at doors.

To **CIRCUMFU'SE**, ser-kum-fu'z. *v. a.* [*circumfuſus*, Lat.] To pour round; to ſpread every way.

Men ſee better, when their eyes are againſt the ſun, or candle, if they put their hand before their eye. The glaring ſun, or candle, weakens the eye; whereas the light *circumfuſed* is enough for the perception. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

His army, *circumfus'd* on either wing. *Milton.*

Earth, with her nether ocean *circumfus'd*,
Their pleaſant dwelling houſe. *Milton.*

This nymph the God Cephiſus had abus'd,
With all his winding waters *circumfus'd.* *Addiſon's Ovid.*

CIRCUMFU'SILE, ser-kum-fu'-sil. *adj.* [*circum* and *fuſilis*, Lat.] That which may be poured or ſpread round any thing.

Artiſt divine, whoſe ſkilful hands infold
The victim's horn with *circumfuſile* gold. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CIRCUMFU'SION, ser-kum-fu-zhun. *n. ſ.* [from *circumfuſe.*] The act of ſpreading round; the ſtate of being poured round.

To **CIRCU'MGYRATE**, ser-kum'-jy-rat. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round.

All the glands of the body be congeries of various ſorts of veſſels curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together. *Ray on the Creation.*

CIRCUMGYRA'TION, ser-kum-jy-ra'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *circumgyrate.*] The act of running round.

The ſun turns round his own axis in twenty-five days, from his firſt being put into ſuch a *circumgyration.* *Cheyne.*

CIRCUMJA'CENT, ser-kum-ja'-sent. *adj.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing; bordering on every ſide.

CIRCUMI'TION, ser-kum-ish'-un. *n. ſ.* [from *circumeo*, *circumitum*, Lat.] The act of going round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMLIGA'TION, ser-kum-ly-ga'-shun. *n. ſ.* [*circumligo*, Latin.]

1. The act of binding round.
2. The bond with which any thing is encompaſſed.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION, ser-kum-lo-ku'-shun. *n. ſ.* [*circumlocutio*, Lat.]

1. A circuit or compaſs of words; periphraſis.

Virgil, ſtudying brevity, could bring theſe words into a narrow compaſs, which a tranſlator cannot render without *circumlocution.* *Dryden.*

I much prefer the plain Billingſgate way of calling names, becauſe it would ſave abundance of time, loſt by *circumlocution.* *Swift.*

2. The uſe of indirect expreſſions.

Theſe people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of myſtery and *circumlocution.* *L'Eſtrange.*

CIRCUMMU'RED, ser-kum-mu'rd. *adj.* [*circum* and *murus*, Lat.] Walled round; encompaſſed with a wall.

He hath a garden *circummured* with bricks. *Shakeſp.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE, ser-kum-nav'-y-gabl. *adj.* [from *circumnavigate.*] That which may be ſailed round.

The being of Antipodes, the habitableneſs of the torrid zone, and the rendering the whole terraqueous globe *circumnavigable.* *Ray on the Creation.*

To **CIRCUMNA'VIGATE**, ser-kum-nav'-y-gat. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo*, Lat.] To ſail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION, ser-kum-nav-y-ga'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *circumnavigate.*] The act of ſailing round.

What he ſays concerning the *circumnavigation* of Africa, from the ſtraits of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remarkable. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGATOR, ser-kum-nav'-y-ga-tur. *n. ſ.* One that ſails round.

CIRCUMPLICA'TION, ser-kum-ply-ka'-shun. *n. ſ.* [*circumplico*, Lat.]

1. The act of enwrapping on every ſide.
2. The ſtate of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO'LAR, ser-kum-po'-lar. *adj.* [from *circum* and *polar.*] Stars near the North pole, which move round it, and never ſet in the Northern latitudes, are ſaid to be *circumpolar ſtars.*

CIRCUMPOSI'TION, ser-kum-po-zish'-un. *n. ſ.* [from *circum* and *poſition.*] The act of placing any thing circularly.

Now is your ſeaſon for *circumpoſition*, by tiles or baſkets of earth. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

CIRCUMRA'SION, ser-kum-ra'-zhun. *n. ſ.* [*circumraſio*, Latin.] The act of ſhaving or paring round. *Dict.*

CIRCUMROTA'TION, ser-kum-ro-ta'-shun. *n. ſ.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.]

1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel; circumvolution; circumgyration.
2. The ſtate of being whirled round.

To **CIRCUMSCRIBE**, sĕr-kŭm-skrī'b. *v. a.* [*circum* and *ſcribo*, Lat.]

1. To incloſe in certain lines or boundaries.

2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Andronicus
With honour and with fortune is return'd;
From whence he *circumſcribed* with his ſword,
And brought to yoke, the enemies of Rome. *Shakeſp.*

Therefore muſt his choice be *circumſcrib'd*
Unto the voice and yielding of that body
Whereof he 's head. *Shakeſp.*

He form'd the pow'rs of heav'n
Such as he pleas'd, and *circumſcrib'd* their being! *Milton.*

The action great, yet *circumſcrib'd* by time;
The words not forc'd but ſliding into rhime. *Dryd.*

The external circumſtances which do accompany men's acts, are thoſe which do *circumſcribe* and limit them. *Stillingfleet.*

You are above
The little forms which *circumſcribe* your ſex. *Southern.*

Circumscri'ption, sĕr-kŭm-skrĭp'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*circumſcriptio*, Lat.]

1. Determination of particular form or magnitude.

In the *circumſcription* of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and ſeeds, nature affects a regular figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Limitation; boundary; contraction; confinement.

I would not my unhouſed free condition
Put into *circumſcription* and confine. *Shakeſp.*

Circumscri'ptive, sĕr-kŭm-skrĭp'-tĭv. *adj.* [from *circumſcribe.*] Incloſing the ſuperficies; marking the form or limits on the outſide.

Stones regular, are diſtinguiſhed by their external forms: ſuch as is *circumſcriptive*, or depending upon the whole ſtone, as in the eagle-ſtone, is properly called the figure. *Grew.*

CIRCUMSPE'CT, sĕr'-kŭm-spĕkt. *adj.* [*circumſpectus*, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all ſides.

None are for me,
That look into me with conſid'rate eyes:
High reaching Buckingham grows *circumſpect.* *Shakeſp.*

Men of their own nature *circumſpect* and ſlow; but at the time diſcountenanced and diſcontent. *Haywood.*

The judicious doctor had been very watchful and *circumſpect*, to keep himſelf from being impoſed upon. *Boyle.*

Circumspe'ction, sĕr-kŭm-spĕk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *circumſpect.*] Watchfulneſs on every ſide; caution; general attention.

Obſerve the ſudden growth of wickedneſs, from want of care and *circumſpection* in the firſt impreſſions. *Clarendon.*

So ſaying, his proud ſtep he ſcornful turn'd,
But with ſly *circumſpection.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Circumspe'ctive, sĕr-kŭm-spĕk'-tĭv. *adj.* [*circumſpicio*, *circumſpectum*, Lat.] Looking round every way; attentive; vigilant; cautious.

No leſs alike the politick and wiſe,
All ſly ſlow things, with *circumſpective* eyes. *Pope.*

Circumspe'ctively, sĕr-kŭm-spĕk-tĭv-lȳ. *adv.* [from *circumſpective.*] Cautiouſly; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulneſs every way; watchfully.

Ci'rcumspectly, sĕr'-kŭm-spĕkt-lȳ. *adv.* [from *circumſpect.*] With watchfulneſs every way; cautiouſly; watchfully; vigilantly.

Their authority weighs more with me than the concurrent ſuffrages of a thouſand eyes, who never examined the thing ſo carefully and *circumſpectly.* *Ray on the Creation.*

Ci'rcumspectness, sĕr'-kŭm-ſpĕkt-nĕs. *n. ſ.* [from *circumſpect.*] Caution; vigilance; watchfulneſs on every ſide.

Travel forces *circumſpectneſs* on thoſe abroad, who at home are nurſed in ſecurity. *Wotton.*

CI'RCUMSTANCE, sĕr'-kŭm-stăns. *n. ſ.* [*circumſtantia*, Lat.]

1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the ſame to a moral action as accident to a natural ſubſtance.

When men are ingenious in picking out *circumſtances* of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Our confeſſing or concealing perſecuted truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different *circumſtances* of time, place, and perſons. *South.*

2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or leſs criminal; or make an accuſation more or leſs probable.

Of theſe ſuppoſed crimes give me leave,
By *circumſtance*, but to acquit myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

3. Accident; ſomething adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing conſidered.

Senſe outſide knows, the ſoul thro' all things ſees;
Senſe, *circumſtance*; ſhe doth the ſubſtance view. *Davies.*

4. Incident; event: generally of a minute or ſubordinate kind.

He defended Carliſle with very remarkable *circumſtances* of courage, induſtry, and patience. *Clarendon.*

The ſculptor had in his thoughts the Conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumſtance* in hiſtory. *Addiſon.*

The poet has gathered thoſe *circumſtances* which moſt terrify the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of a tempeſt. *Addiſon's Spect.*

5. Condition; ſtate of affairs. It is frequently uſed with reſpect to wealth or poverty; as, good or ill *circumſtances.*

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumſtances.* *Bacon.*

We ought not to conclude, that if there be rational inhabitants in any of the planets, they muſt therefore have human nature, or be involved in the *circumſtances* of our world. *Bentley.*

When men are eaſy in their *circumſtances*, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **Ci'rcumstance**, sĕr'-kŭm-ſtăns. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in particular ſituation, or relation to the things.

To worthieſt things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I ſee,
Rareneſs or uſe, not nature, value brings;
And ſuch as they are *circumſtanc'd*, they be. *Donne.*

Ci'rcumstant, sĕr'-kŭm-stănt. *adj.* [*circumſtans*, Lat.] Surrounding; environing.

Its beams fly to viſit the remoteſt parts of the world, and it gives motion to all *circumſtant* bodies. *Digby on the Soul.*

Circumsta'ntial, sĕr-kŭm-stăn'-shăl. *adj.* [*circumſtantialis*, low Lat.]

1. Accidental; not eſſential.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it *circumſtantial* branches, which
Diſtinction would be rich in. *Shakeſp.*

This juriſdiction in the eſſentials of it, is as old as chriſtianity; and thoſe *circumſtantial* additions of ſecular encouragement, chriſtian princes thought neceſſary. *South.*

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from our own in the *circumſtantials*, before one that differs from it in the eſſentials? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Incidental; happening by chance; caſual.

Virtue 's but anguiſh, when 'tis ſeveral,
By occaſion wak'd, and *circumſtantial.* *Donne.*

3. Full of ſmall events; particular; detailed.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and *circumſtantial* recitals of their affairs, or by their multiplied queſtions about his own. *Prior's Dedic.*

Circumstantia'lity, sĕr-kŭm-stăn-shăl'-ĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *circumſtantial.*] The appendage of circumſtances; the ſtate of any thing as modified by circumſtances.

Circumsta'ntially, sĕr-kŭm-stăn'-shăl-lȳ. *adv.* [from *circumſtantial.*]

1. According to circumſtance; not eſſentially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only *circumſtantially* different. *Glanville's Sceſſis.*

2. Minutely; exactly; in every circumſtance or particular.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point *circumſtantially.* *Broome.*

To **Circumsta'ntiate**, sĕr-kŭm-stăn'-shăt. *v. a.* [from *circumſtance.*]

1. To place in particular circumſtances; to inveſt with particular accidents or adjuncts.

If the act were otherwiſe *circumſtantiated*, it might will that freely, which now it wills freely. *Bramhall.*

2. To place in a particular condition, as with regard to power or wealth.

A number infinitely ſuperiour, and the beſt *circumſtantiated* imaginable, are for the ſucceſſion of Hanover. *Swift.*

To **CIRCUMVA'LLATE**, sĕr-kŭm-văl'-lăt. *v. a.* [*circumvallo*, Lat.] To incloſe round with trenches or fortifications.

Circumvalla'tion, sĕr-kŭm-văl-lă'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *circumvallate.*]

1. The art or act of caſting up fortifications round a place.

When the czar firſt acquainted himſelf with mathematical learning, he practiſed all the rules of *circumvallation* and contravallation at the ſiege of a town in Livonia. *Watts.*

2. The fortification or trench thrown up round a place beſieged.

This gave reſpite to finiſh thoſe ſtupendous *circumvallations* and barricadoes, reared up by ſea and land. *Howel.*

Circumve'ction, sĕr-kŭm-vĕk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*circumvectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of carrying round.

2. The ſtate of being carried round.

To **CIRCUMVE'NT**, sĕr-kŭm-vĕnt'. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, Lat.] To deceive; to cheat; to impoſe upon; to delude.

He, fearing to be betrayed or *circumvented* by his cruel brother, fled to Barbaroſſa. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

As his malice is vigilant, he reſteth not to *circumvent* the ſons of the firſt deceived. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Should man
Fall *circumvented* thus by fraud. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Obſtinately bent
To die undaunted, and to *circumvent.* *Dryden.*

Circumve'ntion, sĕr-kŭm-vĕn'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *circumvent.*]

1. Fraud; impoſture; cheat; deluſion.

The inequality of the match between him and the ſubtleſt of us, would quickly appear by a fatal *circumvention:* there muſt be a wiſdom from above to over-reach this helliſh wiſdom. *South.*

If he is in the city, he muſt avoid haranguing againſt *circumvention* in commerce. *Collier of Popularity.*

2. Prevention; pre-occupation. This ſenſe is now out of uſe.

Whatever hath been thought on in this ſtate,
That could be brought to bodily act, ere Rome
Had *circumvention.* *Shakeſp.*

To **Circumve'st**, sĕr-kŭm-vĕſt'. *v. a.* [*circumveſtio*, Lat.] To cover round with a garment.

Who on this baſe the earth did'ſt firmly found,
And mad'ſt the deep to *circumveſt* it round. *Wotton.*

CIRCUMVOLA'TION, ſėr-kům-vȯ′-lå-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *circumvolo*, Lat.] The act of flying round.

To **CIRCUMVO'LVE**, ſėr-kům-volv′. *v. a.* [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] To roll round; to put into a circular motion.

Could ſolid orbs be accommodated to phænomena, yet to aſcribe each ſphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it, were unphiloſophical. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

CIRCUMVOLU'TION, ſėr-kům-vȯ-lu′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling round.
2. The ſtate of being rolled round.

The twiſting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution*, or inſertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. The thing rolled round another.

Conſider the obliquity or cloſeneſs of theſe *circumvolutions*; the nearer they are, the higher may be the inſtrument. *Wilkins.*

CI'RCUS, ſė′r-kůs. } *n. ſ.* [*circus*, Lat.] An
CI'RQUE, ſėrk′. } open ſpace or area for ſports, with ſeats round for the ſpectators.

A pleaſant valley, like one of thoſe *circuſes*, which in great cities ſomewhere doth give a pleaſant ſpectacle of running horſes. *Sidney.*

The one was about the *cirque* of Flora, the other upon the Tarpeian mountain. *Stillingfleet.*

See the *cirque* falls! th' unpillar'd temple nods;
Streets pav'd with heroes, Tyber choak'd with gods. *Pope.*

CIST, ſiſt′. *n. ſ.* [*ciſta*, Latin.] A caſe; a tegument: commonly uſed in medicinal language for the coat or incloſure of a tumour.

CI'STED, ſis′-tid. *adj.* [from *ciſt.*] Incloſed in a ciſt, or bag.

CI'STERN, ſis′-tėrn. *n. ſ.* [*ciſterna*, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domeſtick uſes.

'Tis not the rain that waters the whole earth, but that which falls into his own *ciſtern*, that muſt relieve him. *South.*

2. A reſervoir; an incloſed fountain.

Had no part as kindly ſtaid behind
In the wide *ciſterns* of the lakes confin'd,
Did not the ſprings and rivers drench the land,
Our globe would grow a wilderneſs of ſand. *Blackmore.*

3. Any receptacle or repoſitory of water.

So half my Egypt were ſubmerg'd, and made
A *ciſtern* for ſeal'd ſnakes. *Shakeſp.*

But there 's no bottom, none,
In my voluptuouſneſs: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The *ciſtern* of my luſt. *Shakeſp.*

CI'STUS, ſis′-tůs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The name of a plant. The ſame with rockroſe.

CIT, ſit′. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *citizen*.] An inhabitant of the city, in an ill ſenſe; a pert low townſman; a pragmatical trader.

We bring you now to ſhow what different things
The *cits* or clowns are from the courts of kings. *Johnſon.*

Study your race, or the ſoil of your family will dwindle into *cits* or ſquires, or run up into wits or madmen. *Tatler.*

Barnard, thou art a *cit*, with all thy worth;
But Bug and D—l, their honours, and ſo forth. *Pope.*

CI'TADEL, ſit′-å-dėl. *n. ſ.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortreſs; a caſtle, or place of arms, in a city.

As he came to the crown by unjuſt means, as unjuſtly he kept it; by force of ſtranger ſoldiers in *citadels*, the neſts of tyranny and murderers of liberty. *Sidney.*

I 'll to my charge, the *citadel*, repair. *Dryd.*

CI'TAL, ſi′-tål. *n. ſ.* [from *cite*.]

1. Reproof; impeachment.

He made a bluſhing *cital* of himſelf,
And chid his truant youth. *Shakeſp.*

2. Summons; citation; call into a court.
3. Quotation; citation.

CITA'TION, ſi-tà′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*citatio*, Lat.]

1. The calling a perſon before the judge, for the ſake of trying the cauſe of action commenced againſt him. *Ayliffe's Parer.*
2. Quotation; the adduction of any paſſage from another author; or of another man's words.
3. The paſſage or words quoted; a quotation.

The letter-writer cannot read theſe *citations* without bluſhing, after the charge he hath advanced. *Atterbury.*

View the principles in their own authors, and not in the *citations* of thoſe who would confute them. *Watts.*

4. Enumeration; mention.

Theſe cauſes effect a conſumption endemick to this iſland: there remains a *citation* of ſuch as may produce it in any country. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CI'TATORY, ſi′-tå-tůr-ỳ. *adj.* [from *To cite*.] Having the power or form of citation.

If a judge cite one to a place, to which he cannot come with ſafety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **CITE**, ſi′te. *v. a.* [*cito*, Latin.]

1. To ſummon to anſwer in a court.

He held a late court, to which
She oft was *cited* by them, but appear'd not. *Shak.*

Forthwith the *cited* dead,
Of all paſt ages, to the general doom
Shall haſten. *Milton.*

This power of *citing*, and dragging the defendant into court, was taken away. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively; to direct; to ſummon.

I ſpeak to you, Sir Thurio;
For Valentine, I need not *cite* him to it. *Shakeſp.*

This ſad experience *cites* me to reveal,
And what I dictate is from what I feel. *Prior.*

3. To quote.

Demonſtrations in ſcripture may not otherwiſe be ſhewed than by *citing* them out of the ſcripture. *Hooker.*

That paſſage of Plato, which I *cited* before. *Bacon.*

In baniſhment he wrote thoſe verſes, which I *cite* from his letter. *Dryden.*

CI'TER, ſi′-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *cite*.]

1. One who cites into a court.
2. One who quotes; a quoter.

I muſt deſire the *citer* henceforward to inform us of his editions too. *Atterbury.*

CITE'SS, ſit-tės′. *n. ſ.* [from *cit.*] A city woman. A word peculiar to *Dryden*.

Cits and *citeſſes* raiſe a joyful ſtrain;
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign. *Dryden.*

CI'THERN, ſith′-ėrn. *n. ſ.* [*cithara*, Latin.] A kind of harp; a muſical inſtrument.

At what time the heathen had profaned it, even in that was it dedicated with ſongs and *citherns*, and harps and cymbals. *Macc.*

CI'TIZEN, ſit′-izn. *n. ſ.* [*civis*, Lat. *citoyen*, Fr.]

1. A freeman of a city; not a foreigner; not a ſlave.

All inhabitants within theſe walls are not properly *citizens*, but only ſuch as are called freemen. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. A townſman; a man of trade; not a gentleman.

When he ſpeaks not like a *citizen*,
You find him like a ſoldier. *Shakeſp.*

3. An inhabitant; a dweller in any place.

Far from noiſy Rome ſecure he lives,
And one more *citizen* to Sibyl gives. *Dryden.*

CI'TIZEN, ſit′-izn. *adj.* [This is only in *Shakeſpeare*.] Having the qualities of a citizen; as cowardice, meanneſs.

So ſick I am not, yet I am not well;
But not ſo *citizen* a wanton, as
To ſeem to die ere ſick. *Shakeſp.*

CI'TRINE, ſit′-rin. *adj.* [*citrinus*, Lat.] Lemon coloured; of a dark yellow.

The butterfly, papilio major, has its wings painted with *citrine* and black, both in long ſtreaks and ſpots. *Grew.*

By *citrine* urine of a thicker conſiſtence, the ſaltneſs of phlegm is known. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CI'TRINE, ſit′-trin. *n. ſ.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.] A ſpecies of cryſtal of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemiſhes. It is ever found in a long and ſlender column, irregularly hexangular, and terminated by an hexangular pyramid. It is from one to four or five inches in length. This ſtone is very plentiful in the Weſt Indies. Our jewellers have learned to call it *citrine*; and cut ſtones for rings out of it, which are miſtaken for topazes. *Hill on Foſſils.*

CITRON-TREE, ſit′-trůn-trė. *n. ſ.* [from *citrus*, Lat.]

It hath broad ſtiff leaves, like thoſe of the laurel. The flowers conſiſt of many leaves, expanded like a roſe. The piſtil becomes an oblong, thick, fleſhy fruit, very full of juice. Genoa is the great nurſery for theſe trees. One ſort, with a pointed fruit, is in ſo great eſteem, that the ſingle fruits are ſold at Florence for two ſhillings each. *Miller.*

May the ſun
With *citron* groves adorn a diſtant ſoil. *Addiſon.*

CITRON-WATER, ſit′-trůn-wå′-tůr. *n. ſ.* Aqua vitæ, diſtilled with the rind of citrons.

Like *citron-waters* matrons cheeks inflame. *Pope.*

CI'TRUL, ſit′-trůl. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *pumpion*, ſo named from its yellow colour.

CITY, ſit′-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*cité*, French; *civitas*, Lat.]

1. A large collection of houſes and inhabitants.

Men ſeek ſafety from number better united, and from walls and fortifications, the uſe whereof is to make the few a match for the many: this is the original of *cities*. *Temple.*

City, in a ſtrict ſenſe, means the houſes incloſed within the walls; in a larger ſenſe, it reaches to all the ſuburbs. *Watts.*

2. [In the Engliſh law.] A town corporate, that hath a biſhop and a cathedral church. *Cowell.*
3. The inhabitants of a certain city, as diſtinguiſhed from other ſubjects.

What is the *city* but the people?——
——True, the people are the *city*. *Shakeſp.*

I do ſuſpect I have done ſome offence,
That ſeems diſgracious in the *city*'s eye. *Shakeſp.*

CI'TY, ſit′-ỳ. *adj.*

1. Relating to the city.

His enforcement of the *city* wives. *Shakeſp.*

He, I accuſe,
The *city* ports by this hath enter'd. *Shakeſp.*

2. Reſembling the manners of the citizens.

Make not a *city* feaſt of it, to let the meat cool ere we can agree upon the firſt cut. *Shakeſp.*

CI'VET, ſiv′-it. *n. ſ.* [*civette*, Fr. *zibetta*, Arabic, ſignifying *ſcent*.] A perfume from the civet-cat.

The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal not unlike our cat. It is a native of the Indies, Peru, Braſil, Guinea. The perfume is formed like a kind of greaſe, in a bag under its tail, between the anus and pudendum. It is gathered from time to time, and abounds in proportion as the animal is fed. *Trevoux.*

Civet is of a baſer birth than tar; the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shakeſp.*

Some putrefactions and excrements do yield excellent odours; as *civet* and muſk, and, as ſome think, ambergreaſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Ci'vick, sıv'-ık. *adj.* [*civicus*, Latin.] Relating to civil honours or practices; not military.

With equal rays immortal Tully ſhone;
Behind, Rome's genius waits with *civick* crowns,
And the great father of his country owns. *Pope.*

Ci'vil, sıv'-ıl. *adj.* [*civilis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the community; political; relating to the city or government.

God gave them laws of *civil* regimen, and would not permit their commonweal to be governed by any other laws than his own. *Hooker.*

Part ſuch as appertain
To *civil* juſtice; part, religious rites
Of ſacrifice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

But there is another unity, which would be moſt advantageous to our country; and that is, your endeavour after a *civil*, a political union in the whole nation. *Spratt.*

2. Relating to any man as a member of a community.

Break not your promiſe, unleſs it be unlawful or impoſſible; either out of your natural, or out of your *civil* power. *Taylor.*

3. Not in anarchy; not wild; not without rule or government.

For rudeſt minds with harmony were caught,
And *civil* life was by the muſes taught. *Roſcommon.*

4. Not foreign; inteſtine.

From a *civil* war God of his mercy defend us, as that which is moſt deſperate of all others. *Bacon to Villiers.*

5. Not eccleſiaſtical; as, the eccleſiaſtical courts are controlled by the *civil*.

6. Not natural; as, a perſon baniſhed or outlawed is ſaid to ſuffer *civil*, though not natural, death.

7. Not military; as, the *civil* magiſtrate's authority is obſtructed by war.

8. Not criminal; as, this is a *civil* proceſs, not a criminal proſecution.

9. Civilized; not barbarous.

England was very rude and barbarous; for it is but even the other day ſince England grew *civil*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

10. Complaiſant; civilized; gentle; well bred; elegant of manners; not rude; not brutal; not coarſe.

I heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering ſuch dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude ſea grew *civil* at her ſong. *Shakeſp.*

He was *civil* and well-natured, never refuſing to teach another. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

And fall theſe ſayings from that gentle tongue,
Where *civil* ſpeech and ſoft perſuaſion hung? *Prior.*

11. Grave; ſober; not gay or ſhewy.

Thus night oft ſee me in thy pale career,
Till *civil*-ſuited morn appear. *Milton's Poems.*

12. Relating to the ancient conſular or imperial government; as, *civil* law.

No woman had it, but a *civil* doctor. *Shakeſp.*

Civi'lian, sıv-ıl'-lyan. *n. ſ.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that profeſſes the knowledge of the old Roman law, and of general equity.

The profeſſors of that law, called *civilians*, becauſe the civil law is their guide, ſhould not be diſcountenanced nor diſcouraged. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A depending kingdom is a term of art unknown to all ancient *civilians*, and writers upon government. *Swift.*

Civilisa'tion, sıv-ıl-lı-zā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *civil*.] A law, act of juſtice, or judgment, which renders a criminal proceſs civil; which is performed by turning an information into an inqueſt, or the contrary. *Harris.*

Civi'lity, sıv-ıl'-lý-tý. *n. ſ.* [from *civil*.]

1. Freedom from barbarity; the ſtate of being civilized.

The Engliſh were at firſt as ſtout and warlike a people as ever the Iriſh; and yet are now brought unto that *civility*, that no nation excelleth them in all goodly converſation, and all the ſtudies of knowledge and humanity. *Spenſer.*

Divers great monarchies have riſen from barbariſm to *civility*, and fallen again to ruin. *Davies on Ireland.*

Whereſoe'er her conquering eagles fled,
Arts, learning, and *civility* were ſpread. *Denham's Poems.*

2. Politeneſs; complaiſance; elegance of behaviour.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy diſtreſs?
Or elſe a rude deſpiſer of good manners,
That in *civility* thou ſeem'ſt ſo empty? *Shakeſp.*

He, by his great *civility* and affability, wrought very much upon the people. *Clarendon.*

I ſhould be kept from a publication, did not, what your *civility* calls a requeſt, your greatneſs command. *South.*

We, in point of *civility*, yield to others in our own houſes. *Swift.*

3. Rule of decency; practice of politeneſs.

Love taught him ſhame; and ſhame, with love at ſtrife,
Soon taught the ſweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden.*

To **Ci'vilize**, sıv'-ıl-ıze. *v. a.* [from *civil*.] To reclaim from ſavageneſs and brutality; to inſtruct in the arts of regular life.

We ſend the graces and the muſes forth
To *civilize* and to inſtruct the North. *Waller.*

Muſæus firſt, then Orpheus, *civilize*
Mankind, and give the world their deities.
Denham.

Amongſt thoſe who are counted the *civilized* part of mankind, this original law of nature ſtill takes place. *Locke.*

Oſiris, or Bacchus, is reported to have *civilized* the Indians, and reigned amongſt them fifty-two years. *Arbuthnot.*

Ci'vilizer, sıv'-ıl-lı-zŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *civilize*.] He that reclaims others from a wild and ſavage life; he that teaches the rules and cuſtoms of civility.

The *civilizers!*—the diſturbers ſay;
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
Philips's Briton.

Ci'villy, sıv'-ıl-lý. *adv.* [from *civil*.]

1. In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of a member of a community; not naturally.

Men that are civil lead their lives after one common law; for that a multitude ſhould, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing (for this is *civilly* to live), or ſhould manage community of life, it is not poſſible. *Hooker.*

2. Not criminally.

That accuſation, which is publick, is either *civilly* commenced for the private ſatisfaction of the party injured; or elſe criminally, that is, for ſome publick puniſhment. *Ayliffe.*

3. Politely; complaiſantly; gently; without rudeneſs; without brutality.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be ſpoken of the dead. *Dryden's Pref. to his Fab.*

I would have had Almeria and Oſmyn parted *civilly*; as if it was not proper for lovers to do ſo. *Collier of the Stage.*

He thought them folks that loſt their way,
And aſk'd them *civilly* to ſtay. *Prior.*

4. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were handſome and cheerful, and furniſhed *civilly*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Cize, sı'ze. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *inciſa*, Lat. ſhaped or cut to a certain magnitude.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form: often written *ſize*.

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, reduce them to ſome other *cize* or figure, then there is none of itſelf to give them the *cize* and figure which they have. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

Clack, klăk'. *n. ſ.* [*klatchen*, Germ. to rattle, to make a noiſe.

1. Any thing that makes a laſting and importunate noiſe: generally uſed in contempt for the tongue.

But ſtill his tongue ran on,
And with its everlaſting *clack*
Set all men's ears upon the rack. *Hudibras.*

Fancy flows in, and muſe flies high;
He knows not when my *clack* will lie. *Prior.*

2. *The Clack of a Mill.* A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

Says John, juſt at the hopper will I ſtand,
And mark the *clack* how juſtly it will ſound.
Betterton.

To **Clack**, klăk'. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make a chinking noiſe.

2. To let the tongue run.

To **Clack**, klăk'. *v. a.* As to *clack wool*, is to cut off the ſheep's mark, which makes it to weigh leſs, and ſo yield the leſs cuſtom to the king. *Cowell.*

Clad, klăd'. part. pret. [This participle, which is now referred to *clothe*, ſeems originally to have belonged to *cloden*, or ſome ſuch word, like *kleeden*, Dutch.] Clothed; inveſted; garbed.

So oft in feaſts with coſtly changes *clad*,
To crammed maws a ſpratt new ſtomach brings.
Sidney.

He hath *clad* himſelf with a new garment.
1 *Kings.*

Beyond
The flow'ry dale of Sibma, *clad* with vine. *Milton.*

Their prayers *clad*
With incenſe, where the golden altar fum'd
By their great interceſſor. *Milton.*

But virtue too, as well as vice, is clad
In fleſh and blood. *Waller.*

To her the weeping heav'ns become ſerene;
For her the ground is *clad* in cheerful green. *Dryd.*

The courtiers were all moſt magnificently *clad*.
Swift.

To **Claim**, klā'm. *v. a.* [*clamer*, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, no body can *claim* that obedience but he that can ſhew his right. *Locke.*

We muſt know how the firſt ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to ſucceed him in it.
Locke.

Poets have undoubted right to *claim*,
If not the greateſt, the moſt laſting name. *Congreve.*

Claim, klā'm. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the right of lady Blanch your wife,
May then make all the *claim* that Arthur did.
Shakeſp.

Forſworn thyſelf! The traitor's odious name
I firſt return, and then diſprove thy *claim*. *Dryden.*

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chuſe the leaſt, by ſubmitting to a maſter who hath no immediate *claim* upon him, rather than to another who hath already revived ſeveral *claims* upon him?
Swift.

2. A title to any privilege or poſſeſſion in the hands of another.

Either there muſt have been but one ſovereign over them all, or elſe every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a *claim* to royalty, as theſe. *Locke.*

3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the poſſeſſion of another, or at the leaſt out of his own; as *claim* by charter, *claim* by deſcent. *Cowell.*

4. The phraſes are commonly to *make claim*, or to *lay claim*.

The king of Pruſſia *lays* in his *claim* for Neufchâtel, as he did for the principality of Orange. *Addiſon on Italy.*

If God, by poſitive grant, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can *lay* no *claim* to it, unleſs God ordained. *Locke.*

CLAI'MABLE, klà'-mabl. *adj.* [from *claim.*] That which may be demanded as due.

CLAI'MANT, klà'-mant. *n. ſ.* [from *claim.*] He that demands any thing, as unjuſtly detained by another.

CLAI'MER, klà'-mur. *n. ſ.* [from *claim.*] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjuſtly withheld from him.

CLAIR-OBSCURE, klàre-ob-skù'r. *n. ſ.* See CLARE-OBSCURE.

To **CLA'MBER**, klam'-bur. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *climb*; as *climber*, *clamber.*] To climb with difficulty, as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richeſt lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakeſp.*

When you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the caſements then. *Shak.*

The men there do, not without ſome difficulty, *clamber* up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them. *Ray.*

They were forced to *clamber* over ſo many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of ſo many precipices, that they were very often in danger of their lives. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **CLAMM**, klam'. *v. a.* [in ſome provinces, to *cleam*; from clæmian, Sax. to glue together.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

A ſwarm of waſps got into a honey-pot, and there they cloyed and *clammed* themſelves till there was no getting out again. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſprigs were all daubed with lime, and the birds *clammed* and taken. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLA'MMINESS, klam'-my-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *clammy.*] Viſcoſity; viſcidity; tenacity; ropineſs.

A greaſy pipkin will ſpoil the *clammineſs* of the glue. *Moxon.*

CLA'MMY, klam'-my. *adj.* [from *clamm.*] Viſcous; glutinous; tenacious; adheſive; ropy.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving, have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themſelves. *Bacon.*

Neither the brain nor ſpirits can conſerve motion; the former is of ſuch a *clammy* conſiſtence, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Aghaſt he wak'd, and ſtarting from his bed,
Cold ſweat, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erſpread. *Dryden.*

Joyful thou'lt ſee
The *clammy* ſurface all o'er-ſtrown with tribes
Of greedy inſects. *Philips.*

There is an unctuous *clammy* vapour that ariſes from the ſtum of grapes, when they lie maſhed together in the vat, which puts out a light when dipped into it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The continuance of the fever, *clammy* ſweats, paleneſs, and at laſt a total ceſſation of pain, are ſigns of a gangrene and approaching death. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

CLA'MOROUS, klam'-mur-us. *adj.* [from *clamour.*] Vociferous; noiſy; turbulent; loud.

It is no ſufficient argument to ſay, that, in urging theſe ceremonies, none are ſo *clamorous* as papiſts, and they whom papiſts ſuborn. *Hooker.*

He kiſs'd her lips
With ſuch a *clamorous* ſmack, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakeſp.*

At my birth
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were ſtrangely *clam'rous* in the frighted fields. *Shakeſp.*

With the *clamorous* report of war
Thus will I drown your exclamations. *Shakeſp.*

Then various elements againſt thee join'd,
In one more various animal combin'd,
And fram'd the *clam'rous* race of buſy human kind. *Pope.*

A pamphlet that will ſettle the wavering, inſtruct the ignorant, and inflame the *clamorous*. *Swift.*

CLA'MOUR, klam'-mur. *n. ſ.* [*clamor*, Lat.]

1. Outcry; noiſe; exclamation; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilſt I can vent *clamour* from my throat,
I'll tell thee, thou do'ſt evil. *Shakeſp.*

The people grew then exorbitant in their *clamours* for juſtice. *King Charles.*

The maid
Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd;
And weeping follow me, as thou do'ſt now,
With idle *clamours* of a broken vow. *Prior.*

2. It is uſed ſometimes, but leſs fitly, of inanimate things.

Here the loud Arno's boiſt'rous *clamours* ceaſe,
That with ſubmiſſive murmurs glides in peace. *Addiſon.*

To **CLA'MOUR**, klam'-mur. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate; to roar in turbulence.

The obſcure bird *clamour'd* the live long night. *Shakeſp.*

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner; for that is to *clamour* counſels, not to inform them. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to mean, actively, to ſtop from noiſe.

Clamour your tongues, and not a word more. *Shakeſp.*

CLAMP, klamp'. *n. ſ.* [*clamp*, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of ſtrength.

2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a *clamp* of brick of ſixteen thouſand, they allow ſeven ton of coals. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

To **CLAMP**, klamp'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board croſs the grain, the firſt board is *clamped*. Thus the ends of tables are commonly *clamped* to preſerve them from warping. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

CLAN, klan', *n. ſ.* [probably of Scottiſh original; *klaan*, in the Highlands, ſignifies *children.*]

1. A family; a race.

They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their ſeveral *clans*,
Swarm populous, unnumber'd. *Milton.*

Milton was the poetical ſon of Spenſer, and Mr. Waller of Fairfax; for we have our lineal deſcents and *clans* as well as other families. *Dryden.*

2. A body or ſect of perſons, in a ſenſe of contempt.

Partridge and the reſt of his *clan* may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any ſingle particular. *Swift.*

CLA'NCULAR, klank'-ù-lur. *adj.* [*clancularius*, Lat.] Clandeſtine; ſecret; private; concealed; obſcure; hidden.

Let us withdraw all ſupplies from our luſts, and not by any ſecret reſerved affection give them *clancular* aids to maintain their rebellion. *Decay of Piety.*

CLANDE'STINE, klan-des'-tin. *adj.* [*clandeſtinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; private: in an ill ſenſe.

Tho' nitrous tempeſts, and *clandeſtine* death,
Fill'd the deep caves and num'rous vaults beneath. *Blackmore.*

CLANDE'STINELY, klan-des'-tin-ly. *adv.* [from *clandeſtine.*] Secretly; privately; in private; in ſecret.

There have been two printed papers *clandeſtinely* ſpread about, whereof no man is able to trace the original. *Swift.*

CLANG, klang'. *n. ſ.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A ſharp, ſhrill noiſe.

With ſuch a horrid *clang*
As on mount Sinai rang,
While the red fire and ſmould'ring clouds outbreak. *Milton.*

An iſland ſalt and bare,
The haunt of ſeals and orcs, and ſea-mews *clang*. *Milton.*

What *clangs* were heard in German ſkies afar,
Of arms and armies ruſhing to the war! *Dryden.*

Guns, and trumpets *clang*, and ſolemn ſound
Of drums, o'ercame their groans. *Philips.*

To **CLANG**, klang'. *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud ſhrill noiſe.

Have I not in a pitched battle heard
Loud 'larums, neighing ſteeds, and trumpets *clang*? *Shakeſp.*

The Libyans, clad in armour, lead
The dance; and *clanging* ſwords and ſhields they beat. *Prior.*

To **CLANG**, klang'. *v. a.* To ſtrike together with a noiſe.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous
Their myſtic dance, and *clang'd* their ſounding arms;
Induſtrious with the warlike din to quell
Thy infant cries. *Prior.*

CLA'NGOUR, klang'-gur. *n. ſ.* [*clangor*, Lat.] A loud ſhrill ſound.

In death he cried,
Like to a diſmal *clangour* heard from far,
Warwick, revenge my death. *Shakeſp.*

With joy they view the waving enſigns fly,
And hear the trumpets *clangour* pierce the ſky. *Dryd.*

CLA'NGOUS, klang'-gus. *adj.* [from *clang.*] Making a clang.

We do not obſerve the cranes, and birds of long necks, have any muſical, but harſh and *clangous* throats. *Brown.*

CLANK, klank'. *n. ſ.* [from *clang.*] A loud, ſhrill, ſharp noiſe, made by the colliſion of hard and ſonorous bodies.

They were joined by the melodious *clank* of marrow-bone and cleaver. *Spectator.*

To **CLAP**, klap'. *v. a.* [clappan, Sax. *klappen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſtrike together with a quick motion, ſo as to make a noiſe by the colliſion.

Following the fliers,
With them he enters; who, upon the ſudden,
Clapt to their gates. *Shakeſp.*

Men ſhall *clap* their hands at him, and ſhall hiſs him out of his place. *Job.*

Have you never ſeen a citizen, in a cold morning, *clapping* his ſides, and walking before his ſhop? *Dryden.*

He crowing *clapp'd* his wings, th' appointed call
To chuck his wives together in the hall. *Dryden's Fables.*

Each poet of the air her glory ſings,
And round him the pleas'd audience *clap* their wings. *Dryden.*

He had juſt time to get in and *clap to* the door, to avoid the blow. *Locke on Education.*

In flow'ry wreathes the royal virgin dreſt
His bending horns, and kindly *clapt* his breaſt. *Addiſon.*

Glad of a quarrel, ſtraight I *clap* the door,
Sir, let me ſee your works and you no more. *Pope.*

2. To add one thing to another, implying the idea of ſomething haſty, unexpected, or ſudden.

They *clap* mouth to mouth, wing to wing, and leg to leg; and ſo, after a ſweet ſinging, fall down into lakes. *Carew.*

This pink is one of Cupid's carriers: *clap* on more ſails; purſue. *Shakeſp.*

Smooth temptations, like the ſun, make a maiden lay by her veil and robe; which perſecution, like the northern wind, made her hold faſt, and *clap* cloſe about her. *Taylor.*

If a man be highly commended, we think him ſufficiently leſſened, if we *clap* ſin, or folly, or infirmity into his account. *Taylor's Living Holy.*

Razor-makers generally *clap* a ſmall bar of Venice ſteel between two ſmall bars of Flemiſh ſteel. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

The man *clapt* his fingers one day to his mouth, and blew upon them. *L'Eſtrange.*

His ſhield thrown by, to mitigate the ſmart,
He *clapp'd* his hand upon the wounded part. *Dryden.*

If you leave ſome ſpace empty for the air, then *clap* your hand upon the mouth of the veſſel, and the fiſhes will contend to get uppermoſt in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

It would be as abſurd as to ſay, he *clapped* ſpurs to his horſe at St. James's, and galloped away to the Hague. *Addiſon.*

By having their minds yet in their perfect freedom and indifferency, they purſue truth the better, having no biaſs yet *clapped* on to miſlead them. *Locke.*

I have obſerved a certain cheerfulneſs in as bad a ſyſtem of features as ever was *clapped* together, which hath appeared lovely. *Addiſon's Spect.*

Let all her ways be unconfin'd,
And *clap* your padlock on her mind. *Prior.*

Socrates or Alexander might have a fool's coat *clapt* upon them, and perhaps neither wiſdom nor majeſty would ſecure them from a ſneer. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. To do any thing with a ſudden haſty motion, or unexpectedly.

We were dead aſleep,
And, how we know not, all *clapt* under hatches. *Shakeſp.*

He was no ſooner entered into the town, but a ſcambling ſoldier *clapt* hold of his briddle, which he thought was in a begging or in a drunken faſhion. *Wotton's Life of Buck.*

So much from the reſt of his countrymen, and indeed from his whole ſpecies, that his friends would have *clapped* him into bedlam, and have begged his eſtate. *Spectator.*

Have you obſerv'd a ſitting hare,
Liſt'ning, and fearful of the ſtorm
Of horns and hounds, *clap* back her ear? *Prior.*

We will take our remedy at law, and *clap* an action upon you for old debts. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

4. To celebrate or praiſe by clapping the hands; to applaud.

I have often heard the ſtationer wiſhing for thoſe hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* its performance on the ſtage. *Dedication to Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

5. To infect with a venereal poiſon. [See the noun.]

If the patient hath been *clapt*, it will be the more difficult to cure him the ſecond time, and worſe the third. *Wiſeman.*

Let men and manners ev'ry diſh adapt;
Who'd force his pepper where his gueſts are *clapt*? *King.*

6. *To clap up.* To complete ſuddenly, without much precaution.

No longer than we well could waſh our hands,
To *clap* this royal bargain *up* of peace. *Shakeſp.*

Was ever match *clapt up* ſo ſuddenly? *Shakeſp.*

A peace may be *clapped up* with that ſuddenneſs, that the forces, which are now in motion, may unexpectedly fall upon his ſkirts. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

7. *To clap up.* To impriſon with little formality or delay.

Being preſented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, he was known, and the prince *clapt* him *up* as his inveigler. *Sandys.*

To **CLAP**, klăp'. *v. n.*

1. To move nimbly with a noiſe.

Every door flew open
T' admit my entrance; and then *clapt* behind me,
To bar my going back. *Dryden.*

A whirlwind roſe, that with a violent blaſt
Shook all the dome: the doors around me *clapt.* *Dryden.*

2. To enter with alacrity and briſkneſs upon any thing.

Come, a ſong.——
—Shall we *clap* into't roundly, without ſaying
we are hoarſe? *Shakeſp.*

3. To ſtrike the hands together in applauſe.

All the beſt men are ours; for 'tis ill hap
If they hold, when their ladies bid 'em *clap.* *Shak.*

CLAP, klăp'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A loud noiſe made by ſudden colliſion.

Give the door ſuch a *clap* as you go out, as will ſhake the whole room, and make every thing rattle in it. *Swift.*

2. A ſudden or unexpected act or motion.

It is monſtrous to me, that the ſouth-ſea ſhould pay half their debts at one *clap.* *Swift's Letters.*

3. An exploſion of thunder.

There ſhall be horrible *claps* of thunder, and flaſhes of lightning, voices and earthquakes. *Hakewill on Providence.*

The *clap* is paſt, and now the ſkies are clear. *Dryden's Juv.*

4. An act of applauſe.

The actors, in the midſt of an innocent old play, are often ſtartled in the midſt of unexpected *claps* or hiſſes. *Addiſon.*

5. A ſudden or unexpected misfortune. Obſolete.

6. A venereal infection. [from *clapoir*, Fr.]

Time, that at laſt matures a *clap* to pox. *Pope.*

7. [With falconers.] The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLA'PPER, klăp'-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *clap.*]

1. One who claps with his hands; an applauder.

2. The tongue of a bell.

He hath a heart as ſound as a bell, and his tongue is the *clapper*; for what his heart thinks, his tongue ſpeaks. *Shakeſp.*

I ſaw a young lady fall down the other day, and ſhe much reſembled an overturned bell without a *clapper.* *Addiſon.*

3. *Clapper of a Mill.* A piece of wood ſhaking the hopper.

To **CLA'PPERCLAW**, klăp-pŭr-klå'. *v. a.* [from *clap* and *claw.*] To tonguebeat; to ſcold.

They are *clapperclawing* one another, I'll look on. *Shakeſp.*

They've always been at daggers-drawing,
And one another *clapperclawing.* *Hudibras.*

CLA'RENCEUX, or **CLA'RENCIEUX**, klăr'-ĕn-ſŭ. *n. ſ.* The ſecond king at arms: ſo named from the duchy of *Clarence.*

CLARE-OBSCURE, klåre-ŏb-ſkŭ'r. *n. ſ.* [from *clarus* bright, and *obſcurus*, Lat.] Light and ſhade in painting.

As maſters in the *clare-obſcure*
With various light your eyes allure;
A flaming yellow here they ſpread,
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from theſe colours, oddly mix'd,
Your ſight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

CLA'RET, klăr'-ĭt. *n. ſ.* [*clairet*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear pale red colour.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into *claret.* *Boyle.*

The *claret* ſmooth, red as the lips we preſs
In ſparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl. *Thomſon.*

CLA'RICORD, klăr'-ỹ kŏrd. *n. ſ.* [from *clarus* and *chorda*, Latin.]

A muſical inſtrument in form of a ſpinette, but more ancient. It has forty-nine or fifty keys, and ſeventy ſtrings. *Chambers.*

CLARIFICA'TION, klăr-ỹ fĭ-kå'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *clarify.*] The act of making any thing clear from impurities.

Liquors are, many of them, at the firſt, thick and troubled; as muſte, and wort: to know the means of accelerating *clarification*, we muſt know the cauſes of *clarification.* *Bacon.*

To **CLA'RIFY**, klăr'-ỹ-fỹ. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]

1. To purify or clear any liquor; to ſeparate from feculencies or impurities.

The apothecaries *clarify* their ſyrups by whites of eggs, beaten with the juices which they would *clarify*; which whites of eggs gather all the dregs and groſſer parts of the juice to them; and after, the ſyrup being ſet on the fire, the whites of eggs themſelves harden, and are taken forth. *Bacon.*

2. To brighten; to illuminate. This ſenſe is rare.

The will was then ductile and pliant to all the motions of right reaſon: it met the dictates of a *clarified* underſtanding half way. *South.*

The Chriſtian religion is the only means that God has ſanctified, to ſet fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reaſon, and to rectify his will. *South.*

To **CLA'RIFY**, klăr'-ỹ-fỹ. *v. n.* To clear up; to grow bright.

Whoſoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and underſtanding do *clarify* and break up in the diſcourſing with another; he marſhalleth his thoughts more orderly, he ſeeth how they look when they are turned into words. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

CLA'RION, klăr'-yŭn. *n. ſ.* [*clarin*, Spaniſh; from *clarus* loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind inſtrument of war.

And after to his palace he them brings,
With ſhams, and trumpets, and with *clarions* ſweet;
And all the way the joyous people ſings. *Spenſer.*

Then ſtraight commands, that at the warlike ſound
Of trumpets loud, and *clarions*, be uprear'd
The mighty ſtandard. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,
And the loud *clarion* labour in your praiſe. *Pope.*

CLA'RITY, klăr'-ĭ-tỹ. *n. ſ.* [*clarté*, French; *claritas*, Latin.] Brightneſs; ſplendour.

A light by abundant *clarity* inviſible; an underſtanding which itſelf can only comprehend. *Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Man was not only deceivable in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their *clarity.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CLA'RY, klå'-rỹ. *n. ſ.* [*herminium*, Lat.] An herb.

Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with moiſture. The weakeſt kind of curling is roughneſs; as in *clary* and burr. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **CLASH**, klăſh'. *v. n.* [*kletſen*, Dut. to make a noiſe.]

1. To make a noiſe by mutual colliſion; to ſtrike one againſt another.

Three times, as of the *claſhing* ſound
Of arms, we heard. *Denham.*

Thoſe few that ſhould happen to *claſh*, might rebound after the colliſion. *Bentley.*

How many candles may ſend out their light, without *claſhing* upon one another! which argues the ſmallneſs of the parts of light, and the largeneſs of the interſtices between particles of air and other bodies. *Cheyne.*

2. To act with oppoſite power, or contrary direction.

Neither was there any queen-mother who might *claſh* with his counſellors for authority. *Bacon.*

Thoſe that are not convinced what help this is to magiſtracy, would find it, if they ſhould chance to *claſh*. *South.*

3. To contradict; to oppoſe.

Wherever there are men, there will be *claſhing* ſome time or other; and a knock, or a conteſt, ſpoils all. *L'Eſtrange.*

The abſurdity in this inſtance is obvious; and yet every time that *claſhing* metaphors are put together, this fault is committed. *Spectator.*

To CLASH, klaſh. *v. a.* To ſtrike one thing againſt another, ſo as to produce a noiſe.

The nodding ſtatue *claſh'd* his arms,
And with a ſullen ſound, and feeble cry,
Half ſunk, and half pronounc'd the word of victory. *Dryden.*

CLASH, klaſh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A noiſy colliſion of two bodies.

The *claſh* of arms and voice of men we hear. *Denham.*

He nobly ſeiz'd thee in the dire alarms
Of war and ſlaughter, and the *claſh* of arms. *Pope.*

2. Oppoſition; contradiction.

Then from the *claſhes* between popes and kings,
Debate, like ſparks from flint's colliſion, ſprings. *Denham.*

In the very next line he reconciles the fathers and ſcripture, and ſhews there is no *claſh* betwixt them. *Atterbury.*

CLASP, klaſp. *n. ſ.* [*cheſpe*, Dutch.]

1. A hook to hold any thing cloſe; as a book, or garment.

The ſcorpion's claws here graſp a wide extent,
And here the crab's in leſſer *claſps* are bent. *Addiſon.*

He took me aſide, opening the *claſps* of the parchment cover. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. An embrace, in contempt.

Your fair daughter,
Tranſported with no worſe nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondalier,
To the groſs *claſps* of a laſcivious Moor. *Shakeſp.*

To CLASP, klaſp. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut with a claſp.

Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the ſcriptures; which being but read, remain, in compariſon, ſtill *claſped*. *Hooker.*

There Caxton ſlept, with Wynkin at his ſide;
One *claſp'd* in wood, and one in ſtrong cow hide. *Pope.*

2. To catch and hold by twining.

Direct
The *claſping* ivy where to climb. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

3. To hold with the hands extended; to incloſe between the hands.

Occaſion turneth the handle of the bottle firſt to be received; and after the belly, which is hard to *claſp*. *Bacon.*

4. To embrace.

Thou art a ſlave, whom fortune's tender arm
With favour never *claſpt*, but bred a dog. *Shak.*

Thy ſuppliant,
I beg, and *claſp* thy knees. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He ſtoop'd below
The flying ſpear, and ſhunn'd the promis'd blow;
Then creeping, *claſp'd* the hero's knees, and pray'd. *Dryden.*

Now, now he *claſps* her to his panting breaſt;
Now he devours her with his eager eyes. *Smith.*

5. To incloſe.

Boys, with women's voices,
Strive to ſpeak big, and *claſp* their female joints
In ſtiff unweildy arms againſt thy crown. *Shak.*

CLA'SPER, klaſ'-pur. *n. ſ.* [from *claſp*.] The tendrils or threads of creeping plants, by which they cling to other things for ſupport.

The tendrels or *claſpers* of plants are given only to ſuch ſpecies as have weak and infirm ſtalks. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLA'SPKNIFE, klaſp'-nife. *n. ſ.* [from *claſp* and *knife*.] A knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, klaſ. *n. ſ.* [from *claſſis*, Latin.]

1. A rank or order of perſons.

Segrais has diſtinguiſhed the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three *claſſes*. *Dryden.*

2. A number of boys learning the ſame leſſon at the ſchool.

We ſhall be ſeized away from this lower *claſs* in the ſchool of knowledge, and our converſation ſhall be with angels and illuminated ſpirits. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. A ſet of beings or things; a number ranged in diſtribution, under ſome common denomination.

Among this herd of politicians, any one ſet make a very conſiderable *claſs* of men. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Whate'er of mongrel, no one *claſs* admits
A wit with dunces, and a dunce with wits. *Pope.*

To CLASS, klaſ. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To range according to ſome ſtated method of diſtribution; to range according to different ranks.

I conſidered that, by the *claſſing* and methodizing ſuch paſſages, I might inſtruct the reader. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLA'SSICAL, klaſ'-ſy-kål. } *adj.* [*claſſicus*,
CLA'SSICK, klaſ'-ſik. } Latin.]

1. Relating to antique authors; relating to literature.

Poetick fields encompaſs me around,
And ſtill I ſeem to tread on *claſſick* ground. *Addiſ.*

With them the genius of *claſſick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

2. Of the firſt order or rank.

From this ſtandard the value of the Roman weights and coins are deduced: in the ſettling of which I have followed Mr. Greaves, who may be juſtly reckoned a *claſſical* author on this ſubject. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

CLA'SSICK, klaſ'-ſik. *n. ſ.* [*claſſicus*, Lat.] An author of the firſt rank: uſually taken for ancient authors.

The *claſſicks* of an age that heard of none. *Pope.*

CLA'SSIS, klaſ'-ſis. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Order; ſort; body.

He had declared his opinion of that *claſſis* of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth. *Clarendon.*

To CLA'TTER, klat'-tur. *v. n.* [clatnunge a rattle, Saxon.]

1. To make a noiſe by knocking two ſonorous bodies frequently together.

Now the ſprightly trumpet from afar
Had rous'd the neighing ſteeds to ſcour the fields,
While the fierce riders *clatter'd* on their ſhields. *Dryden.*

2. To utter a noiſe by being ſtruck together.

All that night was heard an unwonted *clattering* of weapons, and of men running to and fro. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Down ſunk the monſter-bulk, and preſs'd the ground;
His arms and *clattering* ſhield on the vaſt body ſound. *Dryden.*

Their *clattering* arms with the fierce ſhocks reſound;
Helmets and broken launces ſpread the ground. *Granville.*

3. To talk faſt and idly.

Here is a great deal of good matter
Loſt for lack of telling;
Now, ſiker, I ſee thou do'ſt but *clatter*;
Herm may come of melling. *Spenſer.*

All thoſe airy ſpeculations, which bettered not men's manners, were only a noiſe and *clattering* of words. *Decay of Piety.*

To CLA'TTER, klat'-tur. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike any thing ſo as to make it ſound and rattle.

I only with an oaken ſtaff will meet thee,
And raiſe ſuch outcries on thy *clatter'd* iron,
That thou oft ſhalt wiſh thyſelf at Gath. *Milton.*

When all the bees are gone to ſettle,
You *clatter* ſtill your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To diſpute, jar, or clamour: a low word. *Martin.*

CLA'TTER, klat'-tur. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A rattling noiſe made by the frequent and quick colliſion of ſonorous bodies. A *clatter* is a *claſh* often repeated with great quickneſs, and ſeems to convey the idea of a ſound ſharper and ſhriller than *rattle*. [See the verb.]

I have ſeen a monkey overthrow all the diſhes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleaſure of ſeeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed for any tumultuous and confuſed noiſe.

By this great *clatter*, one of greateſt note
Seems bruited. *Shakeſp.*

Grow to be ſhort,
Throw by your *clatter*,
And handle the matter. *Ben Jonſon.*

O Rourk's jolly boys
Ne'er dreamt of the matter,
Till rous'd by the noiſe
And muſical *clatter*. *Swift.*

The jumbling particles of matter
In chaos make not ſuch a *clatter*. *Swift.*

CLA'VATED, klå'-vå-tid. *adj.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed; ſet with knobs.

Theſe appear plainly to have been *clavated* ſpikes of ſome kind of echinus ovarius. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CLA'UDENT, klå'-dent. *adj.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; incloſing; confining. *Dict.*

To CLA'UDICATE, klå'-dỳ-kåt. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Lat.] To halt; to limp. *Dict.*

CLAUDICA'TION, klå-dỳ-kå'-ſhun. *n. ſ.* [from *claudicate*.] The act or habit of halting. *Dict.*

CLAVE, klåve. [the preterite of *cleave*.] See CLEAVE.

CLA'VELLATED, klåv'-il-lå-tid. *adj.* [*clavellatus*, low Lat.] Made with burnt tartar: a chymical term. *Chambers.*

Air, tranſmitted through *clavellated* aſhes into an exhauſted receiver, loſes weight as it paſſes through them. *Arbuthnot.*

CLA'VER, klå'vr. *n. ſ.* [clæfer, pint, Sax.] This is now univerſally written *clover*, though not ſo properly. See CLOVER.

CLA'VICLE, klåv'-vikl. *n. ſ.* [*clavicula*, Lat.] The collar bone.

Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouths; as moſt that have *clavicles*, or collar bones. *Brown.*

A girl was brought with angry wheals down her neck, towards the *clavicle*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CLAUSE, klåz. *n. ſ.* [*clauſula*, Lat.]

1. A ſentence; a ſingle part of a diſcourſe; a ſubdiviſion of a larger ſentence; ſo much of a ſentence as is to be conſtrued together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of his will, although no ſpecial *clauſe* or ſentence of ſcripture be in every ſuch action ſet before men's eyes to warrant it. *Hooker.*

2. An article, or particular ſtipulation.

The *clauſe* is untrue concerning the biſhop. *Hooker.*

When, after his death, they were ſent both to Jews and Gentiles, we find not this *clauſe* in their commiſſion. *South.*

CLA'USTRAL, klå's-trål. *adj.* [from *clauſtrum*, Lat.] Relating to a cloyſter, or religious houſe.

Clauſtral priors are ſuch as preſide over monaſteries, next to the abbot or chief governour in ſuch religious houſes. *Ayliffe.*

CLA'USURE, klå'-shur. *n. ſ.* [*clauſura*, Lat.] Confinement; the act of ſhutting; the ſtate of being ſhut.

In ſome monaſteries the ſeverity of the *clauſure* is hard to be born. *Geddes.*

CLAW, klå'. *n. ſ.* [clapan, Sax.]

1. The foot of a beaſt or bird, armed with ſharp nails; or the pincers or holders of a ſhell-fiſh.

I ſaw her range abroad to ſeek her food,
T' embrue her teeth and *claws* with lukewarm blood. *Spenſer.*

What 's juſtice to a man, or laws,
That never comes within their *claws*? *Hudibras.*

He ſoftens the harſh rigour of the laws,
Blunts their keen edge, and grinds their harpy *claws*. *Garth.*

2. Sometimes a hand, in contempt.

To **CLAW**, klå'. *v. a.* [clapan, Saxon.]

1. To tear with nails or claws.

Look, if the wither'd elder hath not his poll *claw'd* like a parrot. *Shakeſp.*

2. To pull, as with the nails.

I am afraid we ſhall not eaſily *claw* off that name. *South.*

3. To tear or ſcratch in general.

But we muſt *claw* ourſelves with ſhameful
And heathen ſtripes, by their example. *Hudibras.*

They for their own opinions ſtand faſt,
Only to have them *claw'd* and canvaſt. *Hudibras.*

4. To ſcratch or tickle.

I muſt laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour. *Shakeſp.*

5. To flatter: an obſolete ſenſe. See **CLAWBACK**.

6. *To claw off*, or *away*. To ſcold; to rail at.

You thank the place where you found money; but the jade Fortune is to be *clawed away* for 't, if you ſhould loſe it. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLA'WBACK, klå'-bak. *n. ſ.* [from *claw* and *back*.] A flatterer; a ſycophant; a wheedler.

The pope's *clawbacks*. *Jewel.*

CLA'WED, klå'd. *adj.* [from *claw*.] Furniſhed or armed with claws.

Among quadrupeds, of all the *clawed*, the lion is the ſtrongeſt. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

CLAY, klå'. *n. ſ.* [*clai*, Welſh; *kley*, Dutch.]

1. Unctuous and tenacious earth, ſuch as will mould into a certain form.

Clays are earths firmly coherent, weighty and compact, ſtiff, viſcid, and ductile to a great degree, while moiſt; ſmooth to the touch, not eaſily breaking between the fingers, nor readily diffuſible in water; and, when mixed, not readily ſubſiding from it. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Deep Acheron,
Whoſe troubled eddies, thick with ooze and *clay*,
Are whirl'd aloft. *Dryden.*

Expoſe the *clay* to the rain, to drain it from ſalts, that the bricks may be more durable. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

The ſun, which ſoftens wax, will harden *clay*. *Watts.*

Clover is the beſt way of improving *clays*, where manure is ſcarce. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. [In poetry.] Earth in general; the terreſtrial element.

Why ſhould our *clay*
Over our ſpirits ſo much ſway? *Donne.*

To **CLAY**, klå'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay.

This manuring laſts fifty years: then the ground muſt be *clayed* again. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CLAY-COLD, klå'-kōld. *adj.* [*clay* and *cold*.] Lifeleſs; cold as the unanimated earth.

I waſh'd his *clay-cold* corſe with holy drops,
And ſaw him laid in hallow'd ground. *Rowe.*

CLAY-PIT, klå'-pit. *n. ſ.* [*clay* and *pit*.] A pit where clay is dug.

'Twas found in a *clay-pit*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CLAYES, klå'z. *n. ſ.* [*claye*, Fr. In fortification.] Wattles made with ſtakes interwove with oſiers, to cover lodgments. *Chambers.*

CLA'YEY, klå'-ŷ. *adj.* [from *clay*.] Conſiſting of clay; abounding with clay.

Some in a lax or ſandy, ſome a heavy or *clayey* ſoil. *Derham.*

CLA'YISH, klå'-îſh. *adj.* [from *clay*.] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay.

Small beer proves an unwholeſome drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddiſh, and *clayiſh* water, which the brewers covet. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CLA'YMARL, klå'-marl. *n. ſ.* [*clay* and *marl*.] A whitiſh, ſmooth, chalky clay.

Claymarl reſembles clay, and is near a-kin to it; but is more fat, and ſometimes mixed with chalk-ſtones. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CLEAN, klē'n. *adj.* [*glan*, Welſh; clæne, Sax.]

1. Free from dirt or filth; as, *clean* water.

Both his hands, moſt filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to waſh themſelves inceſſantly;
Yet nothing *cleaner* were for ſuch intent,
But rather fouler. *Fairy Queen.*

They make *clean* the outſide of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and exceſs. *Matthew.*

He that hath *clean* hands and a pure heart. *Pſalms.*

Create in me a *clean* heart, O God! *Pſalms.*

2. Free from moral impurity; chaſte; innocence; guiltleſs.

3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not encumbered with any thing uſeleſs or diſproportioned.

The timber and wood are in ſome trees more *clean*, in ſome more knotty. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Yet thy waiſt is ſtraight and *clean*
As Cupid's ſhaft, or Hermes' rod. *Waller.*

4. Not foul with any loathſome diſeaſe; not leprous.

If the plague be ſomewhat dark, and ſpread not in the ſkin, the prieſt ſhall pronounce him *clean*. *Leviticus.*

5. Dexterous; not bungling; feat: as, a *clean* trick; a *clean* leap; a *clean* boxer.

CLEAN, klē'n. *adv.*

1. Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. This ſenſe is now little uſed.

Their actions have been *clean* contrary unto thoſe before mentioned. *Hooker.*

Being ſeated, and domeſtick broils
Clean overblown. *Shakeſp.*

A philoſopher, preſſed with the ſame objection, ſhapes an anſwer *clean* contrary. *Hakewill on Providence.*

2. Without miſcarriage; in a dexterous manner.

Pope came off *clean* with Homer; but they ſay,
Broome went before, and kindly ſwept the way. *Henley.*

To **CLEAN**, klē'n. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To free from dirt or filth.

Their tribes adjuſted, *clean'd* their vig'rous wings,
And many a circle, many a ſhort eſſay,
Wheel'd round and round. *Thomſon.*

CLE'ANLILY, klĕn'-lîl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *cleanly*.] In a cleanly manner.

CLE'ANLINESS, klĕn'-lŷ-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *cleanly*.]

1. Freedom from dirt or filth.

I ſhall ſpeak nothing of the extent of this city, the *cleanlineſs* of its ſtreets, nor the beauties of its piazza. *Addiſon.*

2. Neatneſs of dreſs; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and naſtineſs.

The miſtreſs thought it either not to deſerve, or not to need, any exquiſite decking, having no adorning but *cleanlineſs*. *Sidney.*

From whence the tender ſkin aſſumes
A ſweetneſs above all perfumes;
From whence a *cleanlineſs* remains,
Incapable of outward ſtains. *Swift.*

Such *cleanlineſs* from head to heel;
No humours groſs, or frowzy ſteams,
No noiſome whiffs, or ſweaty ſtreams. *Swift.*

CLE'ANLY, klĕn'-lŷ. *adj.* [from *clean*.]

1. Free from dirtineſs; careful to avoid filth; pure in the perſon.

Next that ſhall mountain 'ſparagus be laid,
Pull'd by ſome plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden.*

An ant is a very *cleanly* inſect, and throws out of her neſt all the ſmall remains of the corn on which ſhe feeds. *Addiſon.*

2. That which makes cleanlineſs.

In our fantaſtick climes, the fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

3. Pure; innocent; immaculate.

Perhaps human nature meets few more ſweetly reliſhing and *cleanly* joys, than thoſe that derive from ſucceſsful trials. *Glanville.*

4. Nice; addreſsful; artful.

Through his fine handling, and his *cleanly* play,
All thoſe royal ſigns had ſtole away. *Spenſer.*

We can ſecure ourſelves a retreat by ſome *cleanly* evaſion. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

CLE'ANLY, klĕn'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *clean*.] Elegantly; neatly; without naſtineſs.

If I do grow great, I'll leave ſack, and live *cleanly*, as a nobleman ſhould. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

CLE'ANNESS, klē'n-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *clean*.]

1. Neatneſs; freedom from filth.

2. Eaſy exactneſs; juſtneſs; natural, unlaboured correctneſs.

He ſhewed no ſtrength in ſhaking of his ſtaff; but the fine *cleanneſs* of bearing it was delightful. *Sidney.*

He minded only the clearneſs of his ſatire, and the *cleanneſs* of expreſſion. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

3. Purity; innocence.

The *cleanneſs* and purity of one's mind is never better proved, than in diſcovering its own faults at firſt view. *Pope.*

To **CLEANSE**, klĕnz'. *v. a.* [clænſian, Sax.]

1. To free from filth or dirt, by waſhing or rubbing.

Cleanſe the pale corps with a religious hand
From the polluting weed and common ſand. *Prior.*

2. To purify from guilt.

The blueneſs of a wound *cleanſeth* away evil. *Proverbs.*

Not all her od'rous tears can *cleanſe* her crime,
The plant alone deforms the happy clime. *Dryd.*

3. To free from noxious humours by purgation.

Canſt thou not miniſter to a mind diſeas'd,
And, with ſome ſweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom of that perilous ſtuff
Which weighs upon the heart? *Shakeſp.*

This oil, combined with its own ſalt and ſugar, makes it ſaponaceous and *cleanſing*, by which quality it often helps digeſtion, and excites appetite. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To free from leproſy.
Shew thyſelf to the prieſt, and offer for thy *cleanſing* thoſe things which Moſes commanded. *Mark*, i. 44.

5. To ſcour; to rid of all offenſive things.
This river the Jews proffered the pope to *cleanſe*, ſo they might have what they found. *Addiſon on Italy*.

Cle'anser, klĕn'-zŭr. *n. ſ.* [clænſene, Sax.] That which has the quality of evacuating any foul humours, or digeſting a ſore; a detergent.
If there happens an impoſthume, honey, and even honey of roſes, taken inwardly, is a good *cleanſer*. *Arbuthnot*.

CLEAR, klē'r. *adj.* [*clair*, Fr. *klaer*, Dutch; *clarus*, Lat.]

1. Bright; tranſpicuous; pellucid; tranſparent; luminous; without opacity or cloudineſs; not nebulous; not opacous; not dark.

The ſtream is ſo tranſparent, pure, and *clear*,
That, had the ſelf-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
He but the bottom, not his face, had ſeen. *Denham*.

2. Perſpicacious; ſharp.

Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd,
Which that falſe fruit, that promis'd *clearer* ſight,
Had bred. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*.

A tun about was every pillar there;
A poliſh'd mirrour ſhone not half ſo *clear*. *Dryden's Fables*.

3. Cheerful; not clouded with care or anger.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction, which reſounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear, though in my choice
Not to incur; but ſoon his *clear* aſpect
Return'd, and gracious purpoſe thus renew'd. *Milton*.

4. Free from clouds; ſerene.
I will darken the earth in a *clear* day. *Amos*.

And the *clear* ſun on his wide watery glaſs
Gaz'd hot. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*.

5. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.

6. Perſpicuous; not obſcure; not hard to be underſtood; not ambiguous.
We pretend to give a *clear* account how thunder and lightning is produced. *Temple*.
Many men reaſon exceeding *clear* and rightly, who know not how to make a ſyllogiſm. *Locke*.

7. Indiſputable; evident; undeniable.

Remain'd to our almighty foe
Clear victory; to our part loſs, and rout
Through all th' empyrean. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*.

8. Apparent; manifeſt; not hid; not dark.

The hemiſphere of earth, in *cleareſt* ken,
Stretch'd out to th' ampleſt reach of proſpect lay. *Milton*.

Unto God, who underſtandeth all their ſecret cogitations, they are *clear* and manifeſt. *Hooker*.
The pleaſure of right reaſoning is ſtill the greater, by how much the conſequences are more *clear*, and the chains of them more long. *Burnet's Theory*.

9. Quick to underſtand; prompt; acute.

Mother of ſcience, now I feel thy power
Within me *clear*, not only to diſcern
Things in their cauſes, but to trace the ways
Of higheſt agents, deem'd however wiſe. *Milton*.

10. Unſpotted; guiltleſs; irreproachable.

Duncan has been ſo *clear* in his great office. *Shakeſp*.

Think that the *cleareſt* gods, who make them honours
Of men's impoſſibilities, have preſerv'd thee. *Shakeſp*.

Repentance ſo altereth and changeth a man through the mercy of God, be he never ſo defiled, that it maketh him pure and *clear*. *Whitgifte*.

Though the peripatetick philoſophy has been moſt eminent in its way, yet other ſects have not been wholly *clear* of it. *Locke*.

Stateſman, yet friend to truth, in ſoul ſincere,
In action faithful, and in honour *clear*. *Pope*.

11. Unprepoſſeſſed; not preoccupied; impartial.
Leucippe, of whom one look, in a *clear* judgment, would have been more acceptable than all her kindneſs ſo prodigally beſtowed. *Sidney*.

12. Free from diſtreſs, proſecution, or imputed guilt.

The cruel corp'ral whiſper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would ſet me *clear*. *Gay*.

13. Free from deductions or encumbrances.
Hope, if the ſucceſs happens to fail, is *clear* gains as long as it laſts. *Collier againſt Deſpair*.
Whatever a foreigner, who purchaſes land here, gives for it, is ſo much every farthing *clear* gain to the nation; for that money comes *clear* in, without carrying out any thing for it. *Locke*.

I often wiſh'd that I had *clear*,
For life, ſix hundred pounds a-year. *Swift*.

14. Unencumbered; without let or hindrance; vacant; unobſtructed.

If he be ſo far beyond his health,
Methinks he ſhould the ſooner pay his debts,
And make a *clear* way to the gods. *Shakeſp*.

A poſt-boy winding his horn at us, my companion gave him two or three curſes, and left the way *clear* for him. *Addiſon*.
A *clear* ſtage is left for Jupiter to diſplay his omnipotence, and turn the fate of armies alone. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer*.

15. Out of debt.

16. Unentangled; at a ſafe diſtance from any danger or enemy.
Finding ourſelves too ſlow of ſail, we put on a compelled valour, and in the grapple I boarded them: on the inſtant they got *clear* of our ſhip. *Shakeſp*.
It requires care for a man with a double deſign to keep *clear* of claſhing with his own reaſonings. *L'Eſtrange*.

17. Canorous; ſounding diſtinctly, plainly, articulately.
I much approved of my friend's inſiſting upon the qualifications of a good aſpect and a *clear* voice. *Addiſon*.

Hark! the numbers ſoft and *clear*
Gently ſteal upon the ear;
Now louder and yet louder riſe,
And fill with ſpreading ſounds the ſkies. *Pope*.

18. Free; guiltleſs: with *from*.
I am *clear from* the blood of this woman. *Suſanna*.
None is ſo fit to correct their faults, as he who is *clear from* any in his own writings. *Dryden*.

19. Sometimes with *of*.
The air is *clearer of* groſs and damp exhalations. *Temple*.

20. Uſed of perſons. Diſtinguiſhing; judicious; intelligible: this is ſcarcely uſed but in converſation.

Clear, klē'r. *adv.*

1. Plainly; not obſcurely.

Now *clear* I underſtand
What oft my ſteddieſt thoughts have ſearch'd in vain. *Milton*.

2. Clean; quite; completely. A low word.
He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whiſper, bit it *clear* off. *L'Eſtrange*.

Clear, klē'r. *n. ſ.* A term uſed by builders for the inſide of a houſe; the ſpace within from wall to wall.

To **Clear**, klē'r. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make bright, by removing opacous bodies; to brighten.

Your eyes, that ſeem ſo clear,
Yet are but dim, ſhall perfectly be then
Open'd and *clear'd*. *Milton's Par. Loſt*.

Like Boreas in his race, when ruſhing forth,
He ſweeps the ſkies, and *clears* the cloudy North. *Dryden*.

A ſavoury diſh, a homely treat,
Where all is plain, where all is neat,
Clear up the cloudy foreheads of the great. *Dryd*.

2. To free from obſcurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.
To *clear* up the ſeveral parts of this theory, I was willing to lay aſide a great many other ſpeculations. *Burnet's Theory*.
When, in the knot of the play, no other way is left for the diſcovery, then let a god deſcend, and *clear* the buſineſs to the audience. *Dryden*.
By myſtical terms, and ambiguous phraſes, he darkens what he ſhould *clear* up. *Boyle*.

Many knotty points there are,
Which all diſcuſs, but few can *clear*. *Prior*.

3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to juſtify; to vindicate; to defend: often with *from* before the thing.
Somerſet was much *cleared* by the death of thoſe who were executed, to make him appear faulty. *Sir John Hayward*.
To *clear* the Deity from the imputation of tyranny, injuſtice, and diſſimulation, which none do throw upon God with more preſumption than thoſe who are the patrons of abſolute neceſſity, is both comely and chriſtian. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes*.

To *clear* herſelf,
For ſending him no aid, ſhe came from Egypt. *Dryden*.

I will appeal to the reader, and am ſure he will *clear* me *from* partiality. *Dryden's Fables*.
How! wouldſt thou *clear* rebellion? *Addiſon*.
Before you pray, *clear* your ſoul *from* all thoſe ſins, which you know to be diſpleaſing to God. *Wake's Preparation for Death*.

4. To cleanſe: with *of*, or *from*.

My hands are of your colour; but I ſhame
To wear a heart ſo white:
A little water *clears* us *of* this deed. *Shakeſp*.

5. To remove any encumbrance, or embarraſſment.
A man digging in the ground did meet with a door, having a wall on each hand of it; from which having *cleared* the earth, he forced open the door. *Wilkins*.

This one mighty ſum has *clear'd* the debt. *Dryden*.

A ſtatute lies hid in a block of marble; and the art of the ſtatuary only *clears* away the ſuperfluous matter, and removes the rubbiſh. *Addiſon's Spectator*.
Multitudes will furniſh a double proportion towards the *clearing* of that expence. *Addiſon's Freeholder*.

6. To free from any thing offenſive or noxious.

To *clear* the palace from the foe, ſucceed
The weary living, and revenge the dead. *Dryd*.

It ſhould be the ſkill and art of the teacher to *clear* their heads of all other thoughts, whilſt they are learning of any thing. *Locke on Education*.
Auguſtus, to eſtabliſh the dominion of the ſeas, rigged out a powerful navy to *clear* it of the pirates of Malta. *Arbuthnot*.

7. To clarify; as, to *clear* liquors.

8. To gain without deduction.
He *clears* but two hundred thouſand crowns a year, after having defrayed all the charges of working the ſalt. *Addiſon*.

9. To confer judgment or knowledge.
Our common prints would *clear* up their underſtandings, and animate their minds with virtue. *Addiſon's Spectator*.

10. *To clear a Ship*, at the cuſtom-houſe, is to obtain the liberty of ſailing, or of ſelling a cargo, by ſatisfying the cuſtoms.

To **Clear**, klē'r. *v. n.*

1. To grow bright; to recover tranſparency.

So foul a ſky *clears* not without a ſtorm. *Shak.*

2. Sometimes with *up*.

The miſt, that hung about my mind, *clears up*. *Addiſon.*

Take heart, nor of the laws of fate complain;
Tho' now 'tis cloudy, 'twill *clear up* again. *Norris.*

Adviſe him to ſtay till the weather *clears up*, for you are afraid there will be rain. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

3. To be diſengaged from encumbrances, diſtreſs, or entanglements.

He that *clears* at once, will relapſe; for, finding himſelf out of ſtraits, he will revert to his cuſtoms: but he that *cleareth* by degrees, induceth a habit of frugality, and gaineth as well upon his mind as upon his eſtate. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Cle'arance, kle'-rens. *n. ſ.* [from *clear*.] A certificate that a ſhip has been cleared at the cuſtom-houſe.

Cle'arer, kle'-rur. *n. ſ.* [from *clear*.] Brightener; purifier; enlightener.

Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the underſtanding: it diſſipates every doubt and ſcruple in an inſtant. *Addiſon.*

Cle'arly, kle'r-ly. *adv.* [from *clear*.]

1. Brightly; luminouſly.

Myſteries of grace and ſalvation, which were but darkly diſcloſed unto them, have unto us more *clearly* ſhined. *Hooker.*

2. Plainly; evidently; without obſcurity or ambiguity.

Chriſtianity firſt *clearly* proved this noble and important truth to the world. *Rogers.*

3. With diſcernment; acutely; without embarraſſment or perplexity of mind.

There is almoſt no man but ſees *clearlier* and ſharper the vices in a ſpeaker than the virtues. *Ben Jonſon.*

4. Without entanglement or diſtraction of affairs.

He that doth not divide, will never enter into buſineſs; and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it *clearly*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

5. Without by-ends; without ſiniſter views; honeſtly.

When you are examining theſe matters, do not take into conſideration any ſenſual or worldly intereſt; but deal *clearly* and impartially with yourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

6. Without deduction of coſt.

7. Without reſerve; without evaſion; without ſubterfuge.

By a certain day they ſhould *clearly* relinquiſh unto the king all their lands and poſſeſſions. *Davies on Ireland.*

Cle'arness, kle'r-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *clear*.]

1. Tranſparency; brightneſs.

It may be, percolation doth not only cauſe *clearneſs* and ſplendour, but ſweetneſs of ſavour. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Glaſs in the furnace grows to a greater magnitude, and refines to a greater *clearneſs*, only as the breath within is more powerful, and the heat more intenſe. *Bacon.*

2. Splendour; luſtre.

Love, more clear than yourſelf, with the *clearneſs*, lays a night of ſorrow upon me. *Sidney.*

3. Diſtinctneſs; perſpicuity.

If he chances to think right, he does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearneſs* and perſpicuity. *Addiſon's Spect.*

4. Sincerity; honeſty; plain dealing.

When the caſe required diſſimulation, if they uſed it, the former opinion ſpread abroad, of their good faith and *clearneſs* of dealing, made them almoſt invincible. *Bacon.*

5. Freedom from imputation.

I require a *clearneſs*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Clearsi'ghted, kler-si-tid. *adj.* [*clear* and *ſight*.] Perſpicuous; diſcerning; judicious.

Clearſighted reaſon wiſdom's judgment leads;
And ſenſe, her vaſſal, in her footſteps treads. *Denham.*

To **Cle'arstarch**, kle'r-startsh. *v. a.* [from *clear* and *ſtarch*.] To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

He took his preſent lodging at the manſion-houſe of a taylor's widow, who waſhes, and can *clearſtarch* his bands. *Addiſon.*

To **CLEAVE**, kle'v. *v. n.* pret. I *clave*. [cleoꝼan, Sax. *kleven*, Dutch.]

1. To adhere; to ſtick; to hold to.

The clarifying of liquors by adheſion, is effected when ſome *cleaving* body is mixed with the liquors, whereby the groſſer part ſticks to that *cleaving* body. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Water, in ſmall quantity, *cleaveth* to any thing that is ſolid. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

When the duſt groweth into hardneſs, and the clods *cleave* faſt together. *Job.*

The thin chameleon, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he *cleaves*. *Dryden.*

2. To unite aptly; to fit.

New honours come upon him,
Like our ſtrange garments, *cleave* not to their mould,
But with the aid of uſe. *Shakeſp.*

3. To unite in concord and intereſt; to adhere.

The apoſtles did conform the chriſtians according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them *cleave* the better. *Hooker.*

The men of Judah *clave* unto their king. *Sam.*

If you ſhall *cleave* to my conſent, when 'tis,
It ſhall make honour for you. *Shakeſp.*

The people would revolt, if they ſaw any of the French nation to *cleave* unto. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

4. To be concomitant to; to be united with.

We cannot imagine, that, in breeding or begetting faith, his grace doth *cleave* to the one, and forſake the other. *Hooker.*

To **CLEAVE**, kle'v. *v. a.* preter. I *clove*, I *clave*, I *cleft*; part. paſſ. *cloven*, or *cleft*. [cleoꝼan, Sax. *kloven*, Dutch.]

1. To divide with violence; to ſplit; to part forcibly into pieces.

And at their paſſing *cleave* th' Aſſyrian flood. *Milton.*

The fountains of it are ſaid to have been *cloven*, or burſt open. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The bleſſed miniſter his wings diſplay'd,
And, like a ſhooting ſtar, he *cleft* the night. *Dryd.*

Rais'd on her duſky wings, ſhe *cleaves* the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Whom with ſuch force he ſtruck, he fell'd him down,
And *cleft* the circle of his golden crown. *Dryd.*

Or had the ſun
Elected to the earth a nearer ſeat,
His beams had *cleft* the hill, the valley dry'd. *Blackmore.*

Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
And *cleave* a giant at a random blow. *Tickell.*

Not half ſo ſwift the trembling doves can fly,
When the fierce eagle *cleaves* the liquid ſky. *Pope.*

2. To divide; to part naturally.

And every beaſt that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. *Deuteronomy.*

To **Cleave**, kle'v. *v. n.*

1. To part aſunder.

Wars 'twixt you twain, would be
As if the world ſhould *cleave*, and that ſlain men
Should ſolder up the rift. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The ground *clave* aſunder that was under them. *Numbers.*

He cut the *cleaving* ſky,
And in a moment vaniſh'd from her eye. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To ſuffer diviſion.

It *cleaves* with a gloſſy polite ſubſtance, not plane, but with ſome little unevenneſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

Cle'aver, kle'-vur. *n. ſ.* [from *cleave*.]

1. A butcher's inſtrument to cut animals into joints.

You gentlemen keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night, with huzzas and hunting horns, and ringing the changes on butchers *cleavers*. *Arbuthnot.*

Tho' arm'd with all thy *cleavers*, knives,
And axes made to hew down lives. *Hudibras.*

2. A weed. Improperly written Cliver.

Clees, kle'z. *n. ſ.* The two parts of the foot of beaſts which are cloven-footed. *Skinner.* It is a country word, and probably corrupted from *claws*.

Clef, klif'. *n. ſ.* [from *clef* key, Fr.] In muſick, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a ſong, which ſhews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chambers.*

Cleft, kleft'. *part. paſſ.* [from *cleave*.] Divided; parted aſunder.

Fat with incenſe ſtrew'd
On the *cleft* wood. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I never did on *cleft* Parnaſſus dream,
Nor taſte the ſacred Heliconian ſtream. *Dryden.*

Cleft, kleft'. *n. ſ.* [from *cleave*.]

1. A ſpace made by the ſeparation of parts; a crack; a crevice.

The caſcades ſeem to break through the *clefts* and cracks of rocks. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The extremity of this cape has a long *cleft* in it, which was enlarged and cut into ſhape by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The reſt of it, being more groſs and ponderous, does not move far; but lodges in the *clefts*, craggs, and ſides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them. *Woodward.*

2. In farriery.

Clefts appear on the bought of the paſterns, and are cauſed by a ſharp and malignant humour, which frets the ſkin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noiſome ſtench. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horſe it is the herald's weſt;
No, 'tis a mare, and hath a *cleft*. *Ben Jonſon.*

To **Cle'ftgraft**, kleft'-graft. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft*.] To engraft by cleaving the ſtock of a tree, and inſerting a branch.

Filberts may be *cleftgrafted* on the common nut. *Mortimer.*

Cle'mency, klem'-men-sy. *n. ſ.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia*, Lat.]

1. Mercy; remiſſion of ſeverity; willingneſs to ſpare; tenderneſs in puniſhing.

I have ſtated the true notion of *clemency*, mercy, compaſſion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever elſe it may be called, ſo far as is conſiſtent with wiſdom. *Addiſon.*

2. Mildneſs; ſoftneſs.

Then in the *clemency* of upward air
We'll ſcour our ſpots, and the dire thunder ſcar. *Dryden.*

CLE'MENT, klem'-ment. *adj.* [*clemens*, Lat.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compaſſionate.

You are more *clement* than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take a third,
Letting them thrive again on the abatement. *Shakeſp.*

Clench, klintsh'. See **Clinch**.

To **Clepe**, kle'p. *v. a.* [clypian, Sax.] To call. Obſolete.

Three crabbed months had ſowr'd themſelves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And *clepe* thyſelf my love. *Shakeſp.*

CLE'RGY, klėr'-jŷ. *n. ſ.* [*clergè*, Fr. *clerus*, Lat. κληρὸς, Greek.] The body of men ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God.

We hold that God's *clergy* are a ſtate which hath been, and will be as long as there is a church upon earth, neceſſary, by the plain word of God himſelf; a ſtate whereunto the reſt of God's people muſt be ſubject, as touching things that appertain to their ſoul's health. *Hooker.*

The convocation give a greater ſum
Than ever, at one time, the *clergy* yet
Did to his predeceſſors part withal. *Shakeſp.*

CLE'RGYMAN, klėr'-jŷ-mån. *n. ſ.* [*clergy* and *man.*] A man in holy orders; a man ſet apart for miniſtration of holy things; not a laick.

How I have ſped among the *clergymen*,
The ſums I have collected ſhall expreſs. *Shakeſp.*

It ſeems to be in the power of a reaſonable *clergyman* to make the moſt ignorant man comprehend his duty. *Swift.*

CLE'RICAL, klėr'-ik-ål. *adj.* [*clericus*, Lat.] Relating to the clergy: as, a *clerical* man, a man in orders.

In *clericals* the keys are lined, and in colleges they uſe to line the table-men. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Unleſs we may more properly read *clarichords.*

CLERK, klå'rk. *n. ſ.* [cleric. Sax. *clericus*, Latin.]

1. A clergyman.

All perſons were ſtiled *clerks*, that ſerved in the church of Chriſt, whether they were biſhops, prieſts, or deacons. *Ayliffe.*

2. A ſcholar; a man of letters.

They might talk of book-learning what they would; but, for his part, he never ſaw more unfeaty fellows than great *clerks* were. *Sidney.*

The greateſt *clerks* being not always the honeſteſt, any more than the wiſeſt, men. *South.*

3. A man employed under another as a writer.

My lord Baſſanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; and then the boy, his *clerk*,
That took ſome pains in writing, he begg'd mine. *Shakeſp.*

My friend was in doubt whether he could not exert the juſtice upon ſuch a vagrant; but not having his *clerk* with him, who is a neceſſary counſellor, he let the thought drop. *Addiſon.*

4. A petty writer in public offices; an officer of various kinds.

Take a juſt view, how many may remark,
Who's now a lord, his grandſire was a *clerk.* *Granville.*

It may ſeem difficult to make out the bills of fare for the ſuppers of Vitellius. I queſtion not but an expert *clerk* of a kitchen can do it. *Arbuthnot.*

5. The layman who reads the reſponſes to the congregation in the church, to direct the reſt.

CLE'RKSHIP, klå'rk-ſhip. *n. ſ.* [from *clerk.*]

1. Scholarſhip.

2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

He ſold the *clerkſhip* of his pariſh, when it became vacant. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

CLEVE, klė'v. }
CLIF, klif'. } In compoſition, at the beginning or end of the proper name of a place, denotes it to be ſituated on the ſide of a rock or hill; as, *Cleveland, Clifton, Stancliff.*
CLIVE, kliv'. }

CLE'VER, klėv'r. *adj.* [of no certain etymology.]

1. Dexterous; ſkilful.

It was the *cleverer* mockery of the two. *L'Eſtrange.*

I read Dyer's letter more for the ſtile than the news. The man has a *clever* pen, it muſt be owned. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Juſt; fit; proper; commodious.

can't but think 'twould ſound more *clever*,
To me, and to my heirs for ever. *Pope.*

3. Well-ſhaped; handſome.

She called him gundy-guts, and he called her louſy Peg, though the girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbuthnot.*

4. This is a low word, ſcarcely ever uſed but in burleſque or converſation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a ſettled meaning.

CLE'VERLY, klėv'r-lŷ. *adv.* [from *clever.*] Dexterouſly; fitly; handſomely.

Theſe would inveigle rats with th' ſcent,
And ſometimes catch them with a ſnap,
As *cleverly* as th' ableſt trap. *Hudibras.*

A rogue upon the highway may have as ſtrong an arm, and take off a man's head as *cleverly*, as the executioner. *South.*

CLE'VERNESS, klėv'r-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *clever.*] Dexterity; ſkill; accompliſhment.

CLEW, klů'. *n. ſ.* [clype, Sax. *klouwen*, Dutch.]

1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.

Eftſoons untwiſting his deceitful *clew*,
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenſer.*

While, guided by ſome *clew* of heav'nly thread,
The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread. *Roſcommon.*

They ſee ſmall *clews* draw vaſteſt weights along,
Not in their bulk, but in their order, ſtrong. *Dryd.*

2. A guide; a direction: becauſe men direct themſelves by a clew of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet muſt be your own *clew* to guide you. *Holder.*

Is there no way, no thought, no beam of light?
No *clew* to guide me thro' this gloomy maze,
To clear my honour, yet preſerve my faith? *Smith.*

The reader knows not how to tranſport his thoughts over to the next particular, for want of ſome *clew*, or connecting idea, to lay hold of. *Watts's Logick.*

3. *Clew of the ſail of a ſhip*, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that earing where the tackles and ſheets are faſtened. *Harris.*

To **CLEW**, klů'. *v. a.* [from *clew*, a ſea term.] *To clew the ſails*, is to raiſe them, in order to be furled; which is done by a rope faſtened to the clew of a ſail, called the clew-garnet. *Harris.*

To **CLICK**, klik'. *v. n.* [*cliken*, Dutch; *cliqueter*, French; or perhaps the diminutive of *clack.*] To make a ſharp, ſmall, ſucceſſive noiſe.

The ſolemn death-watch *click'd*, the hour ſhe died;
And ſhrilling *crickets* in the chimney cried. *Gay.*

CLI'CKER, kli'kr. *n. ſ.* [from *click.*] A low word for the ſervant of a ſaleſman, who ſtands at the door to invite cuſtomers.

CLI'CKET, kli'k-it. *n. ſ.* [from *click.*] The knocker of a door. *Skinner.*

CLI'ENT, kli'-ėnt. *n. ſ.* [*cliens*, Latin.]

1. One who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation, where cauſes are well handled; for that upholds in the *client* the reputation of his counſel. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Advocates muſt deal plainly with their *clients*, and tell the true ſtate of their caſe. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. It may be perhaps ſometimes uſed for a dependant in a more general ſenſe, as it was uſed among the Romans.

I do think they are your friends and *clients*,
And fearful to diſturb you. *Ben Jonſon.*

CLI'ENTED, kli'-ėn-tid. *particip. adj.* [from *client.*] Supplied with clients.

This due occaſion of diſcouragement, the worſt conditioned and leaſt *cliented* petivoguers do yet, under the ſweet bait of revenge, convert to a more plentiful proſecution of actions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CLIENTE'LE, kli-ėn-tė'l. *n. ſ.* [*clientela*, Lat.] The condition or office of a client. A word ſcarcely uſed.

There's Varus holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretext of *clientele*,
Will be admitted. *Ben Jonſon.*

CLI'ENTSHIP, kli'-ėnt-ſhip. *n. ſ.* [from *client.*] The condition of a client.

Patronage and *clientſhip* among the Romans always deſcended: the plebeian houſes had recourſe to the patrician line which had formerly protected them. *Dryden.*

CLIFF, klif'. *n. ſ.* [*clivus*, Lat. clif, cliof, Sax.]

1. A ſteep rock; a rock, according to *Skinner*, broken and craggy. [*rupes.*]

The Leucadians did uſe to precipitate a man from a high *cliff* into the ſea. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Mountaineers, that from Severus came,
And from the craggy *cliffs* of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

Wherever 'tis ſo found ſcattered upon the ſhores, there is it as conſtantly found lodged in the *cliffs* thereabouts. *Woodward.*

2. The name of a character in muſick. Properly **CLEF.**

CLIFT, klift'. *n. ſ.* The ſame with **CLIFF.** Now diſuſed.

Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,
High growing on the top of rocky *clift.* *Spenſer.*

CLIMA'CTER, kli-måk'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [κλιμακτὴς.] A certain ſpace of time, or progreſſion of years, which is ſuppoſed to end in a critical and dangerous time.

Elder times, ſettling their conceits upon *climacters*, differ from one another. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CLIMACTE'RICK, kli-måk-tėr'-ik. } *adj.*
CLIMACTE'RICAL, kli-måk-tėr'-rŷ-cål. }
[from *climacter.*] Containing a certain number of years, at the end of which ſome great change is ſuppoſed to befal the body.

Certain obſervable years are ſuppoſed to be attended with ſome conſiderable change in the body; as the ſeventh year; the twenty-firſt, made up of three times ſeven; the forty-ninth, made up of ſeven times ſeven; the ſixty-third, being nine times ſeven; and the eighty-firſt, which is nine times nine: which two laſt are called the grand *climactericks.*

The numbers ſeven and nine, multiplied into themſelves, do make up ſixty-three, commonly eſteemed the great *climacterical* of our lives. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Your lordſhip being now arrived at your great *climacterique*, yet give no proof of the leaſt decay of your excellent judgment and comprehenſion. *Dryden.*

My mother is ſomething better, though, at her advanced age, every day is a *climacterick.* *Pope.*

CLI'MATE, kli'-mėt. *n. ſ.* [κλίμα.]

1. A ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth, meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt day is half an hour longer than in that nearer to the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month.

2. In the common and popular ſenſe, a region, or tract of land, differing from another by the temperature of the air.

Betwixt th' extremes, two happier *climates* hold
The temper that partakes of hot and cold. *Dryd.*

On what new happy *climate* are we thrown? *Dryden.*

This talent of moving the paſſions cannot be of any great uſe in the northern *climates.* *Swift.*

To **Cli′mate**, klī′-mėt. *v. n.* To inhabit. A word only in *Shakeſpeare.*

The bleſſed gods
Purge all infection from our air, whilſt you
Do *climate* here. *Shakeſp.*

Cli′mature, klī′-må-tůr. *n. ſ.* The ſame with **Climate**. Not in uſe.

Such harbingers preceding ſtill the fates,
Have heav'n and earth together demonſtrated
Unto our *climatures* and countrymen. *Shakeſp.*

Cli′max, klī′-måks. *n. ſ.* [κλίμαξ.] Gradation; aſcent: a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſentence riſes gradually; as Cicero ſays to Catiline, Thou do'ſt nothing, moveſt nothing, thinkeſt nothing; but I hear it, I ſee it, and perfectly underſtand it.

Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the concluſion, by a due *climax*, is evermore the beſt. *Dryd. Juv. Dedication.*

Some radiant Richmond every age has grac'd,
Still riſing in a *climax*, till the laſt,
Surpaſſing all, is not to be ſurpaſt. *Granville.*

To **CLIMB**, klī′m. *v. n.* pret. *clomb* or *climbed*; part. *clomb* or *climbed.* [clıman, Sax. *klimmen*, Dut.] To aſcend up any place; to mount by means of ſome hold or footing. It implies labour and difficulty, and ſucceſſive efforts.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering ſteel, and *climbing* fire. *Shakeſp.*

When ſhall I come to th' top of that ſame hill?—
—You do *climb* up it now. Look, how we labour. *Shakeſp.*

Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands and upon his feet. *1 Sam.*

As a thief
Into the window *climbs*, or o'er the tiles,
So *clomb* the firſt grand thief into God's fold. *Milton.*

Thou ſun! of this great world both eye and ſoul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; ſound his praiſe
In thy eternal courſe, both when thou *climb'ſt*,
And when high noon haſt gain'd, and when thou fall'ſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

No rebel Titan's ſacrilegious crime,
By heaping hills on hills, can thither *climb.* *Roſcommon.*

Black vapours *climb* aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryden.*

What controuling cauſe
Makes waters, in contempt of nature's laws,
Climb up, and gain th' aſpiring mountain's height? *Blackmore.*

To **Climb**, klī′m. *v. a.* To aſcend; to mount.

Is 't not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls, in ſpite of me the owner? *Shakeſp.*

Thy arms purſue
Paths of renown, and *climb* aſcents of fame. *Prior.*

Forlorn he muſt and perſecuted fly;
Climb the ſteep mountain, in the cavern lie. *Prior.*

Cli′mber, klī′-můr. *n. ſ.* [from *climb.*]

1. One that mounts or ſcales any place or thing; a mounter; a riſer.

I wait not at the lawyer's gates,
Ne ſhoulder *climbers* down the ſtairs. *Carew's Survey.*

Lowlineſs is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the *climber* upward turns his face. *Shak.*

2. A plant that creeps upon other ſupports.

Ivy, briony, honey-ſuckles, and other *climbers*, muſt be dug up. *Mortimer.*

3. The name of a particular herb.

The ſeeds are gathered into a little head, ending in a kind of rough plume; whence it is called by the country people *old man's beard.* *Miller.*

To **Cli′mber**, klī′-můr. *v. n.* [from *clamber.*] To mount with effort; to climb.

In ſcaling the youngeſt to pluck off his becke,
Beware how ye *climber* for breaking your neck. *Tuſſer.*

Clime, klī′m. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *climate*, and therefore properly poetical.] Climate; region; tract of earth.

He can ſpread thy name o'er land and ſeas,
Whatever *clime* the ſun's bright circle warms. *Milton.*

They apply the celeſtial deſcription of other *climes* unto their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Of beauty ſing, her ſhining progreſs view,
From *clime* to *clime* the dazzling light purſue. *Granville.*

We ſhall meet
In happier *climes*, and on a ſafer ſhore. *Addiſon.*

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful ſeaſons in temperate *climes*, are common and familiar bleſſings. *Atterbury.*

To **CLINCH**, klĭntsh′. *v. a.* [clẏnʒa, Sax. to knock, *Junius*; *clingo*, in Feſtus, to encompaſs, *Minſhew.*]

1. To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over it.

Simois rowls the bodies and the ſhields
Of heroes, whoſe diſmember'd hands yet bear
The dart aloft, and *clinch* the pointed ſpear. *Dryden.*

2. To contract or double the fingers.

Their talleſt trees are about ſeven feet high, the tops whereof I could but juſt reach with my fiſt *clinched.* *Swift.*

3. To bend the point of a nail in the other ſide.

4. To confirm; to fix: as, *to* clinch *an argument.*

Clinch, klĭntsh′. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A word uſed in a double meaning; a pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of meaning, with an identity of expreſſion. How it obtains this meaning is difficult to find. A nail caught on the *other ſide*, and *doubled*, is a nail clinched: a word taken in a *different meaning*, and *doubled* in ſenſe, is likewiſe a *clinch.*

Such as they are, I hope they will prove, without a *clinch*, luciferous; ſearching after the nature of light. *Boyle.*

Pure *clinches* the ſuburbian muſe affords,
And Panton waging harmleſs war with words. *Dryden.*

Here one poor word a hundred *clinches* makes. *Pope.*

2. That part of the cable which is faſtened to the ring of the anchor.

Cli′ncher, klĭ′ntsh′-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *clinch.*] A cramp; a holdfaſt; a piece of iron bent down to faſten planks.

The wimbles for the work Calypſo found;
With thoſe he pierc'd 'em, and with *clinchers* bound. *Pope.*

To **CLING**, klĭng′. *v. n.* pret. *I clung*; part. *I have clung.* [*klynger*, Daniſh.]

1. To hang upon by twining round; to ſtick to; to hold faſt upon.

The broil long doubtful ſtood;
As two ſpent ſwimmers that do *cling* together,
And choak their art. *Shakeſp.*

The fontanel in his neck was deſcried by the *clinging* of his hair to the plaſter. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

When they united and together *clung*,
When undiſtinguiſh'd in one heap they hung. *Blackmore.*

See in the circle next Eliza plac'd,
Two babes of love cloſe *clinging* to her waiſt. *Pope.*

That they may the cloſer *cling*,
Take your blue ribbon for a ſtring. *Swift.*

2. To adhere, as followers or friends.

Moſt popular conſul he is grown, methinks:
How the rout *cling* to him! *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

3. To dry up; to conſume; to waſte; to pine away. [Ᵹeclunᵹen ꞇꞃeoƿ a withered tree.]

If thou ſpeak'ſt falſe,
Upon the next tree ſhalt thou hang alive,
Till famine *cling* thee. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Cli′ngy, klĭng′-ẏ. *adj.* [from *cling.*] Apt to cling; adheſive.

Cli′nical, klĭn′-ĭ-kål. } *adj.* [κλίνω to lie
Cli′nick, klĭn′-ĭk. } down.] Thoſe that keep their beds; thoſe that are ſick, paſt hopes of recovery. A *clinical* lecture is a diſcourſe upon a diſeaſe, made by the bed of the patient.

A *clinical convert*, one that is converted on his death-bed. This word occurs often in the works of *Taylor.*

To **CLINK**, klĭnk′. *v. a.* [perhaps ſoftened from *clank*, or corrupted from *click.*] To ſtrike ſo as to make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.

Five years! a long leaſe for the *clinking* of pewter. *Shakeſp.*

To **Clink**, klĭnk′. *v. n.* To utter a ſmall, ſharp, interrupted noiſe.

The ſever'd bars
Submiſſive *clink* againſt your brazen portals. *Prior.*

Underneath th' umbrella's oily ſhed,
Safe thro' the wet on *clinking* pattens tread. *Gay's Trivia.*

Clink, klĭnk′. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſharp ſucceſſive noiſe; a knocking.

I heard the *clink* and fall of ſwords. *Shakeſp.*

2. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to have ſome unuſual ſenſe. I believe the knocker of a door.

Tho' creeping cloſe, behind the wicket's *clink*,
Privily he peeped out thro' a chink. *Spenſer.*

CLI′NQUANT, klĭnk′-ånt. *adj.* [Fr.] Dreſſed in embroidery, in ſpangles, falſe glitter, tinſel finery.

To-day the French,
All *clinquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the Engliſh. *Shakeſp.*

To **CLIP**, klĭp′. *v. a.* [clıppan, Sax.]

1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms.

He that before ſhunn'd her, to ſhun ſuch harms,
Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms. *Sidney.*

Here I *clip*
The anvil of my ſword, and do conteſt
Hotly and nobly with thy love. *Shakeſp.*

O nation, that thou couldſt remove
That Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about. *Shakeſp.*

Enter the city; *clip* your wives, your friends;
Tell them your feats. *Shakeſp.*

The jades
That drag the tragick-melancholy night,
Who with their drowſy, ſlow, and flagging wings,
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakeſp.*

The male reſteth on the back of the female, *clipping* and embracing her with his legs about the neck and body. *Ray.*

2. To cut with ſheers. [*klipper*, Daniſh; *klippen*, Dutch; apparently from the ſame radical ſenſe, ſince ſheers cut by incloſing and embracing.]

Your ſheers come too late to *clip* the bird's wings, that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Then let him, that my love ſhall blame,
Or *clip* love's wings, or quench love's flame. *Suckling.*

He *clips* hope's wings, whoſe airy bliſs
Much higher than fruition is. *Denham.*

But love had *clipp'd* his wings and cut him ſhort,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court. *Dryden's Fables.*

If mankind had had wings, as perhaps ſome extravagant atheiſts may think us deficient in that, all the world muſt have conſented to *clip* them. *Bentley.*

By this lock, this ſacred lock, I ſwear,
Which never more ſhall join its parted hair,
Clipp'd from the lovely head where late it grew. *Pope.*

He ſpent every day ten hours dozing, *clipping* papers, or darning his ſtockings. *Swift.*

3. Sometimes with *off*.

We ſhould then have as much feeling upon the *clipping off* a hair, as the cutting of a nerve. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. It is particularly uſed of thoſe who diminiſh coin, by paring the edges.

This deſign of new coinage, is juſt of the nature of *clipping*. *Locke.*

5. To curtail; to cut ſhort.

All my reports go with the modeſt truth;
Nor more, nor *clipt*, but ſo. *Shakeſp.*

Mrs Mayoreſs *clipped* the king's Engliſh. *Addiſ.*

Even in London, they *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the ſuburbs. *Swift.*

6. To confine; to hold; to contain.

Where is he living, *clipt* in with the ſea,
Who calls me pupil? *Shakeſp.*

To CLIP, klĭp'. *v. n.* A phraſe in falconry.

Some falcon ſtoops at what her eye deſign'd,
And with her eagerneſs the quarry miſs'd,
Straight flies at check, and *clips* it down the wind. *Dryden.*

CLI'PPER, klĭp'-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *clip.*] One that debaſes coin by cutting.

It is no Engliſh treaſon to cut
French crowns, and to-morrow the king
Himſelf will be a *clipper*. *Shakeſp.*

No coins pleaſed ſome medalliſts more than thoſe which had paſſed through the hands of an old Roman *clipper*. *Addiſon.*

CLI'PPING, klĭp'-pĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *clip.*] The part cut or clipped off.

Beings purely material, without ſenſe or thought, as the *clippings* of our beards, and pairings of our nails. *Locke.*

CLI'VER, klī'-vŭr. *n. ſ.* An herb. More properly written *cleaver*.

It grows wild, the ſeeds ſticking to the clothes of ſuch as paſs by them. It is ſometimes uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

CLOAK, klō'k. *n. ſ.* [lach, Saxon.]

1. The outer garment, with which the reſt are covered.

You may bear it
Under a *cloke* that is of any length. *Shakeſp.*

Their *clokes* were cloth of ſilver, mixed with gold. *Dryden.*

All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the wind did with the traveller to part with his *cloak*, which he held only the faſter. *Locke.*

Nimbly he roſe, and caſt his garment down;
That inſtant in his *cloak* I wrapt me round. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A concealment; a cover.

Not uſing your liberty for a *cloak* of maliciouſneſs. *Peter.*

To CLOAK, klō'k. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a cloak.

2. To hide; to conceal.

Moſt heavenly fair, in deed and view,
She by creation was, till ſhe did fall;
Thenceforth ſhe ſought for helps to *cloak* her
crimes withal. *Spenſer.*

CLO'AKBAG, klō'k-băg. *n. ſ.* [from *cloak* and *bag.*] A portmanteau; a bag in which clothes are carried.

Why do'ſt thou converſe with that trunk of humours, that ſtuffed *cloakbag* of guts? *Shakeſp.*

I have already fit
('Tis in my *cloakbag*) doublet, hat, hoſe, all
That anſwer to them. *Shakeſp.*

CLOCK, klŏk'. *n. ſ.* [*clocc*, Welſh, from *clôch* a bell, Welſh and Armorick; *cloche*, Fr.]

1. The inſtrument which, by a ſeries of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a ſtroke upon a bell.

If a man be in ſickneſs or pain, the time will ſeem longer without a *clock* or hour-glaſs than with it. *Bacon.*

The picture of Jerome uſually deſcribed at his ſtudy, is with a *clock* hanging by. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I told the *clocks*, and watch'd the waſting light. *Dryden.*

2. It is an uſual expreſſion to ſay, *What is it of the clock*, for *What hour is it?* Or *ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour.*

What is 't o'clock?——
——Upon the ſtroke of four. *Shakeſp.*

Macicaus ſet forward about *ten o'clock* in the night. *Knolles.*

About *nine of the clock* at night the king marched out of the North-port. *Clarendon.*

3. *The clock of a ſtocking*; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle.

His ſtockings with ſilver *clocks* were raviſhed from him. *Swift.*

4. An inſect; a ſort of beetle. *Dict.*

CLO'CKMAKER, klŏk'-mā-kŭr. *n. ſ.* [*clock* and *maker.*] An artificer whoſe profeſſion is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently obſerved by ſeveral of our ingenious *clockmakers*, and equations been made and uſed by them. *Derham.*

CLO'CKWORK, klŏk'-wŭrk. *n. ſ.* [from *clock* and *work.*] Movements by weights or ſprings, like thoſe of a clock.

So if unprejudic'd you ſcan
The goings of this *clockwork*, man;
You find a hundred movements made
By fine devices in his head:
But 'tis the ſtomach's ſolid ſtroke,
That tells this being what 's o'clock. *Prior.*

Within this hollow was Vulcan's ſhop, full of fire and *clockwork*. *Addiſon.*

You look like a puppet moved by *clockwork*. *Arbuthnot.*

CLOD, klŏd'. *n. ſ.* [cluꝺ, Sax. a little hillock; *klotte*, Dutch.]

1. A lump of earth or clay; ſuch a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together.

The earth that caſteth up from the plough a great *clod*, is not ſo good as that which caſteth up a ſmaller *clod*. *Bacon.*

I'll cut up, as plows
Do barren lands, and ſtrike together flints
And *clods*, th' ungrateful ſenate and the people. *Ben Jonſon.*

Who ſmooths with harrows, or who pounds
with rakes,
The crumbling *clods*. *Dryden.*

2. A turf; the ground.

Byzantians boaſt, that on the *clod*,
Where once their ſultan's horſe has trod,
Grows neither graſs, nor ſhrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

3. Any thing concreted together in a cluſter.

Fiſhermen who make holes in the ice to dip up fiſh with their nets, light on ſwallows congealed in *clods* of a ſlimy ſubſtance; and carrying them home to their ſtoves, the warmth reſtoreth them to life and flight. *Carew.*

4. A lump; a maſs of metal.

One at the forge
Labouring, two maſſy *clods* of iron and braſs
Had melted. *Milton.*

5. Any thing vile, baſe, and earthy; as the body of man, compared to his ſoul.

And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods,
In which a thouſand torches, flaming bright,
Do burn, that to us, wretched earthly *clods*,
In dreadful darkneſs lend deſired light. *Spenſer.*

The ſpirit of man,
Which God inſpir'd, cannot together periſh
With this corporea *clod*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

How the purer ſpirit is united to this *clod*, is a knot too hard for our degraded intellects to untie. *Glanville.*

In moral reflections there muſt be heat, as well as dry reaſon, to inſpire this cold *clod* of clay which we carry about with us. *Burnet's Theory.*

6. A dull, groſs, ſtupid fellow; a dolt.

The vulgar! a ſcarce animated *clod*,
Ne'er pleas'd with aught above 'em. *Dryden.*

To CLOD, klŏd'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate: for this we ſometimes uſe *clot*.

Let us go find the body, and from the ſtream,
With lavers pure, and cleanſing herbs, waſh off
The *clodded* gore. *Milton.*

To CLOD, klŏd'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pelt with clods.

CLO'DDY, klŏd'-dȳ. *adj.* [from *clod.*]

1. Conſiſting of earth or clods; earthy; muddy; miry; mean; groſs; baſe.

The glorious ſun,
Turning with ſplendour of his precious eye
The meagre *cloddy* earth to glittering gold. *Shakeſp.*

2. Full of clods unbroken.

Theſe lands they ſow always under furrow about Michaelmas, and leave it as *cloddy* as they can. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CLO'DPATE, klŏd'-pāt. *n. ſ.* [*clod* and *pate.*] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a thickſkull.

CLO'DPATED, klŏd'-pā-tĭd. *adj.* [from *clodpate.*] Stupid; dull; doltiſh; thoughtleſs.

My *clodpated* relations ſpoiled the greateſt genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'DPOLL, klŏd'-pŏl. *n. ſ.* [from *clod* and *poll.*] A thickſkull; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter being ſo excellently ignorant, he will find that it comes from a *clodpoll*. *Shakeſp.*

To CLOG, klŏg'. *v. a.* [It is imagined by *Skinner* to come from *log*; by *Caſaubon* derived from κλόιος a dog's collar, being thought to be firſt hung upon fierce dogs.]

1. To load with ſomething that may hinder motion; to encumber with ſhackles; to impede, by faſtening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron.

If you find ſo much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea, I'll eat the reſt of the anatomy. *Shakeſp.*

Let a man wean himſelf from theſe worldly impediments, that here *clog* his ſoul's flight. *Digby on the Soul.*

The wings of birds were *clogg'd* with ice and ſnow. *Dryden.*

Fleſhly luſts do debaſe men's minds, and *clog* their ſpirits, make them groſs and foul, liſtleſs and unactive. *Tillotſon.*

Gums and pomatums ſhall his flight reſtrain,
While *clogg'd* he beats his ſilken wings in vain. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to obſtruct.

The gutter'd rocks and congregated ſands,
Traitors enſteep'd to *clog* the guiltleſs keel. *Shakeſp.*

His majeſty's ſhips were over-peſtered and *clogged* with great ordnance, whereof there is ſuperfluity. *Raleigh.*

3. To load; to burthen; to embarraſs.

Since thou haſt far to go, bear not along
The *clogging* burthen of a guilty ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

You 'll rue the time
That *clogs* me with this anſwer. *Shakeſp.*

They lanc'd a vein, and watch'd returning
breath;
It came, but *clogg'd* with ſymptoms of his death. *Dryden.*

All the commodities are *clogg'd* with impoſitions. *Addiſon.*

4. In the following paſſage it is improper, for its meaning always includes hindrance.

Clocks and jacks, though the ſcrews and teeth of the wheels and nuts be never ſo ſmooth, yet, if they be not oiled, will hardly move; though you *clog* them with never ſo much weight. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **Clog**, klóg′. *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to adhere. In this ſenſe, perhaps, only corruptly uſed for *clod* or *clot*.

Move it ſometimes with a broom, that the ſeeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn.*

2. To be encumbered or impeded by ſome extrinſick matter.

In working through the bone, the teeth of the ſaw will begin to *clog*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Clog, klóg′. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A load; a weight; any encumbrance hung upon any animal or thing to hinder motion.

I'm glad at ſoul I have no other child;
For thy eſcape would teach me tyranny,
To hang *clogs* on them. *Shakeſp.*

I did but prompt the age to quit their *clogs*,
By the known rules of ancient liberty.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

As a dog, committed cloſe
For ſome offence, by chance breaks looſe,
And quits his *clog*; but all in vain,
He ſtill draws after him his chain. *Hudibras.*

2. An encumbrance; a hindrance; an obſtruction; an impediment.

Wearineſs of the fleſh is an heavy *clog* to the will. *Hooker.*

They're our *clogs*, not their own; if a man be
Chain'd to a galley, yet the galley's free. *Donne.*

Their prince made no other ſtep than rejecting the pope's ſupremacy, as a *clog* upon his own power and paſſions. *Swift.*

Slavery is, of all things, the greateſt *clog* and obſtacle to ſpeculation. *Swift.*

3. A kind of additional ſhoe, worn by women to keep them from wet.

4. A wooden ſhoe.

In France the peaſantry goes barefoot; and the middle ſort, throughout all that kingdom, makes uſe of wooden *clogs*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Clo′gginess, klóg′-gỳ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *cloggy*.] The ſtate of being clogged.

Clo′ggy, klóg′-gỳ. *adj.* [from *clog*.] That which has the power of clogging up.

By additaments of ſome ſuch nature, ſome groſſer and *cloggy* parts are retained; or elſe much ſubtilized, and otherwiſe altered.
Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.

CLO′ISTER, kloi′s-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [clâs, Welſh; clauſtep, Saxon; *cloſter*, Germ. *klooſter*, Dut. *clauſtro*, Ital. *cloiſtre*, Fr. *clauſtrum*, Lat.]

1. A religious retirement; a monaſtery; a nunnery.

Nor in a ſecret *cloiſter* doth he keep
Theſe virgin ſpirits until their marriage-day.
Davies.

Some ſolitary *cloiſter* will I chooſe,
And there with holy virgins live immur'd.
Dryden.

How could he have the leiſure and retiredneſs of the *cloiſter*, to perform thoſe acts of devotion? *Atterbury.*

2. A periſtyle; a piazza.

To **Clo′ister**, kloi′s-tŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a religious houſe; to confine; to immure; to ſhut up from the world.

Cloiſter thee in ſome religious houſe. *Shakeſp.*

They have by commandment, though in form of courteſy, *cloiſtered* us within theſe walls for three days. *Bacon.*

It was of the king's firſt acts to *cloiſter* the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondſey. *Bacon.*

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are *cloiſtered* up. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

Clo′isteral, kloi′s-tĕ-răl. *adj.* [from *cloiſter*.] Solitary; retired; religiouſly recluſe.

Upon this ground many *cloiſteral* men, of great learning and devotion, prefer contemplation before action. *Walton's Angler.*

Clo′istered, kloi′s-tŭrd. *particip. adj.* [from *cloiſter*.]

1. Solitary; inhabiting cloiſters.

Ere the bat hath flown
His *cloiſter'd* flight, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. Built with periſtyles or piazzas.

The Greeks and Romans had commonly two *cloiſtered* open courts, one ſerving for the women's ſide, and the other for the men. *Wotton's Architect.*

Clo′istress, kloi′s-trĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *cloiſter*.] A nun; a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Like a *cloiſtreſs* ſhe will veiled walk,
And water once a day her chamber round
With eye-offending brine. *Shakeſp.*

Cloke, klŏ′k. *n. ſ.* See **Cloak**.

Clomb, klŏ′m. [pret. of *To climb*.]

Aſk to what end they *clomb* that tedious height. *Spenſer.*

So *clomb* this firſt grand thief into God's fold. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **Cloom**, klŏ′m. *v. a.* [corrupted from *cleam*, clæman, Sax. which is ſtill uſed in ſome provinces.] To cloſe or ſhut with glutinous or viſcous matter.

Rear the hive enough to let them in, and *cloom* up the ſkirts, all but the door. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **CLOSE**, klŏ′z. *v. a.* [*cloſa*, Armorick; *kluys*, Dutch; *clos*, Fr. *clauſus*, Lat.]

1. To ſhut; to lay together.

Sleep inſtantly fell on me, call'd
By nature as in aid, and *clos'd* mine eyes.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

When the ſad wife has *clos'd* her huſband's eyes;
Lies the pale corps, not yet entirely dead? *Prior.*

I ſoon ſhall viſit Hector, and the ſhades
Of my great anceſtors. Cephiſa, thou
Wilt lend a hand to *cloſe* thy miſtreſs' eyes. *Philips.*

2. To conclude; to end; to finiſh.

One frugal ſupper did our ſtudies *cloſe*. *Dryd.*

I *cloſe* this with my earneſt deſires that you will ſeriouſly conſider your eſtate.
Wake's Preparation for Death.

Edward and Henry, now the boaſt of fame;
And virtuous Alfred, a more ſacred name;
After a life of generous toils endur'd,
Clos'd their long glories with a ſigh, to find
Th' unwilling gratitude of baſe mankind.
Pope's Horace.

3. To incloſe; to confine; to repoſite.

Every one
According to the gift which bounteous nature
Hath in him *clos'd*. *Shakeſp.*

4. To join; to unite fractures; to conſolidate fiſſures.

The armourers accompliſhing the knights,
With buſy hammers *cloſing* rivets up. *Shakeſp.*

There being no winter yet to *cloſe* up and unite its parts, and reſtore the earth to its former compactneſs. *Burnet.*

As ſoon as any public rupture happens, it is immediately *cloſed* up by moderation and good offices. *Addiſon on Italy.*

All the traces drawn there are immediately *cloſed* up, as though you wrote them with your finger on the ſurface of a river. *Watts on the Mind.*

To **Close**, klŏ′z. *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to join its own parts together.

They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth *cloſed* upon them. *Numbers*, xvi. 33.

In plants, you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter motions, as upon their *cloſing* and opening. *Bacon.*

2. *To cloſe upon.* To agree upon; to join in.

The jealouſy of ſuch a deſign in us would induce France and Holland to *cloſe upon* ſome meaſures between them to our diſadvantage. *Temple.*

3. *To cloſe with.* } To come to an agreement with; to comply with; to unite with.
To cloſe in with. }

Intire cowardice makes thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman, to *cloſe with* us.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

It would become me better, than to *cloſe*
In terms of friendſhip *with* thine enemies.
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.

There was no ſuch defect in man's underſtanding, but that it would *cloſe with* the evidence. *South.*

He took the time when Richard was depos'd,
And high and low *with* happy Harry *clos'd*. *Dryd.*

Pride is ſo unſociable a vice, that there is no *cloſing with* it. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

This ſpirit, poured upon iron, lets go the water; the acid ſpirit is more attracted by the fixed body; and lets go the water, to *cloſe with* the fixed body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such a proof as would have been *cloſed with* certainly at the firſt, ſhall be ſet aſide eaſily afterwards. *Atterbury.*

Theſe governors bent all their thoughts and applications to *cloſe in with* the people, now the ſtronger party. *Swift.*

4. *To cloſe with.* To grapple with in wreſtling.

Close, klŏ′s. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ſhut; without outlet.

The admirable effects of this diſtillation in *cloſe*, which is like the wombs and matrices of living creatures. *Bacon.*

2. A ſmall field incloſed.

I have a tree, which grows here in my *cloſe*,
That mine own uſe invites me to cut down,
And ſhortly muſt I fell it. *Shakeſp.*

Certain hedgers dividing a *cloſe*, chanced upon a great cheſt. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

3. The manner of ſhutting: in this and the following ſenſe it is pronounced as *cloze*.

The doors of plank were; their *cloſe* exquiſite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman.*

4. The time of ſhutting up.

In the *cloſe* of night,
Philomel begins her heav'nly lay. *Dryden.*

5. A grapple in wreſtling.

The king went of purpoſe into the North, laying an open ſide unto Perkin to make him come to the *cloſe*, and ſo to trip up his heels, having made ſure in Kent beforehand. *Bacon.*

Both fill'd with duſt, but ſtarting up, the third
cloſe they had made,
Had not Achilles' ſelf ſtood up. *Chapman.*

6. Pauſe; ceſſation; reſt.

The air, ſuch pleaſure loth to loſe,
With thouſand ecchoes ſtill prolongs each heav'nly
cloſe. *Milton.*

At ev'ry *cloſe* ſhe made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the ſong.
Dryden's Fables.

7. A concluſion or end.

Speedy death,
The *cloſe* of all my miſeries and the balm. *Milt.*

Thro' Syria, Perſia, Greece, ſhe goes;
And takes the Romans in the *cloſe*. *Prior.*

Close, klŏ′z. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Shut faſt, ſo as to leave no part open; as, a *cloſe* box, a *cloſe* houſe.

We ſuppoſe this bag to be tied *cloſe* about, towards the window. *Wilkins.*

2. Having no vent; without inlet; ſecret; private; not to be ſeen through.

Nor could his acts too *cloſe* a vizard wear,
To 'ſcape their eyes whom guilt had taught to fear. *Dryden.*

3. Confined; ſtagnant; without ventilation.

If the rooms be low-roofed, or full of windows and doors; the one maketh the air *cloſe*, and not freſh; and the other maketh it exceeding unequal. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

4. Compact; ſolid; denſe; without interſtices or vacuities.

The inward ſubſtance of the earth is of itſelf an uniform maſs, *cloſe* and compact. *Burnet's Theory.*

The golden globe being put into a preſs, which was driven by the extreme force of ſcrews, the water made itſelf way thro' the pores of that very *cloſe* metal. *Locke.*

5. Viſcous; glutinous; not volatile.

This oil, which nouriſhes the lamp, is ſuppoſed of ſo *cloſe* and tenacious a ſubſtance, that it may ſlowly evaporate. *Wilkins.*

6. Conciſe; brief; compreſſed; without exuberance or digreſſion.

You lay your thoughts ſo *cloſe* together, that were they *cloſer*, they would be crowded, and even a due connection would be wanting. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Where the original is *cloſe*, no verſion can reach it in the ſame compaſs. *Dryden.*

Read theſe inſtructive leaves, in which conſpire Freſnoy's *cloſe* art, and Dryden's native fire. *Pope.*

7. Joined without any intervening diſtance or ſpace, whether of time or place.

Was I a man bred great as Rome herſelf,
Equal to all her titles! that could ſtand
Cloſe up with Atlas, and ſuſtain her name
As ſtrong as he doth heav'n! *Ben Jonſon.*

We muſt lay aſide that lazy and fallacious method of cenſuring by the lump, and muſt bring things *cloſe* to the teſt of true or falſe. *Burnet's Theory.*

Plant the ſpring crocuſes *cloſe* to a wall. *Mortimer.*

Where'er my name I find,
Some dire misfortune follows *cloſe* behind. *Pope.*

8. Approaching nearly; joined one to another.

Now ſit we *cloſe* about this taper here,
And call in queſtion our neceſſities. *Shakeſp.*

9. Narrow; as, a *cloſe* alley.

10. Admitting ſmall diſtance.

Short crooked ſwords in *cloſer* fight they wear. *Dryden.*

11. Undiſcovered; without any token by which one may be found.

Cloſe obſerve him for the ſake of mockery.
Cloſe, in the name of jeſting! lie you there. *Shakeſp.*

12. Hidden; ſecret; not revealed.

A *cloſe* intent at laſt to ſhew me grace. *Spenſer.*

Some ſpagyriſts, that keep their beſt things *cloſe*, will do more to vindicate their art, or oppoſe their antagoniſts, than to gratify the curious, or benefit mankind. *Boyle.*

13. Having the quality of ſecrecy; truſty.

Conſtant you are,
But yet a woman; and for ſecreſy,
No lady *cloſer*. *Shakeſp.*

14. Having an appearance of concealment; cloudy; ſly.

That *cloſe* aſpect of his
Does ſhew the mood of a much troubled breaſt. *Shakeſp.*

15. Without wandering; without deviation; attentive.

I diſcovered no way to keep our thoughts *cloſe* to their buſineſs, but, by frequent attention, getting the habit of attention. *Locke.*

16. Full to the point; home.

I am engaging in a large diſpute, where the arguments are not like to reach *cloſe* on either ſide. *Dryden.*

17. Retired; ſolitary.

He kept himſelf *cloſe* becauſe of Saul. *Chronicles.*

18. Secluded from communication; as, a *cloſe* priſoner.

19. Applied to the weather, dark; cloudy; not clear.

Close, klŏ's. *adv.* It has the ſame meanings with *cloſely*, and is not always eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the adjective.

1. Nearly; denſely; ſecretly.

He his ſleep
Diſturb'd not, waiting *cloſe* th' approach of morn. *Milton.*

Behind her death
Cloſe following pace for pace, not mounted yet
On his purple horſe. *Milton.*

2. It is uſed ſometimes adverbially by itſelf, but more frequently in compoſition. As,

Close-banded, klŏ's-băn-did. *adj.* In cloſe order; thick ranged; or ſecretly leagued, which ſeems rather the meaning in this paſſage.

Nor in the houſe, which chamber ambuſhes
Cloſe-banded, durſt attack me. *Milton.*

Close-bodied, klŏ's-bŏd-ŷd. *adj.* Made to fit the body exactly.

If any clergy ſhall appear in any *cloſe-bodied* coat, they ſhall be ſuſpended. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Clo'se-handed, klŏ's-hăn-did. *adj.* Covetous.

Galba was very *cloſe-handed:* I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Close-pent, klŏ's-pĕnt'. *adj.* Shut cloſe; without vent.

Then in ſome *cloſe-pent* room it crept along,
And, ſmould'ring as it went, in ſilence fed. *Dryd.*

Clo'sely, klŏ's-lŷ. *adv.* [from *cloſe.*]

1. Without inlet or outlet.

Putting the mixture into a crucible *cloſely* luted. *Boyle.*

2. Without much ſpace intervening; nearly.

Follow Fluellen *cloſely* at the heels. *Shakeſp.*

3. Attentively.

If we look more *cloſely*, we ſhall find
Moſt have the ſeeds of judgment in their mind. *Pope.*

4. Secretly; ſlily.

A Spaniard, riding on the bay, ſent ſome *cloſely* into the village, in the dark of the night. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

5. Without deviation.

I hope I have tranſlated *cloſely* enough, and given them the ſame turn of verſe which they had in the original. *Dryden.*

Clo'seness, klŏ's-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe.*]

1. The ſtate of being ſhut; or, the quality of admitting to be ſhut without inlet or outlet.

In drums, the *cloſeneſs* round about that preſerveth the ſound, maketh the noiſe come forth of the drum-hole more loud than if you ſhould ſtrike upon the like ſkin extended in the open air. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Narrowneſs; ſtraitneſs.

3. Want of air, or ventilation.

I took my leave, being half-ſtifled by the *cloſeneſs* of the room. *Swift.*

4. Compactneſs; ſolidity.

How could particles, ſo widely diſperſed, combine into that *cloſeneſs* of texture? *Bentley.*

The haſte of the ſpirit to put forth and the *cloſeneſs* of the bark, cauſe prickles in boughs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. Recluſeneſs; ſolitude; retirement.

I thus neglecting worldly ends, all dedicated
To *cloſeneſs*, and the bettering of my mind. *Shakeſp.*

6. Secrecy; privacy.

To his confederates he was conſtant and juſt, but not open. Such was his enquiry, and ſuch his *cloſeneſs*, as they ſtood in the light towards him, and he ſtood in the dark towards them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A journey of much adventure had been not communicated with any of his majeſty's counſellors, being carried with great *cloſeneſs*, liker a buſineſs of love than ſtate. *Wotton.*

We riſe not againſt the piercing judgment of Auguſtus, nor the extreme caution or *cloſeneſs* of Tiberius. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This prince was ſo very reſerved, that he would impart his ſecrets to no body: whereupon this *cloſeneſs* did a little periſh his underſtanding. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

7. Covetouſneſs; ſly avarice.

Irus judged, that while he could keep his poverty a ſecret, he ſhould not feel it: he improved this thought into an affectation of *cloſeneſs* and covetouſneſs. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

8. Connection; dependance.

The actions and proceedings of wiſe men run in greater *cloſeneſs* and coherence with one another, than thus to drive at a caſual iſſue, brought under no forecaſt or deſign. *South.*

Clo'ser, klŏ'-zŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe.*] A finiſher; a concluder.

Clo'sestool, klŏ's-stŏl. *n. ſ.* [*cloſe* and *ſtool.*] A chamber implement.

A peſtle for his truncheon, led the van;
And his high helmet was a *cloſe-ſtool* pan. *Garth.*

Clo'set, klŏz'-it. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe.*]

1. A ſmall room of privacy and retirement.

The taper burneth in your *cloſet*. *Shakeſp.*

He would make a ſtep into his *cloſet*, and after a ſhort prayer he was gone. *Wotton.*

2. A private repoſitory of curioſities and valuable things.

He ſhould have made himſelf a key, wherewith to open the *cloſet* of Minerva, where thoſe fair treaſures are to be found in all abundance. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

He furniſhes her *cloſet* firſt, and fills
The crowded ſhelves with rarities of ſhells. *Dryden's Fables.*

To **Clo'set**, klŏz'-it. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut up, or conceal, in a cloſet.

The heat
Of thy great love once ſpread, as in an urn,
Doth *cloſet* up itſelf. *Herbert.*

2. To take into a cloſet for a ſecret interview.

About this time began the project of *cloſeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechiſed by his Majeſty. *Swift.*

Closh, klŏ'sh. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper in the feet of cattle; called alſo the *founder*. *Dict.*

Clo'sure, klŏ'-zhŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *cloſe.*]

1. The act of ſhutting up.

The chink was carefully cloſed up: upon which *cloſure* there appeared not any change. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. That by which any thing is cloſed or ſhut.

I admire your ſending your laſt to me quite open, without a ſeal, wafer, or any *cloſure* whatever. *Pope to Swift.*

3. The parts incloſing; incloſure.

O thou bloody priſon!
Within the guilty *cloſure* of thy walls
Richard the Second here was hack'd to death. *Shakeſp.*

4. Concluſion; end. Not in uſe.

We'll hand in hand all headlong caſt us down,
And make a mutual *cloſure* of our houſe. *Shak.*

CLOT, klŏt'. *n. ſ.* [probably, at firſt, the ſame with *clod*, but now always applied to different uſes; or rather *klotte*, Dutch, a maſs.] Concretion; coagulation; grume.

The white of an egg, with ſpirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poch. *Bacon.*

The opening itſelf was ſtopt with a *clot* of grumous blood. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **Clot**, klŏt'. *v. n.* [from the noun; or from *klotteren*, Dutch.]

1. To form clots, or clods; to hang together.

Huge unwieldy bones, laſting remains
Of that gigantick race; which, as he breaks
The *clotted* glebe, the plowman haply finds. *Philips.*

2. To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into concretions: as, *clotted* milk, *clotted* blood.

Here mangled limbs, here brains and gore,
Lie *clotted.* *Philips.*

3. To become groſs.

CLOTH, klă'th. *n. ſ.* plural *cloths* or *clothes.* [clað, Saxon.]

1. Any thing woven for dreſs or covering, whether of animal or vegetable ſubſtance.

A coſtly *cloth* of gold. *Drayton.*

The Spaniards buy their linen *cloths* in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. The piece of linen ſpread upon a table.

Nor let, like Nævius, every error paſs;
The muſty wine, foul *cloth*, or greaſy glaſs. *Pope.*

3. The canvaſs on which pictures are delineated.

I anſwer you right painted *cloth*, from whence you have ſtudied your queſtions. *Shakeſp.*

Who fears a ſentence, or an old man's ſaw,
Shall by a painted *cloth* be kept in awe. *Shakeſp.*

This idea, which we may call the goddeſs of painting and of ſculpture, deſcends upon the marble and the *cloth*, and becomes the original of theſe arts. *Dryden.*

4. Any texture put to a particular uſe.

The king ſtood up under his *cloth* of ſtate, took the ſword from the protector, and dubbed the Lord Mayor of London knight. *Sir John Hayward.*

I'll make the very green *cloth* to look blue. *Ben Jonſon.*

5. Dreſs; raiment.

I'll ne'er diſtruſt my God for *cloth* and bread,
While lilies flouriſh, and the raven 's fed. *Quarles.*

6. *Cloth*, taken abſolutely, commonly means a texture of wool.

7. In the plural. Dreſs; habit; garment; veſture; veſtments: including whatever covering is worn on the body. In this ſenſe always *clothes*, pronounced *clo's.*

He with him brought Pryene, rich array'd
In Claribellae's *clothes.* *Spenſer.*

Take up theſe *clothes* here quickly: carry them to the laundreſs in Datchet-mead. *Shakeſp.*

Strength grows more from the warmth of exerciſes than of *cloaths.* *Temple.*

8. The covering of a bed.

Gazing on her midnight foes,
She turn'd each way her frighted head,
Then ſunk it deep beneath the *clothes.* *Prior.*

To **Clothe**, klŏ'th. *v. a.* pret. I *clothed*, or *clad*; particip. *clothed*, or *clad.* [from *cloth.*]

1. To inveſt with garments; to cover with dreſs, from cold and injuries.

An inhabitant of Nova Zembla having lived in Denmark, where he was *clothed*, took the firſt opportunity of making his eſcape into nakedneſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The Britons, in Cæſar's time, painted their bodies, and *clothed* themſelves with the ſkins of beaſts. *Swift.*

With ſuperior boon may your rich ſoil
Exuberant nature's better bleſſings pour
O'er every land, the naked nations *clothe*,
And be th' exhauſtleſs granary of a world. *Thomſon.*

2. To adorn with dreſs.

We *clothe* and adorn our bodies; indeed, too much time we beſtow upon that. Our ſouls alſo are to be *clothed* with holy habits, and adorned with good works. *Ray on Creation.*

Embroider'd purple *clothes* the golden beds. *Pope's Statius.*

3. To inveſt, as with clothes.

I put on righteouſneſs, and it *clothed* me. *Job.*
Haſt thou *clothed* his neck with thunder? *Job.*
I will alſo *clothe* her prieſts with ſalvation. *Pſal.*

If thou beeſt he; but O how fall'n! how chang'd
From him, who in the happy realms of light,
Cloth'd with tranſcendent brightneſs, did'ſt outſhine
Myriads though bright! *Milton.*

They leave the ſhady realms of night,
And, *cloth'd* in bodies, breathe your upper light. *Dryden.*

Let both uſe the cleareſt language in which they can *clothe* their thoughts. *Watts on the Mind.*

4. To furniſh or provide with clothes.

Drowſineſs ſhall *clothe* a man with rags. *Prov.*

To **Clothe**, klŏ'th. *v. n.* To wear clothes.

Care no more to *clothe* and eat. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

Clo'thier, klŏ'-thyėr. *n. ſ.* [from *cloth.*] A maker of cloth.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The ſpinſters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

His commiſſioners ſhould cauſe *clothiers* to take wool, paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*

They ſhall only ſpoil the *clothier*'s wool, and beggar the preſent ſpinners, at beſt. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Clo'thing, klŏ'-thing. *n. ſ.* [from *To clothe.*] Dreſs; veſture; garments.

Thy boſom might receive my yielded ſpright,
And thine with it, in heav'n's pure *clothing* dreſt,
Through cleareſt ſkies might take united flight. *Fairfax.*

Your bread and *clothing*, and every neceſſary of life, entirely depend upon it. *Swift.*

Clothshe'arer, klă'th-ſhė-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *cloth* and *ſhear.*] One who trims the cloth, and levels the nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *clothſhearer.* *Hakewill on Providence.*

Clo'tpoll, klŏt'-pŏl. *n. ſ.* [from *clot* and *poll.*]

1. Thickſkull; blockhead.

What ſays the fellow, there? call the *clotpoll* back. *Shakeſp.*

2. Head, in ſcorn.

I have ſent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the ſtream,
In embaſſy to his mother. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To **Clo'tter**, klŏt'-tŭr. *v. n.* [*klotteren*, Dutch.] To concrete; to coagulate; to gather into lumps.

He dragg'd the trembling fire,
Slidd'ring thro' *clotter'd* blood and holy mire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Clo'tty, klŏt'-tў. *adj.* [from *clot.*] Full of clods; concreted; full of concretions.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixt with thick, *clotty*, bluiſh ſtreaks. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Where land is *clotty*, and a ſhower of rain ſoaks through, you may make uſe of a roll to break it. *Mortimer.*

CLOUD, klou'd. *n. ſ.* [The derivation is not known. *Minſhew* derives it from *claudo* to ſhut; *Somner* from *clod*; *Caſaubon* from *αχλὺς* darkneſs; *Skinner* from *kladde*, Dutch, a ſpot.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the *clouds*, that lower'd upon our houſe,
In the deep boſom of the ocean buried. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

As a miſt is a multitude of ſmall but ſolid globules, which therefore deſcend; ſo a vapour, and therefore a watery *cloud*, is nothing elſe but a congeries of very ſmall and concave globules, which therefore aſcend, to that height in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain ſuſpended, till, by ſome motion in the air, being broken, they deſcend in ſolid drops; either ſmall, as in a miſt; or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

Clouds are the greateſt and moſt conſiderable of all the meteors, as furniſhing water and plenty to the earth. They conſiſt of very ſmall drops of water, and are elevated a good diſtance above the ſurface of the earth; for a *cloud* is nothing but a miſt flying high in the air, as a miſt is nothing but a *cloud* here below. *Locke.*

How vapours, turn'd to *clouds*, obſcure the ſky;
And *clouds*, diſſolv'd, the thirſty ground ſupply. *Roſcommon.*

The dawn is overcaſt, the morning low'rs,
And heavily in *clouds* brings on the day. *Addiſon.*

2. The veins, marks, or ſtains, in ſtones or other bodies.

3. Any ſtate of obſcurity or darkneſs.

Tho' poets may of inſpiration boaſt,
Their rage, ill govern'd, in the *clouds* is loſt. *Waller.*

How can I ſee the brave and young
Fall in the *cloud* of war, and fall unſung? *Addiſon.*

4. Any thing that ſpreads wide; as a crowd, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this, that, amongſt a *cloud* of witneſſes, there was one of no very good reputation. *Atterbury.*

To **Cloud**, klou'd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken with clouds; to cover with clouds; to obſcure.

2. To make of ſullen and gloomy appearance.

Be not diſhearten'd then, nor *cloud* thoſe looks,
That wont to be more cheerful and ſerene. *Milt.*

What ſullen fury *clouds* his ſcornful brow! *Pope.*

3. To obſcure; to make leſs evident.

If men would not exhale vapours to *cloud* and darken the cleareſt truths, no man could miſs his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To variegate with dark veins.

The handle ſmooth and plain,
Made of the *clouded* olive's eaſy grain. *Pope.*

To **Cloud**, klou'd. *v. n.* To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

Clo'udberry, klou'd-bĕr-rў. *n. ſ.* [from *cloud* and *berry*; *chamæmorus.*] The name of a plant, called alſo *knotberry.* *Miller.*

Clo'udcapt, klou'd-kăpt. *adj.* [from *cloud* and *cap.*] Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The *cloudcapt* towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The ſolemn temples, the great globe itſelf,
Yea, all which it inherits, ſhall diſſolve. *Shakeſp.*

Cloudcompe'lling, klou''d-kŭm-pĕl'-ling. *adj.* [A word formed in imitation of νεφεληγέρετης, ill underſtood.] An epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were ſuppoſed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a roar
Of cannons, eccho'd from th' affrighted ſhore;
With loud reſemblance of his thunder, prove
Bacchus the ſeed of *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Waller.*

Supplicating move
Thy juſt complaint to *cloudcompelling* Jove. *Dryd.*

Clo'udily, klou'-dў-lў. *adv.* [from *cloudy.*]

1. With clouds; darkly.

2. Obſcurely; not perſpicuouſly.

Some had rather have good diſcipline delivered plainly, by way of precepts, than *cloudily* enwrapped in allegories. *Spenſer.*

He was commanded to write ſo *cloudily* by Cornutus. *Dryden.*

Clo'udiness, klou'd-dў-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *cloudy.*]

1. The ſtate of being covered with clouds; darkneſs.

You have ſuch a February face,
So full of froſt, of ſtorm, and *cloudineſs.* *Shakeſp.*

The ſituation of this iſland expoſes it to a continual *cloudineſs*, which in the ſummer renders the air colder, and in the winter warm. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. Want of brightneſs.

I ſaw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein, he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the ſtone would loſe more of its *cloudineſs*. *Boyle.*

Clo'udless, kloů'd-lìs. *adj.* [from *cloud.*] Without clouds; clear; unclouded; bright; luminous; lightſome; pure; undarkened.

This Partridge ſoon ſhall view in *cloudleſs* ſkies,
When next he looks through Galilæo's eyes. *Pope.*

How many ſuch there muſt be in the vaſt extent of ſpace, a naked eye in a *cloudleſs* night may give us ſome faint glimpſe. *Cheyne.*

Clo'udy, kloů'dỳ. *adj.* [from *cloud.*]

1. Covered with clouds; obſcured with clouds; conſiſting of clouds.

As Moſes entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar deſcended, and ſtood at the door. *Exodus.*

2. Dark; obſcure; not intelligible.

If you content yourſelf frequently with words inſtead of ideas, or with *cloudy* and confuſed notions of things, how impenetrable will that darkneſs be! *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Gloomy of look; not open, nor cheerful.

So my ſtorm-beaten heart likewiſe is cheer'd
With that ſun-ſhine, when *cloudy* looks are clear'd. *Spenſer.*

Witneſs my ſon, now in the ſhade of death,
Whoſe bright outſhining beams thy *cloudy* wrath
Hath in eternal darkneſs folded up. *Shakeſp.*

4. Marked with ſpots or veins.

5. Not bright, wanting luſtre.

I ſaw a *cloudy* diamond. *Boyle.*

Clove, klŏv'. *n. ſ.* [the preterite of *cleave.*] See *To* Cleave.

Gyon's angry blade ſo fierce did play
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan ſhone,
That quite it *clove* his plumed creſt in tway. *Fairy Queen.*

CLOVE, klŏv'. *n. ſ.* [*clou*, Fr. a nail, from the ſimilitude of a clove to a nail.]

1. A valuable ſpice brought from Ternate in the Eaſt Indies. It is the fruit or ſeed of a very large tree.

Clove ſeems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit growing upon clove-trees. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Some of the parts into which garlick ſeparates, when the outer ſkin is torn off. [In this ſenſe it is derived from *clove*, the preterite of *cleave.*]

'Tis mortal ſin an onion to devour;
Each *clove* of garlick is a ſacred power. *Tate's Juv.*

Clove-gillyflower, klŏv-jìl'-lỳ-flow-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from its ſmelling like *cloves.*]

This genus may be divided into three claſſes; 1. The clove-gillyflower, or carnation. 2. The pink. 3. The ſweet William. The carnation, or clove-gillyflower, are diſtinguiſhed into four claſſes. The firſt called flakes, having two colours only, and their ſtripes large, going quite through the leaves. The ſecond, called bizars, have flowers ſtriped or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are piquettes: theſe flowers have always a white ground, and are ſpotted with ſcarlet, red, purple, or other colours. The fourth are called painted ladies: theſe have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper ſide, and are white underneath. Of each of theſe claſſes there are numerous varieties. The true clove-gillyflower has been long in uſe for making a cordial ſyrup. There are two or three varieties commonly brought to the markets, which differ greatly in goodneſs; ſome having very little ſcent, when compared with the true ſort. *Miller.*

Clo'ven, klŏ'vn. *part. pret.* [from *cleave.*] See *To* CLEAVE.

There is Aufidius, liſt you what work he makes
Among your *cloven* army. *Shakeſp.*

Now heap'd high
The *cloven* oaks and lofty pines do lie. *Waller.*

A chap-fallen beaver, looſely hanging by
The *cloven* helm, and arch of victory. *Dryd.*

Clo'ven-footed, klŏ'vn-fůt-ìd. } *adj.* [*cloven*
Clo'ven-hoofed, klŏ'vn-hŏft. } and *foot*, or *hoof.*] Having the foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; biſulcous.

There are the biſulcous or *cloven-hoofed*; as camels and beavers. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

The *cloven-footed* fiend is baniſh'd from us. *Dryden.*

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and *cloven-footed*, frequent the waters. *Ray on the Creat.*

CLO'VER, klŏ'-vůr. } *n. ſ.* [more
Clo'ver-grass, klŏ'-vůr-gràs. } properly *claver*; clæꝼeɲ, Sax.]

1. A ſpecies of trefoil.

The even mead, that erſt brought ſweetly forth
The freckled cowſlip, burnet, and green *clover*. *Shakeſp.*

Nature ſhall provide
Green graſs and fatt'ning *clover* for their fare. *Dryden.*

Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it maintains. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

My Blouzelinda is the blitheſt laſs,
Than primroſe ſweeter, or the *clover-graſs*. *Gay.*

2. *To live in Clover*, is to live luxuriouſly; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well, Laureat, was the night in *clover* ſpent? *Ogle.*

Clo'vered, klŏ'-vůrd. *adj.* [from *clover.*] Covered with clover.

Flocks thick-nibbling thro' the *clover'd* vale. *Thomſon.*

Clough, klŏug'. *n. ſ.* [clough, Saxon.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff. In compoſition, a hilly place.

Clough, klŏug'. *n. ſ.* [In commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the ſcale, that the commodity may hold out weight when ſold by retail.

CLOUT, kloůt. *n. ſ.* [clut, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean uſe.

His garment nought but many ragged *clouts*,
With thorns together pinn'd, and patched was. *Spenſer.*

A *clout* upon that head,
Where late the diadem ſtood. *Shakeſp.*

In pow'r of ſpittle and a *clout*,
Whene'er he pleaſe, to blot it out. *Swift.*

2. A patch on a ſhoe or coat.

3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers ſhot.

He drew a good bow; he ſhot a fine ſhoot; he would have clapt in the *clout* at twelve ſcore. *Shak.*

4. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.

To **Clout**, klou't. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To patch; to mend coarſely.

I thought he ſlept, and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whoſe rudeneſs
Anſwer'd my ſteps too loud. *Shakeſp.*

The dull ſwain
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* ſhoon. *Milton.*

2. To cover with a cloth.

Milk ſome unhappy ewe,
Whoſe *clouted* leg her hurt doth ſhew. *Spenſer.*

3. To join awkwardly or coarſely together.

Many ſentences of one meaning *clouted* up together. *Aſcham.*

Clo'uted, klou'-tìd. *participial adj.* Congealed; coagulated: corruptly uſed for *clotted.*

I've ſeen her ſkim the *clouted* cream,
And preſs from ſpongy curds the milky ſtream. *Gay.*

Clo'uterly, klou'-tůr-lỳ. *adj.* [probably by corruption from *louterly.*] Clumſy; awkward: as, a *clouterly* fellow.

The ſingle wheel plough is a very *clouterly* ſort. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CLOWN, klow'n. *n. ſ.* [imagined by *Skinner* and *Junius* to be contracted from *colonus*. It ſeems rather a Saxon word, corrupted from *lown*; *loen*, Dut. a word nearly of the ſame import.]

1. A ruſtick; a country fellow; a churl.

He came with all his *clowns*, horſed upon cart-jades. *Sidney.*

The *clowns*, a boiſt'rous, rude, ungovern'd crew,
With furious haſte to the loud ſummons flew. *Dryden.*

2. A coarſe, ill-bred man.

In youth a coxcomb, and in age a *clown*. *Spect.*

A country ſquire, repreſented with no other vice but that of being a *clown*, and having the provincial accent. *Swift.*

Clo'wnery, klow'-nè-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *clown.*] Ill-breeding; churliſhneſs; rudeneſs; brutality.

The fool's conceit had both *clownery* and ill-nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

Clo'wnish, klow'-nìsh. *adj.* [from *clown.*]

1. Conſiſting of ruſticks or clowns.

Young Silvia beats her breaſt, and cries aloud
For ſuccour from the *clowniſh* neighbourhood. *Dryden.*

2. Coarſe; rough; rugged.

But with his *clowniſh* hands their tender wings
He bruſheth oft. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.

What if we eſſay'd to ſteal
The *clowniſh* fool out of your father's court? *Shakeſp.*

4. Clumſy; ungainly.

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The *clowniſh* mimick traverſes the ſtage. *Prior.*

Clo'wnishly, klow'-nìsh-lỳ. *adv.* [from *clowniſh.*] Coarſely; rudely; brutally.

Clo'wnishness, klow'-nìsh-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *clowniſh.*]

1. Ruſticity; coarſeneſs; unpoliſhed rudeneſs.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable ſweetneſs in its *clowniſhneſs*. *Dryden.*

If the boy ſhould not make legs very gracefully, a dancing maſter will cure that defect, and wipe off that plainneſs which the à-la-mode people call *clowniſhneſs*. *Locke.*

2. Incivility; brutality.

Clown's Mustard, klow'nz-můs-tůrd. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

To **CLOY**, kloy'. *v. a.* [*enclouer*, Fr. to nail up; to ſtop up.]

1. To ſatiate; to ſate; to fill beyond deſire; to ſurfeit; to fill to loathing.

The length of thoſe ſpeeches had not *cloyed* Pyrocles, though he were very impatient of long deliberations. *Sidney.*

The very creed of Athanaſius, and that ſacred hymn of glory, are reckoned as ſuperfluities, which we muſt in any caſe pare away, leſt we *cloy* God with too much ſervice. *Hooker.*

Who can *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feaſt? *Shakeſp.*

Continually varying the ſame ſenſe, and taking up what he had more than enough inculcated before, he ſometimes *cloys* his readers inſtead of ſatisfying them. *Dryden.*

Whoſe little ſtore her well taught mind does pleaſe,
Nor pinch'd with want, nor *cloy'd* with wanton eaſe. *Roſcommon.*

Intemperance in eating and drinking, inſtead of delighting and ſatisfying nature, doth but load and *cloy* it. *Tillotſon.*

Settle, *cloy'd* with cuſtard and with praiſe,
Is gather'd to the dull of ancient days. *Pope.*

2. It ſeems to have, in the following paſſage, another ſenſe: perhaps to ſtrike the beak together.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shakeſp.*

3. To nail up guns, by ſtriking a ſpike into the touch-hole.

CLO'YLESS, kloy'-lis. *adj.* [from *cloy.*] That of which too much cannot be had; that which cannot cauſe ſatiety.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with *cloyleſs* ſauce his appetite. *Shakeſp.*

CLO'YMENT, kloy'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *cloy.*] Satiety; repletion beyond appetite.

Alas! their love may be call'd appetite:
No motion of the liver, but the palate,
That ſuffers ſurfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt. *Shakeſp.*

CLUB, klůb'. *n. ſ.* [from *clwppa*, Welſh; *kluppel*, Dutch.]

1. A heavy ſtick; a ſtaff intended for offence.

He ſtrove his combred *club* to quit
Out of the earth. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher ſlew him with the ſtroke of a *club*. *Hayward.*

Arm'd with a knotty *club* another came. *Dryd.*

2. The name of one of the ſuits of cards.

The *clubs* black tyrant firſt her victim died,
Spite of his haughty mien and barb'rous pride. *Pope.*

3. [From cleopan to divide. *Skinner.*] The ſhot or dividend of a reckoning, paid by the company in juſt proportions.

A fuddling couple ſold ale: their humour was to drink drunk, upon their own liquor: they laid down their *club*, and this they called forcing a trade. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. An aſſembly of good fellows, meeting under certain conditions.

What right has any man to meet in factious *clubs* to vilify the government? *Dryd. Medal. Ded.*

5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge.

He 's bound to vouch them for his own,
Tho' got b' implicite generation,
And general *club* of all the nation. *Hudibras.*

To **CLUB**, klůb'. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To contribute to a common expence in ſettled proportions.

2. To join to one effect; to contribute ſeparate powers to one end.

Till groſſer atoms, tumbling in the ſtream
Of fancy, madly met, and *clubb'd* into a dream. *Dryden.*

Every part of the body ſeems to *club* and contribute to the ſeed; elſe why ſhould parents, born blind or deaf, ſometimes generate children with the ſame imperfections? *Ray.*

Let ſugar, wine, and cream together *club*,
To make that gentle viand, ſyllabub. *King.*

The owl, the raven, and the bat,
Clubb'd for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

To **CLUB**, klůb'. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning.

Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will *club* their teſters now to take your life. *Pope.*

Fibres being diſtinct, and impregnated by diſtinct ſpirits, how ſhould they *club* their particular informations into a common idea? *Collier on Thought.*

CLUBHEA'DED, klůb'-hĕd-id. *adj.* [*club* and *head.*] Having a thick head.

Small *clubheaded* anterinæ. *Derham.*

CLUBLA'W, klůb'-lå. *n. ſ.* [*club* and *law.*] Regulation by force; the law of arms.

The enemies of our happy eſtabliſhment ſeem to have recourſe to the laudable method of *clublaw*, when they find all other means for enforcing the abſurdity of their opinions to be ineffectual. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

CLU'BROOM, klůb'-rôm. *n. ſ.* [*club* and *room.*] The room in which a club or company aſſembles.

These ladies reſolved to give the pictures of their deceaſed huſbands to the *clubroom*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **CLUCK**, klůk'. *v. n.* [*cloccian*, Welſh; *clochat*, Armorick; cloccan, Sax.; *klocken*, Dut.] To call chickens, as a hen.

She, poor hen, fond of no ſecond brood,
Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Ducklings, though hatched by a hen, if ſhe brings them to a river, in they go, though the hen *clucks* and calls to keep them out. *Ray on the Creation.*

CLUMP, klůmp'. *n. ſ.* [formed from *lump.*]

1. A ſhapeleſs piece of wood, or other matter, nearly equal in its dimenſions.

2. A cluſter of trees; a tuft of trees or ſhrubs: anciently a *plump*.

CLUMPS, klůmp's. *n. ſ.* A numbſcull. *Skinner.*

CLU'MSILY, klům'-zŷ-lŷ. *adv.* [from *clumſy.*] Awkwardly; without readineſs; without nimbleneſs; without grace.

He walks very *clumſily* and ridiculouſly. *Ray on the Creation.*

This lofty humour is *clumſily* and inartificially managed, when affected. *Collier on Pride.*

CLU'MSINESS, klům'-zŷ-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *clumſy.*] Awkwardneſs; ungainlineſs; want of readineſs, nimbleneſs, or dexterity.

The drudging part of life is chiefly owing to *clumſineſs* and ignorance, which either wants proper tools, or ſkill to uſe them. *Collier on Fame.*

CLU'MSY, klům'-zŷ. *adj.* [This word, omitted in the other etymologiſts, is rightly derived by *Bailey* from *lompſch*, Dutch, ſtupid. In Engliſh, *lump*, *clump*, *lumpiſh*, *clumpiſh*, *clumpiſhly*, *clumſily*, *clumſy.*] Awkward; heavy; artleſs; unhandy; without dexterity, readineſs, or grace. It is uſed either of perſons, or actions, or things.

The matter ductile and ſequacious, apt to be moulded into ſuch ſhapes and machines, even by *clumſy* fingers. *Ray.*

But thou in *clumſy* verſe, unlick'd, unpointed,
Haſt ſhamefully defy'd. *Dryden.*

That *clumſy* outſide of a porter,
How could it thus conceal a courtier? *Swift.*

CLUNG, klůng'. The preterite and participle of *cling*.

CLUNG, klůng'. *adj.* [clunȝu, Sax.] Waſted with leanneſs; ſhrunk up with cold.

To **CLUNG**, klůng'. *v. n.* [clinȝan, Sax.] To dry as wood does, when it is laid up after it is cut. See *To* CLING.

CLU'STER, klůs'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [clyſteꞃ, Sax. *kliſter*, Dutch.]

1. A bunch; a number of things of the ſame kind growing or joined together.

Grapes will continue freſh and moiſt all winter, if you hang them *cluſter* by *cluſter* in the roof of a warm room. *Bacon.*

A ſwelling knot is rais'd;
Whence, in ſhort ſpace, itſelf the *cluſter* ſhows,
And from earth's moiſture, mixt with ſun-beams,
grows. *Denham.*

The ſaline corpuſcles of one liquor do variouſly act upon the tinging corpuſcles of another, ſo as to make many of them aſſociate into a *cluſter*, whereby two tranſparent liquors may compoſe a coloured one. *Newton.*

An elm was near, to whoſe embraces led,
The curling vine her ſwelling *cluſters* ſpread. *Pope.*

2. A number of animals gathered together.

As bees
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In *cluſters*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There with their claſping feet together clung,
And a long *cluſter* from the laurel hung. *Dryden.*

3. A body of people collected: uſed in contempt.

We lov'd him; but like beaſts,
And coward nobles, gave way to your *cluſters*,
Who did hoot him out o' th' city. *Shakeſp.*

My friend took his ſtation among a *cluſter* of mob, who were making themſelves merry with their betters. *Addiſon.*

To **CLU'STER**, klůs'-tůr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather into bunches; to congregate.

Forth flouriſh'd thick the *cluſtering* vine. *Milton.*

Great father Bacchus, to my ſong repair;
For *cluſtering* grapes are thy peculiar care. *Dryden.*

Or from the foreſt falls the *cluſter'd* ſnow,
Myriads of gems. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To **CLU'STER**, klůs'-tůr. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

CLUSTER GRAPE, klůs'-tůr-grâp. *n. ſ.* [from *cluſter* and *grape.*]

The ſmall black grape is by ſome called the currant, or *cluſtergrape*; which I reckon the forwardeſt of the black ſort. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CLU'STERY, klůs'-tůr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *cluſter.*] Growing in cluſters.

To **CLUTCH**, klůtsh'. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to graſp.

Is this a dagger I ſee before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me *clutch*
thee. *Shakeſp.*

They,
Like moles within us, heave and caſt about;
And, till they foot and *clutch* their prey,
They never cool. *Herbert.*

2. To comprize; to graſp.

A man may ſet the poles together in his head, and *clutch* the whole globe at one intellectual graſp. *Collier on Thought.*

3. To contract; to double the hand, ſo as to ſeize and hold faſt.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would ſalute my palm. *Shakeſp. King John.*

CLUTCH, klůtsh'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe; graſp; ſeizure.

2. Generally, in the plural, the paws, the talons.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the *clutches* of a cat. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Hands, in a ſenſe of rapacity and cruelty.

Your greedy ſlav'ring to devour,
Before 'twas in your *clutches* pow'r. *Hudibras.*

Set up the covenant on crutches,
'Gainſt thoſe who have us in their *clutches*. *Hudib.*

I muſt have great leiſure, and little care of myſelf, if I ever more come near the *clutches* of ſuch a giant. *Stillingfleet.*

CLU'TTER, klůt'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [See CLATTER.] A noiſe; a buſtle; a buſy tumult; a hurry; a clamour. A low word.

He ſaw what a *clutter* there was with huge, over-grown pots, pans, and ſpits. *L'Eſtrange.*

The fav'rite child, that juſt begins to prattle,
Is very humourſome, and makes great *clutter*,
Till he has windows on his bread and butter. *King.*

Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter*?
Why ever in theſe raging fits? *Swift.*

To **CLU'TTER**, klůt'-tůr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noiſe, or buſtle.

CLY'STER, glis'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [χλυςὴρ.] An injection into the anus.

If nature relieves by a diarrhœa, without ſinking the ſtrength of the patient, it is not to be ſtopt, but promoted gently by emollient *clyſters*. *Arbuth.*

To **COACE'RVATE**, kô-â-sĕr'-vât. *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Lat.] To heap up together.

The collocation of the ſpirits in bodies, whether the ſpirits be *coacervate* or diffuſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

COACERVA'TION, kô-â-sĕr-vâ'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *coacervate.*] The act of heaping, or ſtate of being heaped, together.

The fixing of it is the equal ſpreading of the tangible parts, and the cloſe *coacervation* of them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

COACH, kŏ'tsh. *n. ſ.* [*coche*, Fr. *kotczy*, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is ſaid to have been invented. *Minſhew.*] A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate, diſtinguiſhed from a chariot by having ſeats fronting each other.

Baſilius attended for her in a *coach*, to carry her abroad to ſee ſome ſports. *Sidney.*

A better would you fix?
Then give humility a *coach* and ſix. *Pope.*

Suppoſe that laſt week my *coach* was within an inch of overturning in a ſmooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horſes. *Swift.*

To **COACH**, kŏ'tsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach.

The needy poet ſticks to all he meets,
Coach'd, carted, trod upon; now looſe, now faſt,
And carry'd off in ſome dog's tail at laſt. *Pope.*

COACH-BOX, kŏ'tsh-bŏks. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *box*.] The ſeat on which the driver of the coach ſits.

Her father had two coachmen: when one was in the *coachbox*, if the coach ſwung but the leaſt to one ſide, ſhe uſed to ſhriek. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

COACH-HIRE, kŏ'tsh-hire. *n. ſ.* Money paid for the uſe of a hired coach.

You exclaim as loud as thoſe that praiſe,
For ſcraps and *coach-hire*, a young noble's plays. *Dryden.*

My expences in *coach-hire* make no ſmall article. *Spectator.*

COACH-HOUSE, kŏ'tsh-hous. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *houſe*.] The houſe in which the coach is kept from the weather.

Let him lie in the ſtable or the *coach-houſe*. *Swift.*

COACH-MAKER, kŏ'tsh-mâ-kŭr. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *maker*.] The artificer whoſe trade is to make coaches.

Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,
Made by the joyner Squirrel, or old Grub,
Time out of mind the fairies *coach-makers*. *Shak.*

Take care of your wheels: get a new ſet bought, and probably the *coach-maker* will conſider you. *Swift.*

COACH-MAN, kŏ'tsh-măn. *n. ſ.* [*coach* and *man*.] The driver of a coach.

Thy nags, the leaneſt things alive,
So very hard thou lov'ſt to drive;
I heard thy anxious *coachman* ſay,
It coſt thee more in whips than hay. *Prior.*

She commanded her trembling *coachman* to drive her chariot near the body of her king. *South.*

To **COA'CT**, kŏ-ăk't. *v. n.* [from *con* and *act*.] To act together; to act in concert. Not uſed.

But if I tell how theſe two did *coact*,
Shall I not lye in publiſhing a truth? *Shakeſp.*

COA'CTION, kŏ-ăk'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulſion; force, either reſtraining or impelling.

It had the paſſions in perfect ſubjection; and though its command over them was perſuaſive and political, yet it had the force of *coaction*, and deſpotical. *South.*

COA'CTIVE, kŏ-ăk'-tĭv. *adj.* [from *coact*.]

1. Having the force of reſtraining or impelling; compulſory; reſtrictive.

The Levitical prieſts, in the old law, never arrogated unto themſelves any temporal or *coactive* power. *Raleigh.*

2. Acting in concurrence. Obſolete.

Imagination,
With what 's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shakeſp.*

COADJU'MENT, kŏ-ăd'-jŭ-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjumentum*, Lat.] Mutual aſſiſtance. *Dict.*

COADJU'TANT, kŏ-ăd'-jŭ-tănt. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjuto*, Lat.] Helping; operating.

Thracius *coadjutant*, and the roar
Of fierce Euroclydon. *Philips.*

COADJU'TOR, kŏ-ăd'-jŏ'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjutor*, Lat.]

1. A fellow-helper; an aſſiſtant; an aſſociate; one engaged in the aſſiſtance of another.

I ſhould not ſucceed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predeceſſors the poets, or their ſeconds or *coadjutors* the criticks. *Dryden.*

Away the friendly *coadjutor* flies. *Garth's Diſp.*

A gownman of a different make,
Whom Pallas, once Vaneſſa's tutor,
Had fix'd on for her *coadjutor*. *Swift.*

2. [In the canon law.] One who is impowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

A biſhop that is unprofitable to his dioceſe ought to be depoſed and no *coadjutor* aſſigned him. *Ayl.*

COADJU'VANCY, kŏ-ăd'-jŭ-văn-ſŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *adjuvo*, Lat.] Help; concurrent help; contribution of help; co-operation.

Cryſtal is a mineral body, in the difference of ſtones, made of a lentous percolation of earth, drawn from the moſt pure and limpid juice thereof; owing to the coldneſs of the earth ſome concurrence and *coadjuvancy*, but not immediate determination and efficiency. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

COADUNI'TION, kŏ-ăd-ŭ-nĭſh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *con*, *ad*, *unitio*, Lat.] The conjunction of different ſubſtances into one maſs.

Bodies ſeem to have an intrinſick principle of, or corruption from, the *coadunition* of particles endued with contrary qualities. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **COAGME'NT**, kŏ-ăg-mĕnt'. *v. a.* [from *con* and *agmen*, Lat.] To congregate or heap together. I have only found the participle in uſe.

Had the world been *coagmented* from that ſuppoſed fortuitous jumble, this hypotheſis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

COAGMENTA'TION, kŏ-ăg-mĕn-tâ'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *coagment*.] Collection, or coacervation, into one maſs; union; conjunction.

The third part reſts in the well joining, cementing, and *coagmentation* of words, when it is ſmooth, gentle, and ſweet. *Ben Jonſon.*

COA'GULABLE, kŏ-ăg'-ŭ-lăbl. *adj.* [from *coagulate*.] That which is capable of concretion.

Stones that are rich in vitriol, being often drenched with rain-water, the liquor will then extract a fine and tranſparent ſubſtance, *coagulable* into vitriol. *Boyle.*

To **COA'GULATE**, kŏ-ăg'-ŭ-lât. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Lat.] To force into concretions; as, by the affuſion of ſome other ſubſtance, to turn milk.

Roaſted in wrath and fire,
And thus o'erſized with *coagulate* gore. *Shakeſp.*

Vivification ever conſiſteth in ſpirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Bitumen is found in lumps, or *coagulated* maſſes, in ſome ſprings. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The milk in the ſtomach of calves, which is *coagulated* by the runnet, is again diſſolved and rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbuthnot.*

To **COA'GULATE**, kŏ-ăg'-ŭ-lât. *v. n.* To run into concretions, or congelations.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part ſpirit of wine, and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but mingleth; and the ſpirit ſwims not above. *Bacon.*

About the third part of the oil olive, which was driven over into the receiver, did there *coagulate* into a whitiſh body, almoſt like butter. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TION, kŏ-ăg-ŭ-lâ'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *coagulate*.]

1. Concretion; congelation; the act of coagulating; the ſtate of being coagulated.

2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the ſubſtance of *coagulations* is not merely ſaline, nothing diſſolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the ſame time. *Arbuthnot.*

COA'GULATIVE, kŏ-ăg'-ŭ-lâ-tĭv. *adj.* [from *coagulate*.] That which has the power of cauſing concretion, or coagulation.

To manifeſt the *coagulative* power, we have ſometimes in a minute arreſted the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a curdled ſubſtance, only by dexterouſly mingling with it a few drops of good oil of vitriol. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TOR, kŏ-ăg'-ŭ-lâ-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *coagulate*.] That which cauſes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humours, are thoſe things which expel the moſt fluid parts, as in the caſe of incraſſating, or thickening; and by thoſe things which ſuck up ſome of the fluid parts, as abſorbents. *Arbuthnot.*

COAL, kŏ'l. *n. ſ.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ. *kole*, Dut. *kul*, Daniſh.]

1. The common foſſile fewel.

Coal is a black, ſulphurous, inflammatory matter, dug out of the earth, ſerving for fewel, common in Europe, though the Engliſh *coal* is of moſt repute. One ſpecies of pit coal is called *cannel*, or *canole* coal, which is found in the northern counties; hard, gloſſy, and light, apt to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a continual blaze till it be burnt out. *Chambers.*

Coals are ſolid, dry, opake, inflammable ſubſtances, found in large ſtrata, ſplitting horizontally more eaſily than in any other direction; of a gloſſy hue, ſoft and friable, not fuſible, but eaſily inflammable, and leaving a large reſiduum of aſhes. *Hill on Foſſils.*

But age, enforc'd, falls by her own conſent;
As *coals* to aſhes, when the ſpirit 's ſpent. *Denham.*

We ſhall meet with the ſame mineral lodged in *coals*, that elſewhere we found in marle. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The cinder of ſcorched wood; charcoal.

Whatſoever doth ſo alter a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteratio major; as when cheeſe is made of curds, or *coals* of wood, or bricks of earth. *Bacon.*

3. Fire; any thing inflamed or ignited.

You are no ſurer, no,
Than is the *coal* of fire upon the ice,
Or hailſtones in the ſun. *Shakeſp.*

You have blown this *coal* betwixt my lord and me. *Shakeſp.*

The rage of jealouſy then fir'd his ſoul,
And his face kindled like a burning *coal*. *Dryden.*

To **COAL**, kŏ'l. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the tinner's care and coſt in buying the wood for this ſervice; felling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the ſame, when it is *coaled*, through ſuch far, foul, and cumberſome ways. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Charcoal of roots, *coaled* into great pieces, laſts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon.*

2. To delineate with a coal.

Marvailing, he *coaled* out rhimes upon the wall, near to the picture. *Camden.*

COAL-BLACK, kŏ'l-blăk. *adj.* [*coal* and *black*.] Black in the higheſt degree; of the colour of a coal.

As burning Ætna, from his boiling ſtew,
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in *coal-black* clouds and filthy ſmoke. *Fairy Queen.*

Ethiopians and negroes become *coal-black* from fuliginous efflореſcencies, and complexional tinctures. *Brown.*

Coal-black his colour, but like jet it ſhone;
His legs and flowing tail were white alone. *Dryd.*

Coal-box, ko'l-boks. *n. ſ.* [*coal* and *box.*] A box to carry coals to the fire.

Leave a pail of dirty water, a *coal-box*, a bottle, a broom, and ſuch other unſightly things. *Swift.*

Coal-fish, ko'l-fiſh. *n. ſ.* [*aſellus niger.*] A ſpecies of beardleſs gadus.

Coal-mine, ko'l-min. *n. ſ.* [*coal* and *mine.*] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit.

Springs injure land, that flow from *coal-mines.* *Mortimer.*

Coal-pit, ko'l-pit. *n. ſ.* [from *coal* and *pit.*] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.

A leaf of the polypody kind, found in the ſinking of a *coalpit.* *Woodward.*

Coal-stone, ko'l-ston. *n. ſ.* [*coal* and *ſtone.*] A ſort of cannel coal. See Coal.

Coal-ſtone flames eaſily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal. *Woodward.*

Coal-work, ko'l-wurk. *n. ſ.* [*coal* and *work.*] A coalery; a place where coals are found.

There is a vaſt treaſure in the old Engliſh, from whence authors may draw conſtant ſupplies; as our officers make their ſureſt remits from the *coal-works* and the mines. *Felton.*

Co'alery, ko'l-yer-y. *n. ſ.* [from *coal.*] A place where coals are dug.

Two fine ſtalactitæ were found hanging from a black ſtone, at a deſerted vault in Benwell *coalery.* *Woodward.*

To COALE'SCE, ko-a-les'. *v. n.* [*coaleſco*, Lat.]

1. To unite in maſſes by a ſpontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raiſed, they hinder not the tranſparency of the air, being divided into parts too ſmall to cauſe any reflection in their ſuperficies; but when they begin to *coaleſce*, and conſtitute globules, thoſe globules become of a convenient ſize to reflect ſome colours. *Newton.*

2. To grow together; to join.

Coale'scence, ko-a-les'-ſens. *n. ſ.* [from *coaleſce.*] The act of coaleſcing; concretion; union.

Coali'tion, ko-a-liſh'-un. *n. ſ.* [from *coaleſco*, *coalitum*, Lat.] Union in one maſs or body; conjunction of ſeparate parts in one whole.

The world's a maſs of heterogeneous conſiſtencies, and every part thereof a *coalition* of diſtinguiſhable varieties. *Granville.*

In the firſt *coalition* of a people, their proſpect is not great: they provide laws for their preſent exigence. *Hale.*

'Tis neceſſary that theſe ſquandered atoms ſhould convene and unite into great maſſes: without ſuch a *coalition* the chaos muſt have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

Co'aly, ko'-ly. *adj.* [from *coal.*] Containing coal.

Or *coaly* Tine, or ancient hallow'd Dee. *Milton.*

Coapta'tion, ko-ap-ta'-ſhun. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjuſtment of parts to each other.

In a clock, the hand is moved upon the dial, the bell is ſtruck, and the other actions belonging to the engine are performed, by virtue of the ſize, ſhape, bigneſs, and *coaptation* of the ſeveral parts. *Boyle.*

The ſame method makes both proſe and verſe beautiful, which conſiſts in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words. *Broome.*

To COA'RCT, ko-ark't. } *v. a.* [*co-*
To COA'RCTATE, ko-ark'-tat. } *arcto*, Lat.]

1. To ſtraiten; to confine into a narrow compaſs.

The wind finding the room in the form of a trunk, and *coarctated* therein, forced the ſtones of the window, like pellets, clean through it. *Bacon.*

2. To contract power; to reſtrain.

If a man *coarcts* himſelf to the extremity of an act, he muſt blame and impute it to himſelf, that he has thus *coarcted* or ſtraitened himſelf ſo far. *Ayliffe.*

Coarcta'tion, ko-ark-ta'-ſhun. *n. ſ.* [from *coarct.*]

1. Confinement; reſtraint to a narrow ſpace.

The greateſt winds, if they have no *coarctation*, or blow not hollow, give an interiour ſound. *Bacon.*

2. Contraction of any ſpace.

Straiten the artery never ſo much, provided the ſides of it do not meet, the veſſel will continue to beat, below or beyond the *coarctation.* *Ray.*

3. Reſtraint of liberty.

Election is oppoſed not only to coaction, but alſo to *coarctation*, or determination to one. *Bramhall.*

COARSE, ko'rs. *adj.*

1. Not refined; not ſeparated from impurities or baſer parts.

I feel
Of what *coarſe* metal ye are moulded. *Shakeſp.*

2. Not ſoft or fine: uſed of cloth, of which the threads are large.

3. Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

4. Groſs; not delicate.

'Tis not the *coarſer* tye of human law
That binds their peace. *Thomſon.*

5. Inelegant; rude; unpoliſhed.

Praiſe of Virgil is againſt myſelf, for preſuming to copy, in my *coarſe* Engliſh, his beautiful expreſſions. *Dryden.*

6. Not nicely expert; unfiniſhed by art or education.

Practical rules may be uſeful to ſuch as are remote from advice, and to *coarſe* practitioners, which they are obliged to make uſe of. *Arbuthnot.*

7. Mean; not nice; not elegant; vile.

Ill conſort, and a *coarſe* perfume,
Diſgrace the delicacy of a feaſt. *Roſcommon.*

A *coarſe* and uſeleſs dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one ſpot, to rot juſt as it grows. *Otway.*

From this *coarſe* mixture of terreſtrial parts,
Deſire and fear by turns poſſeſs their hearts. *Dryd.*

Co'arsely, ko'rs-ly. *adv.* [from *coarſe.*]

1. Without fineneſs; without refinement.

2. Meanly; not elegantly.

John came neither eating nor drinking, but fared *coarſely* and poorly, according to the apparel he wore. *Brown.*

3. Rudely; not civilly.

The good cannot be too much honoured, nor the bad too *coarſely* uſed. *Dryden.*

4. Inelegantly.

Be pleaſed to accept the rudiments of Virgil's poetry, *coarſely* tranſlated, but which yet retains ſome beauties of the author. *Dryden.*

Co'arseness, ko'rs-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *coarſe.*]

1. Impurity; unrefined ſtate.

Firſt know the materials whereof the glaſs is made; then conſider what the reaſon is of the *coarſeneſs* or dearneſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. Roughneſs; want of fineneſs.

3. Groſſneſs; want of delicacy.

Friends (pardon the *coarſeneſs* of the illuſtration) as dogs in couples, ſhould be of the ſame ſize. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Roughneſs; rudeneſs of manners.

A baſe wild olive he remains;
The ſhrub the *coarſeneſs* of the clown retains. *Garth.*

5. Meanneſs; want of nicety.

Conſider the penuriouſneſs of the Hollanders, the *coarſeneſs* of their food and raiment, and their little indulgences of pleaſure. *Addiſon on the War.*

COAST, ko'st. *n. ſ.* [*coſte*, Fr. *coſta*, Latin.]

1. The edge or margin of the land next the ſea; the ſhore. It is not uſed for the banks of leſs waters.

He ſees in Engliſh ſhips the Holland *coaſt.* *Dryd.*

2. It ſeems to be taken by *Newton* for ſide, like the French *coſte.* It was likewiſe ſo uſed by *Bacon.*

The ſouth-eaſt is found to be better for ripening of trees than the ſouth-weſt; though the ſouth-weſt be the hotteſt *coaſt.* *Bacon.*

Some kind of virtue, lodged in ſome ſides of the cryſtal, inclines and bends the rays towards the *coaſt*, of unuſual refraction; otherwiſe the rays would not be refracted towards that *coaſt* rather than any other *coaſt*, both at their incidence and at their emergence, ſo as to emerge by a contrary ſituation of the *coaſt.* *Newton's Opticks.*

3. *The Coaſt is clear.* [a proverbial expreſſion.] The danger is over; the enemies have marched off.

Going out, and ſeeing that *the coaſt was clear*, Zelmane diſmiſſed Muſidorus. *Sidney.*

The royal ſpy, when now *the coaſt was clear*,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unſeen. *Dryden.*

To Coast, ko'st. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſail cloſe by the coaſt; to ſail within ſight of land.

But ſteer my veſſel with a ſteady hand,
And *coaſt* along the ſhore in ſight of land. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The ancients *coaſted* only in their navigation, ſeldom taking the open ſea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To Coast, ko'st. *v. a.* To ſail by; to ſail near to.

Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander, not knowing the compaſs, was fain to *coaſt* that ſhore. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The greateſt entertainment we found in *coaſting* it, were the ſeveral proſpects of woods, vineyards, meadows, and corn-fields which lie on the borders of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Co'aster, ko's-tur. *n. ſ.* [from *coaſt.*] He that ſails timorouſly near the ſhore.

In our ſmall ſkiff we muſt not launch too far;
We here but *coaſters*, not diſcov'rers are. *Dryden.*

COAT, ko't. *n. ſ.* [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Ital.]

1. The upper garment.

He was armed with a *coat* of mail, and the weight of the *coat* was five thouſand ſhekels of braſs. *1 Samuel.*

The *coat* of many colours they brought to their father, and ſaid, this have we found: know now whether it be thy ſon's *coat* or no. *Geneſis.*

2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dreſs.

A friend's younger ſon, a child in *coats*, was not eaſily brought to his book. *Locke.*

3. The habit or veſture, as demonſtrative of the office.

For his intermeddling with arms, he is the more excuſeable, becauſe many of his *coat*, in thoſe times, are not only martial directors, but commanders. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Men of his *coat* ſhould be minding their pray'rs,
And not among ladies, to give themſelves airs. *Swift.*

4. The hair or fur of a beaſt; the covering of any animal.

He clad
Their nakedneſs with ſkins of beaſts; or ſlain,
Or, as the ſnake, with youthful *coat* repaid;
And thought not much to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

Give your horſe ſome powder of brimſtone in his oats, and it will make his *coat* lie fine. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

You have given us milk
In luſcious ſtreams, and lent us your own *coat*
Againſt the winter's cold. *Thomſon's Spring.*

5. Any tegument, tunick, or covering.

The eye is defended with four *coats* or ſkins. *Peacham.*

The optick nerves have their medullary parts terminating in the brain, their teguments terminating in the *coats* of the eye. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Amber is a nodule, inveſted with a *coat*, called rock-amber. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

6. That on which the enſigns armorial are portrayed.

The herald of love's mighty king,
In whoſe *coat* armour richly are diſplay'd
All ſorts of flowers the which on earth do ſpring.
Spenſer.

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's *coat* one half is cut away.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

At each trumpet was a banner bound,
Which, waving in the wind, diſplay'd at large
Their maſter's *coat* of arms and knightly charge.
Dryden.

To COAT, kŏ't. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to inveſt; to overſpread: as, to *coat* a retort; to *coat* a ceiling.

To COAX, kŏ'ks. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter; to humour. A low word.

The nurſe had changed her note; ſhe was muzzling and *coaxing* the child; that 's a good dear, ſays ſhe. *L'Eſtrange.*

I *coax!* I wheedle! I'm above it.
Farquhar's Recruiting Officer.

CO'AXER, kŏ'ks-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB, kŏb'. A word often uſed in the compoſition of low terms; corrupted from cop, Sax. *kopf*, Germ. the head or top.

COB, kŏb'. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſort of ſea-fowl; called alſo *ſea-cob.* *Phillips.*

2. In ſome provinces, and probably in old language, a ſpider; whence *cobweb.*

CO'BALT, kŏb'-ålt. *n. ſ.* A marcaſite frequent in Saxony.

Cobalt is plentifully impregnated with arſenick; contains copper and ſome ſilver. Being ſublimed, the flores are of a blue colour: theſe, German mineraliſts call zaffir. *Woodward.*

Cobalt is a denſe, compact, and ponderous mineral, very bright and ſhining, and much reſembling ſome of the antimonial ores. It is found in Germany, Saxony, Bohemia, and England; but ours is a poor kind. From *cobalt* are produced the three ſorts of arſenick, white, yellow, and red; as alſo zaffre and ſmalt. *Hill on Foſſils.*

To CO'BBLE, kŏb'l. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Dan.]

1. To mend any thing coarſely: uſed generally of ſhoes.

If you be out, Sir, I can mend you.—Why, Sir, *cobble* you. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

They'll ſit by th' fire, and preſume to know
What 's done i' th' capitol; making parties ſtrong,
And feeble ſuch as ſtand not in their liking
Below their *cobbled* ſhoes. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Many underlayers, when they could not live upon their trade, have raiſed themſelves from *cobbling* to fluxing. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To do or make any thing clumſily, or unhandily.

Reject the nauſeous praiſes of the times;
Give thy baſe poets back their *cobbled* rhimes.
Dryden.

Believe not that the whole univerſe is mere bungling and blundering, nothing effected for any purpoſe or deſign, but all ill-favouredly *cobbled* and jumbled together. *Bentley.*

CO'BBLER, kŏb'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *cobble.*]

1. A mender of old ſhoes.

Not many years ago it happened that a *cobbler* had the caſting vote for the life of a criminal.
Addiſon on Italy.

2. A clumſy workman in general.

What trade are you?—
Truly, Sir, in reſpect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would ſay, a *cobbler.*
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.

3. In a kind of proverbial ſenſe, any mean perſon.

Think you the great prerogative t' enjoy
Of doing ill, by virtue of that race?
As if what we eſteem in *cobblers* baſe
Would the high family of Brutus grace.
Dryden's Juvenal.

CO'BIRONS, kŏb'-ī-urnz. *n. ſ.* [*cob* and *iron.*] Irons with a knob at the upper end.

The implements of the kitchen; as ſpits, ranges, *cobirons*, and pots. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

COBI'SHOP, kŏ-biſh'-ŭp. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *biſhop.*] A coadjutant biſhop.

Valerius, advanced in years, and a Grecian by birth, not qualified to preach in the Latin tongue, made uſe of Auſtin as a *cobiſhop*, for the benefit of the church of Hippo. *Ayliffe.*

CO'BNUT, kŏb'-nŭt. *n. ſ.* [*cob* and *nut.*] A boy's game; the conquering nut.

CO'BSWAN, kŏb'-swŏn. *n. ſ.* [*cob* head, and *ſwan.*] The head or leading ſwan.

I am not taken
With a *cobſwan*, or a high-mounting bull,
As fooliſh Leda and Europa were.
Ben Jonſon's Cataline.

CO'BWEB, kŏb'-wĕb. *n. ſ.* [*kopweb*, Dut.]

1. The web or net of a ſpider: from *cob* a ſpider.

The luckleſs Clarion,
With violent ſwift flight, forth carried
Into the curſed *cobweb*, which his foe
Had framed for his final overthrow. *Spenſer.*

Is ſupper ready, the houſe trimmed, ruſhes ſtrewed, and *cobwebs* ſwept?
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

The ſpider, in the houſe of a burgher, fell preſently to her network of drawing *cobwebs* up and down. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Any ſnare, or trap: implying inſidiouſneſs and weakneſs.

For he a rope of ſand could twiſt
As tough as learned Sorboniſt;
And weave fine *cobwebs* fit for ſcull
That 's empty when the moon is full. *Hudibras.*

Chronology at beſt is but a *cobweb* law, and he broke through it with his weight. *Dryden.*

Laws are like *cobwebs*, which may catch ſmall flies, but let waſps and hornets break through.
Swift.

CO'COA, kŏ'-kŏ. *n. ſ.* See CACAO.

COCCI'FEROUS, kŏk-ſif'-fĕ-rŭs. *adj.* [from κοκκός, and *fero*, Lat.] All plants or trees are ſo called that have berries. *Quincy.*

CO'CHINEAL, kŭtſh'-ĭn-ēl. *n. ſ.* [*cochinilla*, Span. a woodlouſe.]

An inſect gathered upon the opuntia, and dried: from which a beautiful red colour is extracted. *Hill.*

CO'CHLEARY, kŏ'-klē-år-ỳ. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat. a ſcrew.] Screwform; in the form of a ſcrew.

That at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy ſpires, and *cochleary* turnings about it, which agreeth with the deſcription of the unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'CHLEATED, kŏ'-klē-å-tĭd. *adj.* [from *cochlea*, Lat.] Of a ſcrewed or turbinated form.

Two pieces of ſtone, ſtruck forth of the cavity of the umbilici of ſhells, of the ſame ſort with the foregoing: they are of a *cochleated* figure.
Woodward on Foſſils.

COCK, kŏk'. *n. ſ.* [cocc, Saxon; *coq*, Fr.]

1. The male to the hen; a domeſtick fowl, remarkable for his gallantry, pride, and courage.

Cocks have great combs and ſpurs; hens, little or none. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

True *cocks* o' th' game,
That never aſk for what, or whom, they fight;
But turn 'em out, and ſhew 'em but a foe,
Cry liberty, and that 's a cauſe of quarrel. *Dryd.*

The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around,
Fed and defended by the fearleſs *cock.*
Thomſon's Spring.

2. The male of any ſmall birds.

Calves and philoſophers, tygers and ſtateſmen, *cock* ſparrows and coquets, exactly reſemble one another in the formation of the pineal gland.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

3. The weathercock, that ſhews the direction of the wind by turning.

You cataracts and hurricanoes, ſpout
Till you have drench'd our ſteeples, drown'd the *cocks!*
Shakeſp.

4. A ſpout to let out water at will, by turning the ſtop: the handle had probably a *cock* on the top. Things that were contrived to turn, ſeem anciently to have had that form, whatever was the reaſon.

When every room
Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minſtrelſy,
I have retir'd me to a waſteful *cock*,
And ſet mine eyes at flow. *Shakeſp.*

It were good there were a little *cock* made in the belly of the upper glaſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Thus the ſmall jett, which haſty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the *cock.*
Pope.

5. The notch of an arrow.

6. The part of the lock of a gun that ſtrikes with the flint. [from *cocca*, Ital. the notch of an arrow. *Skinner.* Perhaps from the action, like that of a cock pecking; but it was, I think, ſo called when it had not its preſent form.]

With haſty rage he ſnatch'd
His gunſhot, that in holſters watch'd;
And bending *cock*, he levell'd full
Againſt th' outſide of Talgol's ſkull. *Hudibras.*

A ſeven-ſhot gun carries powder and bullets for ſeven charges and diſcharges. Under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets; behind the *cock* a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. *Grew.*

7. A conqueror; a leader; a governing man.

Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club ſince he left us. *Addiſon.*

My ſchoolmaſter call'd me a dunce and a fool;
But at cuffs I was always the *cock* of the ſchool.
Swift.

8. Cockcrowing; a note of the time in a morning.

We were carouſing till the ſecond *cock.* *Shak.*

He begins at curfew, and goes till the firſt *cock.*
Shakeſp.

9. A cockboat; a ſmall boat.

They take view of all ſized *cocks*, barges, and fiſherboats hovering on the coaſt.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

The fiſhermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yon tall anchoring bark,
Diminiſh'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy,
Almoſt too ſmall for ſight. *Shakeſp.*

10. A ſmall heap of hay. [Properly *cop.*]

As ſoon as the dew is off the ground, ſpread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other ſide: then handle it, and, if you find it dry, make it up into *cocks.* *Mortimer.*

11. The form of a hat. [from the comb of the cock.]

You ſee many a ſmart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into ſeveral different *cocks.* *Addiſon.*

12. The ſtyle or gnomon of a dial.
Chambers.

13. The needle of a balance.

14. *Cock on the Hoop.* Triumphant; exulting.

Now I am a friſker, all men on me look;
What ſhould I do but ſet *cock on the hoop?*
Camden's Remains.

You 'll make a mutiny among my gueſts!
You will ſet *cock a hoop!* *Shakeſp.*

For Hudibras, who thought h' had won
The field, as certain as a gun,
And having routed the whole troop,
With victory was *cock a hoop.* *Hudibras.*

To Cock, kók'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſet erect; to hold bolt upright as a cock holds his head.

This is that muſcle which performs the motion ſo often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's *cocking* his noſe, or playing the rhinoceros. *Addiſon.*

Our Lightfoot barks, and *cocks* his ears;
O'er yonder ſtile ſee Lubberkin appears.
Gay's Paſtorals.

Dick would *cock* his noſe in ſcorn,
But Tom was kind and loving. *Swift.*

2. To ſet up the hat with an air of petulance and pertneſs.

Dick, who thus long had paſſive ſat,
Here ſtrok'd his chin and *cock'd* his hat. *Prior.*

An alert young fellow *cocked* his hat upon a friend of his who entered. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. To mould the form of the hat.

4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a diſcharge.

Some of them holding up their piſtols, *cocked*, near the door of the houſe, which they kept open. *Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.*

5. To raiſe hay in ſmall heaps.

Sike mirth in May is meeteſt for to make,
Or ſummer ſhade, under the *cocked* hay.
Spenſer's Paſtorals.

To Cock, kók'. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrut; to hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.

Sir Fopling is a fool ſo nicely writ;
The ladies would miſtake him for a wit;
And when he ſings, talks loud, and *cocks*, would cry,
I vow, methinks, he 's pretty company. *Dryden.*

Every one *cocks* and ſtruts upon it, and pretends to overlook us. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. To train or uſe fighting cocks.

Cries out 'gainſt *cocking*, ſince he cannot bet.
Ben Jonſon.

Cock, kók', in compoſition, ſignifies ſmall or little.

Cocka'de, kók-kà'd. *n. ſ.* [from *cock.*] A ribband worn in the hat.

Co'ckatrice, kók'-à-tris. *n. ſ.* [from *cock*, and атєр, Sax. a ſerpent.] A ſerpent ſuppoſed to riſe from a cock's egg.

They will kill one another by the look, like *cockatrices.* *Shakeſp.*

This was the end of this little *cockatrice* of a king, that was able to deſtroy thoſe that did not eſpy him firſt. *Bacon.*

This *cockatrice* is ſooneſt cruſhed in the ſhell; but, if it grows, it turns to a ſerpent and a dragon. *Taylor.*

My wife! 'tis ſhe, the very *cockatrice!* *Congreve.*

Co'ckboat, kók'-bót. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *boat.*] A ſmall boat belonging to a ſhip.

That invincible armada, which having not fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taken a *cockboat* of ours at ſea, wandered through the wilderneſs of the northern ſeas. *Bacon.*

Did they think it leſs diſhonour to God to be like a brute, or a plant, or a *cockboat*, than to be like a man? *Stillingfleet.*

Co'ckbroth, kók'-bróth. *n. ſ.* Broth made by boiling a cock.

Diet upon ſpoon-meats; as veal or *cockbroths* prepared with French barley. *Harvey on Conſump.*

Cockcro'wing, kók'-kró-ìng. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *crow.*] The time at which cocks crow; the morning.

Ye know not when the maſter of the houſe cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the *cockcrowing*, or in the morning. *Mark.*

To Co'cker, kók'-kúr. *v. a.* [*coquelinen*, Fr. To cade; to fondle; to indulge.

Moſt children's conſtitutions are ſpoiled by *cockering* and tenderneſs. *Locke on Education.*

He that will give his ſon ſugar plums to make him learn, does but authoriſe his love of pleaſure, and *cocker* up that propenſity which he ought to ſubdue. *Locke on Education.*

Bred a fondling and an heireſs,
Dreſs'd like any Lady May'reſs,
Cocker'd by the ſervants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

Co'cker, kók'-kúr. *n. ſ.* [from *cock.*] One who follows the ſport of cockfighting.

Co'ckerel, kók'-kè-rìl. *n. ſ.* [from *cock.*] A young cock.

Which of them firſt begins to crow?—
The old cock?—The *cockerel.* *Shakeſp.*

What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy ſpurs
Are grown to ſharpneſs? *Dryden.*

Co'cket, kók'-kìt. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.]

A ſeal belonging to the king's cuſtomhouſe: likewiſe a ſcroll of parchment, ſealed, and delivered by the officers of the cuſtomhouſe to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. *Cowell.*

The greateſt profit did ariſe by the *cocket* of hides; for wool and woolfells were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies.*

Co'ckfight, kók'-fìt. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *fight.*] A battle or match of cocks.

In *cockfights*, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

At the ſeaſons of football and *cockfighting*, theſe little republicks reaſſume their national hatred to each other. *Addiſon.*

Co'ckhorse, kók'-hórs. *adj.* [*cock* and *horſe.*] On horſeback; triumphant; exulting.

Alma, they ſtrenuouſly maintain,
Sits *cockhorſe* on her throne the brain. *Prior.*

CO'CKLE, kók'l. *n. ſ.* [*coquille*, Fr.]

1. A ſmall teſtaceous fiſh.

It is a *cockle* or a walnut ſhell. *Shakeſp.*

We may, I think, from the make of an oyſter, or *cockle*, reaſonably conclude, that it has not ſo many, nor ſo quick, ſenſes as a man. *Locke.*

Three common *cockle* ſhells, out of gravel pits. *Woodward.*

2. A little or young cock. Obſolete.

They bearen the crag ſo ſtiff and ſo ſtate,
As *cockle* on his dunghill crowing crank.
Spenſer's Paſtorals.

Co'ckle-stairs, kókl-stà'rs. *n. ſ.* Winding or ſpiral ſtairs. *Chambers.*

Co'ckle, kók'l. *n. ſ.* [coccel, Sax. *lolium*, *zizania*, Lat.] A weed that grows in corn, the ſame with cornroſe; a ſpecies of poppy.

In ſoothing them, we nouriſh 'gainſt our ſenate
The *cockle* of rebellion, inſolence, ſedition. *Shak.*

Good ſeed degenerates, and oft obeys
The ſoil's diſeaſe, and into *cockle* ſtrays.
Donne.

To Co'ckle, kók'l. *v. a.* [from *cockle.*] To contract into wrinkles, like the ſhell of a cockle.

Show'rs ſoon drench the camblet's *cockled* grain.
Gay.

Co'ckled, kók'ld. *adj.* [from *cockle.*] Shelled; or perhaps cochleate, turbinated.

Love's feeling is more ſoft and ſenſible
Than are the tender horns of *cockled* ſnails. *Shak.*

Co'ckloft, kók'-lóft. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *loft.*] The room over the garret, in which fowls are ſuppoſed to rooſt; unleſs it be rather corrupted from *coploft*, the *cop* or *top* of the houſe.

If the loweſt floors already burn,
Cocklofts and garrets ſoon will take their turn.
Dryden's Juvenal.

My garrets, or rather my *cocklofts* indeed, are very indifferently furniſhed; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. *Swift.*

Co'ckmaster, kók'-màs-túr. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *maſter.*] One that breeds game cocks.

A *cockmaſter* bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *L'Eſtrange.*

Co'ckmatch, kók'-màtsh. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *match.*] Cockfight for a prize.

At the ſame time that the heads of parties preſerve towards one another an outward ſhew of good breeding, their tools will not ſo much as mingle at a *cockmatch.* *Addiſon.*

Though quail-fighting is what is moſt taken notice of, they had doubtleſs *cockmatches* alſo.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

Co'ckney, kók'-ný. *n. ſ.* [A word of which the original is much controverted. The French uſe an expreſſion, *païs de cocaigne*, for a country of dainties:

Paris eſt pour un riche un païs de cocaigne.
Boileau.

Of this word they are not able to ſettle the original. It appears, whatever was its firſt ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem:

Far in ſee bý weſt Spaýng,
Is a lond yhote cocaýng.

On which Dr. *Hickes* has this remark:

Nunc *coquin*, *coquine:* quæ olim apud Gallos, otio, gulæ, et ventri deditos, *ignavum*, *ignavam*, *deſidioſum*, *deſidioſam*, *ſegnem*, ſignificabant. Hinc *urbanos*, utpote à ruſticis laboribus ad vitam ſedentariam et deſidioſam avocatos, pagani noſtri olim *cokaignes*, quod nunc ſcribitur *cockneys*, vocabant. Et poëta hic noſter in monachos & moniales, ut ſegne genus hominum qui, deſidiæ dediti, ventri indulgebant, & coquinæ amatores erant, malevolentiſſime invehitur; monaſteria & monaſticam vitam inde ſcriptione terræ *cockaineæ* parabolicè perſtringens.]

1. A native of London, by way of contempt.

So the *cockney* did to the eels, when ſhe put them i' th' paſty alive.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

For who is ſuch a *cockney* in his heart,
Proud of the plenty of the ſouthern part,
To ſcorn that union, by which we may
Boaſt 'twas his countryman that writ this play?
Dorſet.

The *cockney*, travelling into the country, is ſurprized at many common practices of rural affairs. *Watts.*

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, deſpicable citizen.

I am afraid this great lubber the world will prove a *cockney.* *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Co'ckpit, kók'-pìt. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *pit.*]

1. The area where cocks fight.

Can this *cockpit* hold
The vaſty field of France? *Shakeſp.*

And now have I gained the *cockpit* of the weſtern world, and academy of arms, for many years.
Howel's Vocal Foreſt.

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are ſubdiviſions for the purſer, the ſurgeon, and his mates. *Harris.*

Co'ck's-comb, kók's-kóm. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *comb.*] A plant.

Co'ck's-head, kók's-hèd. *n. ſ.* A plant, named alſo *ſainfoin.* *Miller.*

Co'ckshut, kók'-shùt. *n. ſ.* [from *cock* and *ſhut.*] The cloſe of the evening, at which time poultry go to rooſt.

Surrey and himſelf,
Much about *cockſhut* time, from troop to troop
Went through the army. *Shakeſp.*

Co'ckspur, kŏk'-spŭr. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *ſpur.*] Virginian hawthorn. A ſpecies of medlar. *Miller.*

Co'cksure, kŏk'-shŏ'r. *adv.* [from *cock* and *ſure.*] Confidently certain; without fear or diffidence. A word of contempt.

We ſteal, as in a caſtle, *cockſure.* *Shakeſp.*

I thought myſelf *cockſure* of his horſe, which he readily promiſed me. *Pope's Letters.*

Co'ckswain, kŏk'-sŭn. *n. ſ.* [coᵹᵹꞅƿaine, Sax.] The officer who has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly Coxon.

Co'ckweed, kŏk'-wēd. *n. ſ.* [from *cock* and *weed.*] The name of a plant, called alſo Dittander, or *Pepperwort.*

Cocoa, kō'-kō. *n. ſ.* [*cacaotal*, Span. and therefore more properly written *cacao.*]

A ſpecies of palm-tree, cultivated in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the ſhell into drinking bowls. The kernel affords them a wholeſome food, and the milk contained in the ſhell a cooling liquor. The leaves are uſed for thatching their houſes, and are wrought into baſkets. *Miller.*

The *cacao* or chocolate nut is a fruit of an oblong figure; is compoſed of a thin but hard and woody coat or ſkin, of a dark blackiſh colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, fleſhy, dry, firm, and fattiſh to the touch, of a duſky colour, an agreeable ſmell, and a pleaſant and peculiar taſte. It was unknown to us till the diſcovery of America. The tree is of the thickneſs of a man's leg, and but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles; and its leaves ſix or eight inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers are ſucceeded by the fruit, which is large and oblong, reſembling a cucumber, five, ſix, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickneſs; when fully ripe, of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the *cocoa* nuts, uſually about thirty in number. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Amid' thoſe orchards of the ſun,
Give me to drain the *cocoa's* milky bowl,
And from the palm to draw its freſhening wine. *Thomſon.*

Co'ctile, kŏk'-tĭl. *adj.* [*coctilis*, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick.

Co'ction, kŏk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*coctio*, Lat.] The act of boiling.

The diſeaſe is ſometimes attended with expectoration from the lungs, and that is taken off by a *coction* and reſolution of the feveriſh matter, or terminates in ſuppurations or a gangrene. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

COD, kŏd.
Co'dfish, kŏd'-fĭsh. } *n. ſ.* [*aſellus.*] A ſea fiſh.

COD, kŏd'. *n. ſ.* [coꝺꝺe, Sax.] Any caſe or huſk in which ſeeds are lodged.

Thy corn thou there may'ſt ſafely ſow,
Where in full *cods* laſt year rich peaſe did grow. *May.*

They let peaſe lie in ſmall heaps as they are reaped, till they find the hawm and *cod* dry. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **Cod**, kŏd'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a cod.

All *codded* grain being a deſtroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops. *Mortimer.*

Co'dders, kŏd'-dŭrs. *n. ſ.* [from *cod.*] Gatherers of peaſe. *Dict.*

Code, kŏd'. *n. ſ.* [*codex*, Lat.]
1. A book.
2. A book of the civil law.

We find in the Theodoſian and Juſtinian *code* the intereſt of trade very well provided for. *Arbuthnot on Coins*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themſelves; and larger far
Than civil *codes* with all their gloſſes are. *Pope's Sat.*

Co'dicil, kŏd'-ў-sĭl. *n. ſ.* [*codicillus*, Lat.] An appendage to a will.

The man ſuſpects his lady's crying
Was but to gain him to appoint her,
By *codicil*, a larger jointure. *Prior.*

Codi'lle, kō'-dĭl. *n. ſ.* [*codille*, Fr. *codillo*, Span.] A term at ombre, when the game is won.

She ſees, and trembles at th' approaching ill;
Juſt in the jaws of ruin, and *codille.* *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

To **CO'DLE**, kŏd'l. *v. a.* [*coquo*, *coctulo*, Lat. *Skinner.*] To parboil; to ſoften by the heat of water.

Co'dling, kŏd'-lĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *To codle.*] An apple generally codled, to be mixed with milk.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennitings and *codlings.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Their entertainment at the height,
In cream and *codlings* rev'ling with delight. *King's Cookery.*

He let it lie all winter in a gravel walk, ſouth of a *codling* hedge. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A *codling*, ere it went his lip in,
Would ſtraight become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

Coe'fficacy, kō-ĕf'-fĭ-kā-sў. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *efficacia*, Lat.] The power of ſeveral things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of thoſe ſtars, or *coefficacy* particular in medications. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Coeffi'ciency, kō-ĕf-fĭsh'-ĕn-sў. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *efficio*, Lat.] Cooperation; the ſtate of acting together to ſome ſingle end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the ſpirits inſtrumental *coefficiency*, requires that they be kept together, without diſtinction or diſſipation. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Coeffi'cient, kō-ĕf-fĭsh'-ĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Lat.]
1. That which unites its action with the action of another.
2. [In algebra.] Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are ſuppoſed to be multiplied, and ſo do make a rectangle or product with the letters; as, $4a$, bx, cxx; where 4 is the coefficient of $4a$, b of bx, and c of cxx. *Chambers.*
3. In fluxions.

The *coefficient* of any generating term (in fluxions) is the quantity ariſing by the diviſion of that term, by the generated quantity. *Chambers.*

Coe'liack *Paſſion*, sē'-lĭ-āk pāſh'-ŭn. [κοιλία the belly.] A diarrhœa, or flux, that ariſes from the indigeſtion or putrefaction of food in the ſtomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted ſtinking fleſh. *Quincy.*

Coe'mption, kō-ĕmp'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for reſale, where they are not reſtrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Coe'qual, kō-ē'-quăl. *adj.* [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] Equal; being of the ſame rank or dignity with another.

Henry the Fifth did ſometime propheſy,
If once he came to be a cardinal,
He'll make his cap *coequal* with the crown. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Coequa'lity, kō-ē-quăl'-ĭ-tў. *n. ſ.* [from *coequal.*] The ſtate of being equal.

To **COE'RCE**, kō-ĕr's. *v. a.* [*coerceo*, Latin.] To reſtrain; to keep in order by force.

Puniſhments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate ſort. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Coe'rcible, kō-ĕr'-sĭbl. *adj.* [from *coerce.*]
1. That may be reſtrained.
2. That ought to be reſtrained.

Coe'rcion, kō-ĕr'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *coerce.*] Penal reſtraint; check.

The *coercion* or execution of the ſentence in eccleſiaſtical courts, is only by excommunication of the perſon contumacious. *Hale's Common Law.*

Government has *coercion* and animadverſion upon ſuch as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothleſs and precarious. *South.*

Coe'rcive, kō-ĕr'-sĭv. *adj.* [from *coerce.*]
1. That which has the power of laying reſtraint.

All things, on the ſurface ſpread, are bound
By their *coercive* vigour to the ground! *Blackmore.*

2. That which has the authority of reſtraining by puniſhment.

For miniſters to ſeek that themſelves might have *coercive* power over the church, would have been hardly conſtrued. *Hooker, Preface.*

The virtues of a general, or a king, are prudence, counſel, active fortitude, *coercive* power, awful command, and the exerciſe of magnanimity, as well as juſtice. *Dryden.*

Coesse'ntial, kō-ĕs-sĕn'-shăl. *adj.* [*con* and *eſſentia*, Latin.] Participating of the ſame eſſence.

The Lord our God is but one God, in which indiviſible unity we adore the Father, as being altogether of himſelf; we glorify that conſubſtantial Word, which is the Son; we bleſs and magnify that *coeſſential* Spirit eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghoſt. *Hooker.*

Coessentia'lity, kō-ĕs-sĕn-shăl'-ĭ-tў. *n. ſ.* [from *coeſſential.*] Participation of the ſame eſſence.

Coeta'neous, kō-ē-tā'-nyŭs. *adj.* [*con* and *ætas*, Latin.] Of the ſame age with another: with *to.*

Eve was old as Adam, and Cain their ſon *coetaneous unto* both. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Every fault hath penal effects, *coetaneous to* the act. *Gov.*

Through the body every member ſuſtains another; and all are *coetaneous*, becauſe none can ſubſiſt alone. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Coete'rnal, kō-ē-tĕr'-năl. *adj.* [*con* and *æternus*, Lat.] Equally eternal with another.

Or of the eternal *coeternal* beam! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Coete'rnally, kō-ē-tĕr'-năl-lў. *adv.* [from *coeternal.*] In a ſtate of equal eternity with another.

Arius had diſhonoured his *coeternally* begotten Son. *Hooker.*

Coete'rnity, kō-ē-tĕr'-nĭ-tў. *n. ſ.* [from *coeternal.*] Having exiſtence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his *coeternity* and conſubſtantiality with the Father, when he came down from heaven, and was incarnate. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

COE'VAL, kō-ē'-văl. *adj.* [*coævus*, Latin.]
1. Of the ſame age.

Even his teeth and white, like a young flock,
Coeval, and new-ſhorn, from the clear brook
Recent. *Prior.*

2. Of the ſame age with another: followed by *with.*

This religion cannot pretend to be *coeval with* man. *Hale.*

The monthly revolutions of the moon, or the diurnal of the earth upon its own axis, by the very hypotheſis, are *coeval with* the former. *Bentley.*

Silence, *coeval with* eternity!
Thou wert, ere nature firſt began to be:
'Twas one vaſt nothing all, and all ſlept faſt in thee! *Pope.*

3. Sometimes by *to*.

Although we had no monuments of religion ancienter than idolatry, we have no reaſon to conclude that idolatrous religion was *coeval to* mankind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Coe'val, kŏ-ē'-văl. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary; but properly one not only living at the ſame time, but of the ſame time of life.

As it were not enough to have outdone all your *coevals* in wit, you will excel them in good-nature. *Pope.*

Coe'vous, kŏ-ē'-vŭs. *adj.* [*coævus*, Lat.] One of the ſame age.

Then it ſhould not have been the firſt, as ſuppoſing ſome other thing *coevous* to it. *South.*

To **Coexi'st**, kŏ-ĕg-zĭst'. *v. n.* [*con* and *exiſto*, Latin.]

1. To exiſt at the ſame time.

The three ſtars that *coexiſt* in heavenly conſtellations, are a multitude of ſtars. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

Of ſubſtances no one has any clear idea, farther than of certain ſimple ideas *coexiſting* together. *Locke.*

2. Followed by *with*.

It is ſufficient that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, *with* which the motion or appearance never *coexiſted*. *Locke.*

Coexi'stence, kŏ-ĕg-zĭs'-tĕns. *n. ſ.* [from *coexiſt*.]

1. Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another: with *to*.

Locke, who in the preceding lines has *coexiſted with*, has here *coexiſtence to*.

The meaſuring of any duration, by ſome motion, depends not on the real *coexiſtence* of that thing *to* that motion, or any other periods of revolution. *Locke.*

2. More commonly followed by *with*.

We can demonſtrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their *coexiſtence with* him. *Grew's Coſ.*

Coexi'stent, kŏ-ĕg-zĭs'-tĕnt. *adj.* [from *coexiſt*.]

1. Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another: with *to*.

To the meaſuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requiſite that that thing ſhould be *coexiſtent to* the motion we meaſure by, or any other periodical revolution. *Locke.*

2. Sometimes *with*.

This proves no antecedent neceſſity, but *coexiſtent with* the act. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

Time is taken for ſo much of duration as is *coexiſtent with* the motions of the great bodies of the univerſe. *Locke.*

All that one point is either future or paſt, and no parts are *coexiſtent* or contemporary *with* it. *Bentley.*

To **Coexte'nd**, kŏ-ĕks-tĕnd'. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Latin.] To extend to the ſame ſpace or duration with another.

Every motion is, in ſome ſort, *coextended* with the body moved. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

Coexte'nsion, kŏ-ĕk-stĕn'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *coextend*.] The act or ſtate of extending to the ſame ſpace or duration with another.

Though it be a ſpirit, I find it is no inconvenience to have ſome analogy, at leaſt of *coextenſion*, with my body. *Hale.*

CO'FFEE, kŏf'-fȳ. *n. ſ.* [It is originally Arabick, pronounced *caheu* by the Turks, and *cahuah* by the Arabs.] The tree is a ſpecies of Arabick jeſſamine.

It is found to ſucceed as well in the Caribbee iſlands as in its native place of growth; but whether the *coffee* produced in the Weſt Indies will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will diſcover. *Miller.*

Coffee denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for theſe eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty. Thevenot, the traveller, was the firſt who brought it into France; and a Greek ſervant, called Paſqua, brought into England by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turky merchant, in 1652, to make his *coffee*, firſt ſet up the profeſſion of coffeeman, and introduced the drink among us. *Chambers.*

They have in Turky a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the ſame name, as black as ſoot, and of a ſtrong ſcent, but not aromatical; which they take, beaten into powder, in water, as hot as they can drink it. This drink comforteth the brain and heart, and helpeth digeſtion. *Bacon.*

To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea,
Or o'er cold *coffee* trifle with the ſpoon. *Pope.*

Co'ffeehouse, kŏf'-fȳ-hous. *n. ſ.* [*coffee* and *houſe*.] A houſe of entertainment where coffee is ſold, and the gueſts are ſupplied with news-papers.

At ten, from *coffeehouſe* or play
Returning, finiſhes the day. *Prior.*

It is a point they do not concern themſelves about, farther than perhaps as a ſubject in a *coffeehouſe*. *Swift.*

Co'ffeeman, kŏf'-fȳ-măn. *n. ſ.* [*coffee* and *man*.] One that keeps a coffee-houſe.

Conſider your enemies the Lacedemonians; did ever you hear that they preferred a *coffeeman* to Ageſilaus? *Addiſon.*

Co'ffeepot, kŏf'-fȳ-pŏt. *n. ſ.* [*coffee* and *pot*.] The covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

CO'FFER, kŏ'-fŭr. *n. ſ.* [coꝼne, Saxon.]

1. A cheſt generally for keeping money.

Two iron *coffers* hung on either ſide,
With precious metal full as they could hold. *Fairy Queen.*

The lining of his *coffers* ſhall make coats
To deck our ſoldiers for theſe Iriſh wars. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*

If you deſtroy your governour that is wealthy, you muſt chuſe another, who will fill his *coffers* out of what is left. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Treaſure.

He would diſcharge it without any burthen to the queen's *coffers*, for honour ſake. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

3. [In architecture.] A ſquare depreſſure in each interval between the modillions of the Corinthian cornice, uſually filled with ſome enrichment. *Chambers.*

4. [In fortification.] A hollow lodgment acroſs a dry moat, from ſix to ſeven foot deep, and from ſixteen to eighteen broad; the upper part being made of pieces of timber, raiſed two foot above the level of the moat; which little elevation has hurdles laden with earth for its covering, and ſerves as a parapet with embraſures. *Chambers.*

To **Co'ffer**, kŏ'-fŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treaſure up in cheſts.

Treaſure, as a war might draw forth, ſo a peace ſucceeding might *coffer* up. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Co'fferer *of the King's Houſehold*, kŏ'-fĕ-rŭr. *n. ſ.* A principal officer of his majeſty's court, next under the comptroller, that, in the compting-houſe and elſewhere, hath a ſpecial overſight of other officers of the houſehold, for their good demeanour in their offices. *Cowell.*

CO'FFIN, kŏf'-fĭn. *n. ſ.* [*coſin*, French.]

1. The box or cheſt in which dead bodies are put into the ground. It is uſed both of wood and other matter.

He went as if he had been the *coffin* that carried himſelf to his ſepulchre. *Sidney.*

Not a flower ſweet
On my black *coffin* let there be ſtrown. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

One fate they have,
The ſhip their *coffin*, and the ſea their grave. *Wall.*

The joiner is fitting ſcrews to your *coffin*. *Swift.*

2. A mould of paſte for a pye.

Of the paſte a *coffin* will I rear,
And make two paſties of your ſhameful heads. *Shakeſp.*

3. A paper caſe, in form of a cone, uſed by grocers.

4. In farriery.

Coffin of a horſe, is the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone. The *coffin* bone is a ſmall ſpongy bone, incloſed in the midſt of the hoof, and poſſeſſing the whole form of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **Co'ffin**, kŏf'-fĭn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe in a coffin.

Would'ſt thou have laugh'd had I come *coffin'd* home,
That weep'ſt to ſee me triumph? *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Let me lie
In priſon, and here be *coffin'd*, when I die. *Donne.*

Co'ffinmaker, kŏf'-fĭn-mȧ-kŭr. *n. ſ.* [*coffin* and *maker*.] One whoſe trade is to make coffins.

Where will be your ſextons, *coffinmakers*, and plummers? *Tatler.*

To **COG**, kŏg'. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain original, derived by *Skinner* from *coqueliner*, French.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to ſooth by adulatory ſpeeches.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home belov'd
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

2. *To cog a die.* To ſecure it, ſo as to direct its fall; to falſify.

But then my ſtudy was to *cog* the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky ſice. *Dryden's Per. Satires.*

For guineas in other men's breeches,
Your gameſters will palm and will *cog*. *Swift.*

Ye gallants of Newgate, whoſe fingers are nice
In diving in pockets, or *cogging* of dice. *Swift.*

3. To obtrude by falſehood.

The outcry is, that I abuſe his demonſtration by a falſification, by *cogging* in the word. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

I have *cogged* in the word to ſerve my turn. *Stillingfleet.*

Fuſtian tragedies, or inſipid comedies, have, by concerted applauſes, been *cogged* upon the town for maſterpieces. *Dennis.*

To **Cog**, kŏg'. *v. n.* To lye; to wheedle.

Now ſtealeth he, now will he crave;
And now will he coſen and *cog*. *Tuſſer.*

Mrs. Ford, I cannot *cog*; I cannot prate, Mrs. Ford: now ſhall I ſin in my wiſh. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

COG, kŏg'. *n. ſ.* The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To **Cog**, kŏg'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix cogs in a wheel.

Co'gency, kŏ'-jĕn-ſȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *cogent*.] Force; ſtrength; power of compelling; conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of ſcience, becauſe they are ſelf-evident, have been ſuppoſed innate; although nobody ever ſhewed the foundation of their clearneſs and *cogency*. *Locke.*

CO'GENT, kŏ'-jĕnt. *adj.* [*cogens*, Lat.] Forcible; reſiſtleſs; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Such is the *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

They have contrived methods of deceit, one repugnant to another, to evade, if poſſible, this moſt *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Bentley.*

Co'gently, kŏ'-jĕnt-lȳ. *adv.* [from *cogent.*] With reſiſtleſs force; forcibly; ſo as to force conviction.

They ſorbid us to hearken to thoſe proofs, as weak or fallacious, which our own exiſtence, and the ſenſible parts of the univerſe, offer ſo clearly and *cogently* to our thoughts. *Locke.*

Co'gger, kŏg'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *To cog.*] A flatterer; a wheedler.

Co'gglestone, kŏg'l-stŏn. *n. ſ.* [*cuogolo*, Ital.] A little ſtone; a ſmall pebble. *Skinner.*

Co'gitable, kŏdzh'-ĭ-tĕbl. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Lat.] That which may be thought on; what may be the ſubject of thought.

To **CO'GITATE**, kŏdzh'-ĭ-tāt. *v. n.* [*cogito*, Lat.] To think. *Dict.*

Cogita'tion, kŏdzh-ĭ-tā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*cogitatio*, Lat.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking.

Having their *cogitations* darkened, and being ſtrangers from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them. *Hooker.*

A picture puts me in mind of a friend: the intention of the mind, in ſeeing, is carried to the object repreſented; which is no more than ſimple *cogitation*, or apprehenſion of the perſon. *Stillingfl.*

This Deſcartes proves that brutes have no *cogitation*, becauſe they could never be brought to ſignify their thoughts by any artificial ſigns. *Ray on the Creation.*

Theſe powers of *cogitation*, and volition, and ſenſation, are neither inherent in matter as ſuch, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and modification of it. *Bentley.*

2. Purpoſe; reflection previous to action.

The king, perceiving that his deſires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vaſt and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Meditation; contemplation; mental ſpeculation.

On ſome great charge employ'd
He ſeem'd, or fixt in *cogitation* deep.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

Co'gitative, kŏdzh'-ĭ-tā-tĭv. *adj.* [from *cogito*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

If theſe powers of cogitation and ſenſation are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from ſome *cogitative* ſubſtance, which we call ſpirit and ſoul. *Bentley.*

2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The earl had the cloſer and more reſerved countenance, being by nature more *cogitative*. *Wotton.*

Cogna'tion, kŏg-nā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*cognatio*, Lat.]

1. Kindred; deſcent from the ſame original.

Two vices I ſhall mention, as being of near *cognation* to ingratitude; pride, and hard-heartedneſs, or want of compaſſion. *South.*

Let the criticks tell me what certain ſenſe they could put upon either of theſe four words, by their mere *cognation* with each other. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. Relation; participation of the ſame nature.

He induceth us to aſcribe effects unto cauſes of no *cognation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cognisee', kŏn'-ȳ-zē. *n. ſ.* [In law.] He to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged. *Cowell.*

Co'gnisour, kŏn'-ȳ-zŏr. *n. ſ.* [In law.] Is he that paſſeth or acknowledgeth a fine in lands or tenements to another. *Cowell.*

COGNI'TION, kŏg-nĭsh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*cognitio*, Lat.] Knowledge; complete conviction.

I will not be myſelf, nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel: I am all patience.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

God, as he created all things, ſo is he beyond and in them all; not only in power, as under his ſubjection; or in his preſence, as in his *cognition*; but in their very eſſence, as in the ſoul of their cauſalities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Co'gnitive, kŏg'-nĭ-tĭv. *adj.* [from *cognitus*, Lat.] Having the power of knowing.

Unleſs the underſtanding employ and exerciſe its *cognitive* or apprehenſive power about theſe terms, there can be no actual apprehenſion of them. *South's Sermons.*

Co'gnizable, kŏn'-ȳ-zĕbl. *adj.* [*cognoiſable*, Fr.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Liable to be tried, judged, or examined.

Some are merely of eccleſiaſtical cognizance; others of a mixed nature, ſuch as are *cognizable* both in the eccleſiaſtical and ſecular courts. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Co'gnizance, kŏn'-ȳ-zāns. *n. ſ.* [*connoiſance*, Fr.]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.

It is worth the while, however, to conſider how we may diſcountenance and prevent thoſe evils which the law can take no *cognizance* of. *L'Eſtrange.*

Happineſs or miſery, in converſe with others, depends upon things which human laws can take no *cognizance* of. *South.*

The moral crime is completed, there are only circumſtances wanting to work it up for the *cognizance* of the law. *Addiſon.*

2. A badge, by which any one is known.

And at the king's going away the earl's ſervants ſtood, in a ſeemly manner, in their livery coats, with *cognizances*, ranged on both ſides, and made the king a bow. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Theſe were the proper *cognizances* and coat-arms of the tribes. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

COGNO'MINAL, kŏg-nŏm'-ĭ-năl. *adj.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the ſame name.

Nor do thoſe animals more reſemble the creatures on earth, than they on earth the conſtellations which paſs under animal names in heaven; nor the dog-fiſh at ſea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or nameſake in the heavens. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Cognomina'tion, kŏg-nŏm-ĭ-nā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*cognomen*, Lat.]

1. A ſurname; the name of a family.

2. A name added from any accident or quality.

Pompey deſerved the name Great: Alexander, of the ſame *cognomination*, was generaliſſimo of Greece. *Brown.*

COGNO'SCENCE, kŏg-nŏs'-sĕns. *n. ſ.* [*cognoſco*, Lat.] Knowledge; the ſtate or act of knowing. *Dict.*

Cogno'scible, kŏg-nŏs'-sĭbl. *adj.* [*cognoſco*, Lat.] That may be known; being the object of knowledge.

The ſame that is ſaid for the redundance of matters intelligible and *cognoſcible* in things natural, may be applied to things artificial. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **COHA'BIT**, kō-hăb'-ĭt. *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Lat.]

1. To dwell with another in the ſame place.

The Philiſtines were worſted by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army: they were not able to *cohabit* with that holy thing. *South.*

2. To live together as huſband and wife.

He knew her not to be his own wife, and yet had a deſign to *cohabit* with her as ſuch. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

Coha'bitant, kō-hăb'-ĭ-tănt. *n. ſ.* [from *cohabit.*] An inhabitant of the ſame place.

The oppreſſed Indians proteſt againſt that heaven where the Spaniards are to be their *cohabitants*. *Decay of Piety.*

Cohabita'tion, kō-hăb-ĭ-tā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *cohabit.*]

1. The act or ſtate of inhabiting the ſame place with another.

2. The ſtate of living together as married perſons.

Which defect, though it could not evacuate a marriage after *cohabitation*, and actual conſummation, yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Monſieur Brumars, at one hundred and two years, died for love of his wife, who was ninety-two at her death, after ſeventy years *cohabitation*. *Tatler.*

Cohe'ir, kō-ēr. *n. ſ.* [*cohæres*, Lat.] One of ſeveral among whom an inheritance is divided.

Married perſons, and widows, and virgins, are all *coheirs* in the inheritance of Jeſus, if they live within the laws of their eſtate. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Cohe'iress, kō-ē'-rĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *coheir.*] A woman who has an equal ſhare of an inheritance with other women.

To **COHE'RE**, kō-hēr'. *v. n.* [*cohæreo*, Lat.]

1. To ſtick together; to hold faſt one to another, as parts of the ſame maſs.

Two pieces of marble, having their ſurface exactly plain, polite, and applied to each other in ſuch a manner as to intercept the air, do *cohere* firmly together as one. *Woodward.*

We find that the force, whereby bodies *cohere*, is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever ſo ſmall a finite diſtance. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

None want a place; for all, their centre found,
Hung to the goddeſs, and *coher'd* around;
Not cloſer, orb in orb conglob'd, are ſeen
The buzzing bees about their duſky queen.
Pope's Dunciad.

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of diſcourſe.

3. To ſuit; to fit; to be fitted to.

Had time *coher'd* with place, or place with wiſhing. *Shakeſp.*

4. To agree.

Cohe'rence, kō-hē'-rĕns. } *n. ſ.* [*cohærentia*, Lat.]
Cohe'rency, kō-hē'-rĕn-sȳ. }

1. That ſtate of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cauſe ſoever it proceeds, ſo that they reſiſt divulſion and ſeparation; nor can be ſeparated by the ſame force by which they might be ſimply moved, or, being only laid upon one another, might be parted again. *Quincy.*

The preſſure of the air will not explain, nor can be a cauſe of, the *coherence* of the particles of air themſelves. *Locke.*

Matter is either fluid or ſolid; words that may comprehend the middle degrees between extreme fixedneſs and *coherency*, and the moſt rapid inteſtine motion. *Bentley.*

2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

It ſhall be no trouble to find each controverſy's reſting-place, and the *coherence* it hath with things, either on which it dependeth, or which depend on it. *Hooker, Preface.*

Why between ſermons and faith ſhould there be ordinarily that *coherence*, which cauſes have with their uſual effects? *Hooker.*

3. The texture of a diſcourſe, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.

4. Conſiſtency in reaſoning, or relating, ſo that one part of the diſcourſe does not deſtroy or contradict the reſt.

Coherence of diſcourſe, and a direct tendency of all the parts of it to the argument in hand, are moſt eminently to be found in him.
Locke's Preface to St. Paul's Epiſtles.

Cohe'rent, kò-hè'-rènt. *adj.* [*cohærens*, Lat.]

1. Sticking together; ſo as to reſiſt ſeparation.

By coagulating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or leſs *coherent*.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Where all muſt full, or not *coherent* be;
And all that riſes, riſe in due degree.
Pope's Eſſay on Man.

2. Connected; united.

The mind proceeds from the knowledge it ſtands poſſeſſed of already, to that which lies next, and is *coherent* to it, and ſo on to what it aims at. *Locke.*

3. Suitable to ſomething elſe; regularly adapted.

Inſtruct my daughter,
That time and place, with this deceit ſo lawful,
May prove *coherent*.
Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.

4. Conſiſtent; not contradictory to itſelf.

A *coherent* thinker, and a ſtrict reaſoner, is not to be made at once by a ſet of rules.
Watts's Logick.

Cohe'sion, kò-hè'-zhùn. *n. ſ.* [from *cohere.*]

1. The act of ſticking together.

Hard particles heaped together touch in a few points, and muſt be ſeparable by leſs force than breaks a ſolid particle, whoſe parts touch in all the ſpace between them, without any pores or interſtices to weaken their *coheſion*. *Newton's Opt.*

Solids and fluids differ in the degree of *coheſion*, which, being increaſed, turns a fluid into a ſolid.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. The ſtate of union or inſeparability.

What cauſe of their *coheſion* can you find?
What props ſupport, what chains the fabrick bind? *Blackmore.*

3. Connection; dependence.

In their tender years, ideas that have no natural *coheſion* come to be united in their heads.
Locke.

Cohe'sive, kò-hè'-sìv. *adj.* [from *cohere.*] That has the power of ſticking to another, and of reſiſting ſeparation.

Cohe'siveness, kò-hè'-sìv-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *coheſive.*] The quality of being coheſive; the quality of reſiſting ſeparation.

To **Cohi'bit**, kò-hìb'-ìt. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To reſtrain; to hinder. *Dict.*

To **CO'HOBATE**, kò'-hò-bàt. *v. a.* To pour the diſtilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and diſtil it again.

The juices of an animal body are, as it were, *cohobated*, being excreted, and admitted again into the blood with the freſh aliment. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

Cohoba'tion, kò-hò-bà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [from *cohobate.*] A returning any diſtilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon freſh ingredients of the ſame kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues. *Quincy.*

Cohobation is the pouring the liquor diſtilled from any thing back upon the remaining matter, and diſtilling it again. *Locke.*

This oil, dulcified by *cohobation* with an aromatized ſpirit, is of uſe to reſtore the digeſtive faculty. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Co'hort, kò'-hòrt. *n. ſ.* [*cohors*, Latin.]

1. A troop of ſoldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.

The Romans levied as many *cohorts*, companies, and enſigns, from hence, as from any of their provinces. *Camden.*

2. [In poetical language.] A body of warriours.

Th' arch-angelic pow'r prepar'd
For ſwift deſcent; with him the *cohort* bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Here Churchill, not ſo prompt
To vaunt as fight, his hardy *cohorts* join'd
With Eugene. *Philips's Blenheim.*

Cohorta'tion, kò-hòr-tà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*cohortatio*, Lat.] Encouragement by words; incitement. *Dict.*

COIF, kwoi'f. *n. ſ.* [*coeffe*, French; from *cofea*, for *cucufa*, low Lat.] The head-dreſs; a lady's cap; the ſerjeant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they are not of the firſt magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the *coif*, yet are they conſiderable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

No leſs a man than a brother of the *coif* began his ſuit, before he had been a twelvemonth at the Temple. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Inſtead of home-ſpun *coifs* were ſeen
Good pinners edg'd with colbertine. *Swift.*

Co'ifed, kwoi'ft. *adj.* [from *coif.*] Wearing a coif.

Co'iffure, kwoi'f-fùr. *n. ſ.* [*coeffure*, Fr.] Head-dreſs.

I am pleaſed with the *coiffure* now in faſhion, and think it ſhews the good ſenſe of the valuable part of the ſex. *Addiſon.*

Coigne, koi'n. *n. ſ.* [An Iriſh term, as it ſeems.]

Fitz Thomas of Deſmond began that extortion of *coigne* and livery, and pay; that is, he and his army took horſe meat and man's meat, and money, at pleaſure. *Davies on Ireland.*

COIGNE, koi'n. *n. ſ.* [French.]

1. A corner.

No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor *coigne* of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

See you yond' *coin* o' th' capitol, yond' corner ſtone? *Shakeſp.*

2. A wooden wedge uſed by printers.

To **COIL**, koi'l. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, Fr.] To gather into a narrow compaſs; as, to coil a rope, to wind it in a ring.

The lurking particles of air, ſo expanding themſelves, muſt neceſſarily plump out the ſides of the bladder, and ſo keep them turgid, until the preſſure of the air, that at firſt *coiled* them, be re-admitted to do the ſame thing again. *Boyle.*

Coil, koi'l. *n. ſ.* [*kolleren*, Germ.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; buſtle; ſtir; hurry; confuſion.

Who was ſo firm, ſo conſtant, that this *coil*
Would not infect his reaſon. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

You, miſtreſs, all this *coil* is 'long of you. *Shak.*

In that ſleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have ſhuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Muſt give us pauſe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. A rope wound into a ring.

Coin, koi'n. *n. ſ.* [*coigne*, French.] A corner; any thing ſtanding out angularly; a ſquare brick cut diagonally: called often *quoin*, or *quine*.

COIN, koi'n. *n. ſ.* [by ſome imagined to come from *cuneus* a wedge, becauſe metal is cut in wedges to be coined.]

1. Money ſtamped with a legal impreſſion.

He gave Dametas a good ſum of gold in ready *coin*, which Menalcas had bequeathed. *Sidney.*

You have made
Your holy hat be ſtamp'd on the king's *coin*.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

I cannot tell how the poets will ſucceed in the explication of *coins*, to which they are generally very great ſtrangers. *Addiſon.*

She now contracts her vaſt deſign,
And all her triumphs ſhrink into a *coin*. *Pope.*

2. Payment of any kind.

The loſs of preſent advantage to fleſh and blood, is repaid in a nobler *coin*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To **Coin**, koi'n. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mint or ſtamp metals for money.

They cannot touch me for *coining*: I am the king. *Shakeſp.*

They never put in practice a thing ſo neceſſary as *coined* money is. *Peacham of Antiquities.*

Tenants cannot *coin* rent juſt at quarter-day, but muſt gather it by degrees. *Locke.*

Can we be ſure that this medal was really *coined* by an artificer, or is but a product of the ſoil from whence it was taken? *Bentley.*

2. To make or invent.

My lungs
Coin words till their decay, againſt thoſe meaſles
Which we diſdain ſhould tetter us.
Shakeſp. Coriolanus.

3. To make or forge any thing, in an ill ſenſe.

Never *coin* a formal lye on 't,
To make the knight o'ercome the giant.
Hudibras.

Thoſe motives induced Virgil to *coin* his fable.
Dryden.

Some tale, ſome new pretence, he daily *coin'd*,
To ſooth his ſiſter, and delude her mind.
Dryden's Virgil.

A term is *coined* to make the conveyance eaſy.
Atterbury.

Co'inage, koi'-nìdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *coin.*]

1. The art or practice of coining money.

The care of the *coinage* was committed to the inferior magiſtrates; and I don't find that they had a publick trial, as we ſolemnly practiſe in this country. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Coin; money; ſtamped and legitimated metal.

This is conceived to be a *coinage* of ſome Jews, in deriſion of Chriſtians, who firſt began that portrait. *Brown.*

Moor was forced to leave off coining, by the great crowds of people continually offering to return his *coinage* upon him. *Swift.*

3. The charges of coining money.

4. New production; invention.

Unneceſſary *coinage*, as well as unneceſſary revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.

5. Forgery; invention.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain;
This bodileſs creation ecſtacy
Is very cunning in. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To **COINCI'DE**, kò-ìn-sì'd. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.]

1. To fall upon the ſame point; to meet in the ſame point.

If the equator and eclipt ick had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth uſeleſs. *Cheyne.*

2. To concur; to be conſiſtent with.

The rules of right judgment, and of good ratiocination, often *coincide* with each other.
Watts's Logick.

Coi'ncidence, kò-ìn'-sỳ-dèns. *n. ſ.* [from *coincide.*]

1. The ſtate of ſeveral bodies, or lines, falling upon the ſame point.

An univerſal equilibrium, ariſing from the *coincidence* of infinite centres, can never be naturally acquired. *Bentley.*

2. Concurrence; conſiſtency; tendency of many things to the ſame end; occurrence of many things at the ſame time.

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of ſo many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries a great weight. *Hale.*

3. It is followed by *with*.

The *coincidence* of the planes of this rotation *with* one another, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is very near the truth.
Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.

Coi'ncident, kŏ-ĭn'-sȳ-dĕnt. *adj.* [from *coincide.*]

1. Falling upon the ſame point.

These circles I viewed through a priſm; and, as I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became *coincident.* *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Concurrent; conſiſtent; equivalent: followed by *with.*

Chriſtianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly ſuitable to and *coincident with* the ruling principles of a virtuous and well-inclined man. *South.*

Theſe words of our apoſtle are exactly *coincident with* that controverted paſſage in his diſcourſe to the Athenians. *Bentley.*

Coindica'tion, kŏ-ĭn'-dȳ-kā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *indico*, Lat.] Many ſymptoms betokening the ſame cauſe.

Co'iner, koi'-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *coin.*]

1. A maker of money; a minter; a ſtamper of coin.

My father was I know not where
When I was ſtampt: ſome *coiner* with his tools
Made me a *counterfeit.* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

It is eaſy to find deſigns that never entered into the thoughts of the ſculptor or the *coiner.* *Addiſon on Medals.*

There are only two patents referred to, both leſs advantageous to the *coiner* than this of Wood. *Swift.*

2. A counterfeiter of the king's ſtamp; a maker of baſe money.

3. An inventor.

Dionyſius, a Greek *coiner* of etymologies, is commended by Athenæus. *Camden's Remains.*

To **Cojo'in**, kŏ-joi'n. *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another in the ſame office.

Thou may'ſt *cojoin* with ſomething, and thou doſt,
And that beyond commiſſion.
Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.

Co'istril, koi's-trĭl. *n. ſ.* A coward; a runaway: corrupted from *keſtrel*, a mean or degenerate hawk.

He's a coward and a *coiſtril*, that will not drink to my niece. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Coit, kwoi't. *n. ſ.* [*kote* a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. See Quoit.

The time they wear out at *coits*, kayles, or the like idle exerciſes. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Coi'tion, kŏ-ĭsh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*coitio*, Latin.]

1. Copulation; the act of generation.

I cannot but admire that philoſophers ſhould imagine frogs to fall from the clouds, conſidering how openly they act their *coition*, produce ſpawn, tadpoles, and frogs. *Ray on the Creation.*

He is not made productive of his kind, but by *coition* with a female. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

2. The act by which two bodies come together.

By Gilbertus this motion is termed *coition*, not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a ſyndrome and concourſe of each. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Coke, kŏ'k. *n. ſ.* [Perhaps from *coquo*, *Skinner.*] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders; as charcoal is made with wood. It is frequently uſed in drying malt.

Co'lander, kŭl'-lĭn-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [*colo* to ſtrain, Lat.] A ſieve either of hair, twigs, or metal, through which a mixture to be ſeparated is poured, and which retains the thicker parts; a ſtrainer.

Take a thick woven oſier *colander*,
Thro' which the preſſed wines are ſtrained clear.
May.

All the viſcera of the body are but as ſo many *colanders* to ſeparate ſeveral juices from the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

The brains from noſe and mouth, and either ear,
Came iſſuing forth, as through a *colander*
The curdled milk. *Dryden.*

Cola'tion, kŏ-lā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *colo*, Lat.] The art of filtering or ſtraining.

Co'lature, kŏ'-lā-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *colo*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſtraining; filtration.

2. The matter ſtrained.

Co'lbertine, kŏl-bĕr-tē'n. *n. ſ.* A kind of lace worn by women.

Go, hang out an old friſoneer gorget, with a yard of yellow *colbertine* again. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

Diff'rence roſe between
Mechlin, the queen of lace, and *Colbertine.* *Young.*

Co'lcothar, kŏl'-kŏ-thăr. *n. ſ.* A term in chymiſtry.

Colcothar is the dry ſubſtance which remains after diſtillation, but commonly the caput mortuum of vitriol. *Quincy.*

Colcothar, or vitriol burnt, though unto a redneſs, containing the fixed ſalt, will make good ink. *Brown.*

COLD, kŏ'ld. [colꝺ, Saxon; *kalt*, German.]

1. Not hot; not warm; gelid; wanting warmth; being without heat.

The diet in the ſtate of manhood ought to be ſolid; and their chief drink water *cold*, becauſe in ſuch a ſtate it has its own natural ſpirit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The aggregated ſoil
Death, with his mace petrifick, *cold*, and dry,
As with a trident, ſmote. *Milton.*

2. Cauſing ſenſe of cold.

Bids us ſeek
Some better ſhroud, ſome better warmth, to cheriſh
Our limbs benumb'd, ere this diurnal ſtar
Leave *cold* the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter ſere foment. *Milton.*

3. Chill; ſhivering; having ſenſe of cold.

O noble Engliſh, that could entertain,
With half their forces, the full power of France;
And let another half ſtand laughing by,
All out of work, and *cold* for action.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

4. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the ſun than the hot herbs; as a *cold* hand will ſooner find a little warmth than an hot. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. Indifferent; frigid; wanting paſſion; wanting zeal; without concern; unactive; unconcerned; wanting ardour.

There ſprung up one kind of men, with whoſe zeal and forwardneſs the reſt being compared, were thought to be marvellous *cold* and dull. *Hooker's Preface.*

Infinite ſhall be made *cold* in religion, by your example, that never were hurt by reading books. *Aſcham.*

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus violently redreſs.——Sir, theſe *cold* ways,
That ſeem like prudent helps, are very poiſonous.
Shakeſp.

New dated letters theſe,
Their *cold* intent, tenour, and ſubſtance thus;
Here doth he wiſh his perſon, and his power,
The which he could not levy. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

We ſhould not, when the blood was *cold*, have threatened our priſoners with the ſword. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To ſee a world in flames, and an hoſt of angels in the clouds, one muſt be much of a ſtoick to be a *cold* and unconcerned ſpectator. *Burnet's Preface to the Theory of the Earth.*

No drum or trumpet needs
T' inſpire the coward, or to warm the *cold*;
His voice, his ſole appearance, makes them bold.
Dryden.

O, thou haſt touch'd me with thy ſacred theme,
And my *cold* heart is kindled at thy flame. *Rowe.*

A man muſt be of a very *cold* or degenerate temper, whoſe heart doth not burn within him in the midſt of praiſe and adoration. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

6. Unaffecting; unable to move the paſſions.

What a deal of *cold* buſineſs doth a man miſpend the better part of life in? In ſcattering compliments, tendering viſits, following feaſts and plays. *Ben Jonſon.*

The rabble are pleaſed at the firſt entry of a diſguiſe; but the jeſt grows *cold* even with them too, when it comes on in a ſecond ſcene. *Addiſon on Italy.*

7. Reſerved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.

Let his knights have *colder* looks
Among you. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The commiſſioners grew more reſerved, and *colder* towards each other. *Clarendon.*

8. Chaſte; not heated by vitious appetite.

You may
Convey your pleaſures in a ſpacious plenty,
And yet ſeem *cold*, the time you may ſo hoodwink;
We've willing dames enough. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

9. Not welcome; not received with kindneſs or warmth of affection.

My maſter's ſuit will be but *cold*,
Since ſhe reſpects my miſtreſs' love.
Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.

10. Not haſty; not violent.

11. Not affecting the ſcent ſtrongly.

She made it good
At the hedge corner, in the *coldeſt* fault. *Shakeſp.*

12. Not having the ſcent ſtrongly affected.

Smell this buſineſs with a ſenſe as *cold*
As is a dead man's noſe. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Cold, kŏ'ld. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cauſe of the ſenſation of cold; the privation of heat; the frigorifick power.

Fair lined ſlippers for the *cold.* *Shakeſp.*

Heat and *cold* are nature's two hands, whereby ſhe chiefly worketh: and heat we have in readineſs, in reſpect of the fire; but for *cold*, we muſt ſtay till it cometh, or ſeek it in deep caves, or high mountains: and, when all is done, we cannot obtain it in any great degree. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ſun
Had firſt his precept ſo to move, ſo ſhine,
As might affect the earth with *cold* and heat
Scarce tolerable, and from the north to call
Decrepit winter, from the ſouth to bring
Solſtitial ſummer's heat. *Milton.*

2. The ſenſation of cold; coldneſs; chilneſs.

When ſhe ſaw her lord prepar'd to part,
A deadly *cold* ran ſhiv'ring to her heart. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. A diſeaſe cauſed by cold; the obſtruction of perſpiration.

What diſeaſe haſt thou?——
A whoreſon *cold*, Sir; a cough. *Shak. Henry* IV.

Let no ungentle *cold* deſtroy
All taſte we have of heavenly joy. *Roſcommon.*

Thoſe rains, ſo covering the earth, might providentially contribute to the diſruption of it, by ſtopping all the pores and all evaporation, which would make the vapours within ſtruggle violently, as we get a fever by a *cold.* *Burnet.*

Co'ldly, kŏ'ld-lȳ. *adv.* [from *cold.*]

1. Without heat.

2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently; without warmth of temper or expreſſion.

What England ſays, ſay briefly, gentle lord;
We *coldly* pauſe for thee. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Swift ſeem'd to wonder what he meant,
Nor would believe my lord had ſent;
So never offer'd once to ſtir,
But *coldly* ſaid, Your ſervant, Sir. *Swift.*

Co'ldness, kŏ'ld-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *cold.*]

1. Want of heat; power of cauſing the ſenſation of cold.

He relates the exceſſive *coldneſs* of the water they met with in ſummer in that icy region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle's Experiments.*

Such was the diſcord, which did firſt diſperſe
Form, order, beauty, through the univerſe;
While dryneſs moiſture, *coldneſs* heat reſiſts,
All that we have, and that we are, ſubſiſts.
Denham.

2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper; want of zeal; negligence; diſregard.

Diviſions of religion are not only the fartheſt ſpread, becauſe in religion all men preſume themſelves intereſted; but they are alſo, for the moſt part, hotlier proſecuted: foraſmuch as *coldneſs*, which, in other contentions, may be thought to proceed from moderation, is not in theſe ſo favourably conſtrued. *Hooker's Dedication.*

If, upon reading admired paſſages in authors, he finds a *coldneſs* and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he himſelf wants the faculty of diſcovering them. *Addiſon.*

It betrayed itſelf in a ſort of indifference and careleſſneſs in all her actions, and *coldneſs* to her beſt friends. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Coyneſs; want of kindneſs; want of paſſion.

Unhappy youth! how will thy *coldneſs* raiſe
Tempeſts and ſtorms in his afflicted boſom!
Addiſon's Cato.

Let ev'ry tongue its various cenſures chuſe,
Abſolve with *coldneſs*, or with ſpite accuſe. *Prior.*

4. Chaſtity; exemption from vehement deſire.

The ſilver ſtream her virgin *coldneſs* keeps,
For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps.
Pope's Windſor Foreſt.

COLE, kȏl. *n. ſ.* [capl, Saxon.] A general name for all ſorts of cabbage.

Co'leseed, kȏl-ſēd. *n. ſ.* [from *cole* and *ſeed*.] Cabbage ſeed.

Where land is rank, it is not good to ſow wheat after a fallow; but *coleſeed* or barley, and then wheat. *Mortimer.*

Co'lewort, kȏl-wŭrt. *n. ſ.* [caplƿyꞃꞇ, Sax.] A ſpecies of cabbage.

The decoction of *coleworts* is alſo commended to bathe them. *Wiſeman of an Eryſipelas.*

She took the *coleworts*, which her huſband got
From his own ground (a ſmall well-water'd ſpot);
She ſtripp'd the ſtalks of all their leaves; the beſt
She cull'd, and then with handy care ſhe dreſs'd.
Dryden.

How turnips hide their ſwelling heads below,
And how the cloſing *coleworts* upwards grow.
Gay.

Co'lick, kȏl'-ĭk. *n. ſ.* [*colicus*, Lat.]

It ſtrictly is a diſorder of the colon; but looſely, any diſorder of the ſtomach or bowels that is attended with pain. There are four ſorts: 1. A bilious *colick*, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or choler irritating the bowels, ſo as to occaſion continual gripes, and generally with a looſeneſs; and this is beſt managed with lenitives and emollients. 2. A flatulent *colick*, which is pain in the bowels from flatuſes and wind, which diſtend them into unequal and unnatural capacities; and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers. 3. An hyſterical *colick*, which ariſes from diſorders of the womb, and is communicated by conſent of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary hyſtericks. 4. A nervous *colick*, which is from convulſive ſpaſms and contortions of the guts themſelves, from ſome diſorders of the ſpirits, or nervous fluid, in their component fibres; whereby their capacities are in many places ſtreightened, and ſometimes ſo as to occaſion obſtinate obſtructions: this is beſt remedied by briſk cathartícks, joined with opiates and emollient diluters. There is alſo a ſpecies of this diſtemper which is commonly called the ſtone *colick*, by conſent of parts; from the irritation of the ſtone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is moſt commonly to be treated by nephriticks and oily diureticks, and is greatly aſſiſted with the carminative turpentine clyſters. *Quincy.*

Colicks of infants proceed from acidity, and the air in the aliment expanding itſelf, while the aliment ferments. *Arbuthnot.*

Co'lick, kȏl'-ĭk. *adj.* Affecting the bowels.

Inteſtine ſtone and ulcer, *colick* pangs. *Milton.*

To **Colla'pse**, kȏl-lăp's. *v. n.* [*collabor*, *collapſus*, Lat.] To fall together; to cloſe ſo as that one ſide touches the other.

In conſumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhauſted, and the ſides of the canals *collapſe*; therefore the attrition is increaſed, and conſequently the heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Colla'psion, kȏl-lăp'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *collapſe*.]

1. The act of cloſing or collapſing.
2. The ſtate of veſſels cloſed.

CO'LLAR, kȏl'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [*collare*, Lat.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.

That 's nothing, ſays the dog, but the fretting of my *collar*: nay, ſays the wolf, if there be a *collar* in the caſe, I know better things than to ſell my liberty. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ten brace and more of greyhounds;
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
And *collars* of the ſame their neck ſurround.
Dryden's Fables.

2. The part of the harneſs that is faſtened about the horſe's neck.

Her waggon ſpokes made of long ſpinners legs,
The traces of the ſmalleſt ſpider's web,
The *collars* of the moonſhine's watry beams.
Shakeſp.

3. The part of the dreſs that ſurrounds the neck.

4. *To ſlip the Collar.* To get free; to eſcape; to diſentangle himſelf from any engagement or difficulty.

When, as the ape him heard ſo much to talk
Of labour, that did from his liking baulk,
He would have *ſlipt the collar* handſomely.
Hubberd's Tale.

5. *A Collar of Brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

Collar-bone, kȏl'-lŭr-bȏ'n. *n. ſ.* [from *collar* and *bone*.] The clavicle; the bones on each ſide of the neck.

A page riding behind the coach fell down, bruiſed his face, and broke his right *collar-bone*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **Co'llar**, kȏl'-lŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſeize by the collar; to take by the throat.
2. *To collar Beef*, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and cloſe with a ſtring or collar.

To **COLLA'TE**, kȏl-lā't. *v. a.* [*confero*, *collatum*, Lat.]

1. To compare one thing of the ſame kind with another.

Knowledge will be ever a wandering and indigeſted thing, if it be but a commixture of a few notions that are at hand and occur, and not excited from a ſufficient number of inſtances, and thoſe well *collated*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They could not relinquiſh their Judaiſm, and embrace Chriſtianity, without conſidering, weighing, and *collating* both religions. *South.*

2. To collate books; to examine if nothing be wanting.

3. To beſtow; to confer.

The ſignificance of the ſacrament diſpoſes the ſpirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the ſpirit of God, there conſigned, exhibited, and *collated*.
Taylor's Communicant.

4. With *to*. To place in an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

He thruſt out the invader, and *collated* Amſdorf *to* the benefice: Luther performed the conſecration. *Atterbury.*

If a patron ſhall neglect to preſent unto a benefice, void above ſix months, the biſhop may *collate* there*unto*. *Ayliffe.*

Colla'teral, kȏl-lăt'-tē-răl. *adj.* [*con* and *latus*, Lat.]

1. Side to ſide.

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Muſt I be comforted, not in his ſphere. *Shakeſp.*

Thus ſaying, from his radiant ſeat he roſe
Of high *collateral* glory. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Running parallel.

3. Diffuſed on either ſide.

But man by number is to manifeſt
His ſingle imperfection; and beget
Like of his like, his image multiply'd
In unity defective, which requires
Collateral love and deareſt amity. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

4. In genealogy, thoſe that ſtand in equal relation to ſome common anceſtor.

The eſtate and inheritance of a perſon dying inteſtate, is, by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to ſuch as are allied to him *ex latere*, commonly ſtyled *collaterals*, if there be no aſcendants or deſcendants ſurviving at the time of his death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. Not direct; not immediate.

They ſhall hear and judge 'twixt you and me;
If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give
To you in ſatisfaction. *Shakeſp.*

6. Concurrent.

All the force of the motive lies within itſelf: it receives no *collateral* ſtrength from external conſiderations. *Atterbury.*

Colla'teraly, kȏl-lăt'-tē-răl-lȳ. *adv.* [from *collateral*.]

1. Side by ſide.

Theſe pullies may be multiplied according to ſundry different ſituations, not only when they are ſubordinate, but alſo when they are placed *collaterally*. *Wilkins.*

2. Indirectly.

By aſſerting the ſcripture to be the canon of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papiſts more directly, becauſe they have kept the ſcripture from us; and the fanaticks more *collaterally*, becauſe they have aſſumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private ſpirit. *Dryden.*

3. In collateral relation.

Colla'tion, kȏl-lā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*collatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conferring or beſtowing; gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the firſt *collation* of theſe benefits, but alſo for their preſervation. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Compariſon of one copy, or one thing of the ſame kind, with another.

In the diſquiſition of truth, a ready fancy is of great uſe; provided that *collation* doth its office.
Grew's Coſmologia.

I return you your Milton, which, upon *collation*, I find to be reviſed and augmented in ſeveral places. *Pope.*

3. In law.

Collation is the beſtowing of a benefice, by the biſhop that hath it in his own gift or patronage; and differs from inſtitution in this, that inſtitution into a benefice is performed by the biſhop at the preſentation of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time. *Cowell.*

Biſhops ſhould be placed by *collation* of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election, or confirmation enſuing. *Hayward.*

4. A repaſt; a treat leſs than a feaſt.

Collati'tious, kȏl-lā-tĭſh'-ŭs. *adj.* [*collatitius*, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many. *Dict.*

Colla'tor, kȏl-lā'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *collate*.]

1. One that compares copies, or manuſcripts.

To read the titles they give an editor or *collator* of a manuſcript, you would take him for the glory of letters. *Addiſon.*

2. One who preſents to an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary *collator*, till a month is expired from the day of preſentation. *Ayliffe.*

To **Colla'ud**, kŏl-lă'd. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Lat.] To join in praiſing. *Dict.*

CO'LLEAGUE, kŏl'-lĕg. *n. ſ.* [*collega*, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable.

Eaſy it might be ſeen that I intend
Mercy *colleague* with juſtice ſending thee. *Milton.*

The regents, upon demiſe of the crown, would keep the peace without *colleagues*. *Swift.*

To **Colle'ague**, kŏl'-lĕg. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite with.

Colleagued with this dream of his advantage,
He hath not fail'd to peſter us with meſſage,
Importing the ſurrender of thoſe lands.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

To **COLLE'CT**, kŏl-lĕk't. *v. a.* [*colligo*, *collectum*, Lat.]

1. To gather together; to bring into one place.

'Tis memory alone that enriches the mind, by preſerving what our labour and induſtry daily *collect*. *Watts.*

2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one ſum.

Let a man *collect* into one ſum as great a number as he pleaſes, this multitude, how great ſoever, leſſens not one jot the power of adding to it. *Locke.*

3. To gain by obſervation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord,
Made me *collect* theſe dangers in the duke.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

4. To infer as a conſequence; to gather from premiſes.

How great the force of erroneous perſuaſion is, we may *collect* from our Saviour's premonition to his diſciples. *Decay of Piety.*

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite ſpace, becauſe they can have no idea of infinite matter; which conſequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

5. *To collect himſelf.* To recover from ſurpriſe; to gain command over his thoughts; to aſſemble his ſentiments.

Be *collected*;
No more amazement. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Affrighted much,
I did in time *collect* myſelf, and thought
This was ſo, and no ſlumber. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Proſperity unexpected often maketh men careleſs and remiſs; whereas they, who receive a wound, become more vigilant and *collected*. *Hayward.*

As when of old ſome orator renown'd
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flouriſh'd, ſince mute, to ſome great cauſe addreſs'd,
Stood in himſelf *collected*, while each part,
Motion, each act won audience, ere the tongue
Sometimes in height began, as no delay
Of preface breaking through his zeal of right.
Milton.

Co'llect, kŏl'-lĕkt. *n. ſ.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A ſhort comprehenſive prayer, uſed at the ſacrament; any ſhort prayer.

Then let your devotion be humbly to ſay over proper *collects*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Collecta'neous, kŏl-lĕk-tă'-nyŭs. *adj.* [*collectaneus*, Lat.] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

Colle'ctedly, kŏl-lĕk't-ĕd-lỳ. *adv.* [from *collected*.] Gathered in one view at once.

The whole evolution of ages from everlaſting to everlaſting is ſo *collectedly* and preſentifickly repreſented to God. *More.*

Colle'ctible, kŏl-lĕk-tỉ'bl. *adj.* [from *collect*.] That which may be gathered from the premiſes by juſt conſequence.

Whether thereby be meant Euphrates, is not *collectible* from the following words. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Colle'ction, kŏl-lĕk'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *collect*.]

1. The act of gathering together.

2. An aſſemblage; the things gathered.

No perjur'd knight deſires to quit thy arms,
Faireſt *collection* of thy ſex's charms. *Prior.*

The gallery is hung with a *collection* of pictures. *Addiſon.*

3. The act of deducing conſequences; ratiocination; diſcourſe. This ſenſe is now ſcarce in uſe.

If once we deſcend unto probable *collections*, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the territory where human laws, take place. *Hooker.*

Thou ſhalt not peep thro' lattices of eyes,
Nor hear thro' labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or *collections* to diſcern. *Donne.*

4. A corollary; a conſectary deduced from premiſes; deduction; conſequence.

It ſhould be a weak *collection*, if whereas we ſay, that when Chriſt had overcome the ſharpneſs of death, he then opened the kingdom of heaven to all believers; a thing in ſuch ſort affirmed with circumſtances, were taken as inſinuating an oppoſite denial before that circumſtance be accompliſhed. *Hooker.*

This label
Is ſo from ſenſe in hardneſs, that I can
Make no *collection* of it. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

When ſhe, from ſundry arts, one ſkill doth draw;
Gath'ring, from divers fights, one act of war;
From many caſes like, one rule of law:
Theſe her *collections*, not the ſenſes are. *Davies.*

Collecti'tious, kŏl-lĕk'-tỉſh-ŭs. *adj.* [*collectitius*, Lat.] Gathered up.

Colle'ctive, kŏl-lĕk'-tỉv. *adj.* [from *collect*; *collectif*, French.]

1. Gathered into one maſs; aggregated; accumulative.

A body *collective*, it containeth a huge multitude. *Hooker.*

The three forms of government differ only by the civil adminiſtration being in the hands of one or two, called kings; in a ſenate, called the nobles; or in the people *collective* or repreſentative, who may be called the commons. *Swift.*

The difference between a compound and a *collective* idea is, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind; but a *collective* idea, things of the ſame. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Employed in deducing conſequences; argumentative.

Antiquity left many falſities controulable not only by critical and *collective* reaſon, but contrary obſervations. *Brown.*

3. [In grammar.] A *collective* noun is a word which expreſſes a multitude, though itſelf be ſingular; as a *company*; an *army*.

Colle'ctively, kŏl-lek'-tỉv-lỳ. *adv.* [from *collective*.] In a general maſs; in a body; not ſingly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a ſtate of combination or union.

Although we cannot be free from all ſin *collectively*, in ſuch ſort that no part thereof ſhall be found in us, yet diſtributively all great actual offences, as they offer themſelves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker.*

Singly and apart many of them are ſubject to exception, yet *collectively* they make up a good moral evidence. *Hale.*

The other part of the water was condenſed at the ſurface of the earth, and ſent forth *collectively* into ſtanding ſprings and rivers. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Colle'ctor, kŏl-lĕk'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*collector*, Lat.]

1. A gatherer; he that collects ſcattered things together.

2. A compiler; one that gathers ſcattered pieces into one book.

The grandfather might be the firſt *collector* of them into a body. *Hale's Common Law of Eng.*

Volumes without the *collector*'s own reflections. *Addiſon.*

The beſt Engliſh hiſtorian, when his ſtile grows antiquated, will be only conſidered as a tedious relater of facts, and perhaps conſulted to furniſh materials for ſome future *collector*. *Swift.*

3. A tax-gatherer; a man employed in levying duties or tributes.

A great part of this treaſure is now embezzled, laviſhed, and feaſted away by *collectors*, and other officers. *Temple.*

The commiſſions of the revenue are diſpoſed of, and the *collectors* are appointed by the commiſſioner. *Swift.*

Colle'gatary, kŏl-lĕg'-ă-tĕr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *legatum* a legacy, Latin.] In the civil law, a perſon to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other perſons. *Chambers.*

CO'LLEGE, kŏl'-lỉdzh. *n. ſ.* [*collegium*, Lat.]

1. A community; a number of perſons living by ſome common rules.

On barbed ſteeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the *college* of the bees in May. *Dryden.*

2. A ſociety of men ſet apart for learning, or religion.

He is return'd with his opinions,
Gather'd from all the famous *colleges*
Almoſt in Chriſtendom. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

I would the *college* of the cardinals
Would chuſe him pope, and carry him to Rome.
Shakeſp.

This order or ſociety is ſometimes called Solomon's houſe, and ſometimes the *college* of the ſix days work. *Bacon.*

3. The houſe in which the collegians reſide.

Huldah the propheteſs dwelt in Jeruſalem in the *college*. *Kings.*

4. A college, in forming univerſities, is a lecture read in publick.

Colle'gial, kŏl-lē'-jĕl. *adj.* [from *college*.] Relating to a college; poſſeſſed by a college.

Colle'gian, kŏl-lē'-jĕn. *n. ſ.* [from *college*.] An inhabitant of a college; a member of a college.

Colle'giate, kŏl-lē'-jĕt. *adj.* [*collegiatus*, low Latin.]

1. Containing a college; inſtituted after the manner of a college.

I wiſh that yourſelves did well conſider how oppoſite certain of your poſitions are unto the ſtate of *collegiate* ſocieties, whereon the two univerſities conſiſt. *Hooker, Preface.*

2. A *collegiate* church was ſuch as was built at a convenient diſtance from a cathedral church, wherein a number of preſbyters were ſettled, and lived together in one congregation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Colle'giate, kŏl-lē'-jĕt. *n. ſ.* [from *college*.] A member of a college; a man bred in a college; an univerſity man.

Theſe are a kind of empiricks in poetry, who have got a receipt to pleaſe; and no *collegiate* like them, for purging the paſſions. *Rymer.*

Co'llet, kŏl'-lỉt. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.]

1. Anciently ſomething that went about the neck; ſometimes the neck.

2. That part of a ring in which the ſtone is ſet.

3. A term uſed by turners.

To **Colli'de**, kỏl-lỉ'd. *v. a.* [*collido*, Lat.] To ſtrike againſt each other; to beat, to daſh, to knock together.

Scintillations are not the accenſion of air upon colliſion, but inflammable effluencies from the bodies *collided*. *Brown.*

Co'llier, kỏl'-yẻr. *n. ſ.* [from *coal*.]

1. A digger of coals; one that works in the coal-pits.

2. A coal-merchant; a dealer in coals.

I knew a nobleman a great graſier, a great timberman, a great *collier*, and a great landman. *Bacon.*

3. A ſhip that carries coals.

Co'lliery, kỏl'-yẻr-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *collier*.]

1. The place where coals are dug.

2. The coal trade.

Co'lliflower, kỏl'-lỷ-flow-ủr. *n. ſ.* [*flos braſicæ*; from capl, Sax. cabbage, and *flower*; properly *cauliflower*.] A ſpecies of cabbage.

Colliga'tion, kỏl-lỷ-gả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*colligatio*, Lat.]. A binding together.

Theſe the midwife contriveth into a knot, whence that tortuoſity or nodoſity in the navel, occaſioned by the *colligation* of veſſels. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Collima'tion, kỏl-lỉ-mả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] The act of aiming at a mark; aim. *Dict.*

Collinea'tion, kỏl-lỉn-ỷ-ả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

Co'lliquable, kỏl-lỉ'-kwảbl. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] Eaſily diſſolved; liable to be melted.

The tender conſiſtence renders it the more *colliquable* and conſumptive. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Colli'quament, kỏl-lỉ'-kwả-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *colliquate*.] The ſubſtance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

Colliquant, kỏl'-lỷ-kwảnt. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] That which has the power of melting or diſſolving.

To **CO'LLIQUATE**, kỏl'-lỷ-kwảte. *v. a.* [*colliqueo*, Lat.] To melt; to diſſolve; to turn from ſolid to fluid.

The fire melted the glaſs, that made a great ſhew, after what was *colliquated* had been removed from the fire. *Boyle.*

The fat of the kidneys is apt to be *colliquated* through a great heat from within, and an ardent colliquative fever. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To **Co'lliquate**, kỏl'-lỷ-kwảt. *v. n.* To melt; to be diſſolved.

Ice will diſſolve in fire, and *colliquate* in water or warm oils. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Colliqua'tion, kỏl-lỷ-kwả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*colliquatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of melting.

Glaſs may be made by the bare *colliquation* of the ſalt and earth remaining in the aſhes of a burnt plant. *Boyle.*

From them proceed rarefaction, *colliquation*, concoction, maturation, and moſt effects of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Such a temperament or diſpoſition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the ſecretory glands faſter than they ought. *Quincy.*

Any kind of univerſal diminution and *colliquation* of the body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Colli'quative, kỏl'-lỷ'-kwả-tỉv. *adj.* [from *colliquate*.] Melting; diſſolvent.

A *colliquative* fever is ſuch as is attended with a diarrhœa, or ſweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids. *Quincy.*

It is a conſequent of a burning *colliquative* fever, whereby the humours, fat, and fleſh of the body are melted. *Harvey.*

Colliquefa'ction, kỏl'-lỉ-kwẻ-fảk'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*colliquefacio*, Lat.] The act of melting together; reduction to one maſs by fluxion in the fire.

After the incorporation of metals by ſimple *colliquefaction*, for the better diſcovering of the nature and conſents and diſſents of metals, it would be tried by incorporating of their diſſolutions. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

Colli'sion, kỏl-lỉzh'-ủn. *n. ſ.* [from *colliſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſtriking two bodies together.

Or, by *colliſion* of two bodies, grind
The air attrite to fire. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The flint and the ſteel you may move apart as long as you pleaſe; but it is the hitting and *colliſion* of them that muſt make them ſtrike fire. *Bentley.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtruck together; a claſh.

Then from the claſhes between popes and kings,
Debate, like ſparks from flint's *colliſion*, ſprings. *Denham.*

The devil ſometimes borrowed fire from the altar to conſume the votaries; and, by the mutual *colliſion* of well-meant zeal, ſet even orthodox Chriſtians in a flame. *Decay of Piety.*

To **CO'LLOCATE**, kỏl'-lỏ-kảt. *v. a.* [*colloco*, Lat.] To place; to ſtation.

If you deſire to ſuperinduce any virtue upon a perſon, take the creature in which that virtue is moſt eminent: of that creature take the parts wherein that virtue is *collocate*. *Bacon.*

Colloca'tion, kỏl-lỏ-kả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*collocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of placing; diſpoſition.

2. The ſtate of being placed.

In the *collocation* of the ſpirits in bodies, the *collocation* is equal or unequal; and the ſpirits coacervate or diffuſed. *Bacon.*

Collocu'tion, kỏl-lỏ-kủ'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*collocutio*, Lat.] Conference; converſation.

To **Collo'gue**, kỏl-lỏ'g. *v. n.* [probably from *colloquor*, Lat.] To wheedle; to flatter; to pleaſe with kind words. A low word.

Co'llop, kỏl'-lủp. *n. ſ.* [It is derived by *Minſhew* from *coal* and *op*, a raſher broiled upon the coals; a carbonade.]

1. A ſmall ſlice of meat.

Sweetbread and *collops* were with ſkewers
prick'd
About the ſides. *Dryden's Fables.*

A cook perhaps has mighty things profeſs'd;
Then ſent up but two diſhes nicely dreſt:
What ſignifies Scotch *collops* to a feaſt? *King's Cookery.*

2. A piece of any animal.

The lion is upon his death-bed: not an enemy that does not apply for a *collop* of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. In burleſque language, a child.

Come, Sir page,
Look on me with your welkin eye, ſweet villain,
Moſt dear'ſt, my *collop*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Thou art a *collop* of my fleſh,
And for thy ſake I have ſhed many a tear. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Collo'quial, kỏl'-lỏ-kwỷ-ảl. *adj.* [from *colloquy*.] Whatever relates to common converſation.

Co'lloquy, kỏl'-lỏ-kwỷ. *n. ſ.* [*colloquium*, Lat.] Conference; converſation; alternate diſcourſe; talk.

My earthly, by his heav'nly over-power'd,
In that celeſtial *colloquy* ſublime,
As with an object that excels the ſenſe,
Dazzled, and ſpent, ſunk down. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

In retirement make frequent *colloquies*, or ſhort diſcourſings, between God and thy own ſoul. *Taylor.*

Co'llow, kỏl-lỏ'. *n. ſ.* [More properly *colly*, from *coal*.]

Collow is the word by which they denote black grime of burnt coals, or wood. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Collu'ctancy, kỏl-lủk'-tản-sỷ. *n. ſ.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] A tendency to conteſt; oppoſition of nature.

Colluctation, kỏl-lủc-tả' shủn. *n. ſ.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Conteſt; ſtruggle; contrariety; oppoſition; ſpite.

The thermæ, natural baths, or hot ſprings, do not owe their heat to any *colluctation* or efferveſcence of the minerals in them. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **COLLU'DE**, kỏl-lủ'd. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conſpire in a fraud; to act in concert; to play into the hand of each other.

Collu'sion, kỏl-lủ'-zhủn. *n. ſ.* [*colluſio*, Lat.]

Colluſion is, in our common law, a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more, for the one part to bring an action againſt the other to ſome evil purpoſe; as to defraud a third of his right. *Cowell.*

By the ignorance of the merchants, or diſhoneſty of weavers, or the *colluſion* of both, the ware was bad, and the price exceſſive. *Swift.*

Collu'sive, kỏl-lủ'-sỉv. *adj.* [from *collude*.] Fraudulently concerted.

Collu'sively, kỏl-lủ'-sỉv-lỷ. *adv.* [from *colluſive*.] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

Collu'sory, kỏl-lủ'-sủr-rỷ. *adj.* [from *colludo*, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by ſecret concert.

Co'lly, kỏl'-lỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *coal*.] The ſmut of coal.

Suppoſe thou ſaw her dreſſed in ſome old hirſute attire, out of faſhion, coarſe raiment, beſmeared with ſoot, *colly*, perfumed with opoponax. *Burton on Melancholy.*

To **Colly**, kỏl'-lỷ. *v. a.* To grime with coal; to ſmut with coal.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night,
That, in a ſpeen, unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath pow'r to ſay, behold,
The jaws of darkneſs do devour it up. *Shakeſp.*

COLLY'RIUM, kỏl-lẻ'-ryủm. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An ointment for the eyes.

CO'LMAR, kỏ'l-mảr. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A ſort of pear.

Co'logn *Earth*, kỏ'-lỏn. *n. ſ.* Is a deep brown, very light baſtard ochre, which is no pure native foſſil; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried in the earth. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Co'lon, kỏ'-lỏn. *n. ſ.* [κῶλον a *member*.]

1. A point [:] uſed to mark a pauſe greater than that of a comma, and leſs than that of a period. Its uſe is not very exactly fixed; nor is it very neceſſary, being confounded by moſt with the ſemicolon. It was uſed, before punctuation was refined, to mark almoſt any ſenſe leſs than a period. To apply it properly, we ſhould place it, perhaps, only where the ſenſe is continued without dependence of grammar or conſtruction; as, *I love him, I deſpiſe him: I have long ceaſed to truſt, but ſhall never forbear to ſuccour him.*

2. The greateſt and wideſt of all the inteſtines, about eight or nine hands breadth long. It begins where the ilium ends, in the cavity of the os ilium on the right ſide; from thence aſcending by the kidney on the ſame ſide, it paſſes under the concave ſide of the liver, to which it is ſometimes tied, as likewiſe to the gall-bladder, which tinges it

yellow in that place: then it runs under the bottom of the ſtomach to the ſpleen in the left ſide, to which it is alſo knit: from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence paſſing, in form of an S, it terminates at the upper part of the os ſacrum in the rectum. *Quincy.*

Now, by your crueſty hard bound,
I ſtrain my guts, my *colon* wound. *Swift.*

The contents of the *colon* are of a ſour, fetid, acid ſmell in rabbits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

CO′LONEL, kůr′-nĕl. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it originally *colonialis* the leader of a colony. *Minſhew* deduces it from *colonna* a pillar: as, *patriæ columen; exercitus columen.* Each is plauſible.] The chief commander of a regiment; a field officer of the higheſt rank, next to the general officers. It is now generally ſounded with only two diſtinct ſyllables, *col′nel.*

The chiefeſt help muſt be the care of the *colonel*, that hath the government of all his garriſon. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Captain or *colonel*, or knight in arms,
Whoſe chance on theſe defenceleſs doors may
ſeize,
If deed of honour did thee ever pleaſe,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms.
Milton.

CO′LONELSHIP, kůr′-nĕl-ſhip. *n. ſ.* [from *colonel.*] The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a ſubaltern, he complained againſt the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commiſſion for a regiment, he confeſſed that *colonelſhip* was coming faſt upon him. *Swift.*

To **CO′LONIZE**, kŏl-ō-nī′z. *v. a.* [from *colony.*] To plant with inhabitants; to ſettle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand drawn, that did double the reſt of the habitable world, before this; for ſo a man may truly term it, if he ſhall put to account as well that that is, as that which may be hereafter, by the farther occupation and *colonizing* of thoſe countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one ſpeak ingenuouſly, that it was the propagation of the Chriſtian faith that was the adamant of that diſcovery, entry, and plantation; but gold and ſilver, and temporal profit and glory; ſo that what was firſt in God's providence, was but ſecond in man's appetite and intention. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Druina hath advantage by acqueſt of iſlands, which ſhe *colonizeth* and fortifieth daily. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

COLONNA′DE, kŏl-lō-nā′d. *n. ſ.* [from *colonna*, Ital. a column.]

1. A periſtyle of a circular figure; or a ſeries of columns diſpoſed in a circle, and inſulated within ſide. *Builder's Dict.*

Here circling *colonnades* the ground incloſe,
And here the marble ſtatues breathe in rows.
Addiſon.

2. Any ſeries or range of pillars.

For you my *colonnades* extend their wings. *Pope.*

CO′LONY, kŏl′-ŭn-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*colonia*, Lat.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit ſome diſtant place.

To theſe new inhabitants and *colonies* he gave the ſame law under which they were born and bred. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Rooting out theſe two rebellious ſepts, he placed Engliſh *colonies* in their rooms. *Davies on Ireland.*

Oſiris, or the Bacchus of the ancients, is reported to have civilized the Indians, planting *colonies*, and building cities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. The country planted; a plantation.

The riſing city, which from far you ſee,
Is Carthage, and a Tyrian *colony*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CO′LOPHONY, kŏl′-lō-fō-nȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *Colophon* a city, whence it came.] Roſin.

Of Venetian turpentine, ſlowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining ſubſtance ſuffered to cool, would afford me a coherent body, or a fine *colophony*. *Boyle.*

Turpentines and oils leave a *colophony*, upon a ſeparation of their thinner oil. *Floyer on the Humours.*

COLOQUI′NTEDA, kŏl′-lō-kwĭn′-tī-dā. *n. ſ.* [*colocynthis*, Lat. κολόκυνθις.] The fruit of a plant of the ſame name, brought from the Levant, about the bigneſs of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Both the ſeed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of conſiderable uſe in medicine. *Chambers.*

CO′LORATE, kŏl′-ō-rāt. *adj.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] Coloured; dyed; marked or ſtained with ſome colour.

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate*, many rays from viſible objects would have been ſtopt. *Ray.*

COLORA′TION, kŏl-ō-rā′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*coloro*, Lat.]

1. The art or practice of colouring.

Some bodies have a more departable nature than others, as is evident in *coloration*; for a ſmall quantity of ſaffron will tinct more than a great quantity of braſil. *Bacon.*

2. The ſtate of being coloured.

Amongſt curioſities I ſhall place *coloration*, though ſomewhat better; for beauty in flowers is their preheminence. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

COLORI′FICK, kō-lō-rĭf′-ĭk. *adj.* [*colorificus*, Lat.] That which has the power of producing dyes, tints, colours, or hues.

In this compoſition of white, the ſeveral rays do not ſuffer any change in their *colorifick* qualities by acting upon one another; but are only mixed, and by a mixture of their colours produce white. *Newton's Opticks.*

COLO′SSE, kō-lŏs′. } *n. ſ.* [*coloſſus*,
COLO′SSUS, kō-lŏs′-ſŭs. } Lat.] A ſtatue of enormous magnitude.

Not to mention the walls and palace of Babylon, the pyramids of Egypt, or *coloſſe* of Rhodes. *Temple.*

There huge *coloſſus* roſe, with trophies crown'd,
And runick characters were grav'd around. *Pope.*

COLOSSE′AN, kō-lŏs-ſē′-ăn. *adj.* [*coloſſeus*, Lat.] In form of a coloſſus; of the height and bigneſs of ſuch a ſtatue; giantlike.

CO′LOUR, kŭl′-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [*color*, Lat.]

1. The appearance of bodies to the eye only; hue; dye.

It is a vulgar idea of the *colours* of ſolid bodies, when we perceive them to be a red, or blue, or green tincture of the ſurface; but a philoſophical idea, when we conſider the various *colours* to be different ſenſations, excited in us by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different ſize, or ſhape, or ſituation of the particles of which ſurfaces are compoſed. *Watts.*

Her hair ſhall be of what *colour* it pleaſe God.
Shakeſp.

For though our eyes can nought but *colours* ſee,
Yet *colours* give them not their power of ſight.
Davies.

The lights of *colours* are more refrangible one than another in this order; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, deep violet. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The freſhneſs, or appearance of blood in the face.

My cheeks no longer did their *colour* boaſt.
Dryden.

A ſudden horror ſeiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears trickled, and his *colour* fled. *Dryden.*

3. The tint of the painter.

When each bold figure juſt begins to live,
The treach'rous *colours* the fair art betray,
And all the bright creation fades away. *Pope.*

4. The repreſentation of any thing ſuperficially examined.

Their wiſdom is only of this world, to put falſe *colours* upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, againſt the conviction of their own conſciences. *Swift.*

5. Concealment; palliation; excuſe; ſuperficial cover.

It is no matter if I do halt; I have the wars for my *colour*, and my penſion ſhall ſeem the more reaſonable. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Their ſin admitted no *colour* or excuſe.
King Charles.

6. Appearance; pretence; falſe ſhew.

Under the *colour* of commending him,
I have acceſs my own love to prefer. *Shakeſp.*

Merchants came to Rhodes with a great ſhip laded with corn; under the *colour* of the ſale whereof, they noted all that was done in the city. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

7. Kind; ſpecies; character.

Boys and women are, for the moſt part, cattle of this *colour*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

8. In the plural, a ſtandard; an enſign of war: they ſay the *colours* of the foot, and *ſtandard* of the horſe.

He at Venice gave
His body to that pleaſant country's earth,
And his pure ſoul unto his captain Chriſt,
Under whoſe *colours* he had fought ſo long.
Shakeſp. Rich. II.

Againſt all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I muſt advance the *colours* of my love,
And not retire. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The banks were filled with companies, paſſing all along the river under their *colours*, with trumpets ſounding. *Knolles.*

9. Colours is uſed ſingularly by *Addiſon.*

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colours*. *Addiſon.*

To **CO′LOUR**, kŭl′-lŭr. *v. a.* [*coloro*, Lat.]

1. To mark with ſome hue, or dye.

The rays, to ſpeak properly, are not *coloured*: in them there is nothing elſe than a certain power and diſpoſition to ſtir up a ſenſation of this or that colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To palliate; to excuſe; to dreſs in ſpecious colours, or fair appearances.

I told him, that I would not favour or *colour* in any ſort his former folly. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He *colours* the falſehood of Æneas by an expreſs command from Jupiter to forſake the queen. *Dryden's Dedicat. Æneid.*

3. To make plauſible.

We have ſcarce heard of an inſurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the higheſt kind, or countenanced by one or more branches of the legiſlature. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

4. *To colour a Stranger's Goods*, is when a freeman allows a foreigner to enter goods at the cuſtom-houſe in his name; ſo that the foreigner pays but ſingle duty, when he ought to pay double. *Phillips.*

To **CO′LOUR**, kŭl′-lŭr. *v. n.* To bluſh. A low word, only uſed in converſation.

CO′LOURABLE, kŭl′-lŭr-ăbl. *adj.* [from *colour.*] Specious; plauſible. It is now little uſed.

They have now a *colourable* pretence to withſtand innovations, having accepted of other laws and rules already. *Spenſer.*

They were glad to lay hold on ſo *colourable* a matter, and to traduce him as an author of ſuſpicious innovation. *Hooker.*

Had I ſacrificed eccleſiaſtical government and revenues to their covetouſneſs and ambition, they would have found no *colourable* neceſſity of an army. *King Charles.*

We hope the mercy of God will conſider us unto ſome mineration of our offences; yet had not the ſincerity of our parents ſo *colourable* expectations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Co'lourably, kůl'-lůr-åb-lý. *adv.* [from *colourable.*] Speciouſly; plauſibly.

The proceſs, howſoever *colourably* awarded, hath not hit the very mark whereat it was directed. *Bacon.*

Co'loured, kůl'-lůrd. *participial adj.* [from *colour.*] Streaked; diverſified with variety of hues.

The *coloured* are coarſer juiced, and therefore not ſo well and equally concocted. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Co'louring, kůl'-lůr-ìng. *n. ſ.* [from *colour.*] The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours with propriety and beauty.

But as the ſlighteſt ſketch, if juſtly trac'd,
Is by ill *colouring* but the more diſgrac'd;
So by falſe learning is good ſenſe defac'd. *Pope.*

Co'lourist, kůl'-lůr-ìſt. *n. ſ.* [from *colour.*] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his deſigns.

Titian, Paul Veroneſe, Van Dyck, and the reſt of the good *colouriſts*, have come neareſt to nature. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Co'lourless, kůl'-lůr-lìs. *adj.* [from *colour.*] Without colour; not diſtinguiſhed by any hue; tranſparent.

Tranſparent ſubſtances, as glaſs, water, and air, when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherways formed into plates, exhibit various colours, according to their various thinneſs; although, at a greater thickneſs they appear very clear and *colourleſs.* *Newton's Opticks.*

Pellucid *colourleſs* glaſs or water, by being beaten into a powder or froth, do acquire a very intenſe whiteneſs. *Bentley.*

COLT, kŏ'lt. *n. ſ.* [colt, Sax.]

1. A young horſe: uſed commonly for the male offspring of a horſe, as foal for the female.

The *colt* hath about four years of growth, and ſo the fawn, and ſo the calf. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Like *colts* or unmanaged horſes, we ſtart at dead bones and lifeleſs blocks. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

No ſports, but what belong to war, they know;
To break the ſtubborn *colt*, to bend the bow.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. A young fooliſh fellow.

Ay, that 's a *colt*, indeed; for he doth nothing but talk of his horſe. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

To **Colt**, kŏ'lt. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To friſk; to be licentious; to run at large without rule; to riot; to frolick.

As ſoon as they were out of ſight by themſelves, they ſhook off their bridles, and began to *colt* anew more licentiouſly than before.
Spenſer's State of Ireland.

To **Colt**, kŏ'lt. *v. a.* To befool.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus?
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

Colts-foot, kŏ'lts-fůt. *n. ſ.* [*tuſſilago*; from *colt* and *foot.*] It hath a radiated flower, whoſe diſk conſiſts of many florets, but the crown compoſed of many half florets: the embryos are included in a multifid flower-cup, which turns to downy ſeeds fixed in a bed. *Miller.*

Colts-tooth, kŏ'lts-tŏ'th. *n. ſ.* [from *colt* and *tooth.*]

1. An imperfect or ſuperfluous tooth in young horſes.

2. A love of youthful pleaſure; a diſpoſition to the practices of youth.

Well ſaid, lord Sands;
Your *colts-tooth* is not caſt yet?—
—No, my lord; nor ſhall not, while I have a ſtump. *Shakeſp.*

Co'lter, kŏl'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [culτoр, Sax. *culter*, Lat.] The ſharp iron of a plough that cuts the ground perpendicularly to the ſhare.

Co'ltish, kŏ'l-tìſh. *adj.* [from *colt.*] Having the tricks of a colt; wanton.

Co'lubrine, kŏ'-lů-brìn. *adj.* [*colubrinus*, Lat.]

1. Relating to a ſerpent.
2. Cunning; crafty.

Co'lumbary, kŏ-lům'-bå-rý. *n. ſ.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeon-houſe.

The earth of *columbaries*, or dovehouſes, is much deſired in the artifice of ſaltpetre.
Brown's Vulg. Err.

Co'lumbine, kŏl'-ům-bìn. *n. ſ.* [*columbina*, Lat.] A plant with leaves like the meadow rue. *Miller.*

Columbines are of ſeveral ſorts and colours. They flower in the end of May, when few other flowers ſhew. *Mortimer.*

Co'lumbine, kŏl'-ům-bìn. *n. ſ.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dove colour. *Dict.*

CO'LUMN, kŏl'-lům. *n. ſ.* [*columna*, Lat.]

1. A round pillar.

Some of the old Greek *columns*, and altars, were brought from the ruins of Apollo's temple at Delos. *Peacham.*

Round broken *columns* claſping ivy twin'd. *Pope.*

2. Any body of certain dimenſions preſſing vertically upon its baſe.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmoſphere, and likewiſe the ſpecifick gravity of its baſis, are certainly known by many experiments. *Bentley.*

3. [In the military art.] The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.

4. [With printers.] A column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line paſſing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by ſeveral parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

Colu'mnar, kŏ-lům'-når. } *adj.*
Columna'rian, kŏ-lům-nå'-ryån. }
[from *column.*] Formed in columns.

White *columnar* ſpar, out of a ſtone-pit.
Woodward on Foſſils.

Colu'res, kŏ-lů'rz. *n. ſ.* [*coluri*, Lat.; κολουροι.]

Two great circles ſuppoſed to paſs through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the ſolſtitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They are called the equinoctial and ſolſtitial *colures*, and divide the ecliptick into four equal parts. The points where they interſect the ecliptick are called the cardinal points. *Harris.*

Thrice the equinoctial line
He circled; four times croſs'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traverſing each *colure.* *Milt.*

CO'MA, kŏ'-må. *n. ſ.* [κῶμα.] A morbid diſpoſition to ſleep; a lethargy.

Co'mart, kŏ-må'rt. *n. ſ.* This word, which I have only met with in one place, ſeems to ſignify treaty; article; from *con*, and *mart*, or *market.*

By the ſame *comart*,
And carriage of the articles deſign'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Co'mate, kŏ'-måt. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *mate.*] Companion.

My *comates* and brothers in exile.
Shakeſp. As you like it.

Comato'se, kŏ-må-tŏz. *adj.* [from *coma.*] Lethargick; ſleepy to a diſeaſe.

Our beſt caſtor is from Ruſſia; the great and principal uſe whereof, is in hyſterical and *comatoſe* caſes. *Grew.*

COMB in the end, kŏ'm, and **Comp** in the beginning, of names, ſeem to be derived from the Britiſh *kum*, which ſignifies a low ſituation. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Comb, kŏ'm, in *Corniſh*, ſignifies a *valley*, and had the ſame meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB, kŏ'm. *n. ſ.* [camb, Sax.; *kam*, Dut.]

1. An inſtrument to ſeparate and adjuſt the hair.

By fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
Wherewith ſhe ſits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her ſoft alluring locks. *Milton.*

I made an inſtrument in faſhion of a *comb*, whoſe teeth, being in number ſixteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide. *Newton.*

2. The top or creſt of a cock, ſo called from its pectinated indentures.

Cocks have great *combs* and ſpurs, hens little or none. *Bacon.*

High was his *comb*, and coral-red withal,
With dents embattled like a caſtle-wall. *Dryden.*

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. Perhaps from the ſame word which makes the termination of towns, and ſignifies *hollow* or *deep.*

This in affairs of ſtate,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To fortify the *combs*, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, leſt the fabrick fall.
Dryden's Virgil.

To **Comb**, kŏ'm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divide, and clean, and adjuſt the hair with a comb.

Her care ſhall be
To *comb* your noddle with a three-legg'd ſtool.
Shakeſp.

Divers with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by *combing* it, as they ſay, with a leaden comb, or the like. *Bacon.*

She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and *comb'd* his ſilken hide.
Dryden's Æneid.

There was a ſort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, wherewith the man-mountain *combs* his head. *Swift.*

2. To lay any thing conſiſting of filaments ſmooth, by drawing through narrow interſtices; as, *to comb wool.*

Comb-brush, kŏ'm-brůſh. *n. ſ.* [*comb* and *bruſh.*] A bruſh to clean combs.

Comb-maker, kŏ'm-må-kůr. *n. ſ.* [*comb* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make combs.

This wood is of uſe for the turner, engraver, carver, and *combmaker.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **CO'MBAT**, kům'-bůt. *v. n.* [*combattre*, Fr.]

1. To fight: generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

Pardon me, I will not *combat* in my ſhirt.
Shakeſp.

2. To act in oppoſition, as the acid and alkali combat.

Two planets ruſhing from aſpect malign
Of fierceſt oppoſition in mid ſky,
Should *combat*, and their jarring ſpheres confound.
Milton.

To **Co'mbat**, kům'-bůt. *v. a.* To oppoſe; to fight.

Their oppreſſors have changed the ſcene, and *combated* the opinions in their true ſhape.
Decay of Piety.

Love yields at laſt, thus *combated* by pride,
And ſhe ſubmits to be the Roman's bride.
Granville.

Co'mbat,

Co′mbat, kům′-bůt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Conteſt; battle; duel; ſtrife; oppoſition: generally between two, but ſometimes it is uſed for battle.

Thoſe regions were full both of cruel monſters and monſtrous men; all which, by private *combats*, they delivered the countries of. *Sidney.*

The noble *combat* that, 'twixt joy and ſorrow, was fought in Paulina! She had one eye declined for the loſs of her huſband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled. *Shakeſp.*

The *combat* now by courage muſt be tried. *Dryden.*

Co′mbatant, kům′-bå-tånt. *n. ſ.* [*combattant*, Fr.]

1. He that fights with another; duelliſt; antagoniſt in arms.

So frown'd the mighty *combatants*, that hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Who, ſingle *combatant*,
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himſelf an army. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

He with his ſword unſheath'd, on pain of life,
Commands both *combatants* to ceaſe their ſtrife. *Dryden.*

Like deſpairing *combatants* they ſtrive againſt you, as if they had beheld unveiled the magical ſhield of Arioſto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightneſs. *Dryden.*

2. A champion.

When any of theſe *combatants* ſtrips his terms of ambiguity, I ſhall think him a champion for knowledge. *Locke.*

3. With *for* before the thing defended.

Men become *combatants for* thoſe opinions. *Locke.*

Co′mber, kỏ′-můr. *n. ſ.* [from *comb.*] He whoſe trade it is to diſentangle wool, and lay it ſmooth for the ſpinner.

Co′mbinate, kỏm′-bỉ-nåt. *adj.* [from *combine.*] Betrothed; promiſed; ſettled by compact. A word of *Shakeſpeare.*

She loſt a nobler brother; with him the ſinew of her fortune, her marriage dowry: with both, her *combinate* huſband, this well-ſeeming Angelo. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Combina′tion, kỏm-bỉ-nå′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *combine.*]

1. Union for ſome certain purpoſe; aſſociation; league. A combination is of private perſons; a confederacy, of ſtates or ſovereigns.

This cunning cardinal
The articles o' th' *combination* drew,
As himſelf pleas'd. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

2. It is now generally uſed in an ill ſenſe: but was formerly indifferent.

They aim to ſubdue all their own will and power, under the diſguiſes of holy *combinations.* *King Charles.*

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; commixture; conjunction.

Theſe natures, from the moment of their firſt *combination*, have been and are for ever inſeparable. *Hooker.*

Reſolution of compound bodies by fire, does not ſo much enrich mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the ſcore of its making new compounds by new *combinations.* *Boyle.*

Ingratitude is always in *combination* with pride and hard-heartedneſs. *South.*

4 Copulation of ideas in the mind.

They never ſuffer any ideas to be joined in their underſtandings, in any other or ſtronger *combination* than what their own nature and correſpondence give them. *Locke.*

5. *Combination* is uſed, in mathematicks, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, ſounds, or the like, in all the different manners poſſible. Thus the number of poſſible changes or *combinations* of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken firſt two by two, then three by three, &c. amount to 1,391,724,288,887,252,999,425,128,493,402,200. *Chambers.*

To **COMBI′NE**, kům-bỉ′n. *v. a.* [*combiner*, Fr. *binos jungere*, Lat.]

1. To join together.

Let us not then ſuſpect our happy ſtate,
As not ſecure to ſingle or *combin'd.*
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

2. To link in union.

God, the beſt maker of all marriages,
Combine your hearts in one, your realms in one. *Shakeſp.*

Friendſhip is the cement which really *combines* mankind. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To agree; to accord; to ſettle by compact.

My heart's dear love is ſet on his fair daughter;
As mine on hers, ſo hers is ſet on mine,
And all *combin'd*, ſave what thou muſt *combine*
By holy marriage. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

4. To join words or ideas together: oppoſed to *analyſe.*

To **Combi′ne**, kům-bỉ′n. *v. n.*

1. To coaleſce; to unite each with other. Uſed both of things and perſons.

Honour and policy, like unſever'd friends
I' th' war, do grow together: grant that, and tell me
In peace what each of them by th' other loſes,
That they *combine* not there? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To unite in friendſhip or deſign.

Combine together 'gainſt the enemy;
For theſe domeſtick and particular broils
Are not the queſtion here. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
You with your foes *combine*,
And ſeem your own deſtruction to deſign.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Co′mbless, kỏ′m-lỉs. *adj.* [from *comb.*] Wanting a comb or creſt.

What, is your creſt a coxcomb?——
—A *combleſs* cock, ſo Kate will be my hen. *Shak.*

COMBU′ST, kỏm-bůſt′. *adj.* [from *comburo*, *combuſtum*, Lat.]

When a planet is not above eight degrees and a half diſtant from the ſun, either before or after him, it is ſaid to be *combuſt*, or in *combuſtion.* *Harris.*

Combu′stible, kỏm-bůſ′-tỉbl. *adj.* [*comburo*, *combuſtum*, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; ſuſceptible of fire.

Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, becauſe their vapours are rather ſulphureous than of any other *combuſtible* ſubſtance. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Sin is to the ſoul like fire to *combuſtible* matter; it aſſimilates before it deſtroys it. *South.*

They are but ſtrewed over with a little penitential aſhes; and will, as ſoon as they meet with *combuſtible* matter, flame out. *Decay of Piety.*

The flame ſhall ſtill remain;
Nor, till the fuel periſh, can decay,
By nature form'd on things *combuſtible* to prey. *Dryden.*

Combu′stibleness, kỏm-bůſ′-tỉbl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *combuſtible.*] Aptneſs to take fire.

Combu′stion, kỏm-bůſ′-tſhůn. *n. ſ.* [Fr.]

1. Conflagration; burning; conſumption by fire.

The future *combuſtion* of the earth is to be uſhered in and accompanied with violent impreſſions upon nature. *Burnet.*

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; buſtle; hurly burly.

Mutual *combuſtions*, bloodſheds, and waſtes may enforce them, through very faintneſs, after the experience of ſo endleſs miſeries. *Hooker.*

Propheſying, with accents terrible,
Of dire *combuſtion*, and confus'd events,
New-hatch'd to th' woeful time. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Thoſe cruel wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, brought all England into an horrible *combuſtion.* *Raleigh.*

How much more of pow'r,
Army againſt army, numberleſs to raiſe
Dreadful *combuſtion* warring, and diſturb,
Though not deſtroy, their happy native ſeat! *Milton.*

But ſay, from whence this new *combuſtion* ſprings! *Dryden.*

The comet moves in an inconceivable fury, and *combuſtion*, and at the ſame time with an exact regularity. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To **COME**, kům′. *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *come.* {coman, Sax. *komen*, Dut. *kommen*, Germ.]

1. To remove from a diſtant to a nearer place; to arrive: oppoſed to *go.*

And troubled blood through his pale face was ſeen
To *come* and go, with tidings from the heart.
Fairy Queen.

Cæſar will *come* forth to-day. *Shak. Julius Caſ.*

Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
I ſpake unto the crown as having ſenſe.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

The colour of the king doth *come* and go,
Between his purpoſe and his conſcience.
Shakeſp. King John.

The Chriſtians having ſtood almoſt all the day in order of battle, in the ſight of the enemy, vainly expecting when he ſhould *come* forth to give them battle, returned at night unto their camp. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

'Tis true that ſince the ſenate's ſuccour *came*,
They grow more bold. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*
This Chriſtian woman!
Ah! there the miſchief *comes.* *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

2. To draw near; to advance towards.

By the pricking of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way *comes.* *Shak. Macbeth.*

3. To move in any manner towards another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending towards another. The word always reſpects the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is ſometimes almoſt evaneſcent and imperceptible.

I did hear
The galloping of horſe: who was 't *came* by?
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

Bid them cover the table, ſerve in the meat, and we will *come* in to dinner. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

As ſoon as the commandment *came* abroad, the children of Iſrael brought in abundance the firſt fruits. *2 Chronicles.*

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they *come* to by fair reaſoning. *Burnet's Theory.*

It is impoſſible to *come* near your Lordſhip, at any time, without receiving ſome favour. *Congreve.*

None may *come* in view, but ſuch as are pertinent. *Locke.*

No perception of bodies, at a diſtance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles *coming* from them, and ſtriking on our organs. *Locke.*

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as ſoon loſe and reſign it to the next that happens to *come* in their way. *Locke.*

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and beautiful without us; but it will never *come* into our heads all at once. *Locke.*

4. To proceed; to iſſue.

Behold, my ſon, which *came* forth of my bowels, ſeeketh my life. *2 Sam.* xvi. 11.

5. To advance from one ſtage or condition to another.

Truſt me, I am exceeding weary.——
—Is it *come* to that? I had thought wearineſs durſt not have attacked one of ſo high blood.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

Though he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it *came* to that. *Bacon.*

Seditious tumults, and ſeditious fames, differ no more but as brother and ſiſter; if it *come* to that, that the beſt actions of a ſtate are taken in an ill ſenſe and traduced. *Bacon.*

His ſoldiers had ſkirmiſhes with the Numidians, ſo that once the ſkirmiſh was like to *come* to a juſt battle. *Knolles.*

When it *came* to that once, they that had moſt fleſh wiſhed they had had leſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Every new ſprung paſſion is a part of the action, except we conceive nothing action till the players *come* to blows. *Dryden.*

The force whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they *come* to immediate contact, than when they are at ever ſo ſmall a finite diſtance.
Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.

6. To be brought to ſome condition either for better or worſe, implying ſome degree of caſualty: with *to*.

One ſaid to Ariſtippus, 'tis a ſtrange thing why men ſhould rather give to the poor than to philoſophers. He anſwered, becauſe they think themſelves may ſooner *come to* be poor than to be philoſophers. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

His ſons *come to* honour, and he knoweth it not. *Job.*

He being *come to* the eſtate, keeps a buſy family. *Locke.*

You were told your maſter had gone to a tavern, and *come to* ſome miſchance. *Swift.*

7. To attain any condition or character.

A ſerpent, ere he *comes* to be a dragon,
Does eat a bat. *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

He wonder'd how ſhe *came* to know
What he had done, and meant to do. *Hudibras.*

The teſtimony of conſcience, thus informed, *comes* to be ſo authentick, and ſo much to be relied upon. *South.*

8. To become.

So *came* I a widow;
And never ſhall have length of life enough
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

When he returns from hunting,
I will not ſpeak with him; ſay I am ſick.
If you *come* ſlack of former ſervices,
You ſhall do well. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

How *came* the publican juſtified, but by a ſhort and humble prayer? *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

9. To arrive at ſome act or habit, or diſpoſition.

They would quickly *come* to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them ſlighted. *Locke.*

10. To change from one ſtate into another deſired; as the butter *comes*, when the parts begin to ſeparate in the churn.

It is reported, that if you lay good ſtore of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine *come* earlier, and proſper better.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Then butter does refuſe to *come*,
And love proves croſs and humourſome. *Hudibras.*

In the *coming* or ſprouting of malt, as it muſt not *come* too little, ſo it muſt not *come* too much.
Mortimer.

11. To become preſent, and no longer future.

A time will *come*, when my maturer muſe
In Cæſar's wars a nobler theme ſhall chuſe.
Dryden's Virgil.

12. To become preſent, and no longer abſent.

That 's my joy
Not to have ſeen before; for nature now
Comes all at once, confounding my delight.
Dryden's King Arthur.

Mean while the gods the dome of Vulcan throng,
Apollo *comes*, and Neptune *came* along.
Pope's Odyſſey.

Come then, my friend, my genius, *come* along,
Thou maſter of the poet and the ſong! *Pope.*

13. To happen; to fall out.

The duke of Cornwal, and Regan his ducheſs, will be here with him this night.—
—How *comes* that? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

14. To befal, as an event.

Let me alone that I may ſpeak, and let *come* on me what will. *Job*, xiii. 13.

15. To follow as a conſequence.

Thoſe that are kin to the king, never prick their finger but they ſay, there is ſome of the king's blood ſpilt. How *comes* that? ſays he, that takes upon him not to conceive: the anſwer is, I am the king's poor couſin, Sir.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

16. To ceaſe very lately from ſome act or ſtate; to have juſt done or ſuffered any thing.

David ſaid unto Uriah, *cameſt* thou not from thy journey? 2 *Samuel*, xi. 10.

17. *To come about.* To come to paſs; to fall out; to come into being. Probably from the French *venir a bout*.

And let me ſpeak to th' yet unknowing world,
How theſe things *came about*. *Shakeſp.*

That cherubim, which now appears as a God to a human ſoul, knows very well that the period will *come about* in eternity, when the human ſoul ſhall be as perfect as he himſelf now is.
Addiſon's Spectator.

I conclude, however it *comes about*, that things are not as they ſhould be. *Swift.*

How *comes* it *about*, that, for above ſixty years, affairs have been placed in the hands of new men.
Swift.

18. *To come about.* To change; to come round.

The wind *came about*, and ſettled in the Weſt for many days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

On better thoughts, and my urg'd reaſons,
They are *come about*, and won to the true ſide.
Ben Jonſon.

19. *To come again.* To return.

There came water thereout; and when he had drunk, his ſpirit *came again*, and he revived.
Judges, xv. 19.

20. *To come after.* To follow.

If any man will *come after* me, let him deny himſelf, and take up his croſs and follow me.
Matthew, xvi. 24.

21. *To come at.* To reach; to get within the reach of; to obtain; to gain.

Neither ſword nor ſceptre can *come at* conſcience; but it is above and beyond the reach of both. *Suckling.*

Cats will eat and deſtroy your marum, if they can *come at* it. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

In order to *come at* a true knowledge of ourſelves, we ſhould conſider how far we may deſerve praiſe.
Addiſon.

Nothing makes a woman more eſteemed by the oppoſite ſex than chaſtity, and we always prize thoſe moſt who are hardeſt to *come at*. *Addiſ. Spect.*

22. *To come by.* To obtain; to gain; to acquire. This ſeems an irregular and improper uſe, but has very powerful authorities.

Things moſt needful to preſerve this life, are moſt prompt and eaſy for all living creatures to *come by*. *Hooker.*

Love is like a child,
That longs for every thing that he can *come by*.
Shakeſp.

Thy caſe
Shall be my precedent; as thou got'ſt Milan,
I'll *come by* Naples. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Are you not aſhamed to inforce a poor widow to ſo rough a courſe to *come by* her own?
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the ſtrangeſt and hardeſt to *come by* is the moſs of a dead man unburied. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

And with that wicked lye
A letter they *came by*,
From our king's majeſty. *Denham.*

He tells a ſad ſtory, how hard it was for him to *come by* the book of Trigantius. *Stillingfleet.*

Amidſt your train this unſeen judge will wait,
Examine how you *came by* all your ſtate.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

23. *To come in.* To enter.

What, are you there? *come in*, and give ſome help. *Shakeſp.*

The ſimple ideas, united in the ſame ſubject, are as perfectly diſtinct as thoſe that *come in* by different ſenſes. *Locke.*

24. *To come in.* To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.

If the arch-rebel Tyrone, in the time of theſe wars, ſhould offer to *come in* and ſubmit himſelf to her majeſty, would you not have him received?
Spenſer on Ireland.

25. *To come in.* To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.

At what time our ſecond fleet, which kept the narrow ſeas, was *come in* and joined to our main fleet. *Bacon.*

There was the Plymouth ſquadron now *come in*,
Which in the Streights laſt winter was abroad.
Dryden.

26. *To come in.* To become modiſh; to be brought into uſe.

Then *came* rich cloaths and graceful action *in*,
Then inſtruments were taught more moving notes.
Roſcommon.

Silken garments did not *come in* till late, and the uſe of them in men was often reſtrained by law.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

27. *To come in.* To be an ingredient; to make part of a compoſition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happineſs, muſt *come in* to heighten his character. *Atterbury.*

28. *To come in.* To accrue from an eſtate, trade, or otherwiſe, as gain.

I had rather be mad with him that, when he had nothing, thought all the ſhips that came into the harbour his; than with you that, when you have ſo much *coming in*, think you have nothing.
Suckling.

29. *To come in.* To be gained in abundance.

Sweetheart, we ſhall be rich ere we depart,
If fairings *come* thus plentifully *in*. *Shakeſp.*

30. *To come in for.* To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are ſlow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and underſtanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were to *come in for* their ſhare of ſuch contracts. *Temple.*

If thinking is eſſential to matter, ſtocks and ſtones will *come in for* their ſhare of privilege.
Collier on Thought.

One who had in the rear excluded been,
And could not *for* a taſte o' th' fleſh *come in*,
Licks the ſolid earth. *Tate's Juvenal.*

The reſt *came in for* ſubſidies, whereof they ſunk conſiderable ſums. *Swift.*

31. *To come in to.* To join with; to bring help.

They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had before ſecret intelligence, *came in to* them; and was by them, with great gladneſs and cries of joy, accepted as their general. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

32. *To come into.* To comply with; to agree to.

The fame of their virtues will make men ready to *come into* every thing that is done for the publick good. *Atterbury.*

33. *To come near.* To approach; to reſemble in excellence: a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or *come near* in doing, you would deſtroy or ruin with evil ſpeaking. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

The whole atchieved with ſuch admirable invention, that nothing ancient or modern ſeems to *come near* it. *Temple.*

34. *To come of.* To proceed, as a deſcendant from anceſtors.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came.*
Dryden's Æneid.

Self-love is ſo natural an infirmity, that it makes us partial even to thoſe that *come of* us, as well as ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

35. *To come of.* To proceed, as effects from their cauſes.

Will you pleaſe, Sir, be gone;
I told you what would *come of* this.
Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.

The hiccough *comes of* fulneſs of meat, eſpecially in children, which cauſeth an extenſion of the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

This *comes of* judging by the eye, without conſulting the reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

My young maſter, whatever *comes on 't*, muſt have a wife looked out for him by that time he is of age. *Locke.*

36. *To come off.* To deviate; to depart from a rule or direction.

The figure of a bell partaketh of the pyramis, but yet *coming off* and dilating more ſuddenly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

37. *To come off.* To eſcape; to get free.

I knew the foul enchanter, though diſguis'd;
Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his ſpells,
And yet *came off.* *Milton.*

How thou wilt here *come off*, ſurmounts my reach. *Milton.*

If, upon ſuch a fair and full trial, he can *come off*, he is then clear and innocent. *South.*

Thoſe that are in any ſignal danger implore his aid; and, if they *come off* ſafe, call their deliverance a miracle. *Addiſon.*

38. *To come off.* To end an affair; to take good or bad fortune.

Oh, bravely *came* we *off*,
When with a volley of our needleſs ſhot,
After ſuch bloody toil, we bid good-night.
Shakeſp. King John.

Ever ſince Spain and England have had any thing to debate one with the other, the Engliſh, upon all encounters, have *come off* with honour and the better. *Bacon.*

We muſt expect ſometimes to *come off* by the worſt, before we obtain the final conqueſt. *Calamy.*

He oft, in ſuch attempts as theſe,
Came off with glory and ſucceſs. *Hudibras.*

39. *To come off from.* To leave; to forbear.

To *come off from* theſe grave diſquiſitions, I would clear the point by one inſtance more. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

40. *To come on.* To advance; to make progreſs.

Things ſeem to *come on* apace to their former ſtate. *Bacon.*

There was in the camp both ſtrength and victual ſufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they would not protract the war until winter were *come on.* *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

The ſea *came on*, the ſouth with mighty roar
Diſpers'd and daſh'd the reſt upon the rocky ſhore.
Dryden.

So travellers, who waſte the day,
Noting at length the ſetting ſun,
They mend their pace as night *comes on.*
Granville.

41. *To come on.* To advance to combat.

The great ordnance once diſcharged, the armies *came* faſt *on*, and joined battle. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Rhymer, *come on*, and do the worſt you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

42. *To come on.* To thrive; to grow big; to grow.

Come on, poor babe;
Some powerful ſpirit inſtruct the kites and ravens
To be thy nurſes. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

It ſhould ſeem by the experiments, both of the malt and of the roſes, that they will *come* far faſter *on* in water than in earth; for the nouriſhment is eaſier drawn out of water than out of earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

43. *To come over.* To repeat an act.

44. *To come over.* To revolt.

They are perpetually teizing their friends to *come over* to them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

A man, in changing his ſide, not only makes himſelf hated by thoſe he left, but is ſeldom heartily eſteemed by thoſe he *comes over* to.
Addiſon's Spectator.

45. *To come over.* To riſe in diſtillation.

Perhaps alſo the phlegmatick liquor, that is wont to *come over* in this analyſis, may, at leaſt as to part of it, be produced by the operation of the fire. *Boyle.*

46. *To come out.* To be made publick.

Before his book *came out*, I had undertaken the anſwer of ſeveral others. *Stillingfleet.*

I have been tedious; and, which is worſe, it *comes out* from the firſt draught, and uncorrected. *Dryden.*

47. *To come out.* To appear upon trial; to be diſcovered.

It is indeed *come out* at laſt, that we are to look on the ſaints as inferior deities. *Stillingfleet.*

The weight of the denarius, or the ſeventh of a Roman ounce, *comes out* ſixty-two grains and four-ſevenths. *Arbuthnot.*

48. *To come out with.* To give a vent to; to let fly.

Thoſe great maſters of chymical arcana muſt be provoked, before they will *come out with* them. *Boyle.*

49. *To come to.* To conſent or yield.

What is this, if my parſon will not *come to?* *Swift.*

50. *To come to.* To amount to.

The emperour impoſed ſo great a cuſtom upon all corn to be tranſported out of Sicily, that the very cuſtoms *came to* as much as both the price of the corn and the freight together.
Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.

You ſaucily pretend to know
More than your dividend *comes to.* *Hudibras.*

Animals either feed upon vegetables immediately, or, which *comes to* the ſame at laſt, upon other animals which have fed upon them.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his purſe will find it by a greater want of money than that *comes to.* *Locke.*

51. *To come to himſelf.* To recover his ſenſes.

He falls into ſweet ecſtaſy of joy, wherein I ſhall leave him till he *comes to himſelf.* *Temple.*

52. *To come to paſs.* To be effected; to fall out.

It *cometh*, we grant, many times *to paſs*, that the works of men being the ſame, their drifts and purpoſe therein are divers. *Hooker.*

How *comes* it *to paſs*, that ſome liquors cannot pierce into or moiſten ſome bodies, which are eaſily pervious to other liquors? *Boyle's Hiſt. of Firmneſs.*

53. *To come up.* To grow out of the ground.

Over-wet, at ſowing-time, with us breedeth much dearth, inſomuch as the corn never *cometh up.* *Bacon.*

If wars ſhould mow them down never ſo faſt, yet they may be ſuddenly ſupplied, and *come up* again. *Bacon.*

Good intentions are the ſeeds of good actions; and every man ought to ſow them, whether they *come up* or no. *Temple.*

54. *To come up.* To come into uſe; as, *a faſhion comes up.*

55. *To come up to.* To amount to.

He prepares for a ſurrender, aſſerting that all theſe will not *come up to* near the quantity requiſite. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

56. *To come up to.* To riſe; to advance.

Whoſe ignorant credulity will not
Come up to th' truth. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Conſiderations there are, that may make us, if not *come up to* the character of thoſe who rejoice in tribulations, yet at leaſt ſatisfy the duty of being patient. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

The veſtes byſſinæ, which ſome ladies wore, muſt have been of ſuch extraordinary price, that there is no ſtuff in our age *comes up to* it.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot *come up to* it. *Swift.*

57. *To come up with.* To overtake.

58. *To come upon.* To invade; to attack.

Three hundred horſe, and three thouſand foot Engliſh, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, *coming upon* them with ſeven thouſand horſe. *Bacon.*

When old age *comes upon* him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it but itſelf. *South.*

59. *To come.* In futurity; not preſent; to happen hereafter.

It ſerveth to diſcover that which is hid, as well as to foretel that which is *to come.*
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

In times *to come*,
My waves ſhall waſh the walls of mighty Rome.
Dryden.

Taking a leaſe of land for years *to come*, at the rent of one hundred pounds. *Locke.*

60. *Come* is a word of which the uſe is various and extenſive, but the radical ſignification of *tendency hitherward* is uniformly preſerved. When we ſay *he came from a place*, the idea is that of *returning*, or *arriving*, or becoming *nearer*; when we ſay *he went from a place*, we conceive ſimply departure, or removal to a greater diſtance. The butter *comes*; it is paſſing from its former ſtate to that which is deſired; it is advancing towards us.

Come. [participle of the verb.]

Thy words were heard, and I am *come* to thy words. *Daniel.*

Come. A particle of exhortation; be quick; make no delay.

Come, let us make our father drink wine.
Gen. xix. 32.

Come. A particle of reconciliation, or incitement to it.

Come, come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh out. *Pope.*

Come. A kind of adverbial word for *when it ſhall come*; as, *come Wedneſday*, when Wedneſday ſhall come.

Come Candlemas, nine years ago ſhe died. *Gay.*

Come, kům'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſprout: a cant term.

That the malt is ſufficiently well dried, you may know both by the taſte, and alſo by the falling off of the *come* or ſprout. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Come'dian, kům'-mè'-dyån. *n. ſ.* [from *comedy.*]

1. A player or actor of comic parts.
2. A player in general; a ſtage-player; an actreſs or actor.

Meliſſarion, pretty honey-bee, when of a *comedian* ſhe became a wealthy man's wife, would be ſaluted Madam Pithias, or Prudence. *Camd. Remains.*

3. A writer of comedies.

Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*, but Terence as a pure and elegant ſpeaker.
Peacham of Poetry.

CO'MEDY, kôm'-mê-dŷ. *n. ſ.* [*comedia*, Lat.] A dramatick repreſentation of the lighter faults of mankind, with an intention to make vice and folly ridiculous: oppoſed to *tragedy*.

Your honour's players
Are come to play a pleaſant *comedy*.
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

A long, exact, and ſerious *comedy*;
In every ſcene ſome moral let it teach,
And, if it can, at once both pleaſe and preach.
Pope.

Co'MELINESS, kŭm'-lŷ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *comely*.] Grace; beauty; dignity. It ſignifies ſomething leſs forcible than *beauty*, leſs elegant than *grace*, and leſs light than *prettineſs*.

A careleſs *comelineſs* with comely care. *Sidney.*

The ſervice of God hath not ſuch perfection of grace and *comelineſs*, as when the dignity of the place doth concur. *Hooker.*

They ſkilled not of the goodly ornaments of poetry, yet were ſprinkled with ſome pretty flowers, which gave good grace and *comelineſs*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Hardly ſhall you meet with man or woman ſo aged or ill-favoured, but, if you will commend them for *comelineſs*, nay and for youth too, ſhall take it well. *South.*

There is great pulchritude and *comelineſs* of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants. *Ray on the Creation.*

A horſeman's coat ſhall hide
Thy taper ſhape, and *comelineſs* of ſide. *Prior.*

CO'MELY, kŭm'-lŷ. *adj.* [from *become*; or from cpeman, Sax. to pleaſe.]

1. Graceful; decent; having dignity or grandeur of mien or look. Comelineſs ſeems to be that ſpecies of beauty which excites reſpect rather than pleaſure.

If the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, no marvel though perſons in years ſeem many times more amiable; for no youth can be *comely* but by pardon, and conſidering the youth as to make up the comelineſs. *Bacon.*

He that is *comely*, when old and decrepit, ſurely was very beautiful when he was young. *South.*

Thou art a *comely*, young, and valiant knight. *Dryden.*

2. Uſed of things, decent; according to propriety.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is *comely*
Envenoms him that bears it. *Shak. As you like it.*

This is a happier and more *comely* time,
Than when theſe fellows ran about the ſtreets,
Crying confuſion. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Co'MELY, kŭm'-lŷ. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Handſomely; gracefully.

To ride *comely*, to play at all weapons, to dance *comely*, be very neceſſary for a courtly gentleman. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Co'MER, kŭm'-mŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *come*.] One that comes.

Time is like a faſhionable hoſt,
That ſlightly ſhakes his parting gueſt by th' hand;
But with his arms outſtretch'd, as he would fly,
Graſps in the *comer*: welcome ever ſmiles,
And farewel goes out ſighing. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſ.*

Yourſelf, renowned prince, then ſtood as fair,
As any *comer* I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Plants move upwards; but, if the ſap puts up too faſt, it maketh a ſlender ſtalk, which will not ſupport the weight; and therefore theſe are all ſwift and haſty *comers*. *Bacon.*

It is natural to be kind to the laſt *comer*. *L'Eſtr.*

Now leave thoſe joys, unſuiting to thy age,
To a freſh *comer*, and reſign the ſtage. *Dryden.*

The renowned champion of our lady of Loretto, and the miraculous tranſlation of her chapel; about which he hath publiſhed a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it againſt all *comers*. *Stillingfleet.*

There it is not ſtrange, that the mind ſhould give itſelf up to the common opinion, or render itſelf to the firſt *comer*. *Locke.*

Houſe and heart are open for a friend; the paſſage is eaſy, and not only admits, but even invites, the *comer*. *South.*

CO'MET, kôm'-ĭt. *n. ſ.* [*cometa*, Lat. a hairy ſtar.]

A heavenly body in the planetary region, appearing ſuddenly, and again diſappearing; and, during the time of its appearance, moving through its proper orbit like a planet. The orbits of *comets* are ellipſes, having one of their foci in the centre of the ſun; and being very long and eccentrick, they become inviſible when in that part moſt remote from the ſun. *Comets*, popularly called blazing ſtars, are diſtinguiſhed from other ſtars by a long train or tail of light, always oppoſite to the ſun: hence ariſes a popular diviſion of *comets* into three kinds, *bearded*, *tailed*, and *haired comets*; though the diviſion rather relates to the different circumſtances of the ſame *comet*, than to the phænomena of the ſeveral. Thus, when the *comet* is eaſtward of the ſun, and moves from it, the *comet* is ſaid to be bearded, *barbatus*, becauſe the light marches before it. When the light is weſtward of the ſun, the *comet* is ſaid to be tailed, becauſe the train follows it. When the *comet* and the ſun are diametrically oppoſite, the earth being between them, the train is hid behind the body of the *comet*, excepting a little that appears around it, in form of a border of hair, hence called *crinitus*.

According to Sir Iſaac Newton, the tail of a *comet* is a very thin vapour, emitted by the head or nucleus of the *comet*, ignited by the neighbourhood to the ſun; and this vapour is furniſhed by the atmoſphere of the *comet*. The vapours of *comets* being thus dilated, rarefied, and diffuſed, may probably, by means of their own gravity, be attracted down to the planets, and become intermingled with their atmoſpheres. For the conſervation of the water and moiſture of the planets, *comets* ſeem abſolutely requiſite; from whoſe condenſed vapours and exhalations all that moiſture which is ſpent in vegetations and putrefactions, and turned into dry earth, may be reſupplied and recruited; for all vegetables increaſe wholly from fluids, and turn, by putrefaction, into earth. Hence the quantity of dry earth muſt continually increaſe, and the moiſture of the globe decreaſe, and at laſt be quite evaporated, if it have not a continual ſupply. And I ſuſpect, adds Sir Iſaac, that the ſpirit which makes the fineſt, ſubtileſt, and beſt part of our air, and which is abſolutely requiſite for the life and being of all things, comes principally from the *comets*.

The ſame great author has computed that the ſun's heat, in the *comet* of 1680, was, to his heat with us at Midſummer, as twenty-eight thouſand to one; and that the heat of the body of the *comet* was near two thouſand times as great as that of red-hot iron. He alſo calculates, that a globe of red-hot iron, of the dimenſions of our earth, would ſcarce be cool in fifty thouſand years. If then the *comet* be ſuppoſed to cool a hundred times as faſt as red-hot iron, yet, ſince its heat was two thouſand times greater, ſuppoſing it of the bigneſs of the earth, it would not be cool in a million of years. *Trevoux. Chambers.*

And wherefore gaze this goodly company,
As if they ſaw ſome wond'rous monument,
Some *comet*, or unuſual prodigy?
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of ſtaring *comets*. *Craſhaw.*

I conſidered a *comet*, or in the language of the vulgar, a blazing ſtar, as a ſky-rocket diſcharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Fierce meteors ſhoot their arbitrary light,
And *comets* march with lawleſs horrors bright.
Prior.

Co'METARY, kôm'-mê-tàr-ŷ. } *adj.* [from
COME'TICK, kô-mêt'-ĭk. } *comet.*] Relating to a comet.

Refractions of light are in the planetary and *cometary* regions, as on our globe. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

CO'MFIT, kŭm'-fĭt. *n. ſ.* [*bellaria arida*, Lat. *konfit*, Dut. It ſhould ſeem that both are formed by haſty pronunciation from *confect*.] A dry ſweetmeat; any kind of fruit or root preſerved with ſugar, and dried.

By feeding me on beans and peaſe,
He crams in naſty crevices,
And turns to *comfits* by his arts,
To make me reliſh for deſſerts. *Hudibras.*

To **Co'MFIT**, kŭm'-fĭt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preſerve dry with ſugar.

The fruit that does ſo quickly waſte,
Men ſcarce can ſee it, much leſs taſte,
Thou *comfiteſt* in ſtreets to make it laſt. *Cowley.*

Co'MFITURE, kŭm'-fĭ-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *comfit*, or *confecture*.] Sweetmeat.

From country graſs to *comfitures* of court,
Or city's quelque-choſes, let not report
My mind tranſport. *Donne.*

To **CO'MFORT**, kŭm'-fŭrt. *v. a.* [*comforto*, low Lat. *Salvia comfortat nervos. Schol. Sal.*]

1. To ſtrengthen; to enliven; to invigorate.

The evidence of God's own teſtimony, added unto the natural aſſent of reaſon, concerning the certainty of them, doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the ſame. *Hooker.*

Light excelleth in *comforting* the ſpirits of men: light varied doth the ſame effect, with more novelty. This is the cauſe why precious ſtones *comfort*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Some of the abbots had been guilty of *comforting* and aſſiſting the rebels. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To conſole; to ſtrengthen the mind under the preſſure of calamity.

They bemoaned him, and *comforted* him, over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. *Job*, xlii. 11.

Co'MFORT, kŭm'-fŭrt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Support; aſſiſtance; countenance.

Poynings made a wild chace upon the wild Iriſh; where, in reſpect of the mountains and faſtneſſes, he did little good, which he would needs impute unto the *comfort* that the rebels ſhould receive underhand from the earl of Kildare. *Bacon.*

The king did alſo appoint commiſſioners for the fining of all ſuch as were of any value, and had any hand or partaking in the aid or *comfort* of Perkins, or the Corniſhmen. *Bacon.*

2. Conſolation; ſupport under calamity or danger.

Her ſoul heaven's queen, whoſe name ſhe bears,
In *comfort* of her mother's fears,
Hath plac'd among her virgin train. *Ben Jonſon.*

As they have no apprehenſion of thoſe things, ſo they need no *comfort* againſt them. *Tillotſon.*

3. That which gives conſolation or ſupport in calamity.

I will keep her ign'rant of her good,
To make her heav'nly *comforts* of deſpair,
When it is leaſt expected. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Your children were vexation to your youth,
But mine ſhall be a *comfort* to your age.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

We need not fear
To paſs commodiouſly this life, ſuſtain'd
By him with many *comforts*, till we end
In duſt, our final reſt and native home. *Milton.*

Co'MFORTABLE, kŭm'-fŭr-tàbl. *adj.* [from *comfort*.]

1. Receiving comfort; ſuſceptible of comfort; cheerful: of perſons. Not in uſe.

For my ſake be *comfortable*; hold death
A while at the arm's end. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

My lord leans wond'rouſly to diſcontent;
His *comfortable* temper has forſook him;
He is much out of health. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

2. Admitting comfort: of condition.

What can promiſe him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge? *South.*

3. Diſpenſing comfort; having the power of giving comfort.

He had no brother, which, though it be *comfortable* for kings to have, yet draweth the ſubjects eyes aſide. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The lives of many miſerable men were ſaved, and a *comfortable* proviſion made for their ſubſiſtence. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

Co'mfortably, kům'-fůr-tăb-lў. *adv.* [from *comfortable.*] In a comfortable manner; with cheerfulneſs; without deſpair.

Upon view of the ſincerity of that performance, hope *comfortably* and cheerfully for God's performance. *Hammond.*

Co'mforter, kům'-fůr-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *comfort.*]

1. One that adminiſters conſolation in misfortunes; one that ſtrengthens and ſupports the mind in miſery or danger.

This very prayer of Chriſt obtained angels to be ſent him, as *comforters* in his agony. *Hooker.*

The heav'ns have bleſt you with a goodly ſon,
To be a *comforter* when he is gone.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Nineveh is laid waſte, who will bemoan her? whence ſhall I ſeek *comforters* for thee? *Neh.* iii. 7.

2. The title of the Third Perſon of the Holy Trinity; the Paraclete.

Co'mfortless, kům'-fůrt-lĭs. *adj.* [from *comfort.*] Wanting comfort; being without any thing to allay misfortune: uſed of perſons as well as things.

Yet ſhall not my death be *comfortleſs*, receiving it by your ſentence. *Sidney.*

Where was a cave, ywrought with wond'rous art,
Deep, dark, uneaſy, doleful, *comfortleſs*. *Fairy Q.*

News fitting to the night;
Black, fearful, *comfortleſs*, and horrible.
Shakeſp. King John.

On thy feet thou ſtood'ſt at laſt,
Though *comfortleſs*, as when a father mourns
His children, all in view deſtroy'd at once. *Milton.*

That unſociable *comfortleſs* deafneſs had not quite tired me. *Swift.*

Co'mfrey, kům'-frў. *n. ſ.* [*conſolida*, Lat. *comfrie*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

Co'mical, kŏm'-mĭ-kăl. *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat.]

1. Raiſing mirth; merry; diverting.

The greateſt reſemblance of our author is in the familiar ſtile and pleaſing way of relating *comical* adventures of that nature. *Dryden's Fab. Pref.*

Something ſo *comical* in the voice and geſtures, that a man can hardly forbear being pleaſed. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy; not tragical.

That all might appear to be knit up in a *comical* concluſion, the duke's daughter was afterwards joined in marriage to the lord Liſle. *Hayward.*

They deny it to be tragical, becauſe its cataſtrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay.*

Co'mically, kŏm'-mĭ-kăl-lў. *adv.* [from *comical.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as raiſes mirth.

2. In a manner befitting comedy.

Co'micalness, kŏm'-mĭ-kăl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *comical.*] The quality of being comical; the power of raiſing mirth.

CO'MICK, kŏm'-mĭk. *adj.* [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, Fr.]

1. Relating to comedy; not tragick.

I never yet the tragick muſe eſſay'd,
Deterr'd by thy inimitable maid;
And when I venture at the *comick* ſtile,
Thy ſcornful lady ſeems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

A *comick* ſubject loves an humble verſe;
Thyeſtes ſcorns a low and *comick* ſtile;
Yet comedy ſometimes may raiſe her voice. *Roſc.*

Thy tragick muſe gives ſmiles, thy *comick* ſleep.
Dryden.

2. Raiſing mirth.

Stately triumphs, mirthful *comick* ſhows,
Such as befit the pleaſure. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Co'ming, kům'-mĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *To come.*]

1. The act of coming; approach.

Where art thou, Adam! wont with joy to meet
My *coming*, ſeen far off? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Sweet the *coming* on
Of grateful evening mild. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. State of being come; arrival.

May 't pleaſe you, noble Madam, to withdraw
Into your private chamber; we ſhall give you
The full cauſe of our *coming*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Some people in America counted their years by the *coming* of certain birds amongſt them at their certain ſeaſons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

Coming-in, kům-mĭng-ĭn'. *n. ſ.* Revenue; income.

Here 's a ſmall trifle of wives; eleven widows and nine maids is a ſimple *coming-in* for one man. *Shakeſp.*

What are thy rents? what are thy *comings-in*?
O ceremony, ſhew me but thy worth!
What is thy toll, O adoration? *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Coming, kům'-mĭng. *participial adj.* [from *come.*]

1. Fond; forward; ready to come.

Now will I be your Roſalind in a more *coming* on diſpoſition; and, aſk me what you will, I will grant it. *Shakeſp.*

That very lapidary himſelf, with a *coming* ſtomach, and in the cock's place, would have made the cock's choice. *L'Eſtrange.*

That he had been ſo affectionate a huſband, was no ill argument to the *coming* dowager. *Dryden.*

On morning wings how active ſprings the mind!
How eaſy every labour it purſues,
How *coming* to the poet ev'ry muſe! *Pope's Horace.*

2. Future; to come.

Praiſe of great acts he ſcatters, as a ſeed
Which may the like in *coming* ages breed. *Roſcom.*

Comi'tial, kŏ-mĭ'-shăl. *adj.* [*comitia*, Lat. an aſſembly of the Romans.] Relating to the aſſemblies of the people of Rome.

Co'mity, kŏm'-ĭ-tў. *n. ſ.* [*comitas*, Lat.] Courteſy; civility; good-breeding. *Dict.*

Co'mma, kŏm'-mă. *n. ſ.* [κόμμα.]

1. The point which notes the diſtinction of clauſes, and order of conſtruction, in the ſentence; marked thus [,].

Commas and points they ſet exactly right. *Pope.*

2. The ninth part of a tone, or the interval whereby a ſemitone or a perfect tone exceeds the imperfect tone. It is a term uſed only in theorical muſick, to ſhew the exact proportions between concords. *Har.*

To **COMMA'ND**, kům-mă'nd. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr. *mando*, Lat.]

1. To govern; to give orders to; to hold in ſubjection or obedience; correlative to *obey*.

Look, this feather,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greater guſt;
Such is the lightneſs of you common men.
Shakeſp. Hen. VI.

Chriſt could *command* legions of angels to his reſcue. *Decay of Piety.*

Should he, who was thy lord, *command* thee now
With a harſh voice, and ſupercilious brow,
To ſervile duties. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.* 5.

The queen *commands*, and we'll obey,
Over the hills, and far away. *Old Song.*

2. To order; to direct to be done; contrary to *prohibit*.

My conſcience bids me aſk, wherefore you have
Commanded of me theſe moſt pois'nous compounds?
Shakeſp.

We will ſacrifice to the Lord our God, as he ſhall *command* us. *Exodus*, viii. 27.

Whatever hypocrites auſterely talk
Of purity, and place, and innocence,
Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure, and *commands* to ſome, leaves free to all.
Our maker bids increaſe: who bids abſtain
But our deſtroyer, foe to God and man? *Milton.*

3. To have in power.

If the ſtrong cane ſupport thy walking hand,
Chairmen no longer ſhall the wall *command*.
Gay's Trivia.

4. To overlook; to have ſo ſubject as that it may be ſeen or annoyed.

Up to the Eaſtern tower,
Whoſe height *commands* as ſubject all the vale,
To ſee the ſight. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

His eye might there *command* wherever ſtood
City, of old or modern fame, the ſeat
Of mightieſt empire. *Milton.*

One ſide *commands* a view of the fineſt garden in the world. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

5. To lead as a general.

Thoſe he *commands* move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To **Comma'nd**, kům-mă'nd. *v. n.* To have the ſupreme authority; to poſſeſs the chief power; to govern.

Thoſe two *commanding* powers of the ſoul, the underſtanding and the will. *South.*

Comma'nd, kům-mă'nd. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; ſupreme authority; it is uſed in military affairs, as magiſtracy or government in civil life: with *over*.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet my ſoldiers are in my *command*.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

With lightning fill her awful hand,
And make the clouds ſeem all at her *command*.
Waller.

He aſſumed an abſolute *command over* his readers. *Dryden.*

2. Cogent authority; deſpotiſm.

Command and force may often create, but can never cure, an averſion; and whatever any one is brought to by compulſion, he will leave as ſoon as he can. *Locke on Education.*

3. The act of commanding; the mandate uttered; order given.

Of this tree we may not taſte nor touch;
God ſo commanded, and left that *command*
Sole daughter of his voice. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

As there is no prohibition of it, ſo no *command* for it. *Taylor.*

The captain gives *command*, the joyful train
Glide thro' the gloomy ſhade, and leave the main.
Dryden.

4. The power of overlooking or ſurveying any place.

The ſteepy ſtand,
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*.
Dryden's Æneid.

Comma'nder, kům-mă'n-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *command.*]

1. He that has the ſupreme authority; a general; a leader; a chief.

We'll do thee homage, and be rul'd by thee;
Love thee as our *commander* and our king. *Shak.*

I have given him for a leader and *commander* to the people. *Iſaiah*, lv. 4.

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, ſpake to their army, and ſtyled them, My ſoldiers.
Bacon's Apophthegms.

Charles, Henry, and Francis of France, often adventured rather as ſoldiers than as *commanders*. *Hayward.*

Sir Phelim O'Neil appeared as their *commander* in chief. *Clarendon.*

Supreme *commander* both of ſea and land. *Waller.*

The heroick action of ſome great *commander*, enterpriſed for the common good, and honour of the Chriſtian cauſe. *Dryden.*

Their great *commanders*, by credit in their armies, fell into the ſcales as a counterpoiſe to the people. *Swift.*

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet, with an handle about three foot long, to uſe in both hands. *Moxon.*

3. An inſtrument of ſurgery.

The gloſſocomium, commonly called the *commander*, is of uſe in the moſt ſtrong tough bodies, and where the luxation hath been of long continuance. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Comma'ndery, kům-må'n-dė-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *command.*] A body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the ſame nation.

Comma'ndment, kům-må'nd-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [*commandement*, Fr.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.

They plainly require ſome ſpecial *commandment* for that which is exacted at their hands. *Hooker.*

Say, you choſe him more after our *commandment*,
Than guided by your own affections.
Shakeſp. Coriolanus.

By the eaſy *commandment* by God given to Adam, to forbear to feed thereon, it pleaſed God to make trial of his obedience.
Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.

2. Authority; coactive power.

I thought that all things had been ſavage here,
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of ſtern *commandment*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

3. By way of eminence, the precepts of the decalogue given by God to Moſes.

And he wrote upon the tables the words of the covenant, and the ten *commandments*.
Exodus, xxxiv. 28.

Comma'ndress, kům-må'n-drìs. *n. ſ.* [from *commander.*] A woman veſted with ſupreme authority.

To preſcribe the order of doing in all things, is a peculiar prerogative, which wiſdom hath, as queen or ſovereign *commandreſs*, over all other virtues. *Hooker.*

Be you *commandreſs* therefore, princeſs, queen
Of all our forces, be thy word a law. *Fairfax.*

Commate'rial, kŏm-må-tė'-ryål. *adj.* [from *con* and *materia.*] Conſiſting of the ſame matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth. *Bacon.*

The body adjacent and ambient is not *commaterial*, but merely heterogeneal towards the body to be preſerved. *Bacon.*

Commateria'lity, kŏm-må-tė-ryål'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *commaterial.*] Reſemblance to ſomething in its matter.

Co'mmeline, kŏm'-mė-lìn. *n. ſ.* [*commelina*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Comme'morable, kŏm-mĕm'-mŏ-råbl. *adj.* [from *commemorate.*] Deſerving to be mentioned with honour; worthy to be kept in remembrance.

To **Comme'morate**, kŏm-mĕm'-mŏ-råt. *v. a.* [*con* and *memoro*, Lat.] To preſerve the memory by ſome public act; to celebrate ſolemnly.

Such is the divine mercy which we now *commemorate*; and, if we *commemorate* it, we ſhall rejoice in the Lord. *Fiddes.*

Commemora'tion, kŏm-mĕm-mŏ-rå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *commemorate.*] An act of public celebration; ſolemnization of the memory of any thing.

That which is daily offered in the church, is a daily *commemoration* of that one ſacrifice offered on the croſs. *Taylor.*

St. Auſtin believed that the martyrs, when the *commemorations* were made at their own ſepulchres, did join their prayers with the churches, in behalf of thoſe who there put up their ſupplications to God. *Stillingfleet.*

Commemoration was formerly made, with thankſgiving, in honour of good men departed this world. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Comme'morative, kŏm-mĕm'-mŏ-rå-tìv. *adj.* [from *commemorate.*] Tending to preſerve memory of any thing.

The annual offering of the Paſchal lamb was *commemorative* of that firſt Paſchal lamb. *Atterb.*

The original uſe of ſacrifice was *commemorative* of the original revelation; a ſort of daily memorial or record of what God declared, and man believed. *Forbes.*

To COMME'NCE, kům-mĕn's. *v. n.* [*commencer*, Fr.]

1. To begin; to take beginning.

Why hath it given me earneſt of ſucceſs,
Commencing in a truth? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Man, conſcious of his immortality, cannot be without concern for that ſtate that is to *commence* after this life. *Rogers.*

2. To take a new character.

If wit ſo much from ign'rance undergo,
Ah! let not learning too *commence* its foe! *Pope.*

To **Comme'nce**, kům-mĕn's. *v. a.* To begin; to make a beginning of: as, *to* commence *a ſuit.*

Moſt ſhallowly did you theſe arms *commence*,
Fondly brought here, and fooliſhly ſent hence.
Shakeſp.

Comme'ncement, kům-mĕns'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *commence.*] Beginning; date.

The waters were gathered together into one place, the third day from the *commencement* of the creation. *Wodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

To COMME'ND, kům-mĕnd'. *v. a.* [*commendo*, Lat.]

1. To repreſent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindneſs; to recommend.

After Barbaroſſa was arrived, it was known how effectually the chief baſſa had *commended* him to Solyman. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

Among the objects of knowledge, two eſpecially *commend* themſelves to our contemplation; the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourſelves. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Vain-glory is a principle I *commend* to no man.
Decay of Piety.

2. To deliver up with confidence.

To thee I do *commend* my watchful ſoul,
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
Sleeping and waking, O defend me ſtill!
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my ſpirit. *Luke.*

3. To praiſe; to mention with approbation.

Who is Silvia? What is ſhe,
That all our ſwains *commend* her?
Holy, fair, and wiſe is ſhe. *Shakeſp.*

Old men do moſt exceed in this point of folly, *commending* the days of their youth they ſcarce remembered, at leaſt well underſtood not.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

He lov'd my worthleſs rhymes; and, like a friend,
Would find out ſomething to *commend*. *Cowley.*

Hiſtorians *commend* Alexander for weeping when he read the actions of Achilles.
Dryden's Virgil's Æneid, Dedication.

Each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame, and ſomething to *commend*.
Pope.

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to recommend to remembrance.

Signior Anthonio
Commends him to you.——
——Ere I ope his letter,
I pray you tell me how my good friend doth.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

5. To produce to favourable notice.

The chorus was only to give the young ladies an occaſion of entertaining the French king with vocal muſick, and of *commending* their own voices.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.

6. To ſend.

Theſe draw the chariot which Latinus ſends,
And the rich preſent to the prince *commends*.
Dryden's Æneid.

Comme'nd, kŏm-mĕnd'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Commendation. Not now in uſe.

Tell her I ſend to her my kind *commends*:
Take ſpecial care my greetings be deliver'd.
Shakeſp. Richard II.

Comme'ndable, kŏm'-mĕn-dåbl. *adj.* [from *commend.*] Laudable; worthy of praiſe. Anciently accented on the firſt ſyllable.

And power, unto itſelf moſt *commendable*,
Hath not a tomb ſo evident, as a chair
T' extol what it hath done. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Order and decent ceremonies in the church, are not only comely, but *commendable*.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

Many heroes, and moſt worthy perſons, being ſufficiently *commendable* from true and unqueſtionable merit, have received advancement from falſehood. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Britannia is not drawn, like other countries, in a ſoft peaceful poſture; but is adorned with emblems that mark out the military genius of her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only *commendable* quality that the old poets have touched upon in the deſcription of our country. *Addiſ. on Med.*

Comme'ndably, kŏm-mĕn'-dåb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *commendable.*] Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

Of preachers the ſhire holdeth a number, all *commendably* labouring in their vocation.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

COMME'NDAM, kŏm-mĕn'-dům. [*commenda*, low Lat.]

Commendam is a benefice, which, being void, is commended to the charge and care of ſome ſufficient clerk, to be ſupplied until it be conveniently provided of a paſtor. *Cowell.*

It had been once mentioned to him, that his peace ſhould be made, if he would reſign his biſhoprick, and deanery of Weſtminſter; for he had that in *commendam*. *Clarendon.*

Comme'ndatary, kŏm-mĕn'-då-tå-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *commendam.*] One who holds a living in commendam.

Commenda'tion, kŏm-mĕn-då'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *commend.*]

1. Recommendation; favourable repreſentation.

This jewel and my gold are yours, provided I have your *commendation* for my more free entertainment. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The choice of them ſhould be by the *commendation* of the great officers of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

2. Praiſe; declaration of eſteem.

His fame would not get ſo ſweet and noble an air to fly in as in your breath, ſo could not you find a fitter ſubject of *commendation*. *Sidney.*

3. Ground of praiſe.

Good-nature is the moſt godlike *commendation* of a man. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

4. Meſſage of love.

Mrs. Page has her hearty *commendations* to you too. *Shakeſp.*

Hark you, Margaret,
No princely *commendations* to my king!——
——Such *commendations* as become a maid,
A virgin, and his ſervant, ſay to him.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Comme'ndatory, kŏm-mĕn'-dă-tŭr-rȳ. *adj.* [from *commend.*] Favourably repreſentative; containing praiſe.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters *commendatory*, to have good forms; to attain them, it almoſt ſufficeth not to deſpiſe them. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

We beſtow the flouriſh of poetry on thoſe *commendatory* conceits, which popularly ſet forth the eminency of this creature. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

If I can think that neither he nor you deſpiſe me, it is a greater honour to me, by far, than if all the houſe of lords writ *commendatory* verſes upon me. *Pope.*

Comme'nder, kŏm-mĕn'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *commend.*] Praiſer.

Such a concurrence of two extremes, by moſt of the ſame *commenders* and diſprovers. *Wotton.*

Commensa'lity, kŏm-mĕn-săl'-ĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſalis*, Lat.] Fellowſhip of table; the cuſtom of eating together.

They being enjoined and prohibited certain foods, thereby to avoid community with the Gentiles, upon promiſcuous *commenſality*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Commensurabi'lity, kŏm-mĕn-sŭ-ră-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurable.*] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the meaſure; or of being meaſured by another. Thus an inch and a yard are commenſurable, a yard containing a certain number of inches; the diameter and circumference of a circle are incommenſurable, not being reduceable to any common meaſure. Proportion.

Some place the eſſence thereof in the proportion of parts, conceiving it to conſiſt in a comely *commenſurability* of the whole unto the parts, and the parts between themſelves. *Brown.*

Comme'nsurable, kŏm-mĕn'-sŭ-răbl. *adj.* [*con* and *menſura*, Lat.] Reducible to ſome common meaſure; as a yard and a foot are meaſured by an inch.

Comme'nsurableness, kŏm-mĕn'-sŭ-răbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurable.*] Commenſurability; proportion.

There is no *commenſurableneſs* between this object and a created underſtanding, yet there is a congruity and connaturality. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **COMME'NSURATE**, kŏm-mĕn'-sŭ-răt. *v. a.* [*con* and *menſura*, Lat.] To reduce to ſome common meaſure.

That diviſion is not natural, but artificial, and by agreement, as the apteſt terms to *commenſurate* the longitude of places. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Comme'nsurate, kŏm-mĕn'-sŭ-rĕt. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Reducible to ſome common meaſure.

They permitted no intelligence between them, other than by the mediation of ſome organ equally *commenſurate* to ſoul and body. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Equal; proportionable to each other.

Is our knowledge adequately *commenſurate* with the nature of things? *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Thoſe who are perſuaded that they ſhall continue for ever, cannot chuſe but aſpire after a happineſs *commenſurate* to their duration. *Tillotſon.*

Nothing *commenſurate* to the deſires of human nature, on which it could fix as its ultimate end, without being carried on with any farther deſire. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Matter and gravity are always *commenſurate.* *Bentley.*

Comme'nsurately, kŏm-mĕn'-sŭ-rĕt-lȳ. *adv.* [from *commenſurate.*] With the capacity of meaſuring, or being meaſured by ſome other thing.

We are conſtrained to make the day ſerve to meaſure the year as well as we can, though not *commenſurately* to each year; but by collecting the fraction of days in ſeveral years, till they amount to an even day. *Holder on Time.*

Commensura'tion, kŏm'-mĕn-sŭ-ră'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *commenſurate.*] Proportion; reduction of ſome things to ſome common meaſure.

A body over great, or over ſmall, will not be thrown ſo far as a body of a middle ſize; ſo that, it ſeemeth, there muſt be a *commenſuration* or proportion between the body moved and the force, to make it move well. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

All fitneſs lies in a particular *commenſuration*, or proportion, of one thing to another. *South.*

To **CO'MMENT**, kŏm'-mĕnt. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Lat.]

1. To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain: with *upon* before the thing explained.

Such are thy ſecrets, which my life makes good,
And *comments on* thee; for in ev'ry thing
Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring,
And in another make me underſtand. *Herbert.*

Criticks having firſt taken a liking to one of theſe poets, proceeded to *comment on* him, and illuſtrate him. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

They have contented themſelves only to *comment upon* thoſe texts, and make the beſt copies they could after thoſe originals. *Temple.*

Indeed I hate that any man ſhould be idle, while I muſt tranſlate and *comment.* *Pope.*

2. To make remarks; to make obſervations.

Enter his chamber, view his lifeleſs corps,
And *comment* then *upon* his ſudden death.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Co'mment, kŏm'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; expoſition; remarks.

Adam came into the world a philoſopher, which appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names: he could view eſſences in themſelves, and read forms without the *comment* of their reſpective properties. *South's Sermons.*

All the volumes of philoſophy,
With all their *comments*, never could invent
So politick an inſtrument. *Prior.*

Proper geſtures, and vehement exertions of the voice, are a kind of *comment* to what he utters. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Still, with itſelf compar'd, his text peruſe;
And let your *comment* be the Mantuan muſe. *Pope.*

2. Remarks; obſervation.

In ſuch a time as this, it is not meet
That every nice offence ſhould bear its *comment.*
Shakeſp.

Forgive the *comment* that my paſſion made
Upon thy feature; for my rage was blind.
Shakeſp. King John.

All that is behind will be by way of *comment* on that part of the church of England's charity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Co'mmentary, kŏm'-mĕn-tĕr-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*commentarius*, Lat.]

1. An expoſition; book of annotations or remarks.

In religion, ſcripture is the beſt rule; and the church's univerſal practice, the beſt *commentary.* *King Charles.*

2. Memoir; narrative in familiar manner.

Vere, in a private *commentary* which he wrote of that ſervice, teſtified that eight hundred were ſlain. *Bacon.*

They ſhew ſtill the ruins of Cæſar's wall, that reached eighteen miles in length, as he has declared it in the firſt book of his *Commentaries.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

Commenta'tor, kŏm-mĕn-tă'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *comment.*] Expoſitor; annotator.

I have made ſuch expoſitions of my authors, as no *commentator* will forgive me. *Dryden.*

Some of the *commentators* tell us, that Marſya was a lawyer who had loſt his cauſe. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Galen's *commentator* tells us, that bitter ſubſtances engender choler, and burn the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

No *commentator* can more ſlily paſs
O'er a learn'd unintelligible place. *Pope.*

Co'mmenter, kŏm-mĕn'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *comment.*] One that writes comments; an explainer; an annotator.

Slily as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words or ſenſe. *Donne.*

Commenti'tious, kŏm-mĕn-tĭsh'-ŭs. *adj.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Invented; fictitious; imaginary.

It is eaſy to draw a paralleliſm between that ancient and this modern nothing, and make good its reſemblance to that *commentitious* inanity. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

CO'MMERCE, kŏm'-mĕrs. *n. ſ.* [*commercium*, Lat. It was anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable.]

1. Intercourſe; exchange of one thing for another; interchange of any thing; trade; traffick.

Places of publick reſort being thus provided, our repair thither is eſpecially for mutual conference, and, as it were, *commerce* to be had between God and us. *Hooker.*

How could communities,
Degrees in ſchools, and brotherhoods in cities,
Peaceful *commerce* from dividable ſhores,
But by degrees ſtand in authentick place?
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

Inſtructed ſhips ſhall ſail to quick *commerce*,
By which remoteſt regions are ally'd;
Which makes one city of the univerſe,
Where ſome may gain, and all may be ſupply'd.
Dryden.

Theſe people had not any *commerce* with the other known parts of the world. *Tillotſon.*

In any country, that hath *commerce* with the reſt of the world, it is almoſt impoſſible now to be without the uſe of ſilver coin. *Locke.*

2. Common or familiar intercourſe.

Good-nature, which conſiſts in overlooking of faults, is to be exerciſed only in doing ourſelves juſtice in the ordinary *commerce* and occurrences of life. *Addiſon.*

To **Co'mmerce**, kŏm'-mĕrs. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick.

Ezekiel in the deſcription of Tyre, and of the exceeding trade that it had with the Eaſt, as the only mart town, reciteth both the people with whom they *commerce*, and alſo what commodities every country yielded. *Raleigh.*

When they might not converſe or *commerce* with any civil men; whither ſhould they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a wild manner. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. To hold intercourſe with.

Come, but keep thy wonted ſtate,
With even ſtep and muſing gait,
And looks *commercing* with the ſkies,
Thy wrapt ſoul ſitting in thine eyes. *Milton.*

Comme'rcial, kŏm'-mĕr'-shăl. *adj.* [from *commerce.*] Relating to commerce or traffick.

To **CO'MMIGRATE**, kŏm'-mĭ-grăt'. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Lat.] To remove in a body, or by conſent, from one country to another.

Commigra'tion, kŏm-mĭ-gră'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *commigrate.*] A removal of a large body of people from one country to another.

Both the inhabitants of that, and of our world, loſt all memory of their *commigration* hence. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

COMMINA'TION, kôm-mŷ-nå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*comminatio*, Lat.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of puniſhment, or of vengeance.

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to ſeclude from us; to fence them not only by precept and *commination*, but with difficulty and impoſſibilities. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The recital of God's threatenings on ſtated days.

COMMI'NATORY, kôm-mîn'-nå-tůr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *commination*.] Denunciatory; threatening.

To **COMMI'NGLE**, kôm-mîng'l. *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Lat.] To mix into one maſs; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

Bleſt are thoſe,
Whoſe blood and judgment are ſo well *commingled*,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To found what ſtop ſhe pleaſe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To **COMMI'NGLE**, kôm-mîng'l. *v. n.* To unite one with another.

Diſſolutions of gum tragacanth, and oil of ſweet almonds do not *commingle*, the oil remaining on the top till they be ſtirred. *Bacon's Phyſical Rem.*

COMMINU'IBLE, kôm-mîn'-ů-îbl. *adj.* [from *comminute*.] Frangible; reducible to powder; ſuſceptible of pulverization.

The beſt diamonds are *comminuible*; and are ſo far from breaking hammers, that they ſubmit unto peſtilation, and reſiſt not any ordinary peſtle. *Brown.*

To **CO'MMINUTE**, kôm-mŷ-nůt'. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Lat.] To grind; to pulverize; to break into ſmall parts.

Parchment, ſkins, and cloth drink in liquors, though themſelves be entire bodies, and not *comminuted*, as ſand and aſhes. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

COMMINU'TION, kôm-mŷ-nů'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *comminute*.]

1. The act of grinding into ſmall parts; pulverization.

The jaw in men, and animals furniſhed with grinders, hath an oblique or tranſverſe motion, neceſſary for *comminution* of the meat. *Ray on the Creation.*

This ſmiting of the ſteel with the flint doth only make a *comminution*, and a very rapid whirling and melting of ſome particles; but that idea of flame is wholly in us. *Bentley.*

2. Attenuation.

Cauſes of fixation are the even ſpreading of the ſpirits and tangible parts, the cloſeneſs of the tangible parts, and the jejuneneſs or extreme *comminution* of ſpirits; of which the two firſt may be joined with a nature liquefiable. *Bacon.*

COMMI'SERABLE, kôm-mîz'-ê-råbl. *adj.* [from *commiſerate*.] Worthy of compaſſion; pitiable; ſuch as muſt excite ſympathy or ſorrow.

It is the ſinfulleſt thing in the world to deſtitute a plantation once in forwardneſs: for, beſides the diſhonour, it is the guiltineſs of blood of many *commiſerable* perſons. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This was the end of this noble and *commiſerable* perſon, Edward eldeſt ſon to the duke of Clarence. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **COMMI'SERATE**, kôm-mîz'-ê-råt. *v. a.* [*con* and *miſereor*, Lat.] To pity; to look on with compaſſion; to compaſſionate.

Then we muſt thoſe, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, diſeaſe, or want, *commiſerate*. *Denham.*

We ſhould *commiſerate* our mutual ignorance, and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

COMMISERA'TION, kôm-mîz-ê-rå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *commiſerate*.] Pity; compaſſion; tenderneſs; or concern for another's pains.

Theſe poor ſeduced creatures, whom I can neither ſpeak nor think of but with much *commiſeration* and pity. *Hooker.*

Live, and hereafter ſay
A mad man's mercy bade thee run away.
——I do defy thy *commiſeration*,
And apprehend thee for a felon here.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

God knows with how much *commiſeration*, and ſolicitous caution, I carried on that buſineſs, that I might neither encourage the rebels, nor diſcourage the proteſtants. *King Charles.*

She ended weeping; and her lovely plight
Immoveable, till peace, obtain'd from fault
Acknowledg'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought
Commiſeration. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

From you their eſtate may expect effectual comfort; there are none from whom it may not deſerve *commiſeration*. *Spratt.*

No where fewer beggars appear to charm up *commiſeration*, yet no where is there greater charity. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

I prevailed with myſelf to go and ſee him, partly out of *commiſeration*, and partly out of curioſity. *Swift.*

CO'MMISSARY, kôm'-mîs-sêr-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*commiſſarius*, low Lat.]

1. An officer made occaſionally for a certain purpoſe; a delegate; a deputy.
2. It is a title of eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, appertaining to ſuch as exerciſes ſpiritual juriſdiction (at leaſt ſo far as his commiſſion permits) in places of the dioceſe ſo far diſtant from the chief city, as the chancellor cannot call the ſubjects. *Cowell.*

The *commiſſaries* of biſhops have authority only in ſome certain place of the dioceſe, and in ſome certain cauſes of the juriſdiction limited to them by the biſhop's commiſſion. *Ayliffe.*

3. An officer who draws up liſts of the numbers of an army, and regulates the procuration and conveyance of proviſion or ammunition.

But is it thus you Engliſh bards compoſe?
With Runick lays thus tag inſipid proſe?
And when you ſhould your heroes deeds rehearſe,
Give us a *commiſſary*'s liſt in verſe? *Prior.*

CO'MMISSARISHIP, kôm'-mîs-sêr-ŷ-shîp. *n. ſ.* [from *commiſſary*.] The office of a commiſſary.

A *commiſſariſhip* is not grantable for life, ſo as to bind the ſucceeding biſhop, though it ſhould be confirmed by the dean and chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMMI'SSION, kům-mîsh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*commiſſio*, low Lat.]

1. The act of entruſting any thing.
2. A truſt; a warrant by which any truſt is held, or authority exerciſed.

Commiſſion is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men exerciſing juriſdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power. *Cowell.*

Omiſſion to do what is neceſſary,
Seals a *commiſſion* to a blank of danger.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

The ſubjects grief
Comes through *commiſſions*, which compel from each
The ſixth part of his ſubſtance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

He led our powers;
Bore the *commiſſion* of my place and perſon;
The which immediacy may well ſtand up,
And call itſelf your brother. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and ſo he joins *commiſſion* with inſtruction: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge. *South.*

3. A warrant by which a military officer is conſtituted.

Solyman, filled with the vain hope of the conqueſt of Perſia, gave out his *commiſſions* into all parts of his empire, for the raiſing of a mighty army. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I was made a colonel; though I gained my *commiſſion* by the horſe's virtues, having leapt over a ſix-bar gate. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

He for his ſon a gay *commiſſion* buys,
Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies.
Pope.

4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a ſtrange *commiſſion*, and a ſtrange obedience to a *commiſſion*, for men, in the midſt of their own blood, and being ſo furiouſly aſſailed, to hold their hands contrary to the laws of nature and neceſſity. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Such *commiſſion* from above
I have receiv'd, to anſwer thy deſire
Of knowledge within bounds. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

At his command the ſtorms invade;
The winds by his *commiſſion* blow,
Till with a nod he bids them ceaſe. *Dryden.*

He bore his great *commiſſion* in his look;
But ſweetly temper'd awe, and ſoften'd all he ſpoke. *Dryden.*

5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration. Sins of *commiſſion* are diſtinguiſhed in theology from ſins of *omiſſion*.

Every *commiſſion* of ſin introduces into the ſoul a certain degree of hardneſs. *South's Sermons.*

He indulges himſelf in the habit of known ſin, whether *commiſſion* of ſomething which God hath forbidden, or the omiſſion of ſomething commanded. *Rogers's Sermons.*

6. A number of people joined in a truſt or office.
7. The ſtate of that which is entruſted to a number of joint officers; as, *the broad ſeal was put into commiſſion*.
8. [In commerce.] The order by which a factor trades for another perſon.

To **COMMI'SSION**, kům-mîsh'-ůn. *v. a.* [from *commiſſion*.]

1. To empower; to appoint.
2. To ſend with mandate or authority.

The peace polluted thus, a choſen band
He firſt *commiſſions* to the Latian land,
In threat'ning embaſſy. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To **COMMI'SSIONATE**, kům-mîsh-ůn-åt. *v. a.* [from *commiſſion*.] To commiſſion; to empower: not in uſe.

As he was thus ſent by his father, ſo alſo were the apoſtles ſolemnly *commiſſionated* by him to preach to the Gentile world, who, with indefatigable induſtry and reſolute ſufferings, purſued the charge; and ſure this is competent evidence, that the deſign was of the moſt weighty importance. *Decay of Piety.*

COMMI'SSIONER, kům-mîsh'-ůn-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *commiſſion*.] One included in a warrant of authority.

A *commiſſioner* is one who hath commiſſion, as letters patents, or other lawful warrant, to execute any publick office. *Cowell.*

One article they ſtood upon, which I with your *commiſſioners* have agreed upon. *Sidney.*

Theſe *commiſſioners* came into England, with whom covenants were concluded. *Hayward.*

The archbiſhop was made one of the *commiſſioners* of the treaſury. *Clarendon.*

Suppoſe itinerary *commiſſioners* to inſpect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office, with reſpect to morals and religion, as well as abilities. *Swift.*

Like are their merits, like rewards they ſhare;
That ſhines a conſul, this *commiſſioner*.
Pope's Dunciad.

COMMI'SSURE, kům-mîsh'-ůre. *n. ſ.* [*commiſſura*, Lat.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another.

All theſe inducements cannot countervail the inconvenience of disjointing the *commiſſures* with ſo many ſtrokes of the chiſſel. *Wotton's Architecture.*

This animal is covered with a ſtrong ſhell, jointed like armour by four tranſverſe *commiſſures* in the middle of the body, connected by tough membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **COMMI′T**, kŭm-mĭt′. *v. a.* [*committo*, Lat.]

1. To intruſt; to give in truſt; to put into the hands of another.

It is not for your health, thus to *commit*
Your weak condition to the raw, cold morning.
Shakeſp.

2. To put in any place to be kept ſafe.

They who are deſirous to *commit* to memory, might have eaſe. 2 *Mac.* ii. 25.

Is my muſe controul'd
By ſervile awe? Born free, and not be bold!
At leaſt I'll dig a hole within the ground,
And to the truſty earth *commit* the ſound.
Dryden's Perſius.

3. To ſend to priſon; to impriſon.

Here comes the nobleman that *committed* the prince, for ſtriking him about Bardolph. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

They two were *committed*, at leaſt reſtrained of their liberty. *Clarendon.*

So, though my ankle ſhe has quitted,
My heart continues ſtill *committed*;
And, like a bail'd and main-priz'd lover,
Although at large, I am bound over. *Hudibras.*

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault; to be guilty of a crime.

Keep thy word juſtly; ſwear not; *commit* not with man's ſworn ſpouſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Letters out of Ulſter gave him notice of the inhumane murders *committed* there upon a multitude of the Proteſtants. *Clarendon.*

A creeping young fellow *committed* matrimony with a briſk gameſome laſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis policy
For ſon and father to take different ſides;
Then lands and tenements *commit* no treaſon.
Dryden.

5. To put together for a conteſt: a Latiniſm.

How becomingly does Philopolis exerciſe his office, and ſeaſonably *commit* the opponent with the reſpondent, like a long practiſed moderator. *More's Divine Dial.*

6. To place in a ſtate of hoſtility or incongruity: a Latiniſm.

Harry, whoſe tuneful and well-meaſured ſong
Firſt taught our Engliſh muſick how to ſpan
Words with juſt note and accent, not to ſcan
With Midas' ears, *committing* ſhort and long.
Milton.

Commi′tment, kŭm-mĭt′-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *commit*.]

1. Act of ſending to priſon; impriſonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or *commitments*, that any other perſon was diſcovered or impeached. *Bacon.*

They were glad to compound for his bare *commitment* to the Tower, whence he was within few days enlarged. *Clarendon.*

I have been conſidering, ever ſince my *commitment*, what it might be proper to deliver upon this occaſion. *Swift.*

2. An order for ſending to priſon.

Commi′ttee, kŭm-mĭt′-tў. *n. ſ.* [from *commit*.]

Thoſe to whom the conſideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by ſome court to whom it belongs, or by conſent of parties. As in parliament, after a bill is read, it is either agreed to and paſſed, or not agreed to; or neither of theſe, but referred to the conſideration of ſome appointed by the houſe to examine it farther, who thereupon are called a *committee*. *Cowell.*

Mancheſter had orders to march thither, having a *committee* of the parliament with him, as there was another *committee* of the Scottiſh parliament always in that army; there being alſo now a *committee* of both kingdoms reſiding at London, for the carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

All corners were filled with covenanters, confuſion, *committee* men, and ſoldiers, ſerving each other to their ends of revenge, or power, or profit; and theſe *committee* men and ſoldiers were poſſeſt with this covenant. *Walton.*

Commi′tter, kŭm-mĭt′-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *commit*.] Perpetrator; he that commits.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's ſins, but a deriver of the whole guilt to himſelf; yet ſo as to leave the *committer* as full of guilt as before. *South.*

Commi′ttible, kŭm-mĭt′-tĭbl. *adj.* [from *commit*.] Liable to be committed.

Beſides the miſtakes *committible* in the ſolary compute, the difference of chronology diſturbs his computes. *Brown.*

To **Commi′x**, kŏm-mĭk′s. *v. a.* [*commiſceo*, Lat.] To mingle; to blend; to mix; to unite with things in one maſs.

A dram of gold diſſolved in aqua regia, with a dram of copper in aqua fortis *commixed*, gave a great colour. *Bacon.*

I have written againſt the ſpontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds; or, on the earth, out of duſt and rain water *commixed*. *Ray on the Creation.*

It is manifeſt, by this experiment, that the *commixed* impreſſions of all the colours do ſtir up and beget a ſenſation of white; that is, that whiteneſs is compounded of all the colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

Commi′xion, kŏm-mĭk′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *commix*.] Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients.

Were thy *commixion* Greek and Trojan, ſo
That thou could'ſt ſay, this hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Commi′xtion, kŏm-mĭk′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *commix*.] Mixture; incorporation; union of various ſubſtances in one maſs.

Some ſpecies there be of middle and participating natures, that is, of birds and beaſts, as batts, and ſome few others, ſo confirmed and ſet together, that we cannot define the beginning or end of either; there being a *commixtion* of both in the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Commi′xture, kŏm-mĭk′s-tſhŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *commix*.]

1. The act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled; incorporation; union in one maſs.

In the *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or ſweet, ſuch bodies are leaſt apt to putrefy, the air working little upon them. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. The maſs formed by mingling different things; compoſition; compound.

Fair ladies, maſk'd, are roſes in the bud,
Or angels veil'd in clouds; are roſes blown,
Diſmaſk'd, their damaſk ſweet *commixture* ſhewn.
Shakeſp.

My love and fear glew'd many friends to thee;
And now I fall, thy tough *commixtures* melt,
Impairing Henry, ſtrength'ning miſproud York.
Shakeſp.

There is ſcarcely any riſing but by a *commixture* of good and evil arts. *Bacon.*

All the circumſtances and reſpect of religion and ſtate intermixed together in their *commixture*, will better become a royal hiſtory, or a counciltable, than a ſingle life. *Wotton.*

Commo′de, kŏm-mŏd′. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] The head-dreſs of women.

Let them reflect how they would be affected, ſhould they meet with a man on horſeback, in his breeches and jack-boots, dreſſed up in a *commode* and a nightrail. *Spectator.*

She has contrived to ſhew her principles by the ſetting of her *commode*; ſo that it will be impoſſible for any woman that is diſaffected to be in the faſhion. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

She, like ſome penſive ſtateſman, walks demure,
And ſmiles, and hugs, to make deſtruction ſure;
Or under high *commodes*, with looks erect,
Barefac'd devours, in gaudy colours deck'd.
Glanville.

COMMO′DIOUS, kŏm-mŏ′-dyŭs. *adj.* [*commodus*, Lat.]

1. Convenient; ſuitable; accommodate to any purpoſe; fit; proper; free from hindrance or uneaſineſs.

Such a place cannot be *commodious* to live in; for being ſo near the moon, it had been too near the ſun. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

To that receſs, *commodious* for ſurprize,
When purple light ſhall next ſuffuſe the ſkies,
With me repair. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Uſeful; ſuited to wants or neceſſities.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themſelves. *Hooker.*

Bacchus had found out the making of wine, and many things elſe *commodious* for mankind. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The gods have done their part,
By ſending this *commodious* plague. *Dryd. Oedipus.*

Maro's muſe,
Thrice ſacred muſe, *commodious* precepts gives,
Inſtructive to the ſwains. *Philips.*

Commo′diously, kŏm-mŏ′-dyŭs-lў. *adv.* [from *commodious*.]

1. Conveniently.

At the large foot of an old hollow tree,
In a deep cave ſeated *commodiouſly*,
His ancient and hereditary houſe,
There dwelt a good ſubſtantial country mouſe.
Cowley.

2. Without diſtreſs.

We need not fear
To paſs *commodiouſly* this life, ſuſtain'd
By him with many comforts, till we end
In duſt, our final reſt and native home.
Milton's Par. Loſt.

3. Suitably to a certain purpoſe.

Wiſdom may have framed one and the ſame thing to ſerve *commodiouſly* for divers ends. *Hooker.*

Galen, upon the conſideration of the body, challenges any one to find how the leaſt fibre might be more *commodiouſly* placed for uſe or comelineſs. *South's Sermons.*

Commo′diousness, kŏm-mŏ′-dyŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *commodious*.] Convenience; advantage.

The place requireth many circumſtances; as the ſituation near the ſea, for the *commodiouſneſs* of an intercourſe with England. *Bacon.*

Of cities, the greatneſs and riches increaſe according to the *commodiouſneſs* of their ſituation in fertile countries, or upon rivers and havens. *Temple.*

Commo′dity, kŏm-mŏd′-ĭ-tў. *n. ſ.* [*commoditas*, Lat.]

1. Intereſt; advantage; profit.

They knew, that howſoever men may ſeek their own *commodity*, yet, if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be ſuffered. *Hooker.*

Commodity, the biaſs of the world,
The world, which of itſelf is poiſed well,
Till this advantage, this vile drawing biaſs,
This ſway of motion, this *commodity*,
Makes it take head from all indifferency,
From all direction, purpoſe, courſe, intent.
Shakeſp. King John.

After much debatement of the *commodities* or diſcommodities like to enſue, they concluded. *Hayward.*

2. Convenience; particular advantage.

There came into her head certain verſes, which, if ſhe had had preſent *commodity*, ſhe would have rejoined as a retraction to the other. *Sidney.*

She demanded leave, not to loſe this long ſought-for *commodity* of time, to eaſe her heart. *Sidney.*

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the freſhneſs of the fields. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

It had been difficult to make ſuch a mole where they had not ſo natural a *commodity* as the earth of Puzzuola, which immediately hardens in the water. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Wares; merchandiſe; goods for traffick.

All my fortunes are at ſea;
Nor have I money nor *commodity*
To raiſe a preſent ſum. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Commodities are moveables, valuable by money, the common meaſure. *Locke.*

Of money, in the commerce and traffick of mankind, the principal uſe is that of ſaving the commutation of more bulky *commodities.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Commodo're, kỏm-mỏ-dỏr'. *n. ſ.* [probably corrupted from the Spaniſh *commandador.*] The captain who commands a ſquadron of ſhips; a temporary admiral.

CO'MMON, kỏm'-mủn. *n. ſ.* [*communis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging equally to more than one.

Though life and ſenſe be *common* to man and brutes, and their operations in many things alike; yet by this form he lives the life of a man, and not of a brute; and hath the ſenſe of a man, and not of a brute. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He who hath received damage, has, beſides the right of puniſhment *common* to him with other men, a particular right to ſeek reparation. *Locke.*

2. Having no poſſeſſor or owner.

Where no kindred are to be found, we ſee the poſſeſſions of a private man revert to the community, and ſo become again perfectly *common*; nor can any one have a property in them, otherwiſe than in other things *common* by nature. *Locke.*

3. Vulgar; mean; not diſtinguiſhed by any excellence; often ſeen; eaſy to be had; of little value; not rare; not ſcarce.

Or as the man, whom princes do advance
Upon their gracious mercy-ſeat to ſit,
Doth *common* things, of courſe and circumſtance,
To the reports of *common* men commit. *Davies.*

4. Publick; general; ſerving the uſe of all.

He was adviſed by a parliament-man, not to be ſtrict in reading all the *common* prayer, but make ſome variation. *Walton.*

I need not mention the old *common* ſhore of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town, with the current and violence of an ordinary river. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or deſcent.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Such is the lightneſs of you *common* men.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too ſlow;
They miſs, or ſweep but *common* ſouls away;
For ſuch a loſs Opdam his life muſt pay. *Waller.*

6. Frequent; uſual; ordinary.

There is an evil which I have ſeen *common* among men. *Eccleſ.* vi. 1.

The Papiſts were the moſt *common* place, and the butt againſt whom all the arrows were directed. *Clarendon.*

Neither is it ſtrange that there ſhould be myſteries in divinity, as well as in the *commoneſt* operations in nature. *Swift.*

7. Proſtitute.

'Tis a ſtrange thing, the impudence of ſome women! was the word of a dame who herſelf was *common.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Hipparchus was going to marry a *common* woman, but conſulted Philander upon the occaſion. *Spectator.*

8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as ſignify both action and paſſion are called *common*; as, *aſpernor I deſpiſe*, or *am deſpiſed*; and alſo ſuch nouns as are both maſculine and feminine, as *parens.*

Co'mmon, kỏm'-mủn. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An open ground equally uſed by many perſons.

Then take we down his load, and turn him off,
Like to the empty aſs, to ſhake his ears,
And graze in *commons.* *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Is not the ſeparate property of a thing the great cauſe of its endearment? Does any one reſpect a common as much as he does his garden? *South.*

Co'mmon, kỏm'-mủn. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily.

I am more than *common* tall. *Shak. As you like it.*

In **Common.**

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number.

By making an explicite conſent of every commoner neceſſary to any one's appropriating to himſelf any part of what is given *in common*, children or ſervants could not cut the meat which their father or maſter had provided for them *in common*, without aſſigning to every one his peculiar part. *Locke.*

2. Equally with another; indiſcriminately.

In a work of this natnre it is impoſſible to avoid puerilities; it having that *in common* with dictionaries, and books of antiquities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **Co'mmon**, kỏm'-mủn. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in ſome common ground.

Co'mmon Law, kỏm-mủn-lå', contains thoſe cuſtoms and uſages which have, by long preſcription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is diſtinguiſhed from the ſtatute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

Co'mmon Pleas, kỏm-mủn-plē'z. The king's court now held in Weſtminſter Hall, but anciently moveable. *Gwin* obſerves, that till Henry III. granted the *magna charta*, there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, ſo called becauſe it followed the king; but, upon the grant of that charter, the court of *common pleas* was erected, and ſettled at Weſtminſter. All civil cauſes, both real and perſonal, are, or were, formerly tried in this court, according to the ſtrict laws of the realm; and Forteſcue repreſents it as the only court for real cauſes. The chief judge is called the lord chief juſtice of the *common pleas*, and he is aſſiſted by three or four aſſociates, created by letters patent from the king. *Cowell.*

Co'mmonable, kỏm'-mủn-ĕbl. *adj.* [from *common.*] What is held in common.

Much good land might be gained from foreſts and chaſes, and from other *commonable* places, ſo as there be care taken that the poor commoners have no injury. *Bacon to Villiers.*

Co'mmonage, kỏm'-mủn-ĭdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *common.*] The right of feeding on a common; the joint right of uſing any thing in common with others.

Co'mmonalty, kỏm'-mủn-ăl-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*communautè*, Fr.]

1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.

Bid him ſtrive
To gain the love o' th' *commonalty*; the duke
Shall govern England. *Shakeſp.*

There is in every ſtate, as we know, two portions of ſubjects; the nobles, and the *commonalty.* *Bacon.*

The emmet joined in her popular tribes
Of *commonalty.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

All gentlemen are almoſt obliged to it; and I know no reaſon we ſhould give that advantage to the *commonalty* of England, to be foremoſt in brave actions. *Dryden.*

2. The bulk of mankind.

I myſelf too will uſe the ſecret acknowledgment of the *commonalty*, bearing record of the God of Gods. *Hooker.*

Co'mmoner, kỏm'-ủn-ủr. *n. ſ.* [from *common.*]

1. One of the common people; a man of low rank, of mean condition.

Doubt not
The *commoners*, for whom we ſtand, but they,
Upon their ancient malice, will forget.
Shakeſp. Coriolanus.

His great men durſt not pay their court to him, till he had ſatiated his thirſt of blood by the death of ſome of his loyal *commoners. Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. A man not noble.

This *commoner* has worth and parts,
Is prais'd for arms, or lov'd for arts:
His head aches for a coronet;
And who is bleſs'd that is not great? *Prior.*

3. A member of the houſe of commons.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things, than there is between a repreſenting *commoner* in his publick calling, and the ſame perſon in common life. *Swift.*

4. One who has a joint right in common ground.

Much land might be gained from commonable places, ſo as there be care taken that the poor *commoners* have no injury.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

5. A ſtudent of the ſecond rank at the univerſity of Oxford; one that eats at the common table.

6. A proſtitute.

Behold this ring,
Whoſe high reſpect and rich validity,
Did lack a parallel: yet, for all that,
He gave it to a *commoner* o' th' camp. *Shakeſp.*

Commoni'tion, kỏm'-mỏ-nĭsh'-ủn. *n. ſ. commonitio*, Lat.] Advice; warning; inſtruction.

Co'mmonly, kỏm'-mủn-lỳ. *adv.* [from *common.*] Frequently; uſually; ordinarily; for the moſt part.

This hand of your's requires
Much caſtigation, exerciſe devout;
For here 's a ſtrong and ſweating devil here,
That *commonly* rebels. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

A great diſeaſe may change the frame of a body, though, if it lives to recover ſtrength, it *commonly* returns to its natural conſtitution. *Temple.*

Co'mmonness, kỏm'-mủn-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *common.*]

1. Equal participation among many.

Nor can the *commonneſs* of the guilt obviate the cenſure, there being nothing more frequent than for men to accuſe their own faults in other perſons. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Frequent occurrence; frequently.

Blot out that maxim, *res nolunt diu male adminiſtrari:* the *commonneſs* makes me not know who is the author; but ſure he muſt be ſome modern. *Swift.*

To **Commonpla'ce**, kỏm-mủn-plås'. *v. a.* To reduce to general heads.

I do not apprehend any difficulty in collecting and *commonplacing* an univerſal hiſtory from the hiſtorians. *Felton.*

Commonpla'ce-book, kỏm-mủn-plås'-bỏk. *n. ſ.* A book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

I turned to my *commonplace-book*, and found his caſe under the word *coquette*. *Tatler.*

Co'mmons, kỏm'-mủnz. *n. ſ.*

1. The vulgar; the lower people; thoſe who inherit no honours.

Little office
The hateful *commons* will perform for us;
Except, like curs, to tear us all in pieces.
Shakeſp. Rich. II.

Hath he not paſs'd the nobles and the *commons?*
Shakeſp.

Theſe three to kings and chiefs their ſcenes diſplay,
The reſt before th' ignoble *commons* play.
Dryden's Fables.

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and left, the palace bound;
The *commons* where they can: the nobler ſort,
With winding doors wide open, front the court.
Dryden.

2. The lower houſe of parliament, by which the people are repreſented, and of which the members are choſen by the people.

My good lord,
How now for mitigation of this bill
Urg'd by the *commons?* Doth his majeſty
Incline to it, or no? *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

In the houſe of *commons* many gentlemen, unſatisfied of his guilt, durſt not condemn him. *King Charles.*

3. Food; fare; diet: ſo called from colleges, where it is eaten in common.

He painted himſelf of a dove colour, and took his *commons* with the pigeons. *L'Eſtrange.*

Mean while ſhe quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a lenten ſallad cool'd her blood:
Their *commons*, though but coarſe, were nothing ſcant;
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want. *Dryd.*

The doctor now obeys the ſummons,
Likes both his company and *commons*. *Swift.*

Commonwe'al, kỏm-mủn-wễl. }
Commonwe'alth, kỏm-mủn-wễlth. } *n. ſ.* [from *common* and *weal*, or *wealth*.]

1. A polity; an eſtabliſhed form of civil life.

Two foundations bear up publick ſocieties; the one inclination, whereby all men deſire ſociable life; the other an order agreed upon, touching the manner of their union in living together: the latter is that which we call the law of a *commonweal*. *Hooker.*

It was impoſſible to make a *commonweal* in Ireland, without ſettling of all the eſtates and poſſeſſions throughout the kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

A continual parliament would but keep the *commonweal* in tune, by preſerving laws in their vigour. *King Charles.*

There is no body in the *commonwealth* of learning who does not profeſs himſelf a lover of truth. *Locke.*

2. The publick; the general body of the people.

Such a prince,
So kind a father of the *commonweal*. *Shak. H.* IV.

Their ſons are well tutored by you: you are a good member of the *commonwealth*.
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.

3. A government in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the people; a republick.

Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine
The gods would ſleep to ſuch a Stygian practice,
Againſt that *commonwealth* which they have founded? *Jonſon.*

Commonwealths were nothing more, in their original, but free cities; though ſometimes, by force of order and diſcipline, they have extended themſelves into mighty dominions. *Temple.*

Co'mmorance, kỏm'-mỏ-råns. }
Co'mmorancy, kỏm'-mỏ-rån-ſỷ. } *n. ſ.* [from *commorant.*] Dwelling; habitation; abode; reſidence.

The very quality, carriage, and place of *commorance*, of witneſſes is plainly and evidently ſet forth. *Hale.*

An archbiſhop, out of his dioceſe, becomes ſubject to the archbiſhop of the province where he has his abode and *commorancy*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'MMORANT, kỏm'-mỏ-rånt. *adj.* [*commorans*, Lat.] Reſident; dwelling; inhabiting.

The abbot may demand and recover his monk, that is *commorant* and reſiding in another monaſtery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Commo'tion, kỏm-mỏ'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*commotio*, Lat.]

1. Tumult; diſturbance; combuſtion; ſedition; publick diſorder; inſurrection.

By flatt'ry he hath won the common hearts;
And, when he 'll pleaſe to make *commotion*,
'Tis to be fear'd they all will follow him.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Ye ſhall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. *Luke.*

The Iliad conſiſts of battles, and a continual *commotion*; the Odyſſey in patience and wiſdom.
Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.

2. Perturbation; diſorder of mind; heat; violence; agitation.

Some ſtrange *commotion*
Is in his brain; he bites his lips, and ſtarts.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

He could not debate any thing without ſome *commotion*, when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

3. Diſturbance; reſtleſſneſs.

Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake happened, that he would allay the *commotions* of the water, and put an end to the earthquake.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

Commo'tioner, kỏm-mỏ'-ſhủn-ủr. *n. ſ.* [from *commotion*.] One that cauſes commotions; a diſturber of the peace. A word not in uſe.

The people, more regarding *commotioners* than commiſſioners, flocked together, as clouds cluſter againſt a ſtorm. *Hayward.*

To **Commo've**, kỏm-mỏv'. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Lat.] To diſturb; to agitate; to put into a violent motion; to unſettle. Not uſed.

Straight the ſands,
Commov'd around, in gathering eddies play.
Thomſon's Summer.

To **CO'MMUNE**, kỏm-mủn'. *v. n.* [*communico*, Lat.] To converſe; to talk together; to impart ſentiments mutually.

So long as Guyon with her *communed*,
Unto the ground ſhe caſt her modeſt eye;
And ever and anon, with roſy red,
The baſhful blood her ſnowy cheeks did dye.
Fairy Queen.

I will *commune* with you of ſuch things
That want no ears but yours.
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.

They would forbear open hoſtility, and reſort unto him peaceably, that they might *commune* together as friends. *Hayward.*

Then *commune*, how that day they beſt may ply
Their growing work. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are thoſe that, for the moſt part, men reaſon of within themſelves, and always thoſe which they *commune* about with others. *Locke.*

Communicabi'lity, kỏm-mủ'-nỷ-kå-bĭl'-ĭ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *communicable*.] The quality of being communicable; capability to be imparted.

Commu'nicable, kỏm-mủ'-nỷ-kåbl. *adj.* [from *communicate*.]

1. That which may become the common poſſeſſion of more than one; with *to*.

Sith eternal life is *communicable unto* all, it behooveth that the word of God be ſo likewiſe.
Hooker.

2. That which may be recounted; that of which another may ſhare the knowledge: with *to*.

Nor let thine own inventions hope
Things not reveal'd, which th' inviſible king,
Only omniſcient, hath ſuppreſs'd in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heav'n.
Milton's Par. Loſt.

3. That which may be imparted.

The happy place
Rather inflames thy torment, repreſenting
Loſt bliſs, *to* thee no more *communicable*.
Milton's Par. Reg.

Commu'nicant, kỏm-mủ'-nỷ-kånt. *n. ſ.* [from *communicate*.] One who is preſent, as a worſhipper, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the bleſſed ſacrament.

Communicants have ever uſed it; and we, by the form of the very utterance, do ſhew we uſe it as *communicants*. *Hooker.*

A conſtant frequenter of worſhip, and a neverfailing monthly *communicant*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **COMMU'NICATE**, kỏm-mủ'-nỷ-kåt *v. a.* [*communico*, Lat.]

1. To impart to others what is in our own power; to give to others as partakers; to confer a joint poſſeſſion; to beſtow.

Common benefits are to be *communicated* with all, but peculiar benefits with choice. *Bacon.*

Where God is worſhipped, there he *communicates* his bleſſings and holy influences.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

Which of the Grecian chiefs conſorts with thee?
But Diomede deſires my company,
And ſtill *communicates* his praiſe with me.
Dryden's Fables.

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

I learned diligently, and do *communicate* wiſdom liberally: I do not hide her riches. *Wiſd.* vii. 13.

3. It had anciently the prepoſition *with* before the perſon to whom communication, either of benefit or knowledge, was made.

Charles the Hardy would *communicate* his ſecrets *with* none; and, leaſt of all, thoſe ſecrets which troubled him moſt. *Bacon.*

He *communicated* thoſe thoughts only *with* the lord Digby, the lord Colepeper, and the chancellor. *Clarendon.*

A journey of much adventure, which, to ſhew the ſtrength of his privacy, had been before not *communicated with* any other. *Wotton.*

4. Now it has only *to*: Clarendon uſes both *with* and *to*.

Let him, that is taught in the word, *communicate unto* him that teacheth. *Galatians*, vi. 6.

His majeſty frankly promiſed, that he could not, in any degree, *communicate to* any perſon the matter, before he had taken and *communicated to* them his own reſolutions. *Clarendon.*

Thoſe who ſpeak in publick are better heard when they diſcourſe by a lively genius and ready memory, than when they read all they would *communicate to* their hearers. *Watts.*

To **Commu'nicate**, kỏm-mủ'-nỷ-kåt. *v. n.*

1. To partake of the bleſſed ſacrament.

The primitive Chriſtians *communicated* every day.
Taylor.

2. To have ſomething in common with another; as, *the houſes communicate*; there is a paſſage between them, common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole body is nothing but a ſyſtem of ſuch canals, which all *communicate* with one another, mediately or immediately. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

Communica'tion, kỏm-mů-nỷ-kå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *communicate.*]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

Both together ſerve completely for the reception and *communication* of learned knowledge. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Common boundary or inlet; paſſage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another.

The map ſhews the natural *communication* providence has formed between the rivers and lakes of a country at ſo great a diſtance from the ſea. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The Euxine ſea is conveniently ſituated for trade, by the *communication* it has both with Aſia and Europe. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Interchange of knowledge; good intelligence between ſeveral perſons.

Secrets may be carried ſo far, as to ſtop the *communication* neceſſary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

4. Conference; converſation.

Abner had *communication* with the elders of Iſrael, ſaying, ye ſought for David in times paſt to be king over you: now then do it. *2 Samuel*, iii. 17.

The chief end of language, in *communication*, being to be underſtood, words ſerve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearers the ſame idea which it ſtands for in the mind of the ſpeaker. *Locke.*

Commu'nicative, kỏm-mů'-nỷ-kå-tiv. *adj.* [from *communicate.*] Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of benefits or knowledge; not cloſe; not ſelfiſh.

We conceive them more than ſome envious and mercenary gardeners will thank us for; but they deſerve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profeſſion. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

We have paid for our want of prudence, and determine for the future to be leſs *communicative.* *Swift and Pope.*

Commu'nicativeness, kỏm-mů'-nỷ-kå-tiv-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *communicative.*] The quality of being communicative, of beſtowing or imparting benefits or knowledge.

He is not only the moſt communicative of all beings, but he will alſo communicate himſelf in ſuch meaſure as entirely to ſatisfy; otherwiſe ſome degrees of *communicativeneſs* would be wanting. *Norris.*

Commu'niom, kỏm-mů'-nyůn. *n. ſ.* [*communio*, Lat.]

1. Intercourſe; fellowſhip; common poſſeſſion; participation of ſomething in common; interchange of tranſactions.

Conſider, finally, the angels, as having with us that *communion* which the apoſtle to the Hebrews noteth; and in regard whereof angels have not diſdained to profeſs themſelves our fellow-ſervants. *Hooker.*

We are not, by ourſelves, ſufficient to furniſh ourſelves with competent ſtores for ſuch a life as our nature doth deſire; therefore we are naturally induced to ſeek *communion* and fellowſhip with others. *Hooker.*

The Iſraelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh.*

Thou, ſo pleas'd,
Canſt raiſe thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union, or *communion*, deified. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

We maintain *communion* with God himſelf, and are made in the ſame degree partakers of the divine nature. *Fiddes.*

2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the bleſſed ſacrament.

They reſolved, that the ſtanding of the *communion* table in all churches ſhould be altered. *Clarendon.*

Tertullian reporteth, that the picture of Chriſt was engraven upon the *communion* cup. *Peacham on Drawing.*

3. A common or publick act.

Men began publickly to call on the name of the Lord; that is, they ſerved and praiſed God by *communion*, and in publick manner. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

4. Union in the common worſhip of any church.

Bare *communion* with a good church can never alone make a good man; if it could, we ſhould have no bad ones. *South.*

Ingenuous men have lived and died in the *communion* of that church. *Stillingfleet.*

Commu'nity, kỏm-mů'-nỷ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [*communitas*, Lat.]

1. The commonwealth; the body politick.

How could *communities*,
Degrees in ſchools, and brotherhood in cities,
But by degree ſtand in authentic place? *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Not in a ſingle perſon only, but in a *community* or multitude of men. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that ſecure a civil *community*. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is not deſigned for her own uſe, but for the whole *community*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The love of our country is impreſſed on our mind for the preſervation of the *community*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

He lives not for himſelf alone, but hath a regard in all his actions to the great *community*. *Atterbury.*

2. Common poſſeſſion; the ſtate contrary to property or appropriation.

Sit up and revel,
Call all the great, the fair, and ſpirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a faſhion
Of freedom and *community*. *Ben Jonſon.*

The undiſtinction of many in the *community* of name, or miſapplication of the act of one unto the other, hath made ſome doubt thereof. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

This text is far from proving Adam ſole proprietor; it is a confirmation of the original *community* of all things. *Locke.*

3. Frequency; commonneſs. Not in uſe.

He was but, as the cuckow is in June,
Heard, not regarded; ſeen, but with ſuch eyes,
As, ſick and blunted with *community*,
Afford no extraordinary gaze. *Shakeſp.*

Commutabi'lity, kỏm-mů-tå-bil'-i-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *commutable.*] The quality of being capable of exchange.

Commu'table, kỏm-mů'-tåbl. *adj.* [from *commute.*] That may be exchanged for ſomething elſe; that may be bought off, or ranſomed.

Commuta'tion, kỏm-mů-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *commute.*]

1. Change; alteration.

An innocent nature could hate nothing that was innocent: in a word, ſo great is the *commutation*, that the ſoul then hated only that which now only it loves, *i. e.* ſin. *South's Sermons.*

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another.

The whole univerſe is ſupported by giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*. *South's Sermons.*

According to the preſent temper of mankind, it is abſolutely neceſſary that there be ſome method and means of *commutation*, as that of money. *Ray on the Creation.*

The uſe of money, in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of ſaving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. Ranſom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary puniſhment.

The law of God had allowed an evaſion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption. *Brown.*

Commu'tative, kỏm-mů'-tå-tiv. *adj.* [from *commute.*] Relative to exchange; as, *commutative juſtice*, that honeſty which is exerciſed in traffick, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

To COMMU'TE, kỏm-můt'. *v. a.* [*commuto*, Lat.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another.

This will *commute* our taſks; exchange theſe pleaſant and gainful ones, which God aſſigns, for thoſe uneaſy and fruitleſs ones we impoſe on ourſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To buy off, or ranſom one obligation by another.

Some *commute* ſwearing for whoring; as if forbearance of the one were a diſpenſation for the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Commu'te**, kỏm-můt'. *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption.

Thoſe inſtitutions which God deſigned for means to further men in holineſs, they look upon as a privilege to ſerve inſtead of it, and to *commute* for it. *South's Sermons.*

Commu'tual, kỏm-mů'-tů-ål. *adj.* [*con* and *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal. Uſed only in poetry.

Love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands,
Unite *commutual* in moſt ſacred bands. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had ſtrove
In acts of dear benevolence and love;
Brothers in peace, not rivals in command. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CO'MPACT, kỏm'-påkt. *n. ſ.* [*pactum*, Lat.] A contract; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and ſettled appointment between two or more, to do or to forbear ſomething. It had anciently the accent on the laſt ſyllable.

I hope the king made peace with all of us;
And the *compact* is firm and true in me. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

In the beginnings of ſpeech there was an implicit *compact*, founded upon common conſent, that ſuch words, voices, or geſtures, ſhould be ſigns whereby they would expreſs their thoughts. *South.*

To **Compa'ct**, kỏm-påkt'. *v. a.* [*compingo*, *compactum*, Lat.]

1. To join together with firmneſs; to unite cloſely; to conſolidate.

Inform her full of my particular fears:
And thereto add ſuch reaſons of your own,
As may *compact* it more. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Nor are the nerves of his *compacted* ſtrength
Stretch'd and diſſolv'd into unſinew'd length. *Denham.*

By what degrees this earth's *compacted* ſphere
Was harden'd, woods, and rocks, and towns, to bear. *Roſcommon.*

This diſeaſe is more dangerous, as the ſolids are more ſtrict and *compacted*, and conſequently more ſo as people are advanced in age. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

Now the bright ſun *compacts* the precious ſtone,
Imparting radiant luſtre like his own. *Blackmore's Creat.*

2. To make out of ſomething.

If he, *compact* of jars, grow muſical,
We ſhall have ſhortly diſcord in the ſpheres. *Shak.*

3. To league with.

Thou pernicious woman,
Compact with her that 's gone, think'ſt thou thy oaths,
Though they would ſwear down each particular fact,
Were teſtimonies? *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

4. To join together; to bring into a ſyſtem.

We ſee the world ſo *compacted*, that each thing preſerveth other things, and alſo itſelf. *Hooker.*

COMPA′CT, kôm-påkt′. *adj.* [*compactus*, Lat.]

1. Firm; ſolid; cloſe; denſe; of firm texture.

Is not the denſity greater in free and open ſpaces, void of air and other groſſer bodies, than within the pores of water, glaſs, cryſtal, gems, and other *compact* bodies? *Newton's Opticks.*

Without attraction, the diſſevered particles of the chaos could never convene into ſuch great *compact* maſſes as the planets. *Bentley.*

2. Compoſed; conſiſting.

The lunatic, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all *compact*. *Shakeſp.*

A wand'ring fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
And the cold environs around condenſes,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton.*

3. Joined; held together.

In one hand-Pan has a pipe of ſeven reeds, *compact* with wax together. *Peacham.*

4. Brief, and well connected; as, *a* compact *diſcourſe*.

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expreſſive, cloſe, and *compact*, we muſt ſtudy the utmoſt force of our language. *Felton.*

COMPA′CTEDNESS, kôm-påk′-têd-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *compacted*.] Firmneſs; denſity.

Sticking or *compactedneſs*, being natural to denſity, requires ſome exceſs of gravity in proportion to the denſity, or ſome other outward violence, to break it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Thoſe atoms are ſuppoſed infrangible, extremely compacted and hard; which *compactedneſs* and hardneſs is a demonſtration that nothing could be produced by them *Cheyne.*

COMPA′CTLY, kôm-påk′t-lý. *adv.* [from *compact*.]

1. Cloſely; denſely.

2. With neat joining; with good compacture.

COMPA′CTNESS, kôm-påk′t-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *compact*.] Firmneſs; cloſeneſs; denſity.

Irradiancy or ſparkling, found in many gems, is not diſcoverable in this, for it cometh ſhort of their *compactneſs* and durity. *Brown.*

The beſt lime mortar will not have attained its utmoſt *compactneſs*, till fourſcore years after it has been employed in building. This is one reaſon why, in demoliſhing ancient fabrics, it is eaſier to break the ſtone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

The reſt, by reaſon of the *compactneſs* of terreſtrial matter, cannot make its way to wells. *Woodward.*

COMPA′CTURE, kôm-påk′-tshůr. *n. ſ.* [from *compact*.] Structure; manner in which any thing is joined together; compagination. A good word, but not in uſe.

And over it a fair portcullis hung,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compaſs, and *compacture* ſtrong,
Neither unſeemly ſhort, nor yet exceeding long.
Fairy Queen.

COMPA′GES, kôm-på′-jês. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A ſyſtem of many parts united.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular *compages* of pipes and veſſels, for the fluids to paſs through. *Ray.*

COMPAGINA′TION, kôm-på-jî-nå′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*compago*, Lat.] Union; ſtructure; junction; connexion; contexture.

The intire or broken *compagination* of the magnetical fabrick under it. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CO′MPANABLENESS, kům-pån′-åbl-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *company*.] The quality of being a good companion; ſociableneſs. A word not now in uſe.

His eyes full of merry ſimplicity, his words of hearty *companableneſs*. *Sidney.*

CO′MPANIABLE, kům-på′-ný-åbl. *adj.* [from *company*.] Social; having the qualities of a companion; ſociable; maintaining friendly intercourſe.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, but *companiable* and reſpective. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

COMPA′NION, kům-pån′-yůn. *n. ſ.* [*compagnon*, Fr.]

1. One with whom a man frequently converſes, or with whom he ſhares his hours of relaxation. It differs from *friend*, as *acquaintance* from *confidence*.

How now, my lord? why do you keep alone?
Of ſorrieſt fancies your *companions* make?
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

Some friend is a *companion* at the table, and will not continue in the day of thy affliction. *Ecclus.* vi. 10.

With anxious doubts, with raging paſſions torn,
No ſweet *companion* near with whom to mourn.
Prior.

2. A partner; an aſſociate.

Epaphroditus, my brother and *companion* in labour, and fellow ſoldier. *Phil.* ii. 25.

Bereav'd of happineſs, thou may'ſt partake
His puniſhment, eternal miſery;
Which would be all his ſolace and revenge,
Thee once to gain *companion* of his woe. *Milton.*

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

I ſcorn you, ſcurvy *companion!* What? you poor, baſe, raſcally, cheating, lack-linnen mate! away, you mouldy rogue, away! *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

It gives boldneſs to every petty *companion* to ſpread rumours to my defamation, where I cannot be preſent. *Raleigh.*

COMPA′NIONABLE, kům-pån′-yô-nåbl. *adj.* [from *companion*.] Fit for good fellowſhip; ſocial; agreeable.

He had a more *companionable* wit, and ſwayed more among the good fellows. *Clarendon.*

COMPA′NIONABLY, kům-pån′-yô-nå-blý. *adv.* [from *companionable*.] In a companionable manner.

COMPA′NIONSHIP, kům-pån′-yůn-ship. *n. ſ.* [from *companion*.]

1. Company; train.

Alcibiades, and ſome twenty horſe,
All of *companionſhip*. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

2. Fellowſhip; aſſociation.

If it be honour in your wars to ſeem
The ſame you are not, which, for your beſt ends,
You call your policy; how is 't leſs, or worſe,
That it ſhall hold *companionſhip* in peace
With honour as in war? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

CO′MPANY, kům′-på-ný. *n. ſ.* [*compagnie*, Fr.; either from *con* and *pagus* one of the ſame town; or *con* and *panis* one that eats of the ſame meſs.]

1. Perſons aſſembled together; a body of men.

Go, carry Sir John Falſtaff to the Fleet;
Take all his *company* along with him.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

Honeſt *company*, I thank you all,
That have beheld me give away myſelf
To this moſt patient, ſweet, and virtuous wife.
Shakeſp.

2. Perſons aſſembled for the entertainment of each other; an aſſembly of pleaſure.

A crowd is not *company*; and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Perſons conſidered as aſſembled for converſation; or as capable of converſation and mutual entertainment.

Monſieur Zulichem came to me among the reſt of the good *company* of the town. *Temple.*

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and converſation with the beſt *company* of both ſexes, is neceſſary. *Dryden.*

4. The ſtate of a companion; the act of accompanying; converſation; fellowſhip.

It is more pleaſant to enjoy the *company* of him that can ſpeak ſuch words, than by ſuch words to be perſuaded to follow ſolitarineſs. *Sidney.*

Nor will I wretched thee
In death forſake, but keep thee *company*.
Dryden's Fables.

Abdallah grew by degrees ſo enamoured of her converſation, that he did not think he lived when he was not in company with his beloved Balſora. *Guardian.*

5. A number of perſons united for the execution or performance of any thing; a band.

Shakeſpeare was an actor, when there were ſeven *companies* of players in the town together. *Dennis.*

6. Perſons united in a joint trade or partnerſhip.

7. A number of ſome particular rank or profeſſion, united by ſome charter; a body corporate; a ſubordinate corporation.

This emperor ſeems to have been the firſt who incorporated the ſeveral trades of Rome into *companies*, with their particular privileges. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

8. A ſubdiviſion of a regiment of foot; ſo many as are under one captain.

Every captain brought with him thrice ſo many in his *company* as was expected. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

9. { *To bear Company.* / *To keep Company.* } To accompany; to aſſociate with; to be companion to.

I do deſire thee
To *bear* me *company*, and go with me. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe Indian wives are loving fools, and may do well to *keep company* with the Arrias and Portias of old Rome. *Dryden.*

Admitted to that equal ſky,
His faithful dog ſhall *bear* him *company*.
Pope's Eſſay on Man.

Why ſhould he call her whore? Who *keeps* her *company?* *Shakeſp. Othello.*

10. *To keep Company.* To frequent houſes of entertainment.

11. Sometimes in an ill ſenſe.

To **CO′MPANY**, kům′-på-ný. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to attend; to be companion to; to be aſſociated with.

I am
The ſoldier that did *company* theſe three.
Shakeſp. Cymbeline.

Thus, through what path ſoe'er of life we rove,
Rage *companies* our hate, and grief our love. *Prior.*

To **CO′MPANY**, kům′-på-ný. *v. n.*

1. To aſſociate one's ſelf with.

I wrote to you not to *company* with fornicators.
1 *Cor.* v. 9.

2. To be a gay companion. Obſolete.

For there thou needs muſt learn to laugh, to lye,
To face, to forge, to ſcoff, to *company*.
Spenſer's Hubberd's Tale.

CO′MPARABLE, kôm′-på-råbl. *adj.* [from *To compare*.] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard; worthy to contend for preference.

This preſent world affordeth not any thing *comparable* unto the publick duties of religion. *Hooker.*

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age, an excellent ſoldier both by ſea and land. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

There is no bleſſing of life *comparable* to the enjoyment of a diſcreet and virtuous friend. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

CO′MPARABLY, kôm′-på-råb-lý. *adv.* [from *comparable*.] In a manner or degree worthy to be compared.

There could no form for ſuch a royal uſe be *comparably* imagined, like that of the foreſaid nation. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Compa′rates, kỏm-pả′-rả-tẻs. *n. ſ.* [from *compare.*] In logick, the two things compared to one another.

Compa′rative, kỏm-pảr′-ả-tỉv. *adj.* [*comparativus*, Lat.]

1. Eſtimated by compariſon; not poſitive; not abſolute.

Thou wert dignified enough,
Ev'n to the point of envy, if 'twere made
Comparative for your virtues, to be ſtiled
The under hangman of his realm.
Shakeſp. Cymbeline.

There reſteth the *comparative*, that is, granted that it is either lawful or binding; yet whether other things be not to be preferred before the extirpation of hereſies. *Bacon.*

The bloſſom is a poſitive good; although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a *comparative* good. *Bacon.*

This bubble, by reaſon of its *comparative* levity to the fluid that incloſes it, would neceſſarily aſcend to the top. *Bentley.*

2. Having the power of comparing different things.

Beauty is not known by an eye or noſe; it conſiſts in a ſymmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expreſſes more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, *the right hand is the* ſtronger.

Compa′ratively, kỏm-pảr′-ả-tỉv-lỷ. *adv.* [from *comparative.*] In a ſtate of compariſon; according to eſtimate made by compariſon; not poſitively.

The good or evil, which is removed, may be eſteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not poſitively or ſimply. *Bacon.*

In this world, whatever is called good, is *comparatively* with other things of this kind, or with the evil mingled in its compoſition; ſo he is a good man that is better than men commonly are, or in whom the good qualities are more than the bad. *Temple.*

The vegetables being *comparatively* lighter than the ordinary terreſtrial matter of the globe, ſubſided laſt. *Woodward.*

But how few, *comparatively*, are the inſtances of this wiſe application! *Rogers.*

To **COMPA′RE**, kům-pả′r. *v. a.* [*comparo*, Lat.]

1. To make one thing the meaſure of another; to eſtimate the relative goodneſs or badneſs, or other qualities, of any one thing, by obſerving how it differs from ſomething elſe.

I will hear Brutus ſpeak.——
I will hear Caſſius, and *compare* their reaſons.
Shakeſp.

They meaſuring themſelves by themſelves, and *comparing* themſelves among themſelves, are not wiſe. *2 Cor.* x. 12.

No man can think it grievous, who conſiders the pleaſure and ſweetneſs of love, and the glorious victory of overcoming evil with good; and then *compares* theſe with the reſtleſs torment, and perpetual tumults, of a malicious and revengeful ſpirit. *Tillotſon.*

He that has got the ideas of numbers, and hath taken the pains to *compare* one, two, and three, to ſix, cannot chuſe but know they are equal. *Locke.*

Thus much of the wrong judgment men make of preſent and future pleaſure and pain, when they are *compared* together, and ſo the abſent conſidered as future. *Locke.*

2. It may be obſerved, that when the compariſon intends only ſimilitude or illuſtration by likeneſs, we uſe *to* before the thing brought for illuſtration; as, he *compared* anger *to* a fire.

Solon *compared* the people *unto* the ſea, and orators and counſellors to the winds; for that the ſea would be calm and quiet, if the winds did not trouble it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

3. When two perſons or things are compared, to diſcover their relative proportion of any quality, *with* is uſed before the thing uſed as a meaſure.

Black Macbeth
Will ſeem as pure as ſnow, being *compar'd*
With my confineleſs harms. *Shak. Macbeth.*

To *compare*
Small things *with* greateſt. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

He carv'd in ivory ſuch a maid ſo fair,
As nature could not *with* his art *compare.* *Dryden.*

If he *compares* this tranſlation *with* the original, he will find that the three firſt ſtanzas are rendered almoſt word for word. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. *To compare* is in *Spenſer* uſed after the Latin *comparo* for to get; to procure; to obtain.

But, both from back and belly, ſtill did ſpare
To fill his bags, and riches to *compare.* *Fairy Q.*

Compa′re, kům′-pảr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſtate of being compared; comparative eſtimate; compariſon; poſſibility of entering into compariſon.

There I the rareſt things have ſeen,
Oh, things without *compare!* *Suckling.*

As their ſmall galleys may not hold *compare*
With our tall ſhips. *Waller.*

Beyond *compare* the Son of God was ſeen
Moſt glorious. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Simile; ſimilitude; illuſtration by compariſon.

True ſwains in love ſhall, in the world to come,
Approve their truths by Troilus; when their rhimes,
Full of proteſt, and oath, and big *compare*,
Want ſimilies. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Compa′rison, kům-pảr′-ỉs-sůn. *n. ſ.* [*comparaiſon*, Fr.]

1. The act of comparing.

Natalis Comes, comparing his parts with thoſe of a man, reckons his claws among them, which are much more like thoſe of a lion: ſo eaſy it is to drive on the *compariſon* too far to make it good. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Our author ſaves me the *compariſon* with tragedy; for he ſays, that herein he is to imitate the tragick poet. *Dryden.*

2. The ſtate of being compared.

If we will rightly eſtimate what we call good and evil, we ſhall find it lies much in *compariſon.* *Locke.*

Objects near our view are apt to be thought greater than thoſe of a larger ſize that are more remote; and ſo it is with pleaſure and pain: the preſent is apt to carry it, and thoſe at a diſtance have the diſadvantage in the *compariſon.* *Locke.*

3. A comparative eſtimate; proportion.

If men would live as religion requires, the world would be a moſt lovely and deſirable place, in *compariſon* of what now it is. *Tillotſon.*

One can ſcarce imagine how ſo plentiful a ſoil ſhould become ſo miſerably unpeopled, in *compariſon* of what it once was. *Addiſ. Remarks on Italy.*

4. A ſimile in writing or ſpeaking; an illuſtration by ſimilitude.

As fair and as good a kind of hand in hand *compariſon*, had been ſomething too fair and too good for any lady. *Shakeſp.*

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of ſignification; as, *ſtrong, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt.*

To **COMPA′RT**, kỏm-pả′rt. *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr. from *con* and *partior*, Lat.] To divide; to mark out a general deſign into its various parts and ſubdiviſions.

I make haſte to the caſting and *comparting* of the whole work. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Compa′rtiment, kỏm-pả′rt-ỷ-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] A diviſion of picture, or deſign.

The circumference is divided into twelve *compartiments*, each containing a complete picture. *Pope.*

Comparti′tion, kỏm-pảr-tỉsh′-ůn. *n. ſ.* [from *compart.*]

1. The act of comparting or dividing.

I will come to the *compartition*, by which the authors of this art underſtand a graceful and uſeful diſtribution of the whole groundplot, both for rooms of office and entertainment. *Wotton.*

2. The parts marked out, or ſeparated; a ſeparate part.

Their temples and amphitheatres needed no *compartitions.* *Wotton's Architecture.*

Compa′rtment, kỏm-pả′rt-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *compartiment*, Fr.] Diviſion; ſeparate part of a deſign.

The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, baſes, pedeſtals, and buildings. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To **CO′MPASS**, kům′-půs. *v. a.* [*compaſſer*, Fr. *compaſſare*, Ital. *paſſibus metiri*, Lat.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to ſurround; to incloſe: it has ſometimes *around*, or *about*, added.

A darkſome way,
That deep deſcended through the hollow ground,
And was with dread and horrour *compaſſed around.*
Fairy Queen.

I ſee thee *compaſs'd* with thy kingdom's peers,
That ſpeak my ſalutation in their minds.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

Now all the bleſſings
Of a glad father *compaſs* thee *about!* *Shak. Tempeſt.*

The ſhady trees cover him with their ſhadow: the willows of the brook *compaſs* him *about.* *Job*, xl. 22.

Obſerve the crowds that *compaſs* him *around.*
Dryden's Virgil.

To dare that death, I will approach yet nigher;
Thus wert thou *compaſſed* with circling fire. *Dryd.*

2. To walk round any thing.

Old Chorineus *compaſs'd* thrice the crew,
And dipp'd an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he ſprinkled round. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To beleaguer; to beſiege; to block.

Thine enemies ſhall caſt a trench about thee, and *compaſs* thee round, and keep thee in on every ſide. *Luke*, xix. 43.

4. To graſp; to incloſe in the arms; to ſeize.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power.

That which by wiſdom he ſaw to be requiſite for that people, was by as great wiſdom *compaſſed.* *Hooker's Preface.*

His maſter being one of great regard,
In court to *compaſs* any ſuit not hard.
Hubberd's Tale.

If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compaſs* her I'll uſe my ſkill. *Shakeſp.*

How can you hope to *compaſs* your deſigns,
And not diſſemble them? *Denham's Sophy.*

He had a mind to make himſelf maſter of Weymouth, if he could *compaſs* it without engaging his army before it. *Clarendon.*

The church of Rome createth titular patriarchs of Conſtantinople and Alexandria; ſo loth is the pope to loſe the remembrance of any title that he hath once *compaſſed.* *Brerewood.*

Invention is the firſt part, and abſolutely neceſſary to them both; yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, how to *compaſs* it. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what ought and what ought not to be done, is a thing too large to be *compaſſed*, and too hard to be maſtered, without brains and ſtudy, parts and contemplation. *South.*

In ev'ry work regard the writer's end,
Since none can *compaſs* more than they intend. *Pope.*

6. [In law.] To take meaſures preparatory to any thing; as, *to* compaſs *the death of the king*.

Co'mpass, kům'-pům. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round.

This day I breathed firſt; time is come round;
And where I did begin, there ſhall I end:
My life is run its *compaſs*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

2. Extent; reach; graſp.

O Juliet, I already know thy grief;
It ſtrains me paſt the *compaſs* of my wits. *Shakeſp.*

That which is out of the *compaſs* of any man's power, is to that man impoſſible. *South's Sermons.*

How few there are may be juſtly bewailed, the *compaſs* of them extending but from the time of Hippocrates to that of Marcus Antoninus. *Temple.*

Animals in their generation are wiſer than the ſons of men; but their wiſdom is confined to a few particulars, and lies in a very narrow *compaſs*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

This author hath tried the force and *compaſs* of our language with much ſucceſs. *Swift.*

3. Space; room; limits, either of time or ſpace.

No leſs than the *compaſs* of twelve books is taken up in theſe. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer's Battles.*

The Engliſh are good confederates in an enterprize which may be diſpatched in a ſhort *compaſs* of time. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hoſpitals and the workhouſe, within the *compaſs* of one year, and towards the end of a long, expenſive war. *Atterbury.*

4. Encloſure; circumference.

And their mount Palatine,
Th' imperial palace, *compaſs* huge, and high
The ſtructure. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Old Rome from ſuch a race deriv'd her birth,
Which now on ſeven high hills triumphant reigns,
And in that *compaſs* all the world contains. *Dryden's Virgil.*

5. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance; as, *to fetch a* compaſs *round the camp*.

6. Moderate ſpace; moderation; due limits.

Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (I ſpeak within *compaſs*) no ſuch commiſſion had been executed in either of theſe provinces. *Davies on Ireland.*

Nothing is likelier to keep a man within *compaſs*, than the having conſtantly before his eyes the ſtate of his affairs, in a regular courſe of account. *Locke.*

7. The power of the voice to expreſs the notes of muſick.

You would ſound me from my loweſt note to the top of my *compaſs*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This univerſal frame began:
From harmony to harmony
Through all the *compaſs* of the notes it ran,
The diapaſon cloſing full in man. *Dryden.*

8. [This is rarely uſed in the ſingular.] The inſtrument with which circles are drawn.

If they be two, they are two ſo,
As ſtiff twin *compaſſes* are two:
Thy ſoul, the fixt foot, makes no ſhow
To move; but doth, if th' other do. *Donne.*

In his hand
He took the golden *compaſſes*, prepar'd
In God's eternal ſtore, to circumſcribe
This univerſe, and all created things. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To fix one foot of their *compaſs* wherever they think fit, and extend the other to ſuch terrible lengths, without deſcribing any circumference at all, is to leave us and themſelves in a very uncertain ſtate. *Swift.*

9. The inſtrument compoſed of a needle and card, whereby mariners ſteer.

The breath of religion fills the ſails; profit is the *compaſs* by which factious men ſteer their courſe. *King Charles.*

Rude as their ſhips was navigation then,
No uſeful *compaſs* or meridian known:
Coaſting they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no north but when the pole-ſtar ſhone. *Dryden.*

With equal force the tempeſt blows by turns
From ev'ry corner of the ſeaman's *compaſs*. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

He that firſt diſcovered the uſe of the *compaſs*, did more for the ſupplying and increaſe of uſeful commodities, than thoſe who built workhouſes. *Locke.*

10. In old language there was a phraſe, to come in *compaſs*, to be brought round.

Compass-saw, kům'-pům-sà'. *n. ſ.*

The *compaſs-ſaw* ſhould not have its teeth ſet, as other ſaws have; but the edge of it ſhould be made ſo broad, and the back ſo thin, that it may eaſily follow the broad edge. Its office is to cut a round; and therefore the edge muſt be made broad, and the back thin, that the back may have a wide kerf to turn in. *Moxon.*

COMPA'SSION, kům-pàsh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*compaſſion*, Fr. from *con* and *patior*, Lat.] Pity; commiſeration; ſorrow for the ſufferings of others; painful ſympathy.

Ye had *compaſſion* of me in my bonds. *Hebrews*, x. 34.

Their angry hands
My brothers hold, and vengeance theſe exact;
This pleads *compaſſion*, and repents the fact. *Dryden's Fables.*

The good-natured man is apt to be moved with *compaſſion* for thoſe misfortunes or infirmities, which another would turn into ridicule. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **Compa'ssion**, kům-pàsh'-ůn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to compaſſionate; to commiſerate. A word ſcarcely uſed.

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not *compaſſion* him? *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

Compa'ssionate, kům-pàsh'-ůn-èt. *adj.* [from *compaſſion*.] Inclined to compaſſion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; ſoft; eaſily affected with ſorrow by the miſery of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not alſo tender and *compaſſionate*. *South's Sermons.*

To **Compa'ssionate**, kům-pàsh'-ô-nàt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiſerate.

Experience layeth princes torn eſtates before their eyes, and withal perſuades them to *compaſſionate* themſelves. *Raleigh.*

Compaſſionates my pains, and pities me!
What is compaſſion, when 'tis void of love? *Addiſon's Cato.*

Compa'ssionately, kům-pàsh'-ůn-èt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *compaſſionate*.] Mercifully; tenderly.

The fines were aſſigned to the rebuilding St. Paul's, and thought therefore to be the more ſeverely impoſed, and the leſs *compaſſionately* reduced and excuſed. *Clarendon.*

Compate'rnity, kôm-pà-tèr'-nŷ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *paternitas*, Lat.]

Goſſipred, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a ſpiritual affinity; and a juror that was goſſip to either of the parties might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent by our law. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

Compatibi'lity, kôm-pàt-ŷ-bìl'-ì-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *compatible*.] Conſiſtency; the power of co-exiſting with ſomething elſe; agreement with any thing.

COMPA'TIBLE, kôm-pàt'-ìbl. *adj.* [corrupted by an unſkilful compliance with pronunciation, from *competible*, from *competo*, Lat. *to ſuit, to agree. Competible* is found in good writers, and ought always to be uſed.]

1. Suitable to; fit for; conſiſtent with; not incongruous to.

The object of the will is ſuch a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Conſiſtent; agreeable.

Our poets have joined together ſuch qualities as are by nature the moſt *compatible*; valour with anger, meekneſs with piety, and prudence with diſſimulation. *Broome.*

Compa'tibleness, kôm-pàt'-ìbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *compatible*.] Conſiſtency; agreement with any thing.

Compa'tibly, kôm-pàt'-ìb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *compatible*.] Fitly; ſuitably.

Compa'tient, kôm-pà'-shènt. *adj.* [from *con* and *patior*, Lat.] Suffering together. *Dict.*

Compa'triot, kôm-pà'-trŷ-ůt. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *patria*, Lat.] One of the ſame country. *Dict.*

The governor knew he was ſo circumſpect as not to adhere to any of the factions of the time, in a neutrality indifferently and friendly entertaining all his *compatriots*. *Drummond.*

Compe'er, kôm-pèr'. *n. ſ.* [*compar*, Lat.] Equal; companion; colleague; aſſociate.

Seſoſtris,
That monarchs harneſs'd, to his chariot yok'd
Baſe ſervitude, and his dethron'd *compeers*
Laſh'd furiouſly. *Philips.*

To **Compe'er**, kôm-pèr'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To be equal with; to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himſelf
More than in your advancement.
——In my right,
By me inveſted, he *compeers* the beſt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **COMPE'L**, kôm-pèl'. *v. a.* [*compello*, Lat.]

1. To force to ſome act; to oblige; to conſtrain; to neceſſitate; to urge irreſiſtibly.

You will *compel* me then to read the will? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The ſpinners, carders, fullers, *compell'd* by hunger,
And lack of other means, in deſp'rate manner
Daring th' event to the teeth, are all in uproar. *Shakeſp.*

He refuſed, and ſaid, I will not eat: but his ſervants, together with the woman, *compelled* him. 1 *Samuel*, xxvii. 23.

But firſt the lawleſs tyrant, who denies
To know their God, or meſſage to regard,
Muſt be *compell'd* by ſigns and judgments dire. *Milton.*

All theſe bleſſings could but enable, not *compel*, us to be happy. *Clarendon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood. *Dryden.*

2. To take by force or violence; to raviſh from; to ſeize. This ſignification is uncommon and harſh.

The ſubjects grief
Comes through commiſſions, which *compel* from each
The ſixth part of his ſubſtance, to be levied
Without delay. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

3. To gather together, and unite in a company. A Latiniſm, *compellere gregem*.

He to the town return'd,
Attended by the chiefs who fought the field,
Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd*. *Dryden.*

4. To ſeize; to overpower.

Our men ſecure nor guards nor centries held,
But eaſy ſleep their weary limbs *compell'd*. *Dryden.*

Compe'llable, kôm-pèl'-làbl. *adj.* [from *compel*.] That may be forced. Perhaps it ſhould be *compellible*.

Compella'tion, kôm-pèl-là'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *compello*, Lat.] The ſtyle of addreſs; the word of ſalutation.

The ſtile beſt fitted for all perſons, on all occaſions, to uſe, is the *compellation* of Father, which our Saviour firſt taught. *Duppa's Rules of Devotion.*

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings in France, is by *ſire*, which is nothing elſe but *father*. *Temple.*

Compe'ller, kỏm-pẻl'-lủr. *n. ſ.* [from *compel.*] He that forces another.

CO'MPEND, kỏm'-pẻnd. *n. ſ.* [*compendium*, Lat.] Abridgment; ſummary; epitome; contraction; breviate.

Fix in memory the diſcourſes, and abſtract them into brief *compends*.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

Compendia'rious, kỏm-pẻn-dỷ-ả'-ryủs. *adj.* [*compendiarius*, Lat.] Short; contracted; ſummary; abridged

Compendio'sity, kỏm-pẻn-dỷ-ỏs'-ỉ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *compendious.*] Shortneſs; contracted brevity. *Dict.*

Compe'ndious, kỏm-pẻn'-dyủs. *adj.* [from *compendium.*] Short; ſummary; abridged; comprehenſive; holding much in a narrow ſpace; direct; near; by which time is ſaved, and circuition cut off.

They learned more *compendious* and expeditious ways, whereby they ſhortened their labours, and gained time. *Woodward.*

Compe'ndiously, kỏm-pẻn'-dyủs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *compendious.*] Shortly; in a ſhort method; ſummarily; in epitome.

By the apoſtles we have the ſubſtance of Chriſtian belief *compendiouſly* drawn into few and ſhort articles. *Hooker.*

The ſtate or condition of matter, before the world was a-making, is *compendiouſly* expreſſed by the word chaos. *Bentley.*

Compe'ndiousness, kỏm-pẻn'-dyủs-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *compendious.*] Shortneſs; brevity; comprehenſion in a narrow compaſs.

The inviting eaſineſs and *compendiouſneſs* of this aſſertion, ſhould dazzle the eyes. *Bentley's Sermons.*

COMPE'NDIUM, kỏm-pẻn'-dyủm. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Abridgment; ſummary; breviate; abbreviature; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a ſhort ſyſtem or *compendium* of a ſcience, which is written in the plaineſt and moſt ſimple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatiſe on that ſubject. *Watts on the Mind.*

Compe'nsable, kỏm-pẻn'-sỉbl. *adj.* [*compenſate.*] That which may be recompenſed.

To **COMPE'NSATE**, kỏm-pẻn'-sảt. *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Lat.] To recompenſe; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to countervail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dews thereof, do *compenſate* the heat of the day. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſ.*

The pleaſures of life do not *compenſate* the miſeries. *Prior.*

Nature to theſe, without profuſion kind,
The proper organs, proper pow'rs, aſſign'd;
Each ſeeming want *compenſated* of courſe,
Here with degrees of ſwiftneſs, there of force. *Pope.*

Compensa'tion, kỏm-pẻn'-sả-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *compenſate.*] Recompence; ſomething equivalent: amends.

Poynings, the better to make *compenſation* of his ſervice in the wars, called a parliament. *Bacon.*

All other debts may *compenſation* find;
But love is ſtrict, and will be paid in kind.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Compe'nsative, kỏm-pẻn'-sả-tỉv. *adj.* [from *compenſate.*] That which compenſates; that which countervails.

To **Compe'nse**, kỏm-pẻns'. *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Lat.] To compenſate; to countervail; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to recompenſe.

It ſeemeth, the weight of the quickſilver doth not *compenſe* the weight of a ſtone, more than the weight of the aqua-fortis. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The joys of the two marriages were *compenſed* with the mournings and funerals of prince Arthur.
Bacon's Henry VII.

To **COMPERE'NDINATE**, kỏm-pẻr-ẻn'-dỉ-nảt'. *v. a.* [*comperendino*, Lat.] To delay.

Comperendina'tion, kỏm-pẻr-ẻn-dỉ-nả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *comperendinate.*] Delay; dilatorineſs.

Co'mpetence, kỏm'-pẻ-tẻns.
Co'mpetency, kỏm'-pẻ-tẻn-sỷ. } *n. ſ.* [from *competent.*]

1. Such a quantity of any thing as is ſufficient, without ſuperfluity.

Something of ſpeech is to be indulged to common civility, more to intimacies, and a *competency* to thoſe recreative diſcourſes which maintain the chearfulneſs of ſociety. *Gov. of Tongue.*

2. Such a fortune as, without exuberance, is equal to the neceſſities of life.

For *competence* of life I will allow you,
That lack of means enforce you not to evil.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

It is no mean happineſs to be ſeated in the mean: ſuperfluity comes ſooner by white hairs, but *competency* lives longer. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

A diſcreet learned clergyman, with a *competency* fit for one of his education, may be an entertaining, an uſeful, and ſometimes a neceſſary companion. *Swift.*

Reaſon's whole pleaſure, all the joys of ſenſe,
Lie in three words, health, peace, and *competence*.
Pope.

3. [In law.] The power or capacity of a judge or court, for taking cogniſance of an affair.

CO'MPETENT, kỏm'-pẻ-tẻnt. *adj.* [*competens*, Lat.]

1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate.

If there be any power in imagination, the diſtance muſt be *competent*, the medium not adverſe, and the body apt and proportionate. *Bac. Nat. Hiſ.*

2. Adapted to any purpoſe without defect or ſuperfluity.

The greateſt captain of the Engliſh brought rather a guard, than a *competent* army, to recover Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

To draw men from great exceſs, it is not amiſs, though we uſe them unto ſomewhat leſs than is *competent*. *Hooker.*

3. Reaſonable; moderate.

A *competent* number of the old being firſt read, the new ſhould ſucceed. *Hooker.*

The clergy have gained ſome inſight into men and things, and a *competent* knowledge of the world. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

4. Qualified; fit: a *competent* judge, is one who has a right of juriſdiction in the caſe.

Let us firſt conſider how *competent* we are for the office. *Government of the Tongue.*

5. Conſiſtent with; incident to.

That is the privilege of the Infinite Author of things, who never ſlumbers nor ſleeps, but is not *competent* to any finite being. *Locke.*

Co'mpetently, kỏm'-pẻ-tẻnt-lỷ. *adv.* [from *competent.*]

1. Adequately; properly.

I think it hath been *competently* proved. *Bentley.*

2. Reaſonably; moderately; without ſuperfluity or want.

Some places require men *competently* endowed; but none think the appointment to be a duty of juſtice bound to reſpect deſert. *Wotton.*

COMPE'TIBLE, kỏm-pẻt'-ỉbl. *adj.* [from *competo*, Lat. For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced *compatible.*] Suitable to; conſiſtent with.

It is not *competible* with the grace of God ſo much as to incline any man to do evil.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

Thoſe are properties not at all *competible* to body or matter, though of never ſo pure a mixture.
Glanville.

The duration of eternity à parte ante is ſuch as is only *competible* to the eternal God, and not communicable to any created being. *Sir Matthew Hale.*

Compe'tibleness, kỏm-pẻt'-ỉbl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *competible.*] Suitableneſs; fitneſs.

COMPETI'TION, kỏm-pẻ-tỉsh'-ủn. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *petitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endeavours to gain at the ſame time; rivalry; conteſt.

The ancient flames of diſcord and inteſtine wars, upon the *competition* of both houſes, would again return. *Bacon.*

A portrait, with which one of Titian's could not come in *competition*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Though what produces any degree of pleaſure be in itſelf good, and what is apt to produce any degree of pain be evil, yet often we do not call it ſo, when it comes in *competition*: the degrees alſo of pleaſure and pain have a preference. *Locke.*

We ſhould be aſhamed to rival inferiours, and diſhonour our nature by ſo degrading a *competition*.
Rogers.

2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing: anciently with *to*.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

3. Now with *for*.

The prize of beauty was diſputed till you were ſeen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no *competition* but for the ſecond place. *Dryden.*

Compe'titor, kỏm-pẻt'-ỉ-tủr. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *petitor*, Lat.]

1. One that has a claim oppoſite to another's; a rival: with *for* before the thing claimed.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competitors* in love.
Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.

Some undertake ſuits with purpoſe to let them fall, to gratify the *competitor*. *Bacon.*

Cicereius and Scipio were *competitors for* the office of prætor. *Tatler.*

He who truſts in God has the advantage in preſent felicity; and, when we take futurity into the account, ſtands alone, and is acknowledged to have no *competitor*. *Rogers.*

2. It had formerly *of* before the thing claimed.

Selymes, king of Algiers, was in arms againſt his brother Mechemetes, *competitor of* the kingdom. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

3. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify only an opponent.

The Guilfords are in arms,
And every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Compila'tion, kỏm-pỉ-lả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An aſſemblage; a coacervation.

There is in it a ſmall vein filled with ſpar, probably ſince the time of the *compilation* of the maſs. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To **COMPI'LE**, kỏm-pỉl'. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Lat.]

1. To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.

2. To write; to compoſe.

In poetry they *compile* the praiſes of virtuous men and actions, and ſatires againſt vice. *Temple.*

By the accounts which authors have left, they might learn that the face of ſea and land is the ſame that it was when thoſe accounts were *compiled*.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

The regard he had for his ſhield, had cauſed him formerly to *compile* a diſſertation concerning it. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. To contain; to compriſe: not uſed.

After ſo long a race as I have run
Through fairy land, which thoſe ſix books *compile*,
Give leave to reſt me. *Spenſer.*

4. To make up; to compoſe. Not uſed.

Lion like, uplandiſh and more wild,
Slave to his pride, and all his nerves being naturally *compil'd*
Of eminent ſtrength, ſtalks out and preys upon a ſilly ſheep. *Chapman's Iliad.*

COMPI'LEMENT, kỏm-pỉ'l-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *compile.*] Coacervation; the act of piling together; the act of heaping up.

I was encouraged to aſſay how I could build a man; for there is a moral as well as a natural or artificial *compilement*, and of better materials. *Wotton on Education.*

COMPI'LER, kỏm-pỉ'-lủr. *n. ſ.* [from *compile.*] A collector; one who frames a compoſition from various authors.

Some draw experiments into titles and tables; thoſe we call *compiler*. *Bacon's New Atalantis.*

Some painful *compilers*, who will ſtudy old language, may inform the world that Robert earl of Oxford was high treaſurer. *Swift.*

COMPLA'CENCE, kỏm-plả'-ſẻns. }
COMPLA'CENCY, kỏm-plả'-ſẻn-ſỷ. } *n. ſ.*
[*complacentia*, low Lat.]

1. Pleaſure; ſatisfaction; gratification.

I by converſing cannot theſe erect
From prone, nor in their ways *complacence* find. *Milton.*

When the ſupreme faculties move regularly, the inferior affections following, there ariſes a ſerenity and *complacency* upon the whole ſoul. *South.*

Diſeaſes extremely leſſen the *complacence* we have in all the good things of this life. *Atterb. Sermons.*

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with ſatisfaction and *complacency*, if they diſcover none of the like in themſelves. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. The cauſe of pleaſure; joy.

O thou, in heav'n and earth the only peace
Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou,
My ſole *complacence*! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Civility; complaiſance; ſoftneſs of manners.

They were not ſatisfied with their governour, and apprehenſive of his rudeneſs and want of *complacency*. *Clarendon.*

His great humanity appeared in the benevolence of his aſpect, the *complacency* of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Complacency and truth, and manly ſweetneſs,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and ſmooth his thoughts. *Addiſon.*

With mean *complacence* ne'er betray your truſt,
Nor be ſo civil as to prove unjuſt. *Pope.*

COMPLA'CENT, kỏm-plả-ſẻnt'. *adj.* [*complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable; ſoft; complaiſant.

To **COMPLA'IN**, kỏm-plả'n. *v. n.* [*complaindre*, Fr.]

1. To mention with ſorrow or reſentment; to murmur; to lament. With *of* before the cauſe of ſorrow: ſometimes with *on.*

Lord Haſtings,
Humbly *complaining* to her deity,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

I will ſpeak in the anguiſh of my ſpirit; I will *complain* in the bitterneſs of my ſoul. *Job*, vii. 11.

Shall I, like thee, *on* Friday night *complain*?
For on that day was Cœur de Leon ſlain. *Dryden's Fables.*

Do not all men *complain*, even theſe as well as others, *of* the great ignorance of mankind? *Burnet's Pref. to Theory of Earth.*

Thus accurs'd,
In midſt of water I *complain of* thirſt. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes with *for* before the cauſal noun.

Wherefore doth a living man *complain*, a man *for* the puniſhment of his ſins? *Lam.* iii. 39.

3. To inform againſt.

Now, maſter Shallow, you'll *complain of* me to the council? *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To **COMPLA'IN**, kỏm-plả'n. *v. a.* [This ſenſe is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To lament; to bewail.

Pale death our valiant leader hath oppreſs'd,
Come wreak his loſs whom bootleſs ye *complain*. *Fairfax.*

Gaufride, who couldſt ſo well in rhime *complain*
The death of Richard, with an arrow ſlain. *Dryden's Fables.*

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*,
But outwardly they needs muſt temporize. *Dan. Civil War.*

COMPLA'INANT, kỏm-plả'-nảnt. *n. ſ.* [from *complain.*] One who urges a ſuit, or commences a proſecution, againſt another.

Congreve and this author are the moſt eager *complainants* of the diſpute. *Collier's Defence.*

COMPLA'INER, kỏm-plả'-nủr. *n. ſ.* [from *complain.*] One who complains; a murmurer; a lamenter.

St. Jude obſerves, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the ſame who ſpeak ſwelling words. *Government of the Tongue.*

Philips is a *complainer*; and on this occaſion I told lord Carteret, that *complainers* never ſucceed at court, though railers do. *Swift.*

COMPLA'INT, kỏm-plả'nt. *n. ſ.* [*complainte*, Fr.]

1. Repreſentation of pains or injuries; lamentation.

I cannot find any cauſe of *complaint*, that good laws have ſo much been wanting unto us, as we to them. *Hooker's Dedication.*

As for me, is my *complaint* to man. *Job*, xxx. 4.

Adam ſaw
Already in part, though hid in gloomieſt ſhade,
To ſorrow abandon'd, but worſt felt within,
And in a troubled ſea of paſſion toſs'd,
Thus to diſburthen ſought with ſad *complaint*. *Milt.*

2. The cauſe or ſubject of complaint; grief.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the *complaint* of all who wiſh well to the church. *Swift.*

3. A malady; a diſeaſe.

One, in a *complaint* of his bowels, was let blood till he had ſcarce any left, and was perfectly cured. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Remonſtrance againſt; information againſt.

Full of vexation, come I with *complaint*
Againſt my child. *Shak. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

In evil ſtrait this day I ſtand
Before my judge, either to undergo
Myſelf the total crime, or to accuſe
My other ſelf, the partner of my life;
Whoſe failing, while her faith to me remains,
I ſhould conceal, and not expoſe to blame
By my *complaint*; but ſtrict neceſſity
Subdues me, and calamitous conſtraint. *Milton.*

Againſt the goddeſs theſe *complaints* he made. *Dryden's Æneid.*

COMPLAISA'NCE, kỏm-plẻ-zảns. *n. ſ.* [*complaiſance*, Fr.] Civility; deſire of pleaſing; act of adulation.

Her death is but in *complaiſance* to her. *Dryden.*

You muſt alſo be induſtrious to diſcover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be aſſured, that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to *complaiſance*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Fair Venus wept the ſad diſaſter
Of having loſt her fav'rite dove:
In *complaiſance* poor Cupid mourn'd;
His grief reliev'd his mother's pain. *Prior.*

COMPLAISA'NT, kỏm-plẻ-zảnt'. *adj.* [*complaiſant*, Fr.] Civil; deſirous to pleaſe.

There are to whom my ſatire ſeems too bold;
Scarce to wiſe Peter *complaiſant* enough,
And ſomething ſaid of Chartres much too rough. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTLY, kỏm-plẻ-zảnt'-lỷ. *adv.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civilly; with deſire to pleaſe; ceremoniouſly.

In plenty ſtarving, tantaliz'd in ſtate,
And *complaiſantly* help'd to all I hate;
Treated, careſs'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

COMPLAISA'NTNESS, kỏm-plẻ-zảnt'-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *complaiſant.*] Civility; compliance. *Dict.*

To **COMPLA'NATE**, kỏm-plả'-nảt. }
To **COMPLA'NE**, kỏm-plả'n. } *v. a.*
[from *planus*, Lat.] To level; to reduce to a flat and even ſurface.

The vertebræ of the neck and back-bone are made ſhort and *complanated*, and firmly braced with muſcles. *Derham.*

COMPLE'AT, kỏm-plẻt'. See COMPLETE.

CO'MPLEMENT, kỏm'-plẻ-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [*complementum*, Lat.]

1. Perfection; fulneſs; completion; completement.

Our cuſtom is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of ſome principal limbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatſoever may be defective in the reſt. *Hooker.*

They as they feaſted had their fill,
For a full *complement* of all their ill. *Hubberd's Tale.*

For a *complement* of theſe bleſſings, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the moſt harmleſs diſpoſition, the moſt exemplary piety, the greateſt ſobriety, chaſtity, and mercy. *Clarendon.*

The ſenſible nature, in its *complement* and integrity, hath five exterior powers or faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Complete ſet; complete proviſion; the full quantity or number.

The god of love himſelf inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His *complement* of ſtores, and total war. *Prior.*

3. Adſcititious circumſtances; appendages; parts not neceſſary, but ornamental: whence ceremony was called *complement*, now corrupted to *compliment*.

If the caſe permitteth not baptiſm to have the decent *complements* of baptiſm, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture, than to wait for this, till the opportunity of that, for which we deſire it, be loſt. *Hooker.*

Theſe, which have laſtly ſprung up, for *complements*, rites, and ceremonies of church actions, are, in truth, for the greateſt part, ſuch ſilly things, that very eaſineſs doth make them hard to be diſputed of in ſerious manner. *Hooker.*

A doleful caſe deſires a doleful ſong,
Without vain art or curious *complements*. *Spenſer.*

Garniſh'd and deck'd in modeſt *compliment*,
Not working with the ear, but with the eye. *Shak.*

4. [In geometry.] What remains of a quadrant of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrenched from it.

5. [In aſtronomy.] The diſtance of a ſtar from the zenith.

6. *Complement of the Curtain*, in fortification, that part in the interiour ſide of it which makes the demigorge.

7. *Arithmetical Complement of a Logarithm*, is what the logarithm wants of 10,000,000. *Chambers.*

COMPLE'TE, kỏm-plẻt'. *adj.* [*completus*, Lat.]

1. Perfect; full; having no deficiencies.

With us the reading of ſcripture is a part of our church liturgy, a ſpecial portion of the ſervice which we do to God; and not an exerciſe to ſpend the time, when one doth wait for another coming, till the aſſembly of them that ſhall afterwards worſhip him be *complete*. *Hooker.*

And ye are *complete* in him which is the head of all principality and power. *Coloſſians*, ii. 10.

Then marvel not, thou great and *complete* man,
That all the Greeks begin to worſhip Ajax. *Shak.*

2. *Complete*, having no degrees, cannot properly admit *more* and *moſt*.

If any diſpoſition ſhould appear towards ſo good a work, the aſſiſtance of the legiſlative power would be neceſſary to make it *more complete*. *Swift.*

3. Finiſhed; ended; concluded.

This courſe of vanity almoſt *complete*,
Tir'd in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

To **Comple'te**, kôm-plê't. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finiſh.

Mr. Sanderſon was *completed* maſter of arts. *Walton.*

Bred only and *completed* to the taſte
Of luſtful appetence. *Milton.*

To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train'd-bands, and burns a pope. *Pope.*

Comple'tely, kôm-plê't-lŷ. *adv.* [from *complete.*] Fully; perfectly.

Then tell us, how you can your bodies roll
Through ſpace, of matter ſo *completely* full? *Blackmore.*

Whatever perſon would aſpire to be *completely* witty, ſmart, humorous, and polite, muſt be able to retain in his memory every ſingle ſentence contained in this work. *Swift.*

Comple'tement, kôm-plê't-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *completement*, Fr.] The act of completing.

Allow me to give you, from the beſt authors, the origin, the antiquity, the growth, the change, and the *completement* of ſatire among the Romans. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

Comple'teness, kôm-plê't-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *complete.*] Perfection; the ſtate of being complete.

I cannot allow their wiſdom ſuch a *completeneſs* and inerrability as to exclude myſelf. *K. Charles.*

Theſe parts go to make up the *completeneſs* of any ſubject. *Watts's Logick.*

Comple'tion, kôm-plê'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *complete.*]

1. Accompliſhment; act of fulfilling; ſtate of being fulfilled.

There was a full entire harmony and conſent of all the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Chriſt. *South.*

2. Utmoſt height; perfect ſtate.

He makes it the utmoſt *completion* of an ill character to bear a malevolence to the beſt men. *Pope.*

CO'MPLEX, kôm'-plêks. } *adj.* [*complex-*
Comple'xed, kôm-plêk'-sêd. } *us*, Lat.] Compoſite; of many parts; not ſimple; including many particulars.

To expreſs *complexed* ſignifications, they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures inexiſtent. *Brown.*

Ideas made up of ſeveral ſimple ones, I call *complex*; ſuch as beauty, gratitude, a man, the univerſe; which, though complicated of various ſimple ideas, or *complex* ideas made up of ſimple ones, yet are conſidered each by itſelf as one. *Locke.*

A ſecondary eſſential mode, called a property, ſometimes goes toward making up the eſſence of a *complex* being. *Watts.*

With ſuch perfection fram'd
Is this *complex* ſtupendous ſcheme of things. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Co'mplex, kôm'-plêks. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Complication; collection.

This parable of the wedding ſupper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the bleſſings and privileges exhibited by the goſpel. *South's Sermons.*

Comple'xedness, kôm-plêk'-sêd-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *complex.*] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral; contrariety to ſimplicity; compound ſtate or nature.

From the *complexedneſs* of theſe moral ideas, there follows another inconvenience, that the mind cannot eaſily retain thoſe preciſe combinations. *Locke.*

Comple'xion, kům-plêk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*complexio*, Lat.]

1. The incloſure or involution of one thing in another.

Though the terms of propoſitions may be complex, yet where the compoſition of the argument is plain, ſimple, and regular, it is properly called a ſimple ſyllogiſm, ſince the *complexion* does not belong to the ſyllogiſtick form of it. *Watts.*

2. The colour of the external parts of any body.

Men judge by the *complexion* of the ſky
The ſtate and inclination of the day. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

What ſee you in thoſe papers, that you loſe
So much *complexion?* *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

He ſo takes on yonder, ſo rails againſt all married mankind, ſo curſes all Eve's daughters, of what *complexion* ſoever. *Shakeſp.*

Why doth not beauty then refine the wit,
And good *complexion* rectify the will? *Davies.*

Niceneſs, though it renders them inſignificant to great purpoſes, yet it poliſhes their *complexion*, and makes their ſpirits ſeem more vigorous. *Collier on Pride.*

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent perſons of that *complexion*. *Addiſon's Spect.*

3. The temperature of the body, according to the various proportions of the four medical humours.

'Tis ill, though different your *complexions* are,
The family of heav'n for men ſhould war. *Dryden's Fables.*

For from all tempers he could ſervice draw;
The worth of each, with its allay, he knew;
And, as the confident of nature, ſaw
How ſhe *complexions* did divide and brew. *Dryd.*

The methods of providence, men of this *complexion* muſt be unfit for the contemplation of. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Let melancholy rule ſupreme,
Choler preſide, or blood, or phlegm,
It makes no diff'rence in the caſe,
Nor is *complexion* honour's place. *Swift.*

Comple'xional, kům-plêk'-shô-nêl. *adj.* [from *complexion.*] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

Men and other animals receive different tinctures from *complexional* efloreſcencies, and deſcend ſtill lower as they partake of the fuliginous and denigrating humours. *Brown.*

Ignorance, where it proceeds from early or *complexional* prejudices, will not wholly exclude from favour of God. *Fiddes.*

Comple'xionally, kům-plêk'-shô-nêl-lŷ. *adv.* [from *complexion.*] By complexion.

An Indian king ſent unto Alexander a fair woman, fed with poiſons, either by converſe or copulation *complexionally* to deſtroy him. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Comple'xly, kôm-plêks'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *complex.*] In a complex manner; not ſimply.

Comple'xness, kôm-plêks'-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *complex.*] The ſtate of being complex.

Comple'xure, kôm-plêk'-shûr. *n. ſ.* [from *complex.*] The involution or complication of one thing with others.

Compli'ance, kům-plī'-âns. *n. ſ.* [from *comply.*]

1. The act of yielding to any deſire or demand; accord; ſubmiſſion.

I am far from excuſing that *compliance*, for plenary conſent it was not, to his deſtruction. *King Charles.*

We are free from any neceſſary determination of our will to any particular action, and from a neceſſary *compliance* with our deſire, ſet upon any particular, and then appearing preferable, good. *Locke.*

Let the king meet *compliance* in your looks,
A free and ready yielding to his wiſhes. *Rowe.*

The actions to which the world ſolicits our *compliance*, are ſins, which forfeit eternal expectations. *Rogers.*

What *compliances* will remove diſſenſion, while the liberty continues of profeſſing what new opinions we pleaſe? *Swift.*

2. A diſpoſition to yield to others; complaiſance.

He was a man of few words, and of great *compliance*; and uſually delivered that as his opinion, which he foreſaw would be grateful to the king. *Clarendon.*

Compli'ant, kům-plī'-ânt. *adj.* [from *comply.*]

1. Yielding; bending.

The *compliant* boughs
Yielded them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Civil; complaiſant.

To **CO'MPLICATE**, kôm'-plŷ-kât. *v. a.* [*complico*, Lat.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are ſeparate and diſtinct in right. *Bacon.*

In caſe our offence againſt God hath been *complicated* with injury to men, we ſhould make reſtitution. *Tillotſon.*

When the diſeaſe is *complicated* with other diſeaſes, one muſt conſider that which is moſt dangerous. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

There are a multitude of human actions, which have ſo many *complicated* circumſtances, aſpects, and ſituations, with regard to time and place, perſons and things, that it is impoſſible for any one to paſs a right judgment concerning them, without entering into moſt of theſe circumſtances. *Watts.*

2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.

Commotion in the parts may make them apply themſelves one to another, or *complicate* and diſpoſe them after the manner requiſite to make them ſtick. *Boyle's Hiſt. of Firmneſs.*

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of ſeveral parts into one integral.

Dreadful was the din
Of hiſſing through the hall! thick ſwarming now
With *complicated* monſters, head and tail. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A man, an army, the univerſe, are *complicated* of various ſimple ideas, or complex ideas made up of ſimple ones. *Locke.*

Co'mplicate, kôm'-plŷ-kât. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

What pleaſure would felicitate his ſpirit, if he could graſp all in a ſurvey, as a painter runs over a *complicate* piece wrought by Titian or Raphael. *Watts on the Mind.*

Co'mplicateness, kôm'-plŷ-kât-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *complicate.*] The ſtate of being complicated; intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibles in the world, ſo much objected to our ſenſes, and every ſeveral object is full of ſubdivided multiplicity and *complicateneſs*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Complica'tion, kôm-plŷ-kâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *complicate.*]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

2. The ſtate of being involved one in another.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in *complications* of both. *L'Eſtrange.*

The notions of a confuſed knowledge are always full of perplexity and *complications*, and ſeldom in order. *Wilkins.*

3. The integral conſiſting of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, and taking too many things at once into one queſtion, the mind is dazzled and bewildered. *Watts's Logick.*

CO'MPLICE, kŏm'-plĭs. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *complex* an aſſociate, low Lat.] One who is united with others in an ill deſign; an aſſociate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,
To quell the rebels and their *complices*.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Juſtice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal being hanged and quartered in Smithfield; and divers of his chief *complices* executed in divers parts of the realm. *Hayward.*

The marquis prevailed with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garriſon, after juſtice was done upon his *complices*. *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ER, kŭm-plī'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *comply*.] A man of an eaſy temper; a man of ready compliance.

Suppoſe a hundred new employments were erected on purpoſe to gratify *compliers*, an inſupportable difficulty would remain *Swift.*

CO'MPLIMENT, kŏm'-plŷ-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act or expreſſion of civility, uſually underſtood to include ſome hypocriſy, and to mean leſs than it declares: this is properly *complement*, ſomething ſuperfluous, or more than enough.

He obſerved few *compliments* in matter of arms, but ſuch as proud anger did indite to him. *Sidney.*

My ſervant, Sir? 'Twas never merry world
Since lowly feigning was call'd *compliment*:
Y' are ſervant to the duke Orſino, youth. *Shak.*

One whom the muſick of his own vain tongue
Doth raviſh, like enchanting harmony:
A man of *compliments*, whom right and wrong
Have choſe as umpire of their meeting. *Shakeſp.*

What honour that,
But tedious waſte of time, to ſit and hear
So many hollow *compliments* and lyes,
Outlandiſh flatteries? *Milton's Par. Regained.*

Virtue, religion, heaven, and eternal happineſs, are not trifles to be given up in a *compliment*, or ſacrificed to a jeſt. *Rogers.*

To **CO'MPLIMENT**, kŏm'-plŷ-mĕnt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſooth with acts or expreſſions of reſpect; to flatter; to praiſe.

It was not to *compliment* a ſociety, ſo much above flattery, and the regardleſs air of common applauſes. *Glanville.*

Monarchs ſhould their inward ſoul diſguiſe,
Diſſemble and command, be falſe and wiſe;
By ignominious arts, for ſervile ends,
Should *compliment* their foes, and ſhun their friends.
Prior.

The watchman gave ſo very great a thump at my door, that I awaked, and heard myſelf *complimented* with the uſual ſalutation. *Tatler.*

To **CO'MPLIMENT**, kŏm'-plŷ-mĕnt. *v. n.* To uſe ceremonious or adulatory language.

I make the interlocutors upon occaſion *compliment* with one another. *Boyle.*

She *compliments* Menelaus very handſomely, and ſays he wanted no accompliſhment either of mind or body. *Pope.*

COMPLIME'NTAL, kŏm-plŷ-mĕn'-tĕl. *adj.* [from *compliment*.] Expreſſive of reſpect or civility; implying compliments.

I come to ſpeak with Paris from the prince Troilus: I will make a *complimental* aſſault upon him. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Languages, for the moſt part, in terms of art and erudition, retain their original poverty, and rather grow rich and abundant in *complimental* phraſes, and ſuch froth. *Wotton.*

This falſehood of Ulyſſes is intirely *complimental* and officious. *Broome.*

COMPLIME'NTALLY, kŏm-plŷ-mĕn'-tĕl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *complimental*.] In the nature of a compliment; civilly; with artful or falſe civility.

This ſpeech has been condemned as avaricious: Euſtathius judges it ſpoken artfully and *complimentally*. *Broome.*

COMPLIME'NTER, kŏm'-plŷ-mĕn-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *compliment*.] One given to compliments; a flatterer.

CO'MPLINE, kŏm'-plĭn. *n. ſ.* [*compline*, Fr. *completinum*, low Lat.] The laſt act of worſhip at night, by which the ſervice of the day is completed.

At morn and eve, beſides their anthems ſweet,
Their peny maſſes, and their *complines* meet.
Hubberd's Tale.

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he laſts till even ſong, and then ſays his *compline* an hour before the time. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

To **COMPLO'RE**, kŏm-plŏ'r. *v. n.* [*comploro*, Lat.] To make lamentation together.

COMPLO'T, kŏm'-plŏt. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *completum*, for *complexum*, low Lat. *Menage*.] A confederacy in ſome ſecret crime; a plot; a conſpiracy.

I cannot, my life, my brother, like but well
The purpoſe of the *complot* which ye tell.
Hubberd's Tale.

I know their *complot* is to have my life.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

To **COMPLO'T**, kŏm-plŏt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conſpire; to join in any ſecret deſign, generally criminal.

Nor ever by adviſed purpoſe meet
To plot, contrive, or *complot* any ill.
Shakeſp. Richard II.

A few lines after, we find them *complotting* together, and contriving a new ſcene of miſeries to the Trojans. *Pope.*

COMPLO'TTER, kŏm-plŏt'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *complot*.] A conſpirator; one joined in a plot.

Jocaſta too, no longer now my ſiſter,
Is found *complotter* in the horrid deed.
Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.

To **COMPLY'**, kŏm-plŷ'. *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it from the French *complaire*; but probably it comes from *complier* to bend to. *Plier* is ſtill in uſe.] To yield to; to be obſequious to; to accord with; to ſuit with. It has *with* before as well perſons as things.

The riſing ſun *complies with* our weak ſight,
Firſt gilds the clouds, then ſhews his globe of light.
Waller.

They did ſervilely *comply with* the people in worſhipping God by ſenſible images and repreſentations. *Tillotſon.*

The truth of things will not *comply with* our conceits, and bend itſelf to our intereſt. *Tillotſon.*

Remember I am ſhe who ſav'd your life,
Your loving, lawful, and *complying* wife. *Dryden.*

He made his wiſh *with* his eſtate *comply*;
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die. *Prior.*

COMPO'NENT, kŏm-pŏ'-nĕnt. *adj.* [*componens*, Lat.] That which conſtitutes a compound body.

The bigneſs of the *component* parts of natural bodies may be conjectured by their colours.
Newton's Opticks.

To **COMPO'RT**, kŏm-pŏ'rt. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat.] To agree; to ſuit: followed by *with*.

Some piety 's not good there, ſome vain diſport
On this ſide ſin, *with* that place may *comport*.
Donne.

Such does not *comport with* the nature of time.
Holder.

It is not every man's talent to diſtinguiſh aright how far our prudence may warrant our charity, and how far our charity may *comport with* our prudence. *L'Eſtrange.*

Children, in the things they do, if they *comport with* their age, find little difference, ſo they may be doing. *Locke.*

To **COMPO'RT**, kŏm-pŏ'rt. *v. a.*

1. To bear; to endure. This is a Gallick ſignification, not adopted among us.

The malecontented ſort,
That never can the preſent ſtate *comport*,
But would as often change as they change will.
Daniel.

2. To behave; to carry: with the reciprocal pronoun.

At years of diſcretion, and *comport* yourſelf at this rantipole rate! *Congreve's Way of the World.*

COMPO'RT, kŏm-pŏ'rt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct; manner of acting and looking.

I ſhall account concerning the rules and manners of deportment in the receiving, our *comport* and converſation in and after it.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

I know them well, and mark'd their rude *comport*;
In times of tempeſt they command alone,
And he but ſits precarious on the throne.
Dryden's Fables.

COMPO'RTABLE, kŏm-pŏr'-tăbl. *adj.* [from *comport*.] Conſiſtent; not contradictory.

We caſt the rules and cautions of this art into ſome *comportable* method. *Wotton's Architecture.*

COMPO'RTANCE, kŏm-pŏ'r-tĕns. *n. ſ.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; geſture of ceremony.

Goodly *comportance* each to other bear,
And entertain themſelves with court'ſies meet.
Fairy Queen.

COMPO'RTMENT, kŏm-pŏ'rt-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *comport*.] Behaviour; practice.

The will of God is like a ſtraight unalterable rule or line; but the various *comportments* of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occaſion ſeveral habitudes of this rule. *Hale.*

By her ſerious and devout *comportment* on theſe ſolemn occaſions, ſhe gives an example that is very often too much wanted. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **COMPO'SE**, kŏm-pŏ'z. *v. a.* [*compoſer*, Fr. *compono*, Lat.]

1. To form a maſs by joining different things together.

Zeal ought to be *compoſed* of the higheſt degrees of all pious affections. *Spratt.*

2. To place any thing in its proper form and method.

In a peaceful grave my corps *compoſe*. *Dryd. Æn.*

How doth the ſea exactly *compoſe* itſelf to a level ſuperficies, and with the earth make up one ſpherical roundneſs. *Ray.*

3. To diſpoſe; to put in the proper ſtate for any purpoſe.

The whole army ſeemed well *compoſed* to obtain that by their ſwords, which they could not by their pen. *Clarendon.*

4. To put together a diſcourſe or ſentence; to write as an author.

Words ſo pleaſing to God, as thoſe which the Son of God himſelf hath *compoſed*, were not poſſible for men to frame. *Hooker.*

The greateſt conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian Lyricks, did not only *compoſe* the words of his divine odes, but generally ſet them to muſick himſelf. *Addiſon.*

5. To conſtitute by being parts of a whole.

Nor did Iſrael 'ſcape
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold *compos'd*
The calf in Oreb. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A few uſeful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compoſe* their intellectual poſſeſſions. *Watts.*

6. To calm; to quiet.

He would undertake the journey with him, by which all his fears would be *compoſed*. *Clarendon.*

You, that had taught them to ſubdue their foes,
Could order teach, and their high ſp'rits *compoſe*.
Waller.

Compoſe thy mind;
Nor frauds are here contriv'd, nor force deſign'd.
Dryden.

He, having a full command over the water, had power to ſtill and *compoſe* it, as well as to move and diſturb it. *Woodward.*

Yet, to *compoſe* this midnight noiſe,
Go freely ſearch where'er you pleaſe. *Prior.*

7. To adjuſt the mind to any buſineſs, by freeing it from diſturbance.

The mind, being thus diſquieted, may not be able eaſily to *compoſe* and ſettle itſelf to prayer. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

We beſeech thee to *compoſe* her thoughts, and preſerve her reaſon during her ſickneſs. *Swift.*

8. To adjuſt; to ſettle: as, *to* compoſe *a difference.*

9. [With printers.] To arrange the letters; to put the letters in order in the compoſing ſtick.

10. [In muſick.] To form a tune from the different muſical notes.

Compo'sed, kŏm-pŏ'zd. *participial adj.* [from *compoſe.*] Calm; ſerious; even; ſedate.

In Spain there is ſomething ſtill more ſerious and *compoſed* in the manner of the inhabitants. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The Mantuan there in ſober triumph ſate,
Compos'd his poſture, and his look ſedate. *Pope.*

Compo'sedly, kŏm-pŏ'zd-lŷ. *adv.* [from *compoſed.*] Calmly; ſeriouſly; ſedately.

A man was walking before the door very *compoſedly* without a hat. One crying, Here is the fellow that killed the duke; every body aſked, which is he? The man without the hat very *compoſedly* anſwered, I am he. *Clarendon.*

Compo'sedness, kŏm-pŏ'zd-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſed.*] Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity.

He that will think to any purpoſe, muſt have fixedneſs and *compoſedneſs* of humour, as well as ſmartneſs of parts. *Norris.*

Compo'ser, kŏm-pŏ'-zŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*]

1. An author; a writer.

Now will be the right ſeaſon of forming them to be able writers and *compoſers* in every excellent matter. *Milton.*

If the thoughts of ſuch authors have nothing in them, they at leaſt do no harm, and ſhew an honeſt induſtry, and a good intention in the *compoſer.* *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. He that adapts the muſick to words; he that forms a tune.

For the truth of the theory I am in no wiſe concerned, the *compoſer* of it muſt look to that. *Woodw.*

For compoſition, I prefer next Ludovico, a moſt judicious and ſweet *compoſer.* *Peacham on Muſick.*

The *compoſer* has ſo expreſſed my ſenſe, where I intended to move the paſſions, that he ſeems to have been the poet as well as the *compoſer.* *Dryden's Albion and Albanius, Preface.*

Compo'site, kŏm-pŏz'-ĭt. *adj.* [*compoſitus*, Lat.]

The *compoſite* order in architecture is the laſt of the five orders of columns; ſo named, becauſe its capital is compoſed out of thoſe of the other orders; and it is alſo called the Roman and Italick order. *Harris.*

Some are of opinion that the *compoſite* pillars of this arch were in imitation of the pillars of Solomon's temple. *Addiſon.*

Composi'tion, kŏm-pŏ-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*compoſitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of forming an integral of various diſſimilar parts.

We have exact forms of *compoſition*, whereby they incorporate almoſt as they were natural ſimples. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

In the time of the Yncas reign of Peru, no *compoſition* was allowed by the laws to be uſed in point of medicine, but only ſimples proper to each diſeaſe. *Temple.*

2. The act of bringing ſimple ideas into complication; oppoſed to *analyſis*, or the ſeparation of complex notions.

The inveſtigation of difficult things, by the method of analyſis, ought ever to precede the method of *compoſition.* *Newton's Opticks.*

3. A maſs formed by mingling different ingredients.

Heat and vivacity, in age, is an excellent *compoſition* for buſineſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Vaſt pillars of ſtone, caſed over with a *compoſition* that looks the moſt like marble of any thing one can imagine. *Addiſon.*

Jove mix'd up all, and his beſt clay employ'd,
Then call'd the happy *compoſition* Floyd. *Swift.*

4. The ſtate of being compounded; union; conjunction; combination.

Contemplate things firſt in their own ſimple natures, and afterwards view them in *compoſition* with other things. *Watts.*

5. The arrangement of various figures in a picture.

The diſpoſition in a picture is an aſſembling of many parts; is alſo called the *compoſition*, by which is meant the diſtribution and orderly placing of things, both in general and in particular. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

6. Written work.

Writers are divided concerning the authority of the greater part of thoſe *compoſitions* that paſs in his name. *L'Eſtrange.*

That divine prayer has always been looked upon as a *compoſition* fit to have proceeded from the wiſeſt of men. *Addiſon.*

When I read rules of criticiſm, I enquire after the works of the author, and by that means diſcover what he likes in a *compoſition.* *Addiſon's Guardian.*

7. Adjuſtment; regulation.

A preacher, in the invention of matter, election of words, *compoſition* of geſture, look, pronunciation, motion, uſeth all theſe faculties at once. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

8. Compact; agreement; terms on which differences are ſettled.

To take away all ſuch mutual grievances, injuries, and wrongs, there was no way but only by going upon *compoſition* and agreement amongſt themſelves. And again, all publick regiment, of what kind ſoever, ſeemeth evidently to have ariſen from deliberate advice, conſultation, and *compoſition* between men, judging it convenient and behoveful. *Hooker.*

Thus we are agreed;
I crave our *compoſition* may be written
And ſeal'd between us. *Shak. Antony and Cleopat.*

Their courage droops, and, hopeleſs now, they wiſh
For *compoſition* with th' unconquer'd fiſh. *Waller.*

9. The act of diſcharging a debt by paying part; the ſum paid.

10. Conſiſtency; congruity.

There is no *compoſition* in theſe news,
That gives them credit.———
—Indeed they are diſproportion'd. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

11. [In grammar.] The joining of two words together, or the prefixing a particle to another word, to augment, diminiſh, or change its ſignification.

12. A certain method of demonſtration in mathematicks, which is the reverſe of the analytical method, or of reſolution. It proceeds upon principles in themſelves ſelf-evident; on definitions, poſtulates, and axioms, and a previouſly demonſtrated ſeries of propoſitions, ſtep by ſtep, till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonſtrated. This is called the ſynthetical method, and is uſed by Euclid in his Elements. *Harris.*

Compo'sitive, kŏm-pŏz'-ĭ-tĭv. *adj.* [from *compoſe.*] Compounded; or, having the power of compounding. *Dict.*

Compo'sitor, kŏm-pŏz'-ĭ-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*] He that ranges and adjuſts the types in printing; diſtinguiſhed from the preſſman, who makes the impreſſion upon paper.

CO'MPOST, kŏm'-pŏst. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *compoſitum*, Lat.] A mixture of various ſubſtances for enriching the ground; manure.

Avoid what is to come,
And do not ſpread the *compoſt* on the weeds,
To make them ranker. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

We alſo have great variety of *compoſts* and ſoils, for the making of the earth fruitful. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

Water young planted ſhrubs, amomum eſpecially, which you can hardly refreſh too often, and it requires abundant *compoſt.* *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carried *compoſt* forth to dung the ground. *Dryden.*

In vain the nurſling grove
Seems fair awhile, cheriſh'd with foſter earth;
But when the al[illegible] *compoſt* is exhauſt,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

To **Compo'st**, kŏm-pŏst'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure; to enrich with ſoil.

By removing into worſe earth, or forbearing to *compoſt* the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint, and the colewort into rape. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

As for earth, it *compoſteth* itſelf; for I knew a garden that had a field poured upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Compo'sture, kŏm-pŏs'-tſhŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſt.*] Soil; manure. Not uſed.

The earth 's a thief,
That feeds and breeds by a *compoſture* ſtol'n
From gen'ral excrements. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Compo'sure, kŏm-pŏ'-zhŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *compoſe.*]

1. The act of compoſing or inditing.

Their own forms are not like to be ſo found, or comprehenſive of the nature of the duty, as forms of publick *compoſure.* *King Charles.*

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.

Hence languages ariſe, when, by inſtitution and agreement, ſuch a *compoſure* of letters, ſuch a word, is intended to ſignify ſuch a certain thing. *Holder on Elements of Speech.*

From the various *compoſures* and combinations of theſe corpuſcles together, happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. The form ariſing from the diſpoſition of the various parts.

In *compoſure* of his face,
Liv'd a fair but manly grace. *Craſhaw.*

4. Frame; make; temperament.

To reel the ſtreets at noon, and ſtand the buffet
With ſlaves that ſmell of ſweat; ſay this becomes him:
As his *compoſure* muſt be rare indeed,
Whom theſe things cannot blemiſh. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The duke of Buckingham ſprung, without any help, by a kind of congenial *compoſure*, to the likeneſs of our late ſovereign and maſter. *Wotton.*

5. Adjuſtment.

God will rather look to the inward raptures of the mind, than to the outward form and *compoſure* of the body. *Duppa.*

6. Compoſition; framed diſcourſe.

Diſcourſes on ſuch occaſions are ſeldom the productions of leiſure, and ſhould be read with thoſe favourable allowances that are made to haſty *compoſures.* *Atterbury.*

In the *compoſures* of men, remember you are a man as well as they; and it is not their reaſon, but your own, that is given to guide you. *Watts on the Mind.*

7. Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majeſty of Eve,
As one who loves, and ſome unkindneſs meets,
With ſweet auſtere *compoſure* thus replied. *Milton.*

The calmeſt and ſereneſt hours of life, when the paſſions of nature are all ſilent, and the mind enjoys its moſt perfect *compoſure*. *Watts's Logick.*

8. Agreement; compoſition; ſettlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the faireſt hopes of an happy *compoſure*. *King Charles.*

Van guard! to right and left the front unfold,
That all may ſee, who hate us, how we ſeek
Peace and *compoſure*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Things were not bronght to an extremity: there ſeems yet to be room left for a *compoſure*; hereafter there may be only for pity. *Dryden.*

COMPOTA′TION, kŏm-pŏ-tā′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*compotatio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or tippling together.

Secrecy to words ſpoke under the roſe, only mean, in *compotation*, from the ancient cuſtom in ſympoſiack meetings, to wear chaplets of roſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If thou wilt prolong
Dire *compotation*, forthwith reaſon quits
Her empire to confuſion and miſrule,
And vain debates; then twenty tongues at once
Conſpire in ſenſeleſs jargon; nought is heard
But din and various clamour, and mad rant.
Philips.

To **COMPO′UND**, kŏm-pou′nd. *v. a.* [*compono*, Lat.]

1. To mingle many ingredients together in one maſs.

2. To form by uniting various parts.

Whoſoever *compoundeth* any like it, ſhall be cut off. *Exodus*, xxx.

It will be difficult to evince, that nature does not make decompounded bodies; I mean, mingle together ſuch bodies as are already *compounded* of elementary, or rather of ſimple ones. *Boyle's Sceptical Chymiſt.*

The ideas, being each but one ſingle perception, are eaſier got than the more complex ones; and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty which attends thoſe *compounded* ones. *Locke.*

3. To mingle in different poſitions; to combine.

We cannot have a ſingle image that did not enter through the ſight; but we have the power of altering and *compounding* thoſe images into all the varieties of picture. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. [In grammar.] To form one word from two or more words.

Where it and Tigris embrace each other under the city of Apamia, there do they agree of a joint and *compounded* name, and are called *Piſo-Tigris*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

5. To compoſe by being united.

Who'd be ſo mock'd with glory, as to live
But in a dream of friendſhip?
To have his pomp, and all what ſtate *compounds*,
But only painted, like his varniſh'd friends!
Shakeſp. Timon.

6. To adjuſt a difference by ſome receſſion from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all ſtrifes were well *compounded*! *Shakeſp.*

If there be any diſcord or ſuits between any of the family, they are *compounded* and appeaſed. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

7. To diſcharge a debt by paying only part.

Shall I, ye gods! he cries, my debts *compound*? *Gay.*

To **COMPO′UND**, kŏm-pou′nd. *v. n.*

1. To come to terms of agreement, by abating ſomething of the firſt demand. It has *for* before the thing accepted or remitted.

They were, at laſt, glad to *compound for* his bare commitment to the Tower. *Clarendon.*

Pray but for half the virtues of this wife;
Compound for all the reſt, with longer life. *Dryden.*

2. To bargain in the lump.

Here's a fellow will help you to-morrow: *compound* with him by the year. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

3. To come to terms, by granting ſomething on each ſide.

Cornwall *compounded* to furniſh ten oxen after Michaelmas for thirty pounds. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Once more I come to know of thee, king Harry,
If *for* thy ranſom thou wilt now *compound*,
Before thy moſt aſſured overthrow?
Shakeſp. Henry V.

Made all the royal ſtars recant,
Compound, and take the covenant. *Hudibras.*

But uſeleſs all, when he deſpairing found
Catullus then did with the winds *compound*.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Paracelſus and his admirers have *compounded* with the Galeniſts, and brought a mixed uſe of chymical medicines into the preſent practice. *Temple.*

4. To determine. This is not in uſe.

We here deliver,
Subſcribed by the conſuls and patricians,
Together with the ſeal o' th' ſenate, what
We have *compounded* on. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

CO′MPOUND, kŏm′-pound. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not ſimple.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of ſilver to the gold, and made a *compound* metal, as fit for moſt uſes as gold. *Bacon.*

Compound ſubſtances are made up of two or more ſimple ſubſtances. *Watts's Logick.*

2. [In grammar.] Compoſed of two or more words; not ſimple.

Thoſe who are his greateſt admirers, ſeem pleaſed with them as beauties; I ſpeak of his *compound* epithets. *Pope.*

3. *Compound or aggregated Flower*, in botany, is ſuch as conſiſts of many little flowers, concurring together to make up one whole one; each of which has its ſtyle and ſtamina, and adhering ſeed, and are all contained within one and the ſame calyx: ſuch are the ſunflower and dandelion. *Harris.*

CO′MPOUND, kŏm′-pound. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The maſs formed by the union of many ingredients.

For preſent uſe or profit, this is the rule: conſider the price of the two ſimple bodies; conſider again the dignity of the one above the other in uſe; then ſee if you can make a *compound*, that will ſave more in price than it will loſe in dignity of the uſe. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

As man is a *compound* and mixture of fleſh as well as ſpirit. *South's Sermons.*

Love why do we one paſſion call,
When 'tis a *compound* of them all;
Where hot and cold, where ſharp and ſweet,
In all their equipages meet? *Swift.*

COMPO′UNDABLE, kŏm-pou′n-dābl. *adj.* [from *compound*.] Capable of being compounded.

COMPO′UNDER, kŏm-pou′n-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *To compound*.]

1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.

Thoſe ſoftners, ſweetners, *compounders*, and expedient-mongers, who ſhake their heads ſo ſtrongly. *Swift.*

2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

To **COMPREHE′ND**, kŏm-prē-hĕnd′. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Lat.]

1. To compriſe; to include; to contain; to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this ſaying, namely, Thou ſhalt love thy neighbour as thyſelf. *Rom.* xiii. 9.

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the ſtudy of every neceſſary thing, in an art which *comprehends* ſo many ſeveral parts. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. To contain in the mind; to underſtand; to conceive.

Rome was not better by her Horace taught,
Than we are here to *comprehend* his thought.
Waller.

'Tis unjuſt, that they who have not the leaſt notion of heroic writing, ſhould therefore condemn the pleaſure which others receive from it, becauſe they cannot *comprehend* it. *Dryden.*

COMPREHE′NSIBLE, kŏm-prē-hĕn′-sĭbl. *adj.* [*comprehenſible*, Fr. *comprehenſibilis*, Lat.]

1. Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceivable by the underſtanding.

The horizon ſets the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of things, between what is and what is not *comprehenſible* by us. *Locke.*

2. Poſſible to be compriſed.

Leſt this part of knowledge ſhould ſeem to any not *comprehenſible* by axiom, we will ſet down ſome heads of it. *Bacon.*

COMPREHE′NSIBLY, kŏm-prē-hĕn′-sĭb-lȳ. *adv.* [from *comprehenſible*.] With great power of ſignification or underſtanding; ſignificantly; with great extent of ſenſe. Tillotſon ſeems to have uſed *comprehenſibly* for *comprehenſively*.

The words wiſdom and righteouſneſs are commonly uſed very *comprehenſibly*, ſo as to ſignify all religion and virtue. *Tillotſon.*

COMPREHE′NSION, kŏm-prē-hĕn′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*comprehenſio*, Lat.]

1. The act or quality of compriſing or containing; incluſion.

In the Old Teſtament there is a cloſe *comprehenſion* of the New, in the New an open diſcovery of the Old. *Hooker.*

The *comprehenſion* of an idea, regards all eſſential modes and properties of it; ſo body, in its *comprehenſion*, takes in ſolidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Summary; epitome; compendium; abſtract; abridgment in which much is compriſed.

If we would draw a ſhort abſtract of human happineſs, bring together all the various ingredients of it, and digeſt them into one preſcription, we muſt at laſt fix on this wiſe and religious aphoriſm in my text, as the ſum and *comprehenſion* of all. *Rogers.*

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and *comprehenſion* of all things, within the compaſs of an human underſtanding. *Dryden.*

4. [In rhetorick.] A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Harris.*

COMPREHE′NSIVE, kŏm-prē-hĕn′-sĭv. *adj.* [from *comprehend*.]

1. Having the power to comprehend or underſtand many things at once.

He muſt have been a man of a moſt wonderful *comprehenſive* nature, becauſe he has taken into the compaſs of his Canterbury Tales the various manners and humours of the whole Engliſh nation in his age; not a ſingle character has eſcaped him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

His hand unſtain'd, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehenſive* head; all intereſts weigh'd,
All Europe ſav'd, yet Britain not betray'd.
Pope's Epiſtles.

2. Having the quality of compriſing much; compendious; extenſive.

So diffuſive, ſo *comprehenſive*, ſo catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity. *Spratt's Sermons.*

COMPRE′HENSIVELY,

Comprehe'nsively, kòm-prè-hèn'-sìv-lỳ. *adv.* [from *comprehenſive.*] In a comprehenſive manner.

Comprehe'nsiveness, kòm-prè-hèn'-sìv-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *comprehenſive.*] The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compaſs.

Compare the beauty and *comprehenſiveneſs* of legends on ancient coins. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

To **COMPRE'SS**, kòm-près'. *v. a.* [*compreſſus*, Lat.]

1. To force into a narrower compaſs; to ſqueeze together.

2. To embrace.

Her Neptune eyed, with bloom of beauty bleſt,
And in his cave the yielding nymph *compreſt.*
Pope's Odyſſey.

There was in the iſland of Io, a young girl *compreſſed* by a genius, who delighted to aſſociate with the muſes. *Pope.*

Co'mpress, kòm'-près. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Bolſters of linen, by which ſurgeons ſuit their bandages for any particular part or purpoſe. *Quincy.*

I applied an intercipient about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by *compreſs* and bandage dreſſed it up. *Wiſeman*

Compressibi'lity, kòm-près-sỳ-bìl'-lỳ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *compreſſible.*] The quality of being compreſſible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compaſs; as air may be compreſſed, but water can by no violence be reduced to leſs ſpace than it naturally occupies.

Compre'ssible, kòm-près'-sìbl. *adj.* [from *compreſs,*] Capable of being forced into a narrower compaſs; yielding to preſſure, ſo as that one part is brought nearer to another.

Their being ſpiral particles, accounts for the elaſticity of air; their being ſpherical particles, which gives free paſſage to any heterogeneous matter, accounts for air's being *compreſſible.* *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Compre'ssibleness, kòm-près'-sìbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *compreſſible.*] Capability of being preſſed cloſe. *Dict.*

Compre'ssion, kòm-prèsh'-ùn. *n. ſ.* [*compreſſio*, Lat.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting ſuch an effort of force as may compel the body compreſſed into a narrower ſpace.

Whenever a ſolid body is preſſed, there is an inward tumult in the parts, ſeeking to deliver themſelves from the *compreſſion*; and this is the cauſe of all violent motion. *Bacon.*

The powder in ſhot, being dilated into ſuch a flame as endureth not *compreſſion*, moveth in round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, ſometimes recoiling. *Bacon.*

Tears are the effects of the *compreſſion* of the moiſture of the brain, upon dilatation of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Merry Michael, the Corniſh poet, piped this upon his oaten pipe for merry England, but with a mocking *compreſſion* for Normandy. *Camd. Rem.*

He that ſhall find out an hypotheſis, by which water may be ſo rare, and yet not be capable of *compreſſion* by force, may doubtleſs, by the ſame hypotheſis, make gold and water, and all other bodies, as much rarer as he pleaſes; ſo that light may find a ready paſſage through tranſparent ſubſtances. *Newton.*

Compre'ssure, kòm-prèsh'-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *compreſs.*] The act or force of one body preſſing againſt another.

We tried whether heat would, notwithſtanding ſo forcible a *compreſſure*, dilate it. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

To **Compri'nt**, kòm-prìnt'. *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Lat.]

To print together; it is commonly taken, in law, for the deceitful printing of another's copy, or book, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Phillips's World of Words.*

To **Compri'se**, kòm-prì'z. *v. a.* [*comprendre*, *compris*, Fr.] To contain; to comprehend; to include.

Neceſſity of ſhortneſs cauſeth men to cut off impertinent diſcourſes, and to *compriſe* much matter in few words. *Hooker.*

Do they not, under doctrine, comprehend the ſame that we intend by matters of faith? Do not they, under diſcipline, *compriſe* the regimen of the church? *Hooker.*

'Tis the polluted love that multiplies;
But friendſhip does two ſouls in one *compriſe.*
Roſcommon.

Comproba'tion, kòm-prò-bà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*comprobo*, Lat.] Proof; atteſtation.

That is only eſteemed a legal teſtimony, which receives *comprobation* from the mouths of at leaſt two witneſſes. *Brown.*

CO'MPROMISE, kòm'-prò-mìz. *n. ſ.* [*compromiſſum*, Lat.]

1. *Compromiſe* is a mutual promiſe of two or more parties at difference, to refer the ending of their controverſies to the arbitrement or equity of one or more arbitrators. *Cowell.*

2. A compact or bargain, in which ſome conceſſions are made on each ſide.

Wars have not waſted it, for warr'd he hath not;
But baſely yielded, upon *compromiſe*,
That which his anceſtors atchiev'd with blows.
Shakeſp. Rich. II.

To **Co'mpromise**, kòm'-prò-mìz. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound; to adjuſt a compact by mutual conceſſions: as, *they* compromiſed *the affair at a middle rate.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare* it means, unuſually, to accord; to agree.

Laban and himſelf were *compromis'd*,
That all the yearlings, which were ſtreak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

Compromisso'rial, kòm-prò-mìs-sò'-ryàl. *adj.* [from *compromiſe.*] Relating to a compromiſe.

Comprovi'ncial, kòm-prò-vìn'-shàl. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the ſame province.

At the conſecration of an archbiſhop, all his *comprovincials* ought to give their attendance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

COMPT, kou'nt. *n. ſ.* [*compte*, Fr. *computus*, Lat.] Account; computation; reckoning.

Your ſervants ever
Have theirs, themſelves, and what is theirs, in *compt*,
To make their audit at your highneſs' pleaſure,
Still to return your own. *Shakeſp. King John.*

To **Compt**, kou'nt. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr.] To compute; to number. We now uſe *To* Count, which ſee.

Co'mptible, kou'n-tìbl. *adj.* [from *compt.*] Accountable; reſponſible; ready to give account; ſubject; ſubmiſſive.

Good beauties, let me ſuſtain my ſcorn; I am very *comptible* even to the leaſt ſiniſter uſage. *Shak.*

To **COMPTRO'LL**, kòn-trò'l. *v. a.* [This word is written by ſome authors, who did not attend to the etymology, for *controll*; and ſome of its derivatives are written in the ſame manner.] To controll; to overrule; to oppoſe.

Comptro'ller, kòn-trò'-lùr. *n. ſ.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; ſupervisor; ſuperior intendant; governour.

This night he makes a ſupper, and a great one,
To many lords and ladies:
I was ſpoke to, with Sir Henry Guilford,
This night to be *comptrollers.* *Shak. Henry* VIII.

The *comptrollers* of vulgar opinions pretend to find out ſuch a ſimilitude in ſome kind of baboons. *Temple.*

My fates permit me not from hence to fly;
Nor he, the great *comptroller* of the ſky. *Dryd. Æneid.*

Comptro'llership, kòn-trò'-lùr-shìp. *n. ſ.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendance.

The gayle for ſtannery-cauſes is annexed to the *comptrollerſhip.* *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Compu'lsatively, kòm-pùl'-sà-tìv-lỳ. *adv.* [from *compulſatory.*] With force; by conſtraint. *Clariſſa.*

Compu'lsatory, kòm-pùl'-sà-tùr-ỳ. *adj.* [from *compulſor*, Lat.] Having the force of compelling; coactive.

Which is no other,
But to recover from us by ſtrong hand,
And terms *compulſatory*, thoſe foreſaid lands
So by his father loſt. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Compu'lsion, kòm-pùl'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*compulſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of compelling to ſomething; force; violence of the agent.

If reaſons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reaſon on *compulſion.* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Thoughts, whither have ye led me? with that ſweet
Compulſion thus tranſported! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Such ſweet *compulſion* doth in muſick lie,
To lull the daughters of neceſſity. *Milton.*

2. The ſtate of being compelled; violence ſuffered.

Compulſion is in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind. *Locke.*

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear,
With what *compulſion* and laborious flight
We ſunk thus low! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

This faculty is free from *compulſion*, and ſo ſpontaneous, and free from determination by the particular object. *Hale.*

Poſſibly there were others who aſſiſted Harold, partly out of fear and *compulſion.* *Hale on Common Law.*

Compu'lsive, kòm-pùl'-sìv. *adj.* [from *compulſer*, Fr. *compulſus*, Lat.] Having the power to compel; forcible.

The Danube, vaſt and deep,
Supreme of rivers! to the frightful brink,
Urg'd by *compulſive* arms, ſoon as they reach'd,
New terror chill'd their veins. *Philips.*

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more ſhort and *compulſive* method. *Swift.*

Compu'lsively, kòm-pùl'-sìv-lỳ. *adv.* [from *compulſive.*] By force; by violence.

Compu'lsiveness, kòm-pùl'-sìv-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *compulſive.*] Force; compulſion.

Compu'lsorily, kòm-pùl'-sùr-ỳ-lỳ. *adv.* [from *compulſory.*] In a compulſory or forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To ſay that the better deſerver hath ſuch right to govern, as he may *compulſorily* bring under the leſs worthy, is idle. *Bacon.*

Compu'lsory, kòm-pùl'-sùr-ỳ. *adj.* [*compulſoire*, Fr.] Having the power of neceſſitating or compelling.

He erreth in this, to think that actions, proceeding from fear, are properly *compulſory* actions; which, in truth, are not only voluntary, but free actions; neither compelled, nor ſo much as phyſically neceſſitated. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Kindly it would be taken to comply with a patent, although not *compulſory.* *Swift.*

COMPU'NCTION, kỏm-pủnk'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*componction*, Fr. from *pungo*, *punctum* to prick, Lat.]

1. The power of pricking; ſtimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing ſpirit, which, with ſuch activity and *compunction*, invadeth the brains and noſtrils of thoſe that receive it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The ſtate of being pricked by the conſcience; repentance; contrition.

He acknowledged his diſloyalty to the king, with expreſſions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

COMPU'NCTIOUS, kỏm-pủnk'-shủs. *adj.* [from *compunction*.] Repentant; ſorrowful; tender.

Stop up th' acceſs and paſſage to remorſe,
That no *compunctious* viſitings of nature
Shake my fell purpoſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

COMPU'NCTIVE, kỏm-pủnk'-tlv. *adj.* [from *compunction*.] Cauſing remorſe.

COMPURGA'TION, kỏm-pủr-gả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*compurgatio*, Lat.] The practice of juſtifying any man's veracity by the teſtimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR, kỏm-pủr'-gả-tủr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] One who bears his teſtimony to the credibility of another.

The next quarry, or chalk-pit, will give abundant atteſtation: theſe are ſo obvious, that I need not be far to ſeek for a *compurgator*. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

COMPU'TABLE, kỏm-pủ'-tảbl. *adj.* [from *compute*.] Capable of being numbered or computed.

If, inſtead of twenty-four letters, there were twenty-four millions, as thoſe twenty-four millions are a finite number, ſo would all combinations thereof be finite, though not eaſily *computable* by arithmetick. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

COMPUTA'TION, kỏm-pủ-tả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *compute*.]

1. The act of reckoning; calculation.

My princely father
Then, by juſt *computation* of the time,
Found that the iſſue was not his. *Shak. Rich.* III.

2. The ſum collected or ſettled by calculation.

We paſs for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To **COMPU'TE**, kỏm-pủ't. *v. a.* [*computo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate; to number; to count.

Compute how much water would be requiſite to lay the earth under water. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Where they did *compute* by weeks, yet ſtill the year was meaſured by months. *Holder on Time.*

Alas! not dazzled with their noon-tide ray,
Compute the morn and ev'ning to the day;
The whole amount of that enormous fame,
A tale that blends their glory with their ſhame. *Pope.*

COMPU'TE, kỏm'-pủt. *n. ſ.* [*computus*, Lat.] Computation; calculation.

Though there were a fatality in this year, yet divers were out in their account, aberring ſeveral ways from the true and juſt *compute*; and calling that one year which perhaps might be another. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

COMPU'TER, kỏm-pủ'-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *compute*.] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The kalendars of theſe *computers*, and the accounts of theſe days, are different. *Br. Vulg. Err.*

I have known ſome ſuch ill *computers*, as to imagine the many millions in ſtocks ſo much real wealth. *Swift.*

CO'MPUTIST, kỏm'-pủ-tlſt. *n. ſ.* [*computiſte*, Fr.] Calculator; one ſkilled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treaſurer was a wiſe man, and a ſtrict *computiſt*. *Wotton.*

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and ſixty-five days exact: *computiſts* tell us, that we eſcape ſix hours. *Brown.*

CO'MRADE, kủm'-rảd. *n. ſ.* [*camerade*, Fr. from *camera* a chamber; one that lodges in the ſame chamber, *contubernio fruitur*.]

1. One who dwells in the ſame houſe or chamber.

Rather I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them
To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd ſend thee
Into the common priſon, there to grind
Among the ſlaves and aſſes, thy *comrades*,
As good for nothing elſe. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

A footman, being newly married, deſired his *comrade* to tell him freely what the town ſaid of it. *Swift.*

CON, kỏn'. A Latin inſeparable prepoſition, which, at the beginning of words, ſignifies union or aſſociation: as *concourſe*, a running together; to *convene*, to come together.

CON, kỏn'. [abbreviated from *contra* againſt, Lat.] A cant word for one who is on the negative ſide of a queſtion; as, the *pros* and *cons*.

To **CON**, kỏn'. *v. a.* [connan, Sax. to know; as, in *Chaucer*, *Old wymen connen mochil thinge*; that is, Old women have much knowledge.]

1. To know.

Of muſes, Hobbinol, I *conne* no ſkill
Enough to me to paint out my unreſt. *Spenſ. Paſt.*

2. To ſtudy; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in uſe, except in ludicrous language.

Pretty anſwers! have you not been acquainted with goldſmiths wives, and *conn'd* them out of rings? *Shakeſp.*

Here are your parts; and I am to entreat you to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Our underſtanding cannot in this body arrive ſo clearly to the knowledge of God, and things inviſible, as by orderly *conning* over the viſible and inferiour creatures. *Milton.*

Shew it him written; and, having the other alſo written in the paper, ſhew him that, after he has *conned* the firſt, and require it of him. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The books of which I'm chiefly fond,
Are ſuch as you have whilom *conn'd*. *Prior.*

All this while John had *conned* over ſuch a catalogue of hard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. *Arbuthnot.*

3. *To con Thanks*; an old expreſſion for *to thank*. It is the ſame with *ſçavoir grè*.

I *con* him no thanks for 't, in the nature he delivers it. *Shakeſp.*

To **CONCA'MERATE**, kỏn-kảm'-ẻ-rảt. *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault; to lay concave over.

Of the upper beak, an inch and a half conſiſteth of one *concamerated* bone, bended downwards, and toothed as the other. *Grew's Muſeum.*

CONCAMERA'TION, kỏn-kảm-ẻ-rả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *concamerate*.] Arch; vault.

What a romance is the ſtory of thoſe impoſſible *concamerations*, and feigned rotations of ſolid orbs! *Glanville's Sceps͡is.*

To **CONCA'TENATE**, kỏn-kảt'-ẻ-nảt. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat. a chain.] To link together; to unite in a ſucceſſive order.

CONCATENA'TION, kỏn-kảt-ẻ-nả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *concatenate*.] A ſeries of links; an uninterrupted unvariable ſucceſſion.

The ſtoicks affirmed a fatal, unchangeable *concatenation* of cauſes, reaching to the elicit acts of man's will. *South.*

CONCAVA'TION, kỏn-kả-vả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *concave*.] The act of making concave.

CONCA'VE, kỏn'-kảv. *adj.* [*concavus*, Lat.]

1. Hollow without angles; as, the inner ſurface of an eggſhell, the inner curve of an arch: oppoſed to *convex*.

Theſe great fragments falling hollow, incloſed under their *concave* ſurface a great deal of air. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Hollow.

Have you not made an univerſal ſhout,
That Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the replication of your ſounds
Made in his *concave* ſhores? *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

CONCA'VENESS, kỏn'-kảv-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *concave*.] Hollowneſs. *Dict.*

CONCA'VITY, kỏn-kảv'-l-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *concave*.] Internal ſurface of a hollow ſpherical or ſpheroidical body.

Niches that contain figures of white marble ſhould not be coloured in their *concavity* too black. *Wotton.*

They have taken the impreſſes of theſe ſhells with that exquiſite niceneſs, that no metal, when melted and caſt in a mould, can ever poſſibly repreſent the *concavity* of that mould with greater exactneſs than theſe flints do the *concavities* of the ſhells, wherein they were moulded. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, kỏn-kả'-vỏ-kỏn''-kảv. *adj.* Concave or hollow on both ſides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, kỏn-kả'-vỏ-kỏn''-vẻks. *adj.* [from *concave* and *convex*.] Concave one way, and convex the other.

I procured another *concavo-convex* plate of glaſs, ground on both ſides to the ſame ſphere with the former plate. *Newton.*

A *concavo-convex* pentangular plate, part of a ſhell that belongs to the entrochus. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CONCA'VOUS, kỏn-kả'-vủs. *adj.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Concave; hollow without angles.

CONCA'VOUSLY, kỏn-kả'-vủs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *concavous*.] With hollowneſs; in ſuch a manner as diſcovers the internal ſurface of a hollow ſphere.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavouſly* inverted, and hath its ſpine depreſſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **CONCE'AL**, kỏn-sẻ'l. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Lat.] To hide; to keep ſecret; not to divulge; to cover; not to detect.

He oft finds med'cine, who his grief imparts;
But double griefs afflict *concealing* hearts. *Fairy Q.*

Come, Cateſby, thou art ſworn
As deeply to effect what we intend,
As cloſely to *conceal* what we impart. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Ulyſſes himſelf adds, he was the moſt eloquent and the moſt ſilent of men: he knew that a word ſpoke never wrought ſo much good as a word *concealed*. *Broome.*

There is but one way I know of converſing ſafely with all men, that is, not by *concealing* what we ſay or do, but by ſaying or doing nothing that deſerves to be *concealed*. *Pope.*

CONCE'ALABLE, kỏn-sẻ'l-ảbl. *adj.* [from *conceal*.] Capable of being concealed; poſſible to be kept ſecret, or hid.

Returning a lye unto his Maker, and preſuming to put off the ſearcher of hearts, he denied the omniſciency of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

CONCE'ALEDNESS, kỏn-sẻ'-lẻd-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *conceal*.] The ſtate of being concealed; privacy; obſcurity. *Dict.*

CONCE'ALER, kỏn-sẻ'-lủr. *n. ſ.* [from *conceal*.] He that conceals any thing.

They were to undergo the penalty of forgery, and the *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty. *Clarendon.*

Conce'alment, kôn-sèʹl-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *conceal.*]

1. The act of hiding; ſecrecy.

She never told her love;
But let *concealment*, like a worm i' th' bud,
Feed on her damaſk cheek. *Shak. Tw. Night.*

He is a worthy gentleman,
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In ſtrange *concealments.* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Few own ſuch ſentiments; yet this *concealment* derives rather from the ſear of man than of any Being above. *Glanville.*

2. The ſtate of being hid; privacy; deliteſcence.

A perſon of great abilities is zealous for the good of mankind, and as ſolicitous for the *concealment* as the performance of illuſtrious actions. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. Hiding-place; retreat; cover; ſhelter.

The choice of this holy name, as the moſt effectual *concealment* of a wicked deſign, ſuppoſes mankind ſatisfied that nothing but what is juſt is directed by the principles of it. *Rogers.*

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
Their food its inſects, and its moſs their neſts. *Thomſon.*

To **CONCE'DE**, kôn-sèʹd. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Lat.] To yield; to admit; to grant; to let paſs undiſputed.

By expurgatory animadverſions we might ſtrike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and, having once a *conceded* liſt, we might with more ſafety attempt their reaſons. *Brown.*

This muſt not be *conceded* without limitation. *Boyle.*

The atheiſt, if you *concede* to him that fortune may be an agent, doth preſume himſelf ſafe and invulnerable. *Bentley.*

CONCE'IT, kôn-sèʹt. *n. ſ.* [*concept*, Fr. *conceptus*, Lat.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very ſhepherds have their fancies lifted to ſo high *conceits*, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names, and imitate their cunning. *Sidney.*

Impoſſible it was, that ever their will ſhould change or incline to remit any part of their duty, without ſome object having force to avert their *conceit* from God. *Hooker.*

His grace looks cheerfully and ſmooth this
morning:
There 's ſome *conceit*, or other, likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with ſuch ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of ſomewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

2. Underſtanding; readineſs of apprehenſion.

How often, alas! did her eyes ſay unto me, that they loved! and yet I, not looking for ſuch a matter, had not my *conceit* open to underſtand them. *Sidney.*

The firſt kind of things appointed by laws humane, containeth whatſoever is good or evil, is notwithſtanding more ſecret than that it can be diſcerned by every man's preſent *conceit*, without ſome deeper diſcourſe and judgment. *Hooker.*

I ſhall be found of a quick *conceit* in judgment, and ſhall be admired. *Wiſdom*, viii. 11.

3. Opinion, generally in a ſenſe of contempt; fancy; imagination; fantaſtical notion.

I know not how *conceit* may rob
The treaſury of life, when life itſelf
Yields to the theft. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Strong *conceit*, like a new principle, carries all eaſily with it, when yet above common ſenſe. *Locke.*

Malbranche has an odd *conceit*,
As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate. *Prior.*

4. Opinion, in a neutral ſenſe.

Seeſt thou a man wiſe in his own *conceit?*
There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Proverbs*, xxvi. 12.

I ſhall not fail t' approve the fair *conceit*
The king hath of you. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

5. Pleaſant fancy; gaiety of imagination; acuteneſs.

His wit is as thick as Tewkſbury muſtard: there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

While he was on his way to the gibbet, a freak took him in the head to go off with a *conceit.* *L'Eſtrange.*

6. Sentiment, as diſtinguiſhed from imagery.

Some to *conceit* alone their works confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts ſtruck out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

7. Fondneſs; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little ſtudying in learning, and great *conceit* of himſelf, he has loſt his religion; may he find it again by harder ſtudy, under humbler truth. *Bentley.*

8. *Out of Conceit with.* No longer fond of.

Not that I dare aſſume to myſelf to have put him *out of conceit with* it, by having convinced him of the fantaſticalneſs of it. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

What hath chiefly put me *out of conceit with* this moving manner, is the frequent diſappointment. *Swift.*

To **Conce'it**, kôn-sèʹt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To conceive; to imagine; to think; to believe.

One of two bad ways you muſt *conceit* me,
Either a coward, or a flatterer. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

They looked for great matters at their hands, in a cauſe which they *conceited* to be for the liberty of the ſubject. *Bacon.*

He *conceits* himſelf to be ſtruck at, when he is not ſo much as thought of. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſtrong, by *conceiting* themſelves weak, are thereby rendered as unactive, and conſequently as uſeleſs, as if they really were ſo. *South's Sermons.*

Conce'ited, kôn-sèʹ-tîd. *particip. adj.* [from *conceit.*]

1. Endowed with fancy.

He was of countenance amiable, of feature comely, active of body, pleaſantly *conceited*, and ſharp of wit. *Knolles.*

2. Proud; fond of himſelf; opinionative; affected; fantaſtical.

There is another extreme in obſcure writers, which ſome empty *conceited* heads are apt to run into, out of a prodigality of words, and a want of ſenſe. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

If you think me too *conceited*,
Or to paſſion quickly heated. *Swift.*

What you write of me, would make me more *conceited* than what I ſcribble myſelf. *Pope.*

3. With *of* before the object of conceit.

Every man is building a ſeveral way, impotently *conceited of* his own model and his own materials. *Dryden.*

If we conſider how vitious and corrupt the Athenians were, how *conceited of* their own wit, ſcience, and politeneſs. *Bentley.*

Conce'itedly, kôn-sèʹ-tîd-lŷ. *adv.* [from *conceited.*] Fancifully; whimſically.

Conceitedly dreſs her, and be aſſign'd
By you fit place for every flower and jewel:
Make her for love fit fuel. *Donne.*

Conce'itedness, kôn-sèʹ-tîd-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *conceited.*] Pride; opinionativeneſs; fondneſs of himſelf.

When men think none worthy eſteem, but ſuch as claim under their own pretences, partiality and *conceitedneſs* make them give the pre-eminence. *Collier on Pride.*

Conce'itless, kôn-sèʹt-lîs. *adj.* [from *conceit.*] Stupid; without thought; dull of apprehenſion.

Think'ſt thou I am ſo ſhallow, ſo *conceitleſs*,
To be ſeduced by thy flattery. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Conce'ivable, kôn-sèʹ-vâbl. *adj.* [from *conceive.*]

1. That may be imagined or thought.

If it were poſſible to contrive an invention, whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power, with the ſame quickneſs, without other inſtrument, the works of nature would be too much ſubject to art. *Wilkins.*

2. That may be underſtood or believed.

The freezing of the words in the air, in the Northern climes, is as *conceivable* as this ſtrange union. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

It is not *conceivable*, that it ſhould be indeed that very perſon, whoſe ſhape and voice it aſſumed. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Conce'ivableness, kôn-sèʹ-vâbl-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *conceivable.*] The quality of being conceivable. *Dict.*

Conce'ivably, kôn-sèʹ-vâb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *conceivable.*] In a conceivable or intelligible manner.

To **CONCE'IVE**, kôn-sèʹv. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, Fr. *concipere*, Lat.]

1. To admit into the womb; to form in the womb.

I was ſhapen in iniquity, and in ſin did my mother *conceive* me. *Pſalm* li. 5.

2. To form in the mind; to imagine.

Nebuchadnezzar hath *conceived* a purpoſe againſt you. *Jeremiah.*

This man *conceived* the duke's death; but what was the motive of that felonious conception, is in the clouds. *Wotton.*

3. To comprehend; to underſtand: as, *he* conceives *the whole ſyſtem.*

This kiſs, if it durſt ſpeak,
Would ſtretch thy ſpirits up into the air:
Conceive, and fare thee well. *Shak. King Lear.*

4. To think; to be of opinion.

If you compare my gentleman with Sir John, you will hardly *conceive* him to have been bred in the ſame climate. *Swift.*

To **Conce'ive**, kôn-sèʹv. *v. n.*

1. To think; to have an idea of.

The griev'd commons
Hardly *conceive* of me: let it be nois'd,
That, through our interceſſion, this revokement
And pardon comes. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

O what avails me now that honour high,
To have *conceiv'd* of God! or that ſalute,
Hail, highly favour'd, among women bleſt! *Milt.*

Conceive of things clearly and diſtinctly in their own natures; *conceive* of things completely in all their parts; *conceive* of things comprehenſively in all their properties and relations; *conceive* of things extenſively in all their kinds; *conceive* of things orderly, or in a proper method. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To become pregnant.

The flocks ſhould *conceive* when they came to drink. *Geneſis.*

The beauteous maid, whom he beheld, poſſeſs'd:
Conceiving as ſhe ſlept, her fruitful womb
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addiſon.*

Conce'iver, kôn-sèʹ-vûr. *n. ſ.* [from *conceive.*] One that underſtands or apprehends.

Though hereof prudent ſymbols and pious allegories be made by wiſer *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto ſuperſtitious applications. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Conce'nt, kôn-sênʹt. *n. ſ.* [*concentus*, Lat.]

1. Concert of voices; harmony; concord of ſound.

It is to be conſidered, that whatſoever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to *concent* of notes, is rather to be aſcribed to the ante-number than to the entire number. *Bacon.*

2. Conſiſtency.

Reaſons borrowed from nature and the ſchoolmen, as ſubſervient mediums, carry a muſick and *concent* to that which God hath ſaid in his word. *Dr. Maine.*

'Tis in *concent* to his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinſick worth, to accompany one ſtate more than another. *Atterbury.*

To CONCE'NTRATE, kôn-sên'-trât. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To drive into a narrow compaſs; to drive towards the centre: contrary to *expand* or *dilate.*

Spirit of vinegar, *concentrated* and reduced to its greateſt ſtrength, will coagulate the ſerum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONCENTRA'TION, kôn-sên-trâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *concentrate.*] Collection into a narrow ſpace round the centre; compreſſion into a narrow compaſs.

All circular bodies, that receive a *concentration* of the light, muſt be ſhadowed in a circular manner. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To CONCE'NTRE, kôn-sên'-tûr. *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr. from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] To tend to one common centre; to have the ſame centre with ſomething elſe.

The bricks having firſt been formed in a circular mould, and then cut, before their burning, into four quarters or more, the ſides afterwards join ſo cloſely, and the points *concentre* ſo exactly, that the pillars appear one intire piece. *Wotton.*

All theſe are like ſo many lines drawn from ſeveral objects, that ſome way relate to him, and *concentre* in him. *Hale.*

To CONCE'NTRE, kôn-sên'-tûr. *v. a.* To direct or contract towards one centre.

The having a part leſs to animate, will ſerve to *concentre* the ſpirits, and make them more active in the reſt. *Decay of Piety.*

In thee *concentring* all their precious beams
Of ſacred influence! *Milton.*

CONCE'NTRICAL, kôn-sên'-trî-kâl. } *adj.* [*con-*
CONCE'NTRICK, kôn-sên'-trîk. } *centricus*, Lat.] Having one common centre.

If, as in water ſtirr'd, more circles be
Produc'd by one, love ſuch additions take;
Thoſe, like ſo many ſpheres, but one heav'n make;
For they are all *concentrick* unto thee. *Donne.*

Any ſubſtance, pitched ſteddy upon two points, as on an axis, and moving about on that axis, alſo deſcribes a circle *concentrick* to the axis. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

If the cryſtalline humour had been *concentrical* to the ſclerodes, the eye would not have admitted a whole hemiſphere at one view. *Ray on the Creat.*

If a ſtone be thrown into ſtagnating water, the waves excited thereby continue ſome time to ariſe in the place where the ſtone fell into the water, and are propagated from thence into *concentrick* circles upon the ſurface of the water to great diſtances. *Newton's Opticks.*

The manner of its concretion is by *concentrical* rings, like thoſe of an onion about the firſt kernel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Circular revolutions in *concentrick* orbs about the ſun, or other central body, could in no wiſe be attained without the power of the Divine arm. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCE'PTACLE, kôn'-sêp-tâkl. *n. ſ.* [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] That in which any thing is contained; a veſſel.

There is at this day reſident, in that huge *conceptacle*, water enough to effect ſuch a deluge. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory, Preface.*

CONCE'PTIBLE, kôn-sêp'-tîbl. *adj.* [from *concipio*, *conceptum*, Lat.] That may be conceived; intelligible; capable to be underſtood.

Some of his attributes, and the manifeſtations thereof, are not only highly delectable to the intellective faculty, but are moſt ſuitable and eaſily *conceptible* by us, becauſe apparent in his works. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCE'PTION, kôn-sêp'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*conceptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conceiving, or growing quick with pregnancy.

I will greatly multiply thy ſorrow by thy *conception*; in ſorrow thou ſhalt bring forth children. *Geneſis*, iii. 16.

Thy ſorrow I will greatly multiply
By thy *conception*; children thou ſhalt bring
In ſorrow forth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. The ſtate of being conceived.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes,
And, at that inſtant, like a babe ſprung up. *Shakeſp.*

Our own productions flatter us: it is impoſſible not to be fond of them at the moment of their *conception.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. Notion; idea; image in the mind.

As *conceptions* are the images or reſemblances of things to the mind within itſelf, in the like manner are words or names the marks, tokens, or reſemblances of thoſe *conceptions* to the minds of them whom we converſe with. *South's Sermons.*

Conſult the acuteſt poets and ſpeakers, and they will confeſs that their quickeſt, moſt admired *conceptions*, were ſuch as darted into their minds, like ſudden flaſhes of lightning, they knew not how, nor whence; and not by any certain conſequence, or dependence of one thought upon another, as it is in matters of ratiocination. *South's Sermons.*

To have right *conceptions* about them, we muſt bring our underſtandings to the inflexible natures and unalterable relations of things, and not endeavour to bring things to any preconceived notions of our own. *Locke.*

4. Sentiments; purpoſe.

Thou but remember'ſt me of my own *conception.* I have perceived a moſt faint neglect of late; which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curioſity, than as a very pretence and purpoſe of unkindneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Pleaſe your highneſs, note
His dangerous *conception* in this point:
Not friended by his wiſh to your high perſon,
His will is moſt malignant, and it ſtretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

5. Apprehenſion; knowledge.

And as if beaſts conceiv'd what reaſon were,
And that *conception* ſhould diſtinctly ſhow
They ſhould the name of reaſonable bear;
For, without reaſon, none could reaſon know. *Davies.*

6. Conceit; ſentiment; pointed thought.

He is too flatulent ſometimes, and ſometimes too dry; many times unequal, and almoſt always forced; and, beſides, is full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticiſms; all which are not only below the dignity of heroick verſe, but contrary to its nature. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

CONCE'PTIOUS, kôn-sêp'-shûs. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Apt to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Common mother,
Enſear thy fertile and *conceptious* womb;
Let it no more bring out to ingrateful man. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

CONCE'PTIVE, kôn-sêp'-tîv. *adj.* [*conceptum*, Lat.] Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, and where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldneſs of this ſimple they may be reduced into a *conceptive* conſtitution. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To CONCE'RN, kôn-sêrn'. *v. a.* [*concerner*, Fr. *concerno*, low Lat.]

1. To relate to; to belong to.

Exclude the uſe of natural reaſoning about the ſenſe of holy ſcripture, concerning the articles of our faith; and then, that the ſcripture doth *concern* the articles of our faith, who can aſſure us? *Hooker.*

Count Claudio may hear; for what I would ſpeak of *concerns* him. *Shakeſp.*

Gracious things
Thou haſt reveal'd; thoſe chiefly which *concern*
Juſt Abraham, and his ſeed. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

This place *concerns* not at all the dominion of one brother over the other. *Locke.*

2. To affect with ſome paſſion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

I would not
The cauſe were known to them it moſt *concerns.* *Shakeſp.*

Our wars with France have affected us in our moſt tender intereſts, and *concerned* us more than thoſe with any other nation. *Addiſon on the War.*

It much *concerns* them not to ſuffer the king to eſtabliſh his authority on this ſide. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The more the authority of any ſtation in ſociety is extended, the more it *concerns* publick happineſs that it be committed to men fearing God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

3. To intereſt; to engage by intereſt.

I knew a young negroe who was ſick of the ſmall-pox: I found by enquiry, at a perſon's *concerned* for him, that the little tumours left whitiſh ſpecks behind them. *Boyle on Colours.*

Above the reſt two goddeſſes appear,
Concern'd for each; here Venus, Juno there. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, *concerns* itſelf to own and aſſert the intereſt of religion, by blaſting the ſpoilers of religious perſons and places. *South's Sermons.*

Whatever paſt actions it cannot reconcile, or appropriate to that preſent ſelf by conſciouſneſs, it can be no more *concerned* in than if they had never been done. *Locke.*

They think themſelves out of the reach of providence, and no longer *concerned* to ſolicit his favour. *Rogers.*

4. To diſturb; to make uneaſy.

In one compreſſing engine I ſhut a ſparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in leſs than an hour and a half to be ſick. *Derham.*

5. *To concern himſelf.* To intermeddle; to be buſy.

Being a layman, I ought not to have *concerned myſelf* with ſpeculations which belong to the profeſſion. *Dryden.*

CONCE'RN, kôn-sêrn'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Buſineſs; affair: conſidered as relating to ſome one.

Let early care thy main *concerns* ſecure,
Things of leſs moment may delays endure. *Denham.*

This manner of expoſing the private *concerns* of families, and ſacrificing the ſecrets of the dead to the curioſity of the living, is one of thoſe licentious practices, which might well deſerve the animadverſion of our government. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

A Heathen emperor ſaid, if the gods were offended, it was their own *concern*, and they were able to vindicate themſelves. *Swift.*

Religion is no trifling *concern*, to be performed in any careleſs and ſuperficial manner. *Rogers.*

2. Intereſt; engagement.

No plots th' alarm to his retirements give;
'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he ſhould live. *Dryden.*

When we ſpeak of the conflagration of the world, theſe have no *concern* in the queſtion. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. Importance; moment.

Myſterious ſecrets of a high *concern*,
And weighty truths, ſolid convincing ſenſe,
Explain'd by unaffected eloquence. *Roſcommon.*

The mind is ſtunned and dazzled amidſt that variety of objects: ſhe cannot apply herſelf to thoſe things which are of the utmoſt *concern* to her. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. Paſſion; affection; regard.

Ah, what *concerns* did both your ſouls divide!
Your honour gave us what your love denied.
Dryden.

O Marcia, let me hope thy kind *concerns*,
And gentle wiſhes, follow me to battle.
Addiſon's Cato.

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not, as the country is now managed: where the plough has no work, one family can do the buſineſs of fifty. *Swift.*

Conce′rnedly, kon-ser′-ned-ly. *adv.* [from *concern.*] With affection; with intereſt.

They had more poſitively and *concernedly* wedded his cauſe, than they were before underſtood to have done. *Clarendon.*

Conce′rning, kon-ser′-nıng. *prep.* [from *concern:* this word, originally a participle, has before a noun the force of a prepoſition.] Relating to; with relation to.

There is not any thing more ſubject to errour, than the true judgment *concerning* the power and forces of an eſtate. *Bacon.*

The ancients had no higher recourſe than to nature, as may appear by a diſcourſe *concerning* this point in Strabo. *Brown.*

None can demonſtrate that there is ſuch an iſland as Jamaica; yet, upon teſtimony, I am free from all doubt *concerning* it. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

Conce′rnment, kon-sern′-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *concern.*]

1. The thing in which we are concerned or intereſted; affair; buſineſs; intereſt.

To mix with thy *concernments* I deſiſt
Henceforth, nor too much diſapprove my own.
Milton's Agoniſtes.

This ſhews how uſeful you have been,
To bring the king's *concernments* in. *Hudibras.*

Yet when we 're ſick, the doctor's fetcht in haſte,
Leaving our great *concernment* to the laſt. *Denham.*

When my *concernment* takes up no more room or compaſs than myſelf, then, ſo long as I know where to breathe and to exiſt, I know alſo where to be happy. *South.*

He that is wiſe in the affairs and *concernments* of other men, but careleſs and negligent of his own, that man may be ſaid to be buſy, but he is not wiſe. *Tillotſon.*

Our ſpiritual intereſts, and the great *concernments* of a future ſtate, would doubtleſs recur often. *Atterbury.*

Propoſitions which extend only to the preſent life, are ſmall, compared with thoſe that have influence upon our everlaſting *concernments.*
Watts on the Mind.

2. Relation; influence.

Sir, 'tis of near *concernment*, and imports
No leſs than the king's life and honour.
Denham's Sophy.

He juſtly fears a peace with me would prove
Of ill *concernment* to his haughty love.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

3. Intercourſe; buſineſs.

The great *concernment* of men is with men, one amongſt another. *Locke.*

4. Importance; moment.

I look upon experimental truths as matters of great *concernment* to mankind. *Boyle.*

5. Interpoſition; regard; meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation of her father, or *concernment* in it, than ſuffering him and her to come into his preſence. *Clarendon.*

6. Paſſion; emotion of mind.

While they are ſo eager to deſtroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifeſt in their *concernment.* *Dryden.*

If it carry with it the notion of ſomething extraordinary, if apprehenſion and *concernment* accompany it, the idea is likely to ſink the deeper. *Locke.*

To **CONCE′RT**, kon-sert′. *v. a.* [*concerter*, Fr. from *concertare*, Lat. to prepare themſelves for ſome publick exhibition, or performance, by private encounters among themſelves.]

1. To ſettle any thing in private by mutual communication.

2. To ſettle; to contrive; to adjuſt.

Mark how, already, in his working brain,
He forms the well-*concerted* ſcheme of miſchief.
Rowe.

Co′ncert, kon′-sert. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Communication of deſigns; eſtabliſhment of meaſures among thoſe who are engaged in the ſame affair.

All thoſe diſcontents, how ruinous ſoever, have ariſen from the want of a due communication and *concert.* *Swift.*

2. A ſymphony; many performers playing to the ſame tune.

Concerta′tion, kon-ser-ta′-shun. *n. ſ.* [*concertatio*, Lat.] Strife; contention.

Conce′rtative, kon-ser′-ta-tıv. *adj.* [*concertativus*, Lat.] Contentious; quarrelſome; recriminating. *Dict.*

CONCE′SSION, kon-ses′-shun. *n. ſ.* [*conceſſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of granting or yielding.

The *conceſſion* of theſe charters was in a parliamentary way. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

2. A grant; the thing yielded.

I ſtill counted myſelf undiminiſhed by my largeſt *conceſſions*, if by them I might gain the love of my people. *King Charles.*

When a lover becomes ſatisfied by ſmall compliances, without further purſuits, then expect to find popular aſſemblies content with ſmall *conceſſions.* *Swift.*

Conce′ssionary, kon-ses′-sho-ner-y. *adj.* [from *conceſſion.*] Given by indulgence or allowance.

Conce′ssively, kon-ses′-sıv-ly. *adv.* [from *conceſſion.*] By way of conceſſion; as, yielding; not controverting by aſſumption.

Some have written rhetorically and *conceſſively*; not controverting, but aſſuming the queſtion, which, taken as granted, advantaged the illation.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Conch, konk′. *n. ſ.* [*concha*, Lat.] A ſhell; a ſea-ſhell.

He furniſhes her cloſet firſt, and fills
The crowded ſhelves with rarities of ſhells:
Adds orient pearls, which from the *conchs* he drew,
And all the ſparkling ſtones of various hue.
Dryden's Fables.

Co′nchoid, konk′-oid. *n. ſ.* The name of a curve.

Conci′liar, kon-sıl′-yar. *adj.* [*concilium*, Lat.] Relating to a council.

Having been framed by men of primitive ſimplicity, in free and *conciliar* debates, without any ambitious regards. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

To **CONCI′LIATE**, kon-sıl′-yat. *v. a.* [*concilio*, Lat.] To gain; to procure good will; to reconcile.

It was accounted a philtre, or plants that *conciliate* affection. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Concilia′tion, kon-sıl-ya′-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *conciliate.*] The act of gaining or reconciling. *Dict.*

Concilia′tor, kon-sıl-ya′-tur. *n. ſ.* [from *conciliate.*] One that makes peace between others.

Conci′liatory, kon-sıl-ya′-tur-y. *adj.* [from *conciliate.*] Relating to reconciliation. *Dict.*

Conci′nnity, kon-sın′-nı-ty. *n. ſ.* [from *concinnitas*, Lat.] Decency; fitneſs.

CONCI′NNOUS, kon-sın′-nus. *adj.* [*concinnus*, Lat.] Becoming; pleaſant; agreeable.

Co′ncionatory, kon′-sho-na-tur-ry. *adj.* [*concionatorius*, *concio*, Lat.] Uſed at preachings or publick aſſemblies.

Their comelineſs unbeguiled the vulgar of the old opinion the loyaliſts had formerly inſuſed into them by their *concionatory* invectives. *Howel.*

CONCI′SE, kon-sı′s. *adj.* [*conciſus* cut, Lat.] Brief; ſhort; broken into ſhort periods.

The *conciſe* ſtile, which expreſſeth not enough, but leaves ſomewhat to be underſtood.
Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.

Where the author is obſcure, enlighten him; where he is too brief and *conciſe*, amplify a little, and ſet his notions in a fairer view.
Watts on the Mind.

Conci′sely, kon-sı′s-ly. *adv.* [from *conciſe.*] Briefly; ſhortly; in a few words; in ſhort ſentences.

Ulyſſes here ſpeaks very *conciſely*, and he may ſeem to break abruptly into the ſubject.
Broome on the Odyſſey.

Conci′seness, kon-sı′s-nıs. *n. ſ.* [from *conciſe.*] Brevity; ſhortneſs.

Giving more ſcope to Mezentius and Lauſus, that verſion, which has more of the majeſty of Virgil, has leſs of his *conciſeneſs.* *Dryden.*

Conci′sion, kon-sız′-zhun. *n. ſ.* [*conciſum*, Lat.] Cutting off; exciſion; deſtruction.

Concita′tion, kon-sy-ta′-shun. *n. ſ.* [*concitatio*, Lat.] The act of ſtirring up, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by immediate illumination of the ſoul; whereas the deceiving ſpirit, by *concitation* of humours, produces conceited phantaſmes. *Brown.*

Conclama′tion, kon-kla-ma′-shun. *n. ſ.* [*conclamatio*, Lat.] An outcry or ſhout of many together. *Dict.*

Co′nclave, kon′-klav. *n. ſ.* [*conclave*, Lat.]

1. A private apartment.

2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or, the aſſembly of the cardinals.

I thank the holy *conclave* for their loves;
They 've ſent me ſuch a man I would have wiſh'd for. *Shakeſp.*

It was ſaid of a cardinal, by reaſon of his apparent likelihood to ſtep into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope, and came out again cardinal. *South's Sermons.*

3. A cloſe aſſembly.

Forthwith a *conclave* of the godhead meets,
Where Juno in the ſhining ſenate ſits. *Garth.*

To **CONCLU′DE**, kon-klu′d. *v. a.* [*concludo*, Lat.]

1. To ſhut.

The very perſon of Chriſt, therefore, for ever and the ſelf-ſame, was only, touching bodily ſubſtance, *concluded* within the grave. *Hooker.*

2. To include; to comprehend.

God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. *Romans*, xi. 32.

3. To collect by ratiocination.

The providences of God are promiſcuouſly adminiſtered in this world; ſo that no man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any perſon, by any thing that befals him. *Tillotſon.*

4. To decide; to determine: that is, to *ſhut* or *cloſe* the diſpute.

Youth, ere it ſees the world, here ſtudies reſt;
And age, returning thence, *concludes* it beſt.
Dryden.

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* bleſt before he die. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

5. To end; to finiſh.

Is it concluded he ſhall be protector?
It is determin'd, not *concluded* yet;
But ſo it muſt be, if the king miſcarry.
Shakeſp. Rich. III.

I will *conclude* this part with the ſpeech of a counſellor of ſtate. *Bacon.*

Theſe are my theme, and how the war began,
And how *concluded* by the godlike man.
Dryden's Æneid.

6. To oblige, as by the final determination.

The king would never endure that the baſe multitude ſhould fruſtrate the authority of the parliament, wherein their votes and conſents were *concluded*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they muſt be *concluded* by it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He never refuſed to be *concluded* by the authority of one legally ſummoned. *Atterbury.*

To **CONCLU'DE**, kỏn-klů'd. *v. n.*

1. To perform the laſt act of ratiocination; to collect the conſequence; to determine.

For why ſhould we the buſy ſoul believe,
When boldly ſhe *concludes* of that and this;
When of herſelf ſhe can no judgment give,
Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what ſhe is? *Davies.*

The blind man's relations import no neceſſity of *concluding*, that though black was the rougheſt of colours, therefore white ſhould be the ſmootheſt. *Boyle on Colours.*

There is ſomething infamous in the very attempt: the world will *conclude* I had a guilty conſcience. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. To ſettle opinion.

Can we *conclude* upon Luther's inſtability as our author has done, becauſe, in a ſingle notion no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had ſome doubtings? *Atterbury.*

I queſtion not but your tranſlation will do honour to our country; for I *conclude* of it already from thoſe performances. *Addiſon to Pope.*

3. Finally to determine.

They humbly ſue unto your excellence,
To have a goodly peace *concluded* of
Between the realms of England and of France.
Shakeſp.

4. To end.

And all around wore nuptial bonds, the ties
Of love's aſſurance, and a train of lyes,
That, made in luſt, *conclude* in perjuries.
Dryden's Fables.

We 'll tell when 'tis enough,
Or if it wants the nice *concluding* bout. *King.*

CONCLU'DENCY, kỏn-klů'-dên-sŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *concludent*.] Conſequence; regular proof; logical deduction of reaſon.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and *concludency* of them, ends in deciſion. *Hale.*

CONCLU'DENT, kỏn-klů'-dênt. *adj.* [from *conclude*.] Deciſive; ending in juſt and undeniable conſequences.

Though theſe kind of arguments may ſeem more obſcure, yet, upon a due conſideration of them, they are highly conſequential and *concludent* to my purpoſe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONCLU'DINGLY, kỏn-klů'-dîng-lŷ. *adv.* [from *conclude*.] With uncontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion you meet with, repugnant to what you were formerly embued with, be *concludingly* demonſtrated or not. *Digby.*

CONCLU'SIBLE, kỏn-klů'-sîbl. *adj.* [from *conclude*.] Determinable; certain by regular proof.

'Tis as certainly *concluſible* from God's preſcience, that they will voluntarily do this, as that they will do it at all. *Hammond.*

CONCLU'SION, kỏn-klů'-zhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *conclude*.]

1. Determination; final deciſion.

Ways of peaceable *concluſion* there are but theſe two certain; the one a ſentence of judicial deciſion, given by authority thereto appointed within ourſelves; the other, the like kind of ſentence given by a more univerſal authority. *Hooker.*

2. The collection from propoſitions premiſed; the conſequence.

The *concluſion* of experience, from the time paſt to the time preſent, will not be ſound and perfect. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

And marrying divers principles and grounds,
Out of their match a true *concluſion* brings. *Davies.*
Then doth the wit
Build fond *concluſions* on thoſe idle grounds;
Then doth it fly the good, and ill purſue. *Davies.*

I only deal by rules of art,
Such as are lawful, and judge by
Concluſions of aſtrology. *Hudibras.*

It is of the nature of principles, to yield a *concluſion* different from themſelves. *Tillotſon.*

He granted him both the major and the minor; but denied him the *concluſion*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. The cloſe; the laſt reſult of argumentative deduction.

Let us hear the *concluſion* of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man. *Eccleſ.* xii. 13.

I have been reaſoning, and in *concluſion* have thought it beſt to return to what fortune hath made my home. *Swift.*

4. The event of experiments; experiment.

Her phyſician tells me,
She has purſued *concluſions* infinite
Of eaſy ways to die. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

We practiſe likewiſe all *concluſions* of grafting and inoculating, as well of wild trees as fruit trees. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

5. The end; the laſt part.

I can ſpeak no longer; yet I will ſtrain myſelf to breathe out this one invocation, which ſhall be my *concluſion*. *Howel.*

6. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify ſilence; confinement of the thoughts.

Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes
And ſtill *concluſion*, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

CONCLU'SIVE, kỏn-klů'-sîv. *adj.* [from *conclude*.]

1. Deciſive; giving the laſt determination to the opinion.

The agreeing votes of both houſes were not by any law or reaſon *concluſive* to my judgment. *King Charles.*

The laſt dictate of the underſtanding is not always abſolute in itſelf, nor *concluſive* to the will, yet it produces no antecedent nor external neceſſity. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

They have ſecret reaſons for what they ſeem to do, which, whatever they are, they muſt be equally *concluſive* for us as they were for them. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly conſequential.

Thoſe that are not men of art, not knowing the true forms of ſyllogiſm, cannot know whether they are made in right and *concluſive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

CONCLU'SIVELY, kỏn-klů'-sîv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *concluſive*.] Deciſively; with final determination.

This I ſpeak only to deſire Eupolis not to ſpeak peremptorily, or *concluſively*, touching the point of poſſibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon.*

CONCLU'SIVENESS, kỏn-klů'-sîv-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *concluſive*.] Power of determining the opinion; regular conſequence.

Conſideration of things to be known, of their ſeveral weights, *concluſiveneſs*, or evidence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **CONCOA'GULATE**, kỏn-kỏ-åg'-gů-låt. *v. a.* [from *con* and *coagulate*.] To curdle or congeal one thing with another.

The ſaline parts of thoſe, upon their ſolution by the rain, may work upon thoſe other ſubſtances, formerly *concoagulated* with them. *Boyle's Experiments.*

They do but coagulate themſelves, without *concoagulating* with them any water. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

CONCOAGULA'TION, kỏn-kỏ-åg-gů-lå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *concoagulate*.] A coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one maſs.

To **CONCO'CT**, kỏn-kỏk't. *v. a.* [*concoquo*, Lat.]

1. To digeſt by the ſtomach, ſo as to turn food to nutriment.

The working of purging medicines cometh two or three hours after the medicines taken; for that the ſtomach firſt maketh a proof, whether it can *concoct* them. *Bacon.*

Aſſuredly he was a man of a feeble ſtomach, unable to *concoct* any great fortune, proſperous or adverſe. *Hayward.*

The vital functions are performed by general and conſtant laws; the food is *concocted*, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

The notions and ſentiments of others judgment, as well as of our own memory, makes our property: it does, as it were, *concoct* our intellectual food, and turns it into a part of ourſelves. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To purify or ſublime by heat; to heighten to perfection.

The ſmall cloſe-lurking miniſter of fate,
Whoſe high *concocted* venom through the veins
A rapid lightning darts. *Thomſon's Summer.*

3. To ripen.

The root which continueth ever in the earth, is ſtill *concocted* by the earth; and fruits and grains are half a year in *concocting*, whereas leaves are out and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

CONCO'CTION, kỏn-kỏk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *concoct*.] Digeſtion in the ſtomach; maturation by heat; the acceleration of any thing towards purity and perfection.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a ſimple maturation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The conſtanteſt notion of *concoction* is, that it ſhould ſignify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*, which is the ultimity of that action or proceſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He, though he knew not which ſoul ſpake,
Becauſe both meant, both ſpake the ſame,
Might thence a new *concoction* take,
And part far purer than he came. *Donne.*

CONCO'LOUR, kỏn-kůl'-lůr. *adj.* [*concolor*, Lat.] Of one colour; without variety.

In *concolour* animals, and ſuch as are confined unto the ſame colour, we meaſure not their beauty thereby; for if a crow or blackbird grow white, we account it more pretty. *Brown.*

CONCO'MITANCE, kỏn-kỏm'-î-tåns. } *n. ſ.*
CONCO'MITANCY, kỏn-kỏm'-î-tån-sŷ. }
[from *concomitor*, Lat.] Subſiſtence together with another thing.

The ſecondary action ſubſiſteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other; ſo the noſtrils are uſeful for reſpiration and ſmelling, but the principal uſe is ſmelling. *Brown.*

To argue from a *concomitancy* to a cauſality, is not infallibly concluſive. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

CONCO'MITANT, kỏn-kỏm'-î-tånt. *adj.* [*concomitans*, Lat.] Conjoined with; concurrent with; coming and going with, as collateral, not cauſative or conſequential.

The ſpirit that furthereth the extenſion or dilatation of bodies, and is ever *concomitant* with poroſity and dryneſs. *Bacon.*

It has pleaſed our wiſe Creator to annex to ſeveral objects, as alſo to ſeveral of our thoughts, a *concomitant* pleaſure; and that in ſeveral objects, to ſeveral degrees. *Locke.*

Conco′mitant, kỏn-kỏm′-ỉ-tǎnt. *n. ſ.* Companion; perſon or thing collaterally connected.

Theſe effects are, from the local motion of the air, a *concomitant* of the ſound, and not from the ſound. *Bacon.*

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir apparent and only ſon, in a journey of much adventure. *Wotton.*

In conſumptions, the preternatural *concomitants*, an univerſal heat of the body, a torminous diarrhœa, and hot diſtillations, have all a corroſive quality. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hardheartedneſs, or want of compaſſion. *South's Serm.*

Horror ſtalks around,
Wild ſtaring, and his ſad *concomitant*
Deſpair, of abject look. *Philips.*

Reproach is a *concomitant* to greatneſs, as ſatires and invectives were an eſſential part of a Roman triumph. *Addiſon.*

And for tobacco, who could bear it?
Filthy *concomitant* of claret! *Prior.*

Where antecedents, *concomitants* and conſequents, cauſes and effects, ſigns and things ſignified, ſubjects and adjuncts, are neceſſarily connected with each other, we may infer. *Watts.*

Conco′mitantly, kỏn-kỏm′-ỉ-tǎnt-lỷ. *adv.* [from *concomitant.*] In company with others. *Dict.*

To **Conco′mitate**, kỏn-kỏm′-ỉ-tǎt. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be collaterally connected with any thing; to come and go with another.

This ſimple bloody ſpectation of the lungs, is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleuriſy. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CO′NCORD, kỏn′-kỏrd. *n. ſ.* [*concordia*, Lat.]

1. Agreement between perſons or things; ſuitableneſs of one to another; peace; union; mutual kindneſs.

Had I power, I ſhould
Pour the ſweet milk of *concord* into hell,
Uproar the univerſal peace. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

What *concord* hath Chriſt with Belial?
2 Cor. vi. 15.

One ſhall riſe
Of proud ambitious heart, who not content
With fair equality, fraternal ſtate,
Will arrogate dominion undeſerv'd
Over his brethren, and quite diſpoſſeſs
Concord and law of nature from the earth. *Milton.*

Unſafe within the wind
Of ſuch commotion; ſuch as, to ſet forth
Great things by ſmall, if, nature's *concord* broke,
Among the conſtellations war were ſprung. *Milton.*

Kind *concord*, heavenly born! whoſe bliſsful reign
Holds this vaſt globe in one ſurrounding chain;
Soul of the world! *Tickel.*

2. A compact.

It appeareth by the *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Iriſh king. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Harmony; conſent of ſounds.

The man who hath not muſick in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with *concord* of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

4. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another, diſtinct from regimen.

Have thoſe who have writ about declenſions, *concords*, and ſyntaxes, loſt their labour? *Locke.*

Conco′rdance, kỏn-kǎ′r-dǎns. *n. ſ.* [*concordantia*, Lat.]

1. Agreement.

2. A book which ſhews in how many texts of ſcripture any word occurs.

I ſhall take it for an opportunity to tell you, how you are to rule the city out of a *concordance.* *South's Sermons, Dedication.*

Some of you turn over a *concordance*, and there, having the principal word, introduce as much of the verſe as will ſerve your turn. *Swift.*

An old *concordance* bound long ſince. *Swift.*

3. A concord in grammar; one of the three chief relations in ſpeech. It is not now in uſe in this ſenſe.

After the three *concordances* learned, let the maſter read unto him the epiſtles of Cicero. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Conco′rdant, kỏn-kǎ′r-dǎnt. *adj.* [*concordans*, Lat.] Agreeable; agreeing; correſpondent; harmonious.

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, profeſſions, and arts, commonwealths would riſe up of themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Conco′rdate, kỏn-kǎ′r-dǎt. *n. ſ.* [*concordat*, Fr. *concordatum*, Lat.] A compact; a convention.

How comes he to number the want of ſynods in the Gallican church among the grievances of that *concordate*, and as a mark of their ſlavery, ſince he reckons all convocations of the clergy in England to be uſeleſs and dangerous? *Swift.*

Conco′rporal, kỏn-kǎ′r-pỏ-rǎl. *adj.* [from *concorporo*, Lat. to incorporate.] Of the ſame body. *Dict.*

To **Conco′rporate**, kỏn-kǎ′r-pỏ-rǎt. *v. a.* [from *con* and *corpus.*] To unite in one maſs or ſubſtance.

When we *concorporate* the ſign with the ſignification, we conjoin the word with the ſpirit. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

To **Conco′rporate**, kỏn-kǎ′r-pỏ-rǎt. *v. n.* [*con* and *corpus.*] To unite into one body.

Thus we chaſtiſe the god of wine
With water that is feminine,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and ſo *concorporate.* *Cleaveland.*

Concorpora′tion, kỏn-kỏr-pỏ-rǎ′-ſhǔn. *n. ſ.* [from *concorporate.*] Union in one maſs; intimate mixture. *Dict.*

Co′ncourse, kỏn′-kǔrs. *n. ſ.* [*concurſus*, Lat.]

1. The confluence of many perſons or things to one place.

Do all the nightly guards,
The city's watches, with the people's fears,
The *concourſe* of all good men, ſtrike thee nothing?
Ben Jonſon.

The coalition of the good frame of the univerſe was not the product of chance, or fortuitous *concourſe* of particles of matter. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

Vain is his force, and vainer is his ſkill,
With ſuch a *concourſe* comes the flood of ill.
Dryden's Fables.

2. The perſons aſſembled.

The prince with wonder hears, from ev'ry part,
The noiſe and buſy *concourſe* of the mart.
Dryden's Virgil.

3. The point of junction or interſection of two bodies.

So ſoon as the upper glaſs is laid upon the lower, ſo as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop at the other end, making with the lower glaſs an angle of about ten or fifteen minutes; the drop will begin to move towards the *concourſe* of the glaſſes, and will continue to move with an accelerated motion, till it arrives at that *concourſe* of the glaſſes. *Newton.*

Concrema′tion, kỏn-krẻ-mǎ′-ſhǔn. *n. ſ.* [from *concremo*, Lat. to burn together.] The act of burning many things together. *Dict.*

Co′ncrement, kỏn′-krẻ-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] The maſs formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

There is the coheſion of the matter into a more looſe conſiſtency, like clay, and thereby it is prepared to the *concrement* of a pebble or flint. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Concre′scense, kỏn-krẻs′-ſẻns. *n. ſ.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of ſeparate particles.

Seeing it is neither a ſubſtance perfect, nor inchoate, how any other ſubſtance ſhould thence take *concreſcence*, hath not been taught. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

To **CONCRE′TE**, kỏn-krẻ′t. *v. n.* [*concreſco*, Lat.] To coaleſce into one maſs; to grow by the union and coheſion of parts.

The mineral or metallick matter, thus *concreting* with the cryſtalline, is equally diffuſed throughout the body of it. *Woodward.*

When any ſaline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let cool, the ſalt *concretes* in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the ſalt, before they *concreted*, floated in the liquor at equal diſtances, in rank and file. *Newton.*

The blood of ſome who died of the plague could not be made to *concrete*, by reaſon of the putrefaction begun. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Concre′te**, kỏn-krẻ′t. *v. a.* To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of ſcattered particles.

That there are in our inferiour world divers bodies, that are *concreted* out of others, is beyond all diſpute: we ſee it in the meteors. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Co′ncrete, kỏn-krẻ′t. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of ſeparate particles into one maſs.

The firſt *concrete* ſtate, or conſiſtent ſurface, of the chaos, muſt be of the ſame figure as the laſt liquid ſtate. *Burnet.*

2. [In logick.] Not abſtract: applied to a ſubject.

A kind of mutual commutation there is, whereby thoſe *concrete* names, God and man, when we ſpeak of Chriſt, do take interchangeably one another's room; ſo that, for truth of ſpeech, it ſkilleth not whether we ſay that the ſon of God hath created the world, and the ſon of man by his death hath ſaved it; or elſe that the ſon of man did create, and the ſon of God died to ſave, the world. *Hooker.*

Concrete terms, while they expreſs the quality, do alſo either expreſs, or imply, or refer to ſome ſubject to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wiſe, mortal, living, dead: but theſe are not always noun adjectives in a grammatical ſenſe; for a knave, a fool, a philoſopher, and many other *concretes*, are ſubſtantives, as well as knavery, folly, and philoſophy, which are the abſtract terms that belong to them. *Watts's Logick.*

Co′ncrete, kỏn-krẻ′t. *n. ſ.* A maſs formed by concretion; or, union of various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itſelf be admitted, as it muſt be, for a porous *concrete*, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be ſo much the greater. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Concre′tely, kỏn-krẻ′t-lỷ. *adv.* [from *concrete.*] In a manner including the ſubject with the predicate; not abſtractly.

Sin, conſidered not abſtractedly for the mere act of obliquity, but *concretely*, with ſuch a ſpecial dependance of it upon the will as ſerves to render the agent guilty. *Norris.*

Concre′teness, kỏn-krẻ′t-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *concrete.*] Coagulation; collection of fluids into a ſolid maſs. *Dict.*

Concre′tion, kỏn-krẻ′-ſhǔn. *n. ſ.* [from *concrete.*]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.

2. The maſs formed by a coalition of ſeparate particles.

Some plants, upon the top of the ſea, are ſuppoſed to grow of ſome *concretion* of ſlime from the water, where the ſea ſtirreth little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Heat, in general, doth not reſolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce *concretions.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONCRETIVE, kôn-krè'-tîv. *adj.* [from *concrete.*] Having the power to produce concretions; coagulative.

When wood and other bodies petrify, we do not aſcribe their induration to cold, but unto ſalinous ſpirit, or *concretive* juices. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

CONCRE'TURE, kôn-krè'-tshûr. *n. ſ.* [from *concrete.*] A maſs formed by coagulation.

CONCU'BINAGE, kôn-kû'-bî-nîdzh. *n. ſ.* [*concubinage*, Fr. *concubinatus*, Lat.] The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was puniſhed with death by the ancient heathens: *concubinage* was permitted. *Broome.*

CO'NCUBINE, kônk'-û-bîn. *n. ſ.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A woman kept in fornication; a whore; a ſtrumpet.

I know I am too mean to be your queen,
And yet too good to be your *concubine.*
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

When his great friend was ſuitor to him to pardon an offender, he denied him: afterwards, when a *concubine* of his made the ſame ſuit, he granted it to her; and ſaid, Such ſuits were to be granted to whores. *Bacon.*

He cauſed him to paint one of his *concubines*, Campaſpe, who had the greateſt ſhare in his affection. *Dryden.*

The wife, though a bright goddeſs, thus gives place
To mortal *concubines* of freſh embrace. *Granville.*

To **CONCU'LCATE**, kôn-kûl'-kàt. *v. a.* [*conculco*, Lat.] To tread, or trample, under foot. *Dict.*

CONCULCA'TION, kôn-kûl-kà'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*conculcatio*, Lat.] Trampling with the feet. *Dict.*

CONCU'PISCENCE, kôn-kû'-pîs-sèns. *n. ſ.* [*concupiſcentia*, Lat.] Irregular deſire; libidinous wiſh; luſt; lechery.

We know even ſecret *concupiſcence* to be ſin; and are made fearful to offend, though it be but in a wandering cogitation. *Hooker.*

In our faces the evident ſigns
Of foul *concupiſcence*; whence evil ſtore,
Ev'n ſhame, the laſt of evils. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Nor can they ſay, that the difference of climate inclines one nation to *concupiſcence* and ſenſual pleaſures, another to blood-thirſtineſs: it would diſcover great ignorance not to know, that a people has been overrun with recently invented vice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONCU'PISCENT, kôn-kû'-pîs-sènt. *adj.* [*concupiſcens*, Lat.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my chaſte body
To his *concupiſcent* intemperate luſt,
Releaſe my brother! *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL, kôn-kû-pîs-sèn'-shàl. *adj.* [from *concupiſcent.*] Relating to concupiſcence. *Dict.*

CONCUPI'SCIBLE, kôn-kû'-pîs-sîbl. *adj.* [*concupiſcibilis*, Lat.] Impreſſing deſire; eager; deſirous; inclining to the purſuit or attainment of any thing.

The ſchools reduce all the paſſions to theſe two heads, the *concupiſcible* and iraſcible appetite. *South's Sermons.*

To **CONCU'R**, kôn-kûr'. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Lat.]

1. To meet in one point.

Though reaſon favour them, yet ſenſe can hardly allow them; and, to ſatisfy, both theſe muſt *concur.* *Temple.*

2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which ſhall be done by the greater part of my executors, ſhall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had *concurred* in the ſame. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

3. It has *with* before the perſon with whom one agrees.

It is not evil ſimply to *concur with* the heathens, either in opinion or action; and that conformity with them is only then a diſgrace, when we follow them in that they do amiſs, or generally in that they do without reaſon. *Hooker.*

4. It has *to* before the effect to which one contributes.

Their affections were known to *concur to* the moſt deſperate counſels. *Clarendon.*

Extremes in nature equal good produce,
Extremes in man *concur to* general uſe. *Pope.*

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profeſſion, *concurring* with a bad life, is only to deny Chriſt with a greater ſolemnity. *South.*

Teſtimony is the argument; and, if fair probabilities of reaſon *concur* with it, this argument hath all the ſtrength it can have. *Tillotſon.*

6. To contribute to one common event with joint power.

When outward cauſes *concur*, the idle are ſooneſt ſeized by this infection. *Collier on the Spleen.*

CONCU'RRENCE, kôn-kûr'-rèns.
CONCU'RRENCY, kôn-kûr'-rèn-sŷ. } *n. ſ.* [from *concur.*]

1. Union; aſſociation; conjunction.

We have no other meaſure but our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reaſons, to perſuade us. *Locke.*

2. Agreement; act of joining in any deſign, or meaſures.

Their *concurrence* in perſuaſion, about ſome material points belonging to the ſame polity, is not ſtrange. *Hooker, Preface.*

The *concurrence* of the peers in that fury, can be imputed to the irreverence the judges were in. *Clarendon.*

Tarquin the proud was expelled by an univerſal *concurrence* of nobles and people. *Swift on the Diſſent. in Athens and Rome.*

3. Combination of many agents or circumſtances.

Struck with theſe great *concurrences* of things. *Craſhaw.*

He views our behaviour in every *concurrence* of affairs, and ſees us engage in all the poſſibilities of action. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. Aſſiſtance; help.

From theſe ſublime images we collect the greatneſs of the work, and the neceſſity of the divine *concurrence* to it. *Rogers.*

5. Joint right; equal claim.

A biſhop might have officers, if there was a *concurrency* of juriſdiction between him and the archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

CONCU'RRENT, kôn-kûr'-rènt. *adj.* [from *concur.*]

1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the ſame act; contributing to the ſame event; concomitant in agency.

I join with theſe laws the perſonal preſence of the king's ſon, as a *concurrent* cauſe of this reformation. *Davies on Ireland.*

For, without the *concurrent* conſent of all theſe three parts of the legiſlature, no ſuch law is or can be made. *Hale.*

This ſole vital faculty is not ſufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the periphery, unleſs the animal faculty be *concurrent* with it, to ſupply the fibres with animal ſpirits. *Harvey.*

All combin'd,
Your beauty, and my impotence of mind;
And his *concurrent* flame, that blew my fire;
For ſtill our kindred ſouls had one deſire.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Conjoined; aſſociate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the *concurrent* echo and the iterant, but the quickneſs or ſlowneſs of the return. *Bacon.*

CONCU'RRENT, kôn-kûr'-rènt. *n. ſ.* [from *concur.*] That which concurs; a contributory cauſe.

To all affairs of importance there are three neceſſary *concurrents*, without which they can never be diſpatched; time, induſtry, and faculties. *Decay of Piety.*

CONCU'SSION, kôn-kûs'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*concuſſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſhaking; agitation; tremefaction.

It is believed that great ringing of bells, in populous cities, hath diſſipated peſtilent air; which may be from the *concuſſion* of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſtrong *concuſſion* on the heaving tide
Roll'd back the veſſel to the iſland's ſide.
Pope's Odyſſey.

2. The ſtate of being ſhaken.

There want not inſtances of ſuch an univerſal *concuſſion* of the whole globe, as muſt needs imply an agitation of the whole abyſs. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

CONCU'SSIVE, kôn-kûs'-sîv. *adj.* [*concuſſus*, Lat.] Having the power or quality of ſhaking.

To **CONDE'MN**, kôn-dèm'. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Lat.]

1. To find guilty; to doom to puniſhment: contrary to *abſolve.*

My conſcience hath a thouſand ſeveral tongues,
And ev'ry tongue brings in a ſev'ral tale,
And ev'ry tale *condemns* me for a villain.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Is he found guilty?——
——Yes, truly, is he, and *condemn'd* upon 't.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

Conſidered as a judge, it *condemns* where it ought to abſolve, and pronounces abſolution where it ought to *condemn.* *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. It has *to* before the puniſhment.

The ſon of man ſhall be betrayed unto the ſcribes, and they ſhall *condemn* him *to* death. *Matt.* xx. 18.

3. To cenſure; to blame; to declare criminal: contrary to *approve.*

Who then ſhall blame
His peſter'd ſenſes to recoil and ſtart,
When all that is within him does *condemn*
Itſelf for being there? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The poet, who flouriſhed in the ſcene, is *condemned* in the ruelle. *Dryden's Æneid, Preface.*

He who was ſo unjuſt as to do his brother an injury, will ſcarce be ſo juſt as to *condemn* himſelf for it. *Locke.*

They who approve my conduct in this particular, are much more numerous than thoſe who *condemn* it. *Spectator.*

4. To fine.

And the king of Egypt put him down at Jeruſalem, and *condemned* the land in an hundred talents of ſilver. *2 Chronicles.*

5. To ſhew guilt by contraſt.

The righteous that is dead ſhall *condemn* the ungodly which are living. *Wiſdom*, iv. 16.

CONDE'MNABLE, kôn-dèm'-nàbl. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Blameable; culpable.

He commands to deface the print of a cauldron in aſhes; which ſtrictly to obſerve, were *condemnable* ſuperſtition. *Brown.*

CONDEMNA'TION, kôn-dèm-nà'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*condemnatio*, Lat.] The ſentence by which any one is doomed to puniſhment; the act of condemning; the ſtate of being condemned.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them. *Romans*, viii.

Conde'mnatory, kỏn-dẻm′-nå-tůr-ỷ. *adj.* [from *condemn.*] Paſſing a ſentence of condemnation, or of cenſure.

He that paſſes the firſt *condemnatory* ſentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is chargeable with all thoſe diſorders to which he gave riſe. *Government of the Tongue.*

Conde'mner, kỏn-dẻm′-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *condemn.*] A blamer; a cenſurer; a cenſor.

Some few are the only refuſers and *condemners* of this catholick practice. *Taylor's Worthy Commun.*

Conde'nsable, kỏn-dẻn′-sảbl. *adj.* [from *condenſate.*] That which is capable of condenſation; that which can be drawn or compreſſed into a narrower compaſs.

This agent meets with reſiſtance in the moveable; and not being in the utmoſt extremity of denſity, but *condenſable* yet further, every reſiſtance works ſomething upon the mover to condenſe it. *Digby on the Soul.*

To **Conde'nsate**, kỏn-dẻn′-sảt. *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Lat.] To condenſe; to make thicker.

To **Conde'nsate**, kỏn-dẻn′-sảt. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

Conde'nsate, kỏn-dẻn′-sảt. *adj.* [*condenſatus*, Lat.] Made thick; condenſed; compreſſed into leſs ſpace.

Water by nature is white; yea, thickened or *condenſate*, moſt white, as it appeareth by the hail and ſnow. *Peacham.*

Condensa'tion, kỏn-dẻn-sả′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *condenſate.*] The act of thickening any body, or making it more groſs and weighty: oppoſite to *rarefaction.*

If by natural arguments it may be proved, that water, by *condenſation*, may become earth; the ſame reaſon teacheth, that earth, rarefied, may become water. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

By water-glaſſes the account was not regular; for, from attenuation and *condenſation*, the hours were ſhorter in hot weather than in cold. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſupply of its moiſture is by rains and ſnow, and dews and *condenſation* of vapours, and perhaps by ſubterraneous paſſages. *Bentley.*

To **CONDE'NSE**, kỏn-dẻns′. *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Lat.] To make any body more thick, cloſe, and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other; to inſpiſſate: oppoſed to *rarefy.*

Moving in ſo high a ſphere, he muſt needs, as the ſun, raiſe many envious exhalations; which, *condenſed* by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brighteſt merit. *King Charles.*

Some lead their youth abroad, while ſome *condenſe*
Their liquid ſtore, and ſome in cells diſpenſe. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Such denſe and ſolid ſtrata arreſt the vapour at the ſurface of the earth, and collect and *condenſe* it there. *Woodward.*

To **Conde'nse**, kỏn-dẻns′. *v. n.* To grow cloſe and weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrow compaſs.

The water falling from the upper parts of the cave, does preſently there *condenſe* into little ſtones. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*

All vapours, when they begin to *condenſe* and coaleſce into ſmall parcels, become firſt of that bigneſs whereby azure muſt be reflected, before they can conſtitute other colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

Conde'nse, kỏn-dẻns′. *adj.* [from the verb.] Thick; denſe; condenſated; cloſe; maſſy; weighty.

They colour, ſhape, and ſize
Aſſume, as likes them beſt, *condenſe* or rare. *Milt.*

They might be ſeparated without conſociating into the huge *condenſe* bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Conde'nser, kỏn-dẻn′-sůr. *n. ſ.* [from *condenſe.*] A ſtrong metalline veſſel, wherein to crowd the air, by means of a ſyringe faſtened thereto. *Quincy.*

Conde'nsity, kỏn-dẻn′-sỉ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *condenſe.*] The ſtate of being condenſed; condenſation; denſeneſs; denſity.

Co'nders, kỏn′-dỉrs. *n. ſ.* [*conduire*, Fr.]

Such as ſtand upon high places near the ſea coaſt, at the time of herring fiſhing, to make ſigns to the fiſhers which way the ſhole paſſeth, which may better appear to ſuch as ſtand upon ſome high cliff, by a kind of blue colour that the fiſh cauſeth in the water, than to thoſe in the ſhips. Theſe be likewiſe called *buers*, by likelihood of the French *buyer*, *exclamare*, and balkers. *Cowell.*

To **CONDESCE'ND**, kỏn-dẻ-sẻnd′. *v. n.* [*condeſcendre*, Fr. from *condeſcendo*, Lat.]

1. To depart from the privileges of ſuperiority by a voluntary ſubmiſſion; to ſink willingly to equal terms with inferiours; to ſooth by familiarity.

This method carries a very humble and *condeſcending* air, when he that inſtructs ſeems to be the enquirer. *Watts.*

2. To conſent to do more than mere juſtice can require.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency does *condeſcend*,
On theſe conditions, to become your friend. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

He did not primarily intend to appoint this way; but *condeſcended* to it, as accommodate to their preſent ſtate. *Tillotſon.*

3. To ſtoop; to bend; to yield; to ſubmit; to become ſubject.

Can they think me ſo broken, ſo debas'd,
With corporal ſervitude, that my mind ever
Will *condeſcend* to ſuch abſurd commands? *Milt.*

Nor ſhall my reſolution
Diſarm itſelf, nor *condeſcend* to parly
With fooliſh hopes. *Denham's Sophy.*

Condesce'ndence, kỏn-dẻ-sẻn′-dẻns. *n. ſ.* [*condeſcendance*, Fr.] Voluntary ſubmiſſion to a ſtate of equality with inferiours.

Condesce'ndingly, kỏn-dẻ-sẻnd′-ỉng-lỷ. *adv.* [from *condeſcending.*] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind conceſſion.

We *condeſcendingly* made Luther's works umpires in the controverſy. *Atterbury.*

Condesce'nsion, kỏn-dẻ-sẻn′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *condeſcend.*] Voluntary humiliation; deſcent from ſuperiority; voluntary ſubmiſſion to equality with inferiours.

It forbids pride, and ambition, and vain glory; and commands humility, and modeſty, and *condeſcenſion* to others. *Tillotſon.*

Courteſy and *condeſcenſion* is an happy quality, which never fails to make its way into the good opinion, and into the very heart; and allays the envy which always attends a high ſtation. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Raphael, amidſt his tenderneſs, ſhews ſuch a dignity and *condeſcenſion* in all his behaviour, as are ſuitable to a ſuperiour nature. *Addiſon.*

Condesce'nsive, kỏn-dẻ-sẻn′-sỉv. *adj.* [from *condeſcend.*] Courteous; willing to treat with inferiours on equal terms; not haughty; not arrogant.

CONDI'GN, kỏn-dỉ′n. *adj.* [*condignus*, Lat.] Worthy of a perſon; ſuitable; deſerved; merited: it is always uſed of ſomething deſerved by crimes.

Unleſs it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them *condign* puniſhment. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Conſider who is your friend, he that would have brought him to *condign* puniſhment, or he that has ſaved him. *Arbuthnot.*

Condi'gnness, kỏn-dỉ′n-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *condign.*] Suitableneſs; agreeableneſs to deſerts. *Dict.*

Condi'gnly, kỏn-dỉ′n-lỷ. *adv.* [from *condign.*] Deſervedly; according to merit. *Dict.*

Co'ndiment, kỏn′-dỷ-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [*condimentum*, Lat.] Seaſoning; ſauce; that which excites the appetite by a pungent taſte.

As for radiſh and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nouriſhment. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Many things are ſwallowed by animals rather for *condiment*, guſt, or medicament, than any ſubſtantial nutriment. *Brown.*

Condisci'ple, kỏn-dỉs-sỉ′pl. *n. ſ.* [*condiſcipulus*, Lat.] A ſchoolfellow.

To **CO'NDITE**, kỏn-dỉ′t. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preſerve by ſalts or aromaticks.

Much after the ſame manner as the ſugar doth, in the *conditing* of pears, quinces, and the like. *Grew's Muſæum.*

The moſt innocent of them are but like *condited* or pickled muſhrooms, which, carefully corrected, may be harmleſs, but can never do good. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Co'nditement, kỏn-dỉt′-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *condite.*] A compoſition of conſerves, powders, and ſpices, in the form of an electuary. *Dict.*

CONDI'TION, kỏn-dỉsh′-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*condition*, Fr. *conditio*, Lat.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad.

A rage, whoſe heat hath this *condition*,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood. *Shakeſp. King John.*

2. Attribute; accident; property.

The king is but a man: the violet ſmells, the element ſhews, to him as to me: all his ſenſes have but human *conditions*. *Shakeſp.*

It ſeemed to us a *condition* and property of Divine Powers and Beings, to be hidden and unſeen to others. *Bacon.*

They will be able to conſerve their properties unchanged in paſſing through ſeveral mediums; which is another *condition* of the rays of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament; complexion.

The child taketh moſt of his nature of the mother, beſides ſpeech, manners, and inclination, which are agreeable to the *conditions* of their mothers. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The beſt and ſoundeſt of his time hath been but raſh: now muſt we look, from his age, to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted *conditions*, but the unruly waywardneſs that infirm and cholerick years bring with them. *Shakeſp.*

4. Moral quality; virtue or vice.

Jupiter is hot and moiſt, temperate, modeſt, honeſt, adventurous, liberal, merciful, loving, and faithful; that is, giving theſe inclinations: and therefore thoſe ancient kings, beautified with theſe *conditions*, might be called thereafter Jupiter. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Socrates eſpouſed Xantippe only for her extreme ill *conditions*, above all of that ſex. *South.*

5. State; external circumſtances.

To us all,
That feel the bruiſes of the days before,
And ſuffer the *condition* of theſe times
To lay an heavy and unequal hand
Upon our humours. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

It was not agreeable unto the *condition* of Paradiſe, and ſtate of innocence. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Eſtimate the greatneſs of this mercy by the *condition* it finds the ſinner in, when God vouchſafes it to them. *South's Sermons.*

Did we perfectly know the ſtate of our own *condition*, and what was moſt proper for us, we might have reaſon to conclude our prayers not heard, if not anſwered. *Wake's Preparation.*

This is a principle adapted to every paſſion and faculty of our nature, to every ſtate and *condition* of our life. *Rogers.*

Some deſponding people take the kingdom to be in no *condition* of encouraging ſo numerous a breed of beggars. *Swift.*

Condition, circumſtance, is not the thing;
Bliſs is the ſame in ſubject as in king.
Pope's Eſſay on Man.

6. Rank.

I am, in my *condition*,
A prince, Miranda. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The king himſelf met with many entertainments, at the charge of particular men, which had been rarely practiſed till then by the perſons of the beſt *condition*. *Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact.

Condition!
What *condition* can a treaty find
I' th' part that is at mercy? *Shak. Coriolanus.*

I yield upon *conditions*.—We give none
To traitors: ſtrike him down. *B. Jonſon's Cataline.*

He could not defend it above ten days, and muſt then ſubmit to the worſt *conditions* the rebels were like to grant to his perſon, and to his religion. *Clarendon.*

Many are apt to believe remiſſion of ſins, but they believe it without the *condition* of repentance. *Taylor.*

Thoſe barb'rous pirates willingly receive
Conditions, ſuch as we are pleas'd to give. *Waller.*

Make our *conditions* with yon captive king.—
Secure me but my ſolitary cell;
'Tis all I aſk him. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

8. The writing in which the terms of agreement are compriſed; compact; bond.

Go with me to a notary, ſeal me there
Your ſingle bond; and in a merry ſport,
If you repay me not on ſuch a day,
In ſuch a place, ſuch ſum or ſums as are
Expreſs'd in the *condition*, let the forfeit
Be nominated. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

To **Condi'tion**, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms; to ſtipulate.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan, that Saturn ſhould put to death all his male children. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Small towns, which ſtand ſtiff till great ſhot
Enforce them, by war's law *condition* not. *Donne.*

'Tis one thing, I muſt confeſs, to *condition* for a good office, and another thing to do it gratis. *L'Eſtrange.*

Condi'tional, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-ŭl. *adj.* [from *condition*.]

1. By way of ſtipulation; not abſolute; made with limitations; granted on particular terms.

For the uſe we have his expreſs commandment, for the effect his *conditional* promiſe; ſo that, without obedience to the one, there is of the other no aſſurance. *Hooker.*

Many ſcriptures, though as to their formal terms they are abſolute, yet as to their ſenſe they are *conditional*. *South.*

This ſtrict neceſſity they ſimple call;
Another ſort there is *conditional*. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. [In grammar and logick.] Expreſſing ſome condition or ſuppoſition.

Condi'tional, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-ŭl. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. A word not now in uſe.

He ſaid, if he were ſure that young man were king Edward's ſon, he would never bear arms againſt him. This caſe ſeems hard, both in reſpect of the *conditional*, and in reſpect of the other words. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Conditiona'lity, kŏn-dĭsh-ŏ-năl'-ĭ-tỹ. *n. ſ.* [from *conditional*.] The quality of being conditional; limitation by certain terms.

And as this clear propoſal of the promiſes may inſpirit our endeavours, ſo is the *conditionality* moſt efficacious to neceſſitate and engage them. *Decay of Piety.*

Condi'tionally, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-ŭl-lỹ. *adv.* [from *conditional*.] With certain limitations; on particular terms; on certain ſtipulations.

I here entail
The crown to thee, and to thine heirs for ever;
Conditionally, that here thou take an oath
To ceaſe this civil war. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

A falſe apprehenſion underſtands that poſitively, which was but *conditionally* expreſſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We ſee large preferments tendered to him, but *conditionally*, upon his doing wicked offices: conſcience ſhall here, according to its office, interpoſe and proteſt. *South.*

Condi'tionary, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭn-ŭr-ỹ. *adj.* [from *condition*.] Stipulated.

Would God in mercy diſpenſe with it as a *conditionary*, yet we could not be happy without it, as a natural qualification for heaven. *Norris.*

To **Condi'tionate**, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŏ-năt. *v. a.* [from *condition*.] To qualify; to regulate.

That ivy ariſeth but where it may be ſupported, we cannot aſcribe the ſame unto any ſcience therein, which ſuſpends and *conditionates* its eruption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Condi'tionate, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŏ-năt. *adj.* [from the verb.] Eſtabliſhed on certain terms or conditions.

That which is miſtaken to be particular and abſolute, duly underſtood, is general, but *conditionate*; and belongs to none who ſhall not perform the condition. *Hammond.*

Condi'tioned, kŏn-dĭsh'-ŭnd. *adj.* [from *condition*.] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

The deareſt friend to me, the kindeſt man,
The beſt *condition'd*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

To **CONDO'LE**, kŏn-dŏ'l. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Lat.] To lament with thoſe that are in misfortune; to expreſs concern for the miſeries of others. It has *with* before the perſon for whoſe misfortune we profeſs grief. It is oppoſed to *congratulate*.

Your friends would have cauſe to rejoice, rather than *condole with* you. *Temple.*

I congratulate with the beaſts upon this honour done to their king; and muſt *condole with* us poor mortals, who are rendered incapable of paying our reſpects. *Addiſon.*

To **Condo'le**, kŏn-dŏ'l. *v. a.* To bewail with another.

I come not, Sampſon, to *condole* thy chance,
As theſe perhaps; yet wiſh it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

Why ſhould our poet petition Iſis for her ſafe delivery, and afterwards *condole* her miſcarriage? *Dryden.*

Condo'lement, kŏn-dŏ'l-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *condole*.] Grief; ſorrow; mourning.

To perſevere
In obſtinate *condolement*, is a courſe
Of impious ſtubbornneſs, unmanly grief.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

Condo'lence, kŏn-dŏ'-lĕns. *n. ſ.* [*condolance*, Fr.] The expreſſion of grief for the ſorrows of another; the civilities and meſſages of friends upon any loſs or misfortune.

The reader will excuſe this digreſſion, due by way of *condolence* to my worthy brethren. *Arbuth.*

Condo'ler, kŏn-dŏ'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *condole*.] One that joins in lamentation for the misfortunes of another.

Condona'tion, kŏn-dŏ-nă'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving. *Dict.*

To **CONDU'CE**, kŏn-dŭs'. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute; to ſerve to ſome purpoſe: followed by *to*.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, ſeemeth to *conduce to* make it ſhine. *Bacon.*

The means and preparations that may *conduce unto* the enterprize. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Every man does love or hate things, according as he apprehends them to *conduce to* this end, or to contradict it. *Tillotſon.*

They may *conduce to* farther diſcoveries for completing the theory of light. *Newton.*

To **Condu'ce**, kŏn-dŭs'. *v. a.* To conduct; to accompany, in order to ſhew the way. In this ſenſe I have only found it in the following paſſage.

He was ſent to *conduce* hither the princeſs Henrietta Maria. *Wotton.*

Condu'cible, kŏn-dŭ'-ſĭbl. *adj.* [*conducibilis*, Lat.] Having the power of conducing; having a tendency to promote or forward: with *to*.

To both, the medium which is moſt propitious and *conducible*, is air. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Thoſe motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibles thereunto*, are wiſely and admirably ordered and contemporated by the rector of all things. *Hale.*

None of theſe magnetical experiments are ſufficient for a perpetual motion, though thoſe kind of qualities ſeem moſt *conducible unto* it. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reaſonable ſervice: all his laws are in themſelves *conducible to* the temporal intereſt of them that obſerve them. *Bentley.*

Condu'cibleness, kŏn-dŭ'-ſĭbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *conducible*.] The quality of contributing to any end. *Dict.*

Condu'cive, kŏn-dŭ'-ſĭv. *adj.* [from *conduce*.] That which may contribute; having the power of forwarding or promoting: with *to*.

An action, however *conducive to* the good of our country, will be repreſented as prejudicial to it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Thoſe proportions of the good things of this life, which are moſt conſiſtent with the intereſts of the ſoul, are alſo moſt *conducive to* our preſent felicity. *Rogers.*

Condu'civeness, kŏn-dŭ'-ſĭv-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *conducive*.] The quality of conducing.

I mention ſome examples of the *conduciveneſs* of the ſmallneſs of a body's parts to its fluidity. *Boyle.*

CO'NDUCT, kŏn'-dŭkt. *n. ſ.* [*conduit*, Fr. *con* and *ductus*, Lat.]

1. Management; economy.

Young men, in the *conduct* and manage of actions, embrace more than they can hold, ſtir more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without conſideration of the means. *Bacon.*

How void of reaſon are our hopes and fears!
What in the *conduct* of our life appears
So well deſign'd, ſo luckily begun,
But when we have our wiſh, we wiſh undone?
Dryden's Juvenal.

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art. *Waller.*

3. Convoy; eſcorte; guard.

His majeſty,
Tend'ring my perſon's ſafety, hath appointed
This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

I was aſhamed to aſk the king footmen and horſemen, and *conduct* for ſafeguard againſt our adverſaries. 1 *Eſdras.*

4. The act of convoying or guarding.

Some three or four of you,
Go, give him courteous *conduct* to this place.
Shakeſp.

5. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or ſafety is aſſured.

6. Exact behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aſide, it is ſo low, that very few think virtue and *conduct* of abſolute neceſſity for preſerving it. *Swift.*

To **Condu'ct**, kỏn-dŭkt′. *v. a.* [*conduire*, Fr.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany, in order to ſhew the way.

I ſhall ſtrait *conduct* you to a hill ſide, where I will point you out the right path. *Milton on Education.*

O may thy pow'r, propitious ſtill to me,
Conduct my ſteps to find the fatal tree,
In this deep foreſt! *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To uſher, and to attend in civility.

Pray receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our preſence. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Aſcanius bids them be *conducted* in. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To manage; as, *to* conduct *an affair*.

4. To head an army; to lead and order troops.

Conducti'tious, kỏn-dŭk-tiſh′-ŭs. *adj.* [*conductitius*, Lat.] Hired; employed for wages.

The perſons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but intirely *conductitious*, and removable at pleaſure. *Ayliffe.*

Condu'ctor, kỏn-dŭk′-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *conduct*.]

1. A leader; one who ſhews another the way by accompanying him.

Shame of change, and fear of future ill;
And zeal, the blind *conductor* of the will. *Dryden.*

2. A chief; a general.

Who is *conductor* of his people?—
As 'tis ſaid, the baſtard ſon of Glo'ſter.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

3. A manager; a director.

If he did not entirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor* in both. *Addiſon.*

4. An inſtrument to put up into the bladder, to direct the knife in cutting for the ſtone. *Quincy.*

Condu'ctress, kỏn-dŭk′-trĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *conduct*.] A woman that directs; directreſs.

Co'nduit, kỏn′-dwĭt. *n. ſ.* [*conduit*, Fr.]

1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters; an aqueduct.

Water, in *conduit* pipes, can riſe no higher
Than the well head from whence it firſt doth ſpring. *Davies.*

This face of mine is hid
In ſap conſuming winter's drizzled ſnow,
And all the *conduits* of my blood froze up. *Shak.*

God is the fountain of honour; and the *conduit*, by which he conveys it to the ſons of men, are virtuous and generous practices. *South.*

Theſe organs are the nerves which are the *conduits* to convey them from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

Wiſe nature likewiſe, they ſuppoſe,
Has drawn two *conduits* down our noſe. *Prior.*

2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

I charge and command, that the *conduit* run nothing but claret wine. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Conduplica'tion, kỏn-dŭ-plỳ-kā′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*conduplicatio*, Lat.] A doubling; a duplicate.

Cone, kỏn′. *n. ſ.* [κῶνος. Τοῦ κώνου βάσις κύκλος ἐστί. *Ariſtotle.*] A ſolid body, of which the baſe is a circle, and which ends in a point.

Co'ney, kŭn′-nỳ. See **Cony**.

To **CONFA'BULATE**, kỏn-făb′-ŭ-lāt. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk eaſily or careleſly together; to chat; to prattle.

Confabula'tion, kỏn-făb-ŭ-lā′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Eaſy converſation; cheerful and careleſs talk.

Confa'bulatory, kỏn-făb″-ŭ-lā-tŭr′-ỳ. *adj.* [from *confabulate*.] Belonging to talk or prattle.

Confarrea'tion, kỏn-făr-rē-ā′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*confarreatio*, Lat. from *far* corn.] The ſolemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

By the antient laws of Romulus, the wife was by *confarreation* joined to the huſband. *Ayliffe's Par.*

To **CO'NFECT**, kỏn-fĕkt′. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Lat.] To make up into ſweetmeats; to preſerve with ſugar. It ſeems now corrupted into *comfit*.

Co'nfect, kỏn′-fĕkt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſweetmeat.

At ſupper eat a pippin roaſted, and ſweetened with ſugar of roſes and carraway *confects*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Confe'ction, kỏn-fĕk′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*confectio*, Lat.]

1. A preparation of fruit, or juice of fruit, with ſugar; a ſweetmeat.

Haſt thou not learn'd me to preſerve? yea ſo,
That our great king himſelf doth woo me oft
For my *confections?* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

They have in Turky and the Eaſt certain *confections*, which they call ſervets, which are like to candied conſerves, and are made of ſugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He ſaw him devour fiſh and fleſh, ſwallow wines and ſpices, *confections* and fruits of numberleſs ſweets and flavours. *Addiſon.*

2. An aſſemblage of different ingredients; a compoſition; a mixture.

Of beſt things then, what world ſhall yield *confection*
To liken her? *Shakeſp.*

There will be a new *confection* of mould, which perhaps will alter the ſeed. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Confe'ctionary, kỏn-fĕk′-ſhỏ-nĕr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *confection*.] One whoſe trade is to make ſweetmeats.

Myſelf,
Who had the world as my *confectionary*,
The mouths, the tongues, the eyes, the hearts of men
At duty, more than I could frame employments.
Shakeſp.

Confe'ctioner, kỏn-fĕk′-ſhỏ-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *confection*.] One whoſe trade is to make confections or ſweetmeats.

Nature's *confectioner*, the bee,
Whoſe ſuckers are moiſt alchimy,
The ſtill of his refining mold
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

Confectioners make much uſe of whites of eggs. *Boyle.*

Confede'deracy, kỏn-fĕd′-ē-rā-ſỳ. *n. ſ.* [*confederation*, Fr. *fœdus*, Lat.] A league; a contract by which ſeveral perſons or bodies of men engage to ſupport each other; union; engagement; federal compact.

What *confederacy* have you with the traitors?
Shakeſp. King Lear.

Judas ſent them to Rome, to make a league of amity and *confederacy* with them. 1 *Macc.* viii. 17.

Virgil has a whole *confederacy* againſt him, and I muſt endeavour to defend him. *Dryden.*

The friendſhips of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleaſure. *Addiſ.*

An avaricious man in office is in *confederacy* with the whole clan of his diſtrict, or dependance; which, in modern terms of art, is called to live and let live. *Swift.*

To **CONFE'DERATE**, kỏn-fĕd′-ĕr-āt. *v. a.* [*confederer*, Fr.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally.

They were *confederated* with Charles's enemy. *Knolles.*

With theſe the Piercies them *confederate*,
And as three heads conjoin in one intent. *Daniel.*

To **Confe'derate**, kỏn-fĕd′-ē-rāt. *v. n.* To league; to unite in a league.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by thoſe they covenant and *confederate*. *South.*

It is a *confederating* with him to whom the ſacrifice is offered. *Atterbury.*

Confe'derate, kỏn-fĕd′-ĕr-ĕt. *adj.* [from the verb.] United in league.

For they have conſulted together with one conſent: they are *confederate* againſt thee.
Pſalm lxxxiii. 5.

All the ſwords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

While the mind of man looketh upon ſecond cauſes ſcattered, it may ſometimes reſt in them, and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them *confederate* and linked together, it muſt need fly to providence and deity. *Bacon.*

Oh race *confed'rate* into crimes, that prove
Triumphant o'er th' eluded rage of Jove!
Pope's Statius.

In a *confederate* war, it ought to be conſidered which party has the deepeſt ſhare in the quarrel. *Swift.*

Confe'derate, kỏn-fĕd′-ĕr-ĕt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One who engages to ſupport another; an ally.

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more *confederates*, are in arms.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

We ſtill have freſh recruits in ſtore,
If our *confederates* can afford us more.
Dryden's Æneid.

Confedera'tion, kỏn-fĕd-ē-rā′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*confederation*, Fr.] League; compact of mutual ſupport; alliance.

The three princes enter into ſome ſtrict league and *confederation* amongſt themſelves. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Nor can thoſe *confederations* or deſigns be durable, when ſubjects make bankrupt of their allegiance. *King Charles.*

To **CONFE'R**, kỏn-fĕr′. *v. n.* [*confero*, Lat. *conferer*, Fr.] To diſcourſe with another upon a ſtated ſubject; to ventilate any queſtion by oral diſcuſſion; to converſe ſolemnly; to talk gravely together; to compare ſentiments.

You will hear us *confer* of this, and by an auricular aſſurance have your ſatisfaction. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he *confer* little, he had need have a preſent wit; and, if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to ſeem to know that he doth not. *Bacon.*

When they had commanded them to go aſide out of the council, they *conferred* among themſelves. *Acts*, iv. 15.

He was thought to *confer* with the Lord Colepeper upon the ſubject; but had ſome particular thoughts, upon which he then *conferred* with nobody. *Clarendon.*

The Chriſtian princeſs in her tent *confers*
With fifty of your learn'd philoſophers;
Whom with ſuch eloquence ſhe does perſuade,
That they are captives to her reaſons made.
Dryden's Tyrannic Love.

To Confe′r, kŏn-fĕr′. *v. a.*

1. To compare; to examine by compariſon with other things of the ſame kind.

The words in the eighth verſe, *conferred* with the ſame words in the twentieth, make it manifeſt. *Raleigh.*

If we *confer* theſe obſervations with others of the like nature, we may find cauſe to rectify the general opinion. *Boyle.*

Pliny *conferring* his authors, and comparing their works together, found thoſe that went before tranſcribed by thoſe that followed. *Brown.*

2. To give; to beſtow: with *on* before him who receives the gift.

Reſt to the limbs, and quiet I *confer*
On troubled minds. *Waller.*

The *conferring* this honour *upon* him would increaſe the credit he had. *Clarendon.*

Coronation to a king, *confers* no royal authority *upon* him. *South.*

There is not the leaſt intimation in ſcripture of this privilege *conferred upon* the Roman church. *Tillotſon.*

Thou *conferreſt* the benefits, and he receives them; the firſt produces love, and the laſt ingratitude. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

3. To contribute; to conduce: with *to.*

The cloſeneſs and compactneſs of the parts reſting together, doth much *confer to* the ſtrength of the union. *Glanville.*

Co′nference, kŏn′-fĕ-rĕns. *n. ſ.* [*conference*, Fr.]

1. The act of converſing on ſerious ſubjects; formal diſcourſe; oral diſcuſſion of any queſtion.

I ſhall grow ſkilful in country matters, if I have often *conference* with your ſervant. *Sidney.*

Sometime they deliver it, whom privately zeal and piety moveth to be inſtructors of others by *conference*; ſometime of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the public, either reading thereof, or interpreting. *Hooker.*

What paſſion hangs theſe weights upon my
tongue!
I cannot ſpeak to her; yet ſhe urg'd *conference.*
Shakeſp.

2. An appointed meeting for diſcuſſing ſome point by perſonal debate.

3. Compariſon; examination of different things by compariſon of each with other.

Our diligence muſt ſearch out all helps and furtherances, which ſcriptures, councils, laws, and the mutual *conference* of all men's collections and obſervations, may afford. *Hooker.*

The *conference* of theſe two places, containing ſo excellent a piece of learning as this, expreſſed by ſo worthy a wit as Tully's was, muſt needs bring on pleaſure to him that maketh true account of learning. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Confe′rrer, kŏn-fĕr′-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *confer.*]

1. He that converſes.

2. He that beſtows.

To CONFE′SS, kŏn-fĕs′. *v. a.* [*confeſſer*, Fr. *confiteor*, *confeſſum*, Lat.]

1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in ſome ſort *confeſs* it.——If it be *confeſſed*, it is not redreſſed.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

Human faults with human grief *confeſs*;
'Tis thou art chang'd. *Prior.*

2. It has *of* before the thing confeſſed, when it is uſed reciprocally.

Confeſs thee freely *of* thy ſin;
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor choke the ſtrong conception.
Shakeſp. Othello.

3. To diſcloſe the ſtate of the conſcience to the prieſt, in order to repentance and pardon.

If our ſin be only againſt God, yet to *confeſs* it to his miniſter may be of good uſe.
Wake's Preparation for Death.

4. It is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.

Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confeſſing herſelf* to this celebrated father.
Addiſon's Spectator.

5. To hear the confeſſion of a penitent, as a prieſt.

6. To own; to avow; to profeſs; not to deny.

Whoſoever therefore ſhall *confeſs* me before men, him will I *confeſs* alſo before my Father which is in heaven; but whoſoever ſhall deny me before men, him will I alſo deny before my Father which is in heaven. *Matt.* x. 32, 33.

7. To grant; not to diſpute.

If that the king
Have any way your good deſerts forgot,
Which he *confeſſeth* to be manifold,
He bids you name your griefs. *Shakeſp.*

They may have a clear view of good, great and *confeſſed* good, without being concerned, if they can make up their happineſs without it.
Locke.

8. To ſhew; to prove; to atteſt.

Tall thriving trees *confeſs'd* the fruitful mold;
The redd'ning apple ripens here to gold.
Pope's Odyſſey.

9. It is uſed in a looſe and unimportant ſenſe, by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of ſpeech.

I muſt *confeſs* I was moſt pleaſed with a beautiful proſpect, that none of them have mentioned.
Addiſon on Italy.

To Confe′ss, kŏn-fĕs′. *v. n.* To make confeſſion; to diſcloſe; to reveal: as, *he is gone to the prieſt to* confeſs.

Confe′ssedly, kŏn-fĕs′-sĕd-lȳ. *adv.* [from *confeſſed.*] Avowedly; indiſputably; undeniably.

Labour is *confeſſedly* a great part of the curſe, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South.*

Great geniuſes, like great miniſters, though they are *confeſſedly* the firſt in the commonwealth of letters, muſt be envied and calumniated.
Pope's Eſſay on Homer.

Confe′ssion, kŏn-fĕsh′-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *confeſs.*]

1. The acknowledgment of a crime; the diſcovery of one's own guilt.

Your engaging me firſt in this adventure of the Moxa, and deſiring the ſtory of it from me, is like giving one the torture, and then aſking his *confeſſion*, which is hard uſage. *Temple.*

2. The act of diſburdening the conſcience to a prieſt.

You will have little opportunity to practiſe ſuch a *confeſſion*, and ſhould therefore ſupply the want of it by a due performance of it to God.
Wake's Preparation for Death.

3. Profeſſion; avowal.

Who, before Pontius Pilate, witneſſed a good *confeſſion?* 1 *Tim.* vi. 13.

If there be one amongſt the fair'ſt of Greece,
That loves his miſtreſs more than in *confeſſion*,
And dare avow her beauty and her worth
In other arms than hers; to him this challenge.
Shakeſp.

4. A formulary in which the articles of faith are compriſed.

Confe′ssional, kŏn-fĕsh′-ŭn-ŭl. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] The ſeat or box in which the confeſſor ſits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

In one of the churches I ſaw a pulpit and *confeſſional*, very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli.
Addiſon on Italy.

Confe′ssionary, kŏn-fĕsh′-ŏ-nĕr-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*confeſſionaire*, Fr.] The confeſſion-chair or ſeat, where the prieſt ſits to hear confeſſions. *Dict.*

Confe′ssor, kŏn′-fĕs-ſŭr. *n. ſ.* [*confeſſeur*, Fr.]

1. One who makes profeſſion of his faith in the face of danger. He who dies for religion, is a martyr; he who ſuffers for it, is a confeſſor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is ſo orthodoxly ſettled, as cannot be queſtioned without danger to our religion, which hath been ſealed with the blood of ſo many martyrs and *confeſſors.* *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Was not this an excellent *confeſſor* at leaſt, if not a martyr, in this cauſe? *Stillingfleet.*

The patience and fortitude of a martyr or *confeſſor* lie concealed in the flouriſhing times of Chriſtianity. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

It was the aſſurance of a reſurrection that gave patience to the *confeſſor*, and courage to the martyr. *Rogers.*

2. He that hears confeſſions, and preſcribes rules and meaſures of penitence.

See that Claudio
Be executed by nine to-morrow morning:
Bring him his *confeſſor*, let him be prepar'd;
For that 's the utmoſt of his pilgrimage. *Shakeſp.*

If you find any ſin that lies heavy upon you, diſburthen yourſelf of it into the boſom of your *confeſſor*, who ſtands between God and you to pray for you. *Taylor.*

One muſt be truſted; and he thought her fit,
As paſſing prudent, and a parlous wit:
To this ſagacious *confeſſor* he went,
And told her. *Dryden's Wife of Bath.*

3. He who confeſſes his crimes. *Dict.*

Confe′st, kŏn-fĕst′. *adj.* [a poetical word for *confeſſed.*] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not diſputed; apparent.

But wherefore ſhould I ſeek,
Since the perfidious author ſtands *confeſt?*
This villain has traduc'd me. *Rowe's Royal Conv.*

Confe′stly, kŏn-fĕst′-lȳ. *adv.* [from *confeſt.*] Undiſputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

They addreſs to that principle which is *confeſtly* predominant in our nature. *Decay of Piety.*

Confi′cient, kŏn-fĭsh′-ĕnt. *adj.* [*conficiens*, Lat.] That cauſes or procures; effective. *Dict.*

Co′nfidant, kŏn-fȳ-dănt′. *n. ſ.* [*confident*, Fr.] A perſon truſted with private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.

Martin compoſed his billet-doux, and entruſted it to his *confidant.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To CONFI′DE, kŏn-fīd′. *v. n.* [*confido*, Lat.] To truſt in; to put truſt in.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will *confide.* *Congreve.*

Co′nfidence, kŏn-fī′-dĕns. *n. ſ.* [*confidentia*, Lat.]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon truſt, and truſt upon *confidence* of one another's integrity. *South.*

2. Truſt in his own abilities or fortune; ſecurity: oppoſed to *dejection* or *timidity.*

Alas, my lord,
Your wiſdom is conſum'd in *confidence:*
Do not go forth to-day. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

His times being rather proſperous than calm, had raiſed his *confidence* by ſucceſs. *Bac. Hen.* VII.

He had an ambition and vanity, and a *confidence* in himſelf, which ſometimes intoxicated, and tranſported, and expoſed him. *Clarendon.*

3. Vitious boldneſs; falſe opinion of his own excellencies: oppoſed to *modeſty.*

Theſe fervent reprehenders of things eſtabliſhed by public authority, are always confident and bold-ſpirited men; but their *confidence*, for the moſt part, riſeth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cauſe they are ſeldom free from errors. *Hooker, Dedication.*

4. Conſciouſneſs of innocence; honeſt boldneſs; firmneſs of integrity.

Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we *confidence* towards God. 1 *John*, iii. 21.

Be merciful unto them which have not the *confidence* of good works. 2 *Eſd.* viii. 36.

Juſt *confidence*, and native righteouſneſs,
And honour. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

5. That which gives or cauſes confidence, boldneſs, or ſecurity.

Co'nfident, kỏn'-fỉ-dẻnt. *adj.* [from *confide.*]

1. Aſſured beyond doubt.

He is ſo ſure and *confident* of his particular election, as to reſolve he can never fall. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

I am *confident*, that very much may be done towards the improvement of philoſophy. *Boyle.*

2. Poſitive; affirmative; dogmatical: as, a *confident* talker.

3. Secure of ſucceſs; without fear of miſcarriage.

Both valiant, as men deſpiſing death; both *confident*, as unwonted to be overcome. *Sidney.*

Douglas and the Hotſpur, both together,
Are *confident* againſt the world in arms.
Shakeſp. Hen. IV.

Be not *confident* in a plain way. *Eccl.* xxxii. 21.

People forget how little they know, when they grow *confident* upon any preſent ſtate of things. *South.*

4. Without ſuſpicion; truſting without limits.

He, true knight,
No leſſer of her honour *confident*,
Than I did truly find her, ſtakes this ring.
Shakeſp. Cymbeline.

Rome, be as juſt and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee.
Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.

5. Bold to a vice; elated with falſe opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

Co'nfident, kỏn'-fỉ-dẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *confide.*] One truſted with ſecrets.

If ever it comes to this, that a man can ſay of his *confident*, he would have deceived me, he has ſaid enough. *South.*

You love me for no other end,
But to become my *confident* and friend;
As ſuch, I keep no ſecret from your ſight.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Co'nfidently, kỏn'-fỉ-dẻnt-lỷ. *adv.* [from *confident.*]

1. Without doubt; without fear of miſcarriage.

We ſhall not be ever the leſs likely to meet with ſucceſs, if we do not expect it too *confidently*. *Atterbury.*

2. With firm truſt.

The maid becomes a youth; no more delay
Your vows, but look, and *confidently* pay. *Dryden.*

3. Without appearance of doubt; without ſuſpecting any failure or deficiency; poſitively; dogmatically.

Many men leaſt of all know what they themſelves moſt *confidently* boaſt. *Ben Jonſon.*

It is ſtrange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the obſervation of ſome of the beſt of them, delivered *confidently*, is, that a veſſel filled with aſhes will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; this is utterly untrue. *Bacon.*

Every fool may believe, and pronounce *confidently*; but wiſe men will conclude firmly. *South.*

Co'nfidentness, kỏn'-fỉ-dẻnt-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *confident.*] Favourable opinion of one's own powers; aſſurance. *Dict.*

Configura'tion, kỏn-fỉg-ủ-rả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*configuration*, Fr.]

1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, reſult from the ſo differing *configuration* and agitation of their particles. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

No other account can be given of the different animal ſecretions, than the different *configuration* and action of the ſolid parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There is no plaſtick virtue concerned in ſhaping them, but the *configurations* of the particles whereof they conſiſt. *Woodward.*

2. The face of the horoſcope, according to the aſpects of the planets towards each other at any time.

To **Confi'gure**, kỏn-fỉg'-ủr. *v. a.* [from *figura*, Lat.] To diſpoſe into any form, by adaptation.

Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, ſcattered and diſtinct, at their full growth; which coming together, cementing, and ſo *configuring* themſelves into human ſhape, made luſty men. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CO'NFINE, kỏn'-fỉn. *n. ſ.* [*confinis*, Lat. It had formerly the accent on the laſt ſyllable.] Common boundary; border; edge.

Here in theſe *confines* ſlily have I lurk'd,
To watch the waining of mine enemies.
Shakeſp. Rich. III.

You are old:
Nature in you ſtands on the very verge
Of her *confine*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The *confines* of the river Niger, where the negroes are, are well watered. *Bacon.*

'Twas ebbing darkneſs, paſt the noon of night,
And Phoſphor on the *confines* of the light.
Dryden's Fables.

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the ſun, is applicable to duration, where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to diſtances beyond the *confines* of the world, where are no bodies. *Locke.*

Co'nfine, kỏn'-fỉn. *adj.* [*confinis*, Lat.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

To **Confi'ne**, kỏn-fỉ'n. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch on different territories, or regions: it has *with* or *on*.

Half loſt, I ſeek
What readieſt path leads where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Full in the midſt of this created ſpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies, there ſtands a place
Confining on all three. *Dryden.*

To **Confi'ne**, kỏn-fỉ'n. *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr. *confinis*, Lat.]

1. To bound; to limit: as, he *confines* his ſubject by a rigorous definition.

2. To ſhut up; to impriſon; to immure; to reſtrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threſhold.——
——Fy, you *confine* yourſelf moſt unreaſonably: come, you muſt go viſit the good lady.
Shakeſp. Coriolanus.

I had been
As broad and gen'ral as the caſing air;
But now I'm cabbin'd, cribb'd, *confin'd*, bound in.
Shakeſp.

3. To reſtrain; to tie up to.

Children, permitted the freedom of both hands, do oft times *confine* unto the left, and are not without great difficulty reſtrained from it. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Make one man's fancies, or failings, *confining* laws to others, and convey them as ſuch to their ſucceeders. *Boyle.*

Where honour or where conſcience does not bind,
No other tie ſhall ſhackle me;
Slave to myſelf I will not be;
Nor ſhall my future actions be *confin'd*
By my own preſent mind. *Cowley.*

If the gout continue, I *confine* myſelf wholly to the milk diet. *Temple.*

He is to *confine* himſelf to the compaſs of numbers, and the ſlavery of rhime. *Dryden.*

Confi'neless, kỏn-fỉ'n-lỉs. *adj.* [from *confine.*] Boundleſs; unlimited; unbounded; without end.

Eſteem him as a lamb, being compar'd
With my *confineleſs* harms. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Confi'nement, kỏn-fỉn'-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *confine.*] Impriſonment; incarceration; reſtraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes
Now joyful from their long *confinement* roſe.
Dryden's Virgil.

The mind hates reſtraint, and is apt to fancy itſelf under *confinement* when the ſight is pent up. *Addiſon.*

As to the numbers who are under reſtraint, people do not ſeem ſo much ſurpriſed at the *confinement* of ſome, as the liberty of others. *Addiſon.*

Confi'ner, kỏn-fỉ'-nủr. *n. ſ.* [from *confine.*]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines; one that inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The ſenate hath ſtirr'd up the *confiners*.
Shakeſp. Cymbeline.

Happy *confiners* you of other lands,
That ſhift your ſoil. *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladneſs and grief be oppoſite in nature, yet they are ſuch neighbours and *confiners* in art, that the leaſt touch of a pencil will tranſlate a crying into a laughing face. *Wotton.*

3. One which touches upon two different regions.

The participles or *confiners* between plants and living creatures are ſuch as have no local motion; ſuch as oyſters. *Bacon.*

Confi'nity, kỏn-fỉn'-ỉ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [*confinitas*, Lat.] Nearneſs; neighbourhood; contiguity. *Dict.*

To **CONFI'RM**, kỏn-fẻrm'. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Lat.]

1. To put paſt doubt by new evidence.

The teſtimony of Chriſt was *confirmed* in you.
1 *Cor.* i. 6.

So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,
Which ſhook heav'n's whole circumference, *confirm'd.* *Milton.*

Whilſt all the ſtars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And ſpread the truth from pole to pole.
Addiſon's Spectator.

2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh either perſons or things.

I *confirm* thee in the high prieſthood, and appoint thee ruler. 1 *Mac.* xi. 57.

Confirm the crown to me and to mine heirs.
Shakeſp. Hen. VI.

3. To fix; to radicate.

Fernelius never cured a *confirmed* pox without it. *Wiſeman.*

4. To complete; to perfect.

He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no ſooner had his proweſs *confirm'd*,
But like a man he died. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. To ſtrengthen by new ſolemnities or ties.

That treaty, ſo prejudicial, ought to have been remitted rather than *confirmed*. *Swift.*

6. To ſettle or ſtrengthen in reſolution, or purpoſe, or opinion.

Confirm'd then I reſolve,
Adam ſhall ſhare with me in bliſs or woe. *Milton.*

They in their ſtate though firm, ſtood more *confirm'd*. *Milton.*

Believe and be *confirm'd*. *Milton.*

7. To admit to the full privileges of a Chriſtian, by impoſition of hands.

Thoſe which are thus *confirmed*, are thereby ſuppoſed to be fit for admiſſion to the ſacrament. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Confi'rmable, kỏn-fẻr'-mảbl. *adj.* [from *confirm.*] That which is capable of inconteſtible evidence.

It may receive a ſpurious inmate, as is *confirmable* by many examples. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Confirma'tion, kỏn-fẻr-mả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *confirm.*]

1. The act of eſtabliſhing any thing or perſon; ſettlement; eſtabliſhment.

Embrace and love this man.——
——With brother's love I do it.—
——And let heav'n
Witneſs how dear I hold this *confirmation!*
Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.

2. Evidence by which any thing is aſcertained; additional proof.

A falſe report hath
Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment.
Shakeſp.

The ſea-captains anſwered, that they would perform his command; and, in *confirmation* thereof, promiſed not to do any thing which beſeemed not valiant men. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

3. Proof; convincing teſtimony.

Wanting frequent *confirmation* in a matter ſo confirmable, their affirmation carrieth but ſlow perſuaſion. *Brown.*

The arguments brought by Chriſt for the *confirmation* of his doctrine, were in themſelves ſufficient. *South.*

4. An eccleſiaſtical rite.

What is prepared for in catechiſing, is, in the next place, performed by *confirmation*; a moſt profitable uſage of the church, tranſcribed from the practice of the apoſtles, which conſiſts in two parts: the child's undertaking, in his own name, every part of the baptiſmal vow, (having firſt approved himſelf to underſtand it); and to that purpoſe, that he may more ſolemnly enter this obligation, bringing ſome godfather with him, not now (as in baptiſm) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witneſs to teſtify his entering this obligation. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Confirma'tor, kỏn-fẻr-mả'-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *confirmo*, Lat.] An atteſter; he that puts a matter paſt doubt.

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and teſt of things uncertain, the ſenſe of man. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Confi'rmatory, kỏn-fẻrm'-ả-tủr-ỷ. *adj.* [from *confirm.*] Giving additional teſtimony; eſtabliſhing with new force.

Confi'rmedness, kỏn-fẻrm'-ẻd-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *confirmed.*] Confirmed ſtate; radication.

If the difficulty ariſe from the *confirmedneſs* of habit, every reſiſtance weakens the habit, abates the difficulty. *Decay of Piety.*

Confi'rmer, kỏn-fẻ'rm-ủr. *n. ſ.* [from *confirm.*] One that confirms; one that produces evidence or ſtrength; an atteſter; an eſtabliſher.

Be theſe ſad ſighs *confirmers* of thy words?
Then ſpeak again. *Shakeſp. King John.*

The oath of a lover is no ſtronger than the word of a tapſter: they are both the *confirmers* of falſe reckonings. *Shakeſp.*

Confi'scable, kỏn-fiſk'-ảbl. *adj.* [from *confiſcate.*] Liable to forfeiture.

To **CONFI'SCATE**, kỏn-fis'-kảt. *v. a.* [*confiſcare, confiſquer*, i. e. *in publicum addicere*; from *fiſcus*, which originally ſignifieth a hamper, pannier, baſket, or freil; but metonymically the emperor's treaſure, becauſe it was anciently kept in ſuch hampers. *Cowell.*] To transfer private property to the prince or publick, by way of penalty for an offence.

It was judged that he ſhould be baniſhed, and his whole eſtate *confiſcated* and ſeized, and his houſes pulled down. *Bacon.*

Whatever fiſh the vulgar fry excel,
Belong to Cæſar, whereſoe'er they ſwim,
By their own worth *confiſcated* to him.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Confi'scate, kỏn'-fis-kảt. *adj.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the public as forfeit. The accent in *Shakeſpeare* is on the firſt ſyllable.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiſcate*
Unto the ſtate of Venice. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Confisca'tion, kỏn-fis-kả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *confiſcate.*] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick uſe.

It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and *confiſcations* he had at that preſent to help himſelf. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Co'nfitent, kỏn'-fi-tẻnt. *n. ſ.* [*confitens*, Lat.] One confeſſing; one who confeſſes his faults.

A wide difference there is between a meer *confitent* and a true penitent. *Decay of Piety.*

Co'nfiture, kỏn'-fỷ-tủr. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *confectura*, Lat.] A ſweetmeat; a confection; a comfit.

It is certain, that there be ſome houſes wherein *confitures* and pies will gather mould more than in others. *Bacon.*

We contain a *confiture* houſe, where we make all ſweetmeats, dry and moiſt, and divers pleaſant wines. *Bacon.*

To **Confi'x**, kỏn-fiks'. *v. a.* [*configo, confixum*, Lat.] To fix down; to faſten.

As this is true,
Let me in ſafety raiſe me from my knees;
Or elſe for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Confla'grant, kỏn-flả'-grảnt. *adj.* [*conflagrans*, Lat.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then raiſe
From the *conflagrant* maſs, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Conflagra'tion, kỏn-flả-grả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*conflagratio*, Lat.]

1. A general fire ſpreading over a large ſpace.

The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the ſun, and the *conflagration* of all things under Phæton. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Next o'er the plains, where ripen'd harveſts
grow,
The running *conflagration* ſpreads below.
Addiſon's Ovid.

Mankind hath had a gradual increaſe, notwithſtanding what floods and *conflagrations*, and the religious profeſſion of celibacy, may have interrupted. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is generally taken for the fire which ſhall conſume this world at the conſummation of things.

Confla'tion, kỏn-flả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*conflatum*, Lat.]

1. The act of blowing many inſtruments together.

The ſweeteſt harmony is, when every part or inſtrument is not heard by itſelf, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon.*

2. A caſting or melting of metal.

Confle'xure, kỏn-flex'-ſhủr. *n. ſ.* [*conflexura*, Lat.] A bending or turning.

To **CONFLI'CT**, kỏn-flik't. *v. n.* [*confligo*, Lat.] To ſtrive; to conteſt; to fight; to ſtruggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage: properly by ſtriking againſt one another.

Bare unhouſed trunks,
To the *conflicting* elements expos'd,
Anſwer meer nature. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

You ſhall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water *conflicting* together. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A man would be content to ſtrive with himſelf, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. *Tillotſon.*

Laſh'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thouſand raging waves to burn.
Thomſon.

Co'nflict, kỏn'-flikt. *n. ſ.* [*conflictus*, Lat.]

1. A violent colliſion, or oppoſition, of two ſubſtances.

Pour dephlegmed ſpirit of vinegar upon ſalt of tartar, and there will be ſuch a *conflict* or ebullition, as if there were ſcarce two more contrary bodies in nature. *Boyle.*

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is ſeldom uſed of a general battle.

The luckleſs *conflict* with the giant ſtout,
Wherein captiv'd, of life or death he ſtood in
doubt. *Spenſer.*

It is my father's face,
Whom in this *conflict* I unawares have kill'd.
Shakeſp.

3. Conteſt; ſtrife; contention.

There is a kind of merry war betwixt ſignior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a ſkirmiſh of wit between them.—Alas! he gets nothing by that. In our laſt *conflict*, four of his five wits went halting off. *Shakeſp.*

4. Struggle; agony; pang.

No aſſurance touching victories can make preſent *conflicts* ſo ſweet and eaſy, but nature will ſhrink from them. *Hooker.*

If he attempt this great change, with what labour and *conflict* muſt he accompliſh it! *Rogers.*

He perceiv'd
Th' unequal *conflict* then, as angels look
On dying ſaints. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Co'nfluence, kỏn'-flủ-ẻns. *n. ſ.* [*confluo*, Lat.]

1. The junction or union of ſeveral ſtreams.

Nimrod, who uſurped dominion over the reſt, ſat down in the very *confluence* of all thoſe rivers which watered Paradiſe. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Bagdet is beneath the *confluence* of Tigris and Euphrates. *Brerewood on Languages.*

In the veins, innumerable little rivulets have their *confluence* into the great vein, the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*

2. The act of crowding to a place.

You ſee this *confluence*, this great flood of viſitors. *Shakeſp.*

Some come to make merry, becauſe of the *confluence* of all ſorts. *Bacon.*

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's *confluence*, and for all matters to yourſelf. *Bacon to Villiers.*

3. A concourſe; a multitude crowded into one place.

This will draw a *confluence* of people from all parts of the country. *Temple.*

4. Collection; concurrence.

We may there be inſtructed how to rate all goods by thoſe that will concentre into the felicity we ſhall poſſeſs, which ſhall be made up of the *confluence*, perfection, and perpetuity of all true joys. *Boyle.*

CO'NFLUENT, kỏn'-flủ-ẻnt. *adj.* [*confluens*, Lat.] Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make their various currents one,
The congregated floods together run:
Theſe *confluent* ſtreams make ſome great river's
head,
By ſtores ſtill melting and deſcending fed.
Blackmore.

CO'NFLUX, kỏn'-flủks. *n. ſ.* [*confluxio*, Lat.]

1. The union of ſeveral currents; concourſe.

Knots, by the *conflux* of meeting ſap,
Infect the ſound pine and divert his grain. *Shak.*

2. Crowd; multitude collected.

He quickly, by the general *conflux* and concourſe of the whole people, ſtreightened his quarters. *Clarendon.*

To the gates caſt round thine eye, and ſee
What *conflux* iſſuing forth, or ent'ring in. *Milton.*

CONFO'RM, kỏn-fả'rm. *adj.* [*conformis*, Lat.] Aſſuming the ſame form; wearing the ſame form; reſembling.

Variety of tunes doth diſpoſe the ſpirits to variety of paſſions *conform* unto them. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **CONFO'RM**, kỏn-fả'rm. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Lat.] To reduce to the like appearance, ſhape, or manner, with ſomething elſe: with *to*.

Then followed that moſt natural effect of *conforming* one's ſelf *to* that which ſhe did like. *Sidney.*

The apoſtles did *conform* the Chriſtians, as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews. *Hooker.*

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not themſelves *unto* the order of the church? *Hooker.*

To **CONFO'RM**, kỏn-fả'rm. *v. n.* To comply with; to yield: with *to*.

Among mankind ſo few there are,
Who will *conform to* philoſophick fare. *Dryd. Juv.*

CONFO'RMABLE, kỏn-fả'r-mảbl. *adj.* [from *conform*.

1. Having the ſame form; uſing the ſame manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; ſimilar; reſembling.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable* unto the Jews, in that which was to ceaſe at the coming of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

2. It has commonly *to* before that with which there is agreement.

He gives a reaſon *conformable* to the principles. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Sometimes *with*, not improperly; but *to* is uſed with the verb.

The fragments of Sappho give us a taſte of her way of writing, perfectly *conformable with* that character we find of her. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. Agreeable; ſuitable; not oppoſite; conſiſtent.

Nature is very conſonant and *conformable to* herſelf. *Newton.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapſes, are preferable to the works of an inferiour author, ſcrupulouſly exact, and *conformable to* all the rules of correct writing. *Addiſon.*

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; ſubmiſſive; peaceable; obſequious.

I've been to you a true and humble wife,
At all time to your will *conformable*.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

For all the kingdoms of the earth to yield themſelves willingly *conformable*, in whatever ſhould be required, it was their duty. *Hooker.*

Such deluſions are reformed by a *conformable* devotion, and the well-tempered zeal of the true Chriſtian ſpirit. *Spratt.*

CONFO'RMABLY, kỏn-fảr'-mả-blỷ. *adv.* [from *conformable*.] With conformity; agreeably; ſuitably: it has *to*.

So a man obſerve the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk *conformably*, it is all certainty. *Locke.*

I have treated of the ſex *conformably to* this definition. *Addiſon.*

CONFORMA'TION, kỏn-fỏr-mả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *conformatio*, Lat.]

1. The form of things, as relating to each other; the particular texture and conſiſtence of the parts of a body, and their diſpoſition to make a whole: as, *light of different colours is reflected from bodies, according to their different* conformation.

Varieties are found in the different natural ſhapes of the mouth, and ſeveral *conformations* of the organs. *Holder.*

Where there happens to be ſuch a ſtructure and *conformation* of the earth, as that the fire may paſs freely into theſe ſpiracles, it then readily gets out. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. The act of producing ſuitableneſs, or conformity, to any thing: with *to*.

Virtue and vice, ſin and holineſs, and the *conformation* of our hearts and lives *to* the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more conſequence than the furniture of underſtanding. *Watts.*

CONFO'RMIST, kỏn-fả'r-mỉst. *n. ſ.* [from *conform*.] One that complies with the worſhip of the church of England; not a diſſenter.

They were not both nonconformiſts, neither both *conformiſts*. *Dunton.*

CONFO'RMITY, kỏn-fả'r-mỉ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *conform*.]

1. Similitude; reſemblance; the ſtate of having the ſame character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exerciſe of virtue, man, amongſt the creatures of this world, aſpireth to the greateſt *conformity* with God. *Hooker.*

Judge not what is beſt
By pleaſure, though to nature ſeeming meet;
Created as thou art to nobler end,
Holy and pure, *conformity* divine! *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Space and duration have a great *conformity* in this, that they are juſtly reckoned amongſt our ſimple ideas. *Locke.*

This metaphor would not have been ſo general, had there not been a *conformity* between the mental taſte and the ſenſitive taſte. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. It has in ſome authors *with* before the model to which the conformity is made.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a *conformity with* God. *Decay of Piety.*

3. In ſome *to*.

We cannot be otherwiſe happy but by our *conformity to* God. *Tillotſon.*

Conformity in building *to* other civil nations, hath diſpoſed us to let our old wooden dark houſes fall to decay. *Graunt.*

4. Conſiſtency.

Many inſtances prove the *conformity* of the eſſay *with* the notions of Hippocrates. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONFORTA'TION, kỏn-fỏ'r-tả-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *conforto*, a low Latin word.] Collation of ſtrength; corroboration.

For corroboration and *confortation*, take ſuch bodies as are of aſtringent quality, without manifeſt cold. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **CONFO'UND**, kỏn-fou'nd. *v. a.* [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Lat.]

1. To mingle things ſo that their ſeveral forms or natures cannot be diſcerned.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language, that they may not underſtand one another's ſpeech. *Gen.* xi. 7.

Two planets ruſhing from aſpect malign,
Of fierceſt oppoſition, in mid ſky
Should combat, and their jarring ſpheres *confound*. *Milton.*

2. To perplex; to compare or mention without due diſtinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are wont, becauſe they agree in many things, to be *confounded*. *Boyle.*

They who ſtrip not ideas from the marks men uſe for them, but *confound* them with words, muſt have endleſs diſpute. *Locke.*

3. To diſturb the apprehenſion by indiſtinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their ſimple ideas agree, though, in diſcourſe, they *confound* one another with different names. *Locke.*

4. To throw into conſternation; to perplex; to terrify; to amaze; to aſtoniſh; to ſtupify.

So ſpake the Son of God; and Satan ſtood
A while as mute, *confounded* what to ſay.
Milt. Par. Reg.

Now with furies ſurrounded,
Deſpairing, *confounded*,
He trembles, he glows,
Amidſt Rhodope's ſnows. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

5. To deſtroy; to overthrow.

The ſweeteſt honey
Is loathſome in its own deliciouſneſs,
And in the taſte *confounds* the appetite. *Shakeſp.*

The gods *confound* thee! doſt thou hold there ſtill? *Shakeſp.*

Let them be *confounded* in all their power and might, and let their ſtrength be broken. *Daniel*, xxi.

So deep a malice to *confound* the race
Of mankind in one root. *Milton.*

CONFO'UNDED, kỏn-fỏu'n-dỉd. *particip. adj.* [from *confound*.] Hateful; deteſtable; enormous; odious: a low cant word.

A moſt *confounded* reaſon for his brutiſh conception. *Grew.*

Sir, I have heard another ſtory:
He was a moſt *confounded* Tory;
And grew, or he is much belied,
Extremely dull before he died. *Swift.*

CONFO'UNDEDLY, kỏn-fou'n-dỉd-lỷ. *adv.* [from *confounded*.] Hatefully; ſhamefully: a low or ludicrous word.

You are *confoundedly* given to ſquirting up and down, and chattering. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thy ſpeculations begin to ſmell *confoundedly* of woods and meadows. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

CONFO'UNDER, kỏn-fou'n-dủr. *n. ſ.* [from *confound*.] He who diſturbs, perplexes, terrifies, or deſtroys.

CONFRATE'RNITY, kỏn-frả-tẻr'-nỉ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Lat.] A brotherhood; a body of men united for ſome religious purpoſe.

We find days appointed to be kept, and a *confraternity* eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe, with the laws of it. *Stillingfleet.*

CONFRICA'TION, kỏn-frỉ-kả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing againſt any thing.

It hath been reported, that ivy hath grown out of a ſtag's horn; which they ſuppoſe did rather come from a *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy, than from the horn itſelf. *Bacon.*

To **CONFRO'NT**, kỏn-frỏnt'. *v. a.* [*confronter*, Fr.]

1. To ſtand againſt another in full view; to face.

He ſpoke, and then *confronts* the bull;
And on his ample forehead, aiming full,
The deadly ſtroke deſcended. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To ſtand face to face, in oppoſition to another.

The Eaſt and Weſt churches did both *confront* the Jews, and concur with them. *Hooker.*

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have anſwer'd blows,
Strength match'd with ſtrength, and power *confronted* power. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with ſelf compariſons,
Point againſt point rebellious, arm 'gainſt arm.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

3. To oppoſe one evidence to another in open court.

We began to lay his unkindneſs unto him: he ſeeing himſelf *confronted* by ſo many, went not to denial, but to juſtify his cruel falſehood. *Sidney.*

4. To compare one thing with another.

When I *confront* a medal with a verſe, I only ſhew you the ſame deſign executed by different hands. *Addiſon on Medals.*

CONFRONTA'TION, kỏn-frỏn-tå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To **CONFU'SE**, kỏn-fů'z. *v. a.* [*confuſus*, Lat.]

1. To diſorder; to diſperſe irregularly.

Thus roving on
In *confus'd* march forlorn, the advent'rous bands
View'd firſt their lamentable lot, and found
No reſt. *Milton.*

2. To mix, not ſeparate.

At length an univerſal hubbub wild,
Of ſtunning ſounds and voices all *confus'd*,
Borne through the hollow dark, aſſaults his ear. *Milton.*

3. To perplex, not diſtinguiſh; to obſcure.

We may have a clear and diſtinct idea of the exiſtence of many things, though our ideas of their intimate eſſences and cauſes are very *confus'd* and obſcure. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To hurry the mind.

Confus'd and ſadly ſhe at length replies. *Pope's Statius.*

CONFU'SEDLY, kỏn-fů'zd-lỷ. *adv.* [from *confuſed.*]

1. In a mixed maſs; without ſeparation.

Theſe four nations are every where mixed in the Scriptures, becauſe they dwelt *confuſedly* together. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Indiſtinctly; one mingled with another.

The inner court with horror, noiſe, and tears
Confus'dly fill'd; the women's ſhrieks and cries
The arched vaults re-echo. *Denham.*

On mount Veſuvius next he fix'd his eyes,
And ſaw the ſmoaking tops *confus'dly* riſe;
A hideous ruin! *Addiſon on Italy.*

I viewed through a priſm, and ſaw them moſt *confuſedly* defined, ſo that I could not diſtinguiſh their ſmaller parts from one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

Heroes and heroines ſhouts *confus'dly* riſe,
And baſe and treble voices ſtrike the ſkies. *Pope.*

3. Not clearly; not plainly.

He *confuſedly* and obſcurely delivered his opinion. *Clarendon.*

4. Tumultuouſly; haſtily; not deliberately; not exactly.

The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hidden beauties of a play, are but *confuſedly* judged in the vehemence of action. *Dryd.*

CONFU'SEDNESS, kỏn-fů'z'd-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *confuſed.*] Want of diſtinctneſs; want of clearneſs.

Hitherunto theſe titles of honour carry a kind of *confuſedneſs*, and rather betokened a ſucceſſive office than an eſtabliſhed dignity. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The cauſe of the *confuſedneſs* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. *Norris.*

CONFU'SION, kỏn-fů'-zhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *confuſe.*]

1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.

God, only wiſe, to puniſh pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this *confuſion* wrought;
As the proud tow'r, whoſe points the clouds did hit,
By tongues *confuſion* was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

2. Tumult; diſorder.

God is not a God of ſedition and *confuſion*, but of order and of peace. *Hooker, Preface.*

This is a happier and more comely time,
Than when theſe fellows ran about the ſtreets
Crying *confuſion*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. Indiſtinct combination.

The *confuſion* of two different ideas, which a cuſtomary connexion of them in their minds hath made to them almoſt one, fills their heads with falſe views, and their reaſonings with falſe conſequences. *Locke.*

4. Overthrow; deſtruction.

The ſtrength of their illuſion,
Shall draw him in to his *confuſion*. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

5. Aſtoniſhment; diſtraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

Confuſion dwelt in ev'ry face,
And fear in ev'ry heart,
When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,
O'ercome the pilot's art. *Spectator.*

CONFU'TABLE, kỏn-fů'-tåbl. *adj.* [from *confute.*] Poſſible to be diſproved; poſſible to be ſhewn falſe.

At the laſt day, that inquiſitor ſhall not preſent to God a bundle of calumnies, or *confutable* accuſations; but will offer unto his omniſcience a true liſt of our tranſgreſſions. *Brown.*

CONFUTA'TION, kỏn-fů-tå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*confutatio*, Lat.] The act of confuting; diſproof.

A *confutation* of atheiſm from the frame of the world. *Bentley.*

To **CONFU'TE**, kỏn-fůt'. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Lat.] To convict of errour or falſehood; to diſprove.

He could on either ſide diſpute;
Confute, change hands, and ſtill *confute*. *Hudibras.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live as if there were none, but, when he dies, to find himſelf *confuted* in the flames, muſt be the height of woe. *South.*

CO'NGE, kỏ'n-jẻ. *n. ſ.* [*congé*, Fr.]

1. Act of reverence; bow; courteſy.

The captain ſalutes you with *congé* profound,
And your ladyſhip curt'ſies half way to the ground. *Swift.*

2. Leave; farewell.

So courteous *congé* both did give and take,
With right hands plighted, pledges of good-will. *Fairy Queen.*

To **CO'NGE**, kỏ'n-jẻ. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take leave.

I have *congeed* with the duke, and done my adieu with his neareſt. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

CO'NGE D'ELIRE, kỏ'n-jẻ-dẻ-lẻ'r, is French; and ſignifies, in common law, the king's permiſſion royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuſe a biſhop. The king, as ſovereign patron of all archbiſhopricks, biſhopricks, and other eccleſiaſtical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all eccleſiaſtical dignities; inveſting them firſt *per baculum & annulum*, and afterwards by his letters patent. In proceſs of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions; as, that they ſhould, at every vacation, before they chuſe, demand of the king a *congé d'elire*, that is, licence to proceed to election. *Cowell.*

A woman, when ſhe has made her own choice, for form's ſake, ſends a *congé d'elire* to her friends. *Spectator.*

CO'NGE, kỏ'n-jẻ. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which ſerves to ſeparate two members from one another: ſuch is that which joins the ſhaft of the column to the cincture. *Chambers.*

To **CONGE'AL**, kỏn-jẻ'l. *v. a.* [*congelo*, Lat.]

1. To turn, by froſt, from a fluid to a ſolid ſtate.

What more miraculous thing may be told,
Than ice, which is *congeal'd* with ſenſeleſs cold,
Should kindle fire by wonderful device? *Spenſer.*

In whoſe capacious womb
A vapoury deluge lies, to ſnow *congeal'd*. *Thomſon's Winter.*

2. To bind or fix, as by cold.

Oh, gentlemen, ſee! ſee! dead Henry's wounds
Open their *congeal'd* mouths, and bleed afreſh. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Too much ſadneſs hath *congeal'd* your blood. *Shakeſp.*

To **CONGE'AL**, kỏn-jẻ'l. *v. n.* To concrete; to gather into a maſs by cold.

In the midſt of molten lead, when it beginneth to *congeal*, make a little dent, into which put quickſilver wrapt in linen, and it will fix and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon.*

When water *congeals*, the ſurface of the ice is ſmooth and level, as the ſurface of the water was before. *Burnet's Theory.*

CONGE'ALMENT, kỏn-jẻ'l-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *congeal.*] The clot formed by congelation; concretion.

Enter the city, clip your wives, your friends;
Tell them your feats, whilſt they with joyful tears
Waſh the *congealment* from your wounds. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

CONGE'LABLE, kỏn-jẻ'l-åbl. *adj.* [from *congeal.*] Suſceptible of congelation; capable of loſing its fluidity.

The conſiſtencies of bodies are very divers: denſe, rare, tangible, pneumatical, fixed, hard, ſoft, *congelable*, not *congelable*, liquefiable, not liquefiable. *Bacon.*

The chymiſts define ſalt, from ſome of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and *congelable* again by cold into brittle glebes or cryſtals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONGELA'TION, kỏn-jẻ-lå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *congeal.*]

1. The act of turning fluids to ſolids by cold.

The capillary tubes are obſtructed either by outward compreſſion or *congelation* of the fluid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There are *congelations* of the redundant water, precipitations, and many other operations. *Arbuthnot on Air*

2. State of being congealed, or made ſolid by cold.

Many waters and ſprings will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will ſtill perſiſt without *congelation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CO'NGENER, kỏn-jẻ'-nůr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Of the ſame kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a *congener*. *Miller.*

CONGE'NEROUS, kỏn-jẻn'-ẻr-růs. *adj.* [*congener*, Lat.] Of the ſame kind; ariſing from the ſame original.

Thoſe bodies, being of a *congenerous* nature, do readily receive the impreſſions of their nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

From extreme and laſting colds proceeds a great run of apoplexies, and other *congenerous* diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

CONGE'NEROUSNESS, kỏn-jẻn'-ẻr-růs-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *congenerous.*] The quality of being from the ſame original; belonging to the ſame claſs. *Dict.*

CONGE'NIAL, kỏn-jẻ'-nyål. *adj.* [*con* and *genus*, Lat.] Partaking of the ſame genius; kindred; cognate: in *Swift* it is followed by *with.*

He ſprung, without any help, by a kind of *congenial* compoſure, as we may term it, to the likeneſs of our late ſovereign and maſter. *Wotton.*

You look with pleaſure on thoſe things which are ſomewhat *congenial*, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions. *Dryden's Dedicat. of Juv.*

Smit with the love of ſiſter arts we came,
And met *congenial*, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

He acquires a courage, and ſtiffneſs of opinion, not at all *congenial with* him. *Swift.*

Congenia'lity, kỏn-jẻ-nyȧl'-ỉ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *congenial.*] Participation of the ſame genius; cognation of mind, or nature.

Conge'nialness, kỏn-jẻ'-nyȧl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *congenial.*] Cognation.

Conge'nite, kỏn-jẻ'-nỉt. *adj.* [*congenitus*, Lat.] Of the ſame birth; born with another; connate; begotten together.

Many concluſions of moral and intellectual truths ſeem, upon this account, to be *congenite* with us, connatural to us, and engraven in the very frame of the ſoul. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo-ſtate? And how comes it to paſs, that we are not aware of any ſuch *congenite* apprehenſions? *Glanv. Scep.*

Co'nger, kỏn'g-gủr. *n. ſ.* [*congrus*, Lat.] The ſea-eel.

Many fiſh, whoſe ſhape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the ſea and freſh rivers; as the mighty *conger*, taken often in the Severn. *Walton's Angler.*

Conge'ries, kỏn-jẻ'-ryẻs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A maſs of ſmall bodies heaped up together.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of ſmall, and for the moſt part of flexible, particles, of ſeveral ſizes, and of all kinds of figures. *Boyle.*

To **CONGE'ST**, kỏn-jẻſt'. *v. a.* [*congero*, *congeſtum*, Lat.] To heap up; to gather together.

Conge'stible, kỏn-jẻſt'-ỉbl. *adj.* [from *congeſt.*] That may be heaped up. *Dict.*

Conge'stion, kỏn-jẻſt'-yủn. *n. ſ.* [*congeſtio*, Lat.] A collection of matter, as in abſceſſes and tumours. *Quincy.*

Congeſtion is then ſaid to be the cauſe of a tumour, when the growth of it is ſlow, and without pain. *Wiſeman.*

Co'ngiary, kỏn'-jȧ-rỷ. *n. ſ.* [*congiarium*, from *congius* a meaſure of corn, Lat.] A gift diſtributed to the Roman people or ſoldiery, originally in corn, afterwards in money.

We ſee on them the emperor and general officers, ſtanding as they diſtributed a *congiary* to the ſoldiers or people. *Addiſon.*

To **CONGLA'CIATE**, kỏn-glȧ'-syȧt. *v. n.* [*conglaciatus*, Lat.] To turn to ice.

No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water: for the determination of quickſilver is properly fixation, and that of milk coagulation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Conglacia'tion, kỏn-glȧ-syȧ'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *conglaciate.*] The ſtate of being changed, or act of changing, into ice.

If cryſtal be a ſtone, it is concreted by a mineral ſpirit, and lapidifical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a ſubject very unfit for proper *conglaciation.* *Brown.*

To **CO'NGLOBATE**, kỏn-glỏ'-bȧt. *v. a.* [*conglobatus*, Lat.] To gather into a hard firm ball.

The teſticle, as is ſaid, is one large *conglobated* gland, conſiſting of ſoft fibres, all in one convolution. *Grew.*

Co'nglobate, kỏn-glỏ'-bȧt. *adj.* [from the verb.] Moulded into a firm ball, of which the fibres are not diſtinctly viſible.

Fluids are ſeparated from the blood in the liver, and the other *conglobate* and conglomerate glands. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Co'nglobately, kỏn-glỏ'-bȧt-lỷ. *adv.* [from *conglobate.*] In a ſpherical form. *Dict.*

Congloba'tion, kỏn-glỏ-bȧ'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *conglobate.*] A round body; collection into a round maſs.

In this ſpawn are diſcerned many ſpecks, or little *conglobations*, which in time become black. *Brown.*

To **Conglo'be**, kỏn-glỏ'b. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, Lat.] To gather into a round maſs; to conſolidate in a ball.

Then he founded, then *conglob'd*
Like things to like. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

For all their centre found,
Hung to the goddeſs, and coher'd around:
Not cloſer, orb in orb *conglob'd*, are ſeen
The buzzing bees about their duſky queen.
Pope's Dunciad.

To **Conglo'be**, kỏn-glỏ'b. *v. n.* To coaleſce into a round maſs.

Thither they
Haſted with glad precipitance, up-roll'd
As drops on duſt *conglobing* from the dry.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

To **CONGLO'MERATE**, kỏn-glỏm'-ẻ-rȧt. *v. a.* [*conglomero*, Lat.] To gather into a ball, like a ball of thread; to inweave into a round maſs.

The liver is one great *conglomerated* gland, compoſed of innumerable ſmall glands, each of which conſiſteth of ſoft fibres, in a diſtinct or ſeparate convolution. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

Conglo'merate, kỏn-glỏm'-ẻ-rẻt. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, ſo as that the conſtituent parts and fibres are diſtinct.

Fluids are ſeparated in the liver, and the other conglobate and *conglomerate* glands. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

2. Collected; twiſted together.

The beams of light, when they are multiplied and *conglomerate*, generate heat. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Conglomera'tion, kỏn-glỏm-ẻ-rȧ'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *conglomerate.*]

1. Collection of matter into a looſe ball.
2. Intertexture; mixture.

The multiplication and *conglomeration* of ſounds doth generate rarefaction of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **CONGLU'TINATE**, kỏn-glủ'-tỉ-nȧt. *v. a.* [*conglutino*, Lat.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

To **Conglu'tinate**, kỏn-glủ'-tỉ-nȧt. *v. n.* To coaleſce; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

Conglutina'tion, kỏn-glủ-tỉ-nȧ'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *conglutinate.*] The act of uniting wounded bodies; re-union; healing.

The cauſe is a temperate *conglutination*; for both bodies are clammy and viſcous, and do bridle the deflux of humours to the hurts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To this elongation of the fibres is owing the union or *conglutination* of parts ſeparated by a wound. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Conglu'tinative, kỏn-glủ'-tỉ-nȧ-tỉv. *adj.* [from *conglutinate.*] Having the power of uniting wounds.

Conglutina'tor, kỏn-glủ'-tỉ-nȧ-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *conglutinate.*] That which has the power of uniting wounds.

The oſteocolla is recommended as a *conglutinator* of broken bones. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Congra'tulant, kỏn-grȧt'-ủ-lȧnt. *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Rejoicing in participation; expreſſing participation of another's joy.

Forth ruſh'd in haſte the great conſulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton.*

To **CONGRA'TULATE**, kỏn-grȧt'-ủ-lȧt. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Lat.]

1. To compliment upon any happy event; to expreſs joy for the good of another.

I *congratulate* our Engliſh tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours. *Watts's Logick.*

2. It has ſometimes the accuſative caſe of the cauſe of joy, and *to* before the perſon.

An eccleſiaſtical union within yourſelves, I am rather ready to *congratulate to* you. *Spratt's Serm.*

The ſubjects of England may *congratulate to* themſelves, that the nature of our government, and the clemency of our king, ſecure us. *Dryden's Preface to Aurengzebe.*

To **Congra'tulate**, kỏn-grȧt'-ủ-lȧt. *v. n.* To rejoice in participation.

I cannot but *congratulate* with my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing converſation. *Swift.*

Congratula'tion, kỏn-grȧt-ủ-lȧ'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *congratulate.*]

1. The act of profeſſing joy for the happineſs or ſucceſs of another.
2. The form in which joy for the happineſs of another is profeſſed.

Congra'tulatory, kỏn-grȧt''-ủ-lȧ-tủr-ỷ. *adj.* [from *congratulate.*] Expreſſing joy for the good fortune of another.

To **Congre'e**, kỏn-grẻ'. *v. n.* [from *gre*, Fr.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite. Not in uſe.

For government,
Put into parts, doth keep in one concent,
Congreeing in a full and natural cloſe.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

To **Congre'et**, kỏn-grẻ't. *v. n.* [from *con* and *greet.*] To ſalute reciprocally. Not in uſe.

My office hath ſo far prevail'd,
That face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have *congreeted.* *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

To **CO'NGREGATE**, kỏng'-grẻ-gȧt. *v. a.* [*congrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to aſſemble; to bring into one place.

Any multitude of Chriſtian men *congregated*, may be termed by the name of a church. *Hooker.*

Theſe waters were afterwards *congregated*, and called the ſea. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Tempeſts themſelves, high ſeas, and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks and *congregated* ſands,
As having ſenſe of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The dry land, earth; and the great receptacle
Of *congregated* waters, he call'd ſeas;
And ſaw that it was good. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Heat *congregates* homogeneal bodies, and ſeparates heterogeneal ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

Light, *congregated* by a burning glaſs, acts moſt upon ſulphureous bodies, to turn them into fire. *Newton's Opticks.*

To **Co'ngregate**, kỏng'-grẻ-gȧt. *v. n.* To aſſemble; to meet; to gather together.

He rails,
Ev'n there where merchants moſt do *congregate*,
On me, my bargains. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

'Tis true (as the old proverb doth relate)
Equals with equals often *congregate.* *Denham.*

Co'ngregate, kỏng'-grẻ-gȧt. *adj.* [from the verb.] Collected; compact.

Where the matter is moſt *congregate*, the cold is the greater. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Congrega'tion, kỏng-grẻ-gȧ'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *congregate.*]

1. The act of collecting.

The means of reduction by the fire, is but by *congregation* of homogeneal parts. *Bacon.*

2. A collection; a maſs of various parts brought together.

This brave o'erhanging firmament appears no other thing to me, than a foul and peſtilent *congregation* of vapours. *Shakeſp.*

3. An aſſembly met to worſhip God in publick, and hear doctrine.

The words which the miniſter firſt pronounceth, the whole *congregation* ſhall repeat after him. *Hooker.*

The practice of thoſe that prefer houſes before churches, and a conventicle before the *congregation.* *South.*

If thoſe preachers, who abound in epiphonemas, would look about them, they would find part of their *congregation* out of countenance, and the other aſleep. *Swift.*

Congrega'tional, kỏng-grẻ-gȧſh'-ủn-nủl. *adj.* [from *congregation.*] Publick; pertaining to a congregation or aſſembly. It is a word uſed of ſuch Chriſtians as hold every congregation to be a ſeparate and independent church.

CO'NGRESS, kỏng'-grès. *n. ſ.* [*congreſſus*, Lat.]

1. A meeting; a ſhock; a conflict.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lauſus there;
Their *congreſs* in the field great Jove withſtands,
Both doom'd to fall, but fall by greater hands.
Dryden's Æneid.

From theſe laws may be deduced the rules of the *congreſſes* and reflections of two bodies. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

2. An appointed meeting for ſettlement of affairs between different nations: as, the *congreſs* of Cambray.

Congre'ssive, kỏn-grès'-sìv. *adj.* [from *congreſs*.] Meeting; encountering; coming together.

If it be underſtood of ſexes conjoined, all plants are female; and if of disjoined and *congreſſive* generation, there is no male or female in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **CONGRU'E**, kỏn-grů'. *v. n.* [from *congruo*, Lat.] To agree; to be conſiſtent with; to ſuit; to be agreeable. Not in uſe.

Our ſovereign proceſs imports at full,
By letters *congruing* to that effect,
The preſent death of Hamlet. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Congru'ence, kỏn'-grů-èns. *n. ſ.* [*congruentia*, Lat.] Agreement; ſuitableneſs of one thing to another; conſiſtency.

Congru'ent, kỏn'-grů-ènt. *adj.* [*congruens*, Lat.] Agreeing; correſpondent.

Theſe planes were ſo ſeparated as to move upon a common ſide of the *congruent* ſquares, as an axis. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Congru'ity, kỏn-grů'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *congrue*.]

1. Suitableneſs; agreeableneſs.

Congruity of opinions to our natural conſtitution, is one great incentive to their reception. *Glanville.*

2. Fitneſs; pertinence.

A whole ſentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sidney.*

3. Conſequence of argument; reaſon; conſiſtency.

With what *congruity* doth the church of Rome deny, that her enemies do at all appertain to the church of Chriſt? *Hooker.*

4. [In geometry.] Figures or lines which exactly correſpond, when laid over one another, are in *congruity*.

Co'ngrument, kỏn'-grů-mènt *n. ſ.* [from *congrue*.] Fitneſs; adaptation. Not in uſe.

The *congrument* and harmonious fitting of periods in a ſentence, hath almoſt the faſtening and force of knitting and connexion. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcovery.*

Co'ngruous, kỏn'-grů-ůs. *adj.* [*congruus*, Lat.]

1. Agreeable to; conſiſtent with.

The exiſtence of God is ſo many ways manifeſt, and the obedience we owe him ſo *congruous* to reaſon, that the light of a great part of mankind give teſtimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. Suitable to; accommodated to; proportionate or commenſurate.

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely *congruous* to one another. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

3. Rational; fit.

Motives that addreſs themſelves to our reaſon, are fitteſt to be employed upon reaſonable creatures: it is no ways *congruous*, that God ſhould be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth. *Atterbury.*

Co'ngruously, kỏn'-grů-ůs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *congruous*.] Suitably; pertinently; conſiſtently.

This conjecture is to be regarded, becauſe, *congruouſly* unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the oppoſite weight. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

Co'nical, kỏn'-ỳ-kål. } *adj.* [*conicus*, Lat.]
Co'nick, kỏn'-ìk. } Having the form of a cone, or round decreaſing.

Tow'ring firs in *conick* forms ariſe,
And with a pointed ſpear divide the ſkies. *Prior.*

A brown flint of a *conick* figure: the baſis is oblong. *Woodward.*

They are *conical* veſſels, with their baſes towards the heart; and, as they paſs on, their diameters grow ſtill leſs. *Arbuthnot.*

Co'nically, kỏn'-ỳ-kål-ỳ. *adv.* [from *conical*.] In form of a cone.

In a watering pot, ſhaped *conically*, or like a ſugar-loaf, filled with water, no liquor falls through the holes at the bottom, whilſt the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

Co'nicalness, kỏn'-ỳ-kål-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *conical*.] The ſtate or quality of being conical.

Conick *Section*, kỏn'-ìk-sèk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* A curve line ariſing from the ſection of a cone by a plane.

Conick *Sections*, kỏn'-ìk-sèk-shůnz. } *n. ſ.*
Co'nicks, kỏn'-ìks. }

That part of geometry which conſiders the cone, and the curves ariſing from its ſections.

To **CONJE'CT**, kỏn-jèkt'. *v. n.* [*conjectum*, Lat.] To gueſs; to conjecture. Not in uſe.

I intreat you then,
From one that but imperfectly *conjects*,
Your wiſdom would not build yourſelf a trouble.
Shakeſp.

Conje'ctor, kỏn-jèk'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *conject*.] A gueſſer; a conjecturer.

For ſo *conjectors* would obtrude,
And from thy painted ſkin conclude. *Swift.*

Conje'cturable, kỏn-jèk'-tshů-råbl. *adj.* [from *conjecture*.] Being the object of conjecture; poſſible to be gueſſed.

Conje'ctural, kỏn-jèk'-tshů-rål. *adj.* [from *conjecture*.] Depending on conjecture; ſaid or done by gueſs.

They'll ſit by th' fire, and preſume to know
Who thrives and who declines, ſide factions, and give out
Conjectural marriages. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thou ſpeak'ſt it falſely, as I love mine honour,
And mak'ſt *conjectural* fears to come into me.
Shakeſp.

It were a matter of great profit, ſave that I doubt it is too *conjectural* to venture upon, if one could diſcern what corn, herbs, or fruits, are likely to be in plenty or ſcarcity. *Bacon.*

The two laſt words are not in Callimachus, and conſequently the reſt are only *conjectural*. *Broome.*

Conjectura'lity, kỏn-jèk-tshů-rål'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *conjectural*.] That which depends upon gueſs.

They have not recurred unto chronology, or the records of time, but taken themſelves unto probabilities, and the *conjecturality* of philoſophy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Conje'cturally, kỏn-jèk'-tshů-rål-ỳ. *adv.* [from *conjectural*.] By gueſs; by conjecture.

Whatſoever may be at any time, out of Scripture, but probably and *conjecturally* ſurmiſed. *Hooker.*

Let it be probably, not *conjecturally*, proved. *Maine.*

Conje'cture, kỏn-jèk'-tshůr. *n. ſ.* [*conjectura*, Lat.]

1. Gueſs; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of opinion without proof.

In the caſting of lots, a man cannot, upon any ground of reaſon, bring the event ſo much as under *conjecture*. *South.*

2. Idea; notion; conception. Not now in uſe.

Now entertain *conjecture* of a time,
When creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide veſſel of the univerſe.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

To **Conje'cture**, kỏn-jèk'-tshůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gueſs; to judge by gueſs; to entertain an opinion upon bare probability.

When we look upon ſuch things as equally may or may not be, human reaſon can then, at the beſt, but *conjecture* what will be. *South.*

Conje'cturer, kỏn-jèk'-tshůr-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *conjecture*.] A gueſſer; one who forms opinion without proof.

If we ſhould believe very grave *conjecturers*, carnivorous animals now were not fleſh devourers then. *Brown.*

I ſhall leave *conjecturers* to their own imaginations. *Addiſon.*

Coni'ferous, kỏ-nìf'-è-růs. *adj.* [*conus* and *fero*, Lat.]

Such trees or herbs are *coniferous*, as bear a ſquamoſe ſcaly fruit, of a woody ſubſtance, and a figure approaching to a cone, in which are many ſeeds; and when they are ripe, the ſeveral cells in the cone open, and the ſeeds drop out. Of this kind are the fir, pine, and beech. *Quincy.*

To **Conjo'bble**, kỏn'-dzhỏbl. *v. a.* [from *con* together, and *jobbernol* the head.] To concert; to ſettle; to diſcuſs. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a miniſter that ſhould *conjobble* matters of ſtate with tumblers, and confer politicks with tinkers? *L'Eſtrange.*

To **CONJO'IN**, kỏn-jỏìn'. *v. a.* [*conjoindre*, Fr. *conjungo*, Lat.]

1. To unite: to conſolidate into one.

Thou wrong'ſt Pirithous, and not him alone;
But, while I live, two friends *conjoin'd* in one.
Dryden.

2. To unite in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment,
Why you ſhould not be *conjoin'd*, I charge
You on your ſouls to utter it. *Shakeſp. Much Ado.*

3. To aſſociate; to connect.

Common and univerſal ſpirits convey the action of the remedy into the part, and *conjoin* the virtue of bodies far disjoined. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Men of differing intereſts can be reconciled in one communion; at leaſt, the deſigns of all can be *conjoined* in ligatures of the ſame reverence, and piety, and devotion. *Taylor.*

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

To **Conjo'in**, kỏn-jỏìn. *v. n.* To league; to unite.

This part of his
Conjoins with my diſeaſe, and helps to end me.
Shakeſp. Hen. IV.

Conjo'int, kỏn-joi'nt. *adj.* [*conjoint*, Fr.] United; connected; aſſociate.

Conjoint *Degrees*, kỏn-joi'nt. [In muſick.] Two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the ſcale; as *ut* and *re*. *Dict.*

Conjo'intly, kỏn-joi'nt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *conjoint*.] In union; together; in aſſociation; jointly; not apart.

A groſs and frequent error, commonly committed in the uſe of doubtful remedies, *conjointly* with thoſe that are of approved virtues. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The parts of the body, ſeparately, make known the paſſions of the ſoul, or elſe *conjointly* one with the other. *Dryden.*

Co'nisor, kỏn'-ỳ-zỏr. See **Cognisor**.

CO'NJUGAL, kỏn'-jů-gål. *adj.* [*conjugalis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; belonging to marriage; connubial.

Their *conjugal* affection ſtill is tied,
And ſtill the mournful race is multiplied.
Dryden's Fables.

I could not forbear commending the young woman for her *conjugal* affection, when I found that ſhe had left the good man at home. *Spectator.*

He mark'd the *conjugal* diſpute;
Nell roar'd inceſſant, Dick ſat mute. *Swift.*

Co'njugally, kŏn'-jŭ-găl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *conjugal.*] Matrimonially; connubially.

To **Co'njugate**, kŏn'-jŭ-găt. *v. a.* [*conjugo*, Lat.]

1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite.

Thoſe drawing as well marriage as wardſhip, gave him both power and occaſion to *conjugate* at pleaſure the Norman and the Saxon houſes. *Wotton.*

2. To inflect verbs; to decline verbs through their various terminations.

Co'njugate, kŏn'-jŭ-găt. *n. ſ.* [*conjugatus*, Lat.] Agreeing in derivation with another word, and therefore generally reſembling in ſignification.

His grammatical argument, grounded upon the derivation of ſpontaneous from *ſponte*, weighs nothing: we have learned in logick, that *conjugates* are ſometimes in name only, and not in deed. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

Co'njugate *Diameter*, or *Axis*, kŏn'-jŭ-găt. [In geometry.] A right line biſecting the tranſverſe diameter. *Chambers.*

Conjuga'tion, kŏn-jŭ-gā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*conjugatio*, Lat.]

1. A couple; a pair.

The heart is ſo far from affording nerves unto other parts, that it receiveth very few itſelf from the ſixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The act of uniting or compiling things together.

The general and indefinite contemplations and notions of the elements, and their *conjugations*, are to be ſet aſide, being but notional, and illimited and definite axioms are to be drawn out of meaſured inſtances. *Bacon.*

All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget nothing. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. The form of inflecting verbs through their ſeries of terminations.

Have thoſe who have writ ſo much about declenſions and *conjugations*, about concords and ſyntaxes, loſt their labour, and been learned to no purpoſe? *Locke.*

4. Union; aſſemblage.

The ſupper of the Lord is the moſt ſacred, myſterious, and uſeful *conjugation* of ſecret and holy things and duties. *Taylor.*

CONJU'NCT, kŏn-jŭnkt'. *adj.* [*conjunctus*, Lat.] Conjoined; concurrent; united. Not in uſe.

It pleas'd the king his maſter to ſtrike at me,
When he, *conjunct* and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind. *Shak. King Lear.*

Conju'nction, kŏn-jŭnk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*conjunctio*, Lat.]

1. Union; aſſociation; league.

With our ſmall *conjunction* we ſhould on,
To ſee how fortune is diſpos'd to us.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

He will unite the white roſe and the red;
Smile, heaven, upon his fair *conjunction*,
That long hath frown'd upon their enmity.
Shakeſp. Rich. III.

The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a ſtrict *conjunction* and amity between them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Man can effect no great matter by his perſonal ſtrength, but as he acts in ſociety and *conjunction* with others. *South.*

An inviſible hand from heaven mingles hearts and ſouls by ſtrange, ſecret, and unaccountable *conjunctions*. *South.*

2. The congreſs of two planets in the ſame degree of the zodiack, where they are ſuppoſed to have great power and influence.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the ſtars, ſhould bury them under a ſecond flood. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his circle? Cannot he obſerve their influences in their oppoſitions and *conjunctions*, in their altitudes and depreſſions? He ſhall ſooner find ink than nature exhauſted. *Rymer's Tragedies of laſt Age.*

Pompey and Cæſar were two ſtars of ſuch a magnitude, that their *conjunction* was as fatal as their oppoſition. *Swift.*

3. A word made uſe of to connect the clauſes of a period together, and to ſignify their relation to one another. *Clarke.*

Conju'nctive, kŏn-jŭnk'-tĭv. *adj.* [*conjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. Cloſely united. A ſenſe not in uſe.

She 's ſo *conjunctive* to my life and ſoul,
That as the ſtar moves not but in his ſphere,
I could not but by her. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb, uſed ſubſequently to a conjunction.

Conju'nctively, kŏn-jŭnk'-tĭv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *conjunctive.*] In union; not apart.

Theſe are good mediums *conjunctively* taken, that is, not one without the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Conju'nctiveness, kŏn-jŭnk'-tĭv-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *conjunctive.*] The quality of joining or uniting.

Conju'nctly, kŏn-jŭnkt'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *conjonct.*] Jointly; together; not apart.

Conju'ncture, kŏn-jŭnk'-tshŭr. *n. ſ.* [*conjoncture*, Fr.]

1. Combination of many circumſtances, or cauſes.

I never met with a more unhappy *conjuncture* of affairs than in the buſineſs of that earl. *King Charles.*

Every virtue requires time and place, a proper object, and a fit *conjuncture* of circumſtances. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Occaſion; critical time.

Such cenſures always attend ſuch *conjunctures*, and find fault for what is not done, as with that which is done. *Clarendon.*

3. Mode of union; connexion.

He is quick to perceive the motions of articulation, and *conjunctures* of letters in words. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

4. Conſiſtency.

I was willing to grant to preſbytery what with reaſon it can pretend to, in a *conjuncture* with epiſcopacy. *King Charles.*

Conjura'tion, kŏn-jŭ-rā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*]

1. The form or act of ſummoning another in ſome ſacred name.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed:
Under this *conjuration* ſpeak, my lord.
Shakeſp. Hen. V.

2. A magical form of words; an incantation; an enchantment.

Your *conjuration*, fair knight, is too ſtrong for my poor ſpirit to diſobey. *Sidney.*

What drugs, what charms,
What *conjuration*, and what mighty magick,
For ſuch proceeding I am charg'd withal,
I won his daughter with? *Shakeſp. Othello.*

3. A plot; a conſpiracy. *Dict.*

To **CONJU'RE**, kŏn-jŏ'r. *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Lat.]

1. To ſummon in a ſacred name; to enjoin with the higheſt ſolemnity.

He concluded with ſighs and tears to *conjure* them, that they would no more preſs him to conſent to a thing ſo contrary to his reaſon. *Clarendon.*

The church may addreſs her ſons in the form St. Paul does the Philippians, when he *conjures* them to unity. *Decay of Piety.*

I *conjure* you! Let him know,
Whate'er was done againſt him, Cato did it.
Addiſon's Cato.

2. To bind many by an oath to ſome common deſign. This ſenſe is rare.

He, in proud rebellious arms,
Drew after him the third part of heav'n's ſons,
Conjur'd againſt the Higheſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. To influence by magick; to affect by enchantment; to charm.

What black magician *conjures* up this fiend,
To ſtop devoted charitable deeds?
Shakeſp. Richard III.

What is he, whoſe griefs
Bear ſuch an emphaſis? whoſe phraſe of ſorrow
Conjures the wand'ring ſtars, and makes them ſtand
Like wonder-wounded hearers? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

I thought their own fears, whoſe black arts firſt raiſed up thoſe turbulent ſpirits, would force them to *conjure* them down again. *King Charles.*

You have *conjured* up perſons that exiſt no where elſe but on old coins, and have made our paſſions and virtues viſible. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

4. It is to be obſerved, that when this word is uſed for *ſummon* or *conſpire*, its accent is on the laſt ſyllable, *conjúre*; when for *charm*, on the firſt, *cónjure*.

To **Co'njure**, kŭn'-jŭr. *v. n.* To practiſe charms or enchantments; to enchant.

My invocation is honeſt and fair; and in his miſtreſs's name I *conjure* only but to raiſe up him. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you poulcat, you runaway! Out, out, out! I'll *conjure* you, I'll fortunetell you! *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Co'njurer, kŭn'-jŭr-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*]

1. An enchanter; one that uſes charms.

Good doctor Pinch, you are a *conjurer*:
Eſtabliſh him in his true ſenſe again.
Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.

Figures in the book
Of ſome dread *conjurer*, that would enforce nature. *Donne.*

Thus has he done you Britiſh conſorts right,
Whoſe huſbands, ſhould they pry like mine to-night,
Would never find you in your conduct ſlipping,
Though they turn'd *conjurers* to take you tripping.
Addiſon.

2. An impoſtor who pretends to ſecret arts; a cunning man.

From the account the loſer brings,
The *conj'rer* knows who ſtole the things. *Prior.*

3. By way of irony, a man of ſhrewd conjecture; a man of ſagacity.

Though ants are very knowing, I don't take them to be *conjurers*; and therefore they could not gueſs that I had put ſome corn in that room. *Addiſon.*

Conju'rement, kŏn-jŏ'r-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *conjure.*] Serious injunction; ſolemn demand.

I ſhould not be induced but by your earneſt intreaties and ſerious *conjurements*. *Milton on Education.*

Conna'scence, kŏn-năs'-sĕns. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *naſcor*, Lat.]

1. Common birth; production at the ſame time; community of birth.

2. Being produced together with another being.

Chriſtians have baptized theſe geminous births and double *connaſcencies*, as containing in them a diſtinction of ſoul. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. The act of uniting or growing together: improperly.

Symphaſis denotes a *connaſcence*, or growing together. *Wiſeman.*

Conna'te, kỏn-nå't. *adj.* [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.] Born with another; being of the ſame birth.

Many, who deny all *connate* notions in the ſpeculative intellect, do yet admit them in this. *South.*

Their diſpoſitions to be reflected, ſome at a greater, and others at a leſs thickneſs, of thin plates or bubbles, are *connate* with the rays, and immutable. *Newton's Opticks.*

Conna'tural, kỏn-nåt'-tů-rål. *adj.* [*con* and *natural*.]

1. United with the being; connected by nature.

First in man's mind we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of ev'ry thing;
Which is *connatural*, and born with it. *Davies.*

Theſe affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up, ſo do they. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Participation of the ſame nature.

Is there no way, beſides
Theſe painful paſſages, how we may come
To death, and mix with our *connatural* duſt? *Milt.*

Whatever draws me on,
Or ſympathy, or ſome *connatural* force,
Pow'rful at greateſt diſtance to unite
With ſecret amity. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Connatura'lity, kỏn-nåt-ů-rål'-ĭ-tẙ. *n. ſ.* [from *connatural*.] Participation of the ſame nature; natural inſeparability.

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge and thoſe habits, and that future eſtate of the ſoul. *Hale.*

Conna'turally, kỏn-nåt'-tů-rål-ẙ. *adv.* [from *connatural*.] In coexiſtence with nature; originally.

Some common notions ſeem *connaturally* engraven in the ſoul, antecedently to diſcuſſive ratiocination. *Hale.*

Conna'turalness, kỏn-nåt'-tů-rål-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *connatural*.] Participation of the ſame nature; natural union.

Such is the *connaturalneſs* of our corruptions, except we looked for an account hereafter. *Pearſon on the Creed.*

To **CONNE'CT**, kỏn-nẻk't. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Lat.]

1. To join; to link; to unite; to conjoin; to faſten together.

The corpuſcles that conſtitute the quickſilver will be ſo *connected* to one another, that, inſtead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.

The natural order of the *connecting* ideas muſt direct the ſyllogiſms; and a man muſt ſee the connection of each intermediate idea with thoſe that it *connects*, before he can uſe it in a ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

3. To join in a juſt ſeries of thought, or regular conſtruction of language: as, *the author* connects *his reaſons well.*

To **Conne'ct**, kỏn-nẻk't. *v. n.* To cohere; to have juſt relation to things precedent and ſubſequent. This is ſeldom uſed but in converſation.

Conne'ctively, kỏn-nẻk'-tĭv-lẙ. *adv.* [from *connect*.] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly.

The people's power is great and indiſputable, whenever they can unite *connectively*, or by deputation, to exert it. *Swift.*

To **Conne'x**, kỏn-nẻks'. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Lat.] To join or link together; to faſten to each other.

Thoſe birds who are taught ſome words or ſentences, cannot *connex* their words or ſentences in coherence with the matter which they ſignify. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

They fly,
By chains *connex'd*, and with deſtructive ſweep
Behead whole troops at once. *Philips.*

Conne'xion, kỏn-nẻk'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *connex*, or *connexio*, Lat.]

1. Union; junction; the act of faſtening together; the ſtate of being faſtened together.

My heart, which by a ſecret harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* ſweet. *Milton.*

There muſt be a future ſtate, where the eternal and inſeparable *connexion* between virtue and happineſs ſhall be manifeſted. *Atterbury.*

2. Juſt relation to ſomething precedent or ſubſequent; conſequence of argumentation; coherence.

Contemplation of human nature doth, by a neceſſary *connexion* and chain of cauſes, carry us up to the Deity. *Hale.*

Each intermediate idea muſt be ſuch as, in the whole chain, hath a viſible *connexion* with thoſe two it is placed between. *Locke.*

A conſcious, wiſe, reflecting cauſe,
That can deliberate, means elect, and find
Their due *connexion* with the end deſign'd. *Blackm. Creation.*

Conne'xive, kỏn-nẻks'-ĭv. *adj.* [from *connex*.] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

The predicate and ſubject are joined in a form of words by *connexive* particles. *Watts's Logick.*

Connicta'tion, kỏn-nĭk-tå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *connicto*, Lat.] A winking. *Dict.*

Conni'vance, kỏn-nĭ'-våns. *n. ſ.* [from *connive*.]

1. The act of winking. Not in uſe.
2. Voluntary blindneſs; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate uſury by declaration, than to ſuffer it to rage by *connivance*. *Bacon.*

Diſobedience, having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another: every vice interprets a *connivance*, an approbation. *South.*

A *connivance* to admit half, will produce ruin. *Swift.*

To **CONNI'VE**, kỏn-nĭ'v. *v. n.* [*conniveo*, Lat.]

1. To wink.

This artiſt is to teach them how to nod judiciouſly, to *connive* with either eye. *Spectator.*

2. To pretend blindneſs or ignorance; to forbear; to paſs uncenſured.

The licentiouſneſs of inferiours, and the remiſſneſs of ſuperiours, the one violates, and the other *connives*. *Decay of Piety.*

With whatever colours he perſuades authority to *connive* at his own vices, he will deſire its protection from the effects of other men's. *Rogers.*

He thinks it a ſcandal to government to *connive* at ſuch tracts as reject all revelation. *Swift.*

CONNOISSE'UR, kỏ-nĭs-sỏ'r. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A judge; a critick. It is often uſed of a pretended critick.

Your leſſon learnt, you'll be ſecure
To get the name of *connoiſſeur*. *Swift.*

To **CO'NNOTATE**, kỏn'-nỏ-tåt. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To deſignate ſomething beſides itſelf; to imply; to infer.

God's foreſeeing doth not include or *connotate* pre-determining, any more than I decree with my intellect. *Hammond.*

Connota'tion, kỏn-nỏ-tå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *connotate*.] Implication of ſomething beſides itſelf; inference; illation.

By reaſon of the co-exiſtence of one thing with another, there ariſeth a various relation or *connotation* between them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Plato by his ideas means only the divine eſſence with this *connotation*, as it is variouſly imitable or participable by created beings. *Norris.*

To **Conno'te**, kỏn-nỏ't. *v. a.* [*con* and *nota*, Lat.] To imply; to betoken; to include.

Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* alſo a certain ſuitableneſs of it to ſome other thing. *South.*

Connu'bial, kỏn-nů-byål. *adj.* [*connubialis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

Should ſecond love a pleaſing flame inſpire,
And the chaſte queen *connubial* rites require. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

CO'NOID, kỏ'-noid. *n. ſ.* [κωνοειδής.] A figure partaking of a cone; approaching to the form of a cone.

The tympanum is not capable of tenſion as a drum: there remains another way, by drawing it to the centre into a *conoid* form. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Conoi'dical, kỏ-noi'-dẙ-kål. *adj.* [from *conoid*.] Approaching to a conick form, to the form of a round decreaſing.

To **CONQUA'SSATE**, kỏn-kwås-så't. *v. a.* [*conquaſſo*, Lat.] To ſhake; to agitate. Not in uſe.

Vomits do violently *conquaſſate* the lungs. *Harvey.*

Conquassa'tion, kỏn-kwås-så'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *conquaſſate*.] Agitation; concuſſion.

To **CO'NQUER**, kỏnk'-ůr. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, Fr. *conquirere*, Lat.]

1. To gain by conqueſt; to over-run; to win.

They had *conquered* them and brought them under tribute. 1 *Mac.* viii. 2.

Welcome, great Stagirite, and teach me now
All I was born to know;
Thy ſcholar's victories thou doſt outdo;
He *conquer'd* th' earth, the whole world you. *Cowley.*

'Twas fit,
Who *conquer'd* nature, ſhould preſide o'er wit. *Pope.*

We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's
charms;
Their arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms. *Pope.*

2. To overcome; to ſubdue; to vanquiſh.

Both tugging to be victors, breaſt to breaſt;
Yet neither conqueror nor *conquered*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The *conquer'd* alſo, and inſlav'd by war,
Shall, with their freedom loſt, all virtue loſe
And fear of God. *Milton.*

Anna *conquers* but to ſave,
And governs but to bleſs. *Smith.*

3. To ſurmount; to overcome: as, *he* conquered *his reluctance*.

To **Co'nquer**, kỏnk'-ůr. *v. n.* To get the victory; to overcome.

Put him to choler ſtraight: he hath been us'd
Ever to *conquer* and to have his word
Of contradiction. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Equal ſucceſs had ſet theſe champions high,
And both reſolv'd to *conquer* or to die. *Waller.*

The logick of a *conquering* ſword has no propriety. *Decay of Piety.*

Co'nquerable, kỏnk'-ẻr-åbl. *adj.* [from *conquer*.] Poſſible to be overcome.

While the heap is ſmall, and the particulars few, he will find it eaſy and *conquerable*. *South.*

Co'nqueror, kỏnk'-ẻr-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *conquer*.]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a *conqueror*'s bed. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

The gain of civil wars will not allow
Bags for the *conqueror*'s crew. *Cowley.*

A critick that attacks authors in reputation, is as the ſlave who called out to the *conqueror*, Remember, Sir, that you are a man. *Addiſ. Guard.*

2. One that ſubdues and ruins countries.

Deſerving freedom more
Than thoſe their *conquerors*, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin whereſoe'er they rove.
Milton's Par. Regained.

That tyrant god, that reſtleſs *conqueror*,
May quit his pleaſure to aſſert his pow'r. *Prior.*

Co′nquest, kỏnk′-kwỉst. *n. ſ.* [*conqueſte*, Fr.]

1. The act of conquering; ſubjection.

A perfect *conqueſt* of a country reduces all the people to the condition of ſubjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Acquiſition by victory; thing gained.

More willingly I mention air,
This our old *conqueſt*; than remember hell,
Our hated habitation. *Milton's Par. Regained.*

3. Victory; ſucceſs in arms.

I muſt yield my body to the earth,
And, by my fall, the *conqueſt* to my foe.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will retail my *conqueſt* won,
And ſhe ſhall be ſole victreſs. *Shak. Richard* III.

Not to be o'ercome, was to do more
Than all the *conqueſts* former kings did gain.
Dryden.

In joys of *conqueſt* he reſigns his breath,
And, fill'd with England's glory, ſmiles in death.
Addiſon.

CONSANGUI′NEOUS, kỏn-ſảng-gwỉn′-nyůs. *adj.* [*conſanguineus*, Lat.] Near of kin; of the ſame blood; related by birth, not affined.

Am I not *conſanguineous*? Am I not of her blood? *Shakeſp.*

Consangui′nity, kỏn-ſảng-gwỉn′-ỉ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [*conſanguinitas*, Lat.] Relation by blood; relation by deſcent from one common progenitor; nearneſs of kin: diſtinguiſhed from *affinity*, or relation by marriage.

I've forgot my father;
I know no touch of *conſanguinity*.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

There is the ſupreme and indiſſoluble *conſanguinity* and ſociety between men in general; of which the heathen poet, whom the apoſtle calls to witneſs, ſaith, We are all his generation. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The firſt original would ſubſiſt, though he outlived all terms of *conſanguinity*, and became a ſtranger unto his progeny. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Chriſt has condeſcended to a cognation and *conſanguinity* with us. *South.*

Consarcina′tion, kỏn-ſảr-ſỷ-nả′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *conſarcino*, Lat. to piece.] The act of patching together. *Dict.*

CO′NSCIENCE, kỏn′-ſhẻns. *n. ſ.* [*conſcientia*, Lat.]

1. The knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodneſs or wickedneſs of ourſelves.

When a people have no touch of *conſcience*, no ſenſe of their evil doings, it is bootleſs to think to reſtrain them. *Spenſer.*

Who againſt faith and *conſcience* can be heard
Infallible? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Conſcience has not been wanting to itſelf in endeavouring to get the cleareſt information about the will of God. *South.*

But why muſt thoſe be thought to 'ſcape, that feel
Thoſe rods of ſcorpions, and thoſe whips of ſteel,
Which *conſcience* ſhakes? *Creech's Juvenal.*

No courts created yet, nor cauſe was heard;
But all was ſafe, for *conſcience* was their guard.
Dryden's Ovid.

Conſcience ſignifies that knowledge which a man hath of his own thoughts and actions; and becauſe, if a man judgeth fairly of his actions by comparing them with the law of God, his mind will approve or condemn him, this knowledge or *conſcience* may be both an accuſer and a judge. *Swift.*

2. Juſtice; the eſtimate of conſcience; the determination of conſcience; honeſty. This is ſometimes a ſerious, and ſometimes a ludicrous ſenſe.

This is thank-worthy, if a man, for *conſcience* toward God, endure grief. 1 *Peter*, ii. 19.

Now is Cupid a child of *conſcience*; he makes reſtitution. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

He had, againſt right and *conſcience*, by ſhameful treachery, intruded himſelf into another man's kingdom. *Knolles.*

What you require cannot, in *conſcience*, be deferred beyond this time. *Milton.*

Her majeſty is obliged in *conſcience* to endeavour this by her authority, as much as by her practice. *Swift.*

3. Conſciouſneſs; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions.

Merit, and good works, is the end of man's motion; and *conſcience* of the ſame is the accompliſhment of man's reſt. *Bacon.*

The reaſon why the ſimpler ſort are moved with authority, is the *conſcience* of their own ignorance. *Hooker.*

The ſweeteſt cordial we receive at laſt,
Is *conſcience* of our virtuous actions paſt. *Denham.*

Hector was in an abſolute certainty of death, and depreſſed with the *conſcience* of being in an ill cauſe. *Pope.*

4. Real ſentiment; veracity; private thoughts.

Doſt thou in *conſcience* think, tell me, Æmilia,
That there be women do abuſe their huſbands
In ſuch groſs kind? *Shakeſp. Othello.*

They did in their *conſciences* know, that he was not able to ſend them any part of it. *Clarendon.*

5. Scruple; principle of action.

We muſt make a *conſcience* in keeping the juſt laws of ſuperiours. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Why ſhould not the one make as much *conſcience* of betraying for gold, as the other of doing it for a cruſt? *L'Eſtrange.*

Children are travellers newly arrived in a ſtrange country; we ſhould therefore make *conſcience* not to miſlead them. *Locke.*

6. In ludicrous language, reaſon; reaſonableneſs.

Why doſt thou weep? Can'ſt thou the *conſcience* lack,
To think I ſhall lack friends? *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Half a dozen fools are, in all *conſcience*, as many as you ſhould require. *Swift.*

Conscie′ntious, kỏn-ſhẻn′-ſhůs. *adj.* [from *conſcience*.] Scrupulous; exactly juſt; regulated by conſcience.

Lead a life in ſo *conſcientious* a probity, as in thought, word, and deed, to make good the character of an honeſt man. *L'Eſtrange.*

Conscie′ntiously, kỏn-ſhẻn′-ſhůs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *conſcientious*.] According to the direction of conſcience.

More ſtreſs has been laid upon the ſtrictneſs of law, than *conſcientiouſly* did belong to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly informed conſcience; and, if the conſcience happens to be deluded, ſin does not therefore ceaſe to be ſin, becauſe a man committed it *conſcientiouſly*. *South.*

Conscie′ntiousness, kỏn-ſhẻn′-ſhůs-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcientious*.] Exactneſs of juſtice; tenderneſs of conſcience.

It will be a wonderful *conſcientiouſneſs* in them, if they will content themſelves with leſs profit than they can make. *Locke.*

Co′nscionable, kỏn′-ſhůn-ảbl. *adj.* [from *conſcience*.] Reaſonable; juſt; according to conſcience.

A knave, very voluble; no farther *conſcionable* than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane ſeeming. *Shakeſp.*

Let my debtors have *conſcionable* ſatisfaction. *Wotton.*

Co′nscionableness, kỏn′-ſhůn-ảbl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcionable*.] Equity; reaſonableneſs. *Dict.*

Co′nscionably, kỏn′-ſhůn-ảb-lỷ. *adv.* [from *conſcionable*.] In a manner agreeable to conſcience; reaſonably; juſtly.

A prince muſt be uſed *conſcionably* as well as a common perſon. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Co′nscious, kỏn′-ſhůs. *adj.* [*conſcius*, Lat.]

1. Endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions.

Matter hath no life nor perception, and is not *conſcious* of its own exiſtence. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Among ſubſtances, ſome are thinking or *conſcious* beings, or have a power of thought. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Knowing from memory; having the knowledge of any thing without any new information.

The damſel then to Tancred ſent,
Who, *conſcious* of th' occaſion, fear'd th' event.
Dryden.

3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing: with *to*.

The reſt ſtood trembling, ſtruck with awe divine;
Æneas only, *conſcious to* the ſign,
Preſag'd th' event. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Roſes or honey cannot be thought to ſmell or taſte their own ſweetneſs, or an organ be *conſcious to* its muſick, or gunpowder *to* its flaſhing or noiſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

4. Bearing witneſs by the dictate of conſcience to any thing.

The queen had been ſolicitous with the king on his behalf, being *conſcious to* herſelf that he had been encouraged by her. *Clarendon.*

Co′nsciously, kỏn′-ſhůs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *conſcious*.] With knowledge of one's own actions.

If theſe perceptions, with their conſciouſneſs, always remained in the mind, the ſame thinking thing would be always *conſciouſly* preſent. *Locke.*

Co′nsciousness, kỏn′-ſhůs-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *conſcious*.]

1. The perception of what paſſes in a man's own mind. *Locke.*

If ſpirit be without thinking, I have no idea of any thing left; therefore *conſciouſneſs* muſt be its eſſential attribute. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Internal ſenſe of guilt, or innocence.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until, from the *conſciouſneſs* of his provocations, it become his intereſt there ſhould be none. *Government of the Tongue.*

Such ideas, no doubt, they would have had, had not their *conſciouſneſs* to themſelves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from ſo idle an attempt. *Locke.*

An honeſt mind is not in the power of a diſhoneſt: to break its peace, there muſt be ſome guilt or *conſciouſneſs*. *Pope.*

Co′nscript, kỏn′-ſkrỉpt. *adj.* [from *conſcribo*, Lat.] A term uſed in ſpeaking of the Roman ſenators, who were called *Patres conſcripti*, from their names being written in the regiſter of the ſenate.

Conscri′ption, kỏn-ſkrỉp′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*conſcriptio*, Lat.] An enrolling or regiſtering. *Dict.*

To **CO′NSECRATE**, kỏn′-ſẻ-krảt. *v. a.* [*conſecro*, Lat.]

1. To make ſacred; to appropriate to ſacred uſes.

Enter into the holieſt by the blood of Jeſus, by a new and living way which he hath *conſecrated* for us. *Heb.* x. 20.

Shall I abuſe this *conſecrated* gift
Of ſtrength, again returning with my hair? *Milt.*

A biſhop ought not to *conſecrate* a church which the patron has built for filthy gain, and not for true devotion. *Ayliffe.*

2. To dedicate inviolably to ſome particular purpoſe, or perſon: with *to.*

He ſhall *conſecrate unto* the Lord the days of his ſeparation, and ſhall bring a lamb of the firſt year for a treſpaſs offering. *Numb.* vi. 12.

3. To canonize.

Co'nsecrate, kȯn'-sė-krȧt. *adj.* [from the verb.] Conſecrated; ſacred; devoted; devote; dedicated.

The water *conſecrate* for ſacrifice
Appears all black. *Waller.*

Shouldſt thou but hear I were licentious;
And that this body, *conſecrate* to thee,
By ruffian luſt ſhould be contaminate.
Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.

The cardinal, ſtanding before the choir, lets them know that they were aſſembled in that *conſecrate* place to ſing unto God. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Iuto theſe ſecret ſhades, cried ſhe,
How dar'ſt thou be ſo bold
To enter, *conſecrate* to me;
Or touch this hallow'd mold? *Drayton's Cynthia.*

Co'nsecrator, kȯn'-sė-krȧ-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *conſecrate.*] One that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to ſacred purpoſes.

Whether it be not againſt the notion of a ſacrament, that the *conſecrator* alone ſhould partake of it. *Atterbury.*

Consecra'tion, kȯn-sė-krȧ'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *conſecrate.*]

1. A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or perſons to the ſervice of God, with an application of certain proper ſolemnities. *Ayliffe's Par.*

At the erection and *conſecration* as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleaſed the Almighty to give a ſign. *Hooker.*

The *conſecration* of his God is upon his head. *Numb.* vi. 7.

We muſt know that *conſecration* makes not a place ſacred, but only ſolemnly declares it ſo: the gift of the owner to God makes it God's, and conſequently ſacred. *South.*

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The calendar ſwells with new *conſecrations* of ſaints. *Hale.*

CO'NSECTARY, kȯn'-sėk-tėr-ẏ. *adj.* [from *conſectarius*, Lat.] Conſequent; conſequential; following by conſequence.

From the inconſiſtent and contrary determinations thereof, *conſectary* impieties and concluſions may ariſe. *Brown.*

Co'nsectary, kȯn'-sėk-tėr-ẏ. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Deduction from premiſes; conſequence; corollary.

Theſe propoſitions are *conſectaries* drawn from the obſervations. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Consecu'tion, kȯn'-sė-ků'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*conſecutio*, Lat.]

1. Train of conſequences; chain of deductions; concatenation of propoſitions.

Some *conſecutions* are ſo intimately and evidently connexed to or found in the premiſes, that the concluſion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progreſs. *Hale.*

2. Succeſſion.

In a quick *conſecution* of the colours, the impreſſion of every colour remains in the ſenſorium. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. In aſtronomy.

The month of *conſecution*, or, as ſome term it, of progreſſion, is the ſpace between one conjunction of the moon with the ſun unto another. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The moon makes four quarterly ſeaſons within her little year, or month of *conſecution.* *Holder.*

CONSE'CUTIVE, kȯn-sėk'-ků-tiv. *adj.* [*conſecutif*, Fr.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted; ſucceſſive.

That obligation upon the lands did not come into diſuſe but by fifty *conſecutive* years of exemption. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. Conſequential; regularly ſucceeding.

This is ſeeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, *conſecutive* to volition. *Locke.*

Conse'cutively, kȯn-sėk'-ků-tiv-lẏ. *adv.* [from *conſecutive.*] A term uſed in the ſchool philoſophy, in oppoſition to *antecedently*, and ſometimes to *effectively* or *cauſally.* *Dict.*

To **Conse'minate**, kȯn-sėm'-ī-nȧt. *v. a.* [*conſemino*, Lat.] To ſow different ſeeds together. *Dict.*

Conse'nsion, kȯn-sėn'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*conſenſio*, Lat.] Agreement; accord.

A great number of ſuch living and thinking particles could not poſſibly, by their mutual contact, and preſſing and ſtriking, compoſe one greater individual animal, with one mind and underſtanding, and a vital *conſenſion* of the whole body. *Bentley.*

CONSE'NT, kȯn-sėnt'. *n. ſ.* [*conſenſus*, Lat.]

1. The act of yielding or conſenting.

I am far from excuſing or denying that compliance; for plenary *conſent* it was not. *K. Charles.*

When thou canſt truly call theſe virtues thine,
Be wiſe and free, by heav'n's *conſent* and mine.
Dryden's Perſ.

2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.

The fighting winds would ſtop there and admire,
Learning *conſent* and concord from his lyre.
Cowl. Davideis.

3. Coherence with; relation to; correſpondence.

Demons found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,
Whoſe power hath a true *conſent*
With planet or with element. *Milton.*

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.

Such is the world's great harmony, that ſprings
From union, order, full *conſent* of things. *Pope.*

5. In phyſick.

The perception one part has of another, by means of ſome fibres and nerves common to them both; and thus the ſtone in the bladder, by vellicating the fibres there, will affect and draw them ſo into ſpaſms, as to affect the bowels in the ſame manner by the intermediation of nervous threads, and cauſe a colick; and extend their twiches ſometimes to the ſtomach, and occaſion vomitings. *Quincy.*

To **Conse'nt**, kȯn-sėnt'. *v. n.* [*conſentio*, Lat.]

1. To be of the ſame mind; to agree.

Though what thou tell'ſt ſome doubt within me move,
But more deſire to hear, if thou *conſent*,
The full relation. *Milton.*

2. To co-operate to the ſame end.

3. To yield; to give conſent; to allow; to admit: with *to.*

Ye comets, ſcourge the bad revolting ſtars
That have *conſented unto* Henry's death.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

In this we *conſent unto* you, if ye will be as we be. *Geneſis.*

What in ſleep thou didſt abhor to dream,
Waking thou never wilt *conſent to* do. *Milton.*

Their num'rous thunder would awake
Dull earth, which does with heav'n *conſent*
To all they wrote. *Waller.*

Consenta'neous, kȯn-sėn-tȧ'-nyůs. *adj.* [*conſentaneus*, Lat.] Agreeable to; conſiſtent with.

In the picture of Abraham ſacrificing his ſon, Iſaac is deſcribed a little boy; which is not *conſentaneous* unto the circumſtance of the text. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It will coſt no pains to bring you to the knowing, nor to the practice; it being very agreeable and *conſentaneous* to every one's nature. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

Consenta'neously, kȯn-sėn-tȧ'-nyůs-lẏ. *adv.* [from *conſentaneous.*] Agreeably; conſiſtently; ſuitably.

Paracelſus did not always write ſo *conſentaneouſly* to himſelf, that his opinions were confidently to be collected from every place of his writings, where he ſeems to expreſs it. *Boyle.*

Consenta'neousness, kȯn-sėn-tȧ'-nyůs-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *conſentaneous.*] Agreement; conſiſtence. *Dict.*

Conse'ntient, kȯn-sėn'-shėnt. *adj.* [*conſentiens*, Lat.] Agreeing; united in opinion; not differing in ſentiment.

The authority due to the *conſentient* judgment and practice of the univerſal church. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

CO'NSEQUENCE, kȯn'-sė-kwėns. *n. ſ.* [*conſequentia*, Lat.]

1. That which follows from any cauſe or principle.

2. Event; effect of a cauſe.

Spirits that know
All mortal *conſequences* have pronounc'd it.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

Shun the bitter *conſequence*; for know,
The day thou eateſt thereof, thou ſhalt die.
Milton.

3. Propoſition collected from the agreement of other previous propoſitions; deduction; concluſion.

It is no good *conſequence*, that reaſon aims at our being happy, therefore it forbids all voluntary ſufferings. *Decay of Piety.*

4. The laſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm: as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty; prayer is commanded,* conſ. *therefore prayer is our duty.*

Can ſyllogiſm ſet things right?
No, majors ſoon with minors fight:
Or, both in friendly conſort join'd,
The *conſequence* limps falſe behind. *Prior.*

5. Concatenation of cauſes and effects; conſecution.

Sorrow being the natural and direct offer of ſin, that which firſt brought ſin into the world, muſt, by neceſſary *conſequence*, bring in ſorrow too. *South.*

I felt
That I muſt after thee, with this thy ſon:
Such fatal *conſequence* unites us three.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

6. That which produces conſequences; influence; tendency.

Aſſerted without any colour of ſcripture-proof, it is of very ill *conſequence* to the ſuperſtructing of good life. *Hammond.*

7. Importance; moment.

The inſtruments of darkneſs
Win us with honeſt trifles, to betray us
In deepeſt *conſequence.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The anger of Achilles was of ſuch *conſequence*, that it embroiled the kings of Greece. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Their people are ſunk in poverty, ignorance, and cowardice; and of as little *conſequence* as women and children. *Swift.*

Co'nsequent, kȯn'-sė-kwėnt. *adj.* [*conſequens*, Lat.]

1. Following by rational deduction.

2. Following as the effect of a cauſe; with *to.*

It was not a power poſſible to be inherited, becauſe the right was *conſequent to*, and built on, an act perfectly perſonal. *Locke.*

3. Sometimes with *upon.*

This ſatiſfaction or diſſatiſfaction, *conſequent upon* a man's acting ſuitably or unſuitably to conſcience, is a principle not eaſily to be worn out. *South.*

Co'nsequent, kȯn'-sė-kwėnt. *n. ſ.*

1. Conſequence; that which follows from previous propoſitions by rational deduction.

Doth it follow that they, being not the people of God, are in nothing to be followed? This *conſequent* were good, if only the cuſtom of the people of God is to be obſerved. *Hooker.*

2. Effect; that which follows an acting cauſe.

They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is always a *conſequent* of ill payment. *Davies on Ireland.*

He could ſee *conſequents* yet dormant in their principles, and effects yet unborn. *South.*

Conseque'ntial, kȯn-sė-kwėn'-shȧl. *adj.* [from *conſequent.*]

1. Produced by the neceſſary concatenation of effects to cauſes.

We ſometimes wrangle, when we ſhould debate;
A *conſequential* ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble cauſe. *Prior.*

2. Having the conſequences juſtly connected with the premiſes; concluſive.

Though theſe kind of arguments may ſeem obſcure; yet, upon a due conſideration of them, they are highly *conſequential* and concludent to my purpoſe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Conseque'ntially, kȯn-sė-kwėn'-shȧl-lŷ. *adv.* [from *conſequential.*]

1. With juſt deduction of conſequences; with right connexion of ideas.

No body writes a book without meaning ſomething, though he may not have the faculty of writing *conſequentially*, and expreſſing his meaning. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

2. By conſequence; not immediately; eventually.

This relation is ſo neceſſary, that God himſelf cannot diſcharge a rational creature from it; although *conſequentially* indeed he may do ſo, by the annihilation of ſuch creatures. *South.*

3. In a regular ſeries.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *conſequentially*, and in continued unbroken ſchemes, would he be in a reality a king or a beggar? *Addiſon.*

Conseque'ntialness, kȯn-sė-kwėn'-shȧl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *conſequential.*] Regular conſecution of diſcourſe. *Dict.*

Co'nsequently, kȯn'-sė-kwėnt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *conſequent.*]

1. By conſequence; neceſſarily; inevitably: by the connexion of effects to their cauſes.

In the moſt perfect poem a perfect idea was required, and *conſequently* all poets ought rather to imitate it. *Dryden.*

The place of the ſeveral ſorts of terreſtrial matter, ſuſtained in the fluid, being contingent and uncertain, their intermixtures with each other are *conſequently* ſo. *Woodward.*

2. In conſequence; purſuantly.

There is *conſequently*, upon this diſtinguiſhing principle, an inward ſatiſfaction or diſſatiſfaction in the heart of every man, after good or evil. *South.*

Co'nsequentness, kȯn'-sė-kwėnt-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *conſequent.*] Regular connexion of propoſitions; conſecution of diſcourſe.

Let them examine the *conſequentneſs* of the whole body of the doctrine I deliver. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

Conse'rvable, kȯn-sėr'-vȧbl. *adj.* [from *conſervo*, Lat. to keep.] Capable of being kept, or maintained.

Conse'rvancy, kȯn-sėr'-vȧn-sŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *conſervans*, Lat.] Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London, for the preſervation of the fiſhery on the river Thames, are called *Courts of Conſervancy.*

Conserva'tion, kȯn-sėr-vȧ'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*conſervatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of preſerving; care to keep from periſhing; continuance; protection.

Though there do indeed happen ſome alterations in the globe, yet they are ſuch as tend rather to the benefit and *conſervation* of the earth, and its productions, than to the diſorder and deſtruction of both. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Preſervation from corruption.

It is an enquiry of excellent uſe, to enquire of the means of preventing or ſtaying of putrefaction; for therein conſiſteth the means of *conſervation* of bodies. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Conse'rvative, kȯn-sėr'-vȧ-tiv. *adj.* [from *conſervo*, Lat.] Having the power of oppoſing diminution or injury.

The ſpherical figure, as to all heavenly bodies, ſo it agreeth to light, as the moſt perfect and *conſervative* of all others. *Peacham.*

Conserva'tor, kȯn-sėr-vȧ'-tȯr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Preſerver; one that has the care or office of keeping any thing from detriment, diminution, or extinction.

For that you declare that you have many ſick amongſt you, he was warned by the *conſervator* of the city, that he ſhould keep at a diſtance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The lords of the ſecret council were likewiſe made *conſervators* of the peace of the two kingdoms, during the intervals of parliament. *Clarend.*

Such individuals as are the ſingle *conſervators* of their own ſpecies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Conse'rvatory, kȯn-sėr'-vȧ-tůr-ry. *n. ſ.* [from *conſervo*, Lat.] A place where any thing is kept in a manner proper to its peculiar nature; as, fiſh in a pond, corn in a granary.

A *conſervatory* of ſnow and ice, ſuch as they uſe for delicacy to cool wine in ſummer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

You may ſet your tender trees and plants, with the windows and doors of the greenhouſes and *conſervatories* open, for eight or ten days before April. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The water diſpenſed to the earth and atmoſphere by the great abyſs, that ſubterranean *conſervatory*, is by that means reſtored back. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Conse'rvatory, kȯn-sėr'-vȧ-tůr-ŷ. *adj.* Having a preſervative quality. *Dict.*

To CONSE'RVE, kȯn-sėrv'. *v. a.* [*conſervo*, Lat.]

1. To preſerve without loſs or detriment.

Nothing was loſt out of theſe ſtores, ſince the art of *conſerving* what others have gained in knowledge is eaſy. *Temple.*

They will be able to *conſerve* their properties unchanged in paſſing through ſeveral mediums; which is another condition of the rays of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To candy or pickle fruit.

Conse'rve, kȯn-sėrv'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſweetmeat made of the inſpiſſated juices of fruit, boiled with ſugar till they will harden and candy.

Will 't pleaſe your honour, taſte of theſe *conſerves?* *Shakeſp.*

They have in Turky and the Eaſt certain confections, which they call ſervets, which are like to candied *conſerves*, and are made of ſugar and lemons. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The more coſt they were at, and the more ſweets they beſtowed upon them, the more their *conſerves* ſtunk. *Dennis.*

2. A conſervatory or place in which any thing is kept. This ſenſe is unuſual.

Tuberoſes will not endure the wet of this ſeaſon; therefore ſet the pots into your *conſerve*, and keep them dry. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Conse'rver, kȯn-sėr'-vůr. *n. ſ.* [from *conſerve.*]

1. A layer up; a repoſiter; one that preſerves any thing from loſs or diminution.

He hath been moſt induſtrious both collector and *conſerver* of choice pieces in that kind. *Hayward.*

In the Eaſtern regions there ſeems to have been a general cuſtom of the prieſts having been the perpetual *conſervers* of knowledge and ſtory. *Temple.*

2. A preparer of conſerves.

Conse'ssion, kȯn-sės'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*conſeſſio*, Lat.] A fitting together. *Dict.*

Conse'ssor, kȯn-sės'-sȯr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] One that fits with others. *Dict.*

To CONSI'DER, kȯn'-sid-ůr. *v. a.* [*conſidero*, Lat.]

1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine; to ſift; to ſtudy.

At our more *conſider'd* time we 'll read,
Anſwer, and think upon this buſineſs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination.

It ſeems neceſſary, in the choice of perſons for greater employments, to *conſider* their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities. *Temple.*

3. To have regard to; to reſpect; not to deſpiſe.

Let us *conſider* one another to provoke unto love, and to good works. *Hebrews*, x. 24.

4. In the imperative mood it is a kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is ſummoned.

Conſider,
Thy life hath yet been private, moſt part ſpent
At home. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

5. To requite; to reward one for his trouble.

Take away with thee the very ſervices thou haſt done, which if I have not enough *conſidered*, to be more thankful to thee ſhall be my ſtudy. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To **Consi'der**, kȯn'-sid-ůr. *v. n.*

1. To think maturely; not to judge haſtily or raſhly.

None *conſidereth* in his heart, neither is there knowledge nor underſtanding. *Iſaiah*, xliv. 1.

2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.

Widow, we will *conſider* of your ſuit;
And come ſome other time to know our mind. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Such a treatiſe might be conſulted by jurymen, before they *conſider* of their verdict. *Swift.*

3. To doubt; to heſitate.

Many maz'd *conſiderings* did throng,
And preſs'd in with this caution. *Shak. H.* VIII.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one
Within her ſoul; at laſt 'twas rage alone;
Which, burning upwards, in ſucceſſion dries
The tears that ſtood *conſidering* in her eyes. *Dryden's Fables.*

Consi'derable, kȯn'-sid-ėr-ȧbl. *adj.* [from *conſider.*]

1. Worthy of conſideration; worthy of regard and attention.

Eternity is infinitely the moſt *conſiderable* duration. *Tillotſon.*

It is *conſiderable*, that ſome urns have had inſcriptions on them, expreſſing that the lamps were burning. *Wilkins.*

2. Reſpectable; above neglect; deſerving notice.

Men *conſiderable* in all worthy profeſſions, eminent in many ways of life. *Spratt's Sermons.*

I am ſo *conſiderable* a man, that I cannot have leſs than forty ſhillings a year. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

3. Important; valuable.

Chriſt, inſtead of applauding St. Peter's zeal, upbraided his abſurdity, that could think his mean aids *conſiderable* to him, who could command legions of angels to his reſcue. *Decay of Piety.*

In painting, not every action, nor every perſon, is *conſiderable* enough to enter into the cloth. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Many can make themſelves maſters of as *conſiderable* eſtates as thoſe who have the greateſt portions of land. *Addiſon.*

4. More than a little. It has a middle ſignification between little and great.

Many brought in very *conſiderable* ſums of money. *Clarendon.*

Very probably a *conſiderable* part of the earth is yet unknown. *Wilkins.*

Thoſe earthy particles, when they came to be collected, would conſtitute a body of a very *conſiderable* thickneſs and ſolidity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Every cough, though ſevere, and of ſome *conſiderable* continuance, is not of a conſumptive nature, nor preſages diſſolution and the grave. *Blackmore.*

CONSI'DERABLENESS, kôn-sîd'-êr-âbl-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *conſiderable.*] Importance; dignity; moment; value; deſert; a claim to notice.

We muſt not always meaſure the *conſiderableneſs* of things by their moſt obvious and immediate uſefulneſs, but by their fitneſs to make or contribute to the diſcovery of things highly uſeful. *Boyle.*

Their moſt ſlight and trivial occurrences, by being theirs, they think acquire a *conſiderableneſs*, and are forcibly impoſed upon the company. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONSI'DERABLY, kôn-sîd'-êr-âb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *conſiderable.*]

1. In a degree deſerving notice, though not the higheſt.

And Europe ſtill *conſiderably* gains
Both by their good example and their pains. *Roſcommon.*

2. With importance; importantly.

I deſire no ſort of favour ſo much, as that of ſerving you more *conſiderably* than I have been yet able to do. *Pope.*

CONSI'DERANCE, kôn-sîd'-ê-rêns. *n. ſ.* [from *conſider.*] Conſideration; reflection; ſober thought.

After this cold *conſiderance*, ſentence me;
And, as you are a king, ſpeak in your ſtate
What I have done that miſbecame my place. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

CONSI'DERATE, kôn-sîd'-ê-rêt. *adj.* [*conſideratus*, Lat.]

1. Serious; given to conſideration; prudent; not raſh; not negligent.

I will converſe with iron-witted fools,
And unreſpective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with *conſiderate* eyes. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

Æneas is patient, *conſiderate*, and careful of his people. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I grant it to be in many caſes certain, that it is ſuch as a *conſiderate* man may prudently rely and proceed upon, and hath no juſt cauſe to doubt of. *Tillotſon.*

The expediency, in the preſent juncture, may appear to every *conſiderate* man. *Addiſon.*

2. Having reſpect to; regardful. Little uſed.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be preſumed more *conſiderate* of praiſe. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Moderate; not rigorous. This ſenſe is much uſed in converſation.

CONSI'DERATELY, kôn-sîd'-ê-rêt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *conſiderate.*] Calmly; coolly; prudently.

Circumſtances are of ſuch force, as they ſway an ordinary judgment of a wiſe man, not fully and *conſiderately* pondering the matter. *Bacon's Colours of Good and Evil.*

CONSI'DERATENESS, kôn-sîd'-ê-rêt-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *conſiderate.*] The quality of being conſiderate; prudence. *Dict.*

CONSIDERA'TION, kôn-sîd-ê-râ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *conſider.*]

1. The act of conſidering; mental view; regard; notice.

As to preſent happineſs and miſery, when that alone comes in *conſideration*, and the conſequences are removed, a man never chuſes amiſs. *Locke.*

2. Mature thought; prudence; ſerious deliberation.

Let us think with *conſideration*, and conſider with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admiration. *Sidney.*

The breath no ſooner left his father's body,
But that his wildneſs mortified in him;
Conſideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

3. Contemplation; meditation upon any thing.

The love you bear to Mopſa hath brought you to the *conſideration* of her virtues, and that *conſideration* may have made you the more virtuous, and ſo the more worthy. *Sidney.*

4. Importance; claim to notice; worthineſs of regard.

Lucan is the only author of *conſideration* among the Latin poets, who was not explained for the uſe of the dauphin; becauſe the whole Pharſalia would have been a ſatire upon the French form of government. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. Equivalent; compenſation.

We are provident enough not to part with any thing ſerviceable to our bodies under a good *conſideration*, but make little account of our ſouls. *Ray on the Creation.*

Foreigners can never take our bills for payment, though they might paſs as valuable *conſiderations* among our own people. *Locke.*

6. Motive of action; influence; ground of conduct.

The *conſideration*, in regard whereof the law forbiddeth theſe things, was not becauſe thoſe nations did uſe them. *Hooker.*

He had been made general upon very partial, and not enough deliberated, *conſiderations*. *Clarend.*

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *conſiderations*, to ſearch an aſylum. *Dryden.*

The world cannot pardon your concealing it, on the ſame *conſideration*. *Dryden.*

7. Reaſon; ground of concluding.

Not led by any commandment, yet moved with ſuch *conſiderations* as have been before ſet down. *Hooker.*

Uſes, not thought upon before, be reaſonable cauſes of retaining that which other *conſiderations* did procure to be inſtituted. *Hooker.*

8. [In law.] *Conſideration* is the material cauſe of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. It is either expreſſed, as if a man bargain to give twenty ſhillings for a horſe; or elſe implied, as when a man comes into an inn, and taking both meat and lodging for himſelf and his horſe, without bargaining with the hoſt, if he diſcharge not the houſe, the hoſt may ſtay his horſe. *Cowell.*

CONSI'DERER, kôn-sîd'-ê-rûr. *n. ſ.* [from *conſider.*] A man of reflection; a thinker.

A vain applauſe of wit for an impious jeſt, or of reaſon for a deep *conſiderer*. *Government of the Tongue.*

CONSI'DERING, kôn-sîd'-êr-îng. [This is a kind of conjunction; it had been more grammatically written *conſidered; vû*, Fr.; but *conſidering* is always uſed.] If allowance be made for.

It is not poſſible to act otherwiſe, *conſidering* the weakneſs of our nature. *Spectator.*

To **CONSI'GN**, kôn-sî'n. *v. a.* [*conſigno*, Lat.]

1. To give to another any thing, with the right to it, in a formal manner; to give into other hands; to transfer: ſometimes with *to*, ſometimes *over to*.

Men, by free gift, *conſign over* a place *to* the Divine worſhip. *South.*

Muſt I paſs
Again to nothing, when this vital breath
Ceaſing, *conſigns* me *o'er to* reſt and death? *Prior.*

At the day of general account, good men are then to be *conſigned over to* another ſtate, a ſtate of everlaſting love and charity. *Atterbury.*

2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpoſe.

The French commander *conſigned* it *to* the uſe for which it was intended by the donor. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

3. To commit; to entruſt.

The four evangeliſts *conſigned to* writing that hiſtory. *Addiſon.*

Atrides, parting for the Trojan war,
Conſign'd the youthful conſort *to* his care. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **CONSI'GN**, kôn-sî'n. *v. n.*

1. To ſubmit to the ſame terms with another. This is not now in uſe.

Thou haſt finiſh'd joy and moan;
All lovers young, all lovers muſt
Conſign to thee, and come to duſt. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

2. To ſign; to conſent to. Obſolete.

A maid yet roſed over with the virgin crimſon of modeſty: it were a hard condition for a maid to *conſign* to. *Shakeſp.*

CONSIGNA'TION, kôn-sîg-nâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *conſign.*]

1. The act of conſigning; the act by which any thing is delivered up to another.

As the hope of ſalvation is a good diſpoſition towards it, ſo is deſpair a certain *conſignation* to eternal ruin. *Taylor.*

2. The act of ſigning.

If we find that we increaſe in duty, then we may look upon the tradition of the holy ſacramental ſymbols as a direct *conſignation* of pardon. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CONSI'GNMENT, kôn-sî'n-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *conſign.*]

1. The act of conſigning.

2. The writing by which any thing is conſigned.

CONSI'MILAR, kôn-sîm'-î-lâr. *adj.* [from *conſimilis*, Lat.] Having one common reſemblance. *Dict.*

To **CONSI'ST**, kôn-sîſt'. *v. n.* [*conſiſto*, Lat.]

1. To ſubſiſt; not to periſh.

He is before all things, and by him all things *conſiſt*. *Coloſſians.*

2. To continue fixed, without diſſipation.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to paſs betwixt *conſiſting* bodies. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

It is againſt the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to *conſiſt* and ſtay itſelf, and not fall to the lower parts about it. *Brerewood on Languages.*

3. To be compriſed; to be contained.

I pretend not to tie the hands of artiſts, whoſe ſkill *conſiſts* only in a certain manner which they have affected. *Dryden.*

A great beauty of letters does often *conſiſt* in little paſſages of private converſation, and references to particular matters. *Walſh.*

4. To be compoſed.

The land would *conſiſt* of plains, and vallies, and mountains, according as the pieces of this ruin were diſpoſed. *Burnet.*

5. To have being concurrently; to coexiſt.

Neceſſity and election cannot *conſiſt* together in the ſame act. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

6. To agree; not to oppoſe; not to contradict; not to counteract: it has *with* before the thing compared, or coexiſtent.

His majeſty would be willing to conſent to any thing that could *conſiſt with* his conſcience and honour. *Clarendon.*

Nothing but what may eaſily *conſiſt with* your plenty, your proſperity, is requeſted of you. *Spratt's Sermons.*

You could not help beſtowing more than is *conſiſting with* the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

It cannot *conſiſt with* the Divine Attributes, that the impious man's joys ſhould, upon the whole, exceed thoſe of the upright. *Atterbury.*

Health *conſiſts with* temperance alone. *Pope.*

The only way of ſecuring the conſtitution will be by leſſening the power of domeſtick adverſaries, as much as can *conſiſt with* lenity. *Swift.*

CONSI'STENCE, kon-sis'-tens. } *n. ſ.* [*conſiſtentia*, low Lat.]
CONSI'STENCY, kon-sis'-ten-sy. }

1. State with reſpect to material exiſtence.

Water, being divided, maketh many circles, till it reſtore itſelf to the natural *conſiſtence*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *conſiſtencies* of bodies are very divers: denſe, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, fixed, determinate, indeterminate, hard, and ſoft. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

There is the ſame neceſſity for the Divine influence and regimen, to order and govern, conſerve and keep together, the univerſe in that *conſiſtence* it hath received, as it was at firſt to give it, before it could receive it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

I carried on my enquiries farther, to try whether this riſing world, when formed and finiſhed, would continue always the ſame, in the ſame form, ſtructure, and *conſiſtency*. *Burnet.*

2. Degree of denſeneſs or rarity.

Let the expreſſed juices be boiled into the *conſiſtence* of a ſyrup. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Subſtance; form; make.

His friendſhip is of a noble make, and a laſting *conſiſtency*. *South's Sermons.*

4. Durable or laſting ſtate.

Meditation will confirm reſolutions of good, and give them a durable *conſiſtence* in the ſoul. *Hammond.*

Theſe are fundamental truths that lie at the bottom, the baſis upon which many others reſt, and in which they have their *conſiſtencies* teeming and rich in ſtore, with which they furniſh the mind. *Locke.*

5. Agreement with itſelf, or with any other thing; congruity; uniformity.

That *conſiſtency* of behaviour, whereby he inflexibly purſues thoſe meaſures which appear the moſt juſt and equitable. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

6. A ſtate of reſt, in which things capable of growth or decreaſe continue for ſome time at a ſtand, without either; as the growth, *conſiſtence*, and return. *Chambers.*

CONSI'STENT, kon-sis'-tent. *adj.* [*conſiſtens*, Lat.]

1. Not contradictory; not oppoſed.

With reference to ſuch a lord, to ſerve, and to be free, are terms not *conſiſtent* only, but equivalent. *South.*

A great part of their politicks others do not think *conſiſtent* with honour to practiſe. *Addiſon on Italy.*

On their own axis as the planets run,
Yet make at once their circle round the ſun;
So two *conſiſtent* motions act the ſoul,
And one regards itſelf, and one the whole. *Pope's Eſſays.*

Shew me one that has it in his power
To act *conſiſtent* with himſelf an hour. *Pope.*
The fool *conſiſtent*, and the falſe ſincere. *Pope.*

2. Firm; not fluid.

Peſtilential miaſms inſinuate into the humoral and *conſiſtent* parts of the body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The ſand, contained within the ſhell, becoming ſolid and *conſiſtent*, at the ſame time that of the ſtratum without it did. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

CONSI'STENTLY, kon-sis'-tent-ly. *adv.* [from *conſiſtent.*] Without contradiction; agreeably.

The Phœnicians are of this character, and the poet deſcribes them *conſiſtently* with it: they are proud, idle, and effeminate. *Broome.*

CONSISTO'RIAL, kon-sis-to'-ryal. *adj.* [from *conſiſtory.*] Relating to the eccleſiaſtical court.

An official, or chancellor, has the ſame *conſiſtorial* audience with the biſhop himſelf that deputes him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO'NSISTORY, kon'-sis-tur-ry. *n. ſ.* [*conſiſtorium*, Lat.]

1. The place of juſtice in the court Chriſtian. *Cowell.*

An offer was made, that, for every one miniſter, there ſhould be two of the people to ſit and give voice in the eccleſiaſtical *conſiſtory*. *Hooker, Pref.*

Pius was then hearing of cauſes in *conſiſtory*. *Bacon.*

Chriſt himſelf, in that great *conſiſtory*, ſhall deign to ſtep down from his throne. *South.*

2. The aſſembly of cardinals.

How far I've proceeded,
Or how far further ſhall, is warranted
By a commiſſion from the *conſiſtory*,
Yea the whole *conſiſt'ry* of Rome. *Shak. H.* VIII.

A late prelate, of remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have lived down the pope and the whole *conſiſtory*. *Atterbury.*

3. Any ſolemn aſſembly.

In mid air
To council ſummons all his mighty peers
Within thick clouds, and dark, tenfold involv'd,
A gloomy *conſiſtory*. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

At Jove's aſſent, the deities around
In ſolemn ſtate the *conſiſtory* crown'd. *Pope's Statius.*

4. Place of reſidence.

My other ſelf, my counſel's *conſiſtory*, my oracle,
I, as a child, will go by thy direction. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

CONSO'CIATE, kon-so'-shat. *n. ſ.* [from *conſocio*, Lat.] An accomplice; a confederate; a partner.

Patridge and Stanhope were condemned as *conſociates* in the conſpiracy of Somerſet. *Hayward.*

To **CONSO'CIATE**, kon-so'-shat. *v. a.* [*conſocio*, Lat.]

1. To unite; to join.

Generally the beſt outward ſhapes are alſo the likelieſt to be *conſociated* with good inward faculties. *Wotton on Education.*

2. To cement; to hold together.

The ancient philoſophers always brought in a ſupernatural principle to unite and *conſociate* the parts of the chaos. *Burnet.*

To **CONSO'CIATE**, kon-so'-shat. *v. n.* To coaleſce; to unite.

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be ſeparated again, without ever *conſociating* into the huge condenſe bodies of planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

CONSOCIA'TION, kon-so-sya'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *conſociate.*]

1. Alliance.

There is ſuch a *conſociation* of offices between the prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to ſuſtain his power, as he their knowledge. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

2. Union; intimacy; companionſhip.

By ſo long and ſo various *conſociation* with a prince, he had now gotten, as it were, two lives in his own fortune and greatneſs. *Wotton.*

CONSO'LABLE, kon-so'-labl. *adj.* [from *conſole.*] That which admits comfort.

To **CO'NSOLATE**, kon'-so-lat. *v. a.* [*conſolor*, Lat.] To comfort; to conſole; to ſooth in miſery. Not much uſed.

I will be gone,
That pitiful rumour may report my flight,
To *conſolate* thine ear. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

What may ſomewhat *conſolate* all men that honour virtue, we do not diſcover the latter ſcene of his miſery in authors of antiquity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONSOLA'TION, kon-so-la'-shun. *n. ſ.* [*conſolatio*, Lat.] Comfort; alleviation of miſery; ſuch alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We, that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but *conſolations*. *Bacon.*

Againſt ſuch cruelties,
With inward *conſolations* recompens'd;
And oft ſupported ſo, as ſhall amaze
Their proudeſt perſecutors. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Let the righteous perſevere with patience, ſupported with this *conſolation*, that their labour ſhall not be in vain. *Rogers.*

CONSOLA'TOR, kon'-so-la-tur. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A comforter.

CONSO'LATORY, kon-so'-la-tur-y. *n. ſ.* [from *conſolate.*] A ſpeech or writing containing topicks of comfort.

Conſolatories writ
With ſtudied argument, and much perſuaſion ſought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

CONSO'LATORY, kon-so'-la-tur-y. *adj.* [from *conſolate.*] Tending to give comfort.

To **CONSO'LE**, kon-so'l. *v. a.* [*conſolor*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to free from the ſenſe of miſery.

Others the ſyren ſiſters compaſs round,
And empty heads *conſole* with empty ſound. *Pope's Dunciad.*

CONSO'LE, kon'-sol. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] In architecture, is a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket, or ſhoulder-piece, ſerving to ſupport a cornice, buſt, vaſe, beam, and frequently uſed as keys of arches. *Chambers.*

CONSO'LER, kon-so'-lur. *n. ſ.* [from *conſole.*] One that gives comfort.

Pride once more appears upon the ſtage, as the great *conſoler* of the miſeries of man. *Comment. on Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

CONSO'LIDANT, kon-sol'-i-dant. *adj.* [from *conſolidate.*] That which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To **CONSO'LIDATE**, kon-sol'-i-dat. *v. a.* [*conſolider*, Fr. *ſolidus*, Lat.]

1. To form into a compact and ſolid body; to harden; to unite into a ſolid maſs.

The word may be rendered, either he ſtretched, or he fixed and *conſolidated*, the earth above the waters. *Burnet's Theory.*

The effect of ſpirits in ſtopping hemorrhages, and *conſolidating* the fibres, is well known to chirurgeons. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one.

To **CONSO'LIDATE**, kon-sol'-i-dat. *v. n.* To grow firm, hard, or ſolid.

In hurts and ulcers in the head, dryneſs maketh them more apt to *conſolidate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ſandy, ſparry, and flinty matter was then ſoft, and ſuſceptible of any form in theſe ſhelly moulds; and it *conſolidated* and became hard afterwards. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

CONSOLIDA'TION, kon-sol-i-da'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *conſolidate.*]

2. The act of uniting into a ſolid maſs.

The *conſolidation* of the marble, and of the ſtone, did not fall out at random. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.

3. In law, it is uſed for the combining and uniting of two benefices in one. *Cowell.*

CONSO'LIDATIVE, kỏn-sỏl-ỉ-dȁ'-tỉv. *adj.* [from *conſolidate.*] That which has the quality of healing wounds. *Dict.*

CO'NSONANCE, kỏn'-sỏ-nȁns. } *n. ſ. conſonance*, Fr.
CO'NSONANCY, kỏn'-sỏ-nȁn-sỷ. } *conſonans*, Lat.]

1. Accord of ſound.

The two principal *conſonances* that moſt raviſh the ear, are, by the conſent of all nature, the fifth and the octave. *Wotton.*

And winds and waters flow'd
In *conſonance.* *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Conſiſtency; congruence; agreeableneſs.

Such deciſions held *conſonancy* and congruity with reſolutions and deciſions of former times. *Hale's Law of England.*

I have ſet down this, to ſhew the perfect *conſonancy* of our perſecuted church to the doctrine of ſcripture and antiquity. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

3. Agreement; concord; friendſhip. A ſenſe now not uſed.

Let me conjure you by the rights of our fellowſhip, by the *conſonancy* of our youth. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

CO'NSONANT, kỏn'-sỏ-nȁnt. *adj.* [*conſonans*, Lat.] Agreeable; according; conſiſtent; followed by either *with* or *to.*

Were it *conſonant unto* reaſon to divorce theſe two ſentences, the former of which doth ſhew how the latter is reſtrained. *Hooker.*

That where much is given there ſhall be much required, is a thing *conſonant with* natural equity. *Decay of Piety.*

Religion looks *conſonant to* itſelf. *Decay of Piety.*

He diſcovers how *conſonant* the account which Moſes hath left of the primitive earth, is *to* this from nature. *Woodward.*

CO'NSONANT, kỏn'-sỏ-nȁnt. *n. ſ.* [*conſonans*, Lat.] A letter which cannot be ſounded, or but imperfectly, by itſelf.

In all vowels the paſſage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulſe of an organ of ſpeech to another: but in all *conſonants* there is an appulſe of the organs, ſometimes (if you abſtract the *conſonants* from the vowels) wholly precluding all ſound; and, in all of them, more or leſs checking and abetting it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

He conſidered theſe as they had a greater mixture of vowels or *conſonants*, and accordingly employed them as the verſe requires a greater ſmoothneſs. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

CO'NSONANTLY, kỏn'-sỏ-nȁnt-lỷ. *adv.* [from *conſonant.*] Conſiſtently; agreeably.

This as *conſonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did ſpeak for all. *Hooker.*

Ourſelves are formed according to that mind which frames things *conſonantly* to their reſpective natures. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

If he will ſpeak *conſonantly* to himſelf, he muſt ſay that happened in the original conſtitution. *Tillotſon.*

CO'NSONANTNESS, kỏn'-sỏ-nȁnt-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *conſonant.*] Agreeableneſs; conſiſtency. *Dict.*

CO'NSONOUS, kỏn'-sỏ-nủs. *adj.* [*conſonus*, Lat.] Agreeing in ſound; ſymphonious.

CONSOPIA'TION, kỏn-sỏ-pỷ-ȁ'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *conſopio*, Lat.] The act of laying to ſleep. Little in uſe.

One of his maxims is, that a total abſtinence from intemperance is no more philoſophy, than a total *conſopiation* of the ſenſes is repoſe. *Digby to Pope.*

CO'NSORT, kỏn'-sỏrt. *n. ſ.* [*conſors*, Lat. It had anciently the accent on the latter ſyllable, but has it now on the former. *Milton* has uſed them both.]

1. Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or huſband.

Fellowſhip,
Such as I ſeek, fit to participate
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human *conſort.* *Milton.*

Male he created thee, but thy *conſort*
Female for race: then bleſs'd mankind, and ſaid,
Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

Thy Bellona, who thy *conſort* came
Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame. *Denham.*

He ſingle choſe to live, and ſhunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a *conſort* of his bed.
Dryden's Fables.

His warlike amazon her hoſt invades,
Th' imperial *conſort* of the crown of ſpades. *Pope.*

2. An aſſembly; a divan; a conſultation.

In one *conſort* there ſat
Cruel revenge, and rancorous deſpite,
Diſloyal treaſon, and heart-burning hate. *Fairy Q.*

3. A number of inſtruments playing together; a ſymphony. This is probably a miſtake for *concert.*

A *conſort* of muſick in a banquet of wine, is as a ſignet of carbuncle ſet in gold. *Ecclus.* xxxii. 5.

4. Concurrence; union.

Take it ſingly, and it carries an air of levity; but, in *conſort* with the reſt, has a meaning quite different. *Atterbury.*

To **CONSO'RT**, kỏn-sȁ'rt. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To aſſociate with; to unite with; to keep company with.

What will you do? Let's not *conſort* with them. *Shakeſp.*

Which of the Grecian chiefs *conſorts* with thee? *Dryden.*

To **CONSO'RT**, kỏn-sȁ'rt. *v. a.*

1. To join; to mix; to marry.

He, with his *conſorted* Eve,
The ſtory heard attentive. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He begins to *conſort* himſelf with men, and thinks himſelf one. *Locke on Education.*

2. To accompany. Not uſed.

I'll meet with you upon the mart,
And afterward *conſort* you till bed time. *Shakeſp.*

CONSO'RTABLE, kỏn-sȁ'r-tȁbl. *adj.* [from *conſort.*] To be compared with; to be ranked with; ſuitable. Not uſed.

He was *conſortable* to Charles Brandon, under Henry VIII. who was equal to him. *Wotton.*

CONSO'RTION, kỏn-sȁ'r-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*conſortio*, Lat.] Partnerſhip; fellowſhip; ſociety. *Dict.*

CONSPE'CTABLE, kỏn-spẻk'-tȁbl. *adj.* [from *conſpectus*, Lat.] Eaſy to be ſeen. *Dict.*

CONSPECTU'ITY, kỏn-spẻk-tủ'-ỉ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpectus*, Lat.] Sight; view; ſenſe of ſeeing. This word is, I believe, peculiar to *Shakeſpeare*, and perhaps corrupt.

What harm can your biſſon *conſpectuities* glean out of this character? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

CONSPE'RSION, kỏn-spẻr'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*conſperſio*, Lat.] A ſprinkling about. *Dict.*

CONSPICU'ITY, kỏn-spỉ-kủ'-ỉ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpicuous.*] Brightneſs; favourableneſs to the ſight.

If this definition be clearer than the thing defined, midnight may vie for *conſpicuity* with noon. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

CONSPI'CUOUS, kỏn-spỉk'-ủ-ủs. *adj.* [*conſpicuus*, Lat.]

1. Obvious to the ſight; ſeen at a diſtance.

Or come I leſs *conſpicuous*? Or what change
Abſents thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Eminent; famous; diſtinguiſhed.

He attributed to each of them that virtue which he thought moſt *conſpicuous* in them. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Thy father's merit points thee out to view,
And ſets thee in the faireſt point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults *conſpicuous.*
Addiſon's Cato.

The houſe of lords,
Conſpicuous ſcene! *Pope's Epiſt. of Horace.*

CONSPI'CUOUSLY, kỏn-spỉk'-ủ-ủs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *conſpicuous.*]

1. Obviouſly to the view.

Theſe methods may be preſerved *conſpicuouſly*, and intirely diſtinct. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Eminently; famouſly; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS, kỏn-spỉk'-ủ-ủs-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpicuous.*]

1. Expoſure to the view; ſtate of being viſible at a diſtance.

Looked on with ſuch a weak light, they appear well proportioned fabricks; yet they appear ſo but in that twilight, which is requiſite to their *conſpicuouſneſs.* *Boyle's Proem. Eſſay.*

2. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conſpicuouſneſs.* *Boyle on Colours.*

CONSPI'RACY, kỏn-spẻr'-ȁ-sỷ. *n. ſ.* [*conſpiratio*, Lat.]

1. A private agreement among ſeveral perſons to commit ſome crime; a plot; a concerted treaſon.

O *conſpiracy!*
Sham'ſt thou to ſhew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are moſt free? *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

I had forgot that foul *conſpiracy*
Of the beaſt Caliban, and his confed'rates,
Againſt my life. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

When ſcarce he had eſcap'd the blow
Of faction and *conſpiracy*,
Death did his promis'd hopes deſtroy. *Dryden.*

2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. It is taken for a confederacy of two, at the leaſt, falſely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted, of felony. *Cowell.*

3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many cauſes to one event.

When the time now came that miſery was ripe for him, there was a *conſpiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things, to frame fit occaſions to lead him unto it. *Sidney.*

The air appearing ſo malicious in this morbific *conſpiracy*, exacts a more particular regard. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CONSPI'RANT, kỏn-spỉ'-rȁnt. *adj.* [*conſpirans*, Lat.] Conſpiring; engaging in a conſpiracy or plot; plotting.

Thou art a traitor,
Conſpirant 'gainſt this high illuſtrious prince.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

CONSPIRA'TION, kỏn-spỉ-rȁ'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*conſpiratio*, Lat.] An agreement of many to one end.

One would wonder how, from ſo differing premiſes, they ſhould infer the ſame concluſion, were it not that the *conſpiration* of intereſt were too potent for the diverſity of judgment. *Decay of Piety.*

CONSPI'RATOR, kỏn-spẻr'-ȁ-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpiro*, Lat.] A man engaged in a plot; one who has ſecretly concerted with others commiſſion of a crime; a plotter.

Achitophel is among the *conſpirators* with Abſalom. *2 Samuel.*

Stand back, thou manifeſt *conſpirator*;
Thou that contriv'ſt to murder our dread lord.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

But let the bold *conſpirator* beware;
For heav'n makes princes its peculiar care.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

One put into his hand a note of the whole conſpiracy againſt him, together with all the names of the *conſpirators*. *South.*

To **CONSPI'RE**, kon-spi'r. *v. n.* [*conſpiro*, Lat.]

1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch ſecret treaſon.

Tell me what they deſerve,
That do *conſpire* my death with deviliſh plots
Of damned witchcraft. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

What was it
That mov'd pale Caſſius to *conſpire*?
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

They took great indignation, and *conſpired* againſt the king. *Apocrypha.*

Let the air be excluded; for that undermineth the body, and *conſpireth* with the ſpirit of the body to diſſolve it. *Bacon.*

There is in man a natural poſſibility to deſtroy the world; that is, to *conſpire* to know no woman. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The preſs, the pulpit, and the ſtage,
Conſpire to cenſure and expoſe our age. *Roſcommon.*

2. To agree together: as, *all things* conſpire *to make him happy*.

So moiſt and dry, when Phœbus ſhines,
Conſpiring give the plant to grow. *Heigh.*

CONSPI'RER, kon-spi'-rur. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpire*.] A conſpirator; a plotter.

Take no care,
Who chafes, who frets, and where *conſpirers* are:
Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be. *Shak. Macb.*

CONSPI'RING *Powers*, kon-spi'r-ing. [In mechanicks.] All ſuch as act in direction not oppoſite to one another. *Harris.*

CONSPURCA'TION, kon-spur-ka'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *conſpurco*, Lat.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

CO'NSTABLE, kun'-stabl. *n. ſ.* [*comes ſtabuli*, as it is ſuppoſed.]

1. Lord high *conſtable* is an ancient officer of the crown. The function of the *conſtable* of England conſiſted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *conſtable* and marſhal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blaſonry of arms within it. The firſt *conſtable* of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary till the thirteenth of Henry VIII. when it was laid aſide, as being ſo powerful as to become troubleſome to the king. From theſe mighty magiſtrates are derived the inferiour *conſtables* of hundreds and franchiſes; two of whom were ordained, in the thirteenth of Edward I. to be choſen in every hundred, for the conſervation of the peace, and view of armour. Theſe are now called high *conſtables*; becauſe continuance of time, and increaſe both of people and offences, have occaſioned others in every town of inferiour authority, called petty *conſtables*. Beſides theſe, we have *conſtables* denominated from particular places; as, *conſtable of the Tower*, *of Dover Caſtle*, *of the Caſtle of Carnarvon*: but theſe are properly *caſtellani*, or governours of caſtles. *Cowell. Chambers.*

When I came hither, I was lord high *conſtable*,
And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward
Bohun. *Shakeſp.*

The knave *conſtable* had ſet me i' th' ſtocks, i' th' common ſtocks, for a witch.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

The *conſtable* being a ſober man, and an enemy to ſedition, went to obſerve what they did. *Clarendon.*

2. *To over-run the Conſtable.* [perhaps from *conteſtable*, Fr. the ſettled, firm, and ſtated account.] To ſpend more than what a man knows himſelf to be worth: a low phraſe.

CO'NSTABLESHIP, kun'-stabl-ship. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtable*.] The office of a conſtable.

This keeperſhip is annexed to the *conſtableſhip* of the caſtle, and that granted out in leaſe.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

CO'NSTANCY, kon'-stan-sy. *n. ſ.* [*conſtantia*, Lat.]

1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance.

The laws of God himſelf no man will ever deny to be of a different conſtitution from the former, in reſpect of the one's *conſtancy*, and the mutability of the other. *Hooker.*

2. Conſiſtency; unvaried ſtate.

Incredible, that *conſtancy* in ſuch a variety, ſuch a multiplicity, ſhould be the reſult of chance.
Ray on the Creation.

3. Reſolution; firmneſs; ſteadineſs; unſhaken determination.

In a ſmall iſle, amidſt the wideſt ſeas,
Triumphant *conſtancy* has fix'd her ſeat;
In vain the ſyrens ſing, the tempeſts beat. *Prior.*

4. Laſting affection; continuance of love, or friendſhip.

Conſtancy is ſuch a ſtability and firmneſs of friendſhip, as overlooks and paſſes by leſſer failures of kindneſs, and yet ſtill retains the ſame habitual good-will to a friend. *South.*

5. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the ſtory of the night told over,
More witneſſeth than fancy's images,
And grows to ſomething of great *conſtancy*,
But, however, ſtrange and admirable. *Shakeſp.*

CO'NSTANT, kon'-stant. *adj.* [*conſtans*, Lat.]

1. Firm; fixed; not fluid.

If you take highly rectified ſpirit of wine, and dephlegmed ſpirit of urine, and mix them, you may turn theſe two fluid liquors into a *conſtant* body. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Firmneſs.*

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.

The world 's a ſcene of changes, and to be
Conſtant, in nature were inconſtancy. *Cowley.*

3. Firm; reſolute; determined; immovable; unſhaken.

Some ſhrewd contents
Now ſteal the colour from Baſſanio's cheek:
Some dear friend dead; elſe nothing in the world
Could turn ſo much the conſtitution
Of any *conſtant* man. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

4. Free from change of affection.

Both loving one fair maid, they yet remained *conſtant* friends. *Sidney.*

5. Certain; not various; ſteady; firmly adherent: with *to*.

Now through the land his care of ſouls he
ſtretch'd,
And like a primitive apoſtle preach'd;
Still cheerful, ever *conſtant* to his call;
By many follow'd, lov'd by moſt, admir'd by all.
Dryden.

He ſhewed his firm adherence to religion, as modelled by our national conſtitution; and was *conſtant to* its offices in devotion, both in publick, and in his family. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

CO'NSTANTLY, kon'-stant-ly. *adv.* [from *conſtant*.] Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; ſteadily.

It is ſtrange that the fathers ſhould never appeal; nay, that they ſhould not *conſtantly* do it. *Tillotſon.*

To **CONSTE'LLATE**, kon-stel'-lat. *v. n.* [*conſtellatus*, Lat.] To join luſtre; to ſhine with one general light.

The ſeveral things which engage our affections do, in a tranſcendent manner, ſhine forth and *conſtellate* in God. *Boyle.*

To **CONSTE'LLATE**, kon-stel'-lat. *v. a.* To unite ſeveral ſhining bodies in one ſplendour.

Great conſtitutions, and ſuch as are *conſtellated* into knowledge, do nothing till they outdo all.
Brown's Vulg. Err.

Theſe ſcattered perfections, which were divided among the ſeveral ranks of inferiour natures, were ſummed up and *conſtellated* in ours.
Glanville's Scepſis.

CONSTELLA'TION, kon-stel-la'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtellate*.]

1. A cluſter of fixed ſtars.

For the ſtars of heaven, and the *conſtellations* thereof, ſhall not give their light. *Iſaiah*, xiii. 10.

The earth, the air, reſounded;
The heav'ns and all the *conſtellations* rung.
Milton's Par. Loſt.

A *conſtellation* is but one;
Though 'tis a train of ſtars. *Dryden.*

2. An aſſemblage of ſplendours, or excellencies.

The condition is a *conſtellation* or conjuncture of all thoſe goſpel graces, faith, hope, charity, ſelf-denial, repentance, and the reſt.
Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.

CONSTERNATION, kon-ster-na'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *conſterno*, Lat.] Aſtoniſhment; amazement; alienation of mind by a ſurprize; ſurprize; wonder.

They find the ſame holy *conſternation* upon themſelves that Jacob did at Bethel, which he called the gate of heaven. *South.*

The natives, dubious whom
They muſt obey, in *conſternation* wait
Till rigid conqueſt will pronounce their liege.
Philips.

To **CO'NSTIPATE**, kon'-sti-pat. *v. a.* [from *conſtipo*, Lat.]

1. To crowd together into a narrow room; to thicken; to condenſe.

Of cold, the property is to condenſe and *conſtipate*. *Bacon.*

It may, by amaſſing, cooling, and *conſtipating* of waters, turn them into rain. *Ray on the Creat.*

There might ariſe ſome vertiginous motions or whirlpools in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms might be thruſt and crowded to the middle of thoſe whirlpools, and there *conſtipate* one another into great ſolid globes. *Bentley.*

2. To ſtuff up, or ſtop by filling up the paſſages.

It is not probable that any aliment ſhould have the quality of intirely *conſtipating* or ſhutting up the capillary veſſels. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

3. To bind the belly, or make coſtive.

Omitting honey, which is laxative, and the powder of ſome loadſtones in this, doth rather *conſtipate* and bind, than purge and looſen the belly. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONSTIPA'TION, kon-sti-pa'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtipate*.]

1. The act of crowding any thing into leſs room; condenſation.

This worketh by the detention of the ſpirits, and *conſtipation* of the tangible parts.
Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.

It requires either abſolute fulneſs of matter, or a pretty cloſe *conſtipation* and mutual contact of its particles. *Bentley.*

2. Stoppage; obſtruction by plenitude.

The inactivity of the gall occaſions a *conſtipation* of the belly. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

3. The ſtate of having the body bound.

CONSTI'TUENT, kon-stit'-u-ent. *adj.* [*conſtituens*, Lat.] That which makes any thing what it is; neceſſary to exiſtence; elemental; eſſential; that of which any thing conſiſts.

Body, ſoul, and reaſon, are the three parts neceſſarily *conſtituent* of a man. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

All animals derived all the *conſtituent* matter of their bodies, ſucceſſively, in all ages, out of this fund. *Woodward.*

It is impoſſible that the figures and ſizes of its *conſtituent* particles, ſhould be ſo juſtly adapted as to touch one another in every point. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Consti′tuent, kȯn-stĭt′-ủ-ẻnt. *n. ſ.*

1. The perſon or thing which conſtitutes or ſettles any thing in its peculiar ſtate.

Their firſt compoſure and origination requires a higher and nobler *conſtituent* than chance. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. That which is neceſſary to the ſubſiſtence of any thing.

The obſtruction of the meſentery is a great impediment to nutrition: for the lymph in thoſe glands is a neceſſary *conſtituent* of the aliment. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

3. He that deputes another; as, the repreſentatives in parliament diſregard their *conſtituents.*

To **CO′NSTITUTE**, kȯn′-stĭ-tủt. *v. a.* [*conſtituo*, Lat.]

1. To give formal exiſtence; to make any thing what it is; to produce.

Prudence is not only a moral but chriſtian virtue, ſuch as is neceſſary to the *conſtituting* of all others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To erect; to eſtabliſh.

We muſt obey laws appointed and *conſtituted* by lawful authority, not againſt the law of God. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It will be neceſſary to conſider, how at firſt thoſe ſeveral churches were *conſtituted*, that we may underſtand how in this one church they were all united. *Pearſon.*

3. To depute; to appoint another to an office.

Co′nstituter, kȯn-′stĭ-tủ-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtitute.*] He that conſtitutes or appoints.

Constitu′tion, kȯn-stĭ-tủ′-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtitute.*]

1. The act of conſtituting; enacting; deputing; eſtabliſhing; producing.

2. State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial than any other *conſtitution.* *Bentley.*

This light being trajected through the parallel priſms, if it ſuffered any change by the refraction of one, it loſt that impreſſion by the contrary refraction of the other; and ſo, being reſtored to its priſtine *conſtitution*, became of the ſame condition as at firſt. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Corporeal frame.

Amongſt many bad effects of this oily *conſtitution*, there is one advantage; ſuch who arrive to age, are not ſubject to ſtricture of fibres. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

4. Temper of body, with reſpect to health or diſeaſe.

If ſuch men happen, by their native *conſtitutions*, to fall into the gout, either they mind it not at all, having no leiſure to be ſick, or they uſe it like a dog. *Temple.*

Beauty is nothing elſe but a juſt accord and harmony of the members, animated by a healthful *conſtitution.* *Dryden.*

5. Temper of mind.

Dametas, according to the *conſtitution* of a dull head, thinks no better way to ſhew himſelf wiſe than by ſuſpecting every thing in his way. *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; elſe nothing in the world
Could turn ſo much the *conſtitution*
Of any conſtant man. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

He defended himſelf with undaunted courage, and leſs paſſion than was expected from his *conſtitution.* *Clarendon.*

6. Eſtabliſhed form of government; ſyſtem of laws and cuſtoms.

The Norman conquering all by might,
Mixing our cuſtoms, and the form of right,
With foreign *conſtitutions* he had brought. *Daniel.*

7. Particular law; eſtabliſhed uſage; eſtabliſhment; inſtitution.

We lawfully may obſerve the poſitive *conſtitutions* of our own churches. *Hooker.*

Conſtitution, properly ſpeaking in the ſenſe of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by ſome king or emperor; yet the canoniſts, by adding the word *ſacred* to it, make it to ſignify the ſame as an eccleſiaſtical canon. *Ayliffe.*

Constitu′tional, kȯn-stĭ-tủ′-shủn-ủl. *adj.* [from *conſtitution.*]

1. Bred in the conſtitution; radical.

It is not probable any *conſtitutional* illneſs will be communicated with the ſmall-pox by inoculation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Conſiſtent with the civil conſtitution; legal.

Constitu′tive, kȯn′-stĭ-tủ-tĭv. *adj.* [from *conſtitute.*]

1. That which conſtitutes any thing what it is; elemental; eſſential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-naturals, that is, ſuch as, neither naturally *conſtitutive* nor merely deſtructive, do preſerve or deſtroy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The elements and *conſtitutive* parts of a ſchiſmatick, being the eſteem of himſelf, and the contempt of others. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Having the power to enact or eſtabliſh.

To **CONSTRA′IN**, kȯn-strả′n. *v. a.* [*conſtraindre*, Fr. *conſtringo*, Lat.]

1. To compel; to force to ſome action.

Thy ſight, which ſhould
Make our eyes flow with joy,
Conſtrains them weep. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Namur ſubdued, is England's palm alone;
The reſt beſieg'd, but we *conſtrain'd* the town. *Dryden.*

2. To hinder by force; to reſtrain.

My fire in caves *conſtrains* the winds,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appeaſe;
They fear his whiſtle, and forſake the ſeas. *Dryd.*

3. To neceſſitate.

The ſcars upon your honour, therefore, he
Does pity as *conſtrained* blemiſhes,
Nothing deſerv'd. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

When to his luſt Ægyſthus gave the rein,
Did fate or we the adult'rous act *conſtrain?* *Pope's Odyſſey.*

4. To violate; to raviſh.

Her ſpotleſs chaſtity,
Inhuman traitors! you *conſtrain'd* and forc'd. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

5. To confine; to preſs.

When amidſt the fervour of the feaſt,
The Tyrian hugs and fonds thee on her breaſt,
And with ſweet kiſſes in her arms *conſtrains*,
Thou may'ſt infuſe thy venom in her veins. *Dryd.*

How the ſtrait ſtays the ſlender waiſt *conſtrain.* *Gay.*

6. To conſtringe.

When winter froſts *conſtrain* the field with cold,
The ſcanty root can take no ſteady hold. *Dryden.*

7. To tie; to bind.

Scarce the weary god had clos'd his eyes,
When ruſhing on with ſhouts, he binds in chains
The drowſy prophet, and his limbs *conſtrains.* *Dryden.*

8. To impriſon.

Conſtrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly
With party-colour'd plumes, a chattering pye. *Dryden.*

9. To force; to produce in oppoſition to nature.

In this northern tract our hoarſer throats
Utter unripe and ill *conſtrained* notes. *Waller.*

10. To reſtrain; to withhold.

The ſoft weapons of paternal perſuaſions, after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became overweak to reſiſt the firſt inclination of evil: or after, when it became habitual, to *conſtrain* it. *Raleigh.*

Constra′inable, kȯn-strả′-nảbl. *adj.* [from *conſtrain.*] Liable to conſtraint; obnoxious to compulſion.

Whereas men before ſtood bound in conſcience to do as reaſon teacheth, they are now, by virtue of human law, *conſtrainable*; and, if they outwardly tranſgreſs, puniſhable. *Hooker.*

Constra′inedly, kȯn-strả′nd-lỷ. *adv.* [from *conſtrain.*] By conſtraint; by compulſion.

What occaſion it had given them to think, to their greater obduration in evil, that through a froward and wanton deſire of innovation we did *conſtrainedly* thoſe things, for which conſcience was pretended. *Hooker.*

Constra′iner, kȯn-strả′-nủr. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtrain.*] He that conſtrains.

Constra′int, kȯn-strả′nt. *n. ſ.* [*contrainte*, Fr.]

1. Compulſion; compelling force; violence; act of overruling the deſire; confinement.

I did ſuppoſe it ſhould be on *conſtraint*;
But, heav'n be thank'd, it is but voluntary. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Like you, a man; and hither led by fame,
Not by *conſtraint*, but by my choice, I came. *Dryden's Indian Emperour.*

The conſtant deſire of happineſs, and the *conſtraint* it puts upon us to act for it, nobody, I think, accounts an abridgment of liberty. *Locke.*

2. Confinement. Out of uſe.

His limbs were waxen weak and raw,
Thro' long impriſonment, and hard *conſtraint.* *Spenſer.*

To **CONSTRI′CT**, kȯn-strĭkt′. *v. a.* [*conſtringo, conſtrictum*, Lat.]

1. To bind; to cramp; to confine into a narrow compaſs.

2. To contract; to cauſe to ſhrink.

Such things as *conſtrict* the fibres, and ſtrengthen the ſolid parts. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Constri′ction, kȯn-strĭk′-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtrict.*] Contraction; compreſſion; forcible contraction. *Compreſſion* is from an outward force, *conſtriction* from ſome quality; as the throat is compreſſed by a bandage, and *conſtringed* by a cold.

The air, which theſe receive into the lungs, may ſerve to render their bodies equiponderant to the water; and the *conſtriction* or dilatation of it, may probably aſſiſt them to aſcend or deſcend in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

Constri′ctor, kȯn-strĭk′-tủr. *n. ſ.* [*conſtrictor*, Lat.] That which compreſſes or contracts.

He ſuppoſed the *conſtrictors* of the eye-lids muſt be ſtrengthened in the ſupercilious. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To **CONSTRI′NGE**, kȯn-strĭn′j. *v. a.* [*conſtringo*, Lat.] To compreſs; to contract; to bind; to force to contract itſelf.

The dreadful ſpout,
Which ſhipmen do the hurricano call,
Conſtring'd in maſs by the almighty ſun. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Strong liquors, eſpecially inflammatory ſpirits, intoxicate, *conſtringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

Constri′ngent, kȯn-strĭn′-jẻnt. *adj.* [*conſtringens*, Lat.] Having the quality of binding or compreſſing.

Try a deep well, or a conſervatory of ſnow, where the cold may be more *conſtringent.*
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Winter binds
Our ſtrengthen'd bodies in a cold embrace
Conſtringent. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To **CONSTRU'CT**, kỏn-strủkt'. *v. a.* [*conſtructus*, Lat.]

1. To build; to form; to compile; to conſtitute.

Let there be an admiration of thoſe divine attributes and prerogatives, for whoſe manifeſting he was pleaſed to *conſtruct* this vaſt fabrick.
Boyle's Uſefulneſs of Natural Philoſophy.

2. To form by the mind: as, he *conſtructed* a new ſyſtem.

CONSTRU'CTION, kỏn-strủk'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*conſtructio*, Lat.]

1. The act of building, or piling up in a regular method.

2. The form of building; ſtructure; conformation.

There 's no art
To ſhew the mind's *conſtruction* in the face. *Shak.*

The ways were made of ſeveral layers of flat ſtones and flint: the *conſtruction* was a little various, according to the nature of the ſoil, or the materials which they found. *Arbuthnot.*

3. [In grammar.] The putting of words, duly choſen, together in ſuch a manner as is proper to convey a complete ſenſe.
Clarke's Latin Grammar.

Some particles conſtantly, and others in certain *conſtructions*, have the ſenſe of a whole ſentence contained in them. *Locke.*

4. The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by diſentangling tranſpoſitions; the act of interpreting; explanation.

This label, whoſe containing
Is ſo from ſenſe in hardneſs, that I can
Make no collection of it; let him ſhew
His ſkill in the *conſtruction.* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

5. The ſenſe; the meaning; interpretation.

In which ſenſe although we judge the apoſtle's words to have been uttered, yet hereunto we do not require them to yield, that think any other *conſtruction* more ſound. *Hooker.*

He that would live at eaſe, ſhould always put the beſt *conſtruction* on buſineſs and converſation.
Collier on the Spleen.

Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mildeſt *conſtruction* upon every accident that befals them. *Spectator.*

6. Judgment; mental repreſentation.

It cannot, therefore, unto reaſonable *conſtructions* ſeem ſtrange, or favour of ſingularity, that we have examined this point. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

7. The manner of deſcribing a figure or problem in geometry.

8. *Conſtruction of Equations*, in algebra, is the method of reducing a known equation into lines and figures, in order to a geometrical demonſtration.

CONSTRU'CTURE, kỏn-strủk'-tshủr. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtruct.*] Pile; edifice; fabrick.

They ſhall the earth's *conſtructure* cloſely bind,
And to the centre keep the parts confin'd. *Blackm.*

To **CO'NSTRUE**, kỏn's-tủr. *v. a.* [*conſtruo*, Lat.]

1. To range words in their natural order; to diſentangle tranſpoſition.

I'll teach mine eyes, with meek humility,
Love-learned letters to her eyes to read;
Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought can ſpell,
Will ſoon conceive, and learn to *conſtrue* well.
Spenſer.

Conſtrue the times to their neceſſities,
And you ſhall ſay, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth you injuries.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

2. To interpret; to explain; to ſhew the meaning.

I muſt crave that I be not ſo underſtood or *conſtrued*, as if any ſuch thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and aſſiſtance of God's moſt bleſſed ſpirit. *Hooker.*

Virgil is ſo very figurative, that he requires (I may almoſt ſay) a grammar apart to *conſtrue* him.
Dryden.

Thus we are put to *conſtrue* and paraphraſe our own words, to free ourſelves either from the ignorance or malice of our adverſaries. *Stillingfleet.*

When the word is *conſtrued* into its idea, the double meaning vaniſhes. *Addiſ. on Ancient Medals.*

To **CO'NSTUPRATE**, kỏn'-stủ-prảt. *v. a.* [*conſtupro*, Lat.] To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRA'TION, kỏn-stủ-prả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *conſtuprate.*] Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL, kỏn-sủb-stản'-shảl. *adj.* [*conſubſtantialis*, Lat.]

1. Having the ſame eſſence or ſubſiſtence.

The Lord our God is but one God: in which indiviſible unity, notwithſtanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himſelf, we glorify that *conſubſtantial* Word, which is the Son; we bleſs and magnify that co-eſſential Spirit, eternally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghoſt.
Hooker.

2. Being of the ſame kind or nature.

It continueth a body *conſubſtantial* with our bodies; a body of the ſame, both nature and meaſure, which it had on earth. *Hooker.*

In their conceits the human nature of Chriſt was not *conſubſtantial* to ours, but of another kind.
Brerewood.

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY, kỏn-sủb-stản-shảl'-l-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *conſubſtantial.*]

1. Exiſtence of more than one, in the ſame ſubſtance.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and *conſubſtantiality* with the Father, when he came down from heaven.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

2. Participation of the ſame nature.

To **CONSUBSTA'NTIATE**, kỏn-sủb-stản'-shảt. *v. a.* [from *con* and *ſubſtantia*, Lat.] To unite in one common ſubſtance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION, kỏn-sủb-stản-shả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *conſubſtantiate.*] The union of the body of our bleſſed Saviour with the ſacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

In the point of *conſubſtantiation*, toward the latter end of his life, he changed his mind. *Atterbury.*

CO'NSUL, kỏn'-sủl. *n. ſ.* [*conſul*, *conſulendo*, Lat.]

1. The chief magiſtrate in the Roman republick.

Or never be ſo noble as a *conſul*,
Nor yoke with him for tribune. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Conſuls of mod'rate power in calms were made;
When the Gauls came, one ſole dictator ſway'd.
Dryden.

2. An officer commiſſioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CO'NSULAR, kỏn'-shủ-lủr. *adj.* [*conſularis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the conſul.

The *conſular* power had only the ornaments, without the force, of the royal authority. *Spectator.*

2. *Conſular Man.* One who had been conſul.

Roſe not the *conſular* men, and left their places,
So ſoon as thou ſat'ſt down? *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

CO'NSULATE, kỏn'-shủ-lẻt. *n. ſ.* [*conſulatus*, Lat.] The office of conſul.

His name and *conſulate* were effaced out of all publick regiſters and inſcriptions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CO'NSULSHIP, kỏn'-sủl-ſhỉp. *n. ſ.* [from *conſul.*] The office of conſul.

The patricians ſhould do very ill,
To let the *conſulſhip* be ſo defil'd.
Ben Jonſon's Cataline.

The lovely boy, with his auſpicious face,
Shall Pollio's *conſulſhip* and triumph grace. *Dryd.*

To **CONSU'LT**, kỏn-sủlt'. *v. n.* [*conſulto*, Lat.] To take counſel together; to deliberate in common: it has *with* before the perſon admitted to conſultation.

Every man,
After the hideous ſtorm that follow'd, was
A thing inſpir'd; and, not *conſulting*, broke
Into a general prophecy, that this tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, aboded
The ſudden breach on 't. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

A ſenate houſe, wherein three hundred and twenty men ſat *conſulting* always for the people.
1 *Mac.* viii. 15.

Conſult not *with* the ſlothful for any work.
Ecclus. xxxvii.

He ſent for his boſom friends, *with* whom he moſt confidently *conſulted*, and ſhewed the paper to them, the contents whereof he could not conceive. *Clarendon.*

To **CONSU'LT**, kỏn-sủlt'. *v. a.*

1. To aſk advice of: as, *he* conſulted *his friends*; to *conſult* an author.

2. To regard; to act with view or reſpect to.

We are, in the firſt place, to *conſult* the neceſſities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſenate owes its gratitude to Cato,
Who with ſo great a ſoul *conſults* its ſafety,
And guards our lives, while he neglects his own.
Addiſon.

3. To plan; to contrive.

Thou haſt *conſulted* ſhame to thy houſe, by cutting off many people. *Hab.* ii. 10.

Many things were there *conſulted* for the future, yet nothing was poſitively reſolved. *Clarendon.*

CO'NSULT, kỏn-sủlt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is variouſly accented.]

1. The act of conſulting.

Yourſelf in perſon head one choſen half,
And march t' oppreſs the faction in *conſult*
With dying Dorax. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. The effect of conſulting; determination.

He ſaid, and roſe the firſt; the council broke;
And all their grave *conſults* diſſolv'd in ſmoke.
Dryden's Fables.

3. A council; a number of perſons aſſembled in deliberation.

Divers meetings and *conſults* of our whole number, to conſider of the former labours. *Bacon.*

A *conſult* of coquets below
Was call'd, to rig him out a beau. *Swift.*

CONSULTA'TION, kỏn-sủl-tả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *conſult.*]

1. The act of conſulting; ſecret deliberation.

The chief prieſts held a *conſultation* with the elders and ſcribes. *Mark*, xv. 1.

2. A number of perſons conſulted together; a council.

A *conſultation* was called, wherein he adviſed a ſalivation. *Wiſeman of Abſceſſes.*

3. [In law.] *Conſultatio* is a writ, whereby a cauſe, being formerly removed by prohibition from the eccleſiaſtical court, or court chriſtian, to the king's court, is returned thither again: for the judges of the king's court, if, upon comparing the libel with the ſuggeſtion of the party, they do find the ſuggeſtion falſe, or not proved, and therefore the cauſe to be wrongfully called from the court chriſtian; then, upon this *conſultation* or deliberation, decree is to be returned again. *Cowell.*

CONSU'LTER, kỏn-sủl'-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *conſult.*] One that conſults, or aſks counſel or intelligence.

There ſhall not be found among you a charmer, or a *conſulter* with familiar ſpirits, or a wizard. *Deut.* xviii. 11.

Consu'mable, kỏn-ſủ'-mảbl. *adj.* [from *conſume.*] Suſceptible of deſtruction; poſſible to be waſted, ſpent, or deſtroyed.

Aſbeſtos doestruly agree in this common quality aſcribed unto both, of being incombuſtible, and not *conſumable* by fire; but it doth contract ſo much ſuliginous matter from the earthy parts of the oil, though it was tried with ſome of the pureſt oil, that in a very few days it did choak and extinguiſh the flame. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, which is greater or leſs, our importation or exportation of *conſumable* commodities. *Locke.*

To **CONSU'ME**, kỏn-ſủ'm. *v. a.* [*conſumo*, Lat.] To waſte; to ſpend; to deſtroy.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do *conſume* the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakeſp.*

Thou ſhalt carry much ſeed out into the field, and ſhalt gather but little in; for the locuſts ſhall *conſume* it. *Deut.* xxviii.

Thus in ſoft anguiſh ſhe *conſumes* the day,
Nor quits her deep retirement. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To **Consu'me**, kỏn-ſủ'm. *v. n.* To waſte away; to be exhauſted.

Theſe violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die; like fire and powder,
Which, as they meet, *conſume.* *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Consu'mer, kỏn-ſủ'-mủr. *n. ſ.* [from *conſume.*] One that ſpends, waſtes, or deſtroys any thing.

Money may be conſidered as in the hands of the *conſumer*, or of the merchant who buys the commodity, when made to export. *Locke.*

To **CONSU'MMATE**, kỏn-ſủm'-mėt. *v. a.* [*conſommer*, Fr. *conſummare*, Lat.] To complete; to perfect; to finiſh; to end. Anciently accented on the firſt ſyllable.

Yourſelf, myſelf, and other lords, will paſs
To *conſummate* this buſineſs happily. *Shakeſp. King John.*

There ſhall we *conſummate* our ſpouſal rites. *Shakeſp.*

The perſon was cunning enough to begin the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker ſufficient to *conſummate* the fraud in the ſtronger. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

He had a mind to *conſummate* the happineſs of the day. *Tatler.*

Consu'mmate, kỏn-ſủm'-mėt. *adj.* [from the verb.] Complete; perfect; finiſhed: *omnibus numeris abſolutus.*

I do but ſtay till your marriage be *conſummate.* *Shakeſp.*

Earth, in her rich attire
Conſummate, lovely ſmil'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Gratian, among his maxims for raiſing a man to the moſt *conſummate* greatneſs, adviſes to perform extraordinary actions, and to ſecure a good hiſtorian. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

If a man of perfect and *conſummate* virtue falls into a misfortune, it raiſes our pity, but not our terrour. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Consumma'tion, kỏn-ſủm-mả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *cònſummate.*]

1. Completion; perfection; end.

That juſt and regular proceſs, which it muſt be ſuppoſed to take from its original to its *conſummation.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. The end of the preſent ſyſtem of things; the end of the world.

From the firſt beginning of the world unto the laſt *conſummation* thereof, it neither hath been, nor can be, otherwiſe. *Hooker.*

3. Death; end of life.

Ghoſt, unlaid, forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee!
Quiet *conſummation* have,
Unremoved be thy grave! *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Consu'mption, kỏn-ſủmp'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*conſumptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conſuming; waſte; deſtruction.

In commodities, the value riſes as its quantity is leſs and vent greater; which depends upon its being preferred in its *conſumption.* *Locke.*

2. The ſtate of waſting or periſhing.

Etna and Veſuvius have ſent forth flames for this two or three thouſand years, yet the mountains themſelves have not ſuffered any conſiderable diminution or *conſumption*; but are, at this day, the higheſt mountains in thoſe countries. *Woodw.*

3. [In phyſick.] A waſte of muſcular fleſh. It is frequently attended with a hectick fever, and is divided by phyſicians into ſeveral kinds, according to the variety of its cauſes. *Quincy.*

Conſumption ſow
In hollow bones of man. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

The ſtoppage of women's courſes, if not looked to, ſets them into a *conſumption*, dropſy, or other diſeaſe. *Harvey.*

The eſſential and diſtinguiſhing character of a confirmed *conſumption*, is a waſting of the body by reaſon of an ulcerated ſtate of the lungs, attended with a cough, a diſcharge of purulent matter, and a hectick fever. *Blackmore.*

Consu'mptive, kỏn-ſủmp'-tỉv. *adj.* [from *conſume.*]

1. Deſtructive; waſting; exhauſting; having the quality of conſuming.

A long *conſumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than diſable France. *Addiſon on the War.*

2. Diſeaſed with a conſumption.

Nothing taints ſound lungs ſooner than inſpiring the breath of *conſumptive* lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The lean, *conſumptive* wench, with coughs decay'd,
Is call'd a pretty, tight, and ſlender maid. *Dryden.*

By an exact regimen a *conſumptive* perſon may hold out for years. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Consu'mptiveness, kỏn-ſủmp'-tỉv-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *conſumptive.*] A tendency to a conſumption.

Consu'tile, kỏn-ſủ'-tỉl. *adj.* [*conſutilis*, Lat.] That is ſewed or ſtitched together. *Dict.*

To **CONTA'BULATE**, kỏn-tảb'-ủ-lảt. *v. a.* [*contabulo*, Lat.] To floor with boards.

Contabula'tion, kỏn-tảb-ủ-lả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*contabulatio*, Lat.] A joining of boards together; a boarding a floor.

CO'NTACT, kỏ'n-tảkt. *n. ſ.* [*contactus*, Lat.] Touch; cloſe union; juncture of one body to another.

The Platoniſts hold, that the ſpirit of the lover doth paſs into the ſpirits of the perſon loved, which cauſeth the deſire of return into the body; whereupon followeth that appetite of *contact* and conjunction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When the light fell ſo obliquely on the air, which in other places was between them, as to be all reflected, it ſeemed in that place of *contact* to be wholly tranſmitted. *Newton's Opticks.*

The air, by its immediate *contact*, may coagulate the blood which flows along the air-bladders. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Conta'ction, kỏn-tảk'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*contactus*, Lat.] The act of touching; a joining one body to another.

That deleterious it may be at ſome diſtance, and deſtructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CONTA'GION, kỏn-tả'-jủn. *n. ſ.* [*contagio*, Lat.]

1. The emiſſion from body to body by which diſeaſes are communicated.

If we two be one, and thou play falſe,
I do digeſt the poiſon of thy fleſh,
Being ſtrumpeted by thy *contagion.* *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

In infection and *contagion* from body to body, as the plague and the like, the infection is received many times by the body paſſive; but yet is, by the ſtrength and good diſpoſition thereof, repulſed. *Bacon.*

2. Infection; propagation of miſchief, or diſeaſe.

Nor will the goodneſs of intention excuſe the ſcandal and *contagion* of example. *King Charles.*

Down fell they,
And the dire hiſs renew'd, and the dire form
Catch'd by *contagion.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. Peſtilence; venomous emanations.

Will he ſteal out of his wholeſome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Conta'gious, kỏn-tả'-jủs. *adj.* [from *contagio*, Lat.] Infectious; caught by approach; poiſonous; peſtilential.

The jades,
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
From their miſty jaws
Breathe foul, *contagious* darkneſs in the air. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

We ſicken ſoon from her *contagious* care,
Grieve for her ſorrows, groan for her deſpair. *Prior.*

Conta'giousness, kỏn-tả'-jủs-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *contagious.*] The quality of being contagious.

To **CONTA'IN**, kỏn-tả'n. *v. a.* [*contineo*, Lat.]

1. To hold as a veſſel.

There are many other things which Jeſus did, the which if they ſhould be written every one, I ſuppoſe that even the world itſelf could not *contain* the books that ſhould be written. *John*, xxi. 25.

Gently inſtructed I ſhall hence depart,
Greatly in peace of thought, and have my fill
Of knowledge what this veſſel can *contain.* *Milton.*

What thy ſtores *contain* bring forth, and pour
Abundance. *Milton.*

2. To comprehend; to compriſe.

What ſeem'd fair in all the world, ſeem'd now
Mean, or in her ſumm'd up, in her *contain'd.* *Milt.*

The earth,
Though in compariſon of heav'n ſo ſmall,
Nor gliſt'ring, may of ſolid good *contain*
More plenty than the ſun, that barren ſhines. *Milton.*

3. To compriſe, as a writing.

Wherefore alſo it is *contained* in the ſcripture. 1 *Pet.* ii. 6.

4. To reſtrain; to withhold; to keep within bounds.

All men ſhould be *contained* in duty ever after, without the terrour of warlike forces. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Their king's perſon *contains* the unruly people from evil occaſions. *Spenſer.*

I tell you, ſirs,
If you ſhould ſmile, he grows impatient.——
—Fear not, my lord, we can *contain* ourſelves. *Shakeſp.*

To **Conta'in**, kỏn-tả'n. *v. n.* To live in continence.

I felt the ardour of my paſſion increaſe, till I could no longer *contain.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Conta'inable, kỏn-tả'n-ảbl. *adj.* [from *contain.*] Poſſible to be contained.

The air, *containable* within the cavity of the eolipile, amounted to eleven grains. *Boyle.*

To **CONTA'MINATE**, kỏn-tảm'-ỉ-nảt. *v. a.* [*contamino*, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by baſe mixture.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with baſe bribes? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

A baſe pander holds the chamber-door,
Whilſt by a ſlave, no gentler than a dog,
His faireſt daughter is *contaminated.* *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Do it not with poiſon; ſtrangle her in her bed,
Even in the bed ſhe hath *contaminated*. *Shak. Othel.*

I quickly ſhed
Some of his baſtard blood, and in diſgrace
Beſpoke him thus: *contaminated*, baſe,
And miſbegotten blood I ſpill of thine.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Though it be neceſſitated, by its relation to fleſh, to a terreſtrial converſe; yet 'tis, like the ſun, without *contaminating* its beams. *Glanville's Apol.*

He that lies with another man's wife, propagates children in another's family for him to keep, and *contaminates* the honour thereof as much as in him lies. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Contamina'tion, kỏn-tằm-ì-nả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *contaminate.*] Pollution; defilement.

Conte'merated, kỏn-tẻm'-ẻ-rả-tẻd. *adj.* [*contemeratus*, Lat.] Violated; polluted. *Dict.*

To **CONTE'MN**, kỏn-tẻm'. *v. a.* [*contemno*, Lat.] To deſpiſe; to ſcorn; to ſlight; to diſregard; to neglect; to defy.

Yet better thus, and known to be *contemned*,
Than ſtill *contemned* and flattered. *Shak. King Lear.*

Eve, thy contempt of life and pleaſure ſeems
To argue in thee ſomething more ſublime
And excellent than what thy mind *contemns*. *Milt.*

Pygmalion then the Tyrian ſceptre ſway'd,
One who *contemn'd* divine and human laws;
Then ſtrife enſued. *Dryd. Virgil's Æneid.*

Conte'mner, kỏn-tẻm'-nủr. *n. ſ.* [from *contemn.*] One that contemns; a deſpiſer; a ſcorner.

He counſels him to perſecute innovators of worſhip, not only as *contemners* of the gods, but diſturbers of the ſtate. *South.*

To **CONTE'MPER**, kỏn-tẻm'-pủr. *v. a.* [*contempero*, Lat.] To moderate; to reduce to a lower degree by mixing ſomething of oppoſite qualities.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat, and hinder the evaporation of moiſture. *Ray on the Creat.*

Conte'mperament, kỏn-tẻm'-pẻ-rả-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *contempero*, Lat.] The degree of any quality.

There is nearly an equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hotteſt part of the atmoſphere. *Derham.*

To **Conte'mperate**, kỏn-tẻm'-pẻ-rảt. *v. a.* [from *contemper.*] To diminiſh any quality by ſomething contrary; to moderate; to temper.

The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moiſten and *contemperate* the air, but refreſh and humectate the earth. *Brown.*

If blood abound, let it out, regulating the patient's diet, and *contemperating* the humours. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Contempera'tion, kỏn-tẻm-pẻ-rả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *contemperate.*]

1. The act of diminiſhing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the act of moderating or tempering.

The uſe of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the *contemperation* of fervour in the heart. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

There is not greater variety in men's faces, and in the *contemperations* of their natural humours, than there is in their phantaſies. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **CONTE'MPLATE**, kỏn-tẻm'-plảt. *v. a.* [*contemplor*, Lat. This ſeems to have been once accented on the firſt ſyllable.] To conſider with continued attention; to ſtudy; to meditate.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great deſire to know. *Watts.*

To **Conte'mplate**, kỏn-tẻm'-plảt. *v. n.* To muſe; to think ſtudiouſly with long attention.

So many hours muſt I take my reſt;
So many hours muſt I *contemplate*. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Sapor had an heaven of glaſs, which he trod upon, *contemplating* over the ſame as if he had been Jupiter. *Peacham.*

How can I conſider what belongs to myſelf, when I have been ſo long *contemplating* on you? *Dryden's Juv. Preface.*

Contempla'tion, kỏn-tẻm-plả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Meditation; ſtudious thought on any ſubject; continued attention.

How now? what ſerious *contemplation* are you in? *Shakeſp.*

Contemplation is keeping the idea, which is brought into the mind, for ſome time actually in view. *Locke.*

2. Holy meditation; a holy exerciſe of the ſoul, employed in attention to ſacred things.

I have breath'd a ſecret vow
To live in prayer and *contemplation*,
Only attended by Neriſſa here.
Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.

3. The faculty of ſtudy: oppoſed to the power of action.

There are two functions, *contemplation* and practice, according to that general diviſion of objects; ſome of which entertain our ſpeculation, others employ our actions. *South.*

Conte'mplative, kỏn-tẻmp'-lả-tỉv. *adj.* [from *contemplate.*]

1. Given to thought or ſtudy; ſtudious; thoughtful.

Fixt and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books. *Denham.*

2. Employed in ſtudy; dedicated to ſtudy.

I am no courtier, nor verſed in ſtate affairs: my life hath rather been *contemplative* than active. *Bacon.*

Contemplative men may be without the pleaſure of diſcovering the ſecrets of ſtate, and men of action are commonly without the pleaſure of tracing the ſecrets of divine art. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

So many kinds of creatures might be to exerciſe the *contemplative* faculty of man. *Ray on the Creation.*

Conte'mplatively, kỏn-tẻmp'-lả-tỉv-lỷ. *adv.* [from *contemplative.*] Thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention.

Contempla'tor, kỏn-tẻm'-plả-tủr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] One employed in ſtudy; an enquirer after knowledge; a ſtudent.

In the Perſian tongue the word *magus* imports as much as a *contemplator* of divine and heavenly ſcience. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The Platonick *contemplators* reject both theſe deſcriptions, founded upon parts and colours. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

CONTE'MPORARY, kỏn-tẻm'-pỏ-rẻr-ỷ. *adj.* [*contemporain*, Fr.]

1. Living in the ſame age; coetaneous.

Albert Durer was *contemporary* to Lucas. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. Born at the ſame time.

A grove born with himſelf he ſees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees. *Cowley.*

3. Exiſting at the ſame point of time.

It is impoſſible to make the ideas of yeſterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the ſame; or bring ages paſt and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

Conte'mporary, kỏn-tẻm'-pỏ-rẻr-ỷ. *n. ſ.* One who lives at the ſame time with another.

All this in blooming youth you have achiev'd;
Nor are your foil'd *contemporaries* griev'd. *Dryden.*

As he has been favourable to me, he will hear of his kindneſs from our *contemporaries*; for we are fallen into an age illiterate, cenſorious, and detracting. *Dryden's Juv. Preface.*

The active part of mankind, as they do moſt for the good of their *contemporaries*, very deſervedly gain the greateſt ſhare in their applauſes. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **Conte'mporise**, kỏn-tẻm'-pỏ-rỉz. *v. a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Lat.] To make contemporary; to place in the ſame age.

The indifferency of their exiſtences, *contemporiſed* into our actions, admits a farther conſideration. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

CONTE'MPT, kỏn-tẻmpt'. *n. ſ.* [*contemptus*, Lat.]

1. The act of deſpiſing others; ſlight regard; ſcorn.

It was neither in *contempt* nor pride that I did not bow. *Eſther.*

The ſhame of being miſerable,
Expoſes men to ſcorn and baſe *contempt*,
Even from their neareſt friends. *Denham.*

There is no action, in the behaviour of one man towards another, of which human nature is more impatient than of *contempt*; it being an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uſeleſſneſs and inability, and a ſpiteful endeavour to engage the reſt of the world in the ſame ſlight eſteem of him. *South.*

His friend ſmil'd ſcornful, and with proud *contempt*
Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt.
Dryden's Fables.

Nothing, ſays Longinus, can be great, the *contempt* of which is great. *Addiſon.*

2. The ſtate of being deſpiſed; vileneſs.

The place was like to come unto *contempt*. *2 Mac.* iii. 18.

Conte'mptible, kỏn-tẻmp'-tỉbl. *adj.* [from *contempt.*]

1. Worthy of contempt; deſerving ſcorn.

No man truly knows himſelf, but he groweth daily more *contemptible* in his own eyes. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

From no one vice exempt,
And moſt *contemptible* to ſhun contempt. *Pope's Ep.*

2. Deſpiſed; ſcorned; neglected.

There is not ſo *contemptible* a plant or animal, that does not confound the moſt enlarged underſtanding. *Locke.*

3. Scornful; apt to deſpiſe; contemptuous. This is no proper uſe.

If ſhe ſhould make tender of her love, 'tis very poſſible he'll ſcorn it; for the man hath a *contemptible* ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*

Conte'mptibleness, kỏn-tẻmp'-tỉbl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *contemptible.*] The ſtate of being contemptible; the ſtate of being deſpiſed; meanneſs; vileneſs; baſeneſs; cheapneſs.

Who, by a ſteddy practice of virtue, comes to diſcern the *contemptibleneſs* of baits wherewith he allures us. *Decay of Piety.*

Conte'mptibly, kỏn-tẻmp-tỉb-lỷ. *adv.* [from *contemptible.*] Meanly; in a manner deſerving contempt.

Know'ſt thou not
Their language, and their ways? They alſo know,
And reaſon not *contemptibly*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Conte'mptuous, kỏn-tẻmp'-tủ-ủs. *adj.* [from *contempt.*] Scornful; apt to deſpiſe; uſing words or actions of contempt; inſolent.

To neglect God all our lives, and know that we neglect him; to offend God voluntarily, and know that we offend him, caſting our hopes on the peace which we truſt to make at parting, is no other than a rebellious preſumption, and even a *contemptuous* laughing to ſcorn and deriding of God, his laws, and precepts. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Some much averſe I found, and wond'rous harſh,
Contemptuous, proud, ſet on revenge and ſpite. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Rome, the proudeſt part of the heathen world, entertained the moſt *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Atterbury.*

Conte'mptuously, kòn-tèmp'-tù-ùs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *contemptuous.*] With ſcorn; with deſpite; ſcornfully; deſpitefully.

I throw my name againſt the bruiſing ſtone,
Trampling *contemptuouſly* on thy diadem. *Shakeſp.*

The apoſtles and moſt eminent Chriſtians were poor, and uſed *contemptuouſly*. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

If he governs tyrannically in youth, he will be treated *contemptuouſly* in age; and the baſer his enemies, the more intolerable the affront. *L'Eſtrange.*

A wiſe man would not ſpeak *contemptuouſly* of a prince, though out of his dominions. *Tillotſon.*

Conte'mptuousness, kòn-tèmp'-tù-ùs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *contemptuous.*] Diſpoſition to contempt; inſolence. *Dict.*

To **CONTE'ND**, kòn-tènd'. *v. n.* [*contendo*, Lat.]

1. To ſtrive; to ſtruggle in oppoſition.

Hector's forehead ſpit forth blood
At Grecian ſwords *contending*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

His wonders and his praiſes do *contend*
Which ſhould be thine or his. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Death and nature do *contend* about them,
Whether they live or die. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Diſtreſs not the Moabites, neither *contend* with them in battle; for I will not give thee of their land. *Deut.* ii. 9.

2. To vie; to act in emulation.

You ſit above, and ſee vain men below
Contend for what you only can beſtow. *Dryden.*

3. It has *for* before the ground or cauſe of contention.

The queſtion which our author would *contend for*, if he did not forget it, is, what perſons have a right to be obeyed. *Locke.*

4. Sometimes *about*.

He will find that many things he fiercely *contended about* were trivial. *Decay of Piety.*

5. It has *with* before the opponent.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When dying clouds *contend with* growing light. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

If we conſider him as our Maker, we cannot *contend with* him. *Temple.*

6. Sometimes *againſt*.

In ambitious ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy valour. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To **Conte'nd**, kòn-tènd'. *v. a.* To diſpute any thing; to conteſt.

Their airy limbs in ſports they exerciſe,
And on the green *contend* the wreſtler's prize. *Dryden's Æneid.*

A time of war at length will come,
When Carthage ſhall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryden.*

Thus low we lie,
Shut from this day and that *contended* ſky. *Dryd.*

Conte'ndent, kòn-tèn'-dènt. *n. ſ.* [from *contend.*] Antagoniſt; opponent; champion; combatant. Not uſed.

In all notable changes and revolutions, the *contendents* have been ſtill made a prey to the third party. *L'Eſtrange.*

Conte'nder, kòn-tèn'-dùr. *n. ſ.* [from *contend.*] Combatant; champion.

The *contenders* for it look upon it as undeniable. *Locke.*

Thoſe diſputes often ariſe in good earneſt, where the two *contenders* do really believe the different propoſitions which they ſupport. *Watts on the Mind.*

CONTE'NT, kòn-tènt'. *adj.* [*contentus*, Lat.]

1. Satisfied, ſo as not to repine; eaſy, though not highly pleaſed.

Born to the ſpacious empire of the Nine,
One would have thought ſhe ſhould have been *content*
To manage well that mighty government. *Dryd.*

Who is *content*, is happy. *Locke.*

A man is perfectly *content* with the ſtate he is in, when he is perfectly without any uneaſineſs. *Locke.*

Foe to loud praiſe, and friend to learned eaſe,
Content with ſcience in the vale of peace. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. Satisfied, ſo as not to oppoſe.

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their officers, and be *content*
To ſuffer lawful cenſure. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To **Conte'nt**, kòn-tènt'. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ſatisfy, ſo as to ſtop complaint; not to offend; to appeaſe, without plenary happineſs or complete gratification.

Content thyſelf with this much, and let this ſatisfy thee, that I love thee. *Sidney.*

Great minds do ſometimes *content* themſelves to threaten, when they could deſtroy. *Tillotſon.*

Do not *content* yourſelves with obſcure and confuſed ideas, where clearer are to be attained. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To pleaſe; to gratify.

Is the adder better than the eel,
Becauſe his painted ſkin *contents* the eye? *Shakeſp.*

It doth much *content* me,
To hear him ſo inclin'd. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

If a man ſo temper his actions, as in ſome one of them he doth *content* every faction, the muſick of praiſe will be fuller. *Bacon.*

Wheat is *contented* with a meaner earth, and *contenting* with a ſuitable gain. *Carew's Cornwall.*

Conte'nt, kòn-tènt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Moderate happineſs; ſuch ſatisfaction as, though it does not fill up deſire, appeaſes complaint.

Nought 's had, all 's ſpent,
Where our deſire is got without *content*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

One thought *content* the good to be enjoy'd;
This every little accident deſtroy'd. *Dryd.*

A wiſe *content* his even ſoul ſecur'd;
By want not ſhaken, nor by wealth allur'd. *Smith on Philips.*

2. Acquieſcence; ſatisfaction in a thing unexamined.

Others for language all their care expreſs,
And value books, as women men, for dreſs:
Their praiſe is ſtill—the ſtile is excellent;
The ſenſe they humbly take upon *content*. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

3. [From *contentus*, contained.] That which is contained, or included, in any thing.

Though my heart's *content* firm love doth bear,
Nothing of that ſhall from mine eyes appear. *Shakeſp.*

Scarcely any thing can be determined of the particular *contents* of any ſingle maſs of ore by mere inſpection. *Woodward.*

Experiments are made on the blood of healthy animals: in a weak habit ſerum might afford other *contents*. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The power of containing; extent; capacity.

This iſland had then fifteen hundred ſtrong ſhips of great *content*. *Bacon.*

It were good to know the geometrical *content*, figure, and ſituation of all the lands of a kingdom, according to natural bounds. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

5. That which is compriſed in a writing. In this ſenſe the plural only is in uſe.

I have a letter from her,
Of ſuch *contents* as you will wonder at. *Shakeſp.*

I ſhall prove theſe writings not counterfeits, but authentick; and the *contents* true, and worthy of a divine original. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

The *contents* of both books come before thoſe of the firſt book, in the thread of the ſtory. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Contenta'tion, kòn-tèn-tà'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [from *content.*] Satisfaction; content. Out of uſe.

I ſeek no better warrant than my own conſcience, nor no greater pleaſure than mine own *contentation*. *Sidney.*

Fourteen years ſpace, during the minority of Gordianus, the government was with great applauſe and *contentation* in the hands of Miſitheus, a pedant. *Bacon.*

The ſhield was not long after incruſted with a new ruſt, and is the ſame, a cut of which hath been engraved and exhibited, to the great *contentation* of the learned. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Conte'nted, kòn-tèn'-tìd. *participial adj.* [from *content.*] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining; not demanding more; eaſy, tho' not plenarily happy.

Barbaroſſa, in hope by ſufferance to obtain another kingdom, ſeemed *contented* with the anſwer. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Dream not of other worlds,
Contented that thus far has been reveal'd,
Not of earth only, but of higheſt heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

If he can deſcry
Some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,
And begs his fate, and then *contented* falls. *Denham.*

To diſtant lands Vertumnus never roves,
Like you *contented* with his native groves. *Pope.*

Conte'ntedness, kòn-tèn'-tìd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *contented.*] State of ſatisfaction in any lot.

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of paſſions, a procurer of *contentedneſs*. *Walton's Angler.*

Conte'ntion, kòn-tèn'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*contentio*, Lat.]

1. Strife; debate; conteſt; quarrel; mutual oppoſition.

Can we with manners aſk what was the difference?
——Safely, I think; 'twas a *contention* in publick. *Shakeſp.*

Avoid fooliſh queſtions and genealogies, and *contentions* and ſtrivings. *Tit.* iii. 9.

Can they keep themſelves in a perpetual *contention* with their eaſe, their reaſon, and their God, and not endure a ſhort combat with a ſinful cuſtom? *Decay of Piety.*

The ancients made *contention* the principle that reigned in the chaos at firſt, and then love; the one to expreſs the diviſions, and the other the union of all parties in the middle and common bond. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

Sons and brother at a ſtrife!
What is your quarrel? how began it firſt?
——No quarrel, but a ſweet *contention*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

3. Eagerneſs; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earneſtneſs and *contention* to effect what you are about, will continually ſuggeſt to you ſeveral artifices. *Holder.*

This is an end, which at firſt view appears worthy our utmoſt *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

Conte'ntious, kòn-tèn'-ſhùs. *adj.* [from *contend.*] Quarrelſome; given to debate; perverſe; not peaceable.

Thou thinkeſt much that this *contentious* ſtorm
Invades us to the ſkin. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

There are certain *contentious* humours that are never to be pleaſed. *L'Eſtrange.*

Reſt made them idle, idleneſs made them curious, and curioſity *contentious*. *Decay of Piety.*

Contentious *Juriſdiction*, kŏn-tĕn′-shŭs. [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. The lord chief juſtices, and judges, have a *contentious* juriſdiction; but the lords of the treaſury, and the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, have none, being merely judges of accounts and tranſactions. *Chambers.*

Conte′ntiously, kŏn-tĕn′-shŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *contentious.*] Perverſely; quarrelſomely.

We ſhall not *contentiouſly* rejoin, or only to juſtify our own, but to applaud and confirm his maturer aſſertions. *Brown.*

Conte′ntiousness, kŏn-tĕn′-shŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *contentious.*] Proneneſs to conteſt; perverſeneſs; turbulence; quarrelſomeneſs.

Do not *contentiouſneſs*, and cruelty, and ſtudy of revenge, ſeldom fail of retaliation? *Bentley's Sermons.*

Conte′ntless, kŏn-tĕnt′-lĭs. *adj.* [from *content.*] Diſcontented; diſſatisfied; uneaſy.

Beſt ſtates, *contentleſs*,
Have a diſtracted and moſt wretched being,
Worſe than the worſt, content. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Conte′ntment, kŏn-tĕnt′-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *content*, the verb.]

1. Acquieſcence, without plenary ſatisfaction.

Such men's *contentment* muſt be wrought by ſtratagem: the uſual method of fare is not for them. *Hooker.*

Submiſſion is the only reaſoning between a creature and its Maker, and *contentment* in his will is the beſt remedy we can apply to misfortunes. *Temple.*

Contentment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleaſure of eating, temperance. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

Some place the bliſs in action, ſome in eaſe;
Thoſe call it pleaſure, and *contentment* theſe. *Pope's Eſſay.*

But now no face divine *contentment* wears,
'Tis all blank ſadneſs, or continual tears. *Pope.*

2. Gratification.

At Paris the prince ſpent one whole day, to give his mind ſome *contentment* in viewing of a famous city. *Wotton.*

Conte′rminous, kŏn-tĕr′-mĭ-nŭs. *adj.* [*conterminus*, Lat.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

This conformed ſo many of them, as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garriſons, to the Roman laws. *Hale.*

Conterra′neous, kŏn-tĕr-rå′-nyŭs. *adj.* [*conterraneus*, Lat.] Of the ſame country. *Dict.*

To **CONTE′ST**, kŏn-tĕst′. *v. a.* [*conteſter*, Fr. probably from *contra teſtari*, Lat.] To diſpute; to controvert; to litigate; to call in queſtion.

'Tis evident upon what account none have preſumed to *conteſt* the proportion of theſe ancient pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To **Conte′st**, kŏn-tĕst′. *v. n.*

1. To ſtrive; to contend: followed by *with*.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleaſure of *conteſting with* it, when there are hopes of victory. *Burnet.*

2. To vie; to emulate.

I do *conteſt*
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever in ambitious ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy valour. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Of man, who dares in pomp *with* Jove *conteſt*,
Unchang'd, immortal, and ſupremely bleſt? *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Co′ntest, kŏn′-tĕst. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is now accented on the firſt ſyllable.] Diſpute; difference; debate.

This of old no leſs *conteſts* did move,
Than when for Homer's birth ſev'n cities ſtrove. *Denham.*

A definition is the only way whereby the meaning of words can be known, without leaving room for *conteſt* about it. *Locke.*

Leave all noiſy *conteſts*, all immodeſt clamours, and brawling language. *Watts.*

Conte′stable, kŏn-tĕs′-tåbl. *adj.* [from *conteſt.*] That may be conteſted; diſputable; controvertible.

Conte′stableness, kŏn-tĕs′-tåbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *conteſtable.*] Poſſibility of conteſt. *Dict.*

Contesta′tion, kŏn-tĕs-tå′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *conteſt.*] The act of conteſting; debate; ſtrife.

Doors ſhut, viſits forbidden, and, which was worſe, divers *conteſtations* even with the queen herſelf. *Wotton.*

After years ſpent in domeſtick, unſociable *conteſtations*, ſhe found means to withdraw. *Clarendon.*

To **CONTE′X**, kŏn-tĕks′. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Lat.] To weave together; to unite by interpoſition of parts. This word is not in uſe.

Nature may *contex* a plant, though that be a perfectly mixt concrete, without having all the elements previouſly preſented to her to compound it of. *Boyle.*

The fluid body of quickſilver is *contexed* with the ſalts it carries up in ſublimation. *Boyle.*

Co′ntext, kŏn′-tĕkst. *n. ſ.* [*contextus*, Lat.] The general ſeries of a diſcourſe; the parts of the diſcourſe that precede and follow the ſentence quoted.

That chapter is really a repreſentation of one, which hath only the knowledge, not practice, of his duty; as is manifeſt from the *context*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Conte′xt, kŏn-tĕkst′. *adj.* [from *contex.*] Knit together; firm.

Hollow and thin, for lightneſs; but withal *context* and firm, for ſtrength. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Conte′xture, kŏn-tĕks′-tshŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *contex.*] The diſpoſition of parts one amongſt others; the compoſition of any thing out of ſeparate parts; the ſyſtem; the conſtitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

He was not of any delicate *contexture*; his limbs rather ſturdy than dainty. *Wotton.*

Every ſpecies, afterwards expreſſed, was produced from that idea, forming that wonderful *contexture* of created beings. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Hence 'gan relax
The ground's *contexture*; hence Tartarian dregs,
Sulphur and nitrous ſpume, enkindling fierce,
Bellow'd within their darkſome caves. *Philips.*

This apt, this wiſe *contexture* of the ſea,
Makes it the ſhips, driv'n by the winds, obey;
Whence hardy merchants ſail from ſhore to ſhore. *Blackmore.*

Contigna′tion, kŏn-tĭg-nå′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*contignatio*, Lat.]

1. A frame of beams joined together; a ſtory.

We mean a porch, or cloiſter, or the like, of one *contignation*, and not in ſtoried buildings. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Where more of the orders than one ſhall be ſet in ſeveral ſtories or *contignations*, there muſt be an exquiſite care to place the columns one over another. *Wotton.*

2. The act of framing or joining a fabrick of wood.

Contigu′ity, kŏn-tĭ-gŭ′-ĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Actual contact; ſituation in which two bodies or countries touch upon each other.

He defined magnetical attraction to be a natural imitation and diſpoſition conforming unto *contiguity*. *Brown.*

The immediate *contiguity* of that convex were a real ſpace. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CONTI′GUOUS, kŏn-tĭg′-ŭ-ŭs. *adj.* [*contiguus*, Lat.]

1. Meeting ſo as to touch; bordering upon each other; not ſeparate.

Flame doth not mingle with flame as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth *contiguous*; as it cometh to paſs betwixt conſiſting bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The loud miſrule
Of chaos far remov'd; leſt fierce extremes,
Contiguous, might diſtemper the whole frame. *Milton.*

The Eaſt and Weſt,
Upon the globe, a mathematick point
Only divides: thus happineſs and miſery,
And all extremes, are ſtill *contiguous*. *Denham's Sophy.*

Diſtinguiſh them by the diminution of the lights and ſhadows, joining the *contiguous* objects by the participation of their colours. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

When I viewed it too near, the two halfs of the paper did not appear fully divided from one another, but ſeemed *contiguous* at one of their angles. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. It has ſometimes *with*.

Water, being *contiguous with* air, cooleth it, but moiſteneth it not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Conti′guously, kŏn-tĭg′-ŭ-ŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *contiguous.*] Without any intervening ſpaces.

Thus diſembroil'd, they take their proper place,
The next of kin *contiguouſly* embrace,
And foes are ſunder'd by a larger ſpace. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Conti′guousness, kŏn-tĭg′-ŭ-ŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *contiguous.*] Cloſe connexion; coherence. *Dict.*

Co′ntinence, kŏn′-tĭ-nĕns. } *n. ſ.* [*conti-*
Co′ntinency, kŏn′-tĭ-nĕn-sȳ. } *nentia*, Lat.]

1. Reſtraint; command of one's ſelf.

He knew what to ſay; he knew alſo when to leave off, a *continence* which is practiſed by few writers. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

2. Forbearance of lawful pleaſure.

Content without lawful venery, is *continence*; without unlawful, chaſtity. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

3. Chaſtity in general.

Where is he?—
—In her chamber, making a ſermon of *continency* to her, and rails, and ſwears, and rates. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Suffer not diſhonour to approach
Th' imperial ſeat; to virtue conſecrate,
To juſtice, *continence*, and nobility. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

4. Moderation in lawful pleaſures.

Chaſtity is either abſtinence or *continence*: abſtinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence*, of married perſons. *Taylor.*

5. Continuity; uninterrupted courſe.

Anſwers ought to be made before the ſame judge, before whom the depoſitions were produced, leſt the *continence* of the courſe ſhould be divided; or, in other terms, leſt there ſhould be a diſcontinuance of the cauſe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CO′NTINENT, kŏn′-tĭ-nĕnt. *adj.* [*continens*, Lat.]

1. Chaſte; abſtemious in lawful pleaſures.

Life
Hath been as *continent*, as chaſte, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. Reſtrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you, have a *continent* forbearance, till the ſpeed of his rage goes ſlower. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Continuous; connected.

The north-eaſt part of Aſia, if not *continent* with the weſt ſide of America, yet certainly is the leaſt disjoined by ſea of all that coaſt of Aſia. *Brerewood on Languages.*

4. Oppoſing; reſtraining.

My deſire
All *continent* impediments would o'erbear,
That did oppoſe my will. *Shakeſp.*

Co'ntinent, kỏn'-tỉ-nẻnt. *n. ſ.* [*continens*, Lat.]

1. Land not disjoined by the ſea from other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were rent
By the rude ocean from the *continent*,
Or thus created, it was ſure deſign'd
To be the ſacred refuge of mankind. *Waller.*

The declivity of rivers will be ſo much the leſs, and therefore the *continents* will be the leſs drained, and will gradually increaſe in humidity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. That which contains any thing. This ſenſe is perhaps only in *Shakeſpeare.*

O cleave, my ſides!
Heart, once be ſtronger than thy *continent*;
Crack thy frail caſe. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Cloſe pent-up guilts
Rive your contending *continents*. *Shak. King Lear.*

To **CONTI'NGE,** kỏn-tỉ'nj. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Lat.] To touch; to reach; to happen. *Dict.*

Conti'ngence, kỏn-tỉ'n-jẻns }
Conti'ngency, kỏn-tỉn'-jẻn-ſŷ. } *n. ſ.* [from *contingent.*] The quality of being fortuitous; accidental poſſibility.

Their credulities aſſent unto any prognoſticks, which, conſidering the *contingency* in events, are only in the preſcience of God. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

For once, O heav'n! unfold thy adamantine book;
If not thy firm, immutable decree,
At leaſt the ſecond page of great *contingency*,
Such as conſiſts with wills originally free. *Dryden.*

Ariſtotle ſays, we are not to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions. *South.*

Conti'ngent, kỏn-tỉn'-jẻnt. *adj.* [*contingens*, Lat.] Falling out by chance; accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, firſt, ſomething future; ſecondly, ſomething *contingent*. *South.*

I firſt informed myſelf in all material circumſtances of it, in more places than one, that there might be nothing caſual or *contingent* in any one of thoſe circumſtances. *Woodward.*

Conti'ngent, kỏn-tỉn'-jẻnt. *n. ſ.*

1. A thing in the hands of chance.

By *contingents* we are to underſtand thoſe things which come to paſs without any human forecaſt. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

His underſtanding could almoſt pierce into future *contingents*, his conjectures improving even to prophecy. *South's Sermons.*

2. A proportion that falls to any perſon upon a diviſion: thus, in time of war, each prince of Germany is to furniſh his *contingent* of men, money, and munition.

Conti'ngently, kỏn-tỉn'-jẻnt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentally; without any ſettled rule.

It is digged out of the earth *contingently*, and indifferently, as the pyritæ and agates. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Conti'ngentness, kỏn-tỉn'-jẻnt-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *contingent.*] Accidentalneſs.

Conti'nual, kỏn-tỉn'-ů-âl. *adj.* [*continuus*, Lat.]

1. Inceſſant; proceeding without interruption; ſucceſſive without any ſpace of time between. *Continual* is uſed of time, and *continuous* of place.

He that is of a merry heart, hath a *continual* feaſt. *Proverbs*, xv.

Other care perhaps
May have diverted from *continual* watch
Our great forbidder. *Milton.*
'Tis all blank ſadneſs, or *continual* tears. *Pope.*

2. [In law.] A *continual* claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, in ſome reſpect, we cannot attain without danger. For example, if I be diſſeiſed of land, into which, though I have right into it, I dare not enter for fear of beating; it behooveth me to hold on my right of entry to the beſt opportunity of me and mine heir, by approaching as near it as I can, once every year as long as I live; and ſo I ſave the right of entry to my heir. *Cowell.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed for *perpetual.*

Conti'nually, kỏn-tỉn'-ů-âl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *continual.*]

1. Without pauſe; without interruption.

The drawing of boughs into the inſide of a room, where fire is *continually* kept, hath been tried with grapes. *Bacon.*

2. Without ceaſing.

Why do not all animals *continually* increaſe in bigneſs, during the whole ſpace of their lives? *Bentley's Sermons.*

Conti'nuance, kỏn-tỉn'-ů-âns. *n. ſ.* [from *continue.*]

1. Succeſſion uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own preſervation, or the *continuance* of his ſpecies. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Permanence in one ſtate.

Continuance of evil doth in itſelf increaſe evil. *Sidney.*

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one ſtay, yet with the *continuance* continually hath its heat increaſed. *Sidney.*

Theſe Romiſh caſuiſts ſpeak peace to the conſciences of men, by ſuggeſting ſomething which ſhall ſatisfy their minds, notwithſtanding a known, avowed *continuance* in ſins. *South.*

3. Abode in a place.

4. Duration; laſtingneſs.

You either fear his humour, or my negligence, that you call in queſtion the *continuance* of his love. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Their duty depending upon fear, the one was of no greater *continuance* than the other. *Hayward.*

That pleaſure is not of greater *continuance*, which ariſes from the prejudice or malice of its hearers. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. Perſeverance.

To them who, by patient *continuance* in well-doing, ſeek for glory, and honour, and immortality, eternal life. *Romans*, ii. 7.

6. Progreſſion of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were faſhioned. *Pſalm* cxxxix. 16.

7. Reſiſtance to ſeparation of parts; continuity.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw ſilk, have, beſides the deſire of *continuance* in regard of the tenuity of their thread, a greedineſs of moiſture. *Bacon.*

Conti'nuate, kỏn-tỉn-ů-ât. *adj.* [*continuatus*, Lat.]

1. Immediately united.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very fleſh and bones ſhould be made *continuate* with his. *Hooker.*

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A moſt incomparable man, breath'd, as it were,
To an untirable and *continuate* goodneſs. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

A clear body broken to ſmall pieces produceth white; and becometh moſt black while it is *continuate* and undivided, as we ſee in deep waters and thick glaſſes. *Peacham.*

Conti'nuately, kỏn-tỉn'-ů-ât-lŷ. *adv.* [from *continuate.*] With continuity; without interruption.

The water aſcends gently, and by intermiſſions; but it falls *continuately*, and with force. *Wilkins.*

Continua'tion, kỏn-tỉn'-ů-â'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *continuate.*] Protraction, or ſucceſſion uninterrupted.

Theſe things muſt needs be the works of Providence, for the *continuation* of the ſpecies, and upholding the world. *Ray.*

The Roman poem is but the ſecond part of the Ilias; a *continuation* of the ſame ſtory. *Dryden.*

Conti'nuative, kỏn-tỉn'-ů-â-tỉv. *n. ſ.* [from *continuate.*] An expreſſion noting permanence or duration.

To theſe may be added *continuatives*: as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at leaſt two propoſitions, *viz.* Rome was, and Rome is. *Watts's Logick.*

Continua'tor, kỏn-tỉn-ů-â'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *continuate.*] He that continues or keeps up the ſeries or ſucceſſion.

It ſeems injurious to Providence to ordain a way of production which ſhould deſtroy the producer, or contrive the continuation of the ſpecies by the deſtruction of the *continuator*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **CONTI'NUE,** kỏn-tỉn'-ů. *v. n.* [*continuer*, Fr. *continuo*, Lat.]

1. To remain in the ſame ſtate, or place.

The multitude *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. *Matthew*, xv. 32.

The popular vote
Inclines here to *continue*, and build up here
A growing empire. *Milton.*

Happy, but for ſo happy ill ſecur'd,
Long to *continue*. *Milton.*

He ſix days and nights
Continued making. *Milton.*

2. To laſt; to be durable.

Thy kingdom ſhall not *continue*. 1 *Samuel*, xiii. 14.

For here have we no *continuing* city, but we ſeek one to come. *Hebrews*, xiii. 14.

They imagine that an animal of the longeſt duration ſhould live in a continued motion, without that reſt whereby all others *continue*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. To perſevere.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my diſciples indeed. *John*, viii. 31.

Down ruſh'd the rain
Impetuous, and *continued* till the earth
No more was ſeen. *Milton.*

To **Conti'nue,** kỏn-tỉn'-ů. *v. a.*

1. To protract, or hold without interruption.

O *continue* thy loving kindneſs unto them. *Pſalm* xxxvi. 10.

You know how to make yourſelf happy, by only *continuing* ſuch a life as you have been long accuſtomed to lead. *Pope.*

2. To unite without a chaſm, or intervening ſubſtance.

The uſe of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother, and by the veſſels thereof to convey its aliments and ſuſtenance. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The dark abyſs, whoſe boiling gulph
Tamely endur'd a bridge of wond'rous length,
From hell *continued*, reaching th' utmoſt orb
Of this frail world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Here Priam's ſon, Deiphobus, he found,
Whoſe face and limbs were one *continued* wound;
Diſhoneſt, with lopp'd arms, the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his noſe, and ſhorten'd of his ears. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Where any motion or ſucceſſion is ſo ſlow, as that it keeps not pace with the ideas in our minds, there the ſeries of a conſtant *continued* ſucceſſion is loſt; and we perceive it not but with certain gaps of reſt between. *Locke.*

CONTI'NUEDLY, kŏn-tĭn'-ŭ-ĕd-lȳ. *adv.* [from *continued.*] Without interruption; without ceaſing.

By perſeverance, I do not underſtand a *continuedly* uniform, equal courſe of obedience, and ſuch as is not interrupted with the leaſt act of ſin. *Norris.*

CONTI'NUER, kŏn-tĭn'-ŭ-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *continue.*] Having the power of perſeverance.

I would my horſe had the ſpeed of your tongue, and ſo good a *continuer.* *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

CONTINU'ITY, kŏn-tĭn'-nŭ'-ĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [*continuitas*, Lat.]

1. Connexion uninterrupted; coheſion; cloſe union.

It is certain, that in all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of ſolution of *continuity.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

After the great lights there muſt be great ſhadows, which we call repoſes; becauſe in reality the ſight would be tired, if it were attracted by a *continuity* of glittering objects. *Dryden.*

It wraps itſelf about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders any air or nitre from coming. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. In phyſick.

That texture or coheſion of the parts of an animal body, upon the deſtruction of which there is ſaid to be a ſolution of *continuity.* *Quincy.*

As in the natural body a wound or ſolution of *continuity* is worſe than a corrupt humour, ſo in the ſpiritual. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The ſolid parts may be contracted by diſſolving their *continuity*; for a fibre, cut through, contracts itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTI'NUOUS, kŏn-tĭn'-ŭ-ŭs. *adj.* [*continuus*, Lat.] Joined together without the intervention of any ſpace.

As the breadth of every ring is thus augmented, the dark intervals muſt be diminiſhed, until the neighbouring rings become *continuous*, and are blended. *Newton's Opticks.*

To whoſe dread expanſe,
Continuous depth, and wond'rous length of courſe,
Our floods are rills. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **CONTO'RT**, kŏn-tŏrt'. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Lat.] To twiſt; to writhe.

The vertebral arteries are variouſly *contorted.* *Ray.*

Air ſeems to conſiſt of ſpires *contorted* into ſmall ſpheres, through the interſtices of which the particles of light may freely paſs. *Cheyne.*

CONTO'RTION, kŏn-tŏr'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *contort.*] Twiſt; wry motion; flexure.

Diſruption they would be in danger of, upon a great and ſudden ſtretch or *contortion.* *Ray on the Creation.*

How can ſhe acquire thoſe hundred graces and motions, and airs, the *contortions* of every muſcular motion in the face? *Swift.*

CONTO'UR, kŏn-tŏ'r. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] The outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CO'NTRA, kŏn'-tră. A Latin prepoſition, uſed in compoſition, which ſignifies *againſt.*

CO'NTRABAND, kŏn'-tră-bănd. *adj.* [*contrabando*, Ital. contrary to proclamation.] Prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

If there happen to be found an irreverent expreſſion, or a thought too wanton, in the cargo, let them be ſtaved or forfeited, like *contraband* goods. *Dryden's Fables, Pref.*

To **CO'NTRABAND**, kŏn'-tră-bănd. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To import goods prohibited.

To **CONTRA'CT**, kŏn-trăkt'. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Lat.]

1. To draw together into leſs compaſs.

Why love among the virtues is not known;
It is, that love *contracts* them all in one. *Donne.*

2. To leſſen; to make leſs ample.

In all things deſuetude does *contract* and narrow our faculties. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. To draw the parts of any thing together.

To him the angel with *contracted* brow. *Milton.*

4. To make a bargain.

On him thy grace did liberty beſtow;
But firſt *contracted*, that, if ever found,
His head ſhould pay the forfeit. *Dryden's Fables.*

5. To betroth; to affiance.

The truth is, ſhe and I, long ſince *contracted*,
Are now ſo ſure that nothing can diſſolve us. *Shakeſp.*

She was a lady of the higheſt condition in that country, and *contracted* to a man of merit and quality. *Tatler.*

6. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get.

Of enemies he could not but *contract* good ſtore, while moving in ſo high a ſphere. *King Charles.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Like friendly colours, found them both unite,
And each from each *contract* new ſtrength and
light. *Pope.*

Such behaviour we *contract* by having much converſed with perſons of high ſtations. *Swift.*

7. To ſhorten: as, life was *contracted.*

8. To epitomiſe; to abridge.

To **CONTRA'CT**, kŏn-trăkt'. *v. n.*

1. To ſhrink up; to grow ſhort.

Whatever empties the veſſels, gives room to the fibres to *contract.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To bargain: as, *to* contract *for a quantity of proviſions.*

CONTRA'CT, kŏn-trăkt'. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Affianced; contracted.

Firſt was he *contract* to lady Lucy;
Your mother lives a witneſs to that vow. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

CO'NTRACT, kŏn'-trăkt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable.]

1. An act whereby two parties are brought together; a bargain; a compact.

The agreement upon orders, by mutual *contract*, with the conſent to execute them by common ſtrength, they make the riſe of all civil governments. *Temple.*

Shall Ward draw *contracts* with a ſtateſman's
ſkill?
Or Japhet pocket, like his grace, a will? *Pope.*

2. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another.

Touch'd you the baſtardy of Edward's children?—
—I did, with his *contract* with lady Lucy,
And his *contract* by deputy in France. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

3. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS, kŏn-trăk'-tĕd-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *contracted.*] The ſtate of being contracted; contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRACTIBI'LITY, kŏn-trăk-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *contractible.*] Poſſibility of being contracted; quality of ſuffering contraction.

By this continual *contractibility* and dilatability by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a conſtant motion. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTIBLE, kŏn-trăk'-tĭbl. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Capable of contraction.

Small air bladders, dilatable and *contractible*, are capable to be inflated by the admiſſion of air, and to ſubſide at the expulſion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONTRA'CTIBLENESS, kŏn-trăk'-tĭbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *contractible.*] The quality of ſuffering contraction. *Dict.*

CONTRA'CTILE, kŏn-trăk'-tĭl. *adj.* [from *contract.*] Having the power of contraction, or of ſhortening itſelf.

The arteries are elaſtick tubes, endued with a *contractile* force, by which they ſqueeze and drive the blood ſtill forward. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CONTRA'CTION, kŏn-trăk'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*contractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of contracting or ſhortening.

The main parts of the poem, ſuch as the fable and ſentiments, no tranſlator can prejudice but by omiſſions or *contractions.* *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

2. The act of ſhrinking or ſhrivelling.

Oil of vitriol will throw the ſtomach into involuntary *contractions.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The ſtate of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compaſs.

Some things induce a *contraction* in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the ſtomach, which is a great cauſe of appetite. *Bacon.*

Comparing the quantity of *contraction* and dilatation made by all the degrees of each colour, I found it greateſt in the red. *Newton's Opticks.*

4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two vowels or ſyllables to one.

5. Any thing in its ſtate of abbreviation or contraction: as, *the writing is full of* contractions.

CONTRA'CTOR, kŏn-trăk'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *contract.*] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the meaſure of your affirmation or denial be the underſtanding of your *contractor*; for he that deceives the buyer or the ſeller by ſpeaking what is true, in a ſenſe not underſtood by the other, is a thief. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

All matches, friendſhips, and ſocieties, are dangerous and inconvenient, where the *contractors* are not equals. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **CONTRADI'CT**, kŏn-tră-dĭkt'. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Lat.]

1. To oppoſe verbally; to aſſert the contrary to what has been aſſerted.

It is not lawful to *contradict* a point of hiſtory which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Scipio contemporaries with Alexander. *Dryden.*

2. To be contrary to; to repugn; to oppoſe.

No truth can *contradict* any truth. *Hooker.*

I *contradict* your banes:
If you will marry, make your loves to me. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

CONTRADI'CTER, kŏn-tră-dĭk'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *contradict.*] One that contradicts; one that oppoſes; an oppoſer.

If no *contradicter* appears herein, the ſuit will ſurely be good. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

If a gentleman is a little ſincere in his repreſentations, he is ſure to have a dozen *contradicters.* *Swift's View of Ireland.*

CONTRADI'CTION, kŏn-tră-dĭk'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Verbal oppoſition; controverſial aſſertion.

That tongue,
Inſpir'd with *contradiction*, durſt oppoſe
A third part of the gods. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Oppoſition.

Conſider him that endureth ſuch *contradiction* of ſinners againſt himſelf, leſt ye be wearied. *Hebrews* xii. 3.

3. Inconſiſtency with itſelf; incongruity in words or thoughts.

Can he make deathleſs death? That were
Strange *contradiction*, which to God himſelf
Impoſſible is held; an argument
Of weakneſs, not of pow'r. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The apoſtle's advice, to be angry and ſin not, was a *contradiction* in their philoſophy. *South's Sermons.*

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby alſo perceive whatſoever is falſe in *contradiction* to it. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

4. Contrariety, in thought or effect.

All *contradictions* grow in thoſe minds, which neither abſolutely climb the rock of virtue, nor freely ſink into the ſea of vanity. *Sidney.*

Laws human muſt be made without *contradiction* unto any poſitive law in ſcripture. *Hooker.*

Contradi'ctious, kỏn-trå-dìk'-shůs. *adj.* [from *contradict.*]

1. Filled with contradictions; inconſiſtent.

The rules of decency, of government, of juſtice itſelf, are ſo different in one place from what they are in another, ſo party-coloured and *contradictious*, that one would think the ſpecies of men altered according to their climates. *Collier.*

2. Inclined to contradict; given to cavil.

3. Oppoſite to; inconſiſtent with.

Where the act is unmanly, and the expectation immoral, or *contradictious* to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier.*

Contradi'ctiousness, kỏn-trå-dìk'-shůs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *contradictious.*]

1. Inconſiſtency; contrariety to itſelf.

This opinion was, for its abſurdity and *contradictiouſneſs*, unworthy of the refined ſpirit of Plato. *Norris.*

2. Diſpoſition to cavil; diſputatious temper.

Contradi'ctorily, kỏn-trå-dìk'-tůr-ì-lỷ. *adv.* [from *contradictory.*] Inconſiſtently with himſelf; oppoſitely to others.

Such as have diſcourſed hereon, have ſo diverſely, contrarily, or *contradictorily* delivered themſelves, that no affirmative from thence can be reaſonably deduced. *Brown.*

Contradi'ctoriness, kỏn-trå-dìk'-tůr-ì-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *contradictory.*] Oppoſition in the higheſt degree. *Dict.*

Contradi'ctory, kỏn-trå-dìk'-tůr-ỷ. *adj.* [*contradictorius*, Lat.]

1. Oppoſite to; inconſiſtent with.

The Jews hold, that in caſe two rabbies ſhould happen to contradict one another, they were yet bound to believe the *contradictory* aſſertions of both. *South's Sermons.*

The ſchemes of thoſe gentlemen are moſt abſurd, and *contradictory* to common ſenſe. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. [In logick.] That which is in the fulleſt oppoſition, where both the terms of one propoſition are oppoſite to thoſe of another.

Contradi'ctory, kỏn-trå-dìk'-tůr-ỷ. *n. ſ.* A propoſition which oppoſes another in all its terms; contrariety; inconſiſtency.

It is common with princes to will *contradictories*; for it is the ſolеciſm of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the means. *Bacon.*

To aſcribe unto him a power of election, not to chuſe this or that indifferently, is to make the ſame thing to be determined to one, and to be not determined to one, which are *contradictories*. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

Contradisti'nction, kỏn-trå-dìs-tìnk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *contradiſtinguiſh.*] Diſtinction by oppoſite qualities.

We muſt trace the ſoul in the ways of intellectual actions, whereby we may come to the diſtinct knowledge of what is meant by imagination, in *contradiſtinction* to ſome other powers. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

That there are ſuch things as ſins of infirmity, in *contradiſtinction* to thoſe of preſumption, is a truth not to be queſtioned. *South.*

To **CONTRADISTI'NGUISH**, kỏn-trå-dìs-tìng'-gwìsh. *v. a.* [from *contra* and *diſtinguiſh.*] To diſtinguiſh not ſimply by differential but by oppoſite qualities.

The primary ideas we have peculiar to body, as *contradiſtinguiſhed* to ſpirit, are the coheſion of ſolid, and conſequently ſeparable, parts, and a power of communicating motion by impulſe. *Locke.*

Theſe are our complex ideas of ſoul and body, as *contradiſtinguiſhed*. *Locke.*

Contrafi'ssure, kỏn-trå-fìs'-shůr. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *fiſſure.*]

Contuſions, when great, do uſually produce a fiſſure or crack of the ſcull, either in the ſame part where the blow was inflicted, and then it is called fiſſure; or in the contrary part, in which caſe it obtains the name of *contrafiſſure*. *Wiſeman.*

To **CONTRAI'NDICATE**, kỏn-trå-ìn'-dì-kåt. *v. a.* [*contra* and *indico*, Lat.] To point out ſome peculiar or incidental ſymptom or method of cure, contrary to what the general tenour of the malady requires.

Vomits have their uſe in this malady; but the age and ſex of the patient, or other urgent or *contraindicating* ſymptoms, muſt be obſerved. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Contraindica'tion, kỏn-trå-ìn-dì-kå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *contraindicate.*] An indication or ſymptom, which forbids that to be done which the main ſcope of a diſeaſe points out at firſt. *Quincy.*

I endeavour to give the moſt ſimple idea of the diſtemper, and the proper diet: abſtracting from the complications of the firſt, or the *contraindications* to the ſecond. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Contramu're, kỏn-trå-mů'r. *n. ſ.* [*contremure*, Fr.] In fortification, is an out-wall built about the main wall of a city. *Chambers.*

Contrani'tency, kỏn-trå-nì'-tèn-ſỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] Reaction; a reſiſtency againſt preſſure. *Dict.*

Contraposi'tion, kỏn-trå-pỏ-zìsh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *poſition.*] A placing over againſt.

Contraregula'rity, kỏn-trå-règ-ů-lår'-ì-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule.

It is not only its not promoting, but its oppoſing, or at leaſt its natural aptneſs to oppoſe, the greateſt and beſt of ends; ſo that it is not ſo properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*. *Norris.*

Contra'riant, kỏn-trå'-ryånt. *adj.* [*contrariant*, from *contrarier*, Fr.] Inconſiſtent; contradictory: a term of law.

The very depoſitions of witneſſes themſelves being falſe, various, *contrariant*, ſingle, inconcludent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Co'ntraries, kỏn'-trå-rỷz. *n. ſ.* [from *contrary.*] In logick, propoſitions which deſtroy each other, but of which the falſehood of one does not eſtabliſh the truth of the other.

If two univerſals differ in quality, they are *contraries*; as, *every vine is a tree*, *no vine is a tree*. Theſe can never be both true together, but they may be both falſe. *Watts's Logick.*

Contrari'ety, kỏn-trå-rì'-ė-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *contrarietas*, Lat.]

1. Repugnance; oppoſition.

The will about one and the ſame thing may, in contrary reſpects, have contrary inclinations, and that without *contrariety*. *Hooker.*

Making a *contrariety* the place of my memory, in her foulneſs I beheld Pamela's fairneſs, ſtill looking on Mopſa, but thinking on Pamela. *Sidn.*

He which will perfectly recover a ſick, and reſtore a diſeaſed, body unto health, muſt not endeavour ſo much to bring it to a ſtate of ſimple *contrariety*, as of fit proportion in *contrariety* unto thoſe evils which are to be cured. *Hooker.*

It principally failed by late ſetting out, and by ſome *contrariety* of weather at ſea. *Wotton.*

Their religion had more than negative *contrariety* to virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

There is a *contrariety* between thoſe things that conſcience inclines to, and thoſe that entertain the ſenſes. *South.*

Theſe two intereſts, it is to be feared, cannot be divided; but they will alſo prove oppoſite, and, not reſting in a bare diverſity, quickly riſe into a *contrariety*. *South.*

There is nothing more common than *contrariety* of opinions; nothing more obvious than that one man wholly diſbelieves what another only doubts of, and a third ſtedfaſtly believes and firmly adheres to. *Locke.*

2. Inconſiſtency; quality or poſition deſtructive of its oppoſite.

He will be here, and yet he is not here;
How can theſe *contrarieties* agree?
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

Contra'rily, kỏn'-trå-rỷ-lỷ. *adv.* [from *contrary.*]

1. In a manner contrary.

Many of them conſpire to one and the ſame action, and all this *contrarily* to the laws of ſpecifick gravity, in whatever poſture the body be formed. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Different ways; in different directions.

Though all men deſire happineſs, yet their wills carry them ſo *contrarily*, and conſequently ſome of them to what is evil. *Locke.*

Contra'riness, kỏn'-trå-rỷ-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *contrary.*] Contrariety; oppoſition. *Dict.*

Contra'rious, kỏn-trå'-ryůs. *adj.* [from *contrary.*] Oppoſite; repugnant the one to the other.

God of our fathers, what is man!
That thou towards him, with hand ſo various,
Or might I ſay *contrarious*,
Temper'ſt thy providence through his ſhort courſe?
Milton.

Contra'riously, kỏn-trå'-rỷus-lỷ. *adv.* [from *contrarious.*] Oppoſitely; contrarily.

Many things, having full reference
To one conſent, may work *contrariouſly*.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

Contra'riwise, kỏn'-trå-rỷ-wìs. *adv.* [*contrary* and *wiſe.*]

1. Converſely.

Divers medicines in greater quantity move ſtool, and in ſmaller urine; and ſo, *contrariwiſe*, ſome in greater quantity move urine, and in ſmaller ſtool. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Every thing that acts upon the fluids, muſt, at the ſame time, act upon the ſolids, and *contrariwiſe*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Oppoſitely.

The matter of faith is conſtant; the matter, *contrariwiſe*, of actions, daily changeable. *Hooker.*

This requeſt was never before made by any other lords; but *contrariwiſe*, they were humble ſuitors to have the benefit and protection of the Engliſh laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

The ſun may ſet and riſe:
But we, *contrariwiſe*,
Sleep, after our ſhort light,
One everlaſting night.
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.

CO'NTRARY, kỏn'-trå-ry. *adj.* [*contrarius*, Lat.]

1. Oppoſite; contradictory; not ſimply different, or not alike, but repugnant, ſo that one deſtroys or obſtructs the other.

Perhaps ſome thing, repugnant to her kind,
By ſtrong antipathy the ſoul may kill;
But what can be *contrary* to the mind,
Which holds all contraries in concord ſtill?
Davies.

2. Inconſiſtent; diſagreeing.

He that believes it, and yet lives *contrary* to it, knows that he hath no reaſon for what he does. *Tillotſon.*

The various and *contrary* choices that men make in the world, do not argue that they do not all purſue good; but that the ſame thing is not good to every man alike. *Locke.*

3. Adverſe; in an oppoſite direction.

The ſhip was in the midſt of the ſea, toſſed with the waves; for the wind was *contrary*. *Matth.* xiv. 24.

Co'ntrary, kỏn'-trả-rỷ. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A thing of oppoſite qualities.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy,
Than I and ſuch a knave. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He ſung
Why *contraries* feed thunder in the cloud.
Cowley's Davideis.

Honour ſhould be concern'd in honour's cauſe;
That is not to be cur'd by *contraries*,
As bodies are, whoſe health is often drawn
From rankeſt poiſons. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

2. A propoſition contrary to ſome other; a fact contrary to the allegation.

The inſtances brought by our author are but ſlender proofs of a right to civil power and dominion in the firſt-born, and do rather ſhew the *contrary*. *Locke.*

3. *On the contrary.* In oppoſition; on the other ſide.

He pleaded ſtill not guilty:
The king's attorney, *on the contrary*,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeſſions,
Of diverſe witneſſes. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

If juſtice ſtood on the ſide of the ſingle perſon, it ought to give good men pleaſure to ſee that right ſhould take place; but when, *on the contrary*, the commonweal of a whole nation is overborn by private intereſt, what good man but muſt lament? *Swift.*

4. *To the contrary.* To a contrary purpoſe; to an oppoſite intent.

They did it, not for want of inſtruction *to the contrary*. *Stillingfleet.*

To **Co'ntrary**, kỏn'-trả-rỷ. *v. a.* [*contrarier*, Fr.] To oppoſe; to thwart; to contradict.

When I came to court, I was adviſed not to *contrary* the king. *Latimer.*

Finding in him the force of it, he would no further *contrary* it, but employ all his ſervice to medicine it. *Sidney.*

CO'NTRAST, kỏn'-trảſt. *n. ſ.* [*contraſte*, Fr.] Oppoſition and diſſimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the viſibility or effect of another.

To **Contra'st**, kỏn-trảſt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place in oppoſition, ſo that one figure ſhews another to advantage.
2. To ſhew another figure to advantage by its colour or ſituation,

The figures of the groups muſt not be all on a ſide, that is, with their faces and bodies all turned the ſame way; but muſt *contraſt* each other by their ſeveral poſitions. *Dryden.*

Contravalla'tion, kỏn-trả-vảl-lả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] The fortification thrown up by the beſiegers, round a city, to hinder the ſallies of the garriſon.

When the late czar of Muſcovy firſt acquainted himſelf with mathematical learning, he practiſed all the rules of circumvallation and *contravallation* at the ſiege of a town in Livonia. *Watts's Logick.*

To **CONTRAVE'NE**, kỏn-trả-vẻ'n. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Lat.] To oppoſe; to obſtruct; to baffle.

Contrave'ner, kỏn-trả-vẻ'-nủr. *n. ſ.* [from *contravene*.] He who oppoſes another.

Contrave'ntion, kỏn-trả-vẻn'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Oppoſition.

If Chriſtianity did not lend its name to ſtand in the gap, and to employ or divert theſe humours, they muſt of neceſſity be ſpent in *contraventions* to the laws of the land. *Swift.*

Contraye'rva, kỏn-trả'-ỉr-vả. *n. ſ.* [*contra* againſt, and *yerva* a name by which the Spaniards call black hellebore; and, perhaps, ſometimes poiſon in general.] A ſpecies of birthwort growing in Jamaica, where it is much uſed as an alexipharmick. *Miller.*

Contrecta'tion, kỏn-trẻk-tả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*contrectatio*, Lat.] A touching or handling. *Dict.*

Contri'butary, kỏn-trỉb'-ủ-tẻr-ỷ. *adj.* [from *con* and *tributary*.] Paying tribute to the ſame ſovereign.

Thus we are engaged in the objects of geometry and arithmetick; yea, the whole mathematicks muſt be *contributary*, and to them all nature pays a ſubſidy. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To **CONTRI'BUTE**, kỏn-trỉb'-ủt. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Lat.] To give to ſome common ſtock; to advance towards ſome common deſign.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addiſon on the War.*

His maſter *contributed* a great ſum of money to the Jeſuits church, which is not yet quite finiſhed. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To **Contri'bute**, kỏn-trỉb'-ủt. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a ſhare in any act or effect.

Whatever praiſes may be given to works of judgment, there is not even a ſingle beauty in them to which the invention muſt not *contribute*. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

Contribu'tion, kỏn-trỉ-bủ'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *contribute*.]

1. The act of promoting ſome deſign in conjunction with other perſons.
2. That which is given by ſeveral hands for ſome common purpoſe.

It hath pleaſed them of Macedonia to make a certain *contribution* for the poor ſaints. *Rom.* xv. 26.

Parents owe their children not only material ſubſiſtence for their body, but much more ſpiritual *contributions* for their mind. *Digby.*

Beggars are now maintained by voluntary *contributions*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

3. That which is paid for the ſupport of an army lying in a country.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground
Do ſtand but in a forc'd affection;
For they have grudg'd us *contribution*.
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.

Contri'butive, kỏn-trỉb'-ủ-tỉv. *adj.* [from *contribute*.] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpoſe in concurrence with other motives.

As the value of the promiſes renders them moſt proper incentives to virtue, ſo the manner of propoſing we ſhall find alſo highly *contributive* to the ſame end. *Decay of Piety.*

Contri'butor, kỏn-trỉb'-ủ-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *contribute*.] One that bears a part in ſome common deſign; one that helps forward, or exerts his endeavours to ſome end, in conjunction with others.

I promis'd we would be *contributors*,
And bear his charge of wooing, whatſoe'er.
Shakeſp.

A grand *contributor* to our diſſentions is paſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

Art thou a true lover of thy country? zealous for its religious and civil liberties? and a chearful *contributor* to all thoſe publick expences which have been thought neceſſary to ſecure them? *Atterbury.*

The whole people were witneſſes to the building of the ark and tabernacle; they were all *contributors* to it. *Forbes.*

Contri'butory, kỏn-trỉb'-ủ-tủr-ỷ. *adj.* [from *contribute*.] Promoting the ſame end; bringing aſſiſtance to ſome joint deſign, or increaſe to ſome common ſtock.

To **CONTRI'STATE**, kỏn-trỉs'-tảt. *v. a.* [*contriſto*, Lat.] To ſadden; to make ſorrowful; to make melancholy. Not uſed.

Blackneſs and darkneſs are but privatives, and therefore have little or no activity: ſomewhat they do *contriſtate*, but very little. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Contrista'tion, kỏn-trỉs-tả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *contriſtate*.] The act of making ſad; the ſtate of being made ſad; ſorrow; heavineſs of heart; ſadneſs; ſorrowfulneſs; gloomineſs; grief; moan; mournfulneſs; trouble; diſcontent; melancholy. Not uſed.

Incenſe and nidorous ſmells, ſuch as were of ſacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to diſpoſe men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of ſadneſs and *contriſtation* of the ſpirits, and partly alſo by heating and exalting them. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

CONTRI'TE, kỏn'-trỉt. *adj.* [*contritus*, Lat.]

1. Bruiſed; much worn.
2. Worn with ſorrow; haraſſed with the ſenſe of guilt; penitent. In the books of divines, *contrite* is ſorrowful for ſin, from the love of God and deſire of pleaſing him; and *attrite* is ſorrowful for ſin, from the fear of puniſhment.

I Richard's body have interred now;
And on it have beſtowed more *contrite* tears,
Than from it iſſued forced drops of blood.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our ſighs the air
Frequenting, ſent from hearts *contrite*, in ſign
Of ſorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.
Milton.

The *contrite* ſinner is reſtored to pardon, and, through faith in Chriſt, our repentance is entitled to ſalvation. *Rogers.*

Contri'teness, kỏn-trỉ't-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *contrite*.] Contrition; repentance. *Dict.*

Contri'tion, kỏn-trỉſh'-ủn. *n. ſ.* [from *contrite*.]

1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to powder.

Some of thoſe coloured powders, which painters uſe, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; where I ſee not what can be juſtly pretended for thoſe changes, beſides the breaking of their parts into leſs parts by that *contrition*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Penitence; ſorrow for ſin: in the ſtrict ſenſe, the ſorrow which ariſes from the deſire to pleaſe God; diſtinguiſhed from *attrition*, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell.

What is ſorrow and *contrition* for ſin? A being grieved with the conſcience of ſin, not only that we have thereby incurred ſuch danger, but alſo that we have ſo unkindly grieved and provoked ſo good a God. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

Fruits of more pleaſing ſavour, from thy ſeed
Sown with *contrition* in his heart, than thoſe
Which, his own hand manuring, all the trees
Of Paradiſe could have produc'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Your faſting, *contrition*, and mortification, when the church and ſtate appoints, and that eſpecially in times of greater riot and luxury. *Spratt's Sermons.*

My future days ſhall be one whole *contrition*;
A chapel will I build with large endowment,
Where every day an hundred aged men
Shall all hold up their wither'd hands to heav'n.
Dryden.

Contri'vable, kỏn-trỉ'-vảbl. *adj.* [from *contrive*.] Poſſible to be planned by the mind; poſſible to be invented and adjuſted.

It will hence appear how a perpetual motion may ſeem eaſily *contrivable*. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Contri'vance, kôn-trî'-vâns. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*]

1. The act of contriving; excogitation; the thing contrived.

There is no work impoſſible to theſe *contrivances*, but there may be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by imagination. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Inſtructed, you'll explore
Divine *contrivance*, and a God adore.
Blackmore's Creation.

2. Scheme; plan; diſpoſition of parts or cauſes.

Our bodies are made according to the moſt curious artifice, and orderly *contrivance*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice.

Have I not manag'd my *contrivance* well,
To try your love, and make you doubt of mine?
Dryden.

There might be a feint, a *contrivance* in the matter, to draw him into ſome ſecret ambuſh. *Atterbury.*

To **CONTRI'VE**, kôn-trî'v. *v. a.* [*controuver*, Fr.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate.

One that ſlept in the *contriving* luſt, and waked to do it. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

What more likely to *contrive* this admirable frame of the univerſe than infinite wiſdom? *Tillotſon.*

Our poet has always ſome beautiful deſign, which he firſt eſtabliſhes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

2. To wear away. Out of uſe.

Three ages, ſuch as mortal men *contrive.*
Fairy Queen.

Pleaſe ye, we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouſes to our miſtreſs' health. *Shak.*

To **Contri've**, kôn-trî'v. *v. n.* To form or deſign; to plan; to ſcheme; to complot.

Is it enough
That maſking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of ſhame? *Prior.*

Contri'vement, kôn-trî'v-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*] Invention. *Dict.*

Contri'ver, kôn-trî'-vûr. *n. ſ.* [from *contrive.*] An inventer; one that plans a deſign; a ſchemer.

I, the miſtreſs of your charms,
The cloſe *contriver* of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part. *Shak. Macb.*

Epeus, who the fraud's *contriver* was. *Denham.*

Plain loyalty, not built on hope,
I leave to your *contriver*, Pope:
None loves his king and country better,
Yet none was ever leſs their debtor. *Swift.*

Scenes of blood and deſolation, I had painted as the common effects of thoſe deſtructive machines; whereof, he ſaid, ſome evil genius, enemy to mankind, muſt have been the firſt *contriver.* *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

CONTRO'L, kôn-trô'l. *n. ſ.* [*controle*, that is, *contre role*, Fr.]

1. A regiſter or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

2. Check; reſtraint.

Let partial ſpirits ſtill aloud complain,
Think themſelves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may,
Without *control*, upon their fellows prey. *Waller.*

He ſhall feel a force upon himſelf from within, and from the *control* of his own principles, to engage him to do worthily. *South.*

If the ſinner ſhall win ſo complete a victory over his conſcience, that all thoſe conſiderations ſhall be able to ſtrike no terrour into his mind, lay no reſtraint upon his luſts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too ſtrong for the means of grace. *South's Sermons.*

Speak, what Phœbus has inſpir'd thy ſoul
For common good, and ſpeak without *control.*
Dryden's Homer.

3. Power; authority; ſuperintendence.

The beaſts, the fiſhes, and the winged fowls,
Are their males' ſubjects, and at their *controls.* *Shak.*

To **Contro'l**, kôn-trô'l. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter reckoning.

2. To govern; to reſtrain; to ſubject.

Authority to convent, to *control*, to puniſh, as far as with excommunication, whomſoever they think worthy. *Hooker.*

Give me a ſtaff of honour for mine age;
But not a ſceptre to *control* the world.
Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.

Who ſhall *control* me for my works? *Eccl.* v. 3.

I feel my virtue ſtruggling in my ſoul:
But ſtronger paſſion does its power *control.*
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

With this he did a herd of goats *control*,
Which by the way he met, and ſlily ſtole;
Clad like a country ſwain he pip'd and ſung,
And playing drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*

O, deareſt Andrew, ſays the humble droll,
Henceforth may I obey, and thou *control.* *Prior.*

3. To overpower; to confute: as, *he* controlled *all the evidence of his adverſary.*

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own eſcape, ſhe knew they were things that a very few could *control.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Contro'llable, kôn-trô'l-âbl. *adj.* [from *control.*] Subject to control; ſubject to command; ſubject to be over-ruled.

Paſſion is the drunkenneſs of the mind, and therefore, in its preſent workings, not *controllable* by reaſon. *South.*

Contro'ller, kôn-trô'l-ûr. *n. ſ.* [from *control.*] One that has the power of governing or reſtraining; a ſuperintendent.

He does not calm his contumelious ſpirit,
Nor ceaſe to be an arrogant *controller.*
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

The great *controller* of our fate
Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low eſtate. *Dryd.*

Contro'llership, kôn-trô'l-ûr-ſhip. *n. ſ.* [from *controller.*] The office of a controller.

Contro'lment, kôn-trô'l-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *control.*]

1. The power or act of ſuperintending or reſtraining.

2. The ſtate of being reſtrained; reſtraint.

They made war and peace with one another, without *controlment.* *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Oppoſition; confutation.

Were it reaſon that we ſhould ſuffer the ſame to paſs without *controlment*, in that current meaning, whereby every where it prevaileth. *Hooker.*

4. Reſiſtance; hoſtility.

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood,
Controlment for *controlment.* *Shakeſp. King John.*

Controve'rsial, kôn-trô-vêr'-ſhâl. *adj.* [from *controverſy.*] Relating to diſputes; diſputatious.

It happens in *controverſial* diſcourſes as it does in the aſſaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther enquiry whom it belongs to, ſo it affords but a fit riſe for the preſent purpoſe. *Locke.*

Co'ntroversy, kôn'-trô-vêr-ſŷ. *n. ſ.* [*controverſia*, Lat.]

1. Diſpute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions: a *diſpute* is commonly oral, and a *controverſy* in writing.

How cometh it to paſs that we are ſo rent with mutual contentions, and that the church is ſo much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all theſe *controverſies* might have died the very day they were firſt brought forth. *Hooker.*

Without *controverſy* great is the myſtery of godlineſs. 1 *Timothy.*

Wild *controverſy* then, which long had ſlept,
Into the preſs from ruin'd cloiſters leapt. *Denham.*

This left no room for *controverſy* about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. *Locke.*

2. A ſuit in law.

If there be a *controverſy* between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them, then they ſhall juſtify the righteous and condemn the wicked. *Deuteronomy*, xxv. 1.

3. A quarrel.

The Lord hath a *controverſy* with the nations.
Jer. xxv. 31.

4. Oppoſition; enmity. This is an unuſual ſenſe.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With luſty ſinews; throwing it aſide,
And ſtemming it with hearts of *controverſy.*
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.

To **CO'NTROVERT**, kôn'-trô-vêrt. *v. a.* [*controverto*, Lat.] To debate; to ventilate in oppoſite books; to diſpute any thing in writing.

If any perſon ſhall think fit to *controvert* them, he may do it very ſafely for me.
Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.

Hooker ſeems to uſe the word *controverſe*, if it be not an erratum.

Perſuaſion ought to be fully ſettled in men's hearts, that, in litigations and *controverſed* cauſes of ſuch quality, the will of God is to have them to do whatſoever the ſentence of judicial and final deciſion ſhall determine. *Hooker.*

Controve'rtible, kôn-trô-vêrt'-ibl. *adj.* [from *controvert.*] Diſputable; that may be the cauſe of controverſy.

Diſcourſing of matters dubious, and many *controvertible* truths, we cannot without arrogancy intreat a credulity, or implore any farther aſſent than the probability of our reaſons and verity of our experiments. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Controve'rtist, kôn'-trô-vêr-tiſt. *n. ſ.* [from *controvert.*] Diſputant; a man verſed or engaged in literary wars or diſputations.

Who can think himſelf ſo conſiderable as not to dread this mighty man of demonſtration, this prince of *controvertiſts*, this great lord and poſſeſſor of firſt principles? *Tillotſon.*

Contuma'cious, kôn-tû-mâ'-ſhûs. *adj.* [*contumax*, Lat.] Obſtinate; perverſe; ſtubborn; inflexible.

He is in law ſaid to be a *contumacious* perſon, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

There is another very efficacious method for ſubduing of the moſt obſtinate *contumacious* ſinner, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Chriſt. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Contuma'ciously, kôn-tû-mâ'-ſhûs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *contumacious.*] Obſtinately; ſtubbornly; inflexibly; perverſely.

Contuma'ciousness, kôn-tû-mâ'-ſhûs-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *contumacious.*] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs; inflexibility; ſtubbornneſs.

From the deſcription I have given of it, a judgment may be given of the difficulty and *contumaciouſneſs* of cure. *Wiſeman.*

CO'NTUMACY, kôn'-tû-mâ-ſŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *contumacia*, Lat.]

1. Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs; ſtubbornneſs; inflexibility.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Higheſt
To make death in us live. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and diſobedience to any lawful ſummons or judicial order. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

These certificates do only, in the generality, mention the party's *contumacies* and diſobedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Contume'lious, kỏn-tů-mẻ'-lyůs. *adj.* [*contumelioſus*, Lat.]

1. Reproachful; rude; ſarcaſtick; contemptuous.

With ſcoffs and ſcorns, and *contumelious* taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me
To be a publick ſpectacle. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude *contumelious* language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

2. Inclined to utter reproach or practiſe inſults; brutal; rude.

There is yet another ſort of *contumelious* perſons, who indeed are not chargeable with that circumſtance of ill employing their wit; for they uſe none of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Giving our holy virgins to the ſtain
Of *contumelious*, beaſtly, madbrain'd war. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

3. Productive of reproach; ſhameful; ignominious.

As it is in the higheſt degree injurious to them, ſo it is *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Piety.*

Contume'liously, kỏn-tů-mẻ'-lyůs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *contumelious.*] Reproachfully; contemptuouſly; rudely.

The people are not wont to take ſo great offence, when they are excluded from honours and offices, as when their perſons are *contumeliouſly* trodden upon. *Hooker.*

Fie, lords! that you, being ſupreme magiſtrates,
Thus *contumeliouſly* ſhould break the peace. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Contume'liousness, kỏn-tů-mẻ'-lyůs-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *contumelious.*] Rudeneſs; reproach.

CO'NTUMELY, kỏn'-tů-mẻ-lỳ. *n. ſ.* [*contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeneſs; contemptuouſneſs; bitterneſs of language; reproach.

If the helm of chief government be in the hands of a few of the wealthieſt, then laws, providing for continuance thereof, muſt make the puniſhment of *contumely* and wrong, offered unto any of the common ſort, ſharp and grievous, that ſo the evil may be prevented. *Hooker.*

Th' oppreſſor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*,
The pang of deſpis'd love, the law's delay. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

It was undervalued and depreſſed with ſome bitterneſs and *contumely*. *Clarendon.*

Why ſhould any man be troubled at the *contumelies* of thoſe, whoſe judgment deſerves not to be valued? *Tillotſon.*

Eternal *contumely* attend that guilty title, which claims exemption from thought, and arrogates to its wearers the prerogative of brutes. *Addiſ. Guard.*

To **CONTU'SE**, kỏn-tů'z. *v. a.* [*contuſus*, Lat.]

1. To beat together; to bruiſe.

Of their roots, barks, and ſeeds, *contuſed* together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs much like the other. *Bacon.*

2. To bruiſe the fleſh without a breach of the continuity.

The ligature *contuſes* the lips in cutting them, ſo that they require to be digeſted before they can unite. *Wiſeman.*

Contu'sion, kỏn-tů'-zhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *contuſio.*]

1. The act of beating or bruiſing.

2. The ſtate of being beaten or bruiſed.

Take a piece of glaſs, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contuſion* a multitude of minute ſurfaces, from a diaphanous, degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. A bruiſe; a compreſſion of the fibres, diſtinguiſhed from a wound.

That winter lion, who in rage forgets
Aged *contuſions*, and all bruiſe of time. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The bones, in ſharp colds, wax brittle; and all *contuſions*, in hard weather, are more hard to cure. *Bacon.*

Convale'scence, kỏn-vå-lẻs'-ſẻns. } *n. ſ.*
Convale'scency, kỏn-vå-lẻs'-ſẻn-ſỳ. }
[from *convaleſco*, Lat.] Renewal of health; recovery from a diſeaſe.

Being in a place out of the reach of any alarm, ſhe recovered her ſpirits to a reaſonable *convaleſcence*. *Clarendon.*

CONVALE'SCENT, kỏn-vå-lẻs'-ſẻnt. *adj.* [*convaleſcens*, Lat.] Recovering; returning to a ſtate of health.

Conve'nable, kỏn-vẻ'n-åbl. *adj.* [*convenable*, Fr.]

1. Conſiſtent with; agreeable to; accordant to. Not now in uſe.

He is ſo meek, wiſe, and merciable,
And with his word his work is *convneable*. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

2. That may be convened.

To **CONVE'NE**, kỏn-vẻ'n. *v. n.* [*convenio*, Lat.]

1. To come together; to aſſociate; to unite.

The fire ſeparates the aqueous parts from the others, wherewith they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they *convene* into a liquor. *Boyle.*

In ſhort-ſighted men, whoſe eyes are too plump, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and *convene* in the eyes, before they come at the bottom. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To aſſemble for any publick purpoſe.

There are ſettled periods of their *convening*, or a liberty left to the prince for convoking the legiſlature. *Locke.*

To **Conve'ne**, kỏn-vẻ'n. *v. a.*

1. To call together; to aſſemble; to convoke.

No man was better pleaſed with the *convening* of this parliament than myſelf. *King Charles.*

All the factious and ſchiſmatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, *convene* themſelves by the ſound of a bell. *Clarendon.*

And now th' almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the bleſt abodes. *Pope's Stat.*

2. To ſummon judicially.

By the papal canon law, clerks, in criminal and civil cauſes, cannot be *convened* before any but an eccleſiaſtical judge. *Ayliffe.*

Conve'nience, kỏn-vẻ'-nyẻns. } *n. ſ.* [*con-*
Conve'niency, kỏn-vẻ'-nyẻn-ſỳ. } *venientia*, Lat.]

1. Fitneſs; propriety.

Conveniency is, when a thing or action is ſo fitted to the circumſtances, and the circumſtances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient. *Perkins.*

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, becauſe permitted, the queſtion is, What light ſhall ſhew us the *conveniency* which one hath above another? *Hooker.*

2. Commodiouſneſs; eaſe; freedom from difficulties.

A man putting all his pleaſures into one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one jewel: the value is the ſame, and the *convenience* greater. *South's Sermons.*

Every man muſt want ſomething for the *conveniency* of his life, for which he muſt be obliged to others. *Calamy's Sermons.*

There is another *convenience* in this method, during your waiting. *Swift's Direct. to the Footman.*

3. Cauſe of eaſe; accommodation.

If it have not ſuch a *convenience*, voyages muſt be very uncomfortable. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

There was a pair of ſpectacles, a pocket perſpective, and ſeveral other little *conveniencies*, I did not think myſelf bound in honour to diſcover. *Swift's Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Fitneſs of time or place.

Uſe no farther means;
But, with all brief and plain *conveniency*,
Let me have judgment. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

CONVE'NIENT, kỏn-vẻ'-nyẻnt. *adj.* [*conveniens*, Lat.]

1. Fit; ſuitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

The leaſt and moſt trivial epiſodes, or under actions, are either neceſſary or *convenient*; either ſo neceſſary, that without them the poem muſt be imperfect; or ſo *convenient*, that no others can be imagined more ſuitable to the place in which they are. *Dryd. Dedication to the Æneid.*

Health itſelf is but a kind of temper, gotten and preſerved by a *convenient* mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It has either *to* or *for* before the following noun: perhaps it ought generally to have *for* before perſons, and *to* before things.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food *convenient for* me. *Prov.* xxx. 8.

There are ſome arts that are peculiarly *convenient to* ſome particular nations. *Tillotſon.*

Conve'niently, kỏn-vẻ'-nyẻnt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *convenient.*]

1. Commodiouſly; without difficulty.

I this morning know
Where we ſhall find him moſt *conveniently*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. Fitly; with proper adaptation of part to part, or of the whole to the effect propoſed.

It would be worth the experiment to inquire, whether or no a ſailing chariot might be more *conveniently* framed with moveable ſails, whoſe force may be impreſſed from their motion, equivalent to thoſe in a wind-mill. *Wilkins.*

CO'NVENT, kỏn'-vẻnt. *n. ſ.* [*conventus*, Lat.]

1. An aſſembly of religious perſons; a body of monks or nuns.

He came to Leiceſter;
Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot,
With all his *convent*, honourably receiv'd him. *Shakeſp.*

2. A religious houſe; an abbey; a monaſtery; a nunnery.

One ſeldom finds in Italy a ſpot of ground more agreeable than ordinary, that is not covered with a *convent*. *Addiſon.*

To **Conve'nt**, kỏn-vẻnt'. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Lat.] To call before a judge or judicature.

He with his oath
By all probation will make up full clear,
Whenever he's *convented*. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

They ſent forth their precepts to attach men, and *convent* them before themſelves at private houſes. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Conve'nticle, kỏn'-vẻn-tikl. *n. ſ.* [*conventiculum*, Lat.]

1. An aſſembly; a meeting.

They are commanded to abſtain from all *conventicles* of men whatſoever; even, out of the church, to have nothing to do with publick buſineſs. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. An aſſembly for worſhip. Generally uſed in an ill ſenſe, including hereſy or ſchiſm.

It behoveth, that the place where God ſhall be ſerved by the wholechurch be a publick place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*, which, covered with pretence of religion, may ſerve unto dangerous practices. *Hooker.*

Who, far from ſteeples and their ſacred ſound,
In fields their ſullen *conventicles* found. *Dryden.*

A ſort of men, who are content to be ſtiled of the church of England, who perhaps attend its ſervice in the morning, and go with their wives to a *conventicle* in the afternoon. *Swift.*

3. A ſecret aſſembly; an aſſembly where conſpiracies are formed.

Ay, all of you have laid your heads together
(Myſelf had notice of your *conventicles*)
And all to make away my guiltleſs life.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

4. An aſſembly, in contempt.

If he revoked this plea too, 'twas becauſe he found the expected council was dwindling into a *conventicle*, a packed aſſembly of Italian biſhops; not a free convention of fathers from all quarters. *Atterbury.*

Conve'nticler, kỏn′-vẻn-tỉk-lủr. *n. ſ.* [from *conventicle.*] One that ſupports or frequents private and unlawful aſſemblies.

Another crop is too like to follow; nay, I fear, it is unavoidable, if the *conventiclers* be permitted ſtill to ſcatter. *Dryden.*

Conve'ntion, kỏn-vẻn′-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*conventio*, Lat.]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition; junction.

They are to be reckoned amongſt the moſt general affections of the *conventions*, or aſſociations, of ſeveral particles of matter into bodies of any certain denomination. *Boyle.*

2. An aſſembly.

Public *conventions* are liable to all the infirmities, follies, and vices of private men. *Swift.*

3. A contract; an agreement for a time, previous to a definitive treaty.

Conve'ntional, kỏn-vẻn′-shủn-ủl. *adj.* [from *convention.*] Stipulated; agreed on by compact.

Conventional ſervices reſerved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights ſervice. *Hale's Common Law.*

Conve'ntionary, kỏn-vẻn′-shủn-ẻr-ỷ. *adj.* [from *convention.*] Acting upon contract; ſettled by ſtipulations.

The ordinary covenants of moſt *conventionary* tenants are, to pay due capon and due harveſt journeys. *Carew's Survey.*

Conve'ntual, kỏn-vẻn′-tủ-ål. *adj.* [*conventuel*, Fr.] Belonging to a convent; monaſtick.

Thoſe are called *conventual* priors, that have the chief ruling power over a monaſtery. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Conve'ntual, kỏn-vẻn′-tủ-ål. *n. ſ.* [from *convent.*] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

I have read a ſermon of a *conventual*, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the fall. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **CONVE'RGE**, kỏn-vẻr′j. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Lat.] To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to *converge* by reflexion or refraction, there they will make a picture of the object upon a white body. *Newton's Opticks.*

Enſweeping firſt
The lower ſkies, they all at once *converge*
High to the crown of heaven. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

Conve'rgent, kỏn-vẻr′-jẻnt. } *adj.* [from
Conve'rging, kỏn-vẻr′-jỉng. } *converge.*]
Tending to one point from different parts.

Converging *Series.* See **Series.**

Conve'rsable, kỏn-vẻr′-sỉbl. *adj.* [from *converſe.* It is ſometimes written *converſible*, but improperly; *converſant, converſation, converſable.*] Qualified for converſation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

That fire and levity which makes the young ſcarce *converſible*, when tempered by years, makes a gay old age. *Addiſon.*

Conve'rsableness, kỏn-vẻr′-sỉbl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *converſable.*] The quality of being a pleaſing companion; fluency of talk.

Conve'rsably, kỏn-vẻr′-sỉb-lỷ. *adv.* [from *converſable.*] In a converſable manner; with the qualities of a pleaſing communicative companion.

Conve'rsant, kỏn-vẻr′-sẻnt. *adj.* [*converſant*, Fr.]

1. Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar: with *in*.

The learning and ſkill which he had by being *converſant in* their books. *Hooker.*

Let them make ſome towns near to the mountain's ſide, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be *converſant in* the view of the world. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Thoſe who are *converſant in* both the tongues, I leave to make their own judgment of it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

He uſes the different dialects as one who had been *converſant* with them all. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

2. Having intercourſe with any; acquainted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowſhip; cohabiting: with *among* or *with*.

All that Moſes commanded, Joſhua read before all the congregation of Iſrael, with the women, and the little ones, and the ſtrangers that were *converſant among* them. *Joſ.* viii. 35.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *converſant with* eaſe and idleneſs.
Shakeſp. King John.

Old men who have loved young company, and been *converſant* continually *with* them, have been of long life. *Bacon.*

Gabriel, this day by proof thou ſhalt behold,
Thou, and all angels *converſant* on earth
With man, or men's affairs, how I begin
To verify that ſolemn meſſage. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

To ſuch a one, an ordinary coffeehouſe gleaner of the city is an arrant ſtateſman, and as much ſuperiour too, as a man *converſant* about Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary ſhopkeeper. *Locke.*

3. Relating to; having for its object; concerning: with *about*, formerly *in*.

The matters wherein church polity is *converſant*, are the publick religious duties of the church. *Hooker.*

If any think education, becauſe it is *converſant about* children, to be but a private and domeſtick duty, he has been ignorantly bred himſelf. *Wotton on Education.*

Diſcretion, conſidered both as an accompliſhment and as a virtue, not only as *converſant about* worldly affairs, but as regarding our whole exiſtence. *Addiſ. Spect.*

Indifference cannot but be criminal, when it is *converſant about* objects which are ſo far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the higheſt importance to ourſelves and our country. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

Conversa'tion, kỏn-vẻr-så′-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*converſatio*, Lat.]

1. Familiar diſcourſe; chat; eaſy talk: oppoſed to a formal conference.

She went to Pamela's chamber, meaning to joy her thoughts with the ſweet *converſation* of her ſiſter. *Sidney.*

What I mentioned ſome time ago in *converſation*, was not a new thought, juſt then ſtarted by accident or occaſion. *Swift.*

2. A particular act of diſcourſing upon any ſubject; as, *we had a long* converſation *on that queſtion.*

The knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habitudes, and *converſation* with the beſt company. *Dryden.*

His apparent, open guilt;
I mean his *converſation* with Shore's wife.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

Having your *converſation* honeſt among the Gentiles. 1 *Peter.*

5. Practical habits; knowledge by long acquaintance.

I ſet down, out of long experience in buſineſs and much *converſation* in books, what I thought pertinent to this buſineſs. *Bacon.*

By experience and *converſation* with theſe bodies, a man may be enabled to give a near conjecture at the metallic ingredients of any maſs. *Woodward.*

Conve'rsative, kỏn-vẻr-så′-tỉv. *adj.* [from *converſe.*] Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Finding him little ſtudious and contemplative, ſhe choſe to endue him with *converſative* qualities of youth. *Wotton.*

To **CONVE'RSE**, kỏn-vẻ′rs. *v. n.* [*converſer*, Fr. *converſor*, Lat.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourſe with; to be a companion to: followed by *with*.

By approving the ſentiments of a perſon *with* whom he *converſed*, in ſuch particulars as were juſt, he won him over from thoſe points in which he was miſtaken. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

For him who lonely loves
To ſeek the diſtant hills, and there *converſe*
With nature. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to action.

I will *converſe with* iron-witted fools,
And unreſpective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with conſiderate eyes.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Men then come to be furniſhed with fewer or more ſimple ideas from without, according as the objects they *converſe with* afford greater or leſs variety. *Locke.*

3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Go therefore half this day, as friend *with* friend,
Converſe with Adam. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Much leſs can bird *with* beaſt, or fiſh *with* fowl,
So well *converſe.* *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

4. To diſcourſe familiarly upon any ſubject: with *on* before the thing.

We had *converſed* ſo often *on* that ſubject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it ſo fully to me, that I had not the leaſt remaining difficulty. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. To have commerce with a different ſex.

Being aſked by ſome of her ſex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having *converſed with* a man? If it were a huſband, ſays ſhe, the next day; if a ſtranger, never. *Guardian.*

Co'nverse, kỏn′-vẻrs. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable, ſometimes on the laſt. *Pope* has uſed both: the firſt is more analogical.]

1. Converſation; manner of diſcourſing in familiar life.

His *converſe* is a ſyſtem fit
Alone to fill up all her wit. *Swift.*

Gen'rous *converſe*, a ſoul exempt from pride,
And love to praiſe with reaſon on his ſide. *Pope.*

Form'd by thy *converſe* happily to ſteer
From grave to gay, from lively to ſevere. *Pope.*

2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

Though it be neceſſitated, by its relation to fleſh, to a terreſtrial *converſe*; yet it is, like the ſun, without contaminating its beams.
Glanville's Apol.

By ſuch a free *converſe* with perſons of different ſects, we ſhall find that there are perſons of good ſenſe and virtue, perſons of piety and worth.
Watts on the Mind.

3. [In geometry; from *converſus*.] A propoſition is ſaid to be the *converſe* of another, when, after drawing a concluſion from ſomething firſt propoſed, we proceed to ſuppoſe what had been before concluded, and to draw from it what had been ſuppoſed. Thus, if two ſides of a triangle be equal, the angles oppoſite to thoſe ſides are alſo equal: the *converſe* of the propoſition is, that if two angles of a triangle be equal, the ſides oppoſite to thoſe angles are alſo equal. *Chambers.*

Conve'rsely, kŏn-vĕ'rs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *converſe*.] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

Conve'rsion, kŏn-vĕr'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*converſio*, Lat.]

1. Change from one ſtate into another; tranſmutation.

Artificial *converſion* of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried by a month's ſpace. *Bacon.*

There are no ſuch natural gradations, and *converſions* of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied.
Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.

The *converſion* of the aliment into fat, is not properly nutrition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Change from reprobation to grace, from a bad to a holy life.

3. Change from one religion to another.

They paſſed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the *converſion* of the Gentiles. *Acts*, xv. 4.

4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice; no vice is virtue.*
Chambers.

5. *Converſion of Equations*, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

Conve'rsive, kŏn-vĕr'-sĭv. *adj.* [from *converſe*.] Converſable; ſociable.

To **CONVE'RT**, kŏn-vĕrt'. *v. a.* [*converto*, Lat.]

1. To change into another ſubſtance; to tranſmute.

If the whole atmoſphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. *Burnet.*

2. To change from one religion to another.

Auguſtine is *converted* by St. Ambroſe's ſermon, when he came to it on no ſuch deſign. *Hammond.*

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He which *converteth* the ſinner from the errour of his way, ſhall ſave a ſoul from death, and ſhall hide a multitude of ſins. *James*, v. 20.

Then will I teach tranſgreſſors thy ways, and ſinners ſhall be *converted* unto thee. *Pſalm* li. 13.

4. To turn towards any point.

Cryſtal will callify into electricity, and *convert* the needle freely placed. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

5. To apply to any uſe; to appropriate.

The abundance of the ſea ſhall be *converted* unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles ſhall come unto thee. *Iſaiah*, lx. 5.

He acquitted himſelf not like an honeſt man; for he *converted* the prizes to his own uſe.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

6. To change one propoſition into another, ſo that what was the ſubject of the firſt becomes the predicate of the ſecond.

The papiſts cannot abide this propoſition *converted*: all ſin is a tranſgreſſion of the law; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is ſin. The apoſtle therefore turns it for us: all unrighteouſneſs, ſays he, is ſin, but every tranſgreſſion of the law is unrighteouſneſs, ſays Auſtin, upon the place. *Hale.*

To **Conve'rt**, kŏn-vĕrt'. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be tranſmuted.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear:
That fear, to hate. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

They rub out of it a red duſt which *converteth* into worms, which they kill with wine.
Sandys's Travels.

Co'nvert, kŏn'-vĕrt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A perſon converted from one opinion or one practice to another.

The Jeſuits did not perſuade the *converts* to lay aſide the uſe of images.
Stillingfleet's Defence of Diſcourſe on Rom. Idol.

When Platoniſm prevailed, the *converts* to Chriſtianity of that ſchool interpreted Holy Writ according to that philoſophy. *Locke.*

Let us not imagine that the firſt *converts* only of Chriſtianity were concerned to defend their religion. *Rogers.*

Conve'rter, kŏn-vĕrt'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *convert*.] One that makes converts.

Convertibi'lity, kŏn-vĕr-tỳ-bĭl'-ĭ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *convertible*.] The quality of being poſſible to be converted.

Conve'rtible, kŏn-vĕr'-tĭbl. *adj.* [from *convert*.]

1. Suſceptible of change; tranſmutable; capable of tranſmutation.

Minerals are not *convertible* into another ſpecies, though of the ſame genus; nor reducible into another genus. *Harvey.*

The gall is not an alkali; but it is alkaleſcent, conceptible and *convertible* into a corroſive alkali.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. So much alike as that one may be uſed for the other.

Though it be not the real eſſence of any ſubſtance, it is the ſpecifick eſſence, to which our name belongs, and is *convertible* with it. *Locke.*

Many, that call themſelves Proteſtants, look upon our worſhip to be idolatrous as well as that of the Papiſts; and put prelacy and popery together, as terms *convertible*. *Swift.*

Conve'rtibly, kŏn-vĕr'-tĭb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *convertible*.] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

There never was any perſon ungrateful, who was not alſo proud; nor, *convertibly*, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. *South's Sermons.*

Co'nvertite, kŏn'-vĕr-tĭt. *n. ſ.* [*converti*, Fr.] A convert; one converted from another opinion. Not in uſe.

Since you are a gentle *convertite*,
My tongue ſhall huſh again this ſtorm of war.
Shakeſp. King John.

Nor would I be a *convertite* ſo cold,
As not to tell it. *Donne.*

CO'NVEX, kŏn'-vĕks. *adj.* [*convexus*, Lat.] Riſing in a circular form; oppoſite to concave.

It is the duty of a painter, even in this alſo, to imitate the *convex* mirrour, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.

An orb or ball round its own axis whirl;
Will not the motion to a diſtance hurl
Whatever duſt or ſand you on it place,
And drops of water from its *convex* face?
Blackmore on the Creation.

Co'nvex, kŏn'-vĕks. *n. ſ.* A convex body; a body ſwelling externally into a circular form.

A comet draws a long extended blaze;
From eaſt to weſt burns thro' th' ethereal frame,
And half heav'n's *convex* glitters with the flame.
Tickel.

Conve'xed, kŏn-vĕkst'. *particip. adj.* [from *convex*.] Formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

Dolphins are ſtraight; nor have they their ſpine *convexed*, or more conſiderably embowed than either ſharks, porpoiſes, whales, or other cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Conve'xedly, kŏn-vĕk'-sĕd-lỳ. *adv.* [from *convexed*.] In a convex form.

They be drawn *convexedly* crooked in one piece; yet the dolphin, that carrieth Arion, is concavouſly inverted, and hath its ſpine depreſſed.
Brown's Vulg. Err.

Conve'xity, kŏn-vĕks'-ĭ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *convex*.] Protuberance in a circular form.

Convex glaſſes ſupply the defect of plumpneſs in the eye, and, by increaſing the refraction, make the rays converge ſooner, ſo as to convene diſtinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glaſs have a due degree of *convexity*. *Newton's Opticks.*

If the eye were ſo piercing as to deſcry even opake and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do us little ſervice; it would be terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or, in the largeſt and eveneſt plain, by the very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley.*

Conve'xly, kŏn-vĕks'-lỳ. *adv.* [from *convex*.] In a convex form.

Almoſt all, both blunt and ſharp, are *convexly* conical; they are all along convex, not only *per ambitum*, but between both ends. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Conve'xness, kŏn-vĕks'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *convex*.] Spheroidical protuberance; convexity.

Convexo-concave, kŏn'-vĕks-ŏ-kŏn''-kăv. *adj.* Having the hollow on the inſide correſponding to the external protuberance.

Theſe are the phenomena of thick *convexo-concave* plates of glaſs which are every where of the ſame thickneſs. *Newton.*

To **CONVE'Y**, kŏn-vĕ'. *v. a.* [*conveho*, Lat.]

1. To carry; to tranſport from one place to another.

Let letters be given me to the governours beyond the river, that they may *convey* me over till I come into Judea. *Neh.* ii. 7.

I will *convey* them by ſea, in floats, unto the place thou ſhalt appoint me. 1 *Kings*, v. 9.

2. To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

3. To remove ſecretly.

There was one *conveyed* out of my houſe yeſterday in this baſket. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

4. To bring any thing, as an inſtrument of tranſmiſſion; to tranſmit.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind, before the ſenſes have *conveyed* any in, I conceive that ideas in the underſtanding are coeval with ſenſation. *Locke.*

5. To transfer; to deliver to another.

The earl of Deſmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, *conveyed* ſecretly all his lands to feoffees in truſt. *Spenſer.*

Adam's property or private dominion could not *convey* any ſovereignty or rule to his heir, who, not having a right to inherit all his father's poſſeſſions, could not thereby come to have any ſovereignty over his brethren. *Locke.*

6. To impart, by means of ſomething.

Men fill one another's heads with noiſe and ſounds, but *convey* not thereby their thoughts.
Locke.

That which uſes to produce the idea, though *conveyed* in by the uſual organ, not being taken notice of, there follows no ſenſation. *Locke.*

Some ſingle imperceptible bodies muſt come from them to the eyes, and thereby *convey* to the brain ſome motion which produces thoſe ideas.
Locke.

They give energy to our expreſſions, and *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intenſe phraſes, than any in our own tongue. *Addiſon's Spect.*

7. To impart; to introduce.

What obſcured light the heav'ns did grant,
Did but *convey* unto our ſearful minds
A doubtful warrant of immediate death.
Shakeſp. Comedy of Err.

Others *convey* themſelves into the mind by more ſenſes than one. *Locke.*

8. To manage with privacy.

I will *convey* the buſineſs as I ſhall find means, and acquaint you withal. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Hugh Capet alſo, who uſurp'd the crown,
To fine his title with ſome ſhews of truth,
Convey'd himſelf as heir to th' lady Lengare. *Shak.*

Conve'yance, kŏn-vė́-ăns. *n. ſ.* [from *convey.*]

1. The act of removing any thing.

Tell her, thou mad'ſt away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and for her ſake,
Mad'ſt quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Ann.
Shakeſp. Rich. III.

2. Way for carriage or tranſportation.

Following the river downward, there is *conveyance* into the countries named in the text. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Iron works ought to be confined to places where there is no *conveyance* for timber to places of vent, ſo as to quit the coſt of the carriage. *Temple.*

3. The method of removing ſecretly from one place to another.

Your huſband 's here at hand; bethink you of ſome *conveyance:* in the houſe you cannot hide him. *Shakeſp.*

4. The means or inſtrument by which any thing is conveyed.

We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've ſtuff'd
Theſe pipes, and theſe *conveyances* of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have ſuppler ſouls.
Shakeſp. Coriolanus.

How ſuch a variety of motions ſhould be regularly conducted, in ſuch a wilderneſs of paſſages and diſtinct avenues, by mere impellents and material *conveyances*, I have not the leaſt conjecture. *Glan. San. Dog.*

5. Tranſmiſſion; delivery from one to another.

Our author has provided for the deſcending and *conveyance* down of Adam's monarchical power, or paternal dominion, to poſterity. *Locke.*

6. Act of transferring property; grant.

Doth not the act of the parents, in any lawful grant or *conveyance*, bind their heirs for ever thereunto? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

7. Writing by which property is transferred.

The very *conveyances* of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and muſt the inheritor himſelf have no more? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

This begot a ſuit in the Chancery before the lord Coventry, who found the *conveyances* in law to be ſo firm, that in juſtice he muſt decree the land to the earl. *Clarendon.*

8. Secret management; juggling artifice; private removal; ſecret ſubſtitution of one thing for another.

It cometh herein to paſs with men, unadviſedly fallen into error, as with them whoſe ſtate hath no ground to uphold it, but only the help which, by ſubtile *conveyance*, they draw out of caſual events, ariſing from day to day, till at length they be clean ſpent. *Hooker.*

Cloſe *conveyance*, and each practice ill
Of coſinage and knavery. *Spenſer's Hub. Tale.*

I am this day come to ſurvey the Tower;
Since Henry's death, I fear, there is *conveyance.*
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Can they not juggle, and with ſlight
Conveyance play with wrong and right? *Hudibras.*

Conve'yancer, kŏn-vė́-ăn-sŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *conveyance.*] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

Conve'yer, kŏn-vė́-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *convey.*] One who carries or tranſmits any thing from one place or perſon to another.

The *conveyers* of waters of theſe times content themſelves with one inch of fall in ſix hundred feet. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Thoſe who ſtand before earthly princes, in the neareſt degree of approach, who are the diſpenſers of their favours, and *conveyers* of their will, to others, do, on that very account, challenge high honours to themſelves. *Atterbury.*

To **CONVI'CT**, kŏn-vĭk't. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Lat.]

1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.

And they which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conſcience, went out one by one. *John*, viii. 9.

Things, that at the firſt ſhew ſeemed poſſible, by ripping up the performance of them, have been *convicted* of impoſſibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

2. To confute; to diſcover to be falſe.

Although not only the reaſon of any head, but experience of every hand, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. To ſhew by proof or evidence.

If there be no ſuch thing apparent upon record, they do as if one ſhould demand a legacy by virtue of ſome written teſtament, wherein there being no ſuch thing ſpecified, he pleadeth that there it muſt needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love which always the teſtator bore him; imagining that theſe proofs will *convict* a teſtament to have that in it, which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker.*

Convi'ct, kŏn-vĭk't. *adj.* [rather the *participle* of the verb.] Convicted; detected in guilt.

Before I be *convict* by courſe of law,
To threaten me with death, is moſt unlawful.
Shakeſp. Rich. III.

By the civil law, a perſon *convict*, or confeſſing his own crime, cannot appeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Convict a papiſt he, and I a poet.
Pope's Epiſt. of Horace.

Co'nvict, kŏn'-vĭkt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A perſon caſt at the bar; one found guilty of the crime charged againſt him; a criminal detected at his trial.

On the ſcore of humanity, the civil law allows a certain ſpace of time both to the *convict* and to perſons confeſſing, in order to ſatisfy the judgment. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Convi'ction, kŏn-vĭk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *convict.*]

1. Detection of guilt, which is, in law, either when a man is outlawed, or appears and confeſſes, or elſe is found guilty by the inqueſt. *Cowell.*

The third beſt abſent is condemn'd,
Convict by flight, and rebel to all law;
Conviction to the ſerpent none belongs.
Milton's Par. Loſt.

2. The act of convincing; confutation; the act of forcing others, by argument, to allow a poſition.

When therefore the apoſtle requireth hability to convict hereticks, can we think he judgeth it a thing unlawful, and not rather needful, to uſe the principal inſtrument of their *conviction*, the light of reaſon? *Hooker.*

The manner of his *conviction* was deſigned, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a ſtanding miracle, a laſting argument for the *conviction* of others, to the very end of the world. *Atterbury.*

3. State of being convinced.

Their wiſdom is only of this world, to put falſe colours upon things, to call good evil, and evil good, againſt the *conviction* of their own conſciences. *Swift.*

Convi'ctive, kŏn-vĭk'-tĭv. *adj.* [from *convict.*] Having the power of convincing.

To **CONVI'NCE**, kŏn-vĭ'ns. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Lat.]

1. To force any one to acknowledge a conteſted poſition.

That which I have all this while been endeavouring to *convince* men of, and to perſuade them to, is no other but what God himſelf doth particularly recommend to us, as proper for human conſideration. *Tillotſon.*

But, having ſhifted ev'ry form to 'ſcape,
Convinc'd of conqueſt, he reſum'd his ſhape.
Dryden's Virgil.

Hiſtory is all the light we have in many caſes; and we receive from it a great part of the uſeful truths we have, with a *convincing* evidence. *Locke.*

2. To convict; to prove guilty of.

To *convince* all that are ungodly among them, of all their ungodly deeds. *Jude*, 15.

The diſcovery of a truth, formerly unknown, doth rather *convince* man of ignorance, than nature of errour. *Raleigh.*

O ſeek not to *convince* me of a crime,
Which I can ne'er repent, nor can you pardon.
Dryden.

3. To evince; to prove; to manifeſt; to vindicate. Not in uſe.

Your Italy contains none ſo accompliſhed a courtier, to *convince* the honour of my miſtreſs. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

This letter, inſtead of a confutation, only urgeth me to prove divers paſſages of my ſermon, which M. Cheynel's part was to *convince*. *Dr. Maine.*

4. To overpower; to ſurmount. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

There are a crew of wretched ſouls
That ſtay his cure; their malady *convinces*
The great eſſay of art. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Knaves be ſuch abroad,
Who having, by their own importunate ſuit,
Or voluntary dotage of ſome miſtreſs,
Convinc'd or ſuppled them, they cannot chuſe
But they muſt blab. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

When Duncan is aſleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and waſſel ſo *convince*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Convi'ncement, kŏn-vĭ'ns-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *convince.*] Conviction.

If that be not *convincement* enough, let him weigh the other alſo. *Decay of Piety.*

Convi'ncible, kŏn-vĭn'-sĭbl. *adj.* [from *convince.*]

1. Capable of conviction.

2. Capable of being evidently diſproved or detected.

Upon what uncertainties, and alſo *convincible* falſities, they often erected ſuch emblems, we have delivered. *Brown.*

Convi'ncingly, kŏn-vĭn'-sĭng-lŷ. *adv.* [from *convince.*] In ſuch a manner as to leave no room for doubt or diſpute; ſo as to produce conviction.

This he did ſo particularly and *convincingly*, that thoſe of the parliament were in great confuſion. *Clarendon.*

The reſurrection is ſo *convincingly* atteſted by ſuch perſons, with ſuch circumſtances, that they who conſider and weigh the teſtimony, at what diſtance ſoever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubt of the reſurrection than the crucifixion of Jeſus. *Atterbury.*

Convi'ncingness, kŏn-vĭn'-sĭng-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *convincing.*] The power of convincing.

To **CONVI'VE**, kŏn-vĭ'v. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Lat.] To entertain; to feaſt. A word, I believe, not elſewhere uſed.

Firſt, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent,
There in the full *convive* you.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

Convi'val, kỏn-vỉ'-vål. } *adj.* [*convivialis*,
Convi'vial, kỏn-vlv'-yål. } Lat.] Relating to an entertainment; feſtal; ſocial.

I was the firſt who ſet up feſtivals;
Not with high taſtes our appetites did force,
But fill'd with converſation and diſcourſe;
Which feaſts, *convivial* meetings we did name.
Denham.

Your ſocial and *convivial* ſpirit is ſuch, that it is a happineſs to live and converſe with you. *Dr. Newton.*

Conu'ndrum, kỏ-nůn'-drům. *n. ſ.* A low jeſt; a quibble; a mean conceit: a cant word.

Mean time he ſmoaks, and laughs at merry tale,
Or pun ambiguous, or *conundrum* quaint. *Philips.*

To **CO'NVOCATE**, kỏn'-vỏ-kåt. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to ſummon to an aſſembly.

Convoca'tion, kỏn-vỏ-kå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*convocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of calling to an aſſembly.

Diaphantus, making a general *convocation*, ſpake to them in this manner. *Sidney.*

2. An aſſembly.

On the eighth day ſhall be an holy *convocation* unto you. *Lev.* xxiii. 20.

3. An aſſembly of the clergy for conſultation upon matters eccleſiaſtical, in time of parliament: and, as the parliament conſiſts of two diſtinct houſes, ſo does this; the one called the upper houſe, where the archbiſhops and biſhops ſit ſeverally by themſelves; the other the lower houſe, where all the reſt of the clergy are repreſented by their deputies. *Cowell.*

I have made an offer to his majeſty,
Upon our ſpiritual *convocation*,
As touching France, to give a greater ſum
Than ever at one time the clergy yet
Did to his predeceſſors part withal. *Shak. H.* IV.

This is the declaration of our church about it, made by thoſe who met in *convocation*. *Stillingfleet.*

To **CONVO'KE**, kỏn-vỏ'k. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To call together; to ſummon to an aſſembly.

Aſſemblies exerciſe their legiſlature at the times that their conſtitution, or their own adjournment, appoints, if there be no other way preſcribed to *convoke* them. *Locke.*

When next the morning warms the purple eaſt,
Convoke the peerage. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

The ſenate originally conſiſted all of nobles, the people being only *convoked* upon ſuch occaſions as fell into their cognizance. *Swift.*

To **CONVO'LVE**, kỏn-vỏlv'. *v. a.* [*convolvo*, Lat.] To roll together; to roll one part upon another.

He writh'd him to and fro *convolv'd*. *Milton.*

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, becauſe ſhe emits no web, nor hath any textrine art, can *convolve* the ſtubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

Us'd to milder ſcents, the tender race
By thouſands tumble from their honey'd domes,
Convolv'd and agonizing in the duſt.
Thomſon's Autumn.

Co'nvoluted, kỏn-vỏ-lů'-tỉd. *part.* [of the verb I have found no example.] Twiſted; rolled upon itſelf.

This differs from Muſcovy-glaſs only in this, that the plates of that are flat and plain, whereas theſe are *convoluted* and inflected. *Woodw. on Foſſils.*

Convolu'tion, kỏn-vỏ-lů'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*convolutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling any thing upon itſelf; the ſtate of being rolled upon itſelf.

Obſerve the *convolution* of the ſaid fibres in all other glands, in the ſame or ſome other manner. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

A thouſand ſecret, ſubtle pipes beſtow,
From which, by num'rous *convolutions* wound,
Wrapp'd with th' attending nerve, and twiſted round. *Blackmore.*

2. The ſtate of rolling together in company.

And toſs'd wide round,
O'er the calm ſea, in *convolution* ſwift
The feather'd eddy floats. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To **CONVO'Y**, kỏn-voy'. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, Fr. from *conviare*, low Lat.] To accompany by land or ſea, for the ſake of defence: as, *he was* convoyed *by ſhips of war.*

Co'nvoy, kỏn'-voy. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Anciently the accent was on the laſt ſyllable; it is now on the firſt.]

1. One attending on the road by way of defence.

Had not God ſet peculiar value upon his temple, he would not have made himſelf his people's *convoy* to ſecure them in their paſſage to it. *South's Sermons.*

My ſoul grows hard, and cannot death endure;
Your *convoy* makes the dangerous way ſecure.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Convoy ſhips accompany their merchants, till they may proſecute the voyage without danger. *Dryden's Pref. Dufreſnoy.*

2. The act of attending as a defence.

Such fellows will learn you by rote where ſervices were done; at ſuch a breach, at ſuch a *convoy*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Swift, as a ſparkle of a glancing ſtar,
I ſhoot from heav'n to give him ſafe *convoy*.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

3. Conveyance. Not now in uſe.

Siſter, as the winds give benefit,
And *convoy* is aſſiſtant, do not ſleep,
But let me hear from you. *Shakeſp.*

Co'nusance, kỏn'-ů-såns. *n. ſ.* [*conoiſſance*, Fr.] Cognizance; notice; knowledge. A law term.

To **CONVU'LSE**, kỏn-vůl's. *v. a.* [*convulſus*, Lat.] To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

Follows the looſen'd, aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling peal on peal,
Cruſh'd horrible, *convulſing* heaven and earth.
Thomſon.

Convu'lsion, kỏn-vůl'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*convulſio*, Lat.]

1. A *convulſion* is an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muſcles, whereby the body and limbs are preternaturally diſtorted. *Quincy.*

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulſion*, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any irregular and violent motion; tumult; commotion; diſturbance.

All have been ſubject to ſome concuſſions, and fall under the ſame *convulſions* of ſtate, by diſſenſions or invaſions. *Temple.*

Convu'lsive, kỏn-vůl'-ſlv. *adj.* [*convulſif*, Fr.] That which produces involuntary motion; that which gives twitches or ſpaſms.

They are irregular and *convulſive* motions, or ſtrugglings of the ſpirits. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Shew me the flying ſoul's *convulſive* ſtrife,
And all the anguiſh of departing life.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Her colour chang'd, her face was not the ſame,
And hollow groans from her deep ſpirit came;
Her hair ſtood up; *convulſive* rage poſſeſs'd
Her trembling limbs, and heav'd her lab'ring breaſt. *Dryden.*

In ſilence weep,
And thy *convulſive* ſorrows inward keep. *Prior.*

CONY, kůn'-nỳ. *n. ſ.* [*kanin*, Germ. *connil* or *connin*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Lat.] A rabbit; an animal that burroughs in the ground.

With a ſhort-legg'd hen,
Lemons and wine for ſauce; to theſe a *cony*
Is not to be deſpair'd of, for our money.
Ben Jonſon's Epigrams.

The huſbandman ſuffers by hares and *conys*, which eat the corn and trees. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Cony-borough, kůn'-nỳ-bůr-ỏ. *n. ſ.* A place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To **Co'nycatch**, kůn'-nỳ-kåtch. *v. n.* To catch a cony, is, in the old cant of thieves, to cheat; to bite; to trick.

I have matter in my head againſt you, and againſt your *conycatching* raſcals.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

Co'nycatcher, kůn'-nỳ-kåtch-ůr. *n. ſ.* A thief; a cheat; a ſharper; a tricking fellow; a raſcal. Now obſolete.

To **Coo**, kỏ'. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To cry as a dove or pigeon.

The ſtockdove only through the foreſt *cooes*,
Mournfully hoarſe. *Thomſon's Summer.*

COOK, kỏ'k. *n. ſ.* [*coquus*, Lat.] One whoſe profeſſion is to dreſs and prepare victuals for the table.

One miſtreſs Quickly is in the manner of his nurſe, or his dry-nurſe, or his *cook*, or his laundry, his waſher, and his wringer.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

The new-born babe by nurſes overlaid,
And the *cook* caught within the raging fire he made. *Dryden.*

Their *cooks* could make artificial birds and fiſhes, in default of the real ones, and which exceeded them in the exquiſiteneſs of the taſte.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

Cook-maid, kỏ'k-måd. *n. ſ.* [*cook* and *maid.*] A maid that dreſſes proviſions.

A friend was complaining to me, that his wife had turned off one of the beſt *cook-maids* in England. *Addiſon.*

Cook-room, kỏ'k-rỏm. *n. ſ.* [*cook* and *room.*] A room in which proviſions are prepared for the ſhip's crew. The kitchen of a ſhip.

The commodity of this new *cook-room* the merchants having found to be ſo great, as that in all their ſhips the *cook-rooms* are built in their forecaſtles, contrary to that which had been anciently uſed. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

To **Cook**, kỏ'k. *v. a.* [*coquo*, Lat.]

1. To prepare victuals for the table.

Had either of the crimes been *cooked* to their palates, they might have changed meſſes.
Decay of Piety.

2. To prepare for any purpoſe.

Hanging is the word, Sir; if you be ready for that, you are well *cookt*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Coo'kery, kỏ'k-ẻr-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *cook*. The art of dreſſing victuals.

Some man's wit
Found th' art of *cook'ry* to delight his ſenſe:
More bodies are conſum'd and kill'd with it,
Than with the ſword, famine, or peſtilence.
Davies.

Ev'ry one to *cookery* pretends. *King's Cookery.*

Theſe are the ingredients of plants before they are prepared by *cookery*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

COOL, kỏ'l. *adj.* [*koelen*, Dut.]

1. Somewhat cold; approaching to cold.

He ſet his leg in a pail-full, as hot as he could well endure it, renewing it as it grew *cool*. *Temple.*

2. Not zealous; not ardent; not angry; not fond; without paſſion: as, a *cool* friend; a *cool* deceiver.

Cool, kỏ'l. *n. ſ.* Freedom from heat; ſoft and refreſhing coldneſs.

But ſee where Lucia, at her wonted hour,
Amid the *cool* of yon high marble arch,
Enjoys the noon-day breeze. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Philander was enjoying the *cool* of the morning, among the dews that lay on every thing about him, and that gave the air a freſhneſs. *Addiſ. on Med.*

To COOL, kôl. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dut.]

1. To make cool; to allay heat.

Snow they uſe in Naples inſtead of ice, becauſe, as they ſay, it *cools* or congeals any liquor ſooner. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe ſubacid fruit, is *cooling*, and very agreeable to the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To quiet paſſion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

My lord Northumberland will ſoon be *cool'd*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He will keep his jealouſy to himſelf, and repine in private, becauſe he will be apt to fear ſome ill effect it may produce in *cooling* your love to him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Had they thought they had been fighting only other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have *cooled* their zeal. *Swift.*

To COOL, kôl. *v. n.*

1. To grow leſs hot.

2. To grow leſs warm with regard to paſſion or inclination.

My humour ſhall not *cool*; I will incenſe Ford to deal with poiſon; I will poſſeſs him with yellowneſs. *Shakeſp.*

You never *cool* while you read Homer. *Dryd.*

I'm impatient till it be done; I will not give myſelf liberty to think, leſt I ſhould *cool*. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

CO'OLER, kô'-lûr. *n. ſ.* [from *cool*.]

1. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two ſorts; firſt, thoſe which produce an immediate ſenſe of cold, which are ſuch as have their parts in leſs motion than thoſe of the organs of feeling; and ſecondly, ſuch as, by particular viſcidity, or groſſneſs of parts, give a greater conſiſtence to the animal fluids than they had before, whereby they cannot move ſo faſt, and therefore will have leſs of that inteſtine force on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common water; and the latter are ſuch as cucumbers, and all ſubſtances producing viſcidity. *Quincy.*

In dogs or cats there appeared the ſame neceſſity for a *cooler* as in man. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Acid things were uſed only as *coolers*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. A veſſel in which any thing is made cool.

Your firſt wort being thus boiled, lade off into one or more *coolers*, or cool-backs, in which leave the ſullage behind, and let it run off fine. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CO'OLLY, kô'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *cool*.]

1. Without heat, or ſharp cold.

She in the gelid caverns, woodbine wrought,
And freſh bedew'd with ever-ſpouting ſtreams,
Sits *coolly* calm. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. Without paſſion.

Motives that addreſs themſelves *coolly* to our reaſon, are fitteſt to be employed upon reaſonable creatures. *Atterbury.*

CO'OLNESS, kôl-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *cool*.]

1. Gentle cold; a ſoft or mild degree of cold.

This difference conſiſteth not in the heat or *coolneſs* of ſpirits; for cloves and other ſpices, naptha, and petroleum, have exceeding hot ſpirits, hotter a great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but not inflamed. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The toad loveth ſhade and *coolneſs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Yonder the harveſt of cold months laid up,
Gives a freſh *coolneſs* to the royal cup;
There ice, like cryſtal, firm and never loſt,
Tempers hot July with December's froſt. *Waller.*

The ſheep enjoy the *coolneſs* of the ſhade. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. Want of affection; diſinclination.

They parted with ſuch *coolneſs* towards each other, as if they ſcarce hoped to meet again. *Clarendon.*

3. Freedom from paſſion.

COOM, kôm. *n. ſ.* [*ecume*, Fr.]

1. Soot that gathers over an oven's mouth. *Phillips.*

2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*

3. It is uſed in Scotland for the uſeleſs duſt which falls from large coals.

COOMB, or COMB, kôm. *n. ſ.* [*comble*, Fr. *tumulus*, Lat. a heap, *Skinner*.] A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels. *Bailey.*

COOP, kôp. *n. ſ.* [*kuype*, Dut.]

1. A barrel; a veſſel for the preſervation of liquids.

2. A cage; a penn for animals, as poultry or ſheep.

Gracchus was ſlain the day the chickens refuſed to eat out of the *coop*; and Claudius Pulcher underwent the like ſucceſs, when he contemned the tripudiary augurations. *Brown.*

There were a great many crammed capons together in a *coop*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To COOP, kôp. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs; to confine; to cage; to impriſon: when it is uſed abſolutely, it has often, perhaps always, the intenſive participle *up*.

That pale, that white-fac'd ſhore,
Whoſe foot ſpurns back the ocean's roaring tides,
And *coops* from other lands her iſlanders. *Shakeſp. King John.*

The Engliſhmen did *coop up* the lord Ravenſtein, that he ſtirred not; and likewiſe held in ſtrait ſiege the town. *Bacon.*

In the taking of a town the poor eſcape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and *cooped up*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Twice conquer'd cowards, now your ſhame is ſhown,
Coop'd up a ſecond time within your town!
Who dare not iſſue forth in open field. *Dryd. Æneid.*

One world ſuffic'd not Alexander's mind;
Coop'd up he ſeem'd, in earth and ſeas confin'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Coop'd up in a narrow iſle, obſerving dreams
With flattering wizards. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The Trojans, *coop'd* within their walls ſo long,
Unbar their gates, and iſſue in a throng. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in compariſon of law or phyſick, of aſtrology or chymiſtry, *coops* the underſtanding *up* within narrow bounds, and hinders it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world. *Locke.*

They are *cooped* in cloſe by the laws of their countries, and the ſtrict guards of thoſe whoſe intereſt it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

What! *coop* whole armies in our walls again! *Pope.*

COOPE'E, kô-pê'. *n. ſ.* [*coupé*, Fr.] A motion in dancing.

CO'OPER, kô'-pûr. *n. ſ.* [from *coop*.] One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artificers and tradeſmen, belonging to ſome towns corporate, ſuch as weavers and *coopers*, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privilege and juriſdiction. *Child.*

CO'OPERAGE, kô'-pûr-îdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *cooper*.] The price paid for cooper's work.

To COO'PERATE, kô-ôp'-êr-ât. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Lat.]

1. To labour jointly with another to the ſame end: it has *with* before the agent, and *to* before the end.

It puzzleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps would otherwiſe *cooperate with* him, and makes a man walk almoſt alone to his own ends. *Bacon.*

By giving man a free will, he allows man that higheſt ſatisfaction and privilege of *cooperating to* his own felicity. *Boyle.*

2. To concur in producing the ſame effect.

His mercy will not forgive offenders, or his benignity *cooperate to* their converſions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

All theſe cauſes *cooperating*, muſt, at laſt, weaken their motion. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

The ſpecial acts and impreſſions by which the Divine Spirit introduces this charge, and how far human liberty *cooperates with* it, are ſubjects beyond our comprehenſion. *Rogers.*

COOPERA'TION, kô-ôp-êr-â'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *cooperate*.] The act of contributing or concurring to the ſame end.

We might work any effect without and againſt matter; and this not holpen by the *cooperation* of angels or ſpirits, but only by the unity and harmony of nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

COO'PERATIVE, kô-ôp'-êr-â-tîv. *adj.* [from *cooperate*.] Promoting the ſame end jointly.

COOPERA'TOR, kô-ôp'-êr-â-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *cooperate*.] He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the ſame end with others.

COOPTA'TION, kô-ôp-tâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*coopto*, Lat.] Adoption; aſſumption.

COO'RDINATE, kô-â'r-dî-nêt. *adj.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Holding the ſame rank; not being ſubordinate. Thus ſhellfiſh may be divided into two *coordinate* kinds, cruſtaceous and teſtaceous; each of which is again divided into many ſpecies, *ſubordinate* to the kind, but *coordinate* to each other.

The word Analyſis ſignifies the general and particular heads of a diſcourſe, with their mutual connexions, both *coordinate* and ſubordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. *Watts.*

COO'RDINATELY, kô-â'r-dî-nêt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *coordinate*.] In the ſame rank; in the ſame relation; without ſubordination.

COO'RDINATENESS, kô-â'r-dî-nêt-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *coordinate*.] The ſtate of being coordinate.

COO'RDINATION, kô-â'r-dî-nâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *coordinate*.] The ſtate of holding the ſame rank; of ſtanding in the ſame relation to ſomething higher; collateralneſs.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *coordination* of power, a wholeſome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

When theſe petty intrigues of a play are ſo ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I muſt grant that Lyſidius has reaſon to tax that want of due connexion; for *coordination* in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a ſtate. *Dryden on Dramatic Poeſy.*

COOT, kôt. *n. ſ.* [*maer-koet*, Dut. *cotée*, Fr.] A ſmall black water-fowl, ſeen often in fens and marſhes.

A lake, the haunt
Of *coots*, and of the fiſhing cormorant. *Dryden's Fables.*

COP, kôp'. *n. ſ.* [*kop*, Dut. cop, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing riſing to a head: as, a *cop*, vulgarly *cock*, of hay; a *cob-caſtle*, properly *cop-caſtle*, a ſmall caſtle or houſe on a hill; a *cob* of cherry-ſtones, for *cop*, a pile of ſtones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.

CO'PAL, kôpl'. *n. ſ.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPA'RCENARY, kô-pâ'r-sê-nêr-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *coparcener*.] Joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance.

In deſcent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of ſons, the chief houſe is allotted to the eldeſt daughter. *Hale's Hiſtory of Common Law.*

COPA'RCENER, kŏ-pȧ'r-sĕ-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.]

Coparceners are otherwiſe called parceners; and, in common law, are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor. *Cowell.*

This great lordſhip was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of theſe portions, the *coparceners* ſeverally exerciſed the ſame juriſdiction royal, which the earl marſhal and his ſons had uſed in the whole province. *Davies on Ireland.*

Copa'rceny, kŏ-pȧ'r-sĕ-nȳ. *n. ſ.* An equal ſhare of coparceners.

Phillips's World of Words.

COPA'RTNER, kŏ-pȧ'rt-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [*co* and *partner*.] One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair; one equally concerned; a ſharer; a partaker; a partner. *Milton* has uſed it both with *of* and *in*.

Our faithful friends,
Th' aſſociates and *copartners of* our loſs.
Milton's Par. Loſt.

Shall I to him make known
As yet my change, and give him to partake
Full happineſs with me? Or rather not;
But keep the odds of knowledge in my pow'r,
Without *copartner*? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Rather by them
I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell
Copartner in theſe regions of the world.
Milton's Par. Regained.

Copa'rtnership, kŏ-pȧ'rt-nŭr-ship. *n. ſ.* [from *copartner*.] The ſtate of bearing an equal part, or poſſeſſing an equal ſhare.

In caſe the father left only daughters, the daughters equally ſucceeded to their father as in *copartnerſhip*. *Hale.*

Co'patain, kŏ'-pȧ-tȧn. *adj.* [from *cop*.] High raiſed; pointed. *Hanmer.*

Oh, fine villain! a ſilken doublet, a velvet hoſe, a ſcarlet cloke, and a *copatain* hat.
Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.

Copa'yva, kŏ-pȧ'-vȧ. *n. ſ.* [It is ſometimes written *capivi*, *copivi*, *capayva*, *copayva*, *cupayva*, *cupayba*.] A gum which diſtils from a tree in Braſil. It is much uſed in diſorders of the urinary paſſages.

Cope, kŏ'p. *n. ſ.* [See Cop.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. A ſacerdotal cloak, or veſtment worn in ſacred miniſtration.
3. Any thing which is ſpread over the head; as the concave of the ſkies; any archwork over a door.

All theſe things that are contained
Within this goodly *cope*, both moſt and leaſt,
Their being have, and daily are increaſt. *Spenſer.*

Over head the diſmal hiſs
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,
And flying vaulted either hoſt with fire;
So, under fiery *cope*, together ruſh'd
Both battles main. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The ſcholar believes there is no man under the *cope* of heaven, who is ſo knowing as his maſter.
Dryden.

To **Cope**, kŏ'p. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* over head. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. To contend with; to oppoſe.

Know my name is loſt,
By treaſon's tooth bare gnawn, and canker-bit;
Yet am I noble as the adverſary
I come to *cope*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To reward; to give in return.

I and my friend
Have, by your wiſdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thouſand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shak.*

To **Cope**, kŏ'p. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to ſtruggle; to ſtrive. It has *with* before the thing or perſon oppoſed. [In this ſenſe it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of *Junius* derives it from *koopen* to *buy*, or ſome other word of the ſame import; ſo that to *cope with* ſignifies to *interchange blows*, or any thing elſe, with another.]

Let our trains
March by us, that we may peruſe the men
We ſhould have *cop'd withal*. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

It is likely thou wilt undertake
A thing, like death, to chide away this ſhame,
That *copes with* death itſelf, to 'ſcape from it.
Shakeſp.

But Eve was Eve;
This far his over-match, who, ſelf-deceiv'd,
And raſh, beforehand had no better weigh'd
The ſtrength he was to *cope with*, or his own.
Milton.

They perfectly underſtood both the hares and the enemy they were to *cope withal*. *L'Eſtrange.*

On every plain,
Hoſt *cop'd with* hoſt, dire was the din of war.
Philips.

Their generals have not been able to *cope with* the troops of Athens, which I have conducted.
Addiſon's Whig Examiner.

If the mind apply itſelf firſt to eaſier ſubjects, and things near a-kin to what is already known; and then advance to the more remote and knotty parts of knowledge by ſlow degrees, it will be able, in this manner, to *cope with* great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing and happy ſucceſs. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. To encounter; to interchange kindneſs or ſentiments.

Thou freſh piece
Of excellent witchcraft, who of force muſt know
The royal fool thou *cop'ſt with*. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

Thou art e'en as juſt a man,
As e'er my converſation *cop'd withal*.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

To **Cope**, kŏ'p. *v. a.* To embrace. Not in uſe.

I will make him tell the tale anew;
Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when,
He hath, and is again to *cope* your wife.
Shakeſp. Othello.

Co'pesmate, kŏ'ps-mȧt. *n. ſ.* [perhaps for *cutſmate*, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the ſame *cope*, for houſe.] Companion; friend. An old word.

Ne ever ſtaid in place, ne ſpake to wight,
Till that the fox his *copeſmate* he had found.
Hubberd's Tale.

Co'pier, kŏp'-pȳ-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *copy*.]

1. One that copies; a tranſcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and tranſcribers. *Addiſon on Coins.*

2. One that imitates; a plagiary; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, and a poet but a plagiary of others. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Let the faint copier, on old Tiber's ſhore,
Nor mean the taſk, each breathing buſt explore;
Line after line with painful patience trace,
This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace.
Tickel.

Co'ping, kŏ'-pin. *n. ſ.* [from *cope*.] The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall.

All theſe were of coſtly ſtones, even from the foundation unto the *coping*. *1 Kings*, vii. 9.

The *coping*, the modillions, or dentils, make a noble ſhew by their graceful projections.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

CO'PIOUS, kŏ'-pyŭs. *adj.* [*copia*, Lat.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

Roſe, as in dance, the ſtately trees, and ſpread
Their branches hung with *copious* fruit. *Milton.*

Full meaſure only bounds
Exceſs, before the all-bounteous king, who ſhow'r'd
With *copious* hand, rejoicing in their joy. *Milton.*

This alkaline acrimony indicates the *copious* uſe of vinegar and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its *copious* treaſures forth
In various converſe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not conciſe.

Hail, Son of God, Saviour of men! thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my ſong
Henceforth, and never ſhall my harp thy praiſe
Forget, nor from thy Father's praiſe disjoin.
Milton.

Co'piously, kŏ'-pyŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.
2. At large; without brevity or conciſeneſs; diffuſely.

Theſe ſeveral remains have been ſo *copiouſly* deſcribed by abundance of travellers, and other writers, that it is very difficult to make any new diſcoveries on ſo beaten a ſubject. *Addiſon.*

Co'piousness, kŏ'-pyŭs-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *copious*.]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.
2. Diffuſion; exuberance of ſtyle.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the *copiouſneſs* of Homer, and the Latin poet made it his buſineſs to reach the conciſeneſs of Demoſthenes. *Dryden.*

Co'pist, kŏ'-pist. *n. ſ.* [from *copy*.] A copier; a tranſcriber; an imitator.

Co'pland, kŏp'-lȧnd. *n. ſ.* A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle. *Dict.*

Co'pped, kŏpt'. *adj.* [from *cop*.] Riſing to a top or head.

It was broad in its baſis, and roſe *copped* like a ſugar-loaf. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A galeated eſchinus being *copped* and ſomewhat conic. *Woodward.*

Co'ppel, kŏp'-pil. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly ſpelt; as *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cupple*; but I cannot find its etymology.] An inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry, in the form of a diſh, made of aſhes, well waſhed, to cleanſe them from all their ſalt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its uſe is to try and purify gold and ſilver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and expoſing it in the *coppel* to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in droſs, which is called the litharge of gold and ſilver. The refiners call the *coppel* a teſt. *Harris.*

CO'PPER, kŏp'-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [*koper*, Dut. *cuprum*, Lat.] One of the ſix primitive metals.

Copper is the moſt ductile and malleable metal, after gold and ſilver. Of a mixture of *copper* and lapis calaminaris is formed braſs; a compoſition of *copper* and tin makes bell-metal; and *copper* and braſs, melted in equal quantities, produces what the French call bronze, uſed for figures and ſtatues. *Chambers.*

Copper is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter than ſilver, lead, and gold. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Two veſſels of fine *copper*, precious as gold.
Ezra, viii. 27.

Co'pper, kŏp'-pŭr. *n. ſ.* A veſſel made of copper: commonly uſed for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

They boiled it in a *copper* to the half; then they poured it into earthen veſſels. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Copper-nose, kŏp'-pŭr-nōs. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *noſe.*] A red noſe.

He having colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praiſe for a good complexion: I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper-noſe.* *Shakeſp.*

Gutta roſacea ariſeth in little hard tubercles, affecting the face all over with great itching, which being ſcratched, looks red, and riſes in great welks, rendering the viſage fiery; and makes *copper-noſes*, as we generally expreſs them. *Wiſeman.*

Copper-plate, kŏp'-pŭr-plăt. *n. ſ.* A plate on which pictures are engraven for the neater impreſſion, diſtinguiſhed from a wooden cut.

Copper-work, kŏp'-pŭr-wŭrk. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *work.*] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

This is like theſe wrought at *copper-works.* *Woodward.*

Co'pperas, kŏp'-pĕr-ăs. *n. ſ.* [*kopperooſe*, Dut. *couperouſe*, Fr. ſuppoſed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three ſorts of vitriol; the green, the bluiſh green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly ſold here for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of ſtones found on the ſea-ſhore in Eſſex, Hampſhire, and ſo weſtward, ordinarily called gold ſtones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are expoſed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time breaks and diſſolves the ſtones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which is firſt put old iron, which, in boiling, diſſolves. This factitious *copperas*, in many reſpects, agrees with the native green vitriol. *Chambers. Hill.*

It may be queſtioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or *copperas* be tranſmuted, from the cognation of *copperas* with copper, and the iron remaining after converſion. *Brown.*

Co'ppersmith, kŏp'-pŭr-ſmĭth. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *ſmith.*] One that manufactures copper.

Salmoneus, as the Grecian tale is,
Was a mad *copperſmith* of Elis;
Up at his forge by morning peep. *Swift.*

Co'pperworm, kŏp'-pŭr-wŭrm. *n. ſ.* [*teredo*, Lat.]

1. A little worm in ſhips.
2. A worm that fretteth garments.
3. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainſworth.*

Co'ppery, kŏp-pŭr-ȳ. *adj.* [from *copper.*] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some ſprings of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick ſalts, diſſolve the body of iron put into the ſpring, and depoſite, in lieu of the irony particles carried off, *coppery* particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

CO'PPICE, kŏp'-pĭs. *n. ſ.* [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper* to cut or lop. It is often written *copſe.*] Low woods cut at ſtated times for fuel; a place over-run with bruſhwood.

A land, each ſide whereof was bounded both with high timber trees, and *copſes* of far more humble growth. *Sidney.*

Upon the edge of yonder *coppice*,
A ſtand, where you may have the faireſt ſhoot. *Shakeſp.*

In *coppice* woods, if you leave ſtaddles too thick, they run to buſhes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon.*

The willows, and the hazel *copſes* green,
Shall now no more be ſeen
Fanning their joyous leaves to their ſoft lays. *Milton.*

Raiſe trees in your ſeminaries and nurſeries, and you may tranſplant them for *coppice* ground, walks, or hedges. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall upon the diſcovery of coal-mines. *Locke.*

Co'pple-dust, kŏp'l-dŭſt. *n. ſ.* [probably for *coppel*, or *cupel duſt.*] Powder uſed in purifying metals, or the groſs parts ſeparated by the cupel.

It may be alſo tried by incorporating powder of ſteel, or *copper-duſt*, by pouncing into the quickſilver. *Bacon.*

Copple-stones, kŏp'l-ſtōns, are lumps and fragments of ſtone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

Co'ppled, kŏp'ld. *adj.* [from *cop.*] Riſing in a conick form; riſing to a point.

There is ſome difference in this ſhape, ſome being flatter on the top, others more *coppled.* *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Copse, kŏps'. *n. ſ.* [abbreviated from *coppice.*] Short wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with ſhort wood.

The eaſt quarters of the ſhire are not deſtitute of *copſe* woods. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Oaks and brambles, if the *copſe* be burn'd,
Confounded lie, to the ſame aſhes turn'd. *Waller.*

But in what quarter of the *copſe* it lay,
His eye by certain level could ſurvey. *Dryden's Fables.*

To **Copse**, kŏps'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preſerve underwoods.

The neglect of *copſing* wood cut down, hath been of very evil conſequence. *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.*

CO'PULA, kŏp'-ŭ-lă. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The word which unites the ſubject and predicate of a propoſition; as, *books* are *dear.*

The *copula* is the form of a propoſition; it repreſents the act of the mind, affirming or denying. *Watts's Logick.*

To **CO'PULATE**, kŏp'-ŭ-lăt. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of cuſtom, ſimple and ſeparate, be great, the force of cuſtom *copulate*, and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon.*

To **Co'pulate**, kŏp'-ŭ-lăt. *v. n.* To come together as different ſexes.

Not only the perſons ſo *copulating* are infected, but alſo their children. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Copula'tion, kŏp-ŭ-lă'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *copulate.*] The congreſs or embrace of the two ſexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhoneſt. *Hooker.*

Co'pulative, kŏp'-ŭ-lă-tĭv. *adj.* [*copulativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propoſitions are thoſe which have more ſubjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions: as, riches *and* honours are temptations to pride; Cæſar conquered the Gauls *and* the Britons; neither gold *nor* jewels will purchaſe immortality. *Watts's Logick.*

CO'PY, kŏp'-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, low Lat. *quod cuipiam facta eſt* copia *exſcribendi. Junius* inclines, after his manner, to derive it from κόπος labour; becauſe, ſays he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A tranſcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's ſelf were loſt, we might
From your fair mind new *copies* write. *Waller.*

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Denham.*

He ſtept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but alſo the *copy* of his perfections, a kind of image or repreſentation of the Deity in ſmall. *South's Sermons.*

The Romans having ſent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for *copies* of the beſt laws, choſe ten legiſlators to put them into form. *Swift.*

2. An individual book; one of many books: as, *a good* or *fair* copy.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no ſmall charge, as they could not be had otherwiſe than in written *copies.* *Hooker.*

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the *copy* of our conference;
In bed he ſlept not, for my urging it;
At board he fed not, for my urging it. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

Let him firſt learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The firſt of them I have forgotten, and cannot eaſily retrieve, becauſe the *copy* is at the preſs. *Dryden.*

4. An inſtrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'ſt that Banquo and his Fleance lives;
But in them nature's *copy* 's not eternal. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

Copy-book, kŏp'-pȳ-bŏk. *n. ſ.* [*copy* and *book.*] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

Copy-hold, kŏp'-pȳ-hōld. *n. ſ.* [*copy* and *hold.*] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of his lord's court: for the ſteward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, ſo he regiſters ſuch tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the tranſcript of this is called the court roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence. This is called a baſe tenure, becauſe it holds at the will of the lord; yet not ſimply, but according to the cuſtom of the manor: ſo that if a copy-holder break not the cuſtom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleaſure. Theſe cuſtoms of manors vary, in one point or other, almoſt in every manor. Some *copy-holds* are finable, and ſome certain: that which is finable, the lord rates at what fine or income he pleaſes, when the tenant is admitted into it; that which is certain, is a kind of inheritance, and called in many places cuſtomary; becauſe the tenant dying, and the hold being void, the next of blood paying the cuſtomary fine, as two ſhillings for an acre, or ſo, cannot be denied his admiſſion. Some copy-holders have, by cuſtom, the wood growing upon their own land, which by law they could not have. Some hold by the verge in ancient demeſne; and though they hold by copy, yet are they, in account, a kind of freeholder; for, if ſuch a one commit felony, the king hath *annum, diem*, and *vaſtum*, as in caſe of freehold. Some others hold by common tenure, called mere *copy-hold*; and, they committing felony, their land eſcheats to the lord of the manor. *Cowell.*

If a cuſtomary tenant die, the widow ſhall have what the law calls her free bench in all his *copyhold* lands. *Addiſon.*

Copy-holder, kŏp'-pȳ-hôl-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *copyhold.*] One that is poſſeſſed of land in copyhold.

To **Co'py**, kŏp'-pȳ. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tranſcribe; to write after an original: it has ſometimes *out*, a kind of pleonaſm.

He who hurts a harmleſs neighbour's peace,
Who loves a lye, lame ſlander helps about,
Who writes a libel, or who *copies out*. *Pope's Epiſt.*

2. To imitate; to propoſe to imitation; to endeavour to reſemble.

He that borrows other men's experience, with this deſign of *copying* it *out*, poſſeſſes himſelf of one of the greateſt advantages. *Decay of Piety.*

Set the examples, and their ſouls inflame
To *copy out* their great forefathers fame.
Dryden's King Arthur.

To *copy* her few nymphs aſpir'd,
Her virtues fewer ſwains admir'd. *Swift.*

To **Co'py**, kŏp'-pȳ. *v. n.*

1. To do any thing in imitation of ſomething elſe.

Some imagine, that whatſoever they find in the picture of a maſter, who has acquired reputation, muſt of neceſſity be excellent; and never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good things. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. It has ſometimes *from* before the thing imitated.

When a painter *copies from* the life, he has no privilege to alter features and lineaments, under pretence that his picture will look better. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes *after.*

Several of our countrymen, and Mr. Dryden in particular, ſeem very often to have *copied after* it in their dramatick writings, and in their poems upon love. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **Coque't**, kŏ-kĕt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with compliments and amorous tattle; to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour, my lord looking on to ſee how the gameſters play, and I railing at you both. *Swift.*

To **Coque't**, kŏ-kĕt'. *v. n.* To act the lover; to entice by blandiſhments.

Phyllis, who but a month ago
Was married to the Tunbridge beau,
I ſaw *coquetting* t' other night,
In publick, with that odious knight. *Swift.*

Coque'try, kŏ-kĕt'-rȳ. *n. ſ.* [*coqueterie*, Fr.] Affectation of amorous advances; deſire of attracting notice.

I was often in company with a couple of charming women, who had all the wit and beauty one could deſire in female companions, without a daſh of *coquetry*, that from time to time gave me a great many agreeable torments. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

COQUE'TTE, kŏ-kĕt'. *n. ſ.* [*coquette*, Fr. from *coquart* a prattler.] A gay, airy girl; a girl who endeavours to attract notice.

The light *coquettes* in ſylphs aloft repair,
And ſport and flutter in the fields of air. *Pope.*

A *coquette* and a tinder-box are ſparkled.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

Co'racle, kŏr'-ăkl. *n. ſ.* [*cwrwgle*, Welſh, probably from *corium* leather, Lat.] A boat uſed in Wales by fiſhers, made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker work.

CO'RAL, kŏr'-ăl. *n. ſ.* [*corallium*, Lat.]

1. Red *coral* is a plant of as great hardneſs and ſtony nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long expoſure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that *coral* is ſoft while in the ſea, proceeds from a ſoft and thin coat, of a cruſtaceous matter, covering it while it is growing, and which is taken off before it is packed up for uſe. The whole *coral* plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variouſly ramified. It is thickeſt at the ſtem, and its branches grow gradually ſmaller. It grows to ſtones, without a root, or without any way penetrating them; but as it is found to grow, and take in its nouriſhment, in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and ſeeds, or at leaſt a matter analogous to ſeeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

In the ſea, upon the ſouth-weſt of Sicily, much *coral* is found. It is a ſubmarine plant; it hath no leaves; it brancheth only when it is under water. It is ſoft, and green of colour; but being brought into the air, it becometh hard and ſhining red, as we ſee. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

This gentleman, deſirous to find the nature of *coral*, cauſed a man to go down a hundred fathom into the ſea, with expreſs orders to take notice whether it were hard or ſoft in the place where it groweth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He hears the crackling ſound of *coral* woods,
And ſees the ſecret ſource of ſubterranean floods.
Dryden's Virgil.

A turret was inclos'd
Within the wall, of alabaſter white,
And crimſon *coral*, for the queen of night,
Who takes in Sylvan ſports her chaſte delight.
Dryden.

Or where 's the ſenſe, direct or moral,
That teeth are pearl, or lips are *coral?* *Prior.*

2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to aſſiſt them in breeding teeth.

Her infant grandame's *coral* next it grew;
The bells ſhe gingled, and the whiſtle blew. *Pope.*

Coral-tree, kŏr'-ăl-trē. *n. ſ.* [*corallodendron*, Lat.]

It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful ſcarlet flowers; but never any ſeeds in the European gardens. *Miller.*

Co'ralline, kŏr'-ăl-līn. *adj.* [*corallinus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of coral; approaching to coral.

At ſuch time as the ſea is agitated, it takes up into itſelf terreſtrial matter of all kinds, and in particular the *coralline* matter, letting it fall again, as it becomes calm. *Woodward.*

Co'ralline, kŏr'-ăl-līn. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

Coralline is a ſea plant uſed in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardneſs, ſometimes greeniſh, ſometimes yellowiſh, often reddiſh, and frequently white. *Hill.*

In Falmouth there is a ſort of ſand, or rather *coralline*, that lies under the owſe. *Mortim. Huſb.*

Co'ralloid, } kŏr'-ăl-loid. { *adj.* [κοραλλοειδής.] Reſembling coral.
Co'ralloidal, }

Now that plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water, without approachment of air, we have experiment in coralline, with many *coralloidal* concretions. *Brown.*

The pentadrous, columnar, *coralloid* bodies, that are compoſed of plates ſet lengthways of the body, and paſſing from the ſurface to the axis of it.
Woodward on Foſſils.

Cora'nt, kŏ-rănt'. *n. ſ.* [*courant*, Fr.] A lofty ſprightly dance.

It is harder to dance a *corant* well than a jigg; ſo in converſation, even, eaſy, and agreeable, more than points of wit. *Temple.*

I would as ſoon believe a widow in great grief for her huſband, becauſe I ſaw her dance a *corant* about his coffin. *Walſh.*

Co'rban, kŏr'-băn. *n. ſ.* [קרבנ.] An alms-baſket; a receptacle of charity; a gift; an alms.

They think to ſatisfy all obligations to duty by their *corban* of religion. *King Charles.*

Corban ſtands for an offering or gift made to God, or his temple. The Jews ſometimes ſwore by *corban*, or the gifts offered unto God. If a man made all his fortune *corban*, or devoted it to God, he was forbidden to uſe it. If all that he was to give his wife, or his father and mother, was declared *corban*, he was no longer permitted to allow them neceſſary ſubſiſtence. Even debtors were permitted to defraud their creditors, by conſecrating their debt to God. Our Saviour reproaches the Jews, in the Goſpel, with theſe uncharitable and irreligious vows. By this word ſuch perſons were likewiſe meant, as devoted themſelves to the ſervice of God and his temple. *Corban* ſignifies alſo the treaſury of the temple, where the offerings, which were made in money, were depoſited. *Calmet.*

Corbe, kŏr'b. *adj.* [*courbe*, Fr.] Crooked.

For ſiker thy head very tottie is,
So thy *corbe* ſhoulder it leans amiſs.
Spenſer's Paſtorals.

Co'rbeils, kŏr'-bēlz. *n. ſ.* Little baſkets uſed in fortification, filled with earth, and ſet upon the parapet, to ſhelter the men in firing upon the beſiegers.

Co'rbel, kŏr'-bĕl. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] The repreſentation of a baſket, ſometimes placed on the heads of the caryatides.

Co'rbel, } kŏr'-bĕl. { *n. ſ.*
Co'rbil, }

1. A ſhort piece of timber ſticking out ſix or eight inches from a wall, ſometimes placed for ſtrength under the ſemigirders of a platform.

2. A niche or hollow left in walls for figures or ſtatues. *Chambers.*

CORD, kå'rd. *n. ſ.* [*cort*, Welſh; *chorda*, Lat.; *corde*, Fr.]

1. A rope; a ſtring compoſed of ſeveral ſtrands or twiſts.

She let them down by a *cord* through the window. *Joſ.* ii. 5.

Form'd of the fineſt complicated thread,
Theſe num'rous *cords* are thro' the body ſpread.
Blackmore.

2. The cords extended in ſetting up tents, furniſh ſeveral metaphors in ſcripture.

Thine eyes ſhall ſee Jeruſalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that ſhall not be taken down; none of the ſtakes thereof ſhall ever be removed, neither ſhall any of the *cords* thereof be broken.
Iſaiah, xxxiii. 20.

3. A quantity of wood for fuel, ſuppoſed to be meaſured with a cord; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

Cord-maker, kå'rd-mā-kŭr. *n. ſ.* [*cord* and *make.*] One whoſe trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

Cord-wood, kå'rd-wŭd. *n. ſ.* [*cord* and *wood.*] Wood piled up for fuel, to be ſold by the cord.

To **Cord**, kå'rd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to faſten with cords; to cloſe by a bandage.

Co'rdage, kå'r-dīdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *cord.*] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ſhip.

Our *cordage* from her ſtore, and cables, ſhould be made,
Of any in that kind moſt fit for marine trade.
Drayton.

They faſtened their ſhips, and rid at anchor with cables of iron chains, having neither canvas nor *cordage*. *Raleigh.*

Spain furniſhed a ſort of ruſh called ſpartum, uſeful for *cordage* and other parts of ſhipping.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

Co'rded, kå'r-dīd. *adj.* [from *cord.*] Made of ropes.

This night he meaneth, with a *corded* ladder,
To climb celeſtial Silvia's chamber window. *Shak.*

Cordeli'er, kŏr-dĕ-lĕ'r. *n. ſ.* A Franciſcan friar: ſo named from the cord which ſerves him for a cincture.

And who to aſſiſt but a grave *cordelier*. *Prior.*

CO'RDIAL, kå'r-dyål. *n. ſ.* [from *cor* the heart, Lat.]

1. A medicine that increaſes the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.

2. Any medicine that increaſes ſtrength.

A *cordial*, properly ſpeaking, is not always what increaſeth the force of the heart; for, by increaſing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory diſeaſes. Whatever increaſeth the natural or animal ſtrength, the force of moving the fluids and muſcles, is a *cordial*: theſe are ſuch ſubſtances as bring the ſerum of the blood into the propereſt condition for circulation and nutrition; as broths made of animal ſubſtances, milk, ripe fruits, and whatever is endued with a wholeſome but not pungent taſte. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

Then with ſome *cordials* ſeek for to appeaſe
The inward languor of my wounded heart,
And then my body ſhall have ſhortly eaſe;
But ſuch ſweet *cordials* paſs phyſicians art. *Spenſer.*

Cordials of pity give me now,
For I too weak for purges grow. *Cowley.*

Your warrior offspring that upheld the crown,
The ſcarlet honour of your peaceful gown,
Are the moſt pleaſing objects I can find,
Charms to my ſight, and *cordials* to my mind. *Dryden.*

Co'rdial, kå'r-dyål. *adj.*

1. Reviving; invigorating; reſtorative.

It is a thing I make, which hath the king
Five times redeem'd from death: I do not know
What is more *cordial*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

He only took *cordial* waters, in which we infuſed ſometimes purgatives. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocriſy.

Doctrines are infuſed among chriſtians, which are apt to obſtruct or intercept the *cordial* ſuperſtructing of Chriſtian life of renovation, where the foundation is duly laid. *Hammond.*

He, with looks of *cordial* love,
Hung over her enamour'd. *Milton.*

Co'rdiality, kår-dyål'-ĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *cordial*.]

1. Relation to the heart.

That the antients had any ſuch reſpects of *cordiality*, or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted. *Brown.*

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy.

Co'rdially, kår'-dyål-ŷ. *adv.* [from *cordial*.] Sincerely; heartily; without hypocriſy.

Where a ſtrong inveterate love of ſin has made any doctrine or propoſition wholly unſuitable to the heart, no argument, or demonſtration, no nor miracle whatſoever, ſhall be able to bring the heart *cordially* to cloſe with, and receive it. *South's Serm.*

Co'rdiner, kå'r-dĭ-nĕr. *n. ſ.* [*cordonnier*, Fr.] A ſhoemaker. It is ſo uſed in divers ſtatutes.

CO'RDON, kŏ'r-dŏn. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] In fortification, a row of ſtones jutting out before the rampart and the baſis of the parapet. *Chambers.*

CO'RDWAIN, kå'rd-wån. *n. ſ.* [*Cordovan* leather, from *Cordova* in Spain.] Spaniſh leather.

Her ſtraight legs moſt bravely were embay'd
In golden buſkins of coſtly *cordwain*. *Fairy Queen.*

Cordwa'iner, kå'rd-wån-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [uncertain whether from *Cordovan*, Spaniſh leather, or from *cord*, of which ſhoes were formerly made, and are now uſed in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. *Trevoux*.] A ſhoemaker.

CORE, kŏ'r. *n. ſ.* [*cœur*, Fr.; *cor*, Lat.]

1. The heart.

Give me that man
That is not paſſion's ſlave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*; ay, in my heart of heart. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. The inner part of any thing.

In the *core* of the ſquare ſhe raiſed a tower of a furlong high. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Dig out the *cores* below the ſurface. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

They waſteful eat,
Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd *core*. *Thomſon.*

3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernels.

It is reported that trees, watered perpetually with warm water, will make a fruit with little or no *core* or ſtone. *Bacon.*

4. The matter contained in a boil or ſore.

Launce the ſore,
And cut the head; for, till the *core* be found,
The ſecret vice is fed, and gathers ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*

5. It is uſed by *Bacon* for a body or collection. [from *corps*, Fr. pronounced *core*.]

He was more doubtful of the raiſing of forces to reſiſt the rebels, than of the reſiſtance itſelf; for that he was in a *core* of people whoſe affections he ſuſpected. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Coria'ceous, kŏ-rŷ-å'-shŭs. *adj.* [*coriaceus*, Lat.]

1. Conſiſting of leather.

2. Of a ſubſtance reſembling leather.

A ſtronger projectile motion of the blood muſt occaſion greater ſecretions and loſs of liquid parts, and from thence perhaps ſpiſſitude and *coriaceous* concretions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Coria'nder, kŏ-rŷ-ån'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [*coriandrum*, Lat.] A plant.

The ſpecies are, 1. Greater *coriander*. 2. Smaller teſticulated *coriander*. The firſt is cultivated for the ſeeds, which are uſed in medicine: the ſecond ſort is ſeldom found. *Miller.*

Iſrael called the name thereof manna; and it was, like *coriander* ſeed, white. *Exodus*, xiii. 31.

CO'RINTH, kŭr'-rĭn. *n. ſ.* [from the city of that name in Greece.] A ſmall fruit, commonly called *currant*.

Now will the *corinths*, now the raſps ſupply
Delicious draughts. *Philips.*

The chief riches of Zant conſiſt in *corinths*, which the inhabitants have in great quantities. *Broome.*

Cori'nthian *Order*, kŏ-rĭn'-thyån, is generally reckoned the fourth, but by ſome the fifth, of the five orders of architecture; and is the moſt noble, rich, and delicate of them all. Vitruvius aſcribes it to Callimachus, a Corinthian ſculptor, who is ſaid to have taken the hint by paſſing by the tomb of a young lady, over which a baſket with ſome of her playthings had been placed by her nurſe, and covered with a tile; the whole having been placed over a root of acanthus. As it ſprung up, the branches encompaſſed the baſket; but arriving at the tile, bent downwards under the corners of it, forming a kind of volute. Hence Calimachus imitated the baſket by the vaſe of his capital, the tile in the abacus, and the leaves in the volute. Villalpandus imagines the *Corinthian* capital to have taken its original from an order in the temple of Solomon, whoſe leaves were thoſe of the palm-tree. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little ſtalks ariſe, of which the ſixteen volutes are formed, which ſupport the abacus. *Harris.*

Behind theſe figures are large columns of the *Corinthian order*, adorned with fruit and flowers. *Dryden.*

CORK, kå'rk. *n. ſ.* [*cortex*, Lat. *korck*, Dut.

Hic dies, anno redeunte, feſtus
Corticem *aſtrictum pice dimovebit*
Amphoræ fumum bibere inſtitutæ
Conſule Tullo. Hor.]

1. A glandiferous tree, in all reſpects like the ilex, excepting the bark, which, in the *cork* tree, is thick, ſpongy, and ſoft. *Miller.*

The *cork* tree grows near the Pyrenean hills, and in ſeveral parts of Italy, and the north of New England. *Mortimer.*

2. The bark of the cork tree uſed for ſtopples, or burnt into Spaniſh black. It is taken off without injury to the tree.

3. A piece of cork cut for the ſtopple of a bottle or barrel.

I pr'ythee take the *cork* out of thy mouth, that I may drink thy tidings. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Be ſure, nay very ſure, thy *cork* be good;
Then future ages ſhall of Peggy tell,
That nymph that brew'd and bottled ale ſo well. *King.*

Nor ſtop, for one bad *cork*, his butler's pay. *Pope.*

Corking-pin, kå'r-kĭng-pĭn'. *n. ſ.* A pin of the largeſt ſize.

When you put a clean pillow-caſe on your lady's pillow, be ſure to faſten it well with three *corking-pins*, that it may not fall off in the night. *Swift's Directions to the Chambermaid.*

Co'rky, kå'r-kŷ. *adj.* [from *cork*.] Conſiſting of cork; reſembling cork.

Bind faſt his *corky* arms. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Co'rmorant, kå'r-mŏ-rånt. *n. ſ.* [*cormorant*, Fr. from *corvus marinus*, Lat.]

1. A bird that preys upon fiſh. It is nearly of the bigneſs of a capon, with a wry bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greeniſh about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live regiſter'd upon our brazen tombs;
When, ſpite of *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this preſent breath may buy
That honour which ſhall 'bate his ſcythe's keen edge. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttock, and *cormorant*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life
Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Not far from thence is ſeen a lake, the haunt
Of coots, and of the fiſhing *cormorant*. *Dryd. Fab.*

2. A glutton.

CORN, kå'rn. *n. ſ.* [corn, Sax. *korn*, Germ. It is found in all the Teutonick dialects; as, in an old Runick rhyme,

Hagul er kaldaſtur corna.
Hail is the coldeſt grain.]

1. The ſeeds which grow in ears, not in pods; ſuch as are made into bread.

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone. *John*, xii. 25.

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of late,
When *corn* was given them gratis, you repin'd. *Shak.*

2. Grain yet unreaped, ſtanding in the field upon its ſtalk.

All the idle weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining *corn*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Landing his men, he burnt the *corn* all thereabouts, which was now almoſt ripe. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Still a murmur runs
Along the ſoft inclining fields of *corn*. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreſhed.

Thou ſhalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a ſhock of *corn* cometh in his ſeaſon. *Job*, v. 26.

4. An excreſcence on the feet, hard and painful; probably ſo called from its form; though by ſome ſuppoſed to be denominated from its *corneous* or horny ſubſtance.

Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with *corns*, we'll have a bout with you.
Shakeſp.

The man that makes his toe
What he his heart ſhould make,
Shall of a *corn* cry woe,
And turn his ſleep to wake. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Even in men, aches and hurts and *corns* do engrieve either towards rain or towards froſt.
Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.

The hardeſt part of the *corn* is uſually in the middle, thruſting itſelf in a nail; whence it has the Latin appellation of *clavis*. *Wiſeman.*

He firſt that uſeful ſecret did explain,
That pricking *corns* foretold the gath'ring rain.
Gay's Paſtorals.

It looks as there were regular accumulations and gatherings of humours, growing perhaps in ſome people as *corns*. *Arbuthnot.*

Thus Lamb, renown'd for cutting *corns*,
An offer'd fee from Radcliff ſcorns. *Swift.*

To **Corn**, kå'rn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt. The word is ſo uſed, as *Skinner* obſerves, by the old Saxons.
2. To granulate.

Corn-field, kå'rn-fēld. *n. ſ.* A field where corn is growing.

It was a lover and his laſs,
That o'er the green *corn-field* did paſs.
Shakeſp. As you like it.

You may ſoon enjoy the gallant ſights of armies, encampments, and ſtandards waving over your brother's *cornfields*. *Pope.*

Corn-flag, kå'rn-flåg. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *flag*.] A plant.

Miller enumerates eleven ſpecies of this plant, ſome with red flowers, and ſome with white.

Corn-floor, kå'rn-flőr. *n. ſ.* The floor where corn is ſtored.

Thou haſt loved a reward upon every *corn-floor*.
Hoſ. ix. 1.

Corn-flower, kårn'-flow-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *flower*.]

There be certain *corn-flowers*, which come ſeldom or never in other places, unleſs they be ſet, but only amongſt *corn*; as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and furmitory.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Corn-flowers are of many ſorts: ſome of them flower in June and July, and others in Auguſt. The ſeeds ſhould be ſown in March: they require a good ſoil. *Mortimer.*

Corn-land, kå'rn-lånd. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *land*.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

Paſtures and meadows are of ſuch advantage to huſbandry, that many prefer them to *corn lands*.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

Corn-master, kå'rn-mås-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *maſter*.] One that cultivates corn for ſale. Not in uſe.

I knew a nobleman in England, that had the greateſt audits of any man in my time; a great graſier, a great ſheep-maſter, a great timber-man, a great collier, a great *corn-maſter*, and a great leadman. *Bacon.*

Corn-marigold, kå'rn-må-rȳ-gőld. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *marigold*.] A flower.

Corn-mill, kå'rn-mĭll. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *mill*.] A mill to grind corn into meal.

Save the more laborious work of beating of hemp, by making the axle-tree of the *corn-mills* longer than ordinary, and placing pins in it to raiſe large hammers. *Mortimer.*

Corn-pipe, kå'rn-pīp. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *pipe*.] A pipe made by ſlitting the joint of a green ſtalk of corn.

Now the ſhrill *corn-pipes*, echoing loud to arms,
To rank and file reduce the ſtraggling ſwarms.
Tickel.

Corn-rocket, kå'rn-rők-kĭt. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *rocket*.] A plant.

Corn-rose, kå'rn-rőz. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of poppy.

Corn-sallad, kå'rn-sål-låd. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *ſallad*.]

Corn-ſallad is an herb, whoſe top-leaves are a ſallet of themſelves. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Co'rnage, kå'r-någ. *n. ſ.* [from *corne*, Fr. *cornu*, Lat.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invaſion by blowing a horn.

Co'rnchandler, kå'rn-tshånd-lůr. *n. ſ.* [*corn* and *chandler*.] One that retails corn.

Co'rncutter, kå'rn-kůt-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whoſe profeſſion is to extirpate corns from the foot.

The nail was not looſe, nor did ſeem to preſs into the fleſh; for there had been a *corncutter*, who had cleared it. *Wiſeman.*

I have known a *corncutter*, who, with a right education, would have been an excellent phyſician.
Spectator.

Co'rnel, kå'r-nēl.
Corne'lian-tree, kőr-nē'-lyån-trē. } *n. ſ.*
[*cornus*, Lat.]

The *cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the *cornel* or cornelian cherry, as well from the name of the tree, as the cornelian ſtone, the colour whereof it ſomewhat repreſents. The wood is very durable, and uſeful for wheel-work.
Mortimer.

Take a ſervice-tree, or a *cornelian-tree*, or an elder-tree, which we know have fruits of harſh and binding juice, and ſet them near a vine or fig-tree, and ſee whether the grapes or figs will not be the ſweeter. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

A huntreſs iſſuing from the wood,
Reclining on her *cornel* ſpear ſhe ſtood. *Dryden.*

Mean time the goddeſs, in diſdain, beſtows
The maſt and acorn, brutal food! and ſtrows
The fruits of *cornel*, as they feaſt around.
Pope's Odyſſey.

On wildings and on ſtrawberries they fed;
Cornels and bramble-berries gave the reſt,
And falling acorns furniſh'd out a feaſt.
Dryden's Ovid.

Corne'lian stone, kőr-nē'-lyån-ſtőn. See **Carnelian**.

COR'NEMUSE, kå'rn-můs. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A kind of ruſtick flute.

Co'rneous, kå'r-nȳ-ůs. *adj.* [*corneus*, Lat.] Horny; of a ſubſtance reſembling horn.

Such as have *corneous* or horny eyes, as lobſters, and cruſtaceous animals, are generally dimſighted.
Brown.

The various ſubmarine ſhrubs are of a *corneous* or ligneous conſtitution, conſiſting chiefly of a fibrous matter. *Woodward.*

CO'RNER, kå'r-nůr. *n. ſ.* [*cornel*, Welſh; *cornier*, Fr.]

1. An angle; a place incloſed by two walls or lines, which would interſect each other, if drawn beyond the point where they meet.
2. A ſecret or remote place.

There 's nothing I have done yet, o' my conſcience,
Deſerves a *corner*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

It is better to dwell in a *corner* of a houſe top, than with a brawling woman and in a wide houſe.
Proverbs, xxv. 24.

I am perſuaded that none of theſe things are hidden from him; for this thing was not done in a *corner*. *Acts*, xxvi. 26.

All the inhabitants, in every *corner* of the iſland, have been abſolutely reduced under his immediate ſubjection. *Davies.*

Thoſe vices, that lurk in the ſecret *corners* of the ſoul. *Addiſon.*

3. The extremities; the utmoſt limit: thus every corner is the whole or every part.

Might I but through my priſon, once a day,
Behold this maid, all *corners* elſe o' th' earth
Let liberty make uſe of. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

I turn'd, and tried each *corner* of my bed,
To find if ſleep were there; but ſleep was loſt. *Dryd.*

Corner-stone, kå'r-nůr-ſtőn. *n. ſ.* [*corner* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone that unites the two walls at the corner; the principal ſtone.

See you yond' coin o' th' capitol, yond *corner-ſtone?* *Shakeſp.*

A maſon was fitting a *corner-ſtone*.
Howel's Vocal Foreſt.

Corner-teeth *of a Horſe*, kå'r-nůr-tēth, are the fore teeth between the middling teeth and the tuſhes; two above and two below, on each ſide of the jaw, which ſhoot when the horſe is four years and a half old.
Farrier's Dict.

Co'rnerwise, kå'r-nůr-wīz. *adv.* [*corner* and *wiſe*.] Diagonally; with the corner in front.

Co'rnet, kå'r-nĭt. *n. ſ.* [*cornette*, Fr.]

1. A muſical inſtrument blown with the mouth: uſed anciently in war, probably in the cavalry.

Iſrael played before the Lord on pſalteries, and on timbrels, and on *cornets*. *2 Sam.* vi. 5.

Other wind inſtruments require a forcible breath; as trumpets, *cornets*, and hunter's horns.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Cornets and trumpets cannot reach his ear;
Under an actor's noſe, he 's never near.
Dryden's Juvenal.

2. A company or troop of horſe; perhaps as many as had a cornet belonging to them. This ſenſe is now diſuſed.

Theſe noblemen were appointed, with ſome *cornets* of horſe and bands of foot, to put themſelves beyond the hill where the rebels were encamped. *Bacon.*

Seventy great horſes lay dead in the field, and one *cornet* was taken. *Hayward.*

They diſcerned a body of five *cornets* of horſe very full, ſtanding in very good order to receive them. *Clarendon.*

3. The officer that bears the ſtandard of a troop.
4. *Cornet of a Horſe*, is the loweſt part of his paſtern, that runs round the coffin, and is diſtinguiſhed by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof.
Farrier's Dict.
5. A ſcarf anciently worn by Doctors. *Dict.*
6. A head dreſs. *Dict.*
7. *Cornet of Paper*, is deſcribed by *Skinner* to be a cap of paper, made by retailers for ſmall wares.

Co'rnetter, kå'r-nĭt-tĭr. *n. ſ.* [from *cornet*.] A blower of the cornet.

So great was the rabble of trumpetters, *cornetters*, and other muſicians, that even Claudius himſelf might have heard them.
Hakewill on Providence.

Co'rnice, kå'r-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [*corniche*, Fr.] The higheſt projection of a wall or column.

The *cornice* of the Palazzo Farneſe, which makes ſo beautiful an effect below, when viewed more nearly, will be found not to have its juſt meaſures.
Dryden's Dufreſnoy.

The walls were maſſy braſs, the *cornice* high
Blue metals crown'd, in colours of the ſky.
Pope's Odyſſey.

Cornice *Ring*. [In gunnery.] The next ring from the muzzle backwards. *Chambers.*

Co'rnicle, kå'r-nıkl. *n. ſ.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A little horn.

There will be found, on either ſide, two black filaments, or membranous ſtrings, which extend unto the long and ſhorter *cornicle*, upon protruſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Corni'culate, kår-nı'-ků-låt. *adj.* [from *cornu*, Lat.] A term in botany.

Corniculate plants are ſuch as produce many diſtinct and horned pods; and *corniculate* flowers are ſuch hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of ſpur, or little horn. *Chambers.*

Corni'fick, kå'r-nı-fic. *adj.* [from *cornu* and *facio*, Lat.] Productive of horns; making horns. *Dict.*

Corni'gerous, kår-nıdzh'-ê-rûs. *adj.* [*corniger*, Lat.] Horned; having horns.

Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining; as in bucks. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CORNUCO'PIÆ, kå'r-nů-kô'-pyå. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddeſs.

To **Cornu'te**, kôr-nů't. *v. a.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] To beſtow horns; to cuckold.

Cornu'ted, kôr-nů'-tıd. *adj.* [*cornutus*, Lat.] Grafted with horn; horned; cuckolded.

Cornu'to, kôr-nů'-tô. *n. ſ.* [from *cornutus*, Lat.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking *cornuto*, her huſband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealouſy. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Co'rny, kå'r-nŷ. *adj.* [from *cornu*, horn, Lat.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.

Up ſtood the *corny* reed,
Embattel'd in her field. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. [from *corn.*] Producing grain or corn.

Tell me why the ant,
'Midſt ſummer's plenty, thinks of winter's want;
By conſtant journeys careful to prepare
Her ſtores, and bringing home the *corny* ear. *Prior.*

3. Containing corn.

They lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known. *Dryden.*

Co'rollary, kôr'-ô-lår-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*corollarium*, Lat. from *corolla*; *finis coronat opus: corollair*, Fr.]

1. The concluſion: a corollary ſeems to be a concluſion, whether following from the premiſes neceſſarily or not.

Now ſince we have conſidered the malignity of this ſin of detraction, it is but a natural *corollary*, that we enforce our vigilance againſt it. *Government of the Tongue.*

As a *corollary* to this preface, in which I have done juſtice to others, I owe ſomewhat to myſelf. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

2. Surplus.

Bring a *corollary*,
Rather than want. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

CORO'NA, kôr-ô'-nå. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A large flat member of the cornice, ſo called becauſe it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip. *Chambers.*

In a cornice the gola or cymatium of the *corona*, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble ſhew by their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

Co'ronal, kôr'-ô-nål. *n. ſ.* [*corona*, Lat.] A crown; a garland.

Crown ye god Bacchus with a *coronal*,
And Hymen alſo crown with wreaths of vine. *Spenſer.*

Co'ronal, kô-rô'-nål. *adj.* Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tubercle between the ſagittal and *coronal* future. *Wiſeman.*

Co'ronary, kôr'-ô-nêr-ŷ. *adj.* [*coronarius*, Lat.]

1. Relating to a crown; ſeated on the top of the head like a crown.

The baſiliſk of older times was a proper kind of ſerpent, not above three palms long, as ſome account; and differenced from other ſerpents by advancing his head, and ſome white marks, or *coronary* ſpots, upon the crown. *Brown.*

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompaſs the heart in the manner of a garland.

The ſubſtance of the heart itſelf is moſt certainly made and nouriſhed by the blood, which is conveyed to it by the *coronary* arteries. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Corona'tion, kôr-ô-nå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *corona*, Lat.]

1. The act or ſolemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune ſmiling at her work therein, that a ſcaffold of execution ſhould grow a ſcaffold of *coronation*. *Sidney.*

Willingly I came to Denmark,
To ſhew my duty in your *coronation*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

A cough, Sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his *coronation* day. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Now empreſs fame had publiſh'd the renown
Of Sh——'s *coronation* through the town. *Dryden's Macfl.*

2. The pomp or aſſembly preſent at a coronation.

In penſive thought recal the fancied ſcene,
See *coronations* riſe on ev'ry green. *Pope.*

Co'roner, kôr'-ô-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *corona.*] An officer whoſe duty is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occaſioned; for which purpoſe a jury is impannelled.

Go thou and ſeek the *coroner*, and let him ſit o' my uncle; for he 's in the third degree of drink; he 's drowned. *Shakeſp.*

Co'ronet, kôr'-ô-nêt. *n. ſ.* [*coronetta*, Ital. the diminutive of *corona* a crown.]

1. An inferiour crown worn by the nobility. The coronet of a duke is adorned with ſtrawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interpoſed; that of an earl raiſes the pearls above the leaves; that of a viſcount is ſurrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and *coronets*; realms and iſlands were
As plates dropt from his pocket. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

All the reſt are counteſſes.
——Their *coronets* ſay ſo. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt,
Who ruin'd crowns, would *coronets* exempt. *Dryd.*

Peers and dukes, and all their ſweeping train,
And garters, ſtars, and *coronets* appear. *Pope.*

2. An ornamental head-dreſs, in poetical language.

The reſt was drawn into a *coronet* of gold, richly ſet with pearl. *Sidney.*

Under a *coronet* his flowing hair,
In curls, on either cheek play'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Co'rporal, kår'-pô-rål. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *caporal*, Fr.] The loweſt officer of the infantry, whoſe office is to place and remove the ſentinels.

The cruel *corp'ral* whiſper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would ſet me clear. *Gay.*

Corporal *of a Ship*, kå'r-pô-rål. An officer that hath the charge of ſetting the watches and ſentries, and relieving them; who ſees that all the ſoldiers and ſailors keep their arms neat and clean, and teaches them how to uſe them He has a mate under him. *Harris.*

CO'RPORAL, kå'r-pô-rål. *adj.* [*corporel*, Fr. *corpus*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of lazars and weak age,
Of indigent faint ſouls paſt *corporal* toil,
A hundred alms-houſes right well ſupplied. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Render to me ſome *corporal* ſign about her,
More evident than this. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

That God hath been otherwiſe ſeen, with *corporal* eyes, exceedeth the ſmall proportion of my underſtanding. *Raleigh.*

Beaſts enjoy greater ſenſual pleaſures, and feel fewer *corporal* pains; and are utter ſtrangers to all thoſe anxious and tormenting thoughts, which perpetually haunt and diſquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

2. Material; not ſpiritual. In the preſent language, when *body* is uſed philoſophically in oppoſition to *ſpirit*, the word *corporeal* is uſed, as, a *corporeal* being; but otherwiſe *corporal*. *Corporeal* is, having a body; *corporal*, relating to the body. This diſtinction ſeems not ancient.

Whither are they vaniſh'd?
Into the air; and what ſeem'd *corporal*
Melted, as breath, into the wind. *Shak. Macbeth.*

And from theſe *corporal* nutriments, perhaps,
Your bodies may at laſt turn all to ſpirit. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Corpora'lity, kår-pô-rål'-ı-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *corporal.*] The quality of being embodied.

If this light be not ſpiritual, yet it approacheth neareſt unto ſpirituality; and if it have any *corporality*, then, of all other, the moſt ſubtile and pure. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Co'rporally, kå'r-pô-rål-ŷ. *adv.* [from *corporal.*] Bodily.

The ſun is *corporally* conjoined with baſiliſcus. *Brown.*

CO'RPORATE, kå'r-pô-rêt. *adj.* [from *corpus*, Lat.]

1. United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal proceſſes as an individual.

Breaking forth like a ſudden tempeſt, he overrun all Munſter and Connaught, defacing and utterly ſubverting all *corporate* towns that were not ſtrongly walled. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The nobles of Athens being not at this time a *corporate* aſſembly, therefore the reſentment of the commons was uſually turned againſt particular perſons. *Swift.*

2. General; united.

They anſwer in a joint and *corporate* voice,
That now they are at fall. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Co'rporateness, kå'r-pô-rêt-nıs. *n. ſ.* [from *corporate.*] The ſtate of a body corporate; a community. *Dict.*

Corpora'tion, kår-pô-rå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *corpus*, Lat.]

A *corporation* is a body politick, authorized by the king's charter to have a common ſeal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common conſent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compaſs of their charter: even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the ſucceſſors, as a ſingle man binds his executor or heir. *Cowell.*

Of angels we are not to conſider only what they are, and do, in regard of their own being; but that alſo which concerneth them, as they are linked into a kind of *corporation* amongſt themſelves, and of ſociety with men. *Hooker.*

Of this we find ſome foot-ſteps in our law,
Which doth her root from God and nature take;
Ten thouſand men ſhe doth together draw,
And of them all one *corporation* make. *Davies.*

Co'rporature, kår-pô-rå'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being embodied. *Dict.*

Corpo'real,

Corpo′real, kår-pŏ′-ryål. *adj.* [*corporeus*, Lat.]

1. Having a body; not immaterial; not ſpiritual. See Corporal.

The ſwiftneſs of thoſe circles attribute,
Though numberleſs, to his omnipotence,
That to *corporeal* ſubſtances could add
Speed almoſt ſpiritual. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Having ſurveyed the image of God in the ſoul, we are not to omit thoſe characters that God imprinted upon the body, as much as a ſpiritual ſubſtance could be pictured upon a *corporeal*. *South's Sermons.*

God being ſuppoſed to be a pure ſpirit, cannot be the object of any *corporeal* ſenſe. *Tillotſon.*

The courſe is finiſh'd which thy fates decreed,
And thou from thy *corporeal* poiſon freed. *Dryd. Fab.*

Fix thy *corporeal* and internal eye
On the young gnat, or new engender'd fly. *Prior.*

2. It is uſed by *Swift* inaccurately for *corporal.*

I am not in a condition to make a true ſtep even on Aimſbury Downs; and I declare, that a *corporeal* falſe ſtep is worſe than a political one. *Swift.*

Corpore′ity, kår-pŏ-rē′-ĭ-tў. *n. ſ.* [from *corporeus*, Lat.] Materiality; the quality of being embodied; the ſtate of having a body; bodilineſs.

Since philoſophy affirmeth, that we are middle ſubſtances between the ſoul and the body, they muſt admit of ſome *corporeity*, which ſuppoſeth weight or gravity. *Brown.*

It is the ſaying of divine Plato, that man is nature's horizon, dividing betwixt the upper hemiſphere of immaterial intellects, and this lower of *corporeity*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The one attributed *corporeity* to God, and the other ſhape and figure. *Stillingfleet.*

Corporifica′tion, kår′-pŏ-rĭ-fĭ-kå-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *corporify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.

To **Corpo′rify**, kår-pŏ′-rĭf-ў. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To embody; to inſpiſſate into body. Not uſed.

A certain ſpirituous ſubſtance, extracted out of it, is miſtaken for the ſpirit of the world *corporified*. *Boyle.*

Corps, kŏ′r.
Corpse, kå′rps. } *n. ſ.* [*corps*, Fr. *corpus*, Lat.]

1. A body.

That lewd ribauld
Laid firſt his filthy hands on virgin cleene,
To ſpoil her dainty *corſe*, ſo fair and ſheene,
Of chaſtity and honour virginal. *Spenſer.*

2. A body, in contempt.

Though plenteous, all too little ſeems
To ſtuff this man, this vaſt unhide-bound *corps*. *Milton.*

He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That ſcorns his brittle *corps*, and ſeems aſham'd
He's not all ſpirit. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

3. A carcaſe; a dead body; a corſe.

Not a friend
Greet my poor *corps*, where my bones ſhall be thrown. *Shakeſp.*

There was the murder'd *corps* in covert laid,
And violent death in thouſand ſhapes diſplay'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

See where the *corps* of thy dead ſon approaches. *Addiſon.*

The *corpſe* was laid out upon the floor by the emperor's command: he then bid every one light his flambeau, and ſtand about the dead body. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

4. The body, in oppoſition to the ſoul.

Cold numbneſs ſtreight bereaves
Her *corps* of ſenſe, and th' air her ſoul receives. *Denham.*

5. A body of forces.

Co′rpulence, kå′r-pŭ-lĕns.
Co′rpulency, kå′r-pŭ-lĕn-sў. } *n. ſ.* [*corpulentia*, Lat.]

1. Bulkineſs of body; fleſhineſs; fulneſs of fleſh.

To what a cumberſome unwieldineſs,
And burdenous *corpulence*, my love had grown. *Donne.*

It is but one ſpecies of *corpulency*; for there may be bulk without fat, from the great quantity of muſcular fleſh, the caſe of robuſt people. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

2. Spiſſitude; groſſneſs of matter.

The muſculous fleſh ſerves for the vibration of the tail; the heavineſs and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray on the Creation.*

Co′rpulent, kå′r-pŭ-lĕnt. *adj.* [*corpulentus*, Lat.] Fleſhy; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

We ſay it is a fleſhy ſtile, when there is much periphraſis, and circuit of words; and when, with more than enough, it grows fat and *corpulent*. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

Exceſs of nouriſhment is hurtful; for it maketh the child *corpulent*, and growing in breadth rather than in height. *Bacon.*

CO′RPUSCLE, kå′r-pŭſkl. *n. ſ.* [*corpuſculum*, Lat.] A ſmall body; a particle of matter; an atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our ſatisfaction, if thoſe *corpuſcles* can be diſcovered with microſcopes. *Newton's Opticks.*

Who knows what are the figures of the little *corpuſcles* that compoſe and diſtinguiſh different bodies? *Watts's Logick.*

Corpu′scular, kŏr-pŭs′-kŭ-lĕr.
Corpuscula′rian, kŏr-pŭs-kŭ-lå′-ryån. }
adj. [from *corpuſculum*, Lat.] Relating to bodies; compriſing bodies. It is the diſtinguiſhing epithet of that philoſophy, which attempts the rational ſolution of all phyſical appearances by the action of one body upon another.

As to natural philoſophy, I do not expect to ſee any principles propoſed, more comprehenſive and intelligible than the *corpuſcularian* or mechanical. *Boyle.*

This may be ſaid, that the modern *corpuſcularians* talk, in moſt things, more intelligibly than the peripateticks. *Bentley.*

The mechanical or *corpuſcular* philoſophy, though peradventure the eldeſt, as well as the beſt in the world, had lain dead for many ages in contempt and oblivion. *Bentley.*

Co′rracle, kŏr′-åkl. See Coracle.

To **Corra′de**, kŏr-rå′d. *v. a.* [*corrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to ſcrape together.

Corradia′tion, kŏr-rå-dў-å′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point.

The impreſſion of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams, or right lines, whereof the baſis is in the object, and the vertical point in the eye; ſo as there is a *corradiation*, and conjunction of beams. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **CORRE′CT**, kŏr-rĕkt′. *v. a.* [*corrigo*, *correctum*, Lat.]

1. To puniſh; to chaſtiſe; to diſcipline.

Sad accidents, and a ſtate of affliction, is a ſchool of virtue; it *corrects* levity, and interrupts the confidence of ſinning. *Taylor.*

After he has once been *corrected* for a lye, you muſt be ſure never after to pardon it in him. *Locke on Education.*

Children being to be reſtrained by the parents only in vicious things, a look or nod only ought to *correct* them when they do amiſs. *Locke on Education.*

2. To amend; to take away faults in writings, life, or things.

This is a defect in the firſt make of ſome men's minds, which can ſcarce ever be *corrected* afterwards, either by learning or age. *Burnet's Theory, Pref.*

Correcting Nature, from what actually ſhe is in individuals, to what ſhe ought to be, and what ſhe was created. *Dryden.*

I writ, becauſe it amuſed me; I *corrected*, becauſe it was as pleaſant to me to *correct* as to write. *Pope's Preface.*

The mind may cool, and be at leiſure to attend to its domeſtick concern: to conſider what habit wants to be *corrected*, and what inclination to be ſubdued. *Rogers.*

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another, or by any method of preparation.

O happy mixture! wherein things contrary do ſo qualify and *correct* the one the danger of the other's exceſs, that neither boldneſs can make us preſume, as long as we are kept under with the ſenſe of our own wretchedneſs; nor, while we truſt in the mercy of God through Chriſt Jeſus, fear be able to tyrannize over us. *Hooker.*

As, in habitual gout or ſtone,
The only thing that can be done,
Is to *correct* your drink and diet,
And keep the inward foe in quiet. *Prior.*

In caſes of acidity, water is the proper drink: its quality of relaxing may be *corrected* by boiling it with ſome animal ſubſtances; as ivory or hartſhorn. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To remark faults.

Corre′ct, kŏr-rĕkt′. *adj.* [*correctus*, Lat.] Reviſed or finiſhed with exactneſs; free from faults.

What verſe can do, he has perform'd in this,
Which he preſumes the moſt *correct* of his. *Dryden's Aur. Prol.*

Always uſe the moſt *correct* editions: various readings will be only troubleſome where the ſenſe is complete. *Felton.*

Corre′ction, kŏr-rĕk′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *correct*.]

1. Puniſhment; diſcipline; chaſtiſement; penalty.

Wilt thou, pupil like,
Take thy *correction* mildly, kiſs the rod? *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

An offenſive wife,
That hath enrag'd him on to offer ſtrokes,
As he is ſtriking, holds his infant up,
And hangs reſolv'd *correction* in the arm
That was uprear'd to execution. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

We are all but children here under the great maſter of the family; and he is pleaſed, by hopes and fears, by mercies and *corrections*, to inſtruct us in virtue. *Watts.*

One fault was too great lenity to her ſervants, to whom ſhe gave good counſel, but too gentle *correction*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Alteration to a better ſtate; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another poet, in another age, may take the ſame liberty with my writings; if, at leaſt, they live long enough to deſerve *correction*. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

3. That which is ſubſtituted in the place of any thing wrong.

Corrections or improvements ſhould be adjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*

4. Reprehenſion; animadverſion.

They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, eſtabliſhing their aſſertions not only with great ſolidity, but ſubmitting them alſo unto the *correction* of future diſcovery. *Brown.*

5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of ſomething contrary.

To make ambitious, wholeſome, do not take
A dram of country's dulneſs; do not add
Corrections, but as chymiſts purge the bad. *Donne.*

CORRE′CTIONER, kŏr-rĕk′-shŭn-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *correction.*] One that has been in the houſe of correction; a jail-bird. This ſeems to be the meaning in *Shakeſpeare.*

I will have you ſoundly ſwinged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy famiſhed *correctioner!* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

CORRE′CTIVE, kŏr-rĕk′-tĭv. *adj.* [from *correct.*] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

Muſberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

CORRE′CTIVE, kŏr-rĕk′-tĭv. *n. ſ.*

1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiſs.

The hair, wool, feathers, and ſcales, which all animals of prey do ſwallow, are a ſeaſonable and neceſſary *corrective*, to prevent their greedineſs from filling themſelves with too ſucculent a food. *Ray on the Creation.*

Humanly ſpeaking, and according to the method of the world, and the little *correctives* ſupplied by art and diſcipline, it ſeldom fails but an ill principle has its courſe, and nature makes good its blow. *South's Sermons.*

2. Limitation; reſtriction.

There ſeems to be ſuch an inſtance in the regiment which the human ſoul exerciſeth in relation to the body, that, with certain *correctives* and exceptions, may give ſome kind of explication or adumbration thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

CORRE′CTLY, kŏr-rĕkt′-ly̆. *adv.* [from *correct.*] Accurately; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing what tenſes and participles, adverbs and prepoſitions are, ſpeak as properly and as *correctly* as moſt gentlemen who have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar ſchools. *Locke on Education.*

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

CORRE′CTNESS, kŏr-rĕkt′-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *correct.*] Accuracy; exactneſs; freedom from faults.

Too much labour often takes away the ſpirit, by adding to the poliſhing; ſo that there remains nothing but a dull *correctneſs*, a piece without any conſiderable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The ſoftneſs of the fleſh, the delicacy of the ſhape, air, and poſture, and the *correctneſs* of deſign, in this ſtatue, are inexpreſſible. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Late, very late, *correctneſs* grew our care,
When the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war.
Pope.

Thoſe pieces have never before been printed from the true copies, or with any tolerable degree of *correctneſs.* *Swift.*

CORRE′CTOR, kŏr-rĕk′-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *correct.*]

1. He that amends, or alters, by puniſhment or animadverſion.

How many does zeal urge rather to do juſtice on ſome ſins, than to forbear all ſin! How many rather to be *correctors* than practiſers of religion. *Spratt's Sermons.*

With all his faults, he ſets up to be an univerſal reformer and *corrector* of abuſes, and a remover of grievances. *Swift.*

2. He that reviſes any thing to free it from faults; as the *corrector* of the preſs, that amends the errours committed in printing.

I remember a perſon, who, by his ſtyle and literature, ſeems to have been the *corrector* of a hedge preſs in Little-Britain, proceeding gradually to an author. *Swift.*

3. In medicine.

Such an ingredient in a compoſition, as guards againſt or abates the force of another; as the lixivial ſalts prevent the grievous vellications of reſinous purges, by dividing their particles, and preventing their adheſion to the inteſtinal membranes; and as ſpices and carminative ſeeds aſſiſt the operation of ſome cathartics, by diſſipating wind. In making a medicine, ſuch a thing is called a *corrector*, which deſtroys or diminiſhes a quality that could not otherwiſe be diſpenſed with; thus turpentines are *corrector's* of quickſilver, by deſtroying its fluxility, and making it capable of mixture. *Quincy.*

To **CO′RRELATE**, kŏr-rē-lāt′. *v. n.* [from *con* and *relatus*, Lat.] To have a reciprocal relation, as father and ſon.

CO′RRELATE, kŏr′-rē-lāt. *n. ſ.* One that ſtands in the oppoſite relation.

It is one thing for a father to ceaſe to be a father, by caſting off his ſon; and another for him to ceaſe to be ſo, by the death of his ſon: in this the relation is at an end for want of a *correlate.* *South.*

CORRE′LATIVE, kŏr-rĕl′-ā-tĭv. *adj.* [*con* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having a reciprocal relation, ſo that the exiſtence of one in a particular ſtate depends upon the exiſtence of another.

Father and ſon, huſband and wife, and ſuch other *correlative* terms, ſeem nearly to belong one to another. *South.*

Giving is a relative action, and ſo requires a *correlative* to anſwer it: giving, on one part, transfers no property, unleſs there be an accepting on the other. *South.*

CORRE′LATIVENESS, kŏr-rĕl′-ā-tĭv-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *correlative.*] The ſtate of being correlative.

CORRE′PTION, kŏr-rĕp′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*corripio*, *correptum*, Lat.] Objurgation; chiding; reprehenſion; reproof.

If we muſt be talking of other people's faults, let it not be to defame, but to amend them, by converting our detraction into admonition and fraternal *correption.* *Government of the Tongue.*

To **CORRESPO′ND**, kŏr-rĕs-pŏnd′. *v. n.* [*con* and *reſpondeo*, Lat.]

1. To ſuit; to anſwer; to be proportionate; to be adequate to; to be adapted to; to fit.

The days, if one be compared with another ſucceſſively throughout the year, are found not to be equal, and will not juſtly *correſpond* with any artificial or mechanical equal meaſures of time. *Holder on Time.*

Words being but empty ſounds, any farther than they are ſigns of our ideas, we cannot but aſſent to them, as they *correſpond* to thoſe ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*

2. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPO′NDENCE, kŏr-rĕs-pŏn′-dĕns. }
CORRESPO′NDENCY, kŏr-rĕs-pŏn′-dĕn-sy̆. }
n. ſ. [from *correſpond.*]

1. Relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another.

Between the law of their heavenly operations, and the actions of men in this our ſtate of mortality, ſuch *correſpondence* there is as maketh it expedient to know in ſome ſort the one, for the other's more perfect direction. *Hooker.*

Whatever we fancy, things keep their courſe; and their habitudes, *correſpondencies*, and relations keep the ſame to one another. *Locke.*

2. Intercourſe; reciprocal intelligence.

I had diſcovered thoſe unlawful *correſpondencies* they had uſed, and engagements they had made to embroil my kingdoms. *King Charles.*

Sure the villains hold a *correſpondence*
With the enemy, and thus they would betray us.
Denham.

It happens very oddly, that the pope and I ſhould have the ſame thought much about the ſame time: my enemies will be apt to ſay, that we hold a *correſpondence* together, and act by concert in this matter. *Addiſon.*

3. Friendſhip; interchange of offices or civilities.

Let ſuch military perſons be aſſured, and well reputed of, rather than factious and popular; holding alſo good *correſpondence* with the other great men in the ſtate. *Bacon.*

CORRESPO′NDENT, kŏr-rĕs-pŏn′-dĕnt. *adj.* [from *correſpond.*] Suitable; adapted; agreeable; anſwerable.

What good or evil is there under the ſun, what action *correſpondent* or repugnant unto the law which God hath impoſed upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himſelf hath eternally purpoſed to keep. *Hooker.*

And as five zones th' etherial regions bind,
Five *correſpondent* are to earth aſſign'd. *Dryd. Ovid.*

CORRESPO′NDENT, kŏr-rĕs-pŏn′-dĕnt. *n. ſ.* One with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual meſſages or letters.

He was pleaſed to command me to ſend to him, and receive from him all his letters from and to all his *correſpondents* at home and abroad. *Denham's Dedication.*

CORRESPO′NSIVE, kŏr-rĕs-pŏn′-sĭv. *adj.* [from *correſpond.*] Anſwerable; adapted to any thing.

Priam's ſix gates i' th' city, with maſſy ſtaples,
And *correſponſive* and fulfilling bolts,
Sperre up the ſons of Troy.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

CO′RRIDOR, kŏr-ry̆-dō′r. *n. ſ.* [Fr.]

1. [In fortification.] The covert way lying round the whole compaſs of the fortifications of a place.

2. [In architecture.] A gallery or long iſle round about a building, leading to ſeveral chambers at a diſtance from each other. *Harris.*

There is ſomething very noble in the amphitheatre, though the high wall and *corridors* that went round it are almoſt intirely ruined. *Addiſon on Italy.*

CO′RRIGIBLE, kŏr′-rĭ-jĭbl. *adj.* [from *corrigo*, Lat.]

1. That which may be altered or amended.

2. He who is a proper object of puniſhment; puniſhable.

He was taken up very ſhort, and adjudged *corrigible* for ſuch preſumptuous language. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

3. Corrective; having the power to correct. Not proper, nor uſed.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; ſo that, if we will either have it ſteril with idleneſs, or manured with induſtry, the power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our will. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

CORRI′VAL, kŏr-rī′-văl. *n. ſ.* [*con* and *rival.*] Rival; competitor.

They had governours commonly out of the two families of the Geraldines and Butlers, both adverſaries and *corrivals* one againſt the other. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He, that doth redeem her thence, might wear
Without *corrival* all her dignities. *Shak. H.* IV.

CORRI′VALRY, kŏr-rī′-văl-ry̆. *n. ſ.* [from *corrival.*] Competition; oppoſition.

CORRO′BORANT, kŏr-rŏb′-ō-rănt. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power to give ſtrength.

There be divers ſorts of bracelets fit to comfort the ſpirits; and they be of three intentions, refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **CORRO'BORATE,** kỏr-rỏb'-ỏ-rảt. *v. a.* [*con* and *roboro,* Lat.]

1. To confirm; to eſtabliſh.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an ill-favoured inſtance, there is no truſting to the force of nature, nor to the bravery of words, except it be *corroborate* by cuſtom. *Bacon.*

2. To ſtrengthen; to make ſtrong.

To fortify imagination there be three ways; the authority whence the belief is derived, means to quicken and *corroborate* the imagination, and means to repeat it and refreſh it. *Bacon.*

It was ſaid that the prince himſelf had, by the ſight of foreign courts, and obſervations on the different natures of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his ſpirits, and *corroborated* his judgment. *Wotton.*

As any limb well and duly exerciſed grows ſtronger, the nerves of the body are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts.*

Corrobora'tion, kỏr-rỏb-ỏ-rả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of ſtrengthening or confirming; confirmation by ſome additional ſecurity; addition of ſtrength.

The lady herſelf procured a bull, for the better *corroboration* of the marriage. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Corro'borative, kỏr-rỏb'-ỏ-rả-tlv. *adj.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power of increaſing ſtrength.

In the cure of an ulcer, with a moiſt intemperies, as the heart is weakened by too much humidity, you are to mix *corroboratives* of an aſtringent faculty; and the ulcer alſo requireth to be dried. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **CORRO'DE,** kỏr-rỏ'd. *v. a.* [*corrodo,* Lat.] To eat away by degrees, as a menſtruum; to prey upon; to conſume; to wear away gradually.

Stateſmen purge vice with vice, and may *corrode*
The bad with bad, a ſpider with a toad;
For ſo ill thralls not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good againſt her will.
Donne.

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper, which is it that gives the colour to verdigreaſe, is wont to reduce it to a green-blue ſolution. *Boyle on Colours.*

The nature of mankind, left to itſelf, would ſoon have fallen into diſſolution, without the inceſſant and *corroding* invaſions of ſo long a time. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Hannibal the Pyreneans paſt,
And ſteepy Alps, the mounds that nature caſt;
And with *corroding* juices, as he went,
A paſſage through the living rock he rent.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Fiſhes, which neither chew their meat, nor grind it in their ſtomachs, do, by a diſſolvent liquor there provided, *corrode* and reduce it into a chylus. *Ray on the Creation.*

The blood turning acrimonious, *corrodes* the veſſels, producing almoſt all the diſeaſes of the inflammatory kind. *Arbuthnot.*

Should jealouſy its venom once diffuſe,
Corroding every thought, and blaſting all
Love's paradiſe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Corro'dent, kỏr-rỏ'-dẻnt. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or waſting any thing away.

Corrodibi'lity, kỏr-rỏ-dỷ-bll'-l-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *corrodible.*] The quality of being corroſible; poſſibility to be conſumed by a menſtruum.

Corro'dible, kỏr-rỏ'-dlbl. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible to be conſumed or corroded.

Metals, although *corrodible* by waters, yet will not ſuffer a liquation from the powerfulleſt heat communicable unto that element. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Co'rrody, kỏr-rỏ-dỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *corrodo,* Lat.] A defalcation from an allowance or ſalary, for ſome other than the original purpoſe.

Beſides theſe floating burgeſſes of the ocean, there are certain flying citizens of the air, which preſcribe for a *corrody* therein. *Carew.*

In thoſe days even noble perſons, and other meaner men, ordered *corrodies* and penſions to their chaplains and ſervants out of churches. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Corro'sible, kỏr-rỏ'-slbl. *adj.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible to be conſumed by a menſtruum. This ought to be *corrodible.*

Corro'sibleness, kỏr-rỏ'-slbl-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *corroſible.*] Suſceptibility of corroſion: rather *corrodibility.* *Dict.*

Corro'sion, kỏr-rỏ'-zhủn. *n. ſ.* [*corrodo,* Lat.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

Corroſion is a particular ſpecies of diſſolution of bodies, either by an acid or a ſaline menſtruum. It is almoſt wholly deſigned for the reſolution of bodies moſt ſtrongly compacted, as bones and metals; ſo that the menſtruums here employed have a conſiderable moment or force. Theſe liquors, whether acid or urinous, are nothing but ſalts diſſolved in a little phlegm; therefore theſe being ſolid, and conſequently containing a conſiderable quantity of matter, do both attract one another more, and are alſo more attracted by the particles of the body to be diſſolved: ſo when the more ſolid bodies are put into ſaline menſtruums, the attraction is ſtronger than in other ſolutions; and the motion, which is always proportional to the attraction, is more violent: ſo that we may eaſily conceive, when the motion is in ſuch a manner increaſed, it ſhould drive the ſalts into the pores of the bodies, and open and looſen their coheſion, though ever ſo firm. *Quincy.*

A kind of poiſon worketh either by *corroſion,* or by a ſecret malignity and enmity to nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

That *corroſion* and diſſolution of bodies, even the moſt ſolid and durable, which is vulgarly aſcribed to the air, is cauſed merely by the action of water upon them; the air being ſo far from injuring and preying upon the bodies it environs, that it contributes to their ſecurity and preſervation. *Woodward.*

Corro'sive, kỏr-rỏ'-slv. *adj.* [from *corrodo,* Lat. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the firſt ſyllable, now indifferently.]

1. Having the power of conſuming or wearing away.

Gold, after it has been divided by *corroſive* liquors into inviſible parts, yet may preſently be precipitated, ſo as to appear again in its own form. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

The ſacred ſons of vengeance, on whoſe courſe
Corroſive famine waits, and kills the year.
Thomſon's Spring.

2. Having the quality to fret or vex.

If the maintenance of ceremonies be a *corroſive* to ſuch as oppugn them, undoubtedly to ſuch as maintain them it can be no great pleaſure, when they behold that which they reverence is oppugned. *Hooker.*

Corro'sive, kỏr-rỏ'-slv. *n. ſ.*

1. That which has the quality of waſting any thing away, as the fleſh of an ulcer.

He meant his *corroſives* to apply,
And with ſtrict diet tame his ſtubborn malady.
Fairy Queen.

2. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.

Such ſpeeches favour not of God in him that uſeth them, and unto virtuouſly diſpoſed minds they are grievous *corroſives.* *Hooker.*

Away! though parting be a fretful *corroſive,*
It is applied to a deathful wound. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

Care is no cure, but rather *corroſive,*
For things that are not to be remedied.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Corro'sively, kỏr-rỏ'-slv-lỷ. *adv.* [from *corroſive.*]

1. Like a corroſive.

At firſt it taſted ſomewhat *corroſively.* *Boyle on Saltpetre.*

2. With the power of corroſion.

Corro'siveness, kỏr-rỏ'-slv-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *corroſive.*] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

We do infuſe, to what he meant for meat,
Corroſiveneſs, or intenſe cold or heat. *Donne.*

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no heat nor *corroſiveneſs* at all, but coldneſs, mixt with a ſomewhat languid reliſh retaining to bitterneſs. *Boyle.*

Co'rrugant, kỏr'-rủ-gảnt. *adj.* [from *corrugate.*] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To **CO'RRUGATE,** kỏr'-rủ-gảt. *v. a.* [*corrugo,* Lat.] To wrinkle or purſe up, as the ſkin is drawn into wrinkles by cold, or any other cauſe. *Quincy.*

The cramp cometh of contraction of ſinews: it cometh either by cold or dryneſs; for cold and dryneſs do both of them contract and *corrugate.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Corruga'tion, kỏr-rủ-gả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *corrugate.*] Contraction into wrinkles.

The pain of the ſolid parts is the *corrugation* or violent agitation of fibres, when the ſpirits are irritated by ſharp humours. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To **CORRU'PT,** kỏr-rủpt'. *v. a.* [*corrumpo, corruptus,* Lat.]

1. To turn from a ſound to a putreſcent ſtate; to infect.

2. To deprave; to deſtroy integrity; to vitiate; to bribe.

I fear leſt by any means, as the ſerpent beguiled Eve through his ſubtilty, ſo your minds ſhould be *corrupted* from the ſimplicity that is in Chriſt. *2 Corinthians,* xi. 3.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners. *1 Corinthians,* xv. 33.

All that have miſcarried
By underhand, *corrupted,* foul injuſtice.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

I have heard it ſaid, the fitteſt time to *corrupt* a man's wife, is when ſhe 's fallen out with her huſband. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

But ſtay, I ſmell a man of middle earth;
With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
If he be chaſte, the flame will back deſcend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he ſtart,
It is the fleſh of a *corrupted* heart.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

Language being the conduit whereby men convey their knowledge, he that makes an ill uſe of it, though he does not *corrupt* the fountains of knowledge, which are in things, yet he ſtops the pipes. *Locke.*

Hear the black trumpet thro' the world proclaim,
That not to be *corrupted* is the ſhame. *Pope.*

3. To ſpoil; to do miſchief.

To **Corru'pt,** kỏr-rủpt'. *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten; to putrefy; to loſe purity.

The aptneſs or propenſion of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy, no doubt, is to be found before it break forth into manifeſt effects of diſeaſes, blaſting, or the like. *Bacon.*

Corru'pt, kỏr-rủpt'. *adj.* [from *To corrupt.*]

1. Spoiled; tainted; vitiated in its qualities.

Coarſe hoary moulded bread the ſoldiers thruſt upon the points of their ſpears, railing againſt Ferdinand, who with ſuch *corrupt* and peſtilent bread would feed them. *Knolles.*

2. Unſound; putrid.

As ſuperfluous fleſh did rot,
Amendment ready ſtill at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That ſoon in him was left no *corrupt* jot. *Spenſer.*

3. Vitious; tainted with wickedneſs; without integrity.

Let no *corrupt* communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the uſe of edifying. *Epheſians*, iv. 29.

Corrupt, *corrupt*, and tainted in deſire. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe kind of knaves I know, which in this
plainneſs
Harbour more craft, and more *corrupter* ends,
Than twenty ſilky ducking obſervants.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

Some, who have been *corrupt* in their morals, have yet been infinitely ſolicitous to have their children piouſly brought up. *South's Sermons.*

Corru'pter, kỏr-rủp′-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *corrupt.*] He that taints or vitiates; he that leſſens purity or integrity.

Away, away, *corrupters* of my faith! *Shakeſp.*

From the vanity of the Greeks, the *corrupters* of all truth, who without all ground of certainty vaunt their antiquity, came the errour firſt of all. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Thoſe great *corrupters* of Chriſtianity, and indeed of natural religion, the Jeſuits. *Addiſon.*

Corruptibi'lity, kỏr-rủp-tỉ-bỉl′-ỉ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Poſſibility to be corrupted.

Corru'ptible, kỏr-rủp′-tỉbl. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*]

1. Suſceptible of deſtruction by natural decay, or without violence.

Our *corruptible* bodies could never live the life they ſhall live, were it not that they are joined with his body which is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a cauſe of immortality. *Hooker.*

It is a devouring corruption of the eſſential mixture, which, conſiſting chiefly of an oily moiſture, is *corruptible* through diſſipation. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The ſeveral parts of which the world conſiſts being in their nature *corruptible*, it is more than probable, that, in an infinite duration, this frame of things would long ſince have been diſſolved. *Tillotſon.*

2. Suſceptible of external depravation; poſſible to be tainted or vitiated.

Corru'ptibleness, kỏr-rủp′-tỉbl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Suſceptibility of corruption.

Corru'ptibly, kỏr-rủp′-tỉb-lỷ. *adv.* [from *corruptible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated.

It is too late; the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly.* *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Corru'ption, kỏr-rủp′-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*corruptio*, Lat.]

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the ſeparation of their parts.

2. Wickedneſs; perverſion of principles; loſs of integrity.

Precepts of morality, beſides the natural *corruption* of our tempers, which makes us averſe to them, are ſo abſtracted from ideas of ſenſe, that they ſeldom get an opportunity for deſcriptions and images. *Addiſon on the Georgicks.*

Amidſt *corruption*, luxury, and rage,
Still leave ſome ancient virtues to our age. *Pope.*

3. Putreſcence.

The wiſe contriver, on his end intent,
Careful this fatal errour to prevent,
And keep the waters from *corruption* free,
Mix'd them with ſalt, and ſeaſon'd all the ſea.
Blackmore.

4. Matter or *pus* in a ſore.

5. The tendency to a worſe ſtate.

After my death I wiſh no other herald,
No other ſpeaker of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from *corruption*,
But ſuch an honeſt chronicler as Griffith.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

6. Cauſe, or means, of depravation.

The region hath by conqueſt, and *corruption* of other languages, received new and differing names. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

All thoſe four kinds of *corruption* are very common in their language; for which reaſons the Greek tongue is become much altered. *Brerewood on Languages.*

7. [In law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony, or treaſon, and to his iſſue; for as he loſeth all to the prince, or other lord of the fee, ſo his iſſue cannot be heir to him, or to any other anceſtor, of whom they might have claimed by him; and if he were noble, or a gentleman, he and his children are made ignoble and ungentle, in reſpect of the father. *Cowell.*

Corru'ptive, kỏr-rủp′-tỉv. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

Carrying a ſettled habitude unto the *corruptive* originals. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

It ſhould be endued with an acid ferment, or ſome *corruptive* quality, for ſo ſpeedy a diſſolution of the meat and preparation of the chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

Corru'ptless, kỏr-rủpt′-lỉs. *adj.* [from *corrupt.*] Inſuſceptible of corruption; undecaying.

All around
The borders with *corruptleſs* myrrh are crown'd.
Dryden.

Corru'ptly, kỏr-rủpt′-lỷ. *adv.* [from *corrupt.*]

1. With corruption; with taint; with vice; without integrity.

O that eſtates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly!* that clear honour
Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer. *Shak.*

We have dealt very *corruptly* againſt thee, and have not kept the commandments. *Nehemiah*, i. 7.

2. Vitiouſly; improperly; contrary to purity.

We have *corruptly* contracted moſt names, both of men and places. *Camden's Remains.*

Corru'ptness, kỏr-rủpt′-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of corruption; putreſcence; vice.

CO'RSAIR, kỏ′r-ſår. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A pirate; one who profeſſes to ſcour the ſea, and ſeize merchants.

Corse, kỏ′rs. *n. ſ.* [*corps*, Fr.]

1. A body. Not in uſe.

For he was ſtrong, and of ſo mighty *corſe*,
As ever wielded ſpear in warlike hand. *Spenſer.*

2. A dead body; a carcaſe: a poetical word.

That from her body, full of filthy ſin,
He reft her hateful head, without remorſe;
A ſtream of coal-black blood forth guſhed from
her *corſe*. *Spenſer.*

Set down the *corſe*; or, by ſaint Paul,
I'll make a *corſe* of him that diſobeys.
Shakeſp. Rich. III.

What may this mean?
That thou, dead *corſe*, again in complete ſteel
Reviſit'ſt thus the glimpſes of the moon,
Making night hideous? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Here lay him down, my friends,
Full in my ſight, that I may view at leiſure
The bloody *corſe*, and count thoſe glorious wounds.
Addiſon.

Co'rselet, kỏ′rs-lẻt. *n. ſ.* [*corſelet*, Fr.] A light armour for the forepart of the body.

Some ſhirts of maile, ſome coats of plate put on,
Some don'd a cuirace, ſome a *corſlet* bright. *Fairf.*

They laſh, they foin, they paſs, they ſtrive to bore
Their *corſlets*, and their thinneſt parts explore.
Dryden.

But heroes, who o'ercome or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The ſtrings of which, in battle's heat,
Againſt their very *corſelets* beat. *Prior.*

CO'RTICAL, kå′r-tỉ-kål. *adj.* [*cortex* bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the outer part; belonging to the rind; outward.

Their laſt extremities form a little gland (all theſe little glands together make the *cortical* part of the brain), terminating in two little veſſels. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Co'rticated, kå′r-tỉ-kå-tỉd. *adj.* [from *corticatus*, Lat.] Reſembling the bark of a tree.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped *corticated* and depilous; that is, without wool, fur, or hair. *Brown.*

Co'rticose, kår-tỉ-kỏ′s. *adj.* [from *corticoſus*, Lat.] Full of bark. *Dict.*

Corve'tto, kỏr-vẻt′-tỏ. *n. ſ.* The curvet.

You muſt draw the horſe in his career with his manage, and turn, doing the *corvetto* and leaping. *Peacham on Drawing.*

CORU'SCANT, kỏ-rủs′-kånt. *adj.* [*coruſco*, Lat.] Glittering by flaſhes; flaſhing.

Corusca'tion, kỏ-rủs-kå′-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*coruſcatio*, Lat.] Flaſh; quick vibration of light.

We ſee that lightnings and *coruſcations*, which are near at hand, yield no ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

We may learn that ſulphureous ſteams abound in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and ſometimes take fire with a ſudden *coruſcation* and exploſion. *Newton's Opticks.*

How heat and moiſture mingle in a maſs,
Or belch in thunder, or in lightning blaze;
Why nimble *coruſcations* ſtrike the eye,
And bold tornados bluſter in the ſky.
Garth's Diſpenſatory.

Cory'mbiated, kỏ-rỉm′-bỷ-å-tỉd. *adj.* [*corymbus*, Lat.] Garniſhed with branches of berries. *Dict.*

Corymbi'ferous, kỏ-rỉm′-bỉf-fẻ-rủs. *adj.* [from *corymbus* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches.

Corymbiferous plants are diſtinguiſhed into ſuch as have a radiate flower, as the ſun-flower; and ſuch as have a naked flower, as the hemp-agrimony, and mugwort: to which are added thoſe a-kin hereunto, ſuch as ſcabious, teaſel, thiſtle, and the like. *Quincy.*

CORY'MBUS, kỏ-rỉm′-bủs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

Amongſt the ancient botaniſts, it was uſed to expreſs the bunches or cluſters of berries of ivy: amongſt modern botaniſts, it is uſed for a compounded diſcous flower, whoſe ſeeds are not pappous, or do not fly away in down; ſuch are the flowers of daiſies, and common marygold. *Quincy.*

Cosci'nomancy, kỏs-kỉ′-nủm-ån-cỷ. *n. ſ.* [from κοσκίνον a ſieve, and μαντεία divination.] The art of divination by means of a ſieve. A very ancient practice, mentioned by Theocritus, and ſtill uſed in ſome parts of England, to find out perſons unknown. *Chambers.*

Cose'cant, kỏs′-kånt. *n. ſ.* [In geometry.] The ſecant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

Co'shering, kủſh′-rỉng. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh.]

Coſherings were viſitations and progreſſes made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them (as the Engliſh proverb is) out of houſe and home. *Davies.*

Co'sier, kỏ′-zỷer. *n. ſ.* [from *couſer*, old Fr. to ſew.] A botcher. *Hanmer.*

Do you make an alehouſe of my lady's houſe, that ye ſqueak out your *coſier* catches, without any mitigation or remorſe of voice? *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Co'sine, kỏ'-zỉn. *n. ſ.* [In geometry.] The right ſine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

Cosme'tick, kỏz-mẻt'-ỉk. *adj.* [κοσμητικὸς.] Having the power of improving beauty; beautifying.

No better *coſmeticks* than a ſevere temperance and purity, modeſty and humility, a gracious temper and calmneſs of ſpirit; no true beauty without the ſignatures of theſe graces in the very countenance. *Ray on the Creation.*

First, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *coſmetick* pow'rs. *Pope.*

COSMICAL, kỏz'-mỉ-kảl. *adj.* [κόσμος.]

1. Relating to the world.

2. Riſing or ſetting with the ſun; not acronycal.

The *coſmical* aſcenſion of a ſtar we term that, when it ariſeth together with the ſun, or in the ſame degree of the eclíptick wherein the ſun abideth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Co'smically, kỏz'-mỉ-cảl-ỷ. *adv.* [from *coſmical.*] With the ſun; not acronycally.

From the riſing of this ſtar, not *coſmically*, that is, with the ſun, but heliacally, that is, its emerſion from the rays of the ſun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

Cosmo'gony, kỏz-mỏg'-gỏ-nỷ. *n. ſ.* [κόσμος and γόνη.] The riſe or birth of the world; the creation.

Cosmo'grapher, kỏz-mỏg'-grả-fůr. *n. ſ.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] One who writes a deſcription of the world; diſtinct from geographer, who deſcribes the ſituation of particular countries.

The ancient *coſmographers* do place the diviſion of the eaſt and weſtern hemiſphere, that is, the firſt term of longitude, in the Canary or Fortunate Iſlands, conceiving theſe parts the extremeſt habitations weſtward. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cosmogra'phical, kỏz-mỏ-grảf'-ỷ-kảl. *adj.* [from *coſmography.*] Relating to the general deſcription of the world.

Cosmogra'phically, kỏz-mỏ-grảf'-ỷ-kảl-ỷ. *adv.* [from *coſmographical.*] In a manner relating to the ſcience by which the ſtructure of the world is diſcovered and deſcribed.

The terrella, or ſpherical magnet, *coſmographically* ſet out with circles of the globe. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

COSMO'GRAPHY, kỏz-mỏg'-grả-fỷ. *n. ſ.* [κόσμος and γράφω.] The ſcience of the general ſyſtem or affections of the world: diſtinct from geography, which delivers the ſituation and boundaries of particular countries.

Here it might ſee the world without travel; it being a leſſer ſcheme of the creation, nature contracted, a little *coſmography*, or map of the univerſe. *South.*

Cosmopo'litan, kỏz-mỏ-pỏl'-ỷ-tản. } *n. ſ.*
Cosmo'polite, kỏz-mỏp'-pỏ-lỉt. }
[κόσμος and πολίτης.] A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

Co'sset, kỏz'-zỉt. *n. ſ.* A lamb brought up without the dam.

If thou wilt bewail my woeful teen,
I ſhall thee give yond' *coſſet* for thy pain. *Spenſer.*

COST, kỏst'. *n. ſ.* [*koſt*, Dut. As this word is found in the remoteſt Teutonick dialects, even in the Iſlandick, it is not probably derived to us from the Latin *couſto*; though it is not unlikely that the French *couſter* comes from the Latin.]

1. The price of any thing.

2. Sumptuouſneſs; luxury.

The city woman bears
The *coſt* of princes on unworthy ſhoulders. *Shak.*

Let foreign princes vainly boaſt
The rude effects of pride and *coſt*
Of vaſter fabricks, to which they
Contribute nothing but the pay. *Waller.*

3. Charge; expence.

While he found his daughter maintained without his *coſt*, he was content to be deaf to any noiſe of infamy. *Sidney.*

I ſhall never hold that man my friend,
Whoſe tongue ſhall aſk me for one penny *coſt*,
To ranſom home revolted Mortimer. *Shak. H.* IV.

Have we eaten at all of the king's *coſt?* or hath he given us any gift? *2 Samuel*, xix. 42.

And wilt thou, O cruel boaſt!
Put poor nature to ſuch *coſt?*
O! 'twill undo our common mother,
To be at charge of ſuch another. *Craſhaw.*

It is ſtrange to ſee any eccleſiaſtical pile, not by eccleſiaſtical *coſt* and influence, riſing above ground; eſpecially in an age in which men's mouths are open againſt the church, but their hands ſhut towards it. *South's Sermons.*

He whoſe tale is beſt, and pleaſes moſt,
Should win his ſupper at our common *coſt*. *Dryden's Fables.*

Fourteen thouſand pounds are paid by Wood for the purchaſe of his patent: what were his other viſible *coſts*, I know not; what his latent, is variouſly conjectured. *Swift.*

4. Loſs; fine; detriment.

What they had fondly wiſhed, proved afterwards to their *coſts* over true. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To Cost, kỏst'. *v. n.* pret. *coſt*; particip. *coſt*. [*couſter*, Fr.] To be bought for; to be had at a price.

The dagger and poiſon are always in readineſs; but to bring the action to extremity, and then recover all, will require the art of a writer, and *coſt* him many a pang. *Dryden.*

Co'stal, kỏs'-tảl. *adj.* [*coſta*, Lat. a rib.] Belonging to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all cetaceous and cartilaginous fiſhes; many pectinal, whoſe ribs are rectilineal; and many *coſtal*, which have their ribs embowed. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Co'stard, kỏs'-tảrd. *n. ſ.* [from *coſter*, a head.]

1. A head.

Take him over the *coſtard* with the belt of thy ſword. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

Many country vicars are driven to ſhifts; and if our greedy patrons hold us to ſuch conditions, they will make us turn *coſtard* mongers, graſiers, or ſell ale. *Burton on Melancholy.*

CO'STIVE, kỏs'-tỉv. *adj.* [*conſtipatus*, Lat. *conſtipé*, Fr.]

1. Bound in the body; having the excretions obſtructed.

When the paſſage of the gall becomes obſtructed, the body grows *coſtive*, and the excrements of the belly white. *Brown.*

While faſter than his *coſtive* brain indites,
Philo's quick hand in flowing letters writes;
His caſe appears to me like honeſt Teague's,
When he was run away with by his legs. *Prior.*

2. Cloſe; unpermeable.

Clay in dry ſeaſons is *coſtive*, hardening with the ſun and wind, till unlocked by induſtry, ſo as to admit of the air and heavenly influences. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Co'stiveness, kỏs'-tỉv-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *coſtive.*] The ſtate of the body in which excretion is obſtructed.

Coſtiveneſs diſperſes malign putrid fumes out of the guts and meſentery into all parts of the body, occaſioning head-aches, fevers, loſs of appetite, and diſturbance of concoction. *Harvey.*

Coſtiveneſs has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by phyſick; purging medicines rather increaſing than removing the evil. *Locke on Education.*

Co'stliness, kỏst'-lỷ-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *coſtly.*] Sumptuouſneſs; expenſiveneſs.

Though not with curious *coſtlineſs*, yet with cleanly ſufficiency, it entertained me. *Sidney.*

Nor have the frugaller ſons of fortune any reaſon to object the *coſtlineſs*; ſince they frequently pay dearer for leſs advantageous pleaſures. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Co'stly, kỏst'-lỷ. *adj.* [from *coſt.*] Sumptuous; expenſive; of a high price.

Coſtly thy habit as thy purſe can buy,
But not expreſt in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Leave for a while thy *coſtly* country-ſeat;
And, to be great indeed, forget
The nauſeous pleaſures of the great. *Dryden.*

The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the moſt *coſtly* piece of work on the earth, when completed. *Addiſon.*

He is here ſpeaking of Paradiſe, which he repreſents as a moſt charming and delightful place; abounding with things not only uſeful and convenient, but even the moſt rare and valuable, the moſt *coſtly* and deſirable. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Co'stmary, kỏ'st-mảr-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [*coſtus*, Lat.] An herb.

Co'strel, kỏs'-trỉl. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed to be derived from *coſter.*] A bottle. *Skinner.*

Cot, kỏt'. }
Cote, kỏ't. } At the end of the names of places, come generally from
Coat, kỏ't. } the Saxon cot, a cottage. *Gibſon.*

COT, kỏ't. *n. ſ.* [cot, Sax. *cwt*, Welſh.] A ſmall houſe; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

What that uſage meant,
Which in her *cot* ſhe daily practiſed. *Fairy Queen.*

Beſides, his *cot*, his flocks, and bounds of feed,
Are now on ſale; and at our ſheep *cot* now,
By reaſon of his abſence, there is nothing
That you will feed on. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Hezekiah made himſelf ſtalls for all manner of beaſts, and *cots* for flocks. *2 Chronicles*, xxxii. 28.

A ſtately temple ſhoots within the ſkies;
The crotchets of their *cot* in columns riſe;
The pavement, poliſh'd marble they behold;
The gates with ſculpture grac'd, the ſpires and tiles of gold. *Dryd. Baucis and Philemon.*

As Jove vouchſaf'd on Ida's top, 'tis ſaid,
At poor Philemon's *cot* to take a bed. *Fenton.*

Cot, kỏt'. *n. ſ.* An abridgment of *cotquean.*

Cota'ngent, kỏ-tản'-jẻnt. *n. ſ.* [In geometry.] The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

To Cote, kỏ't. *v. a.* This word, which I have found only in Chapman, ſeems to ſignify the ſame as *To leave behind, To overpaſs.*

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds,
Had more ground been allow'd the race, and *coted* far his ſteeds. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Cote'mporary, kỏ-tẻm'-pỏ-rảr-ỷ. *adj.* [*con* and *tempus*, Lat.] Living at the ſame time; coetaneous; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, *cotemporary* with the firſt voucher, have appeared probable, is now uſed as certain, becauſe ſeveral have ſince, from him, ſaid it one after another. *Locke.*

Co'tland, kỏt'-lảnd. *n. ſ.* [*cot* and *land.*] Land appendant to a cottage.

Co'tquean, kỏt'-kwẻn. *n. ſ.* [probably from *coquin*, Fr.] A man who buſies himſelf with women's affairs.

Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica;
Spare not for coſt.——
——Go, go, you *cotquean*, go;
Get you to bed. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

A ſtateſwoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*: each of the ſexes ſhould keep within its bounds. *Addiſon.*

You have given us a lively picture of huſbands hen-pecked: but you have never touched upon one of the quite different character, and who goes by the name of *cetquean*. *Addiſon.*

CO'TTAGE, kȍt'-tìdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *cot.*] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot; a little houſe.

The ſea coaſt ſhall be dwellings and *cottages* for ſhepherds, and folds for flocks. *Zeph.* ii. 6.

They were right glad to take ſome corner of a poor *cottage*, and there to ſerve God upon their knees. *Hooker.*

The ſelf-ſame ſun that ſhines upon his court,
Hides not his viſage from our *cottage*, but
Looks on both alike. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes nurſe their children, look to the affairs of the houſe, viſit poor *cottages*, and relieve their neceſſities. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It is difficult for a peaſant, bred up in the obſcurities of a *cottage*, to fancy in his mind the ſplendors of a court. *South.*

Beneath our humble *cottage* let us haſte,
And here, unenvied, rural dainties taſte.
Pope's Odyſſey.

CO'TTAGER, kȍt'-tå-jůr. *n. ſ.* [from *cottage.*]

1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Let us from our farms
Call forth our *cottagers* to arms. *Swift.*

The moſt ignorant Iriſh *cottager* will not ſell his cow for a groat. *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.*

2. A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own.

The huſbandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks and labourers; or elſe mere *cottagers*, which are but houſed beggars. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The yeomenry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and *cottagers*. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

CO'TTIER, kȍ't-yěr. *n. ſ.* [from *cot.*] One who inhabits a cot. *Dict.*

CO'TTON, kȍt'n. *n. ſ.* [named, according to *Skinner*, from the down that adheres to the *mala cotonea*, or *quince*, called by the Italians *cotogni*; whence *cottone*, Ital. *cotton*, Fr.]

1. The down of the cotton-tree.

The pin ought to be as thick as a rowling-pin, and covered with *cotton*, that its hardneſs may not be offenſive. *Wiſeman.*

2. Cloth made of cotton.

CO'TTON, kȍt'n. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The ſpecies are, 1. Shrubby *cotton*. 2. The moſt excellent American *cotton*, with a greeniſh ſeed. 3. Annual ſhrubby *cotton*, of the iſland of Providence. 4. The tree *cotton*. 5. Tree *cotton*, with a yellow flower. The firſt ſort is cultivated plentifully in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples; as alſo between Jeruſalem and Damaſcus, from whence the *cotton* is brought annually into theſe northern parts of Europe. The *cotton* is the wool which incloſes or wraps up the ſeeds, and is contained in a kind of brown huſk, or ſeed-veſſel, growing upon this ſhrub. It is from this ſort that the vaſt quantities of *cotton* are taken, which furniſh our parts of the world. The ſecond and third ſorts are annual: theſe are cultivated in the Weſt Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth ſorts grow in Egypt: theſe abide many years, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude. *Miller.*

To **CO'TTON**, kȍt'n. *v. n.*

1. To riſe with a knap.

2. To cement; to unite with: a cant word.

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which caſe it will not be eaſy to *cotton* with another. *Swift.*

To **COUCH**, kou'tsh. *v. n.* [*coucher*, Fr.]

1. To lie down on a place of repoſe.

If I court more women, you'll *couch* with more men. *Shakeſp.*

Doth not the gentleman
Deſerve as full, as fortunate a bed,
As ever Beatrice ſhall *couch* upon? *Shakeſ.*

When love's fair goddeſs
Couch'd with her huſband in his golden bed.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To lie down on the knees, as a beaſt to reſt.

Trees bent their heads to hear him ſing his wrongs,
Fierce tygers *couch'd* around, and loll'd their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Theſe, when death
Comes like a ruſhing lion, *couch* like ſpaniels,
With lolling tongues, and tremble at the paw.
Dryden.

3. To lie down in ſecret, or in ambuſh.

We'll *couch* i' th' caſtle-ditch, till we ſee the light of our fairies. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The earl of Angus *couched* in a furrow, and was paſſed over for dead, until a horſe was brought for his eſcape. *Hayward.*

4. To lie in a bed, or ſtratum.

Bleſſed of the Lord be his land, for the dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. *Deut.* xxxiii. 13.

5. To ſtoop, or bend down; to lower in fear, in pain, in reſpect.

Theſe *couchings*, and theſe lowly curteſies,
Might ſtir the blood of ordinary men.
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.

Iſſachar is a ſtrong aſs *couching* down between two burdens. *Geneſis*, xlix. 14.

To **COUCH**, kou'tsh. *v. a.*

1. To repoſe; to lay on a place of repoſe.

Where unbruis'd youth, with unſtuff'd brain,
Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden ſleep doth reign.
Shakeſp.

2. To lay down any thing in a bed, or ſtratum.

If the weather be warm, we immediately *couch* malt about a foot thick; but if a hotter ſeaſon require it, we ſpread it on the floor much thinner. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The ſea and the land make one globe; and the waters *couch* themſelves, as cloſe as may be, to the centre of this globe, in a ſpherical convexity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

3. To bed; to hide in another body.

It is at this day in uſe at Gaza, to *couch* potſherds, or veſſels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and to paſs it down in ſpouts into rooms. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To involve; to include; to compriſe.

But who will call thoſe noble, who deface,
By meaner acts, the glories of their race;
Whoſe only title to their fathers' fame
Is *couch'd* in the dead letters of their name?
Dryden's Juvenal.

That great argument for a future ſtate, which St. Paul hath *couched* in the words I have read to you. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

5. To include ſecretly; to hide: with *under*.

The foundation of all parables, is ſome analogy or ſimilitude between the topical or alluſive part of the parable, and the thing *couched under* it, and intended by it. *South.*

There is all this, and more, that lies naturally *couched under* this allegory. *L'Eſtrange.*

The true notion of the inſtitution being loſt, the tradition of the deluge, which was *couched under* it, was thereupon at length ſuſpended and loſt. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

6. To lay cloſe to another.

And over all with brazen ſcales was arm'd,
Like plated coat of ſteel, ſo *couched* near,
That nought might pierce. *Spenſer.*

7. To fix the ſpear in the reſt, in the poſture of attack.

The knight 'gan fairly *couch* his ſteady ſpear,
And fiercely ran at him with rigorous might.
Spenſer.

Before each van
Prick forth the aery knights, and *couch* their ſpears,
Till thickeſt legions cloſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The former wav'd in air
His flaming ſword; Æneas *couch'd* his ſpear.
Dryden's Æneid.

8. To depreſs the condenſed cryſtalline humour or film that overſpreads the pupil of the eye. This is improperly called *couching the eye*, for *couching the cataract*: with equal impropriety they ſometimes ſpeak of *couching the patient*.

Some artiſt, whoſe nice hand
Couches the cataracts, and clears his ſight,
And all at once a flood of glorious light
Comes ruſhing on his eyes. *Dennis.*

Whether the cataract be waſted by being ſeparated from its veſſels, I have never known poſitively, by diſſecting one that had been *couched*.
Sharp.

COUCH, kou'tsh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſeat of repoſe, on which it is common to lie down dreſſed.

So Satan fell; and ſtraight a fiery globe
Of angels on full ſail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their plumy vans receiv'd him ſoft
From his uneaſy ſtation, and upbore,
As on a floating *couch*, through the blithe air.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

To loll on *couches* rich with citron ſteds,
And lay their guilty limbs in Tyrian beds.
Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.

O ye immortal pow'rs, that guard the juſt,
Watch round his *couch*, and ſoften his repoſe!
Addiſon's Cato.

2. A bed; a place of repoſe.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A *couch* for luxury and damned inceſt.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

Dire was the toſſing, deep the groans! deſpair
Tended the ſick, buſieſt from *couch* to *couch*.
Milton's Par. Loſt.

This gentle knight, inſpir'd by jolly May,
Forſook his early *couch* at early day. *Dryd. Fables.*

3. A layer, or ſtratum.

This heap is called by maltſters a *couch*, or bed, of raw malt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CO'UCHANT, kȍu'-tshånt. *adj.* [*couchant*, Fr.] Lying down; ſquatting.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not probably a lion rampant, but rather *couchant* or dormant. *Brown.*

As a tiger, who by chance hath ſpy'd,
In ſome purlieu, two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches cloſe; then riſing, changes oft
His *couchant* watch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

COUCHEE, ků'-shě. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Bedtime; the time of viſiting late at night.

None of her ſylvan ſubjects made their court;
Levees and *couchees* paſs'd without reſort. *Dryden.*

CO'UCHER, kou'tsh-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *couch.*] He that couches or depreſſes cataracts.

CO'UCHFELLOW, kou'tsh-fěl-lȍ. *n. ſ.* [*couch* and *fellow.*] Bedfellow; companion.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your *couchfellow*, Nim; or elſe you had looked through the grate like a geminy of baboons. *Shakeſp.*

CO'UCHGRASS, kou'tsh-gràs. *n. ſ.* A weed.

The *couchgraſs*, for the firſt year, inſenſibly robs moſt plants in ſandy grounds apt to graze.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

COVE, kȍ'v. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſmall creek or bay.

2. A ſhelter; a cover.

CO'VENANT, kův'-ě-nånt. *n. ſ.* [*convenant*, Fr. *conventum*, Lat.]

1. A contract; a ſtipulation.

He makes a *covenant* never to deſtroy
The earth again by flood; nor let the ſea
Surpaſs his bounds. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The Engliſh make the ocean their abode,
Whoſe ready ſails with ev'ry wind can fly,
And make a *cov'nant* with th' inconſtant ſky.
Waller.

Some men live as if they had made a *covenant* with hell: let divines, fathers, friends, ſay what they will, they ſtop their ears againſt them. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. An agreement on certain terms; a compact.

A *covenant* is a mutual compact, as we now conſider it, betwixt God and man; conſiſting of mercies, on God's part, made over to man; and of conditions, on man's part, required by God. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

3. A writing containing the terms of agreement.

I ſhall but lend my diamond till your return; let there be *covenants* drawn between us. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To **Co′venant**, kův′-ẻ-nånt. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To bargain; to ſtipulate.

His lord uſed commonly ſo to *covenant* with him, which if at any time the tenant diſliked, he might freely depart at his pleaſure. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

It had been *covenanted* between him and the king of England that neither of them ſhould treat of peace or truce with the French king. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

By words men come to know one another's minds; by theſe they *covenant* and confederate. *South.*

Jupiter *covenanted* with him, that it ſhould be hot or cold, wet or dry, calm or windy, as the tenant ſhould direct. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To agree with another on certain terms: with *for* before either the price or the thing purchaſed.

They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of ſilver. *Matthew.*

Pointing to a heap of ſand,
For ev'ry grain, to live a year demand;
But, ah! unmindful of th' effect of time,
Forgot to *covenant for* youth and prime.
Garth's Ovid.

Covenante′e, kův′-ẻ-nån-tẻ′. *n. ſ.* [from *covenant.*] A party to a covenant; a ſtipulator; a bargainer.

Both of them were reſpective rites of their admiſſion into the ſeveral covenants, and the *covenantees* become thereby entitled to the reſpective privileges. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Covena′nter, kův′-ẻ-nån-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *covenant.*] One who takes a covenant. A word introduced in the civil wars.

The *covenanters* ſhall have no more aſſurance of mutual aſſiſtance each from other, after the taking of the covenant, than they had before. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

Co′venous, kův′n-ůs. *adj.* [from *covin.*] Fraudulent; colluſive; trickiſh.

I wiſh ſome means deviſed for the reſtraint of theſe inordinate and *covenous* leaſes of lands, holden in chief, for hundreds or thouſands of years. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

To **CO′VER**, kův′-ůr. *v. a.* [*couvrir*, Fr.]

1. To overſpread any thing with ſomething elſe.

The paſtures are cloathed with flocks, the valleys alſo are *covered* over with corn. *Pſalm* lxv. 13.

Sea *cover'd* ſea,
Sea without ſhore. *Milton.*

The flaming mount appear'd
In Dothan *cover'd* with a camp of fire. *Milton.*

Go to thy fellows, bid them *cover* the table, ſerve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. To conceal under ſomething laid over.

Nor he their outward only with the ſkins
Of beaſts, but inward nakedneſs, much more
Opprobrious, with his robe of righteouſneſs
Arraying, *cover'd* from his father's ſight. *Milton.*

Cover me, ye pines!
Ye cedars with innumerable boughs
Hide me, that I may never ſee them more. *Milt.*

In life's cool vale let my low ſcene be laid,
Cover me, gods, with Tempe's thickeſt ſhade.
Cowley.

Or lead me to ſome ſolitary place,
And *cover* my retreat from human race.
Dryden's Virgil.

3. To hide by ſuperficial appearances.

4. To overwhelm; to bury.

Raillery and wit ſerve only to *cover* nonſenſe with ſhame, when reaſon has firſt proved it to be mere nonſenſe. *Watts.*

5. To conceal from notice or puniſhment.

Charity ſhall *cover* the multitude of ſins. 1 *Peter*, iv. 8.

Thou may'ſt repent,
And one bad act with many deeds well done
May'ſt *cover*. *Milton.*

6. To ſhelter; to protect.

His calm and blameleſs life
Does with ſubſtantial bleſſedneſs abound,
And the ſoft wings of peace *cover* him round.
Cowley.

7. To incubate; to brood on.

Natural hiſtorians obſerve, that only the male birds have voices; that their ſongs begin a little before breeding time, and end a little after; that, whilſt the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his ſtand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means amuſes and diverts her with his ſongs during the whole time of her ſitting. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

8. To copulate with a female.

9. To wear the hat, or garment of the head, as a mark of ſuperiority or independence.

That king had conferred the honour of grandee upon him, which was of no other advantage or ſignification to him, than to be *covered* in the preſence of that king. *Dryden.*

Co′ver, kův′-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing that is laid over another.

The ſecundine is but a general *cover*, not ſhaped according to the parts; the ſkin is ſhaped according to the parts. *Bacon.*

The fountains could be ſtrengthened no other way than by making a ſtrong *cover* or arch over them. *Burnet's Theory.*

Oreſtes' bulky rage,
Unſatisfied with margins cloſely writ,
Foams o'er the *covers*, and not finiſh'd yet.
Dryden's Juvenal.

With your hand, or any other *cover*, you ſtop the veſſel ſo as wholly to exclude the air. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A concealment; a ſcreen; a veil; a ſuperficial appearance, under which ſomething is hidden.

The truth and reaſon of things may be artificially and effectually inſinuated, under the *cover* either of a real fact or of a ſuppoſed one. *L'Eſtr.*

As the ſpleen has great inconveniencies, ſo the pretence of it is a handſome *cover* for imperfections. *Collier on the Spleen.*

3. Shelter; defence from weather.

In the mean time, by being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilſt his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarendon.*

Cover-shame, kův′-ůr-shâm. *n. ſ.* [*cover* and *ſhame.*] Some appearance uſed to conceal infamy.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-ſhame* of lewdneſs? *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Co′vering, kův′-ůr-ìng. *n. ſ.* [from *cover.*] Dreſs; veſture; any thing ſpread over another.

The women took and ſpread a *covering* over the well's mouth. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 19.

Bring ſome *covering* for this naked ſoul,
Whom I'll intreat to lead me. *Shak. King Lear.*

Through her fleſh methinks is ſeen
The brighter ſoul that dwells within;
Our eyes the ſubtle *covering* paſs,
And ſee the lily through its glaſs. *Cowley.*

Then from the floor he rais'd a royal bed,
With *cov'rings* of Sidonian purple ſpread.
Dryden's Fables.

Sometimes Providence caſts things ſo, that truth and intereſt lie the ſame way; and when it is wrapt up in this *covering*, men can be content to follow it. *South.*

Co′verlet, kův′-ůr-lìt. *n. ſ.* [*couvrelict*, Fr.] The outermoſt of the bedclothes; that under which all the reſt are concealed.

Lay her in lilies and in violets,
And ſilken curtains over her diſplay,
And odour'd ſheets, and arras *coverlets*. *Spenſer.*

This done, the hoſt produc'd the genial bed,
Which with no coſtly *coverlet* they ſpread.
Dryden's Fables.

I was, for want of a houſe and bed, forced to lie on the ground, wrapt up in my *coverlet*. *Swift.*

Co′vert, kův′-ůrt. *n. ſ.* [from *cover*; *couvert*, Fr.]

1. A ſhelter; a defence.

Let mine outcaſts dwell with thee, Moab; be thou a *covert* to them from the face of the ſpoiler. *Iſaiah*, xvi. 4.

There ſhall be a tabernacle for a ſhadow in the day-time from the heat, and for a place of refuge, and for a *covert* from ſtorm and rain. *Iſaiah*, iv. 6.

They are by ſudden alarm, or watch-word, to be called out to their military motions, under ſky or *covert*, according to the ſeaſon, as was the Roman wont. *Milton on Education.*

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son
Commun'd in ſilent walk, then laid him down
Under the hoſpitable *covert* nigh
Of trees thick interwoven. *Milton.*

Now have a care your carnations catch not too much wet, therefore retire them to *covert*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. A thicket, or hiding place.

Tow'rds him I made; but he was 'ware of me,
And ſtole into the *covert* of the wood.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

I ſhall be your faithful guide,
Through this gloomy *covert* wide. *Milton.*

Thence to the *coverts*, and the conſcious groves,
The ſcenes of his paſt triumphs and his loves.
Denham.

Deep into ſome thick *covert* would I run,
Impenetrable to the ſtars or ſun.
Dryden's State of Innocence.

The deer is lodg'd; I've track'd her to her *covert*:
Be ſure ye mind the word; and when I give it,
Ruſh in at once, and ſeize upon your prey.
Addiſon's Cato.

Co′vert, kův′-ůrt. *adj.* [*couvert*, Fr.]

1. Sheltered; not open; not expoſed.

You are, of either ſide the green, to plant a *covert* alley, upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height, by which you may go in ſhade into the garden. *Bacon.*

The fox is a beaſt alſo very prejudicial to the huſbandman, eſpecially in places that are near foreſt-woods and *covert* places. *Mortim. Huſbandry.*

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the *covert* yield.
Pope's Eſſays.

2. Secret; hidden; private; inſidious.

And let us preſently go ſit in council,
How *covert* matters may be beſt diſclos'd,
And open perils ſureſt anſwered.
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.

By what beſt way,
Whether of open war, or *covert* guile,
We now debate. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Co′vert, kův′-ůrt. *adj.* [*couvert*, Fr.] The ſtate of a woman ſheltered by marriage under her huſband; as *covert* baron, feme *covert*.

Inſtead of her being under *covert* baron, to be under *covert* feme myſelf! to have my body diſabled, and my head fortified! *Dryd. Spaniſh Friar.*

Covert-way, kův′-ůrt-wå′. *n.ſ.* [from *covert* and *way*.]

It is, in fortification, a ſpace of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half moons, or other works toward the country. One of the greateſt difficulties in a ſiege is to make a lodgment on the *covert-way*, becauſe uſually the beſieged palliſade it along the middle, and undermine it on all ſides. It is ſometimes called the corridor, and ſometimes the counterſcarp, becauſe it is on the edge of the ſcarp. *Harris.*

Co′vertly, kův′-ůrt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *covert*.] Secretly; cloſely; in private; with privacy.

Yet ſtill Aragnol (ſo his foe was hight)
Lay lurking, *covertly* him to ſurpriſe.
Spenſer's Muiopotmos.

How can'ſt thou croſs this marriage?——
—Not honeſtly, my lord; but ſo *covertly*, that no diſhoneſty ſhall appear in me.
Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.

Amongſt the poets, Perſius *covertly* ſtrikes at Nero; ſome of whoſe verſes he recites with ſcorn and indignation. *Dryden.*

Co′vertness, kův′-ůrt-nìs. *n.ſ.* [from *covert*.] Secrecy; privacy. *Dict.*

Co′verture, kův′-ůr-tůr. *n.ſ.* [from *covert*.]

1. Shelter; defence; not expoſure.

It may be it is rather the ſhade, or other *coverture*, that they take liking in, than the virtue of the herb. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He ſaw their ſhame, that ſought
Vain *covertures*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The winds being ſo fierce, and ſo ſevere, as not to ſuffer any thing to thrive beyond the height of a ſhrub, in thoſe iſlands, unleſs protected by walls, or other like *coverture*. *Woodward.*

2. [In law.] The eſtate and condition of a married woman, who, by the laws of our realm, is *in poteſtate viri*, and therefore diſabled to contract with any, to the prejudice of herſelf or her huſband, without his allowance or confirmation. *Cowell.*

The infancy of king Edward VI. and the *coverture* of queen Mary, did, in fact, diſable them to accompliſh the conqueſt of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

To **Co′vet**, kův′-ìt. *v. a.* [*convoiter*, Fr.]

1. To deſire inordinately; to deſire beyond due bounds.

If it be a ſin to *covet* honour,
I am the moſt offending man alive. *Shak. Hen.* V.

I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forſworn;
Scarcely have *coveted* what was mine own;
At no time broke my faith. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

O father! can it be, that ſouls ſublime
Return to viſit our terreſtrial clime?
And that the gen'rous mind, releas'd by death,
Can *covet* lazy limbs and mortal breath?
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To deſire earneſtly.

All things *coveting* as much as may be to be like unto God in being ever; that which cannot hereunto attain perſonally, doth ſeek to continue itſelf another way, by offſpring and propagation. *Hooker.*

But *covet* earneſtly the beſt gifts. 1 *Cor.* xii. 31.

To **Co′vet**, kův′-ìt. *v. n.* To have a ſtrong deſire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while ſome *coveted after*, they have erred from the faith. 1 *Tim.* vi.

Co′vetable, kův′-ìt-ěbl. *adj.* [from *covet*.] To be wiſhed for; to be coveted. *Dict.*

Co′vetise, kův′-ě-tìz. *n. ſ.* [*convoitiſe*, Fr.] Avarice; covetouſneſs of money. Not in uſe.

Moſt wretched wight, whom nothing might ſuffice,
Whoſe greedy luſt did lack in greateſt ſtore;
Whoſe need had end, but no end *covetiſe*. *Fairy Q.*

Co′vetous, kův′-ě-tshůs. *adj.* [*convoiteux*, Fr.]

1. Inordinately deſirous; eager.

While cumber'd with my dropping cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, *covetous* of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unhoſpitable coaſt.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.

An heart they have exerciſed with *covetous* practices. 2 *Peter*, ii. 14.

What he cannot help in his nature, you muſt not account a vice in him: you muſt in no ways ſay he is *covetous*. *Shakeſp.*

Let never ſo much probability hang on one ſide of a *covetous* man's reaſoning, and money on the other, it is eaſy to foreſee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

3. Deſirous; eager: in a good ſenſe.

Sheba was never
More *covetous* of wiſdom and fair virtue,
Than this fair ſoul ſhall be. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

He that is envious or angry at a virtue that is not his own, at the perfection or excellency of his neighbour, is not *covetous* of the virtue, but of its reward and reputation; and then his intentions are polluted. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Co′vetously, kův′-vě-tshůs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *covetous*.] Avariciouſly; eagerly.

If he care not for 't, he will ſupply us eaſily; if he *covetouſly* reſerve it, how ſhall 's get it? *Shak.*

Co′vetousness, kův′-vě-tshůs-nìs. *n.ſ.* [from *covetous*.]

1. Avarice; inordinate deſire of money; eagerneſs of gain.

He that takes pains to ſerve the ends of *covetouſneſs*, or miniſters to another's luſt, or keeps a ſhop of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the worſt ſenſe. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Covetouſneſs debaſeth a man's ſpirit, and ſinks it into the earth. *Tillotſon.*

2. Eagerneſs; deſire: in a neutral ſenſe.

When workmen ſtrive to do better than well,
They do confound their ſkill in *covetouſneſs*.
Shakeſp. King John.

Co′vey, kův′-vỳ. *n. ſ.* [*couvée*, Fr.]

1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.

2. A number of birds together.

A flight of waſps and *covey* of partridges went to a farmer, and begged a ſup of him to quench their thirſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

A *covey* of partridges ſpringing in our front, put our infantry in diſorder. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

There would be no walking in a ſhady wood, without ſpringing a *covey* of toaſts. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

COUGH, kŏf′. *n. ſ.* [*kuch*, Dut.] A convulſion of the lungs, vellicated by ſome ſharp ſeroſity.

In conſumptions of the lungs, when nature cannot expel the *cough*, men fall into fluxes of the belly, and then they die. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

For his dear ſake long reſtleſs nights you bore,
While rattling *coughs* his heaving veſſels tore.
Smith.

To **Cough**, kŏf′. *v. n.* [*kuchen*, Dut.] To have the lungs convulſed; to make a noiſe in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs.

Thou didſt drink
The ſtale of horſes, and the gilded puddle
Which beaſts would *cough* at.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

Thou haſt quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the ſtreet, becauſe he hath wakened thy dog that hath lain aſleep in the ſun.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

The firſt problem enquireth why a man doth *cough*, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often obſerved. *Brown.*

If any humour be diſcharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of caſting it up by *coughing*. *Ray on the Creation.*

I *cough* like Horace, and tho' lean, am ſhort.
Pope's Epiſtles.

To **Cough**, kŏf′. *v. a.* To eject by a cough; to expectorate.

If the matter be to be diſcharged by expectoration, it muſt firſt paſs into the ſubſtance of the lungs; then into the aſpera arteria, or weaſand; and from thence be *coughed* up, and ſpit out by the mouth. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Co′ugher, kŏf′-fůr. *n. ſ.* [from *cough*.] One that coughs. *Dict.*

Co′vin, } kŏ′vn. { *n. ſ.* A deceitful agreement between two or more, to the hurt of another. *Cowell.*
Co′vine, }

Co′ving, kŏ′-vìn. *n. ſ.* [from *cove*.] A term in building, uſed of houſes that project over the ground-plot, and the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plaſtered. *Harris.*

Could, kůd′. [the imperfect preterite of *can*. See Can.] Was able to; had power to.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the ſtory, it is that which I deſired; but if ſlenderly and meanly, it is that which I *could* attain unto.
2 *Mac.* xv. 38.

What if he did not all the ill he *could*?
Am I oblig'd by that t' aſſiſt his rapines,
And to maintain his murders?
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

Co′ulter, koul′-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*culter*, Lat.] The ſharp iron of the plough, which cuts the earth perpendicular to the ſhare.

The Iſraelites went down to ſharpen every man his ſhare, and his *coulter*, and his ax, and his mattock. 1 *Samuel*, xiii. 20.

Literature is the grindſtone to ſharpen the *coulters*, to whet their natural faculties.
Hammond on Fundamentals.

The plough for ſtiff clays is long and broad; and the *coulter* long, and very little bending, with a very large wing. *Mortimer.*

CO′UNCIL, koun′-sìl. *n. ſ.* [*concilium*, Lat.]

1. An aſſembly of perſons met together in conſultation.

The chief prieſts, and all the *council*, ſought falſe witneſs. *Matthew*, xxvi. 59.

The Stygian *council* thus diſſolv'd; and forth
In order came the grand infernal peers. *Milton.*

In hiſtories compoſed by politicians, they are for drawing up a perpetual ſcheme of cauſes and events, and preſerving a conſtant correſpondence between the camp and the *council* table.
Addiſon's Spectator.

2. Act of publick deliberation.

The ſcepter'd heralds call
To *council* in the city gates: anon
Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Aſſemble, and harangues are heard. *Milton.*

3. An aſſembly of divines to deliberate upon religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the Chriſtian church, or from their ſynods or *councils*. *Watts.*

4. Perſons called together to be conſulted on any occaſion, or to give advice.

They being thus aſſembled, are more properly a *council* to the king, the great *council* of the kingdom, to adviſe his majeſty in thoſe things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people, than a court.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

5. The body of privy counſellors.

Without the knowledge
Either of king or *council*, you made bold
To carry into Flanders the great ſeal.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

Council-board, koun′-sìl-bŏrd. *n. ſ.* [*council* and *board*.] Council-table; table where matters of ſtate are deliberated.

He hath commanded,
To-morrow morning to the *council-board*
He be convened. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

When ſhip-money was tranſacted at the *council-board*, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to truſt. *Clarendon.*

And Pallas, if ſhe broke the laws,
Muſt yield her foe the ſtronger cauſe;
A ſhame to one ſo much ador'd
For wiſdom at Jove's *council-board*. *Swift.*

CO'UNSEL, kou'n-sĕl. *n. ſ.* [*conſilium*, Lat.]

1. Advice; direction.

There is as much difference between the *counſel* that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himſelf, as there is between the *counſel* of a friend and of a flatterer. *Bacon.*

The beſt *counſel* he could give him was, to go to his parliament. *Clarendon.*

Bereave me not,
Whereon I live, thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy *counſel*, in this uttermoſt diſtreſs. *Milton.*

2. Conſultation; interchange of opinions.

I hold as little *counſel* with weak fear
As you, or any Scot that lives. *Shak. Henry* IV.

3. Deliberation; examination of conſequences.

They all confeſs, therefore, in the working of that firſt cauſe, that *counſel* is uſed, reaſon followed, and a way obſerved. *Hooker.*

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the wiſdom of old men, and underſtanding and *counſel* to men of honour. *Ecclus.* xxv. 5.

There is no wiſdom, nor underſtanding, nor *counſel*, againſt the lord. *Prov.* xxi. 30.

5. Secrecy; the ſecrets entruſted in conſulting.

The players cannot keep *counſel*; they'll tell all. *Shakeſp.*

6. Scheme; purpoſe; deſign. Not in uſe.

The *counſel* of the Lord ſtandeth for ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations. *Pſalm* xxxiii. 11.

O God, from whom all holy deſires, all good *counſels*, and all juſt works do proceed. *Common Prayer.*

7. Thoſe that plead a cauſe; the counſellors. This ſeems only an abbreviature uſual in converſation.

Your hand, a covenant; we will have theſe things ſet down by lawful *counſel*. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

For the advocates and *counſel* that plead, patience and gravity of learning is an eſſential part of juſtice; and an overſpeaking judge is no well-tuned cymbal. *Bacon.*

What ſays my *counſel* learned in the law? *Pope.*

To **CO'UNSEL**, kou'n-sĕl. *v. a.* [*conſilior*, Lat.]

1. To give advice or counſel to any perſon.

But ſay, Lucetta, now we are alone,
Would'ſt thou then *counſel* me to fall in love? *Shakeſp.*

Truth ſhall nurſe her;
Holy and heav'nly thoughts ſtill *counſel* her. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

There is danger of being unfaithfully *counſelled*, and more for the good of them that *counſel* than for him that is *counſelled*. *Bacon.*

Ill fortune never cruſhed that man whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have *counſelled* my friends never to truſt to her fairer ſide, though ſhe ſeemed to make peace with them. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

He ſupports my poverty with his wealth, and I *counſel* and inſtruct him with my learning and experience. *Taylor.*

2. To adviſe any thing.

The leſs had been our ſhame,
The leſs his *counſell'd* crime which brands the
Grecian name. *Dryden's Fables.*

CO'UNSELLABLE, kou'n-sĕl-ăbl. *adj.* [from *counſel*.] Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very few men of ſo great parts were more *counſellable* than he; ſo that he would ſeldom be in danger of great errours, if he would communicate his own thoughts to diſquiſition. *Clarendon.*

CO'UNSELLOR, kou'n-sĕl-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *counſel*. This ſhould rather be written *counſeller*.]

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his *counſellor* to do wickedly. *2 Chron.* xxii. 3.

She would be a *counſellor* of good things, and a comfort in cares. *Wiſdom*, viii. 9.

Death of thy ſoul! Thoſe linen cheeks of thine
Are *counſellors* to fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. Confidant; boſom friend.

In ſuch green palaces the firſt kings reign'd,
Slept in their ſhades, and angels entertain'd;
With ſuch old *counſellors* they did adviſe,
And by frequenting ſacred groves grew wiſe. *Waller.*

3. One whoſe province is to deliberate and adviſe upon publick affairs.

You are a *counſellor*,
And by that virtue no man dare accuſe you. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Of *counſellors* there are two ſorts: the firſt, *conſiliarii nati*, as I may term them; ſuch are the prince of Wales, and others of the king's ſons: but the ordinary ſort of *counſellors* are ſuch as the king, out of a due conſideration of their worth and abilities, and withal of their fidelity to his perſon and to his crown, calleth to be of council with him, in his ordinary government. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

4. One that is conſulted in a caſe of law; a lawyer.

A *counſellor* bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and ſtatute laws, may honeſtly inform a juſt prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

CO'UNSELLORSHIP, kou'n-sĕl-lŭr-ſhip. *n. ſ.* [from *counſellor*.] The office or poſt of a privy counſellor.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the moſt part are ſuch as cannot well be ſevered from the *counſellorſhip*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

To **COUNT**, kou'nt. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr. *computare*, Lat.]

1. To number; to tell.

Here thro' this grate I can *count* every one,
And view the Frenchmen. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The vicious *count* their years; virtuous, their acts. *Johnſon.*

For the preferments of the world, he that would reckon up all the accidents that they depend upon, may as well undertake to *count* the ſands, or to ſum up infinity. *South.*

When men in ſickneſs ling'ring lie,
They *count* the tedious hours by months and years. *Dryden.*

Argos now rejoice, for Thebes lies low;
Thy ſlaughter'd ſons now ſmile, and think they
won,
When they can *count* more Theban ghoſts than
theirs. *Dryden.*

2. To preſerve a reckoning.

Some people in America *counted* their years by the coming of certain birds amongſt them at their certain ſeaſons, and leaving them at others. *Locke.*

3. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he *counted* it to him for righteouſneſs. *Geneſis*, xv. 6.

Not barely the plowman's pains is to be *counted* into the bread we eat; the labour of thoſe who broke the oxen, muſt all be charged on the account of labour. *Locke.*

4. To eſteem; to account; to reckon; to conſider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it comprehendeth any thing above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions in ſpeech, we then *count* it to have ſome uſe of natural reaſon. *Hooker.*

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Belial. 1 *Sam.* i.

Nor ſhall I *count* it heinous to enjoy
The publick marks of honour and reward
Conferr'd upon me. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

You would not wiſh to *count* this man a foe!
In friendſhip, and in hatred, obſtinate. *Philips's Briton.*

5. To impute to; to charge to.

All th' impoſſibilities, which poets
Count to extravagance of looſe deſcription,
Shall ſooner be. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

To **COUNT**, kou'nt. *v. n.* To found an account or ſcheme: with *upon*.

I think it a great errour to *count upon* the genius of a nation, as a ſtanding argument in all ages. *Swift.*

COUNT, kou'nt. *n. ſ.* [*compte*, Fr. *computus*, Lat.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount,
Of bleſſed ſaints for to increaſe the *count*. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

2. Reckoning; number ſummed.

By my *count*,
I was your mother much upon theſe years. *Shak.*

Since I ſaw you laſt,
There is a change upon you.——
——Well, I know not
What *counts* hard fortune caſts upon my face. *Shakeſp.*

COUNT, kou'nt. *n. ſ.* [*comte*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] A title of foreign nobility, ſuppoſed equivalent to an earl.

CO'UNTABLE, kou'n-tăbl. *adj.* [from *count*.] That which may be numbered.

The evils which you deſire to be recounted are very many, and almoſt *countable* with thoſe which were hidden in the baſket of Pandora. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

CO'UNTENANCE, kou'n-tĕ-năns. *n. ſ.* [*contenance*, Fr.]

1. The form of the face; the ſyſtem of the features.

2. Air; look.

A made *countenance* about her mouth, between ſimpering and ſmiling; her head, bowed ſomewhat down, ſeemed to languiſh with over-much idleneſs. *Sidney.*

Well, Suffolk, yet thou ſhalt not ſee me bluſh,
Nor change my *countenance* for this arreſt:
A heart unſpotted is not eaſily daunted. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

So ſpake our ſire, and by his *count'nance* ſeem'd
Entering on ſtudious thoughts abſtruſe. *Milton.*

To whom, with *count'nance* calm, and ſoul ſedate,
Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. Calmneſs of look; compoſure of face.

She ſmil'd ſevere; nor with a troubled look,
Or trembling hand, the fun'ral preſent took;
Ev'n kept her *count'nance*, when the lid remov'd
Diſclos'd the heart unfortunately lov'd. *Dryden's Fables.*

The two great maxims of any great man at court are, always to keep his *countenance*, and never to keep his word. *Swift.*

4. Confidence of mien; aſpect of aſſurance: it is commonly uſed in theſe phraſes, *in countenance*, and *out of countenance*.

The night beginning to perſuade ſome retiring place, the gentlewoman, even *out of countenance* before ſhe began her ſpeech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. *Sidney.*

We will not make your *countenance* to fall by the anſwer ye ſhall receive. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Their beſt friends were *out of countenance*, becauſe they found that the imputations, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded. *Clarendon.*

Your examples will meet it at every turn, and put it *out of countenance* in every place: even in private corners it will ſoon loſe confidence. *Spratt's Sermons.*

If the outward profeſſion of religion and virtue were once *in* practice and *countenance* at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the neceſſary conſequence. *Swift.*

If thoſe preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation *out of countenance*, and the other aſleep. *Swift.*

It is a kind of ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be *out of countenance* that ſhould gain the ſuperiority in ſuch a conteſt: a coquette logician may be rallied, but not contradicted. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

It puts the learned *in countenance*, and gives them a place among the faſhionable part of mankind. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. Kindneſs or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the ſtout fairy, 'mongſt the middeſt crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view,
And that great princeſs too, exceeding proud,
That to ſtrange knight no better *countenance* allow'd. *Spenſer.*

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any ſide; ſupport.

The church of Chriſt, which held that profeſſion which had not the publick allowance and *countenance* of authority, could not uſe the exerciſe of the Chriſtian religion but in private. *Hooker.*

His majeſty maintained an army here, to give ſtrength and *countenance* to the civil magiſtrate. *Davies on Ireland.*

Now then we'll uſe
His *countenance* for the battle; which being done,
Let her who would be rid of him deviſe
His ſpeedy taking off. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

This is the magiſtrate's peculiar province, to give *countenance* to piety and virtue, and to rebuke vice and profaneneſs. *Atterbury.*

7. Superficial appearance; ſhow; reſemblance.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great diſcontent thereat. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Oh, you bleſſed miniſters above!
Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time
Unfold the evil, which is here wrapt up
In *countenance*. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Bianca's love
Made me exchange my ſtate with Tranio,
While he did bear my *countenance* in the town. *Shakeſp.*

To **CO'UNTENANCE**, kou'n-tê-nâns. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupport; to patroniſe; to vindicate.

Neither ſhalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cauſe. *Exodus.*

This conceit, though *countenanced* by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reaſon. *Brown.*

This national fault, of being ſo very talkative, looks natural and graceful in one that has grey hairs to *countenance* it. *Addiſon.*

2. To make a ſhow of.

Each to theſe ladies love did *countenance*,
And to his miſtreſs each himſelf ſtrove to advance. *Spenſer.*

3. To act ſuitably to any thing; to keep up any appearance.

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves riſe up, and walk like ſprites,
To *countenance* this horrour. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

4. To encourage; to appear in defence.

At the firſt deſcent on ſhore he was not immured with a wooden veſſel, but he did *countenance* the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

CO'UNTENANCER, kou'n-tê-nân-sůr. *n. ſ.* [from *countenance.*] One that countenances or ſupports another.

CO'UNTER, kôu'n-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *count.*]

1. A falſe piece of money uſed as a means of reckoning.

Will you with *counter* ſum
The vaſt proportion of his infinite? *Shakeſp.*

Though theſe half-pence are to be received as money in the Exchequer, yet in trade they are no better than *counters*. *Swift's Conſid. on Wood's Coin.*

2. Money, in contempt.

When Marcus Brutus grows ſo covetous,
To lock ſuch raſcal *counters* from his friends,
Be ready, gods! with all your thunder-bolts
Daſh him to pieces. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

3. The table on which goods are viewed, and money told, in a ſhop.

A fine gaudy minx, that robs our *counters* every night; and then goes out, and ſpends it upon our cuckold-makers. *Dryden.*

In half-whipt muſlin needles uſeleſs lie,
And ſhuttlecocks acroſs the *counter* fly. *Gay's Trivia.*

Sometimes you would ſee him behind his *counter* ſelling broadcloth, ſometimes meaſuring linen. *Arbuthnot.*

Whether thy *counter* ſhine with ſums untold,
And thy wide-graſping hand grows black with gold. *Swift.*

4. *Counter of a Horſe*, is that part of a horſe's fore-hand that lies between the ſhoulder and under the neck. *Far. Dict.*

CO'UNTER, kou'n-tůr. *adv.* [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Lat.]

1. Contrary to; in oppoſition to: it is commonly uſed with the verb *run*, perhaps by a metaphor from the old tournaments.

Shall we erect two wills in God's, and make the will of his purpoſe and intention *run counter* to the will of his approbation? *South.*

The profit of the merchant, and the gain of the kingdom, are ſo far from being always parallels, that frequently they *run counter* one to the other. *Child on Trade.*

He thinks it brave, at his firſt ſetting out, to ſignalize himſelf in *running counter* to all the rules of virtue. *Locke.*

2. The wrong way; contrarily to the right courſe.

How cheerfully on the falſe trail they cry,
Oh, this is *counter*, you falſe Daniſh dogs! *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

3. Contrary ways.

A man, whom I cannot deny, may oblige me to uſe perſuaſions to another, which, at the ſame time I am ſpeaking, I may wiſh may not prevail on him: in this caſe, it is plain, the will and the deſire run *counter*. *Locke.*

4. The face, in oppoſition to the back. Not in uſe.

They hit one another with darts, as the other do with their hands, which they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flyer. *Sandys's Journal.*

5. This word is often found in compoſition, and may be placed before either nouns or verbs uſed in a ſenſe of oppoſition.

That deſign was no ſooner known, but others of an oppoſite party were appointed to ſet a *counter*-petition on foot. *Clarendon.*

To **COUNTERA'CT**, koun-tůr-âk't. *v. a.* [*counter* and *act.*] To hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

In this caſe we can find no principle within him ſtrong enough to *counteract* that principle, and to relieve him. *South.*

To **COUNTERBA'LANCE**, koun-tůr-bâl'-lâns. *v. a.* [*counter* and *balance.*] To weigh againſt; to act againſt with an oppoſite weight.

There was ſo much air drawn out of the veſſel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

Few of Adam's children are not born with ſome bias, which it is the buſineſs of education either to take off, or *counterbalance*. *Locke.*

COUNTERBA'LANCE, kou'n-tůr-bâl-lâns. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Oppoſite weight; equivalent power.

But peaceful kings, o'er martial people ſet,
Each other's poiſe and *counterbalance* are. *Dryden's An. Mirab.*

Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchaſeable by it, and lying, as it were, in the oppoſite ſcale of commerce. *Locke.*

To **COUNTERBU'FF**, koun-tůr-bůf'. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *buff.*] To impel in a direction oppoſite to the former impulſe; to ſtrike back.

The giddy ſhip, betwixt the winds and tides
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the diff'rent blows; then ſhoots amain,
Till *counterbuff'd* ſhe ſtops, and ſleeps again. *Dryd.*

COUNTERBU'FF, kou'n-tůr-bůf. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *buff.*] A blow in a contrary direction; a ſtroke that produces a recoil.

He at the ſecond gave him ſuch a *counterbuff*, that, becauſe Phalantus was not to be driven from the ſaddle, the ſaddle with broken girths was driven from the horſe. *Sidney.*

Go, captain Stub, lead on, and ſhow
What houſe you come of, by the blow
You give Sir Quintin, and the cuff
You 'ſcape o' th' ſandbags *counterbuff*. *Ben Jonſon.*

CO'UNTERCASTER, kou'n-tůr-kâs-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *counter*, for a falſe piece of money, and *caſter.*] A word of contempt for an arithmetician; a book-keeper; a caſter of accounts; a reckoner.

I, of whom his eyes had ſeen the proof
At Rhodes, at Cyprus, muſt be let and calm'd
By debtor and creditor, this *countercaſter*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

CO'UNTERCHANGE, kou'n-tůr-tshânj. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *change.*] Exchange; reciprocation.

She, like harmleſs lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her maſter, hitting
Each object with a joy. The *counterchange*
Is ſev'rally in all. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To **COU'NTERCHANGE**, koun-tůr-tshâ'nj. *v. a.* To give and receive.

COUNTERCHA'RM, kou'n-tůr-tshârm. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *charm.*] That by which a charm is diſſolved; that which has the power of deſtroying the effects of a charm.

Now touch'd by *countercharms* they change again,
And ſtand majeſtick, and recall'd to men. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **COUNTERCHA'RM**, koun-tůr-tshâ'rm. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *charm.*] To deſtroy the effect of an enchantment.

Like a ſpell it was to keep us invulnerable, and ſo *countercharm* all our crimes, that they ſhould only be active to pleaſe, not hurt us. *Decay of Piety.*

To **COUNTERCHE'CK**, koun-tůr-tshěk'. *v. a.* [*counter* and *check.*] To oppoſe; to ſtop with ſudden oppoſition.

COUNTERCHE'CK, kou'n-tůr-tshěk. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Stop; rebuke.

If again I ſaid his beard was not well cut, he would ſay I lye: this is called the *countercheck* quarrelſome. *Shakeſp.*

To **COUNTERDRA'W**, koun-tůr-drâ'. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *draw.*] With painters, to copy a deſign or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other tranſparent matter, whereon the ſtrokes, appearing through, are traced with a pencil. *Chambers.*

COUNTERE'VIDENCE, kou'n-tůr-ěv-ì-děns. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *evidence.*] Teſtimony by which the depoſition of ſome former witneſs is oppoſed.

Senſe itſelf detects its more palpable deceits by a *counter-evidence*, and the more ordinary impoſtures ſeldom outlive the firſt experiments. *Glanv. Sceps.*

We have little reaſon to queſtion his teſtimony in this point, ſeeing it is backed by others of good credit; and all becauſe there is no *counterevidence*, nor any witneſs, that appears againſt it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To CO'UNTERFEIT, kou'n-tůr-fît. *v. a.* [*contreſaire*, Fr.]

1. To copy with an intent to paſs the copy for an original; to forge.

What art thou,
That *counterfeits* the perſon of a king? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

It came into this prieſt's fancy to cauſe this lad to *counterfeit* and perſonate the ſecond ſon of Edward IV. ſuppoſed to be murdered. *Bacon's H.*VII.

There have been ſome that could *counterfeit* the diſtance of voices, which is a ſecondary object of hearing, in ſuch ſort, as, when they ſtand faſt by you, you would think the ſpeech came from afar off in a fearful manner. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Say, lovely dream, where couldſt thou find
Shadows to *counterfeit* that face? *Waller.*

It happens, that not one ſingle line or thought is contained in this impoſture, although it appears that they who *counterfeited* me had heard of the true one. *Swift.*

2. To imitate; to copy; to reſemble.

And, oh, you mortal engines! whoſe rude throats
Th' immortal Jove's dread clamours *counterfeit*,
Farewel! *Shakeſp. Othello.*

O Eve! in evil hour thou did'ſt give ear
To that falſe worm, of whomſoever taught
To *counterfeit* man's voice. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To *counterfeit*, is to put on the likeneſs and appearance of ſome real excellency: Briſtol-ſtones would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. *Tillotſon.*

Co'unterfeit, kou'n-tůr-fît. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another, with intent to paſs for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn
Now of my own experience, not by talk,
How *counterfeit* a coin they are, who friends
Bear in their ſuperſcription; in proſperous days
They ſwarm, but in adverſe withdraw their head. *Milton.*

General obſervations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great ſtore in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, leſt, if we take *counterfeit* for true, our ſhame be the greater, when our ſtock comes to a ſevere ſcrutiny. *Locke.*

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear leſs mov'd than *counterfeit*. *Roſcommon.*

Co'unterfeit, kou'n-tůr-fît. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. One who perſonates another; an impoſtor.

I am no *counterfeit*; to die is to be a *counterfeit*; for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man, who hath not the life of a man. *Shakeſp.*

This prieſt, being utterly unacquainted with the true perſon, according to whoſe pattern he ſhould ſhape his *counterfeit*, yet could think it poſſible for him to inſtruct his player, either in geſture or faſhions, or in fit anſwers to queſtions, to come near the reſemblance. *Bacon.*

But truſt me, child, I 'm much inclin'd to fear
Some *counterfeit* in this your Jupiter. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to paſs for that which it reſembles; a forgery.

My father was I know not where,
When I was ſtampt. Some coiner, with his tools,
Made me a *counterfeit*; yet my mother ſeem'd
The Dian of that time. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

There would be no *counterfeits* but for the ſake of ſomething real; though pretenders ſeem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be ſomething that really is. *Tillotſon.*

Co'unterfeiter, kou'n-tůr-fît-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *counterfeit.*] A forger; one who contrives copies to paſs for originals.

Henry the Second altered the coin, which was corrupted by *counterfeiters*, to the great good of the commonwealth. *Camden.*

Co'unterfeitly, kou'n-tůr-fît-lẏ. *adv.* [from *counterfeit.*] Falſely; fictitiouſly; with forgery.

Since the wiſdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practiſe the inſinuating nod, and be off to them moſt *counterfeitly*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Counterfe'rment, koun-tůr-fėr'-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *ferment.*] Ferment oppoſed to ferment.

What unnatural motions and *counterferments* muſt a medley of intemperance produce in the body! When I behold a faſhionable table, I fancy I ſee innumerable diſtempers lurking in ambuſcade among the diſhes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Counterfe'sance, koun-tůr-fė'-zȧns. *n. ſ.* [*contrefaiſance*, Fr.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. Not in uſe.

And his man Reynold, with fine *counterfeſance*,
Supports his credit and his countenance. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Such is the face of falſehood, ſuch the ſight
Of foul Dueſſa, when her borrow'd light
Is laid away, and *counterfeſance* known. *Fairy Q.*

Co'unterfort, kou'n-tůr-fȯrt. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *fort.*]

Counterforts, buttreſſes or ſpurs, are pillars ſerving to ſupport walls or terraſſes ſubject to bulge. *Chambers.*

Counterga'ge, koun-tůr-gȧj'. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *gage.*] In carpentry, a method uſed to meaſure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortiſe to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. *Chambers.*

Counterguа'rd, kou'n-tůr-gård. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *guard.*] A ſmall rampart, with parapet and ditch, to cover ſome part of the body of the place. *Military Dict.*

Counterli'ght, kou'n-tůr-lît. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *light.*] A window or light oppoſite to any thing, which makes it appear to a diſadvantage. *Chambers.*

To Counterma'nd, koun-tůr-mȧ'nd. *v. a.* [*contremander*, Fr.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered or intended before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In ſtates notoriouſly irreligious, a ſecret and irreſiſtible power *countermands* their deepeſt projects, and ſmites their policies with fruſtration and a curſe. *South.*

2. To oppoſe; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourſelves againſt God, and, as it were, to *countermand* him. *Hooker.*

3. To prohibit.

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in cholerick bodies, becauſe he eſteems the blood a bridle of the gall. *Harvey.*

Counterma'nd, kou'n-tůr-mȧnd. *n. ſ.* [*contremand*, Fr.] Repeal of a former order.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But muſt he die to-morrow? *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

To Counterma'rch, koun-tůr-mȧ'rtsh. *v. n.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

Counterma'rch, kou'n-tůr-mårtsh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Retroceſſion; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are ſuch an infinite number of things placed with ſuch order in the memory, notwithſtanding the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal ſpirits? *Collier on Thought.*

2. Change of meaſures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by ſuch *countermarches* and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wiſdom. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Counterma'rk, kou'n-tůr-mårk. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *mark.*]

1. A ſecond or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to ſeveral merchants, that it may not be opened but in the preſence of them all.

2. The mark of the goldſmiths company, to ſhew the metal is ſtandard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horſes, that have outgrown their natural mark, to diſguiſe their age.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is ſtruck, by which the curious know the ſeveral changes in value which it has undergone. *Chambers.*

To Counterma'rk, koun-tůr-mȧ'rk. *v. a.* [*counter* and *mark.*]

A horſe is ſaid to be *countermarked*, when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow, a falſe mark being made in the hollow place, in imitation of the eye of a bean, to conceal the horſe's age. *Farrier's Dict.*

Countermi'ne, kou'n-tůr-mîn. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *mine.*]

1. A well or hole ſunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to ſeek out the enemy's mine, and diſappoint it. *Military Dict.*

After this they mined the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a *countermine*, and thereinto they poured ſuch a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired. *Hayward.*

2. Means of oppoſition; means of counteraction.

He thinking himſelf contemned, knowing no *countermine* againſt contempt but terror, began to let nothing paſs, which might bear the colour of a fault, without ſharp puniſhment. *Sidney.*

3. A ſtratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought to a trial of ſkill, the *countermine* was only an act of ſelf-preſervation. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Countermi'ne, koun-tůr-mî'n. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a paſſage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without miſchief.

2. To counterwork; to defeat by ſecret meaſures.

Thus infallibly it muſt be, if God do not miraculouſly *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do againſt ourſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

Countermo'tion, koun-tůr-mȯ'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *motion.*] Contrary motion; oppoſition of motion.

That reſiſtance is a *countermotion*, or equivalent to one, is plain by this, that any body which is preſſed muſt needs preſs again on the body that preſſes it. *Digby on the Soul.*

If any of the returning ſpirits ſhould happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, theſe *countermotions* would overſet them, or occaſion a later arrival. *Collier.*

Countermu're, kou'n-tůr-můr. *n. ſ.* [*contremur*, Fr.] A wall built up behind another wall, to ſupply its place.

The great ſhot flying through the breach, did beat down houſes; but the *countermure*, new built againſt the breach, ſtanding upon a lower ground, it ſeldom touched. *Knolles.*

Counterna'tural, koun-tůr-nåt'-tshůr-ĕl. *adj.* [*counter* and *natural.*] Contrary to nature.

A conſumption is a *counternatural* hectick extenuation of the body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Counterno'ise, kou'n-tůr-noiz. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *noiſe.*] A ſound by which any other noiſe is overpowered.

They endeavoured, either by a conſtant ſucceſſion of ſenſual delights to charm and lull aſleep, or elſe by a *counternoiſe* of revellings and riotous exceſſes to drown, the ſofter whiſpers of their conſcience. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Countero'pening, kou'n-tůr-ŏp-ning. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *opening.*] An aperture or vent on the contrary ſide.

A tent, plugging up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part diſpoſed to receive it, and mark the place for a *counteropening*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Counterpa'ce, kou'n-tůr-pås. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *pace.*] Contrary meaſure; attempts in oppoſition to any ſcheme.

When the leaſt *counterpaces* are made to theſe reſolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents. *Swift.*

Co'unterpane, kou'n-tůr-pån. *n. ſ.* [*contrepoint*, Fr.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing elſe woven in ſquares. It is ſometimes written, according to etymology, *counterpoint*.

In ivory coffers I have ſtuff'd my crowns;
In cyprus cheſts my arras *counterpanes*. *Shakeſp.*

Counterpa'rt, kou'n-tůr-pårt. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *part.*] The correſpondent part; the part which anſwers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the key of a cypher.

In ſome things the laws of Normandy agreed with the laws of England; ſo that they ſeem to be, as it were, copies or *counterparts* one of another. *Hale's Law of England.*

An old fellow with a young wench, may paſs for a *counterpart* of this fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

Oh *counterpart*
Of our ſoft ſex; well are you made our lords:
So bold, ſo great, ſo god-like are you form'd,
How can you love ſo ſilly things as women? *Dryd.*

He is to conſider the thought of his author, and his words, and to find out the *counterpart* to each in another language. *Dryden.*

In the diſcovery, the two different plots look like *counterparts* and copies of one another. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Counterple'a, kou'n-tůr-plĕ. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *plea.*] In law, a replication: as, if a ſtranger to the action begun deſire to be admitted to ſay what he can for the ſafeguard of his eſtate, that which the demandant allegeth againſt this requeſt is called a *counterplea*. *Cowell.*

To **Counterplo't**, koun-tůr-plŏt'. *v. a.* [*counter* and *plot.*] To oppoſe one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

Counterplo't, koun'-tůr-plŏt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An artifice oppoſed to an artifice.

The wolf that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a *counterplot* of the kid's upon the wolf; and ſuch a *counterplot* as the wolf, with all his ſagacity, was not able to ſmell out. *L'Eſtrange.*

Co'unterpoint, kou'n-tůr-point. *n. ſ.* A coverlet woven in ſquares, commonly ſpoken *counterpane*. See Counterpane.

To **Counterpo'ise**, koun-tůr-poi'z. *v. a.* [*counter* and *poiſe.*]

1. To counterbalance; to be equi-ponderant to; to act againſt with equal weight.

Our ſpoils we have brought home
Do more than *counterpoiſe* a full third part
The charges of the action. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The force and the diſtance of weights *counterpoiſing* one another, ought to be reciprocal. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heavineſs of bodies muſt be *counterpoiſed* by a plummet faſtened about the pulley to the axis. *Wilkins.*

3. To act with equal power againſt any perſon or cauſe.

So many freeholders of Engliſh will be able to beard and to *counterpoiſe* the reſt. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Co'unterpoise, kou'n-tůr-poiz. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *poiſe.*]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight; equal force in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance.

Take her by the hand,
And tell her ſhe is thine; to whom I promiſe
A *counterpoiſe*, if not in thy eſtate,
A balance more replete. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Faſtening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoiſe* into the oppoſite ſcale. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The ſtate of being placed in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance.

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden ſcales,
Wherein all things created firſt he weigh'd,
The pendulous round earth, with balanc'd air
In *counterpoiſe*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

The ſecond nobles are a *counterpoiſe* to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent. *Bacon.*

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magiſtrates and other civil officers, a ſort of *counterpoiſe* to the power of the people. *Swift.*

Counterpo'ison, kou'n-tůr-poizn. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *poiſon.*] Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poiſon are obviated.

Counterpoiſons muſt be adapted to the cauſe; for example, in poiſon from ſublimate corroſive, and arſenick. *Arbuthnot.*

Counterpre'ssure, kou'n-tůr-prĕs-shůr. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *preſſure.*] Oppoſite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all mechanick heads confound,
That troops of atoms from all parts around,
Of equal number, and of equal force,
Should to this ſingle point direct their courſe;
That ſo the *counterpreſſure* ev'ry way,
Of equal vigour, might their motions ſtay,
And by a ſteady poiſe the whole in quiet lay? *Blackmore.*

Counterpro'ject, kou'n-tůr-prŏdzh-ĭkt. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *project.*] Correſpondent part of a ſcheme.

A clear reaſon why they never ſent any forces to Spain, and why the obligation not to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was ſtruck out of the *counterproject* by the Dutch. *Swift.*

To **Counterpro've**, koun-tůr-prŏ'v. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove.*] To take off a deſign in black lead, or red chalk, by paſſing it through the rolling-preſs with another piece of paper, both being moiſtened with a ſponge. *Chambers.*

To **COUNTERRO'L**, koun-tůr-rŏl. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll.* This is now generally written as it is ſpoken, *control.*] To preſerve the power of detecting frauds by another account.

Counterro'lment, kou'n-tůr-rŏl-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *counterrol.*] A counter account; controlment.

This manner of exerciſing of this office, hath many teſtimonies, interchangeable warrants, and *counterrolments*, whereof each, running through the hands, and reſting in the power, of many ſeveral perſons, is ſufficient to argue and convince all manner of falſehood. *Bacon.*

Co'unterscarp, kou'n-tůr-skårp. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *ſcarp.*] That ſide of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that ſupports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often underſtood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis: and ſo it is to be underſtood when it is ſaid the enemy lodged themſelves on the *counterſcarp*. *Harris.*

To **Countersi'gn**, koun-tůr-sī'n. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *ſign.*] To ſign an order or patent of a ſuperiour, in quality of ſecretary, to render it more authentick. Thus charters are ſigned by the king, and *counterſigned* by a ſecretary of ſtate, or lord chancellor. *Chambers.*

Counterte'nor, kou'n-tůr-tĕn-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *counter* and *tenor.*] One of the mean or middle parts of muſick; ſo called, as it were, oppoſite to the tenor. *Harris.*

I am deaf: this deafneſs unqualifies me for all company, except a few friends with *countertenor* voices. *Swift.*

Counterti'de, kou'n-tůr-tīd. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *tide.*] Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our *countertides* at land, and ſo
Preſaging of the fatal blow,
In your prodigious ebb and flow. *Dryden.*

Counterti'me, kou'n-tůr-tīm. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *time*; *contretemps*, Fr.]

1. The defence or reſiſtance of a horſe, that intercepts his cadence, and the meaſure of his manage. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. Defence; oppoſition.

Let cheerfulneſs on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Counterturn, kou'n-tůr-tůrn. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *turn.*]

The cataſtiſis, called by the Romans ſtatus, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which deſtroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far diſtant from that hope in which it found you. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

To **COUNTERVA'IL**, kou'n-tůr-vål. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Lat.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act againſt with equal power.

In ſome men there may be found ſuch qualities as are able to *countervail* thoſe exceptions which might be taken againſt them, and ſuch men's authority is not likely to be ſhaken off. *Hooker.*

And therewithal he fiercely at him flew,
And with important outrage him aſſail'd;
Who, ſoon prepar'd to field, his ſword forth drew,
And him with equal valour *countervail'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

The outward ſtreams, which deſcend, muſt be of ſo much force as to *countervail* all that weight whereby the aſcending ſide does exceed the other. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at laſt will hardly *countervail* the inconveniencies that go along with it. *L'Eſtrange.*

COUNTERVA'IL, kou'n-tůr-vål. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight; power or value ſufficient to obviate any effect or objection.

2. That which has equal weight or value with ſomething elſe.

Surely, the preſent pleaſure of a ſinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterneſs of the review, which begins where the action ends, and laſts for ever. *South's Sermons.*

COUNTERVIE'W, kou'n-tůr-vů. *n. ſ.* [*counter* and *view.*]

1. Oppoſition; a poſture in which two perſons front each other.

Mean while, ere thus was ſinn'd and judg'd on
earth,
Within the gates of hell ſat ſin and death,
In *counterview.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Contraſt; a poſition in which two diſſimilar things illuſtrate each other.

I have drawn ſome lines of Linger's character, on purpoſe to place it in *counterview* or contraſt with that of the other company. *Swift.*

To **COUNTERWO'RK**, koun-tůr-wůrk'. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work.*] To counteract; to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

But heav'n's great view is one, and that the
whole:
That *counterworks* each folly and caprice;
That diſappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Pope.*

CO'UNTESS, kỏu'n-tîs. *n. ſ.* [*comitiſſa*, Lat. *comteſſe*, Fr.] The lady of an earl or count.

I take it, ſhe that carries up the train,
Is that old noble lady, the ducheſs of Norfolk.
—It is, and all the reſt are *counteſſes.*
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

It is the peculiar happineſs of the *counteſs* of Abingdon to have been ſo truly loved by you while ſhe was living, and ſo gratefully honoured after ſhe was dead. *Dryden.*

CO'UNTING-HOUSE, kou'n-tîng-hous. *n. ſ.* [*count* and *houſe.*] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade ſeldom think of laying out money upon land, till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags cumbering their *counting-houſes*, put them upon emptying them. *Locke.*

CO'UNTLESS, kou'nt-lîs. *adj.* [from *count.*] Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Ay, tear for tear, and loving kiſs for kiſs,
Thy brother Marcus tenders on thy lips:
O were the ſum of theſe that I ſhould pay
Countleſs and infinite, yet would I pay them. *Shak.*
But oh, her mind, that orcus which includes
Legions of miſchief, *countleſs* multitudes
Of former curſes. *Donne.*
By one *countleſs* ſum of woes oppreſt,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of reſt,
We find the vital ſprings relax'd and worn;
Thus, thro' the round of age, to childhood we
return. *Prior.*
I ſee, I cried, his woes, a *countleſs* train;
I ſee his friends o'erwhelm'd beneath the main.
Pope's Odyſſey.

CO'UNTRY, kůn'-trỳ. *n. ſ.* [*contrée*, Fr. *contrata*, low Lat. ſuppoſed to be contracted from *conterrata.*]

1. A tract of land; a region, as diſtinguiſhed from other regions.

They require to be examined concerning the deſcriptions of thoſe *countries* of which they would be informed. *Spratt.*

2. The parts of a region diſtant from cities or courts; rural parts.

Would I a houſe for happineſs erect,
Nature alone ſhould be the architect;
She'd build it more convenient than great,
And doubtleſs in the *country* chuſe her ſeat.
Cowley.

I ſee them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country.* *Spect.*

3. The place which any man inhabits, or in which he at preſent reſides.

Send out more horſes, ſkirre the *country* round,
Hang thoſe that talk of fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

4. The place of one's birth; the native ſoil.

The king ſet on foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our *country.* *Spratt.*

O ſave my *country*, heav'n! ſhall be your laſt.
Pope.

5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cried hate upon him; all their pray'rs and love
Were ſet on Hereford. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

COU'NTRY, kůn-trỳ'. *adj.*

1. Ruſtick; rural; villatick.

Cannot a *country* wench know, that, having received a ſhilling from one that owes her three, and a ſhilling alſo from another that owes her three, the remaining debts in each of their hands are equal? *Locke.*

I never meant any other, than that Mr. Trot ſhould confine himſelf to *country* dances. *Spectator.*

He comes no nearer to a poſitive, clear idea of a poſitive infinite, than the *country* fellow had of the water which was yet to paſs the channel of the river where he ſtood. *Locke.*

Talk but with *country* people, or young people, and you ſhall find that the notions they apply this name to, are ſo odd, that nobody can imagine they were taught by a rational man. *Locke.*

A *country* gentleman, learning Latin in the univerſity, removes thence to his manſion-houſe. *Locke.*

The low mechanicks of a *country* town do ſomewhat outdo him. *Locke.*

Come, we'll e'en to our *country* ſeat repair,
The native home of innocence and love. *Norris.*

2. Of an intereſt oppoſite to that of courts: as, the *country* party.

3. Peculiar to a region or people.

She laughing the cruel tyrant to ſcorn, ſpake in her *country* language. 2 *Maccabees*, vii. 27.

4. Rude; ignorant; untaught.

We make a *country* man dumb, whom we will not allow to ſpeak but by the rules of grammar. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

CO'UNTRYMAN, kůn'-trỳ-mån. *n. ſ.* [from *country* and *man.*]

1. One born in the ſame country, or tract of ground. *Locke.*

See, who comes here?
My *countryman*; but yet I know him not.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.
Homer, great bard! ſo fate ordain'd, aroſe;
And, bold as were his *countrymen* in fight,
Snatch'd their fair actions from degrading proſe,
And ſet their battles in eternal light. *Prior.*

The Britiſh ſoldiers act with greater vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not conſider only as their leader, but as their *countryman.* *Addiſon on the War.*

2. A ruſtick; one that inhabits the rural parts.

All that have buſineſs to the court, and all *countrymen* coming up to the city, leave their wives in the country. *Graunt.*

3. A farmer; a huſbandman.

A *countryman* took a boar in his corn. *L'Eſtr.*

CO'UNTY, kỏu'n-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*comté*, Fr. *comitatus*, Lat.]

1. A ſhire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided, for the adminiſtration of juſtice; ſo that there is no part of the kingdom but what lieth within ſome *county.* Every *county* is governed by a yearly officer, called a ſheriff, who puts in execution all the commands and judgments of the king's courts. Of theſe *counties* four are termed county-palatines, as that of Lancaſter, Cheſter, Durham, and Ely. A county-palatine is a juriſdiction of ſo high a nature, that the chief governors of theſe, by ſpecial charter from the king, ſent out all writs in their own name; and did all things touching juſtice as abſolutely as the prince himſelf, only acknowledging him their ſuperior and ſovereign. But this power has, by a ſtatute in Henry VIII. his time, been much abridged. There are likewiſe *counties* corporate, which are certain cities or ancient boroughs upon which our princes have thought good to beſtow extraordinary liberties. Of theſe London is one, York another, the city of Cheſter a third, and Canterbury a fourth. And to theſe may be added many more; as the *county* of the town of Kingſton upon Hull, the *county* of the town of Haverfordweſt, and the *county* of Litchfield. *County* is, in another ſignification, uſed for the county-court. *Cowell.*

Diſcharge your powers unto their ſeveral *counties*,
As we will ours. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He caught his death the laſt *county* ſeſſions, where he would go to ſee juſtice done to a poor widow-woman, and her fatherleſs children. *Addiſon's Spect.*

2. An earldom.

3. [*Compté.*] A count; a lord. Now wholly obſolete.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *county* Paris. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

He made Hugh Lupus *county* palatine of Cheſter, and gave that earldom to him and his heirs, to hold the ſame *ita liberè ad gladium, ſicut rex tenebat Angliam ad coronam.* *Davies.*

COUPE'E, kỏ-pè'. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A motion in dancing, when one leg is a little bent and ſuſpended from the ground, and with the other a motion is made forwards. *Chamb.*

CO'UPLE, kůp'l. *n. ſ.* [*couple*, Fr. *copula*, Lat.]

1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together.

I'll keep my ſtable-ſtand where
I lodge my wife; I'll go in *couples* with her,
Than when I feel and ſee no further truſt her.
Shakeſp.

It is in ſome ſort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*; they ſhould be of the ſame ſize and humour. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Two; a brace.

He was taken up by a *couple* of ſhepherds, and by them brought to life again. *Sidney.*

A ſchoolmaſter, who ſhall teach my ſon and yours, I will provide; yea, though the three do coſt me a *couple* of hundred pounds. *Aſcham.*

A piece of chryſtal incloſed a *couple* of drops, which looked like water when they were ſhaken, though perhaps they are nothing but bubbles of air. *Addiſon on Italy.*

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple.* *Locke.*

3. A male and his female.

So ſhall all the *couples* three,
Ever true in loving be. *Shak. Midſ. Night's Dr.*
Oh! alas!
I loſt a *couple*, that 'twixt heaven and earth
Might thus have ſtood, begetting wonder, as
You gracious *couple* do. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I have read of a feigned commonwealth, where the married *couple* are permitted, before they contract, to ſee one another naked. *Bac. New Atlantis.*

He ſaid: the careful *couple* join their tears,
And then invoke the gods with pious prayers. *Dryd.*

All ſucceeding generations of men are the progeny of one primitive *couple.* *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **CO'UPLE**, kůp'l. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Lat.]

1. To chain together.

Huntſman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And *couple* Clowder with the deep-mouth'd Brach.
Shakeſp.

2. To join one to another.

What greater ills have the heavens in ſtore,
To *couple* coming harms with ſorrow paſt. *Sidney.*

And whereſoe'er we went, like Juno's ſwans,
Still we went *coupled* and inſeparable.
Shakeſp. As you like it.

Put the taches into the loops, and *couple* the tent together that it may be one. *Exodus*, xxvi. 11.

They behold your chaſte converſation *coupled* with fear. 1 *Peter*, iii. 2.

Their concernments were ſo *coupled*, that if nature had not, yet their religions would have made them brothers. *South.*

That man makes a mean figure in the eyes of reaſon, who is meaſuring ſyllables and *coupling* rhimes, when he ſhould be mending his own ſoul, and ſecuring his own immortality. *Pope.*

3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I ſhall rejoice to ſee you ſo *coupled*, as may be fit both for your honour and your ſatisfaction. *Sidney.*

I am juſt going to aſſiſt with the archbiſhop, in degrading a parſon who *couples* all our beggars, by which I ſhall make one happy man. *Swift.*

To **Co'uple**, kŭp'l. *v. n.* To join in embraces.

Waters in Africa, being rare, divers ſorts of beaſts come from ſeveral parts to drink; and ſo being refreſhed, fall to *couple*, and many times with ſeveral kinds. *Bacon.*

Thou, with thy luſty crew,
Caſt wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them, and begot a race.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reaſon of the meeting together of brutes of ſeveral ſpecies, at water, and the promiſcuous *couplings* of males and ſemales of ſeveral ſpecies.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

After this alliance,
Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with ſheep,
And every creature *couple* with his foe.
Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.

Couple-beggar, kŭp'l-bĕg-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [*couple* and *beggar*.] One that makes it his buſineſs to marry beggars to each other.

No *couple-beggar* in the land
E'er join'd ſuch numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

Co'uplet, kŭp'-lĭt. *n. ſ.* [Fr.]

1. Two verſes; a pair of rhimes.

Then would they caſt away their pipes, and holding hand in hand, dance by the only cadence of their voices, which they would uſe in ſinging ſome ſhort *couplets*, whereto the one half beginning, the other half ſhould anſwer. *Sidney.*

Then at the laſt, an only *couplet* fraught
With ſome unmeaning thing they call a thought;
A needleſs Alexandrine ends the ſong,
That, like a wounded ſnake, drags its ſlow length along. *Pope.*

In Pope I cannot read a line,
But with a ſigh I wiſh it mine;
When he can in one *couplet* fix
More ſenſe than I can do in ſix,
It gives me ſuch a jealous fit,
I cry, Pox take him and his wit! *Swift.*

2. A pair, as of doves.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
Ere that her golden *couplets* are diſclos'd,
His ſilence will ſit drooping. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

CO'URAGE, kŭr'-rĭdg. *n. ſ.* [*courage*, Fr. from *cor*, Lat.] Bravery; active fortitude; ſpirit of enterprize.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, *courage*, fortitude,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Their diſcipline
Now mingled with their *courage*. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

Hope arms their *courage*; from their tow'rs they throw
Their darts with double force, and drive the foe.
Dryden.

Courage, that grows from conſtitution, very often forſakes a man when he has occaſion for it; and when it is only a kind of inſtinct in the ſoul, it breaks out on all occaſions, without judgment or diſcretion. That *courage* which ariſes from the ſenſe of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made us, acts always in an uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reaſon. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Nothing but the want of common *courage* was the cauſe of their misfortunes. *Swift.*

Coura'geous, kŭr-ră'-jŭs. *adj.* [from *courage.*]

1. Brave; daring; bold; enterprizing; adventurous; hardy; ſtout.

And he that is *courageous* among the mighty, ſhall flee away naked in that day. *Amos*, ii. 16.

Let us imitate the *courageous* example of St. Paul, who choſe then to magnify his office when ill men conſpired to leſſen it. *Atterbury.*

2. It is uſed ludicrouſly by *Shakeſpeare* for outrageous.

He is very *courageous* mad, about his throwing into the water. *Shakeſp.*

Coura'geously, kŭr-ră'-jŭs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *courageous.*] Bravely; ſtoutly; boldly.

The king the next day preſented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and champaign: the earl *courageouſly* came down, and joined battle with him. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Coura'geousness, kŭr-ră'-jŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *courageous.*] Bravery; boldneſs; ſpirit; courage.

Nicanor hearing of the manlineſs and the *courageouſneſs* that they had to fight for their country, durſt not try the matter by the ſword.
2 *Maccabees*, xiv. 18.

Coura'nt, kŭr-rănt'. } *n. ſ.* [*courante*, Fr.]
Coura'nto, kŭr-răn'-tŏ. } See **Corant.**

1. A nimble dance.

I'll like a maid the better, while I have a tooth in my head: why, he is able to lead her a *couranto*. *Shakeſp.*

2. Any thing that ſpreads quick, as a paper of news.

To **Courb**, kŏ'rb. *v. n.* [*courber*, Fr.] To bend; to bow; to ſtoop in ſupplication. Not in uſe.

In the fatneſs of theſe purſy times,
Virtue itſelf of vice muſt pardon beg,
Yea, *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

Co'urier, kŏ'-ryĕr. *n. ſ.* [*courier*, Fr.] A meſſenger ſent in haſte; an expreſs; a runner.

I met a *courier*, one mine ancient friend.
Shakeſp. Timon.

This thing the wary baſſa well perceiving, by ſpeedy *couriers* advertiſed Solyman of the enemy's purpoſe, requeſting him with all ſpeed to repair with his army to Tauris. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

COURSE, kŏ'rs. *n. ſ.* [*courſe*, Fr. *curſus*, Lat.]

1. Race; career.

And ſome ſhe arms with ſinewy force,
And ſome with ſwiftneſs in the *courſe*. *Cowley.*

2. Paſſage from place to place; progreſs. To this may be referred, *the* courſe *of a river*.

And when we had finiſhed our *courſe* from Tyre, we came to Ptolemais. *Acts*, xxi. 7.

A light, by which the Argive ſquadron ſteers
Their ſilent *courſe* to Ilium's well known ſhore.
Denham.

3. Tilt; act of running in the liſts.

But this hot knight was cooled with a fall, which, at the third *courſe*, he received of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

4. Ground on which a race is run.

5. Track or line in which a ſhip ſails, or any motion is performed.

6. Sail; means by which the courſe is performed.

To the *courſes* we have deviſed ſtudding-ſails, ſprit-ſails, and top-ſails. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

7. Progreſs from one gradation to another; proceſs.

When the ſtate of the controverſy is plainly determined, it muſt not be altered by another diſputant in the *courſe* of the diſputation. *Watts.*

8. Order of ſucceſſion: as, *every one in his* courſe.

If any man ſpeak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the moſt by three, and that by *courſe*; and let one interpret. 1 *Cor.* xiv. 27.

9. Stated and orderly method, or manner.

If ſhe live long,
And in the end meet the old *courſe* of death,
Women will all turn monſters. *Shak. King Lear.*

The duke cannot deny the *courſe* of law. *Shak.*

If God, by his revealed declaration, firſt gave rule to any man, he, that will claim by that title, muſt have the ſame poſitive grant of God for his ſucceſſion; for, if it has not directed the *courſe* of its deſcent and conveyance, no body can ſucceed to this title of the firſt ruler. *Locke.*

10. Series of ſucceſſive and methodical procedure.

The glands did reſolve during her *courſe* of phyſick, and ſhe continueth very well to this day.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical ſeries. Hence our *courſes* of philoſophy, anatomy, chymiſtry, and mathematicks. *Chambers.*

12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.

Grittus perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt with himſelf what *courſe* were beſt for him to take. *Knolles.*

That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common miſery, took the beſt *courſe* he poſſibly could to eſtabliſh a commonwealth in Ireland.
Davies on Ireland.

He placed commiſſioners there, who governed it only in a *courſe* of diſcretion, part martial, part civil. *Davies on Ireland.*

Give willingly what I can take by force;
And know, obedience is your ſafeſt *courſe*.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

But if a right *courſe* be taken with children, there will not be ſo much need of common rewards and puniſhments. *Locke.*

'Tis time we ſhould decree
What *courſe* to take. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The ſenate obſerving how, in all contentions, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it their wiſeſt *courſe* to give way alſo to time. *Swift.*

13. Method of life; train of actions.

A woman of ſo working a mind, and ſo vehement ſpirits, as it was happy ſhe took a good *courſe*; or otherwiſe it would have been terrible.
Sidney.

His addiction was to *courſes* vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude, and ſhallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, ſports.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

As the dropſy-man, the more he drinks, the drier he is, and the more he ſtill deſires to drink; even ſo a ſinner, the more he ſins, the apter is he to ſin, and more deſirous to keep ſtill a *courſe* in wickedneſs. *Perkins.*

Men will ſay,
That beauteous Emma vagrant *courſes* took,
Her father's houſe and civil life forſook. *Prior.*

14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will.

It is beſt to leave nature to her *courſe*, who is the ſovereign phyſician in moſt diſeaſes. *Temple.*

So every ſervant took his *courſe*,
And, bad at firſt, they all grew worſe. *Prior.*

15. Catamenia.

The ſtoppage of women's *courſes*, if not ſuddenly looked to, ſets them undoubtedly into a conſumption, dropſy, or ſome other dangerous diſeaſe. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

16. Orderly ſtructure.

The tongue defileth the whole body, and ſetteth on fire the *courſe* of nature. *James*, iii. 6.

17. [In architecture.] A continued range of ſtones, level or of the ſame height, throughout the whole length of the building, and not interrupted by any aperture. *Harris.*

18. Series of conſequences.

19. Number of diſhes ſet on at once upon the table.

Worthy Sir, thou bleed'ſt:
Thy exerciſe hath been too violent
For a ſecond *courſe* of fight. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Then with a ſecond *courſe* the tables load,
And with full chargers offer to the god.
Dryden's Æneid.

You are not to waſh your hands till after you have ſent up your ſecond *courſe*.
Swift's Directions to the Cook.

So quick retires each flying *courſe*, you'd ſwear
Sancho's dread doctor and his wand were there.
Pope.

20. Regularity; ſettled rule.

21. Empty form.

Men talk as if they believed in God, but they live as if they thought there was none; their vows and promiſes are no more than words of *courſe*. *L'Eſtrange.*

22. *Of courſe.* By conſequence.

With a mind unprepoſſeſſed by doctors and commentators of any ſect, whoſe reaſonings, interpretation, and language, which I have been uſed to, will *of courſe* make all chime that way; and make another, and perhaps the genuine meaning of the author, ſeem harſh, ſtrained, and uncouth to me. *Locke.*

3. *Of courſe.* By ſettled rule.

Senſe is *of courſe* annex'd to wealth and power;
No muſe is proof againſt a golden ſhower. *Garth.*

Neither ſhall I be ſo far wanting to myſelf, as not to deſire a patent, granted *of courſe* to all uſeful projectors. *Swift.*

To COURSE, kŏ'rs. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hunt; to purſue.

The big round tears
Cours'd one another down his innocent noſe
In piteous chaſe. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

The king is hunting the deer; I am *courſing* myſelf. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

Where's the thane of Cawdor?
We *cours'd* him at the heels, and had a purpoſe
To be his purveyor. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. To purſue with dogs that hunt in view.

It would be tried alſo in flying of hawks, or in *courſing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

I am continually ſtarting hares for you to *courſe*; we were certainly cut out for one another; for my temper quits an amour juſt where thine takes it up. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

3. To put to ſpeed; to force to run.

When they have an appetite
To venery, let them not drink nor eat,
And *courſe* them oft, and tire them in the heat.
May's Virgil.

To COURSE, kŏ'rs. *v. n.* To run; to rove about.

Swift as quickſilver it *courſes* through
The nat'ral gates and alleys of the body.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

The blood, before cold and ſettled, left the liver white and pale, which is the badge of puſillanimity and cowardice; but the ſherris warms it, and makes it *courſe* from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

She did ſo *courſe* o'er my exteriours, with ſuch a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did ſeem to ſcorch me up like a burning glaſs.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds, ſnowy fair,
And tall as ſtags, ran looſe, and *cours'd* around his
chair. *Dryden.*

All, at once
Relapſing quick, as quickly re-aſcend
And mix, and thwart, extinguiſh, and renew,
All ether *courſing* in a maze of light.
Thomſon's Autumn.

CO'URSER, kŏ'r-sŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *courſe*; *courſier*, Fr.]

1. A ſwift horſe; a war horſe: a word not uſed in proſe.

He proudly pricketh on his *courſer* ſtrong,
And Atin ay him pricks with ſpurs of ſhame and
wrong. *Spenſer.*

Then to his abſent gueſt the king decreed
A pair of *courſers*, born of heav'nly breed;
Who from their noſtrils breath'd etherial fire,
Whom Circe ſtole from her celeſtial ſire.
Dryden's Æneid.

Th' impatient *courſer* pants in every vein,
And, pawing, ſeems to beat the diſtant plain;
Hills, vales, and floods appear already croſs'd,
And, ere he ſtarts, a thouſand ſteps are loſt. *Pope.*

2. One who purſues the ſport of courſing hares.

A leaſh is a leathern thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *courſer* leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.*

COURT, kŏ'rt. *n. ſ.* [*cour*, Fr. *koert*, Dut. *curtis*, low Lat.]

1. The place where the prince reſides; the palace.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and ſquires,
Men ſo diſorderly, ſo debauch'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; epicuriſm and luſt
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

It ſhall be an habitation of dragons, and a *court* for owls. *Iſaiah*, xxvi. 13.

His exactneſs, that every man ſhould have his due, was ſuch, that you would think he had never ſeen a *court*: the politeneſs with which this juſtice was adminiſtered, would convince you he never had lived out of one. *Prior's Dedication.*

A ſuppliant to your royal *court* I come.
Pope's Odyſſey.

2. The hall or chamber where juſtice is adminiſtered.

Are you acquainted with the difference
That holds this preſent queſtion in the *court*?
Shakeſp.

St. Paul being brought unto the higheſt *court* in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached concerning Jeſus and the reſurrection, took occaſion to imprint on thoſe magiſtrates a future ſtate. *Atterbury.*

3. Open ſpace before a houſe.

You muſt have, before you come to the front, three *courts*: a green *court* plain, with a wall about it; a ſecond *court* of the ſame, but more garniſhed, with little turrets, or other embelliſhments, upon the wall; and a third *court*, to ſquare with the front, not to be built but incloſed with a naked wall. *Bacon.*

Suppoſe it were the king's bedchamber, yet the meaneſt man in the tragedy muſt come and diſpatch his buſineſs, rather than in the lobby or *court* yard (which is fitter for him) for fear the ſtage ſhould be cleared, and the ſcenes broken.
Dryden.

4. A ſmall opening incloſed with houſes, and paved with broad ſtones, diſtinguiſhed from a ſtreet.

5. Perſons who compoſe the retinue of a prince.

Their wiſdom was ſo highly eſteemed, that ſome of them were always employed to follow the *courts* of their kings, to adviſe them. *Temple.*

6. Perſons who are aſſembled for the adminiſtration of juſtice.

7. Any juriſdiction, military, civil, or eccleſiaſtical.

If any noiſe or ſoldier you perceive
Near to the wall, by ſome apparent ſign
Let us have knowledge at the *court* of guard.
Shakeſp. Hen. VI.

The archbiſhop
Of Canterbury, accompanied with other
Learned and reverend fathers of his order,
Held a late *court* at Dunſtable. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

I have at laſt met with the proceedings of the *court* baron, held in that behalf. *Spectator.*

8. The art of pleaſing; the art of inſinuation.

Him the prince with gentle *court* did board.
Spenſer.

Haſt thou been never baſe? Did love ne'er bend
Thy frailer virtue, to betray thy friend?
Flatter me, make thy *court*, and ſay it did;
Kings in a crowd would have their vices hid.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Some ſort of people, placing a great part of their happineſs in ſtrong drink, are always forward to make *court* to my young maſter, by offering that which they love beſt themſelves. *Locke.*

I have been conſidering why poets have ſuch ill ſucceſs in making their *court*, ſince they are allowed to be the greateſt and beſt of all flatterers: the defect is, that they flatter only in print or in writing. *Swift to Gay.*

9. It is often uſed in compoſition in moſt of its ſenſes.

To COURT, kŏ'rt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To woo; to ſolicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a ſhadow, it flies you;
Seem to fly it, it will purſue:
So *court* a miſtreſs, ſhe denies you;
Let her alone, ſhe will *court* you. *Ben Jonſ. Foreſt.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighb'ring princes *court* her nuptial bed.
Dryden's Æneid.

Alas! Sempronius, wouldſt thou talk of love
To Marcia, whilſt her father's life's in danger?
Thou might'ſt as well *court* the pale trembling
veſtal,
While ſhe beholds the holy flame expiring.
Addiſon's Cato.

Ev'n now, when ſilent ſcorn is all they gain,
A thouſand *court* you, though they *court* in vain.
Pope.

2. To ſolicit; to ſeek.

Their own eaſe and ſatisfaction would quickly teach children to *court* commendation, and avoid doing what they found condemned.
Locke on Education.

3. To flatter; to endeavour to pleaſe.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, kŏrt-tshăp'-lin. *n. ſ.* [*court* and *chaplain*.] One who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain*. *Swift.*

COURT-DAY, kŏrt-dȧ'. *n. ſ.* [*court* and *day*.] Day on which juſtice is ſolemnly adminiſtered.

The judge took time to deliberate, and the next *court-day* he ſpoke. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

COURT-DRESSER, kŏrt-drĕ's-ŭr. [*court* and *dreſſer*.] One that dreſſes the court, or perſons of rank; a flatterer.

There are many ways of fallacy; ſuch arts of giving colours, appearances, and reſemblances, by this *court-dreſſer*, fancy. *Locke.*

COURT-FAVOUR, kŏrt-fȧ'-vŭr. *n. ſ.* Favours or benefits beſtowed by princes.

We part with the bleſſings of both worlds for pleaſures, *courtfavours*, and commiſſions; and at laſt, when we have ſold ourſelves to our luſts, we grow ſick of our bargain. *L'Eſtrange.*

Court-hand, kŏ'rt-hȧnd. *n. ſ.* [*court* and *hand.*] The hand or manner of writing uſed in records and judicial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand.* *Shakeſp.*

Court-lady, kŏ'rt-lȧ-dŷ. *n. ſ.* [*court* and *lady.*] A lady converſant or employed in court.

The ſame ſtudy, long continued, is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the ſame clothes or faſhion is to a *court-lady.* *Locke.*

Co'urteous, kůr'-tshůs. *adj.* [*courtois*, Fr.] Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; full of acts of reſpect.

He hath deſerved worthily of his country; and his aſcent is not by ſuch eaſy degrees, as thoſe who have been ſupple and *courteous* to the people, *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

They are one while *courteous*, civil, and obliging; but, within a ſmall time after, are ſupercilious, ſharp, troubleſome, fierce, and exceptious. *South.*

Co'urteously, kůr'-tshůs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *courteous.*] Reſpectfully; civilly; complaiſantly.

He thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed, yet he let them *courteouſly* paſs. *Wotton.*

Whilſt Chriſt was upon earth, he was not only eaſy of acceſs, he did not only *courteouſly* receive all that addreſſed themſelves to him, but alſo did not diſdain himſelf to travel up and down the country. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Alcinous, being prevailed upon by the glory of his name, entertained him *courteouſly.* *Broome.*

Co'urteousness, kůr'-tshůs-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *courteous.*] Civility; complaiſance.

Co'urtesan,
Co'urtezan, } kůr-tė-zan'. { *n. ſ.* [*cortiſana*, low Lat.] A woman of the town; a proſtitute; a ſtrumpet.

'Tis a brave night to cool a *courtezan.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

With them there are no ſtews, no diſſolute houſes, no *courteſans*, nor any thing of that kind; nay they wonder, with deteſtation, at you in Europe, which permit ſuch things. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The Corinthian is a column laſciviouſly decked like a *courtezan.* *Wotton.*

Charixus, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the *courtezan*, ſpent his whole eſtate upon her. *Addiſon.*

Co'urtesy, kůr'-tė-sŷ. *n. ſ.* [*courtoiſie*, Fr. *corteſia*, Ital.]

1. Elegance of manners; civility; complaiſance.

Sir, you are very welcome to our houſe:
It muſt appear in other ways than words,
Therefore I ſcant this breathing *courteſy.* *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Who have ſeen his eſtate, his hoſpitality, his *courteſy* to ſtrangers. *Peacham.*

He, who was compounded of all the elements of affability and *courteſy* towards all kind of people, brought himſelf to a habit of neglect, and even of rudeneſs, towards the queen. *Clarendon.*

Courteſy is ſooner found in lowly ſhades
With ſmoky rafters, than in tap'ſtry halls,
And courts of princes, whence it firſt was nam'd. *Milton.*

So gentle of condition was he known,
That through the court his *courteſy* was blown. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. An act of civility or reſpect.

You ſpurn'd me ſuch a day; another time
You call'd me dog; and, for theſe *courteſies*,
I'll lend you thus much money. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Repoſe you there, while I to the hard houſe
Return, and force their ſcanted *courteſy.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

When I was laſt at Exeter,
The mayor in *courteſy* ſhew'd me the caſtle. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

Sound all the lofty inſtruments of war,
And by that muſick let us all embrace;
For heav'n to earth ſome of us never ſhall
A ſecond time do ſuch a *courteſy.* *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

Other ſtates, aſſuredly, cannot be juſtly accuſed for not ſtaying for the firſt blow; or for not accepting Polyphemus's *courteſy*, to be the laſt that ſhall be eaten up. *Bacon.*

3. The reverence made by women.

Some country girl, ſcarce to a *court'ſy* bred,
Would I much rather than Cornelia wed;
If, ſupercilious, haughty, proud, and vain,
She brought her father's triumphs in her train. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The poor creature was as full of *courteſies* as if I had been her godmother: the truth on 't is, I endeavoured to make her look ſomething Chriſtian-like. *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

4. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others; as, *to hold upon* courteſy.

5. *Courteſy of England.* A tenure by which, if a man marry an inheritance, that is, a woman ſeiſed of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith, yet, if ſhe were in poſſeſſion, ſhall he keep the land during his life, and is called tenant *per legem Angliæ*, or by the *courteſy* of England. *Cowell.*

To **Co'urtesy**, kůrt'-sŷ. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To perform an act of reverence: it is now only uſed of women.

Toby approaches, and *court'ſies* there to me. *Shakeſp.*

The petty traffickers,
That *court'ſy* to them, do them reverence. *Shak.*

2. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

If I ſhould meet her in my way,
We hardly *court'ſy* to each other. *Prior.*

Co'urtier, kŏ'r-tshůr. *n. ſ.* [from *court.*]

1. One that frequents or attends the courts of princes.

He hath been a *courtier*, he ſwears.——— If any man doubts that, let him put me to my purgation. I have trod a meaſure; I have flattered a lady; I have been politick with my friend, ſmooth with mine enemy; I have undone three taylors; I have had four quarrels, and like to have fought one. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

You are a flattering boy; now, I ſee you'll be a *courtier.* *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

You know I am no *courtier*, nor verſed in ſtate-affairs. *Bacon.*

The principal figure in a picture, is like a king among his *courtiers*, who ought to dim the luſtre of his attendants. *Dryden.*

2. One that courts or ſolicits the favour of another.

What
Made thee, all honour'd, honeſt Roman Brutus,
With the arm'd reſt, *courtiers* of beauteous freedom,
To drench the capitol? *Shak. Antony and Cleop.*

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III.; not out of fear, but wiſdom. *Suckling.*

Co'urtine, kůr'-tin. See CURTAIN.

Co'urtlike, kŏ'rt-lik. *adj.* [*court* and *like.*] Elegant; polite.

Our Engliſh tongue is, I will not ſay as ſacred as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spaniſh, as *courtlike* as the French, and as amorous as the Italian. *Camden's Remains.*

Co'urtliness, kŏ'rt-lŷ-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *courtly.*] Elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaiſance; civility.

The ſlighteſt part that you excel in, is *courtlineſs.* *Lord Digby to Sir Kenelm Digby.*

Co'urtling, kŏ'rt-ling. *n. ſ.* [from *court.*] A courtier; a retainer to a court.

Courtling, I rather thou ſhould'ſt utterly
Diſpraiſe my work, than praiſe it froſtily. *Ben Jonſon.*

Co'urtly, kŏ'rt-lŷ. *adj.* [from *court.*] Relating or retaining to the court; elegant; ſoft; flattering.

In our own time (excuſe ſome *courtly* ſtrains)
No whiter page than Addiſon's remains. *Pope.*

Co'urtly, kŏ'rt-lŷ. *adv.* In the manner of courts; elegantly.

They can produce nothing ſo *courtly* writ, or which expreſſes ſo much the converſation of a gentleman, as Sir John Suckling. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

Co'urtship, kŏ'rt-ship. *n. ſ.* [from *court.*]

1. The act of ſoliciting favour.

He paid his *courtſhip* with the crowd,
As far as modeſt pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The ſolicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be merry, and employ your chiefeſt thoughts
To *courtſhip*, and ſuch fair oſtents of love,
As ſhall conveniently become you there. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

In tedious *courtſhip* we declare our pain,
And ere we kindneſs find, firſt meet diſdain. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

Every man in the time of *courtſhip*, and in the firſt entrance of marriage, puts on a behaviour like my correſpondent's holiday ſuit. *Addiſ. Guard.*

3. Civility; elegance of manners.

My *courtſhip* to an univerſity,
My modeſty I give to ſoldiers bare;
My patience to a gameſter's ſhare. *Donne.*

CO'USIN, kůz'n. *n. ſ.* [*couſin*, Fr. *conſanguineus*, Lat.]

1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or ſiſter.

Macbeth unſeam'd him.
Oh valiant *couſin!* worthy gentleman! *Shakeſp.*

Tybalt, my *couſin!* O my brother's child!
Unhappy ſight! alas, the blood is ſpill'd
Of my dear kinſman. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Thou art, great lord, my father's ſiſter's ſon,
And *couſin* german to great Priam's ſeed. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to thoſe of the council.

COW, kow'. *n. ſ.* [in the plural anciently *kine*, or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; cu, Sax. *koe*, Dut.] The female of the bull; the horned animal with cloven feet, kept for her milk and calves.

We ſee that the horns of oxen and *cows*, for the moſt part, are larger than the bull's; which is cauſed by abundance of moiſture, which in the horns of the bull faileth. *Bacon.*

After the fever is diminiſhed, aſſes and goats milk may be neceſſary; yea, a diet of *cows* milk alone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Then, leaving in the fields his grazing *cows*,
He ſought himſelf ſome hoſpitable houſe:
Good Creton entertain'd his godlike gueſt. *Dryden's Fables.*

To **Cow**, kow'. *v. a.* [from *coward*, by contraction.] To depreſs with fear; to oppreſs with habitual timidity.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely ripp'd.———
———Accurſed be that tongue that tells me ſo,
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

By reaſon of their frequent revolts, they have drawn upon themſelves the preſſures of war ſo often, that it ſeems to have ſomewhat *cowed* their ſpirits. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

For when men by their wives are *cow'd*,
Their horns of courſe are underſtood. *Hudibras.*

Cow-herd, kow'-hèrd. *n. ſ.* [*cow*, and hẏꞃꝺ, Sax. a keeper.] One whoſe occupation is to tend cows.

Cow-house, kow'-hous. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *houſe.*] The houſe in which kine are kept.

You muſt houſe your milch-cows, that you give hay to, in your *cow-houſe* all night. *Mortimer.*

Cow-leech, kow'-lĕtsh. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *leech.*] One who profeſſes to cure diſtempered cows.

To **Cow-leech**, kow-lĕtsh'. *v. n.* To profeſs to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of farriering and *cow-leeching*, yet many of them are very ignorant, eſpecially in the country. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Cow-weed, kow'-wēd. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *weed.*] A ſpecies of chervil.

Cow-wheat, kow'-whēt. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *wheat.*] A plant.

CO'WARD, kow'-ŭrd. *n. ſ.* [*couard*, Fr. of uncertain derivation.]

1. A poltroon; a wretch whoſe predominant paſſion is fear.

Pyrocles did ſuch wonders, beyond belief, as was able to lead Muſidorus to courage, though he had been born a *coward.* *Sidney.*

There was a ſoldier that vaunted, before Julius Cæſar, of the hurts he had received in his face. Cæſar, knowing him to be but a *coward*, told him, You were beſt take heed, next time you run away, how you look back. *Bacon.*

Some are brave one day, and *cowards* another, as great captains have often told me, from their own experience and obſervation. *Temple.*

A *coward* does not always eſcape with diſgrace, but ſometimes alſo he loſes his life. *South.*

Tremble ye not, oh friends! and *cowards* fly,
Doom'd by the ſtern Telemachus to die! *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed in the manner of an adjective.

Having more man than wit about me, I drew;
And rais'd the houſe with loud and *coward* cries. *Shakeſp.*

Invading fears repel my *coward* joy,
And ills foreſeen the preſent bliſs deſtroy. *Prior.*

Co'wardice, kow'-ŭr-dĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *coward.*] Fear; habitual timidity; puſillanimity; want of courage.

Certes, Sir knight, ye been too much to blâme,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;
And with foul *cowardice* his carcaſe ſhame,
Whoſe living hands immortaliz'd his name. *Fairy Queen.*

Gallant and fearleſs courage will turn into a native and heroick valour, and make them hate the *cowardice* of doing wrong. *Milton on Education.*

None was diſgrac'd; for falling is no ſhame,
And *cowardice* alone is loſs of fame:
The vent'rous knight is from the ſaddle thrown,
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden's Fables.*

This great, this holy, this terrible Being, is preſent to all our affections; ſees every treacherous inclination of our heart to deſert his ſervice; and treaſures up, againſt the day of his wrath, the ſecret *cowardice* which deters us from aſſerting his cauſe, which prevails on us to compliment the vices of the great, to applaud the libertine, and laugh with the profane. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Co'wardliness, kow'-ŭrd-lȳ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *cowardly.*] Timidity; cowardice.

Co'wardly, kow'-ŭrd-lȳ. *adj.* [from *coward.*]

1. Fearful; timorous; puſillanimous.

An Egyptian ſoothſayer made Antonius believe that his genius, otherwiſe brave and confident, was in the preſence of Octavius poor and *cowardly.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Mean; befitting a coward; proceeding from fear.

I do find it *cowardly* and vile,
For fear of what might fall, ſo to prevent
The time of life. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Let all ſuch as can enlarge their conſciences like hell, and ſtyle a *cowardly* ſilence in Chriſt's cauſe diſcretion, know, that Chriſt will one day ſcorn them. *South.*

Co'wardly, kow'-ŭrd-lȳ. *adv.* In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely.

He ſharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had moſt *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

Co'wardship, kow'-ŭrd-shĭp. *n. ſ.* [from *coward.*] The character or qualities of a coward; meanneſs: a word not now in uſe.

A very paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare: his diſhoneſty appears in leaving his friend here in neceſſity, and denying him; and for his *cowardſhip*, aſk Fabian. *Shakeſp.*

To **Co'wer**, kow'r. *v. n.* [*cwrrian*, Welſh; *courber*, Fr. or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a *cow* ſinks on her knees.] To ſink by bending the knees; to ſtoop; to ſhrink.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, then he *cower* down, and the pail be preſſed down with him. *Bacon.*

The ſplitting rocks *cow'r'd* in the ſinking ſands,
And would not daſh me with their ragged ſides. *Shakeſp.*

As thus he ſpake, each bird and beaſt beheld,
Approaching two and two; theſe *cow'ring* low
With blandiſhment, each bird ſtoop'd on his wing. *Milton.*

Our dame ſits *cow'ring* o'er a kitchen fire;
I draw freſh air, and nature's works admire. *Dryd.*

Co'wish, kow'-ĭsh. *adj.* [from *To cow*, to awe.] Timorous; fearful; mean; puſillanimous; cowardly. Not in uſe.

It is the *cowiſh* terrour of his ſpirit,
That dares not undertake: he'll not feel wrong,
Which tie him to an anſwer. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Co'wkeeper, kow'-kē-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [*cow* and *keeper.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to keep cows.

The terms *cowkeeper* and hogherd are not to be uſed in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language. *Broome.*

COWL, kowl. *n. ſ.* [cuᵹle, Saxon; *cucullus*, Lat.]

1. A monk's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornfield did ſcratch his elbow, when he had ſweetly invented, to ſignify his name, ſaint Francis with his friery *cowl* in a cornfield. *Camden.*

What differ more, you cry, than crown and *cowl?*
I'll tell you, friend, a wiſe man and a fool. *Pope.*

2. [Perhaps from *cool*, *cooler*, a veſſel in which hot liquor is ſet to cool.] A veſſel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

Cowl-staff, kowl-ſtăf. *n. ſ.* [*cowl* and *ſtaff.*] The ſtaff on which a veſſel is ſupported between two men.

Mounting him upon a *cowl-ſtaff*,
Which (toſſing him ſomething high)
He apprehended to be Pegaſus. *Suckling.*

The way by a *cowl-ſtaff* is ſafer: the ſtaff muſt have a bunch in the middle, ſomewhat wedgelike, and covered with a ſoft bolſter. *Wiſeman.*

Co'wslip, kow'-ſlĭp. *n. ſ.* [*paralyſis*; cuꞃſlyppe, Sax. as ſome think, from their reſemblance of ſcent to the breath of a cow; perhaps from growing much in paſture grounds, and often meeting the *cow's lip.*]

Cowſlip is alſo called pagil, grows wild in the meadows, and is a ſpecies of primroſe. *Miller.*

He might as well ſay, that a *cowſlip* is as white as a lily. *Sidney.*

Where the bee ſucks, there ſuck I;
In a *cowſlip's* bell I lie. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Thy little ſons
Permit to range the paſtures: gladly they
Will mow the *cowſlip* poſies, faintly ſweet. *Philips.*

Cows-lungwort, kōw's-lŭng-wŭrt. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of Mullein.

Co'xcomb, kŏk's-kōm. *n. ſ.* [*cock* and *comb*, corrupted from *cock's comb.*]

1. The top of the head.

As the cockney did to the eels, when ſhe put them i' the paſty alive; ſhe rapt them o' th' *coxcombs* with a ſtick, and cried, Down, wantons, down! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. The comb reſembling that of a cock, which licenſed fools wore formerly in their caps.

There, take my *coxcomb:* why, this fellow has baniſhed two of his daughters, and did the third a bleſſing againſt his will: if thou follow him, thou muſt needs wear my *coxcomb.* *Shakeſp.*

3. A fop; a ſuperficial pretender to knowledge or accompliſhments.

I ſent to her,
By this ſame *coxcomb* that we have i' th' wind,
Tokens and letters, which ſhe did reſend. *Shakeſp.*

I ſcorn, quoth ſhe, thou *coxcomb* ſilly,
Quarter or council from a foe. *Hudibras.*

It is a vanity for every pretending *coxcomb* to make himſelf one of the party ſtill with his betters. *L'Eſtrange.*

They overflowed with ſmart repartees, and were only diſtinguiſhed from the intended wits by being called *coxcombs*, though they deſerved not ſo ſcandalous a name. *Dryden.*

Some are bewilder'd in the maze of ſchools,
And ſome made *coxcombs*, nature meant but fools. *Pope.*

4. A kind of red flower.

Coxco'mical, kŏks-kŏm'-ĭk-ăl. *adj.* [from *coxcomb.*] Foppiſh; conceited: a low word, unworthy of uſe.

Becauſe, as he was a very natural writer; and they were without prejudice, without prepoſſeſſion, without affectation, and without the influence of *coxcomical*, ſenſeleſs cabal, they were at liberty to receive the impreſſions which things naturally made on their minds. *Dennis.*

COY, koy'. [*coi*, Fr. from *quietus*, Lat.]

1. Modeſt; decent.

Jaſon is as *coy* as is a maide;
He looked piteouſly, but nought he ſaid. *Chaucer.*

2. Reſerved; not acceſſible; not eaſily condeſcending to familiarity.

And vain delight ſhe ſaw he light did paſs,
A foe of folly and immodeſt toy;
Still ſolemn ſad, or ſtill diſdainful *coy.* *Spenſer.*

Like Phœbus ſung the no leſs am'rous boy:
Like Daphne ſhe, as lovely and as *coy.* *Waller.*

At this ſeaſon every ſmile of the ſun, like the ſmile of a *coy* lady, is as dear as it is uncommon. *Pope.*

The Nile's *coy* ſource. *Grainger.*

To **Coy**, koy'. *v. n.* [from the adjective.]

1. To behave with reſerve; to reject familiarity.

What, *coying* it again!
No more; but make me happy to my guſt,
That is, without your ſtruggling. *Dryd. K. Arthur.*

Retire! I beg you, leave me.——
——Thus to *coy* it!
With one who knows you too! *Rowe's J. Shore.*

2. To make difficulty; not to condeſcend willingly.

If he *coy'd*
To hear Cominius ſpeak, I'll keep at home.
Shakeſp. Coriolanus.

To **Coy**, koy'. *v. a.* [for *decoy.*] To allure. Not in uſe.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Coy their hearts from them, and come home beloved
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Co'yly, koy'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *coy.*] With reſerve; with diſinclination to familiarity.

This ſaid, his hand he *coyly* ſnatch'd away
From forth Antinous' hand. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

Co'yness, koy'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *coy.*] Reſerve; unwillingneſs to become familiar.

When the ſun hath warmed the earth and water, three or four male carps will follow a female; and ſhe putting on a ſeeming *coyneſs*, they force her through weeds and flags. *Walton.*

When the kind nymph would *coyneſs* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

Co'ystrel, koy's-trĭll. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of degenerate hawk.

One they might truſt, their common wrongs to wreak:
The muſquet and the *coyſtrel* were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon. *Dryd. Hind and Panther.*

Coz, kůz'. *n. ſ.* A cant or familiar word, contracted from *couſin.*

Be merry, *coz*; ſince ſudden ſorrow
Serves to ſay thus, ſome good thing comes tomorrow. *Shakeſp.*

To **CO'ZEN**, kůz'n. *v. a.* [*To coſe* is in the old Scotch dialect, as *Junius* obſerves, to chop or change; whence *cozen* to cheat; becauſe in ſuch traffick there is commonly fraud.] To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

Let the queen pay never ſo fully, let the muſter-maſter view them never ſo diligently, let the deputy or general look to them never ſo exactly, yet they can *cozen* them all. *Spenſer.*

Goring loved no man ſo well but that he would *cozen* him, and expoſe him to publick mirth for having been *cozened.* *Clarendon.*

He that ſuffers a government to be abuſed by careleſſneſs or neglect, does the ſame thing with him that maliciouſly and corruptly ſets himſelf to *cozen* it. *L'Eſtrange.*

You are not obliged to a literal belief of what the poet ſays; but you are pleaſed with the image, without being *cozened* by the fiction. *Dryden.*

What if I pleaſe to lengthen out his date
A day, and take a pride to *cozen* fate.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters, and be taught to read, without perceiving it to be any thing but a ſport.
Locke on Education.

Co'zenage, kůz'-nĭdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat; the practice of cheating.

They ſay this town is full of *cozenage*,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Diſguiſed cheaters. *Shakeſp.*

Wiſdom without honeſty is meer craft and *cozenage*; and therefore the reputation of honeſty muſt firſt be gotten, which cannot be but by living well: a good life is a main argument.
Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.

There's no ſuch thing as that we beauty call,
It is meer *cozenage* all;
For though ſome long ago
Lik'd certain colours mingled ſo and ſo,
That doth not tie me now from chuſing new.
Suckling.

Imaginary appearances offer themſelves to our impatient minds, which entertain theſe counterfeits, without the leaſt ſuſpicion of their *cozenage.*
Glanville's Sceпſis.

Strange *coz'nage!* none would live paſt years again,
Yet all hope pleaſure in what yet remains,
And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the firſt ſprightly running could not give.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

But all theſe are trifles, if we conſider the fraud and *cozenage* of trading men and ſhopkeepers.
Swift.

Co'zener, kůz'-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder.

Indeed, Sir, there are *cozeners* abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary.
Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.

CRAB, krăb'. *n. ſ.* [cꞃabba, Sax. *krabbe*, Dut.]

1. A cruſtaceous fiſh.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are, the lobſter, the *crab*, the crawfiſh, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoiſe. The old ſhells are never found; ſo as it is like they ſcale off and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The fox catches *crab* fiſh with his tail, which Olaus Magnus ſaith he himſelf was an eye-witneſs of. *Derham.*

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.

Noble ſtock
Was graft with *crab* tree ſlip, whoſe fruit thou art.
Shakeſp.

Fetch me a dozen *crab* tree ſtaves, and ſtrong ones; theſe are but ſwitches. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

When roaſted *crabs* hiſs in the bowl,
Then nightly ſings the ſtaring owl. *Shakeſp.*

Tell why a graft, taking nouriſhment from a *crab* ſtock, ſhall have a fruit more noble than its nurſe and parent. *Taylor.*

3. A peeviſh moroſe perſon.

4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ſhips, or heaving them into the dock. *Phillips.*

5. The ſign in the zodiack.

Then parts the Twins and *Crab*, the Dog divides,
And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides.
Creech.

Crab, krăb'. *adj.* It is uſed by way of contempt for any ſour or degenerate fruit; as, a *crab* cherry, a *crab* plumb.

Better gleanings their worn ſoil can boaſt
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coaſt.
Dryden.

Cra'bbed, krăb'-bĭd. *adj.* [from *crab.*]

1. Peeviſh; moroſe; cynical; ſour.

A man of years, yet freſh, as mote appear,
Of ſwarth complexion, and of *crabbed* hue,
That him full of melancholy did ſhew. *Spenſer.*

O, ſhe is
Ten times more gentle, than her father's *crabbed*;
And he's compos'd of harſhneſs. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

2. Harſh; unpleaſing.

That was when
Three *crabbed* months had ſour'd themſelves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand,
And clepe thyſelf my love. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

How charming is divine philoſophy!
Not harſh and *crabbed*, as dull fools ſuppoſe,
But muſical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feaſt of nectar'd ſweets,
Where no crude ſurfeit reigns. *Milton.*

3. Difficult; perplexing.

Beſide, he was a ſhrewd philoſopher,
And had read ev'ry text and gloſs over;
Whate'er the *crabbed'ſt* author hath,
He underſtood b' implicit faith. *Hudibras.*

Lucretius had choſen a ſubject naturally *crabbed.*
Dryden.

Your *crabbed* rogues that read Lucretius
Are againſt gods, you know. *Prior.*

Cra'bbedly, krăb'-bĭd-lŷ. *adv.* [from *crabbed.*] Peeviſhly; moroſely; with perplexity.

Cra'bbedness, krăb'-bĭd-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *crabbed.*]

1. Sourneſs of taſte.

2. Sourneſs of countenance; aſperity of manners.

3. Difficulty; perplexity.

Cra'ber, krá'-bůr. *n. ſ.*

The poor fiſh have enemies enough, beſide ſuch unnatural fiſhermen as otters, the cormorant, and the *craber*, which ſome call the water-rat.
Walton's Angler.

Crabs-eyes, krăb'z-ĭz. *n. ſ.* Whitiſh bodies, rounded on one ſide, and depreſſed on the other, heavy, moderately hard, and without ſmell. They are not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab, but are produced by the common crawfiſh: the ſtones are bred in two ſeparate bags, one on each ſide of the ſtomach. They are alkaline, abſorbent, and in ſome degree diuretick. *Hill.*

Several perſons had, in vain, endeavoured to ſtore themſelves with *crabs-eyes.* *Boyle.*

CRACK, krăk'. *n. ſ.* [*kraeck*, Dut.]

1. A ſudden diſruption, by which the parts are ſeparated but a little way from each other.

2. The chink, fiſſure, or vacuity made by diſruption; a narrow breach.

Contuſions, when great, do uſually produce a fiſſure or *crack* of the ſkull, either in the ſame part where the blow was inflicted, or in the contrary part. *Wiſeman.*

At length it would *crack* in many places; and thoſe *cracks*, as they dilated, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obſcure and dark, ſky-colour.
Newton's Opticks.

3. The ſound of any body burſting or falling.

If I ſay ſooth, I muſt report they were
As cannons overcharg'd with double *cracks.*
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

Now day appears, and with the day the king,
Whoſe early care had robb'd him of his reſt:
Far off the *cracks* of falling houſes ring,
And ſhrieks of ſubjects pierce his tender breaſt.
Dryden.

4. Any ſudden and quick ſound.

A fourth?—ſtart eye!
What! will the line ſtretch out to th' *crack* of doom?
Shakeſp.

Vulcan was employed in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew up from the anvil with dreadful *cracks* and flaſhes.
Addiſon.

5. Change of the voice in puberty.

And let us, Paladour, though now our voices
Have got the manniſh *crack*, ſing him to th' ground. *Shakeſp.*

6. Breach of chaſtity.

I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread miſtreſs,
So ſovereignly being honourable. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

7. Crazineſs of intellect.

8. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raiſing millions, without burthening the ſubject; but cannot get the parliament to liſten to me, who look upon me as a *crack* and a projector. *Addiſon.*

9. A whore, in low language.

10. A boaſt.

Leaſings, backbitings, and vain-glorious *cracks*,
All thoſe againſt that fort did bend their batteries.
Spenſer.

11. A boaſter. This is only in low phraſe.

To **Crack**, krăk'. *v. a.* [*kraecken*, Dut.]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.

Look to your pipes, and cover them with freſh and warm litter out of the ſtable, a good thickneſs, leſt the froſt *crack* them. *Mortimer.*

2. To break; to ſplit.

O, madam, my heart is *crack'd*, it's *crack'd.*
Shakeſp.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts, having no other reaſon but becauſe thou haſt hazel eyes. *Shakeſp.*

Should ſome wild fig-tree take her native bent,
And heave below the gaudy monument,
Would *crack* the marble titles, and diſperſe
The characters of all the lying verſe. *Dryd. Juv.*

Or as a lute, which in moiſt weather rings
Her knell alone, by *cracking* of her ſtrings. *Donne.*

Honour is like that glaſſy bubble,
That finds philoſophers ſuch trouble;
Whoſe leaſt part *crack'd*, the whole does fly,
And wits are *crack'd* to find out why. *Hudibras.*

3. To do any thing with quickneſs or ſmartneſs.

Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks;
He takes his chirping pint, he *cracks* his jokes. *Pope.*

4. To break or deſtroy any thing.

You'll *crack* a quart together! Ha, will you not? *Shakeſp.*

Love cools, friendſhip falls off, brothers divide: in cities, mutinies; in countries, diſcord; in palaces, treaſon; and the bond *cracked* 'twixt ſon and father. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. To craze; to weaken the intellect.

I was ever of opinion, that the philoſopher's ſtone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of *cracked* brains, that wore their feather in their heads. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He thought none poets till their brains were crackt. *Roſcommon.*

To **Crack**, kråk'. *v. n.*

1. To burſt; to open in chinks.

By misfortune it *cracked* in the cooling, whereby we were reduced to make uſe of one part, which was ſtraight and intire. *Boyle.*

2. To fall to ruin.

The credit not only of banks, but of exchequers, *cracks* when little comes in, and much goes out. *Dryden.*

3. To utter a loud and ſudden ſound.

I will board her, though ſhe chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*. *Shakeſp.*

4. To boaſt: with *of*.

To look like her, are chimney-ſweepers black,
And ſince her time are colliers counted bright,
And Ethiops *of* their ſweet complexion *crack*:
Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light. *Shakeſp.*

Crack-brained, kråk'-brånd. *adj.* [*crack* and *brained.*] Crazy; without right reaſon.

We have ſent you an anſwer to the ill-grounded ſophiſms of thoſe *crack-brained* fellows. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Crack-hemp, kråk'-hėmp. *n. ſ.* [*crack* and *hemp.*] A wretch fated to the gallows; a crack-rope: *furcifer.*

Come hither, *crack-hemp.*
———I hope I may chuſe, Sir.
—Come hither, you rogue:
What, have you forgot me? *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Crack-rope, kråk'-rôp. *n. ſ.* [*crack* and *rope.*] A fellow that deſerves hanging.

Cra'cker, kråk'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *crack.*]

1. A noiſy boaſting fellow.

What *cracker* is this ſame that deafs our ears
With this abundance of ſuperfluous breath? *Shakeſp. King John.*

2. A quantity of gunpowder confined ſo as to burſt with great noiſe.

The bladder, at its breaking, gave a great report, almoſt like a *cracker*. *Boyle.*

And when, for furious haſte to run,
They durſt not ſtay to fire a gun,
Have done 't with bonfires, and at home
Made ſquibs and *crackers* overcome. *Hudibras.*

Then furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch,
With ſquibs and *crackers* arm'd, to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

To **Cra'ckle**, kråk'l. *v. n.* [from *crack.*] To make ſlight cracks; to make ſmall and frequent noiſes; to decrepitate.

All theſe motions, which we ſaw,
Are but as ice which *crackles* at a thaw. *Donne.*

I fear to try new love,
As boys to venture on the unknown ice
That *crackles* underneath them. *Dryden.*

Caught her diſhevell'd hair and rich attire;
Her crown and jewels *crackled* in the fire. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Marrow is a ſpecifick in that ſcurvy which occaſions a *crackling* of the bones; in which caſe marrow performs its natural function of moiſtening them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Cra'cknel, kråk'-nėl. *n. ſ.* [from *crack.*] A hard brittle cake.

Albee my love he ſeek with daily ſute,
His clowniſh gifts and curteſies I diſdain,
His kids, his *cracknels*, and his early fruit. *Spenſer.*

Pay tributary *cracknels*, which he ſells;
And with our offerings help to raiſe his vails. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

CRA'DLE, krå'dl. *n. ſ.* [cpadel, Sax.]

1. A moveable bed, on which children or ſick perſons are agitated with a ſmooth and equal motion, to make them ſleep.

She had indeed, Sir, a ſon for her *cradle*, ere ſhe had a huſband for her bed. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed and procreant *cradle*. *Shakeſp.*

His birth, perhaps, ſome paltry village hides,
And ſets his *cradle* out of fortune's way. *Dryden.*

A child knows his nurſe and his *cradle*, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

The *cradle* and the tomb, alas, ſo nigh!
To live is ſcarce diſtinguiſh'd from to die. *Prior.*

Me let the tender office long engage,
To rock the *cradle* of repoſing age;
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,
Make languor ſmile, and ſmooth the bed of death. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed for infancy, or the firſt part of life.

He knew them to be inclined altogether to war, and therefore wholly trained them up, even from their *cradles*, in arms and military exerciſes. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

The new duke's daughter, her couſin, loves her; being ever, from their *cradles*, bred together. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

They ſhould ſcarcely depart from a form of worſhip, in which they had been educated from their *cradle*. *Clarendon.*

3. [With ſurgeons.] A caſe for a broken bone, to keep off preſſure.

4. [With ſhipwrights.] A frame of timber raiſed along the outſide of a ſhip by the bulge, ſerving more ſecurely and commodiouſly to help to launch her. *Harris.*

To **Cra'dle**, krå'dl. *v. a.* [from the ſubſtantive.] To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle.

He that hath been *cradled* in majeſty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars. *Glanville's Apollonius.*

The tears ſteal from our eyes, when in the ſtreet
With ſome betrothed virgin's herſe we meet;
Or infant's fun'ral, from the cheated womb
Convey'd to earth, and *cradled* in a tomb. *Dryd:n.*

He ſhall be *cradled* in my ancient ſhield, ſo famous through the univerſities. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

Cradle-clothes, krå'dl-klôz. *n. ſ.* [from *cradle* and *clothes.*] Bed-clothes belonging to a cradle.

O could it be prov'd
That ſome night-tripping fairy had exchang'd,
In *cradle-cloaths*, our children, where they lay,
And call mine Percy, his Plantagenet;
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shak.*

CRAFT, kråft'. *n. ſ.* [cpæft, Sax. *creft*, in old Welſh.]

1. Manual art; trade.

I hear an objection, even from ſome well-meaning men, that theſe delightful *crafts* may be divers ways ill applied in a land. *Wotton's Architecture.*

2. Art; ability; dexterity.

A poem is the work of the poet; poeſy is his ſkill or *craft* of making, the very fiction itſelf of the work. *Ben Jonſon.*

3. Fraud; cunning; artifice.

Th' offence is holy that ſhe hath committed;
And this deceit loſes the name of *craft*,
Of diſobedience, or unduteous title. *Shakeſp.*

This gives us a full view of wonderful art and *craft* in raiſing ſuch a ſtructure of power and iniquity. *Ayliffe.*

4. Small ſailing veſſels.

To **Craft**, kråft'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play tricks; to practiſe artifice. Now out of uſe.

You 've made fair hands,
You and your crafts! You 've *crafted* fair. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Cra'ftily, kråf'-tẙ-lẙ. *adv.* [from *crafty.*] Cunningly; artfully; with more art than honeſty.

But that which moſt impaired his credit, was the common report that he did, in all things, favour the Chriſtians; and had, for that cauſe, *craftily* perſuaded Solyman to take in hand the unfortunate Perſian war. *Knolles.*

May he not *craftily* infer
The rules of friendſhip too ſevere,
Which chain him to a hated truſt;
Which make him wretched to be juſt? *Prior.*

Cra'ftiness, kråf'-tẙ-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *crafty.*] Cunning; ſtratagem.

He taketh the wiſe in their own *craftineſs*. *Job.*

Cra'ftsman, kråfts'-mån. *n. ſ.* [*craft* and *man.*] An artificer; a manufacturer; a mechanick.

That her became, as poliſh'd ivory,
Which cunning *craftſman*'s hand hath overlaid
With fair vermillion. *Spenſer.*

What reverence he did throw away on ſlaves,
Wooing poor *craftſmen* with the craft of ſmiles. *Shakeſp.*

What a reſemblance this advice carries to the oration of Demetrius to his fellow *craftſmen!* *Decay of Piety.*

Cra'ftsmaster, kråfts'-mås-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*craft* and *maſter.*] A man ſkilled in his trade.

He is not his *craftſmaſter*, he doth not do it right. *Shakeſp.*

There is art in pride: a man might as ſoon learn a trade. Thoſe who were not brought up to it, ſeldom prove their *craftſmaſter*. *Collier on Pride.*

Cra'fty, kråf'-tẙ. *adj.* [from *craft.*] Cunning; artful; full of artifices; fraudulent; ſly.

Nay, you may think my love was *crafty* love,
And call it cunning. *Shakeſp. King John.*

This oppreſſion did, of force and neceſſity, make the Iriſh a *crafty* people; for ſuch as are oppreſſed, and live in ſlavery, are ever put to their ſhifts. *Davies on Ireland.*

Before he came in ſight, the *crafty* god
His wings diſmiſs'd, but ſtill retain'd his rod. *Dryden.*

No body was ever ſo cunning as to conceal their being ſo; and every body is ſhy and diſtruſtful of *crafty* men. *Locke.*

CRAG, kråg'. *n. ſ.*

1. *Crag* is, in Britiſh, a rough ſteep rock: and is uſed in the ſame ſenſe in the northern counties at this day. *Gibſon.*

2. The rugged protuberances of rocks.

And as mount Etna vomits ſulphur out,
With clifts of burning *crags*, and fire and ſmoke. *Fairfax.*

Who hath diſpos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where ſprings down from the ſteepy *crags* do beat.
Wotton.

A lion ſpied a goat upon the *crag* of a high rock. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. The neck.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the *crag* ſo ſtiff and ſo ſtate. *Spenſer.*

4. The ſmall end of a neck of mutton: a low word.

Cra'gged, kråg'-gld. *adj.* [from *crag.*] Full of inequalities and prominences.

On a huge hill,
Cragged and ſteep, truth ſtands. *Craſhaw.*

Cra'ggedness, kråg'-gld-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *cragged.*] Fulneſs of crags or prominent rocks.

The *craggedneſs* or ſteepneſs of that mountain, maketh many parts of it in a manner inacceſſible. *Brerewood.*

Cra'gginess, kråg'-gŷ-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *craggy.*] The ſtate of being craggy.

Cra'ggy, kråg'-gŷ. *adj.* [from *crag.*] Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.

That ſame wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a *craggy* clift ypight,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenſer.*

It was impoſſible to paſs up the woody and *craggy* hills, without the loſs of theſe commanders. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

The town and republick of St. Marino ſtands on the top of a very high and *craggy* mountain. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To **CRAM**, kråm'. *v. a.* [cꞃamman, Sax.]

1. To ſtuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.

As much love in rhyme,
As would be *cramm'd* up in a ſheet of paper,
Writ on both ſides the leaf, margent and all. *Shak.*

Being thus *crammed* in the baſket, a couple of Ford's knaves were called. *Shak. M. W. of Wind.*

Thou haſt ſpoke as if thy eldeſt ſon ſhould be a fool, whoſe ſkull Jove *cram* with brains. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Cram not in people by ſending too faſt company after company; but ſo as the number may live well in the plantation, and not by ſurcharge be in penury. *Bacon.*

2. To fill with food beyond ſatiety.

You'd mollify a judge, would *cram* a ſquire;
Or elſe ſome ſmiles from court you may deſire. *King.*

I am ſure children would be freer from diſeaſes, if they were not *crammed* ſo much as they are by fond mothers, and were kept wholly from fleſh the firſt three years. *Locke.*

As a man may be eating all day, and, for want of digeſtion, is never nouriſhed; ſo theſe endleſs readers may *cram* themſelves in vain with intellectual food. *Watts on the Mind.*

But Annius, crafty ſeer,
Came *cramm'd* with capon from where Pollio dines. *Pope.*

3. To thruſt in by force.

You *cram* theſe words into mine ears, againſt
The ſtomach of my ſenſe. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Huffer, quoth Hudibras, this ſword
Shall down thy falſe throat *cram* that word. *Hudibras.*

Fate has *cramm'd* us all into one leaſe,
And that even now expiring. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

In another printed paper it is roundly expreſſed, that he will *cram* his braſs down our throats. *Swift.*

To **Cram**, kråm'. *v. n.* To eat beyond ſatiety.

The godly dame, who fleſhly failings damns,
Scolds with her maid, or with her chaplain *crams.* *Pope.*

Cra'mbo, kråm'-bỏ. *n. ſ.* [a cant word, probably without etymology.] A play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme; a rhyme.

So Mævius, when he drain'd his ſkull
To celebrate ſome ſuburb trull,
His ſimilies in order ſet,
And ev'ry *crambo* he could get. *Swift.*

CRAMP, kråmp'. *n. ſ.* [*krampe*, Dut. *crampe*, Fr.]

1. A ſpaſm or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing.

For this, be ſure, to-night thou ſhalt have *cramps*,
Side-ſtitches that ſhall pen thy breath up. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

In a retreat he outruns any lacquey; marry, in coming on, he has the *cramp*. *Shakeſp.*

The *cramp* cometh of contraction of ſinews; which is manifeſt, in that it cometh either by cold or dryneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Hares, ſaid to live on hemlock, do not make good the tradition; and he that obſerves what vertigoes, *cramps*, and convulſions follow thereon, in theſe animals, will be of our belief. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A reſtriction; confinement; obſtruction; ſhackle.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind, and lays a man under incapacities of ſerving his friend. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

To the uppermoſt of theſe there ſhould be faſtened a ſharp graple, or *cramp* of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights. *Wilkins.*

Cramp, kråmp'. *adj.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.

To **Cramp**, kråmp'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To pain with cramps or twitches.

When the contracted limbs were *cramp'd*, ev'n then
A wateriſh humour ſwell'd, and ooz'd again. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To reſtrain; to confine; to obſtruct; to hinder.

It is impoſſible to conceive the number of inconveniencies that will enſue, if borrowing be *cramped*. *Bacon.*

There are few but find that ſome companies benumb and *cramp* them, ſo that in them they can neither ſpeak nor do any thing that is handſome. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

He who ſerves has ſtill reſtraints of dread upon his ſpirits, which, even in the midſt of action, *cramps* and ties up his activity. *South's Sermons.*

Dr. Hammond loves to contract and *cramp* the ſenſe of prophecies. *Burnet's Theory.*

The antiquaries are for *cramping* their ſubjects into as narrow a ſpace as they can, and for reducing the whole extent of a ſcience into a few general maxims. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Marius uſed all endeavours for depreſſing the nobles, and raiſing the people, particularly for *cramping* the former in their power of judicature. *Swift.*

No more
Th' expanſive atmoſphere is *cramp'd* with cold,
But full of life, and vivifying ſoul. *Thomſon's Spring.*

3. To bind with crampirons.

Cra'mpfish, kråmp'-flsh. *n. ſ.* [from *cramp* and *fiſh.*] The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of thoſe that touch it.

Cra'mpiron, kråmp'-ī-ůrn. *n. ſ.* [from *cramp* and *iron.*] See **Cramp**, ſenſe 3.

Cra'nage, krå'-nldzh. *n. ſ.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.] A liberty to uſe a crane for drawing up wares from the veſſels, at any creek of the ſea or wharf, unto the land, and to make profit of it. It ſignifies alſo the money paid and taken for the ſame. *Cowell.*

CRANE, krå'n. *n. ſ.* [cꞃan, Sax. *kraen*, Dut.]

1. A bird with a long beak.

Like a *crane*, or a ſwallow, ſo did I chatter. *Iſaiah.*

That ſmall infantry warr'd on by *cranes*. *Milt.*

2. An inſtrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raiſed.

In caſe the mould about it be ſo ponderous as not to be removed by any ordinary force, you may then raiſe it with a *crane*. *Mortimer.*

Then commerce brought into the publick walk
The buſy merchant, the big warehouſe built,
Rais'd the ſtrong *crane*. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

3. A ſiphon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a caſk.

Cranes-bill, krå'nz-bll. *n. ſ.* [from *crane* and *bill.*]

1. An herb.

2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, uſed by ſurgeons.

CRA'NIUM, krå'-nyům. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The ſkull.

In wounds made by contuſion, when the *cranium* is a little naked, you ought not preſently to crowd in doſſils; for if that contuſed fleſh be well digeſted, the bone will incarn with the wound without much difficulty. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CRANK, krånk'. *n. ſ.* [This word is perhaps a contraction of *crane-neck*, to which it may bear ſome reſemblance, and is part of the inſtrument called a *crane.*]

1. A *crank* is the end of an iron axis turned ſquare down, and again turned ſquare to the firſt turning down; ſo that on the laſt turning down a leather thong is ſlipt, to tread the treddle-wheel about. *Moxon.*

2. Any bending or winding paſſage.

I ſend it through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart to th' ſeat o' th' brain;
And through the *cranks* and offices of man,
The ſtrongeſt nerves, and ſmall inferiour veins,
From me receive that natural competency,
Whereby they live. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. Any conceit formed by twiſting or changing, in any manner, the form or meaning of a word.

Haſte thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jeſt and youthful jollity,
Quips and *cranks*, and wanton wiles,
Nods and becks, and wreathed ſmiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple ſleek. *Milton.*

Crank, krånk'. *adj.* [from *onkranck*, Dut. *Skinner.*]

1. Healthy; ſprightly: ſometimes corrupted to *cranky*. Not in uſe.

They looken bigge, as bulls that been bate,
And bearen the crag ſo ſtiff and ſo ſtate
As cockle on his dunghill crowing *cranke*. *Spenſer.*

2. Among ſailors, a ſhip is ſaid to be *crank*, when, by the form of its bottom, or by being loaded too much above, it is liable to be overſet. [from *kranck*, Dut. ſick.]

To **Cra'nkle**, krånk'l. *v. n.* [from *crank*, as it ſignifies ſomething bent.] To run in and out; to run in flexures and windings.

See how this river comes me *crankling* in,
And cuts me from the beſt of all my land
A huge half moon, a monſtrous cantle out. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

To **Cra'nkle**, krånk'l. *v. a.* To break into unequal ſurfaces; to break into angles.

Old Vaga's ſtream,
Forc'd by the ſudden ſhock, her wonted track
Forſook, and drew her humid train aſlope,
Crankling her banks. *Phillips.*

Cra'nkles, krånk'ls. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

Cra'nkness, krånk'-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *crank.*]

1. Health; vigour.

2. Diſpoſition to overſet.

Cra'nnied, krån'-nŷd. *adj.* [from *cranny.*] Full of chinks.

A wall it is, as I would have you think,
That had in it a *crannied* hole or chink. *Shakeſp.*

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but ſomewhat rougher chopt and *crannied*, vulgarly conceived the marks of Adam's teeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

CRA'NNY, krån'-nŷ. *n. ſ.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Lat.] A chink; a cleft; a fiſſure.

The eye of the underſtanding is like the eye of the ſenſe; for as you may ſee great objects thro' ſmall *crannies* or holes, ſo you may ſee great axioms of nature through ſmall and contemptible inſtances. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

And therefore beat and laid about,
To find a *cranny* to creep out. *Hudibras.*

In a firm building, the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbiſh, but with brick or ſtone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden.*

Within the ſoaking of water and ſprings, with ſtreams and currents in the veins and *crannies*. *Burnet's Theory.*

He ſkipped from room to room, ran up ſtairs and down ſtairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Crape, krå'p. *n. ſ.* [*crepa*, low Lat.] A thin ſtuff, looſely woven, of which the dreſs of the clergy is ſometimes made.

And proud Roxana, fir'd with jealous rage,
With fifty yards of *crape* ſhall ſweep the ſtage. *Swift.*

To thee I often call'd in vain,
Againſt that aſſaſſin in *crape*. *Swift.*

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn;
A ſaint in *crape* is twice a ſaint in lawn. *Pope.*

Cra'pulence, krå'p-ů-lěns. *n. ſ.* [*crapula* a ſurfeit, Lat.] Drunkenneſs; ſickneſs by intemperance. *Dict.*

Cra'pulous, krå'p-ů-lůs. *adj.* [*crapuloſus*, Lat.] Drunken; intemperate; ſick with intemperance. *Dict.*

To **CRASH**, kråsh'. *v. n.* [a word probably formed from the thing.] To make a loud complicated noiſe, as of many things falling or breaking at once.

There ſhall be a great *craſhing* from the hills. *Zeph.* i. 10.

When convulſions cleave the lab'ring earth,
Before the diſmal yawn appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houſes *craſh*. *Smith.*

To **Crash**, kråsh'. *v. a.* To break or bruiſe.

My maſter is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the houſe of Montague, I pray you come and *craſh* a cup of wine. *Shakeſp.*

Mr. *Warburton* has it, *cruſh a cup of wine.*

To craſh, ſays *Hanmer*, is to be merry: a *craſh* being a word ſtill uſed in ſome counties for a merry bout. It is ſurely better to read *crack*. See Crack.

Crash, kråsh'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A loud ſudden mixed ſound, as of many things broken at the ſame time.

Senſeleſs Ilium,
Seeming to feel this blow, with flaming top
Stoops to his baſe; and, with a hideous *craſh*,
Takes priſoner Pyrrhus' ear. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Moralizing ſat I by the hazard-table: I looked upon the uncertainty of riches, the decay of beauty, and the *craſh* of worlds, with as much contempt as ever Plato did. *Pope.*

CRA'SIS, krå'-ſiz. *n. ſ.* [κρᾶσις.] Temperature; conſtitution ariſing from the various properties of humours.

The fancies of men are ſo immediately diverſified by the individual *craſis*, that every man owns ſomething wherein none is like him. *Glanville.*

A man may be naturally inclined to pride, luſt, and anger; as theſe inclinations are founded in a peculiar *craſis* and conſtitution of the blood and ſpirits. *South.*

CRASS, kràs'. *adj.* [*craſſus*, Lat.] Groſs; coarſe; not thin; not comminuted; not ſubtle; not conſiſting of ſmall parts.

Iron, in aquafortis, will fall into ebullition, with noiſe and emication; as alſo a *craſs* and fumid exhalation, cauſed from the combat of the ſulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous ſpirits of aquafortis. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Metals are intermixed with the common terreſtrial matter, ſo as not to be diſcoverable by human induſtry; or, if diſcoverable, ſo diffuſed and ſcattered amongſt the *craſſer* and more unprofitable matter, that it would never be poſſible to ſeparate and extract it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Cra'ssitude, kràs'-ſŷ-tůd. *n. ſ.* [*craſſitudo*, Lat.] Groſſneſs; coarſeneſs; thickneſs.

They muſt be but thin, as a leaf, or a piece of paper or parchment; for, if they have a greater *craſſitude*, they will alter in their own body, though they ſpend not. *Bacon.*

The Dead Sea, which vomiteth up bitumen, is of that *craſſitude*, as living bodies, bound hand and foot, caſt into it, have been born up, and not ſunk. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The terreſtrial matter carried by rivers into the ſea, is ſuſtained therein partly by the greater *craſſitude* and gravity of the ſea-water, and partly by its conſtant agitation. *Woodward.*

Crastina'tion, kràs-tŷ-nå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *cras*, Lat. to-morrow.] Delay. *Dict.*

Cratch, kràtſh'. *n. ſ.* [*creche*, Fr. *crates*, Lat.] The paliſaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

When, being expelled out of Paradiſe by reaſon of ſin, thou wert held in the chains of death; I was incloſed in the virgin's womb, I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in ſwathling-cloaths. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Crava't, krå-vàt'. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.] A neckcloth; any thing worn about the neck.

Leſs delinquents have been ſcourg'd,
And hemp on wooden anvils forg'd;
Which others for *cravats* have worn
About their necks, and took a turn. *Hudibras.*

The reſtrictives were applied, one over another, to her throat: then we put her on a *cravat*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **CRAVE**, krå'v. *v. a.* [cꞃaꝼian, Sax.]

1. To aſk with earneſtneſs; to aſk with ſubmiſſion; to beg; to entreat.

What one petition is there found in the whole Litany, whereof we ſhall ever be able at any time to ſay, that no man living needeth the grace or benefit therein *craved* at God's hands? *Hooker.*

As for my nobler friends, I *crave* their pardons;
But for the mutable rank-ſcented many,
Let them regard me as I do not flatter. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The poor people, not knowing where to hide themſelves from the fury of their enemies, nor of whom to *crave* help, fled as men and women diſmayed. *Knolles.*

I would *crave* leave here, under the word action, to comprehend the forbearance too of any action propoſed. *Locke.*

Each ardent nymph the riſing current *craves*,
Each ſhepherd's pray'r retards the parting waves. *Prior.*

2. To aſk inſatiably.

The ſubjects arm'd, the more their princes gave,
Th' advantage only took the more to *crave*. *Denham.*

Him doſt thou mean, who, ſpite of all his ſtore,
Is ever *craving*, and will ſtill be poor?
Who cheats for halfpence, and who doffs his coat
To ſave a farthing in a ferry-boat? *Dryd. Perſius.*

3. To long; to wiſh unreaſonably.

Levity puſhes us on from one vain deſire to another, in a regular viciſſitude and ſucceſſion of *cravings* and ſatiety. *L'Eſtrange.*

He is actually under the power of a temptation. and the ſway of an impetuous luſt; both hurrying him to ſatisfy the *cravings* of it by ſome wicked action. *South.*

4. To call for importunately.

Beſtow
Your needful counſel to our buſineſſes,
Which *crave* the inſtant uſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The antecedent concomitants and effects of ſuch a conſtitution, are acids, taken in too great quantities; ſour eructations, and a *craving* appetite, eſpecially of terreſtrial and abſorbent ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. Sometimes with *for* before the thing ſought.

Once one may *crave for* love,
But more would prove
This heart too little, that too great. *Suckling.*

Cra'ven, krå'vn. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Skinner* from *crave*, as one that craves or begs his life: perhaps it comes originally from the noiſe made by a conquered cock.]

1. A cock conquered and diſpirited.

What, is your creſt a coxcomb?——
——A combleſs cock, ſo Kate will be my hen.
—No cock of mine; you crow too like a *craven*. *Shakeſp.*

2. A coward; a recreant; a weak-hearted ſpiritleſs fellow.

Is it fit this ſoldier keep his oath?
——He is a *craven* and a villain elſe. *Shak. H. V.*

Cra'ven, krå'vn. *adj.* Cowardly; baſe.

Upon his coward breaſt
A bloody croſs, and on his *craven* creſt
A bunch of hairs diſcolour'd diverſly. *Spenſer.*

Whether it be
Beſtial oblivion, or ſome *craven* ſcruple,
Of thinking too preciſely on th' event;
A thought which, quarter'd, hath but one part wiſdom,
And ever three parts coward. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Yet if the innocent ſome mercy find,
From cowardice, not ruth, did that proceed;
His noble foes durſt not his *craven* kind
Exaſperate by ſuch a bloody deed. *Fairfax.*

To **Cra'ven**, krå'vn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly.

'Gainſt ſelf-ſlaughter
There is a prohibition ſo divine,
That *cravens* my weak hand. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Cra'ver, krå'-vůr. *n. ſ.* [from *crave.*] An inſatiable aſker. It is uſed in *Clariſſa.*

To **Craunch**, kråntſh'. *v. a.* [*ſchrantſen*, Dut. whence the vulgar ſay more properly *to ſcraunch.*] To cruſh in the mouth. The word is uſed by *Swift.*

Craw, krå'. *n. ſ.* [*kroe*, Dan.] The crop or firſt ſtomach of birds.

In birds there is no maſtication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but, in ſuch as are not carnivorous, it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop or *craw*, or at leaſt into a kind of anteſtomach, which I have obſerved in many, eſpecially piſcivorous birds. *Ray on the Creation.*

Cra'wfish, krå'-fiſh. *n. ſ.* [ſometimes written *crayfiſh*, properly *crevice*; in Fr. *ecreviſſe.*] A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh found in brooks; the ſmall lobſter of freſh water.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter, the crab, the *crawfiſh*, the hodmandod or dodman, and the tortoiſe. *Bacon.*

Let me to crack live *crawfiſh* recommend. *Pope.*

The common *crawfiſh*, and the large ſea *crawfiſh*, both produce the ſtones called crabs eyes. *Hill.*

To **CRAWL**, krå'l. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dut.]

1. To creep; to move with a ſlow motion; to move without riſing from the ground, as a worm.

I ſaw them under a green mantling vine,
That *crawls* along the ſide of yon ſmall hill. *Milton.*

That *crawling* inſect, who from mud began;
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man! *Dryden.*

The ſtreams, but juſt contain'd within their bounds,
By ſlow degrees into their channels *crawl*;
And earth increaſes as the waters fall. *Dryden.*

A worm finds what it ſearches after, only by feeling, as it *crawls* from one thing to another. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

The vile worm, that yeſterday began
To *crawl*; thy fellow-creature, abject man. *Prior.*

2. To move weakly and ſlowly, or timorouſly.

'Tis our firſt intent
To ſhake all cares and buſineſs from our age,
While we unburthen'd *crawl* tow'rd death. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

They like tall fellows crept out of the holes; and ſecretly *crawling* up the battered walls of the fort, got into it. *Knolles.*

For the fleets of Solomon and the kings of Egypt, it is very apparent they went with great leiſure, and *crawled* cloſe by the ſhore-ſide. *Heylyn.*

A look ſo pale no quartane ever gave;
Thy dwindled legs ſeem *crawling* to a grave. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room, far leſs to look after a troubleſome buſineſs. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile reptile, weak and vain!
A while he *crawls* upon the earth,
Then ſhrinks to earth again. *Pope.*

It will be very neceſſary for the threadbare gownman, and every child who can *crawl*, to watch the fields at harveſt-time. *Swift.*

3. To advance ſlowly and ſlily.

Cranmer
Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king,
And is his oracle. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

4. To move about hated and deſpiſed.

Reflect upon that litter of abſurd opinions that *crawl* about the world, to the diſgrace of reaſon. *South.*

How will the condemned ſinner then *crawl* forth, and appear in his filth, before that undefiled tribunal? *South.*

Behold a rev'rend ſire, whom want of grace
Has made the father of a nameleſs race,
Crawl through the ſtreet, ſhov'd on, or rudely preſs'd
By his own ſons, that paſs him by unbleſs'd! *Pope.*

Cra'wler, krå'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *crawl.*] A creeper; any thing that creeps.

Cra'yfish, krå'-fiſh. *n. ſ.* [See **Crawfish.**] The river lobſter.

The cure of the muriatick and armoniack ſaltneſs requires ſlimy meats; as ſnails, tortoiſes, jellies, and *crayfiſhes*. *Floyer.*

Cra'yon, krå'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*crayon*, Fr.]

1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paſte to draw lines with.

Let no day paſs over you without drawing a line; that is to ſay, without working, without giving ſome ſtrokes of the pencil or the *crayon*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. A drawing or deſign done with a pencil or crayon.

To **CRAZE**, krå'z. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, Fr. to break to pieces.]

1. To break; to cruſh; to weaken.

In this conſideration, the anſwer of Calvin unto Farrel, concerning the children of popiſh parents, doth ſeemed *crazed*. *Hooker.*

Relent, ſweet Hermia; and, Lyſander, yield
Thy *crazed* title to my certain right. *Shakeſp.*

Till length of years,
And ſedentary numbneſs, *craze* my limbs. *Milton.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his hoſt,
And *craze* their chariot wheels. *Milton.*

2. To powder.

The tin ore paſſeth to the *crazing* mill, which, between two grinding ſtones, bruiſeth it to a fine ſand. *Carew's Survey.*

3. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

I lov'd him, friend,
No father his ſon dearer, true, to tell thee,
That grief hath *craz'd* my wits. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Wickedneſs is a kind of voluntary frenzy, and a choſen diſtraction; and every ſinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits; only with this ſad difference, that he knows better what he does. *Tillotſon.*

Cra'zedness, krå'-zèd-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *crazed.*] Decrepitude; brokenneſs; diminution of intellect.

The nature, as of men that have ſick bodies, ſo likewiſe of the people in the *crazedneſs* of their minds, poſſeſſed with diſlike and diſcontentment at things preſent, is to imagine that any thing would help them. *Hooker.*

Cra'ziness, krå'-zỳ-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *crazy.*]

1. State of being crazy; imbecility; weakneſs.

Touching other places, ſhe may be ſaid to hold them as one ſhould do a wolf by the ears; nor will I ſpeak now of the *crazineſs* of her title to many of them. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

2. Weakneſs of intellect.

Cra'zy, krå'-zỳ. *adj.* [*ecrazé*, Fr.]

1. Broken; decrepit.

Come, my lord,
We will beſtow you in ſome better place,
Fitter for ſickneſs and for *crazy* age. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

When people are *crazy*, and in diſorder, it is natural for them to groan. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Broken-witted; ſhattered in the intellect.

The queen of night, whoſe large command
Rules all the ſea and half the land,
And over moiſt and *crazy* brains,
In high ſpring-tides, at midnight reigns. *Hudibras.*

3. Weak; feeble; ſhattered.

Phyſick can but mend our *crazy* ſtate,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*

Were it poſſible that the near approaches of eternity, whether by a mature age, a *crazy* conſtitution, or a violent ſickneſs, ſhould amaze ſo many, had they truly conſidered. *Wake.*

Creaght, krè'ght. *n. ſ.* [An Iriſh word.]

In theſe faſt places, they kept their *creaghts*, or herds of cattle, living by the milk of the cow, without huſbandry or tillage. *Davies on Ireland.*

To **Creaght**, krè'ght. *v. n.*

It was made penal to the Engliſh to permit the Iriſh to *creaght* or graze upon their lands, or preſent them to eccleſiaſtical benefices. *Davies on Ireland.*

To **Creak**, krè'k. *v. n.* [corrupted from *crack.*]

1. To make a harſh protracted noiſe.

Let not the *creaking* of ſhoes, nor the ruſtling of ſilks, betray thy poor heart to women. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

No door there was th' unguarded houſe to keep,
On *creaking* hinges turn'd, to break his ſleep. *Dryd.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed of animals.

The *creaking* locuſts with my voice conſpire,
They fried with heat, and I with fierce deſire. *Dryden.*

CREAM, krè'm. *n. ſ.* [*cremor*, Lat.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter; the flower of milk.

It is not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of *cream*,
That can entame my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shak.*

I am as vigilant as a cat to ſteal *cream*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Cream is matured and made to riſe ſpeedily, by putting in cold water; which, as it ſeemeth, getteth down the whey. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

How the drudging goblin ſwet,
To earn his *cream*-bowl duly ſet;
When in one night, ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſhadowy flail hath threſh'd the corn. *Milton.*

Let your various *creams* incircled be
With ſwelling fruit, juſt raviſh'd from the tree. *King.*

Milk, ſtanding ſome time, naturally ſeparates into an oily liquor called *cream*; and a thinner, blue, and more ponderous liquor, called ſkimmed milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is uſed for the beſt part of any thing: as, *the* cream *of a jeſt*.

To **Cream**, krè'm. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather cream.

There are a ſort of men, whoſe viſages
Do *cream* and mantle like a ſtanding pond;
And do a wilful ſtiffneſs entertain,
With purpoſe to be dreſt in an opinion
Of wiſdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

To **Cream**, krè'm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſkim off the cream.

2. To take the flower and quinteſſence of any thing: ſo uſed ſomewhere by *Swift*.

Cream-faced, krè'm-fåst. *adj.* [*cream* and *faced.*] Pale; coward-looking.

Thou *cream-fac'd* lown,
Where got'ſt thou that gooſe-look? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Cre'amy, krè'-mỳ. *adj.* [from *cream.*] Full of cream; having the nature of cream.

CRE'ANCE, krè'-åns. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Is, in falconry, a fine ſmall line, faſtened to a hawk's leaſh when ſhe is firſt lured.

CREASE, krè's. *n. ſ.* [from *creta*, Lat. chalk. *Skinner.*] A mark made by doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in buſineſs, becauſe they go out of the common road: I once deſired lord Bolingbroke to obſerve, that the clerks uſed an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a ſtrong hand; whereas a ſharp penknife would go out of the *creaſe*, and disfigure the paper. *Swift.*

To **Cre'ase**, krè's. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, ſo as to leave the impreſſion.

To **CREA'TE**, krè-å't. *v. a.* [*creo*, Lat.]

1. To form out of nothing; to cauſe to exiſt.

In the beginning God *created* the heaven and the earth. *Geneſis.*

We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much imperfecter yet of the operations of God, run into great difficulties about free *created* agents, which reaſon cannot well extricate itſelf out of. *Locke.*

2. To produce; to cauſe; to be the occaſion of.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland
Would *create* ſoldiers, and make women fight. *Shakeſp.*

His abilities were prone to *create* in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errours and many enemies. *King Charles.*

They eclipſe the cleareſt truths by difficulties of their own *creating*, or no man could miſs his way to heaven for want of light. *Decay of Piety.*

None knew, till guilt *created* fear,
What darts or poiſon'd arrows were. *Roſcommon.*

Muſt I new bars to my own joy *create*,
Refuſe myſelf what I had forc'd from fate? *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Long abſtinence is troubleſome to acid conſtitutions, by the uneaſineſs it *creates* in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To beget.

And the iſſue there *create*
Ever ſhall be fortunate. *Shakeſp.*

4. To inveſt with any new character.

Ariſe, my knights o' th' battle: I *create* you
Companions to our perſon, and will fit you
With dignities becoming your eſtates.
Shakeſp. Cymbeline.

5. To give any new qualities; to put any thing in a new ſtate.

The beſt Britiſh undertaker had but a proportion of three thouſand acres for himſelf, with power to *create* a manor, and hold a court-baron. *Davies on Ireland.*

Crea'tion, krē-ā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *create.*]

1. The act of creating or conferring exiſtence.

Conſider the immenſity of the Divine Love, expreſſed in all the emanations of his providence; in his *creation*, in his conſervation of us. *Taylor.*

2. The act of inveſting with new qualities or character: as, the *creation* of peers.

3. The things created; the univerſe.

As ſubjects then the whole *creation* came,
And from their natures Adam them did name.
Denham.

Such was the ſaint, who ſhone with ev'ry grace,
Reflecting, Moſes-like, his maſter's face:
God ſaw his image lively was expreſs'd,
And his own work as his *creation* bleſs'd.
Dryden's Fables.

Nor could the tender new *creation* bear
Th' exceſſive heats or coldneſs of the year.
Dryden's Virgil.

In days of yore, no matter where or when,
Before the low *creation* ſwarm'd with men. *Parnel.*

4. Any thing produced, or cauſed.

Art thou not, fatal viſion, ſenſible
To feeling as to ſight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a falſe *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppreſſed brain?
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

Crea'tive, krē-ā'-tīv. *adj.* [from *create.*]

1. Having the power to create.

But come, ye generous minds, in whoſe wide thought,
Of all his works, *creative* beauty burns
With warmeſt beam. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Exerting the act of creation.

To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the firſt inſtance, and of his *creative* power, is a reſearch too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

Crea'tor, krē-ā'-tŏr. *n. ſ.* [*creator*, Lat.] The being that beſtows exiſtence.

Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in
The great *creator*, from his work return'd
Magnificent; his ſix days work, a world. *Milt.*

When you lie down, cloſe your eyes with a ſhort prayer, commit yourſelf into the hands of your faithful *creator*; and when you have done, truſt him with yourſelf, as you muſt do when you are dying. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Cre'ature, krē'-tshŭr. *n. ſ.* [*creatura*, low Lat.]

1. A being not ſelf-exiſtent, but created by the ſupreme power.

Were theſe perſons idolaters for the worſhip they did not give to the creator, or for the worſhip they did give to his *creatures?* *Stillingfleet.*

2. Any thing created.

God's firſt *creature* was light. *Bacon's New Atl.*

Imperfect the world, and all the *creatures* in it, muſt be acknowledged in many reſpects to be. *Tillotſon.*

3. An animal, not human.

The queen pretended ſatisfaction of her knowledge only in killing *creatures* vile, as cats and dogs. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. A general term for man.

Yet crime in her could never *creature* find;
But for his love, and for her own ſelf ſake,
She wander'd had from one to other Ind. *Spenſer.*

Moſt curſed of all *creatures* under ſky,
Lo, Tantalus, I here tormented lie. *Spenſer.*

Though he might burſt his lungs to call for help,
No *creature* would aſſiſt or pity him. *Roſcommon.*

5. A word of contempt for a human being.

Hence! home, you idle *creatures*, get you home:
Is this a holiday? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

He would into the ſtews,
And from the common *creatures* pluck a glove,
And wear it as a favour. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

I've heard that guilty *creatures*, at a play,
Have, by the very cunning of the ſcene,
Been ſtruck ſo to the ſoul, that preſently
They have proclaim'd their malefactions.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

Nor think to-night of thy ill nature,
But of thy follies, idle *creature.* *Prior.*

A good poet no ſooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young *creature*, given up to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

6. A word of petty tenderneſs.

And then, Sir, would he gripe and wring my hand;
Cry, Oh ſweet *creature!* and then kiſs me hard.
Shakeſp.

Ah, cruel *creature*, whom doſt thou deſpiſe?
The gods, to live in woods, have left the ſkies.
Dryden's Virgil.

Some young *creatures* have learnt their letters and ſyllables by having them paſted upon little tablets. *Watts.*

7. A perſon who owes his riſe or his fortune to another.

He ſent to colonel Maſſey to ſend him men, which he, being a *creature* of Eſſex's, refuſed. *Clarendon.*

The duke's *creature* he deſired to be eſteemed. *Clarendon.*

Great princes thus, when favourites they raiſe,
To juſtify their grace, their *creatures* praiſe. *Dryd.*

The deſign was diſcovered by a perſon whom every body knows to be the *creature* of a certain great man. *Swift.*

Cre'aturely, krē'-tshŭr-lȳ. *adj.* [from *creature.*] Having the qualities of a creature.

The ſeveral parts of relatives, or *creaturely* infinites, may have finite proportions to one another. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Cre'britude, krĕb'-rī-tŭd. *n. ſ.* [from *creber* frequent, Lat.] Frequentneſs. *Dict.*

Cre'brous, krĕb'-rŭs. *adj.* [from *creber*, Lat.] Frequent. *Dict.*

CRE'DENCE, krē'-dĕns. *n. ſ.* [from *credo*, Lat. *credence*, Norman Fr.]

1. Belief; credit.

Ne let it ſeem that *credence* this exceeds,
For he that made the ſame was known right well
To have done much more admirable deeds;
It Merlin was. *Spenſer.*

Love and wiſdom,
Approv'd ſo to your majeſty, may plead
For ample *credence.* *Shakeſp.*

They did not only underhand give out that this was the true earl; but the friar, finding ſome *credence* in the people, took boldneſs in the pulpit to declare as much. *Bacon.*

2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters of *credence*, they were led to a chamber richly furniſhed. *Hayward.*

CREDE'NDA, krē-dĕn'-dā. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Things to be believed; articles of faith: diſtinguiſhed in theology from *agenda*, or practical duties.

Theſe were the great articles and *credenda* of Chriſtianity, that ſo much ſtartled the world. *South.*

Cre'dent, krē'-dĕnt. *adj.* [*credens*, Lat.]

1. Believing; eaſy of belief.

Then weigh what loſs your honour may ſuſtain,
If with too *credent* ear you liſt' his ſongs.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

2. Having credit; not to be queſtioned. Leſs proper.

My authority bears a *credent* bulk,
That no particular ſcandal once can touch,
But it confounds the breather. *Shak. Meaſ. for M.*

Crede'ntial, krē'-dĕn-shāl. *n. ſ.* [from *credens*, Lat.] That which gives a title to credit; the warrant upon which belief or authority is claimed.

A few perſons of an odious and deſpiſed country could not have filled the world with believers, had they not ſhewn undoubted *credentials* from the Divine Perſon who ſent them on ſuch a meſſage. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

Credibi'lity, krĕd-ȳ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *credible.*] Claim to credit; poſſibility of obtaining belief; probability.

The firſt of thoſe opinions I ſhall ſhew to be altogether incredible, and the latter to have all the *credibility* and evidence of which a thing of that nature is capable. *Tillotſon.*

Calculate the ſeveral degrees of *credibility* and conviction, by which the one evidence ſurpaſſeth the other. *Atterbury.*

Cre'dible, krĕd'-ĭbl. *adj.* [*credibilis*, Lat.] Worthy of credit; deſerving of belief; having a juſt claim to belief.

The ground of credit is the credibility of things credited; and things are made *credible*, either by the known condition and quality of the utterer, or by the manifeſt likelihood of truth in themſelves. *Hooker.*

None can demonſtrate to me, that there is ſuch an iſland as Jamaica; yet, upon the teſtimony of *credible* perſons, I am free from doubt. *Tillotſon.*

Cre'dibleness, krĕd'-ĭbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *credible.*] Credibility; worthineſs of belief; juſt claim to belief.

The *credibleneſs* of a good part of theſe narratives has been confirmed to me by a practiſer of phyſick. *Boyle.*

Cre'dibly, krĕd'-ĭb-lȳ. *adv.* [from *credible.*] In a manner that claims belief.

This, with the loſs of ſo few of the Engliſh as is ſcarce credible; being, as hath been rather confidently than *credibly* reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

CRE'DIT, krĕd'-ĭt. *n. ſ.* [*credit*, Fr.]

1. Belief of; faith yielded to another.

When the people heard theſe words, they gave no *credit* unto them, nor received them.
1 *Mac.* x. 46.

I may give *credit* to reports. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Some ſecret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,
To maids alone and children are reveal'd:
What though no *credit* doubting wits may give,
The fair and innocent ſhall ſtill believe. *Pope.*

2. Honour; reputation.

I publiſhed, becauſe I was told I might pleaſe ſuch as it was a *credit* to pleaſe. *Pope.*

3. Eſteem; good opinion.

There is no decaying merchant, or inward beggar, hath ſo many tricks to uphold the *credit* of their wealth, as theſe empty perſons have to maintain the *credit* of their ſufficiency. *Bacon.*

His learning, though a poet ſaid it,
Before a play, would loſe no *credit*. *Swift.*

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave.
Pope's Horace.

4. Faith; teſtimony; that which procures belief.

We are contented to take this upon your *credit*, and to think it may be. *Hooker.*

The things which we properly believe, be only ſuch as are received upon the *credit* of divine teſtimony. *Hooker.*

The author would have done well to have left ſo great a paradox only to the *credit* of a ſingle aſſertion. *Locke.*

5. Truſt repoſed, with regard to property: correlative to *debt*.

Credit is nothing but the expectation of money, within ſome limited time. *Locke.*

6. Promiſe given.

They have never thought of violating the publick *credit*, or of alienating the revenues to other uſes than to what they have been thus aſſigned. *Addiſon.*

7. Influence; power not compulſive; intereſt.

She employed his uttermoſt *credit* to relieve us, which was as great as a beloved ſon with a mother. *Sidney.*

They ſent him likewiſe a copy of their ſupplication to the king, and deſired him to uſe his *credit* that a treaty might be entered into. *Clarendon.*

Having *credit* enough with his maſter to provide for his own intereſt, he troubled not himſelf for that of other men. *Clarendon.*

To **Cre'dit**, krĕd'-ĭt. *v. a.* [*credo*, Lat.]

1. To believe.

Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do preſage.
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.

To *credit* the unintelligibility both of this union and motion, we need no more than to conſider it. *Glanville.*

2. To procure credit or honour to any thing.

May here her monument ſtand ſo,
To *credit* this rude age; and ſhow
To future times, that even we
Some patterns did of virtue ſee. *Waller.*

It was not upon deſign to *credit* theſe papers, nor to compliment a ſociety ſo much above flattery. *Glanville.*

At preſent you *credit* the church as much by your government, as you did the ſchool formerly by your wit. *South.*

3. To truſt; to confide in.

4. To admit as a debtor.

Cre'ditable, krĕd'-ĭt-åbl. *adj.* [from *credit.*]

1. Reputable; above contempt.

He ſettled him in a good *creditable* way of living, having procured him by his intereſt one of the beſt places of the country. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

2. Honourable; eſtimable.

The contemplation of things, that do not ſerve to promote our happineſs, is but a more ſpecious ſort of idleneſs, a more pardonable and *creditable* kind of ignorance. *Tillotſon.*

Cre'ditableness, krĕd'-ĭt-åbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *creditable.*] Reputation; eſtimation.

Among all theſe ſnares, there is none more entangling than the *creditableneſs* and repute of cuſtomary vices. *Decay of Piety.*

Cre'ditably, krĕd'-ĭt-åb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *creditable.*] Reputably; without diſgrace.

Many will chuſe rather to neglect their duty ſafely and *creditably*, than to get a broken pate in the church's ſervice, only to be rewarded with that which will break their hearts too. *South.*

Cre'ditor, krĕd'-ĭt-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*creditor*, Lat.]

1. He to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit: correlative to *debtor*.

There came divers of Antonio's *creditors* in my company to Venice, that ſwear he cannot chuſe but break. *Shakeſp.*

I am ſo uſed to conſider myſelf as *creditor* and debtor, that I often ſtate my accounts after the ſame manner, with regard to heaven and my own ſoul. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

No man of honour, as that word is uſually underſtood, did ever pretend that his honour obliged him to be chaſte or temperate, to pay his *creditors*, to be uſeful to his country, to do good to mankind, to endeavour to be wiſe or learned, to regard his word, his promiſe, or his oath. *Swift.*

2. One who credits, one who believes. Not uſed.

Many ſought to feed
The eaſy *creditors* of novelties,
By voicing him alive. *Shakeſp.*

Credu'lity, krĕ-dů'-lĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*credulité*, Fr. *credulitas*, Lat.] Eaſineſs of belief; readineſs of credit.

The poor Plangus, being ſubject to that only diſadvantage of honeſt hearts, *credulity*, was perſuaded by him. *Sidney.*

The prejudice of *credulity* may, in ſome meaſure, be cured, by learning to ſet a high value on truth. *Watts's Logick.*

CRE'DULOUS, krĕd'-ů-lůs. *adj.* [*credulus*, Lat.] Apt to believe; unſuſpecting; eaſily deceived.

A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,
Whoſe nature is ſo far from doing harm,
That he ſuſpects none. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Who now enjoys thee *credulous* all gold,
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of flattery gales
Unmindful, hapleſs he,
T' whom thou untry'd ſeem'ſt fair. *Milton.*

Cre'dulousness, krĕd'-ů-lůs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *credulous.*] Aptneſs to believe; credulity.

Creed, krē'd. *n. ſ.* [from *credo*, the firſt word of the apoſtles creed.]

1. A form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.

The larger and fuller view of this foundation is ſet down in the *creeds* of the church. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Will they, who decry *creeds* and creedmakers, ſay that one who writes a treatiſe of morality ought not to make in it any collection of moral precepts? *Fiddes's Sermons.*

2. Any ſolemn profeſſion of principles or opinion.

For me, my lords,
I love him not, nor fear him; there's my *creed.*
Shakeſp.

To **Creek**, krē'k. *v. a.* [See *To* **Creak.**] To make a harſh noiſe.

Shall I ſtay here,
Creeking my ſhoes on the plain maſonry? *Shakeſp.*

CREEK, krē'k. *n. ſ.* [cꞃecca, Sax. *kreke*, Dut.]

1. A prominence or jut in a winding coaſt.

As ſtreams, which with their winding banks do play,
Stopp'd by their *creeks*, run ſoftly through the plain. *Davies.*

They on the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,
Where winds with reeds and oziers whiſp'ring play,
Their unexpected loſs and plaints outbreath'd.
Milton.

2. A ſmall port; a bay; a cove.

A law was made here to ſtop their paſſage in every port and *creek*. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Any turn, or alley.

A back-friend, a ſhoulder-clapper; one that commands the paſſages of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands. *Shakeſp.*

Cre'eky, krē'-kŷ. *adj.* [from *creek.*] Full of creeks; unequal; winding.

Who, leaning on the belly of a pot,
Pour'd forth a water, whoſe outguſhing flood
Run bathing all the *creeky* ſhore a-flot,
Whereon the Trojan prince ſpilt Turnus' blood.
Spenſer.

To **CREEP**, krē'p. *v. n.* pret. *crept.* [cꞃẏpan, Sax. *krepan*, Germ.]

1. To move with the belly to the ground, without legs, as a worm.

Ye that walk
The earth, and ſtately tread, or lowly *creep!* *Milt.*
And every *creeping* thing that *creeps* the ground.
Milton.

If they cannot diſtinguiſh *creeping* from flying, let them lay down Virgil, and take up Ovid de Ponto. *Dryden.*

2. To grow along the ground, or on other ſupports.

The grottos cool, with ſhady poplars crown'd,
And *creeping* vines on arbours weav'd around.
Dryden.

3. To move forward without bounds or leaps, as inſects.

4. To move ſlowly and feebly.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the laſt ſyllable of recorded time.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

Why ſhould a man
Sleep when he wakes, and *creep* into the jaundice
By being peeviſh? *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

He who *creeps* after plain, dull, common ſenſe, is ſafe from committing abſurdities, but can never reach the excellence of wit. *Dryd. Tyran. Love.*

5. To move ſecretly and clandeſtinely.

I'll *creep* up into the chimney.——
—There they always uſe to diſcharge their birding-pieces: *creep* into the kiln-hole.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

Whate'er you are,
That in this deſart inacceſſible,
Under the ſhade of melancholy boughs,
Loſe and neglect the *creeping* hours of time. *Shak.*

Of this ſort are they which *creep* into houſes, and lead captive ſilly women. *2 Timothy*, iii. 6.

Thou makeſt darkneſs, and it is night wherein all the beaſts of the foreſt do *creep* forth.
Pſalm civ. 20.

Now and then a work or two has *crept* in, to keep his firſt deſign in countenance. *Atterbury.*

6. To move timorouſly without ſoaring, or venturing into dangers.

Paradiſe Loſt is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no flats amongſt his elevations, when it is evident he *creeps* along ſometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

We here took a little boat, to *creep* along the ſea-ſhore as far as Genoa. *Addiſon on Italy.*

7. To come unexpected; to ſteal forward unheard and unſeen.

By thoſe gifts of nature and fortune he *creeps*, nay he flies, into the favour of poor ſilly women.
Sidney.

It ſeems, the marriage of his brother's wiſe
Has *crept* too near his conſcience.——
——No, his conſcience
Has *crept* too near another lady. *Shak. H.* VIII.

Neceſſity enforced them, after they grew full of people, to ſpread themſelves, and *creep* out of Shinar, or Babylonia. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

None pretends to know from how remote corners of thoſe frozen mountains ſome of thoſe fierce nations firſt *crept* out. *Temple.*

It is not to be expected that every one ſhould guard his underſtanding from being impoſed on by the ſophiſtry which *creeps* into moſt of the books of argument. *Locke.*

8. To behave with ſervility; to fawn; to bend.

They were us'd to bend,
To ſend their ſmiles before them to Achilles,
To come as humbly as they us'd to *creep*
To holy altars. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Cre'eper, krē'-půr. *n. ſ.* [from *creep.*]

1. A plant that ſupports itſelf by means of ſome ſtronger body.

Plants that put forth their ſap haſtily, have bodies not proportionable to their length; therefore they are winders or *creepers*, as ivy, briony, and woodbine. *Bacon.*

2. An iron uſed to ſlide along the grate in kitchens.

3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

Cree′phole, kre′p-hol. *n. ſ.* [*creep* and *hole.*]

1. A hole into which any animal may creep to eſcape danger.

2. A ſubterfuge; an excuſe.

Cree′pingly, kre′p-ing-ly. *adv.* [from *creeping.*] Slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even ſuch as, by each degree of Zelmane's words, *creepingly* entered into Philoclea's. *Sidney.*

Cree′ple, kri′pl. *n. ſ.* [from *creep.*] A lame perſon; a cripple.

She to whom this world muſt itſelf refer
As ſuburbs or the microcoſm of her,
She, ſhe is dead, ſhe's dead when thou know'ſt this,
Thou know'ſt how lame a *creeple* this world is. *Donne.*

Crema′tion, kre-ma′-shun. *n. ſ.* [*crematio*, Lat.] A burning.

CREMO′R, kre′-mur. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A milky ſubſtance; a ſoft liquor reſembling cream.

The food is ſwallowed into the ſtomach, where, mingled with diſſolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or *cremor*. *Ray.*

Cre′nated, kre′-na-tid. *adj.* [from *crena*, Lat.] Notched; indented.

The cells are prettily *crenated*, or notched, quite round the edges; but not ſtraited down to any depth. *Woodward.*

Cre′pane, kre′-pan. *n. ſ.* [With farriers.] An ulcer ſeated in the midſt of the forepart of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **CRE′PITATE**, krep′-i-tat. *v. n.* [*crepito*, Lat.] To make a ſmall crackling noiſe.

Crepita′tion, krep-i-ta′-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *crepitate.*] A ſmall crackling noiſe.

Cre′pt, krep′t. *particip.* [from *creep.*]

There are certain men *crept* in unawares. *Jude.*

This fair vine, but that her arms ſurround
Her married elm, had *crept* along the ground. *Pope.*

CREPU′SCULE, kre-pus′-kul. *n. ſ.* [*crepuſculum*, Lat.] Twilight. *Dict.*

Crepu′sculous, kre-pus′-ku-lus. *adj.* [*crepuſculum*, Lat.] Glimmering; in a ſtate between light and darkneſs.

A cloſe apprehenſion of the one, might perhaps afford a glimmering light and *crepuſculous* glance of the other. *Brown.*

The beginnings of philoſophy were in a *crepuſculous* obſcurity, and it is yet ſcarce paſt the dawn. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

CRE′SCENT, kres′-sent. *adj.* [from *creſco*, Lat.] Increaſing; growing; in a ſtate of increaſe.

I have ſeen him in Britain; he was then of a *creſcent* note. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

With theſe in troop
Came Aſtoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd
Aſtarte, queen of heaven, with *creſcent* horns. *Milt.*

Cre′scent, kres′-sent. *n. ſ.* [*creſcens*, Lat.] The moon in her ſtate of increaſe; any ſimilitude of the moon increaſing.

My pow'r 's a *creſcent*, and my auguring hope
Says it will come to th' full. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Or Bactrian ſophy, from the horns
Of Turkiſh *creſcent*, leaves all waſte beyond
The realm of Aladule, in his retreat. *Milton.*

Jove in duſky clouds involves the ſkies,
And the faint *creſcent* ſhoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryden.*

And two fair *creſcents* of tranſlucent horn
The brows of all their young increaſe adorn. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Cre′scive, kres′-siv. *adj.* [from *creſco*, Lat.] Increaſing; growing.

So the prince obſcur'd his contemplation
Under the veil of wildneſs, which no doubt
Grew, like the ſummer graſs, faſteſt by night,
Unſeen, yet *creſcive* in his faculty. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Cress, kres′. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *creſco*, it being a quick grower; *naſturtium*, Lat.] An herb.

Its flower conſiſts of four leaves, placed in form of a croſs: the pointal ariſes from the centre of the flower-cup, and becomes a roundiſh ſmooth fruit, divided into two cells, and furniſhed with ſeeds, generally ſmooth. *Miller.*

His court, with nettles and with *creſſes* ſtor'd,
With ſoups unbought, and ſallads, bleſt his board. *Pope.*

Cre′sset, kres′-set. *n. ſ.* [*croiſſette*, Fr. becauſe beacons had croſſes anciently on their tops.] A great light ſet upon a beacon, light-houſe, or watch-tower. *Hanmer.* They ſtill raiſe armies in Scotland by carrying about the fire-croſs.

At my nativity
The front of heav'n was full of fiery ſparks,
Of burning *creſſets*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

From the arched roof,
Pendent by ſubtle magick, many a row
Of ſtarry lamps, and blazing *creſſets*, fed
With naphtha and aſphaltus, yielded light
As from a ſky. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

CREST, krest′. *n. ſ.* [*criſta*, Lat.]

1. The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet; the helmet.

His valour, ſhewn upon our *creſts* to-day,
Hath taught us how to cheriſh ſuch high deeds,
Ev'n in the boſom of our adverſaries. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

2. The comb of a cock: whence *Milton* calls him *creſted*.

Others on ground
Walk'd firm; the *creſted* cock, whoſe clarion ſounds
The ſilent hours. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry.

Of what eſteem *creſts* were, in the time of king Edward the Third's reign, may appear by his giving an eagle, which he himſelf had formerly born, for a *creſt* to William Montacute, earl of Saliſbury. *Camden's Remains.*

The horn;
It was a *creſt* ere thou waſt born:
Thy father's father wore it. *Shak. As you like it.*

4. Any tuft or ornament on the head; as ſome which the poets aſſign to ſerpents.

Their *creſts* divide,
And, tow'ring o'er his head, in triumph ride. *Dryden's Virgil.*

5. Pride; ſpirit; fire; courage; loftineſs of mien.

When horſes ſhould endure the bloody ſpur,
They fall their *creſts*. *Shakeſp.*

Cre′sted, kres′-tid. *adj.* [from *creſt*; *criſtatus*, Lat.]

1. Adorned with a plume or creſt.

The bold Aſcalonites
Then grov'ling ſoil'd their *creſted* helmets in the duſt. *Milton.*

At this, for new replies he did not ſtay;
But lac'd his *creſted* helm, and ſtrode away. *Dryd.*

2. Wearing a comb.

The *creſted* bird ſhall by experience know,
Jove made not him his maſter-piece below. *Dryd.*

Crest-fallen, krest′-faln. *adj.* [*creſt* and *fall.*] Dejected; ſunk; diſpirited; cowed; heartleſs; ſpiritleſs.

I warrant you, they would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as *creſt-fallen* as a dried pear. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

They prolate their words in a whining kind of querulous tone, as if they were ſtill complaining and *creſt-fallen*. *Howell.*

Cre′stless, krest′-lis. *adj.* [from *creſt.*] Not dignified with coat-armour; not of any eminent family.

His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,
Third ſon to the third Edward king of England,
Sprung *creſtleſs* yeomen from ſo deep a root. *Shak.*

CRETA′CEOUS, kre-ta′-shus. *adj.* [*creta* chalk, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of chalk; chalky.

What gives the light, ſeems hard to ſay; whether it be the *cretaceous* ſalt, the nitrous ſalt, or ſome igneous particles. *Grew.*

2. Abounding with chalk.

Nor from the ſable ground expect ſucceſs,
Nor from *cretaceous*, ſtubborn and jejune. *Philips.*

Creta′ted, kre′-ta-tid. *adj.* [*cretatus*, Lat.] Rubbed with chalk. *Dict.*

Cre′vice, krev′-is. *n. ſ.* [from *crever*, Fr. *crepare*, Lat. to burſt.] A crack; a cleft; a narrow opening.

I pried me through the *crevice* of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two ſons heads. *Shakeſp.*

I thought it no breach of good-manners to peep at a *crevice*, and look in at people ſo well employed. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **Cre′vice**, krev-i's. *v. a.* [from the noun] To crack; to flaw.

So laid, they are more apt in ſwagging down to pierce with their points, than in the jacent poſture, and ſo to *crevice* the wall. *Wotton's Architecture.*

CREW, kro′. *n. ſ.* [probably from cnuð, Sax.]

1. A company of people aſſociated for any purpoſe: as *gallant crew*, for troops. *Chevy-chaſe.*

There a noble *crew*
Of lords and ladies ſtood on every ſide,
Which with their preſence fair the place much beautified. *Spenſer.*

2. The company of a ſhip.

The anchors dropp'd, his *crew* the veſſels moor. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. It is now generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.

One of the baniſh'd *crew*,
I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep, to raiſe
New troubles. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He, with a *crew*, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to tyrannize,
Marching from Eden tow'rds the weſt, ſhall find
The plain. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The laſt was he, whoſe thunder flew
The Titan race, a rebel *crew*. *Addiſon.*

Crew, kro′. [the *preterite* of *crow.*]

The cock *crew*. *Bible.*

Cre′wel, kro′-il. *n. ſ.* [*klewel*, Dut.] Yarn twiſted, and wound on a knot or ball.

Take ſilk or *crewel*, gold or ſilver thread, and make theſe faſt at the bent of the hook. *Walton's Angler.*

CRIB, krib′. *n. ſ.* [cnybbe, Sax. *crib*, Germ.]

1. The rack or manger of a ſtable.

Let a beaſt be lord of beaſts, and his *crib* ſhall ſtand at the king's meſſe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The ſteer and lion at one *crib* ſhall meet,
And harmleſs ſerpents lick the pilgrim's feet. *Pope.*

2. The ſtall or cabin of an ox.

3. A ſmall habitation; a cottage.

Why rather, ſleep, lieſt thou in ſmoaky *cribs*,
Upon uneaſy pallets ſtretching thee,
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great? *Shakeſp.*

To **Crib**, krib′. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage.

Now I am cabbin'd, *cribb'd*, confin'd, bound in
To ſaucy doubts and fears. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Cri′bbage, krib′-bidzh. *n. ſ.* A game at cards.

Cri′bble, kri′bl. *n. ſ.* [*cribrum*, Lat.] A cornſieve. *Dict.*

Cribra'tion, krī-brā'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*cribra*, Lat.] The act of ſifting, or ſeparating by a ſieve.

Crick, krī'k. *n. ſ.*

1. [from *cricco*, Ital.] The noiſe of a door.
2. [from cryce, Sax. a ſtake.] A painful ſtiffneſs in the neck.

Cri'cket, krīk'-kīt. *n. ſ.* [*krekel*, from *kreken* to make a noiſe, Dut.]

1. An inſect that ſqueaks or chirps about ovens and fireplaces.

> Didſt thou not hear a noiſe?——
> —I heard the owl ſcream, and the *crickets* cry. *Shakeſp.*
>
> Far from all reſort of mirth,
> Save the *cricket* on the hearth. *Milton.*
>
> The ſolemn death-watch click'd the hour ſhe died,
> And ſhrilling *crickets* in the chimney cried. *Gay.*

2. [from cryce, Sax. a ſtick.] A ſport, at which the contenders drive a ball with ſticks in oppoſition to each other.

> The judge, to dance, his brother ſerjeant call;
> The ſenator at *cricket* urge the ball. *Pope.*

3. [from *kriechen*, Germ. to creep.] A low ſeat or ſtool.

Cri'cketing *Apple*, krīk'-ē-tīng-āpl. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſpecies of apple.

Cri'er, krī'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *cry*.] The officer whoſe buſineſs is to cry or make proclamation.

> He openeth his mouth like a *crier*. *Eccl.* xx. 15.
>
> The *criers* command ſilence, and the whole multitude preſent ſtand in a ſuſpenſe. *Brerewood on Languages.*
>
> The *crier* calls aloud
> Our old nobility of Trojan blood,
> Who gape among the crowd for their precarious food. *Dryden.*

CRIME, krī'm. *n. ſ.* [*crimen*, Lat. *crime*, Fr.] An act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedneſs.

> High God, be witneſs that I guiltleſs am;
> But if yourſelf, Sir knight, ye guilty find,
> Or wrapped be in loves of former dame,
> With *crime* do not it cover, but diſcloſe the ſame. *Spenſer.*
>
> Undergo with me one guilt, one *crime*,
> Of taſting. *Milton.*
>
> Like in puniſhment
> As in their *crime*. *Milton.*
>
> No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love. *Pope.*

Cri'meful, krī'm-fůl. *adj.* [from *crime* and *full*.] Wicked; criminal; faulty in a high degree; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue.

> You proceeded not againſt theſe feats,
> So *crimeful* and ſo capital in nature. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Cri'meless, krī'm-līs. *adj.* [from *crime*.] Innocent; without crime.

> My foes could not procure me any ſcathe,
> So long as I am loyal, true, and *crimeleſs*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Cri'minal, krīm'-īn-něl. *adj.* [from *crime*.]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; contrary to law.

> Live thou, and to thy mother dead atteſt,
> That clear ſhe died from blemiſh *criminal*. *Spenſer.*
>
> What we approve in our friend, we can hardly be induced to think *criminal* in ourſelves. *Rogers.*

2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent.

> The neglect of any of the relative duties, renders us *criminal* in the ſight of God. *Rogers.*

3. Not civil: as, a *criminal* proſecution; the *criminal* law.

Cri'minal, krīm'-īn-něl. *n. ſ.* [from *crime*.]

1. A man accuſed.

> Was ever *criminal* forbid to plead?
> Curb your ill-manner'd zeal. *Dryden's Span. Fr.*

2. A man guilty of a crime.

> All three perſons that had held chief place of authority in their countries; all three ruined, not by war, or by any other diſaſter, but by juſtice and ſentence, as delinquents and *criminals*. *Bacon.*

Cri'minally, krīm'-īn-něl-lý. *adv.* [from *criminal*.] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily.

> As our thoughts extend to all ſubjects, they may be *criminally* employed on all. *Rogers.*

Cri'minalness, krīm'-īn-něl-nīs. *n. ſ.* [from *criminal*.] Guiltineſs; want of innocence.

Crimina'tion, krīm-īn-nā'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*criminatio*, Lat.] The act of accuſing; accuſation; arraignment; charge.

Cri'minatory, krīm''-īn-nā-tůr-rý. *adj.* [from *crimina*, Lat.] Relating to accuſation; accuſing; cenſorious.

Cri'minous, krīm'-īn-nůs. *adj.* [*criminoſus*, Lat.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormouſly guilty.

> The puniſhment that belongs to that great and *criminous* guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies, which are made over to him by Chriſt. *Hammond.*

Cri'minously, krīm'-īn-ůs-lý. *adv.* [from *criminous*.] Enormouſly; very wickedly.

> Some particular duties of piety and charity, which were moſt *criminouſly* omitted before. *Hammond.*

Cri'minousness, krīm'-īn-ůs-nīs. *n. ſ.* [from *criminous*.] Wickedneſs; guilt; crime.

> I could never be convinced of any ſuch *criminouſneſs* in him, as willingly to expoſe his life to the ſtroke of juſtice, and malice of his enemies. *King Charles.*

Cri'mosin, krīm'zn. *adj.* [*crimoſino*, Ital.; commonly written as it is pronounced, *crimſon*.] A ſpecies of red colour.

> Upon her head a *crimoſin* coronet,
> With damaſk roſes and daffadilies ſet,
> Bay leaves between,
> And primroſes green,
> Embelliſh the white violet. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Crimp, krīmp'. *adj.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble*.]

1. Friable; brittle; eaſily crumbled; eaſily reduced to powder.

> Now the fowler, warn'd
> By theſe good omens, with ſwift early ſteps,
> Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and glades. *Philips.*

2. Not conſiſtent; not forcible: a low cant word.

> The evidence is *crimp*; the witneſſes ſwear backwards and forwards, and contradict themſelves; and his tenants ſtick by him. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

To **Cri'mple**, krīmp'l. *v. a.* [from *rumple*, *crumple*, *crimple*.] To contract; to corrugate; to cauſe to ſhrink or contract.

> He paſſed the cautery through them, and accordingly *crimpled* them up. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

CRI'MSON, krīm'zn. *n. ſ.* [*crimoſino*, Ital.]

1. Red, ſomewhat darkened with blue.

> As *crimſon* ſeems to be little elſe than a very deep red, with an eye of blue; ſo ſome kinds of red ſeem to be little elſe than heightened yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*
>
> Why does the ſoil endue
> The bluſhing poppy with a *crimſon* hue? *Prior.*

2. Red in general.

> Can you blame her then, being a maid yet roſed over with the virgin *crimſon* of modeſty, if ſhe deny the appearance of a naked blind boy, in her naked ſeeing ſelf? *Shakeſp. Henry* V.
>
> Beauty's enſign yet
> Is *crimſon* in thy lips, and in thy cheeks. *Shakeſp.*
>
> The *crimſon* ſtream diſtain'd his arms around,
> And the diſdainful ſoul came ruſhing through the wound. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To **Cri'mson**, krīm'zn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dye with crimſon.

> Pardon me, Julius. Here waſt thou bay'd, brave hart!
> Here didſt thou fall; and here thy hunters ſtand
> Sign'd in thy ſpoil, and *crimſon'd* in thy lethe. *Shakeſp.*

Cri'ncum, krīnk'-ům. *n. ſ.* [a cant word.] A cramp; a contraction; whimſy.

> For jealouſy is but a kind
> Of clap and *crincum* of the mind. *Hudibras.*

Cringe, krīnj'e. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Bow; ſervile civility.

> Let me be grateful; but let far from me
> Be fawning *cringe*, and falſe diſſembling looks. *Philips.*

To **CRINGE**, krīnj'e. *v. a.* [from *kriechen*, Germ.] To draw together; to contract.

> Whip him, fellows,
> Till, like a boy, you ſee him *cringe* his face,
> And whine aloud for mercy. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

To **Cringe**, krīnj'e. *v. n.* [*kriechen*, Germ.] To bow; to pay court with bows; to fawn; to flatter.

> Flatterers have the flexor muſcles ſo ſtrong, that they are always bowing and *cringing*. *Arbuthnot.*
>
> The *cringing* knave, who ſeeks a place
> Without ſucceſs, thus tells his caſe. *Swift.*

Crini'gerous, krī-nī'dzh-ē-růs. *adj.* [*criniger*, Lat.] Hairy; overgrown with hair. *Dict.*

To **CRI'NKLE**, krīnk'l. *v. n.* [*krinckelen*, Dut.] To go in and out; to run in flexures: diminutive of *crankle*.

> Unleſs ſome ſweetneſs at the bottom lie,
> Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie? *King's Cookery.*

To **Cri'nkle**, krīnk'l. *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

Cri'nkle, krink'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a ſinuoſity.

CRI'NOSE, krīn'-ōs. *adj.* [from *crinis*, Lat.] Hairy. *Dict.*

Crino'sity, krīn-ōs'-ī-tý. *n. ſ.* [from *crinoſe*.] Hairineſs. *Dict.*

CRI'PPLE, krīp'l. *n. ſ.* [crypel, Sax. *krepel*, Dut.] A lame man; one that has loſt or never enjoyed the uſe of his limbs. *Donne*, with great appearance of propriety, writes it *creeple*, from *creep*.

> He, poor man, by your firſt order died,
> And that a winged Mercury did bear:
> Some tardy *cripple* had the countermand,
> That came too lag to ſee him buried. *Shakeſp.*
>
> I am a *cripple* in my limbs; but what decays are in my mind, the reader muſt determine. *Dryd.*
>
> Among the reſt there was a lame *cripple* from his birth, whom Paul commanded to ſtand upright on his feet. *Bentley.*
>
> See the blind beggar dance, the *cripple* ſing,
> The ſot a hero, lunatick a king. *Pope.*

To **Cri'pple**, krīp'l. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame; to deprive of the uſe of limbs.

> Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
> And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryd.*
>
> Tettyx, the dancing-maſter, threw himſelf from the rock, but was *crippled* in the fall. *Addiſ.*

Cri'ppleness, krī'pl-nīs. *n. ſ.* [from *cripple*.] Lameneſs; privation of the limbs. *Dict.*

Cri'sis, krī'-sīs. *n. ſ.* [κρίσις.]

1. The point in which the diſeaſe kills, or changes to the better; the deciſive moment when ſentence is paſſed.

> Wiſe leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;
> Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
> Till ſome ſafe *criſis* authorize their ſkill. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

> This hour 's the very *criſis* of your fate;
> Your good or ill, your infamy or fame,
> And all the colour of your life, depends
> On this important now. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

The undertaking, which I am now laying down, was entered upon in the very *criſis* of the late rebellion, when it was the duty of every Briton to contribute his utmoſt aſſiſtance to the government, in a manner ſuitable to his ſtation and abilities. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

CRISP, krĭſp'. *adj.* [*criſpus*, Lat.]

1. Curled.

Bulls are more *criſp* on the forehead than cows. *Bacon.*

The Ethiopian black, flat noſed, and *criſp* haired. *Hale.*

2. Indented; winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the winding brooks,
With your ſedg'd crowns, and ever harmleſs looks,
Leave your *criſp* channels, and on this green land
Anſwer your ſummons; Juno does command. *Shakeſp.*

3. Brittle; friable.

In froſty weather, muſick within doors ſoundeth better; which may be by reaſon, not of the diſpoſition of the air, but of the wood or ſtring of the inſtrument, which is made more *criſp*, and ſo more porous and hollow. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **CRISP**, krĭſp'. *v. a.* [*criſpo*, Lat.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots or curls.

Severn, affrighted with their bloody looks,
Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds,
And hid his *criſp'd* head in the hollow bank.
Shakeſp. Hen. IV.

Young I'd have him too;
Yet a man, with *criſped* hair,
Caſt in thouſand ſnares and rings,
For love's fingers, and his rings. *Ben Jonſon.*

Spirit of wine is not only unfit for inflammations in general, but alſo *criſps* up the veſſels of the dura mater and brain, and ſometimes produces a gangrene. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To twiſt.

Along the *criſped* ſhades and bow'rs
Revels the ſpruce and jocund ſpring. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out.

From that ſaphine fount the *criſped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and ſands of gold,
Ran nectar, viſiting each plant. *Milton.*

CRISPA'TION, krĭs-pà'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *criſp.*]

1. The act of curling.
2. The ſtate of being curled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity, *criſpation*, and colours of them; as he lions are hirſute, and have great manes; the ſhe's are ſmooth, like cats. *Bacon.*

CRI'SPING-PIN, krĭs'-pĭng-pĭn. *n. ſ.* [from *criſp.*] A curling iron.

The changeable ſuits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the *criſping-pins.* *Iſaiah*, iii. 22.

CRISPISU'LCANT, krĭs-pĭ-ſŭl'-kănt. *adj.* [*criſpiſulcans*, Lat.] Waved, or undulating, as lightning is repreſented. *Dict.*

CRI'SPNESS, krĭſp'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *criſp.*] Curledneſs.

CRI'SPY, krĭs'-pȳ. *adj.* [from *criſp.*] Curled.

So are thoſe *criſpy* ſnaky locks, oft known
To be the dowry of a ſecond head.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

CRITE'RION, krī-tè'-ryŭn. *n. ſ.* [κριτήριον.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodneſs or badneſs.

Mutual agreement and endearments was the badge of primitive believers; but we may be known by the contrary *criterion.* *Glanville's Sceps.*

We have here a ſure infallible *criterion*, by which every man may diſcover and find out the gracious or ungracious diſpoſition of his own heart. *South.*

By what *criterion* do you eat, d'ye think,
If this is priz'd for ſweetneſs, that for ſtink?
Pope's Horace.

CRI'TICK, krĭt'-ĭk. *n. ſ.* [κριτικος.]

1. A man ſkilled in the art of judging of literature; a man able to diſtinguiſh the faults and beauties of writing.

This ſettles truer ideas in men's minds of ſeveral things, whereof we read the names in ancient authors, than all the large and laborious arguments of *criticks.* *Locke.*

Now learn what morals *criticks* ought to ſhow,
For 'tis but half a judge's taſk to know. *Pope.*

2. An examiner; a judge.

But you with pleaſure own your errours paſt,
And make each day a *critick* on the laſt. *Pope.*

3. A ſnarler; a carper; a caviller.

Criticks I ſaw, that others names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place. *Pope.*

Where an author has many beauties conſiſtent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *criticks* exalt themſelves, and ſhower down their ill-nature. *Watts.*

4. A cenſurer; a man apt to find fault.

My chief deſign, next to ſeeing you, is, to be a ſevere *critick* on you and your neighbour. *Swift.*

CRI'TICK, krĭt'-ĭk. *adj.* Critical; relating to criticiſm; relating to the art of judging of literary performances.

Thence arts o'er all the northern world advance,
But *critick* learning flouriſh'd moſt in France. *Pope.*

CRI'TICK, krĭt'-ĭk. *n. ſ.*

1. A critical examination; critical remarks; animadverſions.

I ſhould be glad if I could perſuade him to continue his good offices, and write ſuch another *critick* on any thing of mine. *Dryden.*

I ſhould as ſoon expect to ſee a *critique* on the poeſy of a ring, as on the inſcription of a medal. *Addiſon on Medals.*

2. Science of criticiſm.

If ideas and words were diſtinctly weighed, and duly conſidered, they would afford us another ſort of logick and *critick* than what we have been hitherto acquainted with. *Locke.*

What is every year of a wiſe man's life, but a cenſure and *critique* on the paſt? *Pope.*

Not that my quill to *criticks* was confin'd;
My verſe gave ampler leſſons to mankind. *Pope.*

To **CRI'TICK**, krĭt'-ĭk. *v. n.* [from *critick.*] To play the critick; to criticize.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the ancients; or comment, *critick*, and flouriſh upon them. *Temple.*

CRI'TICAL, krĭt'-ĭ-kăl. *adj.* [from *critick.*]

1. Exact; nicely judicious; accurate; diligent.

It is ſubmitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears, to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not. *Holder.*

Virgil was ſo *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in ſuch prayers as theſe, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman cuſtoms. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Relating to criticiſm: as, *he wrote a* critical *diſſertation on the laſt play*.

3. Captious; inclined to find fault.

What wouldſt thou write of me, if thou ſhouldſt praiſe me?—
O, gentle lady, do not put me to 't;
For I am nothing, if not *critical.* *Shakeſp. Othello.*

4. [from *criſis.*] Compriſing the time at which a great event is determined.

The moon is ſuppoſed to be meaſured by ſevens, and the *critical* or decretory days to be dependent on that number. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

5. Deciſive; nice.

Opportunity is in reſpect to time, in ſome ſenſe, as time is in reſpect to eternity: it is the ſmall moment, the exact point, the *critical* minute, on which every good work ſo much depends. *Spratt's Sermons.*

The people cannot but reſent to ſee their apprehenſions of the power of France, in ſo *critical* a juncture, wholly laid aſide. *Swift.*

6. Producing a criſis or change of the diſeaſe: as, a *critical* ſweat.

CRI'TICALLY, krĭt'-ĭ-kăl-ȳ. *adv.* [from *critical.*]

1. In a critical manner; exactly; curiouſly.

Difficult it is to underſtand the purity of Engliſh, and *critically* to diſcern good writers from bad, and a proper ſtile from a corrupt one. *Dryd.*

Theſe ſhells which are digged up out of the earth, ſeveral hundreds of which I now keep by me, have been nicely and critically examined by very many learned men. *Woodward.*

2. At the exact point of time.

CRI'TICALNESS, krĭt'-ĭ-kăl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *critical.*] Exactneſs; accuracy; nicety; incidence at a particular point of time.

To **CRI'TICISE**, krĭt'-ĭ-ſīz. *v. n.* [from *critick.*]

1. To play the critick; to judge; to write remarks upon any performance of literature; to point out faults and beauties.

They who can *criticiſe* ſo weakly, as to imagine I have done my worſt, may be convinced, at their own coſt, that I can write ſeverely with more eaſe than I can gently. *Dryden.*

Know well each ancient's proper character;
Without all this at once before your eyes,
Cavil you may, but never *criticiſe.* *Pope.*

2. To animadvert upon as faulty.

Nor would I have his father look ſo narrowly into theſe accounts, as to take occaſion from thence to *criticiſe* on his expences. *Locke.*

To **CRI'TICISE**, krĭt'-ĭ-ſīz. *v. a.* [from *critick.*] To cenſure; to paſs judgment upon.

Nor ſhall I look upon it as any breach of charity, to *criticiſe* the author, ſo long as I keep clear of the perſon. *Addiſon.*

CRI'TICISM, krĭt'-ĭ-ſĭzm. *n. ſ.* [from *critick.*]

1. *Criticiſm*, as it was firſt inſtituted by Ariſtotle, was meant a ſtandard of judging well. *Dryden's Innocence, Preface.*

2. Remark; animadverſion; critical obſervations.

There is not a Greek or Latin critick, who has not ſhewn, even in the ſtyle of his *criticiſms*, that he was a maſter of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue. *Addiſon.*

To **CROAK**, krō'k. *v. n.* [cpaceʒʒan, Sax. *crocare*, Ital. *crocitare*, Lat.]

1. To make a hoarſe low noiſe, like a frog.

The ſubtle ſwallow flies about the brook,
And querulous frogs in muddy pools do *croak.*
May's Virgil.

So when Jove's block deſcended from on high,
Loud thunder to its bottom ſhook the bog,
And the hoarſe nation *croak'd.* *Pope.*

Blood, ſtuff'd in ſkins, is Britiſh chriſtians food;
And France robs marſhes of the *croaking* brood.
Gay.

2. To caw, or cry as a raven or crow.

The raven himſelf is hoarſe,
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakeſp.*

The hoarſe raven, on the blaſted bough,
By *croaking* from the left, preſag'd the coming blow. *Dryden.*

At the ſame time the walk of elms, with the *croaking* of the ravens, looks exceeding ſolemn and venerable. *Addiſon.*

3. It may be uſed in contempt for any diſagreeable or offenſive murmur.

Their underſtandings are but little inſtructed, when all their whole time and pains is laid out to ſtill the *croaking* of their own bellies. *Locke.*

Croak, krŏ'k. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

The ſwallow ſkims the river's watry face;
The frogs renew the *croaks* of their loquacious race. *Dryden.*

Was that a raven's *croak*, or my ſon's voice?
No matter which, I'll to the grave and hide me. *Lee.*

Cro'ceous, krŏ'-ſỳ-ŭs. *adj.* [*croceus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſaffron; like ſaffron. *Dict.*

Crocita'tion, krŏ-ſỳ-tâ'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*crocitatio*, Lat.] The croaking of frogs or ravens. *Dict.*

CROCK, krŏk'. *n. ſ.* [*kruick*, Dut.] A cup; any veſſel made of earth.

Cro'ckery, krŏk'-ĕr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* Earthen ware.

CRO'CODILE, krŏk'-ŏ-dĭl. *n. ſ.* [from κρόκος ſaffron, and δειλων fearing.] An amphibious voracious animal, in ſhape reſembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard ſcales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be pierced; except under the belly, where the ſkin is tender. It has a wide throat, with ſeveral rows of teeth, ſharp and ſeparated, which enter one another. It runs with great ſwiftneſs; but does not eaſily turn itſelf. It is long lived, and is ſaid to grow continually to its death. Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. *Crocodiles* lay their eggs, reſembling gooſe-eggs, ſometimes amounting to ſixty, near the waterſide, covering them with the ſand, that the heat of the ſun may hatch them. *Calmet.*

Gloſter's ſhow
Beguiles him; as the mournful *crocodile*
With ſorrow ſnares relenting paſſengers. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

Crocodiles were thought to be peculiar unto the Nile. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Cæſar will weep, the *crocodile* will weep. *Dryd.*

Enticing *crocodiles*, whoſe tears are death;
Syrens, that murder with enchanting breath. *Granville.*

Crocodile is alſo a little animal, otherwiſe called ſtinx, very much like the lizard, or ſmall *crocodile*. It lives by land and water; has four ſhort ſmall legs, a very ſharp muzzle, and a ſhort ſmall tail. It is pretty enough to look at, being covered all over with little ſcales of the colour of ſilver, intermixt with brown, and of a gold colour upon the back. It always remains little. *Trevoux.*

Cro'codiline, krŏk'-ŏ-dĭ-lĭn. *adj.* [*crocodilinus*, Lat.] Like a crocodile. *Dict.*

Cro'cus, krŏ'-kŭs. *n. ſ.* A flower.

Fair handed Spring unboſoms every grace,
Throws out the ſnow-drop and the *crocus* firſt. *Thomſon.*

Croft, krŏf't. *n. ſ.* [cꞃoꝼt, Sax.] A little cloſe joining to a houſe, that is uſed for corn or paſture.

This have I learn'd,
Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly *crofts*
That brow this bottom glade. *Milton.*

Croisa'de, kroi-ſâ'd. } *n. ſ.* [*croiſade*, Fr.
Croisa'do, kroi-ſâ'-dŏ. } from *croix* a croſs.]
A holy war; a war carried on againſt infidels under the banner of the croſs.

See that he take the name of Urban, becauſe a pope of that name did firſt inſtitute the *croiſado*; and, as with an holy trumpet, did ſtir up the voyage for the Holy Land. *Bacon.*

Cro'ises, kroi'-ſĕz. *n. ſ.*

1. Pilgrims who carry a croſs.
2. Soldiers who fight againſt infidels under the banner of the croſs.

Crone, krŏ'n. *n. ſ.* [cꞃone, Sax. according to *Verſtegan*; *kronie*, Dut. according to *Skinner*.]

1. An old ewe.

Freſh herrings plenty Michel brings,
With fatted *crones*, and ſuch old things. *Tuſſer.*

2. In contempt, an old woman.

Take up the baſtard,
Take 't up, I ſay; give 't to thy *crone*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The *crone* being in bed with him on the wedding night, and finding his averſion, endeavours to win his affection by reaſon. *Dryden.*

Cro'net, krŏ'-nĕt. *n. ſ.* The hair which grows over the top of an horſe's hoof.

Cro'ny, krŏ'-nỳ. *n. ſ.* [a cant word.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long ſtanding.

So when the Scots, your conſtant *cronies*,
The eſpouſers of your cauſe and monies. *Hudib.*

To oblige your *crony* Swift,
Bring our dame a new year's gift. *Swift.*

Strange an aſtrologer ſhould die
Without one wonder in the ſky!
Not one of all his *crony* ſtars
To pay their duty at his herſe! *Swift.*

CROOK, krŏ'k. *n. ſ.* [*croc*, Fr.]

1. Any crooked or bent inſtrument.
2. A ſheephook.

I ſing the man who Judah's ſceptre bore
In that right hand which held the *crook* before. *Cowley.*

He left his *crook*, he left his flocks,
And wand'ring through the lonely rocks,
He nouriſh'd endleſs woe. *Prior.*

3. Any thing bent; a meander.

There fall thoſe ſaphire-colour'd brooks,
Which, conduit-like, with curious *crooks*,
Sweet iſlands make in that ſweet land. *Sidney.*

To **Crook**, krŏ'k. *v. a.* [*crocher*, Fr.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook.

It is highly probable, that this diſeaſe proceeds from a redundant acidity, becauſe vinegar will ſoften and *crook* tender bones. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end.

Whatſoever affairs paſs ſuch a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends; which muſt needs be often eccentrick to the ends of his maſter or ſtate. *Bacon.*

To **Crook**, krŏ'k. *v. n.* To be bent; to have a curvature.

Their ſhoes and pattens are ſnouted and piked more than a finger long, *crooking* upwards. *Camden.*

Cro'okback, krŏ'k-băk. *n. ſ.* [*crook* and *back*.] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbous ſhoulders.

Aye, *crookback*, here I ſtand to anſwer thee,
Or any he the proudeſt of thy ſort. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Cro'okbacked, krŏ'k-băkt. *adj.* Having bent ſhoulders.

A dwarf as well may for a giant paſs,
As negroe for a ſwan; a *crookback'd* laſs
Be call'd Europa. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not, or may not think himſelf, concerned to know; as, whether our king Richard III. was *crookbacked* or no. *Locke.*

Croo'ked, krŭk'-ĭd. *adj.* [*crocher*, Fr.]

1. Bent; not ſtraight; curved.

A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the ſight of the ſounding body; and ſounds are propagated as readily through *crooked* pipes, as through ſtraight ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

Mathematicians ſay of a ſtraight line, that it is as well an index of its own rectitude as of the obliquity of a *crooked* one. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous.

A man ſhall never want *crooked* paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, whereever he has the footſteps of others to follow. *Locke.*

Among the *crooked* lanes, on every hedge,
The glow-worm lights his gem. *Thomſ. Summer.*

3. Perverſe; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct.

They have corrupted themſelves: they are a perverſe and *crooked* generation. *Deut.* xxxii. 5.

Hence, heap of wrath; foul, indigeſted lump!
As *crooked* in thy manners as thy ſhape. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

We were not born *crooked*; we learned thoſe windings and turnings of the ſerpent. *South.*

Croo'kedly, krŭk'-ĭd-lỳ. *adv.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Not in a ſtraight line.
2. Untowardly; not compliantly.

If we walk perverſely with God, he will walk *crookedly* towards us. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Croo'kedness, krŭk'-ĭd-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *crooked*.]

1. Deviation from ſtraightneſs; curvity; the ſtate of being inflected; inflection.

He that knoweth what is ſtraight, doth even thereby diſcern what is *crooked*; becauſe the abſence of ſtraightneſs, in bodies capable thereof, is *crookedneſs*. *Hooker.*

2. Deformity of a gibbous body.

When the heathens offered a ſacrifice to their falſe gods, they would make a ſevere ſearch to ſee if there were any *crookedneſs* or ſpot, any uncleanneſs or deformity, in their ſacrifice. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

CROP, krŏp'. *n. ſ.* [cꞃop, Sax.] The craw of a bird; the firſt ſtomach into which its meat deſcends.

In birds there is no maſtication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not carnivorous, it is immediately ſwallowed into the *crop* or craw. *Ray.*

But fluttering there, they neſtle near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high *crops* and corny gizzards known. *Dryden.*

Cro'pfull, krŏp'-fŭl. *adj.* [*crop* and *full*.] Satiated; with a full belly.

He, ſtretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Baſks at the fire his hairy ſtrength;
And, *crop-full*, out of door he flings,
Ere the firſt cock his matin rings. *Milton.*

Cro'psick, krŏp'-ſĭk. *adj.* [*crop* and *ſick*.] Sick with repletion; ſick with exceſs and debauchery.

Strange odds! where *crop-ſick* drunkards muſt engage
A hungry foe, and arm'd with ſober rage. *Tate's Juvenal.*

Crop, krŏp'. *n. ſ.* [cꞃoppa, Sax.]

1. The higheſt part or end of any thing; as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.
2. The harveſt; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field.

And this of all my harveſt hope I have,
Nought reaped but a weedy *crop* of care. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Lab'ring the ſoil, and reaping plenteous *crop*,
Corn, wine, and oil. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That ſacred ſtream, ſhould never water weeds,
Nor make the *crop* of thorns and thiſtles grow. *Roſcommon.*

Nothing is more prejudicial to your *crop* than mowing of it too ſoon. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. Any thing cut off.

Guiltleſs of ſteel, and from the razor free,
It falls a plenteous *crop* reſerv'd for thee. *Dryden's Fables.*

To **Crop**, krŏp'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap; to lop.

Cropp'd are the flower-de-luces in your arms;
Of England's coat, one half is cut away. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

He, upon whoſe ſide
The feweſt roſes are *cropp'd* from the tree,
Shall yield the other in the right opinion.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

All the budding honours on thy creſt
I'll *crop*, to make a garland for my head.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

I will *crop* off from the top of his young twigs a tender one, and will plant it upon an high mountain. *Ezekiel*, xvii. 22.

There are ſome tears of trees, which are combed from the beards of goats; for when the goats bite and *crop* them, eſpecially in the mornings, the dew being on, the tear cometh forth, and hangeth upon their beards. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

No more, my goats, ſhall I behold you climb
The ſteepy cliffs, or *crop* the flow'ry thyme!
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To gather before it falls.

O fruit divine!
Sweet of thyſelf, but much more ſweet thus *cropp'd*.
Milton.

Age, like ripe apples, on earth's boſom drops;
While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops*.
Denham.

Death deſtroys
The parent's hopes, and *crops* the growing boys.
Creech.

To **Crop**, krŏp′. *v. n.* To yield harveſt.

Royal wench!
She made great Cæſar lay his ſword to-bed;
He plough'd her, and ſhe *cropt*.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

Cro′pper, krŏp′-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *crop.*] A kind of pigeon with a large crop.

There be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be *croppers*, carriers, runts. *Walton's Angler.*

Cro′sier, krō′-zhėr. *n. ſ.* [*croiſer*, Fr. from *croix* a croſs.] The paſtoral ſtaff of a biſhop, which has a croſs upon it.

When prelates are great, there is alſo danger from them; as in the times of Anſelmus and Thomas Becket, who, with their *croſiers*, did almoſt try it with the king's ſword. *Bacon.*

Grievances there were, I muſt confeſs, and ſome incongruities in my civil government; wherein ſome ſay the *croſier*, ſome ſay the diſtaff, was too buſy. *Howel's England's Tears.*

Her front erect with majeſty ſhe bore,
The *croſier* wielded, and the mitre wore. *Dryden.*

Cro′slet, krŏs′-lĭt. *n. ſ.* [*croiſſelet*, Fr.]

1. A ſmall croſs.

Then Una 'gan to aſk, if aught he knew,
Or heard abroad, of that her champion true,
That in his armour bare a *croſlet* red. *Spenſer.*

Here an unfiniſh'd diamond *croſlet* lay,
To which ſoft lovers adoration pay. *Gay's Fan.*

2. It ſeems to be printed in the following paſſage, by miſtake, for *corſelet*.

The *croſlet* ſome, and ſome the cuiſhes mould,
With ſilver plated, and with ductile gold.
Dryden's Æneid.

CROSS, krŏs′. *n. ſ.* [*croix*, Fr. *croce*, Ital. *crux*, Lat.]

1. One ſtraight body laid at right angles over another; the inſtrument by which the Saviour of the world ſuffered death.

They make a little *croſs* of a quill, longways of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and croſsways of that piece of the quill without pith.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

You are firſt to conſider ſeriouſly the infinite love of your Saviour, who offered himſelf for you as a ſacrifice upon the *croſs*.
Taylor's Guide to the Penitent.

2. The enſign of the Chriſtian religion.

Her holy faith and Chriſtian *croſs* oppos'd
Againſt the Saxon gods. *Rowe.*

3. A monument with a croſs upon it to excite devotion, ſuch as were anciently ſet in market-places.

She doth ſtray about
By holy *croſſes*, where ſhe kneels and prays. *Shak.*

4. A line drawn through another.

5. Any thing that thwarts or obſtructs; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; oppoſition; miſadventure; trial of patience.

Wiſhing unto me many *croſſes* and miſchances in my love, whenſoever I ſhould love. *Sidney.*

Then let us teach our trial patience,
Becauſe it is a cuſtomary *croſs*. *Shakeſp.*

Heaven prepares good men with *croſſes*; but no ill can happen to a good man. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcov.*

A great eſtate hath great *croſſes*, and a mean fortune hath but ſmall ones.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

6. Money, ſo called becauſe marked with a croſs.

He was ſaid to make ſoldiers ſpring up out of the very earth to follow him, though he had not a *croſs* to pay them ſalary. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Whereas we cannot much lament our loſs,
Who neither carried back nor brought one *croſs*.
Dryden.

7. *Croſs and Pile*, a play with money; at which it is put to chance whether the ſide, which bears a croſs, ſhall lie upward, or the other.

Whacum had neither *croſs* nor *pile*;
His plunder was not worth the while. *Hudibras.*

This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys play; *croſs*, I win, and *pile*, you loſe; or, what 's your's is mine, and what 's mine is my own. *Swift.*

8. Church lands in Ireland.

The abſolute palatines made their own judges, ſo as the king's writ did not run in thoſe counties, but only in the church lands lying within the ſame, which were called the *croſs*; wherein the king made a ſheriff: ſo in each of theſe counties palatines there was one ſheriff of the liberty, and another of the *croſs*. *Sir J. Davies.*

Cross, krŏs′. *adj.* [from the ſubſtantive.]

1. Tranſverſe; falling athwart ſomething elſe.

Whatſoever penumbra ſhould be made in the circles by the *croſs* refraction of the ſecond priſm, that penumbra would be conſpicuous in the right lines which touch thoſe circles. *Newton.*

The ſun, in that ſpace of time, by his annual contrary motion eaſtward, will be advanced near a degree of the ecliptick, *croſs* to the motion of the equator. *Holder on Time.*

The ſhips muſt needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the interſection of *croſs* ones. *Bentley.*

2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a face,
To ſtand againſt the deep dread-bolted thunder,
In the moſt terrible and nimble ſtroke
Of quick *croſs* lightning? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Adverſe; oppoſite: often with *to*.

We 're both love's captives; but with fate ſo *croſs*,
One muſt be happy by the other's loſs. *Dryden.*

Croſs to our intereſts, curbing ſenſe and ſin;
Oppreſs'd without, and undermin'd within,
It thrives through pain. *Dryden.*

It runs *croſs to* the belief and apprehenſion of the reſt of mankind; a difficulty which a modeſt and good man is ſcarce able to encounter. *Atterb.*

4. Perverſe; untractable.

When, through the *croſs* circumſtances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleaſure would certainly expoſe him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him quit it.
South.

5. Peeviſh; fretful; ill-humoured.

Did ever any man upon the rack afflict himſelf, becauſe he had received a *croſs* anſwer from his miſtreſs? *Taylor.*

All *croſs* and diſtaſteful humours, and whatever elſe may render the converſation of men grievous and uneaſy to one another, muſt be ſhunned.
Tillotſon.

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various hypotheſis together; ſees how one part coheres with, and depends upon, another; and ſo clears off all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that ſeemed to lie *croſs* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible. *South.*

7. Contrary to wiſh; unfortunate.

We learn the great reaſonableneſs of not only a contented, but alſo a thankful, acquieſcence in any condition, and under the *croſſeſt* and ſevereſt paſſages of Providence. *South.*

I cannot, without ſome regret, behold the *croſs* and unlucky iſſue of my deſign; for, by my diſlike of diſputes, I am engaged in one. *Glanville.*

8. Interchanged.

Evarchus made a *croſs* marriage alſo with Dorilaus's ſiſter, and ſhortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

Croſs marriages, between the king's ſon and the archduke's daughter; and again, between the archduke's ſon and the king's daughter.
Bacon's Henry VII.

Cross, krŏs′. *prep.*

1. Athwart; ſo as to interſect any thing; tranſverſely.

The enemy had, in the woods before them, cut down great trees *croſs* the ways, ſo that their horſe could not poſſibly paſs that way. *Knolles.*

Betwixt the midſt and theſe, the gods aſſign'd
Two habitable ſeats of human kind;
And *croſs* their limits cut a ſloping way,
Which the twelve ſigns in beauteous order ſway.
Dryden's Virgil.

Croſs his back, as in triumphant ſcorn,
The hope and pillar of the houſe was born.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Over; from ſide to ſide.

A fox was taking a walk one night *croſs* a village.
L'Eſtrange.

To **Cross**, krŏs′. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another.

This forc'd the ſtubborn'ſt, for the cauſe,
To *croſs* the cudgels to the laws;
That what by breaking them 't had gain'd,
By their ſupport might be maintain'd. *Hudibras.*

The loxia, or croſs-bill, whoſe bill is thick and ſtrong, with the tips *croſſing* one another, with great readineſs breaks open fir-cones, apples, and other fruit, to come at their kernels; as if the *croſſing* of the bill was deſigned for this ſervice.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.

I ſhall moſt carefully obſerve, not to *croſs* over or deface the copy of your papers for the future, and only to mark in the margin. *Pope.*

A hunted hare treads back her mazes, and *croſſes* and confounds her former track. *Watts.*

2. To ſign with the croſs.

Friars
Reſort to farmers rich, and bleſs their halls,
And exerciſe the beds, and *croſs* the walls. *Dryden.*

3. To cancel: as, *to* croſs *an article*.

4. To paſs over.

He conquer'd this proud Turk as far as the Helleſpont, which he *croſſed*, and made a viſit to the Greek emperor at Conſtantinople. *Temple.*

We found the hero, for whoſe only ſake
We ſought the dark abodes, and *croſs'd* the bitter lake. *Dryden.*

5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart; not in oppoſition; not in the ſame line.

But he them ſpying, 'gan to turn aſide,
For fear, as ſeem'd, or for ſome feined loſs;
More greedy they of news, faſt towards him do *croſs*. *Spenſer.*

6. To thwart; to interpoſe obſtruction; to embarraſs; to obſtruct; to hinder; to counteract.

Still do I *croſs* this wretch, whatſo he taketh in hand. *Hooker.*

The king no longer could endure
Thus to be *croſs'd* in what he did intend. *Daniel.*

He was ſo great an enemy to Digby and Colepeper, who were only preſent in debates of the war with the officers, that he *croſſed* all they propoſed. *Clarendon.*

Buried in private, and ſo ſuddenly!
It *croſſes* my deſign, which was t' allow
The rites of funeral fitting his degree. *Dryden.*

Swell'd with our late ſucceſſes on the foe,
Which France and Holland wanted pow'r to *croſs*,
We urge an unſeen fate. *Dryden.*

The firm patriot there,
Though ſtill by faction, vice, and fortune *croſt*,
Shall find the generous labour was not loſt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

7. Not to concur; to be inconſiſtent with.

Then their wills claſh with their underſtandings, and their appetites *croſs* their duty. *Locke.*

8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand.

No governour is ſuffered to go on with any one courſe, but upon the leaſt information he is either ſtopped and *croſſed*, or other courſes appointed him from hence. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

It may make my caſe dangerous, to *croſs* this in the ſmalleſt. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

9. To contradict.

In all this there is not a ſyllable which any ways *croſſeth* us. *Hooker.*

It is certain, howſoever it *croſs* the received opinion, that ſounds may be created without air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

10. To debar; to preclude.

From his loins no hopeful branch ſhall ſpring,
To *croſs* me from the golden time I look for. *Shakeſp.*

To **Cross**, krôs'. *v. n.*

1. To lie athwart another thing.
2. To be inconſiſtent.

Men's actions do not always *croſs* with reaſon. *Sidney.*

Cross-bar-shot, krôs'-bâr-shôt. *n. ſ.* A round ſhot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

To **Cross-examine**, krôs''-êgz-âm'-în. *v. a.* [*croſs* and *examine.*] To try the faith of evidence by captious queſtions of the contrary party.

If we may but *croſs-examine* and interrogate their actions againſt their words, theſe will ſoon confeſs the invalidity of their ſolemneſt confeſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

The judges ſhall, as they think fit, interrogate or *croſs-examine* the witneſſes. *Spectator.*

Cro'ss-staff, krôs'-ſtâf. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs* and *ſtaff.*] An inſtrument commonly called the fore-ſtaff, uſed by ſeamen to take the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars. *Harris.*

Cro'ss-bite, krôs'-bît. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *bite.*] A deception; a cheat.

The fox, that truſted to his addreſs and manage, without ſo much as dreaming of a *croſs-bite* from ſo ſilly an animal, fell himſelf into the pit that he had digged for another. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Cro'ss-bite**, krôs'-bît, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception.

No rhetorick muſt be ſpent againſt *croſs-biting* a country evidence, and frighting him out of his ſenſes. *Collier.*

That many knotty points there are,
Which all diſcuſs, but few can clear;
As nature ſlily had thought fit,
For ſome by-ends, to *croſs-bite* wit. *Prior.*

Cro'ss-bow, krôs'-bô. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *bow.*] A miſſive weapon, formed by placing a bow athwart a ſtock.

Gentlemen ſuffer their beaſts to run wild in their woods and waſte ground, where they are hunted and killed with *croſs-bows* and pieces, in the manner of deer. *Carew of Cornwall.*

The maſter of the *croſs-bows*, lord Rambures. *Shakeſp.*

Teſtimony is like the ſhot of a long bow, which owes its efficacy to the force of the ſhooter; argument is like the ſhot of the *croſs-bow*, equally forcible whether diſcharged by a giant or a dwarf. *Boyle.*

Cro'ss-bower, krôs'-bôwr. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs-bow.*] A ſhooter with a croſs-bow.

The French aſſiſted themſelves by land with the *croſsbowers* of Genoa againſt the Engliſh. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Cro'ssgrained, krôs'-grând. *adj.* [*croſs* and *grain.*]

1. Having the fibres tranſverſe or irregular.

If the ſtuff proves *croſſgrained* in any part of its length, then you muſt turn your ſtuff to plane it the contrary way, ſo far as it runs *croſſgrained.* *Moxon.*

2. Perverſe; troubleſome; vexatious.

We find in ſullen writs,
And *croſs-grain'd* works of modern wits,
The wonder of the ignorant. *Hudibras.*

The ſpirit of contradiction, in a *croſs-grained* woman, is incurable. *L'Eſtrange.*

She was none of your *croſs-grained*, termagant, ſcolding jades, that one had as good be hanged as live in the houſe with. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

But wiſdom, peeviſh and *croſs-grain'd*,
Muſt be oppos'd, to be ſuſtain'd. *Prior.*

Cro'ssly, krôs'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *croſs.*]

1. Athwart; ſo as to interſect ſomething elſe.
2. Oppoſitely; adverſely; in oppoſition to.

He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wiſe for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as untowardly and *croſsly* to the reaſon of things, as can be imagined. *Tillotſon.*

3. Unfortunately.

Cro'ssness, krôs'-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs.*]

1. Tranſverſeneſs; interſection.
2. Perverſeneſs; peeviſhneſs.

The lighter ſort of malignity turneth but to a *croſſneſs* or aptneſs to oppoſe; but the deeper ſort, to envy, or mere miſchief. *Bacon.*

I deny nothing, fit to be granted, out of *croſſneſs* or humour. *King Charles.*

Who would have imagined that the ſtiff *croſſneſs* of a poor captive ſhould ever have had the power to make Haman's ſeat ſo uneaſy to him? *L'Eſtr.*

They help us to forget the *croſſneſs* of men and things, compoſe our cares and our paſſions, and lay our diſappointments aſleep. *Collier of the Entertainment of Books.*

Cro'ssrow, krôs'-rô. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *row.*] Alphabet; ſo named becauſe a croſs is placed at the beginning, to ſhew that the end of learning is piety.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *croſſrow* plucks the letter G;
And ſays a wizard told him, that by G
His iſſue diſinherited ſhould be. *Shak. Richard* III.

Cro'sswind, krôs'-wînd. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *wind.*] Wind blowing from the right or left.

The leaſt unhappy perſons do, in ſo fickle and ſo tempeſtuous a ſea as this world, meet with many more either *croſswinds* or ſtormy guſts than proſperous gales. *Boyle.*

Cro'ssway, krôs'-wâ. *n. ſ.* [*croſs* and *way.*] A ſmall obſcure path interſecting the chief road.

Damn'd ſpirits all,
That in *croſſways* and floods have burial,
Already to their wormy beds are gone. *Shakeſp.*

Cro'sswort, krôs'-wûrt. *n. ſ.* [from *croſs* and *wort.*]

It hath ſoft leaves, like the ladies bedſtraw, from which it differs in the number of leaves that are produced at every joint; which in this are only four, diſpoſed in form of a croſs. *Miller.*

Crotch, krôtsh'. *n. ſ.* [*croc*, Fr.] A hook or fork.

There is a tradition of a dilemma that Morton uſed to raiſe the benevolence to higher rates; and ſome called it his fork, and ſome his *crotch.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Save elme, aſh, and crab tree for cart and for plough,
Save ſtep for a ſtile of the *crotch* and the bough. *Tuſſer.*

Cro'tchet, krôtsh'-ît. *n. ſ.* [*crochet*, Fr.]

1. [In muſick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim, and double a quaver. *Chambers.*

As a good harper, ſtricken far in years,
Into whoſe cunning hands the gout doth fall,
All his old *crotchets* in his brain he bears,
But on his harp plays ill, or not at all. *Davies.*

2. A ſupport; a piece of wood fitted into another to ſupport a building. [from *croch* a fork.]

A ſtately temple ſhoots within the ſkies,
The *crotchets* of their cot in columns riſe. *Dryden.*

3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus.]
4. A perverſe conceit; an odd fancy.

All the devices and *crotchets* of new inventions, which crept into her, tended either to twitch or enlarge the ivy. *Howel.*

The horſe ſmelt him out, and preſently a *crotchet* came in his head how he might countermine him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Crouch**, krou'tsh. *v. n.* [*crochu* crooked, Fr.]

1. To ſtoop low; to lie cloſe to the ground: as, the lion *crouches* to his maſter.
2. To fawn; to bend ſervilely; to ſtoop meanly.

Every one that is left in thine houſe, ſhall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of ſilver and a morſel of bread. 1 *Sam.* ii. 36.

At his heels,
Leaſht in like hounds, ſhould famine, ſword, and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

They fawn and *crouch* to men of parts, whom they cannot ruin; quote them, when they are preſent; and, when they are abſent, ſteal their jeſts. *Dryden.*

Too well the vigour of that arm they know;
They lick the duſt, and *crouch* beneath their fatal foe. *Dryden.*

Your ſhameful ſtory ſhall record of me,
The men all *crouch'd*, and left a woman free. *Dryden.*

CROUP, krôp. *n. ſ.* [*croupe*, Fr.]

1. The rump of a fowl.
2. The buttocks of a horſe.

Croupa'des, krô-pâ'dz. *n. ſ.* [from *croup.*] Higher leaps than thoſe of corvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of the horſe in an equal height, ſo that he truſſes his legs under his belly without yerking. *Farrier's Dict.*

CROW, krô'. *n. ſ.* [cꞃape, Sax. *corvus*, Lat.]

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcaſſes of beaſts.

The *crows* and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To *crows* he like impartial grace affords,
And choughs and daws, and ſuch republick birds. *Dryden.*

2. *To pluck a Crow*, is to be induſtrious or contentious about that which is of no value.

If you diſpute, we muſt even *pluck a crow* about it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Reſolve, before we go,
That you and I muſt *pull a crow.* *Hudibras.*

3. A piece of iron, with a beak, uſed as a lever to force open doors; as the *Latins* called a hook *corvus.*

The *crow* is uſed as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, and then they thruſt the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying ſome ſtuff behind the *crow*, they draw the other end of the ſhank backwards, and ſo raiſe the timber. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Get me an iron *crow*, and bring it ſtraight
Unto my cell. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Againſt the gate employ your *crows* of iron.
Southern.

4. [From *To crow.*] The voice of a cock, or the noiſe which he makes in his gaiety.

Cro'wfoot, krő'-fût. *n. ſ.* [from *crow* and *foot*; in Lat. *ranunculus.*] A flower.

Cro'wfoot, krő'-fût. *n. ſ.* [from *crow* and *foot.*] A caltrop, or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; ſo that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is uſed in war for incommoding the cavalry. *Military Dict.*

To **Crow**, krő'. *v. n.* preterit. *I crew*, or *crowed; I have crowed.* [craƿan, Sax.]

1. To make the noiſe which a cock makes in gaiety or defiance.

But even then the morning cock *crew* loud.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

Diogenes called an ill phyſician, cock. Why? ſaith he. Diogenes anſwered, Becauſe when you *crow*, men uſe to riſe. *Bacon.*

That the lion trembles at the *crowing* of the cock, king James, upon trial, found to be fabulous. *Hakewill.*

Within this homeſtead liv'd, without a peer
For *crowing* loud, the noble Chanticleer,
So hight her cock. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. To boaſt; to bully; to vapour; to bluſter; to ſwagger.

Selby is *crowing*, and, though always defeated by his wife, ſtill *crowing* on. *Grandiſon.*

CROWD, krow'd. *n. ſ.* [cruð, Sax.]

1. A multitude confuſedly preſſed together.

2. A promiſcuous medley, without order or diſtinction.

He could then compare the confuſion of a multitude to that tumult he had obſerved in the Icarian ſea, daſhing and breaking among its *crowd* of iſlands. *Pope.*

3. The vulgar; the populace.

He went not with the *crowd* to ſee a ſhrine,
But fed us by the way with food divine.
Dryden's Fables.

4. [From *crwth*, Welſh.] A fiddle.

Hark how the miniſtrels 'gin to ſhrill aloud
Their merry muſick that reſounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *croud*,
That well agree withouten breach or jar.
Spenſer's Epith.

His fiddle is your proper purchaſe,
Won in the ſervice of the churches;
And by your doom muſt be allow'd
To be, or be no more, a *crowd*. *Hudibras.*

To **Crowd**, krow'd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill with confuſed multitudes.

A mind which is ever *crowding* its memory with things which it learns, may cramp the invention itſelf. *Watts.*

2. To preſs cloſe together.

The time miſorder'd, doth in common ſenſe
Crowd us and cruſh us to this monſtrous form,
To hold our ſafety up. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

It ſeems probable that the ſea doth ſtill grow narrower from age to age, and ſinks more within its channel and the bowels of the earth, according as it can make its way into all thoſe ſubterraneous cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them.
Burnet's Theory.

As the mind itſelf is thought to take up no ſpace, ſo its actions ſeem to require no time; but many of them ſeem to be *crowded* into an inſtant.
Locke.

Then let us fill
This little interval, this pauſe of life,
With all the virtues we can *crowd* into it.
Addiſon's Cato.

3. To incumber by multitudes.

How ſhort is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,
And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a ſmile?
Granville.

4. *To crowd Sail.* [a ſea phraſe.] To ſpread wide the ſails upon the yards.

To **Crowd**, krow'd. *v. n.*

1. To ſwarm; to be numerous and confuſed.

They follow their undaunted king;
Crowd through their gates; and, in the fields of light,
The ſhocking ſquadrons meet in mortal fight.
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To thruſt among a multitude.

A mighty man, had not ſome cunning ſin
Amidſt ſo many virtues *crowded* in.
Cowley's Davideis.

Cro'wder, krow'-dėr. *n. ſ.* [from *crowd.*] A fiddler.

Chevy-chaſe ſung by a blind *crowder*. *Sidney.*

Cro'wkeeper, krő'-kė-pûr. *n. ſ.* [*crow* and *keep.*] A ſcarecrow.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crowkeeper.*
Shakeſp.

CROWN, krou'n. *n. ſ.* [*couronne*, Fr. *kroone*, Dut. *corona*, Lat.]

1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity.

If thou be a king, where is thy *crown*?——
—My *crown* is in my heart, not on my head:
My *crown* is call'd content;
A *crown* it is that ſeldom kings enjoy.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a bleſſed *crown*.
Shakeſp. Tempeſt.

I would the college of the cardinals
Would chuſe him pope, and carry him to Rome,
And ſet the triple *crown* upon his head.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Is it not as great a preſumption in us to become God's ſons; and to inherit kingdoms, and to hope for *crowns*, and thrones, and ſceptres, as it is to ſit down with him as his gueſts?
Kettlewell.

2. A garland.

Receive a *crown* for thy well ordering of the feaſt. *Ecclus.*

3. Reward; honorary diſtinction.

They do it to obtain a corruptible *crown*, but we an incorruptible. 1 *Cor.* ix. 25.

Let merit *crowns*, and juſtice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live. *Dryd. Epiſt.*

4. Regal power; royalty.

The ſucceſſion of a *crown* in ſeveral countries places it on different heads. *Locke.*

5. The top of the head, in a contemptuous ſenſe.

If he awake,
From toe to *crown* he'll fill our ſkins with pinches,
Make us ſtrange ſtuff. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

While his head was working upon this thought, the toy took him in the *crown* to ſend for the ſongſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Behold! if fortune or a miſtreſs frowns,
Some plunge in buſineſs, others ſhave their *crowns*. *Pope.*

6. The top of any thing, as of a mountain.

Upon the *crown* o' th' cliff, what thing was that
Which parted from you? *Shakeſp. King Lear*

Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the ſteepy *crown*
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down.
Dryden's Æneid.

7. Part of the hat that covers the head.

I once opened a remarkable atheroma: it was about as big as the *crown* of a man's hat, and lay underneath the pectoral muſcle. *Sharp's Surgery.*

8. A piece of money, antiently ſtamped with a crown; five ſhillings.

Truſt not to your ſervants, who may miſinform you, by which they may perhaps gain a few *crowns*. *Bacon.*

But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is ſo brown,
May ſatisfy his appetite, and owe no man a *crown*.
Suckling.

An ounce of ſilver, whether in pence, groats, or *crown*-pieces, ſtivers or ducatoons, or in bullion, is, and eternally will be, of equal value to any other ounce of ſilver. *Locke.*

9. Honour; ornament; decoration; excellence; dignity.

Much experience is the *crown* of old men.
Ecclus. xxv. 6.

Therefore, my brethren, dearly beloved, and longed for, my joy and *crown*, ſtand faſt in the Lord. *Philip.* iv. 1.

10. Completion; accompliſhment.

Crown-imperial, kroun-ĭm-pė'-ryȧl. *n. ſ.* [*corona imperialis*, Lat.] A plant.

To **Crown**, krou'n. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inveſt with the crown or regal ornament.

Had you not come upon your cue, my lord,
William lord Haſtings had pronounc'd your part;
I mean your voice for *crowning* of the king.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Her who faireſt does appear,
Crown her queen of all the year. *Dryden.*

2. To cover, as with a crown.

Umbro, the prieſt, the proud Marrabians led,
And peaceful olives *crown'd* his hoary head.
Dryden's Æneid.

3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illuſtrious.

Thou haſt made him a little lower than the angels, and haſt *crowned* him with glory and honour. *Pſalm* viii. 5.

She ſhall be, to the happineſs of England,
An aged princeſs; many days ſhall ſee her,
And yet no day without a deed to *crown* it.
Shakeſp.

4. To reward; to recompenſe.

Urge your ſucceſs; deſerve a laſting name;
She'll *crown* a grateful and a conſtant flame.
Roſcommon.

5. To complete; to perfect.

The laſting and *crowning* privilege, or rather property, of friendſhip, is conſtancy. *South.*

6. To terminate; to finiſh.

All theſe a milk-white honeycomb ſurround,
Which in the midſt the country banquet *crown'd*.
Dryden.

Cro'wnglass, krou'n-glȧs. *n. ſ.* The fineſt ſort of window-glaſs.

Cro'wnpost, krou'n-pőſt. *n. ſ.* A poſt, which, in ſome buildings, ſtands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

Cro'wnscab, krou'n-ſkȧb. *n. ſ.* A ſtinking filthy ſcab, that breeds round about the corners of a horſe's hoof, and is a cancerous and painful ſore. *Farrier's Dict.*

Crown-thistle, kroun-thĭs'l. *n. ſ.* [*corona imperialis.*] A flower.

Cro'wnwheel, krou'n-hwėl. *n. ſ.* The upper wheel of a watch next the balance, which is driven by it.

Cro'wnworks, krou'n-wûrks. *n. ſ.* [In fortification.] Bulwarks advanced towards the field, to gain ſome hill or riſing ground.
Harris.

Cro'wnet, kroủ'n-ĕt. *n. ſ.* [from *crown.*]

1. The ſame with *coronet*.

2. In the following paſſage it ſeems to ſignify chief end; laſt purpoſe: probably from *finis coronat opus*.

Oh, this falſe ſoul of Egypt! this gay charm!
Whoſe eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;
Whoſe boſom was my *crownet*, my chief end;
Like a right gipſy hath, at faſt and looſe,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loſs.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

Cro'wtoe, krỏ'-tỏ. *n. ſ.* [*crow* and *toe.*] A plant.

Bring the rathe primroſe that forſaken dies,
The tufted *crow-toe*, and pale jeſſamine. *Milton.*

Cro'ylstone, kroy'l-ſtỏn. *n. ſ.* Cryſtallized cauk. In this the cryſtals are ſmall.
Woodward's Foſſils.

Cru'cial, krỏ'-ſyȁl. *adj.* [*crux*, *crucis*, Lat.] Tranſverſe; interſecting one another.

Whoever has ſeen the practice of the *crucial* inciſion, muſt be ſenſible of the falſe reaſoning uſed in its favour. *Sharp.*

To **Cru'ciate**, krỏ'-ſyȁt. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment; to excruciate.

Cru'cible, krỏ'-ſibl. *n. ſ.* [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] A chymiſt's melting pot, made of earth; ſo called, becauſe they were formerly marked with a croſs.

Take a quantity of good ſilver, and put it in a *crucible* or melting cruſe, and ſet them on the fire, well covered round about with coals.
Peacham on Drawing.

Cruci'ferous, krỏ-ſif'-fĕ-rủs. *adj.* [*crux* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing the croſs. *Dict.*

Cru'cifier, krỏ'-ſy̆-fi-ủr. *n. ſ.* [from *crucify.*] He that inflicts the puniſhment of crucifixion.

Viſible judgments were executed on Chriſt's *crucifiers*. *Hammond.*

Cru'cifix, krỏ'-ſy̆-fiks. *n. ſ.* [*crucifixus*, Lat.] A repreſentation in picture or ſtatuary of our Lord's paſſion.

There ſtands at the upper end of it a large *crucifix*, very much eſteemed. The figure of our Saviour repreſents him in his laſt agonies of death.
Addiſon on Italy.

Crucifi'xion, krỏ-ſy̆-fik'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *crucifixus*, Lat.] The puniſhment of nailing to a croſs.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Cru'ciform, krỏ'-ſy̆-fỏrm. *adj.* [*crux* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a croſs.

To **CRU'CIFY**, krỏ'-ſy̆-fy̆. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Lat.] To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a croſs ſet upright.

They *crucify* to themſelves the Son of God afreſh, and put him to an open ſhame. *Heb.* vi. 6.

But to the croſs he nails thy enemies,
The law that is againſt thee, and the ſins
Of all mankind, with him there *crucify'd*. *Milton.*

Cruci'gerous, krỏ-ſy̆'-gĕr-ủs. *adj.* [*cruciger*, Lat.] Bearing the croſs.

CRUD, kủrd'. *n. ſ.* [commonly written *curd*. See **Curd**.] A concretion of any liquid into hardneſs or ſtiffneſs; coagulation.

CRUDE, krỏ'd. *adj.* [*crudus*, Lat.]

1. Raw; not ſubdued by fire.

2. Not changed by any proceſs or preparation.

Common *crude* ſalt, barely diſſolved in common *aqua fortis*, will give it power of working upon gold. *Boyle.*

Fermented liquors have quite different qualities from the plant itſelf; for no fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine.
Arbuthnot on Alim.

3. Harſh; unripe.

A juice ſo *crude* as cannot be ripened to the degree of nouriſhment. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

4. Unconcocted; not well digeſted in the ſtomach.

While the body to be converted and altered is too ſtrong for the efficient that ſhould convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth faſt the firſt form or conſiſtence, it is *crude* and inconcoct; and the proceſs is to be called crudity and inconcoction.
Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.

5. Not brought to perfection; unfiniſhed; immature.

In a moment up they turn'd
Wide the celeſtial ſoil; and ſaw beneath
Th' originals of nature, in their *crude*
Conception. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

6. Having indigeſted notions.

Deep verſ'd in books, and ſhallow in himſelf,
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys. *Milton.*

7. Indigeſted; not fully concocted in the intellects.

Others, whom meer ambition fires, and dole
Of provinces abroad, which they have feign'd
To their *crude* hopes, and I as amply promis'd.
Ben Jonſon.

What peradventure may ſeem full to me, may appear very *crude* and maimed to a ſtranger.
Digby on the Soul.

Abſurd expreſſions, *crude* abortive thoughts,
All the lewd legions of exploded faults. *Roſcommon.*

Cru'dely, krỏ'd-ly̆. *adv.* [from *crude.*] Unripely; without due preparation.

Th' advice was true; but fear had ſeiz'd the moſt,
And all good counſel is on cowards loſt:
The queſtion *crudely* put, to ſhun delay,
'Twas carried by the major part to ſtay. *Dryden.*

Cru'deness, krỏ'd-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *crude.*] Unripeneſs; indigeſtion.

Cru'dity, krỏ'-di-ty̆. *n. ſ.* [from *crude.*]

1. Indigeſtion; inconcoction.

They are very temperate, whereby they prevent indigeſtion and *crudities*, and conſequently putreſcence of humours. *Brown.*

A diet of viſcid aliment creates flatulency and *crudities* in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Unripeneſs; want of maturity.

To **Cru'dle**, krỏ'dl. *v. a.* [a word of uncertain etymology.] To coagulate; to congeal.

I felt my *crudled* blood
Congeal with fear; my hair with horrour ſtood.
Dryden's Æneid.

The Gelons uſe it, when, for drink and food,
They mix their *crudled* milk with horſes blood.
Dryden's Virgil.

Cru'dy, krỏ'-dy̆. *adj.* [from *crud.*]

1. Concreted; coagulated.

His cruel wounds, with *crudy* blood congeal'd,
They binden up ſo wiſely as they may. *Spenſer.*

2. [from *crude.*] Raw; chill.

Sherris ſack aſcends into the brain; dries me there all the fooliſh, dull, and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shakeſp.*

CRU'EL, krỏ'-il. *adj.* [*cruel*, Fr. *crudelis*, Lat.]

1. Pleaſed with hurting others; inhuman; hard-hearted; void of pity; wanting compaſſion; ſavage; barbarous; unrelenting.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that ſtern time,
Thou ſhouldſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key;
All *cruel* 's elſe ſubſcrib'd. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

If thou art that *cruel* god, whoſe eyes
Delight in blood, and human ſacrifice.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

2. [Of things.] Bloody; miſchievous; deſtructive; cauſing pain.

Conſider mine enemies; for they are many, and they hate me with *cruel* hatred.
Pſalm xxv. 19.

We beheld one of the *crueleſt* fights between two knights, that ever hath adorned the moſt martial ſtory. *Sidney.*

Cru'elly, krỏ'-il-ly̆. *adv.* [from *cruel.*]

1. In a cruel manner; inhumanly; barbarouſly.

He relies upon a broken reed, that not only baſely fails, but alſo *cruelly* pierces, the hand that reſts upon it. *South.*

Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

2. Painfully; miſchievouſly.

The Scottiſh arrows being ſharp and ſlender, enter into a man or horſe moſt *cruelly*, notwithſtanding they are ſhot forth weakly.
Spenſer on Ireland.

Brimſtone and wild-fire, though they burn *cruelly*, and are hard to quench, yet make no ſuch fiery wind as *gun-powder*. *Bacon.*

Cru'elness, krỏ'-il-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *cruel.*] Inhumanity; cruelty.

But ſhe more cruel, and more ſavage wild,
Than either lion or the lioneſs,
Shames not to be with guiltleſs blood defil'd;
She taketh glory in her *cruelneſs*. *Spenſer.*

Cru'elty, krỏ'-il-ty̆. [*cruauté*, Fr.]

1. Inhumanity; ſavageneſs; barbarity; delight in the pain or miſery of others.

The *cruelty* and envy of the people,
Permitted by our daſtard nobles,
Have ſuffer'd me by the voice of ſlaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Act of intentional affliction.

There were great changes in the world by the revolutions of empire, the *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities of enſlaved nations. *Temple.*

Cru'entate, krỏ'-ĕn-tȁt. *adj.* [*cruentatus*, Lat.] Smeared with blood.

Atomical aporrheas paſs from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound. *Glanville's Sceſis.*

Cru'et, krỏ'-it. *n. ſ.* [*kruicke*, Dut.] A vial for vinegar or oil, with a ſtopple.

Within thy reach I ſet the vinegar;
And fill'd the *cruet* with the acid tide,
While pepper-water worms thy bait ſupplied.
Swift.

Cru'ise, krỏ's. *n. ſ.* [*kruicke*, Dut.] A ſmall cup.

I have not a cake, but an handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a *cruiſe*. 1 *Kings.*

The train prepare a cruiſe of curious mould,
A *cruiſe* of fragrance, form'd of burniſh'd gold.
Pope's Odyſſey.

CRUISE, krỏ'z. *n. ſ.* [*croiſe*, Fr. from the original *cruiſers*, who bore the croſs, and plundered only infidels.] A voyage in ſearch of plunder.

To **Cruise**, krỏ'z. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rove over the ſea in ſearch of opportunities to plunder; to wander on the ſea without any certain courſe.

Cru'iser, krỏ'-zủr. *n. ſ.* [from *cruiſe.*] One that roves upon the ſea in ſearch of plunder.

Amongſt the *cruiſers* it was complained, that their ſurgeons were too active in amputating fractured members. *Wiſeman.*

CRUM, } krủm'. { *n. ſ.* [cruma, Sax.
CRUMB, } { *kruyme*, Dut. *krummel*, Germ.]

1. The ſoft part of bread; not the cruſt.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut; and let it be boiled in milk till it grow to a pulp. *Bacon.*

2. A ſmall particle or fragment of bread.

More familiar grown, the table *crums*
Attract his ſlender feet. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To CRU'MBLE, krûm'bl. *v. a.* [from *crumb.*] To break into ſmall pieces; to comminute.

Fleſh is but the glaſs which holds the duſt
That meaſures all our time, which alſo ſhall
Be *crumbled* into duſt. *Herbert.*

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy ſinews. *Milton.*

By frequent parcelling and ſubdividing of inheritances, in proceſs of time they became ſo divided and *crumbled*, that there were few perſons of able eſtates. *Hale's Law of England.*

At the ſame time we were *crumbled* into various factions and parties, all aiming at by-intereſts, without any ſincere regard for the public good. *Atterbury.*

The bill leaves three hundred pounds a year to the mother church; which they can divide likewiſe, and *crumble* as low as their will and pleaſure will diſpoſe of them. *Swift.*

To CRU'MBLE, krûm'bl. *v. n.* To fall into ſmall pieces.

There is ſo hot a ſummer in my brain,
That all my bowels *crumble* up to duſt. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Nor is the profit ſmall the peaſant makes,
Who ſmooths with harrow, or who pounds with rakes,
The *crumbling* clods. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

Ambition ſigh'd: ſhe found it vain to truſt
The faithleſs column, and the *crumbling* buſt. *Pope.*

If the ſtone is brittle, it will often *crumble*, and paſs in the form of gravel. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

What houſe, when its materials *crumble*,
Muſt not inevitably tumble? *Swift.*

For the little land that remains, proviſion is made by the late act againſt popery, that it will daily *crumble* away. *Swift.*

CRU'MENAL, krû'-mî-nål. *n. ſ.* [from *crumena*, Lat.] A purſe.

The fat ox, that woonnt ligge in the ſtall,
Is now faſt ſtalled in her *crumenal*. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

CRU'MMY, krûm'-mŷ. *adj.* [from *crum.*] Soft.

CRUMP, krûmp'. *adj.* [cꞃump, Sax. *krom*, Dut. *krumm*, Germ.] Crooked in the back.

When the workmen took meaſure of him, he was *crump* ſhouldered, and the right ſide higher than the left. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CRU'MPLE, krûmp'l. *v. a.* [from *crump*; or corrupted from *rumple*, *rompelen*, Dut.] To draw into wrinkles; to cruſh together in complications.

Sir Roger alighted from his horſe, and expoſing his palm to two or three that ſtood by him, they *crumpled* it into all ſhapes, and diligently ſcanned every wrinkle that could be made. *Addiſon.*

CRU'MPLING, krûmp'-lîn. *n. ſ.* A ſmall degenerate apple.

To CRUNK, krû'nk. } *v. n.* To cry like a
To CRU'NKLE, krû'nkl. } crane. *Dict.*

CRU'PPER, krûp'-pûr. *n. ſ.* [from *croupe*, Fr. the buttocks of the horſe.] That part of the horſeman's furniture that reaches from the ſaddle to the tail.

Clitophon had received ſuch a blow, that he had loſt the reins of his horſe, with his head well nigh touching the *crupper* of the horſe. *Sidney.*

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
——Oh—ſixpence that I had a Wedneſday laſt,
To pay the ſaddler for my miſtreſs' *crupper*. *Shak.*

Full oft the rivals met, and neither ſpar'd
His utmoſt force, and each forgot to ward:
The head of this was to the ſaddle bent,
The other backward to the *crupper* ſent. *Dryden.*

CRU'RAL, krô'-rål. *adj.* [from *crus*, *cruris*, Lat.] Belonging to the leg.

The ſharpneſs of the teeth, and the ſtrength of the *crural* muſcles, in lions and tygers, are the cauſe of the great and habitual immorality of thoſe animals. *Arbuthnot.*

CRUSA'DE, krô-sả'd. } *n. ſ.* See CROISADE.
CRUSA'DO, krô-sả'-dô. }

1. An expedition againſt the infidels.

2. A coin ſtamped with a croſs.

Believe me, I had rather have loſt my purſe
Full of *cruſadoes*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

CRUSE, krô'z. See CRUISE.

CRU'SET, krô'-sît. *n. ſ.* A goldſmith's melting pot. *Phillips.*

To CRUSH, krûsh'. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, Fr.]

1. To preſs between two oppoſite bodies; to ſqueeze; to force by compreſſion.

The aſs thruſt herſelf unto the wall, and *cruſhed* Balaam's foot againſt the wall. *Numbers*, xxii. 25.

Cold cauſes rheums and defluxions from the head, and ſome aſtringent plaſters *cruſh* out purulent matter. *Bacon.*

He *cruſhed* treaſure out of his ſubjects purſes, by forfeitures upon penal laws. *Bacon.*

Bacchus, that firſt from out the purple grape
Cruſh'd the ſweet poiſon of miſuſed wine. *Milton.*

I fought and fell like one, but death deceiv'd me:
I wanted weight of feeble Moors upon me,
To *cruſh* my ſoul out. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. To preſs with violence.

You ſpeak him far——
——I don't extend him, Sir: within himſelf
Cruſh him together, rather than unfold
His meaſure fully. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

When loud winds from diff'rent quarters ruſh,
Vaſt clouds encount'ring one another *cruſh*. *Waller.*

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in their hands thy bruiſing irons of wrath,
That they may *cruſh* down, with a heavy fall,
Th' uſurping helmets of our adverſaries! *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,
To *cruſh* the pillars which the pile ſuſtain. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To ſubdue; to conquer beyond reſiſtance.

They uſe them to plague their enemies, or to oppreſs and *cruſh* ſome of their own too ſtubborn freeholders. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in 't it had; for
I thought to *cruſh* him in an equal force,
True ſword to ſword. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

This act
Shall bruiſe the head of Satan, *cruſh* his ſtrength,
Defeating ſin and death, his two main arms. *Milton.*

What can that man fear, who takes care to pleaſe a Being that is ſo able to *cruſh* all his adverſaries? a Being that can divert any misfortune from befalling him, or turn any ſuch misfortune to his advantage? *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To CRUSH, krûsh'. *v. n.* To be condenſed; to come in a cloſe body.

CRUSH, krûsh'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A colliſion; the act of ruſhing together.

Thou ſhalt flouriſh in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidſt the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the *cruſh* of worlds. *Addiſon's Cato.*

CRUST, krûst'. *n. ſ.* [*cruſta*, Lat.]

1. Any ſhell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.

I have known the ſtatue of an emperor quite hid under a *cruſt* of droſs. *Addiſon on Medals.*

2. An incruſtation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confuſion of never ſo many different bodies, if they had been all actually diſſolved, they would at leaſt have formed one continued *cruſt*; as we ſee the ſcorium of metals always gathers into a ſolid piece. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The viſcous *cruſt* ſtops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The caſe of a pie, made of meal, and baked.

He was never ſuffered to go abroad, for fear of catching cold; when he ſhould have been hunting down a buck, he was by his mother's ſide, learning how to ſeaſon it, or put it in *cruſt*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. The outer hard part of bread.

Th' impenetrable *cruſt* thy teeth defies,
And, petrified with age, ſecurely lies. *Dryd. Juv.*

5. A waſte piece of bread.

Y' are liberal now; but when your turn is ſped,
You 'll wiſh me choak'd with every *cruſt* of bread. *Dryden.*

Men will do tricks, like dogs, for *cruſts*. *L'Eſtr.*

To CRUST, krûst'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard caſe.

Why gave you me a monarch's ſoul,
And *cruſted* it with baſe plebeian clay? *Dryden.*

Nor is it improbable but that, in proceſs of time, the whole ſurface of it may be *cruſted* over, as the iſlands enlarge themſelves, and the banks cloſe in upon them. *Addiſon on Italy.*

And now their legs, and breaſts, and bodies ſtood
Cruſted with bark, and hard'ning into wood. *Addiſon.*

In ſome, who have run up to men without education, we may obſerve many great qualities darkened and eclipſed; their minds are *cruſted* over, like diamonds in the rock. *Felton.*

2. To foul with concretions.

If your maſter hath many muſty, or very foul and *cruſted* bottles, let thoſe be the firſt you truck at the alehouſe. *Swift.*

To CRUST, krûst'. *v. n.* To gather or contract a cruſt; to gain a hard covering.

I contented myſelf with a plaſter upon the place that was burnt, which *cruſted* and healed in very few days. *Temple.*

CRUSTA'CEOUS, krûs-tả'-shûs. *adj.* [from *cruſta*, Lat.] Shelly, with joints; not teſtaceous; not with one continued uninterrupted ſhell. Lobſter is *cruſtaceous*, oyſter teſtaceous.

It is true that there are ſome ſhells, ſuch as thoſe of lobſters, crabs, and others of *cruſtaceous* kinds, that are very rarely found at land. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS, krûs-tả'-shûs-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *cruſtaceous.*] The quality of having jointed ſhells.

CRU'STILY, krûs'-tî-lŷ. *adv.* [from *cruſty.*] Peeviſhly; ſnappiſhly; harſhly.

CRU'STINESS, krûs'-tî-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *cruſty.*]

1. The quality of a cruſt.

2. Peeviſhneſs; moroſeneſs.

CRU'STY, krûs'-tŷ. *adj.* [from *cruſt.*]

1. Covered with a cruſt.

The egg itſelf deſerves our notice: its parts within, and its *cruſty* coat without, are admirably well fitted for the buſineſs of incubation. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. Sturdy; moroſe; ſnappiſh: a low word.

CRUTCH, krûtsh'. *n. ſ.* [*croccia*, Ital. *croce*, Fr. *crucke*, Ger.]

1. A ſupport uſed by cripples.

Ah, thus king Henry throws away his *crutch*,
Before his legs be firm to bear his body. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Hence, therefore, thou nice *crutch*:
A ſcaly gauntlet now, with joints of ſteel,
Muſt glove this hand. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

On theſe new *crutches* let them learn to walk. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

This fair defect, this helpleſs aid call'd wife,
The bending *crutch* of a decrepit life. *Dryden.*

Rhyme is a *crutch* that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the ſtrong. *Smith.*

The dumb ſhall ſing, the lame his *crutch* forego,
And leap exulting like the bounding roe.
Pope's Meſſiah.

2. It is uſed for old age.

Beauty doth varniſh age, as if new born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy. *Shak.*

To **Crutch**, krŭtsh'. *v. a.* [from *crutch.*] To ſupport on crutches as a cripple.

I haſten Og and Doeg to rehearſe,
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble ſenſe on verſe.
Dryden.

To **CRY**, krŷ'. *v. n.* [*crier*, Fr.]

1. To ſpeak with vehemence and loudneſs.

Methought I heard a voice *cry*, Sleep no more!
Macbeth doth murther ſleep! the innocent ſleep.
Shakeſp.

While his falling tears the ſtream ſupplied,
Thus mourning to his mother goddeſs *cried.*
Dryden's Virgil.

2. To call importunately.

I *cried*, by reaſon of mine affliction, unto the Lord, and he heard me. *Jonas*, ii. 2.

3. To talk eagerly or inceſſantly; to repeat continually.

They be idle; therefore they *cry*, ſaying, let us go. *Exodus*, v. 8.

4. To proclaim; to make publick.

Go and *cry* in the ears of Jeruſalem.
Jeremiah, ii. 2.

5. To exclaim.

Yet let them look they glory not in miſchief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men,
For then my guiltleſs blood muſt *cry* againſt them.
Shakeſp.

What 's the matter,
That in the ſeveral places of the city
You *cry* againſt the noble ſenate? *Shak. Coriolanus.*

If dreſſing, miſtreſſing, and compliment,
Take up thy day, the ſun himſelf will *cry*
Againſt thee. *Herbert.*

Lyſimachus having obtained the favour of ſeeing his ſhips and machines, ſurpriſed at the contrivance, *cried* out, that they were built with more than human art. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. To utter lamentations.

We came *crying* hither:
Thou know'ſt, the firſt time that we ſmell the air,
We wawle and *cry.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Behold, my ſervants ſhall ſing for joy of heart; but ye ſhall *cry* for ſorrow of heart, and ſhall howl for vexation of ſpirit. *Iſaiah*, lxv. 14.

When any evil has been upon philoſophers, they groan as pitifully, and *cry* out as loud, as other men. *Tillotſon.*

7. To ſquall, as an infant.

Should ſome god tell me, that I ſhould be born,
And *cry* again, his offer I ſhould ſcorn. *Denham.*

Thus, in a ſtarry night, fond children *cry*
For the rich ſpangles that adorn the ſky. *Waller.*

He ſtruggles firſt for breath, and *cries* for aid;
Then helpleſs in his mother's lap is laid.
Dryden's Fables.

The child certainly knows, that the worm-ſeed or muſtard-ſeed it refuſes, is not the apple or ſugar it *cries* for. *Locke.*

8. To weep; to ſhed tears.

Her who ſtill weeps with ſpungy eyes,
And her who is dry cork, and never *cries.* *Donne.*

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

He giveth to the beaſt his food, and to the young ravens which *cry.* *Pſalm* cxlvii. 9.

The beaſts of the field *cry* alſo unto thee.
Joel, i. 20.

10. To yelp, as a hound on a ſcent.

He *cried* upon it at the meereſt loſs;
Truſt me, I take him for the better dog. *Shakeſp.*

To **Cry**, krŷ'. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly ſomething loſt or found, in order to its recovery or reſtitution.

She ſeeks, ſhe ſighs, but no where ſpies him:
Love is loſt, and thus ſhe *cries* him. *Craſhaw.*

To **Cry** *down*, krŷ' dow'n. *v. a.*

1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry.

Bavius *cries down* an admirable treatiſe of philoſophy, and ſays there 's atheiſm in it. *Watts.*

Men of diſſolute lives *cry down* religion, becauſe they would not be under the reſtraints of it.
Tillotſon.

2. To prohibit.

By all means *cry down* that unworthy courſe of late times, that they ſhould pay money.
Bacon to Villiers.

3. To overbear.

I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*
This Ipſwich fellow's inſolence. *Shakeſp. H.* VIII.

To **Cry** *out*, krŷ' ou't. *v. n.*

1. To exclaim; to ſcream; to clamour.

They make the oppreſſed to cry; they *cry out* by reaſon of the arm of the mighty. *Job.*

With that Suſanna cried with a loud voice, and the two elders *cried out* againſt her. *Suſ.* xxiv.

2. To complain loudly.

We are ready to *cry out* of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine adminiſtration.
Atterbury.

3. To blame; to cenſure: with *of*, *againſt*, *upon.*

Are theſe things then neceſſities?
Then let us meet them like neceſſities;
And that ſame word even now *cries out on* us. *Shak.*

Giddy cenſure
Will then *cry out of* Marcius: oh, if he
Had borne the buſineſs. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Behold, I *cry out of* wrong, but I am not heard.
Job, xix. 7.

Cry out upon the ſtars for doing
Ill offices, to croſs their wooing. *Hudibras.*

Epiphanius *cries out upon* it, as rank idolatry, and deſtructive to their ſouls who did it. *Stillingfl.*

Tumult, ſedition, and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypotheſis *cry out againſt.*
Locke.

I find every ſect, as far as reaſon will help them, make uſe of it gladly; and where it fails them, they *cry out*, it is matter of faith, and above reaſon. *Locke.*

4. To declare loud.

5. To be in labour.

What! is ſhe *crying out?*——
——So ſaid her woman; and that her ſuff'rance made
Each pang a death. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To **Cry** *up*, krŷ' up'. *v. a.*

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praiſe.

Inſtead of *crying up* all things which are brought from beyond ſea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom.
Bacon to Villiers.

The philoſopher deſervedly ſuſpected himſelf of vanity, when *cried up* by the multitude.
Glanville's Sceptis.

The aſtrologer, if his predictions come to paſs, is *cried up* to the ſtars from whence he pretends to draw them. *South.*

They ſlight the ſtrongeſt arguments that can be brought for religion, and *cry up* very weak ones againſt it. *Tillotſon.*

He may, out of intereſt, as well as conviction, *cry up* that for ſacred, which, if once trampled on and profaned, he himſelf cannot be ſafe, nor ſecure. *Locke.*

Poets, like monarchs on an eaſtern throne,
Confin'd by nothing but their will alone,
Here can *cry up*, and there as boldly blame,
And, as they pleaſe, give infamy or fame. *Walſh.*

Thoſe who are fond of continuing the war, *cry up* our conſtant ſucceſs at a moſt prodigious rate. *Swift.*

2. To raiſe the price by proclamation.

All the effect that I conceive was made by *crying up* the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that ſpecies, inſtead of others current here. *Temple.*

Cry, krŷ'. *n. ſ.* [*cri*, Fr.]

1. Lamentation; ſhriek; ſcream.

And all the firſt born in the land of Egypt ſhall die, and there ſhall be a great *cry* throughout all the land. *Exodus.*

2. Weeping; mourning.

3. Clamour; outcry.

Amazement ſeizes all; the general *cry*
Proclaims Laocoon juſtly doom'd to die.
Dryden's Virgil.

Theſe narrow and ſelfiſh views have ſo great an influence in this *cry*, that there are ſeveral of my fellow freeholders who fancy the church in danger upon the riſing of bank-ſtock. *Addiſon.*

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other paſſion.

In popiſh countries ſome impoſtor cries out, a miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar in their errours; and ſo the *cry* goes round, without examining into the cheat. *Swift.*

5. Proclamation.

6. The hawkers proclamation of wares to be ſold in the ſtreet: as, *the* cries *of London.*

7. Acclamation; popular favour.

The *cry* went once for thee,
And ſtill it might, and yet it may again. *Shakeſp.*

8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expreſſion.

Sounds alſo, beſides the diſtinct *cries* of birds and beaſts, are modified by diverſity of notes of different length, put together, which make that complex idea called tune. *Locke.*

9. Importunate call.

Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up *cry* nor prayer for them. *Jer.* vii. 13.

10. Yelping of dogs.

He ſcorns the dog, reſolves to try
The combat next; but if their *cry*
Invades again his trembling ear,
He ſtrait reſumes his wonted care. *Waller.*

11. Yell; inarticulate noiſe.

There ſhall be the noiſe of a *cry* from the fiſh-gate, and an howling from the ſecond, and a great craſhing from the hills. *Zeph.* i. 10.

12. A pack of dogs.

About her middle round,
A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceaſing bark'd. *Milton.*

You common *cry* of curs, whoſe breath I hate
As reek o' th' rotten fens; whoſe loves I prize
As the dead carcaſes of unburied men,
That do corrupt my air. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Cry'al, krŷ'-ål. *n. ſ.* The heron. *Ainſworth.*

Cry'er, krŷ'-ŭr. See **Crier.**

Cry'er, krŷ'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very ſwift. *Ainſworth.*

CRY'PTICAL, krĭp'-tĭ-kål. } *adj.* [χρύπτω.]
CRY'PTICK, krĭp'-tĭk. } Hidden; ſecret; occult; private; unknown; not divulged.

The ſtudents of nature, conſcious of her more *cryptick* ways of working, reſolve many ſtrange effects into the near efficiency of ſecond cauſes.
Glanville's Apol.

Speakers, whoſe chief buſineſs is to amuſe or delight, do not confine themſelves to any natural order, but in a *cryptical* or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends. *Watts.*

Cry'ptically, krĭp'-tĭ-kål-ŷ. *adv.* [from *cryptical.*] Occultly; ſecretly: perhaps, in the following example, the author might have written *critically.*

We take the word acid in a familiar ſenſe, without *cryptically* diſtinguiſhing it from thoſe ſapors that are a-kin to it. *Boyle.*

Crypto'graphy, krĭp-tŏg'-grå-fŷ. *n. ſ.* [χρύπτω and γράφω.]

1. The act of writing ſecret characters.

2. Secret characters; cyphers.

Crypto'logy, krĭp-tŏl'-lô-jŷ. *n. ſ.* [κρύπτω and λόγος.] Enigmatical language.

CRY'STAL, krĭs'-tŭl. *n. ſ.* [κρύσταλλος.]

1. *Cryſtals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourleſs bodies, of regularly angular figures, compoſed of ſimple, not filamentous plates, not flexile or elaſtick, giving fire with ſteel, not fermenting with acid menſtrua, and calcining in a ſtrong fire. There are many various ſpecies of it produced in different parts of the globe. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Iſland cryſtal is a genuine ſpar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture, ſeldom either blemiſhed with flaws or ſpots, or ſtained with any other colour. A remarkable property of this body, which has much employed the writers on opticks, is its double refraction; ſo that if it be laid over a black line, drawn on paper, two lines appear in the place of one. *Hill.*

Water, as it ſeems, turneth into *cryſtal*; as is ſeen in divers caves, where the *cryſtal* hangs *in ſtillicidiis.* *Bacon.*

If *cryſtal* be a ſtone, it is not immediately concreted by the efficacy of cold, but rather by a mineral ſpirit. *Brown.*

Cryſtal is certainly known and diſtinguiſhed by the degree of its diaphaneity and of its refraction, as alſo of its hardneſs, which are ever the ſame. *Woodward.*

2. *Cryſtal* is alſo uſed for a factitious body caſt in the glaſs-houſes, called alſo *cryſtal* glaſs, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs; though it comes far ſhort of the whiteneſs and vivacity of the natural *cryſtal.* *Chambers.*

3. *Cryſtals* [in chymiſtry] expreſs ſalts or other matters ſhot or congealed in manner of *cryſtal.* *Chambers.*

If the menſtruum be overcharged, within a ſhort time the metals will ſhoot into certain *cryſtals.* *Bacon.*

Cry'stal, krĭs'-tŭl. *adj.*

1. Conſiſting of cryſtal.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of Gods,
Thy *cryſtal* window ope, look out. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

2. Bright; clear; tranſparent; lucid; pellucid.

In groves we live, and lie on moſſy beds,
By *cryſtal* ſtreams that murmur through the meads. *Dryden.*

Cry'stalline, krĭs'-tăl-lĭn. *adj.* [*cryſtallinus*, Lat.]

1. Conſiſting of cryſtal.

Mount eagle to my palace *cryſtalline.* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

We provided ourſelves with ſome ſmall receivers, blown of *cryſtalline* glaſs. *Boyle.*

2. Bright; clear; pellucid; tranſparent.

The clarifying of water is an experiment tending to the health; beſides the pleaſure of the eye, when water is *cryſtalline.* It is effected by caſting in and placing pebbles at the head of the current, that the water may ſtrain through them. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He on the wings of cherub rode ſublime
On the *cryſtalline* ſky, in ſaphir thron'd
Illuſtrious far and wide. *Milton.*

Cry'stalline *Humour*, krĭs'-tăl-lĭn ŭ'-mŭr. *n. ſ.* The ſecond humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea, oppoſite to the papilla, nearer to the fore part than the back part of the globe. It is the leaſt of the humours, but much more ſolid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both ſides, reſembles two unequal ſegments of ſpheres, of which the moſt convex is on its backſide, which makes a ſmall cavity in the glaſſy humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat, called aranea.

The parts of the eye are made convex, and eſpecially the *cryſtalline humour*, which is of a lenticular figure, convex on both ſides. *Ray on the Creation.*

Crystalliza'tion, krĭs-tăl-lŷ-zā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *cryſtallize.*]

1. Congelation into cryſtals.

Such a combination of ſaline particles as reſembles the form of a cryſtal, variouſly modified, according to the nature and texture of the ſalts. The method is by diſſolving any ſaline body in water, and filtering it, to evaporate, till a film appear at the top, and then let it ſtand to ſhoot; and this it does by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in ſalt, by reaſon of its ſolidity: whereby, when the menſtruum or fluid, in which ſuch particles flow, is ſated enough or evaporated, ſo that the ſaline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then will they run into cryſtals. And this is peculiar to thoſe, that, let them be ever ſo much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet when they are formed into cryſtals, they each of them reaſſume their proper ſhapes; ſo that one might as eaſily diveſt them of their ſaltneſs, as of their figure. This being an immutable and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the cryſtals, we may underſtand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form thoſe cryſtals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the cryſtals. *Quincy.*

2. The maſs formed by congelation or concretion.

All natural metallick and mineral *cryſtallizations* were effected by the water, which firſt brought the particles, whereof each conſiſts, out from amongſt the matter of the ſtrata. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **Cry'stallize**, krĭs'-tăl-līz. *v. a.* [from *cryſtal.*] To cauſe to congeal or concrete in cryſtals.

If you diſſolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or ſpirit of nitre, you may, by *cryſtallizing* the ſolution, obtain a goodly blue. *Boyle.*

To **Cry'stallize**, krĭs'-tăl-līz. *v. n.* To coagulate, congeal, concrete, or ſhoot into cryſtals.

Recent urine will *cryſtallize* by inſpiſſation, and afford a ſalt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CUB, kŭb'. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beaſt; generally of a bear or fox.

I would outſtare the ſterneſt eyes that look,
Pluck the young ſucking *cubs* from the ſhe-bear. *Shakeſp.*

This night, wherein the *cub*-drawn bear would couch,
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf,
Keep their fur dry. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

In the eagle's deſtroying one fox's *cubs*, there's power executed with oppreſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fiſh.

Two mighty whales, which ſwelling ſeas had toſt,
One as a mountain vaſt, and with her came
A *cub*, not much inferior to his dame. *Waller.*

3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl.

O thou diſſembling *cub!* what wilt thou be,
When time hath ſow'd a grizzle on thy caſe?
Or will not elſe thy craft ſo quickly grow,
That thine own trip ſhall be thine overthrow? *Shakeſp.*

O moſt comical ſight! a country ſquire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Snipwel's ſhop laſt night; but, ſuch two unlicked *cubs!* *Congreve.*

To **Cub**, kŭb'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth: uſed of beaſts, or of a woman in contempt.

Cubb'd in a cabbin, on a mattreſs laid,
On a brown george with louſy ſwabbers fed;
Dead wine, that ſtinks of the Borrachio, ſup
From a foul jack, or greaſy maple cup. *Dryden's Perſius.*

Cuba'tion, kū-bā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*cubatio*, Lat.] The act of lying down. *Dict.*

Cu'batory, kū'-bă-tŭr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent. *Dict.*

Cu'bature, kū'-bă-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *cube.*] The finding exactly the ſolid content of any propoſed body. *Harris.*

CUBE, kū'b. *n. ſ.* [from κύβος a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix ſquare and equal faces or ſides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

2. [In arithmetick.] See Cubick *Number.*

All the maſter planets move about the ſun at ſeveral diſtances, as their common centre, and with different velocities. This common law being obſerved in all of them, that the ſquares of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the *cubes* of their diſtances. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

Cube *Root*, kū'b-rōt.
Cu'bick *Root*, kū'-bĭk-rōt. } *n. ſ.* The origin of a cubick number; or a number, by whoſe multiplication into itſelf, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube root of eight. *Chambers.*

Cu'beb, kū'-bĭb. *n. ſ.* A ſmall dried fruit reſembling pepper, but ſomewhat longer, of a greyiſh brown colour on the ſurface. It has an aromatick ſmell, and is acrid to the taſte. *Cubebs* are brought from Java. *Hill.*

Aromaticks, as *cubebs*, cinnamon, and nutmegs, are uſually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily ſpirits. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Cu'bical, kū'-bĭ-kăl.
Cu'bick, kū'-bĭk. } *adj.* [from *cube.*]

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

A cloſe veſſel, containing ten *cubical* feet of air, will not ſuffer a wax candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be ſuffocated. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

It is above a hundred to one, againſt any particular throw, that you do not caſt any given ſet of faces with four *cubical* dice; becauſe there are ſo many ſeveral combinations of the ſix faces of four dice. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itſelf, produceth the ſquare number of ſixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produceth the *cubick* number of ſixty-four. If we ſhould ſuppoſe a multitude actually infinite, there muſt be infinite roots, and ſquare and *cubick* numbers; yet, of neceſſity, the root is but the fourth part of the ſquare, and the ſixteenth part of the *cubick* number. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, quadrate and *cubical* numbers. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Cu'bicalness, kū'-bĭ-kăl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *cubical.*] The ſtate or quality of being cubical.

Cubi'culary, kū-bĭk'-kū-lăr-ŷ. *adj.* [*cubiculum*, Lat.] Fitted for the poſture of lying down.

Cuſtom, by degrees, changed their *cubiculary* beds into diſcubitory, and introduced a faſhion to go from the baths unto theſe. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Cu'biform, kū'-bŷ-fŏrm. *adj.* [from *cube* and *form.*] Of the ſhape of a cube.

CU'BIT, kū'-bĭt. *n. ſ.* [from *cubitus*, Lat.] A meaſure in uſe among the ancients; which was originally the diſtance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This meaſure is the fourth part of a well-proportioned man's ſtature. Some fix the Hebrew *cubit* at twenty inches and a half, Paris meaſure; and others at eighteen. *Calmet.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard, and a quarter of the ſtature; and makes a *cubit*, the firſt meaſure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and meaſured by *cubits*. *Holder on Time.*

Meaſur'd by *cubit*, length, and breadth, and
height. *Milton.*

The Jews uſed two ſorts of *cubits*; the ſacred, and the profane or common one. *Arbuthnot on Meaſures.*

When on the goddeſs firſt I caſt my ſight,
Scarce ſeem'd her ſtature of a *cubit* height. *Pope.*

Cu'bital, ků'-bì-tèl. *adj.* [*cubitalis*, Lat.] Containing only the length of a cubit.

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being ſo high, that unto men below they appeared in a *cubital* ſtature. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Cu'ckingstool, kůk'-ìn-stỏ'l. *n. ſ.* An engine invented for the puniſhment of ſcolds and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumbrel. *Cowell.*

Theſe mounted on a chair-curule,
Which moderns call a *cucking-ſtool*,
March proudly to the river's ſide. *Hudibras.*

CU'CKOLD, kůk'-kůld. *n. ſ.* [*cocu*, Fr. from *coukoo.*] One that is married to an adultreſs; one whoſe wife is falſe to his bed.

But for all the whole world; why, who would not make her huſband a *cuckold*, to make him a monarch? I ſhould venture purgatory for 't. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

There have been,
Or I am much deceiv'd, *cuckolds* ere now;
And many a man there is, ev'n at this preſent,
Now while I ſpeak this, holds his wife by th' arm,
That little thinks ſhe has been ſluic'd in 's abſence. *Shakeſp.*

For though the law makes null th' adulterer's deed
Of lands to her, the *cuckold* may ſucceed. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Ever ſince the reign of king Charles II. the alderman is made a *cuckold*, the deluded virgin is debauched, and adultery and fornication are committed behind the ſcenes. *Swift.*

To **Cu'ckold**, kůk'-kůld. *v. a.*

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

If thou canſt *cuckold* him, thou do'ſt thyſelf a pleaſure, and me a ſport. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. To wrong a huſband by unchaſtity.

But ſuffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor ſtrut in ſtreets with amazonian pace;
For that 's to *cuckold* thee before thy face. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Cu'ckoldly, kůk'-kůl-dỳ. *adj.* [from *cuckold.*] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean; cowardly; ſneaking.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave, I know him not: yet I wrong him to call him poor; they ſay the jealous knave hath maſſes of money. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Cu'ckoldmaker, kůk'-kůld-mà-kůr. *n. ſ.* [*cuckold* and *make.*] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

If I ſpared any that had a head to hit, either young or old, he or ſhe, cuckold, or *cuckoldmaker*, let me never hope to ſee a chine again. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

One Hernando, *cuckoldmaker* of this city, contrived to ſteal her away. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Cu'ckoldom, kůk'-kůl-dům. *n. ſ.* [from *cuckold.*]

1. The act of adultery.

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and conſpiring *cuckoldom* againſt me. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. The ſtate of a cuckold.

It is a true ſaying, that the laſt man of the pariſh that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himſelf. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

CU'CKOO, kůk-kỏ'. *n. ſ.* [*cuculus*, Lat. *cwccw*, Welſh; *cocu*, French; *cokkock*, Dutch.]

1. A bird which appears in the ſpring, and is ſaid to ſuck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place: from which practice, it was uſual to alarm a huſband, at the approach of an adulterer, by calling *cuckoo*; which, by miſtake, was in time applied to the huſband. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of his note, from which his name in moſt tongues ſeems to have been formed.

Finding Mopſa, like a *cuckoo* by a nightingale, alone with Pamela, I came in. *Sidney.*

The merry *cuckoo*, meſſenger of ſpring,
His trumpet ſhrill hath thrice already ſounded. *Spenſer.*

The plain ſong *cuckoo* gray,
Whoſe note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not anſwer, nay. *Shakeſp.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot
by night:
Take heed ere ſummer comes, or *cuckoo* birds affright. *Shakeſp.*

I deduce,
From the firſt note the hollow *cuckoo* ſings,
The ſymphony of ſpring; and touch a theme
Unknown to fame; the paſſion of the grove. *Thomſon.*

2. It is a name of contempt.

Why, what a raſcal art thou, then, to praiſe him ſo for running!——A-horſeback, ye *cuckoo*; —but a-foot, he will not budge a foot. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Cu'ckoo-bud, kůk-kỏ'-bůd. } *n. ſ.*
Cu'ckoo-flower, kůk-kỏ'-flow-ůr. }
[*cardaminus*, Lat.] The name of a flower.

When dazies pied, and violets blue,
And *cuckoo-buds* of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakeſp.*

Nettles, *cuckoo-flowers*,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Cu'ckoo-spittle, kůk-kỏ'-spìtl. *n. ſ.* [*cuckoo* and *ſpittle.*]

Cuckoo-ſpittle, or woodſeare, is that ſpumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, eſpecially about the joints of lavender and roſemary; obſervable with us about the latter end of May. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Cu'cullate, ků-kůl'-làt. } *adj.* [*cucullatus* hooded, Lat.]
Cu'cullated, ků-kůl'-là-tìd. }

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.
2. Having the reſemblance or ſhape of a hood.

They are differently *cucullated*, and capuched upon the head and back. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Cu'cumber, kou'-kům-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*cucumis*, Lat.] The name of a plant, and alſo of the fruit of that plant.

It hath a flower conſiſting of one ſingle leaf, bell-ſhaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many ſegments; of which ſome are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large ſtyle in the middle, charged with the *farina*: others are female, or fruitful, being faſtened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a fleſhy fruit, for the moſt part oblong and turbinated, which is divided into three or four cells, incloſing many oblong ſeeds. The ſpecies are, 1. The common cucumber. 2. The white cucumber. 3. The long Turky cucumber. *Miller.*

How *cucumbers* along the ſurface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CUCURBITA'CEOUS, ků-kůr-bì-tà'-shůs. *adj.* [from *cucurbita*, Lat. a gourd.]

Cucurbitaceous plants are thoſe which reſemble a gourd; ſuch as the pumpion and melon. *Chamb.*

Cu'curbite, ků'-kůr-bìt. *n. ſ.* [*cucurbita*, Lat.] A chymical veſſel, commonly called a *body*, made of earth or glaſs, in the ſhape of a gourd, and therefore called *cucurbite*. *Quincy.*

I have, for curioſity's ſake, diſtilled quickſilver in a *cucurbite*, fitted with a capacious glaſs head. *Boyle on Colours.*

Let common yellow ſulphur be put into a *cucurbite* glaſs, upon which pour the ſtrongeſt *aqua fortis*. *Mortimer.*

CUD, kůd'. *n. ſ.* [cuð, Sax.] That food which is repoſited in the firſt ſtomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.

Many times, when my maſter's cattle came hither to chew their *cud* in this freſh place, I might ſee the young bull teſtify his love. *Sidney.*

You range the pathleſs wood,
While on a flow'ry bank he chews the *cud*. *Dryd.*

Cu'dden, kůd'n. } *n. ſ.* [without etymology.]
Cu'ddy, kůd'-dỳ. } A clown; a ſtupid ruſtick; a low dolt: a low bad word.

The ſlavering *cudden*, propp'd upon his ſtaff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh. *Dryd.*

To **Cu'ddle**, kůd'l. *v. n.* [a low word, I believe, without etymology.] To lie cloſe; to ſquat.

Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring falcon nigh?
She *cuddles* low behind the brake;
Nor would ſhe ſtay, nor dares ſhe fly. *Prior.*

CU'DGEL, kůd'-jìl. *n. ſ.* [*kudſe*, Dut.]

1. A ſtick to ſtrike with, lighter than a club, ſhorter than a pole.

Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was uſed by the captains of armies, amongſt the Romans, for their *cudgels*. *Bacon.*

Do not provoke the rage of ſtones
And *cudgels* to thy hide and bones:
Tremble and vaniſh. *Hudibras.*

The aſs was quickly given to underſtand, with a good *cudgel*, the difference betwixt the one playfellow and the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

His ſurly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty *cudgel* on his tougher back. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the uſe of the rod and the *cudgel*. *Locke.*

The wiſe Cornelius was convinced, that theſe, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than fencing or *cudgel*-playing. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. *To croſs the Cudgels*, is to forbear the conteſt, from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one over the other.

It is much better to give way, than it would be to contend at firſt, and then either to *croſs the cudgels*, or to be baffled in the concluſion. *L'Eſtr.*

To **Cu'dgel**, kůd'-jìl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a ſtick.

My lord, he ſpeaks moſt vilely of you, like a foul-mouthed man as he is; and ſaid he would *cudgel* you. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The aſs courting his maſter, juſt as the ſpaniel had done, inſtead of being ſtroked and made much of, is only rated off and *cudgelled* for all his courtſhip. *South.*

Three duels he fought, thrice ventur'd his life;
Went home, and was *cudgell'd* again by his wife. *Swift.*

2. To beat in general.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull aſs will not mend his pace with beating. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

A good woman happened to paſs by, as a company of young fellows were *cudgelling* a walnut-tree, and aſked them what they did that for. *L'Eſtran.*

Cudgel-proof, kůd'-jil-prôf. *adj.* Able to reſiſt a ſtick.

His doublet was of ſturdy buff,
And though not ſword, yet *cudgel-proof.* *Hudibras.*

Cu'dle, kůd'l. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

Of round fiſh there are britt, ſprat, *cudles*, eels. *Carew.*

Cu'dweed, kůd'-wêd. *n. ſ.* [from *cud* and *weed*.] A plant. *Miller.*

Cue, ků'. *n. ſ.* [*queue* a tail, Fr.]

1. The tail or end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig.

2. The laſt words of a ſpeech, which the player, who is to anſwer, catches, and regards as intimation to begin.

Pyramus, you begin: when you have ſpoken your ſpeech, enter into that brake; and ſo every one according to his *cue*. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

3. A hint; an intimation; a ſhort direction.

What 's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,
That he ſhould weep for her? What would he do,
Had he the motive and the *cue* for paſſion
That I have? He would drown the ſtage with tears. *Shakeſp.*

Let him know how many ſervants there are, of both ſexes, who expect vails; and give them their *cue* to attend in two lines, as he leaves the houſe. *Swift.*

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands,
Both you of my inclining, and the reſt:
Were it my *cue* to fight, I ſhould have known it
Without a prompter. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Neither is Otto here a much more taking gentleman: nothing appears in his *cue* to move pity, or any way make the audience of his party. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

5. Humour; temper of mind: a low word.

CUE'RPO, kwěr'-pô. *n. ſ.* [Span.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to be without the upper coat or cloke, ſo as to diſcover the true ſhape of the *cuerpo* or body.

Expoſed in *cuerpo* to their rage,
Without my arms and equipage. *Hudibras.*

CUFF, kůf'. *n. ſ.* [*zuffa* a battle; *zuffare* to fight, Ital.]

1. A blow with the fiſt; a box; a ſtroke.

The prieſt let fall the book,
And as he ſtoop'd again to take it up,
The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him ſuch a *cuff*,
That down fell prieſt and book, and book and prieſt. *Shakeſp.*

There was no money bid for argument, unleſs the poet and the player went to *cuffs* in the queſtion. *Shakeſp.*

He gave her a *cuff* on the ear, and ſhe would prick him with her knitting-needle. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Their own ſects, which now lie dormant, would be ſoon at *cuffs* again with each other about power and preferment. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed of birds that fight with their talons.

To **Cuff**, kůf'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight; to ſcuffle.

Clapping farces acted by the court,
While the peers *cuff* to make the rabble ſport. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To **Cuff**, kůf'. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike with the fiſt.

I'll after him again, and beat him.——
——Do, *cuff* him ſoundly; but never draw thy ſword. *Shakeſp.*

Were not you, my friend, abuſed, and *cuffed*, and kicked? *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

2. To ſtrike with the talons.

Thoſe lazy owls, who, perch'd near fortune's top,
Sit only watchful with their heavy wings
To *cuff* down new-fledg'd virtues, that would riſe
To nobler heights, and make the grove harmonious. *Otway.*

The daſtard crow, that to the wood made wing,
With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,
Who, ſafe in numbers, *cuff* the noble bird. *Dryden.*

They with their quills did all the hurt they cou'd,
And *cuff'd* the tender chickens from their food. *Dryden.*

3. To ſtrike with the wings. This ſeems improper.

Hov'ring about the coaſts, they make their moan,
And *cuff* the cliffs with pinions not their own. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Cuff, kůf'. *n. ſ.* [*coeffe*, Fr.] Part of the ſleeve.

He railed at fops; and, inſtead of the common faſhion, he would viſit his miſtreſs in a morning gown band, ſhort *cuffs*, and a peaked beard. *Arbuthnot.*

Cui'nage, kôi'-nâg. *n. ſ.* The making up of twine into ſuch forms, as is commonly framed into for carriage to other places. *Cowell.*

CUI'RASS, ků'-râs. *n. ſ.* [*cuiraſſe*, Fr. from *cuir* leather; *coraccia*, Ital.] A breaſtplate.

The lance purſued the voice without delay,
And pierc'd his *cuiraſs*, with ſuch fury ſent,
And ſign'd his boſom with a purple dint. *Dryden.*

Cuira'ssier, ků-râs-sêr. *n. ſ.* [from *cuiraſs*.] A man at arms; a ſoldier in armour.

The field, all iron, caſt a gleaming brown,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn
Cuiraſſiers, all in ſteel, for ſtanding fight. *Milton.*

The picture of St. George, wherein he is deſcribed like a *cuiraſſier*, or horſeman completely armed, is rather a ſymbolical image than any proper figure. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cuish, kůsh'. *n. ſ.* [*cuiſſe*, Fr.] The armour that covers the thighs.

I ſaw young Harry, with his beaver on,
His *cuiſhes* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Riſe from the ground like a feather'd Mercury. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

The croſlet ſome, and ſome the *cuiſhes* mould,
With ſilver plated, and with ductile gold. *Dryden's Æneid.*

But what had our author to wound Æneas with at ſo critical a time? And how came the *cuiſhes* to be worſe tempered than the reſt of his armour? *Dryden.*

Cu'ldees, kůl'-dêz. *n. ſ.* [*colidei*, Lat.] Monks in Scotland.

Cu'lerage, kůl'-ůr-âg. *n. ſ.* The ſame plant with **Arse-smart**. *Ainſworth.*

Cu'linary, ků'-lî-nâr-ŷ. *adj.* [*culina*, Lat.] Relating to the kitchen; relating to the art of cookery.

Great weight may condenſe thoſe vapours and exhalations, as ſoon as they ſhall at any time begin to aſcend from the ſun, and make them preſently fall back again into him, and by that action increaſe his heat; much after the manner that, in our earth, the air increaſes the heat of a *culinary* fire. *Newton.*

To thoſe who, by reaſon of their northern expoſition, will be ſtill forced to be at the expence of *culinary* fires, it will reduce the price of their manufacture. *Arbuthnot.*

To **CULL**, kůl'. *v. a.* [*cueillir*, Fr.] To ſelect from others; to pick out of many.

The beſt of every thing they had being *culled* out for themſelves, if there were in their flocks any poor diſeaſed thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God. *Hooker.*

Our engines ſhall be bent
Againſt the brows of this reſiſting town:
Call for our chiefeſt men of diſcipline,
To *cull* the plots of beſt advantage. *Shak. K. John.*

Like the bee, *culling* from ev'ry flow'r,
Our thighs are packt with wax, our mouths with honey. *Shakeſp.*

I do remember an apothecary
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of ſimples. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Then in a moment fortune ſhall *cull* forth,
Out of one ſide, her happy minion. *Shak. K. John.*

The choiceſt of the Britiſh, the Roman, Saxon, and Norman laws, being *culled*, as it were, this grand charter was extracted. *Howel's Parley of Beaſts.*

When falſe flow'rs of rhetorick thou would'ſt *cull*,
Truſt nature, do not labour to be dull. *Dryden.*

From his herd he *culls*,
For ſlaughter, four the faireſt of his bulls. *Dryden's Virgil.*

When the current pieces of the ſame denomination are of different weights, then the traders in money *cull* out the heavier, and melt them down with profit. *Locke.*

With humble duty, and officious haſte,
I'll *cull* the fartheſt mead for thy repaſt. *Prior.*

The various off'rings of the world appear:
From each ſhe nicely *culls* with curious toil,
And decks the goddeſs with the glitt'ring ſpoil. *Pope.*

Cu'ller, kůl'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *cull*.] One who picks or chooſes.

CU'LLION, kůl'-lyůn. *n. ſ.* [*coglione* a fool, Ital. or perhaps from *ſcullion*. It ſeems to import meanneſs rather than folly.] A ſcoundrel; a mean wretch.

Such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of ſuch a *cullion*. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Up to the breach, you dogs; avaunt, you *cullions*. *Shakeſp.*

Cu'llionly, kůl'-lyůn-lŷ. *adj.* [from *cullion*.] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; baſe.

I'll make a ſop o' th' moonſhine of you: you whoreſon, *cullionly*, barber-monger, draw. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Cu'llumbine, kôl'-lům-bîn. *n. ſ.* [more properly ſpelt **Columbine**.] The flowers of this plant are beautifully variegated with blue, purple, red, and white. *Miller.*

Her goodly boſom, like a ſtrawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of *cullumbines*. *Spenſer.*

CU'LLY, kůl'-lŷ. *n. ſ.* [*coglione*, Ital. a fool.] A man deceived or impoſed upon; as by ſharpers, or a ſtrumpet.

Why ſhould you, whoſe mother-wits
Are furniſh'd with all perquiſites,
B' allow'd to put all tricks upon
Our *cully* ſex, and we uſe none? *Hudibras.*

Yet the rich *cullies* may their boaſting ſpare:
They purchaſe but ſophiſticated ware. *Dryden.*

He takes it in mighty dudgeon, becauſe I won't let him make me over by deed as his lawful *cully*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Cu'lly**, kůl'-lŷ. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to trick; to deceive; to impoſe upon.

Culmi'ferous, kůl-mîf'-fê-růs. *adj.* [*culmus* and *fero*, Lat.]

Culmiferous plants are ſuch as have a ſmooth jointed ſtalk, and uſually hollow; and at each joint the ſtalk is wrapped about with ſingle, narrow, long, ſharp-pointed leaves, and their ſeeds are contained in chaffy huſks. *Quincy.*

There are alſo ſeveral ſorts of graſſes, both of the Cyprus and *culmiferous* kinds; ſome with broader, others with narrower leaves. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

The propereſt food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous or mealy ſeeds of ſome *culmiferous* plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, millet. *Arbuthnot.*

To **CU'LMINATE**, kůl'-mi-nåt. *v. n.* [*culmen*, Lat.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian.

Far and wide his eye commands:
For ſight no obſtacle found here, or ſhade,
But all ſunſhine; as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Culmina'tion, kůl-mi-nå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *culminate.*] The tranſit of a planet through the meridian.

Culpabi'lity, kůl-på-bil'-i-tý. *n. ſ.* [from *culpable.*] Blameableneſs.

CU'LPABLE, kůl'-půbl. *adj.* [*culpabilis*, Lat.]

1. Criminal.

Proceed no ſtraiter 'gainſt our uncle Glo'ſter,
Than from true evidence of good eſteem
He be approv'd in practice *culpable*. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

2. Guilty: with *of*.

Theſe being perhaps *culpable of* this crime, or favourers of their friends. *Spenſer's State of Irel.*

3. Blameable; blameworthy.

The wiſdom of God ſetteth before us in Scripture ſo many admirable patterns of virtue, and no one of them without ſomewhat noted wherein they were *culpable*; to the end that to Him alone it might always be acknowledged, *Thou only art holy, Thou only art juſt.* *Hooker.*

All ſuch ignorance is voluntary, and therefore *culpable*; foraſmuch as it was in every man's power to have prevented it. *South.*

Cu'lpableness, kůl'-půbl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *culpable.*] Blame; guilt.

Cu'lpably, kůl'-půb-lý. *adv.* [from *culpable.*] Blameably; criminally.

If we perform this duty pitifully and *culpably*, it is not to be expected we ſhould communicate holily. *Taylor.*

Cu'lprit, kůl'-prit, *n. ſ.* [about this word there is great diſpute. It is uſed by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the priſoner declares himſelf not guilty, and puts himſelf upon his trial, anſwers, *Culprit, God ſend thee a good deliverance.* It is likely that it is a corruption of *Qu'il paroît, May it ſo appear;* the wiſh of the judge being that the priſoner may be found innocent.] A man arraigned before his judge.

The knight appear'd, and ſilence they proclaim;
Then firſt the *culprit* anſwer'd to his name;
And, after forms of law, was laſt requir'd
To name the thing that woman moſt deſir'd. *Dryd.*

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the publick are his judges: by allowing too much, and condeſcending too far, he may injure his own cauſe; and, by pleading and aſſerting too boldly, he may diſpleaſe the court. *Prior's Preface to Solomon.*

Cu'lter, kô'l-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*culter*, Lat.] The iron of the plough perpendicular to the ſhare. It is commonly written *coulter*.

Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the *culter* ruſts
That ſhould deracinate ſuch ſavagery.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

To **CU'LTIVATE**, kůl'-ti-våt. *v. a.* [*cultiver*, Fr.]

1. To forward or improve the product of the earth by manual induſtry.

Thoſe excellent ſeeds implanted in your birth, will, if *cultivated*, be moſt flouriſhing in production; and, as the ſoil is good, and no coſt nor care wanting to improve it, we muſt entertain hopes of the richeſt harveſt. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

2. To improve; to meliorate.

Were we but leſs indulgent to our faults,
And patience had to *cultivate* our thoughts,
Our muſe would flouriſh. *Waller.*

To make man mild and ſociable to man,
To *cultivate* the wild licentious ſavage
With wiſdom, diſcipline, and liberal arts,
Th' embelliſhments of life. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Cultiva'tion, kůl-ti-vå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *cultivate.*]

1. The art or practice of improving ſoils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.

2. Improvement in general; promotion; melioration.

An innate light diſcovers the common notions of good and evil, which, by *cultivation* and improvement, may be advanced to higher and brighter diſcoveries. *South.*

A foundation of good ſenſe, and a *cultivation* of learning, are required to give a ſeaſoning to retirement, and make us taſte the bleſſing. *Dryden.*

Cultiva'tor, kůl'-ti-vå-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *cultivate.*] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates; or endeavours to forward any vegetable product, or any thing elſe capable of improvement.

It has been lately complained of, by ſome *cultivators* of clover graſs, that from a great quantity of the ſeed not any graſs ſprings up. *Boyle.*

CU'LTURE, kůl'-tſhůr. *n. ſ.* [*cultura*, Lat.]

1. The act of cultivation; the act of tilling the ground; tillage.

Give us ſeed unto our heart, and *culture* to our underſtanding, that there may come fruit of it. 2 *Eſdras*, viii. 6.

Theſe three laſt were ſlower than the ordinary wheat of itſelf, and this *culture* did rather retard than advance. *Bacon.*

The plough was not invented till after the deluge; the earth requiring little or no care or *culture*, but yielding its increaſe freely, and without labour and toil. *Woodward.*

Where grows?—Where grows it not? If vain
our toil,
We ought to blame the *culture*, not the ſoil.
Fix'd to no ſpot is happineſs ſincere. *Pope.*

They roſe as vigorous as the ſun;
Then to the *culture* of the willing glebe. *Thomſon.*

2. Art of improvement and melioration.

One might wear any paſſion out of a family by *culture*, as ſkilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty. *Tatler.*

To **Cu'lture**, kůl'-tſhůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cultivate; to manure; to till. It is uſed by *Thomſon*, but without authority.

Cu'lver, kůl'-vėr. *n. ſ.* [*columba*, Lat. culꝼꞃe, Sax.] A pigeon. An old word.

Had he ſo done, he had him ſnatch'd away,
More light than *culver* in the faulcon's fiſt. *Spenſer.*

Whence, borne on liquid wing,
The ſounding *culver* ſhoots. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Cu'lverin, kůl'-vê-rin. *n. ſ.* [*colouvrine*, Fr.] A ſpecies of ordnance: originally a hawk.

A whole cannon requires, for every charge, forty pounds of powder, and a bullet of ſixty-four pounds; a *culverin*, ſixteen pounds of powder, and a bullet of nineteen pounds; a demi-*culverin*, nine pounds of powder, and a bullet of twelve pounds. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

Here a well poliſh'd mall gives us the joy
To ſee our prince his matchleſs force employ:
No ſooner has he touch'd the flying ball,
But 'tis already more than half the mall;
And ſuch a fury from his arm 't has got,
As from a ſmoaking *culverin* 'twere ſhot. *Waller.*

Cu'lverkey, kůl'-vėr-kê. *n. ſ.* A flower.

Looking down the meadows I could ſee a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowſlips, to make garlands. *Walton's Angler.*

To **CU'MBER**, kům'-bůr. *v. a.* [*kommeren, komberen* to diſturb, Dut.]

1. To embarraſs; to entangle; to obſtruct.

Why aſks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight,
In which his only excellence is plac'd?
You give him death, that intercept his haſte.
Dryden's Fables.

Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,
Clogg'd with his cloaths, and *cumber'd* with his
years. *Dryden.*

The learning and maſtery of a tongue, being uneaſy and unpleaſant enough in itſelf, ſhould not be *cumbered* with any other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding. *Locke.*

2. To crowd or load with ſomething uſeleſs.

Let it not *cumber* your better remembrance.
Shakeſp. Timon.

The multiplying variety of arguments, eſpecially frivolous ones, is not only loſt labour, but *cumbers* the memory to no purpoſe. *Locke.*

3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to diſtreſs.

Domeſtick fury, and fierce civil ſtrife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy.
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.

4. To buſy; to diſtract with multiplicity of cares.

Martha was *cumbered* about much ſerving. *Luke.*

5. To be troubleſome in any place.

Doth the bramble *cumber* a garden? It makes the better hedge; where, if it chances to prick the owner, it will tear the thief. *Grew's Coſmologia.*

Cu'mber, kům'-bůr. *n. ſ.* [*komber*, Dut.] Vexation; burdenſomeneſs; embarraſſment; obſtruction; hindrance; diſturbance; diſtreſs.

By the occaſion thereof I was brought to as great *cumber* and danger, as lightly any might eſcape.
Sidney.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* ſpring.
Spenſer.

The greateſt ſhips are leaſt ſerviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fearful *cumber*. *Raleigh.*

Cu'mbersome, kům'-bůr-ſům. *adj.* [from *cumber.*]

1. Troubleſome; vexatious.

Thinking it too early, as long as they had any day, to break off ſo pleaſing a company, with going to perform a *cumberſome* obedience. *Sidney.*

2. Burdenſome; embarraſſing.

I was drawn in to write the firſt part by accident, and to write the ſecond by ſome defects in the firſt: theſe are the *cumberſome* perquiſites of authors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Unwieldy; unmanageable.

Very long tubes are *cumberſome*, and ſcarce to be readily managed. *Newton's Opticks.*

Cu'mbersomely, kům'-bůr-ſům-lý. *adv.* [from *cumberſome.*] In a troubleſome manner; in a manner that produces hindrance and vexation.

Cu'mbersomeness, kům'-bůr-ſům-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *cumberſome.*] Encumbrance; hindrance; obſtruction.

Cu'mbrance, kům'-bråns. *n. ſ.* [from *cumber.*] Burden; hindrance; impediment.

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wiſe man's *cumbrance*, if not ſnare; more apt
To ſlacken virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praiſe.
Milton.

Cu'mbrous, kům'-brůs. *adj.* [from *cumber.*]

1. Troubleſome; vexatious; diſturbing.

A cloud of *cumbrous* gnats do him moleſt,
All ſtriving to infix their feeble ſtings,
That from their noyance he no where can reſt.
Spenſer.

2. Oppreſſive; burdenſome.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much! Bent rather, how I may be quit,
Faireſt and eaſieſt, of this *cumbrous* charge. *Milton.*

They rear'd him from the ground,
And from his *cumbrous* arms his limbs unbound;
Then lanc'd a vein. *Dryden.*

Poſſeſſion's load was grown ſo great,
He ſunk beneath the *cumbrous* weight. *Swift.*

3. Jumbled; obſtructing each other.

Swift to their ſeveral quarters haſted then
The *cumbrous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire. *Milt.*

Cu'mfrey, kům'-frỳ. *n. ſ.* [*conſolida.*] A medicinal part.

Cu'min, kům'-mìn. *n. ſ.* [*cuminum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Rank ſmelling rue, and *cumin* good for eyes. *Spenſer.*

To CU'MULATE, ků'-mů-lảt. *v. a.* [*cumulo*, Lat.] To heap together.

A man that beholds the mighty ſhoals of ſhells, bedded and *cumulated*, heap upon heap amongſt earth, will ſcarcely conceive which way theſe could ever live. *Woodward.*

Cumula'tion, ků-mů-lả'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* The act of heaping together. *Dict.*

Cuncta'tion, kůnk-tả'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*cunctatio*, Lat.] Delay; procraſtination; dilatorineſs.

It is moſt certain, that the Engliſh made not their beſt improvements of theſe fortunate events; and that eſpecially by two miſerable errours, *cunctation* in proſecuting, and haſte in departure. *Hayward.*

The ſwifteſt animal, conjoined with a heavy body, implies that common moral, *feſtina lente*; and that celerity ſhould always be contempered with *cunctation*. *Brown.*

CUNCTA'TOR, kůnk-tả'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a ſluggard. Not in uſe.

Others, being unwilling to diſcourage ſuch *cunctators*, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may yet, with the thief, be brought in at the laſt hour. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To Cund, ků'n. *v. n.* [from *konnen* to know, Dut.] To give notice: a provincial or obſolete word. See Conder.

They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who, diſcerning the courſe of the pilchard, *cundeth*, as they call it, the maſter of each boat. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CU'NEAL, ků'-nỳ-ảl. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Lat.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

Cu'neated, ků'-nỳ-å-tìd. *adj.* [*cuneus*, Lat.] Made in form of a wedge.

Cu'neiform, ků-nè'-ỳ-fórm. *adj.* [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.

Cuneiform bones, ků-nè'-ỳ-fórm bô'ns. *n. ſ.* The fourth, fifth, and ſixth bones of the foot; thus called from their wedge-like ſhape, being large above and narrow below. *Dict.*

Cu'nner, kůn'-nůr. *n. ſ.* [*lepas.*] A kind of fiſh leſs than an oyſter, that ſticks cloſe to the rocks. *Ainſworth.*

CU'NNING, kůn'-nìng. *adj.* [from connan, Sax. *konnen*, Dut. to know.]

1. Skilful; knowing; well inſtructed; learned.

Schoolmaſters will I keep within my houſe,
Fit to inſtruct her youth.—To *cunning* men
I will be very kind; and liberal
To mine own children, in good bringing up. *Shak.*

I do preſent you with a man of mine,
Cunning in muſick and the mathematicks,
To inſtruct her fully in thoſe ſciences. *Shakeſp.*

Wherein is he good, but to taſte ſack and drink it? Wherein *cunning*, but in craft? Wherein crafty, but in villainy? *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Send me now therefore a man *cunning* to work in gold and in ſilver, and that can ſkill to cut and to grave. *2 Chronicles.*

When Pedro does the lute command,
She guides the *cunning* artiſt's hand. *Prior.*

2. Performed with ſkill; artful.

And over them Arachne high did liſt
Her *cunning* web, and ſpread her ſubtile net,
Enwrapped in foul ſmoak, and clouds more black
than jet. *Spenſer.*

And there beſide of marble ſtone was built
An altar, carv'd with *cunning* imagery;
On which true Chriſtians blood was often ſpilt,
And holy martyrs often done to die. *Spenſer.*

Once put out thy light,
Thou *cunning'ſt* pattern of excelling nature,
I know not where is that Promethean heat,
That can thy light relumine. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

3. Artfully deceitful; ſly; deſigning; trickiſh; full of fetches and ſtratagems; ſubtle; crafty; ſubdolous.

Theſe ſmall wares and petty points of *cunning* are infinite, and it were a good deed to make a liſt of them; for nothing doth more hurt than that *cunning* men paſs for wiſe. *Bacon.*

Men will leave truth and miſery to ſuch as love it; they are reſolved to be *cunning*: let others run the hazard of being ſincere. *South.*

4. Acted with ſubtilty.

The more he proteſted, the more his father thought he diſſembled, accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falſehood. *Sidney.*

Cu'nning, kůn'-nìng. *n. ſ.* [cunninʒe, Sax.]

1. Artifice; deceit; ſlineſs; ſleight; craft; ſubtilty; diſſimulation; fraudulent dexterity.

What if I be not ſo much the poet, as even that miſerable ſubject of his *cunning*, whereof you ſpeak? *Sidney.*

We take *cunning* for a ſiniſter or crooked wiſdom; and certainly there is great difference between a *cunning* man and a wiſe man, not only in point of honeſty, but in point of ability. *Bacon.*

Diſcourage *cunning* in a child; *cunning* is the ape of wiſdom. *Locke.*

2. Art; ſkill; knowledge; right-hand cunning.

Cu'nningly, kůn'-nìng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *cunning*.] Artfully; ſlily; ſubtilely; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.

Amongſt other crimes of this nature, there was diligent enquiry made of ſuch as had raiſed and diſperſed a bruit and rumour, a little before the field fought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was ſuppoſed, that many ſuccours were *cunningly* put off and kept back. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

I muſt meet my danger, and deſtroy him firſt;
But *cunningly* and cloſely. *Denham's Sophy.*

When ſtock is high, they come between,
Making by ſecond-hand their offers;
Then *cunningly* retire unſeen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

Cu'nningman, kůn'-nìng-mån. *n. ſ.* [*cunning* and *man*.] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover ſtolen goods.

He ſent him for a ſtrong detachment
Of beadle, conſtable, and watchmen,
T' attack the *cunningman*, for plunder
Committed falſely on his lumber. *Hudibras.*

Cu'nningness, kůn'-nìng-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *cunning*.] Deceitfulneſs; ſlineſs.

CUP, kůp'. *n. ſ.* [cup, Sax. *kop*, Dut. *coupe*, Fr.]

1. A ſmall veſſel to drink in.

Thou ſhalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand, after the former manner when thou waſt his butler. *Geneſis.*

Ye heav'nly pow'rs, that guard
The Britiſh iſles, ſuch dire events remove
Far from fair Albion; nor let civil broils
Ferment from ſocial *cups*. *Philips.*

2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught.

Which when the vile enchantereſs perceiv'd,
With *cup* thus charm'd imparting ſhe deceiv'd. *Spenſer.*

All friends ſhall taſte
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The *cups* of their deſervings. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Will 't pleaſe your lordſhip, drink a *cup* of ſack? *Shakeſp.*

They that never had the uſe
Of the grape's ſurpriſing juice,
To the firſt delicious *cup*
All their reaſon render up. *Waller.*

The beſt, the deareſt fav'rite of the ſky
Muſt taſte that *cup*; for man is born to die. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. [In the plural.] Social entertainment; merry bout.

Then ſhall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as houſehold words,
Be in their flowing *cups* freſhly remember'd. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Let us ſuppoſe that I were reaſoning, as one friend with another, by the fireſide, or in our *cups*, without care, without any great affection to either party. *Knolles.*

It was near a miracle to ſee an old man ſilent, ſince talking is the diſeaſe of age; but, amongſt *cups*, makes fully a wonder. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcov.*

Thence from *cups* to civil broils! *Milton.*

Amidſt his *cups* with fainting ſhiv'ring ſeiz'd,
His limbs disjointed, and all o'er diſeas'd,
His hand refuſes to ſuſtain the bowl. *Dryd. Perſius.*

4. Any thing hollow like a cup: as, the huſk of an acorn; the bell of a flower.

A pyrites of the ſame colour and ſhape placed in the cavity of another of an hemiſpherick figure, in much the ſame manner as an acorn in its *cup*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

5. *Cup and Can.* Familiar companions. The *can* is the large veſſel out of which the *cup* is filled, and to which it is a conſtant aſſociate.

You boaſting tell us where you din'd,
And how his lordſhip was ſo kind;
Swear he 's a moſt facetious man;
That you and he are *cup and can*:
You travel with a heavy load,
And quite miſtake preferment's road. *Swift.*

6. [*couper*, Fr. to ſcarify.] A glaſs to draw the blood in ſcarification.

Hippocrates tells you, that in applying of *cups*, the ſcarification ought to be made with crooked inſtruments. *Arbuthnot.*

To Cup, kůp'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupply with cups. This ſenſe is obſolete.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd;
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd!
Cup us, till the world go round. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. [*couper* to cut, Fr.] To fix a glaſs bell or cucurbite upon the ſkin, to draw the blood in ſcarification.

The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart,
Corrupts, and there remains in ſpite of art:
Nor breathing veins nor *cupping* will prevail;
All outward remedies and inward fail. *Dryd. Fab.*

You have quartered all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of the air of Billingſgate, without knowing who I am, or whether I deſerve to be *cupped* and ſcarified at this rate. *Spectator.*

Bliſtering, *cupping*, and bleeding, are ſeldom of uſe but to the idle and intemperate. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd; in ſhort they cur'd. *Pope.*

Cupbe'arer, kůp'-bè-růr. *n. ſ.*

1. An officer of the king's houſehold.

There is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleaſure to wait and to be ſworn his ſervant, and ſhortly after his *cupbearer* at large; and the ſummer following he was admitted in ordinary. *Wotton.*

2. An attendant to give wine at a feaſt.

This vine was ſaid to be given to Tros, the father of Priam, by Jupiter, as a recompence for his carrying away his ſon Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*. *Broome.*

Cu'pboard, kůb'-bůrd. *n. ſ.* [cup and bopo, a caſe or receptacle, Sax.] A caſe with ſhelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

Some trees are beſt for planchers, as deal; ſome for tables, *cupboards*, and deſks, as walnut. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Codrus had but one bed; ſo ſhort, to boot,
That his ſhort wife's ſhort legs hung dangling out:
His *cupboard's* head ſix earthen pitchers grac'd,
Beneath them was his truſty tankard plac'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Yet their wine and their victuals theſe curmudgeon-lubbards
Lock up from my ſight, in cellars and *cupboards*. *Swift.*

To **Cu'pboard**, kůb'-bůrd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treaſure in a cupboard; to hoard up.

The belly did remain
I' th' midſt o' th' body, idle and unactive,
Still *cupboarding* the viand, never bearing
Like labour with the reſt. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Cupi'dity, kŭ-pĭd'-ĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*cupiditas*, Lat.] Concupiſcence; unlawful or unreaſonable longing.

Cu'pola, kŭ'-pô-lå. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A dome; the hemiſpherical ſummit of a building.

Nature ſeems to have deſigned the head as the *cupola* to the moſt glorious of her works; and when we load it with ſupernumerary ornaments, we deſtroy the ſymmetry of the human figure. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Cu'ppel, kŏp'l. *n. ſ.* See **Coppel**.

There be other bodies fixed, as we ſee in the ſtuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Cu'pper, kůp'-půr. *n. ſ.* [from *cup*.] One who applies cupping-glaſſes; a ſcarifier.

Cupping-glass, kůp'-pĭng-glås. *n. ſ.* [from *cup* and *glaſs*.] A glaſs uſed by ſcarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

A bubo, in this caſe, ought to be drawn outward by *cupping-glaſſes*, and brought to ſuppuration. *Wiſeman.*

Cu'preous, kŭ'-prŷ-ůs. *adj.* [*cupreus*, Lat.] Coppery; conſiſting of copper.

Having, by the intervention of a little ſal armoniack, made copper inflammable, I took ſome ſmall grains, and put them under the wick of a burning candle; whereby they were with the melted tallow ſo kindled, that the green, not blue, flame of the *cupreous* body did burn. *Boyle.*

Cur, kůr'. *n. ſ.* [*korre*, Dut. See **Curtal**.]

1. A worthleſs degenerate dog.

'Tis a good dog.
—A *cur*, Sir.——
—Sir, he's a good dog, and a fair dog. *Shakeſp.*

Here's an old drudging *cur* turned off to ſhift for himſelf, for want of the very teeth and heels that he had loſt in his maſter's ſervice. *L'Eſtrange.*

A *cur* may bear
The name of tiger, lion, or whate'er
Denotes the nobleſt or the faireſt beaſt. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. A term of reproach for a man.

What would you have, ye *curs*,
That like not peace nor war? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

This knight had occaſion to inquire the way to St. Anne's Lane; the perſon, whom he ſpoke to, called him a young popiſh *cur*, and aſked him, who made Anne a ſaint? *Addiſon.*

Cu'rable, kŭ'-råbl. *adj.* [from *cure*.] That admits a remedy; that may be healed.

A conſumption of the lungs, at the beginning, herein differs from all other *curable* diſeaſes, that it is not to be worn away by change of diet, or a cheerful ſpirit. *Harvey.*

A deſperate wound muſt ſkilful hands employ,
But thine is *curable* by Philip's boy. *Dryd. Juv.*

Cu'rableness, kŭ'-råbl-nĕs. *n. ſ.* [from *curable*.] Poſſibility to be healed.

Cu'racy, kŭ'-rå-ſŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *curate*.] Employment of a curate, diſtinct from a benefice; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

They get into orders as ſoon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift.*

CU'RATE, kŭ'-rĕt. *n. ſ.* [*curator*, Lat.]

1. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

He ſpar'd no pains; for *curate* he had none,
Nor durſt he truſt another with his care. *Dryd. F.*

2. A pariſh prieſt.

Biſhops and *curates*, and all congregations. *Common Prayer.*

I thought the Engliſh of *curate* had been an eccleſiaſtical hireling.——No ſuch matter; the proper import of the word ſignifies one who has the cure of ſouls. *Collier on Pride.*

Cu'rateship, kŭ'-rĕt-ſhĭp. *n. ſ.* [from *curate*.] The ſame with curacy.

Cu'rative, kŭ'-rå-tĭv. *adj.* [from *cure*.] Relating to the cure of diſeaſes; not preſervative.

The therapeutick or *curative* phyſick, we term that which reſtores the patient unto ſanity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There may be taken proper uſeful indications, both preſervative and *curative*, from the qualities of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

Cura'tor, kŭ-rå'-tŏr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. One that has the care and ſuperintendence of any thing.

The *curators* of Bedlam aſſure us, that ſome lunaticks are perſons of honour. *Swift.*

2. A guardian appointed by law.

A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and *curator*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

CURB, kůrb'. *n. ſ.* [*courber* to bend, Fr.]

1. A curb is an iron chain, made faſt to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of the horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

The ox hath his bow, the horſe his *curb*, and the faulcon his bells; ſo man hath his deſires. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

So four fierce courſers, ſtarting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor *curbs*, nor threat'ning cries they fear. *Dryden.*

2. Reſtraint; inhibition; oppoſition; hindrance.

The Roman ſtate, whoſe courſe will on
The way it takes, cracking ten thouſand *curbs*
Of more ſtrong links aſunder, than can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

We remain
In ſtricteſt bondage, though thus far remov'd,
Under th' inevitable *curb*, reſerv'd
His captive multitude. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

By theſe men, religion, that ſhould be
The *curb*, is made the ſpur to tyranny. *Denham's Sophy.*

Even they, who think us under no other tie to the true intereſt of our country, will allow this to be an effectual *curb* upon us. *Atterbury.*

3. A curb is a hard and callous tumour, which runs along the inſide of a horſe's hoof; that is, on that part of the hoof that is oppoſite to the leg of the lame ſide. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **Curb**, kůrb'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To guide or reſtrain a horſe with a curb.

Part wield their arms, part *curb* the foaming ſteed. *Milton.*

2. To reſtrain; to inhibit; to check; to confine; to hold back.

Were not the laws planted amongſt them at the firſt, and had they not governours to *curb* and keep them ſtill in awe and obedience? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Then thou, the mother of ſo ſweet a child,
Her falſe imagin'd loſs ceaſe to lament,
And wiſely learn to *curb* thy ſorrows wild. *Milton.*

If ſenſe and learning are ſuch unſociable imperious things, he ought to keep down the growth of his reaſon, and *curb* his intellectuals. *Collier on Pride.*

Knowing when a muſe ſhould be indulg'd
In her full flight, and when ſhe ſhould be *curbed*. *Roſcommon.*

At this ſhe *curb'd* a groan, that elſe had come;
And, pauſing, view'd the preſent in the tomb. *Dryden's Fables.*

Till force returns, his ardour we reſtrain,
And *curb* his warlike wiſh to croſs the main. *Dryd.*

Some poor cottage on the mountain's brow,
Where pinching want muſt *curb* thy warm deſires,
And houſehold cares ſuppreſs thy genial fires. *Prior.*

Nature to all things fix'd the limits fit,
And wiſely *curb'd* proud man's pretending wit. *Pope.*

3. Sometimes with *from*.

Yet you are *curb'd from* that enlargement by
The conſequence of the crown. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

4. In the following paſſage it ſignifies, I think, as in French, *to bend*.

Though the courſe of the ſun be *curbed* between the tropics, yet are not thoſe parts directly ſubject to his perpendicular beams unhabitable or extremely hot. *Ray.*

CURD, kůrd'. *n. ſ.* [See **Crudle**.] The coagulation of milk; the concretion of the thicker parts of any liquor.

Milk of itſelf is ſuch a compound of cream, *curds*, and whey, as it is eaſily turned and diſſolved. *Bacon.*

This night, at leaſt, with me forget your care;
Cheſtnuts, and *curds* and cream, ſhall be your fare. *Dryden.*

Let Sporus tremble.—What! that thing of ſilk?
Sporus, that mere white *curd* of aſs's milk? *Pope.*

To **Curd**, kůrd'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cauſe to coagulate.

Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood,
To ſay I am thy mother? *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

To **Cu'rdle**, kůrd'l. *v. n.* [from *curd*.] To coagulate; to ſhoot together; to concrete.

Powder of mint, and powder of red roſes, keep the milk ſomewhat from turning or *curdling* in the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

Some to the houſe,
The fold, and dairy, hungry bend their flight,
Sip round the pail, or taſte the *curdling* cheeſe. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **Cu'rdle**, kůrd'l. *v. a.* To cauſe to coagulate; to force into concretions.

His changed powers at firſt themſelves not felt,
Till *curdled* cold his courage 'gan t' aſſail. *Spenſer.*

Mixed with the ſixth part of a ſpoonful of milk, it burnt to the ſpace of one hundred pulſes, and the milk was *curdled*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

My ſoul is all the ſame,
Unmov'd with fear, and mov'd with martial fame;

But my chill blood is *curdled* in my veins,
And ſcarce the ſhadow of a man remains.
Dryden's Virgil.

Ev'n now a fatal draught works out my ſoul;
Ev'n now it *curdles* in my ſhrinking veins
The lazy blood, and freezes at my heart. *Smith.*

There is in the ſpirit of wine ſome acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk. *Floyer.*

CU'RDY, kŭr'-dŷ. *adj.* [from *curd.*] Coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled.

It differs from a vegetable emulſion, by coagulating into a *curdy* maſs with acids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

CURE, kŭ'r. *n. ſ.* [*cura*, Lat.]

1. Remedy; reſtorative.

This league that we have made
Will give her ſadneſs very little *cure*;
Brother of England, how may we content
This widow lady? *Shakeſp. King John.*

Cold, hunger, priſons, ills without a *cure*,
All theſe he muſt, and guiltleſs oft, endure.
Dryden's Fables.

Now we're ador'd, and the next hour diſpleaſe;
At firſt your *cure*, and after your diſeaſe. *Granville.*

Horace adviſes the Romans to ſeek a ſeat in ſome remote part, by way of a *cure* for the corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. Act of healing.

I do *cures* to-day and to-morrow. *Luke*, xiii. 32.

3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

If his *cure* lies among the lawyers, let nothing be ſaid againſt entangling property, ſpinning out cauſes, ſqueezing clients, and making the laws a greater grievance than thoſe who break them. *Collier.*

To CURE, kŭ'r. *v. a.* [*curo*, Lat.]

1. To heal; to reſtore to health; to remedy; to recover: with *of* before the diſeaſe. Uſed of patients or diſeaſes.

The bones, in ſharp colds, wax brittle; and therefore all contuſions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to *cure*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Here the poor lover, that has long endur'd
Some proud nymph's ſcorn, *of* his fond paſſion's *cur'd.* *Waller.*

I never knew any man *cured of* inattention. *Swift.*

Hear what from love unpractis'd hearts endure,
From love, the ſole diſeaſe thou canſt not *cure*.
Pope.

2. To prepare in any manner, ſo as to be preſerved from corruption.

The beef would be ſo ill choſen, or ſo ill *cured*, as to ſtink many times before it came ſo far as Holland. *Temple.*

CU'RELESS, kŭ'r-lĭs. *adj.* [*cure* and *leſs*.] Without cure; without remedy.

Bootleſs are plaints, and *cureleſs* are my wounds;
No way to fly, nor ſtrength to hold out flight.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To *cureleſs* ruin. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

If, ſaid he,
Your grief alone is hard captivity,
For love of heav'n, with patience undergo
A *cureleſs* ill, ſince fate will have it ſo. *Dryd. Fab.*

CU'RER, kŭ'-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *cure.*] A healer; a phyſician.

He is a *curer* of ſouls, and you a *curer* of bodies: if you ſhould fight, you go againſt the hair of your profeſſions. *Shakeſp.*

The indexterity and worſt ſucceſs of the moſt famous of our conſumption *curers*, do evidently demonſtrate their dimneſs in beholding its cauſes. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

CU'RFEW, kŭr'-fŭ. *n. ſ.* [*couvre feu*, Fr.]

1. An evening-peal, by which the Conqueror willed that every man ſhould rake up his fire, and put out his light; ſo that in places, at this day, where a bell is cuſtomarily rung towards bed-time, it is ſaid to ring *curfew*. *Cowell.*

You, whoſe paſtime
Is to make midnight muſhrooms, that rejoice.
To hear the ſolemn *curfew*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Oft on a plat of riſing ground
I hear the far off *curfew* ſound,
Over ſome wide-water'd ſhore,
Swinging ſlow with ſullen roar. *Milton.*

2. A cover for a fire; a fireplate.

But now for pans, pots, *curfews*, counters, and the like, the beauty will not be ſo much reſpected, ſo as the compound ſtuff is like to paſs. *Bacon.*

CURIA'LITY, kŭ-rŷ-ăl'-ĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *curialis*, Lat.] The privileges, prerogatives, or perhaps retinue, of a court.

The court and *curiality*. *Bacon to Villiers.*

CURIO'SITY, kŭ-ryŏs'-ĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *curious.*]

1. Inquiſitiveneſs; inclination to enquiry.

2. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou waſt in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curioſity*; in thy rags thou knoweſt none, but art deſpiſed for the contrary. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

3. Accuracy; exactneſs.

Qualities are ſo weighed, that *curioſity* in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Our ſenſes, however armed or aſſiſted, are too groſs to diſcern the *curioſity* of the workmanſhip of nature. *Ray.*

4. An act of curioſity; nice experiment.

There hath been practiſed alſo a *curioſity*, to ſet a tree upon the north ſide of a wall, and at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and ſpread it upon the ſouth ſide; conceiving that the root and lower part of the ſtock ſhould enjoy the freſhneſs of the ſhade, and the upper boughs and fruit, the comfort of the ſun; but it ſorted not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

5. An object of curioſity; rarity.

We took a ramble together to ſee the *curioſities* of this great town. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

CU'RIOUS, kŭ'-ryŭs. *adj.* [*curioſus*, Lat.]

1. Inquiſitive; deſirous of information; addicted to enquiry.

Be not *curious* in unneceſſary matters; for more things are ſhewn unto thee than men underſtand. *Ecclus.* iii. 23.

Even then to them the ſpirit of lyes ſuggeſts
That they were blind, becauſe they ſaw not ill;
And breath'd into their uncorrupted breaſts
A *curious* wiſh, which did corrupt their will.
Davies.

If any one too *curious* ſhould enquire
After a victory which we diſdain
Then let him know the Belgians did retire
Before the patron ſaint of injur'd Spain. *Dryden.*

Reader if any *curious* ſtay
To aſk my hated name,
Tell them, the grave that hides my clay
Conceals me from my ſhame. *Weſley.*

2. Attentive to; diligent about: ſometimes with *after*.

It is pity a gentleman ſo very *curious after* things that were elegant and beautiful, ſhould not have been as curious as to their origin, their uſes, and their natural hiſtory. *Woodward.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Then thus a ſenior of the place replies,
Well-read, and *curious of* antiquities. *Dryd. Fab.*

4. Accurate; careful not to miſtake.

Till Arianiſm had made it a matter of great ſharpneſs and ſubtlety of wit to be a ſound believing Chriſtian, men were not *curious* what ſyllables or particles of ſpeech they uſed. *Hooker.*

5. Difficult to pleaſe; ſolicitous of perfection; not negligent; full of care.

A temperate perſon is not *curious* of fancies and delicioufneſs; he thinks not much, and ſpeaks not often, of meat and drink. *Taylor.*

6. Exact; nice; ſubtle.

Both theſe ſenſes embrace their objects at greater diſtance, with more variety, and with a more *curious* diſcrimination, than the other ſenſe. *Holder.*

7. Artful; not neglectful; not fortuitous.

A vaile obſcur'd the ſunſhine of her eyes,
The roſe within herſelf her ſweetneſs clos'd;
Each ornament about her ſeemly lies,
By *curious* chance, or careleſs art, compos'd.
Fairfax.

8. Elegant; neat; laboured; finiſhed.

Underſtanding to deviſe *curious* works, to work in gold. *Exodus.*

9. Rigid; ſevere; rigorous.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptiſta, of whom I hear ſo well. *Shakeſp.*

CU'RIOUSLY, kŭ'-ryŭs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *curious.*]

1. Inquiſitively; attentively; ſtudiouſly.

He looked very *curiouſly* upon himſelf, ſometimes fetching a little ſkip, as if he ſaid his ſtrength had not yet forſaken him. *Sidney.*

At firſt I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but obſerving it more *curiouſly*, I ſaw within it ſeveral ſmaller round ſpots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the reſt. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Elegantly; neatly.

Nor is it the having of wheels and ſprings, tho' never ſo *curiouſly* wrought, and artificially ſet, but the winding of them up, that muſt give motion to the watch. *South.*

3. Artfully; exactly.

4. Captiouſly.

CURL, kŭrl'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ringlet of hair.

She apparelled herſelf like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the ſhort *curls* to cover that noble head. *Sidney.*

Juſt as in act he ſtood, in clouds enſhrin'd,
Her hand ſhe faſten'd on his hair behind,
Then backward by his yellow *curls* ſhe drew;
To him, and him alone, confeſs'd in view.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Undulation; wave; ſinuoſity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glaſs of the priſms be free from veins, and their ſides be accurately plain and well poliſhed, without thoſe numberleſs waves or *curls*, which uſually ariſe from the ſand holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

To CURL, kŭrl'. *v. a.* [*krollen*, Dut. cẏꞃꞃan, Sax. *krille*, Dan.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What haſt thou been?—
—A ſerving man, proud in heart and mind, that *curled* my hair, wore gloves in my cap, ſerved the luſt of my miſtreſs's heart, and did the act of darkneſs with her. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. To writhe; to twiſt.

3. To dreſs with curls.

If ſhe firſt meet the *curled* Antony,
He'll make demand of her a kiſs. *Shakeſp.*

They, up the trees
Climbing, ſat thicker than the ſnaky locks
That *curl'd* Megæra. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

4. To raiſe in waves, undulations, or ſinuoſities.

The viſitation of the winds,
Who take the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monſtrous heads. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Seas would be pools, without the bruſhing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden's Fables.*

To CURL, kŭrl'. *v. n.*

1. To ſhrink into ringlets.

Thoſe ſlender aerial bodies are ſeparated and ſtretched out, which otherwiſe, by reaſon of their flexibleneſs and weight, would flag or *curl*. *Boyle.*

2. To riſe in undulations.

To every nobler portion of the town
The *curling* billows rowl their reſtleſs tide;
In parties now they ſtraggle up and down,
As armies, unoppos'd, for prey divide. *Dryden.*

While *curling* ſmoaks from village tops are ſeen.
Pope.

3. To twiſt itſelf.

Then round her ſlender waiſt he *curl'd*,
And ſtamp'd an image of himſelf, a ſov'reign of
the world. *Dryden's Fables.*

CU'RLEW, kůr'-lů. *n. ſ.* [*courlieu*, Fr. *arquata*, Lat.]

1. A kind of water-fowl, with a large beak, of a grey colour, with red and black ſpots.

Among birds we reckon creyſters, *curlews*, and puffins. *Carew.*

2. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very ſwiftly, and frequents the corn-fields in Spain, in Sicily, and ſometimes in France. *Trevoux.*

CURMU'DGEON, kůr-můd'-jůn. *n. ſ.* [It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *cœur mechant*, Fr. an unknown correſpondent.] An avaricious churliſh fellow; a miſer; a niggard; a churl; a griper.

And when he has it in his claws,
He'll not be hide-bound to the cauſe;
Nor ſhalt thou find him a *curmudgeon*,
If thou diſpatch it without grudging. *Hudibras.*

A man's way of living is commended, becauſe he will give any rate for it; and a man will give any rate rather than paſs for a poor wretch, or a penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke.*

CURMU'DGEONLY, kůr-můd'-jůn-lý. *adj.* [from *curmudgeon*.] Avaricious; covetous; churliſh; niggardly.

In a country where he that killed a hog invited the neighbourhood, a *curmudgeonly* fellow adviſed with his companions how he might ſave the charge. *L'Eſtrange.*

CU'RRANT, kůr'-růn. *n. ſ.* [*ribes*, Lat.]

1. The tree hath no prickles; the leaves are large: the flower conſiſts of five leaves, placed in form of a roſe: the ovary, which ariſes from the centre of the flowercup, becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches.

2. A ſmall dried grape: properly written *corinth*.

They butter'd *currants* on fat veal beſtow'd,
And rumps of beef with virgin honey ſtew'd;
Inſipid taſte, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where rocombole, ſhallot, and the rank garlick
grow. *King.*

CU'RRENCY, kůr'-rén-ſý. *n. ſ.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation; power of paſſing from hand to hand.

The *currency* of thoſe half-pence would, in the univerſal opinion of our people, be utterly deſtructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*

2. General reception: as, the report had a long *currency*.

3. Fluency; readineſs of utterance; eaſineſs of pronunciation.

4. Continuance; conſtant flow; uninterrupted courſe.

The *currency* of time to eſtabliſh a cuſtom, ought to be with a *continuando* from the beginning to the end of the term preſcribed. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

5. General eſteem; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued.

He that thinketh Spain to be ſome great overmatch for this eſtate, aſſiſted as it is, and may be, is no good mintman, but takes greatneſs of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinſick value. *Bacon.*

6. The papers ſtamped in the Engliſh colonies by authority, and paſſing for money.

CU'RRENT, kůr'-rént. *adj.* [*currens*, Lat.]

1. Circulatory; paſſing from hand to hand.

Shekels of ſilver, *current* money with the merchant. *Gen.*

That there was *current* money in Abraham's time, is paſt doubt, though it is not ſure that it was ſtampt; for he is ſaid to be rich in cattle, in ſilver, and in gold. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Generally received; uncontradicted; authoritative.

Many ſtrange bruits are received for *current*.
Sidney.

Becauſe ſuch as openly reprove ſuppoſed diſorders of ſtate are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plauſible colour, whatſoever they utter paſſeth for good and *current*. *Hooker.*

I have collected the facts, with all poſſible impartiality, from the *current* hiſtories of thoſe times.
Swift.

3. Common; general.

They have been trained up from their infancy in one ſet of notions, without ever hearing or knowing what other opinions are *current* among mankind. *Watts.*

About three months ago we had a *current* report of the king of France's death. *Addiſon.*

4. Popular; ſuch as is eſtabliſhed by vulgar eſtimation.

We are alſo to conſider the difference between worth and merit, ſtrictly taken: that is a man's intrinſick, this his *current*, value; which is leſs or more, as men have occaſion for him.
Grew's Coſmologia.

5. Faſhionable; popular.

Oft leaving what is natural and fit,
The *current* folly proves our ready wit;
And authors think their reputation ſafe,
Which lives as long as fools are pleas'd to laugh.
Pope.

6. Paſſable; ſuch as may be allowed or admitted.

Fouler than heart can think thee, thou canſt
make
No excuſe *current*, but to hang thyſelf.
Shakeſp. Rich. III.

7. What is now paſſing; what is at preſent in its courſe: as, *the* current *year*.

CU'RRENT, kůr'-rént. *n. ſ.*

1. A running ſtream.

The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'ſt, being ſtopp'd, impatiently doth
rage
But his fair courſe is not hindered;
He makes ſweet muſick with th' enamell'd ſtones.
Shakeſp.

Theſe inequalities will vaniſh in one place, and preſently appear in another, and ſeem perfectly to move like waves, ſucceeding and deſtroying one another; ſave that their motion oftentimes ſeems to be quickeſt, as if in that vaſt ſea they were carried on by a *current*, or at leaſt by a tide.
Boyle.

Heav'n her Eridanus no more ſhall boaſt,
Whoſe fame in thine, like leſſer *current*, 's loſt;
Thy nobler ſtreams ſhall viſit Jove's abodes,
To ſhine among the ſtars, and bathe the gods.
Denham.

Not fabled Po more ſwells the poet's lays,
While through the ſky his ſhining *current* ſtrays.
Pope.

2. [In navigation.] *Currents* are certain progreſſive motions of the water of the ſea in ſeveral places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ſhip may happen to be carried more ſwiftly, or retarded in her courſe, according to the direction of the current, with or againſt the way of the ſhip. *Harris.*

3. Courſe; progreſſion.

The caſtle of Cadmus was taken, and Thebes inveſted by Phebidas the Lacedemonian inſidiouſly; which drew on a reſurprize of the caſtle, a recovery of the town, and a *current* of the war, even into the walls of Sparta. *Bacon.*

CU'RRENTLY, kůr'-rént-lý. *adv.* [from *current*.]

1. In a conſtant motion.

2. Without oppoſition.

The very cauſe which maketh the ſimple and ignorant to think they even ſee how the word of God runneth *currently* on your ſide, is, that their minds are foreſtalled, and their conceits perverted beforehand. *Hooker, Preface.*

3. Popularly; faſhionably; generally.

4. Without ceaſing.

CU'RRENTNESS, kůr'-rént-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *current*.]

1. Circulation.

2. General reception.

3. Eaſineſs of pronunciation.

When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, and *currentneſs* with ſtayedneſs, how can the language ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camden's Remains.*

CU'RRIER, kůr'-rý-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*coriarius*, Lat.] One who dreſſes and pares leather for thoſe who make ſhoes, or other things.

A *currier* bought a bear-ſkin of a huntſman, and laid him down ready money for it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Warn'd by frequent ills, the way they found
To lodge their loathſome carrion under ground;
For uſeleſs to the *currier* were their hides,
Nor could their tainted fleſh with ocean tides
Be freed from filth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

CU'RRISH, kůr'-riſh. *adj.* [from *cur*.] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; ſour; quarrelſome; malignant; churliſh; uncivil; untractable; impracticable.

Sweet ſpeaking oft a *curriſh* heart reclaims.
Sidney.

No care of juſtice, nor no rule of reaſon,
Did thenceforth ever enter in his mind,
But cruelty, the ſign of *curriſh* kind. *Hubb. Tale.*

In faſhions wayward, and in love unkind;
For Cupid deigns not wound a *curriſh* mind.
Fairfax.

I would ſhe were in heaven, ſo ſhe could
Entreat ſome pow'r to change this *curriſh* Jew.
Shakeſp.

She ſays your dog was a cur; and tells you, *curriſh* thanks is good enough for ſuch a preſent.
Shakeſp.

To **CU'RRY**, kůr'-rý. *v. a.* [*corium* leather, Lat.]

1. To dreſs leather, by beating and rubbing it.

2. To beat; to drub; to threſh; to chaſtiſe.

A deep deſign in't to divide
The well-affected that confide;
By ſetting brother againſt brother,
To claw and *curry* one another. *Hudibras.*

I may expect her to take care of her family, and *curry* her hide in caſe of refuſal.
Addiſon's Spectator.

3. To rub a horſe with a ſcratching inſtrument, ſo as to ſmooth his coat, and promote his fleſh.

Frictions make the parts more fleſhy and full; as we ſee both in men, and in the *currying* of horſes: the cauſe is, for that they draw a greater quantity of ſpirits and blood to the parts. *Bacon.*

4. To ſcratch in kindneſs; to rub down with flattery; to tickle.

If I had a ſuit to maſter Shallow, I would humour his men; if to his men, I would *curry* with maſter Shallow. *Shakeſp.*

5. *To curry Favour.* To become a favourite by petty officiouſneſs, ſlight kindneſſes, or flattery.

He judged them ſtill over-abjectly to fawn upon the heathens, and to *curry favour* with infidels. *Hooker.*

This humour ſucceeded ſo with the puppy, that an aſs would go the ſame way to work to *curry favour* for himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

Cu'rrycomb, kůr'-rŷ-kôm. *n. ſ.* [from *curry* and *comb.*] An iron inſtrument uſed for currying or cleaning horſes.

He has a clearer idea from a little print than from a long definition; and ſo he would have of *ſtrigil* and *ſiſtrum*, if inſtead of a *currycomb* and cymbal, he could ſee ſtamped in the margin ſmall pictures of theſe inſtruments. *Locke.*

To **CURSE**, kůr's. *v. a.* [cuꞃꞅian, Sax.]

1. To wiſh evil to; to execrate; to devote.

Curſe me this people; for they are too mighty for me. *Numbers.*

After Solyman had looked upon the dead body, and bitterly *curſed* the ſame, he cauſed a great weight to be tied unto it, and ſo caſt into the ſea. *Knolles.*

What, yet again! the third time haſt thou
curſt me:
This imprecation was for Laius' death,
And thou haſt wiſhed me like him. *Dry. and Lee.*

2. To miſchief; to afflict; to torment.

On impious realms and barb'rous kings impoſe
Thy plagues, and *curſe* 'em with ſuch ſons as thoſe. *Pope.*

To **Curse**, kůr's. *v. n.* To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance.

The ſilver about which thou *curſedſt*, and ſpeakeſt of alſo in my ears, behold the ſilver is with me. *Jud.* xvi. 2.

Curse, kůr's. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Malediction; wiſh of evil to another.

Neither have I ſuffered my mouth to ſin, by wiſhing a *curſe* to his ſoul. *Job.*

I never went from your lordſhip but with a longing to return, or without a hearty *curſe* to him who invented ceremonies, and put me on the neceſſity of withdrawing. *Dryden.*

2. Affliction; torment; vexation.

Curſe on the ſtripling! how he apes his ſire!
Ambitiouſly ſententious! *Addiſon's Cato.*

Cu'rsed, kůr'-sid. *participial adj.* [from *curſe.*]

1. Deſerving a curſe; hateful; deteſtable; abominable; wicked.

Merciful pow'rs!
Reſtrain in me the *curſed* thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repoſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. Unholy; unſanctified; blaſted by a curſe.

Come, lady, while heav'n lends us grace,
Let us fly this *curſed* place,
Leſt the ſorcerer us entice
With ſome other new device;
Not a waſte or needleſs ſound,
Till we come to holier ground. *Milton.*

3. Vexatious; troubleſome.

This *curſed* quarrel be no more renew'd;
Be, as becomes a wife, obedient ſtill,
Though griev'd, yet ſubject to her huſband's will. *Dryden.*

One day, I think, in Paradiſe he liv'd;
Deſtin'd the next his journey to purſue,
Where wounding thorns and *curſed* thiſtles grew. *Prior.*

Cu'rsedly, kůr'-sid-lŷ. *adv.* [from *curſed.*] Miſerably; ſhamefully: a low cant word.

Satisfaction and reſtitution lies ſo *curſedly* hard on the gizzards of our publicans. *L'Eſtrange.*

Sure this is a nation that is *curſedly* afraid of being over-run with too much politeneſs, and cannot regain one great genius but at the expence of another. *Pope.*

Cu'rsedness, kůr'-sid-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *curſed.*] The ſtate of being under a curſe.

Cu'rship, kůr'-ship. *n. ſ.* [from *cur.*] Dogſhip; meanneſs; ſcoundrelſhip.

How durſt he, I ſay, oppoſe thy *curſhip*,
'Gainſt arms, authority, and worſhip? *Hudibras.*

CU'RSITOR, kůr'-si-tůr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They are called clerks of courſe, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of theſe there are twenty-four in number, which have certain ſhires allotted to each of them, into which they make out ſuch original writs as are required. They are a corporation among themſelves. *Cowell.*

Then is the recognition and value, ſigned with the handwriting of that juſtice, carried by the *curſitor* in Chancery for that ſhire where thoſe lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn, and ingroſſed in parchment. *Bacon.*

Cu'rsorary, kůr'-sůr-rėr-rŷ. *adj.* [from *curſus*, Lat.] Curſory; haſty; careleſs. A word, I believe, only found in the following line.

I have but with a *curſorary* eye
O'erglanc'd the articles. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Cu'rsorily, kůr'-sůr-il-ŷ. *adv.* [from *curſory.*] Haſtily; without care; without ſolicitous attention.

This power, and no other, Luther diſowns, as any one that views the place but *curſorily* muſt needs ſee. *Atterbury.*

Cu'rsoriness, kůr'-sůr-ŷ-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *curſory.*] Slight attention.

CU'RSORY, kůr-'sůr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *curſorius*, Lat.] Haſty; quick; inattentive; careleſs.

The firſt, upon a *curſory* and ſuperficial view, appeared like the head of another man. *Addiſon.*

Curst, kůrst'. *adj.* Froward; peeviſh; malignant; miſchievous; malicious; ſnarling.

Mr. Maſon, after his manner, was very merry with both parties; pleaſantly playing both with the ſhrewd touches of many *curſt* boys, and with the ſmall diſcretion of many lewd ſchoolmaſters. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Curſt cows have ſhort horns. *Proverb.*

I pray you, though you mock me, gentlemen,
Let her not hurt me: I was never *curſt*;
I have no gift at all in ſhrewiſhneſs;
I am a right maid, for my cowardice;
Let her not ſtrike me. *Shakeſp. Midſ. Night's Dr.*

I'll go ſee if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten: they are never *curſt* but when they are hungry. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Her only fault, and that is fault enough,
Is, that ſhe is intolerably *curſt*,
And ſhrewd and froward, ſo beyond all meaſure,
That, were my ſtate far worſer than it is,
I would not wed her for a mine of gold. *Shakeſp.*

When I diſſuaded him from his intent,
And found him pight to do it with *curſt* ſpeech,
I threaten'd to diſcover him. *Shak. King Lear.*

And though his mind
Be ne'er ſo *curſt*, his tongue is kind. *Craſhaw.*

Cu'rstness, kůrst'-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *curſt.*] Peeviſhneſs; frowardneſs; malignity.

Then, noble partners,
Touch you the ſoureſt points with ſweeteſt terms,
Nor *curſtneſs* grow to the matter.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

Her mouth ſhe writh'd, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to ſparkle fires to love unknown;
Her ſallow cheeks her envious mind did ſhew,
And ev'ry feature ſpoke aloud the *curſtneſs* of a ſhrew. *Dryden.*

Curt, kůrt'. *adj.* [from *curtus*, Lat.] Short.

To **CU'RTAIL**, kůr-tå'l. *v. a.* [*curto*, Lat. It was anciently written *curtal*, which perhaps is more proper; but dogs that had their tails cut being called *curtal* dogs, the word was vulgarly conceived to mean originally *to cut the tail*, and was in time written according to that notion.]

1. To cut off; to cut ſhort; to ſhorten.

I, that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd, ſent before my time
Into this breathing world. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Then why ſhould we ourſelves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege? *Hudibras.*

Scribblers ſend us over their traſh in proſe and verſe, with abominable *curtailings* and quaint moderniſms. *Swift.*

This general employ, and expence of their time, would as aſſuredly *curtail* and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, as it would ſhorten the opportunities of vice. *Woodward.*

Perhaps this humour of ſpeaking no more than we muſt, has ſo miſerably *curtailed* ſome of our words; and, in familiar writings and converſations, they often loſe all but their firſt ſyllables. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. It has *of* before the thing cut off.

The count aſſured the court, that Fact his antagoniſt had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it *of* three letters; for that his name was not *Fact*, but *Faction*. *Addiſon.*

Cu'rtail *Dog*, kůr-tå'l dôg. *n. ſ.* A dog *lawed*, or mutilated according to the foreſt laws, whoſe tail is cut off, and who is therefore hindered in courſing. Perhaps this word may be the original of *cur*.

I, amazed, ran from her as a witch: and I think if my breaſt had not been made of faith, and my heart of ſteel, ſhe had transformed me to a *curtail dog*, and made me turn i' th' wheel. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

CU'RTAIN, kůr'-tin. *n. ſ.* [*cortina*, Lat.]

1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleaſure, to admit or exclude the light; to conceal or diſcover any thing; to ſhade a bed; to darken a room.

Their *curtains* ought to be kept open, ſo as to renew the air. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Sol through white *curtains* ſhot a tim'rous ray,
And op'd thoſe eyes that muſt eclipſe the day. *Pope.*

Thy hand, great Dulneſs! lets the *curtain* fall,
And univerſal darkneſs buries all. *Pope.*

2. *To draw the Curtain.* To cloſe it, ſo as to ſhut out the light, or conceal the object.

I muſt *draw a curtain* before the work for a while, and keep your patience a little in ſuſpenſe. *Burnet's Theory.*

Once more I write to you, and this once will be the laſt: the *curtain* will ſoon be *drawn* between my friend and me, and nothing left but to wiſh you a long good night. *Pope.*

3. To open it, ſo as to diſcern the object.

So ſoon as the all-cheering ſun
Should in the fartheſt eaſt begin to draw
The ſhady *curtain* from Aurora's bed. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Let them ſleep, let them ſleep on,
Till this ſtormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn;
Then the *curtain* will be drawn. *Craſhaw.*

4. [In fortification,] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two baſtions. *Military Dict.*

The governour, not diſcouraged, ſuddenly of timber and boards raiſed up a *curtain* twelve foot high, at the back of his ſoldiers. *Knolles.*

Curtain-lecture, kůr'-tin-lėk'-tshůr. *n. ſ.* [from *curtain* and *lecture.*] A reproof given by a wife to her huſband in bed.

What endleſs brawls by wives are bred!
The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

She ought to exert the authority of the *curtain-lecture*, and, if ſhe finds him of a rebellious diſpoſition, to tame him. *Addiſon.*

To **Curtain**, kůr'-tin. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe or accommodate with curtains.

Now o'er one half the world
Nature ſeems dead, and wicked dreams abuſe
The *curtain'd* ſleep. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The wand'ring prince and Dido,
When with a happy ſtorm they were ſurpris'd,
And *curtain'd* with a counſel-keeping cave. *Shak.*

But, in her temple's laſt receſs inclos'd,
On Dulneſs' lap th' anointed head repos'd:
Him cloſe ſhe *curtain'd* round with vapours blue,
And ſoft beſprinkled with cimmerian dew. *Pope.*

Curtate *Diſtance*, kůr'-tåt dis'-tėns. *n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] The diſtance of a planet's place from the ſun, reduced to the ecliptick.

Curta'tion, kůr-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *curto* to ſhorten, Lat.] The interval between a planet's diſtance from the ſun and the curtate diſtance. *Chambers.*

Cu'rtelasse, } **Cu'rtelax,** } kůt'-lås. { See **Cutlass.**

Cu'rtsy, kůrt'-sỷ. See **Courtesy.**

Cu'rvated, kůr'-vå-tid. *adj.* [*curvatus*, Lat.] Bent; crooked.

Curva'tion, kůr-vå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*curvo*, Lat.] The act of bending or crooking.

Cu'rvature, kůr'-vå-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve, by which it obtains that *curvature* that is ſafeſt for the included marrow. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Flaccid it was beyond the activity of the muſcle, and *curvature* of the officles, to give it a due tenſion. *Holder.*

Curve, kůrv'. *adj.* [*curvus*, Lat.] Crocked; bent; inflected; not ſtraight.

Unleſs an intrinſick principle of gravity or attraction may make it deſcribe a *curve* line about the attracting body. *Bentley.*

Curve, kůrv'. *n. ſ.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedneſs of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in artful *curve*,
With eye intentive mark the ſpringing game. *Thomſon.*

To CURVE, kůrv'. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Lat.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and *curved.* *Holder.*

To CURVE'T, kůr-vět'. *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Ital.]

1. To leap; to bound.

Cry holla! to thy tongue, I pr'ythee: it *curvets* unſeaſonably. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Himſelf he on an earwig ſet,
Yet ſcarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did *curvet*,
Ere he himſelf could ſettle. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

Seiz'd with unwonted pain, ſurpris'd with fright,
The wounded ſteed *curvets*; and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and laſh the wind. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To friſk; to be licentious.

Curve't, kůr-vět'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.
2. A frolick; a prank.

Curvili'near, kůr-vỷ-lỷn'-yår. *adj.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.]

1. Conſiſting of a crooked line.

The impulſe continually draws the celeſtial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a *curvilinear* orbit; ſo that it muſt be repeated every minute of time. *Cheyne.*

2. Compoſed of crooked lines.

Cu'rvity, kůr'-vi-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *curve.*] Crookedneſs.

The joined ends of that bone and the incus receding, make a more acute angle at that joint, and give a greater *curvity* to the poſture of the officles. *Holder on Speech.*

CU'SHION, kůsh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*kuſſen*, Dut. *couſſin*, Fr.] A pillow for the ſeat; a ſoft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and ſome other of my men;
I'll have them ſleep on *cuſhions* in my tent. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

If you are learn'd,
Be not as common fools; if you are not,
Let them have *cuſhions* by you. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

But, ere they ſat, officious Baucis lays
Two *cuſhions* ſtuff'd with ſtraw, the ſeat to raiſe;
Coarſe, but the beſt ſhe had. *Dryden's Fables.*

An eaſtern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous ſentence; and ordered his hide to be ſtuffed into a *cuſhion*, and placed upon the tribunal, for the ſon to ſit on. *Swift.*

Cu'shioned, kůsh'-ůnd. *adj.* [from *cuſhion.*] Seated on a cuſhion; ſupported by cuſhions.

Many, who are *cuſhioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obſcurity. *Diſſertation on Parties.*

CUSP, kůsp'. *n. ſ.* [*cuſpis*, Lat.] A term uſed to expreſs the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

Cu'spated, kůs'-på-tid. } **Cu'spidated**, kůs'-pi-då-tid. } *adj.* [from *cuſpis*, Lat.] A word expreſſing the leaves of a flower ending in a point. *Quincy.*

Cu'stard, kůs'-tůrd. *n. ſ.* [*cwſtard*, Welſh.] A kind of ſweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and ſugar till the whole thickens into a maſs. It is a food much uſed in city feaſts.

He cramm'd them, till their guts did ake,
With cawdle, *cuſtard*, and plumb cake. *Hudibras.*

Now may'rs and ſhrieves all huſh'd and ſatiate lay;
Yet eat, in dreams, the *cuſtard* of the day. *Pope.*

Cu'stody, kůs'-tůd-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [*cuſtodia*, Lat.]

1. Impriſonment; reſtraint of liberty.

The council remonſtranced unto queen Elizabeth the conſpiracies againſt her life, and therefore they adviſed her, that ſhe ſhould go leſs abroad weakly attended; but the queen anſwered, ſhe had rather be dead than put in *cuſtody.* *Bacon.*

For us enſlav'd, is *cuſtody* ſevere,
And ſtripes, and arbitrary puniſhment
Inflicted? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Care; guardianſhip; charge.

Under the *cuſtody* and charge of the ſons of Merari, ſhall be the boards of the tabernacle. *Numb.* iii. 36.

We being ſtrangers here, how dar'ſt thou truſt
So great a charge from thine own *cuſtody?* *Shak.*

An offence it were, raſhly to depart out of the city committed to their *cuſtody.* *Knolles.*

There is generally but one coin ſtampt upon the occaſion, which is made a preſent to the perſon who is celebrated on it: by this means the whole frame is in his own *cuſtody.* *Addiſon.*

3. Defence; preſervation; ſecurity.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ſhips for the *cuſtody* of the narrow ſeas. *Bacon.*

CU'STOM, kůs'-tům. *n. ſ.* [*couſtume*, Fr.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

Blood and deſtruction ſhall be ſo in uſe,
That mothers ſhall but ſmile when they behold
Their infants quarter'd by the hands of war;
All pity choak'd with *cuſtom* of fell deeds. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Cuſtom, a greater power than nature, ſeldom fails to make them worſhip. *Locke.*

2. Faſhion; common way of acting.

And the prieſt's *cuſtom* with the people was, that when any man offered ſacrifice, the prieſt's ſervant came, while the fleſh was in ſeething, with a fleſh-hook of three teeth in his hands. 1 *Sam.* ii.

3. Eſtabliſhed manner.

According to the *cuſtom* of the prieſt's office, his lot was to burn inceaſe when he went into the temple of the Lord. *Luke*, i.

4. Practice of buying of certain perſons.

You ſay he is aſſiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *cuſtom*, but not your votes. *Addiſon.*

5. Application from buyers: as, *this trader has good* cuſtom.

6. [In law.] A law or right not written, which, being eſtabliſhed by long uſe, and the conſent of our anceſtors, has been, and is daily, practiſed. We cannot ſay that this or that is a *cuſtom*, except we can juſtify that it hath continued ſo one hundred years; yet, becauſe that is hard to prove, it is enough for the proof of a *cuſtom*, if two or more can depoſe that they heard their fathers ſay, that it was a *cuſtom* all their time; and that their fathers heard their fathers alſo ſay, that it was likewiſe a *cuſtom* in their time. If it is to be proved by record, the continuance of a hundred years will ſerve. *Cuſtom* is either general or particular: general, that which is current through England; particular, is that which belongs to this or that county; as gavelkind to Kent, or this or that lordſhip, city, or town. *Cuſtom* differs from preſcription; for *cuſtom* is common to more, and preſcription is particular to this or that man: preſcription may be for a far ſhorter time than *cuſtom.* *Cowell.*

7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported.

The reſidue of theſe ordinary finances be caſual or uncertain, as be the eſcheats and forfeitures, the *cuſtoms*, butlerage, and impoſts. *Bacon.*

Thoſe commodities may be diſperſed, after having paid the *cuſtoms* in England. *Temple.*

Cuſtoms to ſteal is ſuch a trivial thing,
That 'tis their charter to defraud their king. *Dryd.*

Strabo tells you, that Britain bore heavy taxes, eſpecially the *cuſtoms* on the importation of the Gallick trade. *Arbuthnot.*

Cu'stomhouse, kůs'-tům-hous. *n. ſ.* The houſe where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Some *cuſtomhouſe* officers, birds of paſſage, and oppreſſive thrifty ſquires, are the only thriving people amongſt us. *Swift.*

Cu'stomably, kůs'-tům-ůb-lỷ. *adj.* [from *cuſtom.*] Common; habitual; frequent.

Cu'stomableness, kůs'-tům-ůbl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *cuſtomable.*]

1. Frequency; habit.
2. Conformity to cuſtom.

Cu'stomably, kůs'-tům-ůb-lỷ. *adv.* from *cuſtomable.*] According to cuſtom.

Kingdoms have *cuſtomably* been carried away by right of ſucceſſion, according to proximity of blood. *Hayward.*

Cu'stomarily, kůs'-tům-ůr-i-lỷ. *adv.* [from *cuſtomary.*] Habitually; commonly.

To call God to witneſs truth, or a lye perhaps, or to appeal to him on every trivial occaſion, in common diſcourſe, *cuſtomarily* without conſideration, is one of the higheſt indignities and affronts that can be offered him. *Ray.*

Cu'stomariness, kůs'-tům-ůr-i-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *cuſtomary.*] Frequency; commonneſs; frequent occurrence.

A vice which for its guilt may juſtify the ſharpeſt, and for its *cuſtomarineſs* the frequenteſt, invectives which can be made againſt it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Cu'stomary, kůs'-tům-ůr-ỷ. *adj.* [from *cuſtom.*]

1. Conformable to eſtabliſhed cuſtom; according to preſcription.

Pray you now, if it may ſtand with the tune of your voices, that I may be conſul: I have here the *cuſtomary* gown. *Shakeſp.*

Several ingenious perſons, whoſe aſſiſtance might be conducive to the advance of real and uſeful knowledge, lay under the prejudices of education and *cuſtomary* belief. *Glanville's Sceſis.*

2. Habitual.

We ſhould avoid the profane and irreverent uſe of God's name, by curſing, or *cuſtomary* ſwearing; and take heed of the neglect of his worſhip, or any thing belonging to it. *Tillotſon.*

3. Uſual; wonted.

Ev'n now I met him
With *cuſtomary* compliment, when he,
Waſting his eyes to th' contrary, and falling
A lip of much contempt, ſpeeds from me. *Shak.*

Cu'stomed, kŭs'-tŭmd. *adj.* [from *cuſtom.*] Uſual; common; that to which we are accuſtomed.]

No nat'ral exhalation in the ſky,
No common wind, no *cuſtomed* event,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cauſe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns.
Shakeſp. King John.

Cu'stomer, kŭs'-tŭm-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *cuſtom.*]

1. One who frequents any place of ſale for the ſake of purchaſing.

One would think it Overdone's houſe; for here be many old *cuſtomers*. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

A wealthy poet takes more pains to hire
A flattering audience, than poor tradeſmen do
To perſuade *cuſtomers* to buy their goods. *Roſcom.*

Lord Strut has beſpoke his liveries at Lewis Baboon's ſhop: Don't you ſee how that old fox ſteals away your *cuſtomers*, and turns you out of your buſineſs every day? *Arbuthnot.*

Thoſe papers are grown a neceſſary part in coffeehouſe furniture, and may be read by *cuſtomers* of all ranks for curioſity or amuſement. *Swift.*

I ſhewed you a piece of black and white ſtuff, juſt ſent from the dyer, which you were pleaſed to approve of, and be my *cuſtomer* for. *Swift.*

2. A common woman. This ſenſe is now obſolete.

I marry her!—What, a *cuſtomer*? Pr'ythee bear ſome charity to my wit; do not think it ſo unwholeſome. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Cu'strel, kŭs'-trĭl. *n. ſ.*

1. A buckler-bearer.
2. A veſſel for holding wine. *Ainſworth.*

To **CUT**, kŭt'. pret. *cut.* part. paſſ. *cut.* [probably from the French *couteau* a knife.]

1. To penetrate with an edged inſtrument; to divide any continuity by a ſharp edge.

Ah, *cut* my lace aſunder,
That my great heart may have ſome ſcope to bear,
Or elſe I ſwoon with this dead killing news.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,
The ſword of juſtice *cuts* upon the knot,
And ſevers 'em for ever. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Some I have *cut* away with ſciſſars.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

2. To hew.

Thy ſervants can ſkill to *cut* timber in Lebanon.
2 Chron. ii.

3. To carve; to make by ſculpture.

Why ſhould a man, whoſe blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandſire *cut* in alabaſter? *Shakeſp.*

The triumphal is defaced by time; but the plan of it is neatly *cut* upon the wall of a neighbouring building. *Addiſon.*

4. To form any thing by cutting.

And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and *cut* it into wires. *Exod.* xxxix. 3.

5. To divide by paſſing through.

Before the whiſtling winds the veſſels fly,
With rapid ſwiftneſs *cut* the liquid way,
And reach Gereſtus at the point of day.
Pope's Odyſſey.

6. To pierce with any uneaſy ſenſation.

The man was *cut* to the heart with theſe conſolations. *Addiſon.*

7. To divide packs of cards.

Supine they in their heav'n remain,
Exempt from paſſion and from pain;
And frankly leave us, human elves,
To *cut* and ſhuffle for ourſelves. *Prior.*

We ſure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourſelves both *cut* and ſhuffled them. *Prior.*

Take a freſh pack, nor is it worth our grieving,
Who *cuts* or ſhuffles with our dirty leaving.
Granville.

8. To interſect; to croſs: as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.

9. *To cut down.* To fell; to hew down.

All the timber whereof was *cut down* in the mountains of Cilicia. *Knolles.*

10. *To cut down.* To excel; to overpower: a low phraſe.

So great is his natural eloquence, that he *cuts down* the fineſt orator, and deſtroys the beſt contrived argument, as ſoon as ever he gets himſelf to be heard. *Addiſon's Count Tariff.*

11. *To cut off.* To ſeparate from the other parts by cutting.

And they caught him, and *cut off* his thumbs.
Jud. i. 6.

12. *To cut off.* To deſtroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely.

All Spain was firſt conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were ſtill increaſed, and the native Spaniards ſtill *cut off*.
Spenſer on Ireland.

Were I king,
I ſhould *cut off* the nobles for their lands.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

This great commander was ſuddenly *cut off* by a fatal ſtroke, given him with a ſmall contemptible inſtrument. *Howel.*

Irenæus was likewiſe *cut off* by martyrdom.
Addiſon.

Ill-fated prince! too negligent of life!
Cut off in the freſh ripening prime of manhood,
Even in the pride of life. *Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

13. *To cut off.* To reſcind; to ſeparate; to take away.

Fetch the will hither, and we ſhall determine
How to *cut off* ſome charge in legacies.
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.

He that *cuts off* twenty years of life,
Cuts off ſo many years of fearing death.
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.

Preſume not on thy God, whoe'er he be:
Thee he regards not, owns not, hath *cut off*
Quite from his people. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The propoſal of a recompence from men, *cuts off* the hopes of future rewards. *Smalridge.*

14. *To cut off.* To intercept; to hinder from union or return.

The king of this iſland, a wiſe man and a great warrior, handled the matter ſo, as he *cut off* their land forces from their ſhips. *Bacon.*

His party was ſo much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be *cut off*. *Clarendon.*

15. *To cut off.* To put an end to; to obviate.

To *cut off* contentions, commiſſioners were appointed to make certain the limits. *Hayward.*

To *cut off* all further mediation and interpoſition, the king conjured him to give over all thoughts of excuſe. *Clarendon.*

It may compoſe our unnatural feuds, and *cut off* frequent occaſions of brutal rage and intemperance. *Addiſon.*

16. *To cut off.* To withhold.

We are concerned to *cut off* all occaſion from thoſe who ſeek occaſion, that they may have whereof to accuſe us. *Rogers.*

17. *To cut off.* To preclude.

Every one who lives in the practice of any voluntary ſin, actually *cuts* himſelf *off* from the benefits and profeſſion of chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*

This only object of my real care,
Cut off from hope, abandon'd to deſpair,
In ſome few poſting fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love, and from
the world. *Prior.*

Why ſhould thoſe who wait at altars be *cut off* from partaking in the general benefits of law, or of nature? *Swift.*

18. *To cut off.* To interrupt; to ſilence.

It is no grace to a judge to ſhew quickneſs of conceit in *cutting off* evidence or counſel too ſhort.
Bacon.

19. *To cut off.* To apoſtrophiſe; to abbreviate.

No vowel can be *cut off* before another, when we cannot ſink the pronunciation of it. *Dryden.*

20. *To cut out.* To ſhape; to form.

By the pattern of mine own thoughts I *cut out* the purity of his. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I, for my part, do not like images *cut out* in juniper, or other garden ſtuff: they be for children.
Bacon.

There is a large table at Montmorancy *cut out* of the thickneſs of a vine ſtock. *Temple.*

The antiquaries being but indifferent taylors, they wrangle prodigiouſly about the *cutting out* the toga. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

They have a large foreſt *cut out* into walks, extremely thick and gloomy. *Addiſon.*

21. *To cut out.* To ſcheme; to contrive.

Having a moſt pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own foreſt, he had work enough *cut* him *out* to extinguiſh it. *Howel.*

Every man had *cut out* a place for himſelf in his own thoughts: I could reckon up in our army two or three lord-treaſurers. *Addiſon.*

22. *To cut out.* To adapt.

You know I am not *cut out* for writing a treatiſe, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly.
Rymer.

23. *To cut out.* To debar.

I am *cut out* from any thing but common acknowledgments, or common diſcourſe. *Pope.*

24. *To cut out.* To excel; to outdo.

25. *To cut ſhort.* To hinder from proceeding by ſudden interruption.

Thus much he ſpoke, and more he would have
ſaid,
But the ſtern hero turn'd aſide his head,
And *cut* him *ſhort.* *Dryden's Æneid.*

Achilles *cut* him *ſhort*; and thus replied,
My worth, allow'd in words, is in effect denied.
Dryden.

26. *To cut ſhort.* To abridge: as, *the ſoldiers were* cut ſhort *of their pay.*

27. *To cut up.* To divide an animal into convenient pieces.

The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the *cutting* him *up*, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a ſenſual man. *L'Eſtrange.*

28. *To cut up.* To eradicate.

Who *cut up* mallows by the buſhes, and juniperroots for their meat. *Job.*

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. *Locke.*

To **Cut**, kŭt'. *v. n.*

1. To make way by dividing; to divide by paſſing through.

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard ſubſtances, which infants, by a natural inſtinct, affect. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To perform the operation of lithotomy.

He ſaved the lives of thouſands by his manner of *cutting* for the ſtone. *Pope.*

3. To interfere: as, a horſe that *cuts.*

Cut, kŭt'. *part. adj.* Prepared for uſe: a metaphor from hewn timber.

Sets of phraſes, *cut* and dry,
Evermore thy tongue ſupply. *Swift.*

Cut, kŭt'. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.]

1. The action of a ſharp or edged inſtrument; the blow of an ax or ſword.
2. The impreſſion or ſeparation of continuity, made by an edge or ſharp inſtrument: diſtinguiſhed from that made by perforation with a pointed inſtrument.
3. A wound made by cutting.

Sharp weapons, according to the force, *cut* into the bone many ways; which *cuts* are called *ſedes*, and are reckoned among the fractures. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. A channel made by art.

This great *cut* or ditch Seſoſtris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolomeus Philadelphus, purpoſed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let the Red Sea into the Mediterranean. *Knolles.*

5. A part cut off from the reſt.

Suppoſe a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned ſo many foot. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

6. A ſmall particle; a ſhred.

It hath a number of ſhort *cuts* or ſhreddings, which may be better called wiſhes than prayers. *Hooker.*

7. A lot made by cutting a ſtick.

My lady Zelmane and my daughter Mopſa may draw *cuts*, and the ſhorteſt *cut* ſpeak firſt. *Sidney.*

A man may as reaſonably draw *cuts* for his tenets, and regulate his perſuaſion by the caſt of a die. *Locke.*

8. A near paſſage, by which ſome angle is cut off.

The ignorant took heart to enter upon this great calling, and inſtead of their cutting their way to it through the knowledge of the tongues, the fathers, and councils, they have taken another and a ſhorter *cut*. *South.*

There is a ſhorter *cut*, an eaſier paſſage. *Decay of Piety.*

The evidence of my ſenſe is ſimple and immediate, and therefore I have but a ſhorter *cut* thereby to the aſſent to the truth of the things ſo evidenced. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

But the gentleman would needs ſee me part of my way, and carry me a ſhort *cut* through his own ground, which ſaved me half a mile's riding. *Swift's Examiner.*

9. A picture cut or carved upon a ſtamp of wood or copper, and impreſſed from it.

In this form, according to his deſcription, he is ſet forth in the prints or *cuts* of martyrs by Cevallerius. *Brown.*

It is, I believe, uſed improperly by *Addiſon*.

Madam Dacier, from ſome old *cuts* of Terence, fancies that the larva or perſona of the Roman actors was not only a vizard for the face, but had falſe hair to it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

10. The ſtamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impreſſed.
11. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

How can the muſe her aid impart,
Unſkill'd in all the terms of art?
Or in harmonious numbers put
The deal, the ſhuffle, and the *cut*? *Swift.*

12. Faſhion; form; ſhape; manner of cutting into ſhape.

Their clothes are after ſuch a Pagan *cut* too,
That, ſure, they've worn out Chriſtendom.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

His tawny beard was th' equal grace
Both of his wiſdom and his face;
In *cut* and dye ſo like a tile,
A ſudden view it would beguile. *Hudibras.*

They were ſo familiarly acquainted with him, as to know the very *cut* of his beard. *Stillingfleet.*

Children love breeches, not for their *cut* or eaſe, but becauſe the having them is a mark or ſtep towards manhood. *Locke.*

A third deſires you to obſerve well the toga on ſuch a reverſe, and aſks you whether you can in conſcience believe the ſleeve of it to be of the true Roman *cut*. *Addiſon.*

Sometimes an old fellow ſhall wear this or that ſort of *cut* in his cloaths with great integrity. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Wilt thou buy there ſome high heads of the neweſt *cut* for my daughter? *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

13. It ſeems anciently to have ſignified a fool or cully. To *cut* ſtill ſignifies to *cheat*, in low language.

Send her money, knight: if thou haſt her not in the end, call me *cut*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

14. *Cut and long tail.* A proverbial expreſſion for men of all kinds. It is borrowed from dogs.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.——Ay, that I will, come *cut and long tail*, under the degree of a ſquire. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

At quintin he,
In honour of this bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee:
Come *cut and long tail*; for there be
Six bachelors as bold as he.
Ben Jonſon's Underwood.

CUTA'NEOUS, ků-tå'-nyus. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Lat.] Relating to the ſkin.

This ſerous, nutritious maſs is more readily circulated into the *cutaneous* or remoteſt parts of the body. *Floyer on Humours.*

Some ſorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occaſioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits and farinaceous ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot.*

CU'TICLE, ků'-tìkl. *n. ſ.* [*cuticula*, Lat.]

1. The firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin. This is that ſoft ſkin which riſes in a bliſter upon any burning, or the application of a bliſtering plaſter. It ſticks cloſe to the ſurface of the true ſkin, to which it is alſo tied by the veſſels which nouriſh it, though they are ſo ſmall as not to be ſeen. When the ſcarf-ſkin is examined with a microſcope, it appears to be made up of ſeveral lays of exceeding ſmall ſcales. *Quincy.*

In each of the very fingers there are bones and griſtles, and ligaments and membranes, and muſcles and tendons, and nerves and arteries, and veins and ſkin, and *cuticle* and nail. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. A thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor.

When any ſaline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, and let cool, the ſalt concretes in regular figures; which argues that the particles of the ſalt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal diſtances in rank and file. *Newton's Opticks.*

CUTI'CULAR, ků-tìk'-ů-lůr. *adj.* [from *cutis*, Lat.] Belonging to the ſkin.

CUTH, kůth', ſignifies knowledge or ſkill. So *Cuthwin* is a knowing conqueror; *Cuthred*, a knowing counſellor; *Cuthbert*, famous for ſkill. Much of the ſame nature are Sophocles and Sophianus. *Gibſon's Camden.*

CU'TLASS, kůt'-lås. *n. ſ.* [*coutelas*, Fr. This word is written ſometimes *cutlace*, ſometimes *cuttleax*; in *Shakeſpeare*, *curtleaxe*; and in *Pope*, *cutlaſh*.] A broad cutting ſword: the word is much in uſe among the ſeamen.

Were 't not better
That I did ſuit me all points like a man?
A gallant *curtleaxe* upon my thigh,
A boar-ſpear in my hand. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

To the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat porkets ſlept beneath the ſun;
Of two his *cutlaſh* launch'd the ſpouting blood,
Theſe quarter'd, ſing'd, and fix'd on forks of wood.
Pope.

CU'TLER, kůt'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [*coutelier*, Fr.] One who makes or ſells knives.

A paultry ring
That ſhe did give, whoſe poeſy was
For all the world like *cutlers* poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. *Shak.*

In a bye *cutler's* ſhop he bought a tenpenny knife: ſo cheap was the inſtrument of this great attempt. *Wotton.*

He choſe no other inſtrument than an ordinary knife, which he bought of a common *cutler*. *Clarendon.*

CU'TPURSE, kůt'-půrs. *n. ſ.* [*cut* and *purſe*.] One who ſteals by the method of cutting purſes: a common practice when men wore their purſes at their girdles, as was once the cuſtom. A thief; a robber.

To have an open ear, a quick eye, and a nimble hand, is neceſſary for a *cutpurſe*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

A vice of kings,
A *cutpurſe* of the empire and the rule,
That from a ſhelf the precious diadem ſtole,
And put it in his pocket. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Was there no felony, no bawd,
Cutpurſe, nor burglary abroad? *Hudibras.*

If we could imagine a whole nation to be *cutpurſes* and robbers, would there then be kept that ſquare dealing and equity in ſuch a monſtrous den of thieves? *Bentley's Sermons.*

CU'TTER, kůt'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *cut*.]

1. An agent or inſtrument that cuts any thing.
2. A nimble boat that cuts the water.
3. [*Inciſores*.] The teeth that cut the meat.

The molares, or grinders, are behind, neareſt the centre of motion, becauſe there is a greater ſtrength or force required to chew the meat than to bite a piece; and the *cutters* before, that they may be ready to cut off a morſel from any ſolid food, to be tranſmitted to the grinders. *Ray on the Creation.*

4. An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the ſum paid upon them; and then caſts the ſame into the court to be written upon. *Cowell.*

CU'T-THROAT, kůt'-thrŏt. *n. ſ.* [*cut* and *throat*.] A ruffian; a murderer; a butcher of men; an aſſaſſin.

Will you then ſuffer theſe robbers, *cut-throats*, baſe people, gathered out of all the corners of Chriſtendom, to waſte your countries, ſpoil your cities, murder your people, and trouble all your ſeas? *Knolles.*

Perhaps the *cut-throat* may rather take his copy from the Pariſian maſſacre, one of the horrideſt inſtances of barbarous inhumanity that ever was known. *South.*

The ruffian robbers by no juſtice aw'd,
And unpaid *cut-throat* ſoldiers, are abroad;
Thoſe venal ſouls, who, harden'd in each ill,
To ſave complaints and proſecution, kill.
Dryden's Juvenal.

CU'T-THROAT, kůt'-thrŏt. *adj.* Cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

If to take above fifty in the hundred be extremity, this in truth can be none other than *cutthroat* and abominable dealing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

CU'TTING, kůt'-tìng. *n. ſ.* [from *cut*.] A piece cut off; a chop.

The burning of the *cuttings* of vines, and caſting them upon land, doth much good. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Many are propagated above ground by ſlips or *cuttings*. *Ray.*

CU'TTLE, kůt'l. *n. ſ.* [*ſepia*.] A fiſh, which, when he is purſued by a fiſh of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and eſcapes.

It is ſomewhat ſtrange, that the blood of all birds, and beaſts, and fiſhes, ſhould be of a red colour, and only the blood of the *cuttle* ſhould be as black as ink. *Bacon.*

He that uſes many words for the explaining any ſubject, doth, like the *cuttle* fiſh, hide himſelf for the moſt part in his own ink. *Ray on the Creation.*

Cu'ttle, kůt'l. *n. ſ.* [from *cuttle.*] A foul-mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. *Hanmer.*

Away, you cutpurſe raſcal; you filthy bung, away: by this wine I'll thruſt my knife in your mouldy chaps, if you play the ſaucy *cuttle* with me. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Cy'cle, sŷ'kl. *n. ſ.* [*ſyclus*, Lat. κύκλος.]

1. A circle.

2. A round of time; a ſpace in which the ſame revolutions begin again; a periodical ſpace of time.

We do more commonly uſe theſe words, ſo as to ſtile a leſſer ſpace a *cycle*, and a greater by the name of period; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large period the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

3. A method, or account of a method, continued till the ſame courſe begins again.

We thought we ſhould not attempt an unacceptable work, if here we endeavoured to preſent our gardeners with a complete *cycle* of what is requiſite to be done throughout every month of the year. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

How build, unbuild, contrive
To ſave appearances; how gird the ſphere
With centrick and excentrick, ſcribbled o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb! *Milton.*

CY'CLOID, sŷ'-kloid. *n. ſ.* [from κυκλοειδὴς, of κύκλος, and εἶδος ſhape.] A geometrical curve, of which the geneſis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail deſcribes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

Cyclo'idal, sŷ-kloi'-dål. *adj.* [from *cycloid.*] Relating to a cycloid; as the *cycloidal* ſpace, is the ſpace contained between the cycloid and its ſubſtance. *Chambers.*

Cyclopædi'a, sŷ-klô-pê-dî'-å. *n. ſ.* [κύκλος and παιδεία.] A circle of knowledge; a courſe of the ſciences.

Cy'gnet, sîg'-nît. *n. ſ.* [from *cycnus*, Lat.] A young ſwan.

I am the *cygnet* to this pale faint ſwan,
Who chaunts a doleful hymn to his own death. *Shakeſp. King John.*

So doth the ſwan her downy *cygnets* ſave,
Keeping them priſ'ners underneath her wings. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Cygnets, from grey, turn white. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Young *cygnets* are good meat, if fatted with oats; but, fed with weeds, they taſte fiſhy. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

CY'LINDER, sîl'-în-důr. *n. ſ.* [κύλινδρον.] A body having two flat ſurfaces and one circular.

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the *cylinder*, may be eaſily found. *Wilkins.*

The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of compartments, baſes, pedeſtals, plots, and buildings; your *cylinder*, for vaulted turrets, and round buildings. *Peacham.*

Cyli'ndrical, sŷ-lîn'-drî-kål. } *adj.* [from
Cyli'ndrick, sŷ-lîn'-drîk. } *cylinder.*]
Partaking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder.

Minera ferri ſtalactitia, when ſeveral of the *cylindrick* ſtriæ are contiguous, and grow together into one ſheaf, is called bruſhiron ore. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Obſtructions muſt be moſt incident to ſuch parts of the body where the circulation and the elaſtick fibres are both ſmalleſt, and thoſe glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into *cylindrical* canals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Cyma'r, sŷ-mår'. *n. ſ.* [properly written *ſimar.*] A ſlight covering; a ſcarf.

Her comely limbs compos'd with decent care,
Her body ſhaded with a ſlight *cymar*;
Her boſom to the view was only bare. *Dryden.*

CYMA'TIUM, sŷ-må'-ſhům. *n. ſ.* [Lat. from κυμάτιον a little wave.] A member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. There are two ſorts, of which one is hollow below, as the other is above. *Harris.*

In a cornice, the gola, or *cymatium* of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a noble ſhow by their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

Cy'mbal, sîm'-bål. *n. ſ.* [*cymbalum*, Lat.] A muſical inſtrument.

The trumpets, ſackbuts, pſalteries and fifes,
Tabors and *cymbals*, and the ſhouting Romans,
Make the ſun dance. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

If mirth ſhould fail, I'll buſy her with cares,
Silence her clamorous voice with louder wars;
Trumpets and drums ſhall fright her from the throne,
As ſounding *cymbals* aid the lab'ring moon. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Cyna'nthropy, sŷ-nån'-thrô-pŷ. *n. ſ.* [κυων κυνος, and ανθρωπος.] A ſpecies of madneſs in which men have the qualities of dogs.

Cynarcto'machy, sŷ-nårk-tô'-måk-ŷ. [κυων, αρκτὸς, μαχὴ.] A word coined by *Butler*, to denote bear-baiting with a dog.

That ſome occult deſign doth lie
In bloody *cynarctomachy*,
Is plain enough to him that knows
How ſaints lead brothers by the noſe. *Hudibras.*

Cynege'ticks, sŷ-nê-jêt'-îks. *n. ſ.* [κυνεγητικα.] The art of hunting; the art of training and hunting with dogs.

There are extant, in Greek, four books of *cynegeticks*, or venation. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Cy'nical, sîn'-îk-ål. } *adj.* [κύνικος.] Having
Cy'nick, sîn'-îk. } the qualities of a dog;
curriſh; brutal; ſnarling; ſatirical.

He doth believe that ſome new-fangled wit (it is his *cynical* phraſe) will ſome time or other find out his art. *Wilkins.*

Cy'nick, sîn'-nîk. *n. ſ.* [κύνικος.] A philoſopher of the ſnarling or curriſh ſort; a follower of Diogenes; a rude man; a ſnarler; a miſanthrope.

How vilely doth this *cynick* rhime!—
Get you hence, ſirrah; ſaucy fellow, hence. *Shak.*

Without theſe precautions the man degenerates into a *cynick*, the woman into a coquette; the man grows ſullen and moroſe, the woman impertinent and fantaſtical. *Addiſon.*

Cy'nosure, sŷ'-nô-ſůr. *n. ſ.* [from κύνος ουρα.] The ſtar near the north pole, by which ſailors ſteer.

Towers and battlements it ſees
Boſom'd high in tufted trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies,
The *cynoſure* of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

Cy'on, sî'-ůn. See **Cion**.

Gather *cyons* for graffs before the buds ſprout. *Evelyn.*

Cy'press-tree, sŷ'-průs-trê. *n. ſ.* [*cupreſſus*, Lat.]

1. The *cypreſs* is a tall ſtraight tree, produced with great difficulty. Its fruit is of no uſe; its leaves are bitter, and the very ſmell and ſhade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made uſe of it at funerals, and in mournful ceremonies. The *cypreſs-tree* is always green, and never either rots or is worm-eaten. *Calmet.*

In ivory coffers I have ſtuff'd my crowns;
In *cypreſs* cheſts my arras counterpanes. *Shakeſp.*

He taketh the *cypreſs* and the oak, which he ſtrengtheneth for himſelf among the trees of the foreſt. *Iſa.* xliv. 14.

Poplars and alders ever quivering play'd,
And nodding *cypreſs* form'd a fragrant ſhade. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Being anciently uſed in funerals, it is the emblem of mourning.

Poiſon be their drink,
Their ſweeteſt ſhade a grove of *cypreſs* trees. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Cy'prus, sŷ'-průs. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from the place where it was made; or corruptly from *cypreſs*, as being uſed in mourning.] A thin tranſparent black ſtuff.

Lawn as white as driven ſnow,
Cyprus black as e'er was crow. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

A *cyprus*, not a boſom,
Hides my poor heart! *Shakeſp.*

CYST, sîst'. } *n. ſ.* [κυςις.] A bag con-
CY'STIS, sîs'-tîs. } taining ſome morbid
matter.

In taking it out, the *cyſtis* broke, and ſhewed itſelf by its matter to be a meliceris. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

There may be a conſumption, with a purulent ſpitting, when the vomica is contained in a *cyſt* or bag; upon the breaking of which the patient is commonly ſuffocated. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Cy'stick, sîs'-tîk. *adj.* [from *cyſt* a bag.] Contained in a bag.

The bile is of two ſorts: the *cyſtick*, or that contained in the gall-bladder, a ſort of repoſitory for the gall; or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver. *Arbuthnot.*

Cysto'tomy, sîs-tôt'-tô-mŷ. *n. ſ.* [κύςις and τέμνω.] The act or practice of opening incyſted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZAR, zå'r. *n. ſ.* [a Sclavonian word, written more properly *tzar.*] The title of the emperour of Ruſſia.

Czari'na, zå-rî'-nå. *n. ſ.* [from *czar.*] The empreſs of Ruſſia.

D.

D, Is a conſonant nearly approaching in ſound to T, but formed by a ſtronger appulſe of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The ſound of D in *Engliſh* is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CAPO, då kå'-pô. [Ital.] A term in muſick, which ſignifying from the head or the beginning, means that the firſt part of the tune ſhould be repeated at the concluſion.

To DAB, dåb'. *v. a.* [*dauber*, Fr.] To ſtrike gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt.

A ſore ſhould never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint. *Sharp.*

DAB, dåb'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmall lump of any thing.
2. A blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft.
3. Something moiſt or ſlimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artiſt; a man expert at ſomething. This is not uſed in writing.
5. A kind of ſmall flat fiſh.

Of flat fiſh there are rays, flowks, *dabs*, plaice. *Carew.*

DA'B-CHICK, dåb'-tshik. *n. ſ.* A ſmall water fowl, called likewiſe *Dobchick*, and *Didapper*, and *Dipchick*. *Colymbus.* *Ray.*

A *dab-chick* waddles through the copſe
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE, dåb'l. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dut.] To ſmear; to daub; to ſpatter; to beſprinkle; to wet.

A ſhadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

I ſcarified, and *dabbled* the wound with oil of turpentine. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Mean while the South, riſing with *dabbled* wings,
A ſable cloud athwart the welkin flings. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE, dåb'l. *v. n.*

1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.

Neither will a ſpirit, that dwells with ſtars, *dabble* in this impurer mud. *Glanville's Apol.*

The little one complained of her legs, that ſhe could neither ſwim nor *dabble* with them. *L'Eſtr.*

But when he found the boys at play,
And ſaw them *dabbling* in their clay,
He ſtood behind a ſtall to lurk,
And mark the progreſs of their work. *Swift.*

2. To do any thing in a ſlight, ſuperficial, or ſhallow manner; to tamper.

Shakeſpeare ſhall be put into your hands, as clear and as fair as it came out of them: though you, I think, have been *dabbling* here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the writer and the printer, and left every thing ſtanding. *Atterbury to Pope.*

DA'BBLER, dåb'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *dabble.*]

1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without maſtery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a ſuperficial meddler.

He dares not complain of the tooth-ach, leſt our *dabblers* in politicks ſhould be ready to ſwear againſt him for diſaffection. *Swift.*

DACE, då's. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation: in moſt provinces called *dare*. *Leuciſcus.*] A ſmall river fiſh, reſembling a roach, but leſs.

Let me live harmleſsly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling place;
Where I may ſee my quill or cork down ſink
With eager bite of pearch, or bleak, or *dace.* *Walton.*

DA'CTYLE, dåk'-til. *n. ſ.* [δακτυλος a finger.] A poetical foot conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort, like the joints of a finger; as *cāndĭdŭs.*

DAD, dåd'. }
DA'DDY, dåd'-dŷ. } *n. ſ.* [The child's way of expreſſing *father*. It is remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as firſt taught to children, is compounded of *a* and *t*, or the kindred letter *d*, differently placed; as *tad*, Welſh; ατλα, Gr. *atta*, Gothick; *tata*, Lat.] Father.

I was never ſo bethumpt with words,
Since firſt I call'd my brother's father *dad.* *Shak.*

His loving mother left him to my care;
Fine child, as like his *dad* as he could ſtare! *Gay.*

To DADE, dåd'. *v. a.* To hold up by a leading ſtring.

The little children when they learn to go,
By painful mothers *daded* to and fro. *Drayton.*

DÆ'DAL, dê'-dål. *adj.* [*dædalus*, Lat.]

1. Various; variegated.
2. Skilful: this is not the true meaning, nor ſhould be imitated.

Nor hath
The *dædal* hand of Nature only pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace. *Philips.*

DA'FFODIL, dåf'-fô-dil.
DAFFODI'LLY, dåf'-fô-dil'-lŷ.
DAFFODOWNDI'LLY, dåf'-fô-down-dil'-lŷ. }
n. ſ. [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *aſphodelus.*]

This plant hath a lily-flower, conſiſting of one leaf, which is bell-ſhaped, and cut into ſix ſegments, which incircle its middle like a crown; but the empalement, which commonly riſes out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundiſh fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts; is divided into three cells, and full of roundiſh ſeeds. *Miller.*

Strew me the green ground with *daffodowndillies*,
And cowſlips, and kingcups, and loved lilies. *Spenſer.*

Bid amaranthus all his beauty ſhed,
And *daffodillies* fill their cups with tears,
To ſtrew the laureat herſe where Lycid lies. *Milt.*

The daughters of the flood have ſearch'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head:
The ſhort narciſſus, and fair *daffodil*,
Pancies to pleaſe the ſight, and caſſia ſweet to ſmell. *Dryden.*

To DAFT, dåft'. *v. a.* [contracted from *do aft*; that is, to *throw back*, to *throw off.*] To toſs aſide; to put away with contempt; to throw away ſlightly. Not now in uſe.

The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that *daft* the world aſide,
And bid it paſs. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

I would ſhe had beſtow'd this dotage on me: I would have *daft* all other reſpects, and made her half myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

DAG, dåg'. *n. ſ.* [*dague*, Fr.]

1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a piſtol: ſo called from ſerving the purpoſes of a dagger, being carried ſecretly, and doing miſchief ſuddenly. It is in neither ſenſe now uſed.

To DAG, dåg'. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To daggle; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.

DA'GGER, dåg'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*dague*, Fr.]

1. A ſhort ſword; a poniard.

She ran to her ſon's *dagger*, and ſtruck herſelf a mortal wound. *Sidney.*

This ſword a *dagger* had his page,
That was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him ſo
As dwarfs upon knights-errant do. *Hudibras.*

He ſtrikes himſelf with his *dagger*; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he ſtabs him, and breaks the *dagger* on one of his ribs. *Addiſon.*

2. [In fencing ſchools.] A blunt blade of iron with a baſket hilt, uſed for defence.
3. [With printers.] The obelus; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as [†].

DA'GGERSDRAWING, dåg''-ůrz-drå'-ing. *n. ſ.* [*dagger* and *draw.*] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

They always are at *daggerſdrawing*,
And one another clapperclawing. *Hudibras.*

I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *daggersdrawing*, till one deſired to know the ſubject of the quarrel. *Swift.*

To DA'GGLE, dåg'l. *v. a.* [from *dag* dew; a word, according to Mr. *Lye*, derived from the Daniſh; according to *Skinner*, from ꝺaᵹ ſprinkled, or ꝺeaᵹan to dip. They are probably all of the ſame root.] To dip negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to beſprinkle.

To DA'GGLE, dåg'l. *v. n.* To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.

Nor like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetch and carry ſing-ſong up and down. *Pope.*

DA'GGLEDTAIL, dåg'ld-tål. [*daggle* and *tail.*] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud; beſpattered.

The gentlemen of wit and pleaſure are apt to be choaked at the ſight of ſo many *daggledtail* parſons, that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

DA'ILY, då'-lŷ. *adj.* [ꝺæᵹlıc, Sax.] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; quotidian.

Much are we bound to heaven
In *daily* thanks, that gave us ſuch a prince. *Shak.*

Ceaſe, man of woman born! to hope relief
From *daily* trouble, and continued grief. *Prior.*

DAI'LY, då'-lŷ. *adv.* Every day; very often.

Let that man with better ſenſe adviſe,
That of the world leaſt part to us is read;
And *daily* how through hardy enterprize
Many great regions are diſcovered. *Fairy Queen.*

A man with whom I converſed almoſt *daily* for years together. *Dryden.*

DAI'NTILY, då'n-ti-lŷ. *adv.* [from *dainty.*]

1. Elegantly; delicately.

Truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not ſhew the maſks and mummeries and triumphs of the world, half ſo ſtately and *daintily* as candle-light. *Bacon.*

2. Deliciouſly; pleaſantly.

There is no region on earth ſo *daintily* watered, with ſuch great navigable rivers. *Howel's Vocal F.*

Thoſe young ſuitors had been accuſtomed to nothing but to ſleep well, and fare *daintily*.
Broome's View of Epick Poems.

3. Nicely; ceremoniouſly; ſcrupulouſly.

4. Squeamiſhly; faſtidiouſly.

Da'intiness, då̂'n-tî-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *dainty*.]

1. Delicacy; ſoftneſs.

What ſhould yet thy palate pleaſe?
Daintineſs and ſofter eaſe,
Sleeked limbs and fineſt blood? *Ben Jonſon.*

2. Elegance; nicety.

The duke exceeded in the *daintineſs* of his leg and foot, and the earl in the fine ſhape of his hands. *Wotton.*

3. Delicacy; deliciouſneſs.

It was more notorious for the *daintineſs* of the proviſion which he ſerved in it, than for the maſſineſs of the diſh. *Hakewill on Providence.*

4. Squeamiſhneſs; faſtidiouſneſs.

Of ſand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath diſcourſed without any *daintineſs*. *Wotton.*

5. Ceremoniouſneſs; ſcrupuloſity.

DA'INTY, då̂'n-tŷ. *adj.* [derived by *Skinner* from *dain*, an old French word for *delicate*; which yet I cannot find in dictionaries.]

1. Pleaſing to the palate; of exquiſite taſte; delicious.

Higher concoction is required for ſweetneſs, or pleaſure of taſte, and therefore all your *dainty* plumbs are a little dry. *Bacon.*

2. Delicate; of acute ſenſibility; nice; ſqueamiſh; ſoft; luxurious; tender.

This is the ſloweſt, yet the *daintieſt* ſenſe;
For ev'n the ears of ſuch as have no ſkill
Perceive a diſcord, and conceive offence;
And knowing not what 's good, yet find the ill. *Davies.*

They were a fine and *dainty* people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military. *Bacon.*

3. Scrupulous; ceremonious.

Which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that makes *dainty*,
I'll ſwear hath corns. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Therefore to horſe;
And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But ſhift away. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

4. Elegant; tenderly, languiſhingly, or effeminately beautiful.

My houſe, within the city,
Is richly furniſhed with plate and gold,
Baſons and ewers to lave her *dainty* hands. *Shak.*

Why ſhould ye be ſo cruel to yourſelf,
And to thoſe *dainty* limbs, which nature lent
For gentle uſage and ſoft delicacy? *Milton.*

5. Nice; affectedly fine: in contempt.

Your *dainty* ſpeakers have the curſe,
To plead bad cauſes down to worſe. *Prior.*

Da'inty, då̂'n-tŷ. *n. ſ.*

1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; ſomething of exquiſite taſte.

Be not deſirous of his *dainties*; for they are deceitful meat. *Proverbs*, xxiii. 3.

A worm breedeth in meal, of the ſhape of a large white maggot, which is given as a great *dainty* to nightingales. *Bacon.*

She then produc'd her dairy ſtore,
And unbought *dainties* of the poor. *Dryden.*

The ſhepherd ſwains, with ſure abundance bleſt,
On the fat flock and rural *dainties* feaſt. *Pope.*

2. A word of fondneſs formerly in uſe.

Why, that 's my *dainty*; I ſhall miſs thee:
But yet thou ſhalt have freedom. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

There is a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*, that will take thee thus,
And ſet thee aloft. *Ben Jonſon.*

DA'IRY, då̂'-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *dey*, an old word for milk. Mr. *Lye*.]

1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of Engliſh butter. *Temple.*

2. The place where milk is manufactured.

You have no more worth
Than the coarſe and country fairy,
That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *Ben Jonſon.*

What ſtores my *dairies* and my folds contain!
A thouſand lambs that wander on the plain. *Dryd.*

She in pens his flocks will fold,
And then produce her *dairy* ſtore. *Dryden.*

3. Paſturage; milk farm; ground where milch cattle are kept.

Dairies, being well houſewived, are exceeding commodious. *Bacon.*

Children, in *dairy* countries, do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and fleſh. *Bacon.*

Dai'rymaid, då̂'-rŷ-må̂d. *n. ſ.* [*dairy* and *maid*.] The woman ſervant whoſe buſineſs is to manage the milk.

The pooreſt of the ſex have ſtill an itch
To know their fortunes, equal to the rich:
The *dairymaid* enquires if ſhe ſhall take
The truſty taylor, and the cook forſake. *Dryd.*

Come up quickly, or we ſhall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's *dairymaids*. *Addiſon.*

Da'isy, då̂'-zŷ. *n. ſ.* [ꝺæᵹeꞅeaᵹe day's eye. *Chaucer*.] A ſpring flower.

It hath a perennial root: the ſtalks are naked, and never branch out: the cup of the flower is ſcaly and ſimple, divided into many ſegments to the foot-ſtalk. The flowers are radiated; and the heads, after the petals are fallen off, reſemble obtuſe cones. *Miller.*

When *daiſies* pied, and violets blue,
And lady ſmocks all over white,
And cuckoo buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakeſp.*

As he paſſed, the woods put forth their bloſſoms, the earth her primroſes and *days-eyes*, to behold him. *Howel.*

Now hawthorns bloſſom, now the *daiſies* ſpring;
Now leaves the trees, and flow'rs adorn the ground. *Pope.*

This will find thee picking of *daiſies*, or ſmelling to a lock of hay. *Addiſon.*

Fair-handed Spring unboſoms every grace;
The *daiſy*, primroſe, violer. *Thomſon.*

Dale, då̂'l. *n. ſ.* [*dalei*, Gothick; *dal*, Dut. and Germ.] A low place between hills; a vale; a valley.

Long toſt with ſtorms, and beat with bitter winds,
High over hills, and low adown the *dale*,
She wand'red many a wood, and meaſur'd many a vale. *Fairy Queen.*

Before the downfall of the fairy ſtate,
This *dale*, a pleaſing region, not unbleſt,
This *dale* poſſeſs'd they, and had ſtill poſſeſs'd. *Tickell.*

He ſteals along the lonely *dale*. *Thomſ. Spring.*

Da'lliance, då̀l'-lŷ-å̀ns. *n. ſ.* [from *dally*.]

1. Interchange of careſſes; acts of fondneſs.

Look thou be true: do not give *dalliance*
Too much the rein: the ſtrongeſt oaths are ſtraw
To th' fire i' th' blood. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Nor gentle purpoſe, nor endearing ſmiles,
Wanted; nor youthful *dalliance*, as beſeems
Fair couple link'd in happy nuptial league,
Alone as they. *Milton.*

I'll head my people;
Then think of *dalliance* when the danger 's o'er:
My warlike ſpirits work now another way,
And my ſoul 's tun'd to trumpets. *Dryden.*

2. Conjugal converſation.

The giant, ſelf-diſmayed with the ſound,
Where he with his Dueſſa *dalliance* found,
In haſte came ruſhing forth from inner bow'r. *Fairy Queen.*

That bower not myſtick, where the ſapient king
Held *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian ſpouſe. *Milton.*

Thou claim'ſt me for thy ſire,
And my fair ſon here ſhow'ſt me, the dear pledge
Of *dalliance* had with thee in heav'n. *Milton.*

3. Delay; procraſtination.

Both wind and tide ſtay for this gentleman;
And I, to blame, have held him here too long.—
—Good lord, you uſe this *dalliance* to excuſe
Your breach of promiſe. *Shakeſp.*

Da'llier, då̀l'-lŷ-ů̀r. *n. ſ.* [from *dally*.] A trifler; a fondler.

The daily *dalliers* with pleaſant words, with ſmiling countenances, and with wagers purpoſed to be loſt before they were purpoſed to be made. *Aſcham.*

Da'llop, då̀l'-lů̀p. *n. ſ.* [of unknown etymology.] A tuft, or clump: not in uſe.

Of barley the fineſt and greeneſt ye find,
Leave ſtanding in *dallops* till time ye do bind. *Tuſſer.*

To **DA'LLY**, då̀l'-lŷ. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dut. to trifle.]

1. To trifle; to play the fool; to amuſe one's ſelf with idle play; to loſe time in trifles; to procraſtinate idly.

Take up thy maſter:
If thou ſhouldſt *dally* half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in aſſured loſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He left his cur, and laying hold
Upon his arms, with courage bold
Cried out, 'tis now no time to *dally*,
The enemy begin to rally. *Hudibras.*

We have trifled too long already: it is madneſs to *dally* any longer, when our ſouls are at ſtake. *Calamy's Sermons.*

One hundred thouſand pounds muſt be raiſed; for there is no *dallying* with hunger. *Swift.*

2. To exchange careſſes; to play the wanton; to fondle.

He is not lolling on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation;
Not *dallying* with a brace of courtezans,
But meditating with two deep divines. *Shakeſp.*

3. To ſport; to play; to frolick.

She her airie buildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind, and ſcorns the ſun. *Shakeſp.*

4. To delay.

They that would not be reformed by that correction, wherein he *dallied* with them, ſhall feel a judgment worthy of God. *Wiſdom*, xii. 26.

To **Da'lly**, då̀l'-lŷ. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; to amuſe till a proper opportunity.

He ſet down to perform ſervice, not by the hazard of one ſet battle, but by *dallying* off the time with often ſkirmiſhes. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Dam, då̀m'. *n. ſ.* [from *dame*, which formerly ſignified mother. *Had Nero never been an emperour, ſhulde never his* dame *have be ſlaine. Chaucer.*]

1. The mother: uſed of beaſts, or other animals not human.

The *dam* runs lowing up and down,
Looking the way her harmleſs young one went,
And can do nought but wail her darling loſs. *Shak.*

Mother, ſays a ſick kite, let me have your prayers.—Alas, my child, ſays the *dam*, which of the gods ſhall I go to? *L'Eſtrange.*

Birds bring but one morſel of meat at a time, and have not fewer, it may be, than ſeven or eight young in the neſt together, which, at the return of their *dams*, do all at once, with equal greedineſs, hold up their heads and gape. *Ray.*

2. A human mother, in contempt or deteſtation.

This brat is none of mine;
It is the iſſue of Polixena:
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Dam, då̀m'. *n. ſ.* [*dam*, Dut.] A mole or bank to confine water.

As when the ſea breaks o'er its bounds,
And overflows the level grounds,
Thoſe banks and *dams*, that like a ſkreen
Did keep it out, now keep it in. *Hudibras.*

Not with ſo fierce a rage the foaming flood
Roars, when he finds his rapid courſe withſtood;
Bears down the *dams* with unreſiſted ſway,
And ſweeps the cattle and the cots away. *Dryd.*

Let looſe the reins to all your wat'ry ſtore,
Bear down the *dams*, and open every door. *Dryd.*

The inſide of the *dam* muſt be very ſmooth and ſtreight; and if it is made very ſloping on each ſide, it is the better. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **DAM**, dåm'. *v. a.* [ꝺemman, ꝼoꝛeꝺemman, Sax. *dammen*, Dut.]

1. To confine, or ſhut up, water by moles or dams.

I 'll have the current in this place *damm'd* up;
And here the ſmug and ſilver Trent ſhall run
In a new channel, fair and evenly. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

Home I would go,
But that my doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and *damm'd* up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will ſpring. *Otway.*

Boggy lands are fed by ſprings, pent by a weight of earth, that *dams* in the water, and cauſes it to ſpread. *Mortimer.*

'Tis you muſt drive that trouble from your ſoul;
As ſtreams, when *damm'd*, forget their ancient current,
And, wond'ring at their banks, in other channels flow. *Smith.*

2. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* of fire, and by *Milton* of light.

The more thou *damm'ſt* it up, the more it burns. *Shakeſp.*

Moon! if your influence be quite *damm'd* up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a ruſh-candle from the wicker hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us
With thy long levell'd rule of ſtreaming light. *Milton.*

DA'MAGE, dåm'-ìdzh. *n. ſ.* [*domage*, Fr.]

1. Miſchief; hurt; detriment.

Groſs errours and abſurdities many commit for want of a friend to tell them of them, to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune. *Bacon.*

Such as were ſent from thence did commonly do more hurt and *damage* to the Engliſh ſubjects than to the Iriſh enemies, by their continual ceſs and extortion. *Davies.*

He repulſed the enemy very much to their *damage.* *Clarendon.*

2. Loſs; miſchief ſuffered.

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have diſpeopled heav'n,
My *damage* fondly deem'd! *Milton.*

3. The value of miſchief done.

They believed that they were not able, though they ſhould be willing to ſell all they have in Ireland, to pay the *damages* which had been ſuſtained by the war. *Clarendon.*

4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

The biſhop demanded reſtitution of the ſpoils taken by the Scots, or *damages* for the ſame. *Bacon.*

Tell me whether, upon exhibiting the ſeveral particulars which I have related to you, I may not ſue her for *damages* in a court of juſtice? *Addiſon.*

5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his eſtate. In the common law it particularly ſignifies a part of what the jurors be to enquire of; for, after verdict given of the principal cauſe, they are likewiſe aſked their conſciences touching coſts, which are the charges of ſuit, and *damages*, which contain the hindrance which the plaintiff or demandant hath ſuffered, by means of the wrong done him by the defendant or tenant. *Cowell.*

When the judge had awarded due *damages* to a perſon into whoſe field a neighbour's oxen had broke, it is reported that he reverſed his own ſentence, when he heard that the oxen, which had done this miſchief, were his own. *Watts.*

To **DA'MAGE**, dåm'-ìdzh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To miſchief; to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm.

I conſider time as an immenſe ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely ſwallowed up, many very much ſhattered and *damaged*, ſome quite disjointed and broken into pieces. *Addiſon.*

To **DA'MAGE**, dåm'-ìdzh. *v. n.* To take damage, or be damaged.

DA'MAGEABLE, dåm'-ìdzh-åbl. *adj.* [from *damage.*]

1. Suſceptible of hurt: as, *damageable* goods.

2. Miſchievous; pernicious.

Obſcene and immodeſt talk is offenſive to the purity of God, *damageable* and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours, and moſt pernicious to ourſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

DA'MASCENE, dåm'-zìn. *n. ſ.* [*damaſcenus*, from *Damaſcus.*] A ſmall plum; a damſon, as it is now ſpoken.

In April follow the cherry tree in bloſſom, the *damaſcene* and plum trees in bloſſom, and the white thorn in leaf. *Bacon.*

In fruits the white commonly is meaner, as in pear plums and *damaſcenes*; and the choiceſt plums are black. *Bacon.*

DA'MASK, dåm'-åsk. *n. ſ.* [*damaſquin*, Fr. *damaſchino*, Ital. from *Damaſcus.*]

1. Linen or ſilk woven in a manner invented at *Damaſcus*, by which part, by a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other forms.

Not any weaver which his work doth boaſt
In diaper, *damaſk*, or in lyne. *Spenſer.*

Wipe your ſhoes, for want of a clout, with a *damaſk* napkin. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

2. It is uſed for red colour in *Fairfax*, from the damaſk roſe.

And for ſome deale perplexed was her ſpirit,
Her *damaſk* late, now chang'd to pureſt white. *Fairfax.*

To **DA'MASK**, dåm'-åsk. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon ſtuffs.

2. To variegate; to diverſify.

They ſat recline
On the ſoft downy bank, *damaſk'd* with flowers. *Milton.*

Around him dance the roſy hours,
And *damaſking* the ground with flow'rs,
With ambient ſweets perfume the morn. *Fenton.*

3. To adorn ſteel-work with figures; practiſed, I ſuppoſe, firſt at Damaſcus.

DAMASK-PLUM, dåm'-åsk-plùm. See PLUM.

DAMASK-ROSE, dåm''-åsk-rô'z. *n. ſ.* The roſe of Damaſcus; a red roſe. See ROSE.

Damaſk-roſes have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are ſo common. *Bacon.*

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud,
Nor broad carnations, nor gay ſpotted pinks,
Nor, ſhower'd from ev'ry buſh, the *damaſk-roſe.* *Thomſon.*

DA'MASKENING, dåm''-åsk-ìn-ìng. *n. ſ.* [from *damaſquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or ſteel, by making inciſions, and filling them up with gold or ſilver wire: uſed in enriching the blades of ſwords, and locks of piſtols. *Chambers.*

DAME, då'm. *n. ſ.* [*dame*, Fr. *dama*, Span.]

1. A lady; the old title of honour to women.

The word *dame* originally ſignified a miſtreſs of a family, who was a lady; and it is uſed ſtill in the Engliſh law to ſignify a lady: but in common uſe, now-a-days, it repreſents a farmer's wife or a miſtreſs of a family of the lower rank in the country. *Watts's Logick.*

Bleſs you, fair *dame!* I am not to you known,
Though in your ſtate of honour I am perfect. *Shakeſp.*

Not all theſe lords do vex me half ſo much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife. *Shak.*

Shut your mouth, *dame!* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Sov'reign of creatures, univerſal *dame!* *Milton.*

2. It is ſtill uſed in poetry for women of rank.

His father Faunus; a Laurentian *dame*
His mother, fair Marica was her name. *Dryd.*

Who would not repeat that bliſs,
And frequent ſight of ſuch a *dame*
Buy with the hazard of his fame? *Waller.*

3. Miſtreſs of a low family.

They killed the poor cock; for, ſay they, if it were not for his waking our *dame*, ſhe would not wake us. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Woman in general.

We've willing *dames* enough; there cannot be
That vulture in you, to devour ſo many
As will to greatneſs dedicate themſelves. *Shakeſp.*

DAMES-VIOLET, då'mz-vì'-ô-lìt. *n. ſ.* A plant, called alſo queen's gillyflower. *Miller.*

To **DAMN**, dåm'. *v. a.* [*damno*, Lat.]

1. To doom to eternal torments in a future ſtate.

It is moſt neceſſary, that the church, by doctrine and decree, do *damn* and ſend to hell for ever thoſe facts and opinions. *Bacon.*

2. To procure or cauſe to be eternally condemned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmoſt lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, ſhall not *damn* him. *South's Sermons.*

3. To condemn.

His own impartial thought
Will *damn*, and conſcience will record the fault. *Dryden.*

4. To hoot or hiſs any publick performance; to explode.

They *damn* themſelves, nor will my muſe deſcend
To clap with ſuch who fools and knaves commend. *Dryden.*

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own. *Dryd.*

You are ſo good a critick, that it is the greateſt happineſs of the modern poets that you do not hear their works; and, next, that you are not ſo arrant a critick as to *damn* them, like the reſt, without hearing. *Pope.*

DA'MNABLE, dåm'-nåbl. *adj.* [from *damn.*]

1. Deſerving damnation; juſtly doomed to never-ending puniſhment.

It gives him occaſion of labouring with greater earneſtneſs elſewhere, to entangle unwary minds with the ſnares of his *damnable* opinion. *Hooker.*

He 's a creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death;
And to tranſport him in the mind he is
Were *damnable.* *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

As he does not reckon every ſchiſm of a *damnable* nature, ſo he is far from cloſing with the new opinion of thoſe who make it no crime. *Swift.*

2. It is ſometimes indecently uſed in a low and ludicrous ſenſe; odious; pernicious.

O thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the noſe for thy ſpeeches? *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

DA'MNABLY, dåm'-nå-blỳ. *adv.* [from *damnable.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as to incur eternal puniſhment; ſo as to be excluded from mercy.

We will propoſe the queſtion, whether thoſe who hold the fundamentals of faith may deny Chriſt *damnably*, in reſpect of thoſe conſequences that ariſe from them? *South's Sermons.*

2. It is indecently uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe; odiouſly; hatefully.

The more ſweets they beſtowed upon them, the more *damnably* their conſerves ſtunk. *Dennis.*

DAMNA'TION, dåm-nå'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [from *damn.*] Excluſion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal puniſhment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been ſpared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to ſtrangle his brother for a trifle. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Now mince the ſin,
And mollify *damnation* with a phraſe:
Say you conſented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden.*

Da'mnatory, dăm'-nă-tŭr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *damnatorius.*] Containing a ſentence of condemnation.

Da'mned, dăm'-nĕd. *part. adj.* [from *damn.*] Hateful; deteſtable; abhorred; abominable.

Not in the legions
Of horrid hell can come a devil more *damn'd*
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for luxury and *damned* inceſt. *Shak. Hamlet.*

But, oh! what *damned* minutes tells he o'er,
Who doats, yet doubts; ſuſpects, yet ſtrongly loves. *Shakeſp.*

Dare not
To brand the ſpotleſs virtue of my prince
With falſehoods of moſt baſe and *damn'd* contrivance. *Rowe.*

Damni'fic, dăm'-nĭf-ĭk. *adj.* [from *damnify.*] Procuring loſs; miſchievous.

To **Da'mnify**, dăm'-nĭ-fŷ. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Lat.]

1. To endamage; to injure; to cauſe loſs to any.

He, who has ſuffered the damage, has a right to demand in his own name, and he alone can remit, ſatisfaction: the *damnified* perſon has the power of appropriating the goods or ſervice of the offender, by right of ſelf-preſervation. *Locke.*

2. To hurt; to impair.

When now he ſaw himſelf ſo freſhly rear,
As if late fight had nought him *damnified*,
He was diſmay'd, and 'gan his fate to fear. *Fairy Queen.*

Da'mningness, dăm'-ĭng-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *damning.*] Tendency to procure damnation.

He may vow never to return to thoſe ſins which he hath had ſuch experience of, for the emptineſs and *damningneſs* of them, and ſo think himſelf a complete penitent. *Hammond.*

Damp, dămp. *adj.* [*dampe*, Dut.]

1. Moiſt; inclining to wet; not completely dry; foggy.

She ſaid no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erſpread with a *damp* ſweat and holy fear. *Dryden.*

2. Dejected; ſunk; depreſſed.

All theſe and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcaſt and *damp*: yet ſuch wherein appear'd
Obſcure ſome glimpſe of joy. *Milton.*

DAMP, dămp'. *n. ſ.*

1. Fog; moiſt air; moiſture.

Night; not now, as ere man fell,
Wholeſom and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompanied, with *damps* and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*

A rift there was, which from the mountain's height
Convey'd a glimmering and malignant light;
A breathing-place to draw the *damps* away,
A twilight of an intercepted day. *Dryden.*

2. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth.

The heat of the ſun, in the hotter ſeaſons, penetrating the exterior parts of the earth, excites thoſe mineral exhalations in ſubterraneous caverns, which are called *damps*: theſe ſeldom happen but in the ſummer-time; when, the hotter the weather is, the more frequent are the *damps*. *Woodward.*

3. Dejection; depreſſion of ſpirit; cloud of the mind.

Adam, by this from the cold ſudden *damp*
Recov'ring, and his ſcatter'd ſpirits return'd,
To Michael thus his humble words addreſs'd. *Milton.*

His name ſtruck every where ſo great a *damp*,
As Archimedes through the Roman camp. *Roſc.*

Ev'n now, while thus I ſtand bleſt in thy preſence,
A ſecret *damp* of grief comes o'er my thoughts. *Addiſon.*

An eternal ſtate he knows and confeſſes that he has made no proviſion for, that he is undone for ever: a proſpect enough to caſt a *damp* over his ſprightlieſt hours. *Rogers.*

This commendable reſentment againſt me, ſtrikes a *damp* upon that ſpirit in all ranks and corporations of men. *Swift.*

To **Damp**, dămp'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To wet; to moiſten; to make humid.

2. To depreſs; to deject; to chill; to dull.

The very loſs of one pleaſure is enough to *damp* the reliſh of another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and, like the hand-writing on the wall, *damps* all his jollity. *Atterbury.*

It would be enough to *damp* their warmth in ſuch purſuits, if they could once reflect, that in ſuch courſe they will be ſure to run upon the very rock they mean to avoid. *Swift.*

3. To weaken; to abate; to hebetate; to diſcourage.

A ſoft body *dampeth* the ſound much more than a hard. *Bacon.*

4. To hebetate; to abate motion; to diſcourage; to dull.

Uſury dulls and *damps* all induſtries, improvements, and new inventions, wherein money would beſtirring, if it were not for this ſlug. *Bacon.*

Unleſs an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, *damp* my intended wing
Depreſs'd. *Milton.*

Da'mpishness, dămp'-ĭſh-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *damp.*] Tendency to wetneſs; fogginefs; moiſture.

It hath been uſed by ſome with great ſucceſs to make their walls thick; and to put a lay of chalk between the bricks, to take away all *dampiſhneſs*. *Bacon.*

Da'mpness, dămp'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *damp.*] Moiſture; fogginefs.

Nor need they fear the *dampneſs* of the ſky
Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly;
'Twas only water thrown on ſails too dry. *Dryd.*

By ſtacks they often have very great loſs, by the *dampneſs* of the ground, which rots and ſpoils it. *Mortimer.*

Da'mpy, dămp'-ŷ. *adj.* [from *damp.*] Dejected; gloomy; ſorrowful.

The lords did diſpel *dampy* thoughts, which the remembrance of his uncle might raiſe, by applying him with exerciſes and diſports. *Hayward.*

Da'msel, dăm'-zĭl. *n. ſ.* [*damoiſelle*, Fr.]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of diſtinction: now only uſed in verſe.

Kneeling, I my ſervant's ſmiles implore,
And one mad *damſel* dares diſpute my pow'r. *Prior.*

2. An attendant of the better rank.

With her train of *damſels* ſhe was gone
In ſhady walks, the ſcorching heat to ſhun. *Dryd.*

3. A wench; a country laſs.

The clowns are whoremaſters, and the *damſels* with child. *Gay.*

Da'mson, dăm'-zŭn. *n. ſ.* [corruptly from *damaſcene.*] A ſmall black plum. See **Damascene**.

My wife deſir'd ſome *damſons*,
And made me climb with danger of my life. *Shak.*

Dan, dăn'. *n. ſ.* [from *dominus*, as now *don* in Span. and *donna*, Ital. from *domina.*] The old term of honour for men, as we now ſay *Maſter*. I know not that it was ever uſed in proſe, and imagine it to have been rather of ludicrous import.

Dan Chaucer well of Engliſh undefiled. *Douglaſs.*

This whimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This ſignor Junio's giant dwarf, *dan* Cupid. *Shak.*

Dick, if this ſtory pleaſeth thee,
Pray thank *dan* Pope, who told it me. *Prior's Alma.*

To **DANCE**, dăn's. *v. n.* [*danſer*, Fr. *dançar*, Span. as ſome think from *tanza*, Arab. a dance; as *Junius*, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from δονησις.] To move in meaſure; to move with ſteps correſpondent to the ſound of inſtruments.

What ſay you to young Mr. Fenton? He capers, he *dances*, he has eyes of youth, he writes verſes. *Shakeſp.*

To **Dance** *Attendance*, dăn's. *v. n.* To wait with ſuppleneſs and obſequiouſneſs.

Men are ſooner weary to *dance attendance* at the gates of foreign lords, than to tarry the good leiſure of their own magiſtrates. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

It upbraids you,
To let your father's friend, for three long months,
Thus *dance attendance* for a word of audience. *Dryd.*

To **Dance**, dăn's. *v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion.

Thy grandſire lov'd thee well;
Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee. *Shakeſp.*

That I ſee thee here,
Thou noble thing! more *dances* my rapt' heart,
Than when I firſt my wedded miſtreſs ſaw
Beſtride my threſhold. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

In peſtilences, the malignity of the infecting vapour *danceth* the principal ſpirits. *Bacon.*

Dance, dăn's. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by muſick.

Our *dance* of cuſtom, round about the oak of Herne the hunter. *Shakeſp. M. Wives of Windſor.*

The honourableſt part of talk is to give the occaſion, and again to moderate and paſs to ſomewhat elſe; for then a man leads the *dance*. *Bacon.*

But you perhaps expect a modiſh feaſt,
With am'rous ſongs and wanton *dances* grac'd. *Dryden.*

Da'ncer, dăn'-ſŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *dance.*] One that practiſes the art of dancing.

He at Philippi kept
His ſword e'en like a *dancer*, while I ſtrook
The lean and wrinkled Caſſius. *Shakeſp.*

Muſicians and *dancers*! take ſome truce
With theſe your pleaſing labours; for great uſe
As much wearineſs as perfection brings. *Donne.*

The earl was ſo far from being a good *dancer*, that he was no graceful goer. *Wotton.*

It is a uſual practice for our funambulours, or *dancers* on the rope, to attempt ſomewhat like to flying. *Wilkins.*

He, perfect *dancer*! climbs the rope,
And balances your fear and hope. *Prior.*

Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part,
Forming her movements to the rules of art;
And, vex'd, I found that the muſician's hand
Had o'er the *dancer's* mind too great command. *Prior.*

Da'ncingmaster, dăn'-ſĭng-măſ-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*dance* and *maſter.*] One who teaches the art of dancing.

The apes were taught their apes tricks by a *dancingmaſter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The legs of a *dancingmaſter*, and the fingers of a muſician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions. *Locke on Underſtanding.*

DA'NCINGSCHOOL, dån'-sing-skôl. *n. ſ.* [*dancing* and *ſchool*.] The ſchool where the art of dancing is taught.

They bid us to the Engliſh *dancingſchools*,
And teach lavoltas high, and ſwift courantos;
Saying our grace is only in our heels. *Shakeſp.*

A certain Egyptian king endowed a *dancingſchool* for the inſtitution of apes of quality. *L'Eſtrange.*

DANDELI'ON, dån-dê-lŷ'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*dent de lion*, Fr.] The name of a plant.

It agrees in all reſpects with the hawkweed, but only in its having a ſingle naked ſtalk, with one flower upon the top. *Miller.*

For cowſlips ſweet, let *dandelions* ſpread;
For Blouzelinda, blithſome maid, is dead!
Gay's Paſtorals.

DA'NDIPRAT, då'n-dŷ-pråt. *n. ſ.* [*dandin*, Fr.] A little fellow; an urchin: a word uſed ſometimes in fondneſs, ſometimes in contempt.

To **DA'NDLE**, dånd'l. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dut.]

1. To ſhake a child on the knee, or in the hands, to pleaſe and quiet him.

Then ſhall ye ſuck, and ſhall be born upon her ſides, and be *dandled* upon her knees. *Iſaiah.*

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy ſprights,
Oft ſkip into our chamber thoſe ſweet nights,
And, kiſs'd and *dandled* on thy father's knee,
Were brib'd next day to tell what they did ſee.
Donne.

Courts are but ſuperficial ſchools
To *dandle* fools. *Bacon.*

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton.*

Motion occaſions ſleep, as we find by the common uſe of rocking froward children in cradles, or *dandling* them in their nurſes arms. *Temple.*

2. To fondle; to treat like a child.

Their child ſhall be advanc'd,
And be received for the emperor's heir;
And let the emperor *dandle* him for his own.
Shakeſp.

They have put me in a ſilk gown, and a gaudy fool's cap; I am aſhamed to be *dandled* thus, and cannot look in the glaſs without bluſhing, to ſee myſelf turned into ſuch a little pretty maſter. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

3. To delay; to procraſtinate; to protract by trifles: not in uſe.

Captains do ſo *dandle* their doings, and dally in the ſervice, as if they would not have the enemy ſubdued. *Spenſer.*

DA'NDLER, dånd'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *dandle*.] He that dandles or fondles children.

DA'NDRUFF, dån'-drǐf. *n. ſ.* [often written *dendriff*, from ꞇan the itch, and ꝺꞃoꝼ ſordid, filthy.] Scabs in the head; ſcurf at the roots of the hair.

DA'NEWORT, dån'-wůrt. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of elder; called alſo dwarf-elder, or wallwort.

DA'NGER, då'n-jůr. *n. ſ.* [*danger*, Fr. of uncertain derivation. *Skinner* derives it from *damnum*, *Menage* from *angaria*, *Minſhew* from θάνατος death, to which *Junius* ſeems inclined.] Riſque; hazard; peril.

They that ſail on the ſea, tell of the *danger*.
Ecclus. xliii. 24.

Our craſt is in *danger* to be ſet at nought.
Acts, x. 27.

He hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour, and to no other pretence of *danger*. *Shak.*

More *danger* now from man alone we find,
Than from the rocks, the billows, and the wind.
Waller.

To **DA'NGER**, då'n-jůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in hazard; to endanger.

Pompey's ſon ſtands up
For the main ſoldier; whoſe quality going on,
The ſides o' th' world may *danger*. *Shakeſp.*

DA'NGERLESS, dån'-jêr-lǐs. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Without hazard; without riſque; exempt from danger.

He ſhewed no leſs magnanimity in *dangerleſs* deſpiſing, than others in dangerous affecting, the multiplying of kingdoms. *Sidney.*

DA'NGEROUS, dån'-jê-růs. *adj.* [from *danger*.] Hazardous; perilous; full of danger.

A man of an ill tongue is *dangerous* in his city.
Ecclus. ix.

All men counſel me to take away thy life, likely to bring forth nothing but *dangerous* and wicked effects. *Sidney.*

Already we have conquer'd half the war,
And the leſs *dangerous* part is left behind. *Dryd.*

DA'NGEROUSLY, då'n-jê-růs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *dangerous*.] Hazardouſly; perilouſly; with danger.

But for your ſon, believe it, oh believe it,
Moſt *dang'rouſly* you have with him prevail'd,
If not moſt mortal to him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A ſort of naughty perſons
Have practis'd *dangerouſly* againſt your ſtate,
Dealing with witches and with conjurors.
Shakeſp.

It is juſt with God to permit thoſe, which think they ſtand ſo ſurely, to fall moſt *dangerouſly*. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Plutarch ſays, Teleſilla, a noble lady, being *dangerouſly* ſick, was adviſed to apply her mind to poetry. *Peacham.*

If it were ſo, which but to think were pride,
My conſtant love would *dangerouſly* be tried.
Dryden.

DA'NGEROUSNESS, då'n-jê-růs-nǐs. *n. ſ.* [from *dangerous*.] Danger; hazard; peril.

I ſhall not need to mind you of judging of the *dangerouſneſs* of diſeaſes, by the nobleneſs of the part affected. *Boyle.*

To **DA'NGLE**, då'ngl. *v. n.* [from *hang*, according to *Skinner*; as, *hang*, *hangle*, *dangle*.]

To hang looſe and quivering.

Go, bind thou up yon *dangling* apricocks. *Shak.*

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle*,
Than miſs his dear delight to wrangle. *Hudibras.*

Codrus had but one bed; ſo ſhort, to boot,
That his ſhort wife's ſhort legs hung *dangling*
out. *Dryden.*

With *dangling* hands he ſtrokes th' imperial
robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe.
Smith.

But have you not with thought beheld
The ſword hang *dangling* o'er the ſhield? *Prior.*

2. To hang upon any one; to be an humble, uſeleſs, harmleſs follower.

The preſbyterians, and other fanaticks that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the preſent eſtabliſhment. *Swift.*

DA'NGLER, då'ng-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *dangle*.] A man that hangs about women only to waſte time.

A *dangler* is of neither ſex. *Ralph.*

DANK, dånk'. *adj.* [from *tuncken*, Germ. *Skinner*.] Damp; humid; moiſt; wet.

He her the maiden ſleeping found
On the *dank* and dirty ground. *Shakeſp.*

Yet oft they quit
The *dank*, and riſing on ſtiff pinions tour
The mid aereal ſky. *Milton.*

Through each thicket, *dank* or dry,
Like a black miſt, low creeping, he held on
His midnight ſearch. *Milton.*

Now that the fields are *dank*, and ways are mire,
Where ſhall we ſometimes meet, and by the fire
Help waſte a ſullen day? *Milton.*

By the ruſhy-fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the oſier *dank*,
My ſliding chariot ſtays. *Milton.*

Me, in my vow'd
Picture, the ſacred wall declares t' have hung
My *dank* and drooping weeds
To the ſtern god of ſea. *Milton.*

To waſh the ſkins of beaſts and fowls herewith, would keep them from growing *dank* in moiſt weather. *Grew.*

DA'NKISH, dånk'-ǐſh. *adj.* Somewhat dank.

They bound me, bore me thence,
And in a dark and *dankiſh* vault at home
There left me. *Shakeſp.*

To **DAP**, dåp'. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip*.] To let fall gently into the water: a word, I believe, only uſed by anglers.

I have taught him how to catch a chub, by *dapping* with a graſshopper. *Walton.*

DAPA'TICAL, dåp-å'-tǐkl. *adj.* [from *dapaticus*, Lat.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

DA'PPER, dåp'-půr. *adj.* [*dapper*, Dut.] Little and active; lively without bulk. It is uſually ſpoken in contempt.

And on the tawny ſands and ſhelves,
Trip the pert fairies and the *dapper* elves. *Milton.*

A pert *dapper* ſpark of a magpye fancied the birds would never be governed till himſelf ſhould ſit at the helm. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'PPERLING, dåp'-půr-lǐng. *n. ſ.* [from *dapper*.] A dwarf; a dandiprat. *Ainſworth.*

DA'PPLE, dåp'l. *adj.* [from *apple*; as *pommelé*.] Marked with various colours; variegated; ſtreaked; imbricated: it is uſed chiefly of animals.

My country neighbours do not find it impoſſible to think of a lame horſe, till they have run over all beings that are, and then pitch on *dapple*. *Locke.*

To **DA'PPLE**, dåp'l. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtreak; to vary; to diverſify with colours.

But under him a grey ſteed did he wield,
Whoſe ſides with *dappled* circles were endight.
Spenſer.

The gentle day
Dapples the drowſy eaſt with ſpots of grey. *Shak.*

Horſes that are *dappled* turn white; and old ſquirrels turn griſly. *Bacon.*

The lark begins his flight,
From his watch-tower in the ſkies,
Till the *dappled* dawn doth riſe. *Milton.*

The *dappled* pink, and bluſhing roſe,
Deck my charming Chloe's hair. *Prior.*

The gods, to curſe Pamela with her pray'rs,
Gave the gilt coach and *dappled* Flanders mares.
Pope.

DAR, dår'. } *n. ſ.* A fiſh found in the Severn. *Bailey.* *Dart* is the
DART, då'rt. } ſame with *Dace*.

To **DARE**, då'r. *v. n.* pret. *I durſt*; the preterite *I dared* belongs to the active *dare*; part. *I have dared*. [ꝺeaꞃꞃan, Sax. *derren*, Dut.] To have courage for any purpoſe; not to be afraid; to adventure; to be adventurous.

Dareſt thou be as good as thy word now?—
Why, Hal, thou knoweſt, as thou art but a man,
I *dare*; but as thou art a prince, I fear thee.
Shakeſp.

I *dare* do all that may become a man;
Who *dares* do more, is none. *Shakeſp.*

They are both hanged; and ſo would this be, if he *durſt* ſteal any thing adventurouſly. *Shakeſp.*

Neither of them was of that temper as to *dare* any dangerous fact. *Haywood.*

The father bore it with undaunted ſoul,
Like one who *durſt* his deſtiny controul. *Dryden.*

Deliberate and well-weighed courage knows both to be cautious and to *dare*, as occaſion offers.
Dryden.

We *dare* not build much upon ſuch a notion or doctrine, till it be very fully examined. *Watts.*

To **DARE**, då'r. *v. a.* pret. *I dared*, not *I durſt*. To challenge; to defy.

I never in my life
Did hear a challenge urg'd more modeſtly,
Unleſs a brother ſhould a brother *dare*
To gentle exerciſe and proof of arms. *Shakeſp.*

Here ſhe ſtands:
Take but poſſeſſion of her with a touch;
I *dare* thee but to breathe upon my love. *Shakeſp.*

He had many days come half ſeas over; and ſometimes paſſing further, came and lay at the mouth of the harbour, *daring* them to fight. *Knolles.*

Maſters of the arts of policy thought that they might even defy and *dare* Providence to the face. *South.*

All cold, but in her breaſt, I will deſpiſe;
And *dare* all heat but that in Celia's eyes. *Roſcommon.*

Time! I *dare* thee to diſcover
Such a youth, and ſuch a lover. *Dryden.*

Preſumptuous wretch! with mortal art to *dare*
Immortal power, and brave the thunderer. *Granville.*

To **Dare** *Larks*, da'r la'rks. To catch them by means of a looking-glaſs, or by keeping a bird of prey hovering aloft, which keeps them in amaze till caught; to amaze.

Shrimps are dipped up in ſhallow water with little round nets, not much unlike that which is uſed for *daring* larks. *Carew.*

As larks lie *dar'd* to ſhun the hobby's flight. *Dryden.*

Dare, da'r. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæſar, and commands
The empire of the ſea. *Shakeſp.*

Dare, da'r. *n. ſ.* A ſmall fiſh, the ſame with *dace*. *Leuciſcus.*

Da'reful, da'r-fûl. *adj.* [*dare* and *full*.] Full of defiance: not in uſe.

We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shakeſp.*

Da'ring, da'-ring. *adj.* [from *dare*.] Bold; adventurous; fearleſs; courageous; intrepid; brave; ſtout.

The laſt Georgick has many metaphors, but not ſo *daring* as this; for human paſſions may be more naturally aſcribed to a bee than to an inanimate plant. *Addiſon.*

The ſong too *daring*, and the theme too great. *Prior.*

Grieve not, O *daring* prince, that noble heart. *Pope.*

Da'ringly, da'-ring-ly. *adv.* [from *daring*.] Boldly; courageouſly; fearleſsly; impudently; outrageouſly.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the preſs. *Atterbury.*

Your brother, fir'd with his ſucceſs,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did preſs. *Halifax.*

Da'ringness, da'-ring-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *daring*.] Boldneſs.

DARK, da'rk. *adj.* [ꝺeoꞃc, Sax.]

1. Not light; wanting light.

Fleance, his ſon, who keeps him company,
Muſt embrace the fate of that *dark* hour. *Shakeſp.*

While we converſe with her, we mark
No want of day, nor think it *dark*. *Waller.*

2. Not of a ſhowy or vivid colour.

If the plague be ſomewhat *dark*, and the plague ſpread not in the ſkin, the prieſt ſhall pronounce him clean. *Leviticus.*

In Muſcovy the generality of the people are more inclined to have *dark* coloured hair than flaxen. *Boyle.*

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary ſteps. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

4. Opake; not tranſparent: as, lead is a *dark* body.

5. Obſcure; not perſpicuous.

What may ſeem *dark* at the firſt, will afterwards be found more plain. *Hooker.*

Mean time we ſhall expreſs our *darker* purpoſe. *Shakeſp.*

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant.

The age, wherein he liv'd, was *dark*; but he
Could not want ſight, who taught the world to ſee. *Denham.*

7. Gloomy; not cheerful.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthuſiaſm, may find convents fitted to their humours. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Dark, da'rk. *n. ſ.*

1. Darkneſs; obſcurity; want of light.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunneſt ſmoke of hell,
That my keen knife ſee not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the *dark*,
To cry, hold, hold! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Cloud and ever-during *dark*
Surrounds me! from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

Whereas ſeeing requires light, and a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the *dark* immur'd, and by curve lines. *Holder.*

2. Obſcurity; condition of one unknown.

All he ſays of himſelf is, that he is an obſcure perſon; one, I ſuppoſe he means, that is in the *dark*. *Atterbury.*

3. Want of knowledge.

Till we ourſelves perceive by our own underſtandings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge, as before. *Locke.*

To **Dark**, da'rk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to obſcure: obſolete.

Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with ſmiles ſhe drives away. *Spenſer.*

To **Da'rken**, da'rkn. *v. a.* [from *dark*.]

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.

Black with ſurrounding foreſts then it ſtood,
That hung above, and *darken'd* all the flood. *Addiſon.*

Whether the *darken'd* room to muſe invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the ſkew'r to write. *Pope.*

2. To cloud; to perplex.

Such was his wiſdom, that his confidence did ſeldom *darken* his foreſight, eſpecially in things near hand. *Bacon.*

3. To foul; to ſully.

The luſts and paſſions of men do ſully and *darken* their minds, even by a natural influence. *Tillotſon.*

To **Da'rken**, da'rkn. *v. n.* To grow dark.

Da'rkling, da'rk-lin. [a participle, as it ſeems, from *darkle*, which yet I have never found; or perhaps a kind of diminutive from *dark*, as *young*, *youngling*.] Being in the dark; being without light: a word merely poetical.

O, wilt thou *darkling* leave me? do not ſo. *Shakeſp.*

Darkling ſtands
The varying ſhore o' th' world. *Shakeſp.*

The wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*, and, in ſhadieſt covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton.*

Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's pow'r,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd, and in brutal ſhapes confin'd. *Dryd.*

Da'rkly, da'rk-ly. *adv.* [from *dark*.] In a ſituation void of light; obſcurely; blindly; gloomily; uncertainly.

For well you know, and can record alone,
What fame to future times conveys but *darkly* down. *Dryden.*

Da'rkness, da'rk-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *dark*.]

1. Abſence of light.

Darkneſs was upon the face of the deep. *Geneſis.*

I go whence I ſhall not return, even to the land of *darkneſs* and the ſhadow of death. *Job.*

2. Opakeneſs; want of tranſparency.

3. Obſcurity; want of perſpicuity; difficultneſs to the underſtanding.

4. Infernal gloom; wickedneſs.

The inſtruments of *darkneſs* tell us truths;
Win us with honeſt trifles, to betray us
In deepeſt conſequence. *Shakeſp.*

5. State of being intellectually clouded; ignorance; uncertainty.

All the light truth has, or can have, is from the clearneſs and validity of thoſe proofs upon which it is received; to talk of any other light in the underſtanding, is to put ourſelves in the *dark*, or in the power of the prince of *darkneſs*. *Locke.*

6. The empire of Satan, or the Devil.

Who hath delivered us from the power of *darkneſs*, and tranſlated us into the kingdom of his dear Son. *Coloſſians.*

Da'rksome, da'rk-ſûm. *adj.* [from *dark*.] Gloomy; obſcure; not well enlightened; not luminous.

He brought him thro' a *darkſome* narrow paſs
To a broad gate. *Spenſer.*

And her fair eyes, like ſtars that dimmed were
With *darkſome* cloud, now ſhew their goodly beams. *Spenſer.*

You muſt not look to have an image in any thing lightſome; for even a face in iron, red-hot, will not be ſeen, the light confounding the ſmall differences of lightſome and *darkſome*, which ſhew the figure. *Bacon.*

A *darkſome* cloud of locuſts, ſwarming down,
Muſt eat, and on the ground leave nothing green. *Milton.*

He, here with us to be,
Forſook the courts of everlaſting day,
And choſe with us a *darkſome* houſe of mortal clay. *Milton.*

Miſtaken bleſſing, which old age they call,
'Tis a long, naſty, *darkſome* hoſpital. *Dryden.*

The *darkſome* pines, that o'er yon rocks reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

Da'rling, da'r-ling. *adj.* [ꝺeoꞃlinᵹ, Sax. diminutive of *dear*.] Favourite; dear; beloved; regarded with great kindneſs and tenderneſs.

'Tis not for a generous prince to countenance oppreſſion and injuſtice, even in his moſt *darling* favourites. *L'Eſtrange.*

Have a care leſt ſome beloved notion, or ſome *darling* ſcience, too far prevail over your mind. *Watts.*

Da'rling, da'r-ling. *n. ſ.* A favourite; one much beloved.

Young Ferdinand they ſuppoſe is drown'd,
And his and my lov'd *darling*. *Shakeſp.*

In Thames, the ocean's *darling*, England's pride,
The pleaſing emblem of his reign does glide. *Halifax.*

She became the *darling* of the princeſs. *Addiſon.*

To **Darn**, da'rn. *v. a.* [of uncertain original.] To make holes by imitating the texture of the ſtuff.

Will ſhe thy linen waſh, or hoſen *darn*? *Gay.*

He ſpent every day ten hours in his cloſet, in *darning* his ſtockings, which he performed to admiration. *Swift.*

Da'rnel, da'r-nil. *n. ſ.* [*lolium*.] A weed growing in the fields.

He was met ev'n now
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining corn. *Shakeſp.*

Want ye corn for bread?
'Twas full of *darnel*; do you like the taſte? *Shak.*

No fruitful crop the ſickly fields return;
But oats and *darnel* choak the riſing corn. *Dryd.*

To DA'RRAIN, dår-rå'n. *v. a.* [This word is by *Junius* referred to *dare*: it ſeems to me more probably deducible from *arranger la battaille*.]

1. To prepare for battle; to range troops for battle.

The town-boys parted in twain, the one ſide calling themſelves Pompeians, the other Cæſarians; and then *darraining* a kind of battle, but without arms, the Cæſarians got the over hand. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Comes Warwick, backing of the duke of York:
Darrain your battle; for they are at hand. *Shak.*

2. To apply to the fight: of ſingle combatants.

Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to *darraine*. *Spenſer.*

DART, dårt'. *n. ſ.* [*dard*, Fr.]

1. A miſſile weapon thrown by the hand; a ſmall lance.

Here one is wounded or ſlain with a piece of a rock or flint; there another with a *dart*, arrow, or lance. *Peacham.*

O'erwhelm'd with *darts*, which from afar they fling,
The weapons round his hollow temples ring. *Dryden.*

2. [In poetry.] Any miſſile weapon.

To DART, dårt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw offenſively.

He whets his tuſks, and turns, and dares the war;
Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar. *Dryd.*

2. To throw; to emit: as, the ſun *darts* his beams on the earth.

Pan came, and aſk'd what magick cauſ'd my ſmart;
Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*. *Pope.*

To DART, dårt'. *v. n.*

1. To fly as a dart.

2. To let fly with hoſtile intention.

Now, *darting* Parthia, art thou ſtruck. *Shakeſp.*

To DASH, dåsh'. *v. a.* [The etymology of this word, in any of its ſenſes, is very doubtful.]

1. To throw or ſtrike any thing ſuddenly againſt ſomething.

If you *daſh* a ſtone againſt a ſtone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a ſound. *Bacon.*

A man that cuts himſelf, and tears his own fleſh, and *daſhes* his head againſt the ſtones, does not act ſo unreaſonably as the wicked man. *Tillotſon.*

2. To break by colliſion.

They that ſtand high have many blaſts to ſhake them;
And, if they fall, they *daſh* themſelves to pieces. *Shakeſp.*

David's throne ſhall then be like a tree,
Spreading and overſhad'wing all the earth;
Or as a ſtone, that ſhall to pieces *daſh*
All monarchies beſides throughout the world. *Milton.*

3. To throw water in flaſhes.

Daſhing water on them may prove the beſt remedy. *Mortimer.*

Middling his head, and prone to earth his view,
With ears and cheſt that *daſh* the morning dew. *Tickel.*

4. To beſpatter; to beſprinkle.

This tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, aboded
The ſudden breach on't. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

5. To agitate any liquid, ſo as to make the ſurface fly off.

At once the bruſhing oars and brazen prow
Daſh up the ſandy waves, and ope the depths below. *Dryden.*

6. To mingle; to adulterate; to change by ſome worſe admixture.

Whacum, bred to *daſh* and draw,
Not wine, but more unwholeſome law. *Hudibras.*

I take care to *daſh* the character with ſuch particular circumſtances, as may prevent ill-natured applications. *Addiſon.*

Several revealed truths are *daſhed* and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions. *Spectator*, No. 580.

7. To form or ſketch in haſte; careleſsly.

Never was *daſh'd* out, at one lucky hit,
A fool ſo juſt a copy of a wit. *Pope.*

8. To obliterate; to blot; to croſs out.

To *daſh* over this with a line, will deface the whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may diſpleaſe you. *Pope.*

9. To confound; to make aſhamed ſuddenly; to ſurpriſe with ſhame or fear; to depreſs; to ſuppreſs.

His tongue
Dropp'd manna, and could make the worſe appear
The better reaſon, to perplex and *daſh*
Matureſt councils. *Milton.*

Yearly enjoin'd, ſome ſay, to undergo
This annual, humbling certain number'd days,
To *daſh* their pride and joy for man ſeduc'd. *Milt.*

An unknown hand ſtill check'd my forward joy,
Daſh'd me with bluſhes. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

To *daſh* this cavil, read but the practice of Chriſtian emperors. *South.*

After they had ſufficiently blaſted him in his perſonal capacity, they found it an eaſy work to *daſh* and overthrow him in his political. *South.*

Nothing *daſhed* the confidence of the mule like the braying of the aſs, while he was dilating upon his genealogy. *L'Eſtrange.*

The nymph, when nothing could Narciſſus move,
Still *daſh'd* with bluſhes for her ſlighted love. *Addiſon.*

Some ſtronger pow'r eludes our ſickly will;
Daſhes our riſing hope with certain ill. *Prior.*

Daſh the proud gameſter in his gilded car;
Bare the mean heart that lurks beneath a ſtar. *Pope.*

To DASH, dåsh'. *v. n.*

1. To fly off the ſurface by a violent motion.

If the veſſel be ſuddenly ſtopt in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and *daſhes* over the ſides of the veſſel. *Cheyne.*

2. To fly in flaſhes with a loud noiſe.

On each hand the guſhing waters play,
And down the rough caſcade, all *daſhing*, fall. *Thomſon.*

3. To ruſh through water, ſo as to make it fly.

Doeg, tho' without knowing how or why,
Spurr'd boldly on, and *daſh'd* thro' thick and thin,
Thro' ſenſe and nonſenſe, never out or in. *Dryd.*

DASH, dåsh'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Colliſion.

By the touch ethereal rous'd,
The *daſh* of clouds, or irritating war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious ſpring. *Thomſon.*

2. Infuſion; ſomething worſe mingled in a ſmall proportion.

There is nothing which one regards ſo much with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a *daſh* of folly. *Addiſon.*

3. A mark in writing; a line ——, to note a pauſe, or omiſſion.

He is afraid of letters and characters, of notes and *daſhes*, which, ſet together, do ſignify nothing. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

In modern wit, all printed traſh is
Set off with num'rous breaks and *daſhes*. *Swift.*

4. Sudden ſtroke; blow; act: ludicrous.

Stand back, you lords, and give us leave awhile.
——She takes upon her bravely at firſt *daſh*. *Shak.*

DASH, dåsh'. *adv.* An expreſſion of the ſound of water daſhed.

Hark, hark, the waters fall;
And, with a murmuring ſound,
Daſh, *daſh*, upon the ground,
To gentle ſlumbers call. *Dryden.*

DA'STARD, dås'-tård. *n. ſ.* [aꝺaꞅꞇꞃıga, Sax.] A coward; a poltron; a man infamous for fear.

The cruelty and envy of the people,
Permitted by our *daſtard* nobles,
Have ſuffer'd me by th' voice of ſlaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome. *Shakeſp.*

Who now my matchleſs valour dare oppoſe?
How long will Dares wait his *daſtard* foes? *Dryd.*

Daſtard and drunkard, mean and inſolent;
Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremoſt, but the laſt in fight. *Dryd.*

Bug-bear thoughts, in the minds of children, make them *daſtards*, and afraid of the ſhadow of darkneſs ever after. *Locke.*

Curſe on their *daſtard* ſouls, they ſtand aſtoniſh'd! *Addiſon.*

To DASTARD, dås'-tård. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate; to deſert with cowardice; to diſpirit.

I'm weary of this fleſh which holds us here,
And *daſtards* manly ſouls with hope and fear. *Dryden.*

To DA'STARDISE, dås'-tår-dîz. *v. a.* [from *daſtard*.] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice; to diſpirit; to depreſs; to terrify; to make an habitual coward.

He had ſuch things to urge againſt our marriage,
As, now declar'd, would blunt my ſword in battle,
And *daſtardiſe* my courage. *Dryden.*

DA'STARDLY, dås'-tård-lŷ. *adj.* [from *daſtard*.] Cowardly; mean; timorous.

Brawl and clamour is ſo arrant a mark of a *daſtardly* wretch, that he does as good as call himſelf ſo that uſes it. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'STARDY, dås'-tår-dŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *daſtard*.] Cowardlineſs; timorouſneſs.

DA'TARY, då'-tö-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*datarius*.] An officer of the chancery of Rome, through whoſe hands benefices paſs. *Dict.*

DATE, då't. *n. ſ.* [*datte*, Fr. from *datum*, Lat.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.

2. The time at which any event happened.

3. The time ſtipulated when any thing ſhall be done.

His days and times are paſt,
And my reliance on his fracted *dates*
Has ſmit my credit. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

My father's promiſe ties me not to time;
And bonds without a *date*, they ſay, are void. *Dryden.*

4. End; concluſion.

What time would ſpare, from ſteel receives its *date*;
And monuments, like men, ſubmit to fate. *Pope.*

5. Duration; continuance.

Could the declining of this fate, O friend,
Our *date* to immortality extend? *Denham.*

Then raiſe,
From the conflagrant maſs, purg'd and refin'd,
New heav'ns, new earth, ages of endleſs *date*,
Founded in righteouſneſs. *Milton.*

6. [from *dactylus*.] The fruit of the date-tree.

Hold, take theſe keys, and fetch more ſpices, nurſe.
——They call for *dates* and quinces in the paſtry. *Shakeſp.*

DATE-TREE, dȁ't-trè. *n. ſ.* See PALM, of which it is a ſpecies.

To **DATE**, dȁ't. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

'Tis all one, in reſpect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world ſo many millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late æra of about ſix thouſand years. *Bentley.*

To all their *dated* backs he turns you round;
Theſe Aldus printed, thoſe Du Sueil has bound. *Pope.*

DA'TELESS, dȁ't-lĭs. *adj.* [from *date.*] Without any fixed term.

The fly-ſlow hours ſhall not determinate
The *dateleſs* limit of thy dear exile. *Shakeſp.*

DA'TIVE, dȁ'-tĭv. *adj.* [*dativus*, Lat.]

1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the caſe that ſignifies the perſon to whom any thing is given.

2. [In law.] Thoſe are termed *dative* executors, who are appointed ſuch by the judge's decree; as adminiſtrators with us here in England. *Ayliffe.*

To **DAUB**, dȁ'b. *v. a.* [*dabben*, Dut. *dauber*, Fr.]

1. To ſmear with ſomething adheſive.

She took for him an ark of bulruſhes, and *daubed* it with ſlime and with pitch. *Exodus.*

2. To paint coarſely.

Haſty *daubing* will but ſpoil the picture, and make it ſo unnatural as muſt want falſe light to ſet it off. *Otway.*

They ſnatched out of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely *daubed* over with too little reflection. *Dryden.*

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece. *Watts.*

3. To cover with ſomething ſpecious or groſs, ſomething that diſguiſes what it lies upon.

So ſmooth he *daub'd* his vice with ſhew of virtue,
He liv'd from all attainder of ſuſpect. *Shakeſp.*

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or oſtentatiouſly.

Since princes will have ſuch things, it is better they ſhould be graced with elegancy, than *daubed* with coſt. *Bacon.*

Let him be *daub'd* with lace, live high, and whore;
Sometimes be louſy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

5. To flatter groſsly.

Let every one, therefore, attend the ſentence of his conſcience; for, he may be ſure, it will not *daub* nor flatter. *South.*

To **DAUB**, dȁ'b. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite; this ſenſe is not in uſe.

I cannot *daub* it further;
And yet I muſt. *Shakeſp.*

DA'UBER, dȁ'-bŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *daub.*]

1. One that daubs.

2. A coarſe low painter.

What they called his picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* of almoſt all nations, and ſtill unlike him. *Dryden.*

Parts of different ſpecies jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the *dauber*, to cauſe laughter. *Dryden.*

A ſign-poſt *dauber* would diſdain to paint
The one-eyed hero on his elephant. *Dryden.*

The treacherous tapſter, Thomas,
Hangs a new angel two doors from us,
As fine as *daubers* hands can make it. *Swift.*

3. A low flatterer.

DA'UBRY, dȁ'-brỹ. *n. ſ.* [from *daub.*] An old word for any thing artful.

She works by charms, by ſpells; and ſuch *daubry* as this is beyond our element. *Shakeſp.*

DA'UBY, dȁ'-bỹ. *adj.* [from *daub.*] Viſcous; glutinous; adheſive.

Not in vain th' induſtrious kind
With *dauby* wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd. *Dryden.*

Some the gall'd ropes with *dauby* marling bind,
Or ſear-cloth maſts with ſtrong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

DA'UGHTER, dȁ'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*daubtar*, Goth. ꝺohꞇeꞃ, Sax. *dotter*, Runick; *dohter*, Germ. *dochter*, Dut.]

1. The female offſpring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your *daughters*,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The ciſtern of my luſt. *Shakeſp.*

Now Aurora, *daughter* of the dawn,
With roſy luſtre purpled o'er the lawn. *Pope.*

2. A daughter in law, or ſon's wife.

3. A woman.

Jacob went out to ſee the *daughters* of the land. *Geneſis.*

4. [In poetry.] Any deſcendant.

5. The female penitent of a confeſſor.

Are you at leiſure, holy father, now;
Or ſhall I come to you at evening maſs?—
—My leiſure ſerves me, penſive *daughter*, now. *Shakeſp.*

To **DAUNT**, dȁ'nt. *v. a.* [*domter*, Fr. *domitare*, Lat.] To diſcourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Fairfax, whoſe name in arms thro' Europe rings,
And fills all mouths with envy or with praiſe,
And all her jealous monarchs with amaze,
And rumours loud, which *daunt* remoteſt kings. *Milton.*

Where the rude ax, with heaved ſtroke,
Was never heard the nymphs to *daunt*,
Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt. *Milt.*

Some preſences *daunt* and diſcourage us, when others raiſe us to a briſk aſſurance. *Glanville.*

DA'UNTLESS, dȁ'nt-lĭs. *adj.* [from *daunt.*] Fearleſs; not dejected; not diſcouraged.

Grow great by your example, and put on
The *dauntleſs* ſpirit of reſolution. *Shakeſp.*

Dauntleſs he roſe, and to the fight return'd:
With ſhame his glowing cheeks, his eyes with fury burn'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

He, not by wants or woes oppreſs'd,
Stems the bold torrent with a *dauntleſs* breaſt. *Dryden.*

The utmoſt weight of affliction from miniſterial power and popular hatred, were almoſt worth bearing, for the glory of ſuch a *dauntleſs* conduct as he has ſhewn under it. *Pope.*

DA'UNTLESSNESS, dȁ'nt-lès-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *dauntleſs.*] Fearleſſneſs.

DAW, dȁ'. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Skinner* ſo named from his note; by *Junius* to be corrupted from *dawl*; the German *tul*, and *dol* in the Bavarian dialect, having the ſame ſignification.] The name of a bird. *Menedulu.*

I will wear my heart upon my ſleeve,
For *daws* to peck it. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

If death do quench us quite, we have great wrong,
That *daws*, and trees, and rocks ſhould laſt ſo long,
When we muſt in an inſtant paſs to nought. *Davies.*

The loud *daw*, his throat diſplaying, draws
The whole aſſembly of his fellow *daws*. *Waller.*

DAWK, dȁ'k. *n. ſ.* A cant word among the workmen for a hollow, rupture, or inciſion, in their ſtuff.

Obſerve if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length. *Moxon.*

To **DAWK**, dȁ'k. *v. a.* To mark with an inciſion.

Should they apply that ſide of the tool the edge lies on, the ſwift coming about of the work would, where a ſmall irregularity of ſtuff ſhould happen, jobb the edge into the ſtuff, and ſo *dawk* it. *Moxon.*

To **DAWN**, dȁ'n. *v. n.* [ſuppoſed by the etymologiſts to have been originally to *dayen*, or advance towards day.]

1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.

I have been troubled in my ſleep this night;
But *dawning* day new comfort hath inſpir'd. *Shak.*

As it began to *dawn*, towards the firſt day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to ſee the ſepulchre. *Matthew.*

All night I ſlept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora *dawn'd* and Phœbus ſhin'd in vain. *Pope.*

2. To glimmer obſcurely.

A Romaniſt, from the very firſt *dawning* of any notions in his underſtanding, hath this principle conſtantly inculcated, that he muſt believe as the church. *Locke.*

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give ſome promiſes of luſtre or eminence.

While we behold ſuch dauntleſs worth appear
In *dawning* youth, and ſouls ſo void of fear. *Dryd.*

Thy hand ſtrikes out ſome free deſign,
When life awakes and *dawns* at every line. *Pope.*

DAWN, dȁ'n. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The time between the firſt appearance of light and the ſun's riſe, reckoned from the time that the ſun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to-morrow's *dawn* your care employ
To ſearch the land, but give this day to joy. *Dryd.*

2. Beginning; firſt riſe.

Theſe tender circumſtances diffuſe a *dawn* of ſerenity over the ſoul. *Pope.*

Such their guiltleſs paſſion was,
As in the *dawn* of time inform'd the heart
Of innocence and undiſſembling truth. *Thomſon.*

DAY, dȁ'. *n. ſ.* [ꝺæᵹ, Sax.]

1. The time between the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, called the artificial day.

Why ſtand ye here all the *day* idle? *Matthew.*

Of night impatient, we demand the *day*;
The *day* arrives, then for the night we pray:
The night and *day* ſucceſſive come and go,
Our laſting pains no interruption know. *Blackmore.*

Or object new
Caſual diſcourſe draws on, which intermits
Our *day's* work. *Milton.*

2. The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day.

How many hours bring about the *day*,
How many *days* will finiſh up the year. *Shakeſp.*

3. Light; ſunſhine.

Let us walk honeſtly, as in the *day*; not in rioting and drunkenneſs. *Romans.*

The weſt yet glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of *day*:
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Around the fields did nimble lightning play,
Which offer'd us by fits, and ſnatch'd the *day*:
'Midſt this was heard the ſhrill and tender cry
Of well-pleas'd ghoſts, which in the ſtorm did fly. *Dryden.*

Yet are we able only to ſurvey
Dawnings of beams, and promiſes of *day*. *Prior.*

4. Any time ſpecified and diſtinguiſhed from other time; an age; the time. In this ſenſe it is generally plural.

After him reigned Gutheline his heir,
The juſteſt man and trueſt in his *days*. *Fairy Q.*

I think, in theſe *days*, one honeſt man is obliged to acquaint another who are his friends. *Pope.*

We have, at this time of *day*, better and more certain means of information than they had. *Woodward.*

5. Life: in this ſenſe it is commonly plural. *He never in his* days *broke his word*; that is, *in his whole life*.

He was never at a loſs in his *days* for a frequent anſwer. *Carte's Life of Ormonde.*

6. The day of conteſt; the conteſt; the battle.

His name ſtruck fear, his conduct won the *day*;
He came, he ſaw, he ſeiz'd the ſtruggling prey. *Roſcommon.*

The noble thanes do bravely in the war;
The *day* almoſt itſelf profeſſes yours,
And little is to do. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Would you th' advantage of the fight delay,
If, ſtriking firſt, you were to win the *day?* *Dryden.*

7. An appointed or fixed time.

Or if my debtors do not keep their *day*,
Deny their hands, and then refuſe to pay,
I muſt with patience all the terms attend. *Dryden.*

8. A day appointed for ſome commemoration.

The field of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Criſpin Criſpianus. *Shakeſp.*

9. *From day to day*; without certainty or continuance.

Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and ſervice doth oblige the Spaniard but *from day to day.* *Bacon.*

To-day, tô-då'. On this day.

To-day, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts. *Pſalm.*

The paſt is all by death poſſeſt,
And frugal fate, that guards the reſt,
By giving, bids us live *to-day*. *Fenton.*

Da'ybed, då'-bêd. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *bed.*] A bed uſed for idleneſs and luxury in the daytime.

Calling my officers about me, in my branched velvet gown; having come down from a *daybed*, where I have left Olivia ſleeping. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Da'ybook, då'-bôk. *n. ſ.* [from *day* and *book.*] A tradeſman's journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are ſet down.

Da'ybreak, då'-brêk. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *break.*] The dawn; the firſt appearance of light.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the Eaſtern ſkies. *Dryd.*

Dayla'bour, då'-lå'-bůr. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *labour.*] Labour by the day; labour divided into daily taſks.

Doth God exact *daylabour*, light denied,
I fondly aſk? *Milton.*

Daylabour was but an hard and a dry kind of livelihood to a man that could get an eſtate with two or three ſtrokes of his pen. *South.*

Dayla'bourer, då'-lå-bůr-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *daylabour.*] One that works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſhadowy flail hath threſh'd the corn
That ten *daylabourers* could not end. *Milton.*

The *daylabourer*, in a country village, has commonly but a ſmall pittance of courage. *Locke.*

Da'ylight, då'-lît. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *light.*] The light of the day, as oppoſed to that of the moon, or a taper.

By this the drooping *daylight* 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to ſad ſucceeding night.
Fairy Queen.

Thou ſhalt buy this dear,
If ever I thy face by *daylight* ſee.
Now go thy way. *Shakeſp.*

They, by *daylight* paſſing through the Turks fleet, recovered the haven, to the joy of the beſieged Chriſtians. *Knolles.*

He ſtands in *daylight*, and diſdains to hide
An act, to which by honour he is tied. *Dryden.*

Will you murder a man in plain *daylight?* *Dryd.*

Though rough bears in covert ſeek defence,
White foxes ſtay, with ſeeming innocence;
That crafty kind with *daylight* can diſpenſe. *Dryd.*

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary priſmatick colours, they will appear neither of their own *daylight* colours, nor of the colour of the light caſt on them, but of ſome middle colour between both. *Newton's Opticks.*

Day-lily, då'-lîl'-ŷ. *n. ſ.* The ſame with **Asphodel**, which ſee.

Da'ysman, dåz'-mån. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *man.*] An old word for umpire. *Ainſworth.* Perhaps rather, ſurety.

For what art thou,
That mak'ſt thyſelf his *dayſman*, to prolong
The vengeance preſt? *Fairy Queen.*

Da'yspring, då'-ſprîng. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *ſpring.*] The riſe of the day; the dawn; the firſt appearance of light.

So all ere *dayſpring*, under conſcious night,
Secret they finiſh'd, and in order ſet. *Milton.*

The breath of heav'n freſh-blowing, pure and ſweet,
With *dayſpring* born, here leave me to reſpire.
Milton.

Da'ystar, då'-ſtår. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *ſtar.*] The morning ſtar.

I meant to make her fair, and free, and wiſe,
Of greateſt blood, and yet more good than great:
I meant the *dayſtar* ſhould not brighter riſe,
Nor lend like influence from his lucent ſeat.
Ben Jonſon.

Sunk though he be beneath the watry floor;
So ſinks the *day-ſtar* in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head. *Milton.*

Da'ytime, då'-tîm. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *time.*] The time in which there is light: oppoſed to night.

In the *daytime* Fame ſitteth in a watch-tower, and flieth moſt by night; ſhe mingleth things done with things not done, and is a terror to great cities. *Bacon.*

My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did ſhine, and kept it under ground in the *daytime.* *Addiſon.*

Da'ywork, då'-wůrk. *n. ſ.* [*day* and *work.*] Work impoſed by the day; daylabour.

True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou haſt th' impoſed *daywork* done.
Fairfax.

To **DAZE**, då'z. *v. a.* [ꝺpæs, Sax.] To overpower with light; to ſtrike with too ſtrong luſtre; to hinder the act of ſeeing by too much light ſuddenly introduced.

They ſmote the gliſtering armies, as they ſtand,
With quivering beams, which *daz'd* the wond'ring eye. *Fairfax.*

Poor human kind, all *daz'd* in open day,
Err after bliſs, and blindly miſs their way. *Dryd.*

Da'zied, då'-zŷd. *adj.* [rather *daſied.* See **Daisy.**] Beſprinkled with daiſies.

Let us
Find out the pretteſt *dazied* plot we can,
And make him a grave. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To **Da'zzle**, dåz'l. *v. a.* [See DAZE.]

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the ſight by ſudden luſtre.

Fears uſe to be repreſented in ſuch an imaginary faſhion, as they rather *dazzle* men's eyes than open them. *Bacon.*

How is it that ſome wits are interrupted,
That now they *dazzled* are, now clearly ſee?
Davies.

2. To ſtrike or ſurpriſe with ſplendour.

Thoſe heavenly ſhapes
Will *dazzle* now this earthly with their blaze
Inſufferably bright. *Milton.*

The places that have either ſhining ſentiments or manners, have no occaſion for them: a *dazzling* expreſſion rather damages them, and ſerves only to eclipſe their beauty. *Pope.*

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain deſign;
To raiſe the thought, or touch the heart, be thine.
Pope.

To **Da'zzle**, dåz'l. *v. n.* To be overpowered with light; to loſe the power of ſight.

Dazzle mine eyes? or do I ſee three ſuns?
Shakeſp.

Come, boy, and go with me; thy ſight is young,
And you ſhall read when mine begins to *dazzle.*
Shakeſp.

An overlight maketh the eyes *dazzle*, inſomuch as perpetual looking againſt the ſun would cauſe blindneſs. *Bacon.*

I dare not truſt theſe eyes;
They dance in miſts, and *dazzle* with ſurprize.
Dryden.

DE'ACON, dê'kn. *n. ſ.* [*diaconus*, Lat.]

1. One of the loweſt of the three orders of the clergy.

Likewiſe muſt the *deacons* be grave. 2 *Tim.* iii. 8.

The conſtitutions that the apoſtles made concerning *deacons* and widows, are very importunely urged. *Bp. Sanderſon.*

2. [In Scotland.] An overſeer of the poor.

3. And alſo the maſter of an incorporated company.

De'aconess, dê'kn-nês. *n. ſ.* [from *deacon.*] A female officer in the ancient church.

De'aconry, dê'kn-rŷ. }
De'aconship, dê'kn-ſhîp. } *n. ſ.* [from *deacon.*] The office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, dêd. *adj.* [ꝺeaꝺ, Sax. *dood*, Dut.]

1. Deprived of life; exanimated.

The queen, my lord, is *dead:*
——She ſhould have died hereafter.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

A brute or a man are another thing, when they are alive, from what they are when *dead.* *Hale.*

She either from her hopeleſs lover fled,
Or with diſdainful glances ſhot him *dead.* *Dryd.*

2. With *of* before the cauſe of death.

This Indian told them, that, miſtaking their courſe, the crew, all except himſelf, were *dead of* hunger. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Without life; inanimate.

All, all but truth, drops *dead*-born from the preſs,
Like the laſt gazette, or like the laſt addreſs. *Pope.*

4. Imitating death; ſenſeleſs; motionleſs.

At thy rebuke, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horſe are caſt into a *dead* ſleep. *Pſalms.*

Anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and backbone, we know is uſed for procuring *dead* ſleeps. *Bacon.*

5. Unactive; motionleſs.

The tin ſold ſometimes higher, and ſometimes lower, according to the quick vent and abundance, or the *dead* ſale and ſcarcity. *Carew.*

Nay, there 's a time when ev'n the rolling year
Seems to ſtand ſtill: *dead* calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath diſturbs the drouſy main. *Lee.*

They cannot bear the *dead* weight of unemployed time lying upon their hands, nor the uneaſineſs it is to do nothing at all. *Locke.*

6. Empty; vacant.

This colour often carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the ſenſe; and it ſeemeth to the eye a ſhorter diſtance of way, if it be all *dead* and continued, than if it have trees or buildings, or any other marks whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

Nought but a blank remains, a *dead* void ſpace,
A ſtep of life, that promis'd ſuch a race. *Dryden.*

7. Uſeleſs; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they lay *dead* upon their hands for want of vent. *Bacon.*

Perſuade a prince that he is irreſiſtible, and he will take care not to let ſo glorious an attribute lie *dead* and uſeleſs by him. *Addiſon.*

8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

Travelling over Amanus, then covered with deep ſnow, they came in the *dead* winter to Aleppo. *Knolles.*

There is ſomething unſpeakably chearful in a ſpot of ground which is covered with trees, that ſmiles amidſt all the rigours of winter, and gives us a view of the moſt gay ſeaſon in the midſt of that which is the moſt *dead* and melancholy. *Addiſon.*

9. Still; obſcure.

Their flight was only deferred until they might cover their diſorders by the *dead* darkneſs of the night. *Hayward.*

10. Having no reſemblance of life.

At a ſecond ſitting, though I alter not the draught, I muſt touch the ſame features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole. *Dryden.*

11. Obtuſe; dull; not ſprightly: uſed of ſounds.

We took a bell of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was ſupported in the midſt of the cavity of the receiver by a bent ſtick, in which when it was cloſed up, the bell ſeemed to ſound more *dead* than it did when juſt before it ſounded in the open air. *Boyle.*

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is compoſed in the moſt elegant forms of ſpeech, when it is not heightened by ſolemnity of phraſe from the ſacred writings. *Addiſon.*

13. Taſteleſs; vapid; ſpiritleſs: uſed of liquors.

14. Uninhabited.

Somewhat is left under *dead* walls and dry ditches. *Arbuthnot.*

15. Without the natural force or efficacy: as, *a* dead *fire.*

16. Without the power of vegetation: as, *a* dead *bough.*

17. [In theology.] The ſtate of ſpiritual death, lying under the power of ſin.

You hath he quickened, who were *dead* in treſpaſſes and ſins. *Epheſ.* ii. 1.

The **DEAD**, dĕd'. *n. ſ.* Dead men.

Jove ſaw from high, with juſt diſdain,
The *dead* inſpir'd with vital life again. *Dryden.*

The ancient Romans generally buried their *dead* near the great roads. *Addiſon.*

That the *dead* ſhall riſe and live again, is beyond the diſcovery of reaſon, and is purely a matter of faith. *Locke.*

The tow'ring bard had ſung, in nobler lays,
How the laſt trumpet wakes the lazy *dead*. *Smith.*

DEAD, dĕd'. *n. ſ.* Time in which there is remarkable ſtillneſs or gloom; as at midwinter and midnight.

After this life, to hope for the favours of mercy then, is to expect an harveſt in the *dead* of winter. *South.*

In the *dead* of the night, when the men and their dogs were all faſt aſleep. *L'Eſtrange.*

At length, in *dead* of night, the ghoſt appears
Of her unhappy lord. *Dryden.*

To **DEAD**, dĕd'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loſe force, of whatever kind.

Iron, as ſoon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* ſtraitways. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **DEAD**, dĕd'. }
To **DE'ADEN**, dĕd'n. } *v. a.*

1. To deprive of any kind of force or ſenſation.

That the ſound may be extinguiſhed or *deaded* by diſcharging the pent air, before it cometh to the mouth of the piece, and to the open air, is not probable. *Bacon.*

It is requiſite that the tympanum be tenſe, and hard ſtretched, otherwiſe the laxneſs of that membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the ſound. *Holder.*

This motion would be quickly *deadened* by countermotions. *Glanville's Scepſis Scientifica.*

We will not oppoſe any thing to them that is hard and ſtubborn, but by a ſoft anſwer *deaden* their force by degrees. *Burnet's Theory.*

Our dreams are great inſtances of that activity which is natural to the human ſoul, and which is not in the power of ſleep to *deaden* or abate. *Spectator.*

Anodynes are ſuch things as relax the tenſion of the affected nervous fibres, or deſtroy the particular acrimony which occaſions the pain; or what *deadens* the ſenſation of the brain, by procuring ſleep. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To make vapid, or ſpiritleſs.

The beer and the wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled or *deaded* at all. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING, dĕd'-dŏ-ĭn. *participial adj.* [*dead* and *do.*] Deſtructive; killing; miſchievous; having the power to make dead.

Hold, O dear lord, your *dead-doing* hand,
Then loud he cried, I am your humble thrall. *Spenſer.*

They never care how many others
They kill, without regard of mothers,
Or wives, or children, ſo they can
Make up ſome fierce *dead-doing* man. *Hudibras.*

DEAD-LIFT, dĕd'-lĭft. *n. ſ.* [*dead* and *liſt.*] Hopeleſs exigence.

And have no power at all, nor ſhift,
To help itſelf at a *dead-lift.* *Hudibras.*

DE'ADLY, dĕd'-lŷ. *adj.* [from *dead.*]

1. Deſtructive; mortal; murderous.

She then on Romeo calls —As if that name,
Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shakeſp.*

Dry mourning will decay more *deadly* bring,
As a north wind burns a too forward ſpring;
Give ſorrow vent, and let the ſluices go. *Dryden.*

2. Mortal; implacable.

The Numidians, in number infinite, are *deadly* enemies unto the Turks. *Knolles.*

DE'ADLY, dĕd'-ly. *adv.*

1. In a manner reſembling the dead.

Like dumb ſtatues, or unbreathing ſtones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd *deadly* pale. *Shak.*

Young Arcite heard, and up he ran with haſte,
And aſk'd him why he look'd ſo *deadly* wan? *Dryden.*

2. Mortally.

I will break Pharaoh's arms, and he ſhall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. *Ez.* xxx. 24.

3. Implacably; irreconcileably; deſtructively.

4. It is ſometimes uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe, only to enforce the ſignification of a word.

Mettled ſchoolboys, ſet to cuff,
Will not confeſs that they have done enough,
Though *deadly* weary. *Orrery.*

John had got an impreſſion, that Lewis was ſo *deadly* cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himſelf alone with him. *Arbuthnot.*

DE'ADNESS, dĕd'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *dead.*]

1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour; want of affection.

His grace removes the defect of inclination, by taking off our natural *deadneſs* and diſaffection towards them. *Rogers.*

2. Weakneſs of the vital powers; languor; faintneſs; inactivity of the ſpirits.

Your gloomy eyes betray a *deadneſs*,
And inward languiſhing. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

3. Vapidneſs of liquors; loſs of ſpirit.

Deadneſs or flatneſs in cyder is often occaſioned by the too free admiſſion of air into the veſſels. *Mortimer.*

DE'ADNETTLE, dĕd'-nĕtl. *n. ſ.* A weed; the ſame with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING, dĕd'-rĕk'-nĭng. *n. ſ.* [a ſea term.] That eſtimation or conjecture which the ſeamen make of the place where a ſhip is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the courſe they have ſteered by the compaſs, and by rectifying all with allowance for drift or lee-way; ſo that this reckoning is without any obſervation of the ſun, moon, and ſtars, and is to be rectified as often as any good obſervation can be had.

DEAF, dĕf. *adj.* [*doof*, Dut.]

1. Wanting the ſenſe of hearing.

Come on my right hand, for this ear is *deaf.* *Shakeſp.*

Infected minds
To their *deaf* pillows will diſcharge their ſecrets. *Shakeſp.*

The chief deſign here intended is to inſtruct ſuch as are *deaf* and dumb, and dumb only by conſequence of their want of hearing. *Holder.*

If any ſins afflict our life
With that prime ill, a talking wife,
Till death ſhall bring the kind relief,
We muſt be patient, or be *deaf.* *Prior.*

Thus you may ſtill be young to me,
While I can better hear than ſee:
Oh ne'er may fortune ſhew her ſpite,
To make me *deaf*, and mend my ſight. *Swift.*

2. It has *to* before the thing that ought to be heard.

I will be *deaf to* pleading and excuſes;
Nor tears nor prayers ſhall purchaſe out abuſes. *Shakeſp.*

Oh, that men's ears ſhould be
To counſel *deaf*, but not *to* flattery! *Shakeſp.*

Whilſt virtue courts them; but, alas, in vain!
Fly from her kind embracing arms,
Deaf to her fondeſt call, blind to her greateſt charms. *Roſcommon.*

Not ſo, for once indulg'd, they ſweep the main;
Deaf to the call, or, hearing, hear in vain. *Dryd.*

Hope, too long with vain deluſion fed,
Deaf to the rumour of fallacious fame,
Gives to the roll of death his glorious name. *Pope.*

3. Deprived of the power of hearing.

Deaf with the noiſe, I took my haſty flight:
No mortal courage can ſupport the fright. *Dryd.*

4. Obſcurely heard.

Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a *deaf* noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe;
Confus'd and chiding like the hollow roar
Of tides receding from th' inſulted ſhore. *Dryden.*

The reſt were ſeiz'd with ſullen diſcontent,
And a *deaf* murmur through the ſquadrons went. *Dryden.*

To **DEAF**, dĕf'. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing.

Hearing hath *deaf'd* our ſailors; and if they
Know how to hear, there 's none know what to ſay. *Donne.*

A ſwarm of their aerial ſhapes appears,
And, flutt'ring round his temples, *deafs* his ears. *Dryden.*

To **DE'AFEN**, dĕf'n. *v. a.* [from *deaf.*] To deprive of the power of hearing.

But Salius enters; and, exclaiming loud
For juſtice, *deafens* and diſturbs the crowd. *Dryd.*

From ſhouting men, and horns, and dogs, he flies,
Deafen'd and ſtunn'd with their promiſcuous cries. *Addiſon.*

DE'AFLY, dĕf'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *deaf.*]

1. Without ſenſe of ſounds.

2. Obſcurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS, dĕf'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *deaf.*]

1. Want of the power of hearing; want of ſenſe of ſounds.

Thoſe who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by conſequence from their *deafneſs.* *Holder.*

The Dunciad had never been writ, but at his requeſt, and for his *deafneſs*; for, had he been able to converſe with me, do you think I had amuſed my time ſo ill? *Pope.*

2. Unwillingneſs to hear.

I found ſuch a *deafneſs*, that no declaration from the biſhops could take place. *King Charles.*

DEAL, dĕl. *n. ſ.* [*deel*, Dut.]

1. Part.

A great *deal* of that which had been, was now to be removed out of the church. *Hooker.*

2. Quantity; degree of more or leſs. It was formerly joined with different words, to limit its meaning; as, *ſome deal*, in ſome degree, to ſome amount: we now either ſay, *a great deal*, or *a deal* without an adjective; but this is commonly, if not always, ludicrous or contemptuous.

When men's affections do frame their opinions, they are in defence of errour more earneſt, a great *deal*, than, for the moſt part, ſound believers in the maintenance of truth, apprehending according to the nature of that evidence which ſcripture yieldeth. *Hooker.*

There is, indeed, ſtore of matters, fitter and better a great *deal* for teachers to ſpend time and labour in. *Hooker.*

To weep with them that weep, doth eaſe ſome *deal*;
But ſorrow flouted at is double death. *Shakeſp.*

What a *deal* of cold buſineſs doth a man miſpend the better part of life in! In ſcattering compliments, and tendering viſits. *Ben Jonſon.*

The charge ſome *deal* thee haply honour may,
That noble Dudone had while here he lived. *Fairfax.*

Poſſibly ſome never ſo much as doubted of the ſafety of their ſpiritual eſtate; and, if ſo, they have ſo much the more reaſon, a great *deal*, to doubt of it. *South.*

The author, who knew that ſuch a deſign as this could not be carried on without a great *deal* of artifice and ſophiſtry, has puzzled and perplexed his cauſe. *Addiſon.*

3. [From the verb *to deal.*] The art or practice of dealing cards.

How can the muſe her aid impart,
Unſkill'd in all the terms of art?
Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal*, the ſhuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

4. [*deyl*, Dut.] Fir-wood, or the wood of pines.

I have alſo found, that a piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would eaſily imagine, being purpoſely interpoſed betwixt my eye, placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, was not only ſomewhat tranſparent, but appeared quite through a lovely red. *Boyle on Colours.*

To **Deal**, dēl. *v. a.* [*deelen*, Dut.]

1. To diſtribute; to diſpoſe to different perſons.

Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the poor that are caſt out to thy houſe. *Iſaiah*, lviii. 7.

One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows. *Dryden.*

His lifted arms around his head he throws,
And *deals* in whiſtling air his empty blows. *Dryd.*

The buſineſs of mankind, in this life, being rather to act than to know, their portion of knowledge is *dealt* them accordingly. *Addiſon.*

How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,
And Rome *deals* out her bleſſings and her gold. *Tickell.*

Had the great men of antiquity been poſſeſſed of the art of printing, they would have made an advantage of it, in *dealing* out their lectures to the publick. *Addiſon.*

If you *deal* out great quantities of ſtrong liquor to the mob, there will be many drunk. *Watts.*

2. To ſcatter; to throw about.

Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's devoted iſſue felt,
When hiſſing through the ſkies the feather'd deaths were *dealt*. *Dryden.*

3. To give gradually, or one after another.

The nightly mallet *deals* reſounding blows. *Gay.*

4. To diſtribute the cards.

To **Deal**, dēl. *v. n.*

1. To traffick; to tranſact buſineſs; to trade.

It is generally better to *deal* by ſpeech than by letter; and by a man himſelf, than by the mediation of a third. *Bacon.*

This is to drive a wholeſale trade, when all other petty merchants *deal* but for parcels. *Decay of Piety.*

They buy and ſell, they *deal* and traffick. *South.*

With the fond maids in palmiſtry he *deals*,
They tell the ſecret which he firſt reveals. *Prior.*

2. To act between two perſons; to intervene.

Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiſeth his own credit with both, by pretending greater intereſt than he hath in either. *Bacon.*

3. To behave well or ill in any tranſaction.

I doubt not, if he will *deal* clearly and impartially, but that he will acknowledge all this to be true. *Tillotſon.*

4. To act in any manner.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my reſt, and my ſweet ſleep's diſturbers,
Are they that I would have thee *deal* upon. *Shak.*

5. *To deal by.* To treat well or ill. This ſeems a vitious uſe.

Such an one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind, nor conducts his own underſtanding aright. *Locke.*

6. *To deal in.* To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practiſe.

Suiters are ſo diſtaſted with delays and abuſes, that plain-dealing, in denying to *deal in* ſuits at firſt, is grown not only honourable, but alſo gracious. *Bacon.*

The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his cauſe; which is a popular way of preventing juſtice, that ſome men have *dealt in*, though without that ſucceſs which they propoſed to themſelves. *Atterbury.*

Among authors, none draw upon themſelves more diſpleaſure than thoſe who *deal in* political matters. *Addiſon.*

True logick is not that noiſy thing that *deals* all *in* diſpute, to which the former ages had debaſed it. *Watts's Logick.*

7. *To deal with.* To treat in any manner; to uſe well or ill.

Neither can the Iriſh, nor yet the Engliſh lords, think themſelves wronged, nor hardly *dealt with*, to have that which is none of their own given to them. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Who then ſhall guide
His people? Who defend? Will they not *deal*
Worſe *with* his followers, than *with* him they *dealt*? *Milton.*

If a man would have his conſcience *deal* clearly *with* him, he muſt *deal* ſeverely *with* that. *South's Sermons.*

God did not only exerciſe this providence towards his own people, but he *dealt* thus alſo *with* other nations. *Tillotſon.*

But I will *deal* the more civilly *with* his two poems, becauſe nothing ill is to be ſpoken of the dead. *Dryden.*

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, *dealing* plainly *with* me in the matter of my own trifles. *Pope.*

Reflect on the merits of the cauſe, as well as of the men, who have been thus *dealt with* by their country. *Swift.*

8. *To deal with.* To contend with.

If ſhe hated me, I ſhould know what paſſion to *deal with*. *Sidney.*

Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the country, to govern the people, eaſy to be *dealt with* whilſt they ſtand in fear. *Hayward.*

Then you upbraid me; I am pleas'd to ſee
You 're not ſo perfect, but can fail like me:
I have no God to *deal with*. *Dryden.*

To **DEA'LBATE**, dē-ăl'-bāt. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Lat.] To whiten; to bleach.

Dealba'tion, dē-ăl-bā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*dealbatio*, Lat.] The act of bleaching or whitening; rendering things white which were not ſo before: a word in little uſe.

All ſeed is white in viviparous animals, and ſuch as have preparing veſſels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

De'aler, dē'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *deal.*]

1. One that has to do with any thing.

I find it common with theſe ſmall *dealers* in wit and learning, to give themſelves a title from their firſt adventure. *Swift.*

2. A trader or trafficker.

Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honeſt *dealer* is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage. *Gulliver's Travels.*

3. A perſon who deals the cards.

De'aling, dē'-lĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *deal.*]

1. Practice; action.

Concerning the *dealings* of men, who adminiſter government, and unto whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge, who ſitteth in heaven. *Hooker.*

What theſe are!
Whoſe own hard *dealings* teach them to ſuſpect
The thoughts of others. *Shakeſp.*

But this was neither one pope's fault, nor one prince's deſtiny: he muſt write a ſtory of the empire, that means to tell of all their *dealings* in this kind. *Raleigh.*

2. Intercourſe.

It were to be wiſhed, that men would promote the happineſs of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among thoſe who lie within their influence. *Addiſon.*

3. Meaſure of treatment; mode in which one treats another.

God's gracious *dealings* with men, are the aids and auxiliaries neceſſary to us in the purſuit of piety. *Hammond.*

4. Traffick; buſineſs.

The doctor muſt needs die rich; he had great *dealings* in his way for many years. *Swift.*

DEAMBULA'TION, dē-ăm-bŭ-lā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deambulatio*, Lat.] The act of walking abroad.

Dea'mbulatory, dē-ăm''-bŭ-lă-tŭr'-ȳ. *adj.* [*deambulo*, Lat.] Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN, dē'n. *n. ſ.* [*decanus*, Lat. *doyen*, Fr.]

From the Greek word δέκα; in Engliſh, ten; becauſe he was anciently ſet over ten canons or prebendaries at leaſt in ſome cathedral church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new (the new are thoſe which Henry VIII. upon ſuppreſſion of abbeys transformed from abbot or prior, and convent, to dean and chapter) ſo there are two means of creating theſe *deans*; for thoſe of the old foundation are brought to their dignity much like biſhops, the king firſt ſending out his *congé d'elire* to the chapter, the chapter then chuſing and the biſhop confirming them, and giving his mandate to inſtal them. Thoſe of the new foundation are, by a ſhorter courſe, inſtalled by virtue of the king's letters patent, without either election or confirmation.

This word is alſo applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the *dean* of the king's chapel, the *dean* of the Arches, the *dean* of St. George's chapel at Windſor, and the *dean* of Bocking in Eſſex. *Cowell.*

The *dean* and canons, or prebends, of cathedral churches, were of great uſe in the church; they were not only to be of counſel with the biſhop for his revenue, but chiefly for government in cauſes eccleſiaſtical. Uſe your beſt means to prefer ſuch to thoſe places who are fit for that purpoſe. *Bacon.*

De'anery, dē'n-ĕr-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *dean.*]

1. The office of a dean.

He could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal. *Clarendon.*

2. The revenue of a dean.

Put both deans in one; or, if that 's too much trouble,
Inſtead of the deans make the *deanery* double. *Swift.*

3. The houſe of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and diſpatch it quickly. *Shakeſp.*

De'anship, dē'n-ſhĭp. *n. ſ.* [from *dean.*] The office and rank of a dean.

DEAR, dē'r. *adj.* [ꝺeoꞃ, Sax.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling.

Your brother Glo'ſter hates you.
—Oh, no, he loves me, and he holds me *dear*.
Shakeſp.

The *dear, dear* name ſhe bathes in flowing tears,
Hangs o'er the tomb. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

And the laſt joy was *dearer* than the reſt. *Pope.*

2. Valuable; of a high price; coſtly.

What made directors cheat the South ſea year?
To feed on ven'ſon when it ſold ſo *dear*. *Pope.*

3. Scarce; not plentiful: as, *a* dear *year*.

4. It ſeems to be ſometimes uſed in *Shakeſpeare* for *deer*; ſad; hateful; grievous.

What fooliſh boldneſs brought thee to their
mercies,
Whom thou in terms ſo bloody, and ſo *dear*,
Haſt made thine enemies? *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

Let us return,
And ſtrain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Some *dear* cauſe
Will in concealment wrap me up a-while:
When I am known aright, you ſhall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shak. King Lear.*

Would I had met my *deareſt* foe in heav'n,
Or ever I had ſeen that day. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The other baniſh'd ſon, with his *dear* ſight
Struck pale and bloodleſs. *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*

Dear, dē'r. *n. ſ.* A word of endearment; darling.

That kiſs
I carried from thee, *dear*; and my true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er ſince. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Go, *dear*; each minute does new danger bring.
Dryden.

See, my *dear*,
How laviſh nature has adorn'd the year. *Dryden.*

De'arbought, dē'r-bȧt. *adj.* [*dear* and *bought*.] Purchaſed at an high price.

O fleeting joys
Of Paradiſe, *dearbought* with laſting woe. *Milton.*

Such *dearbought* bleſſings happen ev'ry day,
Becauſe we know not for what things to pray.
Dryden.

Forget not what my ranſom coſt,
Nor let my *dearbought* ſoul be loſt. *Roſcommon.*

Dearling, dē'r-lìng. *n. ſ.* [now written *darling*.] Favourite.

They do feed on nectar, heavenly wiſe,
With Hercules and Hebe, and the reſt
Of Venus' *dearlings*, through her bounty bleſt.
Spenſer.

De'arly, dē'r-lỳ. *adv.* [from *dear*.]

1. With great fondneſs.

For the unqueſtionable virtues of her perſon and mind, he loved her *dearly*. *Wotton.*

2. At an high price.

It is rarely bought, and then alſo bought *dearly* enough with ſuch a fine. *Bacon.*

Turnus ſhall *dearly* pay for faith forſworn;
And corps, and ſwords, and ſhields, on Tyber born.
Dryden.

My father dotes, and let him ſtill dote on;
He buys his miſtreſs *dearly* with his throne. *Dryd.*

To **Dearn**, dȧ'rn. *v. a.* [ꝺẏꞃnan, Sax. to hide.] To mend clothes. See Darn.

De'arness, dē'r-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *dear*.]

1. Fondneſs; kindneſs; love.

My brother holds you well, and in *dearneſs* of heart hath holp to effect your enſuing marriage.
Shakeſp.

The whole ſenate dedicated an altar to Friendſhip, as to a goddeſs, in reſpect of the great *dearneſs* of friendſhip between them two. *Bacon.*

He who hates his neighbour mortally, and wiſely too, muſt profeſs all the *dearneſs* and friendſhip, with readineſs to ſerve him. *South.*

2. Scarcity; high price.

Landlords prohibit tenants from plowing, which is ſeen in the *dearneſs* of corn. *Swift.*

De'arnly, dē'rn-lỳ. *adv.* [ꝺeoꞃn, Sax.] Secretly; privately; unſeen. Obſolete.

At laſt, as chanc'd them by a foreſt ſide
To paſs, for ſuccour from the ſcorching ray,
They heard a rueful voice, that *dearnly* cried
With piercing ſhrieks. *Spenſer.*

Dearth, dērth'. *n. ſ.* [from *dear*.]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear.

In times of *dearth*, it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furniſh us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon.*

There have been terrible years *dearths* of corn, and every place is ſtrewed with beggars; but *dearths* are common in better climates, and our evils here lie much deeper. *Swift.*

2. Want; need; famine.

Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food ſo long a time. *Shakeſp.*

Of every tree that in the garden grows,
Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth*.
Milton.

3. Barrenneſs; ſterility.

The French have brought on themſelves that *dearth* of plot, and narrowneſs of imagination, which may be obſerved in all their plays. *Dryden.*

To **Dearti'culate**, dē-ȧr-tìk'-ů-lȧt. *v. a.* [*de* and *articulus*, Lat.] To disjoint; to diſmember. *Dict.*

DEATH, dèth'. *n. ſ.* [ꝺeaþ, Sax.]

1. The extinction of life; the departure of the ſoul from the body.

He is the mediator of the New Teſtament, that by means of *death*, for the redemption of the tranſgreſſions, they which are called might receive the promiſe of eternal inheritance.
Heb. ix. 15.

They ſay there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity or *death*. *Shakeſp.*

Death, a neceſſary end,
Will come when it will come. *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

He muſt his acts reveal,
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt hour of unrepenting *death*. *Dryden.*

2. Mortality; deſtruction.

How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of *death*? *Shakeſp.*

3. The ſtate of the dead.

In ſwiniſh ſleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a *death*. *Shakeſp.*

4. The manner of dying.

Thou ſhalt die the *deaths* of them that are ſlain in the midſt of the ſeas. *Ezekiel*, xxviii. 8.

5. The image of mortality repreſented by a ſkeleton.

I had rather be married to a *death*'s head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of theſe.
Shakeſp.

If I gaze now, 'tis but to ſee
What manner of *death*'s head 'twill be,
When it is free
From that freſh upper ſkin,
The gazer's joy, and ſin. *Suckling.*

6. Murder; the act of deſtroying life unlawfully.

As in manifeſting the ſweet influence of his mercy, on the ſevere ſtroke of his juſtice; ſo in this, not to ſuffer a man of *death* to live. *Bacon.*

7. Cauſe of death.

They cried out, and ſaid, O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot. *2 Kings*, iv. 40.

He caught his *death* the laſt county-ſeſſions, where he would go to ſee juſtice done to a poor widow woman. *Addiſon.*

8. Deſtroyer.

All the endeavours Achilles uſed to meet with Hector, and be the *death* of him, is the intrigue which comprehends the battle of the laſt day.
Broome's View of Epic Poetry.

9. [In poetry.] The inſtrument of death.

Deaths inviſible come wing'd with fire;
They hear a dreadful noiſe, and ſtraight expire.
Dryden.

Sounded at once the bow, and ſwiftly flies
The feather'd *death*, and hiſſes thro' the ſkies.
Dryden.

Oft, as in airy rings they ſkim the heath,
The clam'rous lapwings feel the leaden *death*. *Pope.*

10. [In theology.] Damnation; eternal torments.

We pray that God will keep us from all ſin and wickedneſs, from our ghoſtly enemy, and from everlaſting *death*. *Church Catechiſm.*

De'ath-bed, dèth'-bèd. *n. ſ.* [*death* and *bed*.] The bed to which a man is confined by mortal ſickneſs.

Sweet ſoul, take heed, take heed of perjury;
Thou art on thy *death-bed*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Thy *death-bed* is no leſſer than the land
Wherein thou lieſt in reputation ſick.
Shakeſp. Richard II.

Theſe are ſuch things as a man ſhall remember with joy upon his *death-bed*; ſuch as ſhall cheer and warm his heart, even in that laſt and bitter agony. *South's Sermons.*

Then round our *death-bed* ev'ry friend ſhould
run,
And joy us of our conqueſt early won. *Dryd. Fab.*

A *death-bed* figure is certainly the moſt humbling ſight in the world. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, becauſe it is the laſt thing that we can do. *Atterbury.*

Fame can never make us lie down contentedly on a *death-bed*. *Pope.*

De'athful, dèth'-fůl. *adj.* [*death* and *full*.] Full of ſlaughter; deſtructive; murderous.

Your cruelty was ſuch, as you would ſpare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Sidney.*

Time itſelf, under the *deathful* ſhade of whoſe wings all things wither, hath waſted that lively virtue of nature in man, and beaſts, and plants.
Raleigh.

Blood, death, and *deathful* deeds, are in that
noiſe,
Ruin, deſtruction at the utmoſt point. *Milton.*

Theſe eyes behold
The *deathful* ſcene; princes on princes roll'd. *Pope.*

De'athless, dèth'-lìs. *adj.* [from *death*.] Immortal; never-dying; everlaſting.

God hath only immortality, though angels and human ſouls be *deathleſs*. *Boyle.*

Their temples wreath'd with leaves that ſtill
renew;
For *deathleſs* laurel is the victor's due. *Dryden.*

Faith and hope themſelves ſhall die,
While *deathleſs* charity remains. *Prior.*

De'athlike, dèth'-lìk. *adj.* [*death* and *like*.] Reſembling death; ſtill; gloomy; motionleſs; placid; calm; peaceful; undiſturbed; reſembling either the horrours or the quietneſs of death.

Why doſt thou let thy brave ſoul lie ſuppreſt
In *deathlike* ſlumbers, while thy dangers crave
A waking eye and hand? *Craſhaw.*

A *deathlike* ſleep!
A gentle wafting to immortal life! *Milton.*

On ſeas, on earth, and all that in them dwell,
A *deathlike* quiet and deep ſilence fell. *Waller.*

Black melancholy ſits, and round her throws
A *deathlike* ſlumber, and a dread repoſe. *Pope.*

Death's-door, dèth's-dȯr. [*death* and *door*.] A near approach to death; the gates of death, πύλαι ᾅδου. It is now a low phraſe.

I myſelf knew a perſon of great ſanctity, who was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

There was a poor young woman, that had brought herſelf even to *death's-door* with grief for her ſick huſband. *L'Eſtrange.*

De'athsman, dèth's-mȧn. *n. ſ.* [*death* and *man*.] Executioner; hangman; headſman; he that executes the ſentence of death.

He 's dead; I'm only ſorry
He had no other *deathſman*. *Shakeſp.*

As *deathſmen* you have rid this ſweet young
prince. *Shakeſp.*

De'athwatch, dēth'-wōtſh. *n. ſ.* [*death* and *watch.*] An inſect that makes a tinkling noiſe like that of a watch, and is ſuperſtitiouſly imagined to prognoſticate death.

The ſolemn *deathwatch* click'd the hour ſhe
died. *Gay.*

We learn to preſage approaching death in a family by ravens, and little worms, which we therefore call a *deathwatch.* *Watts.*

Miſers are muckworms, ſilkworms beaus,
And *deathwatches* phyſicians. *Pope.*

To **DEA'URATE**, dē-ā'-rāt. *v. a.* [*deauro*, Lat.] To gild, or cover with gold. *Dict.*

Deaura'tion, dē-ā-rā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *deaurate.*] The act of gilding.

Debaccha'tion, dē-bāk-kā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*debacchatio*, Lat.] A raging; a madneſs. *Dict.*

To **Deba'rb**, dē-bā'rb. *v. a.* [from *de* and *barba*, Lat.] To deprive of his beard. *Dict.*

To **Deba'rk**, dē-bā'rk. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To diſembark. *Dict.*

To **Deba'r**, dē-bā'r. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To exclude; to preclude; to ſhut out from any thing; to hinder.

The ſame boats and the ſame buildings are found in counties *debarred* from all commerce by unpaſſable mountains, lakes, and deſerts. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Not ſo ſtrictly hath our Lord impos'd
Labour, as to *debar* us when we need
Refreſhment, whether food, or talk between,
Food of the mind. *Milton.*

Civility, intended to make us eaſy, is employed in laying chains and fetters upon us, in *debarring* us of our wiſhes, and in croſſing our moſt reaſonable deſires. *Swift.*

To **DEBA'SE**, dē-bā's. *v. a.* [from *baſe.*]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower ſtate.

Homer intended to teach, that pleaſure and ſenſuality *debaſe* men into beaſts. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

As much as you raiſe ſilver, you *debaſe* gold, for they are in the condition of two things put in oppoſite ſcales; as much as the one riſes, the other falls. *Locke.*

2. To make mean; to ſink into meanneſs; to make deſpicable; to degrade.

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to *debaſe* religion with ſuch frivolous diſputes. *Hooker.*

A man of large poſſeſſions has not leiſure to conſider of every ſlight expence, and will not *debaſe* himſelf to the management of every trifle. *Dryden.*

Reſtraining others, yet himſelf not free;
Made impotent by pow'r, *debas'd* by dignity. *Dryd.*

3. To ſink; to vitiate with meanneſs.

He ought to be careful of not letting his ſubject *debaſe* his ſtyle, and betray him into a meanneſs of expreſſion. *Addiſon.*

Hunting after arguments to make good one ſide of a queſtion, and wholly to refuſe thoſe which favour the other, is ſo far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly *debaſes* it. *Locke.*

4. To adulterate; to leſſen in value by baſe admixtures.

He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and *debaſed* in the times and troubles of king Stephen. *Hale.*

Words ſo *debas'd* and hard, no ſtone
Was hard enough to touch them on. *Hudibras.*

Deba'sement, dē-bā's-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *debaſe.*] The act of debaſing or degrading; degradation.

It is a wretched *debaſement* of that ſprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar. *Government of the Tongue.*

Deba'ser, dē-bā'-ſŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *debaſe.*] He that debaſes; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that ſinks the value of things, or deſtroys the dignity of perſons.

Deba'table, dē-bā't-ābl. *adj.* [from *debate.*] Diſputable; that which is, or may be, ſubject to controverſy.

The French requeſted, that the *debatable* ground, and the Scottiſh hoſtages, might be reſtored to the Scots. *Hayward.*

DEBA'TE, dē-bā't. *n. ſ.* [*debat*, Fr.]

1. A perſonal diſpute; a controverſy.

A way that men ordinarily uſe, to force others to ſubmit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in *debate*, is to require the adverſary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to aſſign a better. *Locke.*

It is to diffuſe a light over the underſtanding, in our enquiries after truth, and not to furniſh the tongue with *debate* and controverſy. *Watts's Logick.*

2. A quarrel; a conteſt: it is not now uſed of hoſtile conteſt.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give ſucceſsful end
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And draw no ſwords but what are ſanctified. *Shak.*

'Tis thine to ruin realms, o'erturn a ſtate;
Betwixt the deareſt friends to raiſe *debate.* *Dryden.*

To **Deba'te**, dē-bā't. *v. a.* [*debatre*, Fr.] To controvert; to diſpute; to conteſt.

Debate thy cauſe with thy neighbour himſelf, and diſcover not a ſecret to another. *Proverbs*, xxv. 9.

He could not *debate* any thing without ſome commotion, even when the argument was not of moment. *Clarendon.*

To **Deba'te**, dē-bā't. *v. n.*

1. To deliberate.

Your ſev'ral ſuits
Have been conſider'd and *debated* on. *Shakeſp.*

2. To diſpute.

He preſents that great ſoul *debating* upon the ſubject of life and death with his intimate friends. *Tatler.*

Deba'teful, dē-bā't-fŭl. *adj.* [from *debate.*]

1. [Of perſons.] Quarrelſome; contentious.

2. [Of things.] Conteſted; occaſioning quarrels.

Deba'tement, dē-bāt'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *debate.*] Controverſy; deliberation.

Without *debatement* further, more or leſs,
He ſhould the bearers put to ſudden death. *Shakeſp.*

Deba'ter, dē-bā'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *debate.*] A diſputant; a controvertiſt.

To **DEBA'UCH**, dē-bā'tſh. *v. a.* [*deſbaucher*, Fr. *debacchari*, Lat.]

1. To corrupt; to vitiate.

A man muſt have got his conſcience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of ſin. *South.*

This it is to counſel things that are unjuſt; firſt, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to ſeek protection. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. To corrupt with lewdneſs.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and ſquires,
Men ſo diſorder'd, ſo *debauch'd* and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To corrupt by intemperance.

No man's reaſon did ever dictate to him, that it is reaſonable for him to *debauch* himſelf by intemperance and brutiſh ſenſuality. *Tillotſon.*

Deba'uch, dē-bā'tſh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A fit of intemperance.

He will for ſome time contain himſelf within the bounds of ſobriety; till within a little while he recovers his former *debauch*, and is well again, and then his appetite returns. *Calamy.*

2. Luxury; exceſs; lewdneſs.

The firſt phyſicians by *debauch* were made;
Exceſs began, and ſloth ſuſtains, the trade. *Dryden.*

Debauche'e, dĕb-ō-ſhē'. *n. ſ.* [from *deſbauché*, Fr.] A lecher; a drunkard; a man given to intemperance.

Could we but prevail with the greateſt *debauchees* among us to change their lives, we ſhould find it no very hard matter to change their judgments. *South.*

Deba'ucher, dē-bā'tſh-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *debauch.*] One who ſeduces others to intemperance or lewdneſs; a corrupter.

Debau'chery, dē-bā'tſh-ē-rў. *n. ſ.* [from *debauch.*] The practice of exceſs; intemperance; lewdneſs.

Oppoſe vices by their contrary virtues; hypocriſy by ſober piety, and *debauchery* by temperance. *Spratt.*

Theſe magiſtrates, inſtead of leſſening enormities, occaſion juſt twice as much *debauchery* as there would be without them. *Swift.*

Debau'chment, dē-bā'tſh-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *debauch.*] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

They told them ancient ſtories of the raviſhment of chaſte maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned perſons. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To **DEBE'L**, dē-bĕl'. } *v. a.* [*de-*
To **DEBE'LLATE**, dē-bĕl'-lāt. } *bello*, Lat.]
To conquer; to overcome in war: not now in uſe.

It doth notably ſet forth the conſent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and *debellating* of giants, monſters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Him long of old
Thou didſt *debel*, and down from heaven caſt
With all his army. *Milton.*

Debella'tion, dē-bĕl-lā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *debellatio*, Lat.] The act of conquering in war.

Debe'nture, dē-bĕn'-tſhŭr. *n. ſ.* [*debentur*, Lat. from *debeo.*] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

You modern wits, ſhould each man bring his
claim,
Have deſperate *debentures* on your fame;
And little would be left you, I'm afraid,
If all your debts to Greece and Rome were paid. *Swift.*

De'bile, dĕb'-ĭl. *adj.* [*debilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint; without ſtrength; imbecile; impotent.

I have not waſh'd my noſe that bled,
Or foil'd ſome *debile* wretch, which without note
There's many elſe have done. *Shakeſp.*

To **DEBI'LITATE**, dē-bĭl'-ĭ-tāt. *v. a.* [*debilito*, Lat.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble; to emaſculate.

In the luſt of the eye, the luſt of the fleſh, and the pride of life, they ſeemed as weakly to fail as their *debilitated* poſterity ever after. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The ſpirits being rendered languid, are incapable of purifying the blood, and *debilitated* in attracting nutriment. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Debilita'tion, dē-bĭl-ĭ-tā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *debilitatio*, Lat.] The act of weakening.

The weakneſs cannot return any thing of ſtrength, honour, or ſafety to the head, but a *debilitation* and ruin. *King Charles.*

Debi'lity, dē-bĭl'-ĭ-tў. *n. ſ.* [*debilitas*, Lat.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs; languor; faintneſs; imbecility.

Methinks I am partaker of thy paſſion,
And in thy caſe do glaſs mine own *debility.* *Sidney.*

Aliment too vaporous or perſpirable will ſubject it to the inconveniencies of too ſtrong a perſpiration, which are *debility*, faintneſs, and ſometimes ſudden death. *Arbuthnot.*

DEBONA'IR, dĕb-ŏ-nå'r. *adj.* [*debonnaire*, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaiſant: an obſolete word.

Crying, let be that lady *debonair*,
Thou recreant knight, and ſoon thyſelf prepare
To battle, if thou mean her love to gain. *Spenſer.*

Zephyr met her once a-maying;
Fill'd her with thee, a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and *debonair*. *Milton.*

The nature of the one is *debonair* and accoſtable; of the other, retired and ſupercilious; the one quick and ſprightful, the other ſlow and ſaturnine. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

And ſhe that was not only paſſing fair,
But was withal diſcreet and *debonair*,
Reſolv'd the paſſive doctrine to fulfil. *Dryden.*

DEBONA'IRLY, dĕb-ŏ-nå'r-lý. *adv.* [from *debonair.*] Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBT, dět'. *n. ſ.* [*debitum*, Lat. *dette*, Fr.]

1. That which one man owes to another.

There was one that died greatly in *debt*: Well, ſays one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

The *debt* of ten thouſand talents, which the ſervant owed the king, was no ſlight ordinary ſum. *Duppa's Devotions.*

To this great loſs a ſea of tears is due;
But the whole *debt* not to be paid by you. *Waller.*

Swift, a thouſand pounds in *debt*,
Takes horſe, and in a mighty fret
Rides day and night. *Swift.*

2. That which any one is obliged to do or ſuffer.

Your ſon, my lord, has paid a ſoldier's *debt*;
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
But like a man he died. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

DE'BTED, dět'-tĭd. *part.* [from *debt.* *To* DEBT is not found.] Indebted; obliged to.

Which do amount to three odd ducats more
Than I ſtand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shakeſp.*

DE'BTOR, dět'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*debitor*, Lat.]

1. He that owes ſomething to another.

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians, both to the wiſe and to the unwiſe. *Rom.* i. 14.

2. One that owes money.

I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully reſt *debtor* for the firſt. *Shakeſp.*

If he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated ſhoulder lay
Of *debtor*, ſtrait his body, to the touch
Obſequious, as whilom knights were wont,
To ſome enchanted caſtle is convey'd. *Philips.*

There died my father, no man's *debtor*;
And there I'll die, nor worſe, nor better. *Pope.*

The caſe of *debtors* in Rome, for the firſt four centuries, was, after the ſet time for payment, no choice but either to pay, or be the creditor's ſlave. *Swift.*

3. One ſide of an account book.

When I look upon the *debtor* ſide, I find ſuch innumerable articles, that I want arithmetick to caſt them up; but when I look upon the creditor ſide, I find little more than blank paper. *Addiſon.*

DEBULLI'TION, dĕ-bůl-lĭ'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*debullitio*, Lat.] A bubbling or ſeething over. *Dict.*

DECACU'MINATED, dĕ-kå-ků'-mĭ-nå-tĭd. *adj.* [*decacuminatus*, Lat.] Having the top cut off. *Dict.*

DECA'DE, děk'-åd. *n. ſ.* [δεκα, Gr. *decas*, Lat.] The ſum of ten; a number containing ten.

Men were not only out in the number of ſome days, the latitude of a few years, but might be wide by whole olympiads, and divers *decades* of years. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We make cycles and periods of years; as *decades*, centuries, and chiliads, chiefly for the uſe of computations in hiſtory, chronology, and aſtronomy. *Holder on Time.*

All rank'd by ten; whole *decades*, when they dine,
Muſt want a Trojan ſlave to pour the wine. *Pope.*

DE'CADENCY, dĕ-kå'-dĕn-sý. *n. ſ.* [*decadence*, Fr.] Decay; fall. *Dict.*

DE'CAGON, děk'-å-gŏn. *n. ſ.* [from δεκα ten, and γωνια a corner.] A plain figure in geometry, having ten ſides and angles.

DE'CALOGUE, děk'-å-lŏg. *n. ſ.* [δεκαλογος, Gr.] The ten commandments given by God to Moſes.

The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *decalogue* and other parts of ſacred writ. *Hammond.*

To **DECA'MP**, dĕ-kåmp'. *v. n.* [*decamper*, Fr.] To ſhift the camp; to move off.

DECA'MPMENT, dĕ-kåmp'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *decamp.*] The act of ſhifting the camp.

To **DECA'NT**, dĕ-kånt. *v. a.* [*decanto*, Lat. *decanter*, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination.

Take *aqua fortis*, and diſſolve it in ordinary coined ſilver, and pour the coloured ſolution into twelve times as much fair water, and then *decant* or filtrate the mixture, that it may be very clear. *Boyle.*

They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

DECANTA'TION, dĕ-kån-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*decantation*, Fr.] The act of decanting or pouring off clear.

DECA'NTER, dĕ-kån'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *decant.*] A glaſs veſſel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees.

To **DECA'PITATE**, dĕ-kåp'-ĭ-tåt. *v. a.* [*decapito*, Lat.] To behead.

To **DECA'Y**, dĕ-kå'. *v. n.* [*decheoir*, Fr. from *de* and *cadere*, Lat.] To loſe excellence; to decline from the ſtate of perfection; to be gradually impaired.

The monarch oak,
Three centuries he grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate, and in three more *decays*. *Dryd.*

The garlands fade, the vows are worn away;
So dies her love, and ſo my hopes *decay*. *Pope.*

To **DECA'Y**, dĕ-kå'. *v. a.* To impair; to bring to decay.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wiſe, doth ever make better the fool. *Shakeſp.*

Cut off a ſtock of a tree, and lay that which you cut off to putrefy, to ſee whether it will *decay* the reſt of the ſtock. *Bacon.*

He was of a very ſmall and *decayed* fortune, and of no good education. *Clarendon.*

Decay'd by time and wars, they only prove
Their former beauty by your former love. *Dryd.*

In Spain our ſprings, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy. *Dryden.*

It is ſo ordered, that almoſt every thing which corrupts the ſoul *decays* the body. *Addiſon.*

DECA'Y, dĕ-kå'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Decline from the ſtate of perfection; ſtate of depravation or diminution.

What comfort to this great *decay* may come,
Shall be applied. *Shakeſp.*

She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides
Her *decays* very well. *Ben Jonſon.*

And thoſe *decays*, to ſpeak the naked truth,
Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth. *Denham.*

By reaſon of the tenacity of fluids, and attrition of their parts, and the weakneſs of elaſticity in ſolids, motion is much more apt to be loſt than got, and is always upon the *decay*. *Newton.*

Each may feel increaſes and *decays*,
And ſee now clearer and now darker days. *Pope.*

Taught, half by reaſon, half by mere *decay*,
To welcome death, and calmly paſs away. *Pope.*

2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay.

They think, that whatever is called old muſt have the *decay* of time upon it, and truth too were liable to mould and rottenneſs. *Locke.*

3. Declenſion from proſperity.

And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee, then thou ſhalt relieve him. *Levit.* xxv. 35.

I am the very man
That, from your firſt of difference and *decay*,
Have follow'd your ſad ſteps. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. The cauſe of decline.

He that ſeeketh to be eminent amongſt able men, hath a great taſk; but that is ever good for the publick: but he that plots to be the only figure among cyphers, is the *decay* of a whole age. *Bacon.*

DECA'YER, dĕ-kå'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *decay.*] That which cauſes decay.

Your water is a ſore *decayer* of your whorſon dead body. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

DECE'ASE, dĕ-sĕ's. *n. ſ.* [*deceſſus*, Lat.] Death; departure from life.

Lands are by human law, in ſome places, after the owner's *deceaſe*, divided unto all his children; in ſome, all deſcendeth to the eldeſt ſon. *Hooker.*

To **DECE'ASE**, dĕ-sĕ's. *v. n.* [*decedo*, Lat.] To die; to depart from life.

He tells us Arthur is *deceas'd* to-night. *Shakeſp.*

You ſhall die
Twice now, where others, that mortality
In her fair arms holds, ſhall but once *deceaſe*. *Chapman.*

His lateſt victories ſtill thickeſt came,
As, near the centre, motion doth increaſe;
Till he, preſs'd down by his own weighty name,
Did, like the veſtal, under ſpoils *deceaſe*. *Dryden.*

DECE'IT, dĕ-sĕ't. *n. ſ.* [*deceptio*, Lat.]

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falſehood is made to paſs for truth.

My lips ſhall not ſpeak wickedneſs, nor my tongue utter *deceit*. *Job*, xxvii. 4.

2. Stratagem; artifice.

His demand
Springs not from Edward's well-meant honeſt love,
But from *deceit*, bred by neceſſity. *Shakeſp.*

3. [In law.] A ſubtile wily ſhift or device; all manner of craft, ſubtilty, guile, fraud, wilineſs, ſleightneſs, cunning, covin, colluſion, practice, and offence, uſed to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence. *Cowell.*

DECE'ITFUL, dĕ-sĕ't-fůl. *adj.* [*deceit* and *full.*] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, falſe, *deceitful*. *Shakeſp.*

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune ſmil'd, *deceitful*, on her birth. *Thomſon.*

DECE'ITFULLY, dĕ-sĕ't-fůl-ý. *adv.* [from *deceitful.*] Fraudulently; with deceit.

Exerciſe of form may be *deceitfully* diſpatched of courſe. *Wotton.*

DECE'ITFULNESS, dĕ-sĕ't-fůl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *deceitful.*] The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The care of this world, and the *deceitfulneſs* of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful. *Mat.* xiii. 22.

DECE'IVABLE, dĕ-sĕ'v-åbl. *adj.* [from *deceive.*]

1. Subject to fraud; expoſed to impoſture.

Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their clarity. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

How would thou uſe me now, blind, and
thereby
Deceivable, in moſt things as a child
Helpleſs? hence eaſily contemn'd and ſcorn'd,
And laſt neglected. *Milton.*

2. Subject to produce errour; deceitful.

It is good to conſider of deformity, not as a ſign, which is more *deceivable*, but as a cauſe which ſeldom faileth of the effect. *Bacon.*

He received nothing but fair promiſes, which proved *deceivable*. *Hayward.*

O everfailing truſt
In mortal ſtrength! and oh, what not in man
Deceivable and vain? *Milton.*

DECE'IVABLENESS, dē-sē′v-âbl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *deceivable*.] Liableneſs to be deceived, or to deceive.

He that has a great patron, has the advantage of his negligence and *deceivableneſs*. *Government of the Tongue.*

To **DECE'IVE**, dē-sē′v. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Lat.]

1. To cauſe to miſtake; to bring into errour; to impoſe upon.

Some have been *deceived* into an opinion, that there was a divine right of primogeniture to both eſtate and power. *Locke.*

2. To delude by ſtratagem.

3. To cut off from expectation, with *of* before the thing.

The Turkiſh general, *deceived of* his expectation, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off. *Knolles.*

I now believ'd
The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes *deceiv'd*. *Dryden.*

4. To mock; to fail.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes,
But the weak voice *deceiv'd* their gaſping throats. *Dryden.*

5. To deprive by fraud or ſtealth.

Wine is to be forborne in conſumptions, for that the ſpirits of the wine prey on the viſcid juice of the body, intercommon with the ſpirits of the body, and ſo *deceive* and rob them of their nouriſhment. *Bacon.*

Plant fruit trees in large borders, and ſet therein fine flowers, but thin and ſparingly, leſt they *deceive* the trees. *Bacon.*

DECE'IVER, dē-sē′-vůr. *n. ſ.* [from *deceive*.] One that leads another into errour; a cheat.

Sigh no more, ladies, ſigh no more;
Men were *deceivers* ever:
One foot in ſea, and one on ſhore;
To one thing conſtant never. *Shakeſp.*

As for Perkin's diſmiſſion out of France, they interpreted it not as if he were detected for a counterfeit *deceiver*. *Bacon.*

Thoſe voices, actions, or geſtures, which men have not by any compact agreed to make the inſtruments of conveying their thoughts one to another, are not the proper inſtruments of deceiving, ſo as to denominate the perſon uſing them a liar or *deceiver*. *South.*

It is to be admired how any *deceiver* can be ſo weak to foretel things near at hand, when a very few months muſt of neceſſity diſcover the impoſture. *Swift.*

Adieu the heart-expanding bowl,
And all the kind *deceivers* of the ſoul. *Pope.*

DECE'MBER, dē-sēm′-bůr. *n. ſ.* [*december*, Lat.] The laſt month of the year; but named *december*, or the *tenth* month, when the year began in March.

Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they wed. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

What ſhould we ſpeak of
When we are old as you? When we ſhall hear
The rain and wind beat dark *December*. *Shakeſp.*

DECE'MPEDAL, dē-sēm′-pē-dâl. *adj.* [from *decempeda*, Lat.] Ten feet in length. *Dict.*

DECE'MVIRATE, dē-sēm′-vēr-ēt. *n. ſ.* [*decemviratus*, Lat.] The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth inſtead of conſuls: their authority ſubſiſted only two years. Any body of ten men.

DE'CENCE, dē′-sēns. } *n. ſ.* [*decence*, Fr.
DE'CENCY, dē′-sēn-sỳ. } *decet*, Lat.]

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony: *decence* is ſeldom uſed.

Thoſe thouſand *decencies*, that daily flow
From all her words and actions. *Milton.*

In good works there may be goodneſs in the general: but *decence* and gracefulneſs can be only in the particulars in doing the good. *Sprat.*

Were the offices of religion ſtript of all the external *decencies* of worſhip, they would not make a due impreſſion on the minds of thoſe who aſſiſt at them. *Atterbury.*

She ſpeaks, behaves and acts juſt as ſhe ought;
But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought;
Virtue ſhe finds too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in *decencies* for ever. *Pope.*

2. Suitableneſs to character; propriety.

And muſt I own, ſhe ſaid, my ſecret ſmart,
What with more *decence* were in ſilence kept? *Dryden.*

The conſideration immediately ſubſequent to the being of a thing, is what agrees or diſagrees with that thing; what is ſuitable or unſuitable to it; and from this ſprings the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or miſbecomes. *South.*

Sentiments which raiſe laughter, can very ſeldom be admitted with any *decency* into an heroick poem. *Addiſon.*

3. Modeſty; not ribaldry; not obſcenity.

Immodeſt words admit of no defence;
For want of *decency* is want of ſenſe. *Roſcommon.*

DECE'NNIAL, dē-sēn′-nyâl. *adj.* [from *decennium*, Lat.] What continues for the ſpace of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL, dē-sēn-nō′-val. } *adj.*
DECENNO'VARY, dē-sēn-nō′-vâ-rỳ. }
[*decem* and *novem*, Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen.

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponneſian war, conſtituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years; the ſame which we now call the golden number. *Holder.*

Seven months are retrenched in this whole *decennovary* progreſs of the epacts, to reduce the accounts of her motion and place to thoſe of the ſun. *Holder.*

DE'CENT, dē′-sēnt. *adj.* [*decens*, Lat.]

1. Becoming; fit; ſuitable.

Since there muſt be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not neceſſary, they muſt at leaſt be *decent*; that is, in their due place, and but moderately uſed. *Dryden.*

2. Grave; not gaudy; not oſtentatious.

Come, penſive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, ſtedfaſt, and demure,
All in a robe of darkeſt grain
Flowing with majeſtick train,
And ſable ſtole of Cyprus lawn
O'er the *decent* ſhoulders drawn. *Milton.*

3. Not wanton; not immodeſt.

DE'CENTLY, dē′-sēnt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *decent*.]

1. In a proper manner; with ſuitable behaviour; without meanneſs or oſtentation.

They could not *decently* refuſe aſſiſtance to a perſon, who had puniſhed thoſe who had inſulted their relation. *Broome.*

Perform'd what friendſhip, juſtice, truth require;
What could he more, but *decently* retire? *Swift.*

2. Without immodeſty.

Paſt hope of ſafety, 'twas his lateſt care,
Like falling Cæſar, *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

DECEPTIBI'LITY, dē-sēp-tì-bìl′-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *deceit*.] Liableneſs to be deceived.

Some errours are ſo fleſhed in us, that they maintain their intereſt upon the *deceptibility* of our decayed natures. *Glanville.*

DECE'PTIBLE, dē-sēp′-tìbl. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Liable to be deceived; open to impoſture; ſubject to fraud.

The firſt and father cauſe of common errour, is the common infirmity of human nature; of whoſe *deceptible* condition, perhaps, there ſhould not need any other eviction, than the frequent errours we ſhall ourſelves commit. *Brown.*

DECE'PTION, dē-sēp′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*deceptio*, Lat.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themſelves, they are yet farther removed by advenient *deception*. *Brown.*

All *deception* is a miſapplying of thoſe ſigns, which, by compact or inſtitution, were made the means of men's ſignifying or conveying their thoughts. *South.*

2. The ſtate of being deceived.

Reaſon, not impoſſibly, may meet
Some ſpecious object by the foe ſuborn'd,
And fall into *deception* unaware. *Milton.*

DECE'PTIOUS, dē-sēp′-shůs. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Deceitful; apt to deceive.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
That doth invert th' atteſt of eyes and ears;
As if thoſe organs had *deceptious* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shakeſp.*

DECE'PTIVE, dē-sēp′-tìv. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Having the power of deceiving. *Dict.*

DECE'PTORY, dē-sēp′-tůr-ỳ. *adj.* [from *deceit*.] Containing means of deceit. *Dict.*

DECE'RPT, dē-sērp′t. *adj.* [*decerptus*, Lat.] Cropped; taken off. *Dict.*

DECE'RPTIBLE, dē-sērp′-tìbl. *adj.* [*decerpo*, Lat.] That may be taken off. *Dict.*

DECE'RPTION, dē-sērp′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *decerpt*.] The act of cropping or taking off. *Dict.*

DECERTA'TION, dē-sēr-tā′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*decertatio*, Lat.] A contention; a ſtriving; a diſpute. *Dict.*

DECE'SSION, dē-sēs′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*deceſſio*, Lat.] A departure; a going away. *Dict.*

To **DECHA'RM**, dē′-tshârm. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to diſenchant.

Notwithſtanding the help of phyſick, he was ſuddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

To **DECI'DE**, dē-sīd′. *v. a.* [*decido*, Lat.]

1. To fix the event of; to determine.

The day approach'd when fortune ſhould *decide*
Th' important enterprize, and give the bride. *Dryden.*

2. To determine a queſtion or diſpute.

In council oft, and oft in battle tried,
Betwixt thy maſter and the world *decide*. *Granv.*

Who ſhall *decide*, when doctors diſagree,
And ſoundeſt caſuiſts doubt? *Pope.*

DE'CIDENCE, dēs′-sỳ-dēns. *n. ſ.* [*decidentia*, Lat.]

1. The quality of being ſhed, or of falling off.

2. The act of falling away.

Men obſerving the *decidence* of their horn, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and ſucceſſively reneweth again. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DECI'DER, dē-sī′-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *decide*.]

1. One who determines cauſes.

I cannot think that a jeſter or a monkey, a droll or a puppet, can be proper judges or *deciders* of controverſy. *Watts.*

The man is no ill *decider* in common caſes of property, where party is out of the queſtion. *Swift.*

2. One who determines quarrels.

DECI'DUOUS, dê-sîd'-û-ûs. *adj.* [*deciduus*, Lat.] Falling; not perennial; not laſting through the year.

In botany, the perianthium, or calyx, is *deciduous*, with the flower. *Quincy.*

DECI'DUOUSNESS, dê-sîd'-û-ûs-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *deciduous.*] Aptneſs to fall; quality of fading once a year. *Dict.*

DE'CIMAL, dês'-î-mâl. *adj.* [*decimus*, Lat.] Numbered by ten; multiplied by ten.

In the way we take now to name numbers by millions of millions of millions, it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at moſt, four and twenty *decimal* progreſſions, without confuſion. *Locke.*

To **DE'CIMATE**, dês'-îm-âte. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Lat.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION, dês'-sŷ-mâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *decimate.*]

1. A tithing; a ſelection of every tenth by lot or otherwiſe.
2. A ſelection by lot of every tenth ſoldier, in a general mutiny, for puniſhment.

By *decimation* and a tithed death,
Take thou the deſtin'd tenth. *Shakeſp.*

A *decimation* I will ſtrictly make
Of all who my Charinus did forſake;
And of each legion each centurion ſhall die.
Dryden.

To **DECI'PHER**, dê-sî'-fûr. *v. a.* [*dechiffrer*, Fr.]

1. To explain that which is written in ciphers: this is the common uſe.

Zelmane, that had the ſame character in her heart, could eaſily *decipher* it. *Sidney.*

Aſſurance is writ in a private character, not to be read, nor underſtood, but by the conſcience, to which the ſpirit of God has vouchſafed to *decipher* it. *South.*

2. To unfold; to unravel; to explain: as, *to* decipher *an ambiguous ſpeech.*
3. To write out; to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively repreſentation of guilt and horrour on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, then might I ſhew you the condition of a ſinner hearing himſelf denied by Chriſt. *South.*

Then were laws of neceſſity invented, that ſo every particular ſubject might find his principal pleaſure *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws. *Locke.*

4. To ſtamp; to characteriſe; to mark.

You are both *decipher'd*
For villains mark'd with rape. *Shakeſp.*

DECI'PHERER, dê-sî'-fêr-ûr. *n. ſ.* [from *decipher.*] One who explains writings in cipher.

DECI'SION, dê-sîzh'-ûn. *n. ſ.* [from *decide.*]

1. Determination of a difference, or of a doubt.

The time approaches,
That will with due *deciſion* make us know
What we ſhall ſay we have, and what we owe.
Shakeſp.

Pleaſure and revenge
Have ears more deaf than adders to the voice
Of any true *deciſion.* *Shakeſp.*

The number of the undertakers, the worth of ſome of them, and their zeal to bring the matter to a *deciſion*, are ſure arguments of the dignity and importance of it. *Woodward.*

War is a direct appeal to God for the *deciſion* of ſome diſpute, which can by no other means be determined. *Atterbury.*

2. Determination of an event.

Their arms are to the laſt *deciſion* bent,
And fortune labours with the vaſt event. *Dryden.*

3. It is uſed in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of ſeſſion there.

DECI'SIVE, dê-sî'-sîv. *adj.* [from *decide.*]

1. Having the power of determining any difference; concluſive.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfectly *deciſive* in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breaſt, and ſtrengthens him much in his opinion. *Atterbury.*

This they are ready to look upon as a determination on their ſide, and *deciſive* of the controverſy between vice and virtue. *Rogers.*

2. Having the power of ſettling any event.

For on th' event,
Deciſive of this bloody day, depends
The fate of kingdoms. *Philips.*

DECI'SIVELY, dê-sî'-sîv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *deciſive.*] In a concluſive manner.

DECI'SIVENESS, dê-sî'-sîv-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *deciſive.*] The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or ſettle an event.

DECI'SORY, dê-sî'-sûr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *decide.*] Able to determine or decide.

To **DECK**, dêk'. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dut.]

1. To cover; to overſpread.

Ye miſts and exhalations, that now riſe
From hill or ſteaming lake, duſky or grey,
In honour to the world's great Author, riſe!
Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd ſky,
Or wet the thirſty earth with falling ſhowers,
Riſing or falling, ſtill advance his praiſe. *Milton.*

2. To dreſs; to array.

Sweet ornament! that *decks* a thing divine.
Shakeſp.

Long may'ſt thou live to wail thy children's
loſs,
And ſee another, as I ſee thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art ſtall'd in mine.
Shakeſp.

She ſets to work millions of ſpinning worms,
That in their green ſhops weave the ſmooth-hair'd
ſilk,
To *deck* her ſons. *Milton.*

3. To adorn; to embelliſh.

But direful, deadly black, both leaf and bloom,
Fit to adorn the dead, and *deck* the dreary tomb.
Spenſer.

Now the dew with ſpangles *deck'd* the ground,
A ſweeter ſpot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

The god ſhall to his vot'ries tell
Each conſcious tear, each bluſhing grace,
That *deck'd* dear Eloiſa's face. *Prior.*

DECK, dêk'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The floor of a ſhip.

Her keel plows hell,
And *deck* knocks heaven. *Ben Jonſon.*

We have alſo raiſed our ſecond *decks*, and given more vent thereby to our ordnance, trying on our nether overloop. *Raleigh.*

If any, born and bred under *deck*, had no other information but what ſenſe affords, he would be of opinion that the ſhip was as ſtable as a houſe. *Glanville.*

On high-rais'd *decks* the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whoſe ſhade our humble frigates go.
Dryden.

At ſun-ſet to their ſhip they make return,
And ſnore ſecure on *decks* till roſy morn.
Dryden's Iliad.

2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Beſides gems, many other ſorts of ſtones are regularly figured: the amianthus, of parallel threads, as in the pile of velvet; and the ſelenites, of parallel plates, as in a *deck* of cards. *Grew.*

DE'CKER, dêk'-kûr. *n. ſ.* [from *deck.*] A dreſſer; one that apparels or adorns; a coverer, as a *table-decker.*

To **DECLA'IM**, dê-klâ'm. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Lat.] To harangue; to ſpeak to the paſſions; to rhetoricate; to ſpeak ſet orations.

What are his miſchiefs, conſul? You *declaim*
Againſt his manners, and corrupt your own.
Ben Jonſon.

The ſplendid *declaimings* of novices and men of heat. *South.*

It is uſual for maſters to make their boys *declaim* on both ſides of an argument. *Swift.*

Dreſs up all the virtues in the beauties of oratory, and *declaim* aloud on the praiſe of goodneſs. *Watts.*

DECLA'IMER, dê-klâ'm-ûr. *n. ſ.* [from *declaim.*] One who makes ſpeeches with intent to move the paſſions.

Your Salamander is a perpetual *declaimer* againſt jealouſy. *Addiſon.*

DECLAMA'TION, dê-klâ-mâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*declamatio*, Lat.] A diſcourſe addreſſed to the paſſions; an harangue; a ſet ſpeech; a piece of rhetorick.

The cauſe why *declamations* prevail ſo greatly, is, for that men ſuffer themſelves to be deluded.
Hooker.

Thou mayeſt forgive his anger, while thou makeſt uſe of the plainneſs of his *declamation.*
Taylor.

DECLAMA'TOR, dêk-klâ-mâ'-tûr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A declaimer; an orator; a rhetorician: ſeldom uſed.

Who could, I ſay, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal? *Tatler.*

DECLA'MATORY, dê-klâm'-mâ-tûr-ŷ. *adj.* [*declamatorius*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the practice of declaiming; pertaining to declamation; treated in the manner of a rhetorician.

This a while ſuſpended his interment, and became a *declamatory* theme amongſt the religious men of that age. *Wotton.*

2. Appealing to the paſſions.

He has run himſelf into his own *declamatory* way, and almoſt forgotten that he was now ſetting up for a moral poet. *Dryden.*

DECLA'RABLE, dê-klâ'-râbl. *adj.* [from *declare.*] Capable of proof.

This is *declarable* from the beſt writers. *Brown.*

DECLARA'TION, dêk-klâ'-râ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *declare.*]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; open expreſſion; publication.

His promiſes are nothing elſe but *declarations*, what God will do for the good of men. *Hooker.*

Though wit and learning are certain and habitual perfections of the mind, yet the *declaration* of them, which alone brings the repute, is ſubject to a thouſand hazards. *South.*

There are no where ſo plain and full *declarations* of mercy and love to the ſons of men, as are made in the goſpel. *Tillotſon.*

2. An explanation of ſomething doubtful. Obſolete.
3. [In law.] Declaration *(declaratio)* is properly the ſhewing forth, or laying out, of an action perſonal in any ſuit, though it is uſed ſometimes for both perſonal and real actions. *Cowell.*

DECLA'RATIVE, dê-klâr'-â-tîv. *adj.* [from *declare.*]

1. Making declaration; explanatory.

The names of things ſhould be always taken from ſomething obſervably *declarative* of their form or nature. *Grew.*

2. Making proclamation.

To this we may add the *vox populi*, ſo *declarative* on the ſame ſide. *Swift.*

DECLA'RATORILY, dê-klâr''-â-tûr'-î-lŷ. *adv.* [from *declaratory.*] In the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form.

Andreas Alciatus the civilian, and Franciſcus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the ſame. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Decla′ratory, dē-klăr′-ă-tŭr-ȳ *adj.* [from *declare.*] Affirmative; expreſſive; not decretory; not promiſſory, but expreſſing ſomething before promiſed or decreed. Thus, a *declaratory* law, is a new act confirming a former law.

These bleſſings are not only *declaratory* of the good pleaſure and intention of God towards them, but likewiſe of the natural tendency of the thing. *Tillotſon.*

To **DECLA′RE**, dē-klā′r. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Lat.]

1. To clear; to free from obſcurity: not in uſe.

To *declare* this a little, we muſt aſſume that the ſurfaces of ſuch bodies are exactly ſmooth. *Boyle.*

2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly.

It hath been *declared* unto me of you, that there are contentions among you. 1 *Cor.* i. 11.

The ſun by certain ſigns *declares*
Both when the ſouth projects a ſtormy day,
And when the clearing north will puff the clouds away. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. To publiſh; to proclaim.

Declare his glory among the heathen. 1 *Chron.* xvi. 24.

4. To ſhew in open view; to ſhew an opinion in plain terms.

In Cæſar's army ſomewhat the ſoldiers would have had, yet they would not *declare* themſelves in it, but only demanded a diſcharge. *Bacon.*

We are a conſiderable body, who, upon a proper occaſion, would not fail to *declare* ourſelves. *Addiſon.*

To **Decla′re**, dē-klā′r. *v. n.* To make a declaration; to proclaim ſome reſolution or opinion, or favour or oppoſition: with *for* or *againſt.*

The internal faculties of will and underſtanding decreeing and *declaring againſt* them. *Taylor.*

God is ſaid not to have left himſelf without witneſs in the world; there being ſomething fixed in the nature of men, that will be ſure to teſtify and *declare for* him. *South's Sermons.*

Like fawning courtiers, for ſucceſs they wait;
And then come ſmiling, and *declare for* fate. *Dryden.*

Decla′rement, dē-klā′r-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *declare.*] Diſcovery; declaration; teſtimony.

Cryſtal will calefy into electricity; that is, into a power to attract ſtraws, or light bodies; and convert the needle freely placed, which is a *declarement* of very different parts. *Brown.*

Decla′rer, dē-klā′-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *declare.*] A proclaimer; one that makes any thing known.

Decle′nsion, dē-klĕn′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*declinatio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency from a greater to a leſs degree of excellence.

A beauty-waining and diſtreſſed widow,
Ev'n in the afternoon of her beſt days,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To baſe *declenſion.* *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Take the picture of a man in the greenneſs and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and *declenſion* of his drooping years, and you will ſcarce know it to belong to the ſame perſon. *South's Sermons.*

2. Declination; deſcent.

We may reaſonably allow as much for the *declenſion* of the land from that place to the ſea, as for the immediate height of the mountain. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns.

Declenſion is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, whilſt it continues to ſignify the ſame thing. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Decli′nable, dē-klī′-năbl. *adj.* [from *decline.*] Having variety of terminations: as, a *declinable* noun.

Declina′tion, dĕk-klī-nā′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*declinatio*, Lat.]

1. Deſcent; change from a better to a worſe ſtate; diminution of vigour; decay.

The queen, hearing of the *declination* of a monarchy, took it ſo ill, as ſhe would never after hear of his ſuit. *Bacon.*

Two general motions all animations have, that is, their beginning and increaſe; and two more, that is, their ſtate and *declination.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime;
And ſummer, though it be leſs gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time
Of *declination* or decay. *Waller.*

2. The act of bending down: as, a *declination* of the head.

3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity.

Suppoſing there were a *declination* of atoms, yet will it not effect what they intend; for then they do all decline, and ſo there will be no more concourſe than if they did perpendicularly deſcend. *Ray.*

This *declination* of atoms in their deſcent, was itſelf either neceſſary or voluntary. *Bentley.*

4. Deviation from moral rectitude.

That a peccant creature ſhould diſapprove and repent of every *declination* and violation of the rules of juſt and honeſt, this right reaſon, diſcourſing upon the ſtock of its own principles, could not but infer. *South's Sermons.*

5. Variation from a fixed point.

There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, notwithſtanding what ſome have aſſerted. *Woodward.*

6. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the direction to north and ſouth.

7. [In aſtronomy.] The *declination* of a ſtar, we call its ſhorteſt diſtance from the equator. *Brown.*

8. [In grammar.] The declenſion or inflexion of a noun through its various terminations.

9. *Declination of a Plane* [in dialling] is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the eaſt or weſt; or elſe between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the north or ſouth. *Harris.*

Declina′tor, dē-klī-nā′-tŭr. } *n. ſ.* [from
Decli′natory, dē-klĭn-ā′-tŭr-ȳ. } *decline.*]
An inſtrument in dialling, by which the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes are determined. *Chambers.*

There are ſeveral ways to know the ſeveral planes; but the readieſt is by an inſtrument called a *declinatory*, fitted to the variation of your place. *Moxon.*

To **DECLI′NE**, dē-klī′n. *v. n.* [*declino*, Lat.]

1. To lean downward.

And then with kind embraces, tempting kiſſes,
And with *declining* head into his boſom,
Bid him ſhed tears, as being overjoy'd. *Shakeſp.*

2. To deviate; to run into obliquities.

Neither ſhalt thou ſpeak in a cauſe to *decline* after many, to wreſt judgment. *Exodus*, xxiii. 2.

3. To ſhun; to avoid to do any thing.

4. To ſink; to be impaired; to decay. Oppoſed to improvement or exaltation.

Sons at perfect age, and fathers *declining*, the father ſhould be as a ward to the ſon. *Shakeſp.*

They 'll be by th' fire, and preſume to know
What 's done i' th' capitol; who 's like to riſe,
Who thrives, and who *declines.* *Shakeſp.*

Sometimes nations will *decline* ſo low
From virtue, which is reaſon, that no wrong,
But juſtice, and ſome fatal curſe annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward liberty. *Milton.*

That empire muſt *decline*,
Whoſe chief ſupport and ſinews are of coin. *Waller.*

And nature, which all acts of life deſigns,
Not like ill poets, in the laſt *declines.* *Denham.*

Thus then my lov'd Euryalus appears;
He looks the prop of my *declining* years! *Dryden.*

Autumnal warmth *declines*;
Ere heat is quite decay'd, or cold begun. *Dryden.*

Faith and morality are *declined* among us. *Swift.*

God, in his wiſdom, hath been pleaſed to load our *declining* years with many ſufferings, with diſeaſes, and decays of nature. *Swift.*

To **Decli′ne**, dē-klī′n. *v. a.*

1. To bend downward; to bring down.

And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haſte
His weary waggon to the weſtern vale. *Spenſer.*

And leaves the ſemblance of a lover, fixt
In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomſon.*

2. To ſhun; to avoid; to refuſe; to be cautious of.

He had wiſely *declined* that argument, though in their common ſermons they gave it. *Clarendon.*

Since the muſes do invoke my pow'r,
I ſhall no more *decline* that ſacred bow'r,
Where Gloriana, their great miſtreſs, lies. *Waller.*

Though I the buſineſs did *decline*,
Yet I contriv'd the whole deſign,
And ſent them their petition. *Denham.*

If it ſhould be ſaid that minute bodies are indiſſoluble, becauſe it is their nature to be ſo, that would not be to render a reaſon of the thing propoſed, but, in effect, to *decline* rendering any. *Boyle.*

Could Caroline have been captivated with the glories of this world, ſhe had them all laid before her; but ſhe generouſly *declined* them, becauſe ſhe ſaw the acceptance of them was inconſiſtent with religion. *Addiſon.*

Whatever they judged to be moſt agreeable or diſagreeable, they would purſue or *decline.* *Atterb.*

3. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.

You *decline* muſa, and conſtrue Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with ſome Engliſh tranſlation. *Watts.*

Decli′ne, dē-klī′n. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſtate of tendency to the leſs or the worſe; diminution; decay. Contrary to increaſe, improvement, or elevation.

Thy riſe of fortune did I only wed,
From its *decline* determin'd to recede. *Prior.*

Thoſe fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

DECLI′VITY, dē-klĭv′-ĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual deſcent, not precipitous or perpendicular; the contrary to acclivity.

Rivers will not flow unleſs upon *declivity*, and their ſources be raiſed above the earth's ordinary ſurface, ſo that they may run upon a deſcent. *Woodward.*

I found myſelf within my depth; and the *declivity* was ſo ſmall, that I walked near a mile before I got to the ſhore. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Decli′vous, dē-klī′-vŭs. *adj.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Gradually deſcending; not precipitous; not perpendicularly ſinking; the contrary to acclivous; moderately ſteep.

To **DECO′CT**, dē-kŏk′t. *v. a.* [*decoquo*, *decoctum*, Lat.]

1. To prepare by boiling for any uſe; to digeſt in hot water.

Sena loſeth its windineſs by *decocting*; and ſubtile or windy ſpirits are taken off by incenſion or evaporation. *Bacon.*

2. To digeſt by the heat of the ſtomach.

There ſhe *decocts*, and doth the food prepare;
There ſhe diſtributes it to ev'ry vein;
There ſhe expels what ſhe may fitly ſpare. *Davies.*

3. To boil in water, ſo as to draw the ſtrength or virtue of any thing.

The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is. *Bacon.*

4. To boil up to a conſiſtence; to ſtrengthen or invigorate by boiling: this is no proper uſe.

Can ſodden water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat? *Shak.*

Deco'ctible, de-kok'-tibl. *adj.* [from *decoct*.] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling. *Dict.*

Deco'ction, de-kok'-shun. *n. ſ.* [*decoctum*, Lat.]

1. The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.

In infuſion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the groſs body that goeth into the liquor; but in *decoction*, though more goeth forth, yet it either purgeth at the top, or ſettleth at the bottom. *Bacon.*

The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the ſtrongeſt *decoction*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A preparation made by boiling in water.

They diſtil their huſbands land
In *decoctions*; and are mann'd
With ten emp'rics, in their chamber
Lying for the ſpirit of amber. *Ben Jonſon.*

If the plant be boiled in water, the ſtrained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

Deco'cture, de-kok'-tur. *n. ſ.* [from *decoct*.] A ſubſtance drawn by decoction.

Decolla'tion, de'-kol-la″-shun. *n. ſ.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading.

He, by a *decollation* of all hope, annihilated his mercy: this, by an immoderancy thereof, deſtroyed his juſtice. *Brown.*

Decompo'site, de-kom-poz″-it. *adj.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] Compounded a ſecond time; compounded with things already compoſite.

Decompoſites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be ſome compoſitions of them already obſerved. *Bacon.*

Decomposi'tion, de-kom-po-zish″-un. *n. ſ.* [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] The act of compounding things already compounded.

We conſider what happens in the compoſitions and *decompoſitions* of ſaline particles. *Boyle.*

To **DECOMPO'UND**, de-kom-pou″nd. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Lat.]

1. To compoſe of things already compounded; to compound a ſecond time; to form by a ſecond compoſition.

Nature herſelf doth in the bowels of the earth make *decompounded* bodies, as we ſee in vitriol, cinnabar, and even in ſulphur itſelf. *Boyle.*

When a word ſtands for a very complex idea, that is compounded and *decompounded*, it is not eaſy for men to form and retain that idea exactly. *Locke.*

If the violet, blue, and green be intercepted, the remaining yellow, orange, and red will compound upon the paper an orange; and then, if the intercepted colours be let paſs, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, *decompound* a white. *Newton.*

2. To reſolve a compound into ſimple parts. This is a ſenſe that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.

Decompo'und, de'-kom-pou″nd. *adj.* [from the verb.] Compoſed of things or words already compounded; compounded a ſecond time.

The pretended ſalts and ſulphur are ſo far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menſtruum, or other additaments employed to diſguiſe it. *Boyle.*

No body ſhould uſe any compound or *decompound* of the ſubſtantial verbs. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

De'corament, dek'-ko-ra-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate*.] Ornament; embelliſhment. *Dict.*

To **DE'CORATE**, dek'-ko-rat. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Lat.] To adorn; to embelliſh; to beautify.

Decora'tion, dek-ko-ra'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate*.] Ornament; embelliſhment; added beauty.

The enſigns of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures; ſuch as the *decorations* belonging to the liberal arts, and to war. *Dryden.*

This helm and heavy buckler I can ſpare,
As only *decorations* of the war:
So Mars is arm'd for glory, not for need. *Dryden.*

Decora'tor, dek-ko-ra'-tor. *n. ſ.* [from *decorate*.] An adorner; an embelliſher. *Dict.*

Deco'rous, de-ko'-rus. *adj.* [*decorus*, Lat.] Decent; ſuitable to a character; becoming; proper; befitting; ſeemly.

It is not ſo *decorous*, in reſpect of God, that he ſhould immediately do all the meaneſt and triflingeſt things himſelf, without any inferiour or ſubordinate miniſter. *Ray.*

To **DECO'RTICATE**, de-kor'-ti-kat. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Lat] To diveſt of the bark or huſk; to huſk; to peel; to ſtrip.

Take great barley, dried and *decorticated*, after it is well waſhed, and boil it in water. *Arbuthnot.*

Decortica'tion, de-kor'-ti-ka-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *decorticate*.] The act of ſtripping the bark or huſk.

DECO'RUM, de-ko'-rum. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Decency; behaviour contrary to licentiouſneſs, contrary to levity; ſeemlineſs.

If your maſter
Would have a queen his beggar, you muſt tell him
That majeſty, to keep *decorum*, muſt
No leſs beg than a kingdom. *Shakeſp.*

I am far from ſuſpecting ſimplicity, which is bold to treſpaſs in points of *decorum*. *Wotton.*

Beyond the fix'd and ſettled rules
Of vice and virtue in the ſchools,
The better ſort ſhall ſet before 'em
A grace, a manner, a *decorum*. *Prior.*

Gentlemen of the army ſhould be, at leaſt, obliged to external *decorum*: a profligate life and character ſhould not be a means of advancement. *Swift.*

He kept with princes due *decorum*,
Yet never ſtood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

To **DECO'Y**, de-koy'. *v. a.* [from *koey*, Dut. a cage.] To lure into a cage; to entrap; to draw into a ſnare.

A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to *decoy* her companions into the ſnare. *L'Eſtrange.*

Decoy'd by the fantaſtic blaze,
Now loſt, and now renew'd, he ſinks abſorpt,
Rider and horſe. *Thomſon.*

Deco'y, de-koy'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Allurement to miſchiefs; temptation.

The Devil could never have had ſuch numbers, had he not uſed ſome as *decoys* to enſnare others. *Government of the Tongue.*

Theſe exuberant productions of the earth became a continual *decoy* and ſnare: they only excited and fomented luſts. *Woodward.*

An old dramdrinker is the Devil's *decoy*. *Berkley.*

Deco'yduck, de-koy'-duk. *n. ſ.* A duck that lures others.

There is a ſort of ducks, called *decoyducks*, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, where are conveniencies made for catching them. *Mortimer.*

To **DECRE'ASE**, de-kre's. *v. n.* [*decreſco*, Lat.] To grow leſs; to be diminiſhed.

From the moon is the ſign of feaſts, a light that *decreaſeth* in her perfection. *Ecclus.* xliii. 7.

Unto fifty years, as they ſaid, the heart annually increaſeth the weight of one drachm; after which, in the ſame proportion, it *decreaſeth*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

When the ſun comes to his tropicks, days increaſe and *decreaſe* but a very little for a great while together. *Newton.*

To **Decre'ase**, de-kre's. *v. a.* To make leſs; to diminiſh.

He did diſhonourable find
Thoſe articles, which did our ſtate *decreaſe*. *Dan.*

Nor cheriſh'd they relations poor,
That might *decreaſe* their preſent ſtore. *Prior.*

Heat increaſes the fluidity of tenacious liquids, as of oil, balſam, and honey; and thereby *decreaſes* their reſiſtance. *Newton.*

Decre'ase, de-kre's. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſtate of growing leſs; decay.

By weak'ning toil and hoary age o'ercome,
See thy *decreaſe*, and haſten to thy tomb. *Prior.*

2. The wain; the time when the viſible face of the moon grows leſs.

See in what time the ſeeds, ſet in the increaſe of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from thoſe that are ſet in the *decreaſe* of the moon. *Bacon.*

To **DECRE'E**, de-kre'. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Lat.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to eſtabliſh by law; to determine; to reſolve.

They ſhall ſee the end of the wiſe, and ſhall not underſtand what God in his counſel hath *decreed* of him. *Wiſdom*, iv.

Father eternal! thine is to *decree*;
Mine, both in heav'n and earth, to do thy will. *Milton.*

Had heav'n *decreed* that I ſhould life enjoy,
Heav'n had *decreed* to ſave unhappy Troy. *Dryd.*

To **Decre'e**, de-kre'. *v. a.* To doom or aſſign by a decree.

Thou ſhalt alſo *decree* a thing, and it ſhall be eſtabliſhed. *Job.*

The king their father,
On juſt and weighty reaſons, has *decreed*
His ſceptre to the younger. *Rowe.*

Decre'e, de-kre'. *n. ſ.* [*decretum*, Lat.]

1. An edict; a law.

If you deny me, fie upon your law!
There is no force in the *decrees* of Venice. *Shak.*

There went a *decree* from Cæſar Auguſtus, that all the world ſhould be taxed. *Luke*, ii. 1.

Are we condemn'd by fate's unjuſt *decree*
No more our houſes and our homes to ſee? *Dryd.*

The Supreme Being is ſovereignly good; he rewards the juſt, and puniſhes the unjuſt: and the folly of man, and not the *decree* of heaven, is the cauſe of human calamity. *Broome.*

2. An eſtabliſhed rule.

When he made a *decree* for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder. *Job*, xxviii. 26.

3. A determination of a ſuit, or litigated cauſe.

4. [In canon law.] An ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himſelf, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council aſſembled, without being conſulted by any one thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

De'crement, dek'-kre-ment. *n. ſ.* [*decrementum*, Lat.] Decreaſe; the ſtate of growing leſs; the quantity loſt by decreaſing.

Upon the tropick, and firſt deſcenſion from our ſolſtice, we are ſcarce ſenſible of declination; but declining farther, our *decrement* accelerates: we ſet apace, and in our laſt days precipitate into our graves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth, ſuffer a continual *decrement*, and grow lower and lower. *Woodward.*

DECRE'PIT, dē-krĕp'-ĭt. *adj.* [*decrepitus*, Lat.] Waſted and worn out with age; in the laſt ſtage of decay.

Decrepit miſer! baſe, ignoble wretch! *Shakeſp.*

Of men's lives, in this *decrepit* age of the world, many exceed fourſcore, and ſome an hundred years. *Raleigh.*

This pope is *decrepit*, and the bell goeth for him: take order that there be choſen a pope of freſh years. *Bacon.*

Decrepit ſuperſtitions, and ſuch as had their nativity in times beyond all hiſtory, are freſh in the obſervation of many heads. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

And from the north to call
Decrepit Winter. *Milton.*

Who this obſerves, may in his body find
Decrepit age, but never in his mind. *Denham.*

Propp'd on his ſtaff, and ſtooping as he goes,
A painted mitre ſhades his furrow'd brows;
The god, in this *decrepit* form array'd,
The gardens enter'd, and the fruits ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

The charge of witchcraft inſpires people with a malevolence towards thoſe poor *decrepit* parts of our ſpecies, in whom human nature is defaced by infirmity and dotage. *Addiſon.*

To **DECRE'PITATE**, dē-krĕp'-ĭ-tāt. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Lat.] To calcine ſalt till it has ceaſed to crackle in the fire.

So will it come to paſs in a pot of ſalt, although *decrepitated*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Decrepita'tion, dē-krĕp-ĭ-tā''-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *decrepitate*.] The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes, when put over the fire in a crucible. *Quincy.*

Decre'pitness, dē-krĕp'-ĭt-nĭs. } *n. ſ.* [from
Decre'pitude, dē-krĕp'-ĭ-tūd. } *decrepit*.]
The laſt ſtage of decay; the laſt effects of old age.

Mother earth, in this her barrenneſs and *decrepitneſs* of age, can procreate ſuch ſwarms of curious engines. *Bentley.*

Decre'scent, dē-krĕs'-ſĕnt. *adj.* [from *decreſcens*, Lat.] Growing leſs; being in a ſtate of decreaſe.

De'cretal, dē-krē'-tăl. *adj.* [*decretum*, Lat.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree.

A *decretal* epiſtle is that which the pope decrees either by himſelf, or elſe by the advice of his cardinals; and this muſt be on his being conſulted by ſome particular perſon or perſons thereon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

De'cretal, dē-krē'-tăl. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws.

The ſecond room, whoſe walls
Were painted fair with memorable geſts
Of magiſtrates, of courts, of tribunals,
Of laws, of judgments, and of *decretals*. *Spenſer.*

2. The collection of the pope's decrees.

Traditions and *decretals* were made of equal force, and as authentical as the ſacred charter itſelf. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

De'cretist, dē-krē'-tĭſt. *n. ſ.* [from *decree*.] One that ſtudies or profeſſes the knowledge of the decretal.

The *decretiſts* had their riſe and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

De'cretory, dĕk'-krē-tŭr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *decree*.]

1. Judicial; definitive.

There are lenitives that friendſhip will apply, before it will be brought to the *decretory* rigours of a condemning ſentence. *South's Sermons.*

2. Critical; in which there is ſome definitive event.

The motions of the moon, ſuppoſed to be meaſured by ſevens, and the critical or *decretory* days, depend on that number. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Decri'al, dē-krī'-ăl. *n. ſ.* [from *decry*.] Clamorous cenſure; haſty or noiſy condemnation; concurrence in cenſuring any thing.

To **DECRY'**, dē-krŷ'. *v. a.* [*decrier*, Fr.] To cenſure; to blame clamorouſly; to clamour againſt.

Malice in criticks reigns ſo high,
That for ſmall errours they whole plays *decry*. *Dryd.*

Thoſe meaſures, which are extolled by one half of the kingdom, are naturally *decried* by the other. *Addiſon.*

They applied themſelves to leſſen their authority, *decried* them as hard and unneceſſary reſtraints. *Rogers.*

Quacks and impoſtors are ſtill cautioning us to beware of counterfeits, and *decry* others cheats only to make more way for their own. *Swift.*

Decu'mbence, dē-kŭm'-bĕns. } *n. ſ.* [*de-*
Decu'mbency, dē-kŭm'-bĕn-ſŷ. } *cumbo*,
Lat.] The act of lying down; the poſture of lying down.

This muſt come to paſs, if we hold opinion they lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all; for ſtation is properly no reſt, but one kind of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Not conſidering the ancient manner of *decumbency*, he imputed this geſture of the beloved diſciple unto ruſticity, or an act of incivility. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Decu'mbiture, dē-kŭm'-bĭ-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *decumbo*, Lat.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a diſeaſe.

2. [In aſtrology.] A ſcheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognoſticks of recovery or death are diſcovered.

If but a mile ſhe travel out of town,
The planetary hour muſt firſt be known,
And lucky moment: if her eye but akes,
Or itches, its *decumbiture* ſhe takes. *Dryden.*

De'cuple, dĕk'-ŭpl. *adj.* [*decuplus*, Lat.] Tenfold; the ſame number ten times repeated.

Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the ſole of the foot, is *decuple* unto his profundity; that is, a direct line between the breaſt and the ſpine. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Suppoſing there be a thouſand ſorts of inſects in this iſland, if the ſame proportion holds between the inſects of England and of the world, as between plants domeſtick and exotick, that is, near a *decuple*, the ſpecies of inſects will amount to ten thouſand. *Ray.*

Decu'rion, dē-kū'-ryŭn. *n. ſ.* [*decurio*, Lat.] A commander over ten; an officer ſubordinate to the centurion.

He inſtituted *decurions* through both theſe colonies, that is, one over every ten families. *Temple.*

Decu'rsion, dē-kŭr'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*decurſus*, Lat.] The act of running down.

What is decayed by that *decurſion* of waters, is ſupplied by the terrene fæces which water brings. *Hale.*

Decurta'tion, dē-kŭr-tā''-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*decurtatio*, Lat.] The act of cutting ſhort, or ſhortening.

To **DECU'SSATE**, dē-kŭs'-ſāt. *v. a.* [*decuſſo*, Lat.] To interſect at acute angles.

This it performs by the action of a notable muſcle on each ſide, having the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, *decuſſating* one another longways. *Ray.*

Decussa'tion, dē'-kŭz-ſā''-ſhŭn. [from *decuſſate*.] The act of croſſing; ſtate of being croſſed at unequal angles.

Though there be *decuſſation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and ſo the image of the object in the retina, or bottom of the eye, be inverted; yet doth not the object appear inverted, but in its right or natural poſture. *Ray.*

To **DEDE'CORATE**, dē-dĕk'-kō-rāt. *v. a.* [*dedecoro*, Lat.] To diſgrace; to bring a reproach upon. *Dict.*

Dedecora'tion, dē'-dĕk-kō-rā''-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *dedecorate*.] The act of diſgracing; diſgrace. *Dict.*

Dede'corous, dē-dĕk'-kō-rŭs. *adj.* [*dedecus*, Lat.] Diſgraceful; reproachful; ſhameful. *Dict.*

Dedenti'tion, dē-dĕn-tĭſh''-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*de* and *dentitio*, Lat.] Loſs or ſhedding of the teeth.

Solon divided life into ten ſeptenaries, becauſe in every one thereof a man received ſome ſenſible mutation: in the firſt is *dedentition*, or falling of teeth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **DE'DICATE**, dĕd'-ŷ-kāt. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Lat.]

1. To devote to ſome divine power; to conſecrate and ſet apart to ſacred uſes.

A pleaſant grove
Was ſhot up high, full of the ſtately tree
That *dedicated* is to Olympick Jove,
And to his ſon Alcides. *Spenſer.*

The princes offered for *dedicating* the altar, in the day that it was anointed. *Numb.* vii. 10.

Warn'd by the ſeer, to her offended name
We rais'd, and *dedicate*, this wond'rous frame. *Dryd.*

2. To appropriate ſolemnly to any perſon or purpoſe.

There cannot be
That vulture in you, to devour ſo many
As will to greatneſs *dedicate* themſelves. *Shakeſp.*

Ladies, a gen'ral welcome from his grace
Salutes you all: this night he *dedicates*
To fair content and you. *Shakeſp.*

He went to learn the profeſſion of a ſoldier, to which he had *dedicated* himſelf. *Clarendon.*

Bid her inſtant wed,
And quiet *dedicate* her remnant life
To the juſt duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

3. To inſcribe to a patron.

He compiled ten elegant books, and *dedicated* them to the lord Burghley. *Peacham.*

De'dicate, dĕd'-ŷ-kāt. *adj.* [from the verb.] Conſecrate; devote; dedicated, appropriate.

Pray'rs from preſerved ſouls,
From faſting maids, whoſe names are *dedicate*
To nothing temporal. *Shakeſp.*

This tenth part, or tithe, being thus aſſigned unto him, leaveth now to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly neceſſities, and becometh as a thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman.*

Dedica'tion, dĕd-ŷ-kā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*dedicatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpoſe; conſecration; ſolemn appropriation.

It cannot be laid to many men's charge, that they have been ſo curious as to trouble biſhops with placing the firſt ſtone in the churches; or ſo ſcrupulous as, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their *dedication*. *Hooker.*

Among publick ſolemnities there is none ſo glorious as that under the reign of king Solomon, at the *dedication* of the temple. *Addiſon.*

2. An addreſs to a patron.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sat full-blown Bufo, puff'd by ev'ry quill;
Fed by ſoft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in ſong. *Pope.*

Dedica'tor, dĕd'-ŷ-kā-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *dedicate*.] One who inſcribes his work to a patron with compliment and ſervility.

Leave dang'rous truths to unſucceſsful ſatires,
And flattery to fulſome *dedicators*. *Pope.*

De'dicatory, dĕd'-ŷ-kā-tŭr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *dedicate*.] Compoſing a dedication; complimental; adulatory.

Thus I ſhould begin my epiſtle, if it were a *dedicatory* one; but it is a friendly letter. *Pope.*

Dedi'tion, dē-dĭsh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deditio*, Lat.] The act of yielding up any thing; ſurrendry.

It was not a complete conqueſt, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. *Hale.*

To **DEDU'CE**, dē-dūs'. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.]

1. To draw in a regular connected ſeries, from one time or one event to another.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, through the deep and lubric waves of ſtate and court, till he was ſwallowed in the gulph of fatality. *Wotton Buck.*

O goddeſs, ſay, ſhall I *deduce* my rhimes
From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

2. To form a regular chain of conſequential propoſitions.

Reaſon is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

3. To lay down in regular order, ſo as that the following ſhall naturally riſe from the foregoing.

Lend me your ſong, ye nightingales! oh pour
The mazy-running ſoul of melody
Into my varied verſe! while I *deduce*,
From the firſt note the hollow cuckoo ſings,
The ſymphony of ſpring. *Thomſon.*

Dedu'cement, dē-dū's-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *deduce.*] The thing deduced; the collection of reaſon; conſequential propoſition.

Praiſe and prayer are his due worſhip, and the reſt of thoſe *deducements* which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. *Dryden.*

Dedu'cible, dē-dū'-sĭbl. *adj.* [from *deduce.*] Collectible by reaſon; conſequential; diſcoverable from principles laid down.

The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet ſhall we evidence it but from few. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The general character of the new earth is paradiſaical; and the particular character, that it hath no ſea: and both are apparently *deducible* from its formation. *Burnet.*

So far, therefore, as conſcience reports any thing agreeable to or *deducible* from theſe, it is to be hearkened to. *South.*

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are *deducible* from, the complex idea of three lines, including a ſpace. *Locke.*

Dedu'cive, dē-dū'-sĭv. *adj.* [from *deduce.*] Performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

To **DEDU'CT**, dē-dŭk't. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.]

1. To ſubtract; to take away; to cut off; to defalcate.

We *deduct* from the computation of our years that part of our time which is ſpent in incogitancy of infancy. *Norris.*

2. To ſeparate; to diſpart; to divide. Now not in uſe.

Having yet, in his *deducted* ſpright,
Some ſparks remaining of that heavenly fire. *Spenſ.*

Dedu'ction, dē-dŭk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deductio*, Lat.]

1. Conſequential collection; conſequence; propoſition drawn from principles premiſed.

Out of ſcripture ſuch duties may be deduced, by ſome kind of conſequence; as by long circuit of *deduction* it may be that even all truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. *Hooker.*

Set before you the moral law of God, with ſuch *deductions* from it as our Saviour hath drawn, or our own reaſon, well informed, can make. *Duppa.*

That by diverſity of motions we ſhould ſpell out things not reſembled by them, we muſt attribute to ſome ſecret *deduction*; but what this *deduction* ſhould be, or by what mediums this knowledge is advanced, is as dark as ignorance. *Glanville.*

You have laid the experiments together in ſuch a way, and made ſuch *deductions* from them, as I have not hitherto met with. *Boyle.*

All croſs and diſtaſteful humours are either expreſsly, or by clear conſequence and *deduction*, forbidden in the New Teſtament. *Tillotſon.*

A reflection ſo obvious, that natural inſtinct ſeems to have ſuggeſted it even to thoſe who never much attended to *deductions* of reaſon. *Rogers.*

2. That which is deducted; defalcation.

Bring then theſe bleſſings to a ſtrict account;
Make fair *deductions*; ſee to what they mount. *Pope.*

Dedu'ctive, dē-dŭk'-tĭv. *adj.* [from *deduct.*] Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a poſition premiſed.

All knowledge of cauſes is *deductive*; for we know none by ſimple intuition, but through the mediation of their effects. *Glanville.*

Dedu'ctively, dē-dŭk'-tĭv-lȳ. *adv.* [from *deductive.*] Conſequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of ratiocination.

There is ſcarce a popular errour paſſant in our days, which is not either directly expreſſed, or *deductively* contained, in this work. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DEED, dē'd. *n. ſ.* [ðæð, Sax. *daed*, Dut.]

1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done.

From loweſt place when virtuous things proceed,
The place is dignified by th' doer's *deed*. *Shakeſp.*

The monſter nought replied; for words were vain,
And *deeds* could only *deeds* unjuſt maintain. *Dryd.*

The ſame had not conſented to the council and *deed*. *Luke.*

We are not ſecluded from the expectation of reward for our charitable *deeds*. *Smalridge's Serm.*

2. Exploit; performance.

I, on the other ſide,
Us'd no ambition to commend my *deeds*;
The *deeds* themſelves, tho' mute, ſpoke loud the doer. *Milton.*

Thouſands were there, in darker fame that dwell,
Whoſe *deeds* ſome nobler poem ſhall adorn. *Dryd.*

3. Power of action; agency.

Nor knew I not
To be with will and *deed* created free. *Milton.*

4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

They deſire, with ſtrange abſurdity, that to the ſame ſenate it ſhould belong to give full judgment in matter of excommunication, and to abſolve whom it pleaſed them, clean contrary to their own former *deeds* and oaths. *Hooker.*

5. Written evidence of any legal act.

The ſolicitor gave an evidence for a *deed*, which was impeached to be fraudulent. *Bacon.*

He builds his houſe upon the ſand, and writes the *deeds* by which he holds his eſtate upon the face of a river. *South.*

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction: whence the word *indeed*.

O that, as oft I have at Athens ſeen
The ſtage ariſe, and the big clouds deſcend;
So now in very *deed* I might behold
The pond'rous earth, and all yon marble roof,
Meet like the hands of Jove. *Lee's Oedipus.*

Dee'dless, dē'd-lĭs. *adj.* [from *deed.*] Unactive; without action; without exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedleſs* in his tongue. *Shakeſp.*

Inſtant, he cried, your female diſcord end,
Ye *deedleſs* boaſters! and the ſong attend. *Pope.*

To **DEEM**, dē'm. *v. n.* part. *dempt*, or *deemed*. [*domgan*, Goth. *doemen*, Dut. ðeman, Sax.]

1. To judge; to conclude upon conſideration; to think; to opine; to determine.

Here eke that famous golden apple grew,
For which th' Idean ladies diſagreed,
Till partial Paris *dempt* it Venus' due. *Spenſer.*

So natural is the union of religion with juſtice, that we may boldly *deem* there is neither, where both are not. *Hooker.*

He who, to be *deem'd*
A god, leap'd fondly into Ætna flames. *Milton.*

Theſe bleſſings, friend, a deity beſtow'd;
For never can I *deem* him leſs than god. *Dryden.*

Nature, diſturb'd,
Is *deem'd* vindictive to have chang'd her courſe. *Thomſon.*

2. To eſtimate; to make eſtimate of: this ſenſe is now diſuſed.

Do me not to dy,
Ne *deem* thy force by fortune's doom unjuſt,
That hath, maugre her ſpite, thus low me laid in duſt. *Spenſer.*

But they that ſkill not of ſo heaverly matter,
All that they know not, envy, or admire,
Rather than envy, let them wonder at her,
But not to *deem* of her deſert aſpire. *Spenſer.*

Deem, dē'm. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Judgment; ſurmiſe; opinion. Not now in uſe.

Hear me, my love, be thou but true of heart,
—I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this? *Shakeſp.*

Dee'mster, dē'm-stŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *deem.*] A judge: a word yet in uſe in Jerſey and the Iſle of Man.

DEEP, dē'p. *adj.* [ðeep, Sax.]

1. Having length downwards; deſcending far; profound: oppoſed to *ſhallow*.

All trees in high and ſandy grounds are to be ſet *deep*, and in watry grounds more ſhallow. *Bacon.*

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies,
And twice as *deep* as earth is diſtant from the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. Low in ſituation; not high.

3. Meaſured from the ſurface downward.

Mr. Halley, in diving deep into the ſea in a diving veſſel, found, in a clear ſun-ſhine day, that when he was ſunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the ſun ſhone directly, appeared of a red colour. *Newton.*

4. Entering far; piercing a great way.

This avarice
Strikes *deeper*, grows with more pernicious root. *Shakeſp.*

For, even in that ſeaſon of they ear, the ways in that vale were very *deep*. *Clarendon.*

Thou haſt not ſtrength ſuch labours to ſuſtain:
Drink hellebore, my boy! drink *deep*, and ſcour thy brain. *Dryden.*

5. Far from the outer part.

So the falſe ſpider, when her nets are ſpread,
Deep ambuſh'd in her ſilent den does lie. *Dryd.*

6. Not ſuperficial; not obvious.

If the matter be knotty, and the ſenſe lies *deep*, the mind muſt ſtop and buckle to it, and ſtick upon it with labour and thought, and cloſe contemplation. *Locke.*

7. Sagacious; penetrating; having the power to enter far into a ſubject.

Who hath not heard it ſpoken,
How *deep* you were within the books of heav'n? *Shakeſp.*

The ſpirit of *deep* prophecy ſhe hath. *Shakeſp.*

He 's meditating with two *deep* divines. *Shak.*

He in my ear
Vented much policy and projects *deep*
Of enemies, of aids, battles, and leagues,
Plauſible to the world, to me worth nought. *Milt.*

I do not diſcover the helps which this great man of *deep* thought mentions. *Locke.*

8. Full of contrivance; politick; inſidious.

When I have moſt need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

9. Grave; ſolemn.

O God! if my *deep* pray'rs cannot appeaſe thee,
But thou wilt be aveng'd on my miſdeeds,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shak. R.* III.

Nor awful Phœbus was on Pindus heard
With *deeper* ſilence, or with more regard. *Dryd.*

10. Dark-coloured.

With *deeper* brown the grove was overſpread.
Dryden.

11. Having a great degree of ſtilneſs, or gloom, or ſadneſs.

And the Lord God cauſed a *deep* ſleep to fall upon Adam. *Geneſis*, ii. 21.

12. Depreſſed; ſunk; metaphorically, low.

Their *deep* poverty abounded into the riches of their liberality. 2 *Corinthians*, viii. 2.

13. Baſs; grave in ſound.

The ſounds made by buckets in a well, are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percuſſion were made in the open air. *Bacon.*

Deep, dê'p. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The ſea; the main; the abyſs of waters; the ocean.

Yet we did lift up our hearts and voices to God above, who ſheweth his wonders in the *deep*. *Bacon.*

What earth in her dark bowels could not keep
From greedy man, lies ſafer in the *deep*. *Waller.*

Whoe'er thou art, whom fortune brings to keep
Theſe rites of Neptune, monarch of the *deep*. *Pope.*

2. The moſt ſolemn or ſtill part.

There want not many that do fear,
In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak. *Shak.*

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shak.*

Virgin face divine
Attracts the hapleſs youth through ſtorms and waves,
Alone in *deep* of night. *Philips.*

To **De'epen**, dê'pn. *v. a.* [from *deep*.]

1. To make deep; to ſink far below the ſurface.

The city of Rome would receive a great advantage from the undertaking, as it would raiſe the banks and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber. *Addiſon.*

2. To darken; to cloud; to make dark.

You muſt *deepen* your colours ſo, that the orpiment may be the higheſt. *Peacham.*

3. To make ſad or gloomy. See **Deep**, *adj.*

Her gloomy preſence ſaddens all the ſcene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green,
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

Deep-mouthed, dê'p-mouthd. *adj.* [*deep* and *mouth*.] Having a hoarſe and loud voice.

Huntſman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds;
And couple Clowder with the *deep-mouth'd* Brach.
Shakeſp.

Behold the Engliſh beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whoſe ſhouts and claps outvoice that *deep-mouth'd* ſea. *Shakeſp.*

Then toils for beaſts, and lime for birds were found,
And *deep-mouth'd* dogs did foreſt walks ſurround.
Dryden.

Hills, dales, and foreſts far behind remain,
While the warm ſcent draws on the *deep-mouth'd* train. *Gay.*

Deep-musing, dêp-mû'-zing. *adj.* [*deep* and *muſe*.] Contemplative; loſt in thought.

But he *deep-muſing* o'er the mountains ſtray'd,
Through many thickets of the woodland ſhade.
Pope.

Dee'ply, dê'p-lŷ. *adv.* [from *deep*.]

1. To a great depth; far below the ſurface.

Fear is a paſſion that is moſt *deeply* rooted in our natures, and flows immediately from the principle of ſelf-preſervation. *Tillotſon.*

Thoſe impreſſions were made when the brain was more ſuſceptive of them: they have been *deeply* engraven at the proper ſeaſon, and therefore they remain. *Watts.*

2. With great ſtudy or ſagacity; not ſuperficially; not careleſsly; profoundly.

3. Sorrowfully; ſolemnly; with a great degree of ſeriouſneſs or ſadneſs.

He ſighed *deeply* in his ſpirit. *Mark*, viii. 12.

Klockins ſo *deeply* hath ſworn ne'er more to come
In bawdy-houſe, that he dares not go home. *Donne.*

Upon the deck our careful general ſtood,
And *deeply* mus'd on the ſucceeding day. *Dryd.*

4. With a tendency to darkneſs of colour.

Having taken of the *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries, I let it drop upon white paper.
Boyle.

5. In a high degree.

To keep his promiſe with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people.
Bacon's Henry VII.

De'epness, dê'p-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *deep*.] Entrance far below the ſurface; profundity; depth.

Cazzianer ſet forward with great toil, by reaſon of the *deepneſs* of the way, and heavineſs of the great ordnance. *Knolles.*

Some fell upon ſtony places, and they withered, becauſe they had no *deepneſs* of earth.
Matthew, xiii. 5.

Deer, dê'r. *n. ſ.* [ꝺeoꞃ, Sax. *thier*, Teutonick; θὴρ, Gr.] That claſs of animals which is hunted for veniſon, containing many ſubordinate ſpecies; as the ſtag or red deer, the buck or fallow deer, the roebuck, and others.

You have beaten my men, killed my *deer*, and broke open my lodge. *Shakeſp.*

The pale that held my lovely *deer*. *Waller.*

To DEFA'CE, dê-fâ's. *v. a.* [*defaire*, Fr.] To deſtroy; to raze; to ruin; to disfigure.

Give me leave to ſpeak as earneſtly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly *defacing* and ſlandering it. *Whitgifte.*

Fatal this marriage,
Defacing monuments of conquer'd France,
Undoing all. *Shakeſp.*

Pay him ſix thouſand, and *deface* the bond. *Shak.*

Whoſe ſtatues, freezes, columns broken lie,
And, though *defac'd*, the wonder of the eye. *Dryd.*

One nobler wretch can only riſe,
'Tis he whoſe fury ſhall *deface*
The ſtoick's image in this piece. *Prior.*

Defa'cement, dê-fâ's-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *deface*.] Violation; injury; raſure; abolition; deſtruction.

But what is this image, and how is it defaced? The poor men of Lyons will tell you, that the image of God is purity, and the *defacement* ſin.
Bacon.

Defa'cer, dê-fâ'-ſûr. *n. ſ.* [from *deface*.] Deſtroyer; aboliſher; violator.

That foul *defacer* of God's handywork
Thy womb let looſe, to chace us to our graves.
Shakeſp.

Defa'ilance, dê-fâ'-lâns. *n. ſ.* [*defaillance*, Fr.] Failure; miſcarriage: a word not in uſe.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance*. *Glanville.*

To DEFA'LCATE, dê-fâ'l-kât. *v. a.* [from *falx*, *falcis* a ſickle; *defalquer*, Fr.] To cut off; to lop; to take away part of a penſion or ſalary. It is generally uſed of money.

Defalca'tion, dê-fâl-kâ'-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [from *defalcate*.] Diminution; abatement; exciſion of any part of a cuſtomary allowance.

The tea-table is ſet forth with its cuſtomary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation*. *Addiſon.*

To **Defa'lk**, dê-fâ'lk. *v. a.* [See **Defalcate**.] To cut off; to lop away.

What he *defalks* from ſome inſipid ſin, is but to make ſome other more guſtful. *Decay of Piety.*

Defama'tion, dê-fâm-mâ'-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [from *defame*.] The act of defaming or bringing infamy upon another; calumny; reproach; cenſure; detraction.

Defamation is the uttering of contumelious language of any one, with an intent of raiſing an ill fame of the party; and this extends to writing, as by defamatory libels; and to deeds, as reproachful poſtures, ſigns, and geſtures. *Ayliffe.*

Be ſilent, and beware, if ſuch you ſee;
'Tis *defamation* but to ſay, that 's he. *Dryden.*

Many dark and intricate motives there are to detraction and *defamation*; and many malicious ſpies are ſearching into the actions of a great man. *Addiſon.*

Defa'matory, dê-fâm'-mâ-tûr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *defame*.] Calumnious; tending to defame; unjuſtly cenſorious; libellous; falſely ſatirical.

The moſt eminent ſin is the ſpreading of *defamatory* reports. *Government of the Tongue.*

Auguſtus, conſcious to himſelf of many crimes, made an edict againſt lampoons and ſatires, and *defamatory* writings. *Dryden.*

To DEFA'ME, dê-fâ'm. *v. a.* [*de* and *fama*, Lat.] To make infamous; to cenſure falſely in publick; to deprive of honour; to diſhonour by reports; to libel; to calumniate; to deſtroy reputation by either acts or words.

I heard the *defaming* of many. *Jer.* xx. 10.

They live as if they profeſſed chriſtianity merely in ſpite, to *defame* it. *Decay of Piety.*

My guilt thy growing virtues did *defame*;
My blackneſs blotted thy unblemiſh'd name.
Dryden.

Defa'me, dê-fâ'm. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſgrace; diſhonour: not in uſe.

Many doughty knights he in his days
Had done to death,
And hung their conquer'd arms for more *defame*
On gallowtrees. *Spenſer.*

Defa'mer, dê-fâ'-mûr. *n. ſ.* [from *defame*.] One that injures the reputation of another; a detractor; a calumniator.

It may be a uſeful trial of the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the leſs crime.
Government of the Tongue.

To DEFA'TIGATE, dê-fât'-î-gât. *v. a.* [*defatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to tire.

The power of theſe men's induſtries, never *defatigated*, hath been great. *Dr. Maine.*

Defatiga'tion, dê-fât-î-gâ'-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* *defatigatio*, Lat.] Wearineſs; fatigue. *Dict.*

DEFA'ULT, dê-fâ't. *n. ſ.* [*defaut*, Fr.]

1. Omiſſion of that which we ought to do; neglect.

2. Crime; failure; fault.

Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governors than the people's. *Haywood.*

We, that know what 'tis to faſt and pray,
Are penitent for your *default* to-day. *Shakeſp.*

Let me not raſhly call in doubt
Divine prediction: what if all foretold
Had been fulfill'd, but thro' mine own *default*,
Whom have I to complain of but myſelf? *Milt.*

Partial judges we are of our own excellencies, and other men's *defaults*. *Swift.*

3. Defect; want.

In *default* of the king's pay, the forces were laid upon the ſubject. *Davies.*

Cooks could make artificial birds and fiſhes, in *default* of the real ones. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day aſſigned. *Cowell.*

To **Defa'ult**, dê-fâ't. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fail in performing any contract or ſtipulation; to forfeit by breaking a contract.

Defa'ulter, dê-fâ't-ûr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One that makes default.

DEFE'ASANCE, dê-fê'-ſâns. *n. ſ.* [*defaiſance*, Fr.]

1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or ſtipulation.

2. *Defeaſance* is a condition annexed to an act; as to an obligation, a recognizance, or ſtatute, which performed by the obligee, or the cognizee, the act is diſabled and made void, as if it had never been done.
Cowell.

2. The writing in which a defeaſance is contained.

3. A defeat; conqueſt; the act of conquering; the ſtate of being conquered. Obſolete.

That hoary king, with all his train,
Being arrived where that champion ſtout,
After his foe's *defeaſance*, did remain,
Him goodly greets, and fair does entertain. *Spenſer.*

Defe'asible, dē-fē'-zibl. *adj.* [from *defaire*, Fr. to make void.] That which may be annulled or abrogated.

He came to the crown by a *defeaſible* title, ſo was never well ſettled. *Davies.*

DEFE'AT, dē-fē't. *n. ſ.* [from *defaire*, Fr.]

1. The overthrow of an army.

End Marlb'rough's work, and finiſh the *defeat*. *Addiſon.*

2. Act of deſtruction; deprivation.

A king, upon whoſe life
A damn'd *defeat* was made. *Shakeſp.*

To **Defe'at**, dē-fē't. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To overthrow; to undo.

Defeat thy favour with uſurped beard. *Shakeſp.*

Ye gods, ye make the weak moſt ſtrong;
Therein, ye gods, ye tyrants do *defeat*. *Shakeſp.*

They invaded Ireland, and were *defeated* by the lord Mountjoy. *Bacon.*

2. To fruſtrate.

To his accuſations
He pleaded ſtill not guilty, and alleg'd
Many ſharp reaſons to *defeat* the law. *Shakeſp.*

Death,
Then due by ſentence when thou didſt tranſgreſs,
Defeated of his ſeizure, many days,
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton.*

Diſcover'd, and *defeated* of your prey,
You ſkulk'd. *Dryden.*

He finds himſelf naturally to dread a ſuperior Being, that can *defeat* all his deſigns, and diſappoint all his hopes. *Tillotſon.*

3. To aboliſh; to undo; to change.

Defe'ature, dē-fē'-tſhůr. *n. ſ.* [from *de* and *feature*.] Change of feature; alteration of countenance: not in uſe.

Grief hath chang'd me,
And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Hath written ſtrange *defeatures* in my face. *Shak.*

To **DE'FECATE**, dē'-fē-kāt. *v. a.* [*defæco*, Lat.]

1. To purge liquors from lees or foulneſs; to purify; to cleanſe.

I practiſed a way to *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber. *Boyle.*

The blood is not ſufficiently *defecated* or clarified, but remains muddy. *Harvey.*

Provide a brazen tube
Inflext; ſelf-taught and voluntary flies
The *defecated* liquor, through the vent
Aſcending; then, by downward tract convey'd,
Spouts into ſubject veſſels lovely clear. *Philips.*

2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture; to clear; to brighten.

We *defecate* the notion from materiality, and abſtract quantity, place, and all kind of corporeity from it. *Glanville.*

De'fecate, dē'-fē-kāt. *adj.* [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulneſs.

We are puzzled with contradictions, which are no abſurdities to *defecate* faculties. *Glanville.*

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleaſing golden colour. *Boyle.*

Defeca'tion, dē-fē-kā'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*defæcatio*, Lat.] Purification; the act of clearing or purifying.

The ſpleen and liver are obſtructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggiſh blood. *Harvey.*

DEFE'CT, dē-fēk't. *n. ſ.* [*defectus*, Lat.]

1. Want; abſence of ſomething neceſſary; inſufficiency; the fault oppoſed to ſuperfluity.

Errors have been corrected, and *defects* ſupplied. *Davies.*

Had this ſtrange energy been leſs,
Defect had been as fatal as exceſs. *Blackmore.*

2. Failing; imperfection.

Oft 'tis ſeen
Our mean ſecures us, and our mere *defects*
Prove our commodities. *Shakeſp.*

3. A fault; miſtake; errour.

We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in *defects* reſemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

You praiſe yourſelf,
By laying *defects* of judgment to me. *Shakeſp.*

Truſt not yourſelf; but, your *defects* to know,
Make uſe of ev'ry friend—and ev'ry foe. *Pope.*

4. Any natural imperfection; a blemiſh; a failure, without direct implication of any thing too little.

Men, through ſome *defect* in the organs, want words, yet fail not to expreſs their univerſal ideas by ſigns. *Locke.*

To **Defe'ct**, dē-fēk't. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be deficient; to fall ſhort of; to fail. Obſolete.

Some loſt themſelves in attempts above humanity; yet the enquiries of moſt *defected* by the way, and tired within the ſober circumference of knowledge. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Defectibi'lity, dē-fēk-tī-bil'-ī-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *defectible*.] The ſtate of failing; deficiency; imperfection.

The perfection and ſufficiency of Scripture has been ſhewn, as alſo the *defectibility* of that particular tradition. *Lord Digby to Sir Ken. Digby.*

The corruption of things corruptible depends upon the intrinſical *defectibility* of the connection or union of the parts of things corporeal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Defe'ctible, dē-fēk'-tibl. *adj.* [from *defect*.]

1. Imperfect; deficient; wanting.

The extraordinary perſons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition. *Hale.*

Defe'ction, dē-fēk'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*defectio*, Lat.]

1. Want; failure.

2. A falling away; apoſtacy.

This *defection* and falling away from God was firſt found in angels, and afterwards in men. *Raleigh.*

If we fall away after taſting of the good word of God, how criminal muſt ſuch a *defection* be! *Atterbury.*

There is more evil owing to our original *defection* from God, and the fooliſh and evil diſpoſitions that are found in fallen man. *Watts.*

3. An abandoning of a king, or ſtate; revolt.

He was diverted and drawn from hence by the general *defection* of the whole realm. *Davies.*

Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants, but of ſome perverſeneſs and *defection* in the very nation itſelf. *Bacon.*

Defe'ctive, dē-fēk'-tiv. *adj.* [from *defectivus*, Lat.]

1. Wanting the juſt quantity.

Nor will poliſhed amber, although it ſend forth a groſs and corporeal exhalement, be found a long time *defective* upon the exacteſt ſcales. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Full of defects; imperfect; not ſufficient; not adequate to the purpoſe.

It ſubjects them to all the diſeaſes depending upon a *defective* projectile motion of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

It will very little help to cure my ignorance, that this is the beſt of four or five hypotheſes propoſed, which are all *defective*. *Locke.*

If it renders us perfect in one accompliſhment, it generally leaves us *defective* in another. *Addiſon.*

3. Faulty; vitious; blameable.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriouſly *defective* in giving proper ſentiments to the perſons they introduce. *Addiſon.*

Defective or *deficient Nouns*, dē-fēk'-tiv. [In grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or ſuch as want a number, or ſome particular caſe.

Defective *Verb*, dē-fēk'-tiv. [in grammar.] A verb which wants ſome of its tenſes.

Defe'ctiveness, dē-fēk'-tiv-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *defective*.] Want; the ſtate of being imperfect; faultineſs.

The lowneſs often opens the building in breadth, or the *defectiveneſs* of ſome other particular makes any ſingle part appear in perfection. *Addiſon.*

DEFE'NCE, dē-fēn's. *n. ſ.* [*defenſio*, Lat.]

1. Guard; protection; ſecurity.

Rehoboam dwelt in Jeruſalem, and built cities for *defence* in Judah. *2 Chronicles*, ii. 5.

The Lord is your protection and ſtrong ſtay, a *defence* from heat, and a cover from the ſun. *Eccleſ.* xxxiv. 16.

Be thou my ſtrong rock for an houſe of *defence* to ſave me. *Pſalm* xxxi. 2.

Againſt all this there ſeems to be no *defence*, but that of ſupporting one eſtabliſhed form of doctrine and diſcipline. *Swift.*

2. Vindication; juſtification; apology.

Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his *defence* unto the people. *Acts*, xix. 33.

The youthful prince
With ſcorn replied, and made this bold *defence*. *Dryden.*

3. Prohibition: this is a ſenſe merely French.

Severe *defences* may be made againſt wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Temple.*

4. Reſiſtance.

5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.

6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

To **Defe'nce**, dē-fēn's. *v. a.* [*defenſus*, Lat.] To defend by fortification: not in uſe.

The city itſelf he ſtrongly fortifies,
Three ſides by ſix it well *defenced* has. *Fairfax.*

Defe'nceless, dē-fēn's-lis. *adj.* [from *defence*.]

1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded; not provided with defence; unprepared.

Captain or colonel, or knight in arms,
Whoſe chance on theſe *defenceleſs* doors may ſeize,
Guard them, and him within protect from harms. *Milton.*

My ſiſter is not ſo *defenceleſs* left
As you imagine: ſhe has a hidden ſtrength
Which you remember not. *Milton.*

Ah me! that fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful revolution
On my *defenceleſs* head. *Milton.*

On a ſlave diſarm'd,
Defenceleſs, and ſubmitted to my rage,
A baſe revenge is vengeance on myſelf. *Dryden.*

2. Impotent; unable to make reſiſtance.

Will ſuch a multitude of men employ
Their ſtrength againſt a weak *defenceleſs* boy? *Addiſon.*

To **DEFE'ND**, dē-fēnd'. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Lat. *defendre*, Fr.]

1. To ſtand in defence of; to protect; to ſupport.

There aroſe, to *defend* Iſrael, Tola the ſon of Puah. *Judges.*

Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: *defend* me from them that riſe up againſt me. *Pſalm* lix. 1.

Heav'n *defend* your ſouls, that you think
I will your ſerious and great buſineſs ſcant. *Shak.*

2. To vindicate; to uphold; to aſſert; to maintain.

The queen on the throne, by God's aſſiſtance, is able to *defend* herſelf againſt all her majeſty's enemies and allies put together. *Swift.*

3. To fortify; to ſecure.

And here th' acceſs a gloomy grove *defends*,
And here th' unnavigable lake extends. *Dryden.*

A village near it was *defended* by the river. *Clarendon.*

4. To prohibit; to forbid. [*defendre*, Fr.]

Where can you ſay, in any manner, age,
That ever God *defended* marriage? *Chaucer.*

O ſons! like one of us man is become,
To know both good and evil, ſince his taſte
Of that *defended* fruit. *Milton.*

The uſe of wine is little practiſed, and in ſome places *defended* by cuſtoms or laws. *Temple.*

5. To maintain a place, or cauſe, againſt thoſe that attack it.

Let me be foremoſt to *defend* the throne,
And guard my father's glories and my own. *Pope.*

So have I ſeen two rival wits contend,
One briſkly charge, one gravely wiſe *defend*. *Smith.*

Defe'ndable, de-fen'-dabl. *adj.* [from *defend.*] That may be defended.

Defe'ndant, de-fen'-dent. *adj.* [from *defendo*, Lat.] Defenſive; fit for defence.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*. *Shakeſp.*

Defe'ndant, de-fen'-dent. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. He that defends againſt aſſailants.

Thoſe high towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall, thoſe alſo were broken by Archimedes' engines. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

2. [In law.] The perſon accuſed or ſued.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are th' appellant and *defendant*. *Shak.*

Plaintiff dog, and bear *defendant*. *Hudibras.*

Defe'nder, de-fen'-dur. *n. ſ.* [*defenſor*, Lat.]

1. One that defends; a champion.

Baniſh your *defenders*, till at length
Your ignorance deliver you,
As moſt abated captives, to ſome nation
That won you without blows. *Shakeſp.*

Do'ſt thou not mourn our pow'r employ'd in vain,
And the *defenders* of our city ſlain? *Dryden.*

2. An aſſerter; a vindicator.

Undoubtedly there is no way ſo effectual to betray the truth, as to procure it a weak *defender*. *South.*

3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of juſtice.

Defe'nsative, de-fen'-sa-tiv. *n. ſ.* [from *defence*.]

1. Guard; defence.

A very unſafe *defenſative* it is againſt the fury of the lion, and ſurely no better than virginity, or blood royal, which Pliny doth place in cockbroth. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

If the biſhop has no other *defenſatives* but excommunication, no other power but that of the keys, he may ſurrender up his paſtoral ſtaff. *South.*

2. [In ſurgery.] A bandage, plaſter, or the like, uſed to ſecure a wound from outward violence.

Defe'nsible, de-fen'-sibl. *adj.* [from *defence*.]

1. That may be defended.

A field,
Which nothing but the ſound of Hotſpur's name
Did ſeem to make *defenſible*. *Shakeſp.*

They muſt make themſelves *defenſible* both againſt the natives and againſt ſtrangers. *Bacon.*

Having often heard Venice repreſented as one of the moſt *defenſible* cities in the world, I informed myſelf in what its ſtrength conſiſts. *Addiſ.*

2. Juſtifiable; right; capable of vindication.

I conceive it very *defenſible* to diſarm an adverſary, and diſable him from doing miſchief. *Collier.*

Defe'nsive, de-fen'-siv. *adj.* [*defenſif*, Fr. from *defendons*, Lat.]

That ſerves to defend; proper for defence; not offenſive.

He would not be perſuaded by danger to offer any offence, but only to ſtand upon the beſt *defenſive* guard he could. *Sidney.*

My unpreparedneſs for war teſtifies for me that I am ſet on the *defenſive* part. *King Charles.*

Defenſive-arms lay by, as uſeleſs here,
Where maſſy balls the neighbouring rocks do tear. *Waller.*

2. In a ſtate or poſture of defence.

What ſtood, recoil'd,
Defenſive ſcarce, or with pale fear ſurpris'd,
Fled ignominious. *Milton.*

Defe'nsive, de-fen'-siv. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Safeguard.

Wars preventive, upon juſt fears, are true *defenſives*, as well as on actual invaſions. *Bacon.*

2. State of defence.

His majeſty, not at all diſmayed, reſolved to ſtand upon the *defenſive* only. *Clarendon.*

Defe'nsively, de-fen'-siv-ly. *adv.* [from *defenſive*.] In a defenſive manner.

Defe'nst, de-fe'nst. *part. paſſ.* [from *defence*.] Defended. Obſolete.

Stout men of arms, and with their guide of power,
Like Troy's old town *defenſt* with Ilion's tower. *Fairfax.*

To DEFE'R, de-fer'. *v. n.* [from *differo*, Lat.]

1. To put off; to delay to act.

He will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name
Againſt all competition, nor will long
Endure it. *Milton.*

Inure thyſelf betimes to the love and practice of good deeds; for the longer thou *deferreſt* to be acquainted with them, the leſs every day thou wilt find thyſelf diſpoſed to them. *Atterbury.*

2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To **Defe'r**, de-fer'. *v. a.*

1. To withhold; to delay.

Defer the promis'd boon, the goddeſs cries. *Pope.*

Neither is this a matter to be *deferred* till a more convenient time of peace and leiſure. *Swift.*

2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commiſſioners *deferred* the matter unto the earl of Northumberland, who was the principal man of authority in thoſe parts. *Bacon.*

De'ference, def'-er-ens. *n. ſ.* [*deference*, Fr.]

1. Regard; reſpect.

Virgil could have excelled Varius in tragedy, and Horace in lyric poetry, but out of *deference* to his friends he attempted neither. *Dryden.*

He may be convinced that he is in an error, by obſerving thoſe perſons, for whoſe wiſdom and goodneſs he has the greateſt *deference*, to be of a contrary ſentiment. *Swift.*

2. Complaiſance; condeſcenſion.

A natural roughneſs makes a man uncomplaiſant to others; ſo that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

3. Submiſſion.

Moſt of our fellow-ſubjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or by a *deference* to the judgment of thoſe who, perhaps, in their own hearts, diſapprove the opinions which they induſtriouſly ſpread among the multitude. *Addiſon.*

De'ferent, def'-er-ent. *adj.* [from *deferens*, of *defero*, Lat.] That carries up and down.

The figures of pipes or concaves, through which ſounds paſs, or of other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the ſound. *Bacon.*

De'ferent, def'-er-ent. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys.

It is certain, however, it croſſes the received opinion, that ſounds may be created without air, though air be the moſt favourable *deferent* of ſounds. *Bacon.*

De'ferents, def'-er-ents. *n. ſ.* [In ſurgery.] Certain veſſels in the human body, appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another. *Chambers.*

DEFI'ANCE, de-fi'-ans. *n. ſ.* [from *deffi*, Fr.]

1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.

The fiery Tybalt, with his ſword prepar'd,
Which, as he breath'd *defiance* to my ears,
He ſwung about his head. *Shakeſp.*

Nor is it juſt to bring
A war, without a juſt *defiance* made. *Dryden.*

2. A challenge to make any impeachment good.

3. Expreſſion of abhorrence or contempt.

The Novatian hereſy was very apt to attract well-meaning ſouls, who, ſeeing it bade ſuch expreſs *defiance* to apoſtacy, could not ſuſpect that it was itſelf any defection from the faith. *Decay of Piety.*

Nobody will ſo openly bid *defiance* to common ſenſe, as to affirm viſible and direct contradictions. *Locke.*

DEFI'CIENCE, de-fish'-ens. } *n. ſ.* [from
DEFI'CIENCY, de-fish'-en-sy. } *deficio*, Lat.]

1. Want; ſomething leſs than is neceſſary.

What is to be conſidered in this caſe, is chiefly, if there be a ſufficient fulneſs or *deficiency* of blood, for different methods are to be taken. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

There is no burden laid upon our poſterity, nor any *deficiency* to be hereafter made up by ourſelves, which has been our caſe in ſo many other ſubſidies. *Addiſon.*

2. Defect; failing; imperfection.

Scaliger, finding a defect in the reaſon of Ariſtotle, introduceth one of no leſs *deficiency* himſelf. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Thou in thyſelf art perfect, and in thee
Is no *deficience* found. *Milton.*

We find, in our own natures, too great evidence of intellectual *deficience*, and deplorable confeſſions of human ignorance. *Glanville.*

What great *deficience* is it, if we come ſhort of others? *Sprat.*

The characters of comedy and tragedy are never to be made perfect, but always to be drawn with ſome ſpecks of frailty and *deficience*, ſuch as they have been deſcribed to us in hiſtory. *Dryden.*

Defi'cient, de-fish'-ent. *adj.* [*deficiens*, from *deficio*, Lat.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

O woman! beſt of all things, as the will
Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand
Nothing imperfect or *deficient* left. *Milton.*

Figures are either ſimple or mixed: the ſimple be either circular or angular; and of circular, either complete, as circles, or *deficient*, as ovals. *Wotton.*

Neither Virgil nor Homer were *deficient* in any of the former beauties. *Dryden.*

Several thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very *deficient* names, are diligently to be ſtudied. *Locke.*

Deficient *Numbers*, de-fish'-ent. [in arithmetick] are thoſe numbers, whoſe parts, added together, make leſs than the integer whoſe parts they are.

Defi'er, de-fi'-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *deffi*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.

Is it not then high time that the laws ſhould provide, by the moſt prudent and effectual means, to curb thoſe bold and inſolent *defiers* of Heaven? *Tillotſon.*

To DEFI'LE, de-fi'l. *v. a.* [aꝼilan, Sax. from *ful* foul.]

1. To make foul or impure; to make naſty or filthy; to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch; this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile*. *Shakeſp.*

He is juſtly reckoned among the greateſt prelates of this age, however his character may be *defiled* by mean and dirty hands. *Swift.*

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itſelf he ſhall not eat, to *defile* himſelf therewith. *Lev.* xxii. 8.

Neither ſhall he *defile* himſelf for his father. *Lev.* xxi. 11.

3. To corrupt chaſtity; to violate.

Ev'ry object his offence revil'd;
The huſband murder'd, and the wife *defil'd.* *Prior.*

4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.

Forgetfulneſs of good turns, *defiling* of ſouls, adultery, and ſhameleſs uncleanneſs. *Wiſd.* xiv. 26.

God requires rather that we ſhould die, than *defile* ourſelves with impieties. *Stillingfleet.*

Let not any inſtances of ſin *defile* your requeſts. *Wake.*

To **Defi'le**, dē-fī'l. *v. n.* [*deffiler*, Fr.] To march; to go off file by file.

Defi'le, dē-fī'l. *n. ſ.* [*deffile*, Fr. from *filè* a line of ſoldiers, which is derived from *filum* a thread.] A narrow paſſage; a long narrow paſs; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow *defile*, to uſe the military term, where the partiſans uſed to encounter. *Addiſon.*

Defi'lement, dē-fī'l-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *defile*.] The ſtate of being defiled; the act of defiling; naſtineſs; pollution; corruption; defedation.

Luſt,
By unchaſte looks, looſe geſtures, and foul talk,
Lets in *defilement* to the inward parts. *Milton.*

The unchaſte are provoked to ſee their vice expoſed, and the chaſte cannot rake into ſuch filth without danger of *defilement.* *Spectator.*

Defi'ler, dē-fī'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *defile*.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violater.

At the laſt tremendous day, I ſhall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her *defiler*. *Addiſon.*

Defi'nable, dē-fī'n-åbl. *adj.* [from *define*.]

1. That which may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwiſe define, than by ſaying it is infinite; as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a ſubject for our narrow underſtanding. *Dryden.*

2. That which may be aſcertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the queſtion is, whether that time be *definable* or no. *Burnet's Theory.*

To **DEFI'NE**, dē-fī'n. *v. a.* [*definio*, Lat. *definer*, Fr.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities and circumſtances.

Whoſe loſs can'ſt thou mean,
That doſt ſo well their miſeries *define*? *Sidney.*

Though *defining* be thought the proper way to make known the proper ſignification, yet there are ſome words that will not be *defined*. *Locke.*

2. To circumſcribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very diſtinct and well *defined*, and the blackneſs ſeemed as intenſe as that of the central ſpot. *Newton.*

To **Defi'ne**, dē-fī'n. *v. n.* To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjuſt judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amiſs of lands and properties. *Bacon.*

Defi'ner, dē-fī'-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *define*.] One that explains; one that deſcribes a thing by its qualities.

Your God, forſooth, is found
Incomprehenſible and infinite;
But is he therefore found? Vain ſearcher! no:
Let your imperfect definition ſhow,
That nothing you, the weak *definer*, know. *Prior.*

DE'FINITE, dĕf'-ĭn-ĭt. *adj.* [from *definitus*, Lat.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Hither to your arbour divers times he repaired, and here, by your means, had the ſight of the goddeſs, who in a *definite* compaſs can ſet forth infinite beauty. *Sidney.*

2. Exact; preciſe.

Idiots, in this caſe of favour, would
Be wiſely *definite*. *Shakeſp.*

In a charge of adultery, the accuſer ought to ſet forth, in the accuſatory libel, or inquiſition, which ſucceeds in the place of accuſation, ſome certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

De'finite, dĕf'-ĭn-ĭt. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Thing explained or defined.

Special baſtardy is nothing elſe but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing elſe but a *definite* of the ſpecial. *Ayliffe.*

De'finiteness, dĕf'-ĭn-ĭt-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *definite*.] Certainty; limitedneſs. *Dict.*

Defini'tion, dĕf-ŷ-nĭsh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*definitio*, Lat. *definition*, Fr.]

1. A ſhort deſcription of a thing by its properties.

I drew my *definition* of poetical wit from my particular conſideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words is only to be found in him. *Dryden.*

2. Deciſion; determination.

3. [In logick.] The explication of the eſſence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reaſonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and diſtinguiſhing *definition*. *Bentley.*

Defi'nitive, dē-fĭn'-ĭt-tĭv. *adj.* [*definitivus*, Lat.] Determinate; poſitive; expreſs.

Other authors write often dubiouſly, even in matters wherein is expected a ſtrict and *definitive* truth. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

I make haſte to the caſting and comparting of the whole work, it being indeed the very *definitive* ſum of this art, to diſtribute uſefully and gracefully a well choſen plot. *Wotton.*

Defi'nitively, dē-fĭn'-ĭt-tĭv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *definitive*.] Poſitively; deciſively; expreſsly.

Definitively thus I anſwer you:
Your love deſerves my thanks; but my deſert,
Unmeritable, ſhuns your high requeſt. *Shakeſp.*

Bellarmine ſaith, becauſe we think that the body of Chriſt may be in many places at once, locally and viſibly; therefore we ſay and hold, that the ſame body may be circumſcriptively and *definitively* in more places at once. *Hall.*

That Metheuſelah was the longeſt lived of all the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor is it *definitively* ſet down by Moſes. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Defi'nitiveness, dē-fĭn'-ĭt-tĭv-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *definitive*.] Deciſiveneſs. *Dict.*

Deflagrabi'lity, dē-flå'-grå-bĭl'-ĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Combuſtibility; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have ſpent more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability*, if I may ſo ſpeak, of ſaltpetre did permit us to imagine. *Boyle.*

Defla'grable, dē-flå'-grābl. *adj.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Having the quality of waſting away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our chymical oils, ſuppoſing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the beſt ſpirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Boyle.*

Deflagra'tion, dē-flå-grā'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*deflagratio*, Lat.]

A term frequently made uſe of in chymiſtry, for ſetting fire to ſeveral things in their preparation; as in making Æthiops with fire, with ſal prunellæ, and many others. *Quincy.*

The true reaſon why paper is not burned by the flame that plays about it, ſeems to be, that the aqueous part of the ſpirit of wine, being imbibed by the paper, keeps it ſo moiſt, that the flame of the ſulphureous parts of the ſame ſpirit cannot faſten on it; and therefore, when the *deflagration* is over, you ſhall always find the paper moiſt. *Boyle.*

To **DEFLE'CT**, dē-flĕk't. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Lat.] To turn aſide; to deviate from a true courſe, or right line.

At ſome parts of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian: on the other ſide of the Azores, and this ſide of the equator, the north point of the needle wheeleth to the weſt. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

For, did not ſome from a ſtraight courſe *deflect*,
They could not meet, they could no world erect. *Blackmore.*

Defle'ction, dē-flĕk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aſide.

Needles incline to the ſouth on the other ſide of the equator; and at the very line, or middle circle, ſtand without *deflection*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. A turning aſide, or out of the way.

3. [In navigation.] The departure of a ſhip from its true courſe.

Defle'xure, dē-flĕk'-shůr. *n. ſ.* [from *deflecto*, Lat.] A bending down; a turning aſide, or out of the way. *Dict.*

Deflora'tion, dē-flō-rā'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*defloration*, Fr. from *defloratus*, Lat.]

1. The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity.

2. A ſelection of that which is moſt valuable.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great meaſure, the *defloration* of the Engliſh laws, and a tranſcript of them. *Hale.*

To **DEFLO'UR**, dē-flou'r. *v. a.* [*deflorer*, Fr.]

1. To raviſh; to take away a woman's virginity.

As is the luſt of an eunuch to *deflour* a virgin, ſo is he that executeth judgment with violence. *Ecclus.* xx. 4.

Now will I hence to ſeek my lovely moor,
And let my ſpleenful ſons this trull *deflour*. *Shak.*

2. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

How on a ſudden loſt,
Defac'd, *deflour'd*, and now to death devote! *Milt.*

If he died young, he died innocent, and before the ſweetneſs of his ſoul was *defloured* and raviſhed from him by the flames and follies of a froward age. *Taylor.*

Deflo'urer, dē-flou'-růr. *n. ſ.* [from *deflour*.] A raviſher; one that takes away virginity.

I have often wondered, that thoſe *deflourers* of innocence, though dead to all the ſentiments of virtue and honour, are not reſtrained by humanity. *Addiſon.*

Deflu'ous, dĕf'-flů-ůs. *adj.* [*defluus*, Lat.]

1. That flows down.

2. That falls off.

Deflu'x, dē-flůks'. *n. ſ.* [*defluxus*, Lat.] Downward flow.

Both bodies are clammy, and bridle the *deflux* of humours, without penning them in too much. *Bacon.*

Deflu'xion, dē-flůk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*defluxio*, Lat.] The flow of humours downwards.

We ſee that taking cold moveth looſeneſs, by contraction of the ſkin and outward parts; and ſo doth cold likewiſe cauſe rheums and *defluxions* from the head. *Bacon.*

DE'FLY, dĕf'-lȳ. *adv.* [from *deft.*] Dexterouſly; ſkilfully. Obſolete. Properly *deftly.*

Lo, how finely the graces can it foot
To the inſtrument;
They dauncen *defly*, and ſingen ſoote,
In their merriment. *Spenſer.*

DEFOEDA'TION, dē-fē-dā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *defœdus*, Lat.] The act of making filthy; pollution. This is no Engliſh word; at leaſt, to make it Engliſh, it ſhould be written *defedation.*

What native unextinguiſhable beauty muſt be impreſſed and inſtincted through the whole, which the *defœdation* of ſo many parts by a bad printer, and a worſe editor, could not hinder from ſhining forth! *Bentley.*

DEFO'RCEMENT, dē-fŏ̂rs-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *force.*] A withholding of lands and tenements by force from the right owner.

To **DEFO'RM**, dē-fâ'rm. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Lat.]

1. To disfigure; to make ugly; to ſpoil the form of any thing.

I that am curtail'd of all fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by diſſembling nature,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd, ſent before my time
Into this breathing world, ſcarce half made up. *Shakeſp.*

Wintry blaſts
Deform the year delightleſs. *Thomſon.*

2. To diſhonour; to make ungraceful.

Old men with duſt *deform'd* their hoary hair. *Dryden.*

DEFO'RM, dē-fâ'rm. *adj.* [*deformis*, Lat.] Ugly; disfigured; of an irregular form.

I did proclaim,
That whoſo kill'd that monſter moſt *deform*,
Should have mine only daughter to his dame. *Spenſer.*

So ſpake the grieſly terror; and in ſhape,
So ſpeaking and ſo threatening, grew tenfold
More dreadful and *deform.* *Milton.*

Sight ſo *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton.*

DEFORMA'TION, dē-fŏr-mā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deformatio*, Lat.] A defacing; a disfiguring.

DEFO'RMED, dē-fâ'rmd. *participial adj.* Ugly; wanting natural beauty.

DEFO'RMEDLY, dē-fâ'r-mĕd-lȳ. *adv.* [from *deform.*] In an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS, dē-fâ'r-mĕd-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *deformed.*] Uglineſs; a diſagreeable form.

DEFO'RMITY, dē-fâ'r-mĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [*deformitas*, Lat.]

1. Uglineſs; ill-favouredneſs.

I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to paſs away the time,
Unleſs to ſpy my ſhadow in the ſun,
And deſcant on mine own *deformity.* *Shakeſp.*

Proper *deformity* ſeems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakeſp.*

Where ſits *deformity* to mock my body,
To ſhape my legs of an unequal ſize,
To diſproportion me in every part. *Shakeſp.*

Why ſhould not man,
Retaining ſtill divine ſimilitude
In part, from ſuch *deformities* be free,
And, for his Maker's image ſake, exempt? *Milt.*

2. Ridiculouſneſs; the quality of ſomething worthy to be laughed at, or cenſured.

In comedy there is ſomewhat more of the worſe likeneſs to be taken, becauſe it is often to produce laughter, which is occaſioned by the ſight of ſome *deformity.* *Dryden.*

3. Irregularity; inordinateneſs.

No glory is more to be envied than that of due reforming either church or ſtate, when *deformities* are ſuch, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming. *K. Charles.*

DEFO'RSOR, dē-fŏ̂'r-sŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *forceur*, Fr.] One that overcomes and caſteth out by force. A law term. *Blount.*

To **DEFRA'UD**, dē-frâ'd. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] To rob or deprive by a wile or trick; to cheat; to cozen; to deceive; to beguile: with *of* before the thing taken by fraud.

That no man go beyond and *defraud* his brother in any matter, becauſe that the Lord is the avenger of all ſuch, as we alſo have forewarned you and teſtified. *Theſſ.* iv. 6.

My ſon, *defraud* not the poor *of* his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long. *Ecclus.* iv. 1.

Churches ſeem injured and *defrauded of* their rights, when places, not ſanctified as they are, prevent them unneceſſarily in that preminence and honour. *Hooker.*

There they, who brothers better claim diſown,
Expel their parents, and uſurp the throne;
Defraud their clients, and, to lucre ſold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold. *Dryden.*

But now he ſeiz'd Briſeis' heav'nly charms,
And *of* my valour's prize *defrauds* my arms. *Pope.*

There is a portion of our lives which every wiſe man may juſtly reſerve for his own particular uſe, without *defrauding* his native country. *Dryd.*

DEFRAUDA'TION, dē-frâd-ā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*defraudo*, Lat.] Privation by fraud.

Their impoſtures are worſe than any other, deluding not only into pecuniary *defraudations*, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEFRA'UDER, dē-frâ'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *defraud.*] A deceiver; one that cheats.

The profligate in morals grow ſevere,
Defrauders juſt, and ſycophants ſincere. *Blackmore.*

To **DEFRA'Y**, dē-frā'. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, Fr.] To bear the charges of; to diſcharge expences.

He would, out of his own revenue, *defray* the charges belonging to the ſacrifices. 2 *Mac.* ix. 16.

It is eaſy to lay a charge upon any town; but to foreſee how the ſame may be anſwered and *defrayed*, is the chief part of good adviſement. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

It is long ſince any ſtranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care; the ſtate will *defray* you all the time you ſtay; neither ſhall you ſtay one day the leſs for that. *Bacon.*

DEFRA'YER, dē-frā'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *defray.*] One that diſcharges expences.

DEFRA'YMENT, dē-frā'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *defray.*] The payment of expences.

DEFT, dĕf't. *adj.* [ꝺæꝼꞇ, Sax.] Obſolete.

1. Neat; handſome; ſpruce.

2. Proper; fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you muſt call the watch that are their accuſers.——
——Yea, marry, that's the *defteſt* way. *Shakeſp.*

3. Ready; dexterous.

Loud fits of laughter ſeiz'd the gueſts, to ſee
The limping god ſo *deft* at his new miniſtry. *Dryd.*

The wanton calf may ſkip with many a bound,
And my cur, Tray, play *defteſt* feats around. *Gay.*

DE'FTLY, dĕf't-lȳ. *adv.* [from *deft.*] Obſolete.

1. Neatly; dexterouſly.

Come, high or low,
Thyſelf and office *deftly* ſhow. *Shak. Macbeth.*

2. In a ſkilful manner.

Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerleſs meed,
Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the reed. *Gay.*

DEFU'NCT, dē-fŭnkt'. *adj.* [*defunctus*, Lat.] Dead; deceaſed.

I therefore beg it not
To pleaſe the palate of my appetite;
Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,
In me *defunct*, and proper ſatisfaction. *Shakeſp.*

Here entity and quiddity,
The ſouls of *defunct* bodies, fly. *Hudibras.*

DEFU'NCT, dē-fŭnkt'. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceaſed; a dead man or woman.

Nature doth abhor to make his couch
With the *defunct*, or ſleep upon the dead. *Shak.*

In many caſes, the ſearchers are able to report the opinion of the phyſician who was with the patient, as they receive the ſame from the friends of the *defunct.* *Graunt.*

DEFU'NCTION, dē-fŭnk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *defunct.*] Death.

Nor did the French poſſeſs the Salique land
Until four hundred one and twenty years
After *defunction* of king Pharamond. *Shakeſp.*

To **DEFY'**, dē-fȳ'. *v. a.* [*deffier*, Fr. from *de fide decedere*, or ſome like phraſe, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or inſult.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton.*

Where ſeek retreat, now innocence is fled?
Safe in that guard, I durſt even hell *defy*;
Without it, tremble now when heav'n is nigh. *Dryden.*

Agis, the Lycian, ſtepping forth with pride,
To ſingle fight the boldeſt foe *defied.* *Dryden.*

2. To treat with contempt; to ſlight.

As many fools that ſtand in better place,
Garniſh'd like him, that for a trickſy word
Defy the matter. *Shakeſp.*

DEFY', dē-fȳ'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight: this is now hardly uſed.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet ſounds; the challeng'd makes reply:
With clangour rings the field, reſounds the vaulted ſky. *Dryden.*

DEFY'ER, dē-fȳ'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *defy.*] A challenger; one that invites to fight: more properly *defier.*

God may revenge the affronts put upon them by ſuch impudent *defyers* of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man. *South.*

DEGE'NERACY, dē-jĕn'-ē-rā-sȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *degeneratio*, Lat.]

1. A departure from the virtue of our anceſtors.

2. A deſertion of that which is good.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of weakneſs and impotency by our wilful *degeneracy* from goodneſs; but that grace, which the goſpel offers to us for our aſſiſtance, is ſufficient for us. *Tillotſon.*

The ruin of a ſtate is generally preceded by an univerſal *degeneracy* of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely our caſe at preſent. *Swift.*

3. Meanneſs.

There is a kind of ſluggiſh reſignation, as well as poorneſs and *degeneracy* of ſpirit, in a ſtate of ſlavery. *Addiſon.*

To **DEGE'NERATE**, dē-jĕn'-ē-rāt. *v. n.* [*degenerare*, Lat. *degenerer*, Fr. *degenerar*, Span.]

1. To fall from the virtue of anceſtors.

2. To fall from a more noble to a baſe ſtate.

When wit tranſgreſſeth decency, it *degenerates* into inſolence and impiety. *Tillotſon.*

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or baſe.

Moſt of thoſe fruits that uſe to be grafted, if they be ſet of kernels or ſtones, *degenerate.* *Bacon.*

DEGE'NERATE, dē-jĕn'-ē-rĕt. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his anceſtors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his anceſtors.

Thou art like enough
To fight againſt me under Piercy's pay;
To dog his heels, and curt'ſy at his frowns,
To ſhow how much thou art *degenerate.* *Shakeſp.*

Yet thou haſt greater cauſe to be
Aſham'd of them, than they of thee;

Degenerate from their ancient brood,
Since firſt the court allow'd them food. *Swift.*

2. Unworthy; baſe; departing from its kind or nature.

So all ſhall turn *degen'rate*, all deprav'd;
Juſtice and temperance, truth and faith, forgot!
One man except. *Milton.*

When a man ſo far becomes *degenerate* as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury done ſome perſon or other. *Locke.*

DEGE′NERATENESS, de-jen′-e-ret-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *degenerate.*] Degeneracy; a being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGENERA′TION, de-jen-e-ra′-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *degenerate.*]

1. A deviation from the virtues of one's anceſtors.
2. A falling from a more excellent ſtate to one of leſs worth.
3. The thing changed from its primitive ſtate.

In plants, theſe tranſplantations are obvious; as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnell; and thoſe grains which generally ariſe among corn, as cockle, aracus, œgilops, and other *degenerations.* *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

DEGE′NEROUS, de-jen′-e-rus. *adj.* [from *degener*, Lat.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of anceſtors.
2. Vile; baſe; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of ſome men's immoderate demands ever betray me to that *degenerous* and unmanly ſlavery, which ſhould make me ſtrengthen them by my conſent. *K. Charles.*

Shame, inſtead of piety, reſtrains them from many baſe and *degenerous* practices. *South.*

Degenerous paſſion, and for man too baſe,
It ſeats its empire in the female race;
There rages, and, to make its blow ſecure,
Puts flatt'ry on, until the aim be ſure. *Dryden.*

DEGE′NEROUSLY, de-jen′-e-rus-ly. *adv.* [from *degenerous.*] In a degenerate manner; baſely; meanly.

How wounding a ſpectacle is it to ſee heroes, like Hercules at the diſtaff, thus *degenerouſly* employed! *Decay of Piety.*

DEGLUTI′TION, de-glu-tish′-un. *n. ſ.* [*deglutition*, Fr. from *deglutio*, Lat.] The act or power of ſwallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally aboliſhed, the patient may be nouriſhed by clyſters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DEGRADA′TION, de-gra-da′-shun. *n. ſ.* [*degradation*, Fr.]

1. A deprivation of dignity; diſmiſſion from office.

The word *degradation* is commonly uſed to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree. *Ayliffe.*

2. Degeneracy; baſeneſs.

So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men. *South.*

3. Diminution, with reſpect to ſtrength, efficacy, or value.
4. [In painting.] A term made uſe of to expreſs the leſſening and rendering confuſed the appearance of diſtant objects in a landſcape, ſo as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that diſtance from them. *Dict.*

To **DEGRA′DE**, de-gra′d. *v. a.* [*degrader*, Fr.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.

He ſhould
Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn ſwain
That doth preſume to boaſt of gentle blood. *Shakeſp.*

2. To leſſen; to diminiſh the value of.

Nor ſhalt thou, by deſcending to aſſume
Man's nature, leſſen or *degrade* thine own. *Milton.*
All higher knowledge in her preſence falls
Degraded. *Milton.*

3. To reduce from a higher to a lower ſtate, with reſpect to qualities: as, gold is *degraded* into ſilver.

DEGRAVA′TION, de-gra-va′-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *degravatus*, of *degravo*, Lat.] The act of making heavy. *Dict.*

DEGRE′E, de-gre′. *n. ſ.* [*degré*, Fr. from *gradus*, Lat.]

1. Quality; rank; ſtation; place of dignity.

It was my fortune, common to that age,
To love a lady fair, of great *degree*,
The which was born of noble parentage,
And ſet in higheſt ſeat of dignity. *Spenſer.*

I embrace willingly the ancient received courſe and conveniency of that diſcipline, which teacheth inferior *degrees* and orders in the church of God. *Hooker.*

Surely men of low *degree* are vanity, and men of high *degree* are a lye: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity. *Pſalm* lxii. 9.

Well then, Coleville is your name, a knight is your *degree*, and your place the dale. *Shakeſp.*

Degree being vizarded,
Th' unworthieſt ſhews as fairly in the maſk. *Shakeſp.*

This noble youth to madneſs lov'd a dame
Of high *degree*, Honoria was her name. *Dryden.*

Farmers in *degree*;
He a good huſband, a good houſewife ſhe. *Dryd.*

But is no rank, no ſtation, no *degree*,
From this contagious taint of ſorrow free? *Prior.*

2. The comparative ſtate and condition in which a thing is.

The book of Wiſdom noteth *degrees* of idolatry, making that of worſhipping petty and vile idols more groſs than ſimply the worſhipping of the creature. *Bacon.*

As if there were *degrees* in infinite,
And Heav'n itſelf had rather want perfection
Than puniſh to exceſs. *Dryden.*

Poeſy
Admits of no *degrees*; but muſt be ſtill
Sublimely good, or deſpicably ill. *Roſcommon.*

3. A ſtep or preparation to any thing.

Her firſt *degree* was by ſetting forth her beauties, truly in nature not to be miſliked, but as much advanced to the eye, as abaſed to the judgment, by art. *Sidney.*

Which ſight the knowledge of myſelf might bring,
Which to true wiſdom is the firſt *degree*. *Davies.*

4. Order of lineage; deſcent of family.

King Latinus, in the third *degree*,
Had Saturn author of his family. *Dryden.*

5. Orders or claſſes.

The ſeveral *degrees* of angels may probably have larger views, and be endowed with capacities able to ſet before them, as in one picture, all their paſt knowledge at once. *Locke.*

6. Meaſure; proportion.

If all the parts are equally heard as loud as one another, they will ſtun you to that *degree*, that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces. *Dryden.*

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The ſpace of one degree in the heavens is accounted to anſwer to ſixty miles on earth.

In minds and manners, twins oppos'd we ſee;
In the ſame ſign, almoſt the ſame *degree*. *Dryden.*

To you who live in chill *degree*,
As map informs, of fifty-three. *Dryden.*

8. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* conſiſts of three figures, viz. of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; ſo three hundred and ſixty-five is a *degree*. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*
9. The diviſion of the lines upon ſeveral ſorts of mathematical inſtruments.
10. [In muſick.] The intervals of ſounds, which are uſually marked by little lines. *Dict.*
11. [In philoſophy.] The vehemence or ſlackneſs of the hot or cold quality.

The ſecond, third, and fourth *degrees* of heat are more eaſily introduced than the firſt: every one is both a preparative and a ſtep to the next. *South.*

By **DEGREES**, by de-gre′z. *adv.* Gradually; by little and little.

Their bodies are exerciſed in all abilities both of doing and ſuffering, and their minds acquainted *by degrees* with danger. *Sidney.*

Doth not this etherial medium, in paſſing out of water, glaſs, cryſtal, and other compact and denſe bodies, into empty ſpaces, grow denſer and denſer *by degrees*? *Newton.*

Exulting in triumph now ſwell the bold notes;
In broken air, trembling, the wild muſick floats;
Till, *by degrees* remote and ſmall,
The ſtrains decay,
And melt away,
In a dying, dying fall. *Pope.*

A perſon who is addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at firſt, *by degrees* contracts a ſtrong inclination towards it. *Spectator*, N° 447.

DEGUSTA′TION, de-gus-ta′-shun. *n. ſ.* [*deguſtatio*, Lat.] A taſting. *Dict.*

To **DEHO′RT**, de-ha′rt. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Lat.] To diſſuade; to adviſe to the contrary.

One ſeverely *dehorted* all his followers from proſtituting mathematical principles unto common apprehenſion or practice. *Wilkins.*

The apoſtles vehemently *dehort* us from unbelief. *Ward.*

DEHORTA′TION, de-hor-ta′-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *dehortor*, Lat.] Diſſuaſion; a counſelling to the contrary; advice againſt ſomething.

The author of this epiſtle, and the reſt of the apoſtles, do every where vehemently and earneſtly dehort from unbelief: did they never read theſe *dehortations*? *Ward on Infidelity.*

DEHO′RTATORY, de-ha′r-ta-tur-y. *adj.* [from *dehortor*, Lat.] Belonging to diſſuaſion.

DEHO′RTER, de-ha′r-tur. *n. ſ.* [from *dehort.*] A diſſuader; an adviſer to the contrary.

DE′ICIDE, de′-y-sid. *n. ſ.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Lat.] The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only uſed in ſpeaking of the death of our bleſſed Saviour.

Explaining how Perfection ſuffer'd pain,
Almighty languiſh'd, and Eternal died;
How by her patient victor Death was ſlain,
And earth profan'd, yet bleſs'd, with *deicide*! *Prior.*

To **DEJE′CT**, de-jek′t. *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Lat.]

1. To caſt down; to afflict; to grieve; to depreſs; to ſink; to diſcourage; to cruſh.

Well, I am your theme; you have the ſtart of me; I am *dejected*; ignorance itſelf is a plummet o'er me; uſe me as you will. *Shakeſp.*

The loweſt, moſt *dejected* thing of fortune,
Stands ſtill in eſperance; lives not in fear! *Shak.*

Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind;
All that I dread is leaving you behind! *Pope.*

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look ſad.

Eneas here beheld, of form divine,
A godlike youth in glitt'ring armour ſhine,
With great Marcellus keeping equal pace,
But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face. *Dryden.*

Deje'ct, dè-jèk't. *adj.* [*dejectus*, Lat.] Caſt down; afflicted; low-ſpirited.

I am of ladies moſt *deject* and wretched,
That ſuck'd the honey of his muſick vows. *Shak.*

Deje'ctedly, dè-jèk'-tèd-lỳ. *adv.* [from *deject.*] In a dejected manner; ſadly; heavily.

No man in that paſſion doth look ſtrongly, but *dejectedly:* and that repulſion from the eyes diverteth the ſpirits, and gives heat more to the ears, and the parts by them. *Bacon.*

Deje'ctedness, dè-jèk'-tèd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *dejected.*] The ſtate of being caſt down; a lowneſs of ſpirits. *Dict.*

Deje'ction, dè-jèk'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*dejection*, Fr. from *dejectio*, Lat.]

1. Lowneſs of ſpirits; melancholy; depreſſion of mind.

What beſides
Of ſorrow, and *dejection*, and deſpair,
Our frailty can ſuſtain, thy tidings bring. *Milton.*

Deſerted and aſtoniſhed, he ſinks into utter *dejection*; and even hope itſelf is ſwallowed up in deſpair. *Rogers.*

2. Weakneſs; inability.

The effects of an alkaleſcent ſtate, in any great degree, are thirſt and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occaſion more than any other. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. [In medicine.] Going to ſtool.

The liver ſhould continually ſeparate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the inteſtines; where there is good uſe for it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but alſo to attenuate the chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

Deje'cture, dè-jèk'-tshùr. *n. ſ.* [from *deject.*] The excrement.

A diſeaſe oppoſite to ſpiſſitude is too great fluidity, the ſymptoms of which are exceſs of animal ſecretions; as of perſpiration, ſweat, urine, liquid *dejectures*, leanneſs, weakneſs, and thirſt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Dejera'tion, dè-jè-rà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [from *dejero*, Lat.] A taking of a ſolemn oath. *Dict.*

Deifica'tion, dè'-ỳ-fì-kà''-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*deification*, Fr.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

De'iform, dè'-ỳ-fòrm. *adj.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Lat.] Of a godlike form.

To **DE'IFY**, dè'-ỳ-fỳ. *v. a.* [*deifier*, Fr. from *deus* and *fio*, Lat.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields delight, the ſhepherds love,
Renown'd on earth, and *deified* above. *Dryden.*

The ſeals of Julius Cæſar, which we know to be antique, have the ſtar of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was *deified*. *Dryden.*

Perſuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himſelf. *South.*

Half of thee
Is *deified* before thy death. *Prior.*

2. To praiſe exceſſively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did again ſo extol and *deify* the pope, as made all that he had ſaid in praiſe of his maſter and miſtreſs ſeem temperate and paſſable. *Bacon.*

To **DEIGN**, dàn. *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fr. of *dignor*, Lat.] To vouchſafe; to think worthy.

Deign to deſcend now lower, and relate
What may no leſs perhaps avail us known. *Milton.*

O *deign* to viſit our forſaken ſeats,
The moſſy fountains, and the green retreats. *Pope.*

To **Deign**, dàn. *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves compoſition;
Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men,
Till he diſburs'd ten thouſand dollars. *Shakeſp.*

Dei'gning, dà'n-ìng. *n. ſ.* [from *deign.*] A vouchſafing; a thinking worthy.

To **Dei'ntegrate**, dè-ìn'-tè-gràt. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Lat.] To take from the whole; to ſpoil; to diminiſh. *Dict.*

Dei'parous, dè-ìp'-pà-rùs. *adj.* [*deiparus*, Lat.] That brings forth a god, the epithet applied to the bleſſed Virgin. *Dict.*

DE'ISM, dè'-ìzm. *n. ſ.* [*deiſme*, Fr.] The opinion of thoſe that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deiſm, or the principles of natural worſhip, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the poſterity of Noah. *Dryden.*

De'ist, dè'-ìst. *n. ſ.* [*deiſte*, Fr.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the exiſtence of God, without any other article of faith.

In the ſecond epiſtle of St. Peter, certain *deiſts*, as they ſeem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. *Burnet.*

Dei'stical, dè-ìs'-tì-kàl. *adj.* [from *deiſt.*] Belonging to the hereſy of the deiſts.

Weakneſs does not fall only to the ſhare of chriſtian writers, but to ſome who have taken the pen in hand to ſupport the *deiſtical* or antichriſtian ſcheme of our days. *Watts.*

De'ity, dè'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*déité*, Fr. from *deitas*, Lat.]

1. Divinity; the nature and eſſence of God.

Some things he doth as God, becauſe his *deity* alone is the ſpring from which they flow; ſome things as man, becauſe they iſſue from his mere human nature; ſome things jointly as both God and man, becauſe both natures concur as principles thereunto. *Hooker.*

With what arms
We mean to hold what anciently we claim
Of *deity*, or empire. *Milton.*

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddeſſes.

Will you ſuffer a temple, how poorly built ſoever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed? *Sidney.*

Give the gods a thankful ſacrifice when it pleaſeth their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him. *Shakeſp.*

3. The ſuppoſed divinity of a heathen god; divine qualities.

They on their former journey forward paſs,
With pains far paſſing that long wandering Greek,
That for his love refuſed *deity*. *Spenſer.*

Heard you not what an humble ſuppliant
Lord Haſtings was to her for his delivery?
—Who humbly complaining to her *deity*,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakeſp.*

By what reaſon could the ſame *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? *Raleigh.*

Delacera'tion, dè'-làs-sè-rà''-shùn. *n. ſ.* [from *delacero*, Lat.] A tearing in pieces. *Dict.*

Delacryma'tion, dè'-làk-krì-mà''-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] A falling down of the humours; the wateriſhneſs of the eyes, or a weeping much. *Dict.*

Delacta'tion, dè-làk-tà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*delactatio*, Lat.] A weaning from the breaſt. *Dict.*

Dela'psed, dè-là'pst. *adj.* [from *delapſus*, Lat.] [With phyſicians.] Bearing or falling down. It is uſed in ſpeaking of the womb, and the like. *Dict.*

To **DELA'TE**, dè-là't. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.]

1. To carry; to convey.

Try exactly the time wherein ſound is *delated*. *Bacon.*

2. To accuſe; to inform againſt.

Dela'tion, dè-là'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*delatio*, Lat.]

1. A carriage; conveyance.

In *delation* of ſounds, the incloſure of them preſerveth them, and cauſeth them to be heard further. *Bacon.*

It is certain, that the *delation* of light is in an inſtant. *Bacon.*

There is a plain *delation* of the ſound from the teeth to the inſtrument of hearing. *Bacon.*

2. An accuſation; an impeachment.

Dela'tor, dè-là'-tùr. *n. ſ.* [*delator*, Lat.] An accuſer; an informer.

What were theſe harpies but flatterers, *delators*, and inexpleably covetous? *Sandys's Travels.*

Men have proved their own *delators*, and diſcovered their own moſt important ſecrets. *Government of the Tongue.*

No ſooner was that ſmall colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable ſpectacle of their parent's nakedneſs. *Government of the Tongue.*

To **DELA'Y**, dè-là'. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, Fr.]

1. To defer; to put off.

And when the people ſaw that Moſes *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themſelves together unto Aaron. *Exod.* xxxii. 1.

Cyrus he found, on him his force eſſay'd;
For Hector was to the tenth year *delay'd*. *Dryden.*

2. To hinder; to fruſtrate; to keep ſuſpended.

3. To detain, ſtop, or retard the courſe of.

Thyrſis, whoſe artful ſtrains have oft *delay'd*
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. *Milt.*

She flies the town, and mixing with the throng
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along:
Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways,
And with theſe arts the Trojan match *delays*. *Dryd.*

Be mindful, goddeſs, of thy promiſe made!
Muſt ſad Ulyſſes ever be *delay'd*? *Pope.*

To **Dela'y**, dè-là'. *v. n.* To ſtop; to ceaſe from action.

There ſeem to be certain bounds to the quickneſs and ſlowneſs of the ſucceſſion of thoſe ideas one to another in our minds, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor haſten? *Locke.*

Dela'y, dè-là'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A deferring; procraſtination; lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull *delay*;
Delay leads impotent and ſnail-pac'd beggary. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The conduct of our lives, and the management of our great concerns, will not bear *delay*. *Locke.*

2. Stay; ſtop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*
Paſs'd on, and took th' irremeable way. *Dryden.*

Dela'yer, dè-là'-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *delay.*] One that defers; a putter off.

DELECTABLE, dè-lèk'-tàbl. *adj.* [*delectabilis*, Lat.] Pleaſing; delightful.

Ev'ning now approach;
For we have alſo our ev'ning, and our morn;
We ours for change *delectable*, not need. *Milton.*

He brought thee into this delicious grove,
This garden, planted with the trees of God;
Delectable both to behold and taſte! *Milton.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifeſtations thereof, are not only highly *delectable* to the intellective faculty, but are ſuitably and eaſily conceptible by us, becauſe apparent in his works; as his goodneſs, beneficence, wiſdom, and power. *Hale.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the witleſs ſwain beguiles;
Till that with writhen mouth, and ſpattering noiſe,
He taſtes the bitter morſel. *Philips.*

Dele'ctableness, dĕ-lĕk'-tābl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *delectable.*] Delightfulneſs; pleaſantneſs.

Dele'ctably, dĕ-lĕk'-tāb-lȳ. *adv.* Delightfully; pleaſantly.

Delecta'tion, dĕ-lĕk'-tā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*delectatio*, Lat.] Pleaſure; delight.

Out break the tears for joy and *delectation*. *Sir T. More.*

To **DE'LEGATE**, dĕl'-ē-gāt. *v. a.* [*delego*, Lat.]

1. To ſend away.
2. To ſend upon an embaſſy.
3. To entruſt; to commit to another's power and juriſdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in ſeveral parts upon ſeveral eſtates of men, as princes, parents, ſpiritual guides; ſo he hath alſo *delegated* and committed part of his care and providence unto them. *Taylor.*

As God is the univerſal monarch, ſo we have all the relation of fellow-ſubjects to him; and can pretend no farther juriſdiction over each other, than what he has *delegated* to us. *Decay of Piety.*

Why does he wake the correſpondent moon,
And fill her willing lamp with liquid light;
Commanding her, with *delegated* pow'rs,
To beautify the world, and bleſs the night? *Prior.*

4. To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cauſe.

De'legate, dĕl'-ē-gāt. *n. ſ.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] A deputy; a commiſſioner; a vicar; any one that is ſent to act for, or repreſent, another.

If after her
Any ſhall live, which dare true good prefer,
Ev'ry ſuch perſon is her *delegate*,
T' accompliſh that which ſhould have been her fate. *Donne.*

They muſt be ſevere exactors of accounts from their *delegates* and miniſters of juſtice. *Taylor.*

Let the young Auſtrian then her terrours bear,
Great as he is, her *delegate* in war. *Prior.*

Elect by Jove, his *delegate* of ſway,
With joyous pride the ſummons I'd obey. *Pope.*

De'legate, dĕl'-ē-gāt. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Lat.] Deputed; ſent to act for, or repreſent, another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, muſt judge the cauſes of all perſons uprightly and impartially. *Taylor.*

De'legates [*Court of*], dĕl'-ē-gāts. A court wherein all cauſes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbiſhops, are decided. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Delega'tion, dĕl-ē-gā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*delegatio*, Lat.]

1. A ſending away.
2. A putting in commiſſion.
3. The aſſignment of a debt to another.

Deleni'fical, dĕl-ĕn-ĭ'-fĭ-kăl. *adj.* [*delenificus*, Lat.] Having virtue to aſſuage or eaſe pain. *Dict.*

To **DELE'TE**, dĕ-lē't. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To blot out. *Dict.*

Delete'rious, dĕl-ē-tē'-ryŭs. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Lat.] Deadly; deſtructive; of a poiſonous quality.

Many things, neither *deleterious* by ſubſtance or quality, are yet deſtructive by figure, or ſome occaſional activity. *Brown.*

De'letery, dĕl'-ē-tĕr-ȳ. *adj.* [from *deleterius*, Lat.] Deſtructive; deadly; poiſonous.

Nor doctor epidemick,
Though ſtor'd with *deletery* med'cines,
Which whoſoever took is dead ſince,
E'er ſent ſo vaſt a colony
To both the under worlds as he. *Hudibras.*

Dele'tion, dē-lē'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deletio*, Lat.]

1. Act of raſing or blotting out.
2. A deſtruction.

Indeed, if there be a total *deletion* of every perſon of the oppoſing party or country, then the victory is complete, becauſe none remains to call it in queſtion. *Hale.*

Delf, } **Delfe,** } dĕlf'. { *n. ſ.* [from delfan, Sax. to dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug.

Yet could not ſuch mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought: the *delfs* would be ſo flown with waters, that no gins or machines could ſuffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at *Delft*.

Thus barter honour for a piece of *delf!*
No, not for China's wide domain itſelf. *Smart.*

Deliba'tion, dĕl-ĭ-bā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*delibatio*, Lat.] An eſſay; a taſte.

To **DELI'BERATE**, dē-lĭb'-ē-rāt. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Lat.] To think, in order to choice; to heſitate.

A conſcious, wiſe, reflecting cauſe,
Which freely moves and acts by reaſon's laws;
That can *deliberate* means elect, and find
Their due connection with the end deſign'd. *Blackmore.*

When love once pleads admiſſion to our hearts,
In ſpite of all the virtue we can boaſt,
The woman that *deliberates* is loſt. *Addiſon.*

Deli'berate, dē-lĭb'-ē-rĕt. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Lat.]

1. Circumſpect; wary; adviſed; diſcreet.

Moſt Grave-belly was *deliberate*,
Not raſh like his accuſers. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Slow; tedious; not ſudden; gradual.

Commonly it is for virtuous conſiderations, that wiſdom ſo far prevaileth with men as to make them deſirous of ſlow and *deliberate* death, againſt the ſtream of their ſenſual inclination. *Hooker.*

Echoes are ſome more ſudden, and chop again as ſoon as the voice is delivered; others are more *deliberate*, that is, give more ſpace between the voice and the echo, which is cauſed by the local nearneſs or diſtance. *Bacon.*

Deli'berately, dē-lĭb'-ē-rĕt-lȳ. *adv.* [from *deliberate.*]

1. Circumſpectly; adviſedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies; knows better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himſelf ſo far as to fall, but plods on *deliberately*; and, as a grave man ought, is ſure to put his ſtaff before him. *Dryden.*

2. Slowly; gradually.

Deli'berateness, dē-lĭb'-ē-rĕt-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *deliberate.*] Circumſpection; warineſs; coolneſs; caution.

They would not ſtay the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateneſs* befitting a parliament. *King Charles.*

Delibera'tion, dē-lĭb-ē-rā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deliberatio*, Lat.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or chooſe good by free *deliberation*, it ſhould never be guilty of any thing that was done. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Deli'berative, dē-lĭb'-ē-rā-tĭv. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to conſider.

Deli'berative, dē-lĭb'-ē-rā-tĭv. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The diſcourſe in which a queſtion is deliberated.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is leſs. *Bacon.*

DE'LICACY, dĕl'-ȳ-kā-sȳ. *n. ſ.* [*delicateſſe*, Fr. of *deliciæ*, Lat.]

1. Daintineſs; pleaſantneſs to the taſte.

On hoſpitable thoughts intent,
What choice to chooſe for *delicacy* beſt. *Milton.*

2. Nicety in the choice of food.
3. Any thing highly pleaſing to the ſenſes.

These *delicacies*
I mean of taſte, ſight, ſmell, herbs, fruits, and flow'rs,
Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton.*

4. Softneſs; elegant or feminine beauty.

A man of goodly preſence, in whom ſtrong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceneſs. *Sidney.*

5. Nicety; minute accuracy.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces. *Dryd.*

You may ſee into the ſpirit of them all, and form your pen from thoſe general notions and *delicacy* of thoughts and happy words. *Felton.*

6. Neatneſs; elegance of dreſs.
7. Politeneſs of manners: contrary to *groſſneſs*.
8. Indulgence; gentle treatment.

Perſons born of families noble and rich, derive a weakneſs of conſtitution from the eaſe and luxury of their anceſtors, and the *delicacy* of their own education. *Temple.*

9. Tenderneſs; ſcrupulouſneſs.

Any zealous for promoting the intereſt of his country, muſt conquer all that tenderneſs and *delicacy*, which may make him afraid of being ſpoken ill of. *Addiſon.*

10. Weakneſs of conſtitution.
11. Smallneſs; tenuity.

De'licate, dĕl'-ȳ-kĕt. *adj.* [*delicat*, Fr.]

1. Nice; pleaſing to the taſte; of an agreeable flavour.

The chooſing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary diſh, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and preciſe natural limits deſcribed. *Taylor.*

2. Dainty; deſirous of curious meats.
3. Choice; ſelect; excellent.
4. Pleaſing to the ſenſes.
5. Fine; not coarſe; conſiſting of ſmall parts.

As much blood paſſeth through the lungs as through all the body; the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely *delicate*. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

6. Of polite manners; not groſs, or coarſe.
7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardſhips.

Witneſs this army, of ſuch maſs and charge,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shakeſp.*

Tender and *delicate* perſons muſt needs be oft angry, they have ſo many things to trouble them, which more robuſt natures have little ſenſe of. *Bacon.*

8. Pure; clear.

Where they moſt breed and haunt, I have obſerv'd
The air is *delicate*. *Shakeſp.*

De'licatley, dĕl'-ȳ-kĕt-lȳ. *adv.* [from *delicate.*]

1. Beautifully; with ſoft elegance.

That which will diſtinguiſh his ſtyle from all other poets, is the elegance of his words, and the numerouſneſs of his verſe: there is nothing ſo *delicately* turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

Ladies like variegated tulips ſhow,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;
Such happy ſpots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope.*

2. Finely; not coarſely.
3. Daintily.

Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troubleſome to thyſelf or others in the choice of thy meats, or the *delicacy* of thy ſauces. *Taylor.*

4. Choicely.
5. Politely.
6. Effeminately.

De'licateness, dėl'-ẏ-kėt-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *delicate.*] The ſtate of being delicate; tenderneſs; ſoftneſs; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to ſet the ſole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateneſs* and tenderneſs. *Deut.* xxviii. 56.

De'licates, dėl'-ẏ-kėts. *n. ſ.* [from *delicate.*] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

The ſhepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle,
All which ſecure and ſweetly he enjoys,
Are far beyond a prince's *delicates*. *Shakeſp.*

They their appetites not only feed
With *delicates* of leaves and marſhy weed,
But with thy ſickle reap the rankeſt land. *Dryden.*

With abſtinence all *delicates* he ſees,
And can regale himſelf with toaſt and cheeſe. *King's Cookery.*

De'lices, dėl'-ẏ-ſės. *n. ſ.* pl. [*deliciæ*, Lat.] Pleaſures. This word is merely French.

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind
In dainty *delices* and laviſh joys,
Having his warlike weapons caſt behind,
And flowers in pleaſures and vain pleaſing toys. *Spenſer.*

Deli'cious, dė-lėſh'-ůs. *adj.* [*delicieux*, Fr. from *delicatus*, Lat.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the ſenſe or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's diſobedience Almighty God chaſed him out of Paradiſe, the faireſt and moſt *delicious* part of the earth, into ſome other the moſt barren and unpleaſant. *Woodward.*

In his laſt hours his eaſy wit diſplay;
Like the rich fruit he ſings, *delicious* in decay. *Smith.*

Still on that breaſt enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink *delicious* poiſon from thy eye. *Pope.*

Deli'ciously, dė-liſh'-ůs-lẏ. *adv.* [from *delicious.*] Sweetly; pleaſantly; delightfully.

How much ſhe hath glorified herſelf and lived *delicioufly*, ſo much torment and ſorrow give her. *Rev.* xviii. 7.

Deli'ciousness, dė-liſh'-ůs-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *delicious.*] Delight; pleaſure; joy.

The ſweeteſt honey
Is loathſome in its own *deliciouſneſs*,
And in the taſte confounds the appetite. *Shakeſp.*

Let no man judge of himſelf, or of the bleſſings and efficacy of the ſacrament itſelf, by any ſenſible reliſh, by the guſt and *deliciouſneſs*, which he ſometimes perceives, and at other times does not perceive. *Taylor.*

Deliga'tion, dė-li-gả'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*deligatio*, Lat.] A binding up in chirurgery.

The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts ſo joined together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Deli'ght, dė-li't. *n. ſ.* [*delice*, Fr. from *delector*, Lat.]

1. Joy; content; ſatisfaction.

Saul commanded his ſervants, ſaying, commune with David ſecretly, and ſay, Behold the king hath *delight* in thee, and all his ſervants love thee. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 22.

2. That which gives delight.

Come, ſiſters, chear we up his ſprights,
And ſhew the beſt of our *delights*:
We'll charm the air to give a ſound,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakeſp.*

Titus Veſpaſian was not more the *delight* of human kind: the univerſal empire made him only more known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. *Dryden.*

She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*;
Moſt in his thought, and ever in his ſight. *Dryd.*

To **DELI'GHT**, dė-li't. *v. a.* [*delector*, Lat.] To pleaſe; to content; to ſatisfy; to afford pleaſure.

The princes *delighting* their conceits with confirming their knowledge, ſeeing wherein the ſea-diſcipline differed from the land-ſervice, had pleaſing entertainment. *Sidney.*

Delight thyſelf alſo in the Lord, and he ſhall give thee the deſires of thine heart. *Pſ.* xxxvii. 4.

Poor inſects, whereof ſome are bees, *delighted* with flowers, and their ſweetneſs; others beetles, *delighted* with other kinds of viands. *Locke.*

He heard, he took, and pouring down his throat,
Delighted, ſwill'd the large luxurious draught. *Pope.*

To **Deli'ght**, dė-li't. *v. n.* To have delight or pleaſure in. It is followed by *in*.

Doth my lord, the king, *delight in* this thing? 2 *Sam.* xxiv.

Bleſſed is the man that feareth the Lord, that *delighteth* greatly *in* his commandments. *Pſalm* cxii. 1.

Deli'ghtful, dė-li't-fůl. *adj.* [from *delight* and *full.*] Pleaſant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to ſparing in ſo immeaſurable ſort, that he did not only bar himſelf from the *delightful*, but almoſt from the neceſſary, uſe thereof. *Sidney.*

No ſpring nor ſummer, on the mountain ſeen,
Smiles with gay fruits or with *delightful* green. *Addiſon.*

Deli'ghtfully, dė-li't-fůl-lẏ. *adv.* Pleaſantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard
Delightfully, increaſe and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton.*

Deli'ghtfulness, dė-li't-fůl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *delight.*] Pleaſure; comfort; ſatisfaction.

But our deſires tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to ſet our chief *delightfulneſs*,
Where but a baiting place is all our portion. *Sidney.*

This indeed ſhews the excellency of the object, but doth not altogether take away the *delightfulneſs* of the knowledge. *Tillotſon.*

Deli'ghtsome, dė-li't-ſům. *adj.* [from *delight.*] Pleaſant; delightful.

The words themſelves being ſo ancient, the knitting of them ſo ſhort and intricate, and the whole periods and compaſs of his ſpeech ſo *delightſome* for the roundneſs, and ſo grave for the ſtrangeneſs. *Spenſer.*

God has furniſhed every one with the ſame means of exchanging hunger and thirſt for *delightſome* vigour. *Grew.*

Deli'ghtsomely, dė-li't-ſům-lẏ. *adv.* [from *delightſome.*] Pleaſantly; in a delightful manner.

Deli'ghtsomeness, dė-li't-ſům-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *delightſome.*] Pleaſantneſs; delightfulneſs.

To **DELI'NEATE**, dė-lin'-ẏåt. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Lat.]

1. To make the firſt draught of a thing; to deſign; to ſketch.
2. To paint; to repreſent a true likeneſs in a picture.

The licentia pictoria is very large: with the ſame reaſon they may *delineate* old Neſtor like Adonis, Hecuba with Helen's face, and Time with Abſalom's head. *Brown.*

3. To deſcribe; to ſet forth in a lively manner.

It followeth, to *delineate* the region in which God firſt planted his delightful garden. *Raleigh.*

I have not here time to *delineate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom; nor, indeed, could I tell you, if I had, what the happineſs of that place and portion is. *Wake.*

Delinea'tion, dė-lin-ẏả'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*delineatio*, Lat.] The firſt draught of a thing.

In the orthographical ſchemes, there ſhould be a true *delineation*, and the juſt dimenſions. *Mortimer.*

Deli'niment, dė-lin'-ẏ-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [*delinimentum*, Lat.] A mitigating, or aſſuaging. *Dict.*

DELINQUENCY, dė-link'-kwėn-ſẏ. *n. ſ.* [*delinquentia*, Lat.] A fault; a failure in duty; a miſdeed.

They never puniſh the greateſt and moſt intolerable *delinquency* of the tumults, and their exciters. *King Charles.*

Can
Thy years determine like the age of man,
That thou ſhould'ſt my *delinquencies* exquire,
And with variety of tortures tire? *Sandys's Paraphraſe of Job.*

A delinquent ought to be cited in the place or juriſdiction where the *delinquency* was committed by him. *Ayliffe.*

Deli'nquent, dė-link'-kwėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *delinquens*, Lat.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an envious ſtate,
That ſooner will accuſe the magiſtrate
Than the *delinquent*; and will rather grieve
The treaſon is not acted, than believe. *Ben Jonſon.*

All ruined, not by war, or any other diſaſter, but by juſtice and ſentence, as *delinquents* and criminals. *Bacon.*

He had, upon frivolous ſurmiſes, been ſent for as a *delinquent*, and been brought upon his knees. *Dryden.*

To **DE'LIQUATE**, dėl'-li-kwåt. *v. n.* [*deliqueo*, Lat.] To melt; to be diſſolved.

It will be reſolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymiſts make of ſalt of tartar, left in moiſt cellars to *deliquate*. *Boyle.*

Such an ebullition as we ſee made by the mixture of ſome chymical liquors, as oil of vitriol and *deliquated* ſalt of tartar. *Cudworth.*

Deliqua'tion, dė-li-kwả'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*deliquatio*, Lat.] A melting; a diſſolving.

DELI'QUIUM, dė-lik'-kwẏ-ům. *n. ſ.* [Lat. A chymical term.] A diſtillation by diſſolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moiſt cellars, into a lixivious humour. *Dict.*

Deli'rament, dė-li'-rå-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [*deliramentum*, Lat.] A doting or fooliſh fancy. *Dict.*

To **DELI'RATE**, dė-li'-råt. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Lat.] To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly. *Dict.*

Delira'tion, dė-li-rả'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*deliratio*, Lat.] Dotage; folly; madneſs. *Dict.*

Deli'rious, dė-lir'-ẏůs. *adj.* [*delirius*, Lat.] Light-headed; raving; doting.

The people about him ſaid he had been for ſome hours *delirious*; but when I ſaw him he had his underſtanding as well as ever I knew. *Swift.*

On bed
Delirious flung, ſleep from his pillow flies. *Thomſ.*

DELI'RIUM, dė-lir'-ẏům. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Alienation of mind; dotage.

Too great alacrity and promptneſs in anſwering, eſpecially in perſons naturally of another temper, is a ſign of an approaching *delirium*; and in a feveriſh *delirium* there is a ſmall inflammation of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Delitiga'tion, dė-lit-i-gả'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *delitigo*, Lat.] A ſtriving; a chiding; a contending. *Dict.*

To **DELI'VER**, dė-liv'-ůr. *v. a.* [*delivrer*, Fr.]

1. To ſet free; to releaſe.

Thus ſhe the captive did *deliver*;
The captive thus gave up his quiver. *Prior.*

2. To ſave; to reſcue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. *Pſalm* lxxi. 4.

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainſord; but that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, *delivered* me. *Shakeſp.*

3. To ſurrender; to put into one's hands; to reſign; to give up; to yield.

In any caſe thou ſhalt *deliver* him the pledge again when the ſun goeth down. *Deut.* xxiv. 12.

And David ſaid to him, canſt thou bring me down to this company? And he ſaid, ſwear unto me by God, that thou wilt neither kill me, nor *deliver* me into the hands of my maſter, and I will bring thee down to this company. 1 *Sam.*

They obeyed not thy commandments, whereſore thou haſt *delivered* us for a ſpoil, and unto captivity. *Tob.* iii. 4.

4. To give; to offer; to preſent.

Now therefore receive no more money of your acquaintance, but *deliver* it for the breaches of the houſe. 2 *Kings.*

Thou ſhalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand, after the former manner, when thou waſt his butler. *Gen.* xl. 13.

It was no wonder that they, who at ſuch a time could be corrupted to frame and *deliver* ſuch a petition, would not be reformed by ſuch an anſwer. *Dryden.*

5. To caſt away; to throw off.

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind
All ſenſe of woe *delivers* to the wind. *Pope.*

6. To diſburden a woman of a child.

On her fright and fears,
She is ſomething before her time *deliver'd.* *Shakeſp.*

Tully was long ere he could be *delivered* of a few verſes, and thoſe poor ones two. *Peacham.*

7. To ſpeak; to tell; to relate; to utter; to pronounce.

A mirth-moving jeſt,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's expoſitor,
Delivers in ſuch apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakeſp.*

Tell me your highneſs' pleaſure,
What from your grace I ſhall *deliver* to him. *Shak.*

I knew a clergyman who appeared to *deliver* his ſermon without looking into his notes. *Swift.*

8. To exert in motion. Not in uſe.

Procles ſeemed ſo to overrun his age in ſtrength, that Muſidorus could not perform any action on horſe or foot more ſtrongly, or *deliver* that ſtrength more nimbly. *Sidney.*

To **Deli'ver** *over*, dê-lîv'-ŭr ô'-vŭr. *v. a.*

1. To put into another's hands; to leave to the diſcretion of another.

Deliver me not *over* unto the will of mine enemies; for falſe witneſſes are riſen up againſt me, and ſuch as breathe out cruelty. *Pſalm* xxvii. 12.

The conſtables have *delivered* her *over* to me, and ſhe ſhall have whipping enough, I warrant her. *Shakeſp.*

2. To give from hand to hand; to tranſmit.

If a true account may be expected by future ages from the preſent, your lordſhip will be *delivered over* to poſterity in a fairer character than I have given. *Dryden.*

To **Deli'ver** *up*, dê-lîv'-ŭr ŭp'. *v. a.* To ſurrender; to give up.

He that ſpared not his own ſon, but *delivered* him *up* for us all, how ſhall he not, with him alſo, freely give us all things? *Rom.* viii. 32.

Are the cities, that I got with wounds,
Deliver'd up again with peaceful words? *Shakeſp.*

Happy having ſuch a ſon,
That would *deliver up* his greatneſs ſo
Into the hand of juſtice. *Shakeſp.*

Deli'verance, dê-lîv'-ê-rêns. *n. ſ.* [*delivrance*, Fr.]

1. The act of freeing from captivity, ſlavery, or any oppreſſion; reſcue.

He hath ſent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives, and recovering of ſight to the blind, to ſet at liberty thoſe that are bound. *Luke*, iv. 18.

O God, command *deliverances* for Jacob. *Pſalm* xliv. 4.

Whate'er befalls, your life ſhall be my care;
One death or one *deliv'rance* we will ſhare. *Dryd.*

2. The act of delivering a thing to another: now commonly called *delivery.*

3. The act of bringing children.

Ne'er mother
Rejoic'd *deliverance* more. *Shakeſp.*

People have a ſuperſtitious belief, that in the labour of women it helpeth to the eaſy *deliverance.* *Bacon.*

4. The act of ſpeaking; utterance; pronunciation: now commonly *delivery.*

If ſeriouſly I may convey my thoughts
In this my light *deliverance*, I have ſpoke
With one that in her ſex, her years profeſſion,
Wiſdom and conſtancy, hath amaz'd me more
Than I dare blame my weakneſs.
Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.

Deli'verer, dê-lîv'-ê-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *deliver.*]

1. A ſaver; a reſcuer; a preſerver; a releaſer.

It doth notably ſet forth the conſent of all nations and ages, in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating of giants, monſters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as meritorious even of divine honour; and this, although the *deliverer* came from the one end of the world unto the other. *Bacon.*

By that ſeed
Is meant thy great *Deliverer*, who ſhall bruiſe
The ſerpent's head. *Milton.*

Andrew Doria has a ſtatue erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious title of *deliverer* of the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

Him their *deliverer* Europe does confeſs;
All tongues extol him, all religions bleſs. *Halifax.*

2. A relater; one that communicates ſomething by ſpeech or writing.

Divers chymical experiments, delivered by ſober authors, have been believed falſe, only becauſe the menſtruums were not as highly rectified, or exquiſitely depurated, as thoſe that were uſed by the *deliverers* of thoſe experiments. *Boyle.*

Deli'very, dê-lîv'-ê-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivering.

2. Releaſe; reſcue; ſaving.

He ſwore, with ſobs,
That he would labour my *delivery.* *Shakeſp.*

3. A ſurrender; act of giving up.

After the *delivery* of your royal father's perſon into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find ſome means to get acceſs to him, ſhe was pleaſed to ſend me. *Denham.*

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the *delivery* of his houſe, which was at firſt imagined, becauſe it was ſo ill, or not at all, defended. *Clarendon.*

4. Utterance; pronunciation; ſpeech.

We allege what the ſcriptures themſelves do uſually ſpeak, for the ſaving force of the word of God; not with reſtraint to any certain kind of *delivery*, but howſoever the ſame ſhall chance to be made known. *Hooker.*

I was charmed with the gracefulneſs of his figure and *delivery*, as well as with his diſcourſes. *Addiſon.*

5. Uſe of the limbs; activity.

Muſidorus could not perform any action on horſe or foot more ſtrongly, or deliver that ſtrength more nimbly, or become the *delivery* more gracefully, or employ all more virtuouſly. *Sidney.*

The earl was the taller, and much the ſtronger; but the duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery.* *Wotton.*

6. Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain, and crieth out. *Iſaiah*, xxvi. 7.

Dell, dêl'. *n. ſ.* [from *dal*, Dut.] A pit; a hole in the ground; any cavity in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley. Obſolete.

The while, the ſame unhappy ewe,
Whoſe clouted leg her hurt doth ſhew,
Fell headlong into a *dell.* *Spenſer.*

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or buſhy *dell*, of this wild wood. *Milton.*

But, foes to ſun-ſhine, moſt they took delight
In *dells* and dales, conceal'd from human ſight. *Tickell.*

Delph, dêlf'. *n. ſ.* [from *Delft*, the name of the capital of Delftland.] A fine ſort of earthen ware.

A ſupper worthy of herſelf;
Five nothings in five plates of *delph.* *Swift.*

De'ltoide, dêl'-tôid. *adj.* [from *delta*, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; ſo called by reaſon of its reſembling this letter.] An epithet applied to a triangular muſcle ariſing from the clavicula, and from the proceſs of the ſame, whoſe action is to raiſe the arm upward.

Cut ſtill more of the *deltoide* muſcle, and carry the arm backward. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Delu'dable, dê-lŭ'-dâbl. *adj.* [from *delude.*] Liable to be deceived; that is eaſily impoſed on: rather *deludible.*

Not well underſtanding omniſcience, he is not ſo ready to deceive himſelf, as to falſify unto him whoſe cogitation is no ways *deludable.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **DELU'DE**, dê-lŭ'd. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Lat.]

1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to impoſe on.

O, give me leave, I have *deluded* you;
'Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, *delude* the Latian prince. *Dryd.*

2. To diſappoint; to fruſtrate.

Delu'der, dê-lŭ'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *delude.*] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impoſtor; a cheat; a falſe pretender.

Say, flatterer, ſay, all fair *deluder* ſpeak;
Anſwer me this, ere yet my heart does break. *Granville.*

And thus the ſweet *deluders* tune their ſong. *Pope.*

To **DELVE**, dêlv'. *v. a.* [ꝺelꝼan, Sax. *delven*, Dut. perhaps from δελφαξ a hog. *Junius.*]

1. To dig; to open the ground with a ſpade.

It ſhall go hard,
But I will *delve* one yard below the mines,
And blow them at the moon. *Shakeſp.*

Delve of convenient depth your thraſhing floor;
With temper'd clay then fill and face it o'er. *Dryden.*

The filthy ſwine with *delving* ſnout
The rooted foreſt undermine. *Philips.*

2. To fathom; to ſift; to ſound one's opinion. Figuratively.

What's his name and birth?
—I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father
Was call'd Sicilius. *Shakeſp.*

Delve, dêlv'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pit; a pitfal; a den; a cave.

He by and by
His feeble feet directed to the cry;
Which to that ſhady *delve* him brought at laſt,
Where Mammon erſt did ſun his treaſury. *Spenſer.*

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by leadmen, for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle-ſtones,
Which they dig out fro' the *delves*,
For their bairns bread, wives, and ſelves.
Ben Jonſon.

DELVE *of Coals*, dĕlv' ŏv' kŏ'ls. A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit. *Dict.*

DE'LVER, dĕl'-vŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *delve.*] A digger; one that opens the ground with a ſpade.

DE'LUGE, dĕl'-lŭj. *n. ſ.* [*deluge*, Fr. from *diluvium*, Lat.]

1. A general inundation; laying entirely under water.

The apoſtle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was ſubject to periſh by a *deluge*, as this is ſubject to periſh by conflagration. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river.

But if with bays and dams they ſtrive to force
His channel to a new or narrow courſe,
No longer then within his banks he dwells,
Firſt to a torrent, then a *deluge*, ſwells. *Denham.*

3. Any ſudden and reſiſtleſs calamity.

To **DE'LUGE**, dĕl'-lŭj. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drown; to lay totally under water.

The reſtleſs flood the land would overflow,
By which the *delug'd* earth would uſeleſs grow.
Blackmore.

Still the battering waves ruſh in
Implacable, till *delug'd* by the foam,
The ſhip ſinks, found'ring in the vaſt abyſs.
Philips.

2. To overwhelm; to cauſe to ſink under the weight of any calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood,
Shall *deluge* all. *Pope.*

DELU'SION, dĕ-lŭ'-zhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deluſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of deluding; a cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; colluſion; falſehood.
2. The ſtate of one deluded.
3. A falſe repreſentation; illuſion; errour; a chimerical thought.

Who therefore ſeeks in theſe
True wiſdom, finds her not, or by *deluſion*. *Milton.*

I, waking, view'd with grief the riſing ſun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *deluſion* gone. *Prior.*

DELU'SIVE, dĕ-lŭ'-sĭv. *adj.* [from *deluſus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive; beguiling; impoſing on.

When, fir'd with paſſion, we attack the fair,
Deluſive ſighs and brittle vows we bear. *Prior.*

The happy whimſey you purſue,
Till you at length believe it true;
Caught by your own *deluſive* art,
You fancy firſt, and then aſſert. *Prior.*

While the baſe and groveling multitude were liſtening to the *deluſive* deities, thoſe of a more erect aſpect and exalted ſpirit ſeparated themſelves from the reſt. *Tatler*, N° 81.

Phænomena ſo *deluſive*, that it is very hard to eſcape impoſition and miſtake. *Woodward.*

DELU'SORY, dĕ-lŭ'-sŭr-ỳ. *adj.* [from *deluſus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive.

This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *deluſory* prejudice. *Glanville.*

DE'MAGOGUE, dĕm'-ă-gŏg. *n. ſ.* [δημαγωγὸς.] A ringleader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator.

Who were the chief *demagogues* and patrons of tumults, to ſend for them, to flatter and embolden them. *King Charles.*

A plauſible, inſignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and dreadful weapon. *South.*

Demoſthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular ſtate, yet ſeem to differ in their practice. *Swift.*

DEMA'IN,
DEME'AN, } dĕ-mā'n. { *n. ſ.* [*domaine*, Fr.]
DEME'SNE,

1. That land which a man holds originally of himſelf, called *dominium* by the civilians, and oppoſed to *feodum*, or fee, which ſignifies thoſe that are held of a ſuperior lord. It is ſometimes uſed alſo for a diſtinction between thoſe lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his leſſee, demiſed or let upon a rent for a term of years or life, and ſuch other lands appertaining to the ſaid manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Phillips.*
2. Eſtate in land.

Having now provided
A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demeſnes*, youthful, and nobly allied. *Shak.*

That earldom indeed had a royal juriſdiction and ſeigniory, though the lands of that county in *demeſne* were poſſeſſed for the moſt part by the ancient inheritors. *Davies.*

3. Land adjoining to the manſion; kept in the lord's own hand.

Thoſe acts for planting foreſt trees have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demeſnes* of a few gentlemen; and even there, in general, very unſkilfully made. *Swift.*

To **DEMA'ND**, dĕ-mā'nd. *v. a.* [*demander*, Fr.]

1. To claim; to aſk for with authority.

The pound of fleſh, which I *demand* of him,
Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it.
Shakeſp.

2. To queſtion; to interrogate.

And when Uriah was come unto him, David *demanded* of him how Joab did, and how the people did, and how the war proſpered? 2 *Sam.* xi. 7.

If any friend of Cæſar's *demand* why Brutus roſe againſt Cæſar, this is my anſwer: Not that I loved Cæſar leſs, but that I loved Rome more. *Shakeſp.*

Young one,
Inform us of thy fortunes; for, it ſeems,
They crave to be *demanded*. *Shakeſp.*

The oracle of Apollo being *demanded*, when the war and miſery of Greece ſhould have an end, replied, When they would double the altar in Delos, which was of a cubick form.
Peacham on Geometry.

3. [In law.] To proſecute in a real action.

DEMA'ND, dĕ-mā'nd. *n. ſ.* [*demande*, Fr.]

1. A claim; a challenging; the aſking of any thing with authority.

This matter is by the decree of the watchers, and the *demand* by the word of the holy ones. *Dan.* iv. 17.

Giving vent, gives life and ſtrength, to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wiſhes into *demands*, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. A queſtion; an interrogation.
3. The calling for a thing in order to purchaſe it.

My bookſeller tells me, the *demand* for thoſe my papers increaſes daily. *Addiſon.*

4. [In law.] The aſking of what is due. It hath alſo a proper ſignification diſtinguiſhed from plaint; for all civil actions are purſued either by demands or plaints, and the purſuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of *demands*, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *præcipe*, there is expreſs demand; in law, as every entry in land-diſtreſs for rent, taking or ſeiſing of goods, and ſuch like acts, which may be done without any words, are *demands* in law. *Blount.*

DEMA'NDABLE, dĕ-mā'n-dăbl. *adj.* [from *demand.*] That may be demanded; requeſted; aſked for.

All ſums *demandable*, for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, have been ſtayed in the way to the hanaper. *Bacon.*

DEMA'NDANT, dĕ-mā'n-dănt. *n. ſ.* [from *demand.*]

1. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, becauſe he demandeth lands. *Coke.*
2. A plaintiff; one that demands redreſs.

One of the witneſſes depoſed, that dining on a Sunday with the *demandant*, whoſe wife had ſat below the ſquire's lady at church, ſhe the ſaid wife dropped ſome expreſſions, as if ſhe thought her huſband ought to be knighted. *Spectator.*

DEMA'NDER, dĕ-mā'n-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [*demandeur*, Fr.]

1. One that requires a thing with authority.
2. One that aſks a queſtion.
3. One that aſks for a thing in order to purchaſe it.

They grow very faſt and fat, which alſo bettereth their taſte, and delivereth them to the *demanders* ready uſe at all ſeaſons. *Carew.*

4. A dunner; one that demands a debt.

DEME'AN, dĕ-mē'n. *n. ſ.* [from *demener*, Fr.] A mien; preſence; carriage; demeanour; deportment.

At his feet, with ſorrowful *demean*,
And deadly hue, an armed corſe did lie. *Spenſer.*

To **DEME'AN**, dĕ-mē'n. *v. a.* [from *demener*, Fr.]

1. To behave; to carry one's ſelf.

Thoſe plain and legible lines of duty requiring us to *demean* ourſelves to God humbly and devoutly, to our governors obediently, and to our neighbours juſtly, and to ourſelves ſoberly and temperately. *South.*

A man cannot doubt but that there is a God; and that, according as he *demeans* himſelf towards him, he will make him happy or miſerable for ever. *Tillotſon.*

Strephon had long perplex'd his brains,
How with ſo high a nymph he might
Demean himſelf the wedding-night. *Swift.*

2. To leſſen; to debaſe; to undervalue.

Now, out of doubt, Antipholis is mad;
Elſe he would never ſo *demean* himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

DEME'ANOUR, dĕ-mē'-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [*demener*, Fr.] Carriage; behaviour.

Of ſo inſupportable a pride he was, that where his deeds might well ſtir envy, his *demeanour* did rather breed diſdain. *Sidney.*

Angels beſt like us, when we are moſt like unto them in all parts of decent *demeanour*. *Hooker.*

His geſtures fierce
He mark'd, and mad *demeanour*, then alone,
As he ſuppos'd, all unobſerv'd, unſeen. *Milton.*
Thus Eve, with ſad *demeanour* meek,
Ill worthy I. *Milton.*

He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifeſted in all his actions, eſpecially in his whole *demeanour* at Rhee, both at the landing, and upon the retreat. *Clarendon.*

DEME'ANS, dĕ-mē'nz. *n. ſ.* pl. properly *demeſnes*. An eſtate in lands; that which a man poſſeſſes in his own right.

To **DEME'NTATE**, dĕ-mĕn'-tāt. *v. n.* [*demento*, Lat.] To make mad.

DEMENTA'TION, dĕ-mĕn-tā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*dementatio*, Lat.] Making mad, or frantick.

Deme'rit, dė-mėr'-ǐt. *n. ſ.* [*demérite*, Fr. from *demeritus*, of *demereor*, Lat.]

1. The oppoſite to merit; ill deſerving; what makes one worthy of blame or puniſhment.

They ſhould not be able once to ſtir, or to murmur, but it ſhould be known, and they ſhortened according to their *demerits*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Thou liv'ſt by me, to me thy breath reſign;
Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden.*

Whatever they acquire by their induſtry or ingenuity, ſhould be ſecure, unleſs forfeited by any *demerit* or offence againſt the cuſtom of the family. *Temple.*

2. Anciently the ſame with merit; deſert.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal ſiege; and my *demerits*
May ſpeak, unbonnetting, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To Deme'rit, dė-mėr'-ǐt. *v. a.* [*demeriter*, Fr.] To deſerve blame or puniſhment.

Deme'rsed, dė-mė'rst. *adj.* [from *demerſus*, of *demergo*, Lat.] Plunged; drowned. *Dict.*

Deme'rsion, dė-mė'r-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*demerſio*, Lat.]

1. A drowning.

2. [In chymiſtry.] The putting any medicine in a diſſolving liquor. *Dict.*

Deme'sne, dė-mā'n. See Demain.

DE'MI, dĕm'-ў. *inſeparable particle.* [*demi*, Fr. *dimidium*, Lat.] Half; one of two equal parts. This word is only uſed in compoſition, as *demigod*; that is, half human, half divine.

Demi-cannon, dĕm''-ў-kăn'-nŭn. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *cannon*.]

Demi-cannon *Loweſt*. A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and ſix inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is ſix inches two eighth parts. *Dict.*

Demi-cannon *Ordinary*. A great gun ſix inches four eighths diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ſhot ſix inches one ſixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight. *Dict.*

Demi-cannon *of the greateſt Size*. A gun ſix inches and ſix eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve foot long. It carries a ball of ſix inches five eighths diameter, and thirty-ſix pounds weight. *Dict.*

What! this a ſleeve? 'tis like a *demi-cannon*. *Shakeſp.*

Ten engines, that ſhall be of equal force either to a cannon or *demi-cannon*, culverin or demi-culverin, may be framed at the ſame price that one of theſe will amount to. *Wilkins.*

Demi-culverin, dĕm''-ў-kŭl'-vė-rǐn. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *culverin*.]

Demi-culverin *of the loweſt Size*. A gun four inches two eighths diameter in the bore, and ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches diameter, and nine pounds weight. *Dict.*

Demi-culverin *Ordinary*. A gun four inches four eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot long. It carries a ball four inches two eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

Demi-culverin, *elder Sort*. A gun four inches and ſix eighths diameter in the bore, ten foot one third in length. It carries a ball four inches four eighth parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. *Military Dictionary.*

They continue a perpetual volley of *demi-culverins*. *Raleigh.*

The army left two *demi-culverins*, and two other good guns. *Clarendon.*

Demi-devil, dĕm''-ў-dĕv'l. [*demi* and *devil*.] Partaking of infernal nature; half a devil.

Will you, I pray, demand that *demi-devil*,
Why he hath thus enſnar'd my ſoul and body? *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Demi-god, dĕm''-ў-gŏd'. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *god*.] Partaking of divine nature; half a god; an hero produced by the cohabitation of divinities with mortals.

He took his leave of them, whoſe eyes bade him farewel with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god*. *Sidney.*

Be gods, or angels, *demi-gods*. *Milton.*

Tranſported *demi-gods* ſtood round,
And men grew heroes at the ſound,
Enflam'd with glory's charms. *Pope.*

Nay, half in heaven, except (what 's mighty odd)
A fit of vapours clouds this *demi-god*. *Pope.*

Demi-lance, dĕm''-ў-lăns'. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *lance*.] A light lance; a ſhort ſpear; a half-pike.

On their ſteel'd heads their *demi-lances* wore
Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore. *Dryden.*

Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
Faſten'd with leathern thongs, to gall the foe. *Dryden.*

Demi-man, dĕm''-ў-măn'. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *man*.] Half a man: a term of reproach.

We muſt adventure this battle, leſt we periſh by the complaints of this barking *demi-man*. *Knolles.*

Demi-wolf, dĕm''-ў-wŭ'lf. *n. ſ.* [*demi* and *wolf*.] Half a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog and wolf: *lyciſca*.

Spaniels, curs,
Showghs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are 'cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Demi'se, dė-mī'z. *n. ſ.* [from *demetre*, *demts*, *demiſe*, Fr.] Death; deceaſe. It is ſeldom uſed but in formal and ceremonious language.

About a month before the *demiſe* of queen Anne, the author retired. *Swift.*

To DEMI'SE, dė-mī'z. *v. a.* [*demis*, *demiſe*, Fr.] To grant at one's death; to grant by will; to bequeath.

My executors ſhall not have power to *demiſe* my lands to be purchaſed. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

Demi'ssion, dė-mǐſh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*demiſſio*, Lat.] Degradation; diminution of dignity; depreſſion.

Inexorable rigour is worſe than a laſche *demiſſion* of ſovereign authority. *L'Eſtrange.*

To DEMI'T, dė-mǐt'. *v. a.* [*demitto*, Lat.] To depreſs; to hang down; to let fall. *Dict.*

When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they preſently *demit* and let fall the ſame. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

DEMO'CRACY, dė-mŏk'-kră-sў. *n. ſ.* [δημοκρατία.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the ſovereign power is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the ſervants, by induſtry and virtue, arrive at riches and eſteem, then the nature of the government inclines to a *democracy*. *Temple.*

The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing thoſe laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*. *Locke.*

Democra'tical, dė-mŏ-krăt''-ǐ-kăl. *adj.* [from *democracy*.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular.

They are ſtill within the line of vulgarity, and are *democratical* enemies to truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

As the government of England has a mixture of *democratical* in it, ſo the right is partly in the people. *Arbuthnot.*

To DEMO'LISH, dė-mŏl'-lǐſh. *v. a.* [*demolir*, Fr. *demolior*, Lat.] To throw down buildings; to raze; to deſtroy.

I expected the fabrick of my book would long ſince have been *demoliſhed*, and laid even with the ground. *Tillotſon.*

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And their *demoliſh'd* works to pieces rent. *Dryden.*

Demo'lisher, dė-mŏl'-lǐſh-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *demoliſh*.] One that throws down buildings; a deſtroyer; a layer waſte.

Demoli'tion, dė'-mŏ-lǐſh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *demoliſh*.] The act of overthrowing or demoliſhing buildings; deſtruction.

Two gentlemen ſhould have the direction in the *demolition* of Dunkirk. *Swift.*

DE'MON, dė'-mŭn. *n. ſ.* [*dæmon*, Lat. δαίμων.] A ſpirit; generally an evil ſpirit; a devil.

I felt him ſtrike, and now I ſee him fly:
Curs'd *demon!* O for ever broken lie
Thoſe fatal ſhafts, by which I inward bleed! *Prior.*

Demoni'acal, dė-mŏ-nī''-ă-kăl. } *adj.* [from
Demo'niack, dė-mŏ'-nyăk. } *demon*.]

1. Belonging to the devil; deviliſh.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chaſe thee with the terror of his voice
From thy *demoniack* holds, poſſeſſion foul. *Milton.*

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by diabolical poſſeſſion.

Demoniack phrenſy, moping melancholy. *Milt.*

Demo'niack, dė-mŏ'-nyăk. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One poſſeſſed by the devil; one whoſe mind is diſturbed and agitated by the power of wicked and unclean ſpirits.

Thoſe lunaticks and *demoniacks* that were reſtored to their right mind, were ſuch as ſought after him, and believed in him. *Bentley.*

Demo'nian, dė-mŏ'-nyăn. *adj.* [from *demon*.] Deviliſh; of the nature of devils.

Demonian ſpirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd
Powers of fire, air, water. *Milton.*

Demono'cracy, dė mŏ-nŏk'-kră-sў. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and κρατέω.] The power of the devil. *Dict.*

Demono'latry, dė-mŏ-nŏ'l-ă-trў. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and λατρεια.] The worſhip of the devil. *Dict.*

Demono'logy, dė-mŏ-nŏl''-ŏ-jў. *n. ſ.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Diſcourſe of the nature of devils. Thus king James intitled his book concerning witches.

Demo'nstrable, dė-mŏns'-străbl. *adj.* [*demonſtrabilis*, Lat.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that which may be made not only probable but evident.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonſtrable* as geometry. *Glanville.*

Demo'nstrably, dė-mŏns'-stră-blў. *adv.* [from *demonſtrable*.] In ſuch a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond poſſibility of contradiction.

He ſhould have compelled his miniſters to execute the law, in caſes that *demonſtrably* concerned the publick peace. *Clarendon.*

To DEMO'NSTRATE, dė-mŏns'-strāt. *v. a.* [*demonſtro*, Lat.] To prove with the higheſt degree of certainty; to prove in ſuch a manner as reduces the contrary poſition to evident abſurdity.

We cannot *demonſtrate* theſe things ſo, as to ſhew that the contrary often involves a contradiction. *Tillotſon.*

Demonstra'tion, dĕm-mŭn-strā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*demonſtratio*, Lat.]

1. The higheſt degree of deducible or argumental evidence; the ſtrongeſt degree of proof; ſuch proof as not only evinces the poſition proved to be true, but ſhews the

contrary poſition to be abſurd and impoſſible.

What appeareth to be true by ſtrong and invincible *demonſtration*, ſuch as wherein it is not by any way poſſible to be deceived, thereunto the mind doth neceſſarily yield. *Hooker.*

Where the agreement or diſagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called *demonſtration*. *Locke.*

2. Indubitable evidence of the ſenſes or reaſon.

Which way ſoever we turn ourſelves, we are encountered with clear evidences and ſenſible *demonſtrations* of a Deity. *Tillotſon.*

Demo'nstrative, dê-mòn-strå-tìv. *adj.* [*demonſtrativus*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of demonſtration; invincibly concluſive; certain.

An argument neceſſary and *demonſtrative*, is ſuch as, being propoſed unto any man, and underſtood, the man cannot chooſe but inwardly yield. *Hooker.*

2. Having the power of expreſſing clearly and certainly.

Painting is neceſſary to all other arts, becauſe of the need which they have of *demonſtrative* figures, which often give more light to the underſtanding than the cleareſt diſcourſes. *Dryden.*

Demo'nstratively, dê-mòn'-strå-tìv-lý. *adv.* [from *demonſtrative.*]

1. With evidence not to be oppoſed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an aſſurance either of the good which he deſigns, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments *demonſtratively* certain. *South.*

First, I *demonſtratively* prove,
That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonſtratively underſtanding the ſimplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it. *Brown.*

Demonstra'tor, dêm'-mûn-strå-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *demonſtrate.*] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonſtrates.

Demonstra'tory, dê-mòn'-strå-tûr-ý. *adj.* [from *demonſtrate.*] Having the tendency to demonſtrate.

Demu'lcent, dê-mûl'-sênt. *adj.* [*demulcens*, Lat.] Softening; mollifying; aſſuaſive.

Peaſe, being deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and *demulcent* in the higheſt degree; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when diſſolved by digeſtion. *Arbuthnot.*

To **DEMU'R**, dê-mûr'. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, Fr. *dimorare*, Ital. *demorari*, Lat.]

1. To delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections. See Demurrer.

To this plea the plaintiff *demurred.* *Walton's Angler.*

2. To pauſe in uncertainty; to ſuſpend determination; to heſitate; to delay the concluſion of an affair.

Upon this rub the Engliſh ambaſſadours thought fit to *demur*, and ſo ſent into England to receive directions from the lords of the council. *Hayward.*

Running into demands, they expect from us a ſudden reſolution in things wherein the devil of Delphos would *demur*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

He muſt be of a very ſluggiſh or querulous humour, that ſhall *demur* upon ſetting out, or demand higher encouragements than the hope of heaven. *Decay of Piety.*

News of my death from rumour he receiv'd,
And what he wiſh'd he eaſily believ'd;
But long *demurr'd*, tho' from my hand he knew
I liv'd, ſo loth he was to think it true. *Dryden.*

3. To doubt; to have ſcruples or difficulties; to deliberate.

There is ſomething in our compoſition that thinks and apprehends, and reflects and deliberates, determines and doubts, conſents and denies; that wills and *demurs*, and reſolves, and chuſes, and rejects. *Bentley.*

To **Demu'r**, dê-mûr'. *v. a.* To doubt of.

The latter I *demur*; for in their looks
Much reaſon, and in their actions, oft appears. *Milton.*

Demu'r, dê-mûr'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Doubt; heſitation; ſuſpenſe of opinion.

O progeny of Heav'n, empyreal thrones!
With reaſon hath deep ſilence and *demur*
Seiz'd us, though undiſmay'd. *Milton.*

Certainly the higheſt and deareſt concerns of a temporal life are infinitely leſs valuable than thoſe of an eternal; and conſequently ought, without any *demur* at all, to be ſacrificed to them, whenſoever they come in competition with them. *South.*

All my *demurs* but double his attacks;
At laſt he whiſpers, Do, and we go ſnacks. *Pope.*

DEMU'RE, dê-mû'r. *adj.* [*des mœurs*, Fr.]

1. Sober; decent.

Lo! two moſt lovely virgins came in place,
With countenance *demure*, and modeſt grace. *Spenſer.*

Come, penſive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, ſtedfaſt, and *demure*. *Milton.*

2. Grave; affectedly modeſt: it is now generally taken in a ſenſe of contempt.

After a *demure* travel of regard, I tell them I know my place, as I would they ſhould do theirs. *Shakeſp.*

There be many wiſe men, that have ſecret hearts and tranſparent countenances; yet this would be done with a *demure* abaſing of your eye ſometimes. *Bacon.*

A cat lay and looked ſo *demure* as if there had been neither life nor ſoul in her. *L'Eſtrange.*

So cat, transform'd, ſat gravely and *demure*,
Till mouſe appear'd, and thought himſelf ſecure. *Dryden.*

Jove ſent and found, far in a country ſcene,
Truth, innocence, good-nature, look ſerene;
From which ingredients, firſt, the dext'rous boy
Pick'd the *demure*, the aukward, and the coy. *Swift.*

To **Demu're**, dê-mûr'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modeſty: not uſed.

Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes,
And ſtill concluſion, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakeſp.*

Demu'rely, dê-mû'r-lý. *adv.* [from *demure.*]

1. With affected modeſty; ſolemnly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a ſober habit,
Talk with reſpect, and ſwear but now and then,
Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely*. *Shakeſp.*

Eſop's damſel, turned from a cat to a woman, ſat very *demurely* at the board's end, till a mouſe ran before her. *Bacon.*

Next ſtood hypocriſy with holy leer,
Soft ſmiling, and *demurely* looking down;
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden.*

2. In the following line it is the ſame with ſolemnly. *Warburton.*

Hark, how the drums *demurely* wake the ſleepers! *Shakeſp.*

Demu'reness, dê-mû'r-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *demure.*]

1. Modeſty; ſoberneſs; gravity of aſpect.

Her eyes having in them ſuch a cheerfulneſs, as nature ſeemed to ſmile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty *demureneſs*, which the more one marked, the more one would judge the poor ſoul apt to believe. *Sidney.*

2. Affected modeſty; pretended gravity.

Demu'rrage, dê-mûr'-åg. *n. ſ.* [from *demur.*] An allowance made by merchants to maſters of ſhips, for their ſtay in a port beyond the time appointed.

Demu'rrer, dê-mûr'-ûr. *n. ſ.* [*demeurer*, Fr. i. e. *manere in aliquo loco, vel morari.*] A kind of pauſe upon a point of difficulty in an action; for, in every action, the controverſy conſiſts either in the fact, or in the law: if in the fact, that is tried by the jury; if in law, then is the caſe plain to the judge, or ſo hard and rare, as it breedeth juſt doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is aſſured of the law; and in ſuch caſe the judge, with his aſſociates, proceeds to judgment without farther work. But when it is doubtful to him and his aſſociates, then is there ſtay made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or elſe for all the juſtices to meet together in the Chequer-chamber, and, upon hearing that which the ſerjeants can ſay of both parts, to adviſe, and ſet down as law, whatſoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy. *Cowell.*

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurrer*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DEN, dên'. *n. ſ.* [ꝺen, Sax.]

1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a ſmall obliquity, under ground; diſtinct from a hole which runs down perpendicularly.

They here diſperſed, ſome in the air, ſome on the earth, ſome in the waters, ſome amongſt the minerals, *dens*, and caves under the earth. *Hooker.*

2. The cave of a wild beaſt.

What, ſhall they ſeek the lion in his *den*,
And fright him there? *Shakeſp.*

The tyrant's *den*, whoſe uſe, though loſt to fame,
Was now th' apartment of the royal dame;
The cavern, only to her father known,
By him was to his darling daughter ſhown. *Dryd.*

'Tis then the ſhapeleſs bear his *den* forſakes;
In woods and fields a wild deſtruction makes. *Dryden.*

3. *Den*, the termination of a local name, may ſignify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxon ꝺen imports both. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Dena'y, dê-nå'. *n. ſ.* [a word formed between *deny* and *nay.*] Denial; refuſal.

To her in haſte, give her this jewel: ſay,
My love can give no place, bide no *denay*. *Shak.*

Dendro'logy, dên-dròl'-lô-jý. *n. ſ.* [δένδρον and λόγος.] The natural hiſtory of trees.

Deni'able, dê-nì'-åbl. *adj.* [from *deny.*] That which may be denied; that to which one may refuſe belief.

The negative authority is alſo *deniable* by reaſon. *Brown.*

Deni'al, dê-nì'-ål. *n. ſ.* [from *deny.*]

1. Negation; the contrary to affirmation.

2. Negation; the contrary to confeſſion.

No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifeſt; no man more ready to confeſs, with a repenting manner of aggravating his own evil, where *denial* would but make the fault fouler. *Sidney.*

3. Refuſal; the contrary to grant, allowance, or conceſſion.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*:
I muſt and will have Catherine to my wife. *Shak.*

The *denial* of landing, and haſty warning us away, troubled us much. *Bacon.*

He, at ev'ry freſh attempt, is repell'd
With faint *denials*, weaker than before. *Dryden.*

4. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

We may deny God in all thoſe acts that are capable of being morally good or evil: thoſe are the proper ſcenes, in which we act our confeſſions or *denials* of him. *South.*

Deni'er, dê-nì'-ûr. *n. ſ.* [from *deny.*]

1. A contradictor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a propoſition.

By the word Virtue the affirmer intends our whole duty to God and man, and the *denier* by the word Virtue means only courage, or, at moſt, our duty towards our neighbour, without including the idea of the duty which we owe to God. *Watts.*

2. A diſowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.

If it was ſo fearful when Chriſt looked his *denier* into repentance, what will it be when he ſhall look him into deſtruction? *South.*

3. A refuſer; one that refuſes.

It may be I am eſteemed by my *denier* ſufficient of myſelf to diſcharge my duty to God as a prieſt, though not to men as a prince. *King Charles.*

Denie'r, dě-nī'r. *n. ſ.* [from *denarius*, Lat. It is pronounced as *deneer*, in two ſyllables.] A ſmall denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a ſous.

You will not pay for the glaſſes you have burſt?
——No, not a *denier*. *Shakeſp.*

To **DE'NIGRATE**, dě-nī'-grât. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Lat.] To blacken; to make black.

By ſuffering ſome impreſſion from fire, bodies are caſually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion: thus are charcoals made black by an infection of their own ſuffitus. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Hartſhorn, and other white bodies, will be *denigrated* by heat; yet camphire would not at all loſe its whiteneſs. *Boyle.*

Denigra'tion, dě-nī-grâ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*denigratio*, Lat.] A blackening, or making black.

Theſe are the advenient and artificial ways of *denigration*, anſwerably whereto may be the natural progreſs. *Brown.*

In ſeveral inſtances of *denigration*, the metals are worn off, or otherwiſe reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle.*

Deniza'tion, dĕn-nỳ-zâ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *denizen*.] The act of infranchiſing, or making free.

That the mere Iriſh were reputed aliens, appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchaſed by them. *Davies.*

DE'NIZEN, } dĕn'-ỳ-zĕn. { *n. ſ.* [from *di-*
DE'NISON, } { *naſddyn* a man of the city; or *dineſydd* free of the city, Welſh.] A freeman; one infranchiſed.

Denizen is a Britiſh law term, which the Saxons and Angles found here, and retained. *Davies.*

Thus th' Almighty Sire began: ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens*, of bleſt abodes,
From whence theſe murmurs? *Dryden.*

A great many plants will hardly, with nurſing, be made to produce their ſeed out of their native foil; but corn, ſo neceſſary for all people, is fitted to grow and to ſeed as a free *deniſon* of the world. *Grew.*

He ſummons ſtraight his *denizens* of air;
The lucid ſquadrons round the ſails repair. *Pope.*

To **De'nizen**, dĕn'-ỳ-zĕn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To infranchiſe; to make free.

Pride, luſt, covetize, being ſeveral
To theſe three places, yet all are in all;
Mingled thus, their iſſue is inceſtuous;
Falſehood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous. *Donne.*

Deno'minable, dě-nŏ'm-ỳ-nâbl. *adj.* [*denomino*, Lat.] That may be named or denoted.

An inflammation conſiſts of a ſanguineous affluxion, or elſe is *denominable* from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, phlegm, or choler. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **DENO'MINATE**, dě-nŏm'-ỳ-nât. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Lat.] To name; to give a name to.

The commendable purpoſe of conſecration being not of every one underſtood, they have been conſtrued as though they had ſuperſtitiouſly meant either that thoſe places, which were *denominated* of angels and ſaints, ſhould ſerve for the worſhip of ſo glorious creatures; or elſe thoſe glorious creatures for defence, protection, and patronage of ſuch places. *Hooker.*

Predeſtination is deſtructive to all that is eſtabliſhed among men, to all that is moſt precious to human nature, to the two faculties that *denominate* us men, underſtanding and will; for what uſe can we have of our underſtandings, if we cannot do what we know to be our duty? And, if we act not voluntarily, what exerciſe have we of our wills? *Hammond.*

Denomina'tion, dě-nŏm-ỳ-nâ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*denominatio*, Lat.] A name given to a thing, which commonly marks ſome principal quality of it.

But is there any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gauls yet remaining in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenſer's State of Irel.*

The liking or diſliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or conſtitute it ſuch. *Dryden.*

Philoſophy, the great idol of the learned part of the heathen world, has divided it into many ſects and *denominations*; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. *South.*

All men are ſinners: the moſt righteous among us muſt confeſs ourſelves to come under that *denomination*. *Rogers.*

Deno'minative, dě-nŏm'-ỳ-nâ-tĭv. *adj.* [from *denominate.*]

1. That which gives a name; that which confers a diſtinct appellation.

2. That which obtains a diſtinct appellation. This would be more analogically *denominable*.

The leaſt *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greateſt integer being a year. *Cocker's Arithm.*

Denomina'tor, dě-nŏm'-ỳ-nâ-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *denominate.*] The giver of a name; the perſon or thing that cauſes an appellation.

Both the ſeas of one name ſhould have one common *denominator*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Denominator *of a Fraction*, dě-nŏm'-ỳ-nâ-tŭr, is the number below the line, ſhewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into: thus in $\frac{6}{8}$, 8 the *denominator* ſhews you, that the integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into 8 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6 ſhews, that you take 6 of ſuch parts, *i. e.* three quarters of the whole. *Harris.*

When a ſingle broken number or fraction hath for its *denominator* a number conſiſting of an unit, in the firſt place towards the left hand, and nothing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient ariſing from the diviſion of the antecedent by the conſequent: thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, becauſe 5) 30 (6. This is alſo called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio. *Harris.*

Denota'tion, dě-nŏ-tâ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*denotatio*, Lat.] The act of denoting.

To **DENO'TE**, dě-nŏ't. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Lat.] To mark; to be a ſign of; to betoken; to ſhew by ſigns: as, a quick pulſe *denotes* a fever.

To **DENOU'NCE**, dě-nou'ns. *v. a.* [*denuncio*, Lat. *denoncer*, Fr.]

1. To threaten by proclamation.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye ſhall ſurely periſh. *Deut.*

He of their wicked ways
Shall them admoniſh, *denouncing* wrath to come
On their impenitence. *Milton.*

They impoſe their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war againſt all that receive them not. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To threaten by ſome outward ſign or expreſſion.

He ended frowning, and his look *denounc'd*
Deſperate revenge, and battle dangerous
To leſs than gods. *Milton.*

The ſea grew white; the rolling waves from far,
Like heralds, firſt *denounce* the wat'ry war. *Dryd.*

3. To give information againſt; to delate; to accuſe publickly.

Archdeacons ought to propoſe parts of the New Teſtament to be learned by heart by inferior clergymen, and *denounce* ſuch as are negligent. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Denou'ncement, dě-nou'ns-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *denounce.*] The act of proclaiming any menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.

Falſe is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curſe, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. *Brown.*

Denou'ncer, dě-nou'n-sŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *denounce.*] One that declares ſome menace.

Here comes the ſad *denouncer* of my fate,
To toll the mournful knell of ſeparation. *Dryden.*

DENSE, dĕn's. *adj.* [*denſus*, Lat.] Cloſe; compact; approaching to ſolidity; having ſmall interſtices between the conſtituent particles.

The cauſe of cold is the denſity of the body; for all *denſe* bodies are colder than moſt other bodies, as metals, ſtone, glaſs; and they are longer in heating than ſofter bodies. *Bacon.*

In the air the higher you go, the leſs it is compreſſed, and conſequently the leſs *denſe* it is; and ſo the upper part is exceedingly thinner than the lower part which we breathe. *Locke.*

To **De'nshire**, dĕn'-shĭr. *v. a.* A barbarous term of huſbandry.

Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denſhiring*, that is, *Devonſhiring* or *Denbighſhiring*, becauſe moſt uſed or firſt invented there. *Mortimer.*

De'nsity, dĕn'-sĭ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*denſitas*, Lat.] Cloſeneſs; compactneſs; cloſe adheſion, or near approach, of parts.

Whilſt the denſeſt of metals, gold, if foliated, is tranſparent, and all metals become tranſparent if diſſolved in menſtruums, or vitrified, the opacity of white metals ariſeth not from their *denſity* alone. *Newton.*

The air within the veſſels being of a leſs *denſity*, the outward air would preſs their ſides together; and, being of a greater *denſity*, would expand them ſo as to endanger the life of the animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DE'NTAL, dĕn'-tâl. *adj.* [*dentalis*, Lat.]

1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.

2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have aſſigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

The *dental* conſonants are eaſy, therefore let them be next; firſt the labial-*dentals*, as alſo the lingua-*dentals*. *Holder.*

De'ntal, dĕn'-tâl. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

Two ſmall black and ſhining pieces ſeem, by the ſhape, to have been formed in the ſhell of a *dental*. *Woodward.*

DENTE'LLI, dĕn-tĕl'-lī. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] Modillons.

The modillons, or *dentelli*, make a noble ſhow by graceful projections. *Spectator*, Nº 415.

Denticula'tion, dĕn-tĭk-ŭ-lâ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being ſet with ſmall teeth, or prominencies reſembling teeth, like thoſe of a ſaw.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or thoſe ſmall oblique inciſions made for the better retention of the prey. *Grew's Muſæum.*

DENTI'CULATED, dên-tîk'-û-lâ-tîd. *adj.* [*denticulatus*, Lat.] Set with ſmall teeth.

DE'NTIFRICE, dên'-tî-frîs. *n. ſ.* [*dens* and *frico*, Lat.] A powder made to ſcour the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good *dentifrice?* *B. Jonſ.*

The ſhells of all ſorts of ſhell-fiſh, being burnt, obtain a cauſtick nature: moſt of them, ſo ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To **DENTI'SE**, dên-tî'z. *v. a.* [*denteler*, Fr.] To have the teeth renewed. Not in uſe.

The old counteſs of Deſmond, who lived till ſhe was ſeven ſcore, did *dentiſe* twice or thrice, caſting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

DENTI'TION, dên-tîſh'-ûn. *n. ſ.* [*dentitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of breeding the teeth.
2. The time at which children's teeth are bred.

To **DENU'DATE**, dê-nû'-dât. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To diveſt; to ſtrip; to lay naked.

Till he has *denudated* himſelf of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Piety.*

DENUDA'TION, dê-nû-dâ'-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [from *denudate*.] The act of ſtripping, or making naked.

To **DENU'DE**, dê-nû'd. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To ſtrip; to make naked; to diveſt.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unleſs we would *denude* ourſelf of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

If in ſummer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray on the Creation.*

The eye, with the ſkin of the eye-lid, is *denuded*, to ſhew the muſcle. *Sharp's Surgery.*

DENUNCIA'TION, dê-nûn-ſhâ'-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*denunciatio*, Lat.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a publick menace.

In a *denunciation* or indiction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

Chriſt tells the Jews, that, if they believe not, they ſhall die in their ſins: did they never read thoſe *denunciations?* *Ward.*

Midſt of theſe *denunciations*, and notwithſtanding the warning before me, I commit myſelf to laſting durance. *Congreve.*

DENUNCIA'TOR, dê-nûn-ſhâ'-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *denuncio*, Lat.]

1. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information againſt another.

The *denunciator* does not make himſelf a party in judgment, as the accuſer does. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

To **DENY'**, dê-nŷ'. *v. a.* [*denier*, Fr. *denego*, Lat.]

1. To contradict: oppoſed to *affirm*.
2. To contradict an accuſation; not to confeſs.

Sarah *denied*, ſaying, I laughed not; for ſhe was afraid. *Geneſis.*

3. To refuſe; not to grant.

My young boy
Hath an aſpect of interceſſion, which
Great nature cries—*deny* not. *Shakeſp.*

Ah, charming fair, ſaid I,
How long can you my bliſs and yours *deny?* *Dryd.*

4. To abnegate; to diſown.

It ſhall be therefore a witneſs unto you, leſt you *deny* your God. *Joſh.* xxiv. 27.

5. To renounce; to diſregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The beſt ſign and fruit of *denying* ourſelves, is mercy to others. *Spratt.*

When St. Paul ſays, If in this life only we have hope in Chriſt, we are of all men moſt miſerable; he conſiders Chriſtians as *denying* themſelves in the pleaſures of this world, for the ſake of Chriſt. *Atterbury.*

To **DEOBSTRU'CT**, dê-ôb-strûk't. *v. a.* [*deobſtruo*, Lat.] To clear from impediments; to free from ſuch things as hinder a paſſage.

It is a ſingular good wound-herb, uſeful for *deobſtructing* the pores of the body. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Such as carry off the fæces and mucus, *deobſtruct* the mouth of the lacteals, ſo as the chyle may have a free paſſage into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DE'OBSTRUENT, dê-ôb'-strû-ênt. *n. ſ.* [*deobſtruens*, Lat.] A medicine that has the power to reſolve viſcidities, or to open by any means the animal paſſages.

All ſopes are attenuating and *deobſtruent*, reſolving viſcid ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DE'ODAND, dê'-ô-dând. *n. ſ.* [*Deo dandum*, Lat.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in caſe of any misfortune, by which any Chriſtian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reaſonable creature; as, if a horſe ſhould ſtrike his keeper, and ſo kill him; if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify ſomething about it, ſhould fall ſo as the cart-wheels, by running over him, ſhould preſs him to death; if one ſhould be felling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree was near falling, to look to themſelves, and any of them ſhould nevertheleſs be ſlain by the fall of the tree; in theſe caſes the horſe, the cart wheel, cart and horſes, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, ſold and diſtributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occaſioned by unreaſonable, ſenſeleſs, and dead creatures: and though this be given to God, yet it is forfeited to the king by law, as executor in this caſe, to ſee the price of theſe diſtributed to the poor. *Cowell.*

To **DEO'PPILATE**, dê-ôp'-pî-lât. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Lat.] To deobſtruct; to clear a paſſage; to free from obſtructions.

DEOPPILA'TION, dê-ôp-pî-lâ'-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [from *deoppilate*.] The act of clearing obſtructions; the removal of whatever obſtructs the vital paſſages.

Though the groſſer parts be excluded again, yet are the diſſoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppilations*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DEO'PPILATIVE, dê-ôp'-pî-lâ-tîv. *adj.* [from *deoppilate*.] Deobſtruent.

A phyſician preſcribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey.*

DEOSCULA'TION, dê-ôs-kû-lâ'-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*deoſculatio*, Lat.] The act of kiſſing.

We have an enumeration of the ſeveral acts of worſhip required to be performed to images, viz. proceſſions, genuflections, thurifications, and *deoſculations*. *Stillingfleet.*

To **DEPA'INT**, dê-pâ'nt. *v. a.* [*depeint*, Fr.]

1. To picture; to deſcribe by colours; to paint; to ſhew by a painted reſemblance.

He did unwilling worſhip to the ſaint
That on his ſhield *depainted* he did ſee. *Spenſer.*

2. To deſcribe.

Such ladies fair would I *depaint*
In roundelay, or ſonnet quaint. *Gay.*

To **DEPA'RT**, dê-pâ'rt. *v. n.* [*depart*, Fr.]

1. To go away from a place: with *from* before the thing left.

When the people *departed* away, Suſannah went into her garden. *Suſan.* vii.

He ſaid unto him, go in peace; ſo he *departed from* him a little way. 2 *Kings*, v. 19.

They *departed* quickly *from* the ſepulchre, with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his diſciples word. *Mat.* xxviii.

He, which hath no ſtomach to this fight,
Let him *depart*; his paſſport ſhall be made. *Shak.*

Barbaroſſa, appeaſed with preſents, *departed* out of that bay. *Knolles.*

And couldſt thou leave me, cruel, thus alone!
Not one kind kiſs from a *departing* ſon!
No look, no laſt adieu! *Dryden.*

2. To deſiſt from a practice.

He cleaved unto the ſins of Jeroboam, he *departed* not therefrom. 2 *Kings*, iii. 3.

3. To be loſt; to periſh.

The good *departed* away, and the evil abode ſtill. 2 *Eſd.* iii.

4. To deſert; to revolt; to fall away; to apoſtatiſe.

In tranſgreſſing and lying againſt the Lord, and *departing* away from our God. *Iſaiah*, lix. 13.

5. To deſiſt from a reſolution or opinion.

His majeſty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the moſt unreaſonable of all their demands. *Clarendon.*

6. To die; to deceaſe; to leave the world.

As her ſoul was in *departing*; for ſhe died. *Gen.* iii. 5, 18.

Lord, now letteſt thou thy ſervant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. *Luke*, xxix.

As you wiſh Chriſtian peace to ſouls *departed*,
Stand theſe poor people's friend. *Shakeſp.*

To **DEPA'RT**, dê-pâ'rt. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from. Not in uſe.

You've had diſpatch in private by the conſul;
You are will'd by him this evening
To *depart* Rome. *Ben Jonſon.*

To **DEPA'RT**, dê-pâ'rt. *v. a.* [*partir*, Fr. *partior*, Lat.] To divide; to ſeparate: a chymical term.

DEPA'RT, dê-pâ'rt. *n. ſ.* [*depart*, Fr.]

1. The act of going away: now *departure*.

I had in charge, at my *depart* from France,
To marry princeſs Margaret. *Shakeſp.*

2. Death.

When your brave father breath'd his lateſt gaſp,
Tidings, as ſwiftly as the poſt could run,
Were brought me of your loſs and his *depart*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

3. [With chymiſts.] An operation ſo named, becauſe the particles of ſilver are *departed* or divided from gold, or other metal, when they were before melted together in the ſame maſs, and could not be ſeparated any other way. *Dict.*

The chymiſts have a liquor called water of *depart*. *Bacon.*

DEPA'RTER, dê-pâ'r-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *depart*.] One that refines metals by ſeparation.

DEPA'RTMENT, dê-pâ'rt-mênt. *n. ſ.* [*departement*, Fr.] Separate allotment; province or buſineſs aſſigned to a particular perſon: a French term.

The Roman fleets, during their command at ſea, had their ſeveral ſtations and *departments*: the moſt conſiderable was the Alexandrian fleet, and the ſecond was the African. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPA'RTURE, dê-pâ'r-tſhûr. *n. ſ.* [from *depart*.]

1. A going away.

For thee, ſellow,
Who needs muſt know of her *departure*, and
Doſt ſeem ſo ignorant, we'll force it from thee
By a ſharp torture. *Shakeſp.*

What beſides
Of ſorrow, and dejection, and deſpair,
Our frailty can ſuſtain, thy tidings bring;
Departure from this happy place. *Milton.*

They were ſeen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but ſurvived after his *departure* out of this world. *Addiſon.*

2. Death; deceaſe; the act of leaving the preſent ſtate of exiſtence.

Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his ſon's miſeries. *Sidney.*

3. A forſaking; an abandoning; with *from.*

The fear of the Lord, and *departure from* evil, are phraſes of like importance. *Tillotſon.*

DEPA'SCENT, dē-pås'-sēnt. *adj.* [*depaſcens*, Lat.] Feeding.

To **DEPA'STURE**, dē-pås'-tshůr. *v. a.* [from *depaſcor*, Lat.] To eat up; to conſume by feeding upon it.

They keep their cattle, and live themſelves, in bodies paſturing upon the mountains, and removing ſtill to freſh land, as they have *depaſtured* the former. *Spenſer.*

To **DEPAU'PERATE**, dē-på'-pē-råt. *v. a.* [*depaupero*, Lat.] To make poor; to impoveriſh; to conſume.

Liming does not *depauperate*; the ground will laſt long, and bear large grain. *Mortimer.*

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPE'CTIBLE, dē-pěk'-tlbl. *adj.* [from *depecto*, Lat.] Tough; clammy; tenacious; capable of being extended.

It may be alſo, that ſome bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depectible* nature than oil, as we ſee it evident in coloration; for a ſmall quantity of ſaffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of braſil or wine. *Bacon.*

To **DEPE'INCT**, dē-pē'nct. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, Fr.] To depaint; to paint; to deſcribe in colours. A word of *Spenſer.*

The red roſe medlied with the white y fere,
In either check *depeincten* lively here. *Spenſer.*

To **DEPE'ND**, dē-pěnd'. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Lat.]

1. To hang from.

From the frozen beard
Long iſicles *depend*, and crackling ſounds are heard. *Dryden.*

From gilded roofs *depending* lamps diſplay
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

There is a chain let down from Jove,
So ſtrong, that from the lower end,
They ſay, all human things *depend.* *Swift.*

The direful monſter was afar deſcried,
Two bleeding babes *depending* at her ſide. *Pope.*

2. To be in a ſtate influenced by ſome external cauſe; to live ſubject to the will of others: with *upon.*

We work by wit and not by witchcraft;
And wit *depends* on dilatory time. *Shakeſp.*

Never be without money, nor *depend upon* the curteſy of others, which may fail at a pinch. *Bacon.*

3. To be in a ſtate of dependance; to retain to others.

Be then deſir'd
Of fifty to diſquantity your train;
And the remainders, that ſhall ſtill *depend*,
To be ſuch men as may beſort your age. *Shakeſp.*

4. To be connected with any thing, as with its cauſe, or ſomething previous.

The peace and happineſs of a ſociety *depend* on the juſtice and fidelity, the temperance and charity, of its members. *Rogers.*

5. To be in ſuſpenſe; to be yet undetermined.

By no means be you perſuaded to interpoſe yourſelf in any cauſe *depending*, or like to be *depending*, in any court of juſtice. *Bacon*

The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cauſe,
And doubtful iſſue of miſconſtrued laws. *Prior.*

6. *To depend upon.* To rely on; to truſt to; to reſt upon with confidence; to be certain of.

He reſolved no more to *depend upon* the one, or to provoke the other. *Clarendon.*

But if you're rough, and uſe him like a dog,
Depend upon it—he'll remain incog. *Addiſon.*

I am a ſtranger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be *depended upon.* *Swift.*

DEPE'NDANCE, dē-pěn'-dåns. } *n. ſ.* [from
DEPE'NDANCY, dē-pěn'-dån-sỳ. } *depend.*]

1. The ſtate of hanging down from a ſupporter.

2. Something hanging upon another.

On a neighb'ring tree deſcending light,
Like a large cluſter of black grapes they ſhow,
And make a long *dependance* from the bough. *Dryden.*

3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another.

In all ſorts of reaſoning, the connexion and *dependance* of ideas ſhould be followed, till the mind is brought to the ſource on which it bottoms. *Locke.*

4. State of being at the diſpoſal or under the ſovereignty of another: with *upon.*

Every moment we feel our *dependance upon* God, and find that we can neither be happy without him, nor think ourſelves ſo. *Tillotſon.*

5. The things or perſons of which any man has the dominion or diſpoſal.

Never was there a prince bereaved of his *dependancies* by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatneſs in one counſellor, or an over-ſtrict combination in divers. *Bacon.*

The ſecond natural diviſion of power, is of ſuch men who have acquired large poſſeſſions, and conſequently *dependancies*; or deſcend from anceſtors who have left them great inheritances. *Swift.*

6. Reliance; truſt; confidence.

Their *dependancies* on him were drowned in this conceit. *Hooker.*

They ſlept in peace by night,
Secure of bread, as of returning light;
And with ſuch firm *dependance* on the day,
That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray. *Dryden.*

7. Accident; that of which the exiſtence preſuppoſes the exiſtence of ſomething elſe.

Modes I call ſuch complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the ſuppoſition of ſubſiſting by themſelves, but are conſidered as *dependancies* on, or affections of, ſubſtances; ſuch are the ideas ſignified by the words triangle, gratitude, murder. *Locke.*

DEPE'NDANT, dē-pěn'-dånt. *adj.* [from *depend.*]

1. Hanging down.
2. Relating to ſomething previous.
3. In the power of another.

On God, as the moſt high, all inferior cauſes in the world are *dependant.* *Hooker.*

DEPE'NDANT, dē-pěn'-dånt. *n. ſ.* [from *depend.*] One who lives in ſubjection, or at the diſcretion of another; a retainer.

A great abatement of kindneſs appears as well in the general *dependants*, as in the duke himſelf alſo, and your daughter. *Shakeſp.*

For a ſix-clerk a perſon recommended a *dependant* upon him, who paid ſix thouſand pounds ready money. *Clarendon.*

His *dependants* ſhall quickly become his proſelytes. *South.*

DEPE'NDENCE, dē-pěn'-děns. } *n. ſ.* [from
DEPE'NDENCY, dē-pěn'-děn-sỳ. } *dependo*, Lat. This word, with many others of the ſame termination, are indifferently written with *ance* or *ence*, *ancy* or *ency*, as the authors intended to derive them from the Latin or French.]

1. A thing or perſon at the diſpoſal or diſcretion of another.

We invade the rights of our neighbours, not upon account of covetouſneſs, but of dominion, that we may create *dependencies.* *Collier on Pride.*

2. State of being ſubordinate, or ſubject in ſome degree to the diſcretion of another; the contrary to ſovereignty.

Let me report to him
Your ſweet *dependency*, and you ſhall find
A conqueror that will pray in aid for kindneſs,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakeſp.*

At their ſetting out they muſt have their commiſſion, or letters patent, from the king, that ſo they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England. *Bacon.*

3. That which is not principal; that which is ſubordinate.

We ſpeak of the ſublunary worlds, this earth, and its *dependencies*, which roſe out of a chaos about ſix thouſand years ago. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. Concatenation; connexion; riſe of conſequents from premiſes.

Her madneſs hath the oddeſt frame of ſenſe;
Such a *dependency* of thing on thing,
As ne'er I heard in madneſs. *Shakeſp.*

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cauſe.

I took pleaſure to trace out the cauſe of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another in the viſible creation. *Burnet's Theory.*

6. Truſt; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our deſire, is that we call *dependence* upon him for help and aſſiſtance. *Stillingfleet.*

DEPE'NDENT, dē-pěn'-děnt. *adj.* [*dependens*, Lat. This, as many other words of like termination, are written with *ent* or *ant*, as they are ſuppoſed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

In the time of Charles the Great, and long ſince, the whole furs in the tails were *dependent*; but now that faſhion is left, and the ſpots only worn, without the tails. *Peacham.*

DEPE'NDENT, dē-pěn'-děnt. *n. ſ.* [from *dependens*, Lat.] One ſubordinate; one at the diſcretion or diſpoſal of another.

We are indigent, defenceleſs beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence. *Rogers.*

DEPE'NDER, dē-pěn'-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *depend.*] A dependent; one that repoſes on the kindneſs or power of another.

What ſhalt thou expect,
To be *depender* on a thing that leans? *Shakeſp.*

DEPERDI'TION, dē-pěr-dlsh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [from *deperditus*, Lat.] Loſs; deſtruction.

It may be unjuſt to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omiſſion of weights, or *deperdition* of any ponderous particles. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMA'TION, dē'-flěg-må''-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *dephlegm.*] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any ſpirituous fluid by repeated diſtillation, till it is at length left all behind. *Quincy.*

In divers caſes it is not enough to ſeparate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*; for ſome liquors contain alſo an unſuſpected quantity of ſmall corpuſcles, of ſomewhat an earthy nature, which, being aſſociated with the ſaline ones, do clog and blunt them, and thereby weaken their activity. *Boyle.*

To **DEPHLE'GM**, dē-flěm'. } *v. a.*
To **DEPHLE'GMATE**, dē-flěg'-måt. }
[*dephlegmo*, low Lat.] To clear from phlegm, or aqueous inſipid matter.

We have ſometimes taken ſpirit of ſalt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it. *Boyle.*

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS, dē-flěg'-měd-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *dephlegm.*] The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline ſolution and the ſpirit of wine, depends ſo much upon the ſtrength of the former liquor, and the *dephlegmedneſs* of the latter, that it is ſcarce poſſible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each ought to be taken. *Boyle.*

To **Depi'ct**, dē-pĭk't. *v. a.* [*depingo, depictum*, Lat.]

1. To paint; to portray; to repreſent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their ſhields the moſt terrible beaſts they could imagine. *Taylor.*

2. To deſcribe; to repreſent an action to the mind.

When the diſtractions of a tumult are ſenſibly *depicted*, every object and every occurrence are ſo preſented to your view, that while you read, you ſeem indeed to ſee them. *Felton.*

Depi'latory, dē-pī'-lă-tŭr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.] An application uſed to take away hair.

De'pilous, dē-pī'-lŭs. *adj.* [*de* and *pilus*, Lat.] Without hair.

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped corticated and *depilous*; that is, without wool, furr, or hair. *Brown.*

Deplanta'tion, dē'-plăn-tā''-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deplanto*, Lat.] The act of taking plants up from the bed. *Dict.*

Deple'tion, dē-plē'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*depleo, depletus*, Lat.] The act of emptying.

Abſtinence and a ſlender diet attenuates, becauſe *depletion* of the veſſels gives room to the fluid to expand itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

Deplo'rable, dē-plō'-răbl. *adj.* [from *deploro*, Lat.]

1. Lamentable; that which demands or cauſes lamentation; diſmal; ſad; calamitous; miſerable; hopeleſs.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Clarendon.*

The bill, of all weapons, gives the moſt ghaſtly and *deplorable* wounds. *Temple.*

It will be conſidered in how *deplorable* a ſtate learning lies in that kingdom. *Swift.*

2. It is ſometimes, in a more lax and jocular ſenſe, uſed for contemptible; deſpicable: as, *deplorable* nonſenſe; *deplorable* ſtupidity.

Deplo'rableness, dē-plō'-răbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *deplorable*.] The ſtate of being deplorable; miſery; hopeleſſneſs. *Dict.*

Deplo'rably, dē-plō'-răb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *deplorable*.] Lamentably; miſerably; hopeleſsly: often in a ſenſe of contempt.

Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* ſtrangers to them. *South.*

Deplo'rate, dē-plō'-răt. *adj.* [*deploratus*, Lat.] Lamentable; hopeleſs.

The caſe is then moſt *deplorate*, when reward goes over to the wrong ſide. *L'Eſtrange.*

Deplora'tion, dē-plō-rā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *deplore*.] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.

To **DEPLO'RE**, dē-plō'r. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Lat.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bemoan; to expreſs ſorrow.

But chaſte Diana, who his death *deplor'd*,
With Æſculapian herbs his life reſtor'd. *Dryden.*

If Arcite thus *deplore*
His ſufferings, yet Palemon ſuffers more. *Dryden.*

Deplo'rer, dē-plō'-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *deplore*.] A lamenter; a mourner; one that laments.

Depluma'tion, dē-plū-mā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deplumatio*, Lat.]

1. A pluming, or plucking off the feathers.

2. [In ſurgery.] A ſwelling of the eye-lids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eyebrows. *Phillips.*

To **DEPLU'ME**, dē-plū'm. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Lat.] To ſtrip of its feathers.

To **DEPO'NE**, dē-pō'n. *v. a.* [*depono*, Lat.]

1. To lay down as a pledge or ſecurity.

2. To riſque upon the ſucceſs of an adventure.

On this I would *depone*
As much, as any cauſe I've known. *Hudibras.*

Depo'nent, dē-pō'-nĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *depono*, Lat.]

1. One that depoſes his teſtimony in a court of juſtice; an evidence; a witneſs.

2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*, and generally ſignify action only; as, *fateor* I confeſs. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

To **DEPO'PULATE**, dē-pŏp'-ū-lāt. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Lat.] To unpeople; to lay waſte; to deſtroy inhabited countries.

Where is this viper,
That would *depopulate* the city, and
Be every man himſelf? *Shakeſp.*

He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to ſpoil only and *depopulate*, contrary to the laws both of war and peace. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A land exhauſted to the laſt remains,
Depopulated towns and driven plains. *Dryden.*

Grim death, in different ſhapes,
Depopulates the nations, thouſands fall
His victims. *Philips.*

Depopula'tion, dē-pŏp'-ū-lā''-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *depopulate*.] The act of unpeopling; havock; waſte; deſtruction of mankind.

How didſt thou grieve then, Adam! to behold
The end of all thy offspring, end ſo ſad,
Depopulation! Thee another flood,
Of tears and ſorrow a flood, thee alſo drown'd,
And ſunk thee as thy ſons. *Milton.*

Remote thou hear'ſt the dire effect of war,
Depopulation. *Philips.*

Depopula'tor, dē-pŏp'-ū-lā-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *depopulate*.] A diſpeopler; a deſtroyer of mankind; a waſter of inhabited countries.

To **DEPO'RT**, dē-pō'rt. *v. a.* [*deporter*, Fr.] To carry; to demean; to behave: it is uſed only with the reciprocal pronoun.

Let an ambaſſador *deport* himſelf in the moſt graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

Depo'rt, dē-pō'rt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; grace of attitude; behaviour; deportment.

She Delia's ſelf
In gait ſurpaſs'd, and goddeſs-like *deport*. *Milt.*

Of middle age one riſing, eminent
In wiſe *deport*, ſpake much of right and wrong. *Milton.*

Deporta'tion, dē-pŏr-tā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deportatio*, Lat.]

1. Tranſportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion, with prohibition to change the place of reſidence.

2. Exile in general.

An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death. *Ayliffe.*

Depo'rtment, dē-pō'rt-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*deportement*, Fr.]

1. Conduct; management; manner of acting.

I will but ſweep the way with a few notes touching the duke's own *deportment* in that iſſand. *Wotton.*

2. Demeanour; behaviour.

The coldneſs of his temper, and the gravity of his *deportment*, carried him ſafe through many difficulties, and he lived and died in a great ſtation. *Swift.*

To **DEPO'SE**, dē-pō'z. *v. a.* [*depono*, Lat.]

1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall.

Its ſhores are neither advanced one jot further into the ſea, nor its ſurface raiſed by additional mud *depoſed* upon it by the yearly inundations of the Nile. *Woodward.*

2. To degrade from a throne or high ſtation.

Firſt, of the king: what ſhall of him become?
The duke yet lives that Henry ſhall *depoſe*. *Shakeſp.*

May your ſick fame ſtill languiſh till it die;
Then, as the greateſt curſe that I can give,
Unpitied be *depos'd*, and after live. *Dryden.*

Depoſed conſuls, and captive princes, might have preceded him. *Tatler.*

3. To take away; to diveſt; to ſtrip of: not in uſe.

You may my glory and my ſtate *depoſe*,
But not my griefs; ſtill am I king of thoſe. *Shak.*

4. To give teſtimony; to atteſt.

'Twas he that made you to *depoſe*;
Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. *Shakeſp.*

It was uſual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-ſtreet, to *depoſe* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the north, or other remote part of the realm. *Bacon.*

5. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in uſe.

According to our law,
Depoſe him in the juſtice of his cauſe. *Shakeſp.*

To **Depo'se**, dē-pō'z. *v. n.* To bear witneſs.

Love ſtraight ſtood up and *depoſed*, a lye could not come from the mouth of Zelmane. *Sidney.*

Depo'sitary, dē-pŏz'-ĭ-tĕr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*depoſitarius*, Lat.] One with whom any thing is lodged in truſt.

I gave you all.
—Made you my guardians, my *depoſitaries*;
But kept a reſervation, to be follow'd
With ſuch a number. *Shakeſp.*

To **DEPO'SITE**, dē-pŏz'-ĭt. *v. a.* [*depoſitum*, Lat.]

1. To lay up; to lodge in any place.

The eagle got leave here to *depoſite* her eggs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Dryden wants a poor ſquare foot of ſtone, to ſhew where the aſhes of one of the greateſt poets on earth are *depoſited*. *Garth.*

When veſſels were open, and the inſects had free acceſs to the aliment within them, Redi diligently obſerved, that no other ſpecies were produced, but of ſuch as he ſaw go in and feed, and *depoſite* their eggs there, which they would readily do in all putrefaction. *Bentley.*

2. To lay up as a pledge, or ſecurity.

3. To place at intereſt.

God commands us to return, as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulneſs; not to *depoſite* them with him, in hopes of meriting by them. *Spratt.*

4. To lay aſide.

The difficulty will be to perſuade the *depoſiting* of thoſe luſts, which have, by I know not what faſcination, ſo endeared themſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

Depo'site, dē-pŏz'-ĭt. *n. ſ.* [*depoſitum*, Lat.]

1. Any thing committed to the truſt and care of another.

2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a ſecurity.

3. The ſtate of a thing pawned or pledged.

They had ſince Marſeilles, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in *depoſite*. *Bacon.*

Deposi'tion, dĕp-pō-zĭsh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *depoſitio*, Lat.]

1. The act of giving publick teſtimony.

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by thoſe circumſtances uſually conſidered in *depoſitions*, you will find them ſtrong on their ſide. *Sir K. Digby.*

A witneſs is obliged to ſwear, otherwiſe his *depoſition* is not valid. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The act of degrading a prince from ſovereignty.

3. [In canon law.] Depoſition properly ſignifies a ſolemn depriving of a man of his clerical orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Depo'sitory, dê-pôz'-ì-tůr-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *depoſite.*] The place where any thing is lodged. *Depoſitary* is, properly uſed of perſons, and *depoſitory* of places; but in the following example they are confounded.

The Jews themſelves are the *depoſitories* of all the prophecies which tend to their own confuſion. *Addiſon.*

Deprava'tion, dê-prâ-vâ'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*depravatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their ſeveral perfections, and are ſubject to their ſeveral *depravations*: however, few ſtates are ruined by defect in their inſtitution, but generally by corruption of manners. *Swift.*

2. The ſtate of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackeſt ſins that human nature, in its higheſt *depravation*, is capable of committing. *South.*

3. Defamation; cenſure: a ſenſe not now in uſe.

Stubborn criticks are apt, without a theme
For *depravation*, to ſquare all the ſex. *Shakeſp.*

To **DEPRA'VE**, dê-prâ'v. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Lat.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admire the providence of God in the continuance of ſcripture, notwithſtanding the endeavours of infidels to aboliſh, and the fraudulence of hereticks to *deprave*, the ſame. *Hooker.*

Who lives that 's not *depraved*, or *depraves*? *Shakeſp.*

But from me what can proceed
But all corrupt, both mind and will *deprav'd*? *Milton.*

A taſte which plenty does *deprave*,
Loaths lawful good, and lawleſs ill does crave. *Dryden.*

Depra'vedness, dê-prâ'vd-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated ſtate.

What ſins do you mean? Our original *depravedneſs*, and proneneſs of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond.*

Depra'vement, dê-prâ'v-měnt. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave.*] A vitiated ſtate; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of ſight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy. *Brown.*

Depra'ver, dê-prâ'-vůr. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave.*] A corrupter; he that cauſes depravity.

Depra'vity, dê-prâv'-ì-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption; a vitiated ſtate.

To **DE'PRECATE**, dêp'-prê-kâte. *v. a.*

1. To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer.

In *deprecating* of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's juſtice in chaſtiſing, as well as clemency in ſparing, the guilty. *Grew.*

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are eaſily perſuaded to *deprecate* from themſelves. *Rogers.*

The judgments which we would *deprecate* are not removed. *Smalridge.*

The Italian entered them in his prayer: amongſt the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecated* greater evils. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. To implore mercy of: this is not proper.

At length he ſets
Thoſe darts, whoſe points make gods adore
His might, and *deprecate* his power. *Prior.*

Depreca'tion, dêp-prê-kâ'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*deprecatio*, Lat.]

1. Prayer againſt evil.

I, with leave of ſpeech implor'd,
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied. *Milton.*

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good ſign, or a bad one; and ſo, upon this motion, they commonly uſed a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Brown.*

2. Intreaty; petitioning.

3. An excuſing; a begging pardon for.

De'precative, dêp'-prê-kâ-tîv. } *adj.*
De'precatory, dêp''-prê-kâ-tůr'-ŷ. }
[from *deprecate.*] That ſerves to deprecate; apologetick; tending to avert evil by ſupplication.

Biſhop Fox underſtanding that the Scottiſh king was ſtill diſcontent, being troubled that the occaſion of breaking of the truce ſhould grow from his men, ſent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottiſh king to appeaſe him. *Bacon.*

Depreca'tor, dêp'-prê-kâ-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*deprecator*, Lat.] One that averts evil by petition.

To **DEPRE'CIATE**, dê-prê'-ſhâte. *v. a.* [*depretiare*, Lat.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.

2. To undervalue.

They preſumed upon that mercy, which, in all their converſations, they endeavour to *depreciate* and miſrepreſent. *Addiſon.*

As there are none more ambitious of fame, than thoſe who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for ſuch as have not ſucceeded in it to *depreciate* the works of thoſe who have. *Spectator.*

To **DE'PREDATE**, dêp'-prê-dâte. *v. a.* [*deprædari*, Lat.]

1. To rob; to pillage.

2. To ſpoil; to devour.

It maketh the ſubſtance of the body more ſolid and compact, and ſo leſs apt to be conſumed and *depredated* by the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

Depreda'tion, dêp-prê-dâ'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*deprædatio*, Lat.]

1. A robbing; a ſpoiling.

Commiſſioners were appointed to determine all matters of piracy and *depredations* between the ſubjects of both kingdoms. *Hayward.*

The land had never been before ſo free from robberies and *depredations* as through his reign. *Wotton.*

Were there not one who had ſaid, Hitherto ſhalt thou come, and no farther; we might well expect ſuch viciſſitudes, ſuch claſhing in nature, and ſuch *depredations* and changes of ſea and land. *Woodward.*

2. Voracity; waſte.

The ſpeedy *depredation* of air upon watry moiſture, and verſion of the ſame into air, appeareth in nothing more viſible than in the ſudden diſcharge or vaniſhing of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glaſs, or the blade of a ſword, or any ſuch poliſhed body. *Bacon.*

Depreda'tor, dêp-prê-dâ'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*deprædator*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer.

It is reported, that the ſhrub called our Lady's Seal, which is a kind of briony, and coleworts, ſet near together, one or both will die: the cauſe is, for that they be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them ſtarveth the other. *Bacon.*

We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; theſe we call *depredators*. *Bacon.*

To **DEPREHE'ND**, dêp-prê-hênd'. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Lat.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the fact.

That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward. *Hooker.*

Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are once *deprehended* in ſo groſs and impious an impoſture? *More.*

2. To diſcover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or underſtanding of.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do ſo great effects, are inviſible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon.*

Deprehe'nsible, dêp-prê-hên'-ſîbl. *adj.* [from *deprehend.*]

1. That may be caught.

2. That may be apprehended, or diſcovered. *Dict.*

Deprehe'nsibleness, dêp-prê-hên'-ſîbl-nîs. *n. ſ.*

1. Capableneſs of being caught.

2. Intelligibleneſs; eaſineſs to be underſtood.

Deprehe'nsion, dêp-prê-hên'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*deprehenſio*, Lat.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.

2. A diſcovery.

To **DEPRE'SS**, dê-prês'. *v. a.* [from *depreſſus*, of *deprimo*, Lat.]

1. To preſs or thruſt down.

2. To let fall; to let down.

The ſame thing I have tried by letting a globe reſt, and raiſing or *depreſſing* the eye, or otherwiſe moving it, to make the angle of a juſt magnitude. *Newton.*

3. To humble; to deject; to ſink.

Others *depreſs* their own minds, deſpond at the firſt difficulty, and conclude that the making any progreſs in knowledge is above their capacities. *Locke.*

If we conſider how often it breaks the gloom, which is apt to *depreſs* the mind, with tranſient unexpected gleams of joy, one would take care not to grow too wiſe for ſo great a pleaſure of life. *Addiſ.*

Paſſion can *depreſs* or raiſe
The heavenly, as the human mind. *Prior.*

Depre'ssion, dê-prêſh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*depreſſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of preſſing down.

Bricks of a rectangular form, if laid one by another in a level row between ſupporters ſuſtaining the two ends, all the pieces between will neceſſarily ſink by their own gravity; and much more, if they ſuffer any *depreſſion* by other weight above them. *Wotton.*

2. The ſinking or falling in of a ſurface.

The beams of light are ſuch ſubtile bodies, that, in reſpect of them, even ſurfaces, that are ſenſibly ſmooth, are not exactly ſo: they have their own degree of roughneſs, conſiſting of little protuberances and *depreſſions*; and conſequently ſuch inequalities may ſuffice to give bodies different colours, as we ſee in marble that appears white or black, or red or blue, even when moſt carefully poliſhed. *Boyle.*

If the bone be much depreſſed, and the fiſſure conſiderably large, it is then at your choice, whether you will enlarge that fiſſure, or continue it for the evacuation of the matter, and forbear the uſe of the trepan; not doubting but a ſmall *depreſſion* of the bone will either riſe, or caſt off, by the benefit of nature. *Wiſeman.*

3. The act of humbling; abaſement.

Depreſſion of the nobility may make a king more abſolute, but leſs ſafe. *Bacon.*

Depression *of an Equation* [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more ſimple terms by diviſion. *Dict.*

Depression *of a Star* [with aſtronomers] is the diſtance of a ſtar from the horizon below, and is meaſured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, paſſing through the ſtar, intercepted between the ſtar and the horizon. *Dict.*

Depre'ssor, dê-prês'-ſůr. *n. ſ.* [*depreſſor*, Lat.]

1. He that keeps or preſſes down.

2. An oppreſſor.

Depre'ssor. [In anatomy.] A term given to ſeveral muſcles of the body, whoſe action is to depreſs the parts to which they adhere.

De'priment, dē'-prȳ-mēnt. *adj.* [from *deprimens*, of *deprimo*, Lat.] An epithet applied to one of the ſtraight muſcles that move the globe or ball of the eye, its uſe being to pull it downwards.

The exquiſite equilibration of all oppoſite and antagoniſt muſcles is effected partly by the natural poſture of the body and the eye, which is the caſe of the attollent and *depriment* muſcles. *Derham.*

Depriva'tion, dēp-prȳ-vā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of depriving, or taking away from.
2. The ſtate of loſing.

Fools whoſe end is deſtruction, and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

Deprivation [in law] is when a clergyman, as a biſhop, parſon, vicar, or prebend, is deprived, or depoſed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. *Phillips.*

To **DEPRI'VE**, dē-prī'v. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Lat.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him: with *of*.

God hath *deprived* her *of* wiſdom, neither hath he imparted to her underſtanding. *Job*, xxxix. 17.

He lamented the loſs of an excellent ſervant, and the horrid manner in which he had been *deprived of* him. *Clarendon.*

Now wretched Oedipus, *deprived of* ſight,
Led a long death in everlaſting night. *Pope.*

2. To hinder; to debar from: Milton uſes it without *of*.

From his face I ſhall be hid, *depriv'd*
His bleſſed countenance. *Milton.*

The ghoſts rejected, are th' unhappy crew
Depriv'd of ſepulchres and fun'ral due. *Dryden.*

3. To releaſe; to free from.

Moſt happy he,
Whoſe leaſt delight ſufficeth to *deprive*
Remembrance *of* all pains which him oppreſt. *Spenſer.*

4. To put out of an office.

A miniſter, *deprived* for inconformity, ſaid, that if they *deprived* him, it ſhould coſt an hundred men's lives. *Bacon.*

Depth, dēp'th. *n. ſ.* [from *deep*, of *diep*, Dut.]

1. Deepneſs; the meaſure of any thing from the ſurface downwards.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water. *Bacon.*

We have large and deep caves of ſeveral *depths*: the deepeſt are ſunk ſix hundred fathoms. *Bacon.*

The left to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the *depth* of Tartarus deſcends. *Dryd.*

For tho', in nature, *depth* and height
Are equally held infinite;
In poetry the height we know,
'Tis only infinite below. *Swift.*

2. Deep place; not a ſhoal.

The falſe tides ſkim o'er the cover'd land,
And ſeamen with diſſembled *depths* betray. *Dryd.*

3. The abyſs; a gulph of infinite profundity.

When he prepared the heavens I was there, when he ſet a compaſs upon the face of the *depth*. *Prov.* viii. 27.

4. The middle or height of a ſeaſon.

And in the *depth* of winter, in the night,
You plough the raging ſeas to coaſts unknown. *Denham.*

The earl of Newcaſtle, in the *depth* of winter, reſcued the city of York from the rebels. *Clarend.*

5. Abſtruſeneſs; obſcurity.

There are greater *depths* and obſcurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonſenſe, than in the moſt abſtruſe tract of ſchool divinity. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

Depth *of a Squadron or Battalion*, is the number of men in the file. *Military Dict.*

To **DE'PTHEN**, dēp'-thēn. *v. a.* [*diepen*, Dut.] To deepen, or make deeper. *Dict.*

To **Depu'celate**, dē-pŭ'-sē-lāt. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.] To deflour; to bereave of virginity. *Dict.*

Depu'lsion, dē-pŭ'l-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*depulſio*, Lat.] A beating or thruſting away.

Depu'lsory, dē-pŭl'-sŭr-ȳ. *adj.* [from *depulſus*, Lat.] Putting away; averting. *Dict.*

To **DE'PURATE**, dēp'-ū-rāt. *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr. from *depurgo*, Lat.] To purify; to cleanſe; to free any thing from its impurities.

Chemiſtry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in ſome meaſure to analize them, and take aſunder their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ. *Boyle.*

De'purate, dēp'-ū-rāt. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Cleanſed; freed from dregs and impurities.
2. Pure; not contaminated.

Neither can any boaſt a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmoſphere of fleſh. *Glanville.*

Depura'tion, dēp-ū-rā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*depuratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſeparating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

Brimſtone is a mineral body, of fat and inflammable parts; and this is either uſed crude, and called *ſulphur vive*; or is of a ſadder colour, and, after *depuration*, ſuch as we have in magdeleons, or rolls of a lighter yellow. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

What hath been hitherto diſcourſed, inclines us to look upon the ventilation and *depuration* of the blood as one of the principal and conſtant uſes of reſpiration. *Boyle.*

2. The cleanſing of a wound from its matter.

To **Depu're**, dē-pŭ'r. *v. a.* [*depurer*, Fr.]

1. To cleanſe; to free from impurities.
2. To purge; to free from ſome noxious quality.

It produced plants of ſuch imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not ſo waſh out or *depure*, but that the ſame defection hath had continuance in the very generation and nature of mankind. *Raleigh.*

Deputa'tion, dēp-pŭ-tā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deputation*, Fr.]

1. The act of deputing, or ſending away with a ſpecial commiſſion.
2. Vicegerency; the poſſeſſion of any commiſſion given.

Cut me off the heads
Of all the fav'rites that the abſent king
In *deputation* left behind him here,
When he was perſonal in the Iriſh war. *Shakeſp.*

He looks not below the moon, but hath deſigned the regiment of ſublunary affairs into ſublunary *deputations*. *Brown.*

The authority of conſcience ſtands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God. *South.*

To **DEPU'TE**, dē-pŭ't. *v. a.* [*deputer*, Fr.] To ſend with a ſpecial commiſſion; to impower one to tranſact inſtead of another.

And Abſalom ſaid unto him, See thy matters are good and right, but there is no man *deputed* of the king to hear. *2 Sam.*

And Linus thus, *deputed* by the reſt,
The heroes welcome and their thanks expreſs'd. *Roſcommon.*

A biſhop, by *deputing* a prieſt or chaplain to adminiſter the ſacraments, may remove him. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

De'puty, dēp'-pŭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Lat.]

1. A lieutenant; a viceroy; one that is appointed by a ſpecial commiſſion to govern or act inſtead of another.

He exerciſeth dominion over them as the vicegerent and *deputy* of Almighty God. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He was vouched his immediate *deputy* upon earth, and viceroy of the creation, and lord lieutenant of the world. *South.*

2. Any one that tranſacts buſineſs for another.

Preſbyters, abſent through infirmity from their churches, might be ſaid to preach by thoſe *deputies*, who, in their ſtead, did but read homilies. *Hooker.*

A man hath a body, and that body is confined to a place; but where friendſhip is, all offices of life are, as it were, granted to him and his *deputy*; for he may exerciſe them by his friend. *Bacon.*

3. [In law.] One that exerciſes any office or other thing in another man's right, whoſe forfeiture or miſdemeanour ſhall cauſe the officer or perſon for whom he acts to loſe his office. *Phillips.*

To **Dequa'ntitate**, dē-kwăn'-tī-tāt. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Lat.] To diminiſh the quantity of.

This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and paſſeth in ſtamp amongſt us, by reaſon of its allay, which is a proportion of ſilver or copper mixed therewith, is actually *dequantitated* by fire, and poſſibly by frequent extinction. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Der, dēr'. A term uſed in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from ꝺeoꞃ a wild beaſt, unleſs the place ſtands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the Britiſh *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To **Dera'cinate**, dē-răs'-sȳ-nāt. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.]

1. To pluck or tear up by the roots.

Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon; while that the culter ruſts
That ſhould *deracinate* ſuch ſavagery. *Shakeſp.*

2. To aboliſh; to deſtroy; to extirpate.

To **DERA'IGN**, } dē-rā'n. {*v. a.* [*diſrationare*, or *dirationare*, Lat.]
To **DERA'IN**,

1. To prove; to juſtify.

When the parſon of any church is diſturbed to demand tythes in the next pariſh by a writ of *indicavit*, the patron ſhall have a writ to demand the advowſon of the tythes being in demand: and when it is *deraigned*, then ſhall the plea paſs in the court chriſtian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*

2. To diſorder; to turn out of courſe. *Dict.*

Dera'ignment, } dē-rā'n-mēnt. {*n. ſ.* [from *deraign.*]
Dera'inment,

1. The act of deraigning or proving.
2. A diſordering or turning out of courſe.
3. A diſcharge of profeſſion; a departure out of religion.

In ſome places the ſubſtantive *deraignment* is uſed in the very literal ſignification with the French *diſrayer*, or *deſranger*; that is, turning out of courſe, diſplacing or ſetting out of order; as, *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *deraignment* or diſcharge of their profeſſion, which is ſpoken of thoſe religious men who forſook their orders and profeſſions. *Blount.*

Dera'y, dē-rā'. *n. ſ.* [from *deſrayer*, Fr. to turn out of the right way.]

1. Tumult; diſorder; noiſe.
2. Merriment; jollity; ſolemnity: not in uſe. *Douglaſs.*

To **Dere**, dē'r. *v. a.* [ꝺeꞃian, Sax.] To hurt. Obſolete. Some think that in the example it means *daring*.

So from immortal race he does proceed,
That mortal hands may not withſtand his might;
Dred for his *derring* doe, and bloody deed;
For all in blood and ſpoil is his delight. *F. Queen.*

Derelı'ction, dē-rē-lĭk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*derelictio*, Lat.]

1. The act of forſaking or leaving; abandonment.

2. The ſtate of being forſaken.

There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's moſt juſt diſpleaſure, the withdrawing of grace, *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confuſion. *Hooker.*

De'relicts, dê-rěl-lkts. *n. ſ.* pl. [In law.] Goods wilfully thrown away, or relinquiſhed, by the owner. *Dict.*

To **DERI'DE**, dê-rī'd. *v. a.* [*derideo*, Lat.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; to ſcorn.

Before ſuch preſence to offend with any the leaſt unſeemlineſs, we would be ſurely as loth as they who moſt reprehend or *deride* what we do. *Hooker.*

What ſhall be the portion of thoſe who have *derided* God's word, and made a mock of every thing that is ſacred and religious? *Tillotſon.*

These ſons, ye gods, who with flagitious pride
Inſult my darkneſs, and my groans *deride*. *Pope.*

Some, that adore Newton for his fluxions, *deride* him for his religion. *Berkley.*

Deri'der, dê-rī'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A mocker; a ſcoffer.

Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blaſphemies, and like contempts offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. *Hooker.*

2. A droll; a buffoon.

Deri'sion, dê-rldzh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deriſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of deriding or laughing at.

Are we grieved with the ſcorn and *deriſion* of the profane? Thus was the bleſſed Jeſus deſpiſed and rejected of men. *Rogers.*

Vanity is the natural weakneſs of an ambitious man, which expoſes him to the ſecret ſcorn and *deriſion* of thoſe he converſes with. *Addiſon.*

2. Contempt; ſcorn; a laughing-ſtock.

I am in *deriſion* daily; every one mocketh me. *Jer.* xx. 7.

Thou makeſt us a reproach to our neighbours, a ſcorn and a *deriſion* to them that are round about us. *Pſalm* xliv. 13.

Enſnar'd, aſſaulted, overcome; led bound,
Thy foes *deriſion*, captive, poor, and blind,
Into a dungeon thruſt. *Milton.*

Deri'sive, dê-rī'-slv. *adj.* [from *deride*.] Mocking; ſcoffing.

O'er all the dome they quaff, they feaſt;
Deriſive taunts were ſpread from gueſt to gueſt,
And each in jovial mood his mate addreſs'd. *Pope.*

Deri'sory, dê-rī'-sŭr-ŷ. *adj.* [*deriſorius*, Lat.] Mocking; ridiculing.

Deri'vable, dê-rī'v-âbl. *adj.* [from *derive*.] Attainable by right of deſcent or derivation.

God has declared this the eternal rule and ſtandard of all honour *derivable* upon me, that thoſe who honour him ſhall be honoured by him. *South.*

Deriva'tion, dêr-ŷ-vâ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*derivatio*, Lat.]

1. A draining of water; a turning of its courſe.

When the water began to ſwell, it would every way diſcharge itſelf by any deſcents or declivities of the ground; and theſe iſſues and *derivations* being once made, and ſupplied with new waters puſhing them forwards, would continue their courſe till they arrived at the ſea, juſt as other rivers do. *Burnet.*

2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.

Your lordſhip here ſeems to diſlike my taking notice that the *derivation* of the word Subſtance favours the idea we have of it; and your lordſhip tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. *Locke.*

3. The tranſmiſſion of any thing from its ſource.

As touching traditional communication, and tradition of thoſe truths that I call connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of thoſe truths have had the help of that *derivation*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

Derivation differs from revulſion only in the meaſure of the diſtance, and the force of the medicines uſed: if we draw it to ſome very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that revulſion; if only to ſome neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*. *Wiſeman.*

5. The thing deduced or derived: not uſed.

Moſt of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypotheſis they claim to. *Glanville.*

Deri'vative, dê-rlv'-â-tlv. *adj.* [*derivativus*, Lat.] Derived or taken from another.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, ſo it is a diſtinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Hale.*

Deri'vative, dê-rlv'-â-tlv. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another.

For honour,
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine,
And only that I ſtand for. *Shakeſp.*

The word Honeſtus originally and ſtrictly ſignifies no more than creditable, and is but a *derivative* from Honor, which ſignifies credit or honour. *South.*

Deri'vatively, dê-rlv'-â-tlv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *derivative*.] In a derivative manner.

To **DERI'VE**, dê-rī'v. *v. a.* [*deriver*, Fr. from *derivo*, Lat.]

1. To turn the courſe of water from its channel.

Company leſſens the ſhame of vice by ſharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels. *South.*

2. To deduce; as from a root, from a cauſe, from a principle.

They endeavour to *derive* the varieties of colours from the various proportion of the direct progreſs or motion of theſe globules to their circumvolution, or motion about their own centre. *Boyle.*

Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they obſerve to ſucceed one another in their own underſtandings. *Locke.*

From theſe two cauſes of the laxity and rigidity of the fibres, the methodiſts, an ancient ſet of phyſicians, *derived* all diſeaſes of human bodies with a great deal of reaſon; for the fluids *derive* their qualities from the ſolids. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and ſource.

Chriſt having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, *deriveth* not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own perſon, unto all that belong unto him. *Hooker.*

4. To receive by tranſmiſſion.

This property ſeems rather to have been *derived* from the pretorian ſoldiers. *Decay of Piety.*

The cenſers of theſe wretches, who, I am ſure, could *derive* no ſanctity to them from their own perſons; yet upon this account, that they had been conſecrated by the offering incenſe in them, were, by God's ſpecial command, ſequeſtered from all common uſe. *South.*

5. To communicate to by deſcent of blood.

Beſides the readineſs of parts, an excellent diſpoſition of mind is *derived* to your lordſhip from the parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. *Felton.*

6. To ſpread; to diffuſe gradually from one place to another.

The ſtreams of the publick juſtice were *derived* into every part of the kingdom. *Davies.*

7. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.

To **Deri've**, dê-rī'v. *v. n.*

1. To come from; to owe its origin to.

He that reſiſts the power of Ptolemy,
Reſiſts the pow'r of heav'n; for pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. *Prior.*

2. To deſcend from.

I am, my lord, as well *deriv'd* as he,
As well poſſeſt. *Shakeſp.*

Deri'ver, dê-rī'v-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *derive*.] One that draws or fetches, as from the ſource or principle.

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's ſins, but alſo a *deriver* of the whole intire guilt of them to himſelf. *South.*

Dern, dĕrn'. *adj.* [ꝺeaꞃn, Sax.]

1. Sad; ſolitary.

2. Barbarous; cruel. Obſolete.

Dernie'r, dĕrn-yâ'r. *adj.* Laſt. It is a mere French word, and uſed only in the following phraſe.

In the Imperial Chamber, the term for the proſecution of an appeal is not circumſcribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elſewhere requires in the empire; this being the *dernier* reſort and ſupreme court of judicature. *Ayliffe.*

To **De'rogate**, dĕr'-ô-gât. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Lat.]

1. To do an act ſo far contrary to a law or cuſtom, as to diminiſh its former extent: diſtinguiſhed from *abrogate*.

By ſeveral contrary cuſtoms and ſtiles uſed here, many of thoſe civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated*. *Hale.*

2. To leſſen the worth of any perſon or thing; to vilify.

To **De'rogate**, dĕr'-ô-gât. *v. n.*

1. To detract; to leſſen reputation: with *from*.

We ſhould be injurious to virtue itſelf, if we did *derogate from* them whom their induſtry hath made great. *Hooker.*

2. To degenerate; to act beneath one's rank, or place, or birth.

Is there no derogation in't?
—You cannot *derogate*, my lord. *Shakeſp.*

De'rogate, dĕr'-ô-gât. *adj.* [from the verb.] Degraded; damaged; leſſened in value.

Into her womb convey ſterility;
Dry up in her the organs of increaſe,
And from her *derogate* body never ſpring
A babe to honour her! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Deroga'tion, dĕr-ô-gâ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*derogatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of weakening or reſtraining a former law or contract.

It was indeed but a wooing ambaſſage, with good reſpects, to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handled to the *derogation* of the king's late treaty with the Italians. *Bacon.*

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is alſo certain, that the ſcripture, which allows of the will, is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law. *South.*

2. A defamation; detraction; the act of leſſening or taking away the honour of any perſon or thing. Sometimes with *to*, properly with *from*.

Which, though never ſo neceſſary, they could not eaſily now admit, without ſome fear of *derogation from* their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after reſolute to maintain. *Hooker.*

So ſurely he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I ſpeak *to* his *derogation*; for in that I ſaid he is a mingled people, it is no diſpraiſe. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The wiſeſt princes need not think it any diminution to their greatneſs, or *derogation to* their ſufficiency, to rely upon counſel. *Bacon.*

I ſay not this in *derogation to* Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly ſaid in his juſt praiſe. *Dryden.*

None of theſe patriots will think it a *derogation from* their merit to have it ſaid, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somers. *Addiſon.*

Dero′gative, dē-rŏg′-ā-tīv. *adj.* [*derogativus*, Lat.] Derogating; leſſening the honour of: not in uſe.

That ſpirits are corporeal, ſeems to me a conceit *derogative* to himſelf, and ſuch as he ſhould rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he eſtabliſheth the doctrine of luſtrations, amulets, and charms. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Dero′gatorily, dē-rŏg″-ā-tŭr′-ȳ-lȳ. *adv.* [from *derogatory.*] In a detracting manner. *Dict.*

Dero′gatoriness, dē-rŏg″-ā-tŭr-ȳ-nīs. *n. ſ.* [from *derogatory.*] The act of derogating. *Dict.*

Dero′gatory, dē-rŏg′-ā-tŭr-ȳ. *adj.* [*derogatorius*, Lat.] Detractious; that leſſens the honour of; diſhonourable.

They live and die in their abſurdities, paſſing their days in perverted apprehenſions and conceptions of the world, *derogatory* unto God, and the wiſdom of the creation. *Brown.*

Theſe deputed beings are *derogatory* from the wiſdom and power of the Author of Nature, who doubtleſs can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and eaſy methods than employing theſe ſubſervient divinities. *Cheyne.*

De′rvis, dĕr′-vīs. *n. ſ.* [*dervis*, Fr.] A Turkiſh prieſt, or monk.

Even there, where Chriſt vouchſaf'd to teach,
Their *derviſes* dare an impoſtor preach. *Sandys.*

The *dervis* at firſt made ſome ſcruple of violating his promiſe to the dying brachman; but told him, at laſt, that he could conceal nothing from ſo excellent a prince. *Spectator.*

DE′SCANT, dĕs′-kānt. *n. ſ.* [*diſcanto*, Ital.]

1. A ſong or tune compoſed in parts.

Nay, now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harſh a *deſcant.*
Shakeſp.

The wakeful nightingale
All night long her amorous *deſcant* ſung. *Milton.*

2. A diſcourſe; a diſputation; a diſquiſition branched out into ſeveral diviſions or heads. It is commonly uſed as a word of cenſure or contempt.

Look you get a prayer-book in your hand,
And ſtand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll build a holy *deſcant.* *Shak.*

Kindneſs would ſupplant our unkind reportings, and ſevere *deſcants* upon our brethren.
Government of the Tongue.

To **De′scant**, dĕs′-kānt. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſing in parts.

2. To diſcourſe at large; to make ſpeeches: in a ſenſe of cenſure or contempt.

Why I, in this weak piping time of peace,
Have no delight to paſs away the time,
Unleſs to ſpy my ſhadow in the ſun,
And *deſcant* on mine own deformity.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Com'ſt thou for this, vain boaſter, to ſurvey me,
To *deſcant* on my ſtrength, and give thy verdict?
Milton.

A virtuous man ſhould be pleaſed to find people *deſcanting* upon his actions, becauſe, when they are thoroughly canvaſſed and examined, they turn to his honour. *Addiſon.*

To **DESCE′ND**, dē-ſĕnd′. *v. n.* [*deſcendo*, Lat.]

1. To go downwards; to come from a higher place to a lower; to fall; to ſink.

The rain *deſcended*, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that houſe; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock.
Matthew, vii. 25.

The brook that *deſcended* out of the mount.
Deuteronomy, ix. 21.

He cleft his head with one *deſcending* blow.
Dryden.

Foul with ſtains
Of guſhing torrents and *deſcending* rains. *Addiſon.*

O goddeſs! who, *deſcending* from the ſkies,
Vouchſaf'd thy preſence to my wond'ring eyes.
Pope.

2. To come down, in a popular ſenſe, implying only an arrival at one place from another.

He ſhall *deſcend* into battle, and periſh.
1 *Samuel*, xxvi. 10.

3. To come ſuddenly or violently; to fall upon as from an eminence.

For the pious ſire preſerve the ſon;
His wiſh'd return with happy pow'r befriend,
And on the ſuitors let thy wrath *deſcend.* *Pope.*

4. To go down: in a figurative ſenſe.

He, with honeſt meditations fed,
Into himſelf *deſcended.* *Milton.*

5. To make an invaſion.

The goddeſs gives th' alarm; and ſoon is known
The Grecian fleet *deſcending* on the town. *Dryden.*

A foreign ſon upon the ſhore *deſcends*,
Whoſe martial fame from pole to pole extends.
Dryden.

6. To proceed as from an original; to be derived from.

Deſpair *deſcends* from a mean original; the offſpring of fear, lazineſs, and impatience.
Collier againſt Deſpair.

Will. is younger brother to a baronet, and *deſcended* of the ancient family of the Wimbles.
Addiſon.

7. To fall in order of inheritance to a ſucceſſor.

Should we allow that all the property, all the eſtate, of the father ought to *deſcend* to the eldeſt ſon; yet the father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot *deſcend* unto him by inheritance. *Locke.*

The inheritance of both rule over men, and property in things, ſprung from the ſame original, and were to *deſcend* by the ſame rules. *Locke.*

Our author provides for the *deſcending* and conveyance down of Adam's monarchical power to poſterity, by the inheritance of his heir, ſucceeding to his father's authority. *Locke.*

8. To extend a diſcourſe from general to particular conſiderations.

Congregations diſcerned the ſmall accord that was among themſelves, when they *deſcended* to particulars. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Desce′nd**, dē-ſĕnd′. *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place.

He ended, and they both *deſcend* the hill;
Deſcended Adam to the bow'r, where Eve
Lay ſleeping. *Milton.*

In all our journey through the Alps, as well when we climbed as when we *deſcended* them, we had ſtill a river running along with the road.
Addiſon.

In the midſt of this plain ſtands a high hill, ſo very ſteep, that there would be no mounting or *deſcending* it, were not it made up of a looſe crumbled earth. *Addiſon.*

Desce′ndant, dē-ſĕn′-dānt. *n. ſ.* [*deſcendant*, Fr. *deſcendens*, Lat.] The offspring of an anceſtor; he that is in the line of generation, at whatever diſtance.

The *deſcendants* of Neptune were planted there.
Bacon.

O, true *deſcendant* of a patriot line,
Vouchſafe this picture of thy ſoul to ſee. *Dryden.*

He revealed his own will, and their duty, in a more ample manner than it had been declared to any of my *deſcendants* before them. *Atterbury.*

Desce′ndent, dē-ſĕn′-dĕnt. *adj.* [*deſcendens*, Lat.] It ſeems to be eſtabliſhed, that the ſubſtantive ſhould derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.]

1. Falling; ſinking; coming down; deſcending.

There is a regreſs of the ſap in plants from above downwards; and this *deſcendent* juice is that which principally nouriſhes both fruit and plant. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Proceeding from another, as an original or anceſtor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *deſcendent* of ethereal race. *Pope.*

Desce′ndible, dē-ſĕn′-dībl. *adj.* [from *deſcend.*]

1. Such as may be deſcended; ſuch as may admit of a paſſage downwards.

2. Tranſmiſſible by inheritance.

According to the cuſtoms of other countries, thoſe honorary fees and infeudations were *deſcendible* to the eldeſt, and not to all the males.
Hale's Common Law of England.

Desce′nsion, dē-ſĕn′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deſcenſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of going downwards, falling, or ſinking; deſcent.

2. A declenſion; a degradation.

From a god to a bull! a heavy *deſcenſion:*
It was Jove's caſe. From a Prince to a 'prentice! a low transformation: that ſhall be mine.
Shakeſp.

3. [In aſtronomy.] Right *deſcenſion* is the arch of the equator, which deſcends with the ſign or ſtar below the horizon of a direct ſphere.

Oblique *deſcenſion* is the arch of the equator, which deſcends with the ſign below the horizon of an oblique ſphere. *Ozanam.*

Desce′nsional, dē-ſĕn′-ſhŭn-āl. *adj.* [from *deſcenſion.*] Relating to deſcent.

Desce′nt, dē-ſĕnt′. *n. ſ.* [*deſcenſus*, Lat. *deſcente*, Fr.]

1. The act of paſſing from a higher to a lower place.

Why do fragments, from a mountain rent,
Tend to the earth with ſuch a ſwift *deſcent?*
Blackmore.

2. Progreſs downwards.

Obſerving ſuch gradual and gentle deſcents downwards, in thoſe parts of the creation that are beneath men, the rule of analogy may make it probable, that it is ſo alſo in things above. *Locke.*

3. Obliquity; inclination.

The heads and ſources of rivers flow upon a *deſcent*, or an inclining plane, without which they could not flow at all. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

4. Loweſt place.

From th' extremeſt upward of thy head
To the *deſcent* and duſt below thy feet. *Shakeſp.*

5. Fall from a higher ſtate; degradation.

O foul *deſcent*, that I, who erſt contended
With gods to ſit the higheſt, am now conſtrain'd
Into a beaſt, and mix with beſtial ſlime
This eſſence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton.*

6. Invaſion; hoſtile entrance into a kingdom: in alluſion to the height of ſhips.

At the firſt *deſcent* on ſhore, he was not immured with a wooden veſſel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

The duke was general himſelf, and made that unfortunate *deſcent* upon the Iſle of Rhee, which was attended with a miſerable retreat, in which the flower of the army was loſt. *Clarendon.*

Ariſe, true judges, in your own defence,
Controul thoſe foplings, and declare for ſenſe;
For, ſhould the fools prevail, they ſtop not there,
But make their next *deſcent* upon the fair. *Dryden.*

7. Tranſmiſſion of any thing by ſucceſſion and inheritance.

If the agreement and conſent of men firſt gave a ſceptre into any one's hand, that alſo muſt direct its *deſcent* and conveyance. *Locke.*

8. The ſtate of proceeding from an original or progenitor.

All of them, even without ſuch a particular claim, had great reaſon to glory in their common *deſcent* from Abraham, Iſaac, and Jacob, to whom the promiſe of the bleſſed ſeed was ſeverally made. *Atterbury.*

9. Birth; extraction; proceſs of lineage.

I give my voice on Richard's ſide,
To bar my maſter's heirs in true *deſcent!*
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakeſp.*

Turnus, for high *deſcent* and graceful mien,
Was firſt, and favour'd by the Latian queen. *Dryden.*

10. Offspring; inheritors; thoſe proceeding in the line of generation.

The care of our *deſcent* perplexes us moſt,
Which muſt be born to certain woe. *Milton.*

From him
His whole *deſcent*, who thus ſhall Canaan win. *Milton.*

11. A ſingle ſtep in the ſcale of genealogy; a generation.

No man living is a thouſand *deſcents* removed from Adam himſelf. *Hooker.*

Then all the ſons of theſe five brethren reign'd,
By due ſucceſs, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven *deſcents* the crown retain'd,
Till aged Heli by due heritage it gain'd. *F. Queen.*

12. A rank in the ſcale of ſubordination.

How have I then with whom to hold converſe,
Save with the creatures which I made, and thoſe
To me inferior; infinite *deſcents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee? *Milt.*

To **DESCRI'BE**, dīs-krī'b. *v. a.* [*deſcribo*, Lat.]

1. To delineate; to mark out; to trace: as a torch waved about the head *deſcribes* a circle.

2. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties.

I pray thee, overname them; and as thou nam'ſt them, I will *deſcribe* them; and according to my deſcription, level at my affection. *Shakeſp.*

He that writes well in verſe will often ſend his thoughts in ſearch, through all the treaſure of words that expreſs any one idea in the ſame language, that ſo he may comport with the meaſures of the rhyme, or with his own moſt beautiful and vivid ſentiments of the thing he *deſcribes*. *Watts.*

3. To diſtribute into proper heads or diviſions.

Men paſſed through the land, and *deſcribed* it by cities into ſeven parts in a book. *Joſ.* xviii. 9.

4. To define in a lax manner by the promiſcuous mention of qualities general and peculiar. See Description.

Descri'ber, dīs-krī'-bŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *deſcribe*.] He that deſcribes.

From a plantation and colony, an iſland near Spain was by the Greek *deſcribers* named Erythra. *Brown.*

Descri'er, dīs-krī'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſcoverer; a detecter.

The glad *deſcrier* ſhall not miſs
To taſte the nectar of a kiſs. *Craſhaw.*

Descri'ption, dīs-krīp'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deſcriptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of delineating or expreſſing any perſon or thing by perceptible properties.

2. The ſentence or paſſage in which any thing is deſcribed.

A poet muſt refuſe all tedious and unneceſſary *deſcriptions*: a robe which is too heavy, is leſs an ornament than a burthen. *Dryden.*

Sometimes, miſguided by the tuneful throng,
I look for ſtreams immortaliz'd in ſong,
That loſt in ſilence and oblivion lie,
Dumb are their fountains, and their channels dry,
That run for ever by the muſe's ſkill,
And in the ſmooth *deſcription* murmur ſtill. *Addiſ.*

3. A lax definition.

The ſort of definition, which is made up of a mere collection of the moſt remarkable parts or properties, is called an imperfect definition, or a *deſcription*; whereas the definition is called perfect, when it is compoſed of the eſſential difference, added to general nature or genus. *Watts.*

4. The qualities expreſſed in a deſcription.

I'll pay ſix thouſand, and deface the bond,
Before a friend of this *deſcription*
Shall loſe a hair. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

To **DESCRY'**, dīs-krȳ'. *v. a.* [*deſcrier*, Fr.]

1. To give notice of any thing ſuddenly diſcovered: as, the ſcout *deſcried* the enemy, or gave notice of their approach. This ſenſe is now obſolete, but gave occaſion to thoſe which are now in uſe.

2. To ſpy out; to examine at a diſtance.

And the houſe of Joſeph ſent to *deſcry* Bethel. *Judges*, i. 23.

Edmund, I think, is gone to *deſcry*
The ſtrength o' th' enemy. *Shakeſp.*

Our merchants, to their great charges, ſet forth fleets to *deſcry* the ſeas. *Abbot.*

3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed.

Of the king they got a ſight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen mother at her own table; in neither place *deſcried*, no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambaſſador in England. *Wotton.*

4. To diſcover; to perceive by the eye; to ſee any thing diſtant or obſcure.

Thus dight, into the court he took his way;
Both through the guard, which never him *deſcried*,
And through the watchmen, who him never ſpied. *Hubberd's Tale.*

The ſpirit of deep prophecy ſhe hath;
What 's paſt and what 's to come ſhe can *deſcry*. *Shakeſp.*

That planet would, unto our eyes, *deſcrying* only that part whereon the light falls, appear to be horned, as the moon ſeems. *Raleigh.*

And now their way to earth they had *deſcried*,
To Paradiſe firſt tending. *Milton.*

Although the motion of light be not *deſcried*, no argument can be made from thence to prove that light is not a body. *Digby.*

A tow'r ſo high, it ſeem'd to reach the ſky,
Stood on the roof, from whence we could *deſcry*
All Ilium. *Denham.*

Once more at leaſt look back, ſaid I;
Thyſelf in that large glaſs *deſcry*. *Prior.*

Descry', dīs-krȳ'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſcovery; thing diſcovered.

How near 's the other army?
—Near, and on ſpeedy foot, the main *deſcry*
Stands in the hourly thought. *Shakeſp.*

To **DE'SECRATE**, dĕs'-sē-krāt. *v. a.* [*deſacro*, Lat.] To divert from the purpoſe to which any thing is conſecrated.

The founders of monaſteries imprecated evil on thoſe who ſhould *deſecrate* their donations. *Salmon's Survey.*

Desecra'tion, dĕs-sē-krā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *deſecrate*.] The abolition of conſecration.

De'sert, dĕz'-ĕrt. *n. ſ.* [*deſertum*, Lat.] A wilderneſs; ſolitude; waſte country; uninhabited place.

Be alive again,
And dare me to the *deſert* with thy ſword.
If trembling I inhibit, then proteſt me
The baby of a girl. *Shakeſp.*

He, looking round on every ſide, beheld
A pathleſs *deſert*, duſk with horrid ſhades. *Milton.*

De'sert, dĕz'-ĕrt. *adj.* [*deſertus*, Lat.] Wild; waſte; ſolitary; uninhabited; uncultivated; untilled.

I have words
That would be howl'd out in the *deſert* air,
Where hearing ſhould not catch them. *Shakeſp.*

He found him in a *deſert* land, and in the waſte howling wilderneſs. *Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 10.

The promiſes and bargains between two men in a *deſert* iſland are binding to them, though they are perfectly in a ſtate of nature, in reference to one another. *Locke.*

To **DESE'RT**, dē-zĕrt'. *v. a.* [*deſerter*, Fr. *deſero*, Lat.]

1. To forſake; to fall away from; to leave meanly or treacherouſly; to abandon.

I do not remember one man, who heartily wiſhed the paſſing of that bill, that ever *deſerted* them till the kingdom was in a flame. *Dryden.*

2. To leave; to quit.

What is it that holds and keeps the orbs in fixed ſtations and intervals, againſt an inceſſant and inherent tendency to *deſert* them? *Bentley.*

3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enliſted.

Dese'rt, dē-zĭrt'. *n. ſ.* [properly *deſſert*: the word is originally French.] The laſt courſe; the fruit or ſweetmeats with which a feaſt is concluded. See Dessert.

Dese'rt, dē-zĭrt'. *n. ſ.* [from *deſerve*.]

1. Qualities or conduct conſidered with reſpect to rewards or puniſhments; degree of merit or demerit.

Being of neceſſity a thing common, it is, through the manifold perſuaſions, diſpoſitions, and occaſions of men, with equal *deſert* both of praiſe and diſpraiſe, ſhunned by ſome, by others deſired. *Hooker.*

The baſe o' th' mount
Is rank'd with all *deſerts*, all kind of natures,
That labour on the boſom of this ſphere
To propagate their ſtates. *Shakeſp.*

Uſe every man after his *deſert*, and who ſhall 'ſcape whipping? *Shakeſp.*

2. Proportional merit; claim to reward.

All *deſert* imports an equality between the good conferred, and the good deſerved, or made due. *South.*

3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.

More to move you,
Take my *deſerts* to his, and join them both. *Shak.*

Dese'rter, dē-zĕr'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *deſert*.]

1. He that has forſaken his cauſe or his poſt: commonly in an ill ſenſe.

The members of both houſes, who at firſt withdrew, were counted *deſerters*, and outed of their places in parliament. *King Charles.*

Streight to their ancient cells, recall'd from air,
The reconcil'd *deſerters* will repair. *Dryden.*

Hoſts of *deſerters*, who your honour ſold,
And baſely broke your faith for bribes of gold. *Dryden.*

2. He that leaves the army in which he is enliſted.

They are the ſame *deſerters*, whether they ſtay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's. *Decay of Piety.*

A *deſerter*, who came out of the citadel, ſays the garriſon is brought to the utmoſt neceſſity. *Tatler*, N° 59.

3. He that forſakes another; an abandoner.

The fair ſex, if they had the *deſerter* in their power, would certainly have ſhewn him more mercy than the Bacchanals did Orpheus. *Dryden.*

Thou, falſe guardian of a charge too good,
Thou, mean *deſerter* of thy brother's blood. *Pope.*

DESE′RTION, dê-zêr′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *deſert.*]

1. The act of forſaking or abandoning a cauſe or poſt.

Every compliance that we are perſuaded to by one, is a contradiction to the commands of the other; and our adherence to one, will neceſſarily involve us in a *deſertion* of the other. *Rogers.*

2. [In theology.] Spiritual deſpondency; a ſenſe of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn.

Chriſt hears and ſympathizes with the ſpiritual agonies of a ſoul under *deſertion*, or the preſſures of ſome ſtinging affliction. *South.*

DESE′RTLESS, dê-zêrt′-lis. *adj.* [from *deſert.*] Without merit; without claim to favour or reward.

She ſaid ſhe lov'd,
Lov'd me *deſertleſs*; who with ſhame confeſt,
Another flame had ſeiz'd upon my breaſt. *Dryd.*

To **DESE′RVE**, dê-zêrv′. *v. a.* [*deſervir*, Fr.] To be worthy of either good or ill.

Thoſe they honoured, as having power to work or ceaſe, as men *deſerved* of them. *Hooker.*

Some of us love you well; and even thoſe ſome
Envy your great *deſervings*, and good name. *Shak.*

All friends ſhall taſte
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their *deſervings*. *Shakeſp.*

What he *deſerves* of you and me I know. *Shak.*

Yet well, if here would end
The miſery: I *deſerv'd* it, and would bear
My own deſervings. *Milton.*

A mother cannot give him death: though he
Deſerves it, he *deſerves* it not from me. *Dryden.*

Since my Orazia's death I have not ſeen
A beauty ſo *deſerving* to be queen. *Dryden.*

To **DESE′RVE**, dê-zêrv′. *v. n.* To be worthy of reward.

According to the rule of natural juſtice, one man may merit and *deſerve* of another. *South.*

Courts are the places where beſt manners flouriſh,
Where the *deſerving* ought to riſe. *Otway.*

He had been a perſon of great *deſervings* from the republick, was an admirable ſpeaker, and very popular. *Swift.*

DESE′RVEDLY, dê-zêr′-vêd-lŷ. *adv.* [from *deſerve.*] Worthily; according to deſert, whether of good or evil.

For him I was not ſent, nor yet to free
That people victor once, now vile and baſe,
Deſervedly made vaſſal. *Milton.*

A man *deſervedly* cuts himſelf off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to ſubvert. *Addiſon.*

DESE′RVER, dê-zêr′-vůr. *n. ſ.* [from *deſerve.*] A man who merits rewards. It is uſed, I think, only in a good ſenſe.

Their love is never link'd to the *deſerver*,
Till his deſerts are paſs'd. *Shakeſp.*

Heavy, with ſome high minds, is an overweight of obligation; or otherwiſe great *deſervers* do, perchance, grow intolerable preſumers. *Wotton.*

Emulation will never be wanting amongſt poets, when particular rewards and prizes are propoſed to the beſt *deſervers*. *Dryden.*

DESI′CCANTS, dê-sik′-kânts. *n. ſ.* [from *deſiccate.*] Applications that dry up the flow of ſores; driers.

This, in the beginning, may be prevented by *deſiccants*, and waſted. *Wiſeman.*

To **DE′SICCATE**, dê-sik′-kât. *v. a.* [*deſicco*, Lat.]

1. To dry up; to exhauſt of moiſture.

In bodies *deſiccated* by heat or age, when the native ſpirit goeth forth, and the moiſture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores. *Bacon.*

Seminal ferments were elevated from the ſea, or ſome *deſiccated* places thereof, by the heat of the ſun. *Hale.*

2. To exhale moiſture.

Where there is moiſture enough, or ſuperfluous, there wine helpeth to digeſt and *deſiccate* the moiſture. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

DESICCA′TION, dê-sik-kâ′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *deſiccate.*] The act of making dry; the ſtate of being dried.

If the ſpirits iſſue out of the body, there followeth *deſiccation*, induration, and conſumption. *Bacon.*

DESI′CCATIVE, dê-sik′-kâ-tiv. *adj.* [from *deſiccate.*] That which has the power of drying.

To **DESI′DERATE**, dê-sid′-ê-rât. *v. a.* [*deſidero*, Lat.] To want; to miſs; to deſire in abſence. A word ſcarcely uſed.

Eclipſes are of wonderful aſſiſtance toward the ſolution of this ſo deſirable and ſo much *deſiderated* problem. *Cheyne.*

DESIDERA′TUM, dê-sid-ê-râ′-tům. [Lat.] Somewhat which enquiry has not yet been able to ſettle or diſcover; as, the longitude is the *deſideratum* of navigation. The triſection of an angle, and the quadrature of a circle, are the *deſiderata* of geometry.

DESI′DIOSE, dê-si′-diôs. *adj.* [*deſidioſus*, Lat.] Idle; lazy; heavy. *Dict.*

To **DESI′GN**, dê-zi′n. *v. a.* [*deſigno*, Lat. *deſſiner*, Fr.]

1. To purpoſe; to intend any thing.

2. To form or order with a particular purpoſe: with *for*.

The acts of religious worſhip were purpoſely *deſigned for* the acknowledgment of a Being, whom the moſt excellent creatures are bound to adore as well as we. *Stillingfleet.*

You are not *for* obſcurity *deſign'd*,
But, like the ſun, muſt cheer all human kind. *Dryden.*

3. To devote intentionally: with *to*.

One of thoſe places was *deſigned* by the old man *to* his ſon. *Clarendon.*

He was born to the inheritance of a ſplendid fortune; he was *deſigned to* the ſtudy of the law. *Dryden.*

4. To plan; to project; to form in idea.

We are to obſerve whether the picture or outlines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artizans term it, well *deſigned*; then, whether it be well coloured; which be the two general heads. *Wotton.*

Thus while they ſpeed their pace, the prince *deſigns*
The new elected ſeat, and draws the lines. *Dryd.*

5. To mark out by particular tokens: little uſed.

'Tis not enough to make a man a ſubject, to convince him that there is regal power in the world; but there muſt be ways of *deſigning* and knowing the perſon to whom this regal power of right belongs. *Locke.*

DESI′GN, dê-si′n. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An intention; a purpoſe.

2. A ſcheme; a plan of action.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal eſtate, that lays *deſigns* only for a day, without any proſpect to the remaining part of his life? *Tillotſon.*

3. A ſcheme formed to the detriment of another.

A ſedate ſettled *deſign* upon another man's life, put him in a ſtate of war with him againſt whom he has declared ſuch an intention. *Locke.*

4. The idea which an artiſt endeavours to execute or expreſs.

I doubt not but in the *deſigns* of ſeveral Greek medals one may often ſee the hand of an Apelles or Protogenes. *Addiſon.*

Thy hand ſtrikes out ſome new *deſign*,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line. *Pope.*

DESI′GNABLE, dê-si′n-âbl. *adj.* [*deſigno*, Lat.] Diſtinguiſhable; capable to be particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited: the mover muſt be confined to obſerve theſe proportions, and cannot paſs over all theſe infinite *deſignable* degrees in an inſtant. *Digby.*

DESIGNA′TION, dês-sig-nâ′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*deſignatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by ſome particular token.

This is a plain *deſignation* of the Duke of Marlborough: one kind of ſtuff uſed to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town. *Swift.*

2. Appointment; direction.

William the Conqueror forbore to uſe that claim in the beginning, but mixed it with a titulary pretence, grounded upon the will and *deſignation* of Edward the Confeſſor. *Bacon.*

3. Import; intention.

Finite and infinite ſeem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their firſt *deſignation* only to thoſe things which have parts, and are capable of increaſe or diminution. *Locke.*

DESI′GNEDLY, dê-zi′-nêd-lŷ. *adv.* [from *deſign.*] Purpoſely; intentionally; by deſign or purpoſe; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitouſly.

Uſes made things; that is to ſay, ſome things were made *deſignedly*, and on purpoſe, for ſuch an uſe as they ſerve to. *Ray on the Creation.*

The next thing is ſometimes *deſignedly* to put children in pain; but care muſt be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour. *Locke.*

DESI′GNER, dê-zi′-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *deſign.*]

1. One that deſigns, intends, or purpoſes; a purpoſer.

2. A plotter; a contriver; one that lays ſchemes.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for ſuch *deſigners* to ſuborn the publick intereſt, to countenance and cover their private. *Decay of Piety.*

3. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or ſculpture.

There is a great affinity between deſigning and poetry; for the Latin poets, and the *deſigners* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the ſame reliſh for wit and fancy. *Addiſon.*

DESI′GNING, dê-zi′-ning. *participial adj.* [from *deſign.*] Inſidious; treacherous; deceitful; fraudulently artful.

'Twould ſhew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,
Deſigning, mercenary; and I know
You would not wiſh to think I could be bought. *Southern.*

DESI′GNLESS, dê-zi′n-lis. *adj.* [from *deſign.*] Without intention; without deſign; unknowing; inadvertent.

DESI′GNLESSLY, dê-zi′n-lis-lŷ. *adv.* [from *deſignleſs.*] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *deſignleſsly* conſpiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the reſpective ſingers. *Boyle.*

DESI′GNMENT, dê-zi′n-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *deſign.*]

1. A purpoſe and intent.

The ſanctity of the Chriſtian religion excludes fraud and falſehood from the *deſignments* and aims of its firſt promulgators. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her ſubſerve our purpoſes and *deſignments*, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

2. A ſcheme of hoſtility.

News, lords! our wars are done:
The deſperate tempeſt hath ſo bang'd the Turks,
That their *deſignment* halts. *Shakeſp.*

She received advice both of the king's deſperate eſtate, and of the duke's *deſignments* againſt her. *Hayward.*

3. The idea, or ſketch, of a work.

The ſcenes which repreſent cities and countries are not really ſuch, but only painted on boards and canvaſs; but ſhall that excuſe the ill painture or *deſignment* of them? *Dryden.*

When abſent, yet we conquer'd in his right;
For though that ſome mean artiſt's ſkill were ſhown
In mingling colours, or in placing light,
Yet ſtill the fair *deſignment* was his own. *Dryden.*

DESI'RABLE, dē-zī'r-ābl. *adj.* [from *deſire.*]

1. That which is to be wiſhed with earneſtneſs.

Adjudged caſes, collected by men of great ſagacity, will improve his mind toward acquiring this *deſirable* amplitude and extent of thought. *Watts.*

He cannot but confeſs, that it is a thing the moſt *deſirable* to man, and moſt agreeable to the goodneſs of God, that he ſhould ſend forth his light and his truth by a ſpecial revelation of this will. *Rogers.*

2. Pleaſing; delightful.

She then let drop ſome expreſſions about an agate ſnuff-box: I immediately took the hint, and bought one; being unwilling to omit any thing that might make me *deſirable* in her eyes. *Addiſon.*

Our own ſex, our kindred, our houſes, and our very names, ſeem to have ſomething good and *deſirable* in them. *Watts.*

DESI'RE, dē-zī'r. *n. ſ.* [*deſir*, Fr. *deſeo*, Ital. *deſiderium*, Lat.] Wiſh; eagerneſs to obtain or enjoy.

Deſire is the uneaſineſs a man finds in himſelf upon the abſence of any thing, whoſe preſent enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke.*

Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it provokes the *deſire*, but it takes away the performance. *Shakeſp.*

Deſire 's the vaſt extent of human mind;
It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind. *Dryden.*

It is in a man's power only to obſerve what the ideas are that take their turns in his underſtanding, or elſe to direct the ſort, and call in ſuch as he hath a *deſire* or uſe of. *Locke.*

To **DESI'RE**, dē-zī'r. *v. a.* [*deſirer*, Fr. *deſiderare*, Lat.]

1. To wiſh; to long for; to covet.

Thou ſhalt not *deſire* the ſilver or gold. *Deut.* vii. 25.

2. To expreſs wiſhes; to appear to long.

Jove beheld it with a *deſiring* look. *Dryden.*

3. To aſk; to intreat.

Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner.
—I humbly do *deſire* your grace of pardon;
I muſt away this night. *Shakeſp.*

But ſince you take ſuch int'reſt in our woe,
And Troy's diſaſt'rous end *deſire* to know,
I will reſtrain my tears, and briefly tell
What in our laſt and fatal night befell. *Dryden.*

4. To require; to demand. Not in uſe.

A doleful caſe *deſires* a doleful ſong,
Without vain art or curious compliments. *Spenſer.*

DESI'RER, dē-zī'-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *deſire.*] One that is eager of any thing; a wiſher.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of ſome popular man, and give it bountifully to the *deſirers*. *Shakeſp.*

DESI'ROUS, dē-zī'-rŭs. *adj.* [from *deſire.*] Full of deſire; eager; longing after; wiſhing for.

The ſame piety which maketh them that are in authority *deſirous* to pleaſe and reſemble God by juſtice, inflameth every way men of action with zeal to do good. *Hooker.*

Be not *deſirous* of his dainties; for they are deceitful meat. *Prov.* xxiii. 3.

Men are drowſy and *deſirous* to ſleep before the fit of an ague, and yawn and ſtretch. *Bacon.*

Adam the while,
Waiting *deſirous* her return, had wove
Of choiceſt flow'rs a garland. *Milton.*

Conjugal affection,
Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,
Hath led me on, *deſirous* to behold
Once more thy face. *Milton.*

DESI'ROUSNESS, dē-zī'-rŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *deſirous.*] Fulneſs of deſire; eagerneſs. *Dict.*

DESI'ROUSLY, dē-zī'-rŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *deſirous.*] Eagerly; with deſire; with ardent wiſhes. *Dict.*

To **DESI'ST**, dē-zĭſt'. *v. n.* [*deſiſto*, Lat.] To ceaſe from any thing; to ſtop: with *from.*

Deſiſt, thou art diſcern'd,
And toil'ſt in vain; nor me in vain moleſt. *Milt.*

There are many who will not quit a project, though they find it pernicious or abſurd; but will readily *deſiſt from* it, when they are convinced it is impracticable. *Addiſon.*

DESI'STANCE, dē-zĭs'-tĕns. *n. ſ.* [from *deſiſt.*] The act of deſiſting; ceſſation.

Men uſually give freelieſt where they have not given before: and make it both the motive and excuſe of their *deſiſtance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *Boyle.*

DESI'TIVE, dē-zī'-tĭv. *adj.* [*deſitus*, Lat.] Ending; concludent; final.

Inceptive and *deſitive* propoſitions are of this ſort; the fogs vaniſh as the ſun riſes; but the fogs have not yet begun to vaniſh, therefore the ſun is not yet riſen. *Watts.*

DESK, dĕſk'. *n. ſ.* [*diſch* a table, Dut.] An inclining table for the uſe of writers or readers, made commonly with a box or repoſitory under it.

Tell her in the *deſk*,
That 's cover'd o'er with Turkiſh tapeſtry,
There is a purſe of ducats. *Shakeſp.*

He is drawn leaning on a *deſk*, with his bible before him. *Walton's Angler.*

I have been obliged to leave unfiniſhed in my *deſk* the heads of two eſſays. *Pope.*

Not the *deſk* with ſilver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor ſtandiſh well japann'd, avails
To writing of good ſenſe. *Swift.*

DE'SOLATE, dĕs'-sō-lāt. *adj.* [*deſolatus*, Lat.]

1. Without inhabitants; uninhabited.

Let us ſeek ſome *deſolate* ſhade, and there
Weep our ſad boſoms empty. *Shakeſp.*

This hero appears at firſt in a *deſolate* iſland, ſitting upon the ſide of the ſea. *Broome.*

2. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waſte.

This city will be *deſolate*, without an inhabitant. *Jer.* xxvi.

3. Solitary; without ſociety.

To **DE'SOLATE**, dĕs'-sō-lāt. *v. a.* [*deſolo*, Lat.] To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waſte; to make deſert.

The iſland of Atlantis was not ſwallowed by an earthquake, but was *deſolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon.*

Thick around
Thunders the ſport of thoſe, who with the gun,
And dog impatient bounding at the ſhot,
Worſe than the ſeaſon *deſolate* the fields. *Thomſon.*

DE'SOLATELY, dĕs'-sō-lāt-lȳ. *adv.* [from *deſolate.*] In a deſolate manner.

DESOLA'TION, dĕs-sō-lā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *deſolate.*]

1. Deſtruction of inhabitants; reduction to ſolitude.

What with your praiſes of the country, what with your diſcourſe of the lamentable *deſolation* thereof made by thoſe Scots, you have filled me with a great compaſſion. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Without her follows to myſelf and thee,
Herſelf, the land, and many a Chriſtian ſoul,
Death, *deſolation*, ruin, and decay. *Shakeſp.*

2. Gloomineſs; ſadneſs; melancholy; deſtitution.

That dwelling place is unnatural to mankind; and then the terribleneſs of the continual motion, the *deſolation* of the far being from comfort, the eye and the ear having ugly images before it, doth ſtill vex the mind, even when it is beſt armed againſt it. *Sidney.*

Then your hoſe ſhall be ungartered, and every thing about you demonſtrate a careleſs *deſolation*. *Shakeſp.*

My *deſolation* does begin to make
A better life. *Shakeſp.*

To complete
The ſcene of *deſolation*, ſtretch'd around
The grim guards ſtand. *Thomſon.*

3. A place waſted and forſaken.

How is Babylon become a *deſolation* among the nations! *Jer.* l. 23.

DESPA'IR, dĭs-pā'r. *n. ſ.* [*deſeſpoir*, Fr.]

1. Hopeleſſneſs; deſpondence; loſs of hope.

Deſpair is the thought of the unattainableneſs of any good, which works differently in men's minds; ſometimes producing uneaſineſs or pain, ſometimes reſt and indolency. *Locke.*

You had either never attempted this change, ſet on with hope; or never diſcovered it, ſtopt with *deſpair*. *Sidney.*

We are troubled on every ſide, yet not diſtreſſed; we are perplexed, but not in *deſpair*. 2 *Cor.* iv. 8.

Wearied, forſaken, and purſued at laſt,
All ſafety in *deſpair* of ſafety plac'd,
Courage he thence reſumes, reſolv'd to bear
All their aſſaults, ſince 'tis in vain to fear. *Denh.*

Equal their flame, unequal was their care;
One lov'd with hope, one languiſh'd with *deſpair*. *Dryden.*

2. That which cauſes deſpair; that of which there is no hope.

Strangely viſited people,
All ſwoln and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye;
The mere *deſpair* of ſurgery, he cures;
Hanging a golden ſtamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakeſp.*

3. [In theology.] Loſs of confidence in the mercy of God.

Are not all or moſt evangelical virtues and graces in danger of extremes? As there is, God knows, too often a defect on the one ſide, ſo there may be an exceſs on the other: may not hope in God, or godly ſorrow, be perverted into preſumption or *deſpair*? *Spratt.*

To **DESPA'IR**, dĭs-pā'r. *v. n.* [*deſpero*, Lat.] To be without hope; to deſpond: with *of* before a noun.

Though thou dreweſt a ſword at thy friend, yet *deſpair* not; for there may be a turning. *Ecclus.* xxii. 21.

We commend the wit of the Chineſe, who *deſpair of* making of gold, but are mad upon making of ſilver. *Bacon.*

Never *deſpair* of God's bleſſings here, or of his reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun. *Wake.*

DESPA'IRER, dĭs-pā'-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpair.*] One without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *deſpairers* hope for good ſucceſs. *Dryd.*

DESPA'IRFUL, dĭs-pā'r-fŭl. *adj.* [*deſpair* and *full.*] Hopeleſs. Obſolete.

That ſweet but ſour *deſpairful* care. *Sidney.*

Other cries among the Iriſh ſavour of the Scythian barbariſm; as the lamentations of their burials, with *deſpairful* outcries. *Spenſer.*

DESPA'IRINGLY, dĭs-pā'r-ĭng-lȳ. *adv.* [from *deſpairing.*] In a manner betokening hopeleſſneſs or deſpondency.

He ſpeaks ſeverely and *deſpairingly* of our ſociety. *Boyle.*

To **DESPA'TCH**, dĭs-pătſh'. *v. a.* [*depeſcher*, Fr.]

1. To ſend away haſtily.

Doctor Theodore Coleby, a ſober man, I *diſpatched* immediately to Utrecht, to bring the moxa, and learn the exact method of uſing it. *Temple.*

The good Æneas, whoſe paternal care
Iülus' abſence could no longer bear,
Deſpatch'd Achates to the ſhips in haſte,
To give a glad relation of the paſt. *Dryden.*

2. To ſend out of the world; to put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his miſery, to *deſpatch*
His knighted life. *Shakeſp.*

And the company ſhall ſtone them with ſtones, and *deſpatch* them with their ſwords. *Ezek.* xxiii. 47.

In combating, but two of you will fall;
And we reſolve we will *deſpatch* you all. *Dryden.*
Deſpatch me quickly, I may death forgive;
I ſhall grow tender elſe, and wiſh to live. *Dryden.*

3. To perform a buſineſs quickly: as, I *deſpatched* my affairs, and ran hither.

Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to drive without ceaſing, and to *deſpatch* the journey, the judgment of God now following him. 2 *Mac.* ix. 4.

No ſooner is one action *deſpatched*, which, by ſuch a determination as the will, we are ſet upon, but another uneaſineſs is ready to ſet us on work. *Locke.*

4. To conclude an affair with another.

What, are the brothers parted?
—They have *deſpatch'd* with Pompey; he is gone. *Shakeſp.*

DESPA'TCH, dìs-pàtsh'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Haſty execution; ſpeedy performance.

Affected *deſpatch* is one of the moſt dangerous things to buſineſs that can be. *Bacon.*

You'd ſee, could you her inward motions watch,
Feigning delay, ſhe wiſhes for *deſpatch*;
Then to a woman's meaning would you look,
Then read her backward. *Granville.*

The *deſpatch* of a good office is very often as beneficial to the ſolicitor as the good office itſelf. *Addiſon.*

2. Conduct; management. Obſolete.

You ſhall put
This night's great buſineſs into my *deſpatch*,
Which ſhall, to all our nights and days to come,
Give ſolely ſovereign ſway and maſterdom. *Shak.*

3. Expreſs; haſty meſſenger or meſſage: as, *deſpatches* were ſent away.

DESPA'TCHFUL, dìs-pàtsh'-fùl. *adj.* [from *deſpatch.*] Bent on haſte; intent on ſpeedy execution of buſineſs.

So ſaying, with *deſpatchful* looks in haſte
She turns, on hoſpitable thoughts intent. *Milton.*
Let one *deſpatchful* bid ſome ſwain to lead
A well fed bullock from the graſſy mead. *Pope.*

DE'SPERATE, dès'-pè-rèt. *adj.* [*deſperatus*, Lat.]

1. Without hope.

Since his exile ſhe hath deſpis'd me moſt;
Forſworn my company, and rail'd at me,
That I am *deſperate* of obtaining her. *Shakeſp.*

2. Without care of ſafety; raſh; precipitant; fearleſs of danger.

Can you think, my lords,
That any Engliſhman dare give me counſel,
Or be a known friend 'gainſt his highneſs' pleaſure,
Though he be grown ſo *deſperate* to be honeſt,
And live a ſubject? *Shakeſp.*

He who goes on without any care or thought of reforming, ſuch an one we vulgarly call a *deſperate* perſon, and that ſure is a moſt damning ſin. *Hammond.*

3. Irretrievable; unſurmountable; irrecoverable.

Theſe debts may be well called *deſperate* ones; for a mad man owes them. *Shakeſp.*

In a part of Aſia, the ſick, when their caſe comes to be thought *deſperate*, are carried out and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left there. *Locke.*

I am a man of *deſperate* fortunes, that is, a man whoſe friends are dead; for I never aimed at any other fortune than in friends. *Pope to Swift.*

4. Mad; hot-brained; furious.

Were it not the part of a *deſperate* phyſician to wiſh his friend dead, rather than to apply the beſt endeavours of his ſkill for his recovery? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

5. It is ſometimes uſed in a ſenſe nearly ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all mere *deſp'rate* ſots and fools,
That durſt depart from Ariſtotle's rules. *Pope.*

DE'SPERATELY, dès'-pè-rèt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *deſperate.*]

1. Furiouſly; madly; without attention to ſafety or danger.

Your eldeſt daughters have foredone themſelves,
And *deſp'rately* are dead. *Shakeſp.*

There might be ſomewhat in it, that he would not have done, or deſired undone, when he broke forth as *deſperately* as before he had done uncivilly. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. In a great degree; violently: this ſenſe is ludicrous.

She fell *deſperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in purſuit of him. *Addiſon.*

DE'SPERATENESS, dès'-pè-rèt-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *deſperate.*] Madneſs; fury; precipitance.

The going on not only in terrours and amazement of conſcience, but alſo boldly, hopingly, confidently, in wilful habits of ſin, is called a *deſperateneſs* alſo; and the more bold thus, the more deſperate. *Hammond.*

DESPERA'TION, dès-pè-rà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [from *deſperate.*] Hopleſſneſs; deſpair; deſpondency.

Deſperation
Is all the policy, ſtrength, and defence,
That Rome can make againſt them. *Shakeſp.*

As long as we are guilty of any paſt ſin, and have no promiſe of remiſſion, whatever our future care be, this *deſperation* of ſucceſs chills all our induſtry, and we ſin on becauſe we have ſinned. *Hammond.*

DE'SPICABLE, dès'-pỳ-kàbl. *adj.* [*deſpicabilis*, Lat.] Contemptible; vile; mean; ſordid; worthleſs. It is applied equally to perſons or things.

Our caſe were miſerable, if that wherewith we moſt endeavour to pleaſe God were in his ſight ſo vile and *deſpicable* as men's diſdainful ſpeech would make it. *Hooker.*

Their heads as low
Bow'd down in battle, ſunk before the ſpears
Of *deſpicable* foes. *Milton.*
All th' earth he gave thee to poſſeſs and rule,
No *deſpicable* gift. *Milton.*
Not leſs ev'n in this *deſpicable* hero,
Than when my name ſhook Africk with affright,
And froze your hearts beneath your torrid zone. *Dryden.*

All the quiet that could be expected from ſuch a reign, muſt be the reſult of abſolute power on the one hand, and a *deſpicable* ſlavery on the other. *Addiſon.*

When men of rank and figure paſs away their lives in criminal purſuits and practices, they render themſelves more vile and *deſpicable* than any innocent man can be, whatever low ſtation his fortune and birth have placed him in. *Addiſon.*

DE'SPICABLENESS, dès'-pỳ-kàbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpicable.*] Meanneſs; vileneſs; worthleſſneſs.

We conſider the great diſproportion between the infinity of the reward and the *deſpicableneſs* of our ſervice. *Decay of Piety.*

DE'SPICABLY, dès'-pỳ-kàb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *deſpicable.*] Meanly; ſordidly; vilely.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy ſhore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *deſpicably* poor;
The town in ſoft ſolemnities delights,
And gentle poets to her arms invites. *Addiſon.*

DESPI'SABLE, dìs-pì'-zàbl. *adj.* [from *deſpiſe.*] Contemptible; deſpicable; regarded with contempt. A word ſcarcely uſed but in low converſation.

I am obliged to you for taking notice of a poor old diſtreſſed courtier, commonly the moſt *deſpiſable* thing in the world. *Arbuthnot to Pope.*

To **DESPI'SE**, dìs-pì'z. *v. a.* [*deſpiſer*, old Fr. *Skinner*; *deſpicio*, Lat.]

1. To ſcorn; to contemn; to ſlight; to diſreſpect.

For, lo, I will make thee ſmall among the heathen, and *deſpiſed* among men. *Jer.* xlix. 15.

My ſons their old unhappy ſire *deſpiſe*,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems once to ſignify *abhor*, as from the Italian *deſpettare*.

Let not your ears *deſpiſe* my tongue for ever,
Which ſhall poſſeſs them with the heavieſt ſound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakeſp.*

DESPI'SER, dìs-pì'-zùr. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpiſe.*] Contemner; ſcorner.

Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy diſtreſs,
Or elſe a rude *deſpiſer* of good manners,
That in civility thou ſeem'ſt ſo empty? *Shakeſp.*

Wiſdom is commonly, at long running, juſtified even of her *deſpiſers*. *Government of the Tongue.*

Thus the atheiſts, libertines, and *deſpiſers* of religion, uſually paſs under the name of freethinkers. *Swift.*

DESPI'TE, dìs-pì't. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijt*, Dut. *dépit*, Fr.]

1. Malice; anger; malignity; maliciouſneſs; ſpleen; hatred.

Thou wretch! *deſpite* o'erwhelm thee! *Shakeſp.*

With men theſe conſiderations are uſually the cauſes of *deſpite*, diſdain, or averſion from others; but with God they paſs for reaſons of our greater tenderneſs towards others. *Spratt.*

2. Defiance; unſubdued oppoſition.

The life, thou gav'ſt me firſt, was loſt and done;
Till with thy warlike ſword, *deſpite* of fate,
To my determin'd time thou gav'ſt new date. *Shak.*
My life thou ſhalt command, but not my ſhame:
The one my duty owes; but my fair name,
Deſpite of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark diſhonour's uſe thou ſhalt not have. *Shak.*
Know I will ſerve the fair in thy *deſpite*. *Dryd.*
I have not quitted yet a victor's right;
I'll make you happy in your own *deſpite*. *Dryden.*
Say, would the tender creature, in *deſpite*
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night,
Its life maintain? *Blackmore.*
Thou, with rebel inſolence, didſt dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian;
And, in *deſpite* ev'n of thy father's juſtice,
To ſtir the factious rabble up to arms. *Rowe.*

3. Act of malice; act of oppoſition.

His puniſhment, eternal miſery,
It would be all his ſolace and revenge,
As a *deſpite* done againſt the Moſt High,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe. *Milton.*

To **DESPI'TE**, dìs-pì't. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex; to offend; to diſappoint; to give uneaſineſs to.

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night; ſetting the town on fire, to *deſpite* Bacchus. *Raleigh.*

DESPI'TEFUL, dìs-pì't-fùl. *adj.* [*deſpite* and *full.*] Malicious; full of ſpleen; full of hate; malignant; miſchievous: uſed both of perſons and things.

I, his *deſpiteful* Juno, ſent him forth
From courtly friends with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger dog the heels of worth. *Shakeſp.*

Preſerve us from the hands of our *deſpiteful* and deadly enemies. *King Charles.*

Mean while the heinous and *deſpiteful* act
Of Satan, done in Paradiſe, was known
In heav'n. *Milton.*

Despi'tefully, dìs-pì't-fûl-lŷ. *adv.* [from *deſpiteful.*] Maliciouſly; malignantly.

Pray for them that *deſpitefully* uſe you and perſecute you. *Matthew*, v. 44.

Despi'tefulness, dìs-pì't-fûl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpiteful.*] Malice; hate; malignity.

Let us examine him with *deſpitefulneſs* and torture, that we know his meekneſs, and prove his patience. *Wiſd.* ii. 19.

Despi'teous, dìs-pìt'-yûs. *adj.* [from *deſpite.*] Malicious; furious. A word now out of uſe.

The knight of the red-croſs, when him he ſpied
Spurring ſo hot with rage *deſpiteous*,
'Gan fairly couch his ſpear. *Fairy Queen.*

Turning *deſpiteous* torture out of door. *Shakeſp.*

Despi'teously, dìs-pìt'-yûs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *deſpiteous.*] In a furious manner: not in uſe.

The mortal ſteel *deſpiteouſly* entail'd
Deep in their fleſh, quite thro' the iron walls,
That a large purple ſtream adown their giambeux falls. *Spenſer.*

To **DESPO'IL**, dìs-poì'l. *v. a.* [*deſpolio*, Lat.]

1. To rob; to deprive: with *of*.

Deſpoil'd of warlike arms, and knowen ſhield. *Spenſer.*

You are nobly born,
Deſpoiled of your honour in your life. *Shakeſp.*

He waits, with helliſh rancour imminent,
To intercept thy way, or ſend thee back
Deſpoil'd of innocence, *of* faith, *of* bliſs. *Milton.*

He, pale as death, *deſpoil'd of* his array,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. *Dryd.*

Ev'n now thy aid,
Eugene, with regiments unequal preſt,
Awaits: this day *of* all his honours gain'd
Deſpoils him, if thy ſuccour opportune
Defends not the ſad hour. *Phillips.*

2. To diveſt by any accident.

Theſe formed ſtones, *deſpoiled of* their ſhells, and expoſed upon the ſurface of the ground, in time moulder away. *Woodward.*

3. Simply to ſtrip: not in uſe.

A groom gan *deſpoil*
Of puiſſant arms, and laid in eaſy bed. *Spenſer.*

Despolia'tion, dìs-pô-lŷâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpolio*, Lat.] The act of deſpoiling or ſtripping.

To **DESPO'ND**, dìs-spônd'. *v. a.* [*deſpondeo*, Lat.]

1. To deſpair; to loſe hope; to become hopeleſs or deſperate.

It is every man's duty to labour in his calling, and not to *deſpond* for any miſcarriages or diſappointments that were not in his own power to prevent. *L'Eſtrange.*

There is no ſurer remedy for ſuperſtitious and *deſponding* weakneſs, than firſt to govern ourſelves by the beſt improvement of that reaſon which providence has given us for a guide; and then, when we have done our own parts, to commit all chearfully, for the reſt, to the good pleaſure of heaven, with truſt and reſignation. *L'Eſtrange.*

Phyſick is their bane:
The learned leaches in deſpair depart,
And ſhake their heads, *deſponding* of their art. *Dryd.*

Others depreſs their own minds, *deſpond* at the firſt difficulty; and conclude, that making any progreſs in knowledge, farther than ſerves their ordinary buſineſs, is above their capacities. *Locke.*

2. [In theology.] To loſe hope of the divine mercy.

He conſiders what is the natural tendency of ſuch a virtue, or ſuch a vice: he is well apprized that the repreſentation of ſome of theſe things may convince the underſtanding, ſome may terrify the conſcience, ſome may allure the ſlothful, and ſome encourage the *deſponding* mind. *Watts.*

Despo'ndency, dìs-spôn'-dên-sŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpondent.*] Deſpair; hopeleſſneſs; deſperation.

Despo'ndent, dìs-pôn'-dênt. *adj.* [*deſpondens*, Lat.] Deſpairing; hopeleſs; without hope.

It is well known, both from ancient and modern experience, that the very boldeſt atheiſts, out of their debauches and company, when they chance to be ſurpriſed with ſolitude or ſickneſs, are the moſt ſuſpicious, timorous, and *deſpondent* wretches in the world. *Bentley.*

Congregated thruſhes, linnets, ſit
On the dead tree, a dull *deſpondent* flock. *Thomſon.*

To **DESPO'NSATE**, dè-spôn'-sât. *v. a.* [*deſponſo*, Lat.] To betroth; to affiance; to unite by reciprocal promiſes of marriage.

Desponsa'tion, dè-spôn-sâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *deſponſate.*] The act of betrothing perſons to each other.

DE'SPOT, dès'-pôt. *n. ſ.* [δεσπότης.] An abſolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in uſe, except as applied to ſome Dacian prince; as, the *deſpot* of Servia.

Despo'tical, dès-pôt'-ì-kâl. } *adj.* [from
Despo'tick, dès-pôt'-ik. } *deſpot.*] Abſolute in power; unlimited in authority; arbitrary; unaccountable.

God's univerſal law
Gave to the man *deſpotick* power
Over his female in due awe,
Nor from that right to part an hour,
Smile ſhe or lowre. *Milton.*

In all its directions of the inferior faculties, reaſon conveyed its ſuggeſtions with clearneſs, and enjoined them with power: it had the paſſions in perfect ſubjection; though its command over them was but perſuaſive and political, yet it had the force of coactive and *deſpotical*. *South.*

We may ſee in a neighbouring government the ill conſequences of having a *deſpotick* prince; for notwithſtanding there is vaſt extent of lands, and many of them better than thoſe of the Swiſs and Griſons, the common people among the latter are in a much better ſituation. *Addiſon.*

Patriots were forced to give way to the madneſs of the people, who were now wholly bent upon ſingle and *deſpotick* ſlavery. *Swift.*

Despo'ticalness, dès-pôt'-ì-kâl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpotical.*] Abſolute authority.

De'spotism, dès'-pô-tìzm. *n. ſ.* [*deſpotiſme*, Fr. from *deſpot.*] Abſolute power.

To **DESPU'MATE**, dè-spû'-mât. *v. n.* [*deſpumo*, Lat.] To throw off parts in foam; to froth; to work.

Despuma'tion, dè-spû-mâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *deſpumate.*] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in ſcum or foam.

Desquama'tion, dès-kwâ-mâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquama*, Lat.] The act of ſcaling foul bones. A term of chirurgery.

Desse'rt, dè-zèrt'. *n. ſ.* [*deſſerte*, Fr.] The laſt courſe at an entertainment; the fruit or ſweetmeats ſet on the table after the meat.

To give thee all thy due, thou haſt the art
To make a ſupper with a fine *deſſert*. *Dryden.*

At your *deſſert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your firſt courſe was well ſerv'd up in plate. *King.*

To **DE'STINATE**, dès'-tì-nât. *v. a.* [*deſtino*, Lat.] To deſign for any particular end or purpoſe.

Birds are *deſtinated* to fly among the branches of trees and buſhes. *Ray on the Creation.*

Destina'tion, dès-tì-nâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *deſtinate.*] The purpoſe for which any thing is appointed; the ultimate deſign.

The paſſages through which ſpirits are conveyed to the members, being almoſt infinite, and each of them drawn through ſo many meanders, it is wonderful that they ſhould perform their regular *deſtinations* without loſing their way. *Glanville.*

There is a great variety of apprehenſions and fancies of men, in the *deſtination* and application of things to ſeveral ends and uſes. *Hale.*

To **De'stine**, dès'-tìn. *v. a.* [*deſtino*, Lat.]

1. To doom; to devote; to appoint unalterably to any ſtate or condition.

Wherefore ceaſe we then?
Say they who counſel war: we are decreed,
Reſerv'd, and *deſtin'd* to eternal woe;
Whatever doing, what can we ſuffer more? *Milt.*

All altars flame; before each altar lies,
Drench'd in his gore, the *deſtin'd* ſacrifice. *Dryd.*

2. To appoint to any uſe or purpoſe.

Too thin blood ſtrays into the immediately ſubordinate veſſels, which are *deſtined* to carry humours ſecreted from the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. To devote; to doom to puniſhment or miſery: uſed abſolutely.

May heav'n around this *deſtin'd* head
The choiceſt of its curſes ſhed. *Prior.*

4. To fix unalterably.

The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r
From the dark urn ſhall throw thy *deſtin'd* hour. *Prior.*

De'stiny, dès'-tì-nŷ. *n. ſ.* [*deſtinée*, Fr.]

1. The power that ſpins the life, and determines the fate, of living beings.

Thou art neither like thy ſire or dam;
But, like a foul mis-ſhapen ſtigmatick,
Mark'd by the *deſtinies* to be avoided. *Shakeſp.*

2. Fate; invincible neceſſity.

He ſaid, dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fall of famous children born of me;
But who can turn the ſtream of *deſtiny*,
Or break the chain of ſtrong neceſſity,
Which faſt is tied to Jove's eternal ſeat? *F. Queen.*

How can hearts, not free, be tried whether they ſerve
Willing or no, who will but what they muſt
By *deſtiny*, and can no other chuſe? *Milton.*

Had thy great *deſtiny* but given thee ſkill
To know, as well as pow'r to act, her will. *Denh.*

Chance, or forceful *deſtiny*,
Which forms in cauſes firſt whate'er ſhall be. *Dry.*

3. Doom; condition in future time.

At the pit of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning: thither he
Will come to know his *deſtiny*. *Shakeſp.*

DE'STITUTE, dès'-tì-tût. *adj.* [*deſtitutus*, Lat.]

1. Forſaken; abandoned: with *of*.

To forſake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all ſuch evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either *deſtitute of* grace divine, may commit, or unprotected from above, may endure. *Hooker.*

2. Abject; friendleſs.

He will regard the prayer of the *deſtitute*, and not deſpiſe their prayer. *Pſalm* cii. 17.

3. In want of.

Take the deſtin'd way
To find the regions *deſtitute* of day. *Dryden.*

Nothing can be a greater inſtance of the love that mankind has for liberty, than ſuch a ſavage mountain covered with people, and the Campania of Rome, which lies in the ſame country, *deſtitute of* inhabitants. *Addiſon.*

Destitu'tion, dès-tì-tû'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *deſtitute.*] Want; the ſtate in which ſomething is wanted: applied to perſons.

That *deſtitution* in food and cloathing is ſuch an impediment, as, till it be removed, ſuffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care. *Hooker.*

They which want furtherance unto knowledge, are not left in ſo great *deſtitution*, that juſtly any man ſhould think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. *Hooker.*

The order of paying the debts of contract or reſtitution is ſet down by the civil laws of a kingdom: in *deſtitution* or want of ſuch rules, we are to obſerve the neceſſity of the creditor, the time of the delay, and the ſpecial obligations of friendſhip. *Taylor.*

To **DESTRO'Y**, dis-troy'. *v. a.* [*deſtruo*, Lat. *deſtruire*, Fr.]

1. To overturn a city; to raze a building; to ruin.

The Lord will *deſtroy* this city. *Gen.* xix. 14.

2. To lay waſte; to make deſolate.

Solyman ſent his army, which burnt and *deſtroyed* the country villages. *Knolles.*

3. To kill.

A people, great and many, and tall as the Anakims; but the Lord *deſtroyed* them before them, and they ſucceeded them, and dwelt in their ſtead. *Deut.* ii. 21.

'Tis ſafer to be that which we *deſtroy*,
Than by deſtruction dwell in doubtful joy. *Shak.*

The wiſe Providence hath placed a certain antipathy between ſome animals and many inſects, whereby they delight in their deſtruction, though they uſe them not as food; as the peacock *deſtroys* ſnakes and adders; the weaſel, mice and rats; ſpiders, flies; and ſome ſorts of flies *deſtroy* ſpiders. *Hale.*

4. To put an end to; to bring to nought.

Do we not ſee that ſlothful, intemperate, and incontinent perſons *deſtroy* their bodies with diſeaſes, their reputations with diſgrace, and their faculties with want? *Bentley.*

There will be as many ſovereigns as fathers: the mother too hath her title, which *deſtroys* the ſovereignty of one ſupreme monarch. *Locke.*

Destro'yer, dis-troy'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *deſtroy.*] The perſon that deſtroys or lays waſte; a murderer.

It is ſaid, that Aſſur both founded it and ruined it: it may be underſtood, that Aſſur the founder was the ſon of Shem, and Aſſur the *deſtroyer* was an Aſſyrian. *Raleigh.*

Triumph, to be ſtyl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and ſons of gods!
Deſtroyers rightlier call'd, and ſlayers of men. *Milton.*

Yet, guiltleſs too, this bright *deſtroyer* lives;
At random wounds, nor knows the wound ſhe gives. *Pope.*

DESTRU'CTIBLE, dis-trŭk'-tibl. *adj.* [from *deſtruo*, Lat.] Liable to deſtruction.

Destructibi'lity, dis-trŭk'-ti-bil'-i-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *deſtructible.*] Liableneſs to deſtruction.

Destru'ction, dis-trŭk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deſtructio*, Lat.]

1. The act of deſtroying; ſubverſion; demolition.

2. Murder; maſſacre.

'Tis ſafer to be that which we deſtroy,
Than by *deſtruction* dwell in doubtful joy. *Shak.*

3. The ſtate of being deſtroyed; ruin; murder ſuffered.

If that your moody diſcontented ſouls
Do through the clouds behold this preſent hour,
Even for revenge mock my *deſtruction*. *Shakeſp.*

When that which we immortal thought
We ſaw ſo near *deſtruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not ſecure. *Waller.*

4. The cauſe of deſtruction; a deſtroyer; a depopulator: as a conſuming plague.

The *deſtruction* that waſteth at noon-day. *Pſalm* xci. 6.

5. [In theology.] Eternal death.

Broad is the way that leadeth to *deſtruction*. *Matthew.*

Destru'ctive, dis-trŭk'-tiv. *adj.* [*deſtructivus*, low Lat.]

1. That which deſtroys; waſteful; cauſing ruin and devaſtation; that which brings to deſtruction.

In ports and roads remote,
Deſtructive fires among whole fleets we ſend. *Dryd.*

One may think that the continuation of exiſtence, with a kind of reſiſtance to any *deſtructive* force, is the continuation of ſolidity. *Locke.*

2. With *of.*

He will put an end to ſo abſurd a practice, which makes our moſt refined diverſions *deſtructive of* all politeneſs. *Addiſon.*

Both are defects equally *deſtructive of* true religion. *Rogers.*

3. With *to.*

In a firm building, even the cavities ought not to be filled with rubbiſh, which is of a periſhable kind, *deſtructive to* the ſtrength. *Dryden.*

Exceſs of cold, as well as heat, pains us; becauſe it is equally *deſtructive to* that temper which is neceſſary to the preſervation of life. *Locke.*

Destru'ctively, dis-trŭk'-tiv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *deſtructive.*] Ruinouſly; miſchievouſly; with power to deſtroy.

What remains but to breathe out Moſes's wiſh? O that men were not ſo *deſtructively* fooliſh! *Decay of Piety.*

Destru'ctiveness, dis-trŭk'-tiv-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *deſtructive.*] The quality of deſtroying or ruining.

The vice of profeſſors exceeds the *deſtructiveneſs* of the moſt hoſtile aſſaults, as inteſtine treachery is more ruinous than foreign violence. *Decay of Piety.*

Destru'ctor, dis-trŭk'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *deſtroy.*] Deſtroyer; conſumer.

Helmont wittily calls the fire the *deſtructor* and the artificial death of things. *Boyle.*

Desuda'tion, dê-shô-dà'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deſudatio*, Lat.] A profuſe and inordinate ſweating, from what cauſe ſoever.

De'suetude, dê'-swê-tŭd. *n. ſ.* [*deſuetudo*, Lat.] Ceſſation to be accuſtomed; diſcontinuance of practice or habit.

By the irruption of numerous armies of barbarous people, thoſe countries were quickly fallen off, with barbariſm and *deſuetude*, from their former civility and knowledge. *Hale.*

We ſee in all things how *deſuetude* does contract and narrow our faculties, ſo that we can apprehend only thoſe things wherein we are converſant. *Government of the Tongue.*

De'sultory, dês'-ŭl-tŭr-ŷ. }
Desulto'rious, dês-ŭl-tô'-ryŭs. } *adj.*
[*deſultorius*, Lat.] Roving from thing to thing; unſettled; immethodical; unconſtant. *Deſultorious* is not in uſe.

'Tis not for a *deſultory* thought to atone for a lewd courſe of life; nor for any thing but the ſuperinducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual converſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let but the leaſt trifle croſs his way, and his *deſultorious* fancy preſently takes the ſcent, leaves the unfiniſhed and half-mangled notion, and ſkips away in purſuit of the new game. *Norris.*

Take my *deſultory* thoughts in their native order, as they riſe in my mind, without being reduced to rules, and marſhalled according to art. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To **Desu'me**, dê-shô'm. *v. a.* [*deſumo*, Lat.] To take from any thing; to borrow.

This pebble doth ſuppoſe, as pre-exiſtent to it, the more ſimple matter out of which it is *deſumed*, the heat and influence of the ſun, and the due preparation of the matter. *Hale.*

They have left us relations ſuitable to thoſe of Ælian and Pliny, whence they *deſumed* their narrations. *Brown.*

Laws, if convenient and uſeful, are never the worſe though they be *deſumed* and taken from the laws of other countries. *Hale.*

To **DETA'CH**, dê-tât'sh. *v. a.* [*detacher*, Fr.]

1. To ſeparate; to diſengage; to part from ſomething.

The heat takes along with it a ſort of vegetative and terreſtrial matter, which it *detaches* from the uppermoſt ſtratum. *Woodward.*

The ſeveral parts of it are *detached* one from the other, and yet join again one cannot tell how. *Pope.*

2. To ſend out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their ſuperiority? *Addiſon.*

Deta'chment, dê-tât'sh-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *detach.*] A body of troops ſent out from the main army.

The czar diſpatched inſtructions to ſend out *detachments* of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army. *Tatler*, N° 55.

Beſides materials, which are brute and blind,
Did not this work require a knowing mind,
Who for the taſk ſhould fit *detachments* chuſe
From all the atoms? *Blackmore.*

To **DETAI'L**, dê-tà'l. *v. a.* [*detailler*, Fr.] To relate particularly; to particulariſe; to diſplay minutely and diſtinctly.

They will perceive the miſtakes of theſe philoſophers, and be able to anſwer their arguments, without my being obliged to *detail* them. *Cheyne.*

Deta'il, dê-tà'l. *n. ſ.* [*detail*, Fr.] A minute and particular account.

I chuſe, rather than trouble the reader with a *detail* here, to defer them to their proper place. *Woodward.*

I was unable to treat this part of my ſubject more in *detail*, without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

To **DETA'IN**, dê-tà'n. *v. a.* [*detineo*, Lat.]

1. To keep that which belongs to another.

Detain not the wages of the hireling; for every degree of detention of it, beyond the time, is injuſtice and uncharitableneſs. *Taylor.*

2. To withhold; to keep back.

These doings ſting him
So venomouſly, that burning ſhame *detains* him
From his Cordelia. *Shakeſp.*

He has deſcribed the paſſion of Calypſo, and the indecent advances ſhe made to *detain* him from his country. *Broome.*

3. To reſtrain from departure.

Let us *detain* thee until we ſhall have made ready a kid. *Judges*, xiii. 15.

Had Orpheus ſung it in the nether ſphere,
So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,
The wife had been *detain'd* to keep her huſband there. *Dryden.*

4. To hold in cuſtody.

Deta'inder, dê-tà'n-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *detain.*] The name of a writ for holding one in cuſtody.

Deta'iner, dê-tà'-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *detain.*] He that holds back any one's right; he that detains any thing.

Judge of the obligation that lies upon all ſorts of injurious perſons; the ſacrilegious, the *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances. *Tayl.*

To **DETE'CT**, dê-têk't. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Lat.]

1. To diſcover; to find out any crime or artifice.

There 's no true lover in the foreſt; elſe ſighing every minute, and groaning every hour, would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shakeſp.*

Though ſhould I hold my peace, yet thou
Wouldſt eaſily *detect* what I conceal. *Milton.*

2. To diſcover in general.

The utmoſt infinite ramifications and inoſculations of all the ſeveral ſorts of veſſels may eaſily be *detected* by glaſſes. *Ray.*

Dete'cter, dê-têk'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *detect.*] A diſcoverer; one that finds out what another deſires to hide.

Oh, heavens! that this treaſon were not; or not I the *detecter*. *Shakeſp.*

Hypocriſy has a ſecret hatred of its *detecter*; that which will bring it to a teſt which it cannot paſs. *Decay of Piety.*

Dete'ction, dē-tĕk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *detect.*]

1. Diſcovery of guilt or fraud, or any other fault.

Should I come to her with any *detection* in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her purity. *Shakeſp.*

That is a ſign of the true evangelical zeal, and note for the *detection* of its contrary: it ſhould abound more in the mild and good-natured affections, than in the vehement and wrathful paſſions. *Spratt.*

Detection of the incoherence of looſe diſcourſes was wholly owing to the ſyllogiſtical form. *Locke.*

2. Diſcovery of any thing hidden.

Not only the ſea, but rivers and rains alſo, are inſtrumental to the *detection* of amber, and other foſſils, by waſhing away the earth and dirt that concealed them. *Woodward.*

Dete'ntion, dē-tĕn'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *detain.*]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to another.

How goes the world, that I am thus encount'red
With clam'rous claims of debt, of broken bonds,
And the *detention* of long ſince due debts,
Againſt my honour? *Shakeſp.*

2. Confinement; reſtraint.

This worketh by *detention* of the ſpirits, and conſtipation of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

To **DETE'R**, dē-tĕr'. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Lat.] To diſcourage by terrour; to fright from any thing.

I never yet the tragick ſtrain aſſay'd,
Deterr'd by thy inimitable maid. *Waller.*

Many and potent enemies tempt and *deter* us from our duty; yet our caſe is not hard, ſo long as we have a greater ſtrength on our ſide. *Tillotſon.*

Beauty or unbecomingneſs are of more force to draw or *deter* imitation, than any diſcourſes which can be made to them. *Locke.*

The ladies may not be *deterred* from correſponding with me by this method. *Addiſon.*

My own face *deters* me from my glaſs;
And Kneller only ſhews what Celia was. *Prior.*

To **DETE'RGE**, dē-tĕrj'. *v. a.* [*detergo*, Lat.] To cleanſe a ſore; to purge any part from feculence or obſtructions.

Conſider the part and habit of body, and add or diminiſh your ſimples as you deſign to *deterge* or incarn. *Wiſeman.*

Sea ſalt preſerves bodies, through which it paſſeth, from corruption; and it *detergeth* the veſſels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

Dete'rgent, dē-tĕr'-jĕnt. *adj.* [from *deterge.*] That which cleanſes.

The food ought to be nouriſhing and *detergent.* *Arbuthnot.*

Deteriora'tion, dē-tē-ryō-rā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *deterior*, Lat.] The act of making any thing worſe; the ſtate of growing worſe.

Dete'rment, dē-tĕr'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *deter.*] Cauſe of diſcouragement; that by which one is deterred. A good word, but not now uſed.

This will not be thought a diſcouragement unto ſpirits, which endeavour to advantage nature by art; nor will the ill ſucceſs of ſome be made a ſufficient *determent* unto others. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Theſe are not all the *determents* that oppoſed my obeying you. *Boyle.*

Dete'rminable, dē-tĕr'-mĭ-năbl. *adj.* [from *determine.*] That which may be certainly decided.

Whether all plants have ſeeds, were more eaſily *determinable*, if we could conclude concerning hartstongue, ferne, and ſome others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

About this matter, which ſeems ſo eaſily *determinable* by ſenſe, accurate and ſober men widely diſagree. *Boyle.*

To **DETE'RMINATE**, dē-tĕr'-mĭ-nĕt. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr.] To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate: not in uſe.

The fly-ſlow hours ſhall not *determinate*
The dateleſs limit of thy dear exile. *Shakeſp.*

Dete'rminate, dē-tĕr'-mĭ-nĕt. *adj.* [*determinatus*, Lat.]

1. Settled; definite; determined.

Demonſtrations in numbers, if they are not more evident and exact than in extenſion, yet they are more general in their uſe, and *determinate* in their application. *Locke.*

To make all the planets move about the ſun in circular orbs, there muſt be given to each, by a *determinate* impulſe, thoſe preſent particular degrees of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their diſtances from the ſun, and to the quantity of the ſolar matter. *Bentley.*

2. Eſtabliſhed; ſettled by rule; poſitive.

Scriptures are read before the time of divine ſervice, and without either choice or ſtint appointed by any *determinate* order. *Hooker.*

3. Deciſive; concluſive.

I' th' progreſs of this buſineſs,
Ere a *determinate* reſolution, he,
I mean the biſhop, did require a reſpite. *Shakeſp.*

4. Fixed; reſolute.

Like men diſuſed in a long peace, more *determinate* to do, than ſkilful how to do. *Sidney.*

5. Reſolved.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy. *Shakeſp.*

Dete'rminately, dē-tĕr'-mĭ-nĕt-lȳ. *adv.* [from *determinate.*]

1. Reſolutely; with fixed reſolve.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment, full of raging agonies, and *determinately* bent that ſhe would ſeek all loving means to win Zelmane. *Sidney.*

In thoſe errors they are ſo *determinately* ſettled, that they pay unto falſity the whole ſum of whatſoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker.*

2. Certainly; unchangeably.

Think thus with yourſelves, that you have not the making of things true or falſe; but that the truth and exiſtence of things is already fixed and ſettled, and that the principles of religion are already either *determinately* true or falſe, before you think of them. *Tillotſon.*

Determina'tion, dē-tĕr-mĭ-nā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *determinate.*]

1. Abſolute direction to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waſte much of our lives, that remiſſneſs can by no means conſiſt with a conſtant *determination* of will or deſire to the greateſt apparent good. *Locke.*

2. The reſult of deliberation; concluſion formed; reſolution taken.

They have acquainted me with their *determination*, which is to go home, and trouble you no more. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

The proper acts of the intellect are intellection, deliberation, and *determination* or deciſion. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It is much diſputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the ſtate of innocence; and upon very nice and dangerous precipices ſtand their *determinations* on either ſide. *South.*

Conſult thy judgment, affections, and inclinations, and make thy *determination* upon every particular; and be always as ſuſpicious of thyſelf as poſſible. *Calamy.*

3. Judicial deciſion.

He confined the knowledge of governing to juſtice and lenity, and to the ſpeedy *determination* of civil and criminal cauſes. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Dete'rminative, dē-tĕr'-mĭ-nā-tĭv. *adj.* [from *determinate.*]

1. That which uncontroulably directs to a certain end.

That individual action, which is juſtly puniſhed as ſinful in us, cannot proceed from the ſpecial influence and *determinative* power of a juſt cauſe. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

2. That which makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex ſubject does not neceſſarily or conſtantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the ſubject to a particular part of its extenſion; as, every pious man ſhall be happy. *Watts.*

Determina'tor, dē-tĕr'-mĭ-nā-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *determinate.*] One who determines.

They have recourſe unto the great *determinator* of virginity, conceptions, fertility, and the inſcrutable infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

To **DETE'RMINE**, dē-tĕr'-mĭn. *v. a.* [*determiner*, Fr. *determino*, Lat.]

1. To fix; to ſettle.

Is it concluded he ſhall be protector?
—It is *determin'd*, not concluded yet;
But ſo it muſt be, if the king miſcarry. *Shakeſp.*

More particularly to *determine* the proper ſeaſon for grammar, I do not ſee how it can be made a ſtudy, but as an introduction to rhetorick. *Locke.*

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, ſuppoſes that a thing may or may not be ſo, for any thing that yet appears, or is certainly *determined*, on the other ſide. *South.*

Milton's ſubject was ſtill greater than Homer's or Virgil's: it does not *determine* the fate of ſingle perſons or nations, but of a whole ſpecies. *Addiſon.*

Deſtruction hangs on every word we ſpeak,
On every thought, till the concluding ſtroke
Determines all, and cloſes our deſign. *Addiſon.*

3. To bound; to confine.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or ſight; ſo that whatſoever is inviſible, either in reſpect of the fineneſs of the body itſelf, or the ſmallneſs of the parts, or of the ſubtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

The principium individuationis is exiſtence itſelf, which *determines* a being of any ſort to a particular time and place, incommunicable to two beings of the ſame kind. *Locke.*

No ſooner have they climbed that hill, which thus *determines* their view at a diſtance, but a new proſpect is opened. *Atterbury.*

4. To adjuſt; to limit; to define.

He that has ſettled in his mind *determined* ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to diſcern their differences one from another, which is really diſtinguiſhing. *Locke.*

5. To influence the choice.

You have the captives
Who were the oppoſites of this day's ſtrife;
We do require them of you, ſo to uſe them
As we ſhall find their merits and our ſafety
May equally *determine.* *Shakeſp.*

A man may ſuſpend the act of his choice from being *determined* for or againſt the thing propoſed, till he has examined it. *Locke.*

As ſoon as the ſtudious man's hunger and thirſt makes him uneaſy, he, whoſe will was never *determined* to any purſuit of good cheer, is, by the uneaſineſs of hunger and thirſt, preſently *determined* to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

6. To reſolve.

Jonathan knew that it was *determined* of his father to ſlay David. 1 *Sam.* xx. 33.

7. To decide.

I do not aſk whether bodies ſo exiſt, that the motion of one cannot be without the motion of another: to *determine* this either way, is to beg the queſtion for or againſt a vacuum. *Locke.*

8. To put an end to; to deſtroy.

Now where is he, that will not ſtay ſo long
Till ſickneſs hath *determin'd* me? *Shakeſp.*

To **Dete'rmine**, dē-tĕr'-mĭn. *v. n.*

1. To conclude; to form a final concluſion.

Eve! now expect great tidings, which perhaps
Of us will ſoon *determine*, or impoſe
New laws to be obſerv'd. *Milton.*

2. To ſettle opinion.

It is indifferent to the matter in hand which way the learned ſhall *determine* of it. *Locke.*

3. To end; to come to an end.

They were apprehended, and, after conviction, the danger *determined* by their deaths. *Hayward.*

All pleaſure ſpringing from a gratified paſſion, as moſt of the pleaſure of ſin does, muſt needs *determine* with that paſſion. *South.*

4. To make a deciſion.

She ſoon ſhall know of us
How honourably and how kindly we
Determine for her. *Shakeſp.*

5. To end conſequentially.

Revolutions of ſtate, many times, make way for new inſtitutions and forms; and often *determine* in either ſetting up ſome tyranny at home, or bringing in ſome conqueſt from abroad. *Temple.*

6. To reſolve concerning any thing.

Now, noble peers, the cauſe why we are met
Is to *determine* of the coronation. *Shakeſp.*

Deterra'tion, dê-tèr-rå''-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*de* and *terra*, Lat. *deterrer*, Fr.] Diſcovery of any thing by removal of the earth that hides it; the act of unburying.

This concerns the raiſing of new mountains, *deterrations*, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward.*

Dete'rsion, dê-tèr'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *detergo*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing a ſore.

I endeavoured *deterſion*, but the matter could not be diſcharged. *Wiſeman.*

Dete'rsive, dê-tèr'-sìv. *adj.* [from *deterge*.] Having the power to cleanſe.

Dete'rsive, dê-tèr'-sìv. *n. ſ.* An application that has the power of cleanſing wounds.

We frequently ſee ſimple ulcers afflicted with ſharp humours, which corrode them, and render them painful ſordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by *deterſives* and lenients. *Wiſeman.*

To DETE'ST, dê-tèſt'. *v. a.* [*deteſtor*, Lat.] To hate; to abhor; to abominate.

Nigh thereto the ever-damned beaſt
Durſt not approach; for he was deadly made,
And all that life preſerved did *deteſt*. *Fairy Queen.*

Glory grows guilty of *deteſted* crimes,
When for fame's ſake, for praiſe, an outward part,
We bend to that the working of the heart. *Shak.*

I 've liv'd in ſuch diſhonour, that the gods
Deteſt my baſeneſs. *Shakeſp.*

There is that naturally in the heart of man which abhors ſin as ſin, and conſequently would make him *deteſt* it both in himſelf and others too. *South.*

Who dares think one thing, and another tell,
My heart *deteſts* him as the gates of hell. *Pope.*

Dete'stable, dê-tès'-tåbl. *adj.* [from *deteſt*.] Hateful; abhorred; abominable; odious.

Beguil'd, divorc'd, wrong'd, ſpighted, ſlain!
Moſt *deteſtable* death. *Shakeſp.*

He deſired him to conſider that both armies conſiſted of Chriſtians, to whom nothing is more *deteſtable* than effuſion of human blood. *Hayward.*

Dete'stably, dê-tès'-tåb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *deteſtable*.] Hatefully; abominably; odiouſly.

It ſtands here ſtigmatized by the apoſtle as a temper of mind rendering men ſo *deteſtably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor deſires to make them worſe. *South.*

Detesta'tion, dê-tès-tå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *deteſt*.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

Then only did misfortune make her ſee what ſhe had done, eſpecially finding in us rather *deteſtation* than pity. *Sidney.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed with *for*; but *of* ſeems more proper.

The *deteſtation* you expreſs
For vice in all its glitt'ring dreſs. *Swift.*

Our love of God will inſpire us with a *deteſtation for* ſin, as what is of all things moſt contrary to his divine nature. *Swift.*

Dete'ster, dê tès'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *deteſt*.] One that hates or abhors.

To Dethro'ne, dê-thrò'n. *v. a.* [*detroner*, Fr. *de* and *thronus*, Lat.] To diveſt of regality; to throw down from the throne; to deprive of regal dignity.

Deti'nue, dê-tìn'-ů. *n. ſ.* [*detènue*, Fr.] A writ that lies againſt him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuſes to deliver them again. *Cowell.*

Detona'tion, dê-tò-nå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*detono*, Lat.] Somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of ſalts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. It is alſo uſed for that noiſe which happens upon the mixture of fluids that ferment with violence, as oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol, reſembling the exploſion of gunpowder. *Quincy.*

A new coal is not to be caſt on the nitre, till the *detonation* occaſioned by the former be either quite or almoſt altogether ended; unleſs it chance that the puffing matter do blow the coal too ſoon out of the crucible. *Boyle.*

To DE'TONIZE, dê'-tò-nìz. *v. a.* [from *detono*, Lat.] To calcine with detonation. A chemical term.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is deſtroyed in eighteen days. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

To Deto'rt, dê-tòrt'. [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Lat.] To wreſt from the original import, meaning, or deſign.

They have aſſumed what amounts to an infallibility in the private ſpirit, and have *detorted* texts of ſcripture to the ſedition, diſturbance, and deſtruction of the civil government. *Dryden.*

To DETRA'CT, dê-tråk't. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Lat. *detracter*, Fr.]

1. To derogate; to take away by envy, calumny, or cenſure, any thing from the reputation of another: with *from*.

Thoſe were aſſiſtants in private, but not truſted to manage the affairs in publick; for that would *detract from* the honour of the principal ambaſſador. *Bacon.*

No envy can *detract from* this: it will ſhine in hiſtory, and, like ſwans, grow whiter the longer it endures. *Dryden.*

2. To take away; to withdraw.

By the largeneſs of the cornices they hinder both the light within, and likewiſe *detract* much from the view of the front without. *Wotton.*

The multitude of partners does *detract* nothing from each private ſhare, nor does the publickneſs of it leſſen propriety in it. *Boyle.*

Detra'cter, dê-tråk'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *detract*.] One that takes away another's reputation; one that impairs the honour of another injuriouſly.

I am right glad to be thus ſatisfied, in that I yet was never able till now to choke the mouth of ſuch *detracters* with the certain knowledge of their ſlanderous untruths. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Whether we are ſo entirely ſure of their loyalty upon the preſent foot of government, as you may imagine, their *detracters* make a queſtion. *Swift.*

Away the fair *detracters* went,
And gave by turns their cenſures vent. *Swift.*

Detra'ction, dê-tråk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*detractio*, Lat. *detraction*, Fr.]

Detraction, in the native importance of the word, ſignifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing or leſſening a man in point of fame, rendering him leſs valued and eſteemed by others, which is the final aim of *detraction*. *Ayliffe.*

I put myſelf to thy direction, and
Unſpeak mine own *detraction*; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myſelf,
For ſtrangers to my nature. *Shakeſp.*

Fame, that her high birth to raiſe
Seem'd erſt ſo laviſh and profuſe,
We may juſtly now accuſe
Of *detraction* from her praiſe. *Milton.*

If *detraction* could invite us, diſcretion ſurely would contain us from any derogatory intention. *Brown.*

To put a ſtop to the inſults and *detractions* of vain men, I reſolved to enter into the examination. *Woodward.*

To conſider an author as the ſubject of obloquy and *detraction*, we may obſerve with what pleaſure a work is received by the invidious part of mankind, in which a writer falls ſhort of himſelf. *Addiſon.*

Detra'ctory, dê-tråk'-tŭr-ỳ. *adj.* [from *detract*.] Defamatory by denial of deſert; derogatory. Sometimes with *to*, properly *from*.

This is not only derogatory unto the wiſdom of God, who hath propoſed the world unto our knowledge, and thereby the notion of himſelf; but alſo *detractory unto* the intellect and ſenſe of man, expreſſedly diſpoſed for that inquiſition. *Brown.*

In mentioning the joys of heaven, I uſe the expreſſions I find leſs *detractory from* a theme above our praiſes. *Boyle.*

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that juſtly belongs to him. *Arbuthnot.*

Detra'ctress, dê-tråk'-très. *n. ſ.* [from *detract*.] A cenſorious woman.

If any ſhall detract from a lady's character, unleſs ſhe be abſent, the ſaid *detractreſs* ſhall be forthwith ordered to the loweſt place of the room. *Addiſon.*

DE'TRIMENT, dèt'-trỳ-mènt. *n. ſ.* [*detrimentum*, Lat.] Loſs; damage; miſchief; diminution; harm.

Difficult it muſt be for one Chriſtian church to aboliſh that which all had received and held for the ſpace of many ages, and that without any *detriment* unto religion. *Hooker.*

I can repair
That *detriment*, if ſuch it be, to loſe
Self-loſt. *Milton.*

If your joint pow'r prevail, th' affairs of hell
No *detriment* need fear; go, and be ſtrong. *Milton.*

There often fall out ſo many things to be done on the ſudden, that ſome of them muſt of neceſſity be neglected for that whole year, which is the greateſt *detriment* to this whole myſtery. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Let a family burn but a candle a night leſs than the uſual number, and they may take in the Spectator without *detriment* to their private affairs. *Addiſon.*

Detrime'ntal, dèt'-trỳ-mèn'-tål. *adj.* [from *detriment*.] Miſchievous; harmful; cauſing loſs.

Among all honorary rewards, which are neither dangerous nor *detrimental* to the donor, I remember none ſo remarkable as the titles which are beſtowed by the emperor of China: theſe are never given to any ſubject till the ſubject is dead. *Addiſon.*

Obſtinacy in prejudices, which are *detrimental* to our country, ought not to be miſtaken for virtuous reſolution and firmneſs of mind. *Addiſon.*

Detri'tion, dê-trì'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*detero*, *detritus*, Lat.] The act of wearing away. *Dict.*

To DETRU'DE, dê-tròd. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Lat.] To thruſt down; to force into a lower place.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,
Either for ſhame they ſtill themſelves retire,
Or, tied in chains, they in cloſe priſon dwell. *Davies.*

Philoſophers are of opinion, that the ſouls of men may, for their miſcarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beaſts. *Locke.*

At thy command the vernal ſun awakes
The torpid ſap, *detruded* to the root
By wintry winds. *Thomſon.*

To **DETRU'NCATE**, dê-trŭnk'-åt. *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Lat.] To lop; to cut; to ſhorten by deprivation of parts.

Detrunca'tion, dê-trŭnk-å'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *detruncate.*] The act of lopping or cutting.

Detru'sion, dê-trô'-zhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *detruſio*, Lat.] The act of thruſting or forcing down.

From this *detruſion* of the waters towards the ſide, the parts towards the pole muſt be much increaſed. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

Deturba'tion, dê-tŭr-bå'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*deturbo*, Lat.] The act of throwing down; degradation. *Dict.*

Devasta'tion, dê-våſ-tå'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*devaſto*, Lat.] Waſte; havock; deſolation; deſtruction.

By *devaſtation* the rough warrior gains,
And farmers fatten moſt when famine reigns. *Garth.*

That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, and that which drowned Theſſaly in Deucalion's time, made cruel havock and *devaſtation* among them. *Woodward.*

Deuce, dŭs'. *n. ſ.* [*deux*, Fr.]

1. Two: a word uſed in games.

You are a gentleman and a gameſter; then, I am ſure, you know how much the groſs ſum of *deuce* ace amounts to. *Shakeſp.*

2. The devil. See Deuse.

To **Deve'lop**, dê-vĕl'-ŭp. *v. a.* [*developer*, Fr.] To diſengage from ſomething that enfolds and conceals; to diſentangle; to clear from its covering.

Take him to *develop*, if you can,
And hew the block off, and get out the man. *Dunciad.*

Deve'rgence, dê-vĕr'-jĕns. *n. ſ.* [*devergentia*, Lat.] Declivity; declination. *Dict.*

To **Deve'st**, dê'-vĕſt. *v. a.* [*deveſter*, Fr. *de* and *veſtis*, Lat.]

1. To ſtrip; to deprive of clothes.

Friends all but now,
In quarter and in terms like bride and groom
Deveſting them for bed. *Shakeſp.*

Then of his arms Androgeus he *deveſts*,
His ſword, his ſhield, he takes, and plumed creſts. *Denham.*

2. To annul; to take away any thing good.

What are thoſe breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *deveſt* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon.*

3. To free from any thing bad.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breaſt,
Which for thy ſake from paſſions I *deveſt*. *Prior.*

DEVE'X, dê-vĕk's. *adj.* [*devexus*, Lat.] Bending down; declivous; incurvated downwards.

Deve'xity, dê-vĕk'-sĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *devex.*] Incurvation downwards; declivity.

To **De'viate**, dê'-vyât. *v. n.* [*de via decedere*, Lat.]

1. To wander from the right or common way.

The reſt to ſome faint meaning make pretence,
But Shadwell never *deviates* into ſenſe. *Dryden.*

Thus Pegaſus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly *deviate* from the common track. *Pope.*

What makes all phyſical and moral ill?
There nature *deviates*, and here wanders will. *Pope.*

Beſides places which may *deviate* from the ſenſe of the author, it would be kind to obſerve any deficiencies in the diction. *Pope.*

2. To go aſtray; to err; to ſin; to offend.

Devia'tion, dê-vyå'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *deviate.*]

1. The act of quitting the right way; errour; wandering.

Theſe bodies conſtantly move round in the ſame tracks, without making the leaſt *deviation*. *Cheyne.*

2. Variation from eſtabliſhed rule.

Having once ſurveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may eaſily diſcover the *deviations* from it, in all the alphabets in uſe, either by defect of ſingle characters, of letters, or by confuſion of them. *Holder.*

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

Worthy perſons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, will endeavour inſtantly to recover their loſt ground, that they may not bring error into habit. *Clariſſa.*

Devi'ce, dê-vī's. *n. ſ.* [*deviſe*, Fr. *deviſa*, Ital.]

1. A contrivance; a ſtratagem.

This is our *device*,
That Falſtaff at that oak ſhall meet with us. *Shakeſp.*

He intended it as a politick *device* to leſſen their intereſt, and keep them low in the world. *Atterb.*

2. A deſign; a ſcheme formed; project; ſpeculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with laws in *device*, which they ſay are better for the ſtate of the church, if they might take place; the farther we examine them, the greater cauſe we find to conclude, although we continue the ſame we are, the harm is not great. *Hooker.*

His *device* is againſt Babylon, to deſtroy it. *Jer.* li. 11.

There are many *devices* in a man's heart; neverthelеſs the counſel of the Lord ſhall ſtand. *Prov.* xix. 21.

3. The emblem on a ſhield; the enſign armorial of a nation or family.

Then change we ſhields, and their *devices* bear;
Let fraud ſupply the want of force in war. *Dryd.*

Hibernia's harp, *device* of her command,
And parent of her mirth, ſhall there be ſeen. *Prior.*

They intend to let the world ſee what party they are of, by figures and deſigns upon theſe fans; as the knights-errant uſed to diſtinguiſh themſelves by *devices* on their ſhields. *Addiſon.*

4. Invention; genius.

He 's gentle; never ſchooled, and yet learned; full of noble *device*, of all ſorts enchantingly beloved. *Shakeſp.*

DE'VIL, dĕv'l. *n. ſ.* [ꝺioꝼul, Sax. *diabolus*, Lat. It were more properly written *divel.*]

1. A fallen angel; the tempter and ſpiritual enemy of mankind.

Are you a man?
——Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appal the *devil*. *Shakeſp.*

2. A wicked man or woman.

See thyſelf, *devil*:
Proper deformity ſeems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakeſp.*

3. A ludicrous term for miſchief.

A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the *devil*. *Granville.*

4. A kind of expletive, expreſſing wonder or vexation.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how the *devil* they got there! *Pope.*

5. A kind of ludicrous negative in an adverbial ſenſe.

The *devil* was well, the *devil* a monk was he. *A Proverb.*

De'vilish, dĕv'l-ĭſh. *adj.* [from *devil.*]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; diabolical; miſchievous; malicious; deſtructive.

Gynecia miſtruſted greatly Cecropia, becauſe ſhe had heard much of the *deviliſh* wickedneſs of her heart. *Sidney.*

For grief thereof, and *deviliſh* deſpight,
From his infernal ſurnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duſkiſh ſmoke and brimſtone blue. *Spenſer.*

He trains his *deviliſh* engin'ry, impal'd
On ev'ry ſide with ſhadowy ſquadrons deep. *Milt.*

2. Having communication with the devil.

The ducheſs, by his ſubornation,
Upon my life began her *deviliſh* practices. *Shakeſp.*

3. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

A *deviliſh* knave! beſides, the knave is handſome, young, and blyth: all thoſe requiſites are in him that delight. *Shakeſp.*

4. Exceſſive: in a ludicrous ſenſe.

Thy hair and beard are of a different dye,
Short of a foot, diſtorted of an eye;
With all theſe tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honeſt, thou 'rt a *deviliſh* cheat. *Add'ſ.*

De'vilishly, dĕv'l-ĭſh-lŷ. *adv.* [from *deviliſh.*] In a manner ſuiting the devil; diabolically.

Thoſe trumpeters threatened them with continual alarms of damnation, if they did not venture life, fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and *deviliſhly* thoſe impoſtors called the cauſe of God. *South.*

De'vilkin, dĕv'l-kĭn. *n. ſ.* [from *devil.*] A little devil. *Clariſſa.*

De'vious, dê'-vyŭs. *adj.* [*devius*, Lat.]

1. Out of the common track.

Creuſa kept behind: by choice we ſtray
Through ev'ry dark and ev'ry *devious* way. *Dryd.*

In this minute *devious* ſubject, I have been neceſſitated to explain myſelf in more words than may ſeem needful. *Holder.*

2. Wandering; roving; rambling.

Every muſe,
And every blooming pleaſure, wait without
To bleſs the wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomſ.*

3. Erring; going aſtray from rectitude.

One *devious* ſtep, at firſt ſetting out, frequently leads a perſon into a wilderneſs of doubt and error. *Clariſſa.*

Some lower muſe, perhaps, who lightly treads
The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads. *Rowe.*

4. It is uſed likewiſe of perſons. Roving; idly vagrant; erring from the way.

To **DEVI'SE**, dê-vī'z. *v. a.* [*deviſer*, Fr. as of *deviſare* to look about. *Skinner.*]

1. To contrive; to form by art; to invent; to excogitate; to ſtrike out by thought.

Whether they, at their firſt coming into the land, or afterwards, by trading with other nations which had letters, learned them of them, or *deviſed* them among themſelves, is very doubtful. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

He could by his ſkill draw after him the weight of five thouſand buſhels of grain, and *deviſe* thoſe rare engines which ſhot ſmall ſtones at hand, but great ones afar off. *Peacham.*

Ye ſons of art, one curious piece *deviſe*,
From whoſe constructure motion ſhall ariſe. *Blackmore.*

2. To plan; to ſcheme.

Behold I frame evil againſt you, and *deviſe* a device againſt you. *Jer.* xiii. 11.

To **Devi'se**, dê-vī'z. *v. n.* To conſider; to contrive; to lay plans; to form ſchemes: anciently with *of*.

Her merry fit ſhe freſhly 'gan to rear,
And did *of* joy and jollity *deviſe*,
Herſelf to cheriſh and her gueſt to chear. *Fairy Q.*

But ſith now ſafe ye ſeized have the ſhore,
And well arrived are, high God be bleſt,
Let us *deviſe of* eaſe and everlaſting reſt. *Fairy Q.*

Since we are ſo far entered, let us, I pray you, a little *deviſe of* thoſe evils by which that country is held in this wretched caſe, that it cannot, as you ſay, be recured. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Deviſe but how you'll uſe him when he comes, and let us two *deviſe* to bring him thither. *Shak.*

Devi'se, dē-vī'z. *n. ſ.* [*deviſe*, a will, old Fr.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will.

This word is properly attributed, in our common law, to him that bequeaths his goods by his laſt will or teſtament in writing; and the reaſon is, becauſe thoſe that now appertain only to the deviſour, by this act are diſtributed into many parts. *Cowell.*

The alienation is made by *deviſe* in a laſt will only, and the third part of theſe profits is there demandable. *Locke.*

2. Contrivance. See **Device.**

God hath omitted nothing needful to his purpoſe, nor left his intention to be accompliſhed by our *deviſes.* *Hooker.*

To **Devi'se**, dē-vī'z. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grant by will. A law term.

Devisee', dē-vī-zē'. *n. ſ.* He to whom ſomething is bequeathed by will.

Devi'ser, dē-vī'-sŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *deviſe.*] A contriver; an inventer.

Being divided from truth in themſelves, they are yet farther removed by advenient deception; for true it is, if I ſay they are daily mocked into errour by *deviſers.* *Brown.*

The authors of uſeful inventions, the *deviſers* of wholeſome laws, as were the philoſophers of antient times, were honoured as the fathers and prophets of their country. *Grew.*

Devi'sour, dē-vī'-shŭr. *n. ſ.* He that gives by will. See **Devise.**

DE'VITABLE, dĕv'-ī-tăbl. *adj.* [*devitabilis*, Lat.] Poſſible to be avoided; avoidable.

Devita'tion, dē-vī-tā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*devitatio*, Lat.] The act of eſcaping or avoiding. *Dict.*

Devo'id, dē-voi'd. *adj.* [*vuide*, Fr.]

1. Empty; vacant; void.

When I awoke and found her place *devoid*,
And nought but preſſed graſs where ſhe had lyen,
I ſorrow'd all ſo much as earſt I joy'd. *Fairy Q.*

2. Without any thing, whether good or evil; free from; in want of.

He flung it from him, and *devoid* of dread
Upon him lightly leaped without heed. *Fairy Q.*

That the ſoul and angels are *devoid* of quantity and dimenſion, and that they have nothing to do with proper locality, is generally opinioned. *Glanville.*

The motion of this chariot will ſtill be eaſier as it aſcends higher, till at length it ſhall become utterly *devoid* of gravity, when the leaſt ſtrength will be able to beſtow upon it a ſwift motion. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

His warlike mind, his ſoul *devoid* of fear,
His high deſigning thoughts were figur'd there,
As when, by magick, ghoſts are made appear. *Dryden.*

We Tyrians are not ſo *devoid* of ſenſe,
Nor ſo remote from Phœbus' influence. *Dryden.*

Devo'ir, dē-voi'r. *n. ſ.* [*devoir*, Fr.]

1. Service. A ſenſe now not uſed.

To reſtore again the kingdom of the Mamalukes, he offered him their utmoſt *devoir* and ſervice. *Knolles.*

2. Act of civility or obſequiouſneſs.

Gentlemen, who do not deſign to marry, yet pay their *devoirs* to one particular fair. *Spectator.*

Aukward and ſupple, each *devoir* to pay,
She flatters her good lady twice a-day. *Pope.*

To **DEVO'LVE**, dē-vŏlv'. *v. a.* [*devolvo*, Lat.]

1. To roll down.

Thro' ſplendid kingdoms he *devolves* his maze,
Now wanders wild through ſolitary tracts
Of life-deſerted ſand. *Thomſon.*

2. To move from one hand to another.

Upon the duke of Ormond the king had wholly *devolved* the care and diſpoſition of all affairs in Ireland. *Temple.*

Becauſe they found too much confuſion in ſuch a multitude of ſtateſmen, they *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of ſixty. *Addiſon.*

The whole power, at home and abroad, was *devolved* upon that family. *Swift.*

The matter which *devolves* from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not conſiderably raiſe and augment them. *Woodward.*

To **Devo'lve**, dē-vŏlv'. *v. n.*

1. To roll down.

2. To fall in ſucceſſion into new hands.

Suppoſing people, by wanting ſpiritual bleſſings, did loſe all their right to temporal, yet that forfeiture muſt *devolve* only to the ſupreme Lord. *Decay of Piety.*

Devolu'tion, dē-vō-lū'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*devolutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling down.

The raiſing of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our conſideration. *Woodward.*

2. Removal ſucceſſive from hand to hand.

The juriſdiction exerciſed in thoſe courts is derived from the crown of England, and the laſt *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal. *Hale.*

Devora'tion, dē-vō-rā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *devoro*, Lat.] The act of devouring. *Dict.*

To **DEVO'TE**, dē-vō't. *v. a.* [*devoveo*, *devotus*, Lat.]

1. To dedicate; to conſecrate; to appropriate by vow.

No *devoted* thing that a man ſhall *devote* unto the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beaſt, and of the field of his poſſeſſion, ſhall be ſold or redeemed. *Lev.* xxvii. 21.

What black magician conjures up this fiend,
To ſtop *devoted* charitable deeds? *Shakeſp.*

They, impious, dar'd to prey
On herds *devoted* to the god of day. *Pope.*

2. To addict; as to a ſect, or ſtudy.

While we do admire
This virtue, and this moral diſcipline,
Let 's be no ſtoicks, nor no ſtocks, I pray;
Or ſo *devote* to Ariſtotle's checks,
As Ovid be an outcaſt quite abjur'd. *Shakeſp.*

If perſons of this make ſhould ever *devote* themſelves to ſcience, they ſhould be well aſſured of a ſolid and ſtrong conſtitution of body. *Watts.*

3. To condemn; to reſign to ill.

Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and deſpight. *Decay of Piety.*

Ah why, Penelope, this cauſeleſs fear,
To render ſleep's ſoft bleſſings inſincere?
Alike *devote* to ſorrow's dire extreme
The day reflection and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

4. To addict; to give up to ill.

The Romans having once debauched their ſenſes with the pleaſures of other nations, they *devoted* themſelves unto all wickedneſs. *Grew.*

5. To curſe; to execrate; to doom to deſtruction.

I fly
Thoſe wicked tents *devoted*; leſt the wrath
Impendent, raging into ſudden flame,
Diſtinguiſh not. *Milton.*

To deſtruction ſacred, and *devote*,
He with his whole poſterity muſt die. *Milton.*

Goddeſs of maids, and conſcious of our hearts,
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,
Which Niobe's *devoted* iſſue felt,
When, hiſſing through the ſkies, the feather'd deaths were dealt. *Dryden.*

Let her, like me, of ev'ry joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when ſuch a wretch was born;
Like me to deſerts and to darkneſs run. *Rowe.*

Devo'te, dē-vō't. *adj.* For devoted.

How on a ſudden loſt,
Defac'd, deflower'd, and now to death *devote!* *Milton.*

Devo'tedness, dē-vō'-tĕd-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *devote.*] The ſtate of being devoted or dedicated; conſecration; addictedneſs.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her diſadvantage, relates to her but as ſhe was, or may again be, an obſtacle to your *devotedneſs* to ſeraphick love. *Boyle.*

The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may be ſtyled natural religion; that is to ſay, a *devotedneſs* unto God, ſo as to act according to his will. *Grew.*

Devotee', dĕv-vō-tē'. *n. ſ.* [*devot*, Fr.] One erroneouſly or ſuperſtitiouſly religious; a bigot.

DEVO'TION, dē-vō'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*devotion*, Fr. *devotio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of being conſecrated or dedicated.

2. Piety; acts of religion; devoutneſs.

Mean time her warlike brother on the ſeas
His waving ſtreamers to the winds diſplays,
And vows for his return with vain *devotion* pays. *Dryden.*

3. An act of external worſhip.

Religious minds are inflamed with the love of publick *devotion.* *Hooker.*

For as I paſſed by and beheld your *devotion*, I found an altar with this inſcription, To the unknown God. *Acts*, xvii. 23.

In vain doth man the name of juſt expect,
If his *devotions* he to God neglect. *Denham.*

4. Prayer; expreſſion of devotion.

An aged holy man,
That day and night ſaid his *devotion*,
No other worldly buſineſs did apply. *Fairy Queen.*

Your *devotion* has its opportunity: we muſt pray always, but chiefly at certain times. *Spratt.*

5. The ſtate of the mind under a ſtrong ſenſe of dependance upon God; devoutneſs; piety.

Grateful to acknowledge whence his good
Deſcends, thither with heart, and voice, and eyes
Directed in *devotion*, to adore
And worſhip God ſupreme, who made him chief
Of all his works. *Milton.*

From the full choir when loud hoſannas riſe,
And ſwell the pomp of dreadful ſacrifice;
Amid that ſcene, if ſome relenting eye
Glance on the ſtone where our cold reliques lie,
Devotion's ſelf ſhall ſteal a thought from heav'n,
One human tear ſhall drop, and be forgiv'n. *Pope.*

Devotion may be conſidered either as an exerciſe of publick or private prayers at ſet times and occaſions, or as a temper of the mind, a ſtate and diſpoſition of the heart, which is rightly affected with ſuch exerciſes. *Law on Chriſt's Perfection.*

6. An act of reverence, reſpect, or ceremony.

Whither away ſo faſt?
—Upon the like *devotion* as yourſelves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there. *Shakeſp.*

7. Strong affection; ardent love; ſuch as makes the lover the ſole property of the perſon loved.

Be oppoſite all planets of good luck
To my proceeding, if, with pure heart's love,
Immaculate *devotion*, holy thoughts,
I tender not thy beauteous princely daughter. *Shakeſp.*

He had a particular reverence for the perſon of the king, and the more extraordinary *devotion* for that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be truſted with his education. *Clarendon.*

8. Earneſtneſs; ardour; eagerneſs.

He ſeeks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him; and leaves nothing undone that may fully diſcover him their oppoſite. *Shakeſp.*

9. Diſpoſal; power; ſtate of dependance on any one.

Arundel caſtle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majeſty's *devotion.* *Clarendon.*

Devo'tional, dē-vō'-shō-năl. *adj.* [from *devotion.*] Pertaining to devotion; annexed to worſhip; religious.

Nor are the ſobereſt of them ſo apt for that *devotional* compliance and juncture of hearts, which I deſire to bear in holy offices, to be performed with me. *King Charles.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very eaſy rate, by a few demure looks, with ſome *devotional* poſtures and grimaces. *South.*

Devo'tionalist, dė-vỏ'-shỏ-nǎl-lſt. *n. ſ.* [from *devotion.*] A man zealous without knowledge; ſuperſtitiouſly devout.

To **DEVO'UR,** dė-vou'r. *v. a.* [*devoro,* Lat.]

1. To eat up ravenouſly, as a wild beaſt or animal of prey.

We will ſay ſome evil beaſt hath *devoured* him. *Geneſis.*

We 've willing dames enough: there cannot be
That vulture in you, to *devour* ſo many
As will to greatneſs dedicate themſelves,
Finding it ſo inclin'd. *Shakeſp.*

So looks the pent up lion o'er the wretch
That trembles under his *devouring* paws. *Shakeſp.*

2. To deſtroy or conſume with rapidity and violence.

A fire *devoureth* before them, and behind them a flame burneth. *Joel,* ii. 3.

How dire a tempeſt from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town *devour'd*;
It was the waſte of war. *Dryden.*

Notwithſtanding that Socrates lived in the time of this *devouring* peſtilence at Athens, he never caught the leaſt infection. *Addiſon.*

3. To ſwallow up; to annihilate.

He ſeem'd in ſwiftneſs to *devour* the way. *Shak.*

Such a pleaſure as grows freſher upon enjoyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is never *devoured.* *South.*

Death ſtalks behind thee, and each flying hour
Does ſome looſe remnant of thy life *devour.* *Dryd.*

4. To enjoy with avidity.

Longing they look, and gaping at the ſight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vaſt delight. *Dryd.*

Devo'urer, dė-vou'-růr. *n. ſ.* [from *devour.*] A conſumer; he that devours; he that preys upon.

Rome is but a wilderneſs of tygers;
Tygers muſt prey, and Rome affords no prey
But me and mine: how happy art thou, then,
From theſe *devourers* to be baniſhed! *Shakeſp.*

Since thoſe leviathans are withdrawn, the leſſer *devourers* ſupply their place: fraud ſucceeds to violence. *Decay of Piety.*

Carp and tench do beſt together, all other fiſh being *devourers* of their ſpawn. *Mortimer.*

DEVO'UT, dė-vou't. *adj.* [*devotus,* Lat.]

1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy duties.

We muſt be conſtant and *devout* in the worſhip of our God, and ready in all acts of benevolence to our neighbour. *Rogers.*

2. Filled with pious thoughts.

For this, with ſoul *devout,* he thank'd the god;
And, of ſucceſs ſecure, return'd to his abode. *Dryd.*

3. Expreſſive of devotion or piety.

Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark
The ancient ſire deſcends with all his train;
Then with uplifted hands, and eyes *devout,*
Grateful to heav'n. *Milton.*

Devo'utly, dė-vou't-lŷ. *adv.* [from *devout.*] Piouſly; with ardent devotion; religiouſly.

Her grace roſe, and with modeſt paces
Came to the altar, where ſhe kneel'd; and ſaint-like
Caſt her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd *devoutly.* *Shakeſp.*

One of the wiſe men having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated this pillar and croſs, fell down upon his face. *Bacon.*

Her twilights were more clear than our mid-day,
She dreamt *devoutlier* than moſt uſe to pray. *Donne.*

Think, O my ſoul, *devoutly* think,
How, with affrighted eyes,
Thou ſaw'ſt the wide extended deep
In all its horrors riſe! *Addiſon.*

To ſecond cauſes we ſeem to truſt, without expreſſing, ſo *devoutly* as we ought to do, our dependance on the firſt. *Atterbury.*

Deuse, dů's. *n. ſ.* [more properly than *deuce, Junius,* from *Duſius,* the name of a certain ſpecies of evil ſpirits.] The devil: a ludicrous word.

'Twas the pretty prologue, as he wrote it;
Well, the *deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it. *Congreve.*

Deutero'gamy, dů-tėr-ỏg'-å-mŷ. *n. ſ.* [δεύτερος and γάμος.] A ſecond marriage. *Dict.*

Deuterono'my, dů-tėr-ỏn'-ỏ-mŷ. *n. ſ.* [δεύτερος νόμος.] The ſecond book of the law; the fifth book of Moſes.

Deutero'scopy, dů-tėr-ỏs'-kỏp-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [δεύτερος and σκοπέω.] The ſecond intention; the meaning beyond the literal ſenſe: not in uſe.

Not attaining the *deuteroſcopy,* or ſecond intention of the words, they are fain to omit their conſequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DEW, dů'. *n. ſ.* [ꝺeaƿ, Sax. *daaw,* Dut.] The moiſture upon the ground.

Fogs which we frequently obſerve after ſun-ſetting, even in our hotteſt months, are nothing but a vapour conſiſting of water; which vapour was ſent up in greater quantity all the foregoing day, than now in the evening: but the ſun then being above the horizon, taking it at the ſurface of the earth, and rapidly mounting it up into the atmoſphere, it was not diſcernible: the ſun being now gone off, the vapour ſtagnates at and near the earth, and ſaturates the air till it is ſo thick as to be eaſily viſible therein: and when at length the heat there is ſomewhat further ſpent, which is uſually about the middle of the night, it falls down again in a *dew,* alighting upon herbs and other vegetables, which it cheriſhes, cools, and refreſhes. *Woodward.*

Never yet one hour in bed
Did I enjoy the golden *dew* of ſleep,
But with his tim'rous dreams was ſtill awak'd. *Shakeſp.*

That churchman bears a bounteous mind, indeed;
A hand as fruitful as the land that feeds us;
His *dew* falls ev'ry where. *Shakeſp.*

She looks as clear
As morning roſes newly waſh'd with *dew.* *Shak.*

Dews and rain are but the returns of moiſt vapours condenſed. *Bacon.*

Now ſliding ſtreams the thirſty plants renew,
And feed their fibres with reviving *dew.* *Pope.*

To **Dew,** dů'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moiſten; to bedew.

A trickling ſtream of balm moſt ſovereign,
And dainty dear, which on the ground ſtill fell,
And overflowed all the fertile plain,
As it had *dewed* been with timely rain. *F. Queen.*

With him pour we in our country's purge
Each drop of us.
——Or ſo much as it needs
To *dew* the ſovereign flower, and drown the weeds. *Shakeſp.*

Give me thy hand,
That I may *dew* it with my mournful tears. *Shak.*

He ceas'd; diſcerning Adam with ſuch joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been *dew'd* in tears,
Without the vent of words, which theſe he breath'd. *Milton.*

Palemon above the reſt appears
In ſable garments, *dew'd* with guſhing tears. *Dryden.*

In Gallick blood again
He *dews* his reeking ſword, and ſtrows the ground
With headleſs ranks. *Phillips.*

De'wberry, dů'-bėr-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *dew* and *berry.*]

Dewberries, as they ſtand here among the more delicate fruits, muſt be underſtood to mean raſberries, which are alſo of the bramble kind. *Hanmer.*

Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries,*
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries. *Shakeſp.*

Dewbespre'nt, dů'-bė-sprėnt''. *part.* [*dew* and *beſprent.*] Sprinkled with dew.

This evening late, by then the chewing flocks
Had ta'en their ſupper on the ſavoury herb
Of knot-graſs *dewbeſprent,* and were in fold,
I ſat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting honey-ſuckle. *Milton.*

Dew-burning, dů-bůr'-nlng. *adj.* [from *dew* and *burning.*] The meaning of this compound is doubtful. Perhaps it alludes to the ſparkling of dew.

He, now to prove his late renewed might,
High brandiſhing his bright *dew-burning* blade,
Upon his creſted ſcalp ſo ſore did ſmite,
That to the ſcull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Queen.*

De'wdrop, dů'-drỏp. *n. ſ.* [*dew* and *drop.*] A drop of dew which ſparkles at ſun-riſe.

I muſt go ſeek ſome *dewdrops* here,
And hang a pearl in every cowſlip's ear. *Shakeſp.*

An hoſt
Innumerable as the ſtars of night,
Or ſtars of morning, *dewdrops,* which the ſun
Impearls on ev'ry leaf, and ev'ry flower. *Milton.*

Reſt, ſweet as *dewdrops* on the flow'ry lawns,
When the ſky opens, and the morning dawns! *Tickell.*

De'wlap, dů'-lǎp. *n. ſ.* [from *lapping* or *licking* the *dew.*]

1. The fleſh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.

Large rowles of fat about his ſhoulders flung,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung. *Addiſ.*

2. It is uſed in *Shakeſpeare* for a lip flaccid with age, in contempt.

And ſometimes lurk I in a goſſip's bowl,
In very likeneſs of a roaſted crab;
And when ſhe drinks againſt her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale. *Shak.*

De'wlapt, dů'-lǎpt. *adj.* [from *dewlap.*] Furniſhed with dewlaps.

Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Dewlapt like bulls, whoſe throats had hanging at 'em
Wallets of fleſh? *Shakeſp.*

The *dewlapt* bull now chaſes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein. *Gay.*

De'w-worm, dů''-wůrm. *n. ſ.* [from *dew* and *worm.*] A worm found in dew.

For the trout, the *dew worm,* which ſome call the lob worm, and the brandling, are the chief. *Walton.*

De'wy, dů'-ŷ. *adj.* [from *dew.*]

1. Reſembling dew; partaking of dew.

From the earth a *dewy* miſt
Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each
Plant of the field. *Milton.*

Where two adverſe winds,
Sublim'd from *dewy* vapours in mid ſky,
Engage with horrid ſhock, the ruffled brine
Roars ſtormy. *Phillips.*

2. Moiſt with dew; roſcid.

The joyous day 'gan early to appear,
And fair Aurora from her *dewy* bed
Of aged Tithone 'gan herſelf to rear,
With roſy cheeks, for ſhame as bluſhing red. *Spenſ.*

The bee with honied thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth ſing,
And the waters murmuring,
With ſuch conſort as they keep,
Entice the *dewy* feather'd ſleep. *Milton.*

His *dewy* locks diſtill'd
Ambroſia. *Milton.*

Beſides the ſuccour which cold Ancien yields,
The rocks of Hernicus and *dewy* fields. *Dryden.*

DE'XTER, dēks'-tēr. *adj.* [Lat.] The right; not the left. A term uſed in heraldry.

My mother's blood
Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this ſiniſter
Bounds in my ſire's. *Shakeſp.*

DEXTE'RITY, dēks-tēr'-ĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [*dexteritas*, Lat.]

1. Readineſs of limbs; activity; readineſs to attain ſkill; ſkill; expertneſs.
2. Readineſs of contrivance; quickneſs of expedient; ſkill of management.

His wiſdom, by often evading from perils, was turned rather into a *dexterity* to deliver himſelf from dangers, when they preſſed him, than into a providence to prevent and remove them afar off. *Bacon.*

They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and *dexterity*. *South.*

The ſame Proteſtants may, by their *dexterity*, make themſelves the national religion, and diſpoſe the church-revenues among their paſtors. *Swift.*

De'xterous, dēks'-tē-rŭs. *adj.* [*dexter*, Lat.]

1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready: as, a *dexterous* workman.

For both their *dext'rous* hands the lance could wield. *Pope.*

2. Expert in management; ſubtle; full of expedients.

They confine themſelves, and are *dexterous* managers enough of the wares and products of that corner with which they content themſelves. *Locke.*

De'xterously, dēks'-tē-rŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *dexterous*.] Expertly; ſkilfully; artfully.

The magiſtrate ſometimes cannot do his own office *dexterouſly*, but by acting the miniſter. *South.*

But then my ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And *dext'rouſly* to throw the lucky ſice. *Dryden.*

De'xtral, dēks'-trăl. *adj.* [*dexter*, Lat.] The right; not the left.

As for any tunicles or ſkins, which ſhould hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts, we muſt not conceive it diffuſeth its virtue by mere irradiation, but by its veins and proper veſſels. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Dextra'lity, dēks-trăl'-ĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *dextral*.] The ſtate of being on the right, not the left, ſide.

If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and ſuch as ariſeth from a conſtant root in nature, we might expect the ſame in other animals, whoſe parts are alſo differenced by *dextrality*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Diabe'tes, dī-ȧ-bē'-tĭs. *n. ſ.* [διαβάτης.] A morbid copiouſneſs of urine; a fatal colliquation by the urinary paſſages.

An increaſe of that ſecretion may accompany the general colliquations; as in fluxes, hectic ſweats and coughs, *diabetes*, and other conſumptions. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Diabo'lical, dī-ȧ-bŏl'-ĭ-kăl. } *adj.* [from
Diabo'lick, dī-ȧ-bŏl'-ĭk. } *diabolus*,
Lat.] Deviliſh; partaking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining to the devil.

This, in other beaſts obſerv'd,
Doubt might beget of *diabolick* pow'r,
Active within, beyond the ſenſe of brute. *Milton.*

Does not the ambitious, the envious, and the revengeful man know very well, that the thirſt of blood, and affectation of dominion by violence and oppreſſion, is a moſt *diabolical* outrage upon the laws of God and Nature? *L'Eſtrange.*

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exerciſe, and they that uſe it are the devil's children. *Ray.*

Damned ſpirits muſt needs be all envy, deſpair, and rage; and have ſo much of a *diabolical* nature in them, as to wiſh all men to ſhare their miſery. *Atterbury.*

DIACO'DIUM, dī-ȧ-kō'-dyŭm. *n. ſ.* [διακώδιον.] The ſyrup of poppies.

Diaco'ustics, dī-ȧ-kou's-tĭks. *n. ſ.* [διακυςικὰ.] The doctrine of ſounds.

DI'ADEM, dī'-ȧ-dēm. *n. ſ.* [*diadema*, Lat.]

1. A tiara; an enſign of royalty bound about the head of eaſtern monarchs.

The ſacred *diadem* in pieces rent,
And purple robe gored with many a wound. *Spenſer.*

A liſt the coblers' temples ties,
To keep the hair out of their eyes;
From whence 'tis plain the *diadem*,
That princes wear, derives from them. *Swift.*

2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown.

A crown,
Golden in ſhew, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares and ſleepleſs nights,
To him who wears the regal *diadem*. *Milton.*

Why ſhould he raviſh then that *diadem*
From your grey temples, which the hand of time
Muſt ſhortly plant on his? *Denham.*

Faction, that once made *diadems* her prey,
And ſtopt our prince in his triumphant way,
Fled like a miſt before this radiant day. *Roſcom.*

Di'ademed, dī'-ȧ-dēmd. *adj.* [from *diadem*.] Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

Not ſo, when *diadem'd* with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from virtue's ſhrine,
Her prieſtleſs muſe forbids the good to die,
And opes the temple of eternity. *Pope.*

Di'adrom, dī'-ȧ-drŏm. *n. ſ.* [διαδρομέω.] The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

A gry is one tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch, an inch one tenth of a philoſophical foot, a philoſophical foot one third of a pendulum; whoſe *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are each equal to one ſecond of time, or a ſixtieth of a minute. *Locke.*

Diæ'resis, dī-ē'-rē-sĭs. *n. ſ.* [διαίρεσις.] The ſeparation or disjunction of ſyllables; as *aër*.

Diagno'stick, dī-ăg-nŏs'-tĭk. *n. ſ.* [διαγινώσκω.] A ſymptom by which a diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed from others.

I ſhall lay down ſome indiſputable marks of this vice, that whenever we ſee the tokens, we may conclude the plague is in the houſe:—let us hear your *diagnoſticks*. *Collier on Pride.*

One of our phyſicians proved diſappointed of his prognoſticks, or rather *diagnoſticks*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

DIA'GONAL, dī-ăg'-ō-năl. *adj.* [διαγώνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another, ſo as to divide a parallelogram into equal parts.

The monſtroſity of the badger is ill-contrived, and with ſome diſadvantage; the ſhortneſs being fixed unto the legs of one ſide, that might have been more properly placed upon the *diagonal* movers. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

All ſorts of ſtone compoſed of granules, will cut and rive in any direction, as well in a perpendicular, or in a *diagonal*, as horizontally and parallel to the ſide of the ſtrata. *Woodward.*

Dia'gonal, dī-ăg'-ō-năl. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle, and dividing a ſquare into equal parts.

When a man has in his mind the idea of two lines, viz. the ſide and *diagonal* of a ſquare, whereof the *diagonal* is an inch long, he may have the idea alſo of the diviſion of that line into a certain number of equal parts. *Locke.*

Dia'gonally, dī-ăg'-ō-năl-ȳ. *adv.* [from *diagonal*.] In a diagonal direction.

The right and left are not defined by philoſophers according to common acceptation, that is, reſpectively from one man unto another, or any conſtant ſite in each, as though that ſhould be the right in one, which, upon confront or facing, ſtands athwart or *diagonally* unto the other; but were diſtinguiſhed according unto their activity, and predominant locomotion, on the either ſide. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Di'agram, dī'-ȧ-grăm. *n. ſ.* [διάγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical ſcheme.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a ſeeming demonſtration in the mathematicks; very ſpecious in the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanick operation. *Dryden.*

Why do not theſe perſons make a *diagram* of theſe cogitative lines and angles, and demonſtrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles? *Bentley.*

Diagry'diates, dī-ȧ-grī'-dāts. *n. ſ.* [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

All cholerick humours ought to be evacuated by *diagrydiates*, mixed with tartar, or ſome acid, or rhubarb powder. *Floyer.*

DI'AL, dī'-ăl. *n. ſ.* [*diale*, *Skinner*.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or ſhadow ſhows the hour.

O, gentlemen, the time of life is ſhort:
To ſpend that ſhortneſs baſely were too long,
Though life did ride upon a *dial*'s point,
Still ending at th' arrival of an hour. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

If the motion be very ſlow, we perceive it not: we have no ſenſe of the accretive motion of plants or animals; and the ſly ſhadow ſteals away upon the *dial*, and the quickeſt eye can diſcover no more than that it is gone. *Glanville.*

Dial-plate, dī'-ăl-plāt. *n. ſ.* [*dial* and *plate*.] That on which hours or lines are marked.

Strada tells us that the two friends, being each of them poſſeſſed of a magnetical needle, made a kind of *dial-plate*, inſcribing it with the four and twenty letters, in the ſame manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary *dial-plate*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

DI'ALECT, dī'-ȧ-lēkt. *n. ſ.* [διάλεκτος.]

1. The ſubdiviſion of a language; as the Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic dialects.
2. Style; manner of expreſſion.

When themſelves do practiſe that whereof they write, they change their *dialect*; and thoſe words they ſhun, as if there were in them ſome ſecret ſting. *Hooker.*

3. Language; ſpeech.

In her youth
There is a prone and ſpeechleſs *dialect*,
Such as moves men. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

If the conferring of a kindneſs did not bind the perſon upon whom it was conferred to the returns of gratitude, why, in the univerſal *dialect* of the world, are kindneſſes ſtill called obligations? *South.*

Diale'ctical, dī-ȧ-lēk'-tĭ-kăl. *adj.* [from *dialectick*.] Logical; argumental.

Thoſe *dialectical* ſubtleties, that the ſchoolmen employ about phyſiological myſteries, more declare the wit of him that uſes them, than increaſe the knowledge of ſober lovers of truth, *Boyle.*

DIALE'CTICK, dī-ȧ-lēk'-tĭk. *n. ſ.* [διαλεκτικη.] Logick; the art of reaſoning.

Di'alling, dī'-ăl-lĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *dial*.] The ſciaterick ſcience; the knowledge of ſhadow; the art of conſtructing dials on which the ſhadow may ſhew the hour.

Di'alist, dī'-ăl-lĭst. *n. ſ.* [from *dial*.] A conſtructer of dials.

Scientifick *dialiſts*, by the geometrick conſiderations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the ſhadow in all latitudes, and on all planes. *Moxon.*

Dia'logist, dī-ăl'-lō-jīst. *n. ſ.* [from *dialogue.*] A ſpeaker in a dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues.

DI'ALOGUE, dī'-ă-lŏg. *n. ſ.* [διάλογος.] A conference; a converſation between two or more, either real or feigned.

Will you hear the *dialogue* that the two learned men have compiled in praiſe of the owl and cuckow? *Shakeſp.*

Oh, the impudence of this wicked ſex! Laſcivious *dialogues* are innocent with you. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

In eaſy *dialogues* is Fletcher's praiſe;
He mov'd the mind, but had not pow'r to raiſe. *Dryden.*

To **Di'alogue**, dī'-ă-lŏg. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſcourſe with another; to confer.

Doſt *dialogue* with thy ſhadow? *Shak. Timon.*

Daly'sis, dī-ăl'-ī-sīs. *n. ſ.* [διάλυσις.] The figure in rhetorick by which ſyllables or words are divided.

DIA'METER, dī-ăm'-ē-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [διὰ and μέτρον.] The line which, paſſing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

The ſpace between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is ſeventeen times the *diameter* of the earth, which makes, in a groſs account, about one hundred and twenty thouſand miles. *Raleigh.*

The bay of Naples is the moſt delightful one that I ever ſaw: it lies in almoſt a round figure of about thirty miles in the *diameter.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

Dia'metral, dī-ăm'-mē-trăl. *adj.* [from *diameter.*] Deſcribing the diameter; relating to the diameter.

Dia'metrally, dī-ăm'-mē-trăl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *diametral.*] According to the direction of a diameter; in direct oppoſition.

Chriſtian piety is, beyond all other things, *diametrally* oppoſed to profaneneſs and impiety of actions. *Hammond.*

Diame'trical, dī-ăm-mĕt'-trī-kăl. *adj.* [from *diameter.*]

1. Deſcribing a diameter.
2. Obſerving the direction of a diameter.

The ſin of calumny is ſet in a moſt *diametrical* oppoſition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourſelves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Diame'trically, dī-ăm-mĕt'-trī-kăl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *diametrical.*] In a diametrical direction.

He perſuaded the king to conſent to what was *diametrically* againſt his conſcience and his honour, and, in truth, his ſecurity. *Clarendon.*

Thus intercepted in its paſſage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the ſtratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower ſurface of it, permeating the horizontal interval, which is betwixt the ſaid denſe ſtratum and that which lies underneath it. *Woodward.*

Di'amond, dī'-mŭnd. *n. ſ.* [*diamant*, Fr. *adamas*, Lat.]

The *diamond*, the moſt valuable and hardeſt of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the pureſt water; and is eminently diſtinguiſhed from all other ſubſtances by its vivid ſplendour, and the brightneſs of its reflexions. It is extremely various in ſhape and ſize, being found in the greateſt quantity very ſmall, and the larger ones extremely ſeldom met with. The largeſt ever known is that in the poſſeſſion of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and ſeventy-nine carats, and is computed to be worth ſeven hundred and ſeventy-nine thouſand two hundred and forty-four pounds. The diamond bears the force of the ſtrongeſt fires, except the concentrated ſolar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely fierceſt of all fires does it no injury unleſs directed to its weaker parts. It bears a glaſs houſe fire for many days, and if taken carefully out, and ſuffered to cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before; but if taken haſtily out, it will ſometimes crack, and even ſplit into two or three pieces. The places where we have *diamonds* are the Eaſt Indies and the Braſils; and though they are uſually found clear and colourleſs, yet they are ſometimes ſlightly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of ſome metalline particles. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for the *diamond*, the chain you promis'd. *Shakeſp.*

I ſee how thine eye would emulate the *diamond*: thou haſt the right arched bent of the brow. *Shakeſp.*

The *diamond* is preferable and vaſtly ſuperior to all others in luſtre and beauty; as alſo in hardneſs, which renders it more durable and laſting, and therefore much more valuable, than any other ſtone. *Woodward.*

The *diamond* is by mighty monarchs worn,
Fair as the ſtar that uſhers in the morn. *Blackm.*
The lively *diamond* drinks thy pureſt rays,
Collected light, compact. *Thomſon.*

Di'apase, dī'-ă-păz. *n. ſ.* [διὰ πασῶν.] A chord including all tones. The old word for *diapaſon.* See **Diapason.**

And 'twixt them both a quadrant was the baſe,
Proportion'd equally by ſeven and nine;
Nine was the circle ſet in heaven's place,
All which compacted made a good *diapaſe.* *Spenſ.*
The ſweet numbers and melodious meaſures,
With which I wont the winged words to tie,
And make a tuneful *diapaſe* of pleaſures,
Now being let to run at liberty. *Spenſer.*

Diapa'son, dī-ă-pā'-zŏn. *n. ſ.* [διὰ πασῶν.]

Diapaſon denotes a chord which includes all tones: it is the ſame with that we call an eighth, or an octave; becauſe there are but ſeven tones or notes, and then the eighth is the ſame again with the firſt. *Harris.*

It diſcovereth the true coincidence of ſounds into *diapaſons*, which is the return of the ſame ſound. *Bacon.*

Harſh din
Broke the fair muſick that all creatures made
To their great Lord, whoſe love their motion ſway'd
In perfect *diapaſon*, whilſt they ſtood
In firſt obedience, and their ſtate of good. *Milton.*
Many a ſweet riſe, many as ſweet a fall,
A full-mouth *diapaſon* ſwallows all. *Craſhaw.*
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This univerſal frame began;
From harmony to harmony
Through all the compaſs of the notes it ran,
The *diapaſon* cloſing full in man. *Dryden.*

DI'APER, dī'-ă-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [*diapre*, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures; the fineſt ſpecies of figured linen after damaſk.

Not any damſel, which her vaunteth moſt
In ſkilful knitting of ſoft ſilken twine;
Nor any weaver, which his work doth boaſt
In *diaper*, in damaſk, or in lyne,
Might in their diverſe cunning ever dare
With this ſo curious net-work to compare. *Spenſ.*

2. A napkin; a towel.

Let one attend him with a ſilver baſon
Full of roſe-water, and beſtrew'd with flowers;
Another bear the ewer, a third a *diaper.* *Shakeſp.*

To **Di'aper**, dī'-ă-pŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To variegate; to diverſify; to flower.

For fear the ſtones her tender foot ſhould wrong,
The ground he ſtrew'd with flowers all along,
And *diaper'd* like the diſcolour'd mead. *Spenſer.*

Flora uſed to cloath our grand-dame Earth with a new livery, *diapered* with various flowers, and chequered with delightful objects. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

2. To draw flowers upon clothes.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half; for reaſon tells you, that your fold muſt cover ſomewhat unſeen. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Diaphane'ity, dī-ă-fă-nē'-ī-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from διαφανεία.] Tranſparency; pellucidneſs; power of tranſmitting light.

Becauſe the outward coat of the eye ought to be pellucid, to tranſmit the light, which, if the eyes ſhould always ſtand open, would be apt to grow dry and ſhrink, and loſe their *diaphaneity*; therefore are the eyelids ſo contrived as often to wink, that ſo they may, as it were, glaze and varniſh them over with the moiſture they contain. *Ray.*

Diapha'nick, dī-ă-făn'-īk. *adj.* [διὰ and φαινος.] Tranſparent; pellucid; having the power to tranſmit light.

Air is an element ſuperior, and lighter than water, through whoſe vaſt, open, ſubtile, *diaphanick*, or tranſparent body, the light, afterwards created, eaſily tranſpired. *Raleigh.*

DIA'PHANOUS, dī-ăf'-fă-nŭs. *adj.* [διὰ and φαινω.] Tranſparent; clear; tranſlucent; pellucid; capable to tranſmit light.

Ariſtotle calleth light a quality inherent or cleaving to a *diaphanous* body. *Raleigh.*

When he had taken off the inſect, he found in the leaf very little and *diaphanous* eggs, exactly like to thoſe which yet remained in the tubes of the fly's womb. *Ray.*

Diaphore'tick, dī-ă-fō-rĕt'-īk. *adj.* [διαφορητικος.] Sudorifick; promoting a diaphoreſis or perſpiration; cauſing ſweat.

A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a ſudorifick, is ſomething that will provoke ſweating. *Watts.*

Diaphoreticks, or promoters of perſpiration, help the organs of digeſtion, becauſe the attenuation of the aliment makes it perſpirable. *Arbuthnot.*

Di'aphragm, dī'-ă-frăm. *n. ſ.* [διάφραγμα.]

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.
2. Any diviſion or partition which divides a hollow body.

It conſiſts of a faſciculus of bodies, round, about one ſixth of an inch in diameter, hollow, and parted into numerous cells by means of *diaphragms*, thick ſet throughout the whole length of the body. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

DIARRHOE'A, dī-ăr-rē'-ă. *n. ſ.* [διαῤῥοία.] A flux of the belly, whereby a perſon frequently goes to ſtool, and is cured either by purging off the cauſe, or reſtringing the bowels. *Quincy.*

During his *diarrhœa* I healed up the fontanels. *Wiſeman.*

Diarrhoe'tick, dī-ăr-rĕt'-īk. *adj.* [from *diarrhœa.*] Promoting the flux of the belly; ſolutive; purgative.

Millet is *diarrhœtick*, cleanſing, and uſeful in diſeaſes of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*

Di'ary, dī'-ă-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*diarium*, Lat.] An account of the tranſactions, accidents, and obſervations of every day; a journal.

In ſea voyages, where there is nothing to be ſeen but ſky and ſea, men make *diaries*; but, in land-travel, wherein ſo much is to be obſerved, they omit it. *Bacon.*

I go on in my intended *diary.* *Tatler.*

Dia'stole, dī-ăs'-tō-lē. *n. ſ.* [διαστολη.]

1. A figure in rhetorick, by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long.
2. The dilation of the heart.

The ſyſtole ſeems to reſemble the forcible bending of a ſpring, and the *diaſtole* its flying out again to its natural ſtate. *Ray on the Creation.*

Dia'style, dì-ås'-tỳl. [διὰ, and στύλος a pillar.] A ſort of edifice, where the pillars ſtand at ſuch a diſtance from one another, that three diameters of their thickneſs are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

Diate'sseron, dì-å-tès'-sè-rôn. *n. ſ.* [of διὰ, and τέσσερα four.] An interval in muſick, compoſed of one greater tone, one leſſer, and one greater ſemitone; its proportion being as four to three. It is called, in muſical compoſition, a perfect fourth. *Harris.*

Diato'nick, dì-å-tôn'-ìk. [of διατόνος.] The ordinary ſort of muſick which proceeds by different tones, either in aſcending or deſcending. It contains only the two greater and leſſer tones, and the greater ſemi-tone. *Harris.*

Diaze'utick *Tone*, dì-å-zů'-tìc tôn'. [of διὰ and ζεύγνυμι.] In the ancient Greek muſick, disjoined two fourths, one on each ſide of it; and which, being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our muſick, from A to B.

They allowed to this *diazeutick* tone, which is our La, Mi, the proportion of nine to eight, as being the unalterable difference of the fifth and fourth. *Harris.*

Di'bble, dìb'l. *n. ſ.* [from *dipfel*, Dut. a ſharp point, *Skinner*; from *dabble*, *Junius*.] A ſmall ſpade; a pointed inſtrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting.

Through cunning, with *dibble*, rake, mattock,
 and ſpade,
By line and by level trim garden is made.
Tuſſer's Huſbandry.

Di'bstone, dìb'-stôn. *n. ſ.* A little ſtone which children throw at another ſtone.

I have ſeen little girls exerciſe whole hours together, and take abundance of pains, to be expert at *dibſtones*. *Locke.*

Dica'city, dì-kås'-sì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*dicacitas*, Lat.] Pertneſs; ſaucineſs. *Dict.*

DICE, dỳs. *n. ſ.* The plural of *die*. See Die.

It is above a hundred to one againſt any particular throw, that you do not caſt any given ſet of faces with four cubical *dice*, becauſe there are ſo many ſeveral combinations of the ſix faces of four dice: now, after you have caſt all the trials but one, it is ſtill as much odds at the laſt remaining time, as it was at the firſt. *Bentley.*

To **Dice**, dỳs. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice.

I was as virtuouſly given as a gentleman need to be; virtuous enough; ſwore little; *diced* not above ſeven times a week. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Di'ce-box, dỳs-bôks. *n. ſ.* [*dice* and *box*.] The box from which the dice are thrown.

What would you ſay, ſhould you ſee the ſparkler ſhaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a *dice-box*? *Addiſ. Guard.*

Di'cer, dỳ'-sůr. *n. ſ.* [from *dice*.] A player at dice; a gameſter.

They make marriage vows
As falſe as *dicers'* oaths. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Dich, dè't. This word ſeems corrupted from *dit* for *do it*.

Rich men ſin, and I eat root:
Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus.
Shakeſp. Tim.

Dicho'tomy, dì-kôt'-tôm-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [διχοτομία.] Diſtribution of ideas by pairs.

Some perſons have diſturbed the order of nature, and abuſed their readers by an affectation of *dichotomies*, trichotomies, ſevens, twelves, &c. Let the nature of the ſubject, conſidered together with the deſign which you have in view, always determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

Di'ckens, dìk'-kìnz. A kind of adverbial exclamation, importing, as it ſeems, much the ſame with the *devil*; but I know not whence derived.

Where had you this pretty weathercock?——
I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is my huſband had him of. *Sh. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

What a *dickens* does he mean by a trivial ſum?
But ha'n't you found it, Sir? *Congr. Old Bach.*

Di'cker *of Leather*, dìk'-èr ôv' lèth'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*dicra*, low Lat.] Ten hides. *Dict.*

To **DI'CTATE**, dìk'-tåt. *v. a.* [*dicto*, Lat.] To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence.

The ſpoils of elephants the roofs inlay,
And ſtudded amber darts a golden ray;
Such, and not nobler, in the realms above,
My wonder *dictates* is the dome of Jove.
Pope's Od.

Whatſoever is *dictated* to us by God himſelf, or by men who are divinely inſpired, muſt be believed with full aſſurance. *Watts.*

Di'ctate, dìk'-tåt. *n. ſ.* [*dictatum*, Lat.] Rule or maxim delivered with authority; preſcription; preſcript.

Thoſe right helps of art, which will ſcarce be found by thoſe who ſervilely confine themſelves to the *dictates* of others. *Locke.*

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* ſay,
And Samian ſounds o'er Scota's hills convey.
Prior.

Then let this *dictate* of my love prevail.
Pope's Od.

Dicta'tion, dìk-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *dictate*.] The act or practice of dictating or preſcribing. *Dict.*

DICTA'TOR, dìk-tå'-tôr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A magiſtrate of Rome made in times of exigence and diſtreſs, and inveſted with abſolute authority.

Kind *dictators* made, when they came home,
Their vanquiſh'd foes free citizens of Rome.
Waller.

Julius with honour tam'd Rome's foreign foes;
But patriots fell, ere the *dictator* roſe. *Prior.*

2. One inveſted with abſolute authority.

Unanimous they all commit the care
And management of this main enterprize
To him, their great *dictator*. *Milton.*

3. One whoſe credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

Nor is it a ſmall power it gives one man over another, to have the authority to be the *dictator* of principles, and teacher of unqueſtionable truths. *Locke.*

That riches, honours, and outward ſplendour, ſhould ſet up perſons for *dictators* to all the reſt of mankind, is a moſt ſhameful invaſion of the right of our underſtanding. *Watts.*

Dictato'rial, dìk-tå-tô'-rỳal. *adj.* [from *dictator*.] Authoritative; confident; dogmatical; overbearing.

A young academick often dwells upon a journal, or an obſervator that treats of trade and politicks in a *dictatorial* ſtile, and is laviſh in the praiſe of the author. *Watts.*

Dicta'torship, dìk-tå'-tůr-shìp. *n. ſ.* [from *dictator*.]

1. The office of dictator.

This is the ſolemneſt title they can confer under the princedom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorſhip*. *Wotton.*

2. Authority; inſolent confidence.

This is that perpetual *dictatorſhip* which is exerciſed by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. *Dryden.*

Di'ctature, dìk-tå'-tshůr. *n. ſ.* [*dictatura*, Lat.] The office of a dictator; dictatorſhip. *Dict.*

Di'ction, dìk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*diction*, Fr. *dictio*, Lat.] Style; language; expreſſion.

There appears in every part of his *diction*, or expreſſion, a kind of noble and bold purity. *Dryden.*

Di'ctionary, dìk'-shô-nèr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*dictionarium*, Lat.] A book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book.

Some have delivered the polity of ſpirits, and left an account that they ſtand in awe of charms, ſpells, and conjurations; that they are afraid of letters and characters, notes and daſhes, which, ſet together, do ſignify nothing; and not only in the *dictionary* of man, but in the ſubtler vocabulary of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Is it ſuch a fault to tranſlate ſimulacra images? I ſee what a good thing it is to have a good catholick *dictionary*. *Stillingfleet.*

An army, or a parliament, is a collection of men; a *dictionary*, or nomenclature, is a collection of words. *Watts.*

Did, of *do*, dìd'. [ꝺiꝺ, Sax.]

1. The preterite of *do*.

Thou canſt not ſay I *did* it. *Shakeſp.*

What *did* that greatneſs in a woman's mind?
Ill lodg'd, and weak to act what it deſign'd.
Dryden.

2. The ſign of the preter-imperfect tenſe, or perfect.

When *did* his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not underſtand? *Dryden.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically; as, I *did* really love him.

Dida'ctical, dì-dåk'-tì-kål. } *adj.* [διδακτικὸς.]
Dida'ctick, dì-dåk'-tìk. } Preceptive; giving precepts: as a *didactick* poem is a poem that gives rules for ſome art; as the Georgicks.

The means uſed to this purpoſe are partly *didactical*, and partly protreptical; demonſtrating the truth of the goſpel, and then urging the profeſſors of thoſe truths to be ſtedfaſt in the faith, and to beware of infidelity. *Ward on Infidelity.*

Di'dapper, dỳ'-dåp-půr. *n. ſ.* [from *dip*.] A bird that dives into the water.

Didasca'lick, dì-dås'-kå-lìk. *adj.* [διδασκαλικὸς.] Preceptive; didactick; giving precepts in ſome art.

I found it neceſſary to form ſome ſtory, and give a kind of body to the poem: under what ſpecies it may be comprehended, whether *didaſcalick* or heroick, I leave to the judgment of the criticks. *Prior.*

To **Di'dder**, dìd'-dèr. *v. a.* [*diddern*, Teut. *zittern*, Germ.] To quake with cold; to ſhiver. A provincial word. *Skinner.*

Didst, dìd'st. The ſecond perſon of the preter tenſe of *do*. See Did.

Oh laſt and beſt of Scots! who *didſt* maintain
Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign. *Dryd.*

Didu'ction, dì-důc'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*diductio*, Lat.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

He ought to ſhew what kind of ſtrings they are, which, though ſtrongly faſtened to the inſide of the receiver and ſuperficies of the bladder, muſt draw as forcibly one as another, in compariſon of thoſe that within the bladder draw ſo as to hinder the *diduction* of its ſides. *Boyle.*

To **DIE**, dỳ. *v. a.* [deaᵹ, Sax. a colour.] To tinge; to colour; to ſtain.

So much of death her thoughts
Had entertain'd, as *died* her cheeks with pale.
Milton.

All white, a virgin ſaint ſhe ſought the ſkies;
For marriage, though it ſullies not, it *dies*. *Dryd.*

Die, dỳ'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; ſtain; hue acquired.

It will help me nothing
To plead mine innocence; for that *die* is on me,
Which makes my whit'ſt part black.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

We have dainty works of feathers of wonderful luſtre, excellent *dies*, and many. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Darkneſs we ſee emerges into light,
And ſhining ſuns deſcend to ſable night:
Ev'n heav'n itſelf receives another *die*,
When wearied animals in ſlumbers lie
Of midnight eaſe; another, when the grey
Of morn preludes the ſplendor of the day. *Dryd.*

It is ſurprizing to ſee the images of the mind ſtamped upon the aſpect; to ſee the cheeks take the *die* of the paſſions, and appear in all the colours of thought. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

To **Die**, dȳ'. *v. n.* [ꝺeaꝺian, Sax.]

1. To loſe life; to expire; to paſs into another ſtate of exiſtence.

Thou doſt kill me with thy falſehood; and it grieves me not to *die*, but it grieves me that thou art the murtherer. *Sidney.*

Nor did the third his conqueſts long ſurvive,
Dying ere ſcarce he had begun to live. *Addiſ. Ov.*

Oh let me live my own, and *die* ſo too!
To live and *die* is all I have to do. *Denham.*

2. To periſh by violence or diſeaſe.

The dira only ſerved to confirm him in his firſt opinion, that it was his deſtiny to *die* in the enſuing combat. *Dryden.*

Talk not of life or ranſom, he replies;
Patroclus dead, whoever meets me, *dies*:
In vain a ſingle Trojan ſues for grace;
But leaſt the ſons of Priam's hateful race;
Die then, my friend! what boots it to deplore?
The great, the good Patroclus is no more!
He, far thy better, was foredoom'd to *die*;
And thou, doſt thou, bewail mortality?
Pope's Homer.

3. It has *by* before an inſtrument of death.

Their young men ſhall *die by* the ſword: their ſons and daughters ſhall *die by* famine. *Jerem.*

4. *Of* before a diſeaſe.

They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of ſound bodies: which, notwithſtanding, have been infected with diſeaſe, and have *died of* it, or at leaſt have been very infirm. *Wiſeman.*

5. *For* commonly before a privative, and *of* before a poſitive cauſe: theſe prepoſitions are not always truly diſtinguiſhed.

At firſt ſhe ſtartles, then ſhe ſtands amaz'd;
At laſt with terror ſhe from thence doth fly,
And loaths the wat'ry glaſs wherein ſhe gaz'd,
And ſhuns it ſtill, altho' *for* thirſt ſhe *die*. *Davies.*

He in the loaden vineyard *dies for* thirſt. *Addiſ.*

Hipparchus being paſſionately fond of his own wife, who was enamoured of Bathyllus, leaped and *died of* his fall. *Addiſon.*

6. To be puniſhed with death.

If I *die* for it, as no leſs is threatened me, the king my old maſter muſt be relieved. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

What is the love of our neighbour?—
—The valuing him as the image of God, one for whom Chriſt *died*. *Hammond.*

7. To be loſt; to periſh; to come to nothing.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone?
Of ſorrieſt fancies your companion making,
Uſing thoſe thoughts which ſhould indeed have *died*
With them they think on. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

If any ſovereignty, on account of his property, had been veſted in Adam, which in truth there was not, it would have *died* with him. *Locke.*

Whatever pleaſure any man may take in ſpreading whiſpers, he will find greater ſatisfaction by letting the ſecret *die* within his own breaſt. *Spect.*

8. To ſink; to faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a ſtone. 1 *Samuel.*

9. [In theology.] To periſh everlaſtingly.

So long as God ſhall live, ſo long ſhall the damned *die*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

10. To languiſh with pleaſure or tenderneſs.

To ſounds of heav'nly harps ſhe *dies* away,
And melts in viſions of eternal day. *Pope.*

11. To vaniſh.

This battle fares like to the morning's war,
When *dying* clouds contend with growing light.
Shakeſp.

The ſmaller ſtains and blemiſhes may *die* away and diſappear, amidſt the brightneſs that ſurrounds them; but a blot of a deeper nature caſts a ſhade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

12. [In the ſtyle of lovers.] To languiſh with affection.

The young men acknowledged, in love-letters, that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler.*

13. To wither, as a vegetable.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and *die*, it abideth alone; but if it *die*, it bringeth forth much fruit. *John.*

14. To grow vapid, as liquor.

Die, dȳ'. *n. ſ.* pl. *dice.* [*dé*, Fr. *dis*, Welſh.]

1. A ſmall cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to ſix, which gameſters throw in play.

Keep a gameſter from the *dice*, and a good ſtudent from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shakeſp.*

I have ſet my life upon a caſt,
And I will ſtand the hazard of the *die*.
Shakeſp. Rich. III.

He knows which way the lot and the *die* ſhall fall, as perfectly as if they were already caſt. *South.*

2. Hazard; chance.

Eftſoons his cruel hand Sir Guyon ſtaid,
Temp'ring the paſſion with adviſement ſlow,
And muſt'ring might on enemy diſmay'd;
For th' equal *die* of war he well did know. *Fairy Q.*

So both to battle fierce arranged are;
In which his harder fortune was to fall
Under my ſpear: ſuch is the *die* of war. *Fairy Q.*

Thine is th' adventure, thine the victory:
Well has thy fortune turn'd the *die* for thee. *Dryd.*

3. Any cubick body.

Young creatures have learned ſpelling of words by having them paſted upon little flat tablets or *dies*. *Watts.*

Die, dȳ'. *n. ſ.* plur. *dies.* The ſtamp uſed in coinage.

Such variety of *dies* made uſe of by Wood in ſtamping his money, makes the diſcovery of counterfeits more difficult. *Swift.*

Di'er, dȳ'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *die.*] One who follows the trade of dying; one who dies clothes.

The fleece, that has been by the *dier* ſtain'd,
Never again its native whiteneſs gain'd. *Waller.*

There were ſome of very low rank and profeſſions who acquired great eſtates: coblers, *diers*, and ſhoemakers gave publick ſhows to the people. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DI'ET, dī'-ĕt. *n. ſ.* [*diæta*, low Lat. διαιτα.]

1. Food; proviſions for the mouth; victuals.

They cared for no other delicacy of fare, or curioſity of *diet*, than to maintain life. *Raleigh.*

Time may come, when men
With angels may participate; and find
No inconvenient *diet*, nor too light fare. *Milton.*

No part of *diet*, in any ſeaſon, is ſo healthful, ſo natural, and ſo agreeable to the ſtomach, as good and well-ripened fruits. *Temple.*

Milk appears to be a proper *diet* for human bodies, where acrimony is to be purged or avoided; but not where the canals are obſtructed, it being void of all ſaline quality. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any diſeaſe.

I commend rather ſome *diet* for certain ſeaſons, than frequent uſe of phyſick; for thoſe *diets* alter the body more, and trouble it leſs. *Bacon.*

I reſtrained myſelf to ſo regular a *diet*, as to eat fleſh but once a day, and little at a time, without ſalt or vinegar. *Temple.*

3. Allowance of proviſion.

For his diet, there was a continual *diet* given him by the king. *Jeremiah.*

To **Di'et**, dī'-ĕt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed by the rules of medicine.

She *diets* him with faſting every day,
The ſwelling of his wounds to mitigate,
And made him pray both early and eke late.
Fairy Queen.

Shew a while like fearful war,
To *diet* rank minds ſick of happineſs,
And purge th' obſtructions which begin to ſtop
Our very veins of life. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He was not taken well; he had not din'd:
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've ſtuff'd
Theſe pipes, and theſe conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have ſuppler ſouls
Than in our prieſtlike faſts; therefore I'll watch him
Till he be *dieted* to my requeſt. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

I will attend my huſband, be his nurſe,
Diet his ſickneſs; for it is my office. *Shakeſp.*

Henceforth my early care
Shall tend thee, and the fertile burden eaſe;
Till, *dieted* by thee, I grow mature
In knowledge as the gods, who all things know.
Milton.

We have lived upon expedients, of which no country had leſs occaſion: we have *dieted* a healthy body into a conſumption, by plying it with phyſick inſtead of food. *Swift.*

2. To give food to.

I'm partly led to *diet* my revenge,
For that I do ſuſpect the luſty Moor
Hath leapt into my ſeat. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

3. To board; to ſupply with diet.

To **Di'et**, dī'-ĕt. *v. n.*

1. To eat by rules of phyſick.

2. To eat; to feed.

I join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare faſt, that oft with gods doth *diet*. *Milton.*

Di'et-drink, dī'-ĕt-drĭnk. *n. ſ.* [*diet* and *drink.*] Medicated liquors; drink brewed with medicinal ingredients.

The obſervation will do that better than the lady's *diet-drinks*, or apothecary's medicines. *Locke.*

Di'et, dī'-ĕt. *n. ſ.* [from *dies*, an appointed day, *Skinner*; from *diet*, an old German word ſignifying a multitude, *Junius.*] An aſſembly of princes or eſtates.

An emperor in title without territory, who can ordain nothing of importance but by a *diet*, or aſſembly of the eſtates of many free princes, eccleſiaſtical and temporal. *Raleigh.*

Di'etary, dī'-ĕt-tâ-rȳ. *adj.* [from *diet.*] Pertaining to the rules of diet. *Dict.*

Di'eter, dī'-ĕt-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *diet.*] One who preſcribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medicinal rules.

He ſauc'd our broth as Juno had been ſick,
And he her *dieter*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Diete'tical, dī-ē-tĕt'-ĭ-kâl. } *adj.* [διαιτητικη.]
Diete'tick, dī-ē-tĕt'-ĭk. } Relating to diet; belonging to the medicinal cautions about the uſe of food.

He received no other counſel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* caution, and ſuch as culinary preſcription might have afforded. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

This book of Cheyne's became the ſubject of converſation, and produced even ſects in the *dietetick* philoſophy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments, Pref.*

To **DI'FFER**, dĭf'-fŭr. *v. n.* [*differo*, Lat.]

1. To be diſtinguiſhed from; to have properties and qualities not the ſame with thoſe of another perſon or thing.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inſide, it will make a *differing* ſound from the ſame pipe dry. *Bacon.*

Thy prejudices, Syphax, won't diſcern
What virtues grow from ignorance and choice,
Nor how the hero *differs* from the brute. *Add. Cato.*

The ſeveral parts of the ſame animal *differ* in their qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To contend; to be at variance.

A man of judgment ſhall ſometimes hear ignorant men *differ*, and know well within himſelf that thoſe which ſo *differ* mean one thing, and yet they themſelves never agree. *Bacon.*

Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment ſit;
We'll never *differ* with a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

3. To be of a contrary opinion.

In things purely ſpeculative, as theſe are, and no ingredients of our faith, it is free to *differ* from one another in our opinions and ſentiments. *Burnet's Theory.*

There are certain meaſures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate thoſe who *differ* with you in their ſentiments. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Others *differ* with me about the truth and reality of theſe ſpeculations. *Cheyne.*

Di'fference, dĭf'-fĕ-rĕns. *n. ſ.* [*differentia*, Lat.]

1. State of being diſtinct from ſomething; contrariety to identity.

Where the faith of the holy church is one, a *difference* between cuſtoms of the church doth no harm. *Hooker.*

2. The quality by which one differs from another.

This nobility, or *difference* from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the ſucceſſion of blood, but to the ſucceſſion of virtue. *Raleigh.*

Thus, born alike, from virtue firſt began
The *diff'rence* that diſtinguiſh'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from deſcent of blood;
But that, which made him noble, made him good. *Dryden.*

Though it be uſeful to diſcern every variety that is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to conſider every *difference* that is in things, and divide them into diſtinct claſſes under every ſuch *difference*. *Locke.*

3. The diſproportion between one thing and another, cauſed by the qualities of each.

You ſhall ſee great *difference* betwixt our Bohemia and your Sicilia. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Oh the ſtrange *difference* of man and man!
To thee a woman's ſervices are due;
My fool uſurps my body. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Here might be ſeen a great *difference* between men practiſed to fight, and men accuſtomed only to ſpoil. *Hayward.*

4. Diſpute; debate; quarrel; controverſy.

What was the *difference*?
——It was a contention in publick. *Shak. Cymb.*

He is weary of his life, that hath a *difference* with any of them, and will walk abroad after daylight. *Sandys.*

Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there ſhould be ſuch *differences* among them about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending *differences*. *Tillotſon.*

5. Diſtinction.

Our conſtitution does not only make a *difference* between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between ſuch as are more or leſs criminal. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

6. Point in queſtion; ground of controverſy.

Are you acquainted with the *difference*
That holds this preſent queſtion in the court? *Shakeſp.*

7. A logical diſtinction.

Some are never without a *diff'rence*; and commonly, by amuſing men with a ſubtilty, blanch the matter. *Bacon.*

8. Evidences of diſtinction; differential marks.

Henry had the title of ſovereign, yet did not put thoſe things in execution which are the true marks and *differences* of ſovereignty. *Davies.*

9. Diſtinct kind.

This is notoriouſly known in ſome *differences* of brake or fern. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **Di'fference**, dĭf'-fĕ-rĕns. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cauſe a difference; to make one thing not the ſame as another.

Moſt are apt to ſeek all the differences of letters in thoſe articulating motions; whereas ſeveral combinations of letters are framed by the very ſame motions of thoſe organs which are commonly obſerved, and are *differenced* by other concurrent cauſes. *Holder.*

Graſs *differenceth* a civil and well cultivated region from a barren and deſolate wilderneſs. *Ray.*

We ſee nothing that *differences* the courage of Mneſtheus from that of Sergeſthus. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

Di'fferent, dĭf'-fĕ-rĕnt. *adj.* [from *differ*.]

1. Diſtinct; not the ſame.

There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five *different* churches. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Of contrary qualities.

The Britons change
Sweet native home for unaccuſtom'd air,
And other climes, where *diff'rent* food and ſoil
Portend diſtempers. *Philips.*

3. Unlike; diſſimilar.

Neither the ſhape of faces, nor age, nor the colour, ought to be alike in all figures, any more than the hair; becauſe men are as *different* from each other, as the regions in which they are born are *different*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Happineſs conſiſts in things which produce pleaſure, and in the abſence of thoſe which cauſe any pain: now theſe, to *different* men, are very *different* things. *Locke.*

Differe'ntial *Method*, dĭf-fĕ'-rĕn-shăl mĕth'-ŭd, is applied to the doctrine of infiniteſimals, or infinitely ſmall quantities, called the arithmetick of fluxions. It conſiſts in deſcending from whole quantities to their infinitely ſmall differences, and comparing together theſe infinitely ſmall differences, of what kind ſoever they be: and from thence it takes the name of the *differential* calculus, or analyſis of infiniteſimals. *Harris.*

Di'fferently, dĭf'-fĕ-rĕnt-lȳ. *adv.* [from *different*.] In a different manner.

He may conſider how *differently* he is affected by the ſame thought, which preſents itſelf in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by an ordinary genius. *Addiſon.*

Di'fferingly, dĭf'-fĕr-ĭng-lȳ. *adv.* [from *differing*.] In a different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a ſurface may remit the light ſo *differingly*, as to vary a colour. *Boyle.*

DIFFI'CIL, dĭf'-fĭ-sĭl. *adj.* [*difficilis*, Lat.]

1. Difficult; hard; not eaſy; not obvious. Little uſed.

That that ſhould give motion to an unwieldy bulk, which itſelf hath neither bulk nor motion, is of as *difficil* apprehenſion as any myſtery in nature. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Latin was not more *difficil*,
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whiſtle. *Hudibras.*

2. Scrupulous; hard to be perſuaded.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficil* in granting the diſpenſation, doth uſe it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit, that he had touched none of thoſe deniers which had been levied by popes in England. *Bacon.*

Diffi'cilness, dĭf-fĭ'-sĭl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *difficil*.] Difficulty to be perſuaded; incompliance; impracticability. A word not in uſe, but proper.

There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others: the lighter ſort of malignity turneth but to a croſſneſs, or frowardneſs, or aptneſs to oppoſe, or *difficilneſs*, or the like; but the deeper ſort, to envy and mere miſchief. *Bacon.*

DIF'FICULT, dĭf'-fĭ-kŭlt. *adj.* [*difficilis*, Lat.]

1. Hard; not eaſy; not facil.

It is *difficult* in the eyes of this people. *Zachar.*

2. Troubleſome; vexatious.

3. Hard to pleaſe; peeviſh; moroſe.

Di'fficultly, dĭf'-fĭ-kŭlt-lȳ. *adv.* [from *difficult*.] Hardly; with difficulty.

A man, who has always indulged himſelf in the full enjoyment of his ſtation, will *difficultly* be perſuaded to think any methods unjuſt that offer to continue it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Di'fficulty, dĭf'-fĭ-kŭl-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *difficult*; *difficulté*, Fr.]

1. Hardneſs; contrariety to eaſineſs or facility.

The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourſelves to obſerve, is a work of labour and *difficulty*; a ſervice that requires our greateſt care and attention. *Rogers.*

2. That which is hard to accompliſh; that which is not eaſy.

They miſtake *difficulties* for impoſſibilities: a pernicious miſtake certainly; and the more pernicious, for that men are ſeldom convinced of it, till their convictions do them no good. *South.*

3. Diſtreſs; oppoſition.

Thus, by degrees, he roſe to Jove's imperial ſeat:
Thus *difficulties* prove a ſoul legitimately great. *Dryd.*

4. Perplexity in affairs; uneaſineſs of circumſtances.

They lie under ſome *difficulties* by reaſon of the emperor's diſpleaſure, who has forbidden their manufactures. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. Objection; cavil.

Men ſhould conſider, that raiſing *difficulties* concerning the myſteries in religion, cannot make them more wiſe, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

To **DIFFI'DE**, dĭf-fī'd. *v. n.* [*diffido*, Lat.] To diſtruſt; to have no confidence in.

With hope and fear
The woman did the new ſolution hear:
The man *diffides* in his own augury,
And doubts the gods. *Dryden.*

Di'ffidence, dĭf'-fĭ-dĕns. *n. ſ.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Diſtruſt; want of confidence in others.

No man almoſt thought himſelf ſecure, and men durſt ſcarce commune or talk one with another; but there was a general *diffidence* every where. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

You have brought ſcandal
To Iſrael, *diffidence* of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propenſe enough before
To waver. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Doubt; want of confidence in ourſelves.

If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true ſenſe, be only on probable proofs, our aſſent can reach no higher than an aſſurance or *diffidence* ariſing from the more or leſs apparent probability of the proofs. *Locke.*

Be ſilent always when you doubt your ſenſe;
And ſpeak, though ſure, with ſeeming *diffidence*. *Pope.*

Whatſoever atheiſts think on, or whatſoever they look on, all do adminiſter ſome reaſons for ſuſpicion and *diffidence*, leſt poſſibly they may be in the wrong; and then it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Bentley.*

Di'ffident, dĭf'-fĭ-dĕnt. *adj.* [from *diffide*.]

1. Diſtruſtful; doubting others.

Be not *diffident*
Of wiſdom; ſhe deſerts thee not, if thou
Diſmiſs not her, when moſt thou need'ſt her nigh. *Milton.*

Pliny ſpeaks of the Seres, the ſame people with the Chineſe, as being very ſhy and *diffident* in their manner of dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Doubtful of an event, uſed of things; uncertain.

I was really ſo *diffident* of it, as to let it lie by me theſe two years, juſt as you now ſee it. *Pope.*

3. Doubtful of himſelf; not confident.

I am not ſo confident of my own ſufficiency, as not willingly to admit the counſel of others; but yet I am not ſo *diffident* of myſelf, as brutiſhly to ſubmit to any man's dictates. *King Charles.*

Diſtreſs makes the humble heart *diffident.* *Clariſſa.*

To DIFFI′ND, dif-find′. *v. a.* [*diffindo*, Lat.] To cleave in two; to ſplit. *Dict.*

DIFFI′SSION, dif-fiſh′-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*diffiſſio*, Lat.] The act of cleaving or ſplitting. *Dict.*

DIFFLA′TION, dif-flå′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*difflare*, Lat.] The act of ſcattering with a blaſt of wind. *Dict.*

DI′FFLUENCE, dif′-flů-ĕns. } *n. ſ.* [from *dif-*
DI′FFLUENCY, dif′-flů-ĕn-ſy̍. } *fluo*, Lat.] The quality of falling away on all ſides; the effect of fluidity; the contrary to conſiſtency.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a conſiſtence or determination of its *diffluency*; and amitteth not its eſſence, but condition of fluidity. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

DI′FFLUENT, dif′-flů-ĕnt. *adj.* [*diffluens*, Lat.] Flowing every way; not conſiſtent; not fixed.

DI′FFORM, dif′-fŏrm. *adj.* [from *forma*, Lat.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different ſtructure; diſſimilar; unlike; irregular: as, a *difform* flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities; ſuch as are veins, an uneven poliſh, or fortuitous poſition of the pores of glaſs. *Newton.*

DIFFO′RMITY, dif-får′-mi-ty̍. *n. ſ.* [from *difform.*] Diverſity of form; irregularity; diſſimilitude.

While they murmur againſt the preſent diſpoſure of things, they deſire in them a *difformity* from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things beſt. *Brown's V. Err.*

DIFFRA′NCHISEMENT, dif-från-tſhiz-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*franchiſe*, Fr.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFU′SE, dif-fů′z. *v. a.* [*diffuſus*, Lat.]

1. To pour out upon a plane, ſo that the liquor may run every way; to pour without particular direction.

When theſe waters began to riſe at firſt, long before they could ſwell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuſe* themſelves every way. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To ſpread; to ſcatter; to diſperſe.

Wiſdom had ordain'd
Good out of evil to create; inſtead
Of ſpirits malign, a better race to bring
Into their vacant room, and thence *diffuſe*
His good to worlds, and ages, infinite. *Milton.*

No ſect wants its apoſtles to propagate and *diffuſe* it. *Decay of Piety.*

A chief renown'd in war,
Whoſe race ſhall bear aloft the Latian name,
And through the conquer'd world *diffuſe* our fame. *Dryden.*

His eyes *diffus'd* a venerable grace,
And charity itſelf was in his face.
Dryden's Good Parſon.

DIFFU′SE, dif-fů′z. *adj.* [*diffuſus*, Lat.]

1. Scattered; widely ſpread.

2. Copious; not conciſe.

DIFFU′SED, dif-fů′zd. *participial adj.* [from *diffuſe.*] This word ſeems to have ſignified, in *Shakeſpeare*'s time, the ſame as wild, uncouth, irregular.

Let them from forth a ſawpit ruſh at once,
With ſome *diffuſed* ſong. *Shak. M. W. of Windſor.*

He grows like ſavages,
To ſwearing and ſtern looks, *diffus'd* attire,
And every thing that ſeems unnatural.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

DIFFU′SEDLY, dif-fů′zd-ly̍. *adv.* [from *diffuſed.*] Widely; diſperſedly; in manner of that which is ſpread every way.

DIFFU′SEDNESS, dif-fů′zd-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *diffuſed.*] The ſtate of being diffuſed; diſperſion.

DIFFU′SELY, dif-fů′s-ly̍. *adv.* [from *diffuſe.*]

1. Widely; extenſively.

2. Copiouſly; not conciſely.

DIFFU′SION, dif-fů′-zhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *diffuſe.*]

1. Diſperſion; the ſtate of being ſcattered every way.

Whereas all bodies act either by communication of their natures, or by the impreſſions and ſignatures of their motions, the *diffuſion* of ſpecies viſible ſeemeth to participate more of the former operation, and the ſpecies audible of the latter. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

A ſheet of very well ſleeked marble paper did not caſt diſtinct colours upon the wall, nor throw its light with an equal *diffuſion*; but threw its beams, unſtained and bright, to this and that part of the wall. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Copiouſneſs; exuberance of ſtyle.

DIFFU′SIVE, dif-fů′-siv. *adj.* [from *diffuſe.*]

1. Having the quality of ſcattering any thing every way.

Diffuſive of themſelves, where'er they paſs
They make that warmth in others they expect:
Their valour works like bodies on a glaſs,
And does its image on their men project. *Dryd.*

2. Scattered; diſperſed; having the quality of ſuffering diffuſion.

All liquid bodies are *diffuſive*; for their parts, being in motion, have no connexion, but glide and fall off any way. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

No man is of ſo general and *diffuſive* a luſt, as to proſecute his amours all the world over. *South.*

The ſtars, no longer overlaid with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the maſs,
And upward ſhoot, and kindle as they paſs,
And with *diffuſive* light adorn their heav'nly place. *Dryden.*

Cheriſh'd with hope, and fed with joy, it grows;
Its cheerful buds their opening bloom diſcloſe,
And round the happy ſoil *diffuſive* odour flows.
Prior.

3. Extended.

They are not agreed among themſelves where infallibility is ſeated; whether in the pope alone, or a council alone, or in both together, or in the *diffuſive* body of Chriſtians. *Tillotſon.*

DIFFU′SIVELY, dif-fů′-siv-ly̍. *adv.* [from *diffuſive.*] Widely; extenſively; every way.

DIFFU′SIVENESS, dif-fů′-siv-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *diffuſive.*]

1. Extenſion; diſperſion; the power of diffuſing; the ſtate of being diffuſed.

2. Want of conciſeneſs; large compaſs of expreſſion.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, is its *diffuſiveneſs*: you have ſometimes the whole ſide of a medal over-run with it. *Addiſ. on Med.*

To DIG, dig′. *v. a.* preter. *dug*, or *digged*; part. paſſ. *dug*, or *digged*. [ꝺic, Sax. a ditch; *dyger*, Dan. to dig.]

1. To pierce with a ſpade.

Then ſaid he unto me, Son of man, *dig* now in the wall; and when I had *digged* in the wall, I beheld a door. *Ezek.*

2. To form by digging.

Seek with heart and mouth to build up the walls of Jeruſalem, which you have broken down; and to fill up the mines that you have *digged*, by craft and ſubtlety, to overthrow the ſame. *Whitgift.*

He built towers in the deſert, and *digged* many wells; for he had much cattle. 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 10.

3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a ſpade.

The walls of your garden, without their furniture, look as ill as thoſe of your houſe; ſo that you cannot *dig* up your garden too often. *Temple.*

Be firſt to *dig* the ground, be firſt to burn
The branches lopt. *Dryden's Virgil.*

4. To pierce with a ſharp point.

A rav'nous vulture in his open'd ſide
Her crooked beak and cruel talons tried;
Still for the growing liver *digg'd* his breaſt;
The growing liver ſtill ſupplied the feaſt.
Dryden's Æneid.

5. To gain by digging.

It is *digged* out of even the higheſt mountains, and all parts of the earth contingently; as the pyrites. *Woodward.*

Nor was the ground alone requir'd to bear
Her annual income to the crooked ſhare;
But greedy mortals, rummaging her ſtore,
Digg'd from her entrails firſt the precious ore.
Dryden's Ovid.

To DIG, dig′. *v. n.* To work with a ſpade; to work in making holes, or turning the ground.

They long for death, but it cometh not; and *dig* for it more than for hid treaſures. *Job*, iii. 21.

The Italians have often *dug* into lands, deſcribed in old authors as the places where ſtatues or obeliſks ſtood, and ſeldom failed of ſucceſs. *Addiſon's Travels.*

To DIG *up*, dig′. *v. a.* To throw up that which is covered with earth.

If I *digg'd up* thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It would not ſlake mine ire. *Shakeſp.*

DI′GAMY, dig′-å-my̍. *n. ſ.* [διγαμία.] Second marriage; marriage to a ſecond wife after the death of the firſt: as *bigamy*, having two wives at once.

Dr. Champny only proves, that archbiſhop Cranmer was twice married; which is not denied: but brings nothing to prove that ſuch bigamy, or *digamy* rather, deprives a biſhop of the lawful uſe of his power of ordaining. *Biſhop Ferne.*

DI′GERENT, di′-gĕ-rĕnt. *adj.* [*digerens*, Lat.] That which has the power of digeſting, or cauſing digeſtion. *Dict.*

DI′GEST, dy̍′-jĕst. *n. ſ.* [*digeſta*, Lat.] The pandect of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers.

I had a purpoſe to make a particular *digeſt*, or recompilement to the laws of mine own nation. *Bacon.*

Laws in the *digeſt* ſhew that the Romans applied themſelves to trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To DIGE′ST, dy̍-jĕst′. *v. a.* [*digero*, *digeſtum*, Lat.]

1. To diſtribute into various claſſes or repoſitories; to range or diſpoſe methodically.

2. To concoct in the ſtomach, ſo as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper uſe.

If little faults, proceeding on diſtemper,
Shall not be wink'd at, how ſhall we ſtretch our eye,
When capital crimes chew'd, ſwallow'd, and digeſted,
Appear? *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Each then has organs to *digeſt* his food;
One to beget, and one receive, the brood. *Prior.*

3. To ſoften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunghill: a chemical term.

4. To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper uſe.

Chosen friends, with ſenſe refin'd,
Learning *digeſted* well. *Thomſon.*

5. To reduce to any plan, ſcheme, or method.

Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and firſtlings of thoſe broils,
'Ginning i' th' middle: ſtarting thence away
To what may be *digeſted* in a play. *Shakeſp.*

6. To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.

First, let us go to dinner.
—Nay, let me praiſe you while I have a ſtomach.
—No, pray thee, let it ſerve for table-talk;
Then, howſoe'er thou ſpeak'ſt, 'mong other things
I ſhall *digeſt* it. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

The pleaſance of numbers is, that rudeneſs and barbariſm might the better taſte and *digeſt* the leſſons of civility. *Peacham.*

7. To receive and enjoy.

Cornwal and Albany,
With my two daughters dowers, *digeſt* the third. *Shakeſp.*

8. [In chirurgery.] To diſpoſe a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To **Dige'st**, dy̌-jěst'. *v. n.* To generate matter, as a wound, and tend to a cure.

Dige'ster, dy̌-jěs'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *digeſt.*]
1. He that digeſts or diſpoſes.
2. He that digeſts or concocts his food.

People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill *digeſters*. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A ſtrong veſſel or engine, contrived by M. Papin, wherein to boil, with a very ſtrong heat, any bony ſubſtances, ſo as to reduce them into a fluid ſtate. *Quincy.*

That which cauſes or ſtrengthens the concoctive power.

Rice is of excellent uſe for all illneſſes of the ſtomach, a great reſtorer of health, and a great *digeſter*. *Temple.*

Dige'stible, dy̌-jěs'-tǐbl. *adj.* [from *digeſt.*] That which is capable of being digeſted or concocted in the ſtomach.

Thoſe medicines that purge by ſtool are, at the firſt, not *digeſtible* by the ſtomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Dige'stion, dy̌-jěs'-tſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *digeſt.*]
1. The act of digeſting or concocting food in the ſtomach.

Now good *digeſtion* wait on appetite,
And health on both. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Digeſtion is a fermentation begun, becauſe there are all the requiſites of ſuch a fermentation; heat, air, and motion: but it is not a complete fermentation, becauſe that requires a greater time than the continuance of the aliment in the ſtomach: vegetable putrefaction reſembles very much animal *digeſtion*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Quantity of food cannot be determined by meaſures and weights, or any general Leſſian rules; but muſt vary with the vigour of decays of age or of health, and the uſe or diſuſe of air or of exerciſe, with the changes of appetite; and then, by what every man may find or ſuſpect of the preſent ſtrength or weakneſs of *digeſtion*. *Temple.*

Every morſel to a ſatisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired *digeſtion*. *South.*

2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat.

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or *digeſtion*, or maturation of ſome metals, will produce gold. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Did chymick chance the furnaces prepare,
Raiſe all the labour-houſes of the air,
And lay crude vapours in *digeſtion* there? *Blackmore.*

3. Reduction to a plan; the act of methodiſing; the maturation of a deſign.

The *digeſtion* of the counſels in Sweden is made in ſenate, conſiſting of forty counſellors, who are generally the greateſt men. *Temple.*

4. The act of diſpoſing a wound to generate matter.
5. The diſpoſition of a wound or ſore to generate matter.

The firſt ſtage of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is by ſurgeons called *digeſtion*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Dige'stive, dy̌-jěs'-tǐv. *adj.* [from *digeſt.*]
1. Having the power to cauſe digeſtion, or to ſtrengthen the ſtomach.

A chilifactory menſtruum, or a *digeſtive* preparation, drawn from ſpecies or individuals, whoſe ſtomachs peculiarly diſſolve lapideous bodies. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

2. Capable by heat to ſoften and ſubdue.

The earth and ſun were in that very ſtate; the one active, piercing, and *digeſtive*, by its heat; the other paſſive, receptive, and ſtored with materials for ſuch a production. *Hale.*

3. Methodizing; adjuſting.

To buſineſs, ripen'd by *digeſtive* thought,
This future rule is into method brought. *Dryden.*

Dige'stive, dy̌-jěs'-tǐv. *n. ſ.* [from *digeſt.*] An application which diſpoſes a wound to generate matter.

I dreſſed it with *digeſtives*. *Wiſem. on Abſceſſes.*

Dige'sture, dy̌-jěs'-tůr. *n. ſ.* Concoction: not uſed.

Neither tie yourſelf always to eat meats of eaſy *digeſture*; ſuch as veal, ſweetbreads. *Harvey.*

Di'gger, dǐg'-gůr. *n. ſ.* [from *dig.*] One that opens the ground with a ſpade.

When we viſited mines, we have been told by *diggers*, that even when the ſky ſeemed clear, there would ſuddenly ariſe a ſteam ſo thick, that it would put out their candles. *Boyle.*

To **Di'ght**, dǐ't. *v. a.* [dihtan to prepare, to regulate, Sax.]
1. To dreſs; to deck; to bedeck; to embelliſh; to adorn. It ſeems always to ſignify the paſt; the participle paſſive is *dight*, as *dighted* in *Hudibras* is perhaps improper.

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſters pale;
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar, maſſy proof;
And ſtoried windows richly *dight*,
Caſting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

Juſt ſo the proud inſulting laſs
Array'd and *dighted* Hudibras. *Hudibras.*

2. To put on.

On his head his dreadful hat he *dight*,
Which maketh him inviſible to ſight. *Hub. Tale.*

Di'git, dǐdzh'-ǐt. *n. ſ.* [*digitus*, Lat.]
1. The meaſure of length containing three fourths of an inch.

If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five *digits* high, or ſomewhat more, the quickſilver will not fall, but remain ſuſpended in the tube, becauſe it cannot preſs the ſubjacent mercury with ſo great a force as doth the incumbent cylinder of the air, reaching thence to the top of the atmoſphere. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun or moon.
3. Any of the numbers expreſſed by ſingle figures; any number to ten: ſo called from counting upon the fingers.

Not only the numbers ſeven and nine, from conſiderations abſtruſe, have been extolled by moſt, but all or moſt of other *digits* have been as myſtically applauded. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Di'gitated, dǐdzh'-ǐ-tå-tǐd. *adj.* [from *digitus*, Lat.] Branched out into diviſions like fingers; as a *digitated* leaf is a leaf compoſed of many ſmall leaves.

For animals multifidous, or ſuch as are *digitated*, or have ſeveral diviſions in their feet, there are but two that are uniparous; that is, men and elephants. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Digladia'tion, dǐ-glå-dyȁ'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*digladiatio*, Lat.] A combat with ſwords any quarrel or conteſt.

Ariſtotle ſeems purpoſely to intend the cheriſhing of controverſial *digladiations*, by his own affection of an intricate obſcurity. *Glanville's Scep.*

Di'gnified, dǐg'-ny̌-fǐd. *adj.* [from *dignify.*] Inveſted with ſome dignity: it is uſed chiefly of the clergy.

Abbots are ſtiled *dignified* clerks, as having ſome dignity in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Dignifica'tion, dǐg-ny̌-fǐ-kå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *dignify.*] Exaltation.

I grant that where a noble and ancient deſcent and merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that perſon. *Walton's Angler.*

To **DI'GNIFY**, dǐg'-nǐ-fy̌. *v. a.* [from *dignus* and *facio*, Lat.]
1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt. Uſed chiefly of the clergy.
2. To honour; to adorn; to give luſtre to; to improve by ſome adventitious excellence, or honourable diſtinction.

Such a day,
So fought, ſo follow'd, and ſo fairly won,
Came not till now to *dignify* the times
Since Cæſar's fortunes! *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Not that we think us worthy ſuch a gueſt,
But that your worth will *dignify* our feaſt. *Ben Jonſon.*

No turbots *dignify* my boards;
But gudgeons, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

Di'gnitary, dǐg'-ny̌-těr-y̌. *n. ſ.* [from *dignus*, Lat.] A clergyman advanced to ſome dignity, to ſome rank above that of a parochial prieſt.

If there be any *dignitaries*, whoſe preferments are perhaps not liable to the accuſation of ſuperfluity, they may be perſons of ſuperior merit. *Swift.*

Di'gnity, dǐg'-ny̌-ty̌. *n. ſ.* [*dignitas*, Lat.]
1. Rank of elevation.

Angels are not any where ſpoken ſo highly of as our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, and are not in *dignity* equal to him. *Hooker.*

2. Grandeur of mien; elevation of aſpect.

Some men have a native *dignity*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the moſt imperious commands. *Clariſſa.*

3. Advancement; preferment; high place.

Faſter than ſpring-time ſhow'rs comes thought
on thought,
And not a thought but thinks on *dignity*. *Shak.*

For thoſe of old,
And theſe late *dignities* heap'd up to them. *Shak.*

4. [Among eccleſiaſticks.] By a *dignity* we underſtand that promotion or preferment to which any juriſdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
5. Maxims; general principles: κυριαὶ δόξαι.

The ſciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themſelves, receive not ſatisfaction from probable reaſons, much leſs from bare aſſeverations. *Brown.*

6. [In aſtrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any ſign.

Digno'tion, dǐg-nǒ'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *dignoſco*, Lat.] Diſtinction; diſtinguiſhing mark.

That temperamental *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from ſpots in our nails, we are not averſe to concede. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

To **DIGRE'SS**, dy̌-grěs'. *v. n.* [*digreſſus*, Lat.]
1. To turn aſide out of the road.
2. To depart from the main deſign of a diſcourſe, or chief tenour of an argument.

In the purſuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digreſs* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the ſignification of any term. *Locke.*

3. To wander; to expatiate.

It ſeemeth (to *digreſs* no farther) that the Tartarians, ſpreading ſo far, cannot be the Iſraelites. *Brerewood.*

4. To go out of the right way, or common track; to tranſgreſs; to deviate: not in uſe.

I am come to keep my word,
Though in ſome part am forced to *digreſs*,
Which at more leiſure I will ſo excuſe
As you ſhall well be ſatisfied. *Shakeſp.*

Thy noble ſhape is but a form of wax,
Digreſſing from the valour of a man. *Shakeſp.*

Digre'ssion, dỳ-grèsh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*digreſſio*, Lat.]

1. A paſſage deviating from the main tenour or deſign of a diſcourſe.

The good man thought ſo much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but *digreſſions* to him. *Sidney.*

He, ſhe knew, would intermix
Grateful *digreſſions*, and ſolve high diſpute
With conjugal careſſes. *Milton.*

Here ſome *digreſſion* I muſt make, t' accuſe
Thee, my forgetful and ungrateful muſe. *Denham.*

To content and fill the eye of the underſtanding, the beſt authors ſprinkle their works with pleaſing *digreſſions*, with which they recreate the minds of their readers. *Dryden.*

2. Deviation.

The *digreſſion* of the ſun is not equal; but, near the equinoctial interſections, it is right and greater; near the ſolſtices, more oblique and leſſer. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Dijudica'tion, dì-jò-dì-kà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*dijudicatio*, Lat.] Judicial diſtinction.

Dike, dìk'. *n. ſ.* [ðic, Sax. *dyk*, Erſe.]

1. A channel to receive water.

The *dykes* are fill'd, and with a roaring ſound
The riſing rivers float the nether ground. *Dryden's Virg.*

The king of *dykes*: than whom no ſluice of mud
With deeper ſable blots the ſilver flood. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A mound to hinder inundations.

God, that breaks up the flood-gates of ſo great a deluge, and all the art and induſtry of man is not ſufficient to raiſe up *dykes* and ramparts againſt it. *Cowley.*

To **DILA'CERATE**, dì-làs'-sè-ràt. *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend; to force in two.

The infant, at the accompliſhed period, ſtruggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks thoſe parts which reſtrained him before. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Dilacera'tion, dì-làs'-sè-rà"-shùn. *n. ſ.* [from *dilaceratio*, Lat.] The act of rending in two.

The greateſt ſenſation of pain is by the obſtruction of the ſmall veſſels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Dila'niate**, dì-là'-nyàt. *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Lat.] To tear; to rend in pieces.

Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expoſe her thereby to be raviſhed, they met half way in a gallant kind. *Howel's Eng. Tears.*

To **DILAPIDATE**, dì-làp'-ỳ-dàt. *v. n.* [*dilapido*, Lat.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

Dila'pidation, dì-làp-ỳ-dà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*dilapidatio*, Lat.] The incumbent's ſuffering the chancel, or any other edifices of his eccleſiaſtical living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the ſame: and it likewiſe extends to his committing, or ſuffering to be committed, any wilful waſte in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

'Tis the duty of all church-wardens to prevent the *dilapidations* of the chancel and manſion-houſe belonging to the rector or vicar. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

Dilatabi'lity, dì-là-tà-bìl'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *dilatable*.] The quality of admitting extenſion.

We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extenſiveneſs of the gullets of ſerpents: I have taken two adult mice out of the ſtomach of an adder, whoſe neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray.*

By this continual contractibility and *dilatability*, by different degrees of heat, the air is kept in a conſtant motion. *Arbuthnot.*

Dilata'ble, dì-là'-tàbl. *adj.* [from *dilate*.] Capable of extenſion.

The windpipe divides itſelf into a great number of branches called bronchia: theſe end in ſmall air bladders, *dilatable* and contractible, capable to be inflated by the admiſſion of air, and to ſubſide at the expulſion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Dilata'tion, dì-là-tà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [from *dilatatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of extending into greater ſpace: oppoſed to *contraction*.

The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*, are ſo eaſy and ſo ſubtle, that you can hardly conceive or diſtinguiſh them aright. *Holder.*

2. The ſtate of being extended; the ſtate in which the parts are at more diſtance from each other.

Joy cauſeth a cheerfulneſs and vigour in the eyes; ſinging, leaping, dancing, and ſometimes tears: all theſe are the effects of the *dilatation*, and coming forth of the ſpirits into the outward parts. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The image of the ſun ſhould be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a *dilatation* of every ray, or by any other caſual inequality of the refractions. *Newton.*

To **DILA'TE**, dì-làt'. *v. a.* [*dilato*, Lat.]

1. To extend; to ſpread out; to enlarge: oppoſed to *contract*.

But ye thereby much greater glory gate,
Than had ye ſorted with a prince's peer;
For now your light doth more itſelf *dilate*,
And in my darkneſs greater doth appear. *Spenſer.*

Satan alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* ſtood,
Like Teneriff, or Atlas, unremov'd. *Milton.*

Opener of mine eyes,
Dim erſt; *dilated* ſpirits, ampler heart,
And growing up to godhead: which for thee
Chiefly I ſought; without thee can deſpiſe. *Milt.*

Through all the air his ſounding ſtrings *dilate*
Sorrow, like that which touch'd our hearts of late. *Waller.*

Diffus'd, it riſes in a higher ſphere;
Dilates its drops, and ſoftens into air. *Prior.*

I mark the various fury of the winds;
Theſe neither ſeaſons guide, nor order binds:
They now *dilate* and now contract their force;
Various their ſpeed, but endleſs is their courſe. *Prior.*

The ſecond refraction would ſpread the rays one way as much as the firſt doth another, and ſo *dilate* the image in breadth as much as the firſt doth in length. *Newton.*

2. To relate at large; to tell diffuſely and copiouſly.

But he would not endure that woful theam
For to *dilate* at large; but urged ſore,
With piercing words, and pitiful implore,
Him haſty to ariſe. *Fairy Queen.*

I obſerving,
Took once a pliant hour, and found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earneſt heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,
Whereof by parcels ſhe had ſomething heard,
But not diſtinctively. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To **Dila'te**, dì-là't. *v. n.*

1. To widen; to grow wide.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſpeak largely and copiouſly.

It may be behoveful for princes, in matters of grace, to tranſact the ſame publickly, and by themſelves; or their miniſters to *dilate* upon it, and improve their luſtre, by any addition or eloquence of ſpeech. *Clarendon.*

Dila'tor, dì-là'-tùr. *n. ſ.* [from *dilate*.] That which widens or extends.

The buccinatores, or blowers up of the cheeks, and the *dilators* of the noſe, are too ſtrong in cholerick people. *Arbuthnot.*

Di'latoriness, dìl"-à-tùr'-ỳ-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *dilatory*.] The quality of being dilatory; ſlowneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

DI'LATORY, dìl'-à-tùr-ỳ. *adj.* [*dilatoire*, Fr. *dilatorius*, Lat.] Tardy; ſlow; given to procraſtination; addicted to delay; ſluggiſh; loitering.

An inferior council, after former tedious ſuits in a higher court, would be but *dilatory*, and ſo to little purpoſe. *Hayward.*

What wound did ever heal but by degrees?
Thou know'ſt we work by wit, and not by witchcraft;
And wit depends on *dilatory* time. *Shak. Othello.*

Theſe cardinals trifle with me; I abhor
This *dilatory* ſloth, and tricks of Rome. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honeſt, gallant man,
To throw herſelf away on fools and knaves. *Otway.*

A *dilatory* temper commits innumerable cruelties without deſign. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Dile'ction, dì-lèk'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*dilectio*, Lat.] The act of loving; kindneſs.

So free is Chriſt's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief. *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

Dile'mma, dì-lèm'-mà. *n. ſ.* [δίλημμα.]

1. An argument equally concluſive by contrary ſuppoſitions. A young rhetorician applied to an old ſophiſt to be taught the art of pleading, and bargained for a certain reward to be paid, when he ſhould gain a cauſe. The maſter ſued for his reward, and the ſcholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a *dilemma*: If I gain my cauſe, I ſhall withhold your pay, becauſe the judge's award will be againſt you; if I loſe it, I may withhold it, becauſe I ſhall not yet have gained a cauſe. On the contrary, ſays the maſter, if you gain your cauſe, you muſt pay me, becauſe you are to pay me when you gain a cauſe; if you loſe it, you muſt pay me, becauſe the judge will award it.

A *dilemma*, that Morton uſed to raiſe benevolence, ſome called his fork, and ſome his crotch. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Hope, whoſe weak being ruin'd is
Alike if it ſucceed, and if it miſs;
Whom good or ill does equally confound,
And both the horns of fate's *dilemma* wound. *Cowl.*

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexatious alternative.

A ſtrong *dilemma* in a deſp'rate caſe!
To act with infamy, or quit the place. *Swift.*

A dire *dilemma*; either way I'm ſped;
If foes they write, if friends they read, me dead. *Pope.*

Di'ligence, dĭl'-ŷ-jĕns. *n. ſ.* [*diligentia*, Lat.] Induſtry; aſſiduity; conſtancy in buſineſs; continuance of endeavour; unintermitted application; the contrary to idleneſs.

Do thy *diligence* to come ſhortly unto me. *2 Tim.* iv. 9.

Brethren, give *diligence* to make your calling and election ſure. *2 Pet.* i. 10.

DI'LIGENT, dĭl'-ŷ-jĕnt. *adj.* [*diligens*, Lat.]

1. Conſtant in application; perſevering in endeavour; aſſiduous; not idle; not negligent; not lazy.

Seeſt thou a man *diligent* in his buſineſs, he ſhall ſtand before kings. *Prov.* xxii. 29.

2. Conſtantly applied; proſecuted with activity and perſeverance; aſſiduous.

And the judges ſhall make *diligent* inquiſition. *Deut.* xix.

Di'ligently, dĭl'-ŷ-jĕnt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *diligent*.] With aſſiduity; with heed and perſeverance; not careleſsly; not idly; not negligently.

If you inquire not attentively and *diligently*, you ſhall never be able to diſcern a number of mechanical motions. *Bacon.*

The ancients have *diligently* examined in what conſiſts the beauty of good poſtures. *Dryd. Dufreſ.*

Dill, dĭl'. *n. ſ.* [ðile, Sax.] It hath a ſlender, fibroſe, annual root; the leaves are like thoſe of fennel; the ſeeds are oval, plain, ſtreaked, and bordered.

Dill is raiſed of ſeed, which is ripe in Auguſt. *Mortimer.*

DILU'CID, dī-lů'-sĭd. *adj.* [*dilucidus*, Lat.]

1. Clear; not opaque.

2. Clear; plain; not obſcure.

To **Dilu'cidate**, dī-lů'-sŷ-dåt. *v. a.* [from *dilucidare*, Lat.] To make clear or plain; to explain; to free from obſcurity.

I ſhall not extenuate, but explain and *dilucidate*, according to the cuſtom of the ancients. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Dilucida'tion, dī-lů-sŷ-då'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *dilucidatio*, Lat.] The act of making clear; explanation; expoſition.

DI'LUENT, dĭl'-lů-ĕnt. *adj.* [*diluens*, Lat.] Having the power to thin and attenuate other matter.

Di'luent, dĭl'-lů-ĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which thins other matter.

There is no real *diluent* but water: every fluid is diluent, as it contains water in it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **DILU'TE**, dŷ-lů't. *v. a.* [*diluo*, Lat.]

1. To make thin; to attenuate by the admixture of other parts.

Drinking a large doſe of *diluted* tea, as ſhe was ordered by a phyſician, ſhe got to bed. *Locke.*

The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to temper, or acid to ſubdue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To make weak.

The chamber was dark, leſt theſe colours ſhould be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newton.*

Dilu'te, dŷ lů't. *adj.* Thin; attenuated.

If the red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak, the diſtance of the images would be leſs than an inch; and if they were more intenſe and full, that diſtance would be greater. *Newton.*

Dilu'ter, dŷ-lů'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *dilute*.] That which makes any thing elſe thin.

Water is the only *diluter*, and the beſt diſſolvent of moſt of the ingredients of our aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Dilu'tion, dŷ-lů'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*dilutio*, Lat.] The act of making any thing thin or weak.

Oppoſite to *dilution* is coagulation, or thickening, which is performed by diſſipating the moſt liquid parts by heat, or by inſinuating ſome ſubſtances, which make the parts of the fluid cohere more ſtrongly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Dilu'vian, dŷ-lů'-vyån. *adj.* [from *diluvium*, Lat.] Relating to the deluge.

Suppoſe that this *diluvian* lake ſhould riſe to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuſe itſelf equally into all countries about. *Burnet's Theory.*

DIM, dĭm'. *adj.* [ðimme, Sax. *dy*, Welſh; *dow*, Erſe.]

1. Not having a quick ſight; not ſeeing clearly.

For her true form how can my ſpark diſcern,
Which, *dim* by nature, art did never clear? *Davies.*

2. Dull of apprehenſion.

The underſtanding is *dim*, and cannot by its natural light diſcover ſpiritual truths. *Rogers.*

3. Not clearly ſeen; obſcure; imperfectly diſcovered.

We might be able to aim at ſome *dim* and ſeeming conception, how matter might begin to exiſt by the power of that eternal firſt Being. *Locke.*

Something, as *dim* to our internal view,
Is thus perhaps the cauſe of all we do. *Pope.*

4. Obſtructing the act of viſion; not luminous; ſomewhat dark.

Her face right wond'rous fair did ſeem to be,
That her broad beauty's beam great brightneſs threw
Through the *dim* ſhade, that all men might it ſee. *Spenſer.*

To **Dim**, dĭm'. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To cloud; to darken; to hinder from a full perception of light, and free exerciſe of viſion.

As where the Almighty's lightning brand does light,
It *dims* the dazed eyen, and daunts the ſenſes quite. *Spenſer's F. Queen.*

It hath been obſerved by the ancients, that much uſe of Venus doth *dim* the ſight; and yet eunuchs, which are unable to generate, are nevertheleſs alſo *dim* ſighted. *Bacon.*

Every one declares againſt blindneſs, and yet who almoſt is not fond of that which *dims* his ſight? *Locke.*

For thee I *dim* theſe eyes, and ſtuff this head,
With all ſuch reading as was never read. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. To make leſs bright; to obſcure.

A ſhip that through the ocean wide,
By conduct of ſome ſtar, doth make her way,
When as a ſtorm hath *dimm'd* her truſty guide,
Out of her courſe doth wander far aſtray. *Spenſer.*

All of us have cauſe
To wail the *dimming* of our ſhining ſtar. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Thus while he ſpake, each paſſion *dimm'd* his face,
Thrice chang'd. *Milton.*

The principal figure in a picture is like a king among his courtiers, who *dims* all his attendants. *Dryden.*

DIME'NSION, dŷ-mĕn'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*dimenſio*, Lat.] Space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity. It is ſeldom uſed but in the plural. The three dimenſions are length, breadth, and depth.

He tried
The tomb, and found the ſtrait *dimenſions* wide. *Dryden.*

My gentleman was meaſuring my walls, and taking the *dimenſions* of the room. *Swift.*

Dime'nsionless, dŷ-mĕn'-shůn-lĭs. *adj.* [from *dimenſion*.] Without any definite bulk.

In they paſs'd
Dimenſionleſs through heav'nly doors. *Milton.*

Dime'nsive, dŷ-mĕn'-sĭv. *adj.* [*dimenſus*, Lat.] That which marks the boundaries or outlines.

All bodies have their meaſure, and their ſpace;
But who can draw the ſoul's *dimenſive* lines? *Davies.*

Dimica'tion, dī-mĭ-kå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*dimicatio*, Lat.] A battle; the act of fighting; conteſt. *Dict.*

Dimidia'tion, dī-mĭd-yå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*dimidiatio*, Lat.] The act of halving; diviſion into two equal parts. *Dict.*

To **DIMI'NISH**, dĭm-mĭn'-ĭsh. *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Lat.]

1. To make leſs by abſciſſion or deſtruction of any part: the oppoſite to *increaſe*.

That we call good which is apt to cauſe or increaſe pleaſure, or *diminiſh* pain in us. *Locke.*

2. To impair; to leſſen; to degrade.

Impiouſly they thought
Thee to *diminiſh*, and from thee withdraw
The number of thy worſhippers. *Milton.*

3. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to *add*.

Nothing was *diminiſhed* from the ſafety of the king by the impriſonment of the duke. *Hayward.*

Ye ſhall not add unto the word which I command you, neither ſhall you *diminiſh* aught from it. *Deut.* iv. 2.

To **Dimi'nish**, dĭm-mĭn'-ĭsh. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to be impaired.

What judgment I had, increaſes rather than *diminiſhes*; and thoughts, ſuch as they are, come crowding in ſo faſt upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuſe or to reject. *Dryden.*

Crete's ample fields *diminiſh* to our eye;
Before the Boreal blaſts the veſſels fly. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Dimi'nishingly, dĭm-mĭn'-ĭsh-ĭng-lŷ. *adv.* [from *diminiſh*.] In a manner tending to vilify, or leſſen.

I never heard him cenſure, or ſo much as ſpeak *diminiſhingly* of any one that was abſent. *Locke.*

Diminu'tion, dĭm-mŷ-nů'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*diminutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of making leſs: oppoſed to *augmentation*.

The one is not capable of any *diminution* or augmentation at all by men; the other apt to admit both. *Hooker.*

2. The ſtate of growing leſs: oppoſed to *increaſe*.

The gravitating power of the ſun is tranſmitted through the vaſt bodies of the planets without any *diminution*, ſo as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, with the ſame force, and according to the ſame laws, as if the part upon which it acts were not ſurrounded with the body of the planet. *Newton.*

Finite and infinite ſeem to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily to thoſe things which are capable of increaſe or *diminution*. *Locke.*

3. Diſcredit; loſs of dignity; degradation.

Gladly to thee
Heroick laurel'd Eugene yields the prime;
Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honour next. *Philips.*

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.

Make me wiſe by thy truth, for my own ſoul's ſalvation, and I ſhall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *King Charles.*

They might raiſe the reputation of another, though they are a *diminution* to his. *Addiſ. Spect.*

5. [In architecture.] The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it aſcends.

Dimi'nutive, dĭm-mĭn'-ů-tĭv. *adj.* [*diminutivus*, Lat.] Small; little; narrow; contracted.

The poor wren,
The moſt *diminutive* of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

It is the intereſt of mankind, in order to the advance of knowledge, to be ſenſible they have yet attained it but in poor and *diminutive* meaſure. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The light of man's underſtanding is but a ſhort, *diminutive*, contracted light, and looks not beyond the preſent. *South.*

If the ladies ſhould once take a liking to ſuch a *diminutive* race of lovers, we ſhould, in a little time, ſee mankind epitomized, and the whole ſpecies in miniature. *Addiſon.*

They know how weak and aukward many of thoſe little *diminutive* diſcourſes are. *Watts.*

DIMI'NUTIVE, dìm-mìn'-nù-tìv. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A word formed to expreſs littleneſs; as *lapillus*, in Lat. a *little ſtone*; *maiſonette*, in Fr. a *little houſe*; *manniken*, in Eng. a *little man*.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called, by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Sim, while but Sim, in good repute did live;
Was then a knave, but in *diminutive*. *Cotton.*

2. A ſmall thing: a ſenſe not now in uſe.

Follow his chariot; monſter-like, be ſhewn
For poor'ſt *diminutives*, for doits! *Shakeſp.*

DIMI'NUTIVELY, dìm-mìn'-nù-tìv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *diminutive.*] In a diminutive manner.

DIMI'NUTIVENESS, dìm-mìn'-nù-tìv-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diminutive.*] Smalneſs; littleneſs; pettyneſs; want of bulk; want of dignity.

DI'MISH, dìm'-mìsh. *adj.* [from *dim.*] Somewhat dim; ſomewhat obſcure.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are ſomewhat *dimiſh* grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my ſight. *Swift.*

DI'MISSORY, dî-mìs'-sô-rŷ. *adj.* [*dimiſſorius*, Lat.] That by which a man is diſmiſſed to another juriſdiction.

A biſhop of another dioceſs ought neither to ordain or admit a clerk, without the conſent of his own proper biſhop, and without the letters *dimiſſory*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DI'MITTY, dìm'-ì-tŷ. *n. ſ.* A fine kind of fuſtian, or cloth of cotton.

I directed a trowze of fine *dimitty*. *Wiſeman.*

DI'MLY, dìm'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *dim.*]

1. Not with a quick ſight; not with a clear perception.

Unſpeakable! who ſitt'ſt above theſe heav'ns,
To us inviſible, or *dimly* ſeen,
In theſe thy loweſt works. *Milton.*

2. Not brightly; not luminouſly.

In the beginning of our pumping the air, the match appeared well lighted, though it had almoſt filled the receiver with fumes; but by degrees it burnt more and more *dimly*. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

I ſaw th' angelick guards from earth aſcend,
Griev'd they muſt now no longer man attend;
The beams about their temples *dimly* ſhone;
One would have thought the crime had been their own. *Dryden.*

DI'MNESS, dìm'-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *dim.*]

1. Dulneſs of ſight.
2. Want of apprehenſion; ſtupidity.

Anſwerable to this *dimneſs* of their perception, was the whole ſyſtem and body of their religion. *Decay of Piety.*

DI'MPLE, dìmp'l. *n. ſ.* [*dint* a hole; *dintle* a little hole; by a careleſs pronunciation *dimple. Skinner.*] A ſmall cavity or depreſſion in the cheek, chin, or other part.

The *dimple* of the upper lip is the common meaſure of them all. *Grew.*

In her forehead's fair half-round,
Love ſits in open triumph crown'd;
He in the *dimple* of her chin,
In private ſtate, by friends is ſeen. *Prior.*

To **DI'MPLE**, dìmp'l. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſink in ſmall cavities, or little inequalities.

The wild waves maſter'd him, and ſuck'd him in,
And ſmiling eddies *dimpled* on the main. *Dryden.*
Eternal ſmiles his emptineſs betray,
As ſhallow ſtreams run *dimpling* all the way. *Pope.*

DI'MPLED, dìmp'ld. *adj.* [from *dimple.*] Set with dimples.

On each ſide her
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys like ſmiling Cupids.
Shakeſp.

DI'MPLY, dìmp'-lŷ. *adj.* [from *dimple.*] Full of dimples; ſinking in little inequalities.

As the ſmooth ſurface of the *dimply* flood
The ſilver-ſlipper'd virgin lightly trod.
Warton's Iſis.

DIN, dìn'. *n. ſ.* [ꝺẏn a noiſe; ꝺẏnan to make a noiſe, Sax. *dyna* to thunder, Iſlandick.] A loud noiſe; a violent and continued ſound.

And all the way he roared as he went,
That all the foreſt with aſtoniſhment
Thereof did tremble; and the beaſts therein
Fled faſt away from that ſo dreadful *din*.
Hubberd's Tale.

O, 'twas a *din* to fright a monſter's ear;
To make an earthquake: ſure, it was the roar
Of a whole herd of lions. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

While the cock with lively *din*
Scatters the rear of darkneſs thin;
And to the ſtack, or the barn-door,
Stoutly ſtruts his dame before. *Milton.*

Now night over heav'n
Inducing darkneſs, grateful truce impos'd,
And ſilence, on the odious *din* of war. *Milton.*

How, while the troubled elements around,
Earth, water, air, the ſtunning *din* reſound,
Thro' ſtreams of ſmoke and adverſe fire he rides,
While every ſhot is levell'd at his ſides. *Smith.*

Some independent ideas, of no alliance to one another, are, by education, cuſtom, and the conſtant *din* of their party, ſo coupled in their minds, that they always appear there together. *Locke.*

To **DIN**, dìn'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtun with noiſe; to haraſs with clamour.

Rather live
To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries. *Otway's Venice Preſerved.*

2. To impreſs with violent and continued noiſe.

What ſhall we do, if his majeſty puts out a proclamation commanding us to take Wood's halfpence? This hath been often *dinned* in my ears. *Swift.*

To **DINE**, dî'n. *v. n.* [*diner*, Fr.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

Perhaps ſome merchant hath invited him,
And from the mart he 's ſomewhere gone to dinner:
Good ſiſter, let us *dine*, and never fret. *Shakeſp.*

Myſelf, he, and my ſiſter,
To-day did *dine* together. *Shakeſp.*

He would *dine* with him the next day. *Clarend.*

Thus, of your heroes and brave boys,
With whom old Homer makes ſuch noiſe,
The greateſt actions I can find,
Are, that they did their work and *din'd*. *Prior.*

To **DINE**, dî'n. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed.

Boil this reſtoring root in gen'rous wine,
And ſet beſide the door the ſickly ſtock to *dine*.
Dryden's Virgil.

DINE'TICAL, dî-nět'-ì-kàl. *adj.* [δινητικὸς.] Whirling round; vertiginous.

Some of late have concluded, from ſpots in the ſun, which appear and diſappear again, that, beſides the revolution it maketh with its orbs, it hath alſo a *dinetical* motion, and rolls upon its own poles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A ſpherical figure is moſt commodious for *dinetical* motion, or revolution upon its own axis. *Ray.*

To **DING**, dìng'. pret. *dung. v. a.* [*dringen*, Dut.]

1. To daſh with violence.
2. To impreſs with force.

To **DING**, dìng'. *v. n.* To bluſter; to bounce; to huff. A low word.

He huffs and *dings*, becauſe we will not ſpend the little we have left, to get him the title of lord Strut. *Arbuthnot.*

DING-DONG, dìng-dông'. *n. ſ.* A word by which the ſound of bells is imitated.

Let us all ring fancy's knell;
Ding, dong bell. *Shakeſp.*

DI'NGLE, ding'l. *n. ſ.* [from ꝺen, or ꝺın a hollow, Sax.] A hollow between hills; a dale.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle or buſhy dell of this wild wood;
And every boſky bourn from ſide to ſide,
My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood.
Milton.

DI'NING-ROOM, dî'-nìng-rôm. *n. ſ.* [*dine* and *room.*] The principal apartment of the houſe; the room where entertainments are made.

He went out from the *dining-room* before he had fallen into errour by the intemperance of his meat, or the deluge of drink. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

DI'NNER, dìn'-nùr. *n. ſ.* [*diner*, Fr.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

Let me not ſtay a jot for *dinner*:
Go, get it ready. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Before *dinner* and ſupper, as often as it is convenient, or can be had, let the public prayers of the church, or ſome parts of them, be ſaid publicly in the family. *Taylor.*

The jolly crew, unmindful of the paſt,
The quarry ſhare, their plenteous *dinner* haſte.
Dryden's Æneid.

DI'NNER-TIME, dìn'-nùr-tîm. *n. ſ.* [*dinner* and *time.*] The time of dining.

At *dinner-time*,
I pray you, have in mind where we muſt meet.
Shakeſp.

Then from the mint walks forth the man of rhyme,
Happy to catch me juſt at *dinner-time*. *Pope.*

DINT, dìnt'. *n. ſ.* [ꝺẏnꞇ, Sax.]

1. A blow; a ſtroke.

Much daunted with that *dint*, her ſenſe was daz'd;
Yet, kindling rage, herſelf ſhe gather'd round.
Spenſer.

Neither vainly hope
To be invulnerable in theſe bright arms,
Though temper'd heav'nly; for that mortal *dint*,
Save he who reigns above, none can reſiſt. *Milton.*

2. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent preſſure.

He embrac'd her naked body o'er;
And, ſtraining hard the ſtatue, was afraid
His hands had made a *dint*, and hurt the maid.
Dryden.

3. Violence; force; power.

Now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The *dint* of pity. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

We are to wreſt the whole Spaniſh monarchy out of the hands of the enemy; and, in order to it, to work our way into the heart of his country by *dint* of arms. *Addiſon.*

The dewlapt bull now chafes along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein;
His well-arm'd front againſt his rival aims,
And by the *dint* of war his miſtreſs claims. *Gay.*

To **Dint**, dînt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent impreſſion.

With greedy force each other both aſſail,
And ſtrike ſo fiercely, that they do impreſs
Deep-*dinted* furrows in the batter'd mail:
The iron walls to ward their blows were weak and
frail. *Fairy Queen.*

Leave, leave, fair bride, your ſolitary bone,
No more ſhall you return to it alone;
It nurſeth ſadneſs; and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding down doth *dint.*
Donne.

Deep-*dinted* wrinkles on her cheeks ſhe draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothleſs are her jaws.
Dryden's Æneid.

Dinumera'tion, dî-nů-mê-râ'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering out ſingly.

Dioce'san, dî-ôs'-sê-sân. *n. ſ.* [from *dioceſs.*] A biſhop, as he ſtands related to his own clergy or flock.

As a *dioceſan* you are like to outdo yourſelf in all other capacities, and exemplify every word of this diſcourſe. *South.*

I have heard it has been adviſed by a *dioceſan* to his inferior clergy, that they ſhould read ſome of the moſt celebrated ſermons printed by others. *Tatler.*

DI'OCESS, dî'-ô-sîs. *n. ſ.* [*diœceſis*; a Greek word, compounded of διὰ and οἴκησις.] The circuit of every biſhop's juriſdiction; for this realm has two diviſions, one into ſhires or counties, in reſpect of temporal policy; another into *dioceſes*, in reſpect of juriſdiction eccleſiaſtical. *Cowell.*

None ought to be admitted by any biſhop, but ſuch as have dwelt and remained in his *dioceſs* a convenient time. *Whitgift.*

He ſhould regard the biſhop of Rome as the iſlanders of Jerſey and Guernſey do him of Conſtance in Normandy; that is, nothing at all, ſince by that French biſhop's refuſal to ſwear unto our king, thoſe iſles were annexed to the *dioceſs* of Wincheſter. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prince, ruler of the church, and intruſted with a large *dioceſs*, containing many particular cities, under the immediate government of their reſpective elders, and thoſe deriving authority from his ordination. *South.*

DIO'PTRICAL, dî-ôp'-trî-kâl. } *n. ſ.* [διόπτομαι.] Affording a medium for the ſight; aſſiſting the ſight in the view of diſtant objects.
DIO'PTRICK, dî-ôp'-trîk. }

Being excellently well furniſhed with *dioptrical* glaſſes, he had not been able to ſee the ſun ſpotted. *Boyle.*

View the aſperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glaſs, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their ſhadows. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Dio'ptricks, dî-ôp'-trîks. *n. ſ.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light paſſing through different mediums; as the air, water, glaſſes, &c. *Harris.*

Diortho'sis, dî-ôr-thô'-sîs. *n. ſ.* [διορθωσις, of διορθόω to make ſtraight.] A chirurgical operation, by which crooked or diſtorted members are reſtored to their primitive and regular ſhape. *Harris.*

To **DIP**, dîp'. *v. a.* pret. *dipped*; particip. *dipped*, or *dipt.* [dippan, Sax. *doopen*, Dut.]

1. To immerge; to put into any liquor.

The perſon to be baptized may be *dipped* in water; and ſuch an immerſion or dipping ought to be made thrice, according to the canon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Old Corineus compaſs'd thrice the crew,
And *dipp'd* an olive-branch in holy dew,
Which thrice he ſprinkled round, and thrice aloud
Invok'd the dead, and then diſmiſs'd the crowd.
Dryden's Æneid.

He turn'd a tyrant in his latter days,
And from the bright meridian where he ſtood,
Deſcending, *dipp'd* his hands in lovers' blood.
Dryden's Fables.

The kindred arts ſhall in their praiſe conſpire,
One *dip* the pencil, and one ſtring the lyre. *Pope.*

Now, on fancy's eaſy wing convey'd,
The king deſcended to th' Elyſian ſhade;
There in a duſky vale, where Lethe rolls,
Old Bavius ſits to *dip* poetic ſouls. *Pope's Dune.*

So fiſhes, riſing from the main,
Can ſoar with moiſten'd wings on high;
The moiſture dried, they ſink again,
And *dip* their wings again to fly. *Swift.*

2. To moiſten; to wet.

And though not mortal, yet a cold ſhudd'ring
dew
Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder. *Milton.*

3. To be engaged in any affair.

When men are once *dipt*, what with the encouragements of ſenſe, cuſtom, facility, and ſhame of departing from what they have given themſelves up to, they go on till they are ſtifled. *L'Eſtrange.*

In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden's Fables.*

4. To engage as a pledge: generally uſed for the firſt mortgage.

Be careful ſtill of the main chance, my ſon;
Put out the principal in truſty hands,
Live on the uſe, and never *dip* thy lands.
Dryden's Perſius.

To **Dip**, dîp'. *v. n.*

1. To ſink; to immerge.

We have ſnakes in our cups, and in our diſhes; and whoever *dips* too deep will find death in the pot. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To enter; to pierce.

The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' ſide,
His bloody beak with his torn liver dyed.
Granville.

3. To enter ſlightly into any thing.

When I think all the repetitions are ſtruck out in a copy, I ſometimes find more upon *dipping* in the firſt volume. *Pope.*

4. To take that which comes firſt; to chuſe by chance.

With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou poſ-
ſeſs'd?
Wouldſt thou prefer him to ſome man? Suppoſe
I *dipp'd* among the worſt, and Staius choſe?
Dryden's Perſius.

Di'pchick, dîp'-tshîk. *n. ſ.* [from *dip* and *chick.*] The name of a bird.

Dipchick is ſo named of his diving and littleneſs. *Carew.*

Dipe'talous, dî-pêt'-â-lůs. *adj.* [δὶς and πέταλον.] Having two flower leaves.

Di'phthong, dîp'-thông. *n. ſ.* [δίφθογγος.] A coalition of two vowels to form one ſound; as, *vain*, *leaf*, *Cæſar.*

We ſee how many diſputes the ſimple and ambiguous nature of vowels created among grammarians, and how it has begot the miſtake concerning *diphthongs:* all that are properly ſo are ſyllables, and not *diphthongs*, as is intended to be ſignified by that word. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Make a *diphthong* of the ſecond *eta* and *iota*, inſtead of their being two ſyllables, and the objection is gone. *Pope.*

Di'ploe, dî'-plô. *n. ſ.* The inner plate or lamina of the ſkull.

Diplo'ma, dî-plô'-mâ. *n. ſ.* [διπλωμα.] A letter or writing conferring ſome privilege; ſo called, becauſe they uſed formerly to be written on waxed tables, and folded together.

Di'pper, dîp'-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *dip.*] One that dips in the water.

Dipping *Needle*, dîp'-pîng nêdl. *n. ſ.* A device which ſhews a particular property of the magnetick needle, ſo that, beſides its polarity or verticity, which is its direction of altitude, or height above the horizon, when duly poiſed about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree of altitude, or elevation above the horizon, in this or that place reſpectively.

Di'psas, dîp'-sâs. *n. ſ.* [Latin, from διψάω to thirſt.] A ſerpent, whoſe bite produces the ſenſation of unquenchable thirſt.

Scorpion, and aſp, and amphiſbœna dire,
Ceraſtes horn'd, hydrus, and ellops drear,
And *dipſas.* *Milton.*

Di'ptote, dîp'-tôt. *n. ſ.* [δίπτωτα.] A noun conſiſting of two caſes only. *Clarke.*

Di'ptych, dîp'-tîk. *n. ſ.* [*diptycha*, Lat. two leaves folded together.] A regiſter of biſhops and martyrs.

The commemoration of ſaints was made out of the *diptychs* of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Auſtin. *Stillingfleet.*

DIRE, dî'r. *adj.* [*dirus*, Lat.] Dreadful; diſmal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

Women fight,
To doff their *dire* diſtreſſes. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

More by intemperance die
In meats and drinks, which on the earth ſhall
bring
Diſeaſes *dire*; of which a monſtrous crew
Before thee ſhall appear. *Milton.*

Hydras, and gorgons, and chimæras *dire.*
Milton.

Or what the croſs *dire*-looking planet ſmites,
Or hurtful worm with canker'd venom bites.
Milton.

Dire was the toſſing, deep the groans, deſpair
Tended the ſick. *Milton.*

Diſcord! *dire* ſiſter of the ſlaughter'd pow'r,
Small at her birth, but riſing ev'ry hour;
While ſcarce the ſkies her horrid head can bound,
She ſtalks on earth, and ſhakes the world around.
Pope.

DIRE'CT, dî-rêkt'. *adj.* [*directus*, Lat.]

1. Straight; not crooked.

2. Not oblique.

The ſhips would move in one and the ſame ſurface; and conſequently muſt needs encounter when they either advance towards one another, in *direct* lines, or meet in the interſection of croſs lines. *Bentley.*

3. [In aſtronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progreſſively through the zodiac; not retrograde.

Two geomantick figures were diſplay'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid,
One when *direct*, and one when retrograde.
Dryden's Fables.

4. Not collateral, as the grandſon ſucceeds his grandſire in a *direct* line.

5. Apparently tending to ſome end, as in a ſtraight line.

Such was as then the ſtate of the king, as it was no time by *direct* means to ſeek her. And ſuch was the ſtate of his captivated will, as he would delay no time of ſeeking her. *Sidney.*

He that does this, will be able to caſt off all that is ſuperfluous: he will ſee what is pertinent, what coherent; what is *direct* to, what ſlides by, the queſtion. *Locke.*

6. Open; not ambiguous.

There be, that are in nature faithful and ſincere, and plain and *direct*, not crafty and involved. *Bacon.*

7. Plain; expreſs.

He no where, that I know, ſays it in *direct* words. *Locke.*

To **Dire′ct**, dī-rĕkt′. *v. a.* [*dirigo, directum*, Lat.]

1. To aim or drive in a ſtraight line.

Two eagles from a mountain's height,
By Jove's command, *direct* their rapid flight. *Pope.*

2. To point againſt as a mark.

The ſpear flew hiſſing thro' the middle ſpace,
And pierc'd his throat, *directed* at his face. *Dryden's Æneid.*

3. To regulate; to adjuſt.

It is not in man that walketh to *direct* his ſteps. *Jer.* x. 23.

Wiſdom is profitable to *direct*. *Ecclus.* x. 10.

All that is in a man's power, is to mind what the ideas are that take their turns in his underſtanding; or elſe to *direct* and ſort, and call in ſuch as he deſires. *Locke.*

4. To preſcribe certain meaſure; to mark out a certain courſe.

He *directeth* it under the whole heavens, and his lightning unto the ends of the earth. *Job*, xxxvii. 3.

5. To order; to command: to *direct* is a ſofter term than to *command*.

Dire′cter, dī-rĕk′-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*director*, Lat.]

1. One that directs; one that preſcribes.

2. An inſtrument that ſerves to guide any manual operation.

Dire′ction, dī-rĕk′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*directio*, Lat.]

1. Aim at a certain point.

Theſe men's opinions are not the product of judgment, or the conſequence of reaſon; but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice, and without *direction*. *Locke.*

The *direction* of good works to a good end, is the only principle that diſtinguiſhes charity. *Smalridge.*

2. Motion impreſſed by a certain impulſe.

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, that is, no body, can either move of itſelf, or of itſelf alter the *direction* of its motion. *Cheyne.*

3. Order; command; preſcription.

From the counſel that St. Jerome giveth Læta, of taking heed how ſhe read the apocrypha; as alſo by the help of other learned men's judgments, delivered in like caſe, we may take *direction*. *Hooker.*

Ev'n now
I put myſelf to thy *direction*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The nobles of the people digged it, by the *direction* of the law-giver. *Numb.* xxi. 18.

Men's paſſions and God's *direction* ſeldom agree. *King Charles.*

General *directions* for ſcholaſtic diſputers, is, never to diſpute upon mere trifles. *Watts.*

4. Regularity; adjuſtment.

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, *direction* which thou canſt not ſee. *Pope.*

Dire′ctive, dī-rĕk′-tīv. *n. ſ.* [from *direct*.]

1. Having the power of direction.

A law therefore, generally taken, is a *directive* rule unto goodneſs of operation. *Hooker.*

A power of command there is without all queſtion, though there be ſome doubt in what faculty this command doth principally reſide, whether in the will or the underſtanding. The true reſolution is, that the *directive* command for counſel is in the underſtanding; and the applicative command, or empire, for putting in execution of what is directed, is in the will. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

On the *directive* powers of the former, and the regularity of the latter, whereby it is capable of direction, depends the generation of all bodies. *Grew.*

2. Informing; ſhewing the way.

Nor viſited by one *directive* ray,
From cottage ſtreaming, or from airy hall. *Thomſ.*

Dire′ctly, dī-rĕkt′-lȳ. *adv.* [from *direct*.]

1. In a ſtraight line; rectilineally.

The more a body is near to the eyes, and the more *directly* it is oppoſed to them, the more it is enlightened; becauſe the light languiſhes and leſſens, the farther it removes from its proper ſource. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

There was no other place aſſigned to any of this matter, than that whereunto its own gravity bore it, which was only *directly* downwards, whereby it obtained that place in the globe which was juſt underneath. *Woodward.*

If the refracted ray be returned *directly* back to the point of incidence, it ſhall be refracted by the incident ray. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution; without any long train of conſequence.

Infidels, being clean without the church, deny *directly*, and utterly reject, the very principles of Chriſtianity, which hereticks embrace erroneouſly by miſconſtruction. *Hooker.*

No man hath hitherto been ſo impious, as plainly and *directly* to condemn prayer. *Hooker.*

By aſſerting the ſcripture to be the canon of our faith, I have unavoidably created to myſelf enemies in the papiſts *directly*, becauſe they have kept the ſcripture from us what they could. *Dryd. Pref. to Religio Laici.*

His work *directly* tends to raiſe ſentiments of honour and virtue in his readers. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

No reaſon can be aſſigned, why it is beſt for the world that God Almighty hath abſolute power, which doth not *directly* prove that no mortal man ſhould have the like. *Swift.*

Dire′ctness, dī-rĕkt′-nīs. *n. ſ.* [from *direct*.] Straightneſs; tendency to any point; the neareſt way.

They argued from celeſtial cauſes only, the conſtant vicinity of the ſun, and the *directneſs* of his rays; never ſuſpecting that the body of the earth had ſo great an efficiency in the changes of the air. *Bemtley.*

Dire′ctor, dī-rĕk′-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*director*, Lat.]

1. One that has authority over others; a ſuperintendent; one that has the general management of a deſign or work.

Himſelf ſtood *director* over them, with nodding or ſtamping, ſhewing he did like or miſlike thoſe things he did not underſtand. *Sidney.*

In all affairs thou ſole *director*. *Swift.*

2. A rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not deſign'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*

3. An inſtructor; one who ſhews the proper methods of proceeding.

They are glad to uſe counſellors and *directors* in all their dealings of weight, as contracts, teſtaments. *Hooker.*

4. One who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience.

I am her *director* and her guide in ſpiritual affairs. *Dryden.*

5. One appointed to tranſact the affairs of a trading company.

What made *directors* cheat in ſouth-ſea year? *Pope.*

6. An inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

The manner of opening with a knife, is by ſliding it on a *director*, the groove of which prevents its being miſguided. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Dire′ctory, dī-rĕk′-tŭr-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *director*.] The book which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their ſect in acts of worſhip.

As to the ordinance concerning the *directory*, we cannot conſent to the taking away of the book of common prayer. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Cov.*

Di′reful, dī′r-fŭl. *adj.* [This word is frequent among the poets, but has been cenſured as not analogical; all other words compounded with *full* conſiſting of a ſubſtantive and *full;* as, dreadful, or full of dread; joyful, or full of joy.] Dire; dreadful; diſmal.

Point of ſpear it never piercen would,
Ne dint of *direful* ſword divide the ſubſtance could. *Fairy Queen.*

But yet at laſt, whereas the *direful* fiend
She ſaw not ſtir, off ſhaking vain affright,
She nigher drew, and ſaw that joyous end;
Then God ſhe pray'd, and thank'd her faithful knight. *Fairy Queen.*

Direful hap betide that hated wretch
That makes us wretched by the death of thee. *Shakeſp.*

The voice of God himſelf ſpeaks in the heart of men, whether they underſtand it or no; and by ſecret intimations gives the ſinner a foretaſte of that *direful* cup, which he is like to drink more deeply of hereafter. *South.*

I curs'd the *direful* author of my woes:
'Twas told again, and thence my ruin roſe. *Dryd.*

Achilles' wrath, to Greeks the *direful* ſpring
Of woes unnumber'd, heavenly goddeſs! ſing. *Pope.*

Di′reness, dī′r-nīs. *n. ſ.* [from *dire*.] Diſmalneſs; horror; hideouſneſs.

Direneſs, familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once ſtart me. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Dire′ption, dī-rĕp′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*direptio*, Lat.] The act of plundering.

Dirge, dĕr′j. *n. ſ.* [This is not a contraction of the Lat. *dirige*, in the popiſh hymn, *Dirige greſſus meus*, as ſome pretend; but from the Teutonic *dyrke*, *laudare* to praiſe and extol. Whence it is poſſible their *dyrke*, and our *dirge*, was a laudatory ſong to commemorate and applaud the dead. *Verſtegan*. *Bacon* apparently derives it from *dirige*.] A mournful ditty; a ſong of lamentation.

Th' imperial jointreſs of this warlike ſtate
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,
In equal ſcale weighing delight and dole,
Taken to wiſe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Meanwhile the body of Richard, after many indignities and reproaches, the *diriges* and obſequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obſcurely buried. *Bacon.*

You from above ſhall hear each day
One *dirge* diſpatch'd unto your clay;
Theſe your own anthems ſhall become,
Your laſting epicedium. *Sandys.*

All due meaſures of her mourning kept,
Did office at the *dirge*, and by infection wept. *Dryden.*

Di′rigent, dĕr′-ī-jĕnt. *adj.* [*dirigens*, Lat.]

The *dirigent* line in geometry is that along which the line deſcribent is carried in the generation of any figure. *Harris.*

DIRK, dĕrk′. *n. ſ.* [an Erſe word.] A kind of dagger uſed in the Highlands of Scotland.

In vain thy hungry mountaineers
Come forth in all their warlike geers,
The ſhield, the piſtol, *dirk*, and dagger,
In which they daily wont to ſwagger. *Tickell.*

To **Dirke**, dĕrk′. *v. a.* To ſpoil; to ruin. Obſolete.

Thy waſte bigneſs but cumbers the ground,
And *dirkes* the beauties of my bloſſoms round. *Spenſer.*

DIRT, dŭrt′. *n. ſ.* [*dryt*, Dut. *dirt*, Iſlandick.]

1. Mud; filth; mire; any thing that ſticks to the clothes or body.

They, gilding *dirt* in noble verſe,
Ruſtick philoſophy rehearſe. *Denham.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours to heap together a little *dirt* that ſhall bury them in the end. *Wake.*

The ſea riſes as high as ever, though the great heaps of *dirt* it brings along with it are apt to choak up the ſhallows. *Addiſon.*

Mark by what wretched ſteps their glory grows;
From *dirt* and ſea-weed as proud Venice roſe:
In each how guilt and greatneſs equal ran,
And all that rais'd the hero ſunk the man. *Pope.*

Is yellow *dirt* the paſſion of thy life?
Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife. *Pope.*

2. Meanneſs; ſordidneſs.

To **DIRT**, dŭrt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire; to make filthy; to bedaub; to ſoil; to pollute; to naſty.

Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* thoſe moſt whom he loves beſt. *Swift.*

DIRT-PIE, dŭrt'-pŷ. *n. ſ.* [*dirt* and *pie.*] Forms moulded by children of clay, in imitation of paſtry..

Thou ſetteſt thy heart upon that which has newly left off making of *dirt-pies*, and is but preparing itſelf for a green-ſickneſs. *Suckling.*

DI'RTILY, dŭrt'-ĭ-lŷ. *adv.* [from *dirty.*]

1. Naſtily; foully; filthily.

2. Meanly; ſordidly; ſhamefully.

Such gold as that wherewithal
Chimiques from each mineral
Are *dirtily* and deſperately gull'd. *Donne.*

DI'RTINESS, dŭrt'-ĭ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *dirty.*]

1. Naſtineſs; filthineſs; foulneſs.

2. Meanneſs; baſeneſs; ſordidneſs.

DI'RTY, dŭrt'-ŷ. *adj.* [from *dirt.*]

1. Foul; naſty; filthy.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts
Is in baſe durance, and contagious priſon,
Haul'd thither by mechanic, *dirty* hands. *Shakeſp.*

2. Sullied; cloudy; not elegant.

Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one, and the ſweet taſte into an oily one. *Locke.*

3. Mean; baſe; deſpicable.

Such employments are the diſeaſes of labour, and the ruſt of time, which it contracts not by lying ſtill, but by *dirty* employment. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than meer *dirty* intereſts, and increaſe of riches without meaſure or end. *Temple.*

They come at length to grow ſots and epicures, mean in their diſcourſes, and *dirty* in their practices. *South.*

To **DI'RTY**, dŭrt'-ŷ. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to ſoil.

The lords Strutts lived generouſly, and never uſed to *dirty* their fingers with pen, ink, and counters. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To diſgrace; to ſcandalize.

DIRU'PTION, dĭ-rŭp'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*diruptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of burſting, or breaking.

2. The ſtate of burſting, or breaking.

DIS, dĭs'. An inſeparable particle uſed in compoſition, implying commonly a privative or negative ſignification of the word to which it is joined: as, to *arm*, to *diſarm*; to *join*, to *disjoin*. It is borrowed from *des*, uſed by the French and Spaniards in this ſenſe: as, *deſnouer* to untie; *deſterrar* to baniſh: from the Latin *de*; as, *ſtruo* to build; *deſtruo* to deſtroy.

DISABI'LITY, dĭs-å-bĭl'-ĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *diſable.*]

1. Want of power to do any thing; weakneſs; impotence.

Our conſideration of creatures, and attention unto ſcriptures, are not in themſelves things of like *diſability* to breed or beget faith. *Hooker.*

Many withdrew themſelves out of pure faintneſs, and *diſability* to attend the concluſion. *Raleigh.*

He that knows moſt of himſelf, knows leaſt of his knowledge, and the exerciſed underſtanding is conſcious of its *diſability*. *Glanville.*

The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or *diſabilities* of brutes. *Locke.*

2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpoſe; legal impediment.

A ſuit is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance; and the defendant pleads, in *diſability*, that the plaintiff is a baſtard. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This diſadvantage which the diſſenters at preſent lie under, of a *diſability* to receive church preferments, will be eaſily remedied by the repeal of the teſt. *Swift.*

To **DISA'BLE**, dĭz-å'bl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able.*]

1. To deprive of force; to weaken; to diſqualify for any act.

The invaſion and rebellion did not only *diſable* this king to be a conqueror, but deprived him both of his kingdom and life. *Davies's Ireland.*

Nor ſo is overcome
Satan, whoſe fall from heaven, a deadlier bruiſe
Diſabled not to give thee thy death's wound. *Milt.*

A Chriſtian's life is a perpetual exerciſe, a wreſtling and warfare, for which ſenſual pleaſure *diſables* him, by yielding to that enemy with whom he muſt ſtrive. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

2. To hinder from action: uſed of things.

I have known a great fleet *diſabled* for two months, and thereby loſe great occaſions by an indiſpoſition of the admiral. *Temple.*

3. To impair; to diminiſh.

I have *diſabled* mine eſtate,
By ſhewing ſomething a more ſwelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance. *Shakeſp.*

4. To deprive of uſefulneſs or efficacy.

Farewel, Monſieur Traveller; look you liſp, and wear ſtrange ſuits; *diſable* all the benefits of your own country. *Shakeſp.*

Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights,
And worſe than age *diſable* your delights. *Dryden.*

5. To exclude, as wanting proper qualifications.

I will not *diſable* any for proving a ſcholar, nor yet diſſemble that I have ſeen many happily forced upon the courſe to which by nature they ſeemed much indiſpoſed. *Wotton.*

To **DISABU'SE**, dĭs-å-bŭ'z. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuſe.*] To ſet free from a miſtake; to diſentangle from a fallacy; to ſet right; to undeceive.

The impoſture and fallacy of our ſenſes impoſe not only on common heads, but even more refined mercuries, who have the advantages of an improved reaſon to *diſabuſe* you. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Thoſe teeth fair Lyce muſt not ſhow,
If ſhe would bite: her lovers, though
Like birds they ſtoop at ſeeming grapes,
Are *diſabus'd* when firſt ſhe gapes. *Waller.*

If by ſimplicity you meant a general defect in thoſe that profeſs angling, I hope to *diſabuſe* you. *Walton's Angler.*

Chaos of thought and paſſion, all confus'd;
Still by himſelf abus'd or *diſabus'd*. *Pope.*

DISACCOMMODA'TION, dĭs'-åk-kŏm-mŏ-då''-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *accommodation.*] The ſtate of being unfit or unprepared.

Devaſtations have happened in ſome places more than in others, according to the accommodation or *diſaccommodation* of them to ſuch calamities. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **DISACCU'STOM**, dĭs-åk-kŭs'-tŭm. *v. a.* [*dis* and *accuſtom.*] To deſtroy the force of habit by diſuſe or contrary practice.

To **DISACKNO'WLEDGE**, dĭs-åk-nŏl'-lĭdzh. *v. a.* [*dis* and *acknowledge.*] Not to acknowledge.

The manner of denying Chriſt's deity here prohibited, was, by words and oral expreſſions verbally to deny and *diſacknowledge* it. *South.*

DISACQUA'INTANCE, dĭs-åk-kwå'n-tåns. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *acquaintance.*] Diſuſe of familiarity.

Conſcience, by a long neglect of, and *diſacquaintance* with itſelf, contracts an inveterate ruſt or ſoil. *South.*

DISADVA'NTAGE, dĭs-åd-vån'-tådzh. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *advantage.*]

1. Loſs; injury to intereſt: as, he ſold to *diſadvantage*.

2. Diminution of any thing deſirable, as credit, fame, honour.

Chaucer in many things reſembled Ovid, and that with no *diſadvantage* on the ſide of the modern author. *Dryden.*

The moſt ſhining merit goes down to poſterity with *diſadvantage*, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Thoſe parts already publiſhed give reaſon to think, that the Iliad will appear with no *diſadvantage* to that immortal poem. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Their teſtimony will not be of much weight to its *diſadvantage*, ſince they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they did not underſtand. *Swift.*

3. A ſtate not prepared for defence.

No fort can be ſo ſtrong,
Ne fleſhly breaſt can armed be ſo found,
But will at laſt be won with batt'ry long,
Or unawares at *diſadvantage* found. *Fairy Queen.*

To **DISADVA'NTAGE**, dĭs-åd-vån'-tådzh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure in intereſt of any kind.

All other violences are ſo far from advancing Chriſtianity, that they extremely weaken and *diſadvantage* it. *Decay of Piety.*

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE, dĭs-åd-vån'-tå-jåbl. *adj.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to profit; producing loſs. A word not uſed.

In clearing of a man's eſtate, he may as well hurt himſelf in being too ſudden, as in letting it run on too long; for haſty ſelling is commonly as *diſadvantageable* as intereſt. *Bacon.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUS, dĭs-åd-vån-tå'-jŭs. *adj.* [from *diſadvantage.*] Contrary to intereſt; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

A multitude of eyes will narrowly inſpect every part of an eminent man, conſider him nicely in all views, and not be a little pleaſed when they have taken him in the worſt and moſt *diſadvantageous* lights. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY, dĭs-åd-vån-tå'-jŭs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *diſadvantageous.*] In a manner contrary to intereſt or profit; in a manner not favourable.

An approving nod or ſmile ſerves to drive you on, and make you diſplay yourſelves more *diſadvantageouſly*. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, dĭs-åd-vån-tå'-jŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſadvantageous.*] Contrariety to profit; inconvenience; miſchief; loſs.

DISADVE'NTUROUS, dĭs-åd-vĕn'-tŭ-rŭs. *adj.* [*dis* and *adventurous.*] Unhappy; unproſperous.

Now he hath left you here,
To be the record of his rueful loſs,
And of my doleful *diſadventurous* death. *Fairy Q.*

To **DISAFFE'CT**, dĭs-åf-fĕk't. *v. a.* [*dis* and *affect.*] To fill with diſcontent; to diſcontent; to make leſs faithful or zealous.

They had attempted to *diſaffect* and diſcontent his majeſty's late army. *Clarendon.*

DISAFFE'CTED, dĭs-åf-fĕk'-tĭd. *part. adj.* [from *diſaffect.*] Not diſpoſed to zeal or affection. Uſually applied to thoſe who are enemies to the government.

By denying civil worſhip to the emperor's ſtatues, which the cuſtom then was to give, they were proceeded againſt as *diſaffected* to the emperor. *Stillingfleet.*

DISAFFE'CTEDLY, dis-af-fek'-tid-ly. *adv.* [from *diſaffected.*] After a diſaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS, dis-af-fek'-tid-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *diſaffected.*] The quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION, dis-af-fek'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *diſaffect.*]

1. Diſlike; ill-will.

In making laws, princes muſt have regard to the public diſpoſitions, to the affections and *diſaffections*, of the people; and muſt not introduce a law with public ſcandal and diſpleaſure. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

2. Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

In this age, every thing diſliked by thoſe who think with the majority, is called *diſaffection.* *Swift.*

3. Diſorder; bad conſtitution: in a phyſical ſenſe.

The diſeaſe took its original merely from the *diſaffection* of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours. *Wiſeman.*

DISAFFI'RMANCE, dis-af-fer'-mans. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *affirm.*] Confutation; negation.

That kind of reaſoning which reduceth the oppoſite concluſion to ſomething that is apparently abſurd, is a demonſtration in *diſaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed. *Hale.*

To **DISAFFO'REST**, dis-af-for'-rist. *v. a.* [*dis* and *foreſt.*] To throw open to common purpoſes; to reduce from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common ground.

The commiſſioners of the treaſury moved the king to *diſafforeſt* ſome foreſts of his, explaining themſelves of ſuch foreſts as lay out of the way, not near any of the king's houſes. *Bacon.*

How happy 's he, which hath due place aſſign'd
To his beaſts: and *diſafforeſted* his mind! *Donne.*

To **DISAGREE'**, dis-a-gre'. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*]

1. To differ; not to be the ſame.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all diſtinct ideas to *diſagree*; that is, the one not to be the other. *Locke.*

2. To differ; not to be of the ſame opinion.

Why both the bands in worſhip *diſagree*,
And ſome adore the flow'r, and ſome the tree. *Dryden.*

3. To be in a ſtate of oppoſition: followed by *from* or *with*, before the oppoſite.

It containeth many improprieties, *diſagreeing* almoſt in all things *from* the true and proper deſcription, *Brown.*

Strange it is, that they reject the plaineſt ſenſe of ſcripture, becauſe it ſeems to *diſagree with* what they call reaſon. *Atterbury.*

DISAGREE'ABLE, dis-a-gre'-abl. *adj.* [from *diſagree.*]

1. Contrary; unſuitable.

Some demon, an enemy to the Greeks, had forced her to a conduct *diſagreeable* to her ſincerity. *Broome.*

2. Unpleaſing; offenſive.

To make the ſenſe of eſteem or diſgrace ſink the deeper, and be of the more weight, either agreeable or *diſagreeable* things ſhould conſtantly accompany theſe different ſtates. *Locke.*

DISAGREE'ABLENESS, dis-a-gre'-abl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *diſagreeable.*]

1. Unſuitableneſs; contrariety.

2. Unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs.

A father will hug and embrace his beloved ſon, for all the dirt and foulneſs of his cloaths; the dearneſs of the perſon eaſily apologizing for the *diſagreeableneſs* of the habit. *South.*

DISAGREE'MENT, dis-a-gre'-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *diſagree.*]

1. Difference; diſſimilitude; diverſity; not identity; not likeneſs.

Theſe carry ſuch plain and evident notes and characters, either of *diſagreement* or affinity with one another, that the ſeveral kinds of them are eaſily diſtinguiſhed. *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion; contrariety of ſentiments.

They ſeemed one to croſs another, as touching their ſeveral opinions about the neceſſity of ſacraments, whereas in truth their *diſagreement* is not great. *Hooker.*

To **DISALLO'W**, dis-al-low'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*]

1. To deny authority to any.

When, ſaid ſhe,
Were thoſe firſt councils *diſallow'd* by me?
Or where did I at ſure tradition ſtrike,
Provided ſtill it were apoſtolic? *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

2. To conſider as unlawful; not to permit.

Their uſual kind of diſputing ſheweth, that they do not *diſallow* only theſe Romiſh ceremonies which are unprofitable, but count all unprofitable which are Romiſh. *Hooker.*

3. To cenſure by ſome poſterior act.

It was known that the moſt eminent of thoſe who profeſſed his own principles, publickly *diſallowed* his proceedings. *Swift.*

4. To cenſure; not to juſtify.

There is a ſecret, inward foreboding fear, that ſome evil or other will follow the doing of that which a man's own conſcience *diſallows* him in. *South.*

To **DISALLO'W**, dis-al-low'. *v. n.* To refuſe permiſſion; not to grant; not to make or ſuppoſe lawful.

God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet *diſallow* that the faithful, when they are free, ſhould enter into bonds of wedlock with ſuch. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'WABLE, dis-al-low'-abl. *adj.* [from *diſallow.*] Not allowable; not to be ſuffered.

DISALLO'WANCE, dis-al-low'-ans. *n. ſ.* [from *diſallow.*] Prohibition.

God accepts of a thing ſuitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refuſal and *diſallowance* of it. *South.*

To **DISA'NCHOR**, dis-ank'-kur. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor.*] To drive a ſhip from its anchor.

To **DISA'NIMATE**, dis-an'-y-mat. *v. a.* [*dis* and *animate.*]

1. To deprive of life.

2. To diſcourage; to deject; to depreſs.

The preſence of a king engenders love amongſt his ſubjects and his loyal friends, as it *diſanimates* his enemies. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

He was confounded and *diſanimated* at his preſence, and added, How can the ſervant of my lord talk with my lord? *Boyle's Seraphic Love.*

DISANIMA'TION, dis-an-y-ma'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *diſanimate.*] Privation of life.

They cannot in reaſon retain that apprehenſion after death, as being affections which depend on life, and depart upon *diſanimation.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **DISANNU'L**, dis-an-nul'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *annul.* This word is formed, contrarily to analogy, by thoſe who, not knowing the meaning of the word *annul*, intended to form a negative ſenſe by the needleſs uſe of the negative particle. It ought therefore to be rejected, as ungrammatical and barbarous.] To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate; to make null; to make void; to nullify.

The Jews ordinances for us to reſume, were to check our Lord himſelf, which hath *diſannulled* them. *Hooker.*

That gave him power of *diſannulling* of laws, and diſpoſing of men's fortunes and eſtates, and the like points of abſolute power, being in themſelves harſh and odious. *Bacon.*

To be in both worlds full,
Is more than God was, who was hungry here:
Wouldſt thou his laws of faſting *diſannul?* *Herbert.*

Wilt thou my judgments *diſannul?* Defame
My equal rule, to clear thyſelf of blame? *Sandys.*

DISANNU'LMENT, dis-an-nul'-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *diſannul.*] The act of making void.

To **DISAPPE'AR**, dis-ap-pe'r. *v. n.* [*diſparoitre*, Fr.] To be loſt to view; to vaniſh out of ſight; to fly; to go away.

She *diſappear'd*, and left me dark! I wak'd
To find her, or for ever to deplore. *Milton.*

When the night and winter *diſappear*,
The purple morning riſing with the year,
Salutes the ſpring. *Dryden.*

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and if not ſometimes refreſhed, vaniſh and *diſappear.* *Locke.*

Criticks I ſaw that others names deface,
And fix their own with labour in their place;
Their own, like others, ſoon their place reſign'd,
Or *diſappear'd*, and left the firſt behind. *Pope.*

To **DISAPPO'INT**, dis-ap-poi'nt. *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint.*]

1. To defeat of expectation; to balk; to hinder from ſomething expected.

The ſuperior Being can defeat all his deſigns, and *diſappoint* all his hopes. *Tillotſon.*

Whilſt the champion, with redoubled might,
Strikes home the jav'lin, his retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and diſappoints the blow. *Addiſon.*

There 's nothing like ſurpriſing the rogues: how will they be *diſappointed*, when they hear that thou haſt prevented their revenge! *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

We are not only tortured by the reproaches which are offered us, but are *diſappointed* by the ſilence of men when it is unexpected, and humbled even by their praiſes. *Addiſon.*

2. It has *of* before the thing loſt by diſappointment.

The Janizaries, *diſappointed* by the baſſas *of* the ſpoil, received of the bounty of Solyman a great largeſs. *Knolles.*

DISAPPO'INTMENT, dis-ap-poi'nt-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *diſappoint.*] Defeat of hopes; miſcarriage of expectations.

It is impoſſible for us to know what are calamities, and what are bleſſings. How many accidents have paſſed for misfortunes, which have turned to the welfare and proſperity of the perſons in whoſe lot they have fallen! How many *diſappointments* have, in their conſequences, ſaved a man from ruin! *Spectator.*

If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly conſidered the value, our *diſappointment* will be greater than our pleaſure in the fruition of them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

DISAPPROBA'TION, dis-ap-pro-ba'-shun. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] Cenſure; condemnation; expreſſion of diſlike.

He was obliged to publiſh his letters, to ſhew his *diſapprobation* of the publiſhing of others. *Pope.*

To **DISAPPRO'VE**, dis-ap-pro'v. *v. a.* [*deſapprouver*, Fr.]

1. To diſlike; to cenſure.

I reaſon'd much, alas! but more I lov'd;
Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and *diſapprov'd.* *Prior.*

Without good breeding truth is *diſapprov'd*;
That only makes ſuperior ſenſe belov'd. *Pope.*

2. To reject as diſliked; not to confirm by concurrence.

A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was tranſmitted hither from Holland, and was *diſapproved* of by our courts. *Swift.*

DI'SARD, diz'-ard. *n. ſ.* [ꝺıꞅı, ꝺıꞅıᵹ, Sax. a fool, *Skinner*; *diſeur*, Fr. *Junius.*] A prattler; a boaſting talker. This word is inſerted both by *Skinner* and *Junius*; but I do not remember it.

To **DISA'RM**, dìz-å'rm. *v. a.* [*diſarmer*, Fr.]

1. To ſpoil or diveſt of arms; to deprive of arms.

An order was made by both houſes, for *diſarming* all the papiſts in England. *Clarendon.*

I am ſtill the ſame,
By different ways ſtill moving to one fame;
And by *diſarming* you I now do more
To ſave the town, than arming you before. *Dryd.*

2. It has *of* before the arms taken away.

They would be immediately *diſarmed of* their great magazine of artillery. *Locke.*

To **DISARRA'Y**, dìs-år-rå'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *array*.] To undreſs any one; to diveſt of clothes.

So, as ſhe bad, the witch they *diſarray'd*.
Fairy Queen.

Now night is come, now ſoon her *diſarray*,
And in her bed her lay. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

DISARRA'Y, dìs-år-rå'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſorder; confuſion; loſs of the regular order of battle.

He returned towards the river, to prevent ſuch danger as the *diſarray*, occaſioned by the narrowneſs of the bridge, might caſt upon them. *Hayward.*

Diſarray and ſhameful rout enſue,
And force is added to the fainting crew.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Undreſs.

DISASSIDU'ITY, dìs-ås-ſỳ-dů'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* Abſence of care or attention.

The Cecilians kept him back; as very well knowing that, upon every little abſence or *diſaſſiduity*, he ſhould be ſubject to take cold at his back. *Wotton.*

DISA'STER, dìz-ås'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*diſaſtre*, Fr.]

1. The blaſt or ſtroke of an unfavourable planet.

Stars ſhone with trains of fire, dews of blood fall;
Diſaſters veil'd the ſun; and the moiſt ſtar,
Upon whoſe influence Neptune's empire ſtands,
Was ſick almoſt to doomſday with eclipſe. *Shak.*

2. Misfortune; grief; miſhap; miſery; calamity.

This day black omens threat the brighteſt fair
That e'er deſerv'd a watchful ſpirit's care,
Some dire *diſaſter*, or by force or ſlight;
But what, or where, the fates have wrapt in night. *Pope.*

To **DISA'STER**, dìz-ås'-tůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blaſt by the ſtroke of an unfavourable ſtar.

Ah, chaſte bed of mine, ſaid ſhe, which never heretofore couldſt accuſe me of one defiled thought, how canſt thou now receive that *diſaſtered* changeling? *Sidney.*

2. To afflict; to miſchief.

Theſe are the holes where eyes ſhould be, which pitifully *diſaſter* the cheeks. *Shakeſp.*

In his own fields, the ſwain
Diſaſter'd ſtands. *Thomſon.*

DISA'STROUS, dìz-ås'-trůs. *adj.* [from *diſaſter*.]

1. Unlucky; not fortunate.

That ſeemeth a moſt *diſaſtrous* day to the Scots, not only in regard of this overthrow, but for that upon the ſame day they were defeated by the Engliſh at Floodenfield. *Hayward.*

2. Gloomy; threatening misfortune.

The moon,
In dim eclipſe, *diſaſtrous* twilight ſheds
On half the nations. *Milton.*

3. Unhappy; calamitous; miſerable; ſtruck with affliction.

Then Juno, pitying her *diſaſtrous* fate,
Sends Iris down, her pangs to mitigate. *Denham.*

Immediately after his return from this very expedition, ſuch *diſaſtrous* calamities befel his family, that he burnt two of his children himſelf. *South.*

Fly the purſuit of my *diſaſtrous* love;
From my unhappy neighbourhood remove.
Dryden.

DISA'STROUSLY, dìz-ås'-trůs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *diſaſtrous*.] In a diſmal manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS, dìz-ås'-trůs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſaſtrous*.] Unluckineſs; unfortunateneſs. *Dict.*

To **DISAVOU'CH**, dìs-å-vou'tſh. *v. a.* [*dis* and *avouch*.] To retract profeſſion; to diſown.

Thereupon they flatly *diſavouch*
To yield him more obedience or ſupport.
Daniel.

To **DISAVO'W**, dìs-å-vow'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *avow*.] To diſown; to deny knowledge of; to deny concurrence in any thing, or with any perſon.

The heirs and poſterity of them which yielded the ſame, are either ignorant thereof, or do wilfully deny, or ſtedfaſtly *diſavow* it.
Spenſer's State of Ireland.

The Engliſh did believe his name was therein abuſed; which he manifeſted to be true, by *diſavowing* it openly afterwards. *Hayward.*

To deal in perſon is good, when a man's face breedeth regard, and generally when a man will reſerve to himſelf liberty either to *diſavow* or to expound. *Bacon.*

A man that acts below his rank, doth but *diſavow* fortune, and ſeemeth to be conſcious of his own want in worth, and doth but teach others to envy him. *Bacon.*

He only does his conqueſt *diſavow*,
And thinks too little what they found too much.
Dryden.

We are reminded by the ceremony of taking an oath, that it is a part of that obedience which we learn from the goſpel, expreſsly to *diſavow* all evaſions and mental reſervations whatſoever.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

DISAVO'WAL, dìs-å-vow'-ål. *n. ſ.* [from *diſavow*.] Denial.

An earneſt *diſavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear. *Clariſſa.*

DISAVO'WMENT, dìs-å-vow'-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *diſavow*.] Denial.

As touching the Tridentine hiſtory, his holineſs will not preſs you to any *diſavowment* thereof.
Wotton.

To **DISAU'THORISE**, dìs-å'-thô-rìz. *v. a.* [*dis* and *authoriſe*.] To deprive of credit or authority.

The obtruſion of ſuch particular inſtances as theſe, are inſufficient to *diſauthoriſe* a note grounded upon the final intention of nature. *Wotton.*

To **DISBA'ND**, dìs-bånd'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *band*.]

1. To diſmiſs from military ſervice; to break up an army; to diſmiſs ſoldiers from their colours.

They *diſbanded* themſelves, and returned every man to his own dwelling. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

Pythagoras bids us in our ſtation ſtand,
Till God, our general, ſhall us *diſband*. *Denham.*

I am content to lead a private life;
Diſband my army to ſecure the ſtate.
Dryden's Aurengzebe.

Bid him *diſband* his legions. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To diſmiſs from ſervice.

Some imagine that a quantity of water, ſufficient to make ſuch a deluge, was created upon that occaſion; and, when the buſineſs was done, all *diſbanded* again, and annihilated. *Woodward.*

To **DISBA'ND**, dìs-bånd'. *v. n.*

1. To retire from military ſervice; to ſeparate; to break up.

Our navy was upon the point of *diſbanding*, and many of our men come aſhore. *Bac. War with Sp.*

The rang'd pow'rs
Diſband, and wand'ring each his ſeveral way
Purſues. *Milton.*

The common ſoldiers, and inferior officers, ſhould be fully paid upon their *diſbanding*. *Clarend.*

Were it not for ſome ſmall remainders of piety and virtue, which are yet left ſcattered among mankind, human ſociety would in a ſhort ſpace *diſband* and run into confuſion, and the earth would grow wild and become a foreſt. *Tillotſon.*

2. To be diſſolved.

While rocks ſtand,
And rivers ſtir, thou canſt not ſhrink or quail;
Yea, when both rocks and all things ſhall *diſband*,
Then ſhalt thou be my rock and tower.
Herb.

To **DISBA'RK**, dìs-bå'rk. *v a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To land from a ſhip; to put on ſhore.

Together ſail'd they, fraught with all the things
To ſervice done by land that might belong,
And, when occaſion ſerv'd, *diſbarked* them. *Fairf.*

The ſhip we moor on theſe obſcure abodes;
Diſbark the ſheep, an offering to the gods.
Pope's Odyſſey.

DISBELI'EF, dìs-bè-lì'f. *n. ſ.* [from *diſbelieve*.] Refuſal of credit; denial of belief.

Our belief or *diſbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotſon.*

To **DISBELI'EVE**, dìs-bè-lì'v. *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe*.] Not to credit; not to hold true.

The thinking it impoſſible his ſins ſhould be forgiven, though he ſhould be truly penitent, is a ſin, but rather of infidelity than deſpair; it being the *diſbelieving* of an eternal truth of God's.
Hammond's Pract. Catech.

Such who profeſs to *diſbelieve* a future ſtate, are not always equally ſatisfied with their own reaſonings. *Atterbury.*

From a fondneſs to ſome vices, which the doctrine of futurity rendered uneaſy, they brought themſelves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affectation of ſeeing farther than other men, pretended to *diſbelieve* it. *Rogers.*

DISBELI'EVER, dìs-bè-lì'-vůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſbelieve*.] One who refuſes belief; one who denies any poſition to be true.

An humble ſoul is frightened into ſentiments, becauſe a man of great name pronounces hereſy upon the contrary ſentiments, and caſts the *diſbeliever* out of the church. *Watts.*

To **DISBE'NCH**, dìs-bèntſh'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *bench*.] To drive from a ſeat.

Sir, I hope
My words *diſbench'd* you not?
——No, Sir; yet oft,
When blows have made me ſtay, I fled from words.
Shakeſp.

To **DISBRA'NCH**, dìs-brântſh'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *branch*.] To ſeparate, or break off, as a branch from a tree.

She that herſelf will ſliver and *diſbranch*
From her maternal ſap, perforce muſt wither,
And come to deadly uſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Such as are newly planted, need not be *diſbranched* till the ſap begins to ſtir, that ſo the wound may be healed without a ſcar.
Evelyn's Kalendar.

To **DISBU'D**, dìs-bů'd. *v. a.* [With gardeners.] To take away the branches or ſprigs newly put forth, that are ill placed. *Dict.*

To **DISBU'RDEN**, dìs-bůr'-dìn. *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden*.]

1. To eaſe of a burden; to unload.

The river, with ten branches or ſtreams, *diſburdens* himſelf within the Perſian ſea.
Peacham on Drawing.

Diſburden'd heav'n rejoic'd. *Milton.*

2. To diſencumber, diſcharge, or clear.

They removed either by caſualty and tempeſt, or by intention and deſign, either out of lucre of gold, or for the *diſburdening* of the countries ſurcharged with multitudes of inhabitants. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

We ſhall *diſburden* the piece of thoſe hard ſhadowings, which are always ungraceful. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. To throw off a burden.

Better yet do I live, that though by my thoughts
I be plunged
Into my life's bondage, I yet may *diſburden* a paſſion. *Sidney.*

Lucia, *diſburden* all thy cares on me,
And let me ſhare thy moſt retir'd diſtreſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To **Disbu'rden**, dìs-bůr'-dìn. *v. n.* To eaſe the mind.

To **DISBU'RSE**, dìs-bůrs'. *v. a.* [*debourſer*, Fr.] To ſpend or lay out money.

Money is not *diſburſed* at once, but drawn into a long length, by ſending over now twenty thouſand, and next half year ten thouſand pounds. *Spenſer.*

Nor would we deign him burial for his men,
Till he *diſburs'd* ten thouſand dollars. *Shakeſp.*

As Alexander received great ſums, he was no leſs generous and liberal in *diſburſing* of them. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Disbu'rsement, dìs-bůrs'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*debourſement*, Fr.]

1. Act of diſburſing or laying out.

The queen's treaſure, in ſo great occaſions of *diſburſements*, is not always ſo ready, nor ſo plentiful, as it can ſpare ſo great a ſum together. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

2. Sum ſpent.

Disbu'rser, dìs-bůr'-sůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſburſe*.] One that diſburſes.

DISCA'LCEATED, dìs-kål'-ſē-å-tìd. *adj.* [*diſcalceatus*, Lat.] Stripped of ſhoes.

Discalcea'tion, dìs-kål-ſē-å'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcalceated*.] The act of pulling off the ſhoes.

The cuſtom of *diſcalceation*, or putting off their ſhoes at meals, is conceived to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **Disca'ndy**, dìs-kan'-dỳ. *v. n.* [from *dis* and *candy*.] To diſſolve; to melt. *Hanmer.*

The hearts
That ſpaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wiſhes, do *diſcandy*, melt their ſweets
On bloſſoming Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

To **Disca'rd**, dìs-kå'rd. *v. a.* [*dis* and *card*.]

1. To throw out of the hand ſuch cards as are uſeleſs.

2. To diſmiſs or eject from ſervice or employment.

Theſe men being certainly jewels to a wiſe man, conſidering what wonders they were able to perform, yet were *diſcarded* by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding. *Sidney.*

Their captains, if they liſt, *diſcard* whom they pleaſe, and ſend away ſuch as will perhaps willingly be rid of that dangerous and hard ſervice. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Should we own that we have a very imperfect idea of ſubſtance, would it not be hard to charge us with *diſcarding* ſubſtance out of the world? *Locke.*

Juſtice *diſcards* party, friendſhip, kindred, and is always therefore repreſented as blind. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen ſhould be at an end of her patience, and reſolve to *diſcard* them. *Swift.*

I do not conceive why a ſunk *diſcarded* party, who neither expect nor deſire more than a quiet life, ſhould be charged with endeavouring to introduce popery. *Swift.*

Disca'rnate, dìs-kå'r-nåt. *adj.* [*dis*, and *caro* fleſh; *ſcarnato*, Ital.] Stripped of fleſh.

'Tis better to own a judgment, though but with a *curta ſuppellex* of coherent notions; than a memory, like a ſepulchre, furniſhed with a load of broken and *diſcarnate* bones. *Glanville.*

To **Disca'se**, dìs-kå's. *v. a.* [*dis* and *caſe*.] To ſtrip; to undreſs.

Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell:
I will *diſcaſe* me, and myſelf preſent. *Shak. Temp.*

To **DISCE'RN**, dìz-zĕrn'. *v. a.* [*diſcerno*, Lat.]

1. To deſcry; to ſee; to diſcover.

And behold among the ſimple ones, I *diſcerned* among the youths a young man void of underſtanding. *Prov.* vii. 7.

2. To judge; to have knowledge of by compariſon.

What doth better become wiſdom than to *diſcern* what is worthy the loving? *Sidney.*

Does any here know me? This is not Lear:
Does Lear walk thus, ſpeak thus? Where are his
eyes?
Either his motion weakens, or his *diſcernings*
Are lethargied. *Shakeſp.*

You ſhall be rul'd and led
By ſome diſcretion, that *diſcerns* your ſtate
Better than you yourſelf. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To diſtinguiſh.

To *diſcern* ſuch buds as are fit to produce bloſſoms, from ſuch as will diſplay themſelves but in leaves, is no difficult matter. *Boyle.*

4. To make the difference between.

They follow virtue for reward to-day;
To-morrow vice, if ſhe give better pay:
We are ſo good, or bad, juſt at a price;
For nothing elſe *diſcerns* the virtue or vice. *Ben Jonſon.*

To **Disce'rn**, dìz-zĕrn'. *v. n.*

1. To make diſtinction.

Great part of the country was abandoned to the ſpoils of the ſoldiers, who not troubling themſelves to *diſcern* between a ſubject and a rebel, whilſt their liberty laſted, made indifferently profit of both. *Hayward.*

The cuſtom of arguing on any ſide, even againſt our perſuaſions, dims the underſtanding, and makes it by degrees loſe the faculty of *diſcerning* between truth and falſehood. *Locke.*

2. To have judicial cognizance: not in uſe.

It *diſcerneth* of forces, frauds, crimes various of ſtellionate, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

Disce'rner, dìz-zĕr'-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcern*.]

1. Diſcoverer; he that deſcries.

'Twas ſaid they ſaw but one; and no *diſcerner*
Durſt wag his tongue in cenſure. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

2. Judge; one that has the power of diſtinguiſhing.

He was a great obſerver and *diſcerner* of men's natures and humours, and was very dexterous in compliance, where he found it uſeful. *Clarendon.*

How unequal *diſcerners* of truth they are, and eaſily expoſed unto errour, will appear by their unqualified intellectuals. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Disce'rnible, dìz-zĕr'-nìbl. *adj.* [from *diſcern*.] Diſcoverable; perceptible; diſtinguiſhable; apparent.

It is indeed a ſin of ſo groſs, ſo formidable a bulk, that there needs no help of opticks to render it *diſcernible*, and therefore I need not farther expatiate on it. *Government of the Tongue.*

All this is eaſily *diſcernible* by the ordinary diſcourſes of the underſtanding. *South.*

Disce'rnibleness, dìz-zĕr'-nìbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcernible*.] Viſibleneſs.

Disce'rnibly, dìz-zĕr'-nìb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *diſcernible*.] Perceptibly; apparently.

Conſider what doctrines are infuſed *diſcernibly* amongſt Chriſtians, moſt apt to obſtruct or interrupt the chriſtian life. *Hammond.*

Disce'rning, dìz-zĕr'-nìng. *part. adj.* [from *diſcern*.] Judicious; knowing.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthuſiaſts, but by cooler and more *diſcerning* heads. *Atterbury.*

Disce'rningly, dìz-zĕr'-nìng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *diſcerning*.] Judiciouſly; rationally; acutely.

Theſe two errours Ovid has moſt *diſcerningly* avoided. *Garth.*

Disce'rnment, dìz-zĕrn'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcern*.] Judgment; power of diſtinguiſhing.

A reader that wants *diſcernment*, loves and admires the characters and actions of men in a wrong place. *Freeholder.*

To **DISCE'RP**, dìs-ſĕrp'. *v. a.* [*diſcerpo*, Lat.] To tear in pieces; to break; to deſtroy by ſeparation of its parts. *Dict.*

Disce'rptible, dìs-ſĕrp'-tìbl. *adj.* [from *diſcerp*.] Frangible; ſeparable; liable to be deſtroyed by the diſunion of its parts.

What is moſt denſe, and leaſt porous, will be moſt coherent and leaſt *diſcerptible*. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

Matter is moveable, this immoveable; matter *diſcerptible*, this indiſcerptible. *More.*

Discerptibi'lity, dìs-ſĕrp-tỳ-bìl'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcerptible*.] Liableneſs to be deſtroyed by diſunion of parts.

Disce'rption, dìs-ſĕrp'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcerp*.] The act of pulling to pieces, or deſtroying by diſuniting the parts.

To **DISCHA'RGE**, dìs-tſhå'rj. *v. a.* [*décharger*, Fr.]

1. To diſburden; to exonerate; to free from any load or inconvenience.

How rich in humble poverty is he,
Who leads a quiet country life;
Diſcharg'd of buſineſs, void of ſtrife! *Dryden.*

2. To unload; to diſembark.

I will convey them by ſea, in floats, unto the place that thou ſhalt appoint me, and will cauſe them to be *diſcharged*. *Kings.*

3. To throw off any thing collected or accumulated; to give vent to any thing; to let fly. It is uſed of any thing violent or ſudden.

Mounting his eyes,
He did *diſcharge* a horrible oath. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.
Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will *diſcharge* their ſecrets. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Nor were thoſe bluſt'ring brethren left at large,
On ſeas and ſhores their fury to *diſcharge*. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Soon may kind heav'n a ſure relief provide;
Soon may your ſire *diſcharge* the vengeance due,
And all your wrongs the proud oppreſſors rue. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Diſcharge thy ſhafts; this ready boſom rend. *Pope's Statius.*

4. To unload a gun.

A conceit runneth abroad, that there ſhould be a white powder, which will *diſcharge* a piece without noiſe. *Bacon.*

The galleys alſo did oftentimes, out of their prows, *diſcharge* their great pieces againſt the city. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

We *diſcharged* a piſtol, and had the ſound returned upon us fifty-ſix times, though the air was foggy. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. To clear a debt by payment.

Death of one perſon can be paid but once,
And that ſhe has *diſcharged*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Now to the horrors of that uncouth place
He paſſage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to *diſcharge* his fare. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

When foreign trade imports more than our commodities will pay for, we contract debts beyond ſea; and thoſe are paid with money, when they will not take our goods to *diſcharge* them. *Locke.*

6. To ſend away a creditor by payment.

If he had
The preſent money to *diſcharge* the Jew,
He would not take it. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

7. To clear a debtor.

A grateful mind
By owing owes not, but ſtill pays; at once
Indebted and *diſcharg'd*. *Milton.*

8. To ſet free from obligation.

If one man's fault could *diſcharge* another man of his duty, there would be no place left for the common offices of ſociety. *L'Eſtrange.*

When they have taken a degree, and are conſequently grown a burden to their friends, who now think themſelves fully *diſcharged*, they get into orders as ſoon as they can. *Swift.*

9. To clear from an accuſation or crime; to abſolve: with *of*.

They wanted not reaſons to be *diſcharged of* all blame, who are confeſſed to have no great fault, even by their very word and teſtimony, in whoſe eyes no fault of ours hath ever hitherto been eſteemed to be ſmall. *Hooker.*

They are imprudent enough to *diſcharge* themſelves *of* this blunder, by laying the contradiction at Virgil's door. *Dryden.*

10. To perform; to execute.

Had I a hundred tongues, a wit ſo large
As could their hundred offices *diſcharge*. *Dryden's Fables.*

11. To put away; to obliterate; to deſtroy.

It is done by little and little, and with many eſſays; but all this *diſchargeth* not the wonder. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Trial would alſo be made in herbs poiſonous and purgative, whoſe ill quality perhaps may be *diſcharged*, or attempered, by ſetting ſtronger poiſons or purgatives by them. *Bacon.*

12. To diveſt of any office or employment; to diſmiſs from ſervice: as, he *diſcharged* his ſteward; the ſoldier was *diſcharged*.

13. To diſmiſs; to releaſe; to ſend away from any buſineſs or appointment.

Diſcharge your pow'rs unto their ſeveral counties. *Shakeſp.*

When Cæſar would have *diſcharged* the ſenate, in regard of a dream of Calphurnia, this man told him, he hoped he would not diſmiſs the ſenate till his wife had dreamed a better dream. *Bacon.*

14. To emit.

The matter being ſuppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, and *diſcharged* a well-concocted matter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **Discha'rge**, dĭs-tshå'rj. *v. n.* To diſmiſs itſelf; to break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *diſcharge*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Discha'rge, dĭs-tshå'rj. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Vent; exploſion; emiſſion.

As the heat of all ſprings is owing to ſubterraneous fire, ſo wherever there are any extraordinary *diſcharges* of this fire, there alſo are the neighbouring ſprings hotter than ordinary. *Woodward.*

2. Matter vented.

The hæmorrhage being ſtopped, the next occurrence is a thin ſerous *diſcharge*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. Diſruption; evaneſcence.

Mark the *diſcharge* of the little cloud upon glaſs or gems, or blades of ſwords, and you ſhall ſee it ever break up firſt in the ſkirts, and laſt in the middle. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Diſmiſſion from an office: as, the governour ſolicited his *diſcharge*.

5. Releaſe from an obligation or penalty.

He warns
Us, haply too ſecure of our *diſcharge*
From penalty, becauſe from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton.*

6. Abſolution from a crime.

The text expreſſes the ſound eſtate of the conſcience, not barely by its not accuſing, but by its not condemning us; which word imports properly an acquittance or *diſcharge* of a man upon ſome precedent accuſation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cauſe. *South.*

7. Ranſom; price of ranſom.

O, all my hopes defeated
To free him hence! But death, who ſets all free,
Hath paid his ranſom now and full *diſcharge*. *Milt.*

8. Performance; execution.

The obligations of hoſpitality and protection are ſacred; nothing can abſolve us from the *diſcharge* of thoſe duties. *L'Eſtrange.*

9. An acquittance from a debt.

10. Exemption; privilege.

There is no *diſcharge* in that war, neither ſhall wickedneſs deliver thoſe that are given to it. *Eccl.* viii. 8.

Discha'rger, dĭs-tshå'r-jůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcharge*.]

1. He that diſcharges in any manner.

2. He that fires a gun.

To abate the bombilation of gunpowder, a way is promiſed by Porta, by borax and butter, which he ſays will make it ſo go off, as ſcarcely to be heard by the *diſcharger*. *Brown.*

Disci'nct, dĭs-sĭnkt'. *adj.* [*diſcinctus*, Lat.] Ungirded; looſely dreſſed. *Dict.*

To **Disci'nd**, dĭs-sĭnd'. *v. a.* [*diſcindo*, Lat.] To divide; to cut in pieces.

We found ſeveral concretions ſo ſoft, that we could eaſily *diſcind* them betwixt our fingers. *Boyle.*

DISCI'PLE, dĭs-sĭ'pl. *n. ſ.* [*diſcipulus*, Lat.] A ſcholar; one that profeſſes to receive inſtructions from another.

He rebuked *diſciples* who would call for fire from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect of a few. *King Charles.*

The commemorating the death of Chriſt, is the profeſſing ourſelves the *diſciples* of the crucified Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his croſs and follow him. *Hammond.*

A young *diſciple* ſhould behave himſelf ſo well, as to gain the affection and the ear of his inſtructor. *Watts.*

To **Disci'ple**, dĭs-sĭ'pl. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To train; to bring up.

He did look far
Into the ſervice of the time, and was
Diſcipled of the braveſt. *Shakeſp.*

2. To puniſh; to diſcipline. This word is not in uſe.

She, bitter penance! with an iron whip
Was wont him to *diſciple* every day. *Spenſer.*

Disci'pleship, dĭs-sĭ'pl-shĭp. *n. ſ.* [from *diſciple*.] The ſtate or function of a diſciple, or follower of a maſter.

That to which juſtification is promiſed, is the giving up of the whole ſoul intirely unto Chriſt, undertaking *diſcipleſhip* upon Chriſt's terms. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Discipli'nable, dĭs'-sy̆-plĭn-ĕbl. *adj.* [*diſciplinabilis*, Lat.] Capable of inſtruction; capable of improvement by diſcipline and learning.

Discipli'nableness, dĭs'-sy̆-plĭn-ebl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſciplinable*.] Capacity of inſtruction; qualification for improvement by education and diſcipline.

We find in animals, eſpecially ſome of them, as foxes, dogs, apes, horſes, and elephants, not only perception, phantaſy, and memory, common to moſt if not all animals, but ſomething of ſagacity, providence, and *diſciplinableneſs*. *Hale.*

Disciplina'rian, dĭs-sy̆-plĭn-å'-ryån. *adj.* [from *diſcipline*.] Pertaining to diſcipline.

What eagerneſs in *diſciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical unqueſtionables, are neglected! *Glan. Sceps.*

Disciplina'rian, dĭs-sy̆-plĭn-å'-ryån. *n. ſ.* [*diſciplina*, Lat.]

1. One who rules or teaches with great ſtrictneſs; one who allows no deviation from ſtated rules.

2. A follower of the preſbyterian ſect, ſo called from their perpetual clamour about diſcipline.

They draw thoſe that diſſent into diſlike with the ſtate, as puritans, or *diſciplinarians*. *Sanderſ. Pax. Eccl.*

Di'sciplinary, dĭs'-sy̆-plĭn-ĕr-ry̆. *adj.* [*diſciplina*, Lat.]

1. Pertaining to diſcipline.

2. Relating to goverment.

Thoſe canons in behalf of marriage were only *diſciplinary*, grounded on prudential motives. *Biſhop Perne.*

3. Relating to a regular courſe of education.

Theſe are the ſtudies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to beſtow their time in a *diſciplinary* way. *Milton.*

DI'SCIPLINE, dĭs'-sy̆-plĭn. *n. ſ.* [*diſciplina*, Lat.]

1. Education; inſtruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners.

He had charge my *diſcipline* to frame,
And tutors nouriture to overſee. *Spenſer.*

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of *diſcipline*, doth make the bodies hardeſt, and the courage warmeſt. *Bacon.*

They who want that ſenſe of *diſcipline*, hearing, are alſo by conſequence deprived of ſpeech. *Holder.*

It is by the aſſiſtance of the eye and the ear eſpecially, which are called the ſenſes of *diſcipli*[illegible] that our minds are furniſhed with various parts of knowledge. *Watts.*

2. Rule of government; order; method of goverment.

They hold, that from the very apoſtles time till this preſent age, wherein yourſelves imagine ye have found out a right pattern of ſound *diſcipline*, there never was any time ſafe to be followed. *Hooker.*

As we are to believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, ſo the precepts of *diſcipline* we are, in like ſort, bound for ever to obſerve. *Hooker.*

While we do admire
This virtue and this moral *diſcipline*,
Let 's be no ſtoicks. *Shakeſp.*

3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland,
Your *diſcipline* in war, wiſdom in peace. *Shakeſp.*

Let crooked ſteel invade
The lawleſs troops which *diſcipline* diſclaim,
And their ſuperfluous growth with rigour tame. *Dryden.*

4. A ſtate of ſubjection.

The moſt perfect, who have their paſſions in the beſt *diſcipline*, are yet obliged to be conſtantly on their guard. *Rogers.*

5. Any thing taught; art; ſcience.

Art may be ſaid to overcome and advance nature in theſe mechanical *diſciplines*, which, in this reſpect, are much to be preferred. *Wilkins.*

6. Puniſhment; chaſtiſement; correction.

A lively cobler kicked and ſpurred while his wife was carrying him, and had ſcarce paſſed a day without giving her the *diſcipline* of the ſtrap. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

7. External mortification.

The love of God makes a man chaſte without the laborious arts of faſting and exterior *diſcipline*; he reaches at glory without any other arms but thoſe of love. *Taylor.*

To **Di'scipline**, dĭs'-sy̆-plĭn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To educate; to inſtruct; to bring up.

We are wiſe enough to begin when they are very young, and *diſcipline* by times thoſe other creatures we would make uſeful and good for ſomewhat. *Locke.*

They were with care prepared and *diſciplined* for confirmation, which they could not arrive at till they were found, upon examination, to have made a ſufficient progreſs in the knowledge of Chriſtianity. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

2. To regulate; to keep in order.

They look to us, as we ſhould judge of an army of well-*diſciplined* ſoldiers at a diſtance. *Derham's Aſtro-Theology.*

3. To puniſh; to correct; to chaſtiſe.
4. To advance by inſtruction.

The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n
With purpoſe to reſign them in full time
Up to a better covenant, *diſciplin'd*
From ſhadowy types to truth, from fleſh to ſpirit. *Milton.*

To **Disclai'm**, dìs-klå'm. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To diſown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce.

You cowardly raſcal! nature *diſclaims* all ſhare in thee: a taylor made thee. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

He calls the gods to witneſs their offence;
Diſclaims the war, aſſerts his innocence. *Dryden's Æneid.*

We find our Lord, on all occaſions, *diſclaiming* all pretenſions to a temporal kingdom. *Rogers.*

Very few, among thoſe who profeſs themſelves Chriſtians, *diſclaim* all concern for their ſouls, diſown the authority, or renounce the expectations, of the goſpel. *Rogers.*

Discla'imer, dìs-klå'-můr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſclaim.*]

1. One that diſclaims, diſowns, or renounces.
2. [In law.] A plea containing an expreſs denial or refuſal. *Cowell.*

To **Disclo'se**, dìs-klò'z. *v. a.* [*diſcludo*, Lat. *dis* and *cloſe.*]

1. To uncover; to produce from a ſtate of latitancy to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what ſource unknown,
Thoſe ſeeds of fire their fatal birth *diſcloſe*;
And firſt few ſcatt'ring ſparks about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin roſe. *Dryd.*
Then earth and ocean various forms *diſcloſe*. *Dryden.*

The ſhells being broken, ſtruck off, and gone, the ſtone included in them is thereby *diſcloſed* and ſet at liberty. *Woodward.*

2. To hatch; to open.

It is reported by the ancients, that the oſtrich layeth her eggs under ſand, where the heat of the ſun *diſcloſeth* them. *Bacon.*

3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is ſecret.

There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding, or pride, or *diſcloſing* of ſecrets, or a treacherous wound; for from theſe things every friend will depart. *Ecclus.*

If I *diſcloſe* my paſſion,
Our friendſhip 's at an end; if I conceal it,
The world will call me falſe. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Disclo'ser, dìs-klò'-zůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcloſe.*] One that reveals or diſcovers.

Disclo'sure, dìs-klò'-zhůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcloſe.*]

1. Diſcovery; production into view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquiſition, both for the uſe and *diſcloſure* of cauſes. *Bacon.*

2. Act of revealing any thing ſecret.

After ſo happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, ſhe was, upon a ſudden mutability and *diſcloſure* of the king's mind, ſeverely handled. *Bacon.*

Disclu'sion, dìs-klů'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*diſcluſus*, Lat.] Emiſſion.

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued ſhadow of the earth ſhould be broken by ſudden miraculous eruptions and *diſcluſions* of light, to prevent the art of the lanthorn-maker. *More.*

Discolora'tion, dìs-kòl-ò-rå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcolour.*]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of ſtaining.
2. Change of colour; ſtain; die.

In a depravation of the humours from a ſound ſtate to what the phyſicians call by a general name of a cacochymy, ſpots and *diſcolorations* of the ſkin are ſigns of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

To **DISCO'LOUR**, dìs-kůl'-lůr. *v. a.* [*decoloro*, Lat.] To change from the natural hue; to ſtain.

Many a widow's huſband groveling lies,
Coldly embracing the *diſcolour'd* earth. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Drink water, either pure, or but *diſcoloured* with malt. *Temple.*

Suſpicions, and fantaſtical ſurmiſe,
And jealouſy, with jaundice in her eyes,
Diſcolouring all ſhe view'd. *Dryden.*

He who looks upon the ſoul through its outward actions, ſees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to *diſcolour* and pervert the object. *Add. Spect.*

Have a care leſt ſome beloved notion, or ſome darling ſcience, ſo prevail over your mind as to *diſcolour* all your ideas. *Watts.*

To **DISCO'MFIT**, dìs-kům'-fìt. *v. a.* [*deſconfire*, Fr. *ſconfiggere*, Ital. as if from *diſconfigere*, Lat.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquiſh; to overpower; to ſubdue; to beat; to overthrow.

Fight againſt that monſtrous rebel, Cade,
Whom, ſince, I heard to be *diſcomfited*. *Shakeſp.*

Joſhua *diſcomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the ſword. *Exodus.*

He, fugitive, declin'd ſuperior ſtrength;
Diſcomfited, purſued, in the ſad chace
Ten thouſand ignominious fall. *Philips.*

While my gallant countrymen are employed in purſuing rebels half *diſcomfited* through the conſciouſneſs of their guilt, I ſhall improve thoſe victories to the good of my fellow ſubjects. *Addiſon.*

Disco'mfit, dìs'-kům-fìt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow.

Fly you muſt: incurable *diſcomfit*
Reigns in the hearts of all our preſent party. *Shakeſp.*

Dagon muſt ſtoop, and ſhall ere long receive
Such a *diſcomfit*, as ſhall quite deſpoil him
Of all theſe boaſted trophies. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Disco'mfiture, dìs-kům'-fìt-shůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcomfit.*] Defeat; loſs of battle; rout; ruin; overthrow.

Sad tidings bring I to you out of France,
Of loſs, of ſlaughter, and *diſcomfiture*. *Shakeſp.*

Behold, every man's ſword was againſt his fellow, and there was a very great *diſcomfiture*. *1 Sam.*

What a defeat and *diſcomfiture* is it to a man, when he comes to uſe this wealth, to find it all falſe metal! *Government of the Tongue.*

He ſent his angels to fight for his people; and the *diſcomfiture* and ſlaughter of great hoſts is attributed to their aſſiſtance. *Atterbury.*

Disco'mfort, dìs-kům'-fůrt. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *comfort.*] Uneaſineſs; ſorrow; melancholy; gloom.

This himſelf did foreſee, and therefore armed his church, to the end they might ſuſtain it without *diſcomfort*. *Hooker.*

Diſcomfort guides my tongue,
And bids me ſpeak of nothing but deſpair. *Shakeſp.*

In ſolitude there is not only *diſcomfort*, but weakneſs alſo. *South.*

To **Disco'mfort**, dìs-kům'-fůrt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grieve; to ſadden; to deject.

Her champion went away *diſcomforted* as much as diſcomfited. *Sidney.*

His funeral ſhall not be in our camp,
Leſt it *diſcomfort* us. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Disco'mfortable, dìs-kům'-fůr-tůbl. *adj.* [from *diſcomfort.*]

1. That is melancholy and refuſes comfort.

Diſcomfortable couſin, know'ſt thou not
That when the ſearching eye of Heav'n is hid
Behind the globe, it lights the lower world? *Shak.*

2. That cauſes ſadneſs.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whoſe eyes could carry unto him no other news but *diſcomfortable*? *Sidney.*

To **Discomme'nd**, dìs-kům'-mènd. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commend.*] To blame; to cenſure; to mention with diſapprobation.

Abſolutely we cannot *diſcommend*, we cannot abſolutely approve, either willingneſs to live, or forwardneſs to die. *Hooker.*

Now you will all be wits; and he, I pray,
And you, that *diſcommend* it, mend the play. *Denham.*

Neither do I *diſcommend* the lofty ſtyle in tragedy, which is naturally pompous and magnificent. *Dryden.*

Discomme'ndable, dìs-kům-mèn'-dèbl. *adj.* [from *diſcommend.*] Blameable; cenſurable; deſerving blame.

Puſillanimity is, according to Ariſtotle's morality, a vice very *diſcommendable*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Discomme'ndableness, dìs-kům-mèn'-dèbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommendable.*] Blameableneſs; liableneſs to cenſure. *Dict.*

Discommenda'tion, dìs-kům-mèn'-då-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommend.*] Blame; reproach; cenſure.

Tully aſſigns three motions, whereby, without any *diſcommendation*, a man might be drawn to become an accuſer of others. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Discomme'nder, dìs-kům-mèn'-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommend.*] One that diſcommends; a diſpraiſer.

To **Discommo'de**, dìs-kòm-mò'd. *v. a.* [*dis* and *commode*, Fr.] To put to inconvenience; to moleſt; to incommode.

Discommo'dious, dìs-kòm-mò'-dyůs. *adj.* [from *diſcommode.*] Inconvenient; troubleſome; unpleaſing.

So many thouſand ſoldiers, unfit for any labour, or other trade, muſt either ſeek ſervice and employment abroad, which may be dangerous; or elſe employ themſelves here at home, which may be *diſcommodious*. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Discommo'dity, dìs-kòm-mòd'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcommode.*] Inconvenience; diſadvantage; hurt; miſchief.

We ſpeak now of uſury, how the *diſcommodities* of it may be beſt avoided, and the commodities retained: or how, in the balance of commodities and *diſcommodities*, the qualities of uſury are to be reconciled. *Bacon.*

It is better that a ſhip ſhould be preſerved with ſome *diſcommodity* to the ſailors, than that, the ſailors being in health, the ſhip ſhould periſh. *Hayward.*

To **DISCOMPO'SE**, dìs-kòm-pò'z. *v. a.* [*décompoſer*, Fr.]

1. To diſorder; to unſettle.

The debate upon the ſelf-denying ordinance had raiſed many jealouſies, and *diſcompoſed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them. *Clarendon.*

2. To ruffle; to diſorder.

Now Betty from her maſter's bed had flown,
And ſoftly ſtole to *diſcompoſe* her own. *Swift.*

3. To diſturb the temper; to agitate by perturbation.

No more, dear mother: ill in death it ſhows,
Your peace of mind by rage to *diſcompoſe*. *Dryden.*

4. To offend; to fret; to vex.

Men, who poſſeſs all the advantages of life, are in a ſtate where there are many accidents to diſorder and *diſcompoſe*, but few to pleaſe them. *Swift.*

5. To diſplace; to diſcard: not in uſe.

Though he was a dark prince, and infinitely ſuſpicious, he never put down or *diſcompoſed* a counſellor or near ſervant. *Bacon.*

Discompo'sure, dìs-kòm-pò'-zhůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcompoſe.*] Diſorder; perturbation.

He threw himſelf upon his bed, lamenting with much paſſion, and with abundance of tears; and continued in this melancholick *diſcompoſure* of mind many days. *Clarendon.*

To **DISCONCE'RT**, dìs-kòn-sèrt'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*]

1. To unſettle the mind; to diſcompoſe.

You need not provoke their ſpirits by outrages: a careleſs geſture, a word, or a look, is enough to *diſconcert* them. *Collier.*

2. To break a ſcheme; to defeat a machination.

DISCONFO'RMITY, dìs-kòn-får'-mì-tý. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *conformity.*] Want of agreement; inconſiſtency.

Lyes ariſe from errour and miſtake, or malice and forgery; they conſiſt in the diſagreement and *diſconformity* betwixt the ſpeech and the conception of the mind, or the conceptions of the mind and the things themſelves, or the ſpeech and the things. *Hakewill on Providence.*

DISCONGRU'ITY, dìs-kòn-grò'-ì-tý. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *congruity.*] Diſagreement; inconſiſtency.

There is want of capacity in the thing, to ſuſtain ſuch a duration, from the intrinſical *diſcongruity* of the one to the other. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DISCO'NSOLATE, dìs-kòn'-sò-lèt. *adj.* [*dis* and *conſole.*] Void of comfort; hopeleſs; ſorrowful; melancholy.

See Caſſius all *diſconſolate*,
With Pindarus his bondman, on this hill. *Shak.*

If patiently thy bidding they obey,
Diſmiſs them not *diſconſolate.* *Milton.*

The ladies and the knights, no ſhelter nigh,
Were dropping wet, *diſconſolate* and wan,
And through their thin array receiv'd the rain. *Dryden.*

The moon reflects the ſunbeams to us, and ſo, by illuminating the air, takes away in ſome meaſure the *diſconſolate* darkneſs of our winter nights. *Ray.*

DISCO'NSOLATELY, dìs-kòn'-sò-lèt-lý. *adv.* [from *diſconſolate.*] In a diſconſolate manner; comfortleſsly.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS, dìs-kòn'-sò-lèt-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſconſolate.*] The ſtate of being diſconſolate.

DISCONTE'NT, dìs-kùn-tènt'. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *content.*] Want of content; uneaſineſs at the preſent ſtate.

I ſee your brows full of *diſcontent*,
Your hearts of ſorrows, and your eyes of tears. *Shakeſp.*

Not that their pleaſures caus'd her *diſcontent*,
She ſigh'd, not that they ſtay'd, but that ſhe went. *Pope.*

DISCONTE'NT, dìs-kùn-tènt'. *adj.* [*dis* and *content.*] Uneaſy at the preſent ſtate; diſſatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumſpect and ſlow, diſcountenanced and *diſcontent*; and thoſe the earl ſingled as fitteſt for his purpoſe. *Hayward.*

To **DISCONTE'NT**, dìs-kùn-tènt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſſatisfy; to make uneaſy at the preſent ſtate.

I know a *diſcontented* gentleman,
Whoſe humble means match not his haughty ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*

The *diſcontented* now are only they
Whoſe crimes before did your juſt cauſe betray. *Dryden.*

DISCONTE'NTED, dìs-kùn-tèn'-tìd. *participial adj.* [from *diſcontent.*] Uneaſy; cheerleſs; malevolent.

Let us know
What will tie up your *diſcontented* ſword. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe are, beyond compariſon, the two greateſt evils in this world; a diſeaſed body, and a *diſcontented* mind. *Tillotſon.*

The goddeſs, with a *diſcontented* air,
Seems to reject him, tho' ſhe grants his pray'r. *Pope.*

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS, dìs-kùn-tèn'-tèd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontented.*] Uneaſineſs; want of eaſe; diſſatisfaction.

A beautiful buſt of Alexander the Great caſts up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *diſcontentedneſs*, in his looks. *Addiſon's Travels.*

DISCONTE'NTMENT, dìs-kùn-tènt'-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontent.*] The ſtate of being diſcontented; uneaſineſs.

Theſe are the vices that fill them with general *diſcontentment*, as though the boſom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more noiſome than any dungeon. *Hooker.*

The politick and artificial nouriſhing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the beſt antidotes againſt the poiſon of *diſcontentments.* *Bacon.*

DISCONTI'NUANCE, dìs-kòn-tìn'-ù-àns. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*]

1. Want of coheſion of parts; want of union of one part with another; diſruption.

The ſtillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themſelves into a ſmall thread, becauſe they will not diſcontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they caſt themſelves into round drops, which is the figure that ſaveth the body moſt from *diſcontinuance.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Ceſſation; intermiſſion.

Let us conſider whether our approaches to him are ſweet and refreſhing, and if we are uneaſy under any long *diſcontinuance* of our converſation with him. *Atterbury.*

3. [In the common law.] An interruption or breaking off; as *diſcontinuance* of poſſeſſion, or *diſcontinuance* of proceſs. The effect of *diſcontinuance* of poſſeſſion is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatſoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but muſt ſeek to recover poſſeſſion by law. The effect of *diſcontinuance* of plea is, that the inſtance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the ſuit afreſh. *Cowell.*

DISCONTINUA'TION, dìs-kòn-tìn-ù-à'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcontinue.*] Diſruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; diſruption; ſeparation.

Upon any *diſcontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles, or by ſhaking the glaſs, the whole mercury falls. *Newton.*

To **DISCONTI'NUE**, dìs-kòn-tìn'-ù. *v. n.* [*diſcontinuer*, Fr.]

1. To loſe the coheſion of parts; to ſuffer ſeparation or diſruption of ſubſtance.

All bodies, ductile and tenſile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn, or thread; have in them the appetite of not *diſcontinuing* ſtrong, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth them out, and yet ſo as not to *diſcontinue* or forſake their own body. *Bacon.*

2. To loſe an eſtabliſhed or preſcriptive cuſtom or right.

Thyſelf ſhalt *diſcontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will cauſe thee to ſerve thine enemies. *Jer.*

To **DISCONTI'NUE**, dìs-kòn-tìn'-ù. *v. a.*

1. To leave off; to ceaſe any practice or habit.

Twenty puny lyes I'll tell,
That men ſhall ſwear I've *diſcontinued* ſchool
Above a twelvemonth. *Shakeſp.*

Examine thy cuſtoms of diet, ſleep, exerciſe, apparel, and the like; and try, in any thou ſhalt judge hurtful, to *diſcontinue* it by little and little; but ſo, as if thou find any inconvenience by the change, thou come back to it again. *Bacon.*

2. To break off; to interrupt.

There is that property, in all letters, of aptneſs to be conjoined in ſyllables and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one ſtop or figure to another, that they modify and diſcriminate the voice, without appearing to *diſcontinue* it. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

DISCONTINUI'TY, dìs-kòn-tì-nù'-ì-tý. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *continuity.*] Diſunity of parts; want of coheſion.

That *diſcontinuity* of parts is the principal cauſe of the opacity of bodies, will appear by conſidering that opaque ſubſtances become tranſparent by filling their pores with any ſubſtance of equal, or almoſt equal, denſity with their parts. *Newton.*

DISCONVE'NIENCE, dìs-kòn-vè'-nyèns. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *convenience.*] Incongruity; diſagreement; oppoſition of nature.

Fear ariſeth many times out of natural antipathies of nature; but, in theſe *diſconveniencies* of nature, deliberation hath no place at all. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

DI'SCORD, dìs-kård. *n. ſ.* [*diſcordia*, Lat.]

1. Diſagreement; oppoſition; mutual anger; reciprocal oppugnancy.

See what a ſcourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love!
And I, for winking at your *diſcords* too,
Have loſt a brace of kinſmen. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

He is a falſe witneſs that ſpeaketh lies, and that ſoweth *diſcord* among brethren. *Proverbs.*

2. Difference or contrariety of qualities, particularly of ſounds.

Take but degree away, untune that ſtring,
And hark what *diſcord* follows; each thing meets
In mere oppugnancy. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſ.*

Diſcord, like that of muſic's various parts,
Diſcord that makes the harmony of hearts;
Diſcord, that only this diſpute ſhall bring,
Who beſt ſhall love the duke and ſerve the king. *Dryden.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canſt not ſee;
All *diſcord*, harmony not underſtood;
All partial evil, univerſal good. *Pope.*

3. [In muſic.] Sounds not of themſelves pleaſing, but neceſſary to be mixed with others.

It is ſound alone that doth immediately and incorporeally affect moſt; this is moſt manifeſt in muſic, and concords and *diſcords* in muſic: for all ſounds, whether they be ſharp or flat, if they be ſweet, have a roundneſs and equality; and if they be harſh, are unequal: for a *diſcord* itſelf is but a harſhneſs of divers ſounds meeting. *Bacon.*

It is the lark that ſings ſo out of tune,
Straining harſh *diſcords* and unpleaſing ſharps. *Shakeſp.*

How doth muſic amaze us, when of *diſcords* ſhe maketh the ſweeteſt harmony! *Peacham.*

To **DI'SCORD**, dìs-kård. *v. n.* [*diſcordo*, Lat.] To diſagree; not to ſuit with.

Sounds do diſturb and alter the one the other; ſometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; ſometimes the one jarring and *diſcording* with the other, and making a confuſion. *Bacon.*

DISCO'RDANCE, dìs-kår'-dàns. } *n. ſ.* [from
DISCO'RDANCY, dìs-kår'-dàn-sý. } *diſcord.*]
Diſagreement; oppoſition; inconſiſtency.

DISCO'RDANT, dìs-kår'-dànt. *adj.* [*diſcordans*, Lat.]

1. Inconſiſtent; at variance with itſelf.

Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear,
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was unſincere;
So various, ſo *diſcordant* is the mind,
That in our will a different will we find. *Dryden.*

2. Oppoſite; contrarious.

The *diſcordant* attraction of ſome wandering comets would certainly diſorder the revolutions of the planets, if they approached too near them. *Cheyne.*

3. Incongruous; not conformable.

Hither conſcience is to be referred; if by a compariſon of things done with the rule there be a conſonancy, then follows the ſentence of approbation; if *diſcordant* from it, the ſentence of condemnation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DISCO'RDANTLY, dìs-kȧ'r-dȧnt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *diſcordant.*]

1. Inconſiſtently; in diſagreement with itſelf.
2. In diſagreement with another.

Two ſtrings of a muſical inſtrument being ſtruck together, making two noiſes that arrive at the ear at the ſame time as to ſenſe, yield a ſound differing from either of them, and as it were compounded of both; inſomuch, that if they be *diſcordantly* tuned, though each of them ſtruck apart would yield a pleaſing ſound, yet being ſtruck together they make a harſh and troubleſome noiſe. *Boyle on Colours.*

3. Peeviſhly; in a contradictious manner.

To **DISCO'VER**, dìs-kův'-ůr. *v. a.* [*découvrir*, Fr. *dis* and *cover.*]

1. To ſhew; to diſcloſe; to bring to light; to make viſible.
2. To expoſe to view.

The cover of the coach was made with ſuch joints, that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up cloſe, ſo they might put each end down, and remain as *diſcovered* and open-ſighted as on horſeback. *Sidney.*

Go draw aſide the curtains, and *diſcover*
The ſeveral caſkets to this noble prince. *Shakeſp.*

He *diſcovereth* deep things out of darkneſs, and bringeth out to light the ſhadow of death. *Job*, xii. 22.

3. To ſhew; not to ſhelter; to expoſe.

And now will I *diſcover* her lewdneſs. *Hoſea.*

Law can *diſcover* ſin, but not remove. *Milton.*

4. To make known; not to diſguiſe; to reveal.

We will paſs over unto thoſe men, and we will *diſcover* ourſelves unto them. *Iſa.* xiv. 8.

Eve, who unſeen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Diſcover'd from the place of her retire. *Milton.*

5. To ken; to eſpy.

When we had *diſcovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. *Acts.*

6. To find out; to obtain information.

He ſhall never, by any alteration in me, *diſcover* my knowledge of his miſtake. *Pope's Letters.*

7. To detect; to find though concealed.

Up he ſtarts,
Diſcover'd and ſurpris'd. *Milton.*

Man with ſtrength and free will arm'd
Complete, to have *diſcover'd* and repuls'd
Whatever wiles of foe or ſeeming friend. *Milton.*

8. To find things or places not known before.

Some to *diſcover* iſlands far away. *Shakeſp.*

Another part in ſquadrons bend their march
On bold adventure, to *diſcover* wide
That diſmal world. *Milton.*

So of things. The Germans *diſcovered* printing and gunpowder.

9. To exhibit to the view.

Some high climbing hill,
Which to his eye *diſcovers* unaware
The goodly proſpect of ſome foreign land,
Firſt ſeen, or ſome renown'd metropolis
With gliſt'ring ſpires and battlements adorn'd. *Milton.*

Not light, but rather darkneſs viſible,
Serv'd only to *diſcover* ſights of woe. *Milton.*

DISCO'VERABLE, dìs-kův'-ůr-ȧbl. *adj.* [from *diſcover.*]

1. That which may be found out.

That mineral matter, which is ſo intermixed with the common and terreſtrial matter, as not to be *diſcoverable* by human induſtry; or, if *diſcoverable*, diffuſed and ſcattered amongſt the craſſer matter, can never be ſeparated. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Revelation may aſſert two things to be joined, whoſe connection or agreement is not *diſcoverable* by reaſon. *Watts.*

2. Apparent; expoſed to view.

They were deceived by Satan, and that not in an inviſible ſituation, but in an open and *diſcoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a ſerpent. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

It is concluded by aſtronomers, that the atmoſphere of the moon hath no clouds nor rains, but a perpetual and uniform ſerenity; becauſe nothing *diſcoverable* in the lunar ſurface is ever covered and abſconded by the interpoſition of any clouds or miſts. *Bentley.*

DISCO'VERER, dìs-kův'-ėr-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcover.*]

1. One that finds any thing not known before; a finder out.

If more be found out, they will not recompenſe the *diſcoverer*'s pains, but will be fitter to be caſt out. *Holder.*

Places receive appellations, according to the language of the *diſcoverer*, from obſervations made upon the people. *Broome.*

The Cape of Good Hope was doubled in thoſe early times; and the Portugueſe were not the firſt *diſcoverers* of that navigation. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

An old maiden gentlewoman is the greateſt *diſcoverer* of judgments; ſhe can tell you what ſin it was that ſet ſuch a man's houſe on fire. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. A ſcout; one who is put to deſcry the poſture or number of an enemy; ſpeculator.

Here ſtand, my lords, and ſend *diſcoverers* forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies. *Shakeſp.*

DISCO'VERY, dìs-kův'-ėr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcover.*]

1. The act of finding any thing hidden.

Of all who ſince have us'd the open ſea,
Than the bold Engliſh none more fame have won;
Beyond the year, and out of heaven's high way,
They make *diſcoveries* where they ſee no ſun. *Dryden.*

2. The act of revealing or diſcloſing any ſecret.

What, muſt I hold a candle to my ſhame?
They in themſelves, good ſooth, are too, too light.
Why 'tis an office of *diſcovery*, love,
And I ſhould be obſcur'd. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Things that appeared amiable by the light of this world, appear of a different odious hue in the clear *diſcoveries* of the next. *South.*

It would be neceſſary to ſay ſomething of the ſtate to which the war hath reduced us; ſuch a *diſcovery* ought to be made as late as poſſible. *Swift.*

To **DISCOU'NSEL**, dìs-kou'n-sėl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *counſel.*] To diſſuade; to give contrary advice. Obſolete.

But him that palmer from that vanity
With temperate advice *diſcounſelled.* *Spenſer.*

DI'SCOUNT, dìs'-kount'. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *count.*] The ſum refunded in a bargain.

His whole intention was, to buy a certain quantity of copper money from Wood, at a large *diſcount*, and ſell them as well as he could. *Swift.*

To **DISCOU'NT**, dìs-kount'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To count back; to pay back again.

My father's, mother's, brother's death I pardon:
My prayers and penance ſhall *diſcount* for theſe,
And beg of heav'n to charge the bill on me. *Dryd.*

The farmers, ſpitefully combin'd,
Force him to take his tithes in kind;
And Parviſol *diſcounts* arrears
By bills for taxes and repairs. *Swift.*

To **DISCOU'NTENANCE**, dìs-kou'n-tê-nȧns. *v. a.* [*dis* and *countenance.*]

1. To diſcourage by cold treatment.

Unwilling they were to *diſcountenance* any man who was willing to ſerve them. *Clarendon.*

The truly upright judge will always countenance right, and *diſcountenance* wrong. *Atterbury.*

2. To abaſh; to put to ſhame.

Wiſdom, in diſcourſe with her,
Loſes *diſcountenanc'd*, and like folly ſhews. *Milton.*

He came, and with him Eve, more loth, tho' firſt
To offend; *diſcountenanc'd* both and diſcompos'd. *Milton.*

How would one look from his majeſtic brow,
Seated as on the top of virtue's hill,
Diſcount'nance her deſpis'd! *Milton.*

DISCOU'NTENANCE, dìs-kou'n-tê-nȧns. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *countenance.*] Cold treatment; unfavourable aſpect; unfriendly regard.

He thought a little *diſcountenance* upon thoſe perſons would ſuppreſs that ſpirit. *Clarendon.*

All accidental misfortunes, how inevitable ſoever, were ſtill attended with very apparent *diſcountenance.* *Clarendon.*

In expectation of the hour of judgment, he patiently bears all the difficulties of duty, and the *diſcountenance* he meets with from a wicked and prophane world. *Rogers.*

DISCOU'NTENANCER, dìs-kou'n-tê-nȧn-sůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcountenance.*] One that diſcourages by cold treatment; one that depreſſes by unfriendly regard.

Rumours of ſcandal and murmurs againſt the king, and his government, taxed him for a great taxer of his people, and *diſcountenancer* of his nobility. *Bacon.*

To **DISCOU'RAGE**, dìs-kůr'-ìdzh. *v. a.* [*décourager*, Fr. *dis* and *courage.*]

1. To depreſs; to deprive of confidence; to deject; to daſtardize.

I might neither encourage the rebels inſolence, nor *diſcourage* the proteſtants loyalty and patience. *King Charles.*

The apoſtle with great zeal *diſcourages* too unreaſonable a preſumption. *Rogers.*

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt: with *from* before the thing.

Wherefore *diſcourage* ye the heart of the children of Iſrael *from* going over into the land? *Numbers.*

3. It is irregularly uſed by *Temple* with *to* before the following word.

You may keep your beauty and your health, unleſs you deſtroy them yourſelf, or *diſcourage* them *to* ſtay with you, by uſing them ill. *Temple.*

DISCOU'RAGER, dìs-kůr'-rìdzh-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcourage.*] One that impreſſes diffidence and terrour.

Moſt men in years, as they are generally *diſcouragers* of youth, are like old trees, which, being paſt bearing themſelves, will ſuffer no young plants to flouriſh beneath them. *Pope.*

DISCOU'RAGEMENT, dìs-kůr'-rìdzh-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcourage.*]

1. The act of deterring, or depreſſing hope.
2. Determent; that which deters from any thing: with *from.*

Amongſt other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meaneſt *diſcouragements*, that they are ſo generally derided by common opinion. *Wilkins.*

The books read at ſchools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue, and *diſcouragements from* vice. *Swift.*

3. The cauſe of depreſſion, or fear: with *to*, leſs properly.

To things we would have them learn, the great and only *diſcouragement* is, that they are called to them. *Locke.*

DISCOU'RSE, dìs-kỏ'rs. *n. ſ.* [*diſcours*, Fr. *diſcurſus*, Lat.]

1. The act of the underſtanding, by which it paſſes from premiſes to conſequences.

By reaſon of that original weakneſs in the inſtruments, without which the underſtanding part is not able in this world by *diſcourſe* to work, the very conceit of painfulneſs is a bridle to ſtay us. *Hooker.*

Sure he that made us with ſuch large *diſcourſe*,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reaſon
To ruſt in us unus'd. *Shakeſp.*

The act of the mind which connects propoſitions, and deduceth concluſions from them, the ſchools call *diſcourſe*; and we ſhall not miſcall it, if we name it reaſon. *Glanville.*

2. Converſation; mutual intercourſe of language; talk.

He waxeth wiſer than himſelf, more by an hour's *diſcourſe*, than by a day's meditation. *Bacon.*

In thy *diſcourſe*, if thou deſire to pleaſe,
All ſuch is courteous, uſeful, new, or witty;
Uſefulneſs comes by labour, wit by eaſe,
Courteſy grows in court, news in the city. *Herbert.*

The vanquiſh'd party with the victors join'd,
Nor wanted ſweet *diſcourſe*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden.*

3. Effuſion of language; ſpeech.

Topical and ſuperficial arguments, of which there is ſtore to be found on both ſides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *diſcourſe*, ſerve only to amuſe the underſtanding and entertain company. *Locke.*

4. A treatiſe; a diſſertation either written or uttered.

The *diſcourſe* here is about ideas, which, he ſays, are real things, and ſeen in God. *Locke.*

Plutarch, in his *diſcourſe* upon garrulity, commends the fidelity of the companions of Ulyſſes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **Discou'rse**, dis-ko'rs. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To converſe; to talk; to relate.

How wert thou handled, being priſoner?
Diſcourſe, I pr'ythee, on this turret's top. *Shakeſp.*

Of various things *diſcourſing* as he paſs'd,
Anchiſes hither bends. *Dryden.*

2. To treat upon in a ſolemn or ſet manner.

The general maxims we are *diſcourſing* of are not known to children, ideots, and a great part of mankind. *Locke.*

3. To reaſon; to paſs from premiſes to conſequences.

And yet the pow'rs of her *diſcourſing* thoughts,
From the collection is a diverſe thing. *Davies.*

Brutes do want that quick *diſcourſing* power. *Davies.*

To **Discou'rse**, dis-ko'rs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat of; to talk over; to diſcuſs.

Go with us into the abbey here,
And let us there at large *diſcourſe* all our fortunes. *Shakeſp.*

Discou'rser, dis-ko'r-sur. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcourſe*.]

1. A ſpeaker; an haranguer.

The tract of every thing
Would by a good *diſcourſer* loſe ſome life,
Which action's ſelf was tongue to. *Shakeſp.*

2. A writer on any ſubject; a diſſertator.

Philologers and critical *diſcourſers*, who look beyond the obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry at our narrower explorations. *Brown.*

But it ſeems to me, that ſuch *diſcourſers* do reaſon upon ſhort views, and a very moderate compaſs of thought. *Swift.*

Discou'rsive, dis-ko'r-siv. *adj.* [from *diſcourſe*.]

1. Paſſing by intermediate ſteps from premiſes to conſequences.

The ſoul
Reaſon receives, and reaſon is her being,
Diſcourſive, or intuitive; diſcourſe
Is ofteſt yours, the latter is moſt ours. *Milton.*

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.

The epic is every where interlaced with dialogue, or *diſcourſive* ſcenes. *Dryd. on Dramatic Poeſy.*

Discou'rteous, dis-kur'-tshus. *adj.* [*dis* and *courteous*.] Uncivil; uncomplaiſant; defective in good manners.

He reſolved to unhorſe the firſt *diſcourteous* knight he ſhould meet. *Motteux's Don Quixote.*

Discou'rtesy, dis-kur'-te-sy. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *courteſy*.] Incivility; rudeneſs; act of diſreſpect.

As if chearfulneſs had been tediouſneſs, and good entertainment had been turned to *diſcourteſy*, he would ever get himſelf alone. *Sidney.*

Be calm in arguing; for fierceneſs makes
Error a fault, and truth *diſcourteſy*. *Herbert.*

He made me viſits, maundering as if I had done him a *diſcourteſy*. *Wiſeman.*

Discou'rteously, dis-kur'-tshus-ly. *adv.* [from *diſcourteous*.] Uncivilly; rudely.

Di'scous, dis'-kus. *adj.* [from *diſcus*, Lat.] Broad; flat; wide. Uſed by botaniſts to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of ſome flowers, ſuch as the flos ſolis, &c. *Quincy.*

DISCRE'DIT, dis-kred'-it. *n. ſ.* [*décrediter*, Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; diſgrace; imputation of a fault.

Had I been the finder-out of this ſecret, it would not have reliſhed among my other *diſcredits*. *Shak.*

Idlers will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the *diſcredit* of a plantation. *Bacon.*

That they may quit their morals without any *diſcredit* to their intellectuals, they fly to ſeveral ſtale, trite, pitiful objections and cavils. *South.*

'Tis the duty of every chriſtian to be concerned for the reputation or *diſcredit* his life may bring on his profeſſion. *Rogers.*

Alas, the ſmall *diſcredit* of a bribe
Scarce hurts the lawyer, but undoes the ſcribe. *Pope.*

To **Discre'dit**, dis-kred'-it. *v. a.* [*décrediter*, Fr.]

1. To deprive of credibility; to make not truſted.

He had framed to himſelf many deceiving premiſes of life, which I have *diſcredited* to him, and now is he reſolved to die. *Shakeſp.*

2. To diſgrace; to bring reproach upon; to ſhame; to make leſs reputable or honourable.

You had left unſeen a wonderful piece of work, which not to have been bleſt withal, would have *diſcredited* you. *Shakeſp.*

He is commended that makes a ſaving voyage, and leaſt *diſcredits* his travels, who returns the ſame man he went. *Wotton.*

He, like a privileg'd ſpy, whom nothing can
Diſcredit, libels now 'gainſt each great man. *Donne.*

Reflect how glorious it would be to appear in countenance of *diſcredited* duty, and by example of piety revive the declining ſpirit of religion. *Rogers.*

Without care our beſt actions will loſe much of their influence, and our virtues will be often *diſcredited* with the appearance of evil. *Rogers.*

3. To diſtruſt; not to credit; not to hold certain.

DISCRE'ET, dis-kre't. *adj.* [*diſcret*, Fr.]

1. Prudent; circumſpect; cautious; ſober; not raſh; not precipitant; not careleſs; not hardily adventurous.

Honeſt, *diſcreet*, quiet, and godly learned men, will not be withdrawn by you. *Whitgifte.*

Leſs fearful than *diſcreet*,
You love the fundamental part of ſtate,
More than you doubt the charge of 't. *Shakeſp.*

To elder years to be *diſcreet* and grave,
Then to old age maturity ſhe gave. *Denham.*

It is the *diſcreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the converſation, and gives meaſures to ſociety. *Addiſon's Spect.*

2. Modeſt; not forward. Not well authoriſed.

Dear youth, by fortune favour'd, but by love,
Alas! not favour'd leſs, be ſtill as now
Diſcreet. *Thomſon.*

Discree'tly, dis-kre't-ly. *adv.* [from *diſcreet*.] Prudently; cautiouſly; circumſpectly.

Poets loſe half the praiſe they ſhould have got,
Could it be known what they *diſcreetly* blot. *Waller.*

The labour of obedience, loyalty, and ſubjection, is no more but for a man honeſtly and *diſcreetly* to ſit ſtill. *South.*

Profit ſprings from huſks *diſcreetly* us'd. *Philips.*

The dulleſt brain, if gently ſtirr'd,
Perhaps may waken to a humming bird;
The moſt recluſe, *diſcreetly* open'd, find
Congenial object in the cockle kind. *Pope's Dun.*

Discree'tness, dis-kre't-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcreet*.] The quality of being diſcreet; diſcretion.

DI'SCREPANCE, dis'-kre-pans. *n. ſ.* [*diſcrepantia*, Lat.] Difference; contrariety; diſagreement.

Diverſity of education, and *diſcrepancy* of thoſe principles wherewith men are at firſt imbued, and wherein all our after reaſonings are founded. *Lord Digby to K. Digby.*

Di'screpant, dis'-kre-pant. *adj.* [*diſcrepans*, Lat.] Different; diſagreeing; contrary.

To **Discre'te**, dis'-kret. *v. a.* [*diſcretus*, Lat.] To ſeparate; to diſcontinue.

As for its diaphaneity, it enjoyeth that moſt eminently; as having its earthly and ſalinous parts ſo exactly reſolved, that its body is left imporous, and not *diſcreted* by atomical terminations. *Brown.*

Discre'te, dis'-kret. *adj.* [*diſcretus*, Lat.]

1. Diſtinct; disjoined; not continuous.

Diſcrete quantity, or different individuals, are meaſured by number, without any breaking continuity; that is, in things that have continuity, as continued quantity and motion. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Disjunctive; as, *I reſign my life, but not my honour*, is a *diſcrete* propoſition.

3. *Diſcrete Proportion* is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the ſame; but there is not the ſame proportion between all the four: thus, 6 : 8 :: 3 : 4. *Harris.*

Discre'tion, dis-kresh'-un. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcretio*, Lat.]

1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's ſelf; ſkill; wiſe management.

Nothing then was further thought upon for the manner of governing; but all permitted unto their wiſdom and *diſcretion* which were to rule. *Hooker.*

A knife may be taken away from a child, without depriving them of the benefits thereof which have years and *diſcretion* to uſe it. *Hooker.*

It is not good that children ſhould know any wickedneſs: old folks have *diſcretion*, and know the world. *Shakeſp.*

All this was order'd by the good *diſcretion*
Of the right reverend cardinal of York. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

The pleaſure of commanding our paſſions is to be preferred before any ſenſual pleaſure; becauſe it is the pleaſure of wiſdom and *diſcretion*. *Tillotſon.*

But care in poetry muſt ſtill be had,
It aſks *diſcretion* ev'n in running mad. *Pope.*

There is no talent ſo uſeful towards riſing in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than *diſcretion*, a ſpecies of lower prudence. *Swift.*

2. Liberty of acting at pleaſure; uncontrolled and unconditional power: as, he ſurrenders at *diſcretion*; that is, without ſtipulation.

Discre'tionary, dis-kresh'-un-er-y. *adj.* [from *diſcretion*.] Left at large; unlimited; unreſtrained.

A deacon may have a diſpenſation for entering into orders before he is twenty-three years of age; and it is *diſcretionary* in the biſhop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The major being a perſon of conſummate experience, was inveſted with a *diſcretionary* power. *Tatler.*

Discre'tive, dìs'-krè-tìv. *adj.* [*diſcretus*, Lat.]

1. [In logick.] *Diſcretive* propoſitions are ſuch wherein various, and ſeemingly oppoſite, judgments are made, whoſe variety or diſtinction is noted by the particles *but*, *though*, *yet*, &c. as, *travellers may change their climate*, but *not their temper*; *Job was patient*, though his *grief was great*. *Watts.*

2. [In grammar.] *Diſcretive* diſtinctions are ſuch as imply oppoſition; as, *not a man*, but *a beaſt*.

Discri'minable, dìs-krìm'-ì-nàbl. *adj*. [from *diſcriminate*.] Diſtinguiſhable by outward marks or tokens. *Dict.*

To **DISCRI'MINATE**, dìs-krìm'-ì-nàt. *v. a.* [*diſcrimino*, Lat.]

1. To mark with notes of difference; to diſtinguiſh by certain tokens from another.

Oyſters and cockles and muſcles, which move not, have no *diſcriminate* ſex. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

There are three ſorts of it differing in fineneſs from each other, and *diſcriminated* by the natives by three peculiar names. *Boyle.*

The right hand is *diſcriminated* from the left by a natural, neceſſary, and never to be confounded diſtinction. *South.*

Although the features of his countenance be no reaſon of obedience, yet they may ſerve to *diſcriminate* him from any other perſon, whom ſhe is not to obey. *Stillingfleet.*

There may be ways of *diſcriminating* the voice; as by acuteneſs and gravity, the ſeveral degrees of riſing and falling from one tone or note to another. *Holder.*

2. To ſelect or ſeparate from others.

You owe little leſs for what you are not, than for what you are, to that *diſcriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miſeries. *Boyle.*

Discri'minateness, dìs-krìm'-ì-nàt-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcriminate*.] Diſtinctneſs; marked difference. *Dict.*

Discrimina'tion, dìs-krìm-ì-nà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcriminatio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed from other perſons or things.

There is a reverence to be ſhewed them on the account of their *diſcrimination* from other places, and ſeparation for ſacred uſes. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The act of diſtinguiſhing one from another; diſtinction; difference put.

A ſatire ſhould expoſe nothing but what is corrigible; and make a due *diſcrimination* between thoſe that are, and thoſe who are not, the proper objects of it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

By that prudent *diſcrimination* made between the offenders of different degrees, he obliges thoſe whom he has diſtinguiſhed as objects of mercy. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. The marks of diſtinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any publick *diſcriminations* in matters of religion. *King Charles.*

Letters ariſe from the firſt original *diſcriminations* of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and obſerve the differences of vocal ſounds. *Holder.*

Discri'minative, dìs-krìm'-ì-nà-tìv. *adj.* [from *diſcriminate*.]

1. That which makes the mark of diſtinction; characteriſtical.

The only ſtanding teſt, and *diſcriminative* characteriſtick of any metal or mineral, muſt be ſought for in the conſtituent matter of it. *Woodw.*

2. That which obſerves diſtinction.

Diſcriminative Providence knew before the nature and courſe of all things. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Discri'minous, dìs-krìm'-ì-nùs. *adj.* [from *diſcrimen*, Lat.] Dangerous; hazardous. Not uſual.

Any kind of ſpitting of blood imports a very *diſcriminous* ſtate, unleſs it happens upon the gaping of a vein opened by a plethory. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Discu'bitory, dìs-kù'-bì-tùr-ỳ. *adj.* [*diſcubitorius*, Lat.] Fitted to the poſture of leaning.

After bathing they retired to bed, and refreſhed themſelves with a repaſt; and ſo that cuſtom, by degrees, changed their cubiculary beds into *diſcubitory*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Discu'mbency, dìs-kùm'-bèn-sỳ. *n. ſ.* [*diſcumbens*, Lat.] The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner.

The Greeks and Romans uſed the cuſtom of *diſcumbency* at meals, which was upon their left ſide; for ſo their right hand was free and ready for all ſervice. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

To **Discu'mber**, dìs-kùm'-bùr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber*.] To diſengage from any troubleſome weight; to diſengage from impediment.

His limbs *diſcumber'd* of the clinging veſt,
He binds the ſacred cincture round his breaſt.
Pope's Odyſſey.

To **Discu're**, dìs-kù'r. *v. a.* [*decouvrir*, Fr.] To diſcover; to reveal. A word perhaps peculiar to *Spenſer*.

I will, if pleaſe you it *diſcure*, aſſay
To eaſe you of that ill. *F. Queen.*

DISCU'RSIVE, dìs-kùr'-sìv. *adj.* [*diſcurſif*, Fr. from *diſcurro*, Lat.]

1. Moving here and there; roving; deſultory.

Some noiſes help ſleep; as the blowing of the wind, and the trickling of water: they move a gentle attention; and whatſoever moveth attention, without too much labour, ſtilleth the natural and *diſcurſive* motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

2. Proceeding by regular gradation from premiſes to conſequences; argumentative. This is ſometimes, perhaps not improperly, written *diſcourſive*.

There is a ſanctity of ſoul and body, of more efficacy for the receiving of divine truths, than the greateſt pretences to *diſcurſive* demonſtration. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

There hath been much diſpute touching the knowledge of brutes, whether they have a kind of *diſcurſive* faculty, which ſome call reaſon. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Discu'rsively, dìs-kùr'-sìv-lỳ. *adv.* [from *diſcurſive*.] By due gradation of argument.

We have a principle within, whereby we think, and we know we think: whereby we do *diſcurſively*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another. *Hale.*

Discu'rsory, dìs-kùr'-sùr-ỳ. *adj.* [*diſcurſor*, Lat.] Argumental; rational.

DI'SCUS, dìs'-kùs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A quoit; a heavy piece of iron thrown in the ancient ſports.

From Elatreus' ſtrong arm the *diſcus* flies,
And ſings with unmatch'd force along the ſkies.
Pope's Odyſſey.

To **DISCU'SS**, dìs-kùs'. *v. a.* [*diſcutio*, *diſcuſſum*, Lat.]

1. To examine; to ventilate; to clear by diſquiſition.

We are to *diſcuſs* only thoſe general exceptions which have been taken. *Hooker.*

His uſage was to commit the *diſcuſſing* of cauſes privately to certain perſons learned in the laws. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

This knotty point ſhould you and I *diſcuſs*,
Or tell a tale? *Pope.*

2. To diſperſe: commonly applied to a humour or ſwelling.

Many arts were uſed to *diſcuſs* the beginnings of new affection. *Wotton.*

3. To break to pieces.

Conſider the threefold effect of Jupiter's triſulk, to burn, *diſcuſs*, and terebrate. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Discu'sser, dìs-kùs'-sùr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcuſs*.] He that diſcuſſes; an examiner.

Discu'ssion, dìs-kùs'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [from *diſcuſs*.]

1. Diſquiſition; examination; ventilation of a queſtion.

Truth cannot be found without ſome labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a conſiderable time upon the ſurvey and *diſcuſſion* of each particular. *South.*

Various *diſcuſſions* tear our heated brain:
Opinions often turn; ſtill doubts remain;
And who indulges thought, increaſes pain. *Prior.*

2. [In ſurgery.] *Diſcuſſion* or reſolution is nothing elſe but breathing out the humours by inſenſible tranſpiration. *Wiſeman.*

Discu'ssive, dìs-kùs'-sìv. *adj.* [from *diſcuſs*.] Having the power to diſcuſs or diſperſe any noxious matter.

Discu'tient, dìs-kù'-shènt. *n. ſ.* [*diſcutiens*, Lat.] A medicine that has power to repel or drive back the matter of tumours in the blood. It ſometimes means the ſame as carminative. *Quincy.*

The ſwellings ariſing from theſe require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repellents and *diſcutients*. *Wiſeman.*

To **DISDA'IN**, dìs-dà'n. *v. a.* [*dédaigner*, Fr.] To ſcorn; to conſider as unworthy of one's character.

There is nothing ſo great, which I will fear to do for you; nor nothing ſo ſmall, which I will *diſdain* to do for you. *Sidney.*

They do *diſdain* us much beyond our thoughts,
Which makes me ſweat with wrath. *Shakeſp.*

What ſafe and nicely I might well delay
By rule of knighthood, I *diſdain* and ſpurn. *Shak.*

Tell him, Cato
Diſdains a life which he has power to offer. *Addiſ.*

Disda'in, dìs-dà'n. *n. ſ.* [*ſdegno*, Ital.] Contempt; ſcorn; contemptuous anger; indignation.

Children being haughty, through *diſdain* and want of nurture, do ſtain the nobility of their kindred. *Ecclus.*

But againſt you, ye Greeks, ye coward train,
Gods! how my ſoul is mov'd with juſt *diſdain*!
Pope's Odyſſey.

Disda'inful, dìs-dà'n-fùl. *adj.* [*diſdain* and *full*.] Contemptuous; haughtily ſcornful; indignant.

There will come a time when three words, uttered with charity and meekneſs, ſhall receive a far more bleſſed reward, than three thouſand volumes, written with *diſdainful* ſharpneſs of wit. *Hooker.*

The queen is obſtinate,
Stubborn to juſtice, apt t' accuſe it,
Diſdainful to be tried by 't. *Shakeſp.*

Seek through this grove;
A ſweet Athenian lady is in love
With a *diſdainful* youth: anoint his eyes;
But do it when the next thing he eſpies
Shall be the lady. *Shakeſp.*

But thoſe I can accuſe, I can forgive:
By my *diſdainful* ſilence let them live. *Dryden.*

The *diſdainful* ſoul came ruſhing through the wound. *Dryden.*

Disda'infully, dìs-dà'n-fùl-ỳ. *adv.* [from *diſdainful*.] Contemptuouſly; with haughty ſcorn; with indignation.

Either greet him not,
Or elſe *diſdainfully*, which ſhall ſhake him more.
Shakeſp.

It is not to inſult and domineer, to look *diſdainfully*, and revile imperiouſly, that procures eſteem from any one. *South.*

DISDA'INFULNESS, dìs-dȧ'n-fûl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſdainful.*] Contempt; contemptuouſneſs; haughty ſcorn.

Can I forget, when they in priſon placing her,
With ſwelling heart, in ſpite and due *diſdainfulneſs*,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with unlacing her.
Sidney.

A proud *diſdainfulneſs* of other men. *Aſcham.*

DISEA'SE, dìz-è'z. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *eaſe.*] Diſtemper; malady; ſickneſs; morbid ſtate.

What's the *diſeaſe* he means?
—'Tis call'd the evil. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

And Aſa, in the thirty and ninth year of his reign, was diſeaſed in his feet, and his *diſeaſe* was exceeding great; and in his *diſeaſe* he ſought not to the Lord, but to the phyſicians. *Chron.*

It is idle to propoſe remedies before we are aſſured of the *diſeaſe*, or to be in pain till we are convinced of the danger.
Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.

Intemperance
In meats and drinks, which in the earth ſhall bring
Diſeaſes dire. *Milton.*

Then waſteful forth
Walks the dire pow'r of peſtilent *diſeaſe*.
Thomſon's Summer.

To **DISEA'SE**, dìz-è'z. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To afflict with diſeaſe; to torment with pain or ſickneſs; to make morbid; to infect.

We are all *diſeaſed*,
And with our ſurfeiting and wanton hours
Have brought ourſelves into a burning fever.
Shakeſp.

Flatt'rers yet wear ſilk, drink wine, lie ſoft,
Hug their *diſeas'd* perfumes, and have forgot
That ever Timon was. *Shakeſp.*

Let her alone, lady: as ſhe is now, ſhe will but *diſeaſe* our better mirth. *Shakeſp.*

He was *diſeaſed* in his feet. 1 *Kings.*

A lazar-houſe it ſeem'd, wherein were laid
Numbers of all *diſeas'd*, all maladies
Of ghaſtly ſpaſm, or racking torture. *Milton.*

2. To put to pain; to pain; to make uneaſy.

Though great light be inſufferable to our eyes, yet the higheſt degree of darkneſs does not at all *diſeaſe* them. *Locke.*

DISEA'SEDNESS, dìz-è'-zèd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſeaſed.*] Sickneſs; morbidneſs; the ſtate of being diſeaſed.

This is a reſtoration to ſome former ſtate; not that ſtate of indigency and *diſeaſedneſs*.
Burnet's Theory.

DISE'DGED, dìs-èdzhd'. *adj.* [*dis* and *edge.*] Blunted; obtunded; dulled.

I grieve myſelf
To think, when thou ſhalt be *diſeng'd* by her
Whom now thou tir'ſt on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To **DISEMBA'RK**, dìs-ìm-bȧ'rk. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embark.*] To carry to land.

I muſt unto the road, to *diſembark*
Some neceſſaries. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

To **DISEMBA'RK**, dìs-ìm-bȧ'rk. *v. n.* To land; to go on land.

There *diſembarking* on the green ſea-ſide,
We land our cattle, and the ſpoil divide. *Pope's Od.*

To **DISEMBI'TTER**, dìs-ìm-bìt'-tûr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter.*] To ſweeten; to free from bitterneſs; to clear from acrimony: an unuſual word.

Encourage ſuch innocent amuſements as may *diſembitter* the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the ſame agreeable ſatisfactions. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

DISEMBO'DIED, dìs-ìm-bòd'-ŷd. *adj.* [*dis* and *embodied.*] Diveſted of the body.

To **DISEMBO'GUE**, dìs-ìm-bò'g. *v. a.* [*diſemboucher*, old Fr. *Skinner.*] To pour out at the mouth of a river; to vent.

Rivers
In ample oceans *diſembogu'd*, or loſt. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Rolling down, the ſteep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *diſembogues* his waves.
Addiſon.

To **DISEMBO'GUE**, dìs-ìm-bò'g. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to flow.

By eminences placed up and down the globe, the rivers make innumerable turnings and windings, and at laſt *diſembogue* in ſeveral mouths into the ſea. *Cheney.*

DISEMBO'WELLED, dìs-ìm-bow'-lld. *participial adj.* [*dis* and *embowel.*] Taken from out the bowels.

So her *diſembowell'd* web
Arachne in a hall or kitchen ſpreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies. *Philips.*

To **DISEMBRO'IL**, dìs-ìm-broîl'l. *v. a.* [*debouiller*, Fr.] To diſentangle; to free from perplexity; to reduce from confuſion.

Then earth from air, and ſeas from earth were driv'n,
And groſſer air ſunk from etherial heav'n;
Thus *diſembroil'd*, they take their proper place.
Dryden.

The ſyſtem of his politicks is *diſembroiled*, and cleared of all thoſe incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece.
Addiſon's Whig Examiner.

To **DISENA'BLE**, dìs-ìn-å'bl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enable.*] To deprive of power; to diſable; to ſink into weakneſs; to weaken.

Now age has overtaken me; and want, a more inſufferable evil, through the change of the times, has wholly *diſenabled* me. *Dryden.*

To **DISENCHA'NT**, dìs-ìn-tshȧn't. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enchant.*] To free from the force of an enchantment; to deliver from the power of charms or ſpells.

Alas! let your own brain *diſenchant* you. *Sidney.*

Muſe, ſtoop thy *diſenchanted* wing to truth.
Denham.

Haſte to thy work; a noble ſtroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *diſenchants* the grove.
Dryden.

To **DISENCU'MBER**, dìs-ìn-kûm'-bûr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber.*]

1. To diſcharge from encumbrances; to free from clogs and impediments; to diſburthen; to exonerate.

It will need the actual intention, the particular ſtreſs and application of the whole ſoul, to *diſencumber* and ſet it free, to ſcour off its ruſt, and remove thoſe hindrances which would otherwiſe clog and check the freedom of its operations.
Spratt.

The *diſencumber'd* ſoul
Flew off, and left behind the clouds and ſtarry pole. *Dryden.*

Dreams look like the amuſements of the ſoul, when ſhe is *diſencumber'd* of her machine; her ſports and recreations, when ſhe has laid her charge aſleep. *Spectator.*

2. To free from obſtruction of any kind.

Dim night had *diſencumber'd* heav'n. *Milton.*

The church of St. Juſtina, deſigned by Palladio, is the moſt handſome, luminous, *diſencumbered* building in the inſide, that I have ever ſeen.
Addiſon on Italy.

DISENCU'MBRANCE, dìs-ìn-kûm'-brȧns. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Freedom from encumbrance and obſtruction.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant deſire of eaſe and *diſencumbrance*. *Spectator.*

To **DISENGA'GE**, dìs-ìn-gå'j. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage.*]

1. To ſeparate from any thing with which it is in union.

Some others, being very light, would float up and down a good while, before they could wholly *diſengage* themſelves and deſcend. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. To diſentangle; to clear from impediments or difficulties.

From civil broils he did us *diſengage*;
Found nobler objects for our martial rage. *Waller.*

In the next paragraph, I found my author pretty well *diſengaged* from quotations. *Atterbury.*

3. To withdraw, applied to the affection; to wean; to abſtract the mind.

It is requiſite that we ſhould acquaint ourſelves with God, that we ſhould frequently *diſengage* our hearts from earthly purſuits. *Atterbury.*

The conſideration that ſhould *diſengage* our fondneſs from worldly things, is, that they are uncertain in their foundation; fading, tranſient, and corruptible in their nature. *Rogers.*

4. To free from any powerful detention.

When our mind's eyes are *diſengag'd* and free,
They clearer, farther, and diſtinctly ſee. *Denham.*

5. To releaſe from an obligation.

To **DISENGA'GE**, dìs-ìn-gå'j. *v. n.* To ſet one's ſelf free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

Providence gives us notice, by ſenſible declenſions, that we may *diſengage* from the world by degrees. *Collier on Thought.*

DISENGA'GED, dìs-ìn-gå'jd. *participial adj.* [from *diſengage.*]

1. Disjoined; diſentangled.
2. Vacant; at leiſure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.
3. Releaſed from obligation.

DISENGA'GEDNESS, dìs-ìn-gå'jd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſengage.*] The quality of being diſengaged; vacuity of attention; freedom from any preſſing buſineſs; disjunction.

DISENGA'GEMENT, dìs-ìn-gå'j-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *diſengage.*]

1. Releaſe from any engagement, or obligation.
2. Freedom of attention; vacancy.

To **DISENTA'NGLE**, dìs-ìn-tȧng'l. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entangle.*]

1. To unfold or looſe the parts of any thing interwoven with one another.

Though in concretions particles ſo entangle one another, that they cannot in a ſhort time clear themſelves, yet they do inceſſantly ſtrive to *diſentangle* themſelves, and get away. *Boyle.*

2. To ſet free from impediments; to diſembroil; to clear from perplexity or difficulty.

Till they could find ſome expedient to explicate and *diſentangle* themſelves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards ſupplying their armies. *Clarendon.*

The welfare of their ſouls requires a better judgment than their own, either to guide them in their duty, or to *diſentangle* them from a temptation.
South.

3. To diſengage; to ſeparate.

Neither can God himſelf be otherwiſe underſtood by us than as a mind free and *diſentangled* from all corporeal mixtures. *Stillingfleet.*

To **DISENTE'RRE**, dìs-ìn-tèr'. *v. a.* [*dis*, and *enterrer*, Fr.] To unbury; to take out of the grave.

Though the blindneſs of ſome fanaticks have ſavaged on the bodies of the dead, and have been ſo injurious unto worms as to *diſenterre* the bodies of the deceaſed, yet had they therein no deſign upon the ſoul. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **DISENTHRA'L**, dìs-ìn-thrå'l. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthral.*] To ſet free; to reſtore to liberty; to reſcue from ſlavery.

But God my ſoul ſhall *diſenthral*;
For I upon his name will call. *Sandys.*

If religion were falſe, bad men would ſet the utmoſt force of their reaſon on work to diſcover that falſity, and thereby *diſenthral* themſelves. *South.*

To DISENTHRO'NE, dis-in-thrô'n. *v. a.* [*dis* and *enthrone.*] To depoſe from ſovereignty; to dethrone.

Either to *diſenthrone* the king of heav'n
We war, if war be beſt; or to regain
Our own right loſt. *Milton.*

To DISENTRA'NCE, dis-in-trån's. *v. a.* [*dis* and *entrance.*] To awaken from a trance, or deep ſleep.

Ralpho, by this time *diſentranc'd*,
Upon his bum himſelf advanc'd. *Hudibras.*

To DISESPO'USE, dis-ès-pou'z. *v. a.* [*dis* and *eſpouſe.*] To ſeparate after faith plighted.

Such was the rage
Of Turnus, for Lavinia *diſeſpous'd*. *Milton.*

DISESTE'EM, dis-ès-tê'm. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *eſteem.*] Slight regard; a diſregard more moderate than contempt.

When any one, by miſcarriage, falls into *diſeſteem*, he will fall under neglect and contempt. *Locke.*

To DISESTE'EM, dis-ès-tê'm. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard ſlightly; to conſider with a ſlight degree of contempt.

Should Mars ſee 't,
That horrid hurrier of men, or ſhe that betters him,
Minerva, never ſo incens'd, they could not *diſeſteem*. *Chapman.*

But if this ſacred gift you *diſeſteem*,
Then cruel plagues ſhall fall on Priam's ſtate. *Denham.*

I would not be thought to *diſeſteem* or diſſuade the ſtudy of nature. *Locke.*

DISESTIMA'TION, dis-ès-tý-må'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*dis*, and *æſtimatio*, Lat.] Diſreſpect; diſeſteem. *Dict.*

DISFA'VOUR, dis-få'-vůr. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *favour.*]

1. Diſcountenance; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aſpect; unfavourable circumſtance.
2. A ſtate of ungraciouſneſs or unacceptableneſs; a ſtate in which one is not favoured.

While free from ſacrilege, he was at peace, as it were, with God and man; but after his ſacrilege he was in *diſfavour* with both. *Spelman.*

3. Want of beauty. *Dict.*

To DISFA'VOUR, dis-få'-vůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſcountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindneſs.

Might not thoſe of higher rank, and nearer acceſs to her majeſty, receive her own commands, and be countenanced or *diſfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*

DISFA'VOURER, dis-få'-vůr-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſfavour.*] Diſcountenancer; not a favourer.

It was verily thought, that had it not been for four great *diſfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprize had ſucceeded. *Bacon.*

DISFIGURA'TION, dis-fig-ů-rå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *diſfigure.*]

1. The act of diſfiguring.
2. The ſtate of being diſfigured.
3. Deformity.

To DISFI'GURE, dis-fig'-ůr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure.*] To change any thing to a worſe form; to deform; to mangle.

You are but as a form in wax
By him imprinted, and within his power
To leave the figure, or *diſfigure* it. *Shakeſp.*
In this the antique and well-noted face
Of plain old form is much *diſfigured*. *Shakeſp.*

Abject is their puniſhment,
Diſfiguring not God's likeneſs, but their own,
Or, if his likeneſs, by themſelves defac'd. *Milton.*

Uriel, on the Aſſyrian mount,
Saw him *diſfigur'd* more than could befal
Spirit of happy ſort. *Milton.*

A noſe flatter, or a mouth wider, could have conſiſted, as well as the reſt of his figure, with ſuch a ſoul and ſuch parts as made him, *diſfigured* as he was, capable to be a dignitary in the church. *Locke.*

Nor would his ſlaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's ſands, *diſfigur'd* with their wounds,
To gorge the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Addiſon's Cato.*

His long abſence, and travels which had *diſfigured* him, made him altogether unknown. *Broome on Epic Poetry.*

DISFI'GUREMENT, dis-fig'-ůr-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *diſfigure.*] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worſe.

The *diſfigurement* that travel or ſickneſs has beſtowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the iſle. *Suckling.*

And they, ſo perfect is their miſery,
Not once perceive their foul *diſfigurement*. *Milton's Comus.*

To DISFO'REST, dis-fòr'-ìſt. *v. a.* [*dis* and *foreſt.*] To reduce land from the privileges of a foreſt to the ſtate of common land.

To DISFRA'NCHISE, dis-från'-tſhiz. *v. a.* [*dis* and *franchiſe.*] To deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRA'NCHISEMENT, dis-från'-tſhiz-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *diſfranchiſe.*] The act of depriving of privileges. *Dict.*

To DISFU'RNISH, dis-fůr'-niſh. *v. a.* [*dis* and *furniſh.*] To deprive; to unfurniſh; to ſtrip.

My riches are theſe poor habiliments,
Of which if you ſhould here *diſfurniſh* me,
You take the ſum and ſubſtance that I have. *Shak.*

He durſt not *diſfurniſh* that country either of ſo great a commander, or of the wonted garriſons. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

To DISGA'RNISH, dis-gå'r-niſh. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garniſh.*]

1. To ſtrip of ornaments. *Dict.*
2. To take guns from a fortreſs.

To DISGLO'RIFY, dis-glô'-rý-fý. *v. a.* [*dis* and *glorify.*] To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

So Dagon ſhall be magnified, and God,
Beſides whom is no god, compar'd with idols,
Diſglorified, blaſphem'd, and had in ſcorn. *Milt.*

To DISGO'RGE, dis-gå'rj. *v. a.* [*degorger*, Fr. from *gorge* the throat.]

1. To diſcharge by the mouth; to ſpew out; to vomit.

So, ſo, thou common dog, didſt thou *diſgorge*
Thy glutton boſom of the royal Richard?
And now thou wouldſt eat thy dead vomit up. *Shakeſp.*

From the diſtant ſhore they loudly laugh'd,
To ſee his heaving breaſt *diſgorge* the briny draught. *Dryden.*

2. To pour out with violence.

All th' emboſſed ſores and headed evils,
That thou with licence of free foot haſt caught,
Wouldſt thou *diſgorge* into the general world? *Shakeſp.*

The deep-drawing barks do there *diſgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shakeſp.*

They move along the banks
Of four infernal rivers, that *diſgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful ſtreams. *Milt.*

Countries much annoyed with earthquakes, have volcanoes; and theſe are conſtantly all in flames, whenever any earthquake happens; they *diſgorging* that fire which was the cauſe of the diſaſter. *Derham.*

DISGRA'CE, dis-grå's. *n. ſ.* [*diſgrace*, Fr.]

1. State of being out of favour.
2. State of ignominy; diſhonour; ſtate of ſhame.

Like a dull actor, now
I have forgot my part, and I am out
Even to a full *diſgrace*. *Shakeſp.*

Poetry, howſoever cenſured, is not fallen from the higheſt ſtage of honour to the loweſt ſtair of *diſgrace*. *Peacham.*

3. Act of unkindneſs. Obſolete.

To ſuch bondage he was for ſo many courſes tied by her, whoſe *diſgraces* to him were graced by her excellence. *Sidney.*

4. Cauſe of ſhame.

And is it not a foul *diſgrace*,
To loſe the boltſprit of thy face? *Baynard.*

And he whoſe affluence diſdain'd a place,
Brib'd by a title, makes it a *diſgrace*. *Brown.*

To DISGRA'CE, dis-grå's. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bring a reproach upon; to diſhonour, as an agent.

We may not ſo in any one ſpecial kind admire her, that we *diſgrace* her in any other; but let all her ways be according unto their place and degree adored. *Hooker.*

Men's paſſions will carry them far in miſrepreſenting an opinion which they have a mind to *diſgrace*. *Burnet.*

2. To bring to ſhame, as a cauſe: as, *his ignorance* diſgraced *him*.
3. To put out of favour: as, *the miniſter was* diſgraced.

DISGRA'CEFUL, dis-grå's-fůl. *adj.* [*diſgrace* and *full.*] Shameful; ignominious; reproachful; procuring ſhame.

Maſters muſt correct their ſervants with gentleneſs, prudence, and mercy; not with upbraiding and *diſgraceful* language, but with ſuch only as may expreſs and reprove the fault, and amend the perſon. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To retire behind their chariots, was as little *diſgraceful* then, as it is now to alight from one's horſe in a battle. *Pope.*

DISGRA'CEFULLY, dis-grå's-fůl-ý. *adv.* [from *diſgraceful.*] In diſgrace; with indignity; ignominiouſly.

The ſenate have caſt you forth
Diſgracefully, to be the common tale
Of the whole city. *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

DISGRA'CEFULNESS, dis-grå's-fůl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſgraceful.*] Ignominy.

DISGRA'CER, dis-grå'-ſůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſgrace.*] One that expoſes to ſhame; one that cauſes ignominy.

I have given good advice to thoſe infamous *diſgracers* of the ſex and calling. *Swift.*

DISGRA'CIOUS, dis-grå'-ſhůs. *adj.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Unpleaſing.

I do ſuſpect I have done ſome offence,
That ſeems *diſgracious* in the city's eye. *Shakeſp.*

To DISGUI'SE, dis-gyi'z. *v. a.* [*deguiſer*, Fr. *dis* and *guiſe.*]

1. To conceal by an unuſual dreſs.

How might we *diſguiſe* him?
——Alas! I know not: there is no woman's gown big enough for him. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Diſguis'd he came; but thoſe his children dear
Their parent ſoon diſcern'd through his diſguiſe. *Milton.*

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a falſe ſhew: as, he *diſguiſed* his anger.
3. To disfigure; to change the form.

They ſaw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *diſguis'd* in death, and ſmear'd all o'er
With filth obſcene, and dropping putrid gore. *Dryden's Æneid.*

More duteous at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd *diſguis'd*. *Milton.*

Ulyſſes wakes, not knowing the place where he was; becauſe Minerva made all things appear in a *diſguiſed* view. *Pope.*

4. To deform by liquor: a low term.

I have juſt left the right worſhipful, and his myrmidons, about a ſneaker of five gallons: the whole magiſtracy was pretty well *diſguiſed* before I gave them the ſlip. *Spectator.*

DISGUI'SE, dìs-gyi'z. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A dreſs contrived to conceal the perſon that wears it.

They generally act in a *diſguiſe* themſelves, and therefore miſtake all outward ſhow and appearances for hypocriſy in others. *Addiſon.*

Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,
The world may ſearch in vain with all their eyes,
But never penetrate through this *diſguiſe*.
Dryden's Fables.

2. A falſe appearance; counterfeit ſhow.

Hence guilty joys, diſtaſtes, ſurmiſes,
Falſe oaths, falſe tears, deceits, *diſguiſes*. *Pope.*

3. Diſorder by drink.

You ſee we 've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue
Splits what it ſpeaks: the wild *diſguiſe* hath almoſt
Antickt us. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

DISGUI'SEMENT, dìs-gyi'z-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *diſguiſe*.] Dreſs of concealment.

Under that *diſguiſement* I ſhould find opportunity to reveal myſelf to the owner of my heart. *Sidney.*

The marquis thought beſt to diſmaſk his beard, and told him, that he was going covertly to take a ſecret view of the forwardneſs of his majeſty's fleet: this did ſomewhat handſomely heal the *diſguiſement*. *Wotton.*

DISGUI'SER, dìs-gyi'-zùr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſguiſe*.]

1. One that puts on a *diſguiſe*.

I hope he is grown more diſengaged from his intentneſs on his own affairs, which is quite the reverſe to you, unleſs you are a very dexterous *diſguiſer*. *Swift.*

2. One that conceals another by a diſguiſe; one that diſfigures.

Death 's a great *diſguiſer*. *Shakeſp.*

DISGU'ST, dìs-gùſt'. *n. ſ.* [*degout*, Fr.]

1. Averſion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill humour; malevolence; offence conceived.

The manner of doing is of more conſequence than the thing done, and upon that depends the ſatisfaction or *diſguſt* wherewith it is received. *Locke.*

Thence dark *diſguſt* and hatred, winding wiles,
Coward deceit, and ruffian violence. *Thomſon.*

To **DISGU'ST**, dìs-gùſt'. *v. a.* [*degouter*, Fr. *deguſto*, Lat.]

1. To raiſe averſion in the ſtomach; to diſtaſte.
2. To ſtrike with diſlike; to offend. It is variouſly conſtructed with *at* or *with*.

If a man were *diſguſted at* marriage, he would never recommend it to his friend. *Atterbury.*

Thoſe unenlarged ſouls are *diſguſted with* the wonders which the microſcope has diſcovered. *Watts.*

3. To produce averſion: with *from*.

What *diſguſts* me *from* having to do with anſwer-jobbers, is, that they have no conſcience. *Swift.*

DISGU'STFUL, dìs-gùſt'-fùl. *adj.* [*diſguſt* and *full*.] Nauſeous; that which cauſes averſion.

I have finiſhed the moſt *diſguſtful* taſk that ever I undertook. *Swift.*

DISH, dìſh'. *n. ſ.* [ꝺıſc, Sax. *dyſc*, Erſe; *diſcus*, Lat.]

1. A broad wide veſſel, in which food is ſerved up at the table.

Of theſe he murders one; he boils the fleſh,
And lays the mangled morſels in a *diſh*. *Dryden.*

I ſaw among the ruins an old heathen altar, with this particularity in it, that it is hollowed like a *diſh* at one end; but it was not this end on which the ſacrifice was laid. *Addiſon.*

2. A deep hollow veſſel for liquid food.

Who would rob a hermit of his weeds,
His few books, or his beads, or maple *diſh*;
Or do his grey hairs any violence? *Milton.*

A ladle for our ſilver *diſh*
Is what I want, is what I wiſh. *Prior.*

3. The meat ſerved in a diſh; any particular kind of food.

I have here a *diſh* of doves, that I would beſtow upon your worſhip. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Let 's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let 's carve him as a *diſh* fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcaſs fit for hounds.
Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.

The contract you pretend with that baſe wretch,
One bred of alms and foſter'd with cold *diſhes*,
With ſcraps o' th' court; it is no contract, none.
Shakeſp.

'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite,
Makes eating a delight;
And if I like one *diſh*
More than another, that a pheaſant is. *Suckling.*

The earth would have been deprived of a moſt excellent and wholeſome fare, and very many delicious *diſhes* that we have the uſe and benefit of. *Woodward.*

Many people would, with reaſon, prefer the griping of an hungry belly, to thoſe *diſhes* which are a feaſt to others. *Locke.*

4. A kind of meaſure among the tinners.

They meaſure block-tin by the *diſh*, which containeth a gallon. *Carew.*

To **DISH**, dìſh'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſerve in a diſh; to ſend up to table.

For conſpiracy,
I know not how it taſtes, though it be *diſh'd*
For me to try. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

DISH-CLOUT, dìſh'-klout. *n. ſ.* [*diſh* and *clout*.] The cloth with which the maids rub their diſhes.

A *diſh-clout* of Jaquenetta's he wears next his heart for a favour. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

Send them up to their maſters with a *diſh-clout* pinned at their tails. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

DISH-WASHER, dìſh-wòſh'-ùr. *n. ſ.* [*diſh* and *waſher*.] The name of a bird: *mergus*.

DISHABI'LLE, dìs-hà-bè'l. *adj.* [*deſhabillé*, Fr.] Undreſſed; looſely or negligently dreſſed.

Queens are not to be too negligently dreſſed or *diſhabille*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

DISHABI'LLE, dìs-hà-bè'l. *n. ſ.* Undreſs; looſe dreſs.

A woman, who would preſerve a lover's reſpect to her perſon, will be careful of her appearance before him when in *diſhabille*. *Clariſſa.*

To **DISHA'BIT**, dìs-hàb'-ìt. *v. a.* [This word I have found only in *Shakeſpeare*.] To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation.

But for our approach thoſe ſleeping ſtones,
By the compulſion of their ordinance,
By this time from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *diſhabited*, and wide havock made.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

DISHA'RMONY, dìs-hà'r-mò-nỳ. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *harmony*.] Contrariety to harmony.

To **DISHEA'RTEN**, dìs-hà'rtn. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten*.] To diſcourage; to deject; to terrify; to depreſs.

To *diſhearten* with fearful ſentences, as though ſalvation could hardly be hoped for, is not ſo conſonant with Chriſtian charity. *Hooker.*

Be not *diſhearten'd* then, nor cloud thoſe looks
That wont to be more chearful and ſerene. *Milton.*

Yet neither thus *diſhearten'd* nor diſmay'd,
The time prepar'd I waited. *Milton.*

It is a conſideration that might *diſhearten* thoſe who are engaged againſt the common adverſaries, that they promiſe themſelves as much from the folly of enemies, as from the power of their friends. *Stillingfleet.*

Men cannot ſay, that the greatneſs of an evil and danger is an encouragement to men to run upon it; and that the greatneſs of any good and happineſs ought in reaſon to *diſhearten* men from the purſuit of it. *Tillotſon.*

A true chriſtian fervour is more than the alliances of our potent friends, or even the fears of our *diſheartened* enemies. *Atterbury.*

DISHE'RISON, dìs-hèr'-ì-zùn. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *heriſon*.] The act of debarring from inheritance.

To **DISHE'RIT**, dìs-hèr'-ìt. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit*.] To cut off from hereditary ſucceſſion; to debar from an inheritance.

He tries to reſtore to their rightful heritage ſuch good old Engliſh words as have been long time out of uſe, almoſt *diſherited*. *Spenſer.*

Nor how the Dryads and the woodland train,
Diſherited, ran howling o'er the plain. *Dryd. Fab.*

To **DISHE'VEL**, dìs-shèv'l. *v. a.* [*decheveler*, Fr.] To ſpread the hair diſorderly; to throw the hair of a woman negligently about her head. Is it not often uſed but in the paſſive particle.

A gentle lady all alone,
With garments rent and hair *diſhevelled*,
Wringing her hands, and making piteous moan.
Spenſer.

After followed great numbers of women weeping, with *diſhevelled* hair, ſcratching their faces, and tearing themſelves, after the manner of the country. *Knolles.*

A troop of Trojans mix'd with theſe appear,
And mourning matrons with *diſhevell'd* hair.
Dryden's Æneid.

The flames, involv'd in ſmoke
Of incenſe, from the ſacred altar broke,
Caught her *diſhevell'd* hair and rich attire.
Dryden's Æneid.

You this morn beheld his ardent eyes,
Saw his arm lock'd in her *diſhevell'd* hair. *Smith.*

DI'SHING, dì'ſh-ìn. *adj.* [from *diſh*.] Concave: a cant term among artificers.

For the form of the wheels, ſome make them more *diſhing*, as they call it, than others; that is, more concave, by ſetting off the ſpokes and fellies more outwards. *Mortimer.*

DISHO'NEST, dìz-òn'-ìſt. *adj.* [*dis* and *honeſt*.]

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithleſs; wicked; fraudulent.

Juſtice then was neither blind to diſcern, nor lame to execute. It was not ſubject to be impoſed upon by a deluded fancy, nor yet to be bribed by a glozing appetite, for an utile or jucundum to turn the balance to a falſe or *diſhoneſt* ſentence. *South.*

He lays it down as a principle, that right and wrong, honeſt and *diſhoneſt*, are defined only by laws, and not by nature. *Locke.*

2. Unchaſte; lewd.

To-morrow will we be married.—I do deſire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no *diſhoneſt* deſire, to deſire to be a woman of the world.
Shakeſp. As you like it.

3. Diſgraced; diſhonoured.

Diſhoneſt with lopp'd arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his noſe, and ſhorten'd of his ears.
Dryden.

4. Diſgraceful; ignominious. Theſe two ſenſes are ſcarcely Engliſh, being borrowed from the Latin idiom.

She ſaw her ſons with purple death expire,
Her ſacred domes involv'd in rolling fire;
A dreadful ſeries of inteſtine wars,
Inglorious triumphs, and *diſhoneſt* ſcars. *Pope.*

DISHO'NESTLY, dìz-òn'-ìſt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *diſhoneſt*.]

1. Without faith; without probity; faithleſsly; wickedly.

I proteſt he had the chain of me,
Tho' moſt *diſhoneſtly* he doth deny it. *Shakeſp.*

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchaſtely.

A wiſe daughter ſhall bring an inheritance to her huſband; but ſhe that liveth *diſhoneſtly* is her father's heavineſs. *Ecc.* xxii. 4.

DISHO'NESTY, dìz-ŏn′-ìst-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *diſhoneſt.*]

1. Want of probity; faithleſsneſs; violation of truſt.

Their fortune depends upon their credit, and a ſtain of open public *diſhoneſty* muſt be to their diſadvantage. *Swift.*

2. Unchaſtity; incontinence; lewdneſs.

Mrs. Ford, the honeſt woman, the modeſt wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her huſband! I ſuſpect without cauſe, miſtreſs, do I?—Heaven be my witneſs you do, if you ſuſpect me in any *diſhoneſty.* *Shakeſp.*

DISHO'NOUR, dìz-ŏn′-nůr. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *honour.*]

1. Reproach; diſgrace; ignominy.

Let not my jealouſies be your *diſhonours,*
But mine own ſafeties. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He was pleaſed to own Lazarus even in the *diſhonours* of the grave, and vouchſafed him, in that deſpicable condition, the glorious title of his friend. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Take him for your huſband and your lord;
'Tis no *diſhonour* to confer your grace
On one deſcended from a royal race. *Dryd. Fables.*

2. Reproach uttered; cenſure; report of infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce *diſhonour* of her; by my life
She never knew harm doing. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To DISHO'NOUR, dìz-ŏn′-nůr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour.*]

1. To diſgrace; to bring ſhame upon; to blaſt with infamy.

It is no vicious blot, murther, or foulneſs,
No unchaſte action, or *diſhonour'd* ſtep,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. *Shakeſp.*

This no more *diſhonours* you at all,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which elſe would put you to your fortune. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A woman that honoureth her huſband, ſhall be judged wiſe of all: but ſhe that *diſhonoureth* him in her pride, ſhall be counted ungodly of all. *Eccl.* xxvi. 26.

We are not ſo much to ſtrain ourſelves to make thoſe virtues appear in us which really we have not, as to avoid thoſe imperfections which may *diſhonour* us. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. To violate chaſtity.

3. To treat with indignity.

One glimpſe of glory to my iſſue give,
Grac'd for the little time he has to live:
Diſhonour'd by the king of men he ſtands;
His rightful prize is raviſh'd from his hands. *Dryden's Iliad.*

DISHO'NOURABLE, dìz-ŏn′-nůr-åbl. *adj.* [from *diſhonour.*]

1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.

He did *diſhonourable* find
Thoſe articles which did our ſtate decreaſe. *Dan.*

2. Being in a ſtate of neglect or diſeſteem.

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches? and he that is *diſhonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty? *Ecclus.* x. 31.

DISHO'NOURER, dìz-ŏn′-nůr-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſhonour.*]

1. One that treats another with indignity.

Preaching how meritorious with the gods
It would be, to enſnare an irreligious
Diſhonourer of Dagon. *Milton.*

2. A violator of chaſtity.

To DISHO'RN, dìs-hå′rn. *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To ſtrip of horns.

We'll *diſhorn* the ſpirit,
And mock him home to Windſor. *Shakeſp.*

DISHU'MOUR, dìs-ů′-můr. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *humour.*] Peeviſhneſs; ill humour; uneaſy ſtate of mind.

Speaking impatiently to ſervants, or any thing that betrays inattention or *diſhumour,* are alſo criminal. *Spectator.*

DISIMPRO'VEMENT, dìs-ìm-prồ′v-mềnt. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worſe ſtate; the contrary to melioration; the contrary to improvement.

The final iſſue of the matter would be, an utter neglect and *diſimprovement* of the earth. *Norris.*

I cannot ſee how this kingdom is at any height of improvement, while four parts in five of the plantations, for thirty years paſt, have been real *diſimprovements.* *Swift.*

To DISINCA'RCERATE, dìs-ìn-kå′r-ſề-råt. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incarcerate.*] To ſet at liberty; to free from priſon.

The arſenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm air, to open the earth for to *diſincarcerate* the ſame venene bodies. *Harvey.*

DISINCLINA'TION, dìs-ìn-klỳ-nå′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *diſincline.*] Want of affection; ſlight; diſlike; ill will not heightened to averſion.

Diſappointment gave him a *diſinclination* to the fair ſex, for whom he does not expreſs all the reſpect poſſible. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To DISINCLI'NE, dìs-ìn-klì′n. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce diſlike to; to make diſaffected; to alienate affection from.

They were careful to keep up the fears and apprehenſions in the people of dangers and deſigns, and to *diſincline* them from any reverence or affection to the queen, whom they begun every day more implacably to hate, and conſequently to diſoblige. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENU'ITY, dìs-ìn-jề-nů′-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *diſingenuous.*] Meanneſs of artifice; unfairneſs.

They contract a habit of ill-nature and *diſingenuity* neceſſary to their affairs, and the temper of thoſe upon whom they are to work. *Clarendon.*

DISINGE'NUOUS, dìs-ìn-jễn′-ů-ůs. *adj.* [*dis* and *ingenuous.*] Unfair; meanly artful; viciouſly ſubtle; ſly; cunning; illiberal; unbecoming a gentleman; crafty.

'Tis *diſingenuous* to accuſe our age
Of idleneſs, who all our pow'rs engage
In the ſame ſtudies, the ſame courſe to hold,
Nor think our reaſon for new arts too old. *Denh.*

It was a *diſingenuous* way of proceeding, to oppoſe a judgment of charity concerning their church, to a judgment of reaſon concerning the nature of actions. *Stillingfleet.*

There cannot be any thing ſo *diſingenuous* and miſbecoming any rational creature, as not to yield to plain reaſon, and the conviction of clear arguments. *Locke.*

DISINGE'NUOUSLY, dìs-ìn-jễn′-ů-ůs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *diſingenuous.*] In a diſingenuous manner.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS, dìs-ìn-jễn′-ů-ůs-nìs. [from *diſingenuous.*] Mean ſubtilty; unfairneſs; low craft.

I might preſs them with the unreaſonableneſs, the *diſingenuouſneſs* of embracing a profeſſion to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHE'RISON, dìs-ìn-hẽr′-ì-ſůn. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *inherit.*]

1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary ſucceſſion; the act of diſinheriting.

If he ſtood upon his own title of the houſe of Lancaſter, inherent in his perſon, he knew it was a title condemned by parliament, and generally prejudged in the common opinion of the realm, that it tended directly to the *diſinheriſon* of the line of York. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The chief miniſter of the revenue was obliged to prevent, and even oppoſe, ſuch *diſinheriſon.* *Clarend.*

2. The ſtate of being cut off from an hereditary right.

In reſpect of the effects and evil conſequences, the adultery of the woman is worſe, as bringing baſtardy into a family, and *diſinheriſons* or great injuries to the lawful children. *Taylor.*

To DISINHE'RIT, dìs-ìn-hẽr′-ìt. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance.

Is it then juſt with us to *diſinherit*
The unborn nephews for the father's fault? *Davies.*

Unmuffle, ye faint ſtars; and thou, fair moon,
Stoop thy pale viſage through an amber cloud,
And *diſinherit* chaos that reigns here
In double night of darkneſs, and of ſlander. *Milt.*

Poſterity ſtands curs'd! fair patrimony,
That I muſt leave ye, ſons! O were I able
To waſte it all myſelf, and leave ye none;
So *diſinherited,* how would ye bleſs
Me, now your curſe! *Milton.*

Of how fair a portion Adam *diſinherited* his whole poſterity by one ſingle prevarication! *South.*

To DISINTE'R, dìs-ìn-tẽr′. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *inter.*] To unbury; to take as out of the grave.

The philoſopher, the ſaint, or the hero, the wiſe, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *diſinterred.* *Addiſon.*

DISI'NTERESSED, dìs-ìn′-tẽr-ễs-ſễd. *n. ſ.* [*dis,* and *intereſſe,* Fr. It is written *diſintereſted* by thoſe who derive it immediately from *intereſt,* and I think more properly.] Without regard to private advantage; not biaſſed by particular views; impartial.

Not that tradition's parts are uſeleſs here,
When general, old, *diſintereſs'd,* and clear. *Dryd.*

DISI'NTERESSMENT, dìs-ìn′-tẽr-ễs-mềnt. *n. ſ.* [*dis,* and *intereſſement,* Fr.] Diſregard to private advantage; diſintereſt; diſintereſtedneſs. This word, like *charges* in the ſame ſentence, is merely Gallick.

He has managed ſome of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *diſintereſſment.* *Prior's Poſtſcript.*

DISI'NTEREST, dìs-ìn′-tẽr-ễst. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *intereſt.*]

1. What is contrary to one's wiſh or proſperity; that which any one is concerned to prevent.

They judge it the great *diſintereſt* to Rome. *Glanville.*

2. Indifference to profit; ſuperiority to regards of private advantage.

DISI'NTERESTED, dìs-ìn′-tẽr-ễs-tìd. *adj.* [from *diſintereſt.*]

1. Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.

As *diſintereſted* as you appear to the world, no man is more in the power of that prevailing favourite paſſion than yourſelf. *Swift.*

2. Without any concern in an affair; without fear or hope.

DISI'NTERESTEDLY, dìs-ìn′-tẽr-ễs-tìd-lỳ. *adv.* [from *diſintereſted.*] In a diſintereſted manner.

DISI'NTERESTEDNESS, dìs-ìn′-tẽr-ễs-tìd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſintereſted.*] Contempt of private intereſt; neglect of perſonal profit.

Theſe expreſſions of ſelfiſhneſs and *diſintereſtedneſs* have been uſed in a very looſe and indeterminate manner. *Brown.*

To DISI'NTRICATE, dìs-ìn′-trì-kåt. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate.*] To diſentangle. *Dict.*

To DISINVI'TE, dìs-ìn-vì′t. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite.*] To retract an invitation. *Dict.*

To DISJO'IN, dìs-jòi′n. *v. a.* [*dejoindre,* Fr. *dis* and *join.*] To ſeparate; to part from each other; to diſunite; to ſunder.

Never ſhall my harp thy praiſe
Forget, nor from thy father's praiſe *diſjoin*. *Milton.*
Leſt different degree
Diſjoin us, and I then too late renounce
Deity for thee, when fate will not permit. *Milton.*
Happier for me, that all our hours aſſign'd
Together we had liv'd; ev'n not in death *diſjoin'd*.
Dryden.

Never let us lay down our arms againſt France, till we have utterly *diſjoined* her from the Spaniſh monarchy. *Addiſon.*

To **Disjoi'nt**, dis-joi'nt. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint*.]

1. To put out of joint.

Be all their ligaments at once unbound,
And their *diſjointed* bones to powder ground.
Sandys.

Yet what could ſwords or poiſon, racks or flame,
But mangle and *diſjoint* the brittle frame?
More fatal Henry's words; they murder'd Emma's fame. *Prior.*

2. To break at junctures; to ſeparate at the part where there is a cement.

Mould'ring arches, and *diſjointed* columns.
Irene.

3. To break in pieces; to dilaniate.

Rotation muſt diſperſe in air
All things which on the rapid orb appear;
And if no power that motion ſhould controul,
It muſt *diſjoint* and diſſipate the whole. *Blackm.*

Should a barbarous Indian, who had never ſeen a palace or a ſhip, view the ſeparate and *diſjointed* parts, he would be able to form but a very lame and dark idea of either of thoſe excellent and uſeful inventions. *Watts.*

4. To carve a fowl.

5. To make incoherent; to break the relation between the parts.

The conſtancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth ſuch *diſjointed* ſpeeches. *Sidney.*

But now her grief has wrought her into frenzy;
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words *diſjointed*. *Smith.*

To **Disjoi'nt**, dis-joi'nt. *v. n.* To fall in pieces.

Let both worlds *diſjoint*, and all things ſuffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Disjoi'nt, dis-joi'nt. *participle.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided. We now write *diſjointed.*

Young Fontinbras,
Holding a weak ſuppoſal of our worth,
Thinks by our late dear brother's death
Our ſtate to be *diſjoint* and out of frame.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

Disjudica'tion, dis-dzhŏ-dy̆-kā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*dijudicatio*, Lat.] Judgment; determination: perhaps only miſtaken for *dijudication.*

The diſpoſition of the organ is of great importance in the *diſjudications* we make of colours.
Boyle on Colours.

Disju'nct, dis-jŭnkt'. *adj.* [*diſjunctus*, Lat.] Disjoined; ſeparate.

Disju'nction, dis-jŭnk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *diſjunctio*, Lat.] Diſunion; ſeparation; parting.

You may
Enjoy your miſtreſs now, from whom you ſee
There's no *diſjunction* to be made, but by
Your ruin. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

There is a great analogy between the body natural and politic, in which the eccleſiaſtical or ſpiritual part juſtly ſupplies the part of the ſoul; and the violent ſeparation of this from the other, does as certainly infer death and diſſolution, as the *diſjunction* of the body and the ſoul in the natural.
South.

Disju'nctive, dis-jŭnk'-tiv. *adj.* [*diſjunctivus*, Lat.]

1. Incapable of union.

Such principles, whoſe atoms are of that *diſjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a ſufficient number to make a viſible maſs. *Grew.*

2. That which marks ſeparation or oppoſition: as, *I love him*, or *fear him.*

There are ſuch words as *diſjunctive* conjunctions.
Watts.

3. [In logick.] A disjunctive propoſition is when the parts are oppoſed to one another by disjunctive particles: as, *It is either day or night*; *The weather is either ſhiny or rainy*; *Quantity is either length, breadth, or depth.* The truth of *diſjunctives* depends on the neceſſary and immediate oppoſition of the parts, therefore only the laſt of theſe examples is true: but the two firſt are not ſtrictly true; becauſe twilight is a medium between day and night; and dry cloudy weather is a medium between ſhining and raining.
Watts's Logick.

A *diſjunctive* ſyllogiſm is when the major propoſition is *diſjunctive*: as, *the earth moves in a circle, or an ellipſis*, but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipſis. *Watts's Logick.*

Disju'nctively, dis-jŭnk'-tiv-ly̆. *adv.* [from *diſjunctive.*] Diſtinctly; ſeparately.

What he obſerves of the numbers *diſjunctively* and apart, reaſon ſuggeſts to be applicable to the whole body united. *Cauſes of the Decay of Piety.*

DISK, disk'. *n. ſ.* [*diſcus*, Lat.]

1. The face of the ſun, or any planet, as it appears to the eye.

The *diſk* of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at firſt but as a bloodſhot eye. *Dryden.*

It is to be conſidered, that the rays, which are equally refrangible, do fall upon a circle anſwering to the ſun's *diſk*. *Newton.*

Mercury's *diſk*
Can ſcarce be caught by philoſophic eye,
Loſt in the near effulgence. *Thomſon.*

2. A broad piece of iron thrown in the ancient ſports; a quoit.

The cryſtal of the eye, which in a fiſh is a ball, in any land animal is a *diſk* or bowl; being hereby fitted for the clearer ſight of the object. *Grew.*

In areas varied with moſaic art,
Some whirl the *diſk*, and ſome the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

Diski'ndness, dis'-kyi'nd-nis. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *kindneſs*.]

1. Want of kindneſs; want of affection; want of benevolence.

2. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; detriment.

This diſcourſe is ſo far from doing any *diſkindneſs* to the cauſe, that it does it a real ſervice.
Woodward.

Disli'ke, dis-li'k. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſinclination; abſence of affection; the contrary to fondneſs.

He then them took, and tempering goodly well
Their contrary *diſlikes* with loved means,
Did place them all in order, and compel
To keep themſelves within their ſundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spenſer.*

Your *diſlikes*, to whom I would be pleaſing,
Do cloud my joys with danger and with ſorrow.
Shakeſp.

God's grace, that principle of his new birth, gives him continual *diſlike* to ſin.
Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.

Our likings or *diſlikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy, than upon reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Sorrow would have been as ſilent as thought, as ſevere as philoſophy. It would have reſted in inward ſenſes, tacit *diſlikes*. *South.*

The jealous man is not angry if you *diſlike* another; but if you find thoſe faults which are in his own character, you diſcover not only your *diſlike* of another, but of himſelf. *Addiſon.*

2. Diſcord; diſſenſion; diſagreement. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

This ſaid Aletes, and a murmur roſe,
That ſhew'd *diſlike* among the chriſtian peers.
Fairfax.

To **Disli'ke**, dis-li'k. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To diſapprove; to regard without affection; to regard with ill will or diſguſt.

What moſt he ſhould *diſlike*, ſeems pleaſant to him;
What like, offenſive. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Ye *diſlike*, and ſo undo
The players, and diſgrace the poet too. *Denham.*

Whoſoever *diſlikes* the digreſſions, or grows weary of them, may throw them away. *Temple.*

Disli'keful, dis-li'k-fŭl. *adj.* [*diſlike* and *full*.] Diſaffected; malign: not in uſe.

I think it beſt, by an union of manners, and conformity of minds, to bring them to be one people, and to put away the *diſlikeful* conceit of the one and the other. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

To **Disli'ken**, dis-li'kn. *v. a.* [*dis* and *liken*.] To make unlike. Unuſual.

Muffle your face,
Diſmantle you; and, as you can, *diſliken*
The truth of your own ſeeming.
Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.

Disli'keness, dis-li'k-nis. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *likeneſs*.] Diſſimilitude; not reſemblance; unlikeneſs.

That which is not deſigned to repreſent any thing but itſelf, can never be capable of a wrong repreſentation, nor miſlead us from the true apprehenſion of any thing by its *diſlikeneſs* to it; and ſuch, excepting thoſe of ſubſtances, are all our own complex ideas. *Locke.*

Disli'ker, dis-li'k-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſlike*.] A diſapprover; one that is not pleaſed.

There is a point, which whoever can touch, will never fail of pleaſing a majority, ſo great that the *diſlikers* will be forced to fall in with the herd.
Swift.

To **Disli'mb**, dis-lim'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb*.] To dilaniate; to tear limb from limb. *Dict.*

To **Disli'mn**, dis-lim'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn*.] To unpaint; to ſtrike out of a picture.

That which is now a horſe, even with a thought
The rack *diſlimns*, and makes it indiſtinct
As water is in water. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To **Di'slocate**, dis'-lŏ-kāt. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Lat.]

1. To put out of the proper place.

After ſome time the ſtrata on all ſides of the globe were *diſlocated*, and their ſituation varied, being elevated in ſome places, and depreſſed in others.
Woodward.

2. To put out of joint; to disjoint.

Were't my fitneſs
To let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to *diſlocate* and tear
Thy fleſh and bones. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Disloca'tion, dis-lŏ-kā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *diſlocate*.]

1. The act of ſhifting the places of things.

2. The ſtate of being diſplaced.

The poſture of rocks, often leaning or proſtrate, ſhews that they had ſome *diſlocation* from their natural ſite. *Burnet.*

3. A luxation; a violent preſſure of a bone out of the ſocket, or correſpondent part; a joint put out.

It might go awry either within or without the upper, as often as it is forcibly pulled to it, and ſo cauſe a *diſlocation*, or a ſtrain. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To **Dislo'dge**, dis-lŏdzh'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge*.]

1. To remove from a place.

The ſhell-fiſh which are reſident in the depths live and die there, and are never *diſlodged* or removed by ſtorms, nor caſt upon the ſhores; which the littorales uſually are. *Woodward.*

2. To remove from an habitation.

Theſe ſenſes loſt, behold a new defeat,
The ſoul *diſlodging* from another ſeat. *Dryden's Juv.*

3. To drive an enemy from a ſtation.

My ſword can perfect what it has begun,
And from your walls *diſlodge* that haughty ſon. *Dryden.*

4. To remove an army to other quarters.

The ladies have prevail'd,
The Volſcians are *diſlodg'd*, and Marcus gone. *Shakeſp.*

To **Diſlo'dge**, dìs-lòdzh'. *v. n.* To go away to another place.

Soon as midnight brought on the duſky hour,
Friendlieſt to ſleep, and ſilence, he reſolv'd
With all his legions to *diſlodge*. *Milton.*

Disloy'al, dìs-loy'-ål. *adj.* [*deſloyal*, Fr. *dis* and *loyal*.]

1. Not true to allegiance; faithleſs; falſe to a ſovereign; diſobedient.

Foul diſtruſt, and breach
Diſloyal; on the part of man, revolt
And diſobedience. *Milton.*

2. Diſhoneſt; perfidious. Obſolete.

Such things, in a falſe *diſloyal* knave,
Are tricks of cuſtom; but, in a man that 's juſt,
They 're cold delations working from the heart,
That paſſion cannot rule. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

3. Not true to the marriage-bed.

The lady is *diſloyal*.
——*Diſloyal!* The word is too good to paint out her wickedneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Diſloyal town!
Speak, didſt not thou
Forſake thy faith, and break the nuptial vow? *Dryden.*

4. Falſe in love; not conſtant. The three latter ſenſes are now obſolete.

Dislo'yally, dìs-loy'-ål-lỳ. *adv.* [from *diſloyal*.] Not faithfully; treacherouſly; diſobediently.

Dislo'yalty, dìs-loy'-ål-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *diſloyal*.]

1. Want of fidelity to the ſovereign.

Let the truth of that religion I profeſs be repreſented to judgment, not in the diſguiſes of levity, ſchiſm, hereſy, novelty, and *diſloyalty*. *K. Charles.*

2. Want of fidelity in love. A ſenſe now obſolete.

There ſhall appear ſuch ſeeming truths of Hero's *diſloyalty*, that jealouſy ſhall be called aſſurance. *Shakeſp.*

DI'SMAL, dìz'-můl. *adj.* [*dies malus*, Lat. an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

The thane of Cawder 'gan a *diſmal* conflict. *Shakeſp.*

He hears
On all ſides from innumerable tongues
A *diſmal* univerſal hiſs. *Milton.*

Nor yet in horrid ſhade or *diſmal* den,
Nor nocent yet; but on the graſſy herb
Fearleſs, unfear'd, he ſlept. *Milton.*

The *diſmal* ſituation waſte and wild,
A dungeon horrible! *Milton.*

Such a variety of *diſmal* accidents muſt have broken the ſpirits of any man. *Clarendon.*

On the one hand ſet the moſt glittering temptations to diſcord, and on the other view the *diſmal* effects of it. *Decay of Piety.*

Dreadful gleams,
Diſmal ſcreams. *Pope.*

Di'smally, dìz'-mål-lỳ. *adv.* [from *diſmal*.] Horribly; ſorrowfully; uncomfortably.

Di'smalness, dìz'-mål-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſmal*.] Horrour; ſorrow.

To **Disma'ntle**, dìz-mån't'l. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle*.]

1. To deprive of a dreſs; to ſtrip; to denude.

He that makes his prince deſpiſed and undervalued, and beats him out of his ſubjects hearts, may eaſily ſtrip him of his other garriſons, having already diſpoſſeſſed him of his ſtrongeſt, by *diſmantling* him of his honour, and ſeizing his reputation. *South.*

2. To looſe; to throw off a dreſs; to throw open.

This is moſt ſtrange!
That ſhe, who ev'n but now was your beſt object,
Deareſt and beſt, ſhould in this trice of time
Commit a thing ſo monſtrous, to *diſmantle*
So many folds of favour. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To ſtrip a town of its outworks.

It is not ſufficient to poſſeſs our own fort, without the *diſmantling* and demoliſhing of our enemies. *Hakewill.*

4. To break down any thing external.

His eyeballs, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His noſe *diſmantled* in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undiſtinguiſh'd wound. *Dryden.*

To **Disma'sk**, dìs-måsk'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *maſk*.] To diveſt of a maſk; to uncover from concealment.

Fair ladies maſk'd are roſes in the bud,
Or angels veil'd in clouds; are roſes blown,
Diſmaſk'd, their damaſk ſweet commixture ſhewn. *Shakeſp.*

The marquis thought beſt to *diſmaſk* his beard; and told him that he was going covertly. *Wotton.*

To **DISMA'Y**, dìz-må'. *v. a.* [*deſmayar*, Span.] To terrify; to diſcourage; to affright; to depreſs; to deject.

Their mighty ſtrokes their haberjeons *diſmay'd*. *Spenſer.*

Enemies would not be ſo troubleſome to the weſtern coaſts, nor that country itſelf would be ſo often *diſmayed* with alarms as they have of late years been. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He will not fail thee; fear not, neither be *diſmayed*. *Deut.*

Nothing can make him remiſs in the practice of his duty; no proſpect of intereſt can allure him, no fear of danger *diſmay* him. *Atterbury.*

Disma'y, dìz-må'. *n. ſ.* [*deſmayo*, Span.] Fall of courage; terrour felt; deſertion of mind; fear impreſſed.

All ſate mute,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and each
In other's countenance read his own *diſmay*. *Milt.*

This then, not minded in *diſmay*, yet now
Aſſures me that the bitterneſs of death
Is paſt. *Milton.*

Disma'yedness, dìz-må'd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſmay*.] Dejection of courage; diſpiritedneſs.

The valianteſt feels inward *diſmayedneſs*, and yet the fearfulleſt is aſhamed fully to ſhew it. *Sidney.*

DI'SME, dì'm. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe.

Since the firſt ſword was drawn about this queſtion,
Ev'ry tithe ſoul 'mongſt many thouſand *diſmes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The pope began to exerciſe his new rapines by a compliance with king Edward, in granting him two years *diſme* from the clergy. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **Disme'mber**, dìs-mèm'-bůr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member*.] To divide member from member; to dilacerate; to cut in pieces.

I am with both, each army hath a hand;
And in their rage, I having hold of both,
They whirl aſunder, and *diſmember* me. *Shakeſp.*

O, that we then could come by Cæſar's ſpirit,
And not *diſmember* Cæſar! but, alas!
Cæſar muſt bleed for it. *Shakeſp.*

A ſtate can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable criſis, than when ſome prince lies hovering, like a vulture, to devour or *diſmember* its dying carcaſs. *Swift.*

Fowls obſcene *diſmember'd* his remains,
And dogs had torn him on the naked plains. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Thoſe who contemplate only the fragments or pieces of ſcience diſperſed in ſhort unconnected diſcourſes, can never ſurvey an entire body of truth, but muſt always view it as deformed and *diſmembered*. *Watts.*

To **DISMI'SS**, dìz-mìs'. *v. a.* [*dimiſſus*, Lat.]

1. To ſend away.

We commit thee thither,
Until his army be *diſmiſs'd* from him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

He *diſmiſſed* the aſſembly. *Acts*, xix. 41.

2. To give leave of departure.

If our young Iülus be no more,
Diſmiſs our navy from your friendly ſhore. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. To diſcard; to diveſt of an office.

Dismi'ssion, dìz-mìsh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [from *dimiſſio*, Lat.]

1. Diſpatch; act of ſending away.

So pois'd, ſo gently ſhe deſcends from high,
It ſeems a ſoft *diſmiſſion* from the ſky. *Dryden.*

2. An honourable diſcharge from any office or place.

Not only thou degrad'ſt them, or remit'ſt
To life obſcure, which were a fair *diſmiſſion*;
But throw'ſt them lower than thou didſt exalt them high. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any poſt or place.

You muſt not ſtay here longer; your *diſmiſſion*
Is come from Cæſar. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To **Dismo'rtgage**, dìs-må'r-gåj. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *diſmortgaged* the crown demeſnes, and left behind a maſs of gold. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

To **Dismo'unt**, dìs-mou'nt. *v. a.* [*demonter*, Fr.]

1. To throw off an horſe.

From this flying ſteed unrein'd, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime,
Diſmounted, on th' Aleian field I fall. *Milton.*

2. To throw from any elevation or place of honour.

3. To throw a cannon from its carriage.

The Turks artillery, planted againſt that tower, was by the Chriſtian cannoneers *diſmounted* with ſhot from the tower, and many of the gunners ſlain. *Knolles.*

To **Dismo'unt**, dìs-mou'nt. *v. n.*

1. To alight from an horſe.

When he came within ſight of that prodigious army at Agincourt, he ordered all his cavalry to *diſmount*, and implore upon their knees a bleſſing. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. To deſcend from any elevation.

To **Disna'turalize**, dìs-nåt'-ů-rå-lìz. *v. a.* [*dis* and *naturalize*.] To alienate; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

Disna'tured, dìs-nå'-tshůrd. *adj.* [*dis* and *nature*.] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderneſs; devoid of natural affection. Unuſual.

If ſhe muſt teem,
Create her child of ſpleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *diſnatur'd* torment to her. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Disobe'dience, dìs-ô-bè'-dyèns *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *obedience*.]

1. Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty due to ſuperiours.

Th' offence is holy that ſhe hath committed;
And this deceit loſes the name of craft,
Of *diſobedience*, or unduteous title. *Shakeſp.*

Of man's firſt *diſobedience*, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, ſing heav'nly muſe. *Milt.*

Murder, adultery, or *diſobedience* to parents, have a general notion antecedently to laws. *Stillingfleet.*

This is not *diſobedience*, but rebellion; 'tis diſclaiming the ſovereignty of Chriſt, and renouncing all allegiance to his authority. *Rogers.*

2. Incompliance.

If planetary orbs the ſun obey,
Why ſhould the moon diſown his ſovereign ſway;
Why in a whirling eddy of her own

Around the globe terreſtrial ſhould ſhe run?
This *diſobedience* of the moon will prove
The ſun's bright orb does not the planets move.
Blackmore.

Disobe'dient, dis-ô-bè'-dyènt. *adj.* [*dis* and *obedient.*] Not obſervant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands, or prohibition.

The man of God was *diſobedient* unto the word of the Lord. 1 *Kings*, xiii. 26.

To **Disobe'y**, dis-ô-bè'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey.*] To break commands, or tranſgreſs prohibitions.

She abſolutely bade him, and he durſt not know how to *diſobey*. *Sidney.*

He 's loth to *diſobey* the god's command,
Nor willing to forſake this pleaſant land. *Denham.*

Disobliga'tion, dis-ôb-lŷ-gà'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *obligation.*] Offence; cauſe of diſguſt.

If he receded from what he had promiſed, it would be ſuch a *diſobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it. *Clarendon.*

There can be no malice, and conſequently no crime or *diſobligation*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **DISOBLI'GE**, dis-ô-blì'j. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige.*] To offend; to diſguſt; to give offence to. A term by which offence is tenderly expreſſed.

Aſhley had been removed from that charge, and was thereby ſo much *diſobliged*, that he quitted the king's party. *Clarendon.*

Thoſe, though in higheſt place, who ſlight and *diſoblige* their friends, ſhall infallibly come to know the value of them, by having none when they ſhall moſt need them. *South.*

It is in the power of more particular perſons in this kingdom, than in any other, to diſtreſs the government, when they are *diſobliged*.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

My plan has given offence to ſome gentlemen, whom it would not be very ſafe to *diſoblige*.
Addiſon's Guardian.

We love and eſteem our clergy, and are apt to lay ſome weight upon their opinion, and would not willingly *diſoblige* them.
Swift concerning the Sacramental Teſt.

If a woman ſuffers her lover to ſee ſhe is loth to *diſoblige* him, let her beware of an encroacher.
Clariſſa.

Disobli'ging, dis-ô-blì'-jìn. *participial adj.* [from *diſoblige.*] Diſguſting; unpleaſing; offenſive.

Peremptorineſs can befit no form of underſtanding: it renders wiſe men *diſobliging* and troubleſome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible.
Government of the Tongue.

Disobli'gingly, dis-ô-blì'-jìn-lŷ. *adv* [from *diſobliging.*] In a diſguſting or offenſive manner; without attention to pleaſe.

Disobli'gingness, dis-ô-blì'-jìn-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *diſobliging.*] Offenſiveneſs; readineſs to diſguſt.

Diso'rbed, dis-à'rbd. *adj.* [*dis* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a ſtar *diſorb'd*. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Diso'rder, diz-à'r-dur. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *order*; *deſordre*, Fr.]

1. Want of regular diſpoſition; irregularity; confuſion; immethodical diſtribution.

When I read an author of genius without method, I fancy myſelf in a wood that abounds with many noble objects, riſing among one another in the greateſt confuſion and *diſorder*. *Spectator.*

2. Tumult; diſturbance; buſtle.

A greater favour this *diſorder* brought
Unto her ſervants, than their awful thought
Durſt entertain, when thus compell'd they preſt
The yielding marble of her ſnowy breaſt. *Waller.*

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity.

From vulgar bounds with brave *diſorder* part,
And ſnatch a grace beyond the reach of art. *Pope.*

4. Breach of laws; violation of ſtanding inſtitution.

There reigned in all men blood, manſlaughter, diſquieting of good men, forgetfulneſs of good turns, and *diſorder* in marriages. *Wiſd.* xiv. 26.

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which cauſes health; ſickneſs; diſtemper. It is uſed commonly for a ſlight diſeaſe.

Pleaſure and pain are only different conſtitutions of the mind, ſometimes occaſioned by *diſorder* in the body, or ſometimes by thoughts in the mind. *Locke.*

6. Diſcompoſure of mind; turbulence of paſſions.

To **Dis'order**, diz-à'r-dûr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order.*]

1. To throw into confuſion; to confound; to put out of method; to diſturb; to ruffle; to confuſe.

Eve,
Not ſo repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing,
And treſſes all *diſorder'd*, at his feet
Fell humble. *Milton.*

Yon *diſorder'd* heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from ſtones, where clouds of duſt ariſe.
Dryden.

The incurſions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, *diſordered* the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make ſick; to diſturb the body: as, my dinner *diſorders* me.

3. To diſcompoſe; to diſturb the mind.

4. To turn out of holy orders; to depoſe; to ſtrip of eccleſiaſtical veſtments.

Let him be ſtript, and *diſordered*; I would fain ſee him walk in querpo, that the world may behold the inſide of a friar. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Dis'ordered, diz-à'r-dûrd. *adj.* [from *diſorder.*] Diſorderly; irregular; vitious; looſe; unreſtrained in behaviour; debauched.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and ſquires,
Men ſo *diſorder'd*, ſo debauch'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn. *Shakſp. King Lear.*

Diso'rderedness, diz-à'r-dûrd-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *diſordered.*] Irregularity; want of order; confuſion.

By that *diſorderedneſs* of the ſoldiers, a great advantage was offered unto the enemy. *Knolles.*

Diso'rderly, diz-à'r-dûr-lŷ. *adj.* [from *diſorder.*]

1. Confuſed; immethodical; without proper diſtribution.

Thoſe obſolete laws of Henry I. were but *diſorderly*, confuſed, and general things; rather caſes and ſhells of adminiſtration than inſtitutions. *Hale.*

2. Irregular; tumultuous.

They thought it the extremeſt of evils to put themſelves at the mercy of thoſe hungry and *diſorderly* people. *Bacon.*

His thoughts, which are the pictures and reſults of paſſions, are generally ſuch as naturally ariſe from thoſe *diſorderly* motions of our ſpirits.
Dryden.

A *diſorderly* multitude contending with the body of the legiſlature, is like a man in a fit under the conduct of one in the fulneſs of his health and ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

3. Lawleſs; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vitious.

He reproved them for their *diſorderly* aſſemblies againſt the peaceable people of the realms.
Hayward.

Diso'rderly, diz-à'r-dûr-lŷ. *adv.* [from *diſorder.*]

1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confuſedly.

Naked ſavages fighting *diſorderly* with ſtones, by appointment of their commanders, may truly and abſolutely be ſaid to war. *Raleigh.*

2. Without law; inordinately.

We behaved not ourſelves *diſorderly* among you.
2 *Theſſ.*

Diso'rdinate, dis-à'r-dŷ-nàt. *adj.* [*dis* and *ordinate.*] Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

Theſe not *diſordinate*, yet cauſeleſs ſuffer
The puniſhment of diſſolute days. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

Diso'rdinately, dis-à'r-dŷ-nèt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *diſordinate.*] Inordinately; vitiouſly.

Diso'rientated, diz-ô'-rì-èn-tà-tìd. *adj.* [*dis* and *orient.*] Turned from the eaſt; turned from the right direction; thrown out of the proper place. *Harris.*

To **Diso'wn**, diz-ô'n. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own.*]

1. To deny; not to allow.

Then they, who brother's better claim *diſown*,
Expel their parents, and uſurp the throne.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To abnegate; to renounce.

When an author has publickly *diſowned* a ſpurious piece, they have diſputed his name with him.
Swift.

To **DISPA'ND**, dis-pà'nd. *v. a.* [*diſpando*, Lat.] To diſplay; to ſpread abroad. *Dict.*

Dispa'nsion, dis-pàn'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpanſus*, Lat.] The act of diſplaying; the act of ſpreading; diffuſion; dilatation.

To **DISPA'RAGE**, diz-pàr'-rìdzh. *v. a.* [from *diſpar*, Lat.]

1. To marry any one to another of inferiour condition.

2. To match unequally; to injure by union with ſomething inferiour in excellence.

3. To injure by a compariſon with ſomething of leſs value.

4. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach.

Ahaz, his ſottiſh conqueror, he drew
God's altar to *diſparage* and diſplace,
For one of Syrian mode. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Thou durſt not thus *diſparage* glorious arms,
Which greateſt heroes have in battle worn,
Their ornament and ſafety. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

They will defy
That which they love moſt tenderly;
Quarrel with minc'd pies, and *diſparage*
Their beſt and deareſt friend, plum-porridge.
Hudibras.

5. To bring reproach upon; to be the cauſe of diſgrace.

How ſhall frail pen, with fear *diſparaged*,
Conceive ſuch ſovereign glory and great bountihed? *Spenſer.*

His religion ſat eaſily, naturally, and gracefully upon him, without any of thoſe forbidding appearances which ſometimes *diſparage* the actions of men ſincerely pious. *Atterbury.*

Dispa'ragement, dis-pàr'-rìdzh-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *diſparage.*]

1. Injurious union or compariſon with ſomething of inferior excellence.

They take it for a *diſparagement* to ſort themſelves with any other than the enemies of the publick peace. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. [In law.] Matching an heir in marriage under his or her degree, or againſt decency. *Cowell.*

You wrongfully do require Mopſa to ſo great a *diſparagement*, as to wed her father's ſervant.
Sidney.

She was much affectionate to her own kindred, which did ſtir great envy in the lords of the king's ſide, who counted her blood a *diſparagement* to be mingled with the king's. *Bacon.*

3. Reproach; diſgrace; indignity.

Gentle knight,
That doth againſt the dead his hand uprear,
His honour ſtains with rancour and deſpight,
And great *diſparagement* makes to his former
might. *Spenſer.*

In a commonwealth, much *diſparagement* is occaſioned, when able ſpirits, attracted by a familiarity, are inflamed with faction. *Wotton.*

'Tis no *diſparagement* to philoſophy, that it cannot deify us. *Glanville.*

Reaſon is a weak, diminutive light, compared to revelation; but it ought to be no *diſparagement* to a ſtar that it is not a ſun. *South.*

Rely upon your beauty: 'twere a *diſparagement* of that to talk of conditions, when you are certain of making your own terms.
Southern's Innocent Adultery.

4. It has *to* before the perſon or thing diſparaged.

Then *to* our age, when not to pleaſure bent,
This ſeems an honour, not *diſparagement.* *Denham.*

The play was never intended for the ſtage; nor, without *diſparagement to* the author, could have ſucceeded. *Dryden.*

DISPA′RAGER, dĭs-pår′-rĭdzh-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſparage.*] One that diſgraces; one that treats with indignity; one that contrives an unequal match.

DI′SPARATES, dĭs′-på-råts. *n. ſ.* [*diſparata,* Lat.] Things ſo unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPA′RITY, dĭs-pår′-ĭ-tў. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpar,* Lat.]

1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

Between Elihu and the reſt of Job's familiars, the greateſt *diſparity* was but in years. *Hooker.*

Among unequals, what ſociety
Can ſort, what harmony or true delight?
Which muſt be mutual, in proportion due
Giv'n and receiv'd; but in *diſparity,*
The one intenſe, the other ſtill remiſs,
Cannot well ſuit with either, but ſoon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

There was as great a *diſparity* between the practical dictates of the underſtanding, then and now, as there is between empire and advice, counſel and command. *South.*

Men ought not to aſſociate and join themſelves together in the ſame office, under a *diſparity* of condition. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Some members muſt preſide, and others obey; and a *diſparity* in the outward condition is neceſſary to keep ſeveral orders in mutual dependence on each other. *Rogers.*

2. Diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs.

To DISPA′RK, dĭs-på′rk. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park.*]

1. To throw open a park.

You have fed upon my ſigniories,
Diſpark'd my parks, and fell'd my foreſt woods.
Shakeſp.

2. To ſet at large; to releaſe from encloſure.

They were ſuppos'd
By narrow wits to be inclos'd;
Till his free muſe threw down the pale,
And did at once *diſpark* them all. *Waller.*

To DISPA′RT, dĭs-på′rt. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part; departir,* Fr. *diſpertior,* Lat.] To divide in two; to ſeparate; to break; to burſt; to rive.

The gate nor wood, nor of enduring braſs,
But of more worthy ſubſtance framed was;
Doubly *diſparted,* it did lock and cloſe,
That when it locked none might through it paſs.
Spenſer.

On either ſide
Diſparted chaos overbuilt exclaim'd,
And with rebounding ſurge the bars aſſail'd,
That ſcorn'd his indignation. *Milton.*

The reſt to ſeveral places,
Diſparted, and between ſpun out the air. *Milton.*

Diſparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful ſway,
And dreaded both, when neither would obey.
Prior.

The pilgrim oft
At dead of night, 'mid his oriſon, hears,
Aghaſt, the voice of time *diſparting* tow'rs. *Dier.*

DISPA′SSION, dĭs-påsh′-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *paſſion.*] Freedom from mental perturbation; exemption from paſſion.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *diſpaſſion,* is called by the Scepticks indiſturbance, by the Moleniſts quietiſm, by common men peace of conſcience. *Temple.*

DISPA′SSIONATE, dĭs-påsh′-ô-nĕt. *adj.* [from *dis* and *paſſionate.*] Cool; calm; impartial; moderate; temperate: it was ſometimes written *diſpaſſionated.*

You have, as all *diſpaſſionated* men may judge, fulfilled the poet's definition of madneſs.
Dr. Maine.

Wiſe and *diſpaſſionate* men thought he had been proceeded with very juſtly. *Clarendon.*

To DISPE′L, dĭs-pĕl′. *v. a.* [*diſpello,* Lat.] To drive by ſcattering; to diſſipate.

If the night
Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Diſperſe it, as now light *diſpels* the dark. *Milton.*

When the ſpirit brings light into our minds, it *diſpels* darkneſs; we ſee it, as we do that of the ſun at noon, and need not the twilight of reaſon to ſhew it. *Locke.*

DISPE′NCE, dĭs-pĕn′s. *n. ſ.* [*diſpence,* Fr.] Expence; coſt; charge; profuſion.

It was a vault ybuilt for great *diſpence,*
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whoſe long funnel
thence
The ſmoke forth threw. *Fairy Queen.*

To DISPE′ND, dĭs-pĕ′nd. *v. a.* [*diſpendo,* Lat.] To ſpend; to conſume; to expend.

Of their commodities they were now ſcarce able to *diſpend* the third part.
Spenſer's State of Ireland.

DISPE′NSARY, dĭs-pĕn′-så-rў. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] The place where medicines are diſpenſed.

To thee the lov'd *diſpens'ry* I reſign. *Garth.*

DISPENSA′TION, dĭs-pĕn-så′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſatio,* Lat.]

1. Diſtribution; the act of dealing out any thing.

This perpetual circulation is conſtantly promoted by a *diſpenſation* of water promiſcuouſly and indifferently to all parts of the earth.
Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.

2. The dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence; diſtribution of good and evil.

God delights in the miniſtries of his own choice, and the methods of grace in the œconomy of heaven, and the *diſpenſations* of eternal happineſs.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *diſpenſations* to each private man. *Rogers.*

Do thou, my ſoul, the deſtin'd period wait,
When God ſhall ſolve the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal *diſpenſations* clear,
And make all wiſe and beautiful appear. *Tickell.*

3. An exemption from ſome law; a permiſſion to do ſomething forbidden; an allowance to omit ſomething commanded.

A *diſpenſation* was obtained to enable Dr. Barrow to marry. *Ward.*

DISPENSA′TOR, dĭs-pĕn-så′-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] One employed in dealing out any thing; a diſtributer.

As her majeſty hath made them *diſpenſators* of her favour towards her people, ſo it behoveth them to ſhew themſelves equal diſtributers of the ſame. *Bacon.*

DISPE′NSATORY, dĭs-pĕn′-så-tŭr-ў. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] A book in which the compoſition of medicines is deſcribed and directed; in the Greek, a *Pharmacopeia.*

The deſcription of the ointment is found in the chymical *diſpenſatory.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A whole *diſpenſatory* was little enough to meet with, and ſuffice to all their wants. *Hammond.*

Our materia medica is large enough; and, to look into our *diſpenſatories,* one would think no diſeaſe incurable. *Baker.*

To DISPE′NSE, dĭs-pĕn′s. *v. a.* [*diſpenſer,* Fr.]

1. To deal out; to diſtribute.

Thoſe now, that were *diſpens'd*
The burden of many ages, on me light
At once, by my foreknowledge. *Milton.*

Thoſe to whom Chriſt has committed the *diſpenſing* of his goſpel. *Decay of Piety.*

At length the muſes ſtand reſtor'd again,
While you *diſpenſe* the laws, and guide the ſtate.
Dryden.

To them but earth-born life they did *diſpenſe;*
To us, for mutual aid, celeſtial ſenſe. *Tate's Juv.*

2. To make up a medicine.

3. *To diſpenſe with.* To excuſe; to grant diſpenſation for; to allow: before things.

To ſave a brother's life,
Nature *diſpenſes with* the deed. *Shakeſp.*

How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by *diſpenſing with* oaths, abſolving ſubjects from allegiance, and curſing, or threatening to curſe, as long as their curſes were regarded, the popes have not wrought innumerable miſchiefs. *Raleigh.*

Rules of words may be *diſpenſed with.* *Watts.*

4. *To diſpenſe with:* before perſons. To ſet free from an obligation. This conſtruction ſeems ungrammatical.

I could not *diſpenſe with* myſelf from making a voyage to Caprea. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. *To diſpenſe with.* To obtain a diſpenſation from; to come to agreement with. This ſtructure is irregular, unleſs it be here ſuppoſed to mean, as it may, to diſcount; to pay an equivalent.

Haſt thou not ſworn allegiance unto me?
Canſt thou *diſpenſe with* heav'n for ſuch an oath?
Shakeſp.

DISPE′NSE, dĭs-pĕn′s. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſpenſation; exemption: not in uſe.

Then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, *diſpenſes,* pardons, bulls,
The ſport of winds. *Milton.*

DISPE′NSER, dĭs-pĕn′-sŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpenſe.*] One that diſpenſes; one that deals out any thing; a diſtributer.

The miniſters of that houſehold are the *diſpenſers* of that faith. *Spratt.*

Thoſe who ſtand before earthly princes, who are the *diſpenſers* of their favours, and conveyors of their will to others, challenge high honours.
Atterbury.

To DISPE′OPLE, dĭs-pĕ′pl. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people.*] To depopulate; to empty of people.

The Iriſh, baniſhed into the mountains, where they lived only upon white meats, ſeeing their lands ſo *diſpeopled* and weakened, came down into the plains. *Spenſer.*

Conflagrations, and great droughts, do not merely *diſpeople,* but deſtroy. *Bacon.*

His heart exalts him in the harm
Already done, to have *diſpeopled* heav'n. *Milton.*

Kings, furious and ſevere,
Who claim'd the ſkies, *diſpeopled* air and floods,
The lonely lords of empty wilds and woods. *Pope.*

DISPE′OPLER, dĭs-pĕ′pl-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpeople.*] A depopulator; a waſter.

Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take;
Nor trowle for pikes, *diſpeoplers* of the lake. *Gay.*

To DISPE′RGE, dĭs-pĕrdzh′. *v. a.* [*diſpergo,* Lat.] To ſprinkle; to ſcatter. *Shakeſp.*

To **DISPE'RSE**, dis-për's. *v. a.* [*diſperſus*, Lat.]

1. To ſcatter; to drive to different parts.

And I ſcattered them among the heathen, and they were *diſperſed* through the countries. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 19.

2. To diſſipate.

Soldiers, *diſperſe* yourſelves. *Shakeſp.*

If the night
Have gather'd aught of evil, or conceal'd,
Diſperſe it, as now light diſpels the dark. *Milton.*

3. To deal about; to diſtribute.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade ſick, nor any obſtruction to continue in the gate vein which *diſperſeth* that blood. *Bacon.*

Dispe'rsedly, dis-përst'-ly. *adv.* [from *diſperſed.*] In a diſperſed manner; ſeparately.

The exquiſite wits of ſome few, peradventure, are able, *diſperſedly* here and there, to find now a word, and then a ſentence, which may be more probably ſuſpected, than eaſily cleared, of errour. *Hooker.*

Thoſe minerals are either found in grains, *diſperſedly* intermixed with the corpuſcles of earth or ſand, or elſe amaſſed into balls or nodules. *Woodw.*

Dispe'rsedness, dis-për'-sëd-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſed.*] The ſtate of being diſperſed; diſperſion.

Dispe'rseness, dis-për's-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*] Thinneſs; ſcatteredneſs.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piſo reſembled to a libbard's ſkin, the diſtance of whoſe ſpots repreſent the *diſperſeneſs* of habitations or towns in Africk. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Dispe'rser, dis-për'-sür. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſe.*] A ſcatterer; a ſpreader.

Thoſe who are pleaſed with defamatory libels, ſo far as to approve the authors and *diſperſers* of them, are as guilty as if they had compoſed them. *Spectator.*

Dispe'rsion, dis-për'-shün. *n. ſ.* [from *diſperſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſcattering or ſpreading.
2. The ſtate of being ſcattered.

Noah began from thence his *diſperſion.* *Raleigh.*

After ſo many *diſperſions*, and ſo many diviſions, two or three of us may yet be gathered together. *Pope.*

To **Dispi'rit**, dis-spër'-it. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpirit.*]

1. To diſcourage; to deject; to depreſs; to damp; to terrify; to intimidate; to fright; to ſtrike with fear.

Certain it is, that the poor man appeared ſo *diſpirited*, that he ſpoke but few words after he came upon the ſcaffold. *Clarendon.*

The providence of God ſtrikes not in with them, but daſhes, and even *diſpirits*, all their endeavours, and makes their deſigns heartleſs and ineffectual. *South.*

Steady to my principles, and not *diſpirited* with my afflictions, I have overcome all difficulties. *Dryden.*

Amidſt all the honours that are paid him, he feels nothing in himſelf but a poor, weak, *diſpirited* mortal, yielding to the laws of corruption. *Rogers.*

2. To exhauſt the ſpirits; to oppreſs the conſtitution of the body.

He has *diſpirited* himſelf by a debauch, and drank away his good humour. *Collier.*

Dispi'ritedness, dis-spër'-it-tid-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpirit.*] Want of vigour; want of vivacity. *Dict.*

To **Displa'ce**, dis-plå's. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place.*]

1. To put out of place; to place in another ſituation: as, the cheſsmen are *diſplaced.*
2. To put out of any ſtate, condition, office, truſt, or dignity.

To *diſplace* any who are in, upon diſpleaſure, is by all means to be avoided, unleſs there be a manifeſt cauſe for it. *Bacon.*

Abdal, who commands
The city, is the prince's friend, and therefore
Muſt be *diſplac'd*, and thou ſhalt ſtrait ſucceed him. *Denham.*

A religion, eſtabliſhed by God himſelf, ſhould not be *diſplaced* by any thing, under a demonſtration of that divine power that firſt introduced it. *South.*

One then may be *diſplac'd*, and one may reign;
And want of merit render birthright vain. *Dryd.*

3. To diſorder.

You have *diſplac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting
With moſt admir'd diſorder. *Shakeſp.*

Displa'cency, dis-plå'-sën-sy. *n. ſ.* [*diſplicentia*, Lat.]

1. Incivility; diſobligation.
2. Diſguſt; any thing unpleaſing.

The *diſplacencies* that he receives, by the conſequences of his exceſs, far outweigh all that is grateful in it. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Displa'nt**, dis-plånt'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant.*]

1. To remove a plant.
2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed their reſidence.

All thoſe countries, which, lying near unto any mountains, or Iriſh deſarts, had been planted with Engliſh, were ſhortly *diſplanted* and loſt. *Spenſer.*

I may juſtly account new plantations to be the children of former kingdoms: I like a plantation in a pure ſoil; that is, where people are not *diſplanted.* *Bacon.*

Displanta'tion, dis-plån-tå'-shün. *n. ſ.* [from *dis* and *plantatio.*]

1. The removal of a plant.
2. The ejection of a people.

The Edenites were garriſoned to reſiſt the Aſſyrians, whoſe *diſplantation* Senacherib vaunted of. *Raleigh.*

To **DISPLA'Y**, dis-plå'. *v. a.* [*deſployer*, Fr.]

1. To ſpread wide.

The northern wind his wings did broad *diſplay*
At his command, and reared him up light. *Fairy Queen.*

There he him found all careleſsly *diſplay'd*,
In ſecret ſhadow from the ſunny ray,
On a ſweet bed of lilies ſoftly laid. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To exhibit to the ſight or mind.

You ſpeak not like yourſelf, who ever yet
Have ſtood to charity, and *diſplay'd* th' effects
Of diſpoſition gentle. *Shakeſp.*

Thou heav'n's alternate beauty can'ſt *diſplay*,
The bluſh of morning, and the milky way. *Dryd.*

The works of nature, and the words of revelation, *diſplay* truth to mankind in characters ſo viſible, that thoſe, who are not quite blind, may read. *Locke.*

The ſtorm the dark Lycæan groves *diſplay'd*,
And firſt to light expos'd the ſacred ſhade. *Pope's Statius.*

Say how this inſtrument of love began;
And in immortal ſtrains *diſplay* the fan. *Gay.*

3. To carve; to cut up.

He carves, *diſplays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator.*

4. To talk without reſtraint.

The very fellow which of late
Diſplay'd ſo ſaucily againſt your highneſs. *Shak.*

5. To ſet oſtentatiouſly to view.

They are all couched in a pit, with obſcured lights; which, at the very inſtant of our meeting, they will at once *diſplay* to the night. *Shakeſp.*

Displa'y, dis-plå'. *n. ſ* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view.

Our ennobled underſtandings take the wings of the morning to viſit the world above us, and have a glorious *diſplay* of the higheſt form of created excellencies. *Glanville.*

We can with the greateſt coldneſs behold the ſtupendous *diſplays* of omnipotence, and be in tranſports at the puny eſſays of human ſkill. *Spect.*

Displea'sance, dis-plëz'-åns. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.*] Anger; diſcontent. Obſolete.

Cordell ſaid, ſhe lov'd him as behov'd;
Whoſe ſimple anſwer, wanting colours fair
To paint it forth, him to *diſpleaſance* mov'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Displea'sant, dis-plëz'-ånt. *adj.* [from *diſpleaſe.*] Unpleaſing; offenſive; unpleaſant.

What to one is a moſt grateful odour, to another is noxious and *diſpleaſant*; and it were a miſery to ſome to lie ſtretched on a bed of roſes. *Glan. Scep.*

To **Disple'ase**, dis-plë'z. *v. a.* [*dis* and *pleaſe.*] To offend; to make angry.

God was *diſpleaſed* with this thing. 1 *Chron.* xxi. 7.

To **Disple'ase**, dis-plë'z. *v. n.* To diſguſt; to raiſe averſion.

Foul ſights do rather *diſpleaſe*, in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, thoſe foul ſights do not much offend. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

Your extreme fondneſs was perhaps as *diſpleaſing* to God before, as now your extreme affliction. *Temple.*

Sweet and ſtinking commonly ſerve our turn for theſe ideas, which, in effect, is little more than to call them pleaſing or *diſpleaſing*; though the ſmell of a roſe and violet, both ſweet, are certainly very diſtinct ideas. *Locke.*

Disple'asingness, dis-plë'-zing-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpleaſing.*] Offenſiveneſs; quality of offending.

It is a miſtake to think that men cannot change their *diſpleaſingneſs* or indifferency, that is, in actions, into pleaſure and deſire, if they will do but what is in their power. *Locke.*

Disple'asure, dis-plëzh'-ür. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpleaſe.*]

1. Uneaſineſs; pain received.

When good is propoſed, its abſence carries *diſpleaſure* or pain with it. *Locke.*

2. Offence; pain given.

Now ſhall I be more blameleſs than the Philiſtines, though I do them a *diſpleaſure.* *Judges.*

3. Anger; indignation.

True repentance may be wrought in the hearts of ſuch as fear God, and yet incur his *diſpleaſure*, the deſerved effect whereof is eternal death. *Hooker.*

He ſhould beware that he did not provoke Solyman's heavy *diſpleaſure* againſt him. *Knolles.*

Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn
From his *diſpleaſure.* *Milton.*

Though the reciprocalneſs of the injury ought to allay the *diſpleaſure* at it, yet men ſo much more conſider what they ſuffer than what they do. *Decay of Piety.*

On me alone thy juſt *diſpleaſure* lay;
But take thy judgments from this mourning land. *Dryden.*

You've ſhewn how much you my content deſign;
Yet, ah! would heav'n's *diſpleaſure* paſs like mine! *Dryden.*

Nothing is in itſelf ſo pernicious to communities of learned men, as the *diſpleaſure* of their prince. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

4. State of diſgrace; ſtate of being diſcountenanced; diſfavour.

He went into Poland, being in *diſpleaſure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Peach. on Muſic.*

To **Disple'asure**, dis-plëzh'-ür. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſpleaſe; not to gain favour; not to win affection. A word not elegant, nor now in uſe.

When the way of pleaſuring or *diſpleaſuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impoſſible any other ſhould be over great. *Bacon.*

To DISPLO'DE, dis-plo'd. *v. a.* [*diſplodo*, Lat.] To diſperſe with a loud noiſe; to vent with violence.

Stood rank'd of ſeraphim another row,
In poſture to *diſplode* their ſecond tire
Of thunder. *Milton.*

DISPLO'SION, dis-plo'-zhun. *n. ſ.* [from *diſploſus*, Lat.] The act of diſploding; a ſudden burſt or diſperſion with noiſe and violence.

DISPO'RT, dis-po'rt. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *ſport.*] Play; ſport; paſtime; diverſion; amuſement; merriment.

She liſt not hear, but her *diſports* purſued;
And ever bade him ſtay, till time the tide renew'd. *Spenſer.*

His *diſports* were ingenuous and manlike, whereby he always learned ſomewhat. *Hayw. on Ed. VI.*

She buſied, heard the ſound
Of ruſtling leaves; but minded not, as us'd
To ſuch *diſport* before her through the field. *Milton.*

To DISPO'RT, dis-po'rt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divert.

He often, but attended with weak guard,
Comes hunting this way to *diſport* himſelf. *Shak.*

To DISPO'RT, dis-po'rt. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton.

Freſh gales and gentle airs
Whiſper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung roſe, flung odours, from the ſpicy ſhrub
Diſporting! *Milton.*

Looſe to the winds their airy garments flew;
The glitt'ring textures of the filmy dew
Dipt in the richeſt tincture of the ſkies,
Where light *diſports* in ever mingling dyes. *Pope.*

DISPO'SAL, dis-po'-zal. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſe*.]

1. The act of diſpoſing or regulating any thing; regulation; diſpenſation; diſtribution.

Tax not divine *diſpoſal*; wiſeſt men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deluded. *Milton.*

2. The power of diſtribution; the right of beſtowing.

Are not the bleſſings both of this world and the next in his *diſpoſal?* *Atterbury.*

3. Government; management; conduct.

We ſhall get more true and clear knowledge by one rule, than by taking up principles, and thereby putting our minds into the *diſpoſals* of others. *Locke.*

4. Eſtabliſhment in a new ſtate; diſmiſſion into new hands.

I am called off from public diſſertations by a domeſtick affair of great importance, which is no leſs than the *diſpoſal* of my ſiſter Jenny for life. *Tatler*, N° 75.

To DISPO'SE, dis-po'z. *v. a.* [*diſpoſer*, Fr. *diſpono*, Lat.]

1. To employ to various purpoſes; to diffuſe.

Thus, whilſt ſhe did her various pow'r *diſpoſe*,
The world was free from tyrants, wars, and woes. *Prior.*

2. To give; to place; to beſtow.

Yet ſee, when noble benefits ſhall prove
Not well *diſpos'd*, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakeſp.*

Of what you gathered, as moſt your own, you have *diſpoſed* much in works of public piety. *Spratt.*

3. To turn to any particular end or conſequence.

Endure, and conquer; Jove will ſoon *diſpoſe*
To future good our paſt and preſent woes. *Dryd.*

4. To adapt; to form for any purpoſe.

Theſe when the knights beheld, they 'gan *diſpoſe*
Themſelves to court, and each a damſel choſe. *Spenſer.*

But if thee liſt unto the court to throng,
And there to haunt after the hoped prey,
Then muſt thou thee *diſpoſe* another way. *Hubberd's Tale.*

5. To frame the mind; to give a propenſion; to incline: with *to*.

Suſpicions *diſpoſe* kings to tyranny, huſbands to jealouſy, and wiſe men to irreſolution and melancholy. *Bacon.*

The memory of what they had ſuffered, by being without it, eaſily *diſpoſed* them to do this. *Clarend.*

He knew the ſeat of Paradiſe;
And, as he was *diſpos'd*, could prove it
Below the moon, or elſe above it. *Hudibras.*

This *diſpoſes* men to believe what it teaches, to follow what it adviſes. *Temple.*

A man might do this now if he were maliciouſly *diſpoſed*, and had a mind to bring matters to extremity. *Dryden.*

Although the frequency of prayer and faſting may be of no efficacy to *diſpoſe* God to be more gracious, yet it is of great uſe to *diſpoſe* us to be more objects of his grace. *Smalridge.*

If mere moraliſts find themſelves *diſpoſed to* pride, luſt, intemperance, or avarice, they do not think their morality concerned to check them. *Swift.*

6. To make fit: with *for*.

This may *diſpoſe* me, perhaps, *for* the reception of truth; but helps me not to it. *Locke.*

7. To regulate; to adjuſt.

Wak'd by the cries, th' Athenian chief aroſe
The knightly forms of combat to *diſpoſe*. *Dryden's Fables.*

8. *To diſpoſe of.* To apply to any purpoſe; to transfer to any other perſon or uſe.

All men are naturally in a ſtate of perfect freedom to order their actions, and *diſpoſe of* their poſſeſſions and perſons, as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature. *Locke.*

Diſpoſe of the meat with the butler, or any other crony. *Swift.*

9. *To diſpoſe of.* To put into the hands of another.

As ſhe is mine, I may *diſpoſe of* her;
Which ſhall be either to this gentleman,
Or to her death. *Shakeſp.*

I have *diſpoſed of* her to a man of buſineſs, who will let her ſee, that to be well dreſſed, in good humour, and chearful in her family, are the arts and ſciences of female life. *Tatler.*

10. *To diſpoſe of.* To give away by authority.

A rural judge *diſpos'd of* beauty's prize. *Waller.*

11. *To diſpoſe of.* To direct.

The lot is caſt into the lap; but the whole *diſpoſing thereof* is of the Lord. *Proverbs.*

12. *To diſpoſe of.* To conduct; to behave.

They muſt receive inſtructions how to *diſpoſe of* themſelves when they come, which muſt be in the nature of laws unto them. *Bacon to Villiers.*

13. *To diſpoſe of.* To place in any condition.

For the remaining doubt,
What to reſolve, and how *diſpoſe of* me,
Be warn'd to caſt that uſeleſs care aſide. *Dryd. Fab.*

14. *To diſpoſe of.* To put away by any means.

They require more water than can be found, and more than can be *diſpoſed of*, if it was found. *Burnet.*

To DISPO'SE, dis-po'z. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. Obſolete.

When ſhe ſaw you did ſuſpect
She had *diſpos'd* with Cæſar, and that your rage
Would not be purg'd, ſhe ſent word ſhe was dead. *Shakeſp.*

DISPO'SE, dis-po'z. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Power; management; diſpoſal: with *at* or *to*.

All that is mine I leave *at* thy *diſpoſe*;
My goods, my lands, my reputation. *Shakeſp.*

It ſhall be my taſk
To render thee the Parthian *at diſpoſe*. *Milton.*

Of all your goodneſs leaves *to* our *diſpoſe*,
Our liberty 's the only gift we chuſe. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

2. Diſtribution; act of government; diſpenſation.

All is beſt, though oft we doubt
What th' unſearchable *diſpoſe*
Of higheſt wiſdom brings about,
And ever beſt found in the cloſe. *Milt. Agon.*

3. Diſpoſition; caſt of behaviour. Obſolete.

He hath a perſon, and a ſmooth *diſpoſe*,
To be ſuſpected; fram'd to make women falſe. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

4. Diſpoſition; caſt of mind; inclination. Obſolete.

He carries on the ſtream of his *diſpoſe*
Without obſervance or reſpect of any,
In will peculiar. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

DISPO'SER, dis-po'-zur. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſe*.]

1. Diſtributor; diſpenſer; beſtower.

The magiſtrate is both the beggar and the *diſpoſer* of what is got by begging. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

2. Governor; regulator; director.

I think myſelf obliged, whatever my private apprehenſions may be of the ſucceſs, to do my duty, and leave events to their *diſpoſer*. *Boyle.*

All the reaſon of mankind cannot ſuggeſt any ſolid ground of ſatisfaction, but in making that God our friend, who is the abſolute *diſpoſer* of all things. *South.*

Would I had been *diſpoſer* of thy ſtars,
Thou ſhouldſt have had thy wiſh, and died in wars. *Dryden.*

3. One who takes from, and gives to, whom he pleaſes.

But brandiſh'd high, in an ill omen'd hour,
To thee, proud Gaul, behold thy juſteſt fear,
The maſter ſword, *diſpoſer* of thy pow'r. *Prior.*

DISPOSI'TION, dis-po-zish'-un. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſitio*, Lat.]

1. Order; method; diſtribution.

Touching muſical harmony, whether by inſtrument or voice, it being of high and low, in due proportionable *diſpoſition*, ſuch notwithſtanding is the force thereof, and ſo very pleaſing effects it hath, in that very part of man which is moſt divine, that ſome have been thereby induced to think, that the ſoul itſelf by nature is, or hath in it, harmony. *Hooker.*

Under this head of invention is placed the *diſpoſition* of the work, to put all things in a beautiful order and harmony, that the whole may be of a piece. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Preface.*

I aſk whether the connection of the extremes be not more clearly ſeen, in this ſimple and natural *diſpoſition*, than in the perplexed repetitions and jumble of five or ſix ſyllogiſms? *Locke.*

2. Natural fitneſs; quality.

Refrangibility of the rays of light is their *diſpoſition* to be refracted, or turned out of their way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

3. Tendency to any act or ſtate.

This argueth a great *diſpoſition* to putrefaction in the ſoil and air. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Diſpoſition is when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward, and ready upon every occaſion to break into action. *Locke.*

Bleeding is to be uſed or omitted according to the ſymptoms which affect the brain: it relieves in any inflammatory *diſpoſition* of the coat of the nerve. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

4. Temper of mind.

I have ſuffered more for their ſakes, more than the villanous inconſtancy of man's *diſpoſition* is able to bear. *Shakeſp.*

Leſſer had been
The thwartings of your *diſpoſition*, if
You had not ſhew'd them how you were diſpos'd,
Ere they lack'd power to croſs you. *Shak. Coriol.*

5. Affection of kindneſs or ill-will.

I take myſelf to be as well informed as moſt men in the *diſpoſitions* of each people towards the other. *Swift.*

6. Predominant inclination.

As they pinch one another by the *diſpoſition*, he cries out, no more. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

The love we bear to our friends is generally cauſed by our finding the ſame *diſpoſition* in them which we feel in ourſelves. *Pope.*

7. Aſſortment; adjuſtment of external circumſtances: not uſed.

I crave fit *diſpoſition* for my wife,
Due reference of place and exhibition,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Dispo'sitive, dìs-pòz'-ì-tìv. *adj.* [from *diſpoſe.*] That which implies diſpoſal of any property; decretive.

The words of all judicial acts are written narratively, unleſs it be in ſentences wherein *diſpoſitive* and enacting terms are made uſe of.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

Dispo'sitively, dìs-pòz'-ì-tìv-lỳ. *adv.* [from *diſpoſitive.*]

1. In a diſpoſitive manner.

2. Reſpecting individuals; diſtributively.

That axiom in philoſophy, that the generation of one thing is the corruption of another, although it be ſubſtantially true, concerning the form and matter, is alſo *diſpoſitively* verified in the efficient or producer. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Dispo'sitor, dìs-pòz'-ì-tùr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*] The lord of that ſign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is overruled.

To **Disposse'ss**, dìs-pòz-zès'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *poſſeſs.*]

1. To put out of poſſeſſion; to deprive; to diſſeize.

The blow from ſaddle forced him to fly;
Elſe might it needs down to his manly breaſt
Have cleft his head in twain, and life thence *diſpoſſeſt.* *Fairy Queen.*

Thou ſhalt hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will allow of thy wits; and fear to kill a woodcock, leſt thou *diſpoſſeſs* the ſoul of thy grandame.
Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.

Let us ſit upon the ground, and tell
How ſome have been depos'd, ſome ſlain in war,
Some haunted by the ghoſts they *diſpoſſeſs'd.*
Shakeſp. Richard II.

I will chuſe
Mine heir from forth the beggars of the world,
And *diſpoſſeſs* her all. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

In thee I hope; thy ſuccours I invoke,
To win the crown whence I am *diſpoſſeſs'd*;
For like renown awaiteth on the ſtroke,
To caſt the haughty down, or raiſe th' oppreſs'd.
Fairfax.

The children went to Gilead, and took it, and *diſpoſſeſſed* the Amorite which was in it.
Numb. xxxii. 39.

This inacceſſible high ſtrength, the ſeat
Of Deity ſupreme, us *diſpoſſeſs'd*,
He truſted to have ſeiz'd. *Milton.*

Reſtleſs Amata lay
Fir'd with diſdain for Turnus *diſpoſſeſt*,
And the new nuptials of the Trojan gueſt.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. It is generally uſed with *of* before the thing taken away.

Charles reſolved, with a puiſſant army, to paſs over, and to *diſpoſſeſs* the pirate *of* Tunis.
Knolles's Hiſtory.

No pow'r ſhall *diſpoſſeſs*
My thoughts *of* that expected happineſs. *Denham.*

O faireſt of all creatures, laſt and beſt
Of what heav'n made, how art thou *diſpoſſeſs'd*
Of all thy native glories! *Dryd. State of Innocence.*

Nothing can create more trouble to a man than to endeavour to *diſpoſſeſs* him *of* this conceit.
Tillotſon.

3. Formerly with *from.*

They arrogate dominion undeſerv'd
Over their brethren, and quite *diſpoſſeſs*
Concord and law of nature *from* the earth. *Milton.*

It will be found a work of no ſmall difficulty to *diſpoſſeſs* and throw out a vice *from* that heart, where long poſſeſſion begins to plead preſcription.
South.

Dispo'sure, dìs-pò'-zhùr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpoſe.*]

1. Diſpoſal; government; power; management.

In his *diſpoſure* is the orb of earth,
The throne of kings, and all of human birth.
Sand.

They quietly ſurrendered both it and themſelves to his *diſpoſure.* *Sandys's Journey.*

Whilſt they murmur againſt the preſent *diſpoſure* of things, they do tacitly deſire in them a difformity from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things beſt.
Brown's Vulg. Errours.

2. State; poſture.

They remained in a kind of warlike *diſpoſure*, or perhaps little better. *Wotton.*

Dispra'ise, dìs-prà'z. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *praiſe.*] Blame; cenſure; diſhonour.

If I can do it
By aught that I can ſpeak in his *diſpraiſe*,
She ſhall not long continue love to him. *Shakeſp.*

To me reproach
Rather belongs, diſtruſt, and all *diſpraiſe.* *Milton.*

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breaſts; no weakneſs; no contempt,
Diſpraiſe, or blame. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

I need not raiſe
Trophies to thee from other men's *diſpraiſe.* *Denh.*

Looks fright not men: the general has ſeen Moors
With as bad faces; no *diſpraiſe* to Bertran's.
Dryden.

If any writer ſhall do this paper ſo much honour as to inſcribe the title of it to others, the whole praiſe or *diſpraiſe* of ſuch a performance will belong to ſome other author. *Addiſon.*

My faults will not be hid, and it is no *diſpraiſe* to me that they will not; the clearneſs of one's mind is never better proved than in diſcovering its own faults. *Pope.*

To **Dispra'ise**, dìs-prà'z. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blame; to cenſure; to condemn.

In praiſing Anthony, I've *diſprais'd* Cæſar.
Shakeſp.

No abuſe, Ned, in the world; honeſt Ned, none: I *diſpraiſed* him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him; in which doing, I have done the part of a careful friend. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The criticks, while they like my wares, may *diſpraiſe* my writing. *Spectator.*

Dispra'iser, dìs-prà'-zùr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpraiſe.*] A cenſurer; one who blames.
Dict.

Dispra'isible, dìs-prà'-zìbl. *adj.* [from *diſpraiſe.*] Unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*

Disprai'singly, dìs-prà'-zìng-ly. *adv.* [from *diſpraiſe.*] With blame; with cenſure.

Michael Caſſio!
That came a wooing with you; many a time,
When I have ſpoke of you *diſpraiſingly*,
Hath ta'en your part. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To **Dispre'ad**, dìs-prèd'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpread.*] To ſpread different ways. In this word, and a few others, *dis* has the ſame force as in Latin compoſition, and means, different ways; in different directions. This word is poetical.

As morning ſun her beams *diſpreaden* clear,
And in her face fair truth and mercy doth appear.
Spenſer.

Over him, art, ſtriving to compare
With nature, did an arbour green *diſpread*,
Framed of wanton ivy, flowing fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did ſpread
His pricking arms, entrail'd with roſes red.
Spenſer.

Above, below, around, with art *diſpread*,
The ſure encloſure folds the genial bed.
Pope's Odyſſey.

Dispro'fit, dìs-prò'f-fìt. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *profit.*] Loſs; damage; detriment. *Dict.*

Dispro'of, dìs-prò'f. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation; conviction of errour or falſehood.

His remark contains the grounds of his doctrine, and offers at ſomewhat towards the *diſproof* of mine. *Atterbury.*

I need not offer any thing farther in ſupport of one, or in *diſproof* of the other. *Rogers.*

To **Dispro'perty**, dìs-pròp'-pùr-tỳ. *v. a.* [*dis* and *property.*] To diſpoſſeſs of any property. *Dict.*

Dispropo'rtion, dìs-prò-pò'r-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *proportion.*] Unſuitableneſs in form or quantity of one thing, or one part of the ſame thing, to another; want of ſymmetry; diſparity.

Not to affect many propoſed matches
Of her own clime, complexion, and degree,
Whereto we ſee in all things nature tends:
Foh! one may ſmell, in ſuch, a will moſt rank,
Foul *diſproportion*, thoughts unnatural.
Shakeſp. Othello.

Reaſoning, I oft admire
How nature, wiſe and frugal, could commit
Such *diſproportions*; with ſuperfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater, ſo many fold, to this one uſe. *Milton.*

Perhaps, from greatneſs, ſtate and pride,
Thus ſurpriſed, ſhe may fall:
Sleep does *diſproportion* hide,
And, death reſembling, equals all. *Waller.*

For their ſtrength,
The *diſproportion* is ſo great, we cannot but
Expect a fatal conſequence. *Denham's Sophy.*

What did the liquid to th' aſſembly call,
To give their aid to form the pond'rous ball?
Firſt tell us, why did any come? next, why
In ſuch a *diſproportion* to the dry?
Blackmore's Creation.

That we are deſigned for a more exalted happineſs than can be derived from the things of this life, we may infer from their vaſt *diſproportion* to the deſires and capacities of our ſoul. *Rogers.*

To **Dispropo'rtion**, dìs-prò-pò'r-shùn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To miſmatch; to join things unſuitable in quantity or form; to join unfitly.

There ſits deformity to mock my body,
To ſhape my legs of an unequal ſize,
To *diſproportion* me in every part. *Shakeſp.*

Diſtance and men's fears have ſo enlarged the truth, and ſo *diſproportioned* every thing, that we have made the little troop of diſcontents a gallant army, and already meaſured by the evening ſhadow. *Suckling.*

Muſick craveth your acquaintance: many are of ſuch *diſproportioned* ſpirits, that they avoid her company. *Peacham.*

We on earth, with undiſcording voice,
May rightly anſwer that melodious noiſe;
As once we did, till *diſproportion'd* ſin
Jarr'd againſt nature's chime. *Milton.*

Dispropo′rtionable, dìs-prô-pô′r-shôn-âbl. *adj.* [from *diſproportion.*] Unſuitable in form or quantity; not duly regulated in regard to ſomething elſe.

Doubts and fears are the ſharpeſt paſſions: through theſe falſe opticks all that you ſee is like the evening ſhadows, *diſproportionable* to the truth, and ſtrangely longer than the true ſubſtance. *Suckling.*

Had the obliquity been greater, the earth had not been able to endure the *diſproportionable* differences of ſeaſon. *Brown.*

We are apt to ſet too great a value on temporal bleſſings, and have too low and *diſproportionable* eſteem of ſpiritual. *Smalridge.*

There is no wine of ſo ſtrong a body as to bear ſuch a *diſproportionable* quantity of water as ſixty parts. *Broome.*

Dispropo′rtionableness, dìs-prô-pô′r-shôn-âbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſproportionable.*] Unſuitableneſs to ſomething elſe.

Dispropo′rtionably, dìs-prô-pô′r-shôn-âbly. *adv.* [from *diſproportion.*] Unſuitably; not ſymmetrically.

We have no reaſon to think much to ſacrifice to God our deareſt intereſts in this world, if we conſider how *diſproportionably* great the reward of our ſufferings ſhall be in another. *Tillotſon.*

Dispropo′rtional, dìs-prô-pô′r-shôn-âl. *adj.* [from *diſproportion.*] Diſproportionable; unſymmetrical; unſuitable in quantity or form to ſomething elſe.

Dispropo′rtionally, dìs-prô-pô′r-shôn-âl-lŷ. *adv.* [from *diſproportional.*] Unſuitably with reſpect to quantity or value.

Dispropo′rtionate, dìs-prô-pô′r-shôn-êt. *adj.* [from *diſproportion.*] Unſymmetrical; unſuitable to ſomething elſe either in bulk, form, or value.

None of our members are crooked or diſtorted, or *diſproportionate* to the reſt, either in exceſs or defect. *Ray.*

It is plain that men have agreed to a *diſproportionate* and unequal poſſeſſion of the earth. *Locke.*

Dispropo′rtionately, dìs-prô-pô′r-shôn-êt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *diſproportionate.*] Unſuitably; unſymmetrically.

Dispropo′rtionateness, dìs-prô-pô′r-shôn-êt-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſproportionate.*] Unſuitableneſs in bulk, form, or value.

To **Dispro′ve**, dìs-prô′v. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove.*]

1. To confute an aſſertion; to convict of errour or falſehood.

This expoſition they plainly *diſprove*, and ſhew by manifeſt reaſon, that of David the words of David could not poſſibly be meant. *Hooker.*

This Weſtmoreland maintains,
And Warwick ſhall *diſprove* it. *Shakeſp.*

The traitor's odious name
I firſt return, and then *diſprove* thy claim.
Dryden's Fables.

It is eaſier to affirm than to *diſprove*. *Holder.*

That falſe ſuppoſition I advanced in order to *diſprove* it, and by that means to prove the truth of my doctrine. *Atterbury.*

We ſee the ſame aſſertions produced again, without notice of what hath been ſaid to *diſprove* them. *Swift.*

2. To convict a practice of errour.

They behold thoſe things *diſproved*, diſannulled, and rejected, which uſe had made in a manner natural. *Hooker.*

If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies, then our conformity with the church of Rome in ſome ſuch is not hitherto as yet *diſproved*, although papiſts were unto us as heathens were unto Iſrael. *Hooker.*

3. To diſapprove; to diſallow.

Some things are good, yet in ſo mean a degree of goodneſs, that men are only not *diſproved*, nor diſallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

Dispro′ver, dìs-prô′-vûr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſprove.*]

1. One that diſproves or confutes.

2. One that blames; a cenſurer: if the following paſſage be not ill printed for *diſapprover*.

The ſingle example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within ſo ſhort time, by moſt of the ſame commenders and *diſprovers*, would require no ſlight memorial. *Wotton.*

Dispu′nishable, dìs-pûn′-ìsh-âbl. *adj.* [*dis* and *puniſhable.*] Without penal reſtraint.

No leaſes of any part of the ſaid lands ſhall ever be made, other than leaſes for years not exceeding thirty-one, in poſſeſſion, and not in reverſion or remainder, and not *diſpuniſhable* of waſte. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

To **Dispu′rse**, dìs-pû′rs. *v. a.* [*dis* and *purſe.*] To pay; to diſburſe. It is not certain that the following paſſage ſhould not be written *diſburſe*.

Many a pound of my own proper ſtore,
Becauſe I would not tax the needy commons,
Have I *diſpurſed* to the garriſons,
And never aſk'd for reſtitution. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Dispu′table, dìs′-pû-tâbl. *adj.* [from *diſpute.*]

1. Liable to conteſt; controvertible; that for which ſomething may be alleged on oppoſite ſides.

If they are not in themſelves *diſputable*, why are they ſo much diſputed? *South.*

2. Lawful to be conteſted.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains *diſputable* by every ſubject. *Swift.*

Di′sputant, dìs′-pû-tânt. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpute; diſputans*, Lat.] A controvertiſt; an arguer; a reaſoner.

Notwithſtanding theſe learned *diſputants*, it was to the unſcholaſtick ſtateſman that the world owed their peace, defence, and liberties. *Locke.*

Our *diſputants* put me in mind of the ſkuttle fiſh, that, when he is unable to extricate himſelf, blackens all the water about him till he becomes inviſible. *Spectator.*

Di′sputant, dìs′-pû-tânt. *adj.* Diſputing; engaged in controverſy. Not in uſe.

Thou there waſt found
Among the graveſt rabbies, *diſputant*
On points and queſtions fitting Moſes' chair. *Milt.*

Disputa′tion, dìs-pû-tâ′-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *diſputatio*, Lat.]

1. The ſkill of controverſy; argumentation.

Conſider what the learning of *diſputation* is, and how they are employed for the advantage of themſelves or others, whoſe buſineſs is only the vain oſtentation of ſounds. *Locke.*

2. Controverſy; argumental conteſt.

Well do I find, by the wiſe knitting together of your anſwer, that any *diſputation* I can uſe is as much too weak as I unworthy. *Sidney.*

Till ſome admirable or unuſual accident happens, as it hath in ſome, to work the beginning of a better alteration in the mind, *diſputation* about the knowledge of God commonly prevaileth little. *Hooker.*

Disputa′tious, dìs-pû-tâ′-shûs. *adj.* [from *diſpute.*] Inclined to diſpute; cavilling.

A man muſt be of a very *diſputatious* temper, that enters into ſtate controverſies with any of the fair ſex. *Addiſon.*

Dispu′tative, dìs-pû′-tâ-tìv. *adj.* [from *diſpute.*] Diſpoſed to debate; argumentative.

Perhaps this practice might not ſo eaſily be perverted, as to raiſe a cavilling, *diſputative*, and ſceptical temper in the minds of youth.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

To **DISPU′TE**, dìs-pû′t. *v. n.* [*diſputo*, Lat.] To contend by argument; to altercate; to debate; to argue; to controvert.

If attempts of the pen have often proved unfit, thoſe of the ſword are more ſo, and fighting is a worſe expedient than *diſputing*. *Decay of Piety.*

The atheiſt can pretend no obligation of conſcience, why he ſhould *diſpute* againſt religion. *Tillotſon.*

Did not Paul and Barnabas *diſpute* with vehemence about a very little point of conveniency? *Atterbury.*

To **Dispu′te**, dìs-pû′t. *v. a.*

1. To contend for, whether by words or action.

Things were *diſputed* before they came to be determined: men afterwards were not to diſpute any longer, but to obey. *Hooker.*

So *diſpute* the prize,
As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

One ſays the kingdom is his own: a Saxon drinks the quart, and ſwears he'll *diſpute* that with him. *Tatler.*

2. To queſtion; to reaſon about.

Now I am ſent, and am not to *diſpute*
My prince's orders, but to execute. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

3. To diſcuſs; to think on: a ſenſe not in uſe.

Diſpute it like a man.
——I ſhall do ſo;
But I muſt alſo feel it as a man. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Dispu′te, dìs-pû′t. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Conteſt; controverſy; argumental contention.

The queſtion being about a fact, it is begging it, to bring as a proof an hypotheſis which is the very thing in *diſpute*. *Locke.*

The earth is now placed ſo conveniently, that plants thrive and flouriſh in it, and animals live: this is matter of fact, and beyond all *diſpute*. *Bentley.*

Dispu′teless, dìs-pû′t-lìs. *adj.* [from *diſpute.*] Undiſputed; uncontrovertible. *Dict.*

Dispu′ter, dìs-pû′-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſpute.*] A controvertiſt; one given to argument and oppoſition.

Both were vehement *diſputers* againſt the heathen idolatry. *Stillingfleet.*

Theſe concluſions have generally obtained, and have been acknowledged even by *diſputers* themſelves, till with labour they had ſtifled their convictions. *Rogers.*

Disqualifica′tion, dìs-kwâl-ŷ-fî-kâ′-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *diſqualify.*] That which diſqualifies; that which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a ſufficient *diſqualification* of a wife, that, ſpeaking of her huſband, ſhe ſaid, God forgive him. *Spectator.*

To **Disqua′lify**, dìs-kwâl′-ì-fŷ. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify.*]

1. To make unfit; to diſable by ſome natural or legal impediment.

Such perſons as ſhall confer benefices on unworthy and *diſqualified* perſons, after a notice or correction given, ſhall for that turn be deprived of the power of preſenting unto ſuch benefices.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

2. It has commonly *for* before the objective noun.

I know no employment for which piety *diſqualifies*. *Swift.*

My common illneſs utterly *diſqualifies* me for all converſation; I mean my deafneſs. *Swift.*

3. To deprive of a right or claim by ſome poſitive reſtriction; to diſable; to except from any grant. *Swift* has *from*.

The church of England is the only body of Chriſtians which *diſqualifies* thoſe, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from ſharing in the civil power, farther than as ſenators.
Swift on the Sacramental Teſt.

To **Disqua′ntity**, dìs-kwân′-tìt-ŷ. *v. a.* [*dis* and *quantity.*] To leſſen; to diminiſh. Not uſed.

Be entreated
Of fifty to *diſquantity* your train;
And the remainders, that ſhall ſtill depend,
To be ſuch men as may beſort your age. *Shakeſp.*

DISQUI'ET, dìs-kwì'-ět. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *quiet.*] Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; want of tranquillity; vexation; diſturbance; anxiety.

He that, upon a true principle, lives without any *diſquiet* of thought, may be ſaid to be happy. *L'Eſtrange.*

If we give way to our paſſions, we do but gratify ourſelves for the preſent, in order to our future *diſquiet.* *Tillotſon.*

I had rather live in Ireland than under the frequent *diſquiets* of hearing you are out of order. *Swift.*

DISQUI'ET, dìs-kwì'-ět. *adj.* Unquiet; uneaſy; reſtleſs.

I pray you, huſband, be not ſo *diſquiet*;
The meat was well if you were ſo content. *Shakeſp.*

To **DISQUI'ET**, dìs-kwì'-ět. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſturb; to make uneaſy; to haraſs; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.

The proud Roman him *diſquieted.* *Fairy Queen.*

Why art thou ſo vexed, O my ſoul? and why art thou ſo *diſquieted* within me? *Pſalm.*

By anger and impatience the mind is *diſquieted*, and is not able eaſily to compoſe itſelf to prayer. *Duppa.*

Thou, happy creature, art ſecure
From all the torments we endure;
Deſpair, ambition, jealouſy,
Loſt friends, nor love, *diſquiets* thee. *Roſcom.*

DISQUI'ETER, dìs-kwì'-ě-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſquiet.*] A diſturber; a haraſſer.

DISQUI'ETLY, dìs-kwì'-ět-lŷ. *adv.* [from *diſquiet.*] Without reſt; anxiouſly; uneaſily; without calmneſs.

Treachery, and all ruinous diſorders, follow us *diſquietly* to our graves. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He reſted *diſquietly* that night; but in the morning I found him calm. *Wiſeman.*

DISQUI'ETNESS, dìs-kwì'-ět-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſquiet.*] Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; anxiety; diſturbance.

All otherwiſe, ſaid he, I riches rede,
And deem them root of all *diſquietneſs.* *Fairy Q.*

Arius won to himſelf both followers and great defenders; whereupon much *diſquietneſs* enſued. *Hooker.*

DISQUI'ETUDE, dìs-kwì'-ě-tůd. *n. ſ.* [from *diſquiet.*] Uneaſineſs; anxiety; diſturbance; want of tranquillity.

Little happineſs attends a great character, and to a multitude of *diſquietudes* the deſire of it ſubjects an ambitious mind. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

'Tis the beſt preſervative from all thoſe temporal fears and *diſquietudes*, which corrupt the enjoyment, and embitter the lives, of men. *Rogers.*

DISQUISI'TION, dìs-kwì-zìsh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*diſquiſitio*, Lat.] Examination; diſputative enquiry.

God hath reſerved many things to his own reſolution, whoſe determinations we cannot hope from fleſh: but with reverence muſt ſuſpend unto that great day, whoſe juſtice ſhall either condemn our curioſity, or reſolve our *diſquiſitions.* *Brown.*

'Tis indeed the proper place for this *diſquiſition* concerning the antediluvian earth. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

The royal ſociety had a good effect, as it turned many of the greateſt geniuſes of that age to the *diſquiſitions* of natural knowledge. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

The nature of animal diet may be diſcovered by taſte, and other ſenſible qualities, and ſome general rules, without particular *diſquiſition* upon every kind. *Arbuthnot.*

To **DISRA'NK**, dìs-rå'nk. *v. a.* [*dis* and *rank.*] To degrade from his rank. *Dict.*

DISREGA'RD, dìs-rě-gå'rd. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *regard.*] Slight notice; neglect; contempt.

To **DISREGA'RD**, dìs-rě-gå'rd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſlight; to neglect; to contemn.

Since we are to do good to the poor, to ſtrangers, to enemies, thoſe whom nature is too apt to make us deſpiſe, *diſregard*, or hate, then undoubtedly we are to do good to all. *Spratt.*

Thoſe faſts which God hath *diſregarded* hitherto, he may regard for the time to come. *Smalridge.*

Studious of good, man *diſregarded* fame,
And uſeful knowledge was his eldeſt aim. *Blackm.*

DISREGA'RDFUL, dìs-rě-gå'rd-fůl. *adj.* [*diſregard* and *full.*] Negligent; contemptuous.

DISREGA'RDFULLY, dìs-rě-gå'rd-fůl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *diſregardful.*] Negligently; contemptuouſly.

DISRE'LISH, dìs-rěl'-ìsh. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *reliſh.*]

1. Bad taſte; nauſeouſneſs.

Oft they aſſay'd,
Hunger and thirſt conſtraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefulleſt *diſreliſh*, writh'd their jaws
With ſoot and cinders fill'd. *Milton.*

2. Diſlike of the palate; ſqueamiſhneſs.

Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are ſhewn not to be uſeful to health, becauſe of an indifferency or *diſreliſh* to them. *Locke.*

To **DISRE'LISH**, dìs-rěl'-ìsh. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make nauſeous; to infect with an unpleaſant taſte.

Fruits of taſte to pleaſe
True appetite, and not *diſreliſh* thirſt
Of nectarous draughts between, from milky ſtream. *Milton.*

The ſame anxiety and ſolicitude that embittered the purſuit, *diſreliſhes* the fruition itſelf. *Rogers.*

2. To want a taſte of; to diſlike.

The world is become too buſy for me: every body is ſo concerned for the publick, that all private enjoyments are loſt, or *diſreliſhed.* *Pope.*

DISREPUTA'TION, dìs-rěp-ů-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *reputation.*]

1. Diſgrace; diſhonour.

I will tell you what was the courſe in the happy days of queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *diſreputation* to follow. *Bacon.*

2. Loſs of reputation; ignominy.

The king fearing leſt that the bad ſucceſs might diſcourage his people, and bring *diſreputation* to himſelf, forbad any report to be made. *Hayward.*

Gluttony is not of ſo great *diſreputation* amongſt men as drunkenneſs. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

DISREPU'TE, dìs-rě-pů't. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *repute.*] Ill character; diſhonour; want of reputation.

How ſtudiouſly did they caſt a ſlur upon the king's perſon, and bring his governing principles under a *diſrepute.* *South.*

DISRESPE'CT, dìs-rěs-pěkt'. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *reſpect.*] Incivility; want of reverence; irreverence; an act approaching to rudeneſs.

Any *diſreſpect* to acts of ſtate, or to the perſons of ſtateſmen, was in no time more penal. *Clarend.*

Ariſtotle writ a methodical diſcourſe concerning theſe arts, chuſing a certain benefit before the hazard that might accrue from the vain *diſreſpects* of ignorant perſons. *Wilkins.*

What is more uſual to warriours than impatience of bearing the leaſt affront or *diſreſpect?* *Pope.*

DISRESPE'CTFUL, dìs-rěs-pěkt'-fůl. *adj.* [*diſreſpect* and *full.*] Irreverent; uncivil.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY, dìs-rěs-pěkt'-fůl-lŷ. *adv.* [from *diſreſpectful.*] Irreverently; uncivilly.

We cannot believe our poſterity will think ſo *diſreſpectfully* of their great grandmothers, as that they made themſelves monſtrous to appear amiable. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **DISRO'BE**, dìs-rô'b. *v. a.* [*dis* and *robe.*] To undreſs; to uncover; to ſtrip.

Thus when they had the witch *diſrobed* quite,
And all her filthy feature open ſhown,
They let her go at will, and wander ways unknown. *Spenſer.*

Kill the villain ſtraight,
Diſrobe him of the matchleſs monument,
Thy father's triumph o'er the ſavages. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Theſe two great peers were *diſrobed* of their glory, the one by judgment, the other by violence. *Wotton.*

Who will be prevailed with to *diſrobe* himſelf at once of all his old opinions, and pretences to knowledge and learning, and turn himſelf out ſtark naked in queſt afreſh of new notions? *Locke.*

DISRU'PTION, dìs-růp'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*diſruptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of breaking aſunder.

This ſecures them from *diſruption*, which they would be in danger of, upon a ſudden ſtretch or contortion. *Ray.*

2. Breach; rent; dilaceration.

The agent which effected this *diſruption*, and diſlocation of the ſtrata, was ſeated within the earth. *Woodward.*

If raging winds invade the atmoſphere,
Their force its curious texture cannot tear,
Nor make *diſruption* in the threads of air. *Blackm.*

DISSATISFA'CTION, dìs-såt-ìs-fåk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *ſatisfaction.*] The ſtate of being diſſatisfied; diſcontent; want of ſomething to complete the wiſh.

He that changes his condition, out of impatience and *diſſatisfaction*, when he has tried a new one, wiſhes for his old again. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ambitious man has little happineſs, but is ſubject to much uneaſineſs and *diſſatisfaction.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

In vain we try to remedy the defects of our acquiſition, by varying the object: the ſame *diſſatisfaction* purſues us through the circle of created goods. *Rogers.*

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS, dìs-såt-ìs-fåk'-tůr-ŷ-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſatisfactory.*] Inability to give content.

DISSATISFA'CTORY, dìs-såt-tìs-fåk'-tůr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *diſſatisfy.*] That which is unable to give content.

To **DISSA'TISFY**, dìs-såt'-ìs-fŷ. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſatisfy.*]

1. To diſcontent; to diſpleaſe.

The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of deſire; and, ſince they are not big enough to ſatisfy, they ſhould not be big enough to *diſſatisfy.* *Collier.*

2. To fail to pleaſe; to offend by the want of ſomething requiſite.

I ſtill retain ſome of my notions, after your lordſhip's having appeared *diſſatisfied* with them. *Locke.*

To **DISSE'CT**, dìs-sěkt'. *v. a.* [*diſſeco*, Lat.]

1. To cut in pieces. It is uſed chiefly of anatomical enquiries, made by ſeparation of the parts of animal bodies.

No maſk, no trick, no favour, no reſerve;
Diſſect your mind, examine every nerve. *Roſcom.*

Following life in creatures we *diſſect*,
We loſe it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

2. To divide and examine minutely.

This paragraph, that has not one ingenuous word throughout, I have *diſſected* for a ſample. *Atterb.*

DISSE'CTION, dìs-sěk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*diſſectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſeparating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.

She cut her up; but, upon the *diſſection*, found her juſt like other hens. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſhall enter upon the *diſſection* of a coquet's heart, and communicate that curious piece of anatomy. *Addiſon.*

2. Nice examination.

Such ſtrict enquiries into nature, ſo true and ſo perfect a *diſſection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. *Granville.*

To **DISSE'IZE**, dĭs-sè'z. *v. a.* [*diſſeiſer*, Fr.] To diſpoſſeſs; to deprive. It is commonly uſed of a legal act.

He ſo *diſſeized* of his griping groſs,
The knight his thrillant ſpear again aſſay'd
In his braſs-plated body to emboſs. *Fairy Queen.*

If a prince ſhould give a man, beſides his ancient patrimony which his family had been *diſſeized* of, an additional eſtate, never before in the poſſeſſion of his anceſtors, he could not be ſaid to re-eſtabliſh lineal ſucceſſion. *Locke.*

Disse'isin, dĭs-sè'zn. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſeiſir*, Fr.] An unlawful diſpoſſeſſing a man of his land, tenement, or other immoveable or incorporeal right. *Cowell.*

Disse'izor, dĭs-sè'-zŏr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſeize.*] He that diſpoſſeſſes another.

To **DISSE'MBLE**, dĭs-sĕm'bl. *v. a.* [*diſſimulo*, Lat. *ſemblance*, *diſſemblance*, and probably *diſſembler*, in old French.]

1. To hide under falſe appearance; to conceal; to pretend that not to be which really is.

She anſwered, that her ſoul was God's; and touching her faith, as ſhe could not change, ſo ſhe would not *diſſemble* it. *Hayward.*

2. To pretend that to be which is not. This is not the true ſignification.

Your ſon Lucentio
Doth love my daughter, and ſhe loveth him,
Or both *diſſemble* deeply their affections. *Shakeſp.*

In vain on the *diſſembled* mother's tongue
Had cunning art and ſly perſuaſion hung;
And real care in vain, and native love,
In the true parent's panting breaſt had ſtrove. *Prior.*

To **Disse'mble**, dĭs-sĕm'bl. *v. n.*

1. To play the hypocrite; to uſe falſe profeſſions; to wheedle.

Ye *diſſembled* in your hearts when ye ſent me unto the Lord your God, ſaying, Pray for us. *Jeremiah*, xlii. 20.

I would *diſſemble* with my nature, where
My fortunes, and my friends, at ſtake, requir'd
I ſhould do ſo in honour. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thy function too will varniſh o'er our arts,
And ſanctify *diſſembling*. *Rowe's Amb. Stepm.*

2. *Shakeſpeare* uſes it for fraudulent; unperforming.

I that am curtail'd of this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by *diſſembling* nature,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Disse'mbler, dĭs-sĕm'-blŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſemble.*] An hypocrite; a man who conceals his true diſpoſition.

Thou doſt wrong me, thou *diſſembler*, thou. *Shakeſp.*

The French king, in the buſineſs of peace, was the greater *diſſembler* of the two. *Bac. Henry* VII.

Such an one, whoſe virtue forbiddeth him to be baſe and a *diſſembler*, ſhall evermore hang under the wheel. *Raleigh.*

The queen, with rage inflam'd,
Thus greets him: Thou *diſſembler*, wouldſt thou fly
Out of my arms by ſtealth? *Denham.*

Men will truſt no farther than they judge a perſon for ſincerity fit to be truſted: a diſcovered *diſſembler* can achieve nothing great and conſiderable. *South.*

Disse'mblingly, dĭs-sĕm'-blĭng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *diſſemble.*] With diſſimulation; hypocritically.

They might all have been either *diſſemblingly* ſpoken, or falſely reported of the equity of the barbarous king. *Knolles.*

To **DISSE'MINATE**, dĭs-sĕm'-ĭ-nȧt. *v. a.* [*diſſemino*, Lat.] To ſcatter as ſeed; to ſow; to ſpread every way.

Ill uſes are made of it many times in ſtirring up ſeditions, rebellions, in *diſſeminating* of hereſies, and infuſing of prejudices. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

There is a nearly uniform and conſtant fire or heat *diſſeminated* throughout the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

The Jews are indeed *diſſeminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

By firmneſs of mind, and freedom of ſpeech, the goſpel was *diſſeminated* at firſt, and muſt ſtill be maintained. *Atterbury.*

Disse'mina'tion, dĭs-sĕm'-ĭ-nȧ"-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*diſſeminatio*, Lat.] The act of ſcattering like ſeed; the act of ſowing or ſpreading.

Though now at the greateſt diſtance from the beginning of errour, yet we are almoſt loſt in its *diſſemination*, whoſe ways are boundleſs, and confeſs no circumſcription. *Brown.*

Dissemina'tor, dĭs-sĕm'-ĭ-nȧ-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*diſſeminator*, Lat.] He that ſcatters; a ſcatterer; a ſower; a ſpreader.

Men, vehemently thirſting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the *diſſeminators* of novel doctrines. *Decay of Piety.*

DISSE'NSION, dĭs-sĕn'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*diſſenſio*, Lat.] Diſagreement; ſtrife; diſcord; contention; difference; quarrel; breach of union.

Friend now, faſt ſworn,
Whoſe hours, whoſe bed, whoſe meal, whoſe exerciſe,
Are ſtill together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unſeparable, ſhall within this hour,
On a *diſſenſion* of a doit, break out
To bittereſt enmity. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Now join your hands, and with your hands your hearts,
That no *diſſenſion* hinder government. *Shakeſp.*

He appeaſed the *diſſenſion* then ariſing about religion. *Knolles.*

Grown
In wealth and multitude, factious they grow;
But firſt among the prieſts *diſſenſion* ſprings. *Milt.*

Debates, *diſſenſions*, uproars are thy joy;
Provok'd without offence, and practis'd to deſtroy. *Dryden.*

Disse'nsious, dĭs-sĕn'-shŭs. *adj.* [from *diſſenſion.*] Diſpoſed to diſcord; quarrelſome; factious; contentious.

Either in religion they have a *diſſenſious* head, or in the commonwealth a factious head. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Who are they that complain unto the king
That I am ſtern? They love his grace but lightly,
That fill his ears with ſuch *diſſenſious* rumours. *Shakeſp.*

You *diſſenſious* rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourſelves ſcabs. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To **DISSE'NT**, dĭs-sĕnt'. *v. n.* [*diſſentio*, Lat.]

1. To diſagree in opinion; to think in a contrary manner.

Let me not be any occaſion to defraud the publick of what is beſt, by any moroſe or perverſe *diſſentings*. *King Charles.*

What cruelty of heathens has not been matched by the inhumanity of *diſſenting* Chriſtians? *Decay of Piety.*

There are many opinions in which multitudes of men *diſſent* from us, who are as good and wiſe as ourſelves. *Addiſon.*

2. To differ; to be of a contrary nature.

We ſee a general agreement in the ſecret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to ſhun, as hurtful, whatever *diſſenteth* from it, but that moſt which doth fartheſt *diſſent*. *Hooker.*

3. To differ from the eſtabliſhed church.

How will *diſſenting* brethren reliſh?
What will malignants ſay? *Hudibras.*

Disse'nt, dĭs-sĕnt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſagreement; difference of opinion; declaration of difference of opinion.

In propoſitions, where though the proofs in view are of moſt moment, yet there are grounds to ſuſpect that there is proof as conſiderable to be produced on the contrary ſide; there ſuſpenſe or *diſſent* are voluntary actions. *Locke.*

What could be the reaſon of this general *diſſent* from the notion of the reſurrection, ſeeing that almoſt all of them did believe the immortality of the ſoul? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. Contrariety of nature; oppoſite quality. Not in uſe.

The *diſſents* of the menſtrual or ſtrong waters may hinder the incorporation, as well as the *diſſent* of the metals. Therefore where the menſtrua are the ſame, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the *diſſent* is in the metals. *Bacon.*

Dissenta'neous, dĭs-sĕn-tȧ'-nyŭs. *adj.* [from *diſſent.*] Diſagreeable; inconſiſtent; contrary.

Disse'nter, dĭs-sĕn'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſent.*]

1. One that diſagrees, or declares his diſagreement, from an opinion.

They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with *diſſenters* in that; but differ only in aſſigning of reaſons. *Locke.*

2. One who, for whatever reaſons, refuſes the communion of the Engliſh church.

Disserta'tion, dĭs-sĕr-tȧ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*diſſertatio*, Lat.] A diſcourſe; a diſquiſition; a treatiſe.

Plutarch, in his *diſſertation* upon the Poets, quotes an inſtance of Homer's judgment in cloſing a ludicrous ſcene with decency and inſtruction. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

To **Disse'rve**, dĭs-sĕrv'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſerve.*] To do injury to; to miſchief; to damage; to hurt; to harm.

Having never done the king the leaſt ſervice, he took the firſt opportunity to *diſſerve* him, and engaged againſt him from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Deſires of things of this world, by their tendency, promote or *diſſerve* our intereſts in another. *Rogers.*

Disse'rvice, dĭs-sĕr'-vĭs. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *ſervice.*] Injury; miſchief; ill turn.

We ſhall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any *diſſervice* unto relaters who have well deſerved. *Brown.*

Great ſickneſſes make a ſenſible alteration, but ſmaller indiſpoſitions do a proportionable *diſſervice*. *Collier.*

Disse'rviceable, dĭs-sĕr'-vĭ-sȧbl. *adj.* [from *diſſervice.*] Injurious; miſchievous; hurtful.

Disse'rviceableness, dĭs-sĕr'-vĭ-sȧbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſerviceable.*] Injury; harm; hurt; miſchief; damage.

All action being for ſome end, and not the end itſelf, its aptneſs to be commanded or forbidden muſt be founded upon its ſerviceableneſs or *diſſerviceableneſs* to ſome end. *Norris.*

To **Disse'ttle**, dĭs-sĕt'l. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſettle.*] To unſettle; to unfix.

To **Disse'ver**, dĭs-sĕv'-ŭr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſever*. In this word the particle *dis* makes no change in the ſignification, and therefore the word, though ſupported by great authorities, ought to be ejected from our language.] To part in two; to break; to divide; to ſunder; to ſeparate; to diſunite.

Shortly had the ſtorm ſo *diſſevered* the company, which the day before had tarried together, that moſt of them never met again, but were ſwallowed up. *Sidney.*

The *diſſevering* of fleets hath been the overthrow of many actions. *Raleigh.*

All downright rains *diſſever* the violence of outrageous winds, and level the mountainous billows. *Raleigh.*

Diſſever your united ſtrengths,
And part your mingled colours once again. *Shak.*

The meeting points the ſacred hair *diſſever*
From the fair head, for ever and for ever. *Pope.*

Di'ssidence, dìs'-sì-dèns. *n. ſ.* [*diſſideo*, Lat.] Diſcord; diſagreement. *Dict.*

Dissi'lience, dìs-sìl'-yèns. *n. ſ.* [*diſſilio*, Lat.] The act of ſtarting aſunder.

Dissi'lient, dìs-sìl'-yènt. *adj.* [*diſſiliens*, Lat.] Starting aſunder; burſting in two.

Dissili'tion, dìs-sìl-ìsh'-ùn. *n. ſ.* [*diſſilio*, Lat.] The act of burſting in two; the act of ſtarting different ways.

The air having much room to receive motion, the *diſſilition* of that air was great. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

Dissi'milar, dìs-sìm'-ì-lår. *adj.* [*dis* and *ſimilar.*] Unlike; heterogeneous.

Simple oil is reduced into *diſſimilar* parts, and yields a ſweet oil, very differing from ſallet oil. *Boyle.*

The light, whoſe rays are all alike refrangible, I call ſimple, homogeneal, and ſimilar; and that, whoſe rays are ſome more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneal, and *diſſimilar.* *Newton.*

If the fluid be ſuppoſed to conſiſt of heterogeneous particles, we cannot conceive how thoſe *diſſimilar* parts can have a like ſituation. *Bentley.*

Dissimila'rity, dìs-sìm-ì-lår'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſimilar.*] Unlikeneſs; diſſimilitude.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life, whenever the attractions of ſenſe ceaſe, the acquired principles of *diſſimilarity* muſt repel theſe beings from their centre: ſo that the principle of reunion, being ſet free by death, muſt drive theſe beings towards God their centre; and the principle of *diſſimilarity*, forcing him to repel them with infinite violence from him, muſt make them infinitely miſerable. *Cheyne.*

Dissimi'litude, dìs-sìm-mìl'-ì-tùd. *n. ſ.* [*diſſimilitudo*, Lat.] Unlikeneſs; want of reſemblance.

Thereupon grew marvellous *diſſimilitudes*, and by reaſon thereof jealouſies, heartburnings, jars, and diſcords. *Hooker.*

We doubt whether the Lord, in different circumſtances, did frame his people unto any utter *diſſimilitude*, either with Egyptians, or any other nation. *Hooker.*

The *diſſimilitude* between the Divinity and images, ſhews that images are not a ſuitable means whereby to worſhip God. *Stillingfleet.*

As humane ſociety is founded in the ſimilitude of ſome things, ſo it is promoted by ſome certain *diſſimilitudes.* *Grew.*

Women are curious obſervers of the likeneſs of children to parents, that they may, upon finding *diſſimilitude*, have the pleaſure of hinting unchaſtity. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes.*

Dissimula'tion, dìs-sìm-ù-lå'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*diſſimulatio*, Lat.] The act of diſſembling; hypocriſy; fallacious appearance; falſe pretenſions.

Diſſimulation is but a faint kind of policy; for it aſketh a ſtrong wit, and a ſtrong heart, to know when to tell truth, and to do it. *Bacon.*

He added not; and Satan, bowing low
His grey *diſſimulation*, diſappear'd
Into thin air diffus'd. *Milton.*

Diſſimulation may be taken for a bare concealment of one's mind; in which ſenſe we commonly ſay, that it is prudence to diſſemble injuries. *South.*

Di'ssipable, dìs'-sỳ-påbl. *adj.* [from *diſſipate.*] Eaſily ſcattered; liable to diſperſion.

The heat of thoſe plants is very *diſſipable*, which under the earth is contained and held in; but when it cometh to the air it exhaleth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The parts of plants are very tender, as conſiſting of corpuſcles which are extremely ſmall and light, and therefore the more eaſily *diſſipable.* *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **DI'SSIPATE**, dìs'-sỳ-påt. *v. a.* [*diſſipatus*, Lat.]

1. To ſcatter every way; to diſperſe.

The heat at length grows ſo great, that it again *diſſipates* and bears off thoſe corpuſcles which it brought. *Woodward.*

It is covered with ſkin and hair, to quench and *diſſipate* the force of any ſtroke, and retard the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

The circling mountains eddy in,
From the bare wild, the *diſſipated* ſtorm. *Thomſon.*

2. To ſcatter the attention.

This ſlavery to his paſſions produced a life irregular and *diſſipated.* *Savage's Life.*

3. To ſpend a fortune.

The wherry that contains
Of *diſſipated* wealth the poor remains. *London.*

Dissipa'tion, dìs-sỳ-på'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*diſſipatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of diſperſion.

The effects of heat are moſt advanced when it worketh upon a body without loſs or *diſſipation* of the matter. *Bacon.*

Abraham was contemporary with Paleg, in whoſe time the famous *diſſipation* of mankind, and diſtinction of languages, happened. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. The ſtate of being diſperſed.

Now
Foul *diſſipation* follow'd, and forc'd rout. *Milton.*

Where the earth contains nitre within it, if that heat which is continually ſteaming out of the earth be preſerved, its *diſſipation* prevented, and the cold kept off by ſome building, this alone is ordinarily ſufficient to raiſe up the nitre. *Woodward.*

3. Scattered attention.

I have begun two or three letters to you by ſnatches, and been prevented from finiſhing them by a thouſand avocations and *diſſipations.* *Swift.*

To **Disso'ciate**, dìs-sò'-shåt. *v. a.* [*diſſocio*, Lat.] To ſeparate; to diſunite; to part.

In the *diſſociating* action, even of the gentleſt fire, upon a concrete, there perhaps vaniſh ſome active and fugitive particles, whoſe preſence was requiſite to contain the concrete under ſuch a determinate form. *Boyle.*

Disso'lvable, dìz-zå'l-våbl. *adj.* [from *diſſolve.*] Capable of diſſolution; liable to be melted.

Such things as are not *diſſolvable* by the moiſture of the tongue, act not upon the taſte. *Newton.*

Di'ssoluble, dìs'-sò-lùbl. *adj.* [*diſſolubilis*, Lat.] Capable of ſeparation; having one part ſeparable from another by heat or moiſture.

Nodules, repoſed in cliffs amongſt the earth, being hard and not ſo *diſſoluble*, are left behind. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Dissolubi'lity, dìs-sòl-lù-bìl'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſoluble.*] Liableneſs to ſuffer a diſunion of parts by heat or moiſture; capacity of being diſſolved.

Bodies ſeem to have an intrinſick principle of alteration, or corruption, from the *diſſolubility* of their parts, and the coalition of ſeveral particles endued with contrary and deſtructive qualities each to other. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **DISSO'LVE**, dìz-zòlv'. *v. a.* [*diſſolvo*, Lat.]

1. To deſtroy the form of any thing by diſuniting the parts with heat or moiſture; to melt; to liquefy.

I have heard of anchovies *diſſolved* in ſauce. *Dryden.*

The whole terreſtrial globe was taken all to pieces, and *diſſolved*, at the deluge. *Woodward.*

2. To break; to diſunite in any manner.

Seeing then that all theſe things ſhall be *diſſolved*, what manner of perſons ought ye to be? *2 Pet.* iii. 11.

3. To looſe; to break the ties of any thing.

Down fell the duke, his joints *diſſolv'd* aſunder,
Blind with the light, and ſtricken dead with wonder. *Fairfax.*

Witneſs theſe ancient empires of the earth,
In height of all their flowing wealth *diſſolv'd.* *Milt.*

The commons live, by no diviſions rent;
But the great monarch's death *diſſolves* the government. *Dryden.*

4. To ſeparate perſons united: as, to *diſſolve* a league.

She and I, long ſince contracted,
Are now ſo ſure that nothing can *diſſolve* us. *Shak.*

5. To break up aſſemblies.

By the king's authority alone, and by his writs, parliaments are aſſembled; and by him alone they are prorogued and *diſſolved*, but each houſe may adjourn itſelf. *Bacon to Villiers.*

6. To ſolve; to clear.

And I have heard of thee, that thou canſt make interpretations and *diſſolve* doubts. *Dan.* v. 16.

7. To break an enchantment.

Highly it concerns his glory now
To fruſtrate and *diſſolve* the magick ſpells. *Milton.*

8. To be relaxed by pleaſure.

Angels *diſſolv'd* in hallelujahs lie. *Dryden.*

To **Disso'lve**, dìz-zòlv'. *v. n.*

1. To be melted; to be liquefied.

All putrefaction, if it *diſſolve* not in rarefaction, will in the end iſſue into plants or living creatures bred of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

As wax *diſſolves*, as ice begins to run
And trickle into drops before the ſun,
So melts the youth, and languiſhes away. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. To ſink away; to fall to nothing.

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almoſt ready to *diſſolve*,
Hearing of this. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To melt away in pleaſures.

Disso'lvent, dìz-zòl'-vènt. *adj.* [from *diſſolve.*] Having the power of diſſolving or melting.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food, moiſtened with the ſpittle, is firſt chewed, then ſwallowed into the ſtomach, where, being mingled with *diſſolvent* juices, it is concocted, macerated, and reduced into a chyle. *Ray.*

Disso'lvent, dìz-zòl'-vènt. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] That which has the power of diſuniting the parts of any thing.

Spittle is a great *diſſolvent*, and there is a great quantity of it in the ſtomach, being ſwallowed conſtantly. *Arbuthnot.*

Disso'lver, dìz-zòl'-vùr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſolve.*] That which has the power of diſſolving.

Fire, and the more ſubtle *diſſolver*, putrefaction, by dividing the particles of ſubſtances, turn them black. *Arbuthnot.*

Hot mineral waters are the beſt *diſſolvers* of phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

Disso'lvible, dìz-zòl'-vìbl. *adj.* [from *diſſolve.* It is commonly written *diſſolvable*, but leſs properly.] Liable to periſh by diſſolution.

Man, that is even upon the intrinſick conſtitution of his nature *diſſolvible*, muſt, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

DI'SSOLUTE, dìs'-sò-lùt. *adj.* [*diſſolutus*, Lat.] Looſe; wanton; unreſtrained; diſſolved in pleaſures; luxurious; debauched.

A giant huge and tall,
Who him diſarmed, *diſſolute*, diſmay'd,
Unawares ſurpris'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Such ſtand in narrow lanes,
And beat our watch, and rob our paſſengers;
While he, young, wanton, and effeminate boy,
Takes on the point of honour, to ſupport
So *diſſolute* a crew. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

A man of little gravity, or abſtinence in pleaſures; yea, ſometimes almoſt *diſſolute*. *Hayward.*

They cool'd in zeal,
Thenceforth ſhall practiſe how to live ſecure,
Worldly, or *diſſolute*, on what their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milton.*

The true ſpirit of religion baniſhes indeed all levity of behaviour, all vicious and *diſſolute* mirth; but, in exchange, fills the mind with a perpetual ſerenity. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The beauty of religion the moſt *diſſolute* are forced to acknowledge. *Rogers.*

Di'ssolutely, dìs'-sô-lût-lŷ. *adv.* [from *diſſolute.*] Looſely; in debauchery; without reſtraint.

Whereas men have lived *diſſolutely* and unrighteouſly, thou haſt tormented them with their own abominations. *Wiſdom.*

Di'ssoluteness, dìs'-sô-lût-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſolute.*] Looſeneſs; laxity of manners; debauchery.

If we look into the common management, we ſhall have reaſon to wonder, in the great *diſſoluteneſs* of manners which the world complains of, that there are any footſteps at all left of virtue. *Locke.*

Dissolu'tion, dìs-sô-lû'-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*diſſolutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of liquefying by heat or moiſture.
2. The ſtate of being liquefied.
3. The ſtate of melting away; liquefaction.

I am as ſubject to heat as butter; a man of continual *diſſolution* and thaw. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

4. Deſtruction of any thing by the ſeparation of its parts.

The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities ſerved not for the *diſſolution* of the compound, but the variety of the compoſure. *South.*

5. The ſubſtance formed by diſſolving any body.

Weigh iron and aqua-fortis ſeverally; then diſſolve the iron in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the *diſſolution*. *Bacon.*

6. Death; the reſolution of the body into its conſtituent elements.

The life of man is always either increaſing towards ripeneſs and perfection, or declining and decreaſing towards rottenneſs and *diſſolution*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

We expected
Immediate *diſſolution*, which we thought
Was meant by death that day. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

7. Deſtruction.

He determined to make a preſent *diſſolution* of the world. *Hooker.*

He thence ſhall come,
When this world's *diſſolution* ſhall be ripe. *Milton.*

Would they have mankind lay aſide all care of proviſions by agriculture or commerce, becauſe poſſibly the *diſſolution* of the world may happen the next moment? *Bentley.*

8. Breach or ruin of any thing compacted or united.

Is a man confident of wealth and power? Why let him read of thoſe ſtrange unexpected *diſſolutions* of the great monarchies and governments of the world. *South.*

9. The act of breaking up an aſſembly.
10. Looſeneſs of manners; laxity; remiſſneſs; diſſipation.

A longing after ſenſual pleaſures is a *diſſolution* of the ſpirit of a man, and makes it looſe, ſoft, and wandering, unapt for noble or ſpiritual employments. *Bp. Taylor.*

Fame makes the mind looſe and gayiſh, ſcatters the ſpirits, and leaves a kind of *diſſolution* upon all the faculties. *South.*

An univerſal *diſſolution* of manners began to prevail, and a profeſſed diſregard to all fixed principles. *Atterbury.*

DI'SSONANCE, dìs'-sô-nâns. *n. ſ.* [*diſſonans*, Lat. *diſſonance*, Fr.] A mixture of harſh, unpleaſing, unharmonious ſounds; unſuitableneſs of one ſound to another.

Still govern thou my ſong,
But drive far off the barbarous *diſſonance*
Of Bacchus and his revellers. *Milton.*

The Latin tongue is a dead language, and none can decide with confidence on the harmony or *diſſonance* of the numbers of theſe times. *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*

Di'ssonant, dìs'-sô-nânt. *adj.* [*diſſonans*, Lat.]

1. Harſh; unharmonious.

Dire were the ſtrain, and *diſſonant*, to ſing
The cruel raptures of the ſavage kind. *Thomſon.*

2. Incongruous; diſagreeing: with *from*.

What can be more *diſſonant from* reaſon and nature, than that a man, naturally inclined to clemency, ſhould ſhew himſelf unkind and inhuman? *Hakewill on Providence.*

3. With *to*: leſs properly.

When conſcience reports any thing *diſſonant to* truth, it obliges no more than the falſehood reported by it. *South.*

To **DISSUA'DE**, dìs-swâ'd. *v. a.* [*diſſuadeo*, Lat.]

1. To dehort; to divert by reaſon or importunity from any thing.

We ſubmit to Cæſar, promiſing
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *diſſuaded* by our wicked queen. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. To repreſent any thing as unfit or dangerous.

This would be worſe;
War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My voice *diſſuades*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Not diffident of thee, do I *diſſuade*
Thy abſence from my ſight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I'd fain deny this wiſh, which thou haſt made;
Or, what I can't deny, would fain *diſſuade*. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

Dissua'der, dìs-swâ'-dûr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſſuade.*] He that diſſuades.

Dissua'sion, dìs-swâ'-zhûn. *n. ſ.* [*diſſuaſio*, Lat.] Urgency of reaſon or importunity againſt any thing; dehortation.

Endeavour to preſerve yourſelf from relapſe by ſuch *diſſuaſions* from love, as its votaries call invectives againſt it. *Boyle.*

Dissua'sive, dìs-swâ'-sìv. *adj.* [from *diſſuade.*] Dehortatory; tending to divert or deter from any purpoſe.

Dissua'sive, dìs-swâ'-sìv. *n. ſ.* Dehortation; argument or importunity employed to turn the mind off from any purpoſe or purſuit.

The meanneſs, or the ſin, will ſcarce be *diſſuaſives* to thoſe who have reconciled themſelves to both. *Government of the Tongue.*

To **Dissu'nder**, dìs-sûn'-dûr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſunder*. This is a barbarous word. See Dissever.] To ſunder; to ſeparate.

But when her draught the ſea and earth *diſſunder'd*,
The troubled bottoms turn'd up, and ſhe thunder'd. *Chapman.*

Dissy'llable, dìs'-sìl-lâbl. *n. ſ.* [δισσύλλαβος.] A word of two ſyllables.

No man is tied, in modern poetry, to obſerve any farther rule in the feet of his verſe, but that they be *diſſyllables*; whether ſpondee, trochee, or iambique, it matters not. *Dryden.*

Di'staff, dìs'-tâf. *n. ſ.* [ꝺıꞅꞇæꝼ, Sax.]

1. The ſtaff from which the flax is drawn in ſpinning.

In ſum, proud Boreas never ruled fleet,
Who Neptune's web on danger's *diſtaff* ſpins,
With greater pow'r than ſhe did make them wend
Each way, as ſhe that age's praiſe did bend. *Sidney.*

Weave thou to end this web which I begin;
I will the *diſtaff* hold, come thou and ſpin. *Fairf.*

Ran Coll our dog, and Talbot, with the band;
And Malkin, with her *diſtaff* in her hand. *Dryd.*

2. It is uſed as an emblem of the female ſex. So the French ſay, The crown of France never falls to the *diſtaff*.

In my civil government ſome ſay the croſier, ſome ſay the *diſtaff*, was too buſy. *Howel's England's Tears.*

See my royal maſter murder'd,
His crown uſurp'd, a *diſtaff* in the throne. *Dryden.*

Distaff-thistle, dìs'-tâf-thìs'l. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of thiſtle.

To **Dista'in**, dìs-tâ'n. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſtain.*]

1. To ſtain; to tinge with an adventitious colour.

Nor ceas'd his arrows, till the ſhady plain
Sev'n mighty bodies with their blood *diſtain*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Place on their heads that crown *diſtain'd* with gore,
Which thoſe dire hands from my ſlain father tore. *Pope.*

2. To blot; to ſully with infamy.

He underſtood,
That lady, whom I had to me aſſign'd,
Had both *diſtain'd* her honourable blood,
And eke the faith which ſhe to me did bind. *Fairy Queen.*

The worthineſs of praiſe *diſtains* his worth,
If he that 's prais'd himſelf bring the praiſe forth. *Shakeſp.*

Some theologicians defile places erected for religion, by defending oppreſſions, *diſtaining* their profeſſions by publiſhing odious untruths upon report of others. *Sir J. Hayward.*

DI'STANCE, dìs'-tâns. *n. ſ.* [*diſtance*, Fr. *diſtantia*, Lat.]

1. *Diſtance* is ſpace conſidered barely in length between any two beings, without conſidering any thing elſe between them. *Locke.*

It is very cheap, notwithſtanding the great *diſtance* between the vineyards and the towns that ſell the wine. *Addiſon on Italy.*

As he lived but a few miles *diſtance* from her father's houſe, he had frequent opportunities of ſeeing her. *Addiſon.*

2. Remoteneſs in place.

Cæſar is ſtill diſpos'd to give us terms,
And waits at *diſtance* till he hears from Cato. *Addiſon.*

Theſe dwell at ſuch convenient *diſtance*,
That each may give his friend aſſiſtance. *Prior.*

3. The ſpace kept between two antagoniſts in fencing.

We come to ſee fight; to ſee thy paſs, thy ſtock, thy reverſe, thy *diſtance*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

4. Contrariety; oppoſition.

Banquo was your enemy,
So is he mine; and in ſuch bloody *diſtance*,
That every minute of his being thruſts
Againſt my near'ſt of life. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. A ſpace marked on the courſe where horſes run.

This was the horſe that ran the whole field out of *diſtance*, and won the race. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. Space of time.

You muſt do it by *diſtance* of time. 2 *Eſdr.* v. 47.

I help my preface by a preſcript, to tell that there is ten years *diſtance* between one and the other. *Prior.*

7. Remoteneſs in time either paſt or future.

We have as much aſſurance of theſe things, as things future and at a *diſtance* are capable of. *Tillotſon.*

To judge right of bleſſings prayed for, and yet at a *diſtance*, we muſt be able to know things future. *Smalridge.*

8. Ideal disjunction; mental ſeparation.

The qualities that affect our ſenſes are, in the things themſelves, ſo united and blended, that there is no ſeparation, no *diſtance* between them. *Locke.*

9. Reſpect; diſtant behaviour.

I hope your modeſty
Will know what *diſtance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*

'Tis by reſpect and *diſtance* that authority is upheld. *Atterbury.*

If a man makes me keep my *diſtance*, the comfort is, he keeps his at the ſame time. *Swift.*

10. Retraction of kindneſs; reſerve; alienation.

On the part of heav'n,
Now alienated, *diſtance* and diſtaſte,
Anger, and juſt rebuke, and judgment giv'n. *Milton.*

To **DI'STANCE**, dĭs'-tăns. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view.

That which gives a relievo to a bowl, is the quick light, or white, which appears to be on the ſide neareſt to us, and the black by conſequence *diſtances* the object. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. To leave behind at a race the length of a diſtance; to conquer in a race with great ſuperiority.

Each daring lover, with advent'rous pace,
Purſued his wiſhes in the dang'rous race;
Like the ſwift hind the bounding damſel flies,
Strains to the goal; the *diſtanc'd* lover dies. *Gay.*

DI'STANT, dĭs'-tănt. *adj.* [*diſtans*, Lat.]

1. Remote in place; not near.

This heav'n which we behold
Diſtant ſo high. *Milton.*

I felt
Though *diſtant* from the worlds between. *Milton.*

The wond'rous rock the Parian marble ſhone,
And ſeem'd to *diſtant* ſight of ſolid ſtone. *Pope.*

Narrowneſs of mind ſhould be cured by reading hiſtories of paſt ages, and of nations and countries *diſtant* from our own. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

The ſenſes will diſcover things near us with ſufficient exactneſs, and things *diſtant* alſo, ſo far as they relate to our neceſſary uſe. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Remote in time either paſt or future.
3. Remote to a certain degree: as, ten years, ten miles, *diſtant*.
4. Reſerved; ſhy.
5. Remote in nature; not allied.

What beſides this unhappy ſervility to cuſtom can reconcile men, that own chriſtianity, to a practice ſo widely *diſtant* from it? *Gov. of the Tongue.*

6. Not obvious; not plain.

It was one of the firſt diſtinctions of a well-bred man to expreſs every thing obſcene in modeſt terms and *diſtant* phraſes; while the clown clothed thoſe ideas in plain homely terms that are the moſt obvious and natural. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

DISTA'STE, dĭs-tăſt'. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *taſte*.]

1. Averſion of the palate; diſreliſh; diſguſt.

He gives the reaſon of the *diſtaſte* of ſatiety, and of the pleaſure in novelty in meats and drinks. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. Diſlike; uneaſineſs.

Proſperity is not without many fears and *diſtaſtes*, and adverſity is not without comforts and hopes. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

3. Anger; alienation of affection.

Julius Cæſar was by acclamation termed king, to try how the people would take it: the people ſhewed great murmur and *diſtaſte* at it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

The king having taſted of the envy of the people, for his impriſonment of Edward Plantagenet, was doubtful to heap up any more *diſtaſtes* of that kind by the impriſonment of De la Pole alſo. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

On the part of heaven,
Now alienated, diſtance and *diſtaſte*,
Anger, and juſt rebuke. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

With ſtern *diſtaſte* avow'd,
To their own diſtricts drive the ſuitor crowd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **DISTA'STE**, dĭs-tăſt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fill the mouth with nauſeouſneſs, or diſreliſh.

Dang'rous conceits are in their nature poiſons,
Which at the firſt are ſcarce found to *diſtaſte*,
But, with a little act upon the blood,
Burn like the mines of ſulphur. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. To diſlike; to loath.

I'd have it come to queſtion;
If he *diſtaſte* it, let him to my ſiſter. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I am unwilling to believe that he doth it with a deſign to play tricks, and fly-blow my words to make others *diſtaſte* them. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To offend; to diſguſt.

He thought it no policy to *diſtaſte* the Engliſh or Iriſh by a courſe of reformation, but ſought to pleaſe them. *Davies.*

4. To vex; to exaſperate; to ſour.

The whiſtling of the winds is better muſick to contented minds, than the opera to the ſpleenful, ambitious, diſeaſed, *diſtaſted*, and diſtracted ſouls. *Pope.*

DISTA'STEFUL, dĭs-tăſt'-fŭl. *adj.* [*diſtaſte* and *full*.]

1. Nauſeous to the palate; diſguſting.

What to one palate is ſweet and delicious, to another is odious and *diſtaſteful*. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

2. Offenſive; unpleaſing.

The viſitation, though ſomewhat *diſtaſteful* to the Iriſh lords, was ſweet and welcome to the common people. *Davies.*

None but a fool *diſtaſteful* truth will tell;
So it be new and pleaſe, 'tis full as well. *Dryden.*

Diſtaſteful humours, and whatever elſe may render the converſation of men grievous and uneaſy to one another, are forbidden in the New Teſtament. *Tillotſon.*

3. Malignant; malevolent.

After *diſtaſteful* looks,
With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods,
They froze me into ſilence. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

The ground might be the *diſtaſteful* averſeneſs of the Chriſtian from the Jew. *Brown.*

DISTE'MPER, dĭs-tĕm'-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. A diſproportionate mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients.
2. A diſeaſe; a malady; the peccant predominance of ſome humour; properly a ſlight illneſs; indiſpoſition.

They heighten *diſtempers* to diſeaſes. *Suckling.*

It argues ſickneſs and *diſtemper* in the mind, as well as in the body, when a man is continually turning and toſſing. *South.*

3. Want of due temperature.

It was a reaſonable conjecture, that thoſe countries which were ſituated directly under the tropick, were of a *diſtemper* uninhabitable. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

4. Bad conſtitution of the mind; predominance of any paſſion or appetite.

If little faults, proceeding on *diſtemper*,
Shall not be wink'd at, how ſhall we ſtretch our eye
At capital crimes? *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

5. Want of due balance between contraries.

The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *diſtemper* conſiſt of contraries. *Bacon.*

6. Ill humour of mind; depravity of inclination.

I was not forgetful of thoſe ſparks, which ſome men's *diſtempers* formerly ſtudied to kindle in parliament. *King Charles.*

7. Tumultuous diſorder.

Still as you riſe, the ſtate, exalted too,
Finds no *diſtemper* while 'tis chang'd by you. *Waller.*

8. Diſorder; uneaſineſs.

There is a ſickneſs,
Which puts ſome of us in *diſtemper*; but
I cannot name the diſeaſe, and it is caught
Of you that yet are well. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To **DISTE'MPER**, dĭs-tĕm'-pŭr. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper*.]

1. To diſeaſe.

Young ſon, it argues a *diſtemper'd* head,
So ſoon to bid good-morrow to thy bed. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

2. To diſorder.

In madneſs,
Being full of ſupper and *diſtemp'ring* draughts,
Upon malicious bravery, doſt thou come
To ſtart my guilt? *Shakeſp. Othello.*

He *diſtempered* himſelf one night with long and hard ſtudy. *Boyle's Hiſtory of Fluids.*

3. To diſturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle.

Thou ſee'ſt me much *diſtemper'd* in my mind;
Pull'd back, and then puſh'd forward to be kind. *Dryden.*

4. To deprive of temper or moderation.

Diſtemper'd zeal, ſedition, canker'd hate,
No more ſhall vex the church and tear the ſtate. *Dryden.*

They will have admirers among poſterity, and be equally celebrated by thoſe whoſe minds will not be *diſtempered* by intereſt, paſſion, or partiality. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. To make diſaffected, or malignant.

Once more to-day well met, *diſtemper'd* lords;
The king by me requeſts your preſence ſtraight. *Shakeſp.*

DISTE'MPERATE, dĭs-tĕm'-pĕ-răt. *adj.* [*dis* and *temperate*.] Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *diſtemperate* heat, which he ſuppoſeth to be in all places directly under the ſun. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

DISTE'MPERATURE, dĭs-tĕm'-pĕ-ră-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtemperate*.]

1. Intemperateneſs; exceſs of heat or cold, or other qualities.

Through this *diſtemperature* we ſee
The ſeaſons alter; hoary-headed froſts
Fall in the freſh lap of the crimſon roſe. *Shakeſp.*

They were conſumed by the diſcommodities of the country, and the *diſtemperature* of the air. *Abbot.*

2. Violent tumultuouſneſs; outrageouſneſs.
3. Perturbation of the mind.

Thy earlineſs doth me aſſure
Thou art uprous'd by ſome *diſtemperature*. *Shak.*

4. Confuſion; commixture of contrarieties; loſs of regularity.

At your birth
Our grandame earth, with this *diſtemperature*,
In paſſion ſhook. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Tell how the world fell into this diſeaſe,
And how ſo great *diſtemperature* did grow. *Daniel.*

To **DISTE'ND**, dĭs-tĕnd'. *v. a.* [*diſtendo*, Lat.] To ſtretch out in breadth.

Avoid enormous heights of ſeven ſtories, as well as irregular forms; and the contrary fault, of low *diſtended* fronts, is as unſeemly. *Wotton.*

Thus all day long the full *diſtended* clouds
Indulge their genial ſtores. *Thomſon.*

DISTE'NT, dĭs-tĕnt'. *part. paſſ.* [*diſtentus*, Lat.] Spread. Not uſed.

Some others were new driven and *diſtent*
Into great ingots and to wedges ſquare,
Some in round plates withouten moniment.
Spenſer.

DISTE'NT, dĭs-tĕnt'. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtend.*] The ſpace through which any thing is ſpread; breadth. Not much in uſe.

Thoſe arches are the gracefulleſt, which, keeping preciſely the ſame height, ſhall yet be diſtended one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *diſtent* will confer much to their beauty, and detract but little from their ſtrength. *Wotton.*

DISTE'NTION, dĭs-tĕn'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*diſtentio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſtretching; ſtate of things ſtretched.

Wind and *diſtention* of the bowels are ſigns of a bad digeſtion in the inteſtines; for in dead animals, when there is no digeſtion at all, the *diſtention* is in the greateſt extremity. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Breadth; ſpace occupied by the thing diſtended.

3. The act of ſeparating one part from another; divarication.

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *diſtention*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To **DISTHRO'NIZE**, dĭs-thrō'-nīze. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne.*] To dethrone; to depoſe from ſovereignty. Not uſed.

By his death he it recovered;
But Peridure and Vigent him *diſthronized.*
Fairy Queen.

DI'STICH, dĭs'-tĭk. *n. ſ.* [*diſtichon*, Lat.] A couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram conſiſting only of two verſes.

The French compare anagrams, by themſelves, to gems; but when they are caſt into a *diſtich*, or epigram, to gems enchaſed in enamelled gold.
Camden's Remains.

The bard, whoſe *diſtich* all commend,
In power, a ſervant; out of power, a friend. *Pope.*

To **DISTI'L**, dĭs-tĭl'. *v. n.* [*diſtillo*, Lat.]

1. To drop; to fall by drops.

In vain kind ſeaſons ſwell'd the teeming grain;
Soft ſhow'rs *diſtill'd*, and ſuns grew warm, in vain.
Pope.

Cryſtal drops from min'ral roofs *diſtil*. *Pope.*

2. To flow gently and ſilently.

The Euphrates *diſtilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia, and falleth into the gulph of Perſia.
Raleigh's Hiſtory.

3. To uſe a ſtill; to practiſe the act of diſtillation.

Have I not been
Thy pupil long? Haſt thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes, *diſtil*, preſerve?
Shakeſp. Cymbeline.

To **DISTI'L**, dĭs-tĭl'. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops; to drop any thing down.

They pour down rain, according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and *diſtil* upon man abundantly. *Job.*

The dew, which on the tender graſs
The evening had *diſtill'd*,
To pure roſe-water turned was,
The ſhades with ſweets that fill'd.
Drayton's Cynthia.

From his fair head
Perfumes *diſtil* their ſweets. *Prior.*

The roof is vaulted, and *diſtils* freſh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as faſt as the firſt droppings of a ſhower. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. To force by fire through the veſſels of diſtillation; to exalt, ſeparate, or purify by fire: as, *diſtilled* ſpirits.

There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it comes to ground;
And that, *diſtill'd* by magick ſleights,
Shall raiſe up artificial ſprights. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

3. To draw by diſtillation; to extract by the force of fire.

The liquid *diſtilled* from benzoin is ſubject to frequent viciſſitudes of fluidity and firmneſs.
Boyle.

4. To diſſolve or melt.

Swords by the lightning's ſubtle force *diſtill'd*,
And the cold ſheath with running metal fill'd.
Addiſon.

DISTILLA'TION, dĭs-tĭl-lā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*diſtillatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dropping, or falling in drops.
2. The act of pouring out in drops.
3. That which falls in drops.
4. The act of diſtilling by fire.

Water by frequent *diſtillations* changes into fixed earth. *Newton.*

The ſerum of the blood, by a ſtrong *diſtillation*, affords a ſpirit, or volatile alkaline ſalt, and two kinds of oil, and an earth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

5. The ſubſtance drawn by the ſtill.

I ſuffered the pangs of an egregious death, to be ſtopt in, like a ſtrong *diſtillation*, with cloaths.
Shakeſp.

DISTI'LLATORY, dĭs-tĭl'-lā-tŭr-ȳ. *adj.* [from *diſtil.*] Belonging to diſtillation; uſed in diſtillation.

Beſides thoſe groſſer elements of bodies, ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury, ingredients of a more ſubtile nature, extremely little, and not viſible, may eſcape at the junctures of the *diſtillatory* veſſels.
Boyle.

DISTI'LLER, dĭs-tĭl'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtil.*]

1. One who practiſes the art or trade of diſtilling.

I ſent for ſpirit of ſalt to a very eminent *diſtiller* of it. *Boyle.*

2. One who makes and ſells pernicious and inflammatory ſpirits.

DISTI'LMENT, dĭs-tĭl'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] That which is drawn by diſtillation; that which drops. A word formerly uſed, but now obſolete.

Upon my ſecure hour thy uncle ſtole,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous *diſtilment*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

DISTI'NCT, dĭs-tĭnkt'. *adj.* [*diſtinctus*, Lat.]

1. Different; not the ſame in number or in kind.

Bellarmin ſaith, it is idolatry to give the ſame worſhip to an image which is due to God: Vaſquez ſaith, it is idolatry to give *diſtinct* worſhip: therefore, if a man would avoid idolatry, he muſt give none at all. *Stillingfleet.*

Fatherhood and property are *diſtinct* titles, and began preſently, upon Adam's death, to be in *diſtinct* perſons. *Locke.*

2. Different; ſeparate; being apart, not conjunct.

The intention was, that the two armies, which marched out together, ſhould afterwards be *diſtinct*. *Clarendon.*

Men have immortal ſpirits, capable of a pleaſure and happineſs *diſtinct* from that of our bodies.
Tillotſon.

3. Clear; unconfuſed.

Heav'n is high,
High and remote, to ſee from thence *diſtinct*
Each thing on earth. *Milton.*

4. Spotted; variegated.

Tempeſtuous fell
His arrows from the fourfold-viſag'd four,
Diſtinct with eyes; and from the living wheels
Diſtinct alike with multitude of eyes. *Milton.*

5. Marked out; ſpecified.

Dominion hold
Over all living things that move on th' earth,
Wherever thus created; for no place
Is yet *diſtinct* by name. *Milton.*

DISTI'NCTION, dĭs-tĭnk'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*diſtinctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of diſcerning one as preferable to the other.

In the wind and tempeſt of fortune's frown,
Diſtinction, with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakeſp.*

2. Note of difference.
3. Honourable note of ſuperiority.
4. That by which one differs from another.

This faculty of perception puts the *diſtinction* betwixt the animal kingdom and the inferior parts of matter. *Locke.*

5. Difference regarded; preference or neglect in compariſon with ſomething elſe.

Maids, women, wives, without *diſtinction* fall;
The ſweeping deluge, love, comes on, and covers all. *Dryden.*

6. Separation of complex notions.

This fierce abridgment
Hath to it circumſtantial branches, which
Diſtinction ſhould be rich in. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

7. Diviſion into different parts.

The *diſtinction* of tragedy into acts was not known; or, if it were, it is yet ſo darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out.
Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.

8. Notation of difference between things ſeemingly the ſame.

The mixture of thoſe things by ſpeech, which by nature are divided, is the mother of all error; to take away therefore that error, which confuſion breedeth, *diſtinction* is requiſite. *Hooker.*

Lawfulneſs cannot be handled without limitations and *diſtinctions*. *Bacon's Holy War.*

This will puzzle all your logick and *diſtinctions* to anſwer it. *Denham's Sophy.*

From this *diſtinction* of real and apparent good, ſome diſtinguiſh happineſs into two ſorts, real and imaginary. *Norris.*

9. Diſcernment; judgment.

DISTI'NCTIVE, dĭs-tĭnk'-tĭv. *adj.* [from *diſtinct.*]

1. That which marks diſtinction or difference.

For from the natal hour, *diſtinctive* names,
One common right the great and lowly claims.
Pope's Odyſſey.

2. Having the power to diſtinguiſh and diſcern; judicious.

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *diſtinctive* heads do not reject it. *Brown.*

DISTI'NCTIVELY, dĭs-tĭnk'-tĭv-lȳ. *adv.* [from *diſtinctive.*] Particularly; not confuſedly.

I did all my pilgrimage dilate,
Whereof by parcels ſhe had ſomething heard,
But not *diſtinctively*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

DISTI'NCTLY, dĭs-tĭnkt'-lȳ. *adv.* [from *diſtinct.*]

1. Not confuſedly; without the confuſion of one part with another.

To make an echo that will report three, or four, or five words *diſtinctly*, it is requiſite that the body percuſſing be a good diſtance off.
Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.

On its ſides it was bounded pretty *diſtinctly*, but on its ends very confuſedly and indiſtinctly.
Newton's Opticks.

2. Plainly; clearly.

The object I could firſt *diſtinctly* view,
Was tall ſtreight trees, which on the waters flew.
Dryden.

After the light of the ſun was a little worn off my eyes, I could ſee all the parts of it *diſtinctly* by a glimmering reflection that played upon them from the ſurface of the water. *Addiſon.*

DISTI'NCTNESS, dĭs-tĭnkt'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtinct.*]

1. Nice obſervation of the difference between different things.

The membrances and humours of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearneſs, and for the *diſtinctneſs*, of viſion. *Ray on Creation.*

2. Such ſeparation of things as makes them eaſy to be ſeparately obſerved.

To DISTI'NGUISH, dis-ting'-gwish. *v. a.* [*diſtinguo*, Lat.]

1. To note the diverſity of things.

Rightly to *diſtinguiſh*, is, by conceit of the mind, to ſever things different in nature, and to diſcern wherein they differ. *Hooker.*

2. To ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour or preference.

They *diſtinguiſh* my poems from thoſe of other men, and have made me their peculiar care. *Dryd.*

Let us revolve that roll with ſtricteſt eye,
Where, ſafe from time, *diſtinguiſh'd* actions lie. *Pr.*

3. To divide by proper notes of diverſity.

Moſes *diſtinguiſhes* the cauſes of the flood into thoſe that belong to the heavens, and thoſe that belong to the earth, the rains, and the abyſs. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference.

So long
As he could make me, with his eye or ear,
Diſtinguiſh him from others, he did keep
The deck. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

We have not yet been ſeen in any houſe,
Nor can we be *diſtinguiſh'd*, by our faces,
For man or maſter. *Shakeſp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

By our reaſon we are enabled to *diſtinguiſh* good from evil, as well as truth from falſehood. *Watts's Logick.*

5. To diſcern critically; to judge.

Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet dived into the world's deceit;
Nor more can you *diſtinguiſh* of a man,
Than of his outward ſhew! *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

6. To conſtitute difference; to ſpecificate; to make different from another.

St. Paul's Epiſtles contain nothing but points of Chriſtian inſtruction, amongſt which he ſeldom fails to enlarge on the great and *diſtinguiſhing* doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

7. To make known or eminent.

To DISTI'NGUISH, dis-ting'-gwish. *v. n.* To make diſtinction; to find or ſhew the difference.

He would warily *diſtinguiſh* between the profit of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom. *Child's Diſcourſe on Trade.*

The readers muſt learn by all means to *diſtinguiſh* between proverbs, and thoſe polite ſpeeches which beautify converſation. *Swift.*

DISTI'NGUISHABLE, dis-ting'-gwish-ebl. *adj.* [from *diſtinguiſh*.]

1. Capable of being diſtinguiſhed; capable of being known, or made known, by notes of diverſity.

Impenitent, they left a race behind
Like to themſelves, *diſtinguiſhable* ſcarce
From Gentiles, but by circumciſion vain. *Milton.*

The acting of the ſoul, as it relates to perception and deciſion, to choice and purſuit, or averſion, is *diſtinguiſhable* to us. *Hale's Orig. of Mankind.*

I ſhall diſtribute duty into its principal and eminent parts, *diſtinguiſhable* as they relate to God, our neighbour, and ourſelves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Being diſſolved in aqueous juices, it is by the eye *diſtinguiſhable* from the ſolvent body. *Boyle.*

A ſimple idea, being in itſelf uncompounded, contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not *diſtinguiſhable* into different ideas. *Locke.*

2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

I would endeavour that my betters ſhould ſeek me by the merit of ſomething *diſtinguiſhable*, inſtead of my ſeeking them. *Swift.*

DISTI'NGUISHED, dis-ting'-gwisht. *participial adj.* [from *diſtinguiſh*.] Eminent; tranſcendent; extraordinary.

For ſins committed, with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be ſeven times hotter, and burn with a *diſtinguiſhed* fury. *Rogers.*

Never on man did heav'nly favour ſhine
With rays ſo ſtrong, *diſtinguiſh'd*, and divine. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

DISTI'NGUISHER, dis-ting'-gwish-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtinguiſh*.]

1. A judicious obſerver; one that accurately diſcerns one thing from another.

If writers be juſt to the memory of Charles II. they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *diſtinguiſher* of their talents. *Dryden.*

2. He that ſeparates one thing from another by proper marks of diverſity.

Let us admire the wiſdom of God in this *diſtinguiſher* of times, and viſible deity, the ſun. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DISTI'NGUISHINGLY, dis-ting'-gwish-ing-ly. *adv.* [from *diſtinguiſhing*.] With diſtinction; with ſome mark of eminent preference.

Some call me a Tory, becauſe the heads of that party have been *diſtinguiſhingly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

DISTI'NGUISHMENT, dis-ting'-gwish-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtinguiſh*.] Diſtinction; obſervation of difference.

To make corrections upon the ſearchers reports, I conſidered whether any credit at all were to be given to their *diſtinguiſhments*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To DISTO'RT, dis-tå'rt. *v. a.* [*diſtortus*, Lat.]

1. To writhe; to twiſt; to deform by irregular motions.

I ſee her taſte each nauſeous draught,
And ſo obligingly am caught;
I bleſs the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare *diſtort* my face for ſhame. *Swift.*
Now mortal pangs *diſtort* his lovely form. *Smith.*

2. To put out of the true direction or poſture.

With fear and pain
Diſtorted, all my nether ſhape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton.*

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge, do darken and *diſtort* the underſtandings of men. *Tillotſ.*

3. To wreſt from the true meaning.

Something muſt be *diſtorted* beſide the intent of the divine inditer. *Peacham on Poetry.*

DISTO'RTION, dis-tå'r-shun. *n. ſ.* [*diſtortio*, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts diſordered.

By his *diſtortions* he reveals his pains;
He by his tears and by his ſighs complains. *Prior.*

In England we ſee people lulled aſleep with ſolid and elaborate diſcourſes of piety, who would be warmed and tranſported out of themſelves by the bellowings and *diſtortions* of enthuſiaſm. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To DISTRA'CT, dis-trakt'. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *diſtracted*; anciently *diſtraught*; and ſometimes *diſtract*. [*diſtractus*, Lat.]

1. To pull different ways at once.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but being *diſtracted*, driveth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. To ſeparate; to divide.

By ſea, by ſea.
—Moſt worthy Sir, you therein throw away
The abſolute ſoldierſhip you have by land;
Diſtract your army, which doth moſt conſiſt
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. To turn from a ſingle direction towards various points.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the obſerver, he hopes to *diſtract* it by a multiplicity of the object. *South.*

4. To fill the mind with contrary conſiderations; to perplex; to confound; to haraſs.

While I ſuffer thy terrors I am *diſtracted*. *Pſ.*

Come, couſin, canſt thou quake, and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and ſtop again,
As if thou wert *diſtraught* and mad with terror? *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

It would burſt forth; but I recover breath;
And ſenſe *diſtract* to know well what I utter. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

He poſſeſſes a quiet and cheerful mind, not afflicted with violent paſſions, or *diſtracted* with immoderate cares. *Ray.*

If our ſenſe of hearing were a thouſand times quicker than it is, how would a perpetual noiſe *diſtract* us! We ſhould, in the quieteſt retirement, be leſs able to ſleep or meditate than in the middle of a ſea-fight. *Locke.*

5. To make mad: properly, by an unſettled and vagrant fancy; but, popularly, to make mad in whatever mode.

Wherefore throng you hither?—
—To fetch my poor *diſtracted* huſband hence:
Let us come in, that we may bind him faſt,
And bear him home for his recovery. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

Better I were *diſtract*,
So ſhould my thoughts be ſever'd from my griefs,
And woes, by wrong imagination, loſe
The knowledge of themſelves. *Shak. King Lear.*

She was unable in ſtrength of mind to bear the grief of his diſeaſe, and fell *diſtracted* of her wits. *Bacon.*

You ſhall find a *diſtracted* man fancy himſelf a king, and with a right inference require ſuitable attendance, reſpect, and obedience. *Locke.*

DISTRA'CTEDLY, dis-trak'-ted-ly. *adv.* [from *diſtract*.] Madly; frantickly.

Methought her eyes had croſs'd her tongue;
For ſhe did ſpeak in ſtarts *diſtractedly*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

DISTRA'CTEDNESS, dis-trak'-ted-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtract*.] The ſtate of being diſtracted; madneſs.

DISTRA'CTION, dis-trak'-shun. *n. ſ.* [*diſtractio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency to different parts; ſeparation.

While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in ſuch *diſtractions*, as
Beguil'd all ſpies. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

2. Confuſion; ſtate in which the attention is called different ways.

Never was known a knight of ſuch *diſtraction*,
Noiſe ſo confus'd and dreadful! joſtling crowds,
That run and knew not whither. *Dryd. Span. Fr.*

What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, ſince, during the late *diſtractions*, he has done ſo much for the advantage of our trade? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. Perturbation of mind; violence of ſome painful paſſion.

The iraſcible paſſions follow the temper of the heart; the concupiſcible *diſtractions*, the craſis of the liver. *Brown.*

The *diſtraction* of the children, who ſaw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardeſt heart. *Tatler.*

4. Madneſs; franticneſs; loſs of the wits; vagrancy of the mind.

Madam, this is a meer *diſtraction*:
You turn the good we offer into envy. *Shakeſp.*

So to mad Pentheus double Thebes appears,
And furies howl in his diſtemper'd ears;
Oreſtes ſo, with like *diſtractio* toſt,
Is made to fly his mother's angry ghoſt. *Waller.*

Commiſerate all thoſe who labour under a ſettled *diſtraction*, and who are ſhut out from all the pleaſures and advantages of human commerce. *Atterbury.*

5. Diſturbance; diſcord; difference of ſentiments.

The two armies lay quiet near each other, without improving the confuſion and *diſtraction* which the king's forces were too much inclined to. *Clarendon.*

DISTRA′CTIVE, dis-tråk′-tiv. *adj.* [from *diſtract.*] Cauſing perplexity.

Oft grown unmindful through *diſtractive* cares,
I've ſtretch'd my arms, and touch'd him unawares. *Dryden.*

To **DISTRA′IN**, dis-trå′n. *v. a.* [from *diſtringo*, Lat.]

1. To ſeize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for a debt.

Here 's Beauford, that regards not God nor king,
Hath here *diſtrain'd* the Tower to his uſe. *Shak.*

2. To rend; to tear: not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

To **DISTRA′IN**, dis-trå′n. *v. n.* To make ſeizure.

The earl anſwered, I will not lend money to my ſuperior, upon whom I cannot *diſtrain* for the debt. *Camden's Remains.*

Blood, his rent to have regain'd,
Upon the Britiſh diadem *diſtrain'd.* *Marvel.*

DISTRA′INER, dis-trå′-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] He that ſeizes.

DISTRA′INT, dis-trå′nt. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtrain.*] Seizure. *Dict.*

DISTRA′UGHT, dis-trå′t. *part. adj.* [from *diſtract.*] Diſtracted.

He had been a good military man in his days, but was then *diſtraught* of his wits. *Camd. Rem.*

DISTRE′SS, dis-trés′. *n. ſ.* [*deſtreſſe*, Fr.]

1. The act of making a legal ſeizure.

He would firſt demand his debt; and, if he were not paid, he would ſtraight go and take a *diſtreſs* of goods and cattle, where he could find them, to the value. *Spenſer.*

Quoth ſhe, ſome ſay the ſoul 's ſecure
Againſt *diſtreſs* and forfeiture. *Hudibras.*

2. A compulſion in real actions, by which a man is aſſured to appear in court, or to pay a debt or duty which he refuſed. *Cowell.*

3. The thing ſeized by law.

4. Calamity; miſery; misfortune.

There can I ſit alone, unſeen of any,
And to the nightingale's complaining notes
Tune my *diſtreſſes*, and record my woes. *Shakeſp.*

There ſhall be ſigns in the ſun, and in the moon, and in the ſtars; and upon earth *diſtreſs* of nations, with perplexity, the ſea and the waves roaring. *Luke*, xxi. 25.

People in affliction or *diſtreſs* cannot be hated by generous minds. *Clariſſa.*

To **DISTRE′SS**, dis-trés′. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To proſecute by law to a ſeizure.

2. To haraſs; to make miſerable; to cruſh with calamity.

Diſtreſs not the Moabites, neither contend with them in battle. *Deut.* ii. 9.

I am *diſtreſſed* for thee, my brother Jonathan. 2 *Sam.* i. 26.

DISTRE′SSFUL, dis-trés′-fůl. *adj.* [*diſtreſs* and *full.*]

1. Miſerable; full of trouble; full of miſery.

I often did beguile her of her tears,
When I did ſpeak of ſome *diſtreſsful* ſtroke
That my youth ſuffer'd. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The ewes ſtill folded, with diſtended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleeting in *diſtreſsful* cries. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Diſtreſsful and deſolating events, which have attended the miſtakes of politicians, ſhould be preſent in their minds. *Watts.*

2. Attended with poverty.

He, with a body fill'd, and vacant mind,
Gets him to reſt, cramm'd with *diſtreſsful* bread. *Shakeſp.*

To **DISTRI′BUTE**, dis-trib′-ůt. *v. a.* [*diſtribuo*, Lat.] To divide amongſt more than two; to deal out; to diſpenſate.

The king ſent over a great ſtore of gentlemen and warlike people, amongſt whom he *diſtributed* the land. *Spenſer.*

The ſpoil got on the Antiates
Was not *diſtributed.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

She did *diſtribute* her goods to all them that were neareſt of kindred. *Judith*, xvi. 24.

DISTRI′BUTER, dis-trib′-ůt-ěr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtribute.*] One who deals out any thing; a diſpenſer.

There were judges and *diſtributers* of juſtice appointed for the ſeveral parts of his dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Of that peculiar matter out of which the bodies of vegetables and of animals are formed, water is the common vehicle and *diſtributer* to the parts of thoſe bodies. *Woodward.*

DISTRIBU′TION, dis-tri-bů′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*diſtributio*, Lat.]

1. The act of diſtributing or dealing out to others; diſpenſation.

Of great riches there is no real uſe, except it be in the *diſtribution.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Providence has made an equal *diſtribution* of natural gifts, whereof each creature ſeverally has a ſhare. *L'Eſtrange.*

Every man in a great ſtation would imitate the queen in the *diſtribution* of offices in his diſpoſal. *Sw.*

2. Act of giving in charity.

Let us govern our charitable *diſtributions* by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns. *Atterbury.*

3. [In logick.] As an integral whole is diſtinguiſhed into its ſeveral parts by diviſion; ſo the word *diſtribution* is moſt properly uſed, when we diſtinguiſh a univerſal whole into its ſeveral kinds of ſpecies. *Watts.*

DISTRI′BUTIVE, dis-trib′-ů-tiv. *adj.* [from *diſtributive.*]

1. That which is employed in aſſigning to others their portions; as, *diſtributive* juſtice, that which allots to each his ſentence or claim.

If juſtice will take all, and nothing give,
Juſtice methinks is not *diſtributive.* *Dryden.*

Obſerve the *diſtributive* juſtice of the authors, which is conſtantly applied to the puniſhment of virtue, and the reward of vice, directly oppoſite to the rules of their beſt criticks. *Swift.*

2. That which aſſigns the various ſpecies of a general term.

DISTRI′BUTIVELY, dis-trib′-ů-tiv-lý. *adv.* [from *diſtributive.*]

1. By diſtribution.

2. Singly; particularly.

Although we cannot be free from all ſin collectively, in ſuch ſort that no part thereof ſhall be found inherent in us; yet, *diſtributively* at the leaſt, all great and grievous actual offences, as they offer themſelves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. *Hooker.*

3. In a manner that expreſſes ſingly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively.

An univerſal term is ſometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together; and ſometimes *diſtributively*, meaning each of them ſingle and alone. *Watts's Logick.*

DI′STRICT, dis′-trikt. *n. ſ.* [*diſtrictus*, Lat.]

1. The circuit or territory within which a man may be compelled to appearance. *Cowell.*

2. Circuit of authority; province.

His governors, who formed themſelves upon the example of their grand monarque, practiſed all the arts of deſpotick government in their reſpective *diſtricts*. *Addiſon.*

With ſtern diſtaſte avow'd,
To their own *diſtricts* drive the ſuitor crowd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. Region; country; territory.

Thoſe *diſtricts* which between the tropicks lie,
The ſcorching beams, directly darted, fry. *Blackm.*

DISTRI′CTION, dis-tri′k-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*diſtrictus*, Lat.] Sudden diſplay. A word little uſed.

A ſmile plays with a ſurprizing agreeableneſs in the eye, breaks out with the brighteſt *diſtriction*, and ſits like a glory upon the countenance. *Collier on the Aſpect.*

To **DISTRU′ST**, dis-trůst′. *v. a.* [*dis* and *truſt.*] To regard with diffidence; to diffide in; not to truſt.

He ſheweth himſelf unto ſuch as do not *diſtruſt* him. *Wiſdom.*

DISTRU′ST, dis-trůst′. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſcredit; loſs of credit; loſs of confidence.

To me reproach
Rather belongs, *diſtruſt*, and all diſpraiſe. *Milton.*

2. Suſpicion; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

You doubt not me; nor have I ſpent my blood,
To have my faith no better underſtood:
Your ſoul 's above the baſeneſs of *diſtruſt*;
Nothing but love could make you ſo unjuſt. *Dryd.*

DISTRU′STFUL, dis-trůst′-fůl. *adj.* [*diſtruſt* and *full.*]

1. Apt to diſtruſt; ſuſpicious.

Generals often harbour *diſtruſtful* thoughts in their breaſts. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

2. Not confident; diffident.

The great corruptors of diſcourſe have not been ſo *diſtruſtful* of themſelves. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

3. Diffident of himſelf; modeſt; timorous.

Diſtruſtful ſenſe with modeſt caution ſpeaks;
But rattling nonſenſe in full vollies breaks. *Pope.*

DISTRU′STFULLY, dis-trůst′-fůl-lý. *adv.* [from *diſtruſtful.*] In a diſtruſtful manner.

DISTRU′STFULNESS, dis-trůst′-fůl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtruſtful.*] The ſtate of being diſtruſtful; want of confidence.

To **DISTU′RB**, dis-tůrb′. *v. a.* [*diſturbo*, low Lat.]

1. To perplex; to diſquiet; to deprive of tranquillity.

He that has his own troubles, and the happineſs of his neighbours, to *diſturb* him, has work enough. *Collier on Envy.*

His youth with wants and hardſhips muſt engage;
Plots and rebellions muſt *diſturb* his age. *Prior.*

2. To confound; to put into irregular motions.

3. To interrupt; to hinder: as, care *diſturbs* ſtudy.

4. To turn off from any direction: with *from.* This is not uſual.

It oft-times may ſucceed, ſo as perhaps
Shall grieve him, if I fail not; and *diſturb*
His inmoſt counſels *from* their deſtin'd aim. *Milt.*

DISTU′RB, dis-tůrb′. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Confuſion; tumultuary emotion.

Inſtant without *diſturb* they took alarm,
And onward move embattel'd. *Milton.*

DISTU′RBANCE, dis-tůr′-bůns. *n. ſ.* [from *diſturb.*]

1. Perplexity; interruption of a ſettled ſtate.

The denomination of money concerns trade, and the alteration of that neceſſarily brings *diſturbance* to it. *Locke.*

2. Confuſion; diſorder of thoughts.

They can ſurvey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *diſturbance.* *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Tumult; violation of peace.

This miſchief had not then befall'n,
And more that ſhall befal: innumerable
Diſturbances on earth through female ſnares. *Milt.*

DISTU′RBER, dis-tůr′-bůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diſturb.*]

1. A violater of peace; he that cauſes tumults and publick diſorders.

He ſtands in the ſight both of God and men moſt juſtly blameable, as a needleſs *diſturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of diſſenſion. *Hooker.*

Men that make an inſult upon ſociety, ought to be humbled, as *diſturbers* of the publick tranquillity. *Addiſon.*

Ye great *diſturbers*, who in endleſs noiſe,
In blood and horror, ſeek unnatural joys;
For what is all this buſtle, but to ſhun
Thoſe thoughts with which you dare not be alone?
Granville.

2. He that injures tranquillity; he that cauſes perturbation of mind.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my reſt, and my ſweet ſleep's *diſturbers*.
Shakeſp.

To **DISTU'RN**, dìs-tůrn'. *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn*.] To turn off; to turn aſide. Not in uſe.

He glad was to *diſturn* that furious ſtream
Of war on us, that elſe had ſwallow'd them. *Dan.*

DISVALUA'TION, dìs-vål-ů-å'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *valuation*.] Diſgrace; diminution of reputation.

What can be more to the *diſvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thouſand Engliſh ſhould have marched into the heart of his countries? *Bacon.*

To **DISVA'LUE**, dìs-vål'-ů. *v. a.* [*dis* and *value*.] To undervalue; to ſet a low price upon.

Her reputation was *diſvalued*
In levity. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The very ſame pride which prompts a man to vaunt and overvalue what he is, does as forcibly incline him to contemn and *diſavow* what he has. *Government of the Tongue.*

To **DISVE'LOP**, dìs-vẻl'-ůp. *v. a.* [*developer*, Fr.] To uncover. *Dict.*

DISU'NION, dìs-ů'-nyůn. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *union*.]

1. Separation; disjunction.

Reſt is moſt oppoſite to motion, the immediate cauſe of *diſunion*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Diſunion of the corporeal principles, and the vital, cauſeth death. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

Let not peace be made before the *diſunion* of France and Spain. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

The ſtrength of it will join itſelf to France, and grow the cloſer to it by its *diſunion* from the reſt. *Addiſon on the War.*

2. Breach of concord.

To **DISUNI'TE**, dìs-ů-nì't. *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite*.]

1. To ſeparate; to divide.

The beaſt they then divide, and *diſunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To part friends or allies.

To **DISUNI'TE**, dìs-ů-nì't. *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite*.] To fall aſunder; to become ſeparate.

While every particular member of the publick provides ſolely for itſelf, the ſeveral joints of the body politick do ſeparate and *diſunite*, and ſo become unable to ſupport the whole. *South.*

DISU'NITY, dìs-ů'-nì-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *unity*.] A ſtate of actual ſeparation.

Diſunity is the natural property of matter, which is nothing elſe but an infinite congeries of phyſical monads. *More.*

DISU'SAGE, dìs-ů'-zìdzh. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *uſage*.] The gradual ceſſation of uſe or cuſtom.

They cut off preſently ſuch things as might be extinguiſhed without danger, leaving the reſt to be aboliſhed by *diſuſage* through tract of time. *Hooker.*

DISU'SE, dìs-ů's. *n. ſ.* [*dis* and *uſe*.]

1. Ceſſation of uſe; deſuetude; want of practice.

The *diſuſe* of the tongue is the only effectual remedy againſt theſe. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. Ceſſation of cuſtom.

That obligation upon the lands did not preſcribe, or come into *diſuſe*, but by fifty conſecutive years. *Arbuthnot.*

To **DISU'SE**, dìs-ů'z. *v. a.* [*dis* and *uſe*.]

1. To ceaſe to make uſe of.

'Tis law, though cuſtom now diverts the courſe:
As nature's inſtitute is yet in force,
Uncancell'd, though *diſus'd*. *Dryden's Fables.*

Priam in arms *diſus'd* inveſts his limbs decay'd.
Dryden.

2. To diſaccuſtom: with *from* or *to*; more properly *from*.

Diſuſe me *from* the queaſy pain
Of being belov'd and loving. *Donne.*

He ſhall his troops for fighting fields prepare,
Diſus'd to toils and triumphs of the war.
Dryden's Æneid.

To **DISVO'UCH**, dìs-vou'tsh. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch*.] To deſtroy the credit of; to contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *diſvouch'd* another. *Shakeſp.*

DISWI'TTED, dìs-wìt'-ẻd. *adj.* [*dis* and *wit*.] Deprived of the wits; mad; diſtracted. A word not in uſe.

She ran away alone;
Which when they heard, there was not one
But haſted after to be gone,
As ſhe had been *diſwitted*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

DIT, dìt'. *n. ſ.* [*dicht*, Dut.] A ditty; a poem; a tune. Obſolete.

No bird but did her ſhrill notes ſweetly ſing;
No ſong but did contain a lovely *dit*. *Fairy Queen.*

DITA'TION, dì-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*ditatus*, Lat.] The act of enriching.

Thoſe eaſtern worſhippers intended rather homage than *ditation*; the bleſſed virgin comes in the form of poverty. *Hall's Contemplations.*

DITCH, dìtsh'. *n. ſ.* [ðic, Sax. *diik*, Erſe.]

1. A trench cut in the ground, uſually between fields.

Some aſked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient for them; that he would pull down his fences, and level his *ditches*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Sudden the *ditches* ſwell, the meadows ſwim.
Thomſon.

2. Any long narrow receptacle of water: uſed ſometimes of a ſmall river in contempt.

In the great plagues there were ſeen, in divers *ditches* and low grounds about London, many toads that had tails three inches long. *Bacon.*

3. The moat with which a fortreſs is ſurrounded.

The *ditches*, ſuch as they were, were altogether dry, and eaſy to be paſſed over. *Knolles.*

4. Ditch is uſed, in compoſition, of any thing worthleſs, or thrown away into ditches.

Poor Tom, when the foul fiend rages, eats cowdung for ſallets, ſwallows the old rat, and the *ditch-dog*. *Shakeſp.*

To **DITCH**, dìtsh'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a ditch.

I have employed my time, beſides *ditching*, in finiſhing my travels. *Swift.*

DITCH-DELIVERED, dìtsh'-dẻ-lìv'-ůrd. *adj.* [*ditch* and *deliver*.] Brought forth in a ditch.

Finger of birth-ſtrangled babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

DI'TCHER, dìtsh'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *ditch*.] One who digs ditches.

You merit new employments daily,
Our thatcher, *ditcher*, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

DITHYRA'MBICK, dìth-ỷ-råm'-bìk. *n. ſ.* [*dithyrambus*, Lat.]

1. A ſong in honour of Bacchus; in which anciently, and now among the Italians, the diſtraction of ebriety is imitated.

2. Any poem written with wildneſs and enthuſiaſm.

DITHYRA'MBICK, dìth-ỷ-råm'-bìk. *adj.* Wild; enthuſiaſtick.

Pindar does new words and figures roll
Down his impetuous *dithyrambick* tide. *Cowley.*

DITTA'NDER, dìt-ån'd-ẻr. *n. ſ.* The ſame with pepperwort.

DI'TTANY, dìt'-tå-nỷ. *n. ſ.* [*dictamnus*, Lat.]

Dittany hath been renowned, for many ages, upon the account of its ſovereign qualities in medicines. It is generally brought over dry from the Levant. *Miller.*

Virgil reports of *dittany*, that the wild goats eat it when they are ſhot with darts.
More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.

DI'TTIED, dìt'-tỷd. *adj.* [from *ditty*.] Sung; adapted to muſick.

He, with his ſoft pipe, and ſmooth *dittied* ſong,
Well knows to ſtill the wild winds when they
roar. *Milton.*

DI'TTY, dìt'-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [*dicht*, Dut.] A poem to be ſung; a ſong.

Although we lay altogether aſide the conſideration of *ditty* or matter, the very harmony of ſounds being framed in due ſort, and carried from the ear to the ſpiritual faculties of our ſouls, is, by a native puiſſance and efficacy, greatly available to bring to a perfect temper whatſoever is there troubled. *Hooker.*

Being young, I framed to the harp
Many an Engliſh *ditty* lovely well,
And gave the tongue a helpful ornament. *Shak.*

Strike the melodious harp, ſhrill trimbrels ring,
And to the warbling lute ſoft *ditties* ſing. *Sandys.*

His annual wound in Lebanon, allur'd
The Syrian damſels to lament his fate,
In am'rous *ditties*, all a ſummer's day. *Milton.*

Mean while the rural *ditties* were not mute,
Temper'd to th' oaten flute;
Rough ſatyrs danc'd. *Milton.*

They will be ſighing and ſinging under thy inexorable windows lamentable *ditties*, and call thee cruel. *Dryden.*

DIVA'N, dì-vån'. *n. ſ.* [an Arabick or Turkiſh word.]

1. The council of the Oriental princes.

2. Any council aſſembled: uſed commonly in a ſenſe of diſlike.

Forth ruſh'd in haſte the great conſulting peers,
Rais'd from the dark *divan*, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton.*

Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran,
Who heard the conſult of the dire *divan*.
Pope's Odyſſey.

To **DIVA'RICATE**, dì-vår'-ỷ-kåt. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Lat.] To be parted into two; to become bifid.

The partitions are ſtrained acroſs: one of them *divaricates* into two, and another into ſeveral ſmall ones. *Woodward.*

To **DIVA'RICATE**, dì-vår'-ỷ-kåt. *v. a.* To divide into two.

A ſlender pipe is produced forward towards the throat, whereinto it is at laſt inſerted, and is there *divaricated*, after the ſame manner as the ſpermatick veſſels. *Grew.*

DIVARICA'TION, dì-vår-ỷ-kå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*divaricatio*, Lat.]

1. Partition into two.

Dogs, running before their maſters, will ſtop at a *divarication* of the way, till they ſee which hand their maſters will take. *Ray.*

2. Diviſion of opinions.

To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curſe is plainly ſpecified.
Brown's Vulg. Errours.

To **DIVE**, dì'v. *v. n.* [ðippan, Sax.]

1. To ſink voluntarily under water.

I am not yet informed, whether when a diver *diveth*, having his eyes open, and ſwimmeth upon his back, he ſees things in the air greater or leſs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Around our pole the ſpiry dragon glides,
And, like a winding ſtream, the bears divides,
The leſs and greater; who, by fate's decree,
Abhor to *dive* beneath the ſouthern ſea.
Dryden's Virgil.

That the air in the blood-veſſels of live bodies has a communication with the outward air, I think, ſeems plain, from the experiments of human creatures being able to bear air of much greater denſity in *diving*, and of much leſs upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made gradually. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To go under water in ſearch of any thing.

Crocodiles defend thoſe pearls which lie in the lakes: the poor Indians are eaten up by them, when they *dive* for the pearl. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The knave deſerves it, when he tempts the main,
Where folly fights for kings, or *dives* for gain. *Pope.*

3. To go deep into any queſtion, doctrine, or ſcience.

The wits that *div'd* moſt deep, and ſoar'd moſt high,
Seeking man's pow'rs, have found his weakneſs ſuch. *Davies.*

He performs all this out of his own fund, without *diving* into the arts and ſciences for a ſupply. *Dryden.*

Whenſoever we would proceed beyond thoſe ſimple ideas, and *dive* farther into the nature of things, we fall preſently into darkneſs and obſcurity. *Locke.*

You ſwim a-top, and on the ſurface ſtrive;
But to the depths of nature never *dive*. *Blackmore.*

You ſhould have *div'd* into my inmoſt thoughts. *Phillips.*

4. To immerge into any buſineſs or condition.

Sweet prince, th' untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet *div'd* into the world's deceit,
Nor can diſtinguiſh. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

5. To depart from obſervation; to ſink.

Dive, thoughts, down to my ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

To Dive, dī′v. *v. a.* To explore by diving.

Then Brutus, Rome's firſt martyr, I muſt name;
The Curtii bravely *div'd* the gulph of fame. *Denham.*

To Dive′ll, dī-vĕl′. *v. a.* [*divello*, Lat.] To pull; to ſeparate; to ſever.

They begin to ſeparate; and may be eaſily *divelled* or parted aſunder. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Di′ver, dī′-vŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *dive*.]

1. One that ſinks voluntarily under water.

Perſeverance gains the *diver*'s prize. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. One that goes under water in ſearch of treaſure.

It is evident, from the relation of *divers* and fiſhers for pearls, that there are many kinds of ſhell-fiſh which lie perpetually concealed in the deep, ſkreened from our ſight. *Woodward.*

3. He that enters deep into knowledge or ſtudy.

He would have him, as I conceive it, to be no ſuperficial and floating artificer; but a *diver* into cauſes, and into the myſteries of proportion. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To DIVE′RGE, dī-vĕrj′. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Lat.] To tend various ways from one point.

Homogeneal rays, which flow from ſeveral points of any object, and fall perpendicularly on any reflecting ſurface, ſhall afterwards *diverge* from ſo many points. *Newton.*

Dive′rgent, dī-vĕr′-jĕnt. *adj.* [from *divergens*, Lat.] Tending to various parts from one point.

Di′vers, dī′-vĕrz. *adj.* [*diverſus*, Lat.] Several; ſundry; more than one. It is now grown out of uſe.

We have *divers* examples in the church of ſuch as, by fear, being compelled to ſacrifice to ſtrange gods, repented, and kept ſtill the office of preaching the goſpel. *Whitgiſt.*

The teeth breed when the child is a year and a half old: then they caſt them, and new ones come about ſeven years; but *divers* have backward teeth come at twenty, ſome at thirty and forty. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Divers letters were ſhot into the city with arrows, wherein Solyman's councils were revealed. *Knolles.*

Divers friends thought it ſtrange, that a white dry body ſhould acquire a rich colour upon the effuſion of ſpring-water. *Boyle on Colours.*

Di′verse, dī′-vĕrs. *adj.* [*diverſus*, Lat.]

1. Different from another.

Four great beaſts came up from the ſea, *diverſe* one from another. *Dan.* vii. 3.

2. Different from itſelf; various; multiform; diffuſed.

Eloquence is a great and *diverſe* thing, nor did ſhe yet ever favour any man ſo much as to be wholly his. *Ben Jonſon.*

3. In different directions. It is little uſed but in the laſt ſenſe.

The gourd
And thirſty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with reſentment fly
Her fatty fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverſe, deteſting contact. *Phillips.*

To ſeize his papers, Curl, was next thy care;
His papers light fly *diverſe* toſt in air. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Diversifica′tion, dī-vĕr-ſỹ-fī-kā′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *diverſify*.]

1. The act of changing forms or qualities.

If you conſider how variouſly ſeveral things may be compounded, you will not wonder that ſuch fruitful principles, or manners of *diverſification*, ſhould generate differing colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

2. Variation; variegation.

3. Variety of forms; multiformity.

4. Change; alteration.

This, which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which ſeems to make a *diverſification* of the will, but indeed is the ſame will diverſified. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To Dive′rsify, dỹ-vĕr′-ſỹ-fỹ. *v. a.* [*diverſifier*, Fr.]

1. To make different from another; to diſtinguiſh; to diſcriminate.

There may be many ſpecies of ſpirits, as much ſeparated and *diverſified* one from another as the ſpecies of ſenſible things are diſtinguiſhed one from another. *Locke.*

Male ſouls are *diverſified* with ſo many characters, that the world has not variety of materials ſufficient to furniſh out their different inclinations. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

It was eaſier for Homer to find proper ſentiments for Grecian generals, than for Milton to *diverſify* his infernal council with proper characters. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To make different from itſelf; to vary; to variegate.

The country being *diverſified* between hills and dales, woods and plains, one place more clear, another more darkſome, it is a pleaſant picture. *Sidney.*

There is, in the producing of ſome ſpecies, a compoſition of matter, which may be much *diverſified*. *Bacon.*

Dive′rsion, dỹ-vĕr′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *divert*.]

1. The act of turning any thing off from its courſe.

Cutting off the tops, and pulling off the buds, work retention of the ſap for a time, and *diverſion* of it to the ſprouts that were not forward. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I have ranked this *diverſion* of Chriſtian practice among the effects of our contentions. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The cauſe by which any thing is turned from its proper courſe or tendency.

Fortunes, honour, friends,
Are mere *diverſions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itſelf. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Sport; ſomething that unbends the mind by turning it off from care. *Diverſion* ſeems to be ſomething lighter than *amuſement*, and leſs forcible than *pleaſure*.

You for thoſe ends whole days in council ſit,
And the *diverſions* of your youth forget. *Waller.*

In the book of games and *diverſions*, the reader's mind may be ſuppoſed to be relaxed. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Such productions of wit and humour as expoſe vice and folly, furniſh uſeful *diverſions* to readers. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

4. [In war.] The act or purpoſe of drawing the enemy off from ſome deſign, by threatening or attacking a diſtant part.

Dive′rsity, dỹ-vĕr′-ſī-tỹ. *n. ſ.* [*diverſité*, Fr. from *diverſitas*, Lat.]

1. Difference; diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs.

Then is there in this *diverſity* no contrariety. *Hooker.*

They cannot be divided, but they will prove oppoſite; and, not reſting in a bare *diverſity*, riſe into a contrariety. *South.*

The moſt common *diverſity* of human conſtitutions ariſes from the ſolid parts, as to their different degrees of ſtrength and tenſion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Variety.

The *diverſity* of ceremonies in this kind ought not to cauſe diſſenſion in churches. *Hooker.*

Society cannot ſubſiſt without a *diverſity* of ſtations; and if God ſhould grant every one a middle ſtation, he would defeat the very ſcheme of happineſs propoſed in it. *Rogers.*

3. Diſtinct being; not identity.

Conſidering any thing as exiſting at any determined time and place, we compare it with itſelf exiſting at another time, and thereon form the ideas of identity and *diverſity*. *Locke.*

4. Variegation.

A waving glow his bloomy beds diſplay,
Bluſhing in bright *diverſities* of day. *Pope.*

Di′versly, dī′-vĕrs-lỹ. *adv.* [from *diverſe*.]

1. In different ways; differently; variouſly.

The lack we all have, as well of ghoſtly as of earthly favours, is in each kind eaſily known; but the gifts of God are ſo *diverſly* beſtowed, that it ſeldom appeareth what all receive: what all ſtand in need of ſeldom lieth hid. *Hooker.*

Both of them do *diverſly* work, as they have their medium *diverſly* diſpoſed. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Whether the king did permit it to ſave his purſe, or to communicate the envy of a buſineſs diſpleaſing to his people, was *diverſly* interpreted. *Bacon.*

Leiceſter bewrayed a deſire to plant him in the queen's favour, which was *diverſly* interpreted by ſuch as thought that great artizan of courts to do nothing by chance, nor much by affection. *Wotton.*

The univerſal matter, which Moſes comprehendeth under the names of heaven and earth, is by divers *diverſly* underſtood. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

William's arm
Could nought avail, however fam'd in war;
Nor armies leagu'd, that *diverſly* aſſay'd
To curb his power. *Phillips.*

2. In different directions; to different points.

On life's vaſt ocean *diverſly* we ſail;
Reaſon the card, but paſſion is the gale. *Pope.*

To DIVE′RT, dī-vĕrt′. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Lat.]

1. To turn off from any direction or courſe.

I rather will ſubject me to the malice
Of a *diverted* blood and bloody brother. *Shakeſp.*

Knots, by the conflux of the meeting ſap,
Infect the ſound pine, and *divert* his grain,
Tortive and errant, from his courſe of growth. *Shakeſp.*

He finds no reaſon to have his rent abated, becauſe a greater part of it is *diverted* from his landlord. *Locke.*

They *diverted* raillery from improper objects, and gave a new turn to ridicule. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Nothing more is requiſite for producing all the variety of colours, and degrees of refrangibility, than that the rays of light be bodies of different ſizes; the leaſt of which may make violet, the weakeſt and darkeſt of the colours, and be more eaſily *diverted* by refracting ſurfaces from the right courſe; and the reſt, as they are bigger and bigger, make the ſtronger and more lucid colours, blue, green, yellow, and red, and be more and more difficultly *diverted*. *Newton.*

2. To draw forces to a different part.

The kings of England would have had an abſolute conqueſt of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but ſtill there aroſe ſundry occaſions, which divided and *diverted* their power ſome other way. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. To withdraw the mind.

Alas, how ſimple, to theſe cates compar'd,
Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve!
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

They avoid pleaſure, leſt they ſhould have their affections tainted by any ſenſuality, and *diverted* from the love of him who is to be the only comfort. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Maro's muſe, not wholly bent
On what is gainful, ſometimes ſhe *diverts*
From ſolid counſel. *Phillips.*

4. To pleaſe; to exhilarate. See Diversion.

An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or inſtruct the kingdom by his papers. *Swift.*

5. To ſubvert; to deſtroy; in *Shakeſpeare*, unleſs it belong to the firſt ſenſe.

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of ſtates. *Shakeſp.*

Dive'rter, dī-vèr'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates.

Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a reſt to his mind, a cheerer of his ſpirits, and a *diverter* of ſadneſs. *Walton.*

To DIVERTI'SE, dī-vèr-tīz'. *v. a.* [*divertiſer*, Fr. *diverto*, Lat.] To pleaſe; to exhilarate; to divert. A word now little uſed.

Let orators inſtruct, let them *divertiſe*, and let them move us; this is what is properly meant by the word *ſalt*. *Dryden.*

Dive'rtisement, dī-vèr'-tīz-mènt. *n. ſ.* [*divertiſſement*, Fr.] Diverſion; delight; pleaſure. A word now not much in uſe.

How fond ſoever men are of bad *divertiſement*, it will prove mirth which ends in heavineſs.
Government of the Tongue.

Dive'rtive, dī-vèr'-tīv. *adj.* [from *divert*.] Recreative; amuſive; exhilarating. A word not fully authorized.

I would not exclude the common accidents of life, nor even things of a pleaſant and *divertive* nature, ſo they are innocent, from converſation. *Rogers.*

To DIVE'ST, dī-vèſt'. *v. a.* [*deveſtir*, Fr. The Engliſh word is therefore more properly written *deveſt*. See Devest.] To ſtrip; to make naked; to denude.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *diveſts*;
His ſword, his ſhield, he takes, and plumed creſts.
Denham.

Let us *diveſt* the gay phantom of temporal happineſs of all that falſe luſtre and ornament in which the pride, the paſſions, and the folly of men have dreſſed it up. *Rogers.*

Dive'sture, dī-vès'-tſhůr. *n. ſ.* [from *diveſt*.] The act of putting off.

The *diveſture* of mortality diſpenſes them from thoſe laborious and avocating duties which are here requiſite to be performed. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

Divi'dable, dī-vī'-dàbl. *adj.* [from *divide*.] Separate; different; parted. A word not in uſe.

How could communities maintain
Peaceful commerce from *dividable* ſhores? *Shakeſp.*

Divi'dant, dī-vī'-dànt. *adj.* [from *divide*.] Different; ſeparate. A word not in uſe.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whoſe procreation, reſidence, and birth
Scarce is *dividant*, touch with ſeveral fortunes.
Shakeſp.

To DIVI'DE, dī-vī'd. *v. a.* [*divido*, Lat.]

1. To part one whole into different pieces.

Divide the living child into two, and give half to the one, and half to the other. *1 Kings.*

Let old Timotheus yield the prize,
Or both *divide* the crown;
He rais'd a mortal to the ſkies,
She drew an angel down. *Dryd. St. Cecil.*

They were *divided* into little independent ſocieties, ſpeaking different languages. *Locke.*

2. To ſeparate; to keep apart, by ſtanding as a partition between.

Let there be a firmament in the midſt of the waters, and let it *divide* the waters from the waters. *Geneſis.*

You muſt go
Where ſeas, and winds, and deſarts will *divide* you.
Dryden.

3. To diſunite by diſcord.

There ſhall five in one houſe be *divided*. *Luke.*

4. To deal out; to give in ſhares.

Then in the midſt a tearing groan did break
The name of Anthony: it was *divided*
Between her heart and lips. *Shakeſp.*

Divide the prey into two parts; between them that took the war upon them, who went out to battle; and between all the congregation. *Numb.*

Cham and Japhet were heads and princes over their families, and had a right to *divide* the earth by families. *Locke.*

To Divi'de, dī-vī'd. *v. n.*

1. To part; to ſunder.

2. To break friendſhip.

Love cools, friendſhip falls off,
Brothers *divide*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Di'vidend, dìv'-ī-dènd. *n. ſ.* [from *divide*.]

1. A ſhare; the part allotted in diviſion.

Each perſon ſhall adapt to himſelf his peculiar ſhare, like other *dividends*. *Decay of Piety.*

If on ſuch petty merits you confer
So vaſt a prize, let each his portion ſhare:
Make a juſt *dividend*; and, if not all,
The greater part to Diomede will fall.
Dryden's Fables.

2. [In arithmetick.] *Dividend* is the number given to be parted or divided.
Cocker's Arithmetick.

Divi'der, dī-vī'-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *divide*.]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces.

According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter into the divided body; ſo it joined itſelf to ſome new parts of the medium, or divided body, and did in like manner forſake others. *Digby on the Soul.*

2. A diſtributor; he who deals out to each his ſhare.

Who made me a judge or *divider* over you?
Luke.

3. A diſuniter; the perſon or cauſe that breaks concord.

Money, the great *divider* of the world, hath, by a ſtrange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people. *Swift.*

4. A particular kind of compaſſes.

Divi'dual, dī-vìd'-ů-àl. *adj.* [*dividuus*, Lat.] Divided; ſhared or participated in common with others.

She ſhines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign
With thouſand leſſer lights *dividual* holds,
With thouſand thouſand ſtars! *Milton.*

Divina'tion, dìv-ŷ-nà'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*divinatio*, Lat.]

1. *Divination* is a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a ſecret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the entrails of beaſts, or by other the like frivolous *divinations*. *Hooker.*

Surely there is no enchantment againſt Jacob, neither is there any *divination* againſt Iſrael.
Numbers.

His countenance did imprint an awe,
And naturally all ſouls to his did bow;
As wands of *divination* downward draw,
And point to beds where ſov'reign gold doth grow.
Dryden.

The excellency of the ſoul is ſeen by its power of divining in dreams: that ſeveral ſuch *divinations* have been made, none can queſtion who believes the holy writings. *Addiſon.*

2. Conjectural preſage or prediction.

Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,
And I will take it as a ſweet diſgrace.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

DIVI'NE, dìv-vī'n. *adj.* [*divinus*, Lat.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God.

Her line
Was hero-make, half human, half *divine*. *Dryden.*

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human.

The benefit of nature's light is not thought excluded as unneceſſary, becauſe the neceſſity of a *divine* light is magnified. *Hooker.*

Inſtructed, you'd explore
Divine contrivance, and a God adore. *Blackmore.*

3. Excellent in a ſupreme degree. In this ſenſe it may admit of compariſon.

The *divineſt* and the richeſt mind,
Both by art's purchaſe and by nature's dower,
That ever was from heav'n to earth confin'd. *Don.*

4. Preſageful; divining; preſcient.

Yet oft his heart, *divine* of ſomething ill,
Miſgave him; he the fault'ring meaſure felt.
Milton.

Divi'ne, dìv-vī'n. *n. ſ.*

1. A miniſter of the goſpel; a prieſt; a clergyman.

Claudio muſt die to-morrow: let him be furniſhed with *divines*, and have all charitable preparation. *Shakeſp.*

Give Martius leave to proceed in his diſcourſe; for he ſpoke like a *divine* in armour.
Bacon's Holy War.

A *divine* has nothing to ſay to the wiſeſt congregation, which he may not expreſs in a manner to be underſtood by the meaneſt among them.
Swift.

2. A man ſkilled in divinity; a theologian.

Th' eternal cauſe in their immortal lines
Was taught, and poets were the firſt *divines*.
Denham.

To Divi'ne, dìv-vī'n. *v. a.* [*divino*, Lat.] To foretel; to foreknow; to preſage.

Why doſt thou ſay king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'ſt thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his downfal? *Shakeſp.*

To Divi'ne, dìv-vī'n. *v. n.*

1. To utter prognoſtication.

Then is Cæſar and he knit together.——If I were to *divine* of this unity, I would not propheſy ſo. *Shakeſp.*

The prophets thereof *divine* for money.
Mic. iii. 11.

2. To feel preſages.

If ſecret powers
Suggeſt but truth to my *divining* thoughts,
This pretty lad will prove our country's bliſs. *Shak.*

3. To conjecture; to gueſs.

The beſt of commentators can but gueſs at his meaning; none can be certain he has *divined* rightly. *Dryd. Juvenal, Dedication.*

He took it with a bow, and ſoon *divin'd*
The ſeeming toy was not for nought deſign'd. *Dryden.*

In change of torment would be eaſe:
Could you *divine* what lovers bear,
Even you, Prometheus, would confeſs
There is no vulture like deſpair. *Granville.*

Divi'nely, dīv-vī'n-lȳ. *adv.* [from *divine.*]

1. By the agency or influence of God.

Faith, as we uſe the word, called commonly divine faith, has to do with no propoſitions but thoſe which are ſuppoſed to be *divinely* inſpired. *Locke.*

This topick was very fitly and *divinely* made uſe of by our apoſtle, in his conference with philoſophers, and the inquiſitive people of Athens. *Bentley.*

2. Excellently; in the ſupreme degree.

The Grecians moſt *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men, a name expreſſing both beauty and goodneſs. *Hooker.*

She fair, *divinely* fair! fit love for gods. *Milton.*

Exalted Socrates! *divinely* brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble for revenge. *Creech's Juvenal.*

3. In a manner noting a deity.

His golden horns appear'd,
That on the forehead ſhone *divinely* bright,
And o'er the banks diffus'd a yellow light. *Addiſ.*

Divi'neness, dīv-vī'n-nīs. *n. ſ.* [from *divine.*]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature.

Is it then impoſſible to diſtinguiſh the *divineneſs* of this book from that which is humane? *Grew.*

2. Excellence in the ſupreme degree.

By Jupiter, an angel! or, if not,
An earthly paragon: behold *divineneſs*
No elder than a boy. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Divi'ner, dīv-vī'-nūr. *n. ſ.* [from *To divine.*]

1. One that profeſſes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by ſupernatural means.

This drudge of the devil, this *diviner*, laid claim to me, called me Dronio, and ſwore I was aſſured to her; told me what privy marks I had about me. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Err.*

Expelled his oracles, and common temples of deluſion, the devil runs into corners, exerciſing meaner trumperies, and acting his deceits in witches, magicians, *diviners*, and ſuch inferior ſeducers. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Conjecturer; gueſſer.

If he himſelf be conſcious of nothing he then thought on, he muſt be a notable *diviner* of thoughts, that can aſſure him that he was thinking. *Locke.*

Divi'neress, dīv-vī'n-rēs. *n. ſ.* [from *diviner.*] A propheteſs; a woman profeſſing divination.

The mad *divinereſs* had plainly writ,
A time ſhould come, but many ages yet,
In which ſiniſter deſtinies ordain,
A dame ſhould drown with all her feather'd train. *Dryden.*

Divi'nity, dīv-vīn'-ī-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [*divinité*, Fr. from *divinitas*, Lat.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead.

As with new wine intoxicated both,
They ſwim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to ſcorn the earth. *Milton.*

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillingfleet.*

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being; the Cauſe of cauſes.

'Tis the *Divinity* that ſtirs within us,
'Tis Heav'n itſelf that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addiſon.*

3. Falſe god.

Vain idols, deities that ne'er before
In Iſrael's lands had fix'd their dire abodes,
Beaſtly *divinities*, and droves of gods. *Prior.*

4. Celeſtial being.

God doubtleſs can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and eaſy methods than employing theſe ſubſervient *divinities*. *Cheyne.*

5. The ſcience of divine things; theology.

Hear him but reaſon in *divinity*,
And, all admiring, with an inward wiſh
You would deſire the king were made a prelate. *Shakeſp.*

Truſt not my age,
My reverence, calling, nor *divinity*,
If this ſweet lady lie not guiltleſs here
Under ſome biting errour. *Shakeſp.*

Among hard words I number thoſe which are peculiar to *divinity*, as it is a ſcience. *Swift.*

6. Something ſupernatural.

They ſay there is *divinity* in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shakeſp.*

Divi'sible, dīv-vīz'-ībl. *adj.* [*diviſibilis*, Lat.] Capable of being divided into parts; diſcerptible; ſeparable.

When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we conceive nothing elſe but extenſion and bulk, which is impenetrable, or *diviſible* and paſſive. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Divisibi'lity, dīv-vīz'-ȳ-bīl-ī-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [*diviſibilité*, Fr.] The quality of admitting diviſion or ſeparation of parts.

The moſt palpable abſurdities will preſs the aſſerters of infinite *diviſibility*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

This will eaſily appear to any one, who will let his thoughts looſe in the vaſt expanſion of ſpace, or *diviſibility* of matter. *Locke.*

Divi'sibleness, dīv-vīz'-ībl-nīs. *n. ſ.* [from *diviſible.*] Diviſibility.

Naturaliſts diſagree about the origin of motion, and the indefinite *diviſibleneſs* of matter. *Boyle.*

Divi'sion, dīv-vīzh'-ūn. *n. ſ.* [*diviſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into parts.

2. The ſtate of being divided.

Thou madeſt the ſpirit of the firmament, and commanded it to part aſunder, and to make a *diviſion* betwixt the waters. *2 Eſdr.* vi. 41.

3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.

4. The part which is ſeparated from the reſt by dividing.

If we look into communities and *diviſions* of men, we obſerve that the diſcreet man, not the witty, guides the converſation. *Addiſon's Spect.*

5. Diſunion; diſcord; difference.

There was a *diviſion* among the people, becauſe of him. *John*, vii. 43.

As to our *diviſions* with the Romaniſts, were our differences the product of heat, they would, like ſmall clefts in the ground, want but a cool ſeaſon to cement them. *Decay of Piety.*

6. Parts into which a diſcourſe is diſtributed.

In the *diviſions* I have made, I have endeavoured, the beſt I could, to govern myſelf by the diverſity of matter. *Locke.*

Expreſs the heads of your *diviſions* in as few and clear words as you can, otherwiſe I never can be able to retain them. *Swift.*

7. Space between the notes of muſick, or parts of a muſical compoſure; juſt time.

Thy tongue
Makes Welſh as ſweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen in a ſummer's bower,
With raviſhing *diviſion*, to her lute.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

Our tongue will run *diviſions* in a tune, not miſſing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elſewhere. *Glanville.*

8. Diſtinction.

I will put a *diviſion* between my people and thy people. *Exodus.*

9. [In arithmetick.] The ſeparation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts aſſigned. *Cocker.*

10. Subdiviſion; diſtinction of the general into ſpecies.

Abound
In the *diviſion* of each ſeveral crime,
Acting it many ways. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Divi'sor, dīv-vī'-zūr. *n. ſ.* [*diviſor*, Lat.] The number given, by which the dividend is divided; the number which ſheweth how many parts the dividend is to be divided into.

DIVO'RCE, dīv-vō'rs. *n. ſ.* [*divorce*, Fr. from *divortium*, Lat.]

1. The legal ſeparation of huſband and wife.

Divorce is a lawful ſeparation of huſband and wife, made before a competent judge, on due cognizance had of the cauſe, and ſufficient proof made thereof. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To reſtore the king,
He counſels a *divorce*, a loſs of her,
That like a jewel has hung twenty years
About his neck, yet never loſt her luſtre.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

He had in his eye the *divorce* which had paſſed betwixt the emperor and Scribonia.
Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.

2. Separation; diſunion.

Such motions may occaſion a farther alienation of mind, and *divorce* of affections, in her, from my religion. *K. Charles.*

Theſe things, to be a baſtard, and to be born out of lawful wedlock, are convertible the one with the other; and 'tis hard to make *divorce* between thoſe things that are ſo near in nature to each other, as being convertible terms.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

3. The ſentence by which a marriage is diſſolved.

4. The cauſe of any penal ſeparation.

Go with me, like good angels, to my end;
And, as the long *divorce* of ſteel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one ſweet ſacrifice,
And lift my ſoul to heav'n. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To **Divo'rce**, dīv-vō'rs. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſeparate a huſband or wife from the other.

2. To force aſunder; to ſeparate by violence.

Were it conſonant unto reaſon to *divorce* theſe two ſentences, the former of which doth ſhew how the latter is reſtrained, and, not marking the former, to conclude by the latter of them? *Hooker.*

The continent and the iſland were continued together within men's remembrance, by a drawbridge; but are now *divorced* by the downfallen cliffs. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

So ſeem'd her youthful ſoul not eaſ'ly forc'd,
Or from ſo fair, ſo ſweet a ſeat *divorc'd*. *Waller.*

3. To ſeparate from another.

If thou wert not glad,
I would *divorce* me from thy mother's tomb,
Sepulch'ring an adultreſs. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

If ſo be it were poſſible, that all other ornaments of mind might be had in their full perfection, nevertheleſs the mind that ſhould poſſeſs them, *divorced* from piety, could be but a ſpectacle of commiſeration. *Hooker.*

4. To take away; to put away.

I dare not make myſelf ſo guilty,
To give up willingly that noble title
Your maſter wed me to: nothing but death
Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities. *Shakeſp. H.* VIII.

Aërial paſture the lungs with gentle force
Conſtant embrace by turns, by turns *divorce*.
Blackmore.

Divo'rcement, dīv-vō'rs-mēnt. *n. ſ.* [from *divorce.*] Divorce; ſeparation of marriage.

Write her a bill of *divorcement*, and give it in her hand, and ſend her out of his houſe.
Deut. xxiv. 1.

Divo'rcer, dīv-vō'r-sūr. *n. ſ.* [from *divorce.*] The perſon or cauſe which produces divorce or ſeparation.

Death is the violent eſtranger of acquaintance, the eternal *divorcer* of marriage. *Drummond's Cypr. Grove.*

Diure'tick, dī-ů-rĕt'-ĭk. *adj.* [διȣρητικὸς.] Having the power to provoke urine.

Diureticks are decoctions, emulſions, and oils of emollient vegetables, that relax the *urinary* paſſages: ſuch as relax ought to be tried before ſuch as force and ſtimulate. Thoſe emollients oughts to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perſpiring, and on empty ſtomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

Graceful as John, ſhe moderates the reins,
And whiſtles ſweet her *diuretick* ſtrains. *Young.*

DIU'RNAL, dī-ůr'-năl. *adj.* [*diurnus*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the day.

We obſerve in a day, which is a ſhort year, the greateſt heat about two in the afternoon, when the ſun is paſt the meridian, which is the *diurnal* ſolſtice, and the ſame is evident from the thermometer. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Think, ere this *diurnal* ſtar
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter ſere foment. *Milton.*

2. Conſtituting the day.

Why does he order the *diurnal* hours
To leave earth's other part, and riſe in ours? *Prior.*

3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.

The prime orb,
Incredible how ſwift, had thither rowl'd
Diurnal. *Milton.*

The *diurnal* and annual revolution of the ſun have been, from the beginning of nature, conſtant, regular, and univerſally obſervable by all mankind. *Locke.*

Diu'rnal, dī-ůr'-năl. *n. ſ.* [*diurnal*, Fr.] A journal; a day-book.

Diu'rnally, dī-ůr'-năl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *diurnal*.] Daily; every day.

As we make the enquiries, we ſhall *diurnally* communicate them to the publick. *Tatler.*

Diutu'rnity, dī-ů-tůr'-nĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*diuturnitus*, Lat.] Length of duration.

Such a coming, as it might be ſaid that that generation ſhould not paſs till it was fulfilled, they needed not ſuppoſe of ſuch *diuturnity*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **DIVU'LGE**, dĭ-vůl'j. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Lat.]

1. To publiſh; to make publick; to reveal to the world.

Men are better contented to have their commendations ſuppreſſed, than the contrary much *divulged*. *Hooker.*

I will pluck the veil of modeſty from the ſo ſeeming miſtreſs Page, and *divulge* Page himſelf for a ſecure and wilful Acteon. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Theſe anſwers, in the ſilent night receiv'd,
The king himſelf *divulg'd*, the land believ'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

You are deprived of the right over your own ſentiments, of the privilege of every human creature, to *divulge* or conceal them. *Pope.*

The cabinets of the ſick, and the cloſets of the dead, have been ranſacked to publiſh private letters, and *divulge* to all mankind the moſt ſecret ſentiments of friendſhip. *Pope.*

2. To proclaim; to declare by a publick act.

This is true glory and renown, when God,
Looking on th' earth, with approbation marks
The juſt man, and *divulges* him through heav'n
To all his angels, who with true applauſe
Recount his praiſes. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Divu'lger, dĭv-vůl'-jůr. *n. ſ.* [from *divulge*.] A publiſher; one that expoſes to publick view.

I think not any thing in my letters could tend ſo much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infamy of the *divulgers*. *K. Charles.*

Divu'lsion, dī-vůl'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*divulſio*, Lat.] The act of plucking awry.

Ariſtotle, in his Ethicks, takes up the conceit of the beaver, and the *divulſion* of his teſticles. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **Di'zen**, dī'zn. *v. a.* [This word ſeems corrupted from *dight*.] To dreſs; to deck; to rig out. A low word.

Your ladyſhip lifts up the ſaſh to be ſeen;
For ſure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen. *Swift.*

Di'zzard, dĭz'-ărd. *n. ſ.* [from *dizzy*.] A blockhead; a fool. *Dict.*

Di'zziness, dĭz'-zŷ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *dizzy*.] Giddineſs; whirl in the head.

Fixed ſeriouſneſs heats the brain in ſome to diſtraction, and cauſeth an aching and *dizzineſs* in ſounder heads. *Glanville.*

DI'ZZY, dĭz'-zŷ. *adj.* [ꝺẏꞅı, ꝺẏꞅıᵹ, Sax.]

1. Giddy; vertiginous; having in the head the ſenſation of turning round.

All on a ſudden miſerable pain
Surpris'd thee, dim thine eyes, and *dizzy* ſwam
In darkneſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Cauſing giddineſs.

How fearful
And *dizzy* 'tis to caſt one's eyes ſo low! *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

3. Giddy; thoughtleſs.

What followers, what retinue canſt thou gain?
Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude,
Longer than thou canſt feed them on thy coſt? *Milton.*

To **Di'zzy**, dĭz'-zŷ. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To whirl round; to make giddy.

Not the dreadful ſpout,
Which ſhipmen do the hurricano call,
Shall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his deſcent, than ſhall my prompted ſword
Falling on Diomede. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

To divide him inventorially, would *dizzy* the arithmetick of memory. *Shakeſp.*

To **DO**, dȍ. *v. a.* Thou *doſt*, he *doth* or *does*; preter. *did*; part. paſſ. *done*. [ꝺon, Sax. *doen*, Dut.]

1. To practiſe or act any thing good or bad.

Thou haſt *done* evil above all that were before thee. 1 *Kings.*

Flee evil, and *do* good. *Pſalms.*

2. To perform; to achieve.

They help, who hurt ſo ſmall;
And he hath nothing *done*, that *doth* not all. *Daniel.*

Learn to live well, that thou may'ſt die ſo too;
To live and die is all we have to *do*. *Denham.*

What is the reaſon a man's arm won't ſmile and frown, and *do* all the intellectual poſtures of the countenance? *Collier.*

3. To execute; to diſcharge.

May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair meſſage to his kingly ears? *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Pindarus is come
To *do* you ſalutation from his maſter. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The jury prayed of the ſenate a guard, that they might *do* their conſciences. *Bacon.*

4. To cauſe. This ſtructure is obſolete.

A fatal plague which many *did* to dye. *Spenſer.*

Nought can quench mine inly flaming ſide,
Nor ſea of liquor cold, nor lake of mire,
Nothing but death can *do* me to reſpire. *Fairy Q.*

5. To tranſact.

The thing was not *done* in a corner. *Acts*, xxvi. 26.

6. To produce any effect to another.

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thou haſt, Sebaſtian, *done* good feature ſhame. *Shakeſp.*

If there be any good thing to be *done*,
That may to thee *do* eaſe, and grace to me,
Speak to me. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

'Tis true, I did ſo; nor was it in vain:
She *did* me right, and ſatisfied my vengeance. *Rowe.*

You *do* her too much honour: ſhe hath neither ſenſe nor taſte, if ſhe dares to refuſe you. *Swift.*

7. To have recourſe to; to practiſe as the laſt effort: commonly in the form of a paſſionate interrogation.

What will ye *do* in the end thereof? *Jer.* v. 31.

8. To perform for the benefit or hurt of another.

I know what God will *do* for me. 1 *Sam.* xxii. 3.

Acts of mercy *done* to the poor, ſhall be accepted and rewarded as *done* to our Saviour himſelf. *Atterbury.*

9. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence to come ſhortly unto me. 2 *Tim.* iv. 9.

10. To manage by way of intercourſe or dealing; to have buſineſs; to deal.

I have been deterred by an indiſpoſition from having much to *do* with ſteams of ſo dangerous a nature. *Boyle.*

What had I to *do* with kings and courts?
My humble lot had caſt me far beneath them. *Rowe.*

11. To gain; to effect by influence.

It is much that a jeſt with a ſad brow will *do* with a fellow that never had the ache in his ſhoulders. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

His queen, notwithſtanding ſhe had preſented him with divers children, and with a crown alſo, though he would not acknowledge it, could *do* nothing with him. *Bacon.*

12. To make any thing what it is not.

Off with the crown, and with the crown his head;
And whilſt we breathe take him to *do* him dead. *Shakeſp.*

13. To finiſh; to end.

As for this mercy,
Which he intends for Lear and for Cordelia,
The battle *done*, and they within our power,
Shall never ſee his pardon. *Shakeſp.*

Go to the reading of ſome part of the New Teſtament, not careleſsly, or in haſte, as if you had a mind to have *done*; but attentively, as to be able to give ſome account of what you have read. *Duppa.*

Gigantick hinds, as ſoon as work was *done*,
To their huge pots of boiling pulſe would run. *Dryden.*

14. To conclude; to ſettle.

They *did* their work and din'd. *Prior.*

When all is *done*, there is no man can ſerve his own intereſt better than by ſerving God. *Tillotſon.*

15. To put.

Why, Warwick, who ſhould *do* the duke to death? *Shakeſp.*

The lord Aubrey Vere
Was *done* to death. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

16. The phraſe, *what to do with*, ſignifies how to beſtow; what uſe to make of; what courſe to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of.

Men are many times brought to that extremity, that if it were not for God, they would not know *what to do with* themſelves, or how to enjoy themſelves for one hour. *Tillotſon.*

To **Do**, dȍ. *v. n.*

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.

Unto this day they *do* after the former manners: they fear not the Lord, neither *do* they after the law and commandment which the Lord commanded the children of Jacob. 2 *Kings.*

As every prince ſhould govern as he would deſire to be governed, ſo every ſubject ought to obey as he would deſire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be *done* by. *Temple.*

2. To make an end; to conclude. This is only in the compound preterite.

You may ramble a whole day, and every moment diſcover ſomething new; but when you have *done*, you will have but a confuſed notion of the place. *Spectator*.

3. To ceaſe to be concerned with; to ceaſe to care about; to deſiſt from notice or practice: only in the compound preterite.

No men would make uſe of diſunited parties to deſtroy one body, unleſs they were ſure to maſter them when they had *done with* them. *Stillingfleet*.

I have *done with* Chaucer, when I have anſwered ſome objections. *Dryden*.

We have not yet *done with* aſſenting to propoſitions at firſt hearing, and underſtanding their terms. *Locke*.

Having *done with* ſuch amuſements, we give up what we cannot diſown. *Pope*.

4. To fare; to be with regard to ſickneſs or health.

Good woman, how *doſt* thou?
—The better that it pleaſes your good worſhip to aſk. *Shakeſp*.

5. To ſucceed; to fulfil a purpoſe.

Come, 'tis no matter; we ſhall *do* without him. *Addiſon*.

You would do well to prefer a bill againſt all kings and parliaments ſince the conqueſt; and, if that won't *do*, challenge the crown. *Collier on Duelling*.

6. To deal with.

No man, who hath to *do* with the king, will think himſelf ſafe, unleſs you be his good angel, and guide him. *Bacon*.

7. *To do* is uſed for any verb, to ſave the repetition of the word: as, *I ſhall come, but if* I do *not, go away;* that is, *if I* come *not*.

Thus painters Cupids paint, thus poets *do*
A naked god, blind, young, with arrows two. *Sidney*.

If any thing in the world deſerve our ſerious ſtudy and conſideration, thoſe principles of religion *do*. *Tillotſon*.

Take all things which relax the veins; for what *does* ſo, prevents too vigorous a motion through the arteries. *Arbuthnot*.

8. *Do* is a word of vehement command, or earneſt requeſt: as, *help me*, do; *make haſte*, do.

If thou haſt loſt thy land, *do* not alſo loſe thy conſtancy; and if thou muſt die a little ſooner, yet *do* not die impatiently. *Tayl. Rule of Liv. Holy*.

—Looſe me.—I will free thee.
—*Do*, and I'll be thy ſlave. *Dryden's King Arth*.

9. *To do* is put before verbs ſometimes expletively: as, *I* do *love*, or *I love; I* did *love*, or *I loved*.

The Turks *do* acknowledge God the Father, creator of heaven and earth, being the firſt Perſon in the Trinity, though they deny the reſt. *Bacon's Holy War*.

This juſt reproach their virtue *does* excite. *Dryden's Æneid*.

Expletives their feeble aid *do* join. *Pope*.

10. Sometimes emphatically; as, *I* do *hate him, but will not wrong him*.

Perdition catch my ſoul
But I *do* love thee; and when I love thee not,
Chaos is come again. *Shakeſp. Othello*.

11. Sometimes by way of oppoſition: as, *I* did *love him, but ſcorn him now*.

To DOAT, dŏ't. *v. n.* See *To* DOTE.

DO'CIBLE, dŏs'-sĭbl. *adj.* [*docilis*, Lat.] Tractable; docile; eaſy to be taught.

The aſinine feaſt of ſow-thiſtles and brambles is commonly ſet before them, as all the food and entertainment of their tendereſt and moſt *docible* age. *Milton*.

DO'CIBLENESS, dŏs'-sĭbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *docible*.] Teachableneſs; docility; readineſs to learn.

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as alſo of the *docibleneſs* of dogs in general. *Walton's Angler*.

DO'CILE, dŏs'-sĭl. *adj.* [*docilis*, Lat.]

1. Teachable; eaſily inſtructed; tractable.

Dogs ſoon grow accuſtomed to whatever they are taught, and being *docile* and tractable, are very uſeful. *Ellis's Voyage*.

2. With *to* before the thing taught.

Soon *docile to* the ſecret acts of ill,
With ſmiles I could betray, with temper kill. *Prior*.

DOCI'LITY, dŏ-sĭl'-lĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, Lat.] Aptneſs to be taught; readineſs to learn.

All the perfection they allowed his underſtanding was aptneſs and *docility*, and all that they attributed to his will was a poſſibility to be virtuous. *South*.

What is more admirable than the fitneſs of every creature for uſe? the *docility* of an elephant, and the inſitiency of a camel for travelling in deſarts? *Grew*.

DOCK, dŏk'. *n. ſ.* [docca, Sax.] A plant; a weed.

The ſpecies are ſeventeen, ten of which grow wild, ſeveral of them being uſed in medicine; and the ſort called the oriental burdock, is ſaid to be the true rhubarb. *Miller*.

Nothing teems
But hateful *docks*, rough thiſtles, keckſies, burs,
Loſing both beauty and utility. *Shakeſp. Henry V*.

My love for gentle Dermot faſter grows
Than yon tall *dock* that riſes to thy noſe:
Cut down the *dock*, 'twill ſprout again; but know,
Love rooted out again will never grow. *Swift*.

DOCK, dŏk'. *n. ſ.*

1. The ſtump of the tail, which remains after docking.

2. The ſolid part of the tail.

The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well deſcribed by Bontius. The *dock* is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's ſpatula. *Grew's Muſæum*.

DOCK, dŏk'. *n. ſ.* [as ſome imagine, of δοχεῖον.] A place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, where ſhips are built or laid up.

The boatſwain and mariner may bring religion to what *dock* they pleaſe. *Howel*.

There are *docks* for their gallies and men of war, as well as work-houſes for all land and naval preparations. *Addiſon*.

To DOCK, dŏk'. *v. a.* [from *dock* a tail.]

1. To cut off a tail.

2. To cut any thing ſhort.

One or two ſtood conſtant centry, who *docked* all favours handed down; and ſpread a huge inviſible net between the prince and ſubject, through which nothing of value could paſs. *Swift's Examiner*.

3. To cut off a reckoning; to cut off an entail.

4. To lay the ſhip in a dock.

DO'CKET, dŏk'-ĭt. *n. ſ.* A direction tied upon goods; a ſummary of a larger writing. *Dict*.

DO'CTOR, dŏk'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*doctor*, Lat.]

1. One that has taken the higheſt degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or phyſick. In ſome univerſities they have doctors of muſick. In its original import, it means a man ſo well verſed in his faculty, as to be qualified to teach it.

No woman had it, but a civil *doctor*,
Who did refuſe three thouſand ducats of me,
And begg'd the ring. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice*.

Then ſtood there up one in the council, a Phariſee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of laws. *Acts*, v. 34.

2. A man ſkilled in any profeſſion.

Then ſubtle *doctors* ſcriptures made their pride,
Caſuiſts, like cocks, ſtruck out each other's eyes. *Denham*.

Each proſelyte would vote his *doctor* beſt,
With abſolute excluſion to the reſt. *Dryden*.

3. A phyſician; one who undertakes the cure of diſeaſes.

By med'cine life may be prolong'd, yet death
Will ſeize the *doctor* too. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline*.

How does your patient, *doctor*?—
—Not ſo ſick, my lord,
As ſhe is troubled with thick coming fancies. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*.

Children will not take thoſe medicines from the *doctor*'s hand, which they will from a nurſe or mother. *Government of the Tongue*.

To 'pothecaries let the learn'd preſcribe,
That men may die without a double bribe;
Let them, but under their ſuperiors, kill,
When *doctors* firſt have ſign'd the bloody bill. *Dryden*.

He that can cure by recreation, and make pleaſure the vehicle of health, is a *doctor* at it in good earneſt. *Collier*.

In truth, nine parts in ten of thoſe who recovered, owed their lives to the ſtrength of nature and a good conſtitution, while ſuch a one happened to be the *doctor*. *Swift*.

4. Any able or learned man.

The ſimpleſt perſon, that can but apprehend and ſpeak ſenſe, is as much judge of it as the greateſt *doctor* in the ſchool. *Digby of Bodies*.

To DO'CTOR, dŏk'-tŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To phyſick; to cure; to treat with medicines. A low word.

DO'CTORAL, dŏk'-tŏ-răl. *adj.* [*doctoralis*, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DO'CTORALLY, dŏk'-tŏ-răl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *doctoral*.] In manner of a doctor.

The phyſicians reſorted to him to touch his pulſe, and conſider of his diſeaſe *doctorally* at their departure. *Hakewill*.

DO'CTORSHIP, dŏk'-tŭr-shĭp. *n. ſ.* [from *doctor*.] The rank of a doctor.

From a ſcholar he became a fellow, and then the preſident of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorſhip and the *doctorſhip*. *Clarendon*.

DOCTRI'NAL, dŏk'-trĭ-năl. *adj.* [*doctrina*, Lat.]

1. Containing doctrine, or ſomething formally taught.

The verſe naturally affords us the *doctrinal* propoſition, which ſhall be our ſubject. *South*.

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

To this end the word of God no otherwiſe ſerveth, than only in the nature of a *doctrinal* inſtrument. *Hooker*.

What ſpecial property or quality is that, which, being no where found but in ſermons, maketh them effectual to ſave ſouls, and leaveth all other *doctrinal* means beſides deſtitute of vital efficacy? *Hooker*.

DOCTRI'NAL, dŏk'-trĭ-năl. *n. ſ.* Something that is part of doctrine.

Not ſuch as aſſent to every word in ſcripture, can be ſaid in *doctrinals* to deny Chriſt. *South*.

DOCTRI'NALLY, dŏk'-trĭ-năl-lŷ. *adv.* [from *doctrine*.] In the form of doctrine; poſitively; as neceſſary to be held.

Scripture accommodates itſelf to common opinions, and employs the uſual forms of ſpeech, without delivering any thing *doctrinally* concerning theſe points. *Ray*.

DO'CTRINE, dŏk'-trĭn. *n. ſ.* [*doctrina*, Lat.]

1. The principles or poſitions of any ſect or maſter; that which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and *doctrine*, no man thinketh it lawful: new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there which maketh not, either at one time or other? *Hooker*.

Ye are the ſons of clergy, who bring all their *doctrines* fairly to the light, and invite men with freedom to examine them. *Atterbury*.

That great principle in natural philoſophy is the *doctrine* of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

2. The act of teaching.

He ſaid unto them in his *doctrine.* *Mark*, iv. 2.

DO'CUMENT, dŏk'-ŭ-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*documentum*, Lat.]

1. Precept; inſtruction; direction.

It is a moſt neceſſary inſtruction and *document* for them, that as her majeſty made them diſpenſators of her favour, ſo it behoveth them to ſhew themſelves equal diſtributors. *Bacon.*

Learners ſhould not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time. *Watts.*

2. Precept, in an ill ſenſe; a precept inſolently authoritative, magiſterially dogmatical, ſolemnly trifling.

Gentle inſinuations pierce, as oil is the moſt penetrating of all liquors; but in magiſterial *documents* men think themſelves attacked, and ſtand upon their guard. *Government of the Tongue.*

It is not unneceſſary to digeſt the *documents* of cracking authors into ſeveral claſſes. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

DO'DDER, dŏd'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [*touteren* to ſhoot up, Dut. *Skinner.*]

Dodder is a ſingular plant: when it firſt ſhoots from the ſeed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capillaments of which it is formed ſoon after clinging about theſe plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itſelf along the ſtalks of the plant, entangling itſelf about them. It has no leaves, but conſiſts of capillaments or ſtalks, browniſh with a caſt of red, which run to great lengths. They have tubercles, which fix them faſt down to the plant, and by means of which they abſorb the juices deſtined for its nouriſhment. *Hill.*

DO'DDERED, dŏd'-dŭrd. *adj.* [from *dodder.*] Overgrown with dodder; covered with ſupercreſcent plants.

Near the hearth a laurel grew,
Dodder'd with age, whoſe boughs encompaſs round
The houſehold gods, and ſhade the holy ground. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The peaſants were enjoin'd
Sere-wood, and firs, and *dodder'd* oaks to find. *Dryden's Fables.*

DODE'CAGON, dŏ-dĕk'-ă-gŏn. *n. ſ.* [δώδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of twelve ſides.

DODECATEMO'RION, dŏ-dĕ-kăt-ĕ-mŏ'-ryŏn. *n. ſ.* [δωδεκατημόριον.] The twelfth part.

'Tis *dodecatemorion* thus deſcrib'd:
Thrice ten degrees, which every ſign contains,
Let twelve exhauſt, that not one part remains;
It follows ſtreight, that every twelfth confines
Two whole and one half portion of the ſigns. *Creech.*

To DODGE, dŏd'zh. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *dog*; to ſhift, and play ſly tricks, like a dog.]

1. To uſe craft; to deal with tergiverſation; to play mean tricks; to uſe low ſhifts.

If in good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly, it argues an earthly and ignoble mind, where we have apparently wronged, to higgle and *dodge* in the amends. *Hale's Contemplation.*

The conſideration ſhould make men grow weary of *dodging* and ſhewing tricks with God. *South.*

2. To ſhift place as another approaches.

For he had, any time this ten years full,
Dodg'd with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull. *Milton.*

3. To play faſt and looſe; to raiſe expectations and diſappoint them.

You know my paſſion for Martha, and what a dance ſhe has led me; ſhe *dodged* with me above thirty years. *Addiſon.*

The chaffering with diſſenters, and *dodging* about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a-jar, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

4. The word in all its ſenſes is low and vulgar.

DO'DKIN, dŏd'-kĭn. *n. ſ.* [*duytken*, Dut.] A doitkin or little doit; a contemptuous name for a low coin.

I would not buy them for a *dodkin.* *Lily's Grammar conſtrued.*

DO'DMAN, dŏd'-măn. *n. ſ.* The name of a fiſh.

Fiſh that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter, the crab, the craw-fiſh, the hodmandod or *dodman*, and the tortoiſe. *Bacon.*

DOE, dŏ'. *n. ſ.* [ꝺa, Sax. *daa*, Dan. *dama*, Lat.] A ſhe deer; the female of a buck.

Then but forbear your food a little while,
While, like a *doe*, I go to find my fawn,
And give it food. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Bucks have horns, *does* none. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The fearful *doe*
And flying ſtag amidſt the greyhounds go. *Dryden's Virgil.*

DOE, dŏ'. *n. ſ.* [from *To do.*] A feat; what one has to do; what one can perform.

No ſooner he does peep into
The world, but he has done his *doe.* *Hudibras.*

DO'ER, dŏ'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *To do.*]

1. One that does any thing good or bad.

So foul a thing, O! thou injuſtice art,
That tort'reſt both the *doer* and diſtreſt. *Daniel.*

It may be indeed a public crime, or a national miſchief; yet it is but a private act, and the *doer* of it may chance to pay his head for his preſumption. *South.*

2. Actor; agent.

Sith thus far we open the things that have been done, let not the principal *doers* themſelves be forgotten. *Hooker.*

3. Performer.

One judgeth the prize to the beſt *doer*, of which they are no leſs glad than great princes are of triumphs. *Sidney.*

4. An active, or buſy, or valiant perſon.

Fear not, my lord, we will not ſtand to prate;
Talkers are no good *doers*: be aſſur'd,
We go to uſe our hands, and not our tongues. *Shakeſp.*

They are great ſpeakers but ſmall *doers*; greater in ſhew than in deed. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

5. One that habitually performs or practiſes.

Be *doers* of the word, and not hearers only. *Common Prayer.*

In this we ſhew ourſelves weak, and unapt to be *doers* of his will, in that we take upon us to be controllers of his wiſdom. *Hooker.*

DOES, dŭz'. The third perſon from *do*, for *doth.*

Though lending to foreigners, upon uſe, doth not at all alter the balance of trade between thoſe countries, yet it *does* alter the exchange between thoſe countries. *Locke.*

To DOFF, dŏf. *v. a.* [from *do off.*]

1. To put off dreſs.

You have deceiv'd our truſt,
And made us *doff* our eaſy robes of peace,
To cruſh our old limbs in ungentle ſteel. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Doff thoſe links. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Had *doff'd* her gaudy trim,
With her great maſter ſo to ſympathize. *Milton.*

That judge is hot, and *doffs* his gown. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Alcides *doffs* the lion's tawny hide. *Rowe.*

2. To ſtrip; to deveſt of any thing.

Why art thou troubled, Herod? What vain fear
Thy blood-revolving breaſt doth move?
Heav'n's king, who *doffs* himſelf our fleſh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but ſerve in love. *Craſhaw.*

3. To put away; to get rid of.

Your eye in Scotland
Would create ſoldiers, and make women fight,
To *doff* their dire diſtreſſes. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

4. To ſhift off; to delay; to refer to another time; to put off.

Every day thou *doff'ſt* me with ſome device, Iago; and rather keep'ſt from me all conveniency, than ſuppliеſt me with the leaſt advantage of hope. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Away, I will not have to do with you.—
—Canſt thou ſo *doff* me? *Shakeſp. Much Ado.*

5. This word is in all its ſenſes obſolete, and ſcarcely uſed except by ruſticks; yet it is a pure and commodious word.

DOG, dŏg'. *n. ſ.* [*dogghe*, Dut. *canis*, Lat.]

1. A domeſtic animal remarkably various in his ſpecies; compriſing the maſtiff, the ſpaniel, the bulldog, the greyhound, the hound, the terrier, the cur, with many others. The larger ſort are uſed as a guard; the leſs for ſports.

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſooth every paſſion;
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their maſters,
As knowing nought, like *dogs*, but following. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Why ſhould we not think a watch and piſtol as diſtinct ſpecies one from another, as a horſe and a *dog?* *Locke.*

The clamour roars of men, and boys, and *dogs.* *Thomſon.*

2. A conſtellation called Sirius, or Canicula, riſing and ſetting with the ſun during the canicular days, or dog days.

Among the ſouthern conſtellations, two there are who bear the name of the *dog*; the one in ſixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, uſually called Procyon, or Anticanus. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It parts the twins and crab, the *dog* divides,
And Argo's keel that broke the frothy tides. *Creech.*

3. A reproachful name for a man.

I never heard a paſſion ſo confus'd,
So ſtrange, outrageous, and ſo variable,
As the *dog* Jew did utter in the ſtreets. *Shakeſp.*

Beware of *dogs*, beware of evil workers. *Phil.* iii. 2.

4. *To give or ſend to the Dogs*; to throw away. *To go to the Dogs*; to be ruined, deſtroyed, or devoured.

Had whole Colepeper's wealth been hops and hogs,
Could he himſelf have ſent it to the *dogs?* *Pope.*

5. It is uſed as the term for the male of ſeveral ſpecies: as, the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliments is like the encounter of two *dog* apes. *Shakeſp.*

The ſame ill taſte of ſenſe will ſerve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and ſheer the ſwine. *Dryd.*

6. *Dog* is a particle added to any thing, to mark meanneſs, or degeneracy, or worthleſſneſs: as, *dog* roſe.

To DOG, dŏg'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hunt as a dog, inſidiouſly and indefatigably.

I have *dogg'd* him like his murtherer. *Shakeſp.*

I, his deſpiteful Juno, ſent him forth
From courtly friends, with camping foes to live,
Where death and danger *dog* the heels of worth. *Shakeſp.*

Sorrow *dogging* ſin,
Afflictions ſorted. *Herbert.*

I fear the dread events that *dog* them both,
Leſt ſome ill-greeting touch attempt the perſon
Of our renowned ſiſter. *Milton.*

Theſe ſpiritual joys are *dogged* by no ſad ſequels. *Glanville.*

I have been purſued, *dogged*, and way-laid through ſeveral nations, and even now ſcarce think myſelf ſecure. *Pope.*

Hate *dogs* their riſe, and inſult mocks their fall. *Vanity of Human Wiſhes.*

DOG-FISHER, dog'-fish-ur. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *fiſher.*] A kind of fiſh.

The *dog-fiſher* is good againſt the falling ſickneſs. *Walton.*

DOG-TEETH, dog'-teth. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *teeth.*] The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth.

The beſt inſtruments for dividing of herbs are inciſor-teeth; for cracking of hard ſubſtances, as bones and nuts, grinders or mill-teeth; for dividing of fleſh, ſharp-pointed or *dog-teeth.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DOG-TRICK, dog'-trik. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *trick.*] An ill turn; ſurly or brutal treatment.

Learn better manners, or I ſhall ſerve you a *dog-trick*; I'll make you know your rider. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

DO'GBANE, dog'-ban. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *bane.*] A plant. *Miller.*

DO'GBERRY-TREE, dog'-ber-ry-tre'. A kind of cherry.

DO'GBOLT, dog'-bolt. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *bolt.*] Of this word I know not the meaning, unleſs it be, that when meal or flower is ſifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarſer part is called *dogbolt*, or flower for *dogs.*

His only ſolace was, that now
His *dogbolt* fortune was ſo low,
That either it muſt quickly end,
Or turn about again, and mend. *Hudibras.*

DO'GBRIAR, dog'-bri-ur. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *briar.*] The briar that bears the hip; the cynoſbaton.

DOGCHE'AP, dog-tshe'p. *adj.* [*dog* and *cheap.*] Cheap as dogs meat; cheap as the offal bought for dogs.

Good ſtore of harlots, ſay you, and *dogcheap?* *Dryden.*

DO'GDAYS, dog'-daz. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *days.*] The days in which the dog-ſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun, vulgarly reputed unwholeſome.

Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion and titles, than for a healthy man to ſit in the ſun, in the brighteſt *dog-days*, and remain without warmth. *Clarendon.*

DO'GDRAW, dog'-dra. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *draw.*] A manifeſt deprehenſion of an offender againſt veniſon in the foreſt, when he is found drawing after a deer by the ſcent of a hound which he leads in his hand. *Cowell.*

DOGE, do'j. *n. ſ.* [*doge*, Ital.] The title of the chief magiſtrate of Venice and Genoa.

Doria has a ſtatue at the entrance of the *doge*'s palace, with the title of deliverer of the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

DO'GFISH, dog'-fish. *n. ſ.* [from *dog* and *fiſh.*] Another name for a ſhark.

It is part of the jaw of a ſhark or *dog-fiſh.* *Woodward.*

DO'GFLY, dog'-fly. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *fly.*] A voracious biting fly.

Thump-buckler Mars began,
And at Minerva with a lance of braſs he head long ran;
Theſe vile words uſhering his blows, Thou *dog-fly*, what's the cauſe
Thou makeſt gods fight thus? *Chapman's Iliad.*

DO'GGED, dog'-gid. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Sullen; ſour; moroſe; ill-humoured; gloomy.

Your uncle muſt not know but you are dead:
I'll fill theſe *dogged* ſpies with falſe reports. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Dogged York, that reaches at the moon,
Whoſe over-weening arm I have pluck'd back,
By falſe accuſe doth level at my life. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Few miles on horſeback had they jogged,
But fortune unto them turn'd *dogged.* *Hudibras.*

DO'GGEDLY, dog'-gid-ly. *adv.* [from *dogged.*] Sullenly; gloomily; ſourly; moroſely.

DO'GGEDNESS, dog'-gid-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *dogged.*] Gloom of mind; ſullenneſs; moroſeneſs.

DO'GGER, dog'-gur. *n. ſ.* [from *dog*, for its meanneſs. *Skinner.*] A ſmall ſhip with one maſt.

DO'GGEREL, dog'-gril. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Looſed from the meaſures or rules of regular poetry; vile; deſpicable; mean: uſed of verſes.

Then haſten Og and Doeg to rehearſe,
Two fools that crutch their feeble ſenſe on verſe;
Who by my muſe to all ſucceeding times
Shall live, in ſpite of their own *dogg'rel* rhymes. *Dryden.*

Your wit burleſque may one ſtep higher climb,
And in his ſphere may judge all *dogg'rel* rhyme. *Dryden.*

It is a diſpute among the criticks, whether burleſque poetry runs beſt in heroick verſe, like that of the Diſpenſary; or in *doggrel*, like that of Hudibras. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

DO'GGEREL, dog'-gril. *n. ſ.* Mean, deſpicable, worthleſs verſes.

The hand and head were never loſt of thoſe
Who dealt in *dogg'rel*, or who pin'd in proſe. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The vileſt *dogg'rel* Grubſtreet ſends
Will paſs for yours with foes and friends. *Swift.*

DO'GGISH, dog'-gish. *adj.* [from *dog.*] Churliſh; brutal.

DO'GHEARTED, dog'-har-tid. *adj.* [*dog* and *heart.*] Cruel; pitileſs; malicious.

His unkindneſs,
That ſtript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear rights
To his *doghearted* daughters. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

DO'GHOLE, dog'-hol. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *hole.*] A vile hole; a mean habitation.

France is a *doghole*, and it no more merits the tread of a man's foot: to the wars. *Shakeſp.*

But, could you be content to bid adieu
To the dear playhouſe, and the players too,
Sweet country ſeats are purchas'd ev'ry where,
With lands and gardens, at leſs price than here
You hire a darkſome *doghole* by the year. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Reverſe your ornaments, and hang them all
On ſome patch'd *doghole* ek'd with ends of wall. *Pope.*

DO'GKENNEL, dog'-ken-nil. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *kennel.*] A little hut or houſe for dogs.

A certain nobleman, beginning with a *dogkennel*, never lived to finiſh the palace he had contrived. *Dryden.*

I am deſired to recommend a *dogkennel* to any that ſhall want a pack. *Tatler.*

DO'GLOUSE, dog'-lous. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *louſe.*] An inſect that harbours on dogs.

DO'GMA, dog'-ma. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. Eſtabliſhed principle; doctrinal notion.

Our poet was a ſtoick philoſopher, and all his moral ſentences are drawn from the *dogmas* of that ſect. *Dryden.*

2. [In canon law.] *Dogma* is that determination which conſiſts in, and has a relation to, ſome caſuiſtical point of doctrine, or ſome doctrinal part of the chriſtian faith. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DOGMA'TICAL, dog-mat'-i-kal. } *adj.* [from
DOGMA'TICK, dog-mat'-ik. } *dogma.*]
Authoritative; magiſterial; poſitive; in the manner of a philoſopher laying down the firſt principles of a ſect.

The dim and bounded intellect of man ſeldom proſperouſly adventures to be *dogmatical* about things that approach to infinite, whether in vaſtneſs or littleneſs. *Boyle.*

I laid by my natural diffidence and ſcepticiſm for a while, to take up that *dogmatical* way, which is ſo much his character. *Dryden.*

Learning gives us a diſcovery of our ignorance, and keeps us from being peremptory and *dogmatical* in our determinations. *Collier on Pride.*

Criticks write in a poſitive *dogmatick* way, without either language, genius, or imagination. *Spectator.*

One of theſe authors is indeed ſo grave, ſententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Swift.*

DOGMA'TICALLY, dog-mat'-i-kal-y. *adv.* [from *dogmatical.*] Magiſterially; poſitively.

I ſhall not preſume to interpoſe *dogmatically* in a controverſy, which I look never to ſee decided. *South.*

DOGMA'TICALNESS, dog-mat'-i-kal-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *dogmatical.*] The quality of being dogmatical; magiſterialneſs; mock authority.

DO'GMATIST, dog'-ma-tist. *n. ſ.* [*dogmatiſte*, Fr.] A magiſterial teacher; a poſitive aſſerter; a bold advancer of principles.

I could deſcribe the vanity of bold opinion, which the *dogmatiſts* themſelves demonſtrate in all the controverſies they are engaged in. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

A *dogmatiſt* in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody perſecutor. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To **DO'GMATIZE**, dog'-ma-tiz. *v. n.* [from *dogma.*] To aſſert poſitively; to advance without diſtruſt; to teach magiſterially.

Theſe, with the pride of *dogmatizing* ſchools,
Impos'd on nature arbitrary rules;
Forc'd her their vain inventions to obey,
And move as learned frenzy trac'd the way. *Blackmore.*

DOGMATI'ZER, dog-ma-ti'-zur. *n. ſ.* [from *dogmatize.*] An aſſerter; a magiſterial teacher; a bold advancer of opinions.

Such opinions, being not entered into the confeſſions of our church, are not properly chargeable either on Papiſts or Proteſtants, but on particular *dogmatizers* of both parties. *Hammond.*

DO'GROSE, dog'-roz. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *roſe.*] The flower of the hip.

Of the rough or hairy excreſcence, thoſe on the briar, or *dogroſe*, are a good inſtance. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

DO'GSLEEP, dog'-slep. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *ſleep.*] Pretended ſleep.

Juvenal indeed mentions a drowſy huſband, who raiſed an eſtate by ſnoring; but then he is repreſented to have ſlept what the common people call *dogſleep.* *Addiſon.*

DO'GSMEAT, dog'z-met. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *meat.*] Refuſe; vile ſtuff; offal like the fleſh ſold to feed dogs.

His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; theſe are but *dogſmeat* to 'em. *Dryden.*

DO'GSTAR, dog'-star. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *ſtar*; *canicula*, Lat.] The ſtar which gives the name to the dogdays.

All ſhun the raging *dogſtar*'s ſultry heat,
And from the half-unpeopled town retreat. *Add.*

DO'GSTOOTH, dog'z-toth. *n. ſ.* [from *dog* and *tooth.*] A plant. *Miller.*

DO'GTROT, dog'-trot. *n. ſ.* [*dog* and *trot.*] A gentle trot like that of a dog.

This ſaid, they both advanc'd, and rode
A *dogtrot* through the bawling crowd. *Hudibras.*

Dogwe'ary, dȍg-wě-rŷ. *adj.* [*dog* and *weary.*] Tired as a dog; exceſſively weary.

Oh, maſter, maſter, I have watch'd ſo long,
That I'm *dogweary.* *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Do'gwood, dȍg'-wůd. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of cornelian cherry.

Doi'ly, doi'-lŷ. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of woollen ſtuff, ſo called, I ſuppoſe, from the name of the firſt maker.

We ſhould be as weary of one ſet of acquaintance, though never ſo good, as we are of one ſuit, though never ſo fine: a fool, and a *doily* ſtuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

Do'ings, dȍ'-ĭngz. *n. ſ.* [from *To do.* This word has hardly any ſingular.]

1. Things done; events; tranſactions.

I have but kill'd a fly.—
—But how if that fly had a father and mother?
How would he hang his ſlender gilded wings,
And buz lamented *doings* in the air! *Shakeſp.*

2. Feats; actions: good or bad.

The next degree was to mark all Zelmane's *doings*, ſpeeches, and faſhions, and to take them unto herſelf, as a pattern of worthy proceedings. *Sidney.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor perſon, yet will be
The chronicles of my *doing*, let me ſay
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue muſt go through. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

At length a reverend ſire among them came,
And of their *doings* great diſlike declar'd,
And teſtified againſt their ways. *Milton.*

3. Behaviour; conduct.

Never the earth on his round ſhoulders bare,
A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
That in her *doings* better could compare
Mirth with reſpect, few words with curteſy. *Sidney.*

4. Conduct; diſpenſation.

Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade far into the *doings* of the Moſt High. *Hooker.*

5. Stir; buſtle; tumult.

Shall there be then, in the mean while, no *doings?* *Hooker.*

6. Feſtivity; merriment: as, jolly *doings.*

7. This word is now only uſed in a ludicrous ſenſe, or in low mean language.

After ſuch miraculous *doings*, we are not yet in a condition of bringing France to our terms. *Swift.*

Doit, doi't. *n. ſ.* [*duyt*, Dut. *doyght*, Erſe.] A ſmall piece of money.

When they will not give a *doit* to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to ſee a dead Indian. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

In Anna's wars a ſoldier, poor and old,
Had dearly earn'd a little purſe of gold;
Tir'd with a tedious march, one luckleſs night
He ſlept, poor dog! and loſt it to a *doit.* *Pope.*

DOLE, dȍ'l. *n. ſ.* [from *deal*; ðælan, Sax.]

1. The act of diſtribution or dealing.

It was your preſurmiſe,
That in the *dole* of blows your ſon might drop. *Shakeſp.*

The perſonal fruition in any man cannot reach to feel great riches: there is a cuſtody of them, or a power of *dole* and donative of them, or a fame of them, but no ſolid uſe to the owner. *Bacon.*

At her general *dole*,
Each receives his ancient ſoul. *Cleaveland.*

2. Any thing dealt out or diſtributed.

Now, my maſters, happy man be his *dole*, ſay I; every man to his buſineſs. *Shakeſp.*

Let us, that are unhurt and whole,
Fall on, and happy man be 's *dole.* *Hudibras.*

3. Proviſions or money diſtributed in charity.

They had ſuch firm dependence on the day,
That need grew pamper'd, and forgot to pray;
So ſure the *dole*, ſo ready at their call,
They ſtood prepar'd to ſee the manna fall. *Dryd.*

Clients of old were feaſted; now a poor
Divided *dole* is dealt at th' outward door,
Which by the hungry rout is ſoon diſpatch'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

4. Blows dealt out.

What if his eye-ſight, for to Iſrael's God
Nothing is hard, by miracle reſtor'd,
He now be dealing *dole* among his foes,
And over heaps of ſlaughter'd walk his way. *Milt.*

5. [from *dolor.*] Grief; ſorrow; miſery. Obſolete.

Yonder they lie; the poor old man, their father, making ſuch pitiful *dole* over them, that all beholders take his part with weeping. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Our ſometime ſiſter, now our queen,
Have we, as 'twere, with a defeated joy,
With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage,
In equal ſcale weighing delight and *dole*,
Taken to wife. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

They might hope to change
Torment with eaſe, and ſooneſt recompenſe
Dole with delight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **Dole**, dȍ'l. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to diſtribute. *Dict.*

Dole, dȍ'l. *n. ſ.* Void ſpace left in tillage. *Dict.*

Do'leful, dȍ'l-fůl. *adj.* [*dole* and *full.*]

1. Sorrowful; diſmal; expreſſing grief; querulous.

She earneſtly intreated to know the cauſe thereof, that either ſhe might comfort or accompany her *doleful* humour. *Sidney.*

For none but you, or who of you it learns,
Can rightfully aread ſo *doleful* lay. *Spenſer.*

With ſcrewed face, and *doleful* whine, they only ply with ſenſeleſs harangues of conſcience againſt carnal ordinances. *South.*

Juſt then the hero caſt a *doleful* cry,
And in thoſe ardent flames began to fry:
The blind contagion rag'd within his veins. *Dryd.*

2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief; ſorrowful.

How oft my *doleful* ſire cry'd to me, tarry, ſon,
When firſt he ſpy'd my love! *Sidney.*

3. Diſmal; impreſſing ſorrow; dolorifick.

It watereth the heart to the end it may fructify; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; ſerveth as a moſt approved remedy againſt all *doleful* and heavy accidents, which befal men in this preſent life. *Hooker.*

No light, but rather darkneſs viſible,
Serv'd only to diſcover ſights of woe,
Regions of ſorrow, *doleful* ſhades, where peace
And reſt can never dwell! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Happy the mortal man, who now at laſt
Has through this *doleful* vale of mis'ry paſt;
Who to his deſtin'd ſtage has carried on
The tedious load, and laid his burden down. *Prior.*

Do'lefully, dȍ'l-fůl-lŷ. *adv.* [from *doleful.*] In a doleful manner; ſorrowfully; diſmally; querulouſly.

Do'lefulness, dȍ'l-fůl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *doleful.*]

1. Sorrow; melancholy.
2. Querulouſneſs.
3. Diſmalneſs.

Do'lesome, dȍ'l-sům. *adj.* [from *dole.*] Melancholy; gloomy; diſmal; ſorrowful; doleful.

Hell-ward bending o'er the beach deſcry
The *doleſome* paſſage to th' infernal ſky. *Pope's Odyſ.*

Do'lesomely, dȍ'l-sům-lŷ. *adv.* [from *doleſome.*] In a doleſome manner.

Do'lesomeness, dȍ'l-sům-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *doleſome.*] Gloom; melancholy; diſmalneſs.

Doll, dȍl'. *n. ſ.*

1. A contraction of Dorothy.

Doll Tearſheet. *Shakeſp.*

2. A little girl's puppet or baby.

Do'llar, dȍl'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [*daler*, Dut.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two ſhillings and ſixpence to four and ſixpence.

He diſburs'd
Ten thouſand *dollars* for our gen'ral uſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Dolori'fick, dȍ-lȍ-rĭf'-ĭk. *adj.* [*dolorificus*, Lat.] That which cauſes grief or pain.

The pain returned, diſſipating that vapour which obſtructed the nerves, and giving the *dolorifick* motion free paſſage again. *Ray.*

This, by the ſoftneſs and rarity of the fluid, is inſenſible, and not *dolorifick.* *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Do'lorous, dȍl'-ȍ-rŭs. *adj.* [from *dolor*, Lat.]

1. Sorrowful; doleful; diſmal; gloomy; impreſſing ſorrow.

We are taught, by his example, that the preſence of *dolorous* and dreadful objects, even in minds moſt perfect, may, as clouds, overcaſt all ſeaſonable joy. *Hooker.*

You take me in too *dolorous* a ſenſe:
I ſpake t' you for your comfort. *Shakeſp.*

Through many a dark and dreary vale
They paſs'd, and many a region *dolorous*,
O'er many a frozen, many a fiery alp,
Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and ſhades of death. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Talk not of ruling in this *dol'rous* gloom,
Nor think vain words, he cried, can eaſe my doom. *Pope.*

2. Painful.

Their diſpatch is quick, and leſs *dolorous* than the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Do'lour, dȍ'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [*dolor*, Lat.]

1. Grief; ſorrow.

I've words too few to take my leave of you,
When the tongue's office ſhould be prodigal,
To breathe th' abundant *dolour* of the heart. *Shak.*

2. Lamentation; complaint.

Never troubling him either with aſking queſtions, or finding fault with his melancholy; but rather fitting to his *dolour* dolorous diſcourſes of their own and other folks misfortune. *Sidney.*

3 Pain; pang.

A mind fixed and bent upon ſomewhat that is good, doth avert the *dolours* of death. *Bacon.*

Do'lphin, dȍl'-fĭn. *n. ſ.* [*delphin*, Lat. though the dolphin is ſuppoſed to be not the ſame fiſh.] The name of a fiſh.

His delights
Were *dolphin* like; they ſhew'd his back above
The element they liv'd in. *Shakeſp.*

Draw boys riding upon goats, eagles and *dolphins.* *Peacham.*

DOLT, dȍ'lt. *n. ſ.* [*dol*, Teutonick.] A heavy ſtupid fellow; a blockhead; a thickſcull; a loggerhead.

Let *dolts* in haſte ſome altar fair erect
To thoſe high pow'rs, which idly ſit above. *Sidney.*

Thou haſt not half that power to do me harm,
As I have to be hurt: oh gull, oh *dolt*,
As ignorant as dirt! *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Like men condemn'd to thunder-bolts,
Who, ere the blow, become meer *dolts*;
They neither have the hearts to ſtay,
Nor wit enough to run away. *Hudibras.*

Wood's adult'rate copper,
Which, as he ſcatter'd, we, like *dolts*,
Miſtook at firſt for thunder-bolts. *Swift.*

Do'ltish, dȍ'lt-ĭsh. *adj.* [from *dolt.*] Stupid; mean; dull; blockiſh.

Dametas, the moſt arrant *doltiſh* clown that ever was without the privilege of a bauble. *Sidney.*

Do'mable, dȍm'-ȧbl. *adj.* [*domabilis*, Lat.] Tameable. *Dict.*

Doma'in, dȍ-mȧ'n. *n. ſ.* [*domaine*, Fr. from *dominium*, Lat.]

1. Dominion; empire.

Rome's great emperor, whoſe wide *domain*
Had ample territory, wealth, and pow'r. *Milton.*
Ocean trembles for his green *domain.* *Thomſon.*

2. Poſſeſſion; eſtate.

A Latian field, with fruitful plains,
And a large portion of the king's *domains.*
Dryden's Æneid.

3. The land about a manſion-houſe occupied by the lord.

Dome, dŏ'm. *n. ſ.* [*dome,* Fr. from *domus,* Lat.]

1. A building; a houſe; a fabrick.

Beſt be he call'd among good men,
Who to his God this column rais'd:
Though lightning ſtrike the *dome* again,
The man who built it ſhall be prais'd. *Prior.*

Stranger! whoe'er thou art, ſecurely reſt
Affianc'd in my faith, a friendly gueſt;
Approach the *dome,* the ſocial banquet ſhare.
Pope's Odyſſey.

2. A hemiſpherical arch; a cupola.

DOME'STICAL, dŏ-mĕs'-tĭ-kăl. } *adj.*
DOME'STICK, dŏ-mĕs'-tĭk. }
[*domeſticus,* Lat.]

1. Belonging to the houſe; not relating to things publick.

The neceſſities of man had at the firſt no other helps and ſupplies than *domeſtical;* ſuch as that which the prophet implieth, ſaying, Can a mother forget her child? *Hooker.*

The practical knowledge of the *domeſtick* duties is the principal glory of a woman. *Clariſſa.*

2. Private; done at home; not open.

In this their *domeſtical* celebration of the Paſſover, they divided ſupper into two courſes. *Hooker.*

Beholding thus, O happy as a queen!
We cry; but ſhift the gaudy, flatt'ring ſcene,
View her at home in her *domeſtick* light,
For thither ſhe muſt come, at leaſt at night. *Granv.*

3. Inhabiting the houſe; not wild.

The faithful prudent huſband is an honeſt, tractable, and *domeſtick* animal. *Addiſon's Spect.*

4. Not foreign; inteſtine.

Domeſtical evils, for that we think we can maſter them at all times, are often permitted to run on forward, till it be too late to recall them.
Hooker, Dedication.

Equality of two *domeſtick* pow'rs
Breeds ſcrupulous faction. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*
Combine together 'gainſt the enemy;
For theſe *domeſtick* and particular broils
Are not the queſtion here. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Such they were, who might preſume t' have done
Much for the king and honour of the ſtate;
Having the chiefeſt actions undergone,
Both foreign and *domeſtical,* of late. *Daniel.*

Next to the ſin of thoſe who began that rebellion, theirs muſt needs be, who hindered the ſpeedy ſuppreſſing of it, by *domeſtick* diſſentions. *K. Charles.*

To **Dome'sticate,** dŏ-mĕs'-tĭ-kăt. *v. a.* [from *domeſtick.*] To make domeſtick; to withdraw from the publick. *Clariſſa.*

Dome'stick, dŏ-mĕs'-tĭk. *n. ſ.* One kept in the ſame houſe.

A ſervant dwells remote from all knowledge of his lord's purpoſes; he lives as a kind of foreigner under the ſame roof; a *domeſtick,* and yet a ſtranger too. *South.*

To **Do'mify,** dŏm'-ĭ-fỳ. *v. a.* [*domifico,* Lat.] To tame. *Dict.*

Do'minant, dŏm'-ỳ-nănt. *adj.* [*dominant,* Fr. *dominans,* Lat.] Predominant; preſiding; aſcendant.

To **DO'MINATE,** dŏm'-ỳ-năt. *v. a.* [*dominatus,* Lat.] To predominate; to prevail over the reſt.

I thus conclude my theme,
The *dominating* humour makes the dream. *Dryd.*

Domina'tion, dŏm-ỳ-nă'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*dominatio,* Lat.]

1. Power; dominion.

Thou and thine uſurp
The *domination,* royalties, and rights
Of this oppreſſed boy. *Shakeſp. King John.*

2. Tyranny; inſolent authority.

Maximinus traded with the Goths in the product of his own eſtate in Thracia, the place of his nativity; whither he retired, to withdraw from the unjuſt *domination* of Opilius Macrinus.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

3. One highly exalted in power: uſed of angelick beings.

He heav'n of heav'ns, and all the powers therein,
By thee created; and by thee threw down
Th' aſpiring *dominations.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,
Thrones, *dominations,* princedoms, virtues, pow'rs!
Milton.

Do'minative, dŏm'-ỳ-nă-tĭv. *adj.* [from *dominate.*] Imperious; inſolent. *Dict.*

DOMINA'TOR, dŏm-ỳ-nă-tŏr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The preſiding or predominant power or influence.

Jupiter and Mars are *dominators* for this northweſt part of the world, which maketh the people impatient of ſervitude, lovers of liberty, martial, and courageous. *Camden's Remains.*

To **Domine'er,** dŏm-ỳ-nē'r. *v. n.* [*dominor,* Lat.] To rule with inſolence; to ſwell; to bluſter; to act without controul.

Go to the feaſt, revel, and *domineer,*
Carouſe full meaſure. *Shakeſp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

The voice of conſcience now is low and weak, chaſtiſing the paſſions, as old Eli did his luſtful *domineering* ſons. *South.*

Both would their little ends ſecure;
He ſighs for freedom, ſhe for pow'r:
His wiſhes tend abroad to roam,
And hers to *domineer* at home. *Prior.*

Domi'nical, dŏ-mĭn'-ỳ-kăl. *adj.* [*dominicalis,* Lat.] That which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

The cycle of the moon ſerves to ſhew the epacts, and that of the ſun the *dominical* letter, throughout all their variations. *Holder on Time.*

Domi'nion, dŏ-mĭn'-yŭn. *n. ſ.* [*dominium,* Lat.]

1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.

They on the earth
Dominion exerciſe, and in the air,
Chiefly on man. *Milton.*
He gave us only over beaſt, fiſh, fowl,
Dominion abſolute; that right we hold
By his donation: but man over man
He made not lord. *Milton.*
Bleſt uſe of pow'r, O virtuous pride in kings!
And like his bounty whence *dominion* ſprings.
Tickell.

2. Power; right of poſſeſſion or uſe, without being accountable.

He could not have private *dominion* over that, which was under the private *dominion* of another.
Locke.

3. Territory; region; diſtrict: conſidered as ſubject.

The donations of biſhopricks the kings of England did ever retain in all their *dominions,* when the pope's uſurped authority was at the higheſt.
Davies on Ireland.

4. Predominance; aſcendant.

Objects placed foremoſt ought to be more finiſhed than thoſe caſt behind, and to have *dominion* over things confuſed and tranſient. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

5. An order of angels.

By him were all things created, viſible and inviſible, whether they be thrones or *dominions,* or principalities or powers. *Col.* i. 16.

Don, dŏn'. *n. ſ.* [*dominus,* Lat.] The Spaniſh title for a gentleman; as, *Don* Quixote. It is with us uſed ludicrouſly.

To the great *dons* of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To damn all others, and cry up their own. *Dryd.*

Do'nship, dŏn'-ſhĭp. *n. ſ.* [from *don.*] Quality or rank of a gentleman or knight.

I'm none of thoſe,
Your boſom-friends, as you ſuppoſe;
But Ralph himſelf, your truſty ſquire,
Wh' has dragg'd your *donſhip* out o' th' mire.
Hudibras.

To **Don,** dŏn'. *v. a.* [*To do on.*] To put on; to inveſt with; the contrary to *doff.* Obſolete.

The purple morning left her crimſon bed,
And *donn'd* her robes of pure vermilion hue.
Fairfax.
Her helm the virgin *donn'd.* *Fairfax.*
What! ſhould I *don* this robe, and trouble you?
Shakeſp.

Do'nary, dŏ'-nă-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [*donarium,* Lat.] A thing given to ſacred uſes.

Dona'tion, dŏ-nă'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*donatio,* Lat.]

1. The act of giving any thing; the act of beſtowing.

He gave us only over beaſt, fiſh, fowl,
Dominion abſolute; that right we hold
By his *donation.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

After *donation* there is an abſolute change and alienation made of the property of the thing given: which being ſo alienated, a man has no more to do with it than with a thing bought with another's money. *South.*

2. The grant by which any thing is given or conferred.

Howſoever the letter of that *donation* may be unregarded by men, yet the ſenſe thereof is ſo imprinted in their hearts, as if every one laid claim for himſelf unto that which was conferred upon all.
Raleigh's Eſſays.

The kingdoms of the world to thee were giv'n,
Permitted rather, and by thee uſurp'd;
Other *donation* none thou canſt produce. *Milton.*

Do'native, dŏ'-nă-tĭv. *n. ſ.* [*donatif,* Fr. from *donatus,* Lat.]

1. A gift; a largeſs; a preſent; a dole of money diſtributed.

The Roman emperor's cuſtom was, at certain ſolemn times, to beſtow on his ſoldiers a *donative;* which *donative* they received wearing garlands upon their heads. *Hooker.*

They were entertained with publick ſhews and *donatives,* to make them more eaſily digeſt their loſt liberty. *Dryden.*

2. [In law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either preſentation to the ordinary, or inſtitution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders. *Cowell.*

Never did ſteeple carry double truer;
His is the *donative,* and mine the cure. *Cleaveland.*

Done, dŭn'. *part. paſſ.* of the verb *To do.*

Another like fair tree eke grew thereby,
Whereof whoſo did eat, eftſoons did know
Both good and evil: O mournful memory!
That tree, through one man's fault, hath *done* us all to dye. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

Done, dŭn'. *a kind of interjection.* The word by which a wager is concluded: when a wager is offered, he that accepts it ſays *done.*

Done: the wager? *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
One thing, ſweet-heart, I will aſk;
Take me for a new-faſhion'd maſk.
—*Done:* but my bargain ſhall be this,
I'll throw my maſk off when I kiſs. *Cleaveland.*

'Twas *done* and *done,* and the fox, by conſent, was to be the judge. *L'Eſtrange.*

Do'njon, dŏn'-dzhŏn. *n. ſ.* [now corrupted to *dungeon,* from *domnionum,* low Lat. according to *Menage.*] The higheſt and ſtrongeſt tower of the caſtle, in which priſoners were kept; as in *Chaucer*. It is now uſed of ſubterraneous priſons.

The grete toure, that was ſo thicke and ſtrong,
Which of the caſtle was the chief *dongeon*,
Wherein the knightes were in priſon,
Was evin joynant to the garden-wall,
Ther as this Emely had her playeing. *Chaucer.*

Do'nor, dȍ'-nȍr. *n. ſ.* [from *dono*, Lat.] A giver; a beſtower; one who gives any thing.

Litters thick beſiege the *donor*'s gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dole. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

It is a mighty check to beneficent tempers to conſider how often good deſigns are fruſtrated and perverted to purpoſes, which, could the *donors* themſelves have foreſeen, they would have been very loth to promote. *Atterbury.*

Dood'le, dȍ'dl. *n. ſ.* [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from *do little: faineant.*] A trifler; an idler.

To **DOOM**, dȍ'm. *v. a.* [ꝺeman, Sax.]

1. To judge.

Him through malice fall'n,
Father of mercy and grace! thou didſt not *doom*
So ſtrictly, but much more to pity incline. *Milton.*

2. To condemn to any puniſhment; to ſentence.

He may be *doom'd* to chains, to ſhame, to death,
While proud Hippolitus ſhall mount his throne. *Smith.*

Juſtly th' impartial fates conſpire,
Dooming that ſon to be the ſire
Of ſuch another ſon. *Granville.*

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.

Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor, appears,
And lives and crimes, with his aſſeſſors, hears;
Round in his urn the blended balls he rowls,
Abſolves the juſt, and *dooms* the guilty ſouls. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death,
And ſhall that tongue give pardon to a ſlave? *Shakeſp.*

5. To deſtine; to command by uncontrollable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their ſupreme command,
Have *doom'd* our ſhips to ſeek the Latian land. *Dryden's Æneid.*

I have no will but what your eyes ordain;
Deſtin'd to love, as they are *doom'd* to reign. *Granville.*

Doom, dȍ'm. *n. ſ.* [ꝺom, Sax. *doem*, Dut.]

1. Judicial ſentence; judgment.

He 's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with halters on their necks,
Expect your highneſs' *doom* of life or death. *Shak.*

To Satan, firſt in ſin, his *doom* applied,
Though in myſterious terms, judg'd as then beſt. *Milton.*

And now, without redemption, all mankind
Muſt have been loſt, adjudg'd to death and hell
By *doom* ſevere. *Milton.*

In the great day, wherein the ſecrets of all hearts ſhall be laid open, no one ſhall be made to anſwer for what he knows nothing of; but ſhall receive his *doom*, his conſcience accuſing or excuſing him. *Locke.*

2. The great and final judgment.

Search Windſor Caſtle, elves, within and out:
Strew good luck, ouphes, on every ſacred room,
That it may ſtand till the perpetual *doom*. *Shak.*

3. Condemnation; judicial ſentence.

Revoke thy *doom*,
Or whilſt I can vent clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou doſt evil. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. Determination declared.

If friend or foe, let him be gently us'd.
—Revoke that *doom* of mercy, for 'tis Clifford. *Shakeſp.*

5. The ſtate to which one is deſtined.

By day the web and loom,
And homely houſhold taſk, ſhall be her *doom*. *Dryden's Iliad.*

6. Ruin; deſtruction.

From the ſame foes, at laſt, both felt their *doom*;
And the ſame age ſaw learning fall, and Rome. *Pope.*

Doo'msday, dȍ'mz-dȁ. *n. ſ.* [*doom* and *day*.]

1. The day of final and univerſal judgment; the laſt, the great day.

Men, wives, and children ſtare, cry out, and run,
As it were *doomſday*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

They may ſerve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomſday*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Our ſouls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,
Till *doomſday* wander in the ſhades of night:
This only holiday of all the year,
We privileg'd in ſunſhine may appear. *Dryden.*

2. The day of ſentence or condemnation.

All-ſouls day is my body's *doomſday*. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Doomsday-book, dȍ'mz-dȁ-bȍ'k. *n. ſ.* [*doomſday* and *book*.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the eſtates of the kingdom were regiſtered.

The Danes alſo brought in a reckoning of money by ores, *per oras*, which is mentioned in *doomſday-book*. *Camden.*

DOOR, dȍ'r. *n. ſ.* [ꝺoꞃ, ꝺuꞃe, Sax. *dorris*, Erſe.]

1. The gate of a houſe; that which opens to yield entrance. *Door* is uſed of houſes, and *gates* of cities or publick buildings; except in the licence of poetry.

All the caſtle quaked from the ground,
And every *door* of free-will open flew. *F. Queen.*

In the ſide, a *door*
Contriv'd; and of proviſions laid in large,
For man and beaſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To the ſame end men ſev'ral parts may tread,
As many *doors* into one temple lead. *Denham.*

For without rules there can be no art, any more than there can be a houſe without a *door* to conduct you in. *Dryden.*

2. In familiar language, a houſe; often in the plural, *doors*.

Lay one piece of fleſh or fiſh in the open air, and another of the ſame kind and bigneſs within *doors*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Let him doubt whether his cloaths be warm, and ſo go naked; whether his houſe be firm, and live without *doors*. *Decay of Piety.*

Martin's office is now the ſecond *door* in the ſtreet, where he will ſee Parnel. *Arbuthnot.*

Lambs, though they are bred within *doors*, and never ſaw the actions of their own ſpecies, puſh at thoſe who approach them with their foreheads. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The ſultan entered again the peaſant's houſe, and turned the owner out of *doors*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blades of graſs appear;
And buds, that yet the blaſt of Eurus fear,
Stand at the *door* of life, and doubt to clothe the year. *Dryden.*

4. Paſſage; avenue; means of approach.

The indiſpenſable neceſſity of ſincere obedience, ſhuts the *door* againſt all temptations to carnal ſecurity. *Hammond.*

5. *Out of door, or doors.* No more to be found; quite gone; fairly ſent away.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee now,
With a harſh voice and ſupercilious brow,
To ſervile duties, thou would'ſt fear no more;
The gallows and the whip are *out of door*. *Dryden's Perſius.*

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*, and Cain is no prince over his brother. *Locke.*

6. *At the door of any one.* Imputable; chargeable upon him.

In any of which parts if I have failed, the fault lies wholly *at my door*. *Dryd. Dufreſ. Preface.*

7. *Next door to.* Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.

A ſeditious word leads to a broil, and a riot unpuniſhed is but *next door to* a tumult. *L'Eſtrange.*

Do'orcase, dȍ'r-kȁs. *n. ſ.* [*door* and *caſe*.] The frame in which the door is incloſed.

The making of frames for *doorcaſes*, is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces. *Moxon.*

Do'orkeeper, dȍ'r-kē-pủr. *n. ſ.* [*door* and *keeper*.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a houſe.

He that hath given the following aſſiſtances to thee, deſires to be even a *doorkeeper* in God's houſe, and to be a ſervant to the meaneſt of God's ſervants. *Taylor's Preface.*

Do'quet, dŏk'-ĭt. *n. ſ.* A paper containing a warrant.

Before the inſtitution of this office, no *doquet* for licence to alien, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchaſed without an oath. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

Do'rmant, dȁ'r-mȁnt. *adj.* [*dormant*, Fr.]

1. Sleeping.

He a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can inſure his anger is *dormant*; or, ſhould he ſeem to rouſe, 'tis well laſhing him, and he will ſleep like a top. *Congreve's Old Batchelor.*

With this radius he is ſaid to ſtrike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, *dormant*, till it ſwims within his reach. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. In a ſleeping poſture.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather couchant and *dormant*. *Brown.*

3. Private; not publick.

There were other *dormant* muſters of ſoldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readineſs, but not drawn together. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

4. Concealed; not divulged.

It would be prudent to reſerve theſe privileges *dormant*, never to be produced but upon great occaſions. *Swift.*

5. Leaning; not perpendicular.

Old *dormant* windows muſt confeſs
Her beams: their glimmering ſpectacles,
Struck with the ſplendor of her face,
Do th' office of a burning-glaſs. *Cleaveland.*

Do'rmitory, dȁ'r-mĭ-tủr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*dormitorium*, Lat.]

1. A place to ſleep in: uſed commonly for a room with many beds.

Rooms that have thorough lights are left for entertainment, and thoſe that have windows on one ſide for *dormitories*. *Mortimer.*

Naked mourns the *dormitory* wall,
And Jones and Boyle's united labours fall. *Pope's Dunciad.*

2. A burial place.

The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cœmiteria*, and in Engliſh *dormitories*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Do'rmouse, dȁ'r-mȍus. *n. ſ.* [*dormio* to ſleep, and *mouſe*.] A ſmall animal which paſſes a large part of the winter in ſleep.

Come, we all ſleep, and are mere *dormice* flies,
A little leſs than dead: more dulneſs hangs
On us than on the moon. *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

After they have lain a little while, they grow as drowſy as *dormice*, unleſs they are rouſed. *Collier on Thought.*

Dorn, dȁ'rn. *n. ſ.* [from *dorn*, Ger. a thorn.] The name of a fiſh; perhaps the ſame as the thornback.

The coaſt is ſtored both with ſhell-fiſh, as ſcallops and ſheathfiſh; and flat, as turbets, *dorns*, and holybut. *Carew.*

Do'rmick, då'r-nik. *n. ſ.* [of *Deornick* in *Flanders*, where firſt made.] A ſpecies of linen cloth uſed in Scotland for the table.

To **DORR**, dår'. *v. a.* [*tor* ſtupid, Teutonick.] To deafen or ſtupify with noiſe. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

Dorr, dår'. *n. ſ.* [ſo named probably from the noiſe which he makes.] A kind of flying inſect, remarkable for flying with a loud noiſe.

Some inſects fly with four wings, as all the vagimpennous, or ſheath-winged, as beetles and *dorrs*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *dorr* or hedge-chafer's chief marks are theſe: his head is ſmall, like that of the common beetle: this, and his eyes, black: his ſhoulder-piece, and the middle of his belly, alſo black; but juſt under the wing-ſhells ſpotted with white. His wing-ſhells, legs, and the end of his tail, which is long and flat-pointed, of a light cheſtnut: his breaſt, eſpecially, covered with a downy hair. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Do'rsel, då'r-sil. } *n. ſ.* [from *dorſum* the
Do'rser, då'r-sůr. } back.] A pannier; a baſket or bag, one of which hangs on either ſide a beaſt of burthen, for the reception of things of ſmall bulk. It is corruptly ſpoken, and perhaps written, *doſſel*.

Dorsi'ferous, dår-sif'-fê-rûs. } *adj.* [*dor-*
Dorsi'parous, dår-sip'-på-rûs. } *ſum* and *fero*, or *pario*, Lat.] Having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back. It is uſed of plants that have the ſeeds on the back of their leaves, as fern; and may be properly uſed of the American frog, which brings forth young from her back.

Do'rture, dår'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *dormiture; dormitura*, Lat. *dortoir*, Fr.] A dormitory; a place to ſleep in.

He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*, where he ſhewed us along the one ſide ſeventeen cells, very neat. *Bacon.*

Dose, dô's. *n. ſ.* [δόσις.]

1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*

The too vig'rous *doſe* too fiercely wrought,
And added fury to the ſtrength it brought.
Dryden's Virgil.

In a vehement pain of the head he preſcribed the juice of the thapſia in warm water, without mending the *doſe*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any thing nauſeous.

If you can tell an ignoramus in power and place that he has a wit and underſtanding above all the world, I dare undertake that, as fulſome a *doſe* as you give him, he ſhall readily take it down. *South.*

3. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. Ludicrouſly.

No ſooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his doe;
Married his punctual *doſe* of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives. *Hudibras.*

4. Quantity.

We pity or laugh at thoſe fatuous extravagants, while yet ourſelves have a conſiderable *doſe* of what makes them ſo. *Granville.*

5. It is often uſed of the utmoſt quantity of ſtrong liquor that a man can ſwallow. He has his *doſe*; that is, he can carry off no more.

To **Dose**, dô's. *v. a.*

1. To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or diſeaſe.

Plants ſeldom uſed in medicine, being eſteemed poiſonous, if corrected, and exactly *doſed*, may prove powerful medicines. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. To give phyſick, or any thing nauſeous, to any man: in a ludicrous ſenſe.

Do'ssil, dôs'-sil. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *dorſel*, ſomething laid upon the part.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint to be laid on a ſore.

Her complaints put me upon dreſſing with ſuch medicaments as baſilicon, with præcipitate, upon a *doſſil*. *Wiſeman.*

Dost, důst'. [the ſecond perſon of *do*.]

Why then *doſt* treat me with rebukes, inſtead
Of kind condoling cares, and friendly ſorrow?
Addiſon's Cato.

DOT, dôt'. *n. ſ.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *dotter*, Ger. *the white of an egg*; and interpreted by him a grume of pus. It has now no ſuch ſignification, and ſeems rather corrupted from *jot* a point.] A ſmall point or ſpot made to mark any place in a writing.

To **Dot**, dôt'. *v. a.* To mark with ſpecks.

To **Dot**, dôt'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or ſpots.

Do'tage, dô'-tîdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *dote*.]

1. Loſs of underſtanding; imbecility of mind; deliriouſneſs.

The ſoul in all hath one intelligence;
Though too much moiſture in an infant's brain,
And too much drineſs in an old man's ſenſe,
Cannot the prints of outward things retain:
Then doth the ſoul want work, and idle ſit;
And this we childiſhneſs and *dotage* call. *Davies.*

I hold, that perfect joy makes all our parts
As joyful as our hearts:
Our ſenſes tell us, if we pleaſe not them,
Our love is but a *dotage*, or a dream. *Suckling.*

2. Exceſſive fondneſs.

If on your head my fury does not turn,
Thank that fond *dotage* which ſo much you ſcorn.
Dryden.

Do'tal, dô'-tål. *adj.* [*dotalis*, Lat.] Relating to the portion of a woman; conſtituting her portion; compriſed in her portion.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town poſſeſt,
My people thin, my wretched country waſte,
An exil'd prince, and on a ſhaking throne,
Or riſk my patron's ſubjects, or my own?
Garth's Ovid.

Do'tard, dô'-tård. *n. ſ.* [from *dote*.] A man whoſe age has impaired his intellects; a man in his ſecond childhood, called in ſome provinces a *twichild*.

Dotard, ſaid he, let be thy deep adviſe,
Seems that through many years thy wits thee fail,
And that weak old hath left thee nothing wiſe,
Elſe never ſhould thy judgment be ſo frail.
Fairy Queen.

The ſickly *dotard* wants a wife,
To draw off his laſt dregs of life. *Prior.*

Dota'tion, dô-tå'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*dotatio*, Lat.] The act of giving a dowry or portion. *Dict.*

To **DOTE**, dô't. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dut. *radoter*, Fr.]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age or paſſion; to be delirious.

Unleſs the fear of death make me *dote*,
I ſee my ſon. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

A ſword is upon the liars, and they ſhall *dote*: a ſword is upon her mighty men, and they ſhall be diſmayed. *Jer.* l. 36.

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd in your lonely cell:
Go, be the temple and the gods your care;
Permit to men the thought of peace and war.
Dryden's Æneid.

When an old woman begins to *dote*, and grow chargeable to a pariſh, ſhe is turned into a witch, and fills the country with extravagant fancies. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To be in love to extremity.

He was ſtriken with great affection towards me, which ſince is grown to ſuch a *doting* love, that I was fain to get this place ſometimes to retire in freely. *Sidney.*

I have long loved her, and beſtowed much on her, followed her with a *doting* obſervance. *Shakeſ.*

To **Dote** *upon*. To regard with exceſſive fondneſs; to love to exceſs.

All their prayers and love
Were ſet on Hereford, whom they *doted* on,
And bleſs'd, and grac'd. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Forgive me, that I do not dream on thee,
Becauſe thou ſeeſt me *dote* upon my love. *Shakeſp.*

All the beauties of the court beſides
Are mad in love, and *dote* upon your perſon.
Denham.

Mark thoſe who *dote* on arbitrary power,
And you ſhall find 'em either hot-brain'd youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden.*

Would you ſo *dote* upon your firſt deſire,
As not to entertain a nobler fire?
Dryden's Indian Emperor.

We *dote* upon this preſent world, and the enjoyments of it; and 'tis not without pain and fear, and reluctancy, that we are torn from them, as if our hopes lay all within the compaſs of this life. *Burnet.*

O death all eloquent! you only prove
What duſt we *dote* on, when 'tis man we love.
Pope.

Do'ted, dô'-tîd. *adj.* [from the verb.] Stupid. Not uſed.

His ſenſeleſs ſpeech and *doted* ignorance
The prince had marked well. *Spenſer.*

Do'ter, dô'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *dote*.]

1. One whoſe underſtanding is impaired by years; a dotard.

What ſhould a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glaſs. *Burton.*

2. A man fondly, weakly, and exceſſively in love.

If in black my lady's brow be deckt,
It mourns that painting and uſurping hair
Should raviſh *doters* with a falſe aſpect;
And therefore is ſhe born to make black fair.
Shakeſp.

Our *doters* upon red and white are inceſſantly perplexed by the incertainty both of the continuance of their miſtreſſes's kindneſs, and of the laſting of her beauty. *Boyle.*

Do'tingly, dô'-tîng-lŷ. *adv.* [from *doting*.] Fondly; by exceſſive fondneſs.

That he, to wedlock *dotingly* betray'd,
Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid!
Dryden's Juvenal.

Do'ttard, dôt'-tård. *n. ſ.* This word ſeems to ſignify a tree kept low by cutting.

For great trees, we ſee almoſt all overgrown trees in church-yards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and *dottards*, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

Do'tterel, dôt'-tėr-il. *n. ſ.* [from *dote*.] The name of a bird that mimicks geſtures.

We ſee how ready apes and monkeys are to imitate all motions of man; and in catching of *dotterels*, we ſee how the fooliſh bird playeth the ape in geſtures. *Bacon.*

DO'UBLE, důb'l. *adj.* [*double*, Fr. *duplex*, Lat. *duple*, Erſe.]

1. Two of a ſort; one correſponding to the other; in pairs.

All things are *double* one againſt another, and he hath made nothing imperfect. *Ecclus.* xlii. 24.

2. Twice as much; containing the ſame quantity repeated. It is ſometimes uſed with *to*, and ſometimes without.

Great honours are great burthens; but on whom
They are caſt with envy, he doth bear two loads:
His cares muſt ſtill be *double* to his joys,
In any dignity. *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

This ſum of forty thouſand pounds is almoſt *double to* what is ſufficient. *Swift's Drap. Letters.*

3. Having one added to another; having more than one in the ſame order or parallel.

It is a curioſity alſo to make flowers *double*, which is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary part, *double* flowers, by neglecting, and not removing, prove ſingle. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

I met a reverend, fat, old, gouty friar,
With a paunch ſwoln ſo high, his *double* chin
Might reſt upon 't. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

4. Twofold; of two kinds.

Thus curſed ſteel, and more accurſed gold,
Gave miſchief birth, and made that miſchief bold;
And *double* death did wretched man invade,
By ſteel aſſaulted, and by gold betray'd.
Dryden's Ovid.

No ſtar appears to lend his friendly light;
Darkneſs and tempeſt mak. a *double* night.
Dryden.

5. Two in number.

And if one power did not both ſee and hear,
Our ſights and ſounds would always *double* be.
Davies.

6. Having twice the effect or influence; having the power of two. Not uſed.

The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice potential,
As *double* as the duke's. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

7. Deceitful; acting two parts, one openly, the other in ſecret.

I' th' preſence
He would ſay untruths, and be ever *double*
Both in his words and meaning.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

Fifty thouſand could keep rank, that were not of *double* heart. 1 *Chron.* xii. 33.

DOUBLE-PLEA, dŭb'l-plē'. *n. ſ.* [*duplex placitum*, Lat.] Is that in which the defendant alleges for himſelf two ſeveral matters, in bar of the action, whereof either is ſufficient to effect his deſire in debarring the plaintiff. *Cowell.*

DOUBLE-QUARREL, dŭb'l-kwŏr'-rĭl, is a complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbiſhop of the province, againſt an inferiour ordinary, for delaying juſtice in ſome cauſe eccleſiaſtical. The effect is, that the archbiſhop directs his letters, under the authentical ſeal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admoniſh the ſaid ordinary within nine days to do the juſtice required, or otherwiſe to cite him to appear before him or his official; and laſtly to intimate to the ſaid ordinary, that if he neither performs the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day aſſigned, he himſelf will proceed to perform the juſtice required. And this ſeems to be termed a *double-quarrel*, becauſe it is moſt commonly made againſt both the judge, and him at whoſe petition juſtice is delayed. *Cowell.*

DOUBLE, dŭb'l. *adv.* Twice over.

I am not ſo old in proportion to them as I formerly was, which I can prove by arithmetick; for then I was *double* their age, which now I am not. *Swift.*

Double is much uſed in compoſition, generally for *doubly*, two ways; as, *double-edged*, having an edge on each ſide: or for twice the number or quantity; as, *double-died*, twice died.

DOUBLE-BITING, dŭb'l-bī'-tĭng. *adj.* [*double* and *bite*.] Biting or cutting on either ſide.

But moſt their looks on the black monarch bend,
His riſing muſcles and his brawn commend;
His *double-biting* ax, and beamy ſpear,
Each aſking a gigantic force to rear. *Dryd. Fables.*

DOUBLE-BUTTONED, dŭb'l-bŭt'nd. *adj.* [*double* and *buttoned*.] Having two rows of buttons.

Others you ſee, when all the town 's afloat,
Wrapt in th' embraces of a kerſey coat,
Or *double-button'd* frieze. *Gay's Trivia.*

DOUBLE-DEALER, dŭb'l-dē'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [*double* and *dealer*.] A deceitful, ſubtle, inſidious fellow; one who acts two parts at the ſame time; one who ſays one thing and thinks another.

Double-dealers may paſs muſter for a while; but all parties waſh their hands of them in the concluſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

DOUBLE-DEALING, dŭb'l-dē'-lĭng. *n. ſ.* [*double* and *dealing*.] Artifice; diſſimulation; low or wicked cunning; the action of one thing with the profeſſion of another.

Thou ſhalt not be the worſe for me; there's gold.
—But that it would be *double-dealing*, Sir, I would you could make it another. *Shakeſ. Twelfth Night.*

Our poets have joined together ſuch qualities as are by nature moſt compatible; valour with anger, meekneſs with piety, and prudence with diſſimulation: this laſt union was neceſſary for the goodneſs of Ulyſſes; for, without that, his diſſimulation might have degenerated into wickedneſs and *double-dealing*. *Broome's View of Epic Poetry.*

To **DOUBLE-DIE**, dŭb'l-dȳ'. *v. a.* [*double* and *die*.] To die twice over.

Yes, I'll to the royal bed,
Where firſt the myſteries of our love were acted,
And *double-die* it with imperial crimſon.
Dryden and Lee.

DOUBLE-FOUNTED, dŭb'l-fount'-ĕd. *adj.* [*double* and *fount*.] Having two ſources.

Here the *double-founted* ſtream
Jordan, true limit eaſtward. *Milton.*

DOUBLE-HANDED, dŭb'l-hănd'-ĭd. *adj.* [*double* and *hand*.] Having two hands.

All things being *double-handed*, and having the appearances both of truth and falſehood, where our affections have engaged us, we attend only to the former. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

DOUBLE-HEADED, dŭb'l-hĕd'-ĭd. *adj.* [*double* and *head*.] Having the flowers growing one to another.

The double rich ſcarlet nonſuch is a large *double-headed* flower, of the richeſt ſcarlet colour.
Mortimer.

To **DOUBLE-LOCK**, dŭb'l-lŏk'. *v. a.* [*double* and *lock*.] To ſhoot the lock twice; to faſten with double ſecurity.

He immediately *double-locked* his door, and ſat down carefully to reading and comparing both his orders. *Tatler.*

DOUBLE-MINDED, dŭb'l-mī'n-dĭd. *adj.* [from *double* and *mind*.] Unſettled; undetermined.

A *double-minded* man is unſtable in all his ways.
James.

DOUBLE-SHINING, dŭb'l-shīn'-ĭng. *adj.* [*double* and *ſhine*.] Shining with double luſtre.

He was
Among the reſt that there did take delight
To ſee the ſports of *double-ſhining* day. *Sidney.*

DOUBLE-TONGUED, dŭb'l-tŭng'd. *adj.* [*double* and *tongue*.] Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the ſame thing.

The deacons muſt be grave, not *double-tongued*, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre.
1 *Tim.*

For much ſhe fear'd the Tyrians *double-tongu'd*,
And knew the town to Juno's care belong'd.
Dryden's Virg.

To **DO'UBLE**, dŭb'l. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the ſame quantity.

Rumour doth *double* voice and echo
The numbers of the fear'd. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Pay him ſix thouſand, and deface the bond;
Double ſix thouſand, and then treble that. *Shak.*

Our foe's too proud the weaker to aſſail,
Or *doubles* his diſhonour if he fail. *Dryden.*

This power of repeating or *doubling* any idea we have of any diſtance, and adding it to the former, as often as we will, without being ever able to come to any ſtop or ſtint, is that which gives us the idea of immenſity. *Locke.*

This was only the value of the ſilver: there was beſides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will juſt *double* the ſum.
Arbuthnot on Coins.

2. To contain twice the quantity.

Thus reinforc'd againſt the adverſe fleet,
Still *doubling* ours, brave Rubert leads the way.
Dryden.

3. To repeat; to add.

He ſaw proud Arcite and fierce Palemon
In mortal battle *doubling* blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their faulchions to and fro.
Dryden.

4. To add one to another in the ſame order or parallel.

Thou ſhalt *double* the curtain in the tabernacle.
Exodus.

5. To fold.

He bought her ſermons, pſalms, and graces,
And *doubled* down the uſeful places. *Prior.*

6. To paſs round a headland.

Sailing along the coaſt, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage, yet famous for the ruins of that proud city. *Knolles.*

Now we have the Cape of Good Hope in ſight, the trade-wind is our own, if we can but *double* it.
Dryden.

To **DO'UBLE**, dŭb'l. *v. n.*

1. To increaſe to twice the quantity.

'Tis obſerved in particular nations, that within the ſpace of three hundred years, notwithſtanding all caſualties, the number of men *double*.
Burnet's Theory.

2. To enlarge the ſtake to twice the ſum in play.

Throw Ægypt's by, and offer in the ſtead,
Offer—the crown on Berenice's head:
I am reſolv'd to *double* till I win.
Dryden's Tyrannic Love.

3. To turn back, or wind in running.

Under the line the ſun croſſeth the line, and maketh two ſummers and two winters: but in the ſkirts of the torrid zone it *doubleth* and goeth back again, and ſo maketh one long ſummer.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Who knows which way ſhe points?
Doubling and turning like an hunted hare?
Find out the meaning of her mind who can. *Dryd.*

So keen thy hunters, and thy ſcent ſo ſtrong,
Thy turns and *doublings* cannot ſave thee long.
Swift.

4. To play tricks; to uſe ſleights.

DO'UBLE, dŭb'l. *n. ſ.*

1. Twice the quantity or number.

If the thief be found, let him pay *double*. *Exod.*

In all the four great years of mortality above mentioned, I do not find that any week the plague increaſed to the *double* of the precedent week above five times. *Graunt's Mortality.*

2. Strong beer; beer of twice the common ſtrength.

Here 's a pot of good *double*, neighbour: drink, and fear not your man. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

3. A turn uſed to eſcape purſuit.

Man is frail,
Convulſions rack his nerves, and cares his breaſt;
His flying life is chas'd by rav'ning pains,
Through all his *doubles*, in the winding veins.
Blackmore.

4. A trick; a ſhift; an artifice.

Theſe men are too well acquainted with the chaſe, to be flung off by any falſe ſteps or *doubles*.
Addiſon.

DO'UBLENESS, dŭb'l-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *double*.] The ſtate of being double.

If you think well to carry this as you may, the *doubleneſs* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof. *Shakeſp.*

DO'UBLER, dŭb'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *double*.] He that doubles any thing.

DO'UBLET, dŭb'-lĭt. *n. ſ.* [from *double*.]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waiſtcoat: ſo called from being double for warmth, or becauſe it makes the dreſs double.

What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in his *doublet* and hoſe, and leaves off his wit! *Shak.*

His *doublet* was of ſturdy buff,
And though not ſword yet cudgel proof. *Hudibras.*

It is common enough to ſee a countryman in the *doublet* and breeches of his great grandfather. *Addiſon on Italy.*

They do but mimick ancient wits at beſt,
As apes our grandſires, in their *doublets* dreſt. *Pope.*

2. Two; a pair.

Thoſe *doublets* on the ſides of his tail ſeem to add ſtrength to the muſcles which move the tail fins. *Grew's Muſeum.*

DOUBLO'N, dŭb-lŏ'n. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A Spaniſh coin containing the value of two piſtoles.

DO'UBLY, dŭb'-lỳ. *adv.* [from *double.*] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Young Hollis, on a muſe by Mars begot,
Born, Cæſar like, to write and act great deeds,
Impatient to revenge his fatal ſhot,
His right hand *doubly* to his left ſucceeds. *Dryden.*

Haply at night he does with horror ſhun
A widow'd daughter, or a dying ſon:
His neighbour's offspring he to-morrow ſees,
And *doubly* feels his want in their increaſe. *Prior.*

To **DOUBT**, dout'. *v. n.* [*doubter*, Fr. *dubito*, Lat.]

1. To queſtion; to be in uncertainty.

Even in matters divine, concerning ſome things, we may lawfully *doubt* and ſuſpend our judgment, inclining neither to one ſide or other; as, namely, touching the time of the fall both of man and angels. *Hooker.*

Let no man, while he lives here in the world, *doubt* whether there is any hell or no, and thereupon live ſo, as if abſolutely there were none. *South.*

I *doubt* not to make it appear to be a monſtrous folly to deride holy things. *Tillotſon.*

Can we conclude upon Luther's inſtability, becauſe in a ſingle notion, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had ſome *doubtings?* *Atterb.*

2. To queſtion any event, fearing the worſt.

Doubting things go ill, often hurts more
Than to be ſure they do. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Admitting motion, this I urge to ſhew
Invalid, that which thee to *doubt* it mov'd. *Milton.*

3. Sometimes with *of* in both the foregoing ſenſes.

Solyman ſaid he had hitherto made war againſt divers nations, and always had the victory, *whereof* he *doubted* not now alſo. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Have I not manag'd my contrivance well,
To try your love, and make you *doubt of* mine? *Dryden.*

4. To fear; to be apprehenſive of ill.

I *doubt* there 's deep reſentment in his mind,
For the late ſlight his honour ſuffer'd there. *Otway.*

If there were no fault in the title, I *doubt* there are too many in the body of the work. *Baker on Learning.*

This is enough for a project, without any name; I *doubt* more than will be reduced into practice. *Swift.*

5. To ſuſpect; to have ſuſpicion.

The king did all his courage bend
Againſt thoſe four which now before him were,
Doubting not who behind him doth attend. *Daniel.*

6. To heſitate; to be in ſuſpenſe; to waver undetermined.

What fear we then, why *doubt* we to incenſe
His utmoſt ire? *Milton.*

At firſt the tender blades of graſs appear,
And buds, that yet the blaſt of Eurus fear,
Stand at the door of life, and *doubt* to clothe the year. *Dryden.*

To **DOUBT**, dout'. *v. a.*

1. To hold queſtionable; to think uncertain.

2. To think endangered.

He from the terror of this arm ſo late
Doubted his empire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. To fear; to ſuſpect.

He did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions which we have to make entrance of ſtrangers, which at that time was frequent, *doubting* novelties and commixture of manners. *Bacon.*

If they turn not back perverſe;
But that I *doubt.* *Milton.*

You that will be leſs fearful than diſcreet,
That love the fundamental part of ſtate,
More than you *doubt* the change of it, prefer
A noble life before a long. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

4. To diſtruſt; to hold ſuſpected.

To teach vain wits a ſcience little known,
T' admire ſuperior ſenſe, and *doubt* their own. *Pope.*

DOUBT, dout'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; ſuſpenſe; undetermined ſtate of opinion.

Could any difficulty have been propoſed, the reſolution would have been as early as the propoſal; it could not have had time to ſettle into *doubt.* *South.*

Thoſe who have examined it, are thereby got paſt *doubt* in all the doctrines they profeſs. *Locke.*

2. Queſtion; point unſettled.

Hippocrates commends the fleſh of the wild ſow above the tame; and no *doubt* but the animal is more or leſs healthy, according to the air it lives in. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

'Tis paſt a *doubt*,
All Bedlam or Parnaſſus is let out. *Pope.*

3. Scruple; perplexity; irreſolution.

Our *doubts* are traitors,
And make us loſe, by fearing to attempt,
The good we oft might win. *Shakeſp.*

4. Uncertainty of condition.

And thy life ſhall hang in *doubt* before thee; and thou ſhalt fear day and night, and ſhalt have no aſſurance of thy life. *Deut.*

I 'm bound in
To ſaucy *doubts* and fears. *Shakeſp.*

5. Suſpicion; apprehenſion of ill.

I deſire to be preſent with you now, and to change my voice; for I ſtand in *doubt* of you. *Gal.* iv. 20.

6. Difficulty objected.

To every *doubt* your anſwer is the ſame,
It ſo fell out, and ſo by chance it came. *Blackmore.*

DO'UBTER, dout'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *doubt.*] One who entertains ſcruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

DO'UBTFUL, dout'-fŭl. *adj.* [*doubt* and *full.*]

1. Dubious; not ſettled in opinion.

Methinks I ſhould know you, and know this man;
Yet I am *doubtful.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Thus they their *doubtful* conſultations ended. *Milton.*

2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning: as, a *doubtful* expreſſion.

3. That about which there is doubt, that which is not yet determined or decided; obſcure; queſtionable; uncertain.

In handling the right of a war, I am not willing to intermix matter *doubtful* with that which is out of doubt; for as in capital cauſes, wherein but one man's life is in queſtion, the evidence ought to be clear; ſo much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thouſands. *Bacon.*

In *doubtful* caſes, reaſon ſtill determines for the ſafer ſide; eſpecially if the caſe be not only *doubtful*, but alſo highly concerning, and the venture be a ſoul, and an eternity. *South.*

Themetes firſt, 'tis *doubtful* whether hir'd,
Or ſo the Trojan deſtiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden.*

4. Hazardous; of uncertain event.

We have ſuſtain'd one day in *doubtful* fight,
What heav'n's high Lord had pow'rfulleſt. *Milt.*

New counſels to debate
What *doubtful* may enſue. *Milton.*

5. Not ſecure; not without ſuſpicion.

Our manner is always to caſt a *doubtful* and a more ſuſpicious eye towards that, over which we know we have leaſt power. *Hooker, Dedication.*

6. Not confident; not without fear.

With *doubtful* feet, and wavering reſolution,
I come, ſtill dreading thy diſpleaſure, Samſon. *Milton.*

This was at firſt reſolved
If we were wiſe, againſt ſo great a foe
Contending, and ſo *doubtful* what might fall. *Milt.*

7. Partaking different qualities.

Looks
Downcaſt and damp, yet ſuch wherein appear'd
Some glimpſe of joy, which on his count'nance caſt
Like *doubtful* hue. *Milton.*

DO'UBTFULLY, dout'-fŭl-ỳ. *adv.* [from *doubtful.*]

1. Dubiouſly; irreſolutely.

2. Ambiguouſly; with uncertainty of meaning.

Knowing how *doubtfully* all allegories may be conſtrued, and this book of mine being a continual allegory, I have thought good to diſcover the general intention. *Spenſer.*

Nor did the goddeſs *doubtfully* declare
Her alter'd mind, and alienated care. *Dryden.*

DO'UBTFULNESS, dout'-fŭl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *doubtful.*]

1. Dubiouſneſs; ſuſpenſe; inſtability of opinion.

Though *doubtfulneſs* or uncertainty ſeems to be a medium between certain truth and certain falſehood in our minds, yet there is no ſuch medium in things themſelves. *Watts.*

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

In arguing, the opponent uſes as comprehenſive and equivocal terms as he can, to involve his adverſary in the *doubtfulneſs* of his expreſſions: and therefore the anſwerer, on his ſide, makes it his play to diſtinguiſh as much as he can. *Locke.*

Moſt of his philoſophy is in broken ſentences, delivered with much *doubtfulneſs.* *Baker on Learn.*

3. Hazard; uncertainty of event or condition.

DO'UBTINGLY, dout'-ĭng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *doubt.*] In a doubting manner; dubiouſly; without confidence.

Whatſoever a man imagineth *doubtingly*, or with fear, muſt needs do hurt, if imagination have any power at all; for a man repreſenteth that oftener that he feareth, than the contrary. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

DO'UBTLESS, dout'-lĭs. *adj.* [from *doubt.*] Free from fear; void of apprehenſion of danger.

Pretty child, ſleep *doubtleſs* and ſecure,
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee. *Shakeſp. King John.*

I am *doubtleſs*, I can purge
Myſelf of many I am charg'd withal. *Shak. H. IV.*

DO'UBTLESS, dout'-lĭs. *adv.* Without doubt; without queſtion; unqueſtionably.

Doubtleſs he would have made a noble knight. *Shakeſp.*

All their deſires, deſerts, or expectations the Conqueror had no other means to ſatisfy, but by the eſtates of ſuch as had appeared open enemies to him, and *doubtleſs* many innocent perſons ſuffered in this kind. *Hale's Common Law.*

Doubtleſs many men are finally loſt, who yet have no men's ſins to anſwer for but their own. *South.*

Mountains have been *doubtleſs* much higher than they are at preſent: the rains have waſhed away the ſoil, that has left the veins of ſtones ſhooting out of them. *Woodward.*

Doubtleſs, oh gueſt! great laud and praiſe were mine,
If, after ſocial rites and gifts beſtow'd,
I ſtain'd my hoſpitable hearth with blood. *Pope's Od.*

Doucet, dou-sĕ't. *n. ſ.* [*doucet*, Fr.] A cuſtard. This word I find only in *Skinner*, and in *Ainſworth*.

Do'ucker, do'uk-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [*colymbus*; from *To douck*, corrupted from *To duck.*] A bird that dips in the water.

The colymbi, or *douckers*, or loons, are admirably conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers ſo ſlippery that water cannot moiſten them. *Ray.*

DOVE, dův'. *n. ſ.* [*palumbus*; *duvo*, old Teutonick; *taub*, *daub*, Germ.]

1. A wild pigeon.

So ſhews a ſnowy *dove* trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows ſhows.
Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.

Say, will the falcon, ſtooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, ſpare the *dove?*
Pope.

Not half ſo ſwift the trembling *doves* can fly,
When the fierce eagle cleaves the liquid ſky;
Not half ſo ſwiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When through the ſkies he drives the trembling *doves*. *Pope.*

2. A pigeon.

I have here a diſh of *doves*, that I will beſtow upon your worſhip. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Do'vecot, dův'-ko̊t. *n. ſ.* [*dove* and *cot.*] A ſmall building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

Like an eagle in a *dovecot*, I
Flutter'd your Volſcians in Corioli;
Alone I did it. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Do'vehouse, dův'-hous. *n. ſ.* [*dove* and *houſe.*] A houſe for pigeons.

The hawk ſets up for protector, and makes havock in the *dovehouſe*. *L'Eſtrange.*

But ſtill the *dovehouſe* obſtinately ſtood. *Dryden.*

Do'vetail, dův'-tål. *n. ſ.* [*dove* and *tail.*] A form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inſerted has the form of a wedge reverſed, and therefore cannot fall out.

Dough, do̊'. *n. ſ.* [ꝺah, Sax. *deegh*, Dut.]

1. The paſte of bread, or pies, yet unbaked.

When the gods moulded up the paſte of man,
Some of their *dough* was left upon their hands,
For want of ſouls, and ſo they made Egyptians. *Dry.*

You that from pliant paſte would fabricks raiſe,
Expecting thence to gain immortal praiſe,
Your knuckles try, and let your ſinews know
Their power to kneed, and give the form to *dough*.
King.

2. *My cake is dough*. My affair has miſcarried; my undertaking has never come to maturity.

My cake is dough, but I'll in among the reſt;
Out of hope of all, but my ſhare of the feaſt. *Shak.*

Doughba'ked, do̊'-båkd. *adj.* [*dough* and *baked.*] Unfiniſhed; not hardened to perfection; ſoft.

For when, through taſteleſs flat humility,
In *doughbak'd* men ſome harmleſſneſs we ſee,
'Tis but his phlegm that 's virtuous, and not he.
Donne.

Do'ughty, dou'-tý. *adj.* [ꝺohtıᵹ, Sax. *deught* virtue, Dut.]

1. Brave; noble; illuſtrious; eminent. Uſed of men and things.

Such reſtleſs paſſion did all night torment
The flatt'ning courage of that fairy knight,
Deviſing how that *doughty* tournament
With greateſt honour he achieven might. *Fairy Q.*

2. It is now ſeldom uſed but ironically, or in burleſque.

If this *doughty* hiſtorian hath any honour or conſcience left, he ought to beg pardon. *Stillingfleet.*

She ſmil'd to ſee the *doughty* hero ſlain;
But, at her ſmile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

Do'ughy, do̊'-ý. *adj.* [from *dough.*] Unſound; ſoft; unhardened.

Your ſon was miſled with a ſnipt taffata fellow there, whoſe villanous ſaffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour. *Shakeſp.*

To **DOUSE**, dou's. *v. a.* [δύσις; but probably it is a cant word formed from the ſound.] To put over head ſuddenly in the water.

To **Douse**, dou's. *v. n.* To fall ſuddenly into the water.

It is no jeſting, trivial matter,
To ſwing i' th' air, or *douſe* in water. *Hudibras.*

Do'wager, dow'-å-jŭr. *n. ſ.* [*douairiere*, Fr.]

1. A widow with a jointure.

She lingers my deſires,
Like to a ſtepdame or a *dowager*,
Long wintering on a young man's revenue. *Shak.*

Widows have a greater intereſt in property than either maids or wives; ſo that it is as unnatural for a *dowager* as a freeholder to be an enemy to our conſtitution. *Addiſon.*

2. The title given to ladies who ſurvive their huſbands.

Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princeſs *dowager*,
And widow to prince Arthur. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

Do'wdy, dow'-dý. *n. ſ.* An awkward, ill-dreſſed, inelegant woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench; Dido, a *dowdy*; Cleopatra, a gipſy; Helen and Hero, ſlidings and harlots. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

The bedlam train of lovers uſe
T' inhance the value, and the faults excuſe;
And therefore 'tis no wonder if we ſee
They doat on *dowdies* and deformity. *Dryden.*

Do'wdy, dow'-dý. *adj.* Awkward.

No houſewifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To ſum up all, her tongue confeſs'd the ſhrew. *Gay.*

DO'WER, dow'-ŭr. }
DO'WERY, dow'-rý. } *n. ſ.* [*douaire*, Fr.]

1. That which the wife bringeth to her huſband in marriage.

His wife brought in *dow'r* Cilicia's crown,
And in herſelf a greater *dow'r* alone. *Dryden.*

His only daughter in a ſtranger's pow'r;
For very want, he could not pay a *dow'r*. *Pope.*

Rich, though depriv'd of all her little ſtore,
For who can ſeize fair virtue's better *dow'r?*
Melmouth.

2. That which the widow poſſeſſes.

His patrimonial territories of Flanders were in *dower* to his mother-in-law. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. The gifts of a huſband for a wife.

Aſk me never ſo much *dowery* and gift, and I will give according as you ſhall ſay unto me; but give me the damſel to wife. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

4. Endowment; gift.

What ſpreading virtue, what a ſparkling fire,
How great, how plentiful, how rich a *dow'r*,
Doſt thou within this dying fleſh inſpire! *Davies.*

Do'wered, dow'-ŭrd. *adj.* [from *dower.*] Portioned; ſupplied with a portion.

Will you with thoſe infirmities ſhe owes,
Unfriended, new adapted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curſe, and ſtranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Do'werless, dow'-ŭr-lĭs. *adj.* [from *dower.*] Wanting a fortune; unportioned.

Thy *dow'rleſs* daughter, king, thrown to my chance,
Is queen of us, and ours, and our fair France. *Shak.*

Do'wlas, dow'-lås. *n. ſ.* A coarſe kind of linen.

Dowlas, filthy *dowlas*; I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made boulters of them. *Shakeſp.*

Down, dow'n. *n. ſ.* [*duun*, Daniſh.]

1. Soft feathers.

Virtue is the rougheſt way;
But proves at night a bed of *down*. *Wotton.*

Leave, leave, fair bride! your ſolitary bed,
No more ſhall you return to it alone;
It nurſeth ſadneſs: and your body's print,
Like to a grave, the yielding *down* doth dint. *Donne.*

We tumble on our *down*, and court the bleſſing
Of a ſhort minute's ſlumber. *Denham's Sophy.*

A tender weakly conſtitution is very much owing to the uſe of *down* beds. *Locke.*

2. Any thing that ſoothes or mollifies.

Thou boſom ſoftneſs! *down* of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon this breaſt
To a forgetfulneſs of all my griefs,
And yet be happy. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

3. Soft wool, or tender hair.

I love my huſband ſtill;
But love him as he was when youthful grace,
And the firſt *down*, began to ſhade his face. *Dryd.*

On thy chin the ſpringing beard began
To ſpread a doubtful *down*, and promiſe man.
Prior.

4. The ſoft fibres of plants which wing the ſeeds.

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, ſheweth a wind at hand; as when feathers, or *down* of thiſtles, fly to and fro in the air.
Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.

Like ſcatter'd *down*, by howling Eurus blown
By rapid whirlwinds from his manſion thrown.
Sandys.

DOWN, dow'n. *n. ſ.* [ꝺun, Sax. *dune*, Erſe, a hill.] A large open plain; properly a flat on the top of an hill.

On the *downs* we ſee, near Wilton fair,
A haſten'd hare from greedy greyhound go.
Sidney.

Lord of much riches which the uſe renowns;
Seven thouſand broad-tail'd ſheep graz'd on his *downs*. *Sandys.*

Not all the fleecy wealth
That doth enrich thoſe *downs* is worth a thought,
To this my errand, and the care it brought.
Milton.

Hills afford pleaſant proſpects; as they muſt needs acknowledge who have been on the *downs* of Suſſex. *Ray.*

How Will-a-wiſp miſleads night-faring clowns
O'er hills, and ſinking bogs, and pathleſs *downs*.
Gay.

To compaſs this, his building is a town,
His pond an ocean, his parterre a *down*. *Pope.*

Down, dow'n. *prep.* [aꝺuna, Sax.]

1. Along a deſcent; from a higher place to a lower.

Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs *down* hill, leſt it break thy neck with following it; but the great one that goes upward, let him draw after. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

A man falling down a precipice, though in motion, is not at liberty, becauſe he cannot ſtop that motion if he would. *Locke.*

2. Towards the mouth of the river.

Mahomet put his chief ſubſtance into certain boats, to be conveyed down the river, as purpoſing to fly. *Knolles.*

Down, dow'n. *adv.* Not up.

1. On the ground; from the height at which any thing was to a lower ſituation.

Whom they hit, none on their feet might ſtand,
Though ſtanding elſe as rocks; but *down* they fell
By thouſands. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Down ſinks the giant with a thund'ring ſound,
His pond'rous limbs oppreſs the trembling ground.
Dryden.

2. Tending towards the ground.

3. From former to latter times: as, this has been the practice *down* from the conqueſt.

4. Out of ſight; below the horizon.

How goes the night, boy?
—The moon is *down*; I have not heard the clock,
And ſhe goes *down* at twelve. *Shakſp. Macbeth.*

5. To a total ſubjection: uſed of men and things.

What remains of the ſubject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled *down*, with the addition of freſh water, to a ſapid fat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

6. Into diſgrace; into declining reputation.

He ſhar'd our dividend o' th' crown,
We had ſo painfully preach'd *down*;
And forc'd us, though againſt the grain,
T' have calls to preach it up again. *Hudibras.*

It has been ſtill preached up, but acted *down*; and dealt with as the eagle in the fable did with the oyſter, carrying it up on high, that by letting it fall, he might daſh it in pieces. *South.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has written himſelf *down*. *Addiſon.*

7. [anſwering to *up*.] Here and there.

Let them wander *up* and *down* for meat, and grudge if they be not ſatisfied. *Pſalm* lix. 15.

Down, dow'n. *interj.*

1. An exhortation to deſtruction or demolition.

Go, ſome pull down the Savoy; others to the inns of courts: *down* with them all. *Shakeſp.*

If there be ten, ſhrink not, but *down* with them. *Shakeſp.*

But now they cry, *down* with the palace, fire it,
Pull out th' uſurping queen. *Dryden.*

2. A contemptuous threat.

Down, down to hell, and ſay I ſent thee thither. *Shakeſp.*

Down, dow'n. [*To go.*] To be digeſted; to be received.

If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down*; and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit he ſhould eat. *Locke.*

I know not how abſurd this may ſeem to the maſters of demonſtration; and probably it will hardly *down* with any body, at firſt hearing. *Locke.*

To **Down**, dow'n. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To knock; to ſubdue; to ſuppreſs; to conquer.

The hidden beauties ſeem'd in wait to lie,
To *down* proud hearts that would not willing die. *Sidney.*

Do'wncast, dow'n-kåst. *adj.* [*down* and *caſt.*] Bent down; directed to the ground.

Wanton languiſhing borrowed of her eyes the *downcaſt* look of modeſty. *Sidney.*

My wily nurſe by long experience found,
And firſt diſcover'd to my ſoul its wound;
'Tis love, ſaid ſhe; and then my *downcaſt* eyes,
And guilty dumbneſs, witneſs'd my ſurprize. *Dryden.*

Thy *downcaſt* looks, and thy diſorder'd thoughts,
Tell me my fate: I aſk not the ſucceſs
My cauſe has found. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Do'wnfal, dow'n-fål. *n. ſ.* [from *down* and *fall.*]

1. Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or ſtate.

Why doſt thou ſay king Richard is depos'd?
Dar'ſt thou, thou little better thing than earth,
Divine his *downfal?* *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

We have ſeen ſome, by the ways by which they had deſigned to riſe uncontrollably, to have directly procured their utter *downfal*. *South.*

2. A ſudden fall, or body of things falling.

Each *downfal* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels, rolls a ſilver ſtream. *Dryden.*

3. Deſtruction of fabricks.

Not more aghaſt the matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town,
Shriek'd for the *downfal* in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltleſs lords were doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

Do'wnfallen, dow'n-få'ln. *participial adj.* [*down* and *fall.*] Ruined; fallen.

The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* ſteep cliffs on the farther ſide. *Car. Surv. of Cornwall.*

Do'wngyred, do'wn-dzhī'-rĕd. *adj.* [*down* and *gyred.*] Let down in circular wrinkles.

Lord Hamlet, with his ſtockings looſe,
Ungarter'd and *downgyred* to his ancles. *Shakeſp.*

Do'wnhill, dow'n-hĭl. *n. ſ.* [*down* and *hill.*] Declivity; deſcent.

Heavy the third, and ſtiff, he ſinks apace;
And though 'tis *downhill* all, but creeps along the race. *Dryden.*

Do'wnhill, dow'n-hĭl. *adj.* Declivous; deſcending.

And the firſt ſteps a *downhill* greenſward yields. *Congreve.*

Do'wnlooked, dow'n-lůkt. *adj.* [*down* and *look.*] Having a dejected countenance; gloomy; ſullen; melancholy.

Jealouſy, ſuffus'd with jaundice in her eyes,
Diſcolouring all ſhe view'd, in tawney dreſs'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fiſt. *Dryd.*

Downly'ing, down-lȳ'-ĭng. *adj.* [*down* and *lie.*] About to be in travail of childbirth.

Downri'ght, down-rī't. *adv.* [*down* and *right.*]

1. Straight or right down; down perpendicularly.

A giant's ſlain in fight,
Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft *downright*. *Hudib.*

2. In plain terms; without ceremony.

Elves, away!
We ſhall chide *downright* if I longer ſtay. *Shak.*

3. Completely; without ſtopping ſhort.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in ſuch a paſſion, that ſhe fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot.*

Downri'ght, dow'n-rīt. *adj.*

1. Plain; open; apparent; undiſguiſed.

An admonition from a dead author, or a caveat from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a *downright* advice, which may be miſtaken as ſpoken magiſterially. *Bacon.*

It is *downright* madneſs to ſtrike where we have no power to hurt. *L'Eſtrange.*

The merchant's wife, who abounds in plenty, is not to have *downright* money; but the mercenary part of her mind is engaged with a preſent of plate. *Spectator.*

2. Directly tending to the point; plain; artleſs.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wiſdom, than a fooliſh and affected eloquence. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

3. Unceremonious; honeſtly ſurly.

When it came to the count to ſpeak, old Fact ſo ſtared him in the face, after his plain *downright* way, that the count was ſtruck dumb. *Addiſon's Count Tariff.*

4. Plain; without palliation.

The idolatry was direct and *downright* in the people, whoſe credulity is illimitable. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Religion ſeems not in danger from *downright* atheiſm, ſince rational men muſt reject that for want of proof. *Rogers.*

Do'wnsitting, dow'n-sĭt-ĭng. *n. ſ.* [*down* and *ſit.*] Reſt; repoſe; the act of ſitting down, or going to reſt.

Thou knoweſt my *downſitting* and mine upriſing; thou underſtandeſt my thoughts afar off. *Pſalm* cxxxix. 2.

Do'wnward, dow'n-wůrd. } *adv.* [ꝺune-
Do'wnwards, dow'n-wůrdz. } ƿeaꞃꝺ, Sax.]

1. Towards the centre.

As you lift up the glaſſes, the drop will aſcend ſlower and ſlower, and at length reſt, being carried *downward* by its weight as much as upwards by the attraction. *Newton.*

2. From a higher ſituation to a lower.

Look *downward* on that globe, whoſe hither ſide,
With light from hence, ſhines. *Milton.*

Hills are ornamental to the earth, affording pleaſant proſpects to them that look *downwards* from them upon the ſubjacent countries. *Ray on the Creation.*

What would this man? Now upward will he ſoar,
And, little leſs than angel, would be more:
Now, looking *downwards*, juſt as griev'd appears
To want the ſtrength of bulls, the fur of bears. *Pope.*

3. In a courſe of ſucceſſive or lineal deſcent.

A ring the count does wear,
That *downward* hath ſucceeded in his houſe,
From ſon to ſon, ſome four or five deſcents. *Shak.*

Do'wnward, dow'n-wůrd. *adj.*

1. Moving on a declivity; tending towards the centre; tending to the ground.

With *downward* force,
That drove the ſand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the ſea. *Dryden.*

2. Declivous; bending.

When Aurora leaves our northern ſphere,
She lights the *downward* heaven, and riſes there. *Dryden.*

3. Depreſſed; dejected.

At the loweſt of my *downward* thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is achieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying ſtill doth never go forward. *Sidney.*

Do'wny, dow'-nȳ. *adj.* [from *down.*]

1. Covered with down or nap.

By his gates of breath
There lies a *downy* feather, which ſtirs not:
Did he ſuſpire, that light and weightleſs down
Perforce muſt move. *Shakeſp.*

There be plants that have prickles, yet have *downy* or velvet rind upon their leaves, as ſtockgillyflowers and coltsfoot; which down or nap conſiſteth of a ſubtile ſpirit, in a ſoft ſubſtance. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

In her hand ſhe held
A bough of faireſt fruit, that *downy* ſmil'd,
New gather'd, and ambroſial ſmell diffus'd. *Milt.*

2. Made of down or ſoft feathers.

A ſide breeze from weſtward waits their ſails to fill,
And reſts in thoſe high beds his *downy* wings. *Dryden.*

Belinda ſtill her *downy* pillow preſt,
Her guardian ſylph prolong'd the balmy reſt. *Pope.*

3. Soft; tender; ſoothing.

Banquo! Donalbain! Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this *downy* ſleep, death's counterfeit,
And look on death itſelf. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The night's companion kindly cheating them
Of all their cares, tam'd the rebellious eye
Of ſorrow with a ſoft and *downy* hand,
Sealing all breaſts in a lethean band. *Craſhaw.*

Do'wre, dow'r. } *n. ſ.* [*douaire*, Fr. It ought
Do'wry, dow'-rȳ. } to be written *dower.*]

1. A portion given with a wife. See **Dower**.

I could marry this wench for this *dowre*. *Sidn.*

And aſk no other *dowry* but ſuch another jeſt. *Shakeſp.*

The king muſt die, that I may make you great,
And give a crown in *dowry* with my love. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Tethys all her waves in *dowry* gives. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. A reward paid for a wife.

Thine own hand
An hundred of the faithleſs foe ſhall ſlay,
And for a *dowre* a hundred foreſkins pay. *Cowley.*

3. A gift; a fortune given.

Doxo'logy, dŏks-ŏl'-ŏ-jȳ. *n. ſ.* [δόξα and λόγος.] A form of giving glory to God.

David breaks forth into theſe triumphant praiſes and *doxologies*, Bleſſed be the Lord God of Iſrael, who has kept me this day from ſhedding blood, and from avenging myſelf with my own hand. *South.*

Little did Athanaſius imagine, that ever it would have been received in the Chriſtian church, to conclude their books with a *doxology* to God and the bleſſed virgin. *Stillingfleet.*

Do'xy, dŏk'-sy̆. *n. ſ.* A whore; a looſe wench.

When daffodils begin to pure,
With heigh! the *doxy* over the dale. *Shakeſp.*

To **DOZE**, dŏ'z. *v. n.* [ꝺꞃæꝼ, Sax. *daes*, Dut.]

1. To ſlumber; to ſleep lightly.

There was no ſleeping under his roof: if he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobler waked him. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To live in a ſtate of drouſineſs; to be half aſleep.

It has happened to young men of the greateſt wit to waſte their ſpirits with anxiety and pain, ſo far, as to *doze* upon their work with too much eagerneſs of doing well. *Dryden.*

How to the banks, where bards departed *doze*,
They led him ſoft. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Chiefleſs armies *doz'd* out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. *Pope.*

To **DOZE**, dŏ'z. *v. a.* To ſtupify; to dull.

He was now much decayed in his parts, and with immoderate drinking *dozed* in his underſtanding. *Clarendon.*

Two ſatyrs on the ground,
Stretch'd at his eaſe, their ſire Silenus found
Doz'd with his fumes, and heavy with his load. *Dryden.*

Do'zen, dŭz'n. *n. ſ.* [*douzaine*, Fr.] The number of twelve. It is ſeldom uſed but on light occaſions.

We cannot lodge and board a *dozen* or fourteen gentlewomen, but we keep a bawdyhouſe ſtraight. *Shakeſp.*

That the Indian figs bear ſuch huge leaves, or delicate fruit, I could never find; yet I have travelled a *dozen* miles together under them. *Raleigh.*

By putting twelve units together, we have the complex idea of a *dozen*. *Locke.*

The number of diſſenters was ſomething under a *dozen* with them. *Swift.*

Do'ziness, dŏ'-zy̆-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *dozy*.] Sleepineſs; drouſineſs. Little uſed.

A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a *dozineſs* in his head, or a want of appetite. *Locke.*

Do'zy, dŏ'-zy̆. *adj.* [from *doze*.] Sleepy; drouſy; ſluggiſh.

The yawning youth, ſcarce half awake, eſſays
His lazy limbs and *dozy* head to raiſe. *Dryden.*

Drab, drăb'. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꞃabbe, Sax. lees.] A whore; a ſtrumpet.

That I, the ſon of a dear father murder'd,
Muſt, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a curſing like a very *drab!* *Shak. Ham.*

If your worſhip will take order for the *drabs* and the knaves, you need not fear the bawds. *Shakeſp.*

Babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a *drab*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Curs'd be the wretch ſo venal, and ſo vain,
Paltry and proud as *drabs* in Drury-lane. *Pope.*

Drachm, drăm'. *n. ſ.* [*drachma*, Lat.]

1. An old Roman coin.

See here theſe movers, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd *drachm*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACU'NCULUS, dră-kŭn'-kŭ-lŭs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the ſkin and fleſh.

Drad, drăd'. *adj.* [for *dread*, or the part. paſſive of *To dread*.] Terrible; formidable; dreaded.

Th' utmoſt ſand-breach they ſhortly fetch,
Whilſt the *drad* danger does behind remain. *Fairy Queen.*

DRAFF, drăf'. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꞃoꝼ dirty, Sax. *draf*, Dut. the ſediment of ale.]

1. Refuſe; lees; dregs: properly ſomething fluid.

You would think I had a hundred and fifty tatter'd prodigals lately come from ſwinekeeping, from eating *draff* and huſks. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

'Twere ſimple fury, ſtill thyſelf to waſte
On ſuch as have no taſte;
To offer them a ſurfeit of pure bread
Whoſe appetite is dead!
No, give them grains their fill;
Huſks, *draff*, to drink and ſwill. *Ben Jonſon.*

I call'd and drew them thither,
My hell-hounds to lick up the *draff* and filth,
Which man's polluting ſin with taint had ſhed
On what was pure. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
Till vermin, or the *draff* of ſervile food,
Conſume me. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Refuſe; ſweepings. Perhaps improper.

Younger brothers but the *draff* of nature. *Dryd.*

Dra'ffy, drăf'-fy̆. *adj.* [from *draff*.] Worthleſs; dreggy.

Draft, drăft'. *adj.* [corrupt for *draught*.] Employed to draw.

Ulyſſes and old Neſtor yoke you like *draft* oxen, and make you plough up the wair. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

To **DRAG**, drăg'. *v. a.* [ꝺꞃaȝan, Sax.]

1. To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along.

Such his aſpect, when, foil'd with bloody duſt,
Dragg'd by the cords which through his feet were thruſt. *Denham.*

While I have any ability to hold a commerce with you, I will never be ſilent; and this chancing to be a day that I can hold a pen, I will *drag* it as long as I am able. *Swift.*

2. To draw any thing burthenſome, any thing from which one cannot diſengage one's ſelf.

'Tis long ſince I, for my celeſtial wife,
Loath'd by the gods, have *dragg'd* a ling'ring life. *Dryden.*

Can I, who lov'd ſo well,
To part with all my bliſs to ſave my lover,
Oh! can I *drag* a wretched life without him? *Smith.*

3. To draw contemptuouſly along, as a thing unworthy to be carried.

He triumphs in St. Auſtin's opinion; and is not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels, but he makes a ſhew of me. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To pull about with violence and ignominy.

They ſhall ſurpriſe
The ſerpent, prince of air, and *drag* in chains
Through all his realm, and there confounded leave. *Milton.*

The conſtable was no ſooner eſpied but he was reproached with diſdainful words, beaten and *dragged* in ſo barbarous a manner, that he hardly eſcaped with his life. *Clarendon.*

5. To pull roughly and forcibly.

To fall, that 's juſtice;
But then, to *drag* him after! For to die,
And yet in death to conquer, is my wiſh. *Dryd.*

In my fatal cauſe your ſword was drawn;
The weight of my misfortunes *dragg'd* you down. *Dryden.*

To **Drag**, drăg'. *v. n.* To hang ſo low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

From hence are heard the groans of ghoſts, the pains
Of ſounding laſhes, and of *dragging* chains. *Dryd.*

A door is ſaid to *drag*, when, by its ill hanging on its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its ſweep upon the floor. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Drag, drăg'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.

Caſting nets were ſpread in ſhallow brooks,
Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks. *Dryden.*

The creatures are but inſtruments in God's hand: the returning our acknowledgments to them is juſt the ſame abſurdity with theirs who burnt incenſe to the *drag*, and ſacrificed to the net. *Rogers.*

2. An inſtrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water.

You may in the morning find it near to ſome fixed place, and then take it up with a *drag* hook, or otherwiſe. *Walton.*

3. A kind of car drawn by the hand.

The *drag* is made ſomewhat like a low car: it is uſed for the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the handle by two or more men. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To **Dra'ggle**, drăg'l. *v. a.* [from *drag*.] To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

You'll ſee a *draggled* damſel, here and there,
From Billingſgate her fiſhy traffick bear. *Gay's Trivia.*

He wore the ſame gown five years, without *draggling* or tearing. *Swift.*

To **Dra'ggle**, drăg'l. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

His *draggling* tail hung in the dirt,
Which on his rider he would flirt. *Hudibras.*

Dra'gnet, drăg'-nĕt. *n. ſ.* [*drag* and *net*.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

Dragnets were made to fiſh within the deep,
And caſtingnets did rivers bottoms ſweep. *May's Virgil.*

Some fiſhermen, that had been out with a *dragnet*, and caught nothing, had a draught towards the evening, which put them in hope of a ſturgeon at laſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

One of our late great poets is ſunk in his reputation, becauſe he could never forgive any conceit which came in his way, but ſwept, like a *dragnet*, great and ſmall. *Dryden.*

Whatſoever old Time, with his huge *dragnet*, has conveyed down to us along the ſtream of ages, whether it be ſhells or ſhellfiſh, jewels or pebbles, ſticks or ſtraws, ſeaweeds or mud, theſe are the ancients, theſe are the fathers. *Watts.*

DRA'GON, drăg'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*draco*, Lat. *dragon*, Fr.]

1. A kind of winged ſerpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages.

I go alone,
Like to a lonely *dragon*, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than ſeen. *Shakeſp.*

Swift, ſwift, you *dragons* of the night! that dawning
May bear the raven's eye. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

And you, ye *dragons!* of the ſcaly race,
Whom glittering gold and ſhining armours grace;
In other nations harmleſs are you found,
Their guardian genii and protectors own'd. *Rowe.*

On ſpiery volumes there a *dragon* rides;
Here, from our ſtrict embrace, a ſtream he glides. *Pope.*

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A conſtellation near the north pole.

Dra'gon, drăg'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*dracunculus*, Lat.] A plant.

Dra'gonet, drăg'-ŭn-ĕt. *n. ſ.* [from *dragon*.] A little dragon.

Or in his womb might lurk ſome hidden neſt
Of many *dragonets*, his fruitful ſeed. *Fairy Queen.*

Dra'gonfly, drăg'-ŭn-fly̆. *n. ſ.* [*dragon* and *fly: libella*.] A fierce ſtinging fly.

The body of the cantharides is bright coloured; and it may be, that the delicate coloured *dragonflies* may have likewiſe ſome corroſive quality. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Dra'gonish, dråg'-ůn-ĭsh. *adj.* [from *dragon.*] Having the form of a dragon; dragonlike. An arbitrary word.

Sometimes we ſee a cloud that 's *dragoniſh*;
A vapour ſometimes like a bear or lion. *Shakeſp.*

Dra'gonlike, dråg'-ůn-lĭk. *adj.* [*dragon* and *like.*] Furious; fiery.

He fights *dragonlike*, and does achieve
As ſoon as draw his ſword. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Dra'gonsblood, dråg'-ůnz-blůd. *n. ſ.* [*dragon* and *blood.*] So called from a falſe opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.

Dragonſblood is a reſin, ſo named as to ſeem to have been imagined an animal production. *Hill.*

Take *dragonſblood*, beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with *aquæ vitæ*, and ſtrain them together. *Peacham.*

Dra'gonshead, dråg'-ůnz-hêd. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Dra'gontree, dråg'-ůn-trê. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of palm.

DRAGO'ON, drå-gô'n. *n. ſ.* [from *dragen*, Ger. to carry.] A kind of ſoldier that ſerves indifferently either on foot or horſeback.

Two regiments of *dragoons* ſuffered much in the late action. *Tatler.*

To **Drago'on**, drå-gô'n. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perſecute by abandoning a place to the rage of ſoldiers.

In politicks I hear you're ſtanch,
Directly bent againſt the French;
Deny to have your free-born foe
Dragoon'd into a wooden ſhoe. *Prior.*

To **DRAIN**, drå'n. *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr.]

1. To draw off gradually.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty veſſels of earth, hath become freſh. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but ſufficient moiſture to breed moſs. *Bacon.*

In times of dearth it *drained* much coin of the kingdom, to furniſh us with corn from foreign parts. *Bacon to Villiers.*

Whilſt a foreign war devoured our ſtrength, and *drained* our treaſures, luxury and expences increaſed at home. *Atterbury.*

The laſt emperor *drained* the wealth of thoſe countries into his own coffers, without increaſing his troops againſt France. *Swift.*

2. To empty, by drawing gradually away what it contains.

Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main. *Roſcommon.*

The royal babes a tawny wolf ſhall *drain*. *Dryd.*

While cruel Nero only *drains*
The mortal Spaniard's ebbing veins,
By ſtudy worn, and ſlack with age,
How dull, how thoughtleſs is his rage! *Prior.*

Had the world laſted from all eternity, theſe comets muſt have been *drained* of all their fluids. *Cheyne.*

3. To make quite dry.

When wine is to be bottled, waſh your bottles, but do not *drain* them. *Swift's Direc. to the Butler.*

Drain, drå'n. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourſe; a ſink.

If your *drains* be deep, that you fear cattle falling into them, cover them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Why ſhould I tell of ponds and *drains*,
What carps we met with for our pains? *Swift.*

Drake, drå'k. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck.

The duck ſhould hide her eggs from the *drake*, who will ſuck them if he finds them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. [from *draco* dragon, Lat.] A ſmall piece of artillery.

Two or three ſhots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them ſtagger. *Clarendon.*

DRAM, dråm'. *n. ſ.* [from *drachm*; *drachma*, Lat.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing ſeverally ſeven *drams* in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four *drams* and forty-one grains, and abateth of the weight in the air two *drams* and nineteen grains: the balance kept the ſame depth in the water. *Bacon.*

2. A ſmall quantity, in a kind of proverbial ſenſe.

One loving hour
For many years of ſorrow can diſpenſe;
A *dram* of ſweet is worth a pound of ſour. *Fairy Queen.*

No *dram* of judgment with thy force is join'd;
Thy body is of profit, and my mind. *Dryd. Fab.*

3. Such a quantity of diſtilled ſpirits as is uſually drank at once.

I could do this, and that with no raſh potion,
But with a ling'ring *dram*, that ſhould not work
Maliciouſly like poiſon. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Every *dram* of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink, raiſeth your character. *Swift.*

4. Spirits; diſtilled liquors.

A ſecond ſee, by meeker manners known,
And modeſt as the maid that ſips alone;
From the ſtrong fate of *drams* if thou get free,
Another Durfy, Ward! ſhall ſing in thee. *Pope.*

To **Dram**, dråm'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] In low language, to drink drams; to drink diſtilled ſpirits.

DRA'MA, drå'-må. *n. ſ.* [δραμα.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but repreſented; and in which therefore ſuch rules are to be obſerved as make the repreſentation probable.

Many rules of imitating nature Ariſtotle drew from Homer, which he fitted to the *drama*; furniſhing himſelf alſo with obſervations from the theatre, when it flouriſhed under Æſchylus, Euripides, and Sophocles. *Dryden.*

Drama'tical, drå-måt'-ĭ-kål. } *adj.* [from
Drama'tick, drå-måt'-ĭk. } *drama.*]
Repreſented by action; not narrative.

I hope to make it appear, that, in the great *dramatick* poem of nature, is a neceſſity of introducing a God. *Bentley.*

Drama'tically, drå-måt'-ĭ-kål-ŷ. *adv.* [from *dramatick.*] Repreſentatively; by repreſentation.

Ignorance and errors are ſeverally reprehended, partly *dramatically*, partly ſimply. *Dryden.*

Dra'matist, dråm'-å-tĭst. *n. ſ.* [from *drama.*] The author of dramatick compoſitions.

The whole theatre reſounds with the praiſes of the great *dramatiſt*, and the wonderful art and order of the compoſition. *Burnet's Theory.*

Drank, drånk'. [the preterite of *drink.*]

To **DRAPE**, drå'p. *v. n.* [*drap*, Fr. *drapus*, low Lat.]

1. To make cloth.

It was rare to ſet prices by ſtatute; and this act did not preſcribe prices, but ſtinted them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford. *Bacon.*

2. To jeer, or ſatirize. [*drapper*, Fr.] It is uſed in this ſenſe by the innovator *Temple*, whom nobody has imitated.

Dra'per, drå'-půr. *n. ſ.* [from *drape.*] One who ſells cloth.

If a piece of cloth in a *draper's* ſhop be variouſly folded, it will appear of differing colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

The *draper* and mercer may meaſure her. *Howel.*

Dra'pery, drå'-pê-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*drapperie*, Fr.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth; woollen manufacture.

He made ſtatutes for the maintenance of *drapery*, and the keeping of wools within the realm. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The reverend clergy ſhould ſet us an example, by contenting themſelves with wearing gowns, and other habiliments, of Iriſh drapery. *Swift.*

2. Cloth; ſtuffs of wool.

The Bulls and Frogs had ſerved the lord Strutt with *drapery* ware for many years. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

3. The dreſs of a picture or ſtatue.

Poets are allowed the ſame liberty in their deſcriptions and compariſons, as painters in their *draperies* and ornaments. *Prior.*

Dra'pet, drå'-pêt. *n. ſ.* [from *drape.*] Cloth; coverlet. Not in uſe.

Thence ſhe them brought into a ſtately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair diſpred,
And ready dight with *drapets* feaſtival,
Againſt the viands ſhould be miniſtred. *Fairy Q.*

Dra'stick, drås'-tĭk. *adj.* [δραςικ⊛.] Powerful; vigorous; efficacious.

It is uſed of a medicine that works with ſpeed; as jalap, ſcammony, and the ſtronger purges. *Qui.*

Drave, drå'v. [the preterite of *drive.*] *Drove* is more uſed.

He *drave* them beyond Amon's flood,
And their ſad bounds mark'd deep in their own blood. *Cowley.*

The foe ruſh'd furious as he pants for breath,
And through his navel *drave* the pointed death. *Pope's Iliad.*

Draugh, dråf'. *n. ſ.* [corruptly written for *draff.*] Refuſe; ſwill. See **Draff**.

We do not act, that often jeſt and laugh:
'Tis old, but true, ſtill ſwine eat all the *draugh*. *Shakeſp.*

Draught, dråft'. *n. ſ.* [from *draw.*]

1. The act of drinking.

They flung up one of their hogſheads, and I drank it off at a *draught*; which I might well do, for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.

He had once continued about nine days without drink; and he might have continued longer, if, by diſtempering himſelf one night with hard ſtudy, he had not had ſome inclination to take a ſmall *draught*. *Boyle.*

Fill high the goblets with the ſparkling flood,
And with deep *draughts* invoke our common god. *Dryden.*

Long *draughts* of ſleep his monſtrous limbs enſlave;
He reels, and falling fills the ſpacious cave. *Dryden's Æneid.*

I have cured ſome very deſperate coughs by a *draught* every morning of ſpring water, with a handful of ſage boiled in it. *Temple.*

Every *draught*, to him that has quenched his thirſt, is but a further quenching of nature; a proviſion for rheum and diſeaſes. *South.*

3. Liquor drank for pleaſure.

Were it a *draught* for Juno when ſhe banquets,
I would not taſte thy treaſonous offer. *Milton.*

Number'd ills, that lie unſeen
In the pernicious *draught*: the word obſcene,
Or harſh, which, once elanc'd, muſt ever fly
Irrevocable, the too prompt reply. *Prior.*

Delicious wines th' attending herald brought;
The gold gave luſtre to the purple *draught*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages.

A general cuſtom of uſing oxen for all ſorts of *draught*, would be perhaps the greateſt improvement. *Temple.*

The moſt occaſion that farmers have, is for *draught* horſes. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

5. The quality of being drawn.

The Hertfordſhire wheel-plough is the beſt and ſtrongeſt for moſt uſes, and of the eaſieſt *draught*. *Mortimer.*

6. Repreſentation by picture.

Her pencil drew whate'er her ſoul deſign'd,
And oft the happy *draught* ſurpaſs'd the image in
her mind. *Dryden.*

7. Delineation; ſketch; outline.

A good inclination is but the firſt rude *draught* of virtue; but the finiſhing ſtrokes are from the will. *South.*

I have, in a ſhort *draught*, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the reſt are derived. *Locke.*

8. A picture drawn.

Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footſteps, in man we have the *draught* of his hand: in him were united all the ſcattered perfections of the creature. *South.*

9. The act of ſweeping with a net.

Upon the *draught* of a pond, not one fiſh was left, but two pikes grown to an exceſſive bigneſs. *Hale.*

10. The quantity of fiſhes taken by once drawing the net.

He laid down his pipe, and caſt his net, which brought him a very great *draught*. *L'Eſtrange.*

11. The act of ſhooting with the bow.

Geffrey of Boullion, at one *draught* of his bow, ſhooting againſt David's tower in Jeruſalem, broached three feetleſs birds called allerions. *Camden's Remains.*

12. Diverſion in war; the act of diſturbing the main deſign; perhaps ſudden attack.

I conceive the manner of your handling of the ſervice, by drawing ſudden *draughts* upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you. *Spenſ. Ireland.*

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment.

Such a *draught* of forces would leſſen the number of thoſe that might otherwiſe be employed. *Addiſon.*

14. A ſink; a drain.

Whatſoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is caſt out into the *draught*. *Matt.* xv. 17.

15. The depth which a veſſel draws, or ſinks into the water.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty ſtrength,
Deep in her *draught*, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*

With a ſmall veſſel one may keep within a mile of the ſhore, go amongſt rocks, and paſs over ſhoals, where a veſſel of any *draught* would ſtrike. *Ellis's Voyage.*

16. [In the plural, *draughts*.] A kind of play reſembling cheſs.

DRA'UGHTHOUSE, drâft'-hoûs. *n. ſ.* [*draught* and *houſe*.] A houſe in which filth is depoſited.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the houſe of Baal, and made it a *draughthouſe*. 2 *Kings.*

To DRAW, drå'. *v. a.* pret. *drew*; part. paſſ. *drawn*. [ꝺꞃaᵹan, Sax.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.

Then ſhall all Iſrael bring ropes to that city, and we will *draw* it into the river. 2 *Sam.*

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.

He could not *draw* the dagger out of his belly. *Judges*, ii. 22.

The arrow is now *drawn* to the head. *Atterb.*

3. To bring by violence; to drag.

Do not rich men oppreſs you, and *draw* you before the judgment-ſeats? *James*, ii. 6.

4. To raiſe out of a deep place.

They *drew* up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon. *Jer.* xxxviii. 13.

Draw the water for the ſiege. *Nah.* iii. 14.

5. To ſuck.

He hath *drawn* thee dry. *Ecclus.* xiii. 7.

There was no war, no dearth, no ſtop of trade or commerce; it was only the crown which had ſucked too hard, and now being full, upon the head of a young king, was like to *draw* leſs. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Sucking and *drawing* the breaſt diſchargeth the milk as faſt as it can be generated. *Wiſeman on Tumours.*

6. To attract; to call towards itſelf.

We ſee that ſalt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it; ſo as it ſeemeth ſalt *draweth* blood, as well as blood *draweth* ſalt. *Bacon.*

Majeſty in an eclipſe, like the ſun, *draws* eyes that would not have looked towards it if it had ſhined out. *Suckling.*

He affected a habit different from that of the times, ſuch as men had only beheld in pictures, which *drew* the eyes of moſt, and the reverence of many, towards him. *Clarendon.*

7. To draw as the magnet does.

She had all magnetic force alone,
To *draw* and faſten ſundred parts in one. *Donne.*

Draw out with credulous deſire, and lead
At will the manlieſt, reſoluteſt breaſt,
As the magnetic hardeſt iron *draws*. *Milton.*

All eyes you *draw*, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own pomp yourſelf the greateſt part. *Dryd.*

8. To inhale.

Thus I call'd, and ſtray'd I know not whither,
From where I firſt *drew* air, and firſt beheld
This happy light. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

While near the Lucrine lake, conſum'd to death,
I *draw* the ſultry air, and gaſp for breath,
You taſte the cooling breeze. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Why *drew* Marſeilles' good biſhop purer breath,
When nature ſicken'd, and each gale was death? *Pope.*

9. To take from any thing containing or holding.

They *drew* out the ſtaves of the ark. 2 *Chron.*

10. To take off the ſpit or broacher.

The reſt
They cut in legs and fillets for the feaſt,
Which *drawn* and ſerv'd, their hunger they ap-
peaſe. *Dryden.*

11. To take from a caſk.

The wine of life is *drawn*, and the mere lees
Are left this vault to brag of. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

12. To pull a ſword from the ſheath.

We will our youth lead on to higher fields,
And *draw* no ſwords but what are ſanctified. *Shak.*

I will *draw* my ſword; my hand ſhall deſtroy them. *Exodus*, xv.

He proceeded ſo far in his inſolence, as to *draw* out his ſword with an intent to kill him. *Dryden.*

In all your wars good fortune blew before you,
Till in my fatal cauſe your ſword was *drawn*;
The weight of my misfortunes dragg'd you
down. *Dryden.*

13. To let out any liquid.

Some blood *drawn* on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. *Shakeſp. King. Lear.*

I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet, without *drawing* one drop of blood. *Wiſem. Surg.*

14. To take bread out of the oven.

The joiner puts boards into ovens after the batch is *drawn*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

15. To uncloſe or ſlide back curtains.

Go, *draw* aſide the curtains, and diſcover
The ſev'ral caſkets to this noble prince. *Shakeſp.*

Alarm'd, and with preſaging heart he came,
And *drew* the curtains, and expos'd the dame. *Dry.*

Shouts, cries, and groans firſt pierce my ears,
and then
A flaſh of lightning *draws* the guilty ſcene,
And ſhows new arms, and wounds, and dying
men. *Dryden.*

16. To cloſe or ſpread curtains.

Philoclea intreated Pamela to open her grief; who, *drawing* the curtain, that the candle might not complain of her bluſhing, was ready to ſpeak. *Sidney.*

17. To extract.

Herbs *draw* a weak juice, and have a ſoft ſtalk. *Bacon.*

Spirits, by diſtillations, may be *drawn* out of vegetable juices, which ſhall flame and fume of themſelves. *Cheyne.*

18. To procure, as an agent cauſe.

When he finds the hardſhip of ſlavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by reſiſting his maſter, to *draw* on himſelf death. *Locke.*

19. To produce, or bring, as an efficient cauſe.

When the fountain of mankind
Did *draw* corruption, and God's curſe, by ſin,
This was a charge that all his heirs did bind,
And all his offspring grew corrupt therein. *Sir J. Davies.*

Religion will requite all the honour we can do it, by the bleſſings it will *draw* down upon us. *Tillotſ.*

Our voluntary actions are the precedent cauſes of good and evil, which they *draw* after them, and bring upon us. *Locke.*

What would a man value land ready cultivated, and well ſtocked, where he had no hopes of commerce with other parts of the world, to *draw* money to him by the ſale of the product? *Locke.*

Thoſe elucidations have given riſe or increaſe to his doubts, and *drawn* obſcurity upon places of ſcripture. *Locke.*

His ſword ne'er fell but on the guilty head;
Oppreſſion, tyranny, and pow'r uſurp'd,
Draw all the vengeance of his arm upon 'em. *Addiſ.*

20. To convey ſecretly or gradually.

The liers in wait *draw* themſelves along. *Judg.* xx. 37.

In proceſs of time, and as their people increaſed, they *drew* themſelves more weſterly towards the Red Sea. *Raleigh.*

21. To protract; to lengthen; to ſpin.

How much her grace is alter'd on the ſudden!
How long her face is *drawn*! how pale ſhe looks,
And of an earthly cold! *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Hear himſelf repine
At Fate's unequal laws; and at the clue
Which mercileſs in length the midmoſt ſiſter *drew*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

If we ſhall meet again with more delight,
Then *draw* my life in length; let me ſuſtain,
In hopes of his embrace, the worſt of pain. *Dr. Æn.*

In ſome ſimiles, men *draw* their compariſons into minute particulars of no importance. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

22. To utter lingeringly.

The brand, amid the flaming fuel thrown,
Or *drew*, or ſeem'd to *draw*, a dying groan. *Dryden's Fables.*

23. To derive; to have from ſome original cauſe or donor.

Shall freeborn men, in humble awe,
Submit to ſervile ſhame;
Who from conſent and cuſtom *draw*
The ſame right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them *drew* the rudiments of ſciences. *Temple.*

24. To deduce as from poſtulates.

From the events and revolutions of theſe governments, are *drawn* the uſual inſtructions of princes and ſtateſmen. *Temple.*

25. To imply; to produce as a conſequential inference.

What ſhews the force of the inference but a view of all the intermediate ideas that *draw* in the concluſion, or propoſition inferred? *Locke.*

26. To allure; to entice.

I'll raiſe ſuch artificial ſprights,
As by the ſtrength of their illuſion
Shall *draw* him on to his confuſion. *Shak. Macb.*

We have *drawn* them from the city. *Joſ.* viii. 6.

Draw me not away with the wicked. *Pſalm* xxviii. 3.

Having the art, by empty promiſes and threats, to *draw* others to his purpoſe. *Hayward.*

The Spaniards, that were in the town, had ſo good memories of their loſſes in their former ſallies, as the confidence of an army, which came for their deliverance, could not *draw* them forth again. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

27. To lead as a motive.

Your way is ſhorter;
My purpoſes do *draw* me much about. *Shakeſp.*

Æneas wond'ring ſtood, then aſk'd the cauſe
Which to the ſtream the crowding people *draws.* *Dryden.*

28. To perſuade to follow.

I *drew* this gallant head of war,
And call'd theſe fiery ſpirits from the world
To outlook conqueſt. *Shakeſp.*

The poet
Did feign that Orpheus *drew* trees, ſtones, and floods;
Since nought ſo ſtockiſh, hard, and full of rage,
But muſick, for the time, doth change his nature. *Shakeſp.*

29. To induce; to perſuade.

The Engliſh lords did ally themſelves with the Iriſh, and *drew* them in to dwell among them, and gave their children to be foſtered by them. *Davies.*

Their beauty or unbecomingneſs are of more force to *draw* or deter their imitation than diſcourſes. *Locke.*

30. To win; to gain: a metaphor from gaming.

This ſeems a fair deſerving, and muſt *draw* me
That which my father loſes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

31. To receive; to take up: as, to *draw* money from the funds.

For thy three thouſand ducats here is ſix,
—If every ducat in ſix thouſand ducats
Were in ſix parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them, I would have my bond. *Sha.*

32. To extort; to force.

So ſad an object, and ſo well expreſs'd,
Drew ſighs and groans from the griev'd hero's breaſt. *Dryden.*

Can you e'er forget
The fond embraces, and repeated bleſſings,
Which you *drew* from him in your laſt farewel? *Addiſon.*

33. To wreſt; to diſtort.

I wiſh that both you and others would ceaſe from *drawing* the ſcriptures to your fantaſies and affections. *Whitgifte.*

34. To compoſe; to form in writing: uſed of formulary or juridical writings.

In the mean time I will *draw* a bill of properties, ſuch as our play wants. *Shakeſp.*

Clerk, *draw* a deed of gift. *Shakeſp.*

The report is not unartfully *drawn*, in the ſpirit of a pleader, who can find the moſt plauſible topicks. *Swift.*

Shall Ward *draw* contracts with a ſtateſman's ſkill? *Pope.*

35. To withdraw from judicial notice.

Go, waſh thy face, and *draw* thy action: come, thou muſt not be in this humour with me. *Shak.*

36. To eviſcerate; to embowel.

In private *draw* your poultry, clean your tripe,
And from your eels their ſlimy ſubſtance wipe. *King.*

37. To convey a criminal to execution on a ſledge.

38. *To draw in.* To apply to any purpoſe by diſtortion or violence.

A diſpute, where every little ſtraw is laid hold on, and every thing that can but be *drawn in* any way, to give colour to the argument, is advanced with oſtentation. *Locke.*

39. To repreſent by picture, or in fancy.

I do arm myſelf
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more hideouſly on me,
Than I have *drawn* it in my fantaſy. *Shak. H.* IV.

With his other hand, thus o'er his brow,
He falls to ſuch peruſal of my face,
As he would *draw* it. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Draw the whole world expecting who ſhould reign,
After this combat, o'er the conquer'd main. *Waller.*

From the ſoft aſſaults of love
Poets and painters never are ſecure:
Can I, untouch'd, the fair one's paſſions move,
Or thou *draw* beauty, and not feel its pow'r? *Prior.*

40. To form a repreſentative image.

The emperor one day took up a pencil which fell from the hand of Titian, who was then *drawing* his picture; and, upon the compliment which Titian made him on that occaſion, he ſaid, Titian deſerves to be ſerved by Cæſar. *Dryden.*

41. *To draw in.* To contract; to pull back.

Now, ſporting muſe, *draw in* the flowing reins;
Leave the clear ſtreams awhile for ſunny plains. *Gay.*

42. *To draw in.* To inveigle; to entice.

Have they invented tones to win
The women, and make them *draw in*
The men, as Indians with a female
Tame elephant inveigle the male? *Hudibras.*

It was the proſtitute faith of faithleſs miſcreants that *drew* them *in*, and deceived them. *South.*

43. *To draw off.* To extract by diſtillation.

Authors, who have thus *drawn off* the ſpirits of their thoughts, ſhould lie ſtill for ſome time, till their minds have gathered freſh ſtrength, and by reading, reflection, and converſation, laid in a new ſtock of elegancies, ſentiments, and images of nature. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

44. To drain out by a vent.

Stop your veſſel, and have a little vent-hole ſtopped with a ſpill, which never allow to be pulled out till you *draw off* a great quantity. *Mort. Huſb.*

45. *To draw off.* To withdraw; to abſtract.

It *draws* men's minds *off* from the bitterneſs of party. *Addiſon.*

46. *To draw on.* To occaſion; to invite.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence *draws on*, or his practices procured, he levied a ſubſidy. *Hayward.*

47. *To draw on.* To cauſe; to bring by degrees.

The examination of the ſubtile matter would *draw on* the conſideration of the nice controverſies that perplex philoſophers. *Boyle on Fluids.*

48. *To draw over.* To raiſe in a ſtill.

I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it eſſential oil of wormwood, *drawn over* with water in a limbeck. *Boyle on Colours.*

49. *To draw over.* To perſuade to revolt; to induce to change a party.

Some might be brought into his intereſts by money, others *drawn over* by fear. *Add. on the War.*

One of differing ſentiments would have *drawn* Luther *over* to his party. *Atterbury.*

50. *To draw out.* To protract; to lengthen.

He muſt not only die the death,
But thy unkindneſs ſhall his death *draw out*
To ling'ring ſufferance. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

51. *To draw out.* To beat out, as is done to hot iron.

Batter a piece of iron out, or, as workmen call it, *draw* it *out*, till it comes to its breadth. *Moxon.*

Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Heſiod has diſpatched in half a one. *Addiſon.*

52. *To draw out.* To extract; to pump out by inſinuation.

Philoclea found her, and, to *draw out* more, ſaid ſhe, I have often wondered how ſuch excellencies could be. *Sidney.*

53. *To draw out.* To induce by motive.

Whereas it is concluded, that the retaining diverſe things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have caſt out, muſt needs argue that we do not well, unleſs we can ſhew that they have done ill: What needed this wreſt to *draw out* from us an accuſation of foreign churches? *Hooker.*

54. *To draw out.* To call to action; to detach for ſervice; to range.

Draw out a file, pick man by man,
Such who dare die, and dear will ſell their death. *Dryden.*

Next of his men and ſhips he makes review,
Draws out the beſt and ableſt of the crew. *Dr. Æn.*

55. To range in battle.

Let him deſire his ſuperior officer, that, the next time he is *drawn* out, the challenger may be poſted near him. *Collier.*

56. *To draw up.* To form in order of battle.

So Muley-Zeydan found us
Drawn up in battle, to receive the charge. *Dryden.*

57. *To draw up.* To form in writing; to compoſe in a formulary manner.

To make a ſketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to *draw up* the ſcenery of a play. *Dryden.*

A paper may be *drawn up*, and ſigned by two or three hundred principal gentlemen. *Swift.*

To DRAW, drâ'. *v. n.*

1. To perform the office of a beaſt of draught.

An heifer which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not *drawn* in the yoke. *Deut.* xxi. 3.

Think every bearded fellow, that 's but yok'd,
May *draw* with you. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. To act as a weight.

They ſhould keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. To contract; to ſhrink.

I have not yet found certainly, that the water itſelf, by mixture of aſhes, or duſt, will ſhrink or *draw* into leſs room. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To advance; to move; to make progreſſion any way.

You were, Jupiter, a ſwan, for the love of Leda: Oh, omnipotent love! how near the god *drew* to the complexion of a gooſe. *Shakeſp.*

Draw ye near hither all the chief of the people. 1 *Sam.*

He ended; and th' archangel ſoon *drew* nigh,
Not in his ſhape celeſtial, but as man
Clad to meet man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

They returned to the camp where the king was, and the Scots *drew* a little back to a more convenient poſt for their reſidence. *Clarendon.*

Ambitious meteors! how willing they are to ſet themſelves upon the wing, taking every occaſion of *drawing* upward to the ſun. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

Now nearer to the Stygian lake they *draw*,
Whom from the ſhore the ſurly boatman ſaw,
Obſerv'd their paſſage through the ſhady wood,
And mark'd their near approaches to the flood. *Dry.*

And now I faint with grief; my fate *draws* nigh,
In all the pride of blooming youth I die. *Add. Ovid.*

5. To draw together; to be collected; to come together.

They muſter there, and round the centre ſwarm,
And *draw* together in a globoſe form. *Blackmore.*

6. To draw a ſword.

For his ſake
Did I expoſe myſelf, pure; for his love
Drew to defend him, when he was beſet. *Shakeſp.*

7. To practiſe the art of delineation.

So much inſight into perſpective, and ſkill in *drawing*, as will enable him to repreſent tolerably on paper any thing he ſees, ſhould be got. *Locke.*

8. To take a card out of the pack; to take a lot.

He has *drawn* a black, and ſmiles. *Dryden.*

9. To make a ſore run by attraction.

10. *To draw off.* To retire; to retreat.

When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is to *draw off* by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture. *Collier.*

11. *To draw on.* To advance; to approach.

The fatal day *draws* on, when I muſt fall. *Dryd.*

12. *To draw up.* To form troops into regular order.

The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, ſeeing there was no enemy left on that ſide, *drew up* in a large field oppoſite to the bridge. *Clarendon.*

13. *To draw* retains, through all its varieties of uſe, ſome ſhade of its original meaning, *to pull.* It expreſſes an action, gradual or continuous, and leiſurely. Thus we *forge* a ſword by blows, but we *draw* it by a continued line. We *pour* liquor quick, but we *draw* it in a continued ſtream. We *force* compliance by threats, but we *draw* it by gradual prevalence. We *write* a letter with whatever haſte, but we *draw* a bill with ſlow ſcrupuloſity.

Draw, drå'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing.
2. The lot or chance drawn.

Dra'wback, drå'-båk. *n. ſ.* [*draw* and *back.*] Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reaſon.

In poundage and *drawbacks* I loſe half my rent;
Whatever they give me, I muſt be content. *Swift.*

Dra'wbridge, drå'-bridzh. *n. ſ.* [*draw* and *bridge.*] A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleaſure.

Half the buildings were raiſed on the continent, and the other half on an iſland, continued together by a *drawbridge.* *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Dra'wer, drå'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *draw.*]

1. One employed in procuring water from the well.

From the hewer of thy wood unto the *drawer* of thy water. *Deut.* xxix. 11.

2. One whoſe buſineſs is to draw liquors from the caſk.

Stand in ſome bye room, while I queſtion my puny *drawer* to what end he gave me the ſugar. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Let the *drawers* be ready with wine and freſh
glaſſes;
Let the waiters have eyes, though their tongues
muſt be tied. *Ben Jonſon's Tavern Acad.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all waiters, and makes the *drawers* abroad, and his footmen at home, know he is not to be provoked. *Tatler.*

3. That which has the power of attraction.

Love is a flame, and therefore we ſay beauty is attractive, becauſe phyſicians obſerve that fire is a great *drawer.* *Swift.*

4. A box in a caſe, out of which it is drawn at pleaſure.

There may be other and different intelligent beings, of whoſe faculties he has as little knowledge, or apprehenſion, as a worm, ſhut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet, hath of the ſenſes or underſtanding of a man. *Locke.*

We will ſuppoſe the China diſhes taken off, and a *drawer* of medals ſupplying their room. *Addiſon on Medals.*

5. [In the plural.] The lower part of a man's dreſs.

The Malteſe harden the bodies of their children, by making them go ſtark naked, without ſhirt or *drawers*, till they are ten years old. *Locke.*

Dra'wing, drå'-ing. *n. ſ.* [from *draw.*] Delineation; repreſentation.

They random *drawings* from your ſheets ſhall take,
And of one beauty many blunders make. *Pope.*

Dra'wingroom, drå'-ing-rôm. *n. ſ.* [from *draw* and *room.*]

1. The room in which company aſſembles at court.

What you heard of the words ſpoken of you in the *drawingroom* was not true: the ſayings of princes are generally as ill related as the ſayings of wits. *Pope.*

2. The company aſſembled there.

Drawn, drå'n. [participle from *draw.*]

An army was *drawn* together of near ſix thouſand horſe. *Clarendon.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,
With vigour *drawn*, muſt put the ſhaft below. *Dryden's Fables.*

1. Equal; where each party takes his own ſtake.

If we make a *drawn* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every Britiſh heart muſt tremble. *Addiſon.*

2. With a ſword drawn.

What, art thou *drawn* amongſt thoſe heartleſs
hinds? *Shakeſp.*

3. Open; put aſide, or uncloſed.

A curtain *drawn* preſented to our view
A town beſieg'd. *Dryden's Tyrannic Love.*

4. Eviſcerated.

There is no more faith in thee than in a ſtoned prune; no more truth in thee than in a *drawn* fox. *Shakeſp.*

5. Induced as from ſome motive.

The Iriſh will better be *drawn* to the Engliſh, than the Engliſh to the Iriſh government. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

As this friendſhip was *drawn* together by fear on both ſides, ſo it was not like to be more durable than was the fear. *Hayward.*

Dra'wwell, drå'-wĕl. *n. ſ.* [*draw* and *well.*] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

The firſt conceit, tending to a watch, was a *drawwell:* the people of old were wont only to let down a pitcher with a handcord, for as much water as they could eaſily pull up. *Grew.*

To **Drawl**, drål. *v. n.* [from *draw.*] To utter any thing in a ſlow, driveling way.

Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone
Through the long heavy page *drawl* on. *Pope.*

DRAY, drå'.
DRA'YCART, drå'-kårt. } *n. ſ.* [ꝺꞃaꝫ, Sax.]

The car on which beer is carried.

Let him be brought into the field of election upon his *draycart*, and I will meet him there in a triumphant chariot. *Addiſon.*

When *drays* bound high, then never croſs behind,
Where bubbling yeſt is blown by guſts of wind. *Gay.*

Dra'yhorse, drå'-hôrs. *n. ſ.* [*dray* and *horſe.*] A horſe which draws a dray.

This truth is illuſtrated by a diſcourſe on the nature of the elephant and the *drayhorſe.* *Tatler.*

Dra'yman, drå'-mån. *n. ſ.* [*dray* and *man.*] One that attends a dray or cart.

A brace of *draymen* bid God ſpeed him well,
And had the tribute of his ſupple knee. *Shakeſp.*

Have not coblers, *draymen*, and mechanicks governed as well as preached? Nay, have not they by preaching come to govern? *South.*

Dra'yplough, drå'-plow. *n. ſ.* [*dray* and *plough.*] A plough of a particular kind.

The *drayplough* is the beſt plough in winter for miry clays. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Dra'zel, dråzl. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *droſſel* the ſcum or droſs of human nature; or from *droſleſſe*, Fr. a whore.] A low, mean, worthleſs wretch.

As the devil uſes witches,
To be their cully for a ſpace,
That, when the time 's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vaſſals. *Hudibras.*

DREAD, drĕd'. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꞃaꝺ, Sax.]

1. Fear; terrour; affright; horrour either felt or impreſſed.

Think'ſt thou that duty ſhall have *dread* to
ſpeak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainneſs honour
Is bound, when majeſty to folly falls. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Let not thy *dread* make me afraid. *Job.*

Was ever any wicked man free from the ſtings of a guilty conſcience, from the ſecret *dread* of divine diſpleaſure, and of the vengeance of another world? *Tillotſon.*

If our fears can be awakened with the *dread* of evil, he has armed his laws with the terrour of eternal miſery. *Rogers.*

2. Habitual fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the *dread* of you, ſhall be upon every beaſt of the earth. *Gen.* ix. 2.

3. The perſon or thing feared; the cauſe of fear.

Let him be your *dread.* *Iſaiah.*

To thee, of all our good the ſacred ſpring;
To thee, our deareſt *dread*; to thee, our foſter
king. *Prior.*

Dread, drĕd'. *adj.* [ꝺꞃæꝺ, Sax.]

1. Terrible; frightful.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the ſentence of *dread* baniſhment
On yond' proud man, ſhould take it off again
With words of ſooth! *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

It cannot be, but thou haſt murther'd him;
So ſhould a murtherer look, ſo *dread*, ſo grim. *Shak.*

To be expos'd againſt the warring winds;
To ſtand againſt the deep *dread* bolted thunder. *Shakeſp.*

Terrour ſeiz'd the rebel hoſt,
When, coming towards them, ſo *dread* they ſaw
The bottom of the mountains upward turn'd. *Milt.*

2. Awful; venerable in the higheſt degree.

Thou, attended glorious ſly from heav'n,
Shalt in the ſky appear, and from thee ſend
The ſummoning archangels to proclaim
Thy *dread* tribunal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

From this deſcent
Celeſtial virtues riſing, will appear
More glorious and more *dread* than from no fall. *Milton.*

3. This ſeems to be the meaning of that controverted phraſe, *dread majeſty.* Some of the old acts of parliament are ſaid in the preface to be *metuendiſſimi regis*, our *dread* ſovereign's.

To **Dread**, drĕd'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fear in an exceſſive degree.

You may deſpiſe that which terrifies others, and which yet all, even thoſe who moſt *dread* it, muſt in a little time encounter. *Wake.*

To **Dread**, drĕd'. *v. n.* To be in fear.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. *Deut.* i. 8.

Dre'ader, drĕd'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *dread.*] One that lives in fear.

I have ſuſpended much of my pity towards the great *dreaders* of popery. *Swift.*

Dre'adful, drĕd'-fŭl. *adj.* [*dread* and *full.*]

1. Terrible; frightful; formidable.

The rigid interdiction which reſounds
Yet *dreadful* in mine ear. *Milton.*

The ſtill night,
Accompanied with damps and *dreadful* gloom. *Milt.*

Thy love, ſtill arm'd with fate,
Is *dreadful* as thy hate. *Granville.*

2. Awful; venerable.

How *dreadful* is this place! *Geneſis.*

Dre'adfulness, drĕd'-fŭl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *dreadful.*] Terribleneſs; frightfulneſs.

It may juſtly ſerve for matter of extreme terrour to the wicked, whether they regard the *dreadfulneſs* of the day in which they ſhall be tried, or the quality of the judge by whom they are to be tried. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Dre'adfully, drĕd'-fŭl-ỳ. *adv.* [from *dreadful.*] Terribly; frightfully.

Not ſharp revenge, nor hell itſelf, can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth *dreadfully* accuſe,
Condemns the wretch, and ſtill the charge renews. *Dryden.*

Dre'adless, drĕd'-lis. *adj.* [from *dread.*] Fearleſs; unaffrighted; intrepid; unſhaken; undaunted; free from terrour.

Dreadleſs, ſaid he, that ſhall I ſoon declare;
It was complain'd, that thou hadſt done great tort
Unto an aged woman. *Fairy Queen.*

All night the *dreadleſs* angel, unpurſued,
Through heav'n's wide champaign held his way. *Milton.*

DRE'ADLESSNESS, dred'-les-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *dreadleſs.*] Fearleſſneſs; intrepidity; undauntedneſs.

Zelmane, to whom danger then was a cauſe of *dreadleſſneſs*, all the compoſition of her elements being nothing but fiery, with ſwiftneſs of deſire croſſed him. *Sidney.*

DREAM, dre'm. *n. ſ.* [*droom*, Dut. This word is derived by *Meric Caſaubon*, with more ingenuity than truth, from δρᾶμα τȣ̃ βίȣ *the comedy of life*; dreams being, as plays are, a repreſentation of ſomething which does not really happen. This conceit *Junius* has enlarged by quoting an epigram:

Σκηνὴ πᾶς ὁ βίος καὶ παίγνιον· ἢ μάθε παίζειν,
Τὴν σπȣδὴν μεταθεὶς, ἢ φέρε τὰς ὀδύνας.
Anthol.]

1. A phantaſm of ſleep; the thoughts of a ſleeping man.

We eat our meat in fear, and ſleep
In the affliction of thoſe terrible *dreams*
That ſhake us nightly. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

In *dreams* they fearful precipices tread;
Or, ſhipwreck'd, labour to ſome diſtant ſhore. *Dryd.*

Glorious *dreams* ſtand ready to reſtore
The pleaſing ſhapes of all you ſaw before. *Dryden.*

2. An idle fancy; a wild conceit; a groundleſs ſuſpicion.

Let him keep
A hundred knights; yes, that on ev'ry *dream*,
Each buz, each fancy, each complaint, diſlike,
He may enguard his dotage. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **DREAM**, dre'm. *v. n.* preter. *dreamed*, or *dreamt.* [from the noun.]

1. To have the repreſentation of ſomething in ſleep.

Dreaming is the having of ideas, whilſt the outward ſenſes are ſtopped, not ſuggeſted by any external objects, or known occaſion, nor under the rule or conduct of the underſtanding. *Locke.*

I *dreamed* that I was conveyed into a wide and boundleſs plain. *Tatler.*

2. It has *of* before the noun.

I have long *dream'd of* ſuch a kind of man,
But, being awake, I do deſpiſe my dream. *Shak.*

I have nightly ſince
Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyſelf and me:
We have been down together in my ſleep,
Unbuckling helms, fiſting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shak. Coriol.*

3. To think; to imagine.

Theſe boys know little they are ſons to th' king,
Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive. *Shak.*

He never *dreamed* of the deluge, nor thought that firſt orb more than a tranſient cruſt. *Burnet's Theory.*

He little *dream'd* how nigh he was to care,
Till treach'rous fortune caught him in the ſnare. *Dryden.*

4. To think idly.

They *dream* on in a conſtant courſe of reading, but not digeſting. *Locke.*

I began to *dream* of nothing leſs than the immortality of my work. *Smith.*

5. To be ſluggiſh; to idle.

Why does Anthony *dream* out his hours,
And tempts not fortune for a noble day? *Dryden.*

To **DREAM**, dre'm. *v. a.* To ſee in a dream.

The Macedon, by Jove's decree,
Was taught to *dream* an herb for Ptolemy. *Dryd.*

At length in ſleep their bodies they compoſe,
And *dreamt* the future fight, and early roſe. *Dryd.*

DRE'AMER, dre'-mur. *n. ſ.* [from *dream.*]

1. Who has dreams; one who has fancies in his ſleep.

The viſion ſaid, and vaniſh'd from his ſight;
The *dreamer* waken'd in a mortal fright. *Dryden.*

If our *dreamer* pleaſes to try whether the glowing heat of a glaſs furnace be barely a wandering imagination in a drowſy man's fancy, by putting his head into it, he may perhaps be wakened into a certainty. *Locke.*

2. An idle fanciful man; a viſionary.

Sometime he angers me
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
Of *dreamer* Merlin, and his prophecies. *Shakeſp.*

3. A mope; a man loſt in wild imagination; a *reveur*.

The man of ſenſe his meat devours,
But only ſmells the peel and flow'rs;
And he muſt be an idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the ſtreamer. *Prior.*

4. A ſluggard; an idler.

DRE'AMLESS, dre'm-lis. *adj.* [from *dream.*] Without dreams.

The ſavages of Mount Atlas, in Barbary, were reported to be both nameleſs and *dreamleſs*. *Camden's Remains.*

DREAR, dre'r. *n. ſ.* Dread; terror.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful meſſenger;
The hoarſe night raven, trump of doleful *drear*. *Spenſer.*

DREAR, dre'r. *adj.* [ꝺꝛeoꝛiᵹ, Sax. dreary.] Mournful; diſmal; ſorrowful.

In urns and altars round,
A *drear* and dying ſound
Affrights the flamens at their ſervice quaint. *Milton.*

DRE'ARIHEAD, dre'-ry-hed. *n. ſ.* [from *dreary.*] Horrour; diſmalneſs: a word now no longer in uſe.

That ſhortly from the ſhape of womanhed,
Such as ſhe was when Pallas ſhe attempted,
She grew to hideous ſhape of *drearihead*,
Pined with grief of folly late repented. *Spenſer.*

DRE'ARIMENT, dre'-ry-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *dreary.*]

1. Sorrow; diſmalneſs; melancholy.

I teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful *dreariment*. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

2. Horrour; dread; terrour. This word is now obſolete.

Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
To wreak the guilt of mortal ſins is bent;
Hurls forth his thundering dart with deadly feud,
Inroll'd in flames and ſmouldring *dreariment*. *Fairy Queen.*

DRE'ARY, dre'-ry. *adj.* [ꝺꝛeoꝛiᵹ, Sax.]

1. Sorrowful; diſtreſsful.

The meſſenger of death, the ghaſtly owl,
With *dreary* ſhrieks did alſo yell;
And hungry wolves continually did howl
At her abhorred face, ſo horrid and ſo foul. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Gloomy; diſmal; horrid.

Obſcure they went through *dreary* ſhades, that led
Along the vaſt dominions of the dead. *Dryden.*

Towns, foreſts, herds, and men promiſcuous drown'd,
With one great death deform the *dreary* ground. *Prior.*

3. This word is ſcarcely uſed but in poetical diction.

DREDGE, dredzh'. *n. ſ.* [*To dretch*, in *Chaucer*, is to delay; perhaps a net ſo often ſtopped may be called from this.] A kind of net.

For oyſters they have a peculiar *dredge*; a thick, ſtrong net, faſtened to three ſpills of iron, and drawn at the boat's ſtern, gathering whatſoever it meeteth lying in the bottom. *Carew.*

To **DREDGE**, dredzh'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather with a dredge.

The oyſters *dredged* in the Lyne find a welcome acceptance. *Carew.*

DRE'DGER, dred'-jur. *n. ſ.* [from *dredge.*] One who fiſhes with a dredge.

DRE'GGINESS, dreg'-gy-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *dreggy.*] Fulneſs of dregs or lees; foulneſs; muddineſs; feculence.

DRE'GGISH, dreg'-gish. *adj.* [from *dregs.*] Foul with lees; feculent.

To give a ſtrong taſte to this *dreggiſh* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops, whereby ſmall beer is rendered equal in miſchief to ſtrong. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

DRE'GGY, dreg'-gy. *adj.* [from *dregs.*] Containing dregs; conſiſting of dregs; muddy; feculent.

Theſe num'rous veins, ſuch is the curious frame,
Receive the pure inſinuating ſtream;
But no corrupt or *dreggy* parts admit,
To form the blood or feed the limbs unfit. *Blackm.*

Ripe grapes being moderately preſſed, their juice may, without much *dreggy* matter, be ſqueezed out. *Boyle.*

DREGS, dreg'z. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꝛeꞅꞇen, Sax. *dreggian*, Iſlandick.]

1. The ſediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds; the feculence.

Fain would we make him author of the wine,
If for the *dregs* we could ſome other blame. *Davies.*

They often tread deſtruction's horrid path,
And drink the *dregs* of the revenger's wrath. *Sandys.*

We from the *dregs* of life think to receive
What the firſt ſprightly running could not give. *Dryden.*

Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the *dregs* and ſqueezings of the brain. *Pope.*

2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.

The king by this journey purged a little the *dregs* and leaven of the northern people, that were before in no good affections towards him. *Bacon.*

3. Droſs; ſweepings; refuſe.

Heav'n's favourite thou, for better fates deſign'd
Than we, the *dregs* and rubbiſh of mankind. *Dryd.*

What diffidence we muſt be under whether God will regard our ſacrifice, when we have nothing to offer him but the *dregs* and refuſe of life, the days of loathing and ſatiety, and the years in which we have no pleaſure. *Rogers.*

To **DREIN**, dre'n. *v. n.* [See **DRAIN**.] To empty. The ſame with *drain*: ſpelt differently perhaps by chance.

She is the ſluice of her lady's ſecrets: 'tis but ſetting her mill a-going, and I can *drein* her of them all. *Congreve.*

'Tis *drein'd* and emptied of its poiſon now;
A cordial draught. *Southern.*

To **DRENCH**, drent'sh. *v. a.* [ꝺꝛencan, Sax.]

1. To waſh; to ſoak; to ſteep.

Our garments being as they were *drenched* in the ſea, hold notwithſtanding their freſhneſs and gloſſes. *Shakeſp.*

To-day deep thoughts learn with me to *drench*
In mirth, that after no repenting draws. *Milton.*

Now dam the ditches, and the floods reſtrain;
Their moiſture has already *drench'd* the plain. *Dryden.*

2. To ſaturate with drink or moiſture: in an ill ſenſe.

In ſwiniſh ſleep
Their *drenched* natures lie, as in a death. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred *drench'd*
Our ſwords in native blood. *Philips.*

3. To phyſick by violence.

If any of your cattle are infected, ſpeedily let both ſick and well blood, and *drench* them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

DRENCH, drent'sh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A draught; a ſwill: by way of abhorrence or contempt.

Let ſuch bethink them, if the ſleepy *drench*
Of that forgetful lake benumb not ſtill,
That in our proper motion we aſcend." *Milton.*

2. Phyſick for a brute.

A *drench* is a potion or drink prepared for a ſick horſe, and compoſed of ſeveral drugs in a liquid form. *Farrier's Dict.*

Harry, ſays ſhe, how many haſt thou kill'd to-day? Give my roan horſe a *drench*, ſays he; and anſwers, fourteen, an hour after. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

A *drench* of wine has with ſucceſs been us'd,
And through a horn the gen'rous juice infus'd.
Dryden.

3. Phyſick that muſt be given by violence.

Their counſels are more like a *drench* that muſt be poured down, than a draught which muſt be leiſurely drank if I liked it. *King Charles.*

4. A channel of water.

Dre'ncher, drên'-tshùr. *n. ſ.* [from *drench.*]

1. One that dips or ſteeps any thing.

2. One that gives phyſick by force. *Dict.*

Drent, drênt'. *participle.* Probably corrupted from *drenched*, to make a proverbial rhyme to *brent*, or *burnt*.

What flames, quoth he, when I the preſent ſee
In danger rather to be *drent* than brent? *Fairy Q.*

To **DRESS**, drês'. *v. a.* [*dreſſer*, Fr.]

1. To clothe; to inveſt with clothes.

The firſt requeſt
He made, was, like his brothers to be *dreſs'd*;
And, as his birth requir'd, above the reſt. *Dryden.*

2. To clothe pompouſly or elegantly. It is uſed with *up* and *out* to enforce it.

Look upon pleaſures not upon that ſide that is next the ſun, or where they look beauteouſly; that is, as they come towards you to be enjoyed; for then they paint and ſmile, and *dreſs* themſelves *up* in tinſel, and glaſs gems, and counterfeit imagery. *Taylor.*

Few admir'd the native red and white,
Till poets *dreſs'd* them *up* to charm the ſight. *Dryd.*

Lollia Paulina wore, in jewels, when *dreſſed out*, the value of three hundred twenty-two thouſand nine hundred and ſixteen pounds thirteen ſhillings and four-pence. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To adorn; to deck; to embelliſh; to furniſh.

Where was a fine room in the middle of the houſe, handſomely *dreſſed up*, for the commiſſioners to ſit in. *Clarendon.*

Skill is uſed in *dreſſing up* power with all the ſplendour abſoluteneſs can add to it. *Locke.*

The mind loſes its natural reliſh of real truth, and is reconciled inſenſibly to any thing that can be *dreſſed up* into any faint appearance of it. *Locke.*

4. To cover a wound with medicaments.

In time of my ſickneſs another chirurgeon *dreſſed* her. *Wiſeman.*

5. To curry; to rub: a term of the ſtable.

Our infirmities are ſo many, that we are forced to *dreſs* and tend horſes and aſſes, that they may help our needs. *Taylor.*

Three hundred horſes, in high ſtables fed,
Stood ready, ſhining all, and ſmoothly *dreſs'd*.
Dryden's Æneid.

6. To break or teach a horſe: a term of horſemanſhip.

A ſteed
Well mouth'd, well manag'd, which himſelf did *dreſs*;
His aid in war, his ornament in peace. *Dryden.*

7. To rectify; to adjuſt.

Adam! well may we labour ſtill to *dreſs*
This garden; ſtill to tend plant, herb, and flow'r.
Milton.

Well muſt the ground be digg'd, and better *dreſs'd*,
New ſoil to make, and meliorate the reſt. *Dryden.*

8. To prepare for any purpoſe.

In Orkney they *dreſs* their leather with roots of tormentil, inſtead of bark. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

9. To trim; to fit any thing for ready uſe.

When he *dreſſeth* the lamps he ſhall burn incenſe. *Exod.* xxx.

When you *dreſs* your young hops, cut away roots or ſprigs. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

10. To prepare victuals for the table.

Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to *dreſs*
For his fat grandſire ſome delicious meſs,
In feeding high his tutor will ſurpaſs,
An heir apparent of the gourmand race. *Dryden.*

Dress, drês'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; garment; habit.

Dreſſes laughed at in our forefathers wardrobes or pictures, when, by the circulation of time and vanity they are brought about, we think becoming. *Government of the Tongue.*

A robe obſcene was o'er his ſhoulders thrown,
A *dreſs* by fates and furies worn alone. *Pope's Statius.*

2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony.

Full *dreſs* creates dignity, augments conſciouſneſs, and keeps at diſtance an encroacher. *Clariſſa.*

3. The ſkill of adjuſting dreſs.

The men of pleaſure, *dreſs*, and gallantry. *Pope.*

Dre'sser, drês'-sùr. *n. ſ.* [from *dreſs.*]

1. One employed in putting on the clothes and adorning the perſon of another.

She hurries all her hand-maids to the taſk;
Her head alone will twenty *dreſſers* aſk. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. One employed in regulating, trimming, or adjuſting any thing.

Said he unto the *dreſſer* of his vineyard, Behold, theſe three years I come ſeeking fruit on this fig-tree, and find none. *Luke.*

3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dreſt or prepared for the table.

'Tis burnt, and ſo is all the meat:
What dogs are theſe! Where is the raſcal cook?
How durſt you, villains! bring it from the *dreſſer*,
And ſerve it thus to me that love it not? *Shak.*

A maple *dreſſer* in her hall ſhe had,
On which full many a ſlender meal ſhe made. *Dryd.*

When you take down diſhes, tip a dozen upon the *dreſſer*. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

Dre'ssing, drês'-sìng. *n. ſ.* [from *dreſs.*] The application made to a ſore.

The ſecond day after we took off the *dreſſings*, and found an eſchar made by the catheretick.
Wiſeman on Tumours.

Dre'ssing-room, drês'-sìng-rôm. *n. ſ.* [*dreſs* and *room.*] The room in which clothes are put on.

Latin books might be found every day in his *dreſſing-room*, if it were carefully ſearched. *Swift.*

Drest, drêst'. *part.* [from *dreſs.*]

In flow'ry wreaths the royal virgin *dreſt*
His bending horns, and kindly clapt his breaſt.
Addiſon.

To **Drib**, drìb'. *v. a.* [contracted from *dribble.*] To crop; to cut off; to defalcate. A cant word.

Merchants gains come ſhort of half the mart;
For he who drives their bargains *dribs* a part.
Dryden.

To **DRI'BBLE**, drìb'l. *v. n.* [This word ſeems to have come from *drop* by ſucceſſive alterations, ſuch as are uſual in living languages: *drop*, *drip*, *dripple*, *dribble*, from thence *drivel* and *driveller*. *Drip* may indeed be the original word, from the Daniſh *drypp.*]

1. To fall in drops.

Semilunar proceſſes on the ſurface owe their form to the *dribbling* of water that paſſed over it.
Woodward on Foſſils.

A *dribbling*, difficulty, and a momentary ſuppreſſion of urine, may be cauſed by the ſtone's ſhutting up the orifice of the bladder.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. To fall weakly and ſlowly.

Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love
Can pierce a complete boſom. *Shakeſp.*

3. To ſlaver as a child or ideot.

To **Dri'bble**, drìb'l. *v. a.* To throw down in drops.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of ſoup, and *dribble* it all the way up ſtairs.
Swift's Rules to Servants.

Dri'blet, drìb'-lìt. *n. ſ.* [from *dribble.*] A ſmall ſum; odd money in a ſum.

Twelve long years of exile borne,
Twice twelve we number'd ſince his bleſt return;
So ſtrictly wert thou juſt to pay,
Even to the *dribblet* of a day. *Dryden.*

Dri'er, drì'-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture; a deſiccative.

There is a tale, that boiling of daiſy roots in milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs little. *Bacon.*

DRIFT, drìft'. *n. ſ.* [from *drive.*]

1. Force impellent; impulſe; overbearing influence.

A man being under the *drift* of any paſſion, will ſtill follow the impulſe of it till ſomething interpoſe, and, by a ſtronger impulſe, turn him another way. *South.*

2. Violence; courſe.

The mighty trunk, half rent with rugged rift,
Doth roll adown the rocks, and fall with fearful *drift*. *Fairy Queen.*

3. Any thing driven at random.

Some log, perhaps, upon the waters ſwam,
An uſeleſs *drift*, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, firſt a floating trough became,
And croſs ſome riv'let paſſage did begin. *Dryden.*

4. Any thing driven or born along in a body.

The ready racers ſtand;
Swift as on wings of wind upborne they fly,
And *drifts* of riſing duſt involve the ſky.
Pope's Odyſſey.

5. A ſtorm; a ſhower.

Our thunder from the ſouth
Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town. *Shak.*

6. A heap or ſtratum of any matter thrown together by the wind: as, a *ſnowdrift*, a deep body of ſnow.

7. Tendency or aim of action.

The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to diſcern; and therefore cannot always give the proper and certain reaſon of his works. *Hooker.*

Their *drift* 'comes known, and they diſcover'd are;
For ſome, of many, will be falſe of courſe *Daniel.*

8. Scope of a diſcourſe.

The main *drift* of his book being to prove, that what is true is impoſſible to be falſe, he oppoſes nobody. *Tillotſon.*

The *drift* of the pamphlet is to ſtir up our compaſſion towards the rebels. *Addiſon.*

This, by the ſtile, the manner, and the *drift*,
'Twas thought could be the work of none but Swift. *Swift.*

To **Drift**, drìft'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive; to urge along.

Snow, no larger than ſo many grains of ſand, *drifted* with the wind in clouds from every plain.
Ellis's Voyage.

2. To throw together on heaps. Not authoriſed.

He wanders on
From hill to dale, ſtill more and more aſtray,
Impatient flouncing through the *drifted* heaps.
Thomſon.

To **DRILL**, drìll'. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dut. ðirlian, Sax. from ðurgh through.]

1. To pierce any thing with a drill.

The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to ſet the blunt end of the ſhank of the drill in, when you *drill* a hole.
Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.

2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.

My body through and through he *drill'd*,
And Whacum by my ſide lay kill'd. *Hudibras.*

Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles,
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes?
Blackmore.

3. To make a hole.

When a hole is *drilled* in a piece of metal, they hold the drill-bow in their right hand; but, when they turn ſmall work, they hold the drill-bow in their left hand. *Moxon.*

4. To delay; to put off: in low phraſe; corrupted, I believe, from *drawled.*

She has bubbled him out of his youth: ſhe *drilled* him on to five-and-fifty, and ſhe will drop him in his old age. *Addiſon.*

5. To draw from ſtep to ſtep. A low phraſe.

When by ſuch inſinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdneſs to another, by the ſame arts they corrupt and ſqueeze him. *South.*

6. To drain; to draw ſlowly. This ſenſe wants better authority.

Drill'd through the ſandy ſtratum every way,
The waters with the ſandy ſtratum riſe. *Thomſon.*

7. To form to arms; to teach the military exerciſe. An old cant word.

The foe appear'd drawn up and *drill'd*,
Ready to charge them in the field. *Hudibras.*

Drill, drill'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An inſtrument with which holes are bored. It is a point preſſed hard againſt the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and ſtring.

The way of tempering ſteel to make gravers, *drills*, and mechanical inſtruments, we have taught artificers. *Boyle.*

Drills are uſed for the making ſuch holes as punches will not ſerve for; as a piece of work that hath already its ſhape, and muſt have an hole made in it. *Moxon.*

2. An ape; a baboon.

Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a different internal ſpecifick conſtitution between a changeling and a *drill*, when they agree in ſhape and want of reaſon? *Locke.*

3. A ſmall dribbling brook. This I have found no where elſe, and ſuſpect it ſhould be *rill.*

Springs through the pleaſant meadows pour their *drills*,
Which ſnake-like glide between the bordering hills. *Sandys.*

To **DRINK**, drink'. *v. n.* preter. *drank*, or *drunk*; part. paſſ. *drunk*, or *drunken*. [ꝺꞃincan, Sax.]

1. To ſwallow liquors; to quench thirſt.

Here, between the armies,
Let's *drink* together friendly, and embrace.
Shakeſp.

She ſaid, *drink*, and I will give thy camels drink alſo; ſo I *drank*, and ſhe made the camels *drink* alſo. *Gen.* xxiv. 46.

He *drank* of the wine. *Gen.* ix. 21.

When delight is the only end, and reſts in itſelf, and dwells there long, then eating and *drinking* is not a ſerving of God, but an inordinate action.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

2. To feaſt; to be entertained with liquors.

We came to fight you.——For my part, I am ſorry it is turned to a *drinking.*
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

3. To drink to exceſs; to be an habitual drunkard. A colloquial phraſe.

4. *To drink to.* To ſalute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking firſt.

I take your princely word for thoſe redreſſes.
—I gave it you, and will maintain my word;
And thereupon I *drink unto* your grace. *Shakeſp.*

5. *To drink to.* To wiſh well to in the act of taking the cup.

Give me ſome wine; fill full:
I *drink to* th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miſs.
Shakeſp.

I'll *drink to* maſter Bardolph, and to all the cavaleroes about London. *Shakeſp.*

To **Drink**, drink'. *v. a.*

1. To ſwallow: applied to liquids.

He had eaten no bread, nor *drunk* any water, three days and three nights. 1 *Sam.* xxx. 12.

We have *drunken* our water for money. *Sam.* v. 4.

2. To ſuck up; to abſorb.

Set rows of roſemary with flow'ring ſtem,
And let the purple violets *drink* the ſtream. *Dryd.*

Bruſh not thy ſweeping ſkirt too near the wall;
Thy heedleſs ſleeve will *drink* the colour'd oil. *Gay.*

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to ſee.

My ears have yet not *drunk* a hundred words
Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know the ſound.
Shakeſp.

Thither write, my queen;
And with mine eyes I'll *drink* the words you ſend,
Though ink be made of gall. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Phemius! let acts of gods, and heroes old,
What ancient bards in hall and bow'r have told,
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ;
Such the pleas'd ear will *drink* with ſilent joy. *Pope.*

I *drink* delicious poiſon from thy eye. *Pope.*

4. To act upon by drinking.

Come, we have a hot veniſon paſty to dinner: come, gentlemen, I hope we ſhall *drink* down all unkindneſs. *Shakeſp.*

He will drown his health and his ſtrength in his belly; and, after all his *drunken* trophies, at length *drink* down himſelf too. *South.*

5. To make drunk.

Benhadad was *drinking* himſelf *drunk* in the pavilions. 1 *Kings.*

6. It is uſed with the intenſive particles *off*, *up*, and *in*. *Off*, to note a ſingle act of drinking.

One man gives another a cup of poiſon, a thing as terrible as death; but at the ſame time he tells him that it is a cordial, and ſo he *drinks* it *off*, and dies. *South.*

7. *Up*, to note that the whole is *drunk.*

Alexander, after he had *drank up* a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another. *Arb. on Coins.*

8. *In*, to enforce the ſenſe: uſually of inanimate things.

The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily *drinketh in* water. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Drink, drink'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquor to be ſwallowed: oppoſed to *meat.*

When God made choice to rear
His mighty champion, ſtrong above compare,
Whoſe *drink* was only from the liquid brook! *Milt.*

2. Liquor of any particular kind.

We will give you rare and ſleepy *drinks.*
Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.

The juices of fruits are either watery or oily: I reckon among the watery all the fruits out of which *drink* is expreſſed, as the grape, the apple, and the pear. *Bacon.*

O madneſs, to think uſe of ſtrongeſt wines,
And ſtrongeſt *drinks*, our chief ſupport of health!
Milton.

Theſe, when th' allotted orb of time's complete,
Are more commended than the labour'd *drink.*
Philips.

Amongſt *drinks*, auſtere wines are apt to occaſion foul eruptions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Drink-money, drink'-mŭn-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*drink* and *money.*] Money given to buy liquor.

Peg's ſervants were always aſking for *drink-money.* *Arbuthnot.*

Dri'nkable, drink'-ăbl. *adj.* [from *drink.*] Potable; ſuch as may be drank.

Dri'nker, drink'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *drink.*] One that drinks to exceſs; a drunkard.

It were good for thoſe that have moiſt brains, and are great *drinkers*, to take fume of lignum, aloes, roſemary, and frankincenſe, about the full of the moon. *Bacon.*

The *drinker* and debauched perſon is the object of ſcorn and contempt. *South.*

The urine of hard *drinkers* affords a liquor extremely fetid, but no inflammable ſpirit: what is inflammable ſtays in the blood, and affects the brain. Great *drinkers* commonly die apoplectick.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To **DRIP**, drip'. *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dut.]

1. To fall in drops.

2. To have drops falling from it.

The ſoil, with fatt'ning moiſture fill'd,
Is cloath'd with graſs, and fruitful to be till'd;
Such as in fruitful vales we view from high,
Which *dripping* rocks, not rowling ſtreams, ſupply.
Dryden.

The fineſt ſparks, and cleaneſt beaux,
Drip from the ſhoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

To **Drip**, drip'. *v. a.*

1. To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears
Seem like the lofty barn of ſome rich ſwain,
Which from the thatch *drips* faſt a ſhow'r of rain.
Swift.

2. To drop fat in roaſting.

Let what was put into his belly, and what he *drips*, be his ſauce. *Walton's Angler.*

His offer'd entrails ſhall his crime reproach,
And *drip* their fatneſs from the hazle broach.
Dryden's Virgil.

Drip, drip'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] That which falls in drops.

Water may be procured for neceſſary occaſions from the heavens, by preſerving the *drips* of the houſes. *Mortimer.*

Dri'pping, drip'-ping. *n. ſ.* [from *drip.*] The fat which houſewives gather from roaſt meat.

Shews all her ſecrets of houſekeeping;
For candles how ſhe trucks her *dripping.* *Swift.*

Dri'ppingpan, drip'-ping-păn. *n. ſ.* [*drip* and *pan.*] The pan in which the fat of roaſt meat is caught.

When the cook turns her back, throw ſmoaking coals into the *drippingpan.* *Swift.*

Dri'pple, dripl'. *adj.* [from *drip.*] This word is uſed ſomewhere by *Fairfax* for weak, or rare; *dripple ſhot.*

To **DRIVE**, drive'. *v. a.* preterite *drove*, anciently *drave*; part. paſſ. *driven*, or *drove.* [*dreiban*, Got. ꝺꞃıꝼan, Sax. *dryven*, Dut.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence: as, the hammer *drives* the nail.

2. To force along by impetuous preſſure.

He builds a bridge, who never *drove* a pile. *Pope.*

On helmets helmets throng,
Shield preſs'd on ſhield, and man *drove* man along.
Pope.

3. To expel by force from any place: with *from.*

Driven from his native land to foreign grounds,
He with a gen'rous rage reſents his wounds.
Dryden's Virgil.

His ignominious flight the victors boaſt,
Beaux baniſh beaux, and ſwordknots ſwordknots *drive.* *Pope.*

4. To ſend by force to any place: with *to.*

Time *drives* the flocks from field *to* fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. *Shakeſp.*

Fate has *driven* 'em all
Into the net. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

5. To chaſe; to hunt.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn
Earl Percy took his way. *Chevy Chaſe.*

6. To force or urge in any direction.

He ſtood and meaſured the earth: he beheld, and *drove* aſunder the nations. *Hab.* iii. 6.

7. To impel to greater ſpeed.

8. To guide and regulate a carriage.

He took off their chariot-wheels, that they *drove* them heavily. *Ex.* xiv. 25.

9. To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance.

There find a herd of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighb'ring hill, and *drive* 'em to the ſhore.
Addiſon.

10. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

We come not with deſign of waſteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the ſwains away. *Dryd.*

11. To force; to compel.

For the metre ſake, ſome words in him ſometime be *driven* awry, which require ſtraighter placing in plain proſe. *Aſcham.*

12. To hurry on inconſiderately.

Moſt miſerable if ſuch unſkilfulneſs make them *drive* on their time by the periods of ſin and death. *Taylor.*

He, *driven* to diſmount, threatened, if I did not the like, to do as much for my horſe as fortune had done for his. *Sidney.*

The Romans did not think that tyranny was thoroughly extinguiſhed, till they had *driven* one of their conſuls to depart the city, againſt whom they found not in the world what to object, ſaving only that his name was Tarquin. *Hooker.*

He was *driven* by the neceſſities of times, more than led by his own diſpoſition, to rigour. *K. Charl.*

13. To diſtreſs; to ſtraighten.

This kind of ſpeech is in the manner of deſperate men far *driven.* *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

14. To urge by violence, not kindneſs.

He taught the goſpel rather than the law,
And forc'd himſelf to *drive*, but lov'd to draw.
Dryden.

15. To impel by influence of paſſion.

I *drave* my ſuitor from his mad humour of love to a living humour of madneſs. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Diſcontents *drave* men into ſlidings. *K. Charles.*

Lord Cottington, being maſter of temper, and of the moſt profound diſſimulation, knew too well how to lead him into a miſtake, and then *drive* him into choler. *Clarendon.*

It is better to marry than to burn, ſays St. Paul; where we may ſee what *drives* men into a conjugal life: a little burning puſhes us more powerfully than greater pleaſures in proſpect. *Locke.*

16. To urge; to preſs to a concluſion.

The experiment of wood that ſhineth in the dark, we have diligently *driven* and purſued; the rather for that, of all things that give light here below, it is the moſt durable, and hath leaſt apparent motion. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

We have thus the proper notions of the four elements, and both them and their qualities *driven* up and reſolved into their moſt ſimple principles. *Digby on Bodies.*

To *drive* the argument farther, let us inquire into the obvious deſigns of this divine architect. *Cheyne's Philoſ. Principles.*

The deſign of theſe orators was to *drive* ſome particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal. *Swift.*

17. To carry on; to keep in motion.

As a farmer cannot huſband his ground ſo well, if he ſit at a great rent; ſo the merchant cannot *drive* his trade ſo well, if he ſit at great uſury. *Bacon.*

The bees have common cities of their own,
And common ſort; beneath one law they live,
And with one common ſtock their traffick *drive.*
Dryden.

Your Paſimond a lawleſs bargain *drove*,
The parent could not ſell the daughter's love. *Dryd.*

The trade of life cannot be *driven* without partners. *Collier.*

18. To purify by motion: ſo we ſay to *drive* feathers.

His thrice *driven* bed of down. *Shakeſp.*

The one 's in the plot, let him be never ſo innocent; and the other is as white as the *driven* ſnow, let him be never ſo criminal. *L'Eſtrange.*

19. *To drive out.* To expel.

Tumults and their exciters *drave* myſelf and many of both houſes out of their places. *K. Charles.*

As ſoon as they heard the name of Roſcetes, they forthwith *drave out* their governour, and received the Turks into the town. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

To Drive, drī'v. *v. n.*

1. To go as impelled by any external agent.

The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but, being diſtracted, *driveth* that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Love, fixt to one, ſtill ſafe at anchor rides,
And dares the fury of the winds and tides;
But loſing once that hold, to the wide ocean born,
It *drives* away at will, to every wave a ſcorn. *Dryd.*

Not with the riſing ſtorm would vainly ſtrive;
But left the helm, and let the veſſel *drive.*
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To ruſh with violence.

Fierce Boreas *drove* againſt his flying ſails,
And rent the ſheets. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Near as he draws, thick harbingers of ſmoke
With gloomy pillars cover all the place;
Whoſe little intervals of night are broke
By ſparks that *drive* againſt his ſacred face. *Dryd.*

Then with ſo ſwift an ebb the flood *drove* backward,
It ſlipt from underneath the ſcaly herd.
Dryden's All for Love.

The bees *drive* out upon each other's backs,
T' imboſs their hives in cluſters. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

While thus he ſtood,
Perithous' dart *drove* on, and nail'd him to the wood. *Dryden.*

As a ſhip, which winds and waves aſſail,
Now with the current *drives*, now with the gale;
She feels a double force, by turns obeys
Th' imperious tempeſt, and th' impetuous ſeas.
Dryden.

The wolves ſcampered away, however, as hard as they could *drive.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Thick as autumnal leaves, or *driving* ſand,
The moving ſquadrons blacken all the ſtrand.
Pope's Iliad.

3. To paſs in a carriage.

There is a litter ready; lay him in 't,
And *drive* tow'rd Dover. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Thy flaming chariot-wheels, that ſhook
Heav'n's everlaſting frame, while o'er the necks
Thou *drov'ſt* of warring angels diſarray'd. *Milton.*

4. To tend to; to conſider as the ſcope and ultimate deſign.

Authors *drive* at theſe, as the higheſt elegancies, which are but the frigidities of wit. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We cannot widely miſtake his diſcourſe, when we have found out the point he *drives* at. *Locke.*

They look no further before them than the next line; whence it will inevitably follow, that they can *drive* to no certain point, but ramble from one ſubject to another. *Dryden.*

We have done our work, and are come within view of the end that we have been *driving* at. *Addiſon on the War.*

5. To aim; to ſtrike at with fury.

Four rogues in buckram let *drive* at me.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

At Auxur's ſhield he *drove*, and at the blow
Both ſhield and arm to ground together go.
Dryden's Æneid.

6. To *drive*, in all its ſenſes, whether active or neuter, may be obſerved to retain a ſenſe compounded of violence and progreſſion.

To DRI'VEL, drív'l. *v. n.* [from *drip, dripple, dribble*, drivel.]

1. To ſlaver; to let the ſpittle fall in drops, like a child, an ideot, or a dotard.

I met with this Chremes, a *driveling* old fellow, lean, ſhaking both of head and hands, already half earth, and yet then moſt greedy of earth. *Sidney.*

No man could ſpit from him, but would be forced to *drivel* like ſome paralytick, or a fool. *Grew.*

2. To be weak or fooliſh; to dote.

This *driveling* love is like a great natural, that runs lolling up and down to hide his bauble. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

I hate to ſee a brave bold fellow ſotted,
Made ſour and ſenſeleſs, turn'd to whey, by love;
A *driveling* hero, fit for a romance. *Dryden.*

Dri'vel, drív'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Slaver; moiſture ſhed from the mouth.

Beſides th' eternal *drivel*, that ſupplies
The dropping beard, from noſtrils, mouth, and eyes. *Dryden.*

2. A fool; an ideot; a driveller. This ſenſe is now out of uſe.

What fool am I, to mingle that *drivel*'s ſpeeches among my noble thoughts! *Sidney.*

Millions of years this old *drivel* Cupid lives,
While ſtill more wretch, more wicked, he doth prove. *Sidney.*

Dri'veller, drív'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *drivel.*] A fool; an ideot; a ſlaverer.

I have heard the arranteſt *drivellers* commended for their ſhrewdneſs, even by men of tolerable judgment. *Swift.*

Dri'ven, drív'n. Participle of *drive.*

They were *driven* forth from among men. *Job*, xxx. 5.

Dri'ver, drī'-vŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *drive.*]

1. The perſon or inſtrument who gives any motion by violence.

2. One who drives beaſts.

He from the many-peopled city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the *driver*'s cries.
Sandys.

The *driver* runs up to him immediately, and beats him almoſt to death. *L'Eſtrange.*

The multitude or common rout, like a drove of ſheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noiſe or cry which their *driver* ſhall accuſtom them to. *South.*

3. One who drives a carriage.

Not the fierce *driver* with more fury lends
The ſounding laſh, and, ere the ſtroke deſcends,
Low to the wheels his pliant body bends. *Dry. Vir.*

To DRI'ZZLE, dríz'l. *v. a.* [*driſelen*, Ger. to ſhed dew.] To ſhed in ſmall ſlow drops, as winter rains.

When the ſun ſets, the air doth *drizzle* dew. *Sh.*

Though now this face of mine be hid
In ſap-conſuming winter's *drizzled* ſnow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life ſome memory. *Shakeſp.*

To Dri'zzle, dríz'l. *v. n.* To fall in ſhort ſlow drops.

And *drizzling* drops, that often do redound,
The firmeſt flint doth in continuance wear. *Spenſ.*

Her heart did melt in great compaſſion,
And *drizzling* tears did ſhed for pure affection.
Fairy Queen.

This day will pour down,
If I conjecture aught, no *drizzling* ſhow'r,
But rattling ſtorm of arrows barb'd with fire.
Milton.

The neighbouring mountains, by reaſon of their height, are more expoſed to the dews and *drizzling* rains than any of the adjacent parts. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Dri'zzly, dríz'-lȳ. *adj.* [from *drizzle.*] Shedding ſmall rain.

This during winter's *drizzly* reign be done,
Till the new ram receives the exalted ſun.
Dryden's Virgil.

DROIL, drōi'l. *n. ſ.* [by *Junius* underſtood a contraction of *drivel.*] A drone; a ſluggard.

To Droil, drōi'l. *v. n.* To work ſluggiſhly and ſlowly; to plod.

Let ſuch vile vaſſals, born to baſe vocation,
Drudge in the world, and for their living *droil*,
Which have no wit to live withouten toyle. *Spen.*

Deſuetude does contract and narrow our faculties, ſo that we can apprehend only thoſe things in which we are converſant: the *droiling* peaſant ſcar ſcarce thinks there is any world beyond the neighbouring markets. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROLL, drŏ'l. *n. ſ.* [*droler*, Fr.]

1. One whoſe buſineſs is to raiſe mirth by petty tricks; a jeſter; a buffoon; a jack-pudding.

As he was running home in all haſte, a *droll* takes him up by the way. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why, how now, Andrew? cries his brother *droll*;
To-day's conceit, methinks, is ſomething dull. *Prior.*

Democritus, dear *droll!* reviſit earth,
And with our follies glut thy heighten'd mirth. *Prior.*

2. A farce; ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth.

Some as juſtly fame extols,
For lofty lines in Smithfield *drolls*. *Swift.*

To **Droll**, drŏ'l. *v. n.* [*drôle*, Fr.] To jeſt; to play the buffoon.

Such auguſt deſigns as inſpire your inquiries, uſed to be decided by *drolling* fantaſticks, that have only wit enough to make others and themſelves ridiculous. *Glanville.*

Men that will not be reaſoned into their ſenſes, may yet be laughed or drolled into them. *L'Eſtr.*

Let virtuoſos inſult and deſpiſe on, yet they never ſhall be able to *droll* away nature. *South.*

Dro'llery, drŏ'l-ĕr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *droll*.] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the chriſtians faith, and the atheiſts *drollery* upon it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Dro'medary, drŏm'-ĕ-dĕr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*dromedare*, Ital.]

A ſort of camel ſo called from its ſwiftneſs, becauſe it is ſaid to travel a hundred miles a-day. *Dromedaries* are ſmaller than common camels, ſlenderer, and more nimble; and are of two kinds; one larger, with two ſmall bunches, covered with hair, on its back; the other leſſer, with one hairy eminence, and more frequently called camel: both are capable of great fatigue. Their hair is ſoft and ſhorn; they have no fangs and fore-teeth, nor horn upon their feet, which are only covered with a fleſhy ſkin; and they are about ſeven feet and an half high, from the ground to the top of their heads. See Camel. *Calmet.*

Straw for the horſes and *dromedaries* brought they unto the place. 1 *Kings.*

Mules, after theſe camels and *dromedaries*,
And waggons fraught with utenſils of war. *Milt.*

DRONE, drŏ'n. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꞃoen, Sax.]

1. The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out by the reſt.

The ſad-eyed juſtice, with his ſurly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning *drone*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Luxurious kings are to their people loſt;
They live, like *drones*, upon the publick coſt. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

All, with united force, combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. A ſluggard; an idler.

He ſleeps by day
More than the wild cat: *drones* hive not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakeſp.*

Sit idle on the houſhold hearth,
A burd'nous *drone*, to viſitants a gaze. *Milton.*

It is my misfortune to be married to a *drone*, who lives upon what I get, without bringing any thing into the common ſtock. *Addiſon.*

3. The hum, or inſtrument of humming.

Here while his canting *drone-pipe* ſcann'd
The myſtic figures of her hand,
He tipples palmeſtry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*

To **Drone**, drŏ'n. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in idleneſs; to dream.

What have I loſt by my forefathers fault!
Why was not I the twentieth by deſcent
From a long reſtive race of *droning* kings? *Dryd.*

2. To give a heavy dull tone.

Melfoil and honeyſuckles pound,
With theſe alluring ſavours ſtrew the ground,
And mix with tinkling braſs the cymbal's *droning*
ſound. *Dryden.*

Dro'nish, drŏ'-niſh. *adj.* [from *drone*.] Idle; ſluggiſh; dreaming; lazy; indolent; unactive.

The *droniſh* monks, the ſcorn and ſhame of
manhood,
Rouſe and prepare once more to take poſſeſſion,
To neſtle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe.*

To **Droop**, drŏ'p. *v. n.* [*droef* ſorrow, Dut.]

1. To languiſh with ſorrow.

Conceiving the diſhonour of his mother,
He ſtraight declin'd, *droop'd*, took it deeply;
Faſten'd and fix'd the ſhame on 't in himſelf. *Shak.*

I *droop*, with ſtruggling ſpent;
My thoughts are on my ſorrows bent. *Sandys.*

2. To faint; to grow weak; to be diſpirited.

I find my zenith doth depend upon
A moſt auſpicious ſtar; whoſe influence
If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
Will ever after *droop*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Good things of day begin to *droop* and drowſe,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouſe. *Shakeſp.*

When by impulſe from heav'n Tyrtæus ſung,
In *drooping* ſoldiers a new courage ſprung. *Roſcom.*

Can flow'rs but *droop* in abſence of the ſun,
Which wak'd their ſweets? and mine, alas! is
gone. *Dryden.*

Time ſeems not now beneath his years to ſtoop,
Nor do his wings with ſickly feathers *droop*. *Dryd.*

When factious rage to cruel exile drove
The queen of beauty and the court of love,
The muſes *droop'd* with their forſaken arts. *Dryd.*

I'll animate the ſoldiers *drooping* courage
With love of freedom and contempt of life. *Addiſon's Cato.*

I ſaw him ten days before he died, and obſerved he began very much to *droop* and languiſh. *Swift.*

3. To ſink; to lean downwards: commonly by weakneſs or grief.

I never from thy ſide henceforth muſt ſtray,
Where'er our day's work lies; though now enjoin'd
Laborious, till day *droop*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

His head, though gay,
Carnation, purple, azure, or ſpeck'd with gold,
Hung *drooping*, unſuſtain'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

On her heav'd boſom hung her *drooping* head,
Which with a ſigh ſhe rais'd, and this ſhe ſaid. *Pope.*

DROP, drŏp'. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꞃoppa, Sax.]

1. A globule of moiſture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual ſtream.

Meet we the med'cine of our country's weal,
And with him pour we, in our country's purge,
Each *drop* of us. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Whereas Ariſtotle tells us, that if a *drop* of wine be put into ten thouſand meaſures of water, the wine, being overpowered by ſo vaſt a quantity of water, will be turned into it; he ſpeaks very improbably. *Boyle.*

Admiring in the gloomy ſhade,
Thoſe little *drops* of light. *Waller.*

Had I but known that Sancho was his father,
I would have pour'd a deluge of my blood
To ſave one *drop* of his. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

2. Diamond hanging in the ear.

The *drops* to thee, Brillante, we conſign;
And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine. *Pope.*

Drop Serene, drŏp-sē-rē'n. *n. ſ.* [*gutta ſerena*, Lat.] A diſeaſe of the eye, proceeding from an inſpiſſation of the humour.

So thick a *drop ſerene* hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim ſuffuſion veil'd! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **Drop**, drŏp'. *v. a.* [ꝺꞃoppan, Sax.]

1. To pour in drops or ſingle globules.

His heavens ſhall *drop* down dew. *Deut.* xxxiii. 28.

2. To let fall from a higher place.

Others o'er chimney tops and turrets row,
And *drop* their anchors on the meads below. *Dryd.*

One only hag remain'd:
Propp'd on her truſty ſtaff, not half upright,
And *dropp'd* an aukward court'ſy to the knight. *Dr.*

St. John himſelf will ſcarce forbear
To bite his pen and *drop* a tear. *Swift.*

3. To let go; to diſmiſs from the hand, or the poſſeſſion.

Though I could
With barefac'd power ſweep him from my ſight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I muſt not,
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whoſe loves I may not *drop*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Thoſe who have aſſumed viſible ſhapes for a ſeaſon, can hardly be reckoned among this order of compounded beings; becauſe they *drop* their bodies, and diveſt themſelves of thoſe viſible ſhapes. *Watts's Logick.*

4. To utter ſlightly or caſually.

Drop not thy word againſt the houſe of Iſaac. *Amos.*

5. To inſert indirectly, or by way of digreſſion.

St. Paul's epiſtles contain nothing but points of Chriſtian inſtruction, amongſt which he ſeldom fails to *drop* in the great and diſtinguiſhing doctrines of our holy religion. *Locke.*

6. To intermit; to ceaſe.

Where the act is unmanly or immoral, we ought to *drop* our hopes, or rather never entertain them. *Collier on Deſpair.*

After having given this judgment in its favour, they ſuddenly *dropt* the purſuit. *Sharp's Surgery.*

7. To quit a maſter.

I have beat the hoof till I have worn out theſe ſhoes in your ſervice, and not one penny left me to buy more; ſo that you muſt even excuſe me if I *drop* you here.' *L'Eſtrange.*

8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without farther aſſociation.

She drilled him on to five-and-fifty, and will *drop* him in his old age, if ſhe can find her account in another. *Addiſon.*

They have no ſooner fetched themſelves up to the faſhion of the polite world, but the town has *dropped* them. *Addiſon.*

Mention either of the kings of Spain or Poland, and he talks notably; but if you go out of the Gazette, you *drop* him. *Addiſon.*

9. To ſuffer to vaniſh, or come to nothing.

Thus was the fame of our Saviour perpetuated by ſuch records as would preſerve the traditionary account of him to after-ages; and rectify it, if, by paſſing through ſeveral generations, it might *drop* any part that was material. *Addiſon.*

Opinions, like faſhions, always deſcend from thoſe of quality to the middle ſort, and thence to the vulgar, where they are *dropped* and vaniſh. *Swift.*

10. To bedrop; to ſpeckle; to variegate with ſpots. *Variis ſtellatus corpora* guttis.

Or ſporting, with quick glance,
Shew to the ſun their wav'd coats, *dropp'd* with
gold. *Milton.*

To **Drop**, drŏp'. *v. n.*

1. To fall in drops, or ſingle globules.

The quality of mercy is not ſtrain'd;
It *droppeth* as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

2. To let drops fall; to diſcharge itſelf in drops.

The heavens *dropped* at the preſence of God. *Pſalm* lxvii. 8.

While cumber'd with my *dropping* cloaths I lay,
The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' unhoſpitable coaſt. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Beneath a rock he ſigh'd alone,
And cold Lycæus wept from every *dropping* ſtone. *Dryden.*

3. To fall; to come from a higher place.

Philoſophers conjecture that you *dropped* from the moon, or one of the ſtars. *Gulliver's Travels.*

In every revolution, approaching nearer and nearer to the ſun, this comet muſt at laſt *drop* into the ſun's body. *Cheyne.*

4. To fall ſpontaneouſly.

So mayſt thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou *drop*
Into thy mother's lap; or be with eaſe
Gather'd, not harſhly pluck'd. *Milton.*

5. To fall in death; to die ſuddenly.

It was your preſurmiſe,
That in the dole of blows your ſon might *drop.* *Shakeſp.*

6. To die.

Nothing, ſays Seneca, ſo ſoon reconciles us to the thoughts of our own death, as the proſpect of one friend after another *dropping* round us. *Digby to Pope.*

7. To ſink into ſilence; to vaniſh; to come to nothing: a familiar phraſe.

Virgil's friends thought fit to let *drop* this incident of Helen. *Addiſon's Travels.*

I heard of threats occaſioned by my verſes: I ſent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and ſo it *dropped.* *Pope.*

8. To come unexpectedly.

Either you come not here, or, as you grace
Some old acquaintance, *drop* into the place,
Careleſs and qualmiſh, with a yawning face. *Dryd.*

He could never make any figure in company, but by giving diſturbance at his entry: and therefore takes care to *drop* in when he thinks you are juſt ſeated. *Spectator,* N° 448.

9. To fall ſhort of a mark.

Often it *drops* or overſhoots by the diſproportions of diſtance or application. *Collier.*

DRO'PPING, drŏp'-pĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *drop.*]

1. That which falls in drops.

Thrifty wench ſcrapes kitchen-ſtuff,
And barrelling the *droppings* and the ſnuff
Of waſting candles. *Donne.*

2. That which drops when the continuous ſtream ceaſes.

Strain out the laſt dull *droppings* of your ſenſe,
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence. *Pope.*

DRO'PLET, drŏp'-lĭt. *n. ſ.* A little drop.

Thou abhorr'dſt in us our human griefs,
Scorn'd our brine's flow, and thoſe our *droplets,* which
From niggard nature fall. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

DRO'PSTONE, drŏp'-stŏn. *n. ſ.* [*drop* and *ſtone.*] Spar formed into the ſhape of drops. *Woodw.*

DRO'PWORT, drŏp'-wŭrt. *n. ſ.* [*drop* and *wort.*] A plant of various ſpecies.

DRO'PSICAL, drŏp'-sy̆-kăl. *adj.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy; hydropical; tending to a dropſy.

The diet of nephritick and *dropſical* perſons ought to be ſuch as is oppoſite to, and ſubdueth, the alkaleſcent nature of the ſalts in the ſerum of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DRO'PSIED, drŏp'-sy̆d. *adj.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy.

Where great addition ſwells, and virtue none,
It is a *dropſied* honour: good alone
Is good. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

DRO'PSY, drŏp'-sy̆. *n. ſ.* [*hydrops,* Lat. whence anciently *hydropiſy,* thence *dropiſy, dropſy.*] A collection of water in the body, from too lax a tone of the ſolids, whereby digeſtion is weakened, and all the parts ſtuffed. *Quincy.*

An anaſarca, a ſpecies of *dropſy,* is an extravaſation of water lodged in the cells of the membrana adipoſa. *Sharp.*

DROSS, drŏs'. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꞃoꞅ, Sax.]

1. The recrement or deſpumation of metals.

Some ſcumm'd the *droſs* that from the metal came,
Some ſtirr'd the molten ore with ladles great,
And every one did ſwink, and every one did ſweat. *Spenſer.*

Should the mixture of a little *droſs* conſtrain the church to deprive herſelf of ſo much gold, rather than learn how, by art and judgment, to make ſeparation of the one from the other? *Hooker.*

2. Ruſt; incruſtation upon metal.

An emperor, hid under a cruſt of *droſs,* after cleanſing, has appeared with all his titles freſh and beautiful. *Addiſon.*

3. Refuſe; leavings; ſweepings; any thing remaining after the removal of the better part; dregs; feculence; corruption.

Fair proud, now tell me why ſhould fair be proud,
Sith all world's glory is but *droſs* unclean;
And in the ſhade of death itſelf ſhall ſhroud,
However now thereof ye little ween? *Spenſer.*

That moſt divine light only ſhineth on thoſe minds which are purged from all worldly *droſs* and human uncleanneſs. *Raleigh.*

All treaſures and all gain eſteem as *droſs,*
And dignities and pow'rs, all but the higheſt. *Milton.*

Such precepts exceedingly diſpoſe us to piety and religion, by purifying our ſouls from the *droſs* and filth of ſenſual delights. *Tillotſon.*

DRO'SSINESS, drŏs'-sy̆-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *droſſy.*] Foulneſs; feculence; ruſt.

The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly *droſſineſs,* and ſoftens us for the impreſſion of God's ſtamp. *Boyle.*

DRO'SSY, drŏs'-sy̆. *adj.* [from *droſs.*]

1. Full of ſcorious or recrementitious parts; full of droſs.

So doth the fire the *droſſy* gold refine. *Davies.*

For, by the fire, they emit not only many *droſſy* and ſcorious parts, but whatſoever they had received either from earth or loadſtone. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Worthleſs; foul; feculent.

Your intention hold,
As fire theſe *droſſy* rhymes to purify,
Or as elixir to change them into gold. *Donne.*

DRO'TCHEL, drăt'sh-ĭl. *n. ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *dretchel. To dretch,* in *Chaucer,* is to *idle,* to *delay. Droch,* in Friſick, is *delay.*] An idle wench; a ſluggard. In Scotland it is ſtill uſed.

DROVE, drō'v. *n. ſ.* [from *drive.*]

1. A body or number of cattle: generally uſed of oxen or black cattle.

They brought to their ſtations many *droves* of cattle; and within a few days were brought out of the country two thouſand muttons. *Hayward.*

A Spaniard is unacquainted with our northern *droves.* *Brown.*

2. A number of ſheep driven. To an *herd* of oxen we regularly oppoſe, not a *drove,* but a *flock,* of ſheep.

A *drove* of ſheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noiſe or cry which the drivers ſhall accuſtom them to. *South.*

3. Any collection of animals.

The ſounds and ſeas, with all their finny *drove,*
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move. *Milton.*

4. A crowd; a tumult.

But if to fame alone thou doſt pretend,
The miſer will his empty palace lend,
Set wide with doors, adorn'd with plated braſs,
Where *droves,* as at a city-gate, may paſs. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

DRO'VEN, drō'vn. *part.* from *drive.* Not now uſed.

This is fought indeed;
Had we ſo done at firſt, we had *droven* them home
With clouts about their heads. *Shakeſp.*

DRO'VER, drō'-vŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *drove.*] One that fats oxen for ſale, and drives them to market.

The prince hath got your hero.
——I wiſh him joy of her.
—Why, that 's ſpoken like an honeſt *drover;* ſo they ſell bullocks. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

The *drover,* who his fellow *drover* meets
In narrow paſſages of winding ſtreets. *Dryd. Juv.*

DROUGHT, drou't. *n. ſ.* [ꝺꞃuᵹoꝺe, Sax.]

1. Dry weather; want of rain.

O earth! I will befriend thee more with rain
Than youthful April ſhall with all his ſhowers:
In ſummer's *drought* I'll drop upon thee ſtill. *Shak.*

Great *droughts* in ſummer, laſting till the end of Auguſt, ſome gentle ſhowers upon them, and then ſome dry weather, portend a peſtilent ſummer the year following. *Bacon.*

To ſouth the Perſian bay,
And inacceſſible th' Arabian *drought.* *Milton.*

As torrents in the *drowth* of ſummer fail,
So periſh'd man from death ſhall never riſe. *Sandys.*

They were ſo learned in natural philoſophy, that they foretold earthquakes and ſtorms, great *droughts,* and great plagues. *Temple.*

In a *drought,* the thirſty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain. *Dryd.*

Upon a ſhower, after a *drought,* earthworms and land-ſnails innumerable come out of their lurking-places. *Ray.*

2. Thirſt; want of drink.

His carcaſe, pin'd with hunger and with *drought.* *Milton.*

One, whoſe *drought*
Yet ſcarce allay'd, ſtill eyes the current ſtream,
Whoſe liquid murmur heard new thirſt excites. *Milton.*

DROU'GHTINESS, drou'-ty̆-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *droughty.*] The ſtate of wanting rain.

DRO'UGHTY, drou'-ty̆. *adj.* [from *drought.*]

1. Wanting rain; ſultry.

That a camel, ſo patient of long thirſt, ſhould be bred in ſuch *droughty* and parched countries, where it is of ſuch eminent uſe for travelling over thoſe dry and ſandy deſarts where no water is to be had, muſt be acknowledged an act of providence and deſign. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Thirſty; dry with thirſt.

If the former years
Exhibit no ſupplies, alas! thou muſt
With taſteleſs water waſh thy *droughty* throat. *Philips.*

To **DROWN**, drow'n. *v. a.* [from *drunden* below, Ger. *Skinner;* from ꝺꞃuncnian, Sax. Mr. *Lye.*]

1. To ſuffocate in water.

They would ſoon *drown* thoſe that refuſed to ſwim down the popular ſtream. *King Charles.*

When of God's image only eight he found
Snatch'd from the wat'ry grave, and ſav'd from nations *drown'd.* *Prior.*

2. To overwhelm in water.

Or ſo much as it needs
To dew the ſovereign flow'r, and *drown* the weeds. *Shakeſp.*

Galleys might be *drowned* in the harbour with the great ordnance, before they could be rigged. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation; to deluge.

Betwixt the prince and parliament we ſtand,
The barriers of the ſtate on either hand:
May neither overflow, for then they *drown* the land. *Dryden.*

4. To immerge; to loſe in any thing.

Moſt men being in ſenſual pleaſures *drown'd,*
It ſeems their ſouls but in their ſenſes are. *Davies.*

5. To loſe in ſomething that overpowers or covers.

Who cometh next will not follow that courſe, however good, which his predeceſſors held, for doubt to have his doings *drowned* in another man's praiſe. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

That the brightneſs of the ſun doth *drown* our diſcerning of the leſſer lights, is a popular errour. *Wotton.*

My private voice is *drown'd* amid the ſenate. *Addiſon.*

Some aged man who lives this act to ſee,
And who in former times remember'd me,
May ſay, the ſon, in fortitude and fame,
Outgoes the mark, and *drowns* his father's name. *Dryden.*

To **Drown**, drow'n. *v. n.* To be ſuffocated in the waters.

There be, that keep them out of fire, and yet was never burned; that beware of water, and yet was never nigh *drowning*. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Methought what pain it was to *drown!*
What dreadful noiſe of waters in my ears! *Shak.*

To **DROWSE**, drow'z. *v. a.* [*drooſen*, Dut.] To make heavy with ſleep.

There gentle ſleep
Firſt found me, and with ſoft oppreſſion ſeiz'd
My *drowſed* ſenſes uncontroll'd. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

To **Drowse**, drow'z. *v. n.*

1. To ſlumber; to grow heavy with ſleep.

All their ſhape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than thoſe
Of Argus; and more wakeful than to *drowſe*,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

2. To look heavy, not cheerful.

They rather *drows'd*, and hung their eyelids down,
Slept in his face, and render'd ſuch aſpect
As cloudy men uſe to their adverſaries. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Dro'wsily, drow'-zy̆-ly̆. *adv.* [from *drowſy*.]

1. Sleepily; heavily; with an inclination to ſleep.

The air ſwarms thick with wand'ring deities,
Which *drowſingly* like humming beetles riſe. *Dryden.*

2. Sluggiſhly; idly; ſlothfully; lazily.

We ſatisfy our underſtanding with the firſt things, and, thereby ſatiated, ſlothfully and *drowſily* ſit down. *Raleigh.*

Dro'wsiness, drow'-zy̆-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *drowſy*.]

1. Sleepineſs; heavineſs with ſleep; diſpoſition to ſleep.

What a ſtrange *drowſineſs* poſſeſſes them! *Shak.*

In deep of night, when *drowſineſs*
Hath lock'd up mortal ſenſe, then liſten I
To the celeſtial ſyren's harmony. *Milton.*

What ſuccour can I hope the muſe will ſend,
Whoſe *drowſineſs* hath wrong'd the muſe's friend? *Craſhaw.*

He paſſes his whole life in a dozed condition, between ſleeping and waking, with a kind of *drowſineſs* and confuſion upon his ſenſes. *South.*

He that from his childhood has made riſing betimes familiar to him, will not waſte the beſt part of his life in *drowſineſs* and lying a-bed. *Locke.*

A ſenſation of *drowſineſs*, oppreſſion, and laſſitude, are ſigns of a plentiful meal in young people. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Idleneſs; indolence; inactivity.

It falleth out well, to ſhake off your *drowſineſs*; for it ſeemed to be the trumpet of a war. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Dro'wsihed, drow'-zy̆-hĕd. *n. ſ.* Sleepineſs; inclination to ſleep. Obſolete.

The royal virgin ſhook off *drowſihed*;
And riſing forth out of her baſer boure,
Look'd for her knight. *Fairy Queen.*

Dro'wsy, drow'-zy̆. *adj.* [from *drowſe*.]

1. Sleepy; heavy with ſleep; lethargick.

Drowſy am I, and yet can rarely ſleep. *Sidney.*

Men are *drowſy*, and deſirous to ſleep, before the fit of an ague, and do uſe to yawn and ſtretch. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raiſe up their *drowſy* heads. *Cleaveland.*

Drunken at laſt, and *drowſy*, they depart
Each to his houſe. *Dryden.*

2. Heavy; lulling; cauſing ſleep.

Sir Guyon, mindful of his vows yplight,
Uproſe from *drowſy* couch. *Fairy Queen.*

While thus ſhe reſted, on her arm reclin'd,
The hoary willows waving with the wind,
And feather'd quires that warbled in the ſhade,
And purling ſtreams that through the meadow ſtray'd,
In *drowſy* murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Add.*

3. Stupid; dull.

Thoſe inadvertencies, a body would think, even our author, with all his *drowſy* reaſoning, could never have been capable of. *Atterbury.*

To **DRUB**, drůb'. *v. a.* [*druber* to kill, Dan.] To threſh; to beat; to bang; to thump; to thwack; to cudgel. A word of contempt.

He that is valiant, and dares fight,
Though *drubb'd*, can loſe no honour by't. *Hudib.*

The little thief had been ſoundly *drubbed* with a good honeſt cudgel. *L'Eſtrange.*

Though the bread be not mine, yet, if it had been leſs than weight, I ſhould have been *drubbed*. *Locke.*

Drub, drůb'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow.

The blows and *drubs* I have receiv'd
Have bruis'd my body, and bereav'd
My limbs of ſtrength. *Hudibras.*

By ſetting an unfortunate mark on their followers, they have expoſed them to innumerable *drubs* and contuſions. *Addiſon.*

To **DRUDGE**, drůdzh'. *v. n.* [ðreccan to vex, Sax. *draghen* to carry, Dut.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity; to work hard; to ſlave.

And to crack'd fiddle, and hoarſe tabour,
In merriment, did *drudge* and labour. *Hudibras.*

The poor ſleep little: we muſt learn to watch
Our labours late, and early every morning,
Midſt winter froſts; then, clad and fed with ſparing,
Riſe to our toils, and *drudge* away the day. *Otway.*

Advantages obtained by induſtry, directed by philoſophy, can never be expected from *drudging* ignorance. *Glanville.*

Soon he came to court,
Proffering for hire his ſervice at the gate,
To *drudge*, draw water, and to run or wait. *Dryd.*

I made no ſuch bargain with you, to live always *drudging*. *Dryden's Dedication, Æneid.*

What is an age, in dull renown *drudg'd* o'er!
One little ſingle hour of love is more. *Granville.*

Drudge, drůdzh'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour; a ſlave; one doomed to ſervile occupation.

To conclude, this *drudge* of the devil, this diviner, laid claim to me. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Err.*

He ſits above and laughs the while
At thee, ordain'd his *drudge*, to execute
Whate'er his wrath ſhall bid. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Art thou our ſlave,
Our captive, at the publick mill our *drudge*,
And dar'ſt thou, at our ſending and command,
Diſpute thy coming? *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

He is content to be their *drudge*,
And on their errands gladly trudge. *Hudibras.*

The hard maſter makes men ſerve him for nought, who rewards his *drudges* and ſlaves with nothing but ſhame, and ſorrow, and miſery. *Tillotſon.*

Dru'dger, drůdzh'-jŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *drudge*.]

1. A mean labourer.

2. The drudging-box; the box out of which flower is thrown on roaſt meat. *Dict.*

Dru'dgery, drůdzh'-ĕ-ry̆. *n. ſ.* [from *drudge*.] Mean labour; ignoble toil; diſhonourable work; ſervile occupation.

My old dame will be undone for one to do her huſbandry and her *drudgery*. *Shakeſp.*

Were there not inſtruments for *drudgery* as well as offices of *drudgery*? Were there not people to receive orders, as well as others to give and authoriſe them? *L'Eſtrange.*

You do not know the heavy grievances,
The toils, the labours, weary *drudgeries*,
Which they impoſe. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

To thee that *drudgery* of pow'r I give;
Cares be thy lot: reign thou, and let me live. *Dryden.*

Paradiſe was a place of bliſs, as well as immortality, without *drudgery*, and without ſorrow. *Locke.*

Even *Drudgery* himſelf,
As at the car he ſweats, or duſty hews
The palace ſtone, looks gay. *Thomſon's Summer.*

It is now handled by every dirty wench, and condemned to do her *drudgery*. *Swift's Meditations on a Broomſtick.*

Dru'dgingbox, drůdzh'-ĭng-bŏks. *n. ſ.* [*drudging* and *box*.] The box out of which flower is ſprinkled upon roaſt meat.

But if it lies too long, the crackling's pall'd,
Not by the *drudgingbox* to be recall'd. *King's Cookery.*

Dru'dgingly, drůdzh'-ĭng-ly̆. *adv.* [from *drudging*.] Laboriouſly; toilſomely.

He does now all the meaneſt and triflingeſt things himſelf *drudgingly*, without making uſe of any inferiour or ſubordinate miniſter. *Ray on the Creation.*

DRUG, drůg'. *n. ſ.* [*drogue*, Fr.]

1. An ingredient uſed in phyſick; a medicinal ſimple.

A fleet deſcried
Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds
Cloſe ſailing from Bengala, or the iſles
Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring
Their ſpicy *drugs*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Judicious phyſick's noble art to gain,
He *drugs* and plants explor'd, alas! in vain. *Smith.*

Bright Helen mix'd a mirth-inſpiring bowl,
Temper'd with *drugs* of ſov'reign uſe, t' aſſuage
The boiling boſom of tumultuous rage. *Pope's Odyſ.*

In the names of *drugs* and plants, the miſtake in a word may endanger life. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

2. It is uſed ſometimes for poiſon.

Mortal *drugs* I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them. *Shakeſp.*

And yet no doubts the poor man's draught controll;
He dreads no poiſon in his homely bowl:
Then fear the deadly *drug*, when gems divine
Enchaſe the cup, and ſparkle in the wine. *Dryd.*

3. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaſer can be found.

Each noble vice
Shall bear a price,
And virtue ſhall a *drug* become:
An empty name,
Was all her fame,
But now ſhe ſhall be dumb. *Dryden's Albion.*

4. A drudge. This ſeems the meaning here.

He from his firſt ſwath proceeded
Thro' ſweet degrees that this brief world affords,
To ſuch as may the paſſive *drugs* of it
Freely command. *Shakeſp.*

To **Drug**, drůg'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſeaſon with ingredients, commonly medicinal.

The ſurfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with ſnores.—I've *drugg'd* their poſſets,
That death and nature do contend about them. *Shakeſp.*

2. To tincture with ſomething offenſive.

Oft they aſſay'd,
Hunger and thirſt conſtraining; *drugg'd* as oft
With hatefuleſt diſreliſh, writh'd their jaws
With ſoot and cinders fill'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Dru'gget, drŭg'-gĭt. *n. ſ.* A ſlight kind of woollen ſtuff.

In *druggets* dreſt, of thirteen pence a-yard,
See Philip's ſon amidſt his Perſian guard. *Swift.*

Dru'ggist, drŭg'-gĭſt. *n. ſ.* [from *drug.*] One who ſells phyſical drugs.

Common nitre we bought at the *druggiſt*'s. *Boyle.*

Dru'gster, drŭgs'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *drug.*] One who ſells phyſical ſimples.

Common oil of turpentine I bought at the *drugſter*'s. *Boyle.*

They ſet the clergy below their apothecaries, the phyſician of the ſoul below the *drugſters* of the body. *Atterbury.*

DRUM, drŭm'. *n. ſ.* [*tromme*, Dan. *drumme*, Erſe.]

1. An inſtrument of military muſick, conſiſting of vellum ſtrained over a broad hoop on each ſide, and beaten with ſticks.

Let's march without the noiſe of threatening *drums*. *Shakeſp.*

In *drums*, the cloſeneſs round about, that preſerveth the ſound from diſperſing, maketh the noiſe come forth at the drum-hole far more loud and ſtrong than if you ſhould ſtrike upon the like ſkin extended in the open air. *Bacon.*

Tears trickling down their breaſts bedew the ground,
And *drums* and trumpets mix their mournful ſound. *Dryden.*

Now no more the *drum*
Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangor ſhrill
Affrights the wives, and chills the virgin's blood. *Philips.*

2. The tympanum of the ear, or the membrane which perceives the vibration of the air.

To **Drum**, drŭm'. *v. n.*

1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.

2. To beat with a pulſatory motion.

Now, heart,
Set ope thy ſluices, ſend the vigorous blood
Through every active limb for my relief;
Then take thy reſt within the quiet cell,
For thou ſhalt *drum* no more. *Dryden.*

To **Dru'mble**, drum'bl. *v. n.* To drone; to be ſluggiſh. *Hanmer.*

Take up theſe cloaths here quickly: where 's the cowlſtaff? Look, how you *drumble!* carry them to the landreſs in Datchet Mead. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Dru'mfish, drŭm'-fĭſh. *n. ſ.* The name of a fiſh.

The under-jaw of the *drumfiſh* from Virginia. *Woodward.*

Drumma'jor, drŭm-mā'-jŭr. *n. ſ.* [*drum* and *major.*] The chief drummer of a regiment.

Such company may chance to ſpoil the ſwearing
And the *drummajor*'s oaths, of bulk unruly,
May dwindle to a feeble— *Cleaveland.*

Dru'mmaker, drŭm'-mā-kŭr. *n. ſ.* [*drum* and *maker.*] He who deals in drums.

The *drummaker* uſes it, and the cabinetmaker. *Mortimer.*

Dru'mmer, drŭm'-mŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *drum.*] He whoſe office it is to beat the drum.

Drummer, ſtrike up, and let us march away. *Shakeſp.*

Here rows of *drummers* ſtand in martial file,
And with their vellum-thunder ſhake the pile. *Gay.*

Dru'mstick, drŭm'-ſtĭk. *n. ſ.* [*drum* and *ſtick.*] The ſtick with which a drum is beaten.

Drunk, drŭnk'. *adj.* [from *drink.*]

1. Intoxicated with ſtrong liquor; inebriated.

This was the morn when iſſuing on the guard,
Drawn up in rank and file, they ſtood prepar'd
Of ſeeming arms to make a ſhort aſſay;
Then haſten to be *drunk*, the buſineſs of the day. *Dryden.*

We generally conclude that man *drunk*, who takes pains to be thought ſober. *Spectator.*

2. Drenched or ſaturated with moiſture.

I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood. *Deut.*

Dru'nkard, drŭnk'-ŭrd. *n. ſ.* [from *drunk.*] One given to exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.

Some blood drawn on me would beget opinion
Of my more fierce endeavour. I've ſeen *drunkards*
Do more than this in ſport. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

My bowels cannot hide her woes,
But, like a *drunkard*, I muſt vomit them. *Shakeſp.*

God will not take the *drunkard*'s excuſe, that he has ſo long accuſtomed himſelf to intemperate drinking, that now he cannot leave it off. *South.*

Dru'nken, drŭnk'n. *adj.* [from *drink.*]

1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated.

O monſtrous beaſt! how like a ſwine he lies!
Sirs, I will practiſe on this *drunken* man. *Shakeſp.*

Drunken men imagine every thing turneth round: they imagine that things come upon them; they ſee not well things afar off; thoſe things that they ſee near hand, they ſee out of their place, and ſometimes they ſee things double. *Bacon.*

2. Given to habitual ebriety.

3. Saturated with moiſture.

Then let the earth be *drunken* with our blood. *Shakeſp.*

4. Done in a ſtate of inebriation.

When your carters, or your waiting vaſſals,
Have done a *drunken* ſlaughter, and defac'd
The precious image of our dear Redeemer,
You ſtraight are on your knees for pardon, pardon. *Shakeſp.*

We ſhould for honour take
The *drunken* quarrels of a rake. *Swift.*

Dru'nkenly, drŭnk'n-lȳ. *adv.* [from *drunken.*] In a drunken manner.

My blood already, like the pelican,
Haſt thou tapt out, and *drunkenly* carous'd. *Shakeſp.*

Dru'nkenness, drŭnk'n-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *drunken.*]

1. Intoxication with ſtrong liquor.

Every going off from our natural and common temper, and our uſual ſeverity of behaviour, is a degree of *drunkenneſs*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. Habitual ebriety.

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate *drunkenneſs*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts on the Mind.*

3. Intoxication or inebriation of any kind; diſorder of the faculties.

Paſſion is the *drunkenneſs* of the mind, and therefore in its preſent workings not controllable by reaſon. *Spenſer.*

DRY, drȳ'. *adj.* [ꝺꞃıᵹ, Sax.]

1. Arid; not wet; not moiſt.

If the pipe be a little wet on the inſide, it will make a differing ſound from the ſame pipe *dry*. *Bacon.*

When God ſaid,
Be gather'd now, ye waters under heav'n,
Into one place, and let *dry* land appear! *Milton.*

Of turbid elements the ſport;
From clear to cloudy toſt, from hot to cold,
And *dry* to moiſt. *Thomſon.*

2. Not rainy.

A *dry* March and a *dry* May portend a wholeſome ſummer, if there be a ſhowering April between. *Bacon.*

The weather, we agreed, was too *dry* for the ſeaſon. *Addiſon.*

3. Not ſucculent; not juicy.

I will drain him *dry* as hay;
Sleep ſhall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouſe lid:
He ſhall live a man forbid. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

4. Being without tears.

Dry mourning will decays more deadly bring,
As a north wind burns a too forward ſpring:
Give ſorrow vent, and let the ſluices go. *Dryden.*

5. Thirſty; a-thirſt.

So *dry* he was for ſway. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Void of a bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted ſleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their *dry* furr'd tongues. *Philips.*

6. Jejune; barren; plain; unembelliſhed; without pathos; without flowers.

As we ſhould take care that our ſtile in writing be neither *dry* nor empty, we ſhould look again it be not winding or wanton with far-fetched deſcriptions: either is a vice. *Ben Jonſon.*

It remaineth to treat concerning ornaments within or without the fabrick; a piece not ſo *dry* as the meer contemplation of proportions: and therefore I hope therein ſomewhat to refreſh both the reader and myſelf. *Wotton's Architecture.*

That the fire burns by heat, is an empty *dry* return to the queſtion, and leaves us ſtill ignorant. *Glanville.*

It is a *dry* fable, with little or nothing in it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Authority and friendſhip work upon ſome, *dry* and ſober reaſon works upon others. *L'Eſtrange.*

To clear up this theory, I was willing to lay aſide *dry* ſubtilties with which the ſchools are filled. *Burnet's Theory.*

Theſe epiſtles will become leſs *dry*, and more ſuſceptible of ornament. *Pope.*

7. Hard; ſevere. [*Drien* anciently to *endure*; *dree*, Scottiſh.]

Of two noblemen, the one was given to ſcoff, but kept ever royal cheer in his houſe; the other would aſk of thoſe that had been at his table, was there never a flout or *dry* blow given? *Bacon.*

I rather hop'd I ſhould no more
Hear from you o' th' gallanting ſcore;
For hard *dry* baſtings us'd to prove
The readieſt remedies of love;
Next a *dry* diet. *Hudibras.*

To **Dry**, drȳ'. *v. a.*

1. To free from moiſture; to arefy; to exſiccate.

The meat was well, if you were ſo contented.
—I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt and *dried* away. *Shakeſp.*

Heat *drieth* bodies that do eaſily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, and clay; and ſo doth time arefy. *Bacon.*

Herbs and flowers, if they be *dried* in the ſhade, or *dried* in the hot ſun a ſmall time, keep beſt. *Bacon.*

The running ſtreams are deep:
See, they have caught the father of the flock,
Who *dries* his fleece upon the neighbouring rock. *Dryden.*

2. To exhale moiſture.

'Twas grief no more, or grief and rage were one
Within her ſoul: at laſt 'twas rage alone;
Which, burning upwards in ſucceſſion, *dries*
The tears that ſtood conſidering in her eyes. *Dryd.*

3. To wipe away moiſture.

Then with her veſt the wound ſhe wipes and *dries*. *Denham.*

See, at your bleſt returning,
Rage diſappears;
The widow'd iſle in mourning
Dries up her tears. *Dryden's Albion.*

4. To ſcorch with thirſt.

Their honourable men are famiſhed, and their multitude *dried* up with thirſt. *Iſaiah*, v. 13.

5. To drain; to exhauſt.

Raſh Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dried an immeaſurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his ſurfeit by irriguous ſleep,
Imprudent: him death's iron ſleep oppreſt. *Philips.*

6. *To dry up.* To deprive totally of moiſture; to take all moiſture away.

The water of the ſea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and *dried up* by the ſun. *Woodward.*

To **Dry**, drȳ'. *v. n.* To grow dry; to loſe moiſture; to be drained of its moiſture.

Dry'er, drȳ'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture.

The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great *dryer* and opener, eſpecially by perſpiration. *Temple.*

Dry'eyed, drȳ'-ìd. *adj.* [*dry* and *eye.*] Without tears; without weeping.

Sight ſo deform what heart of rock could long
Dryeyed behold? Adam could not, but wept. *Milt.*

Dry'ly, drȳ'-lȳ. *adv.* [from *dry.*]

1. Without moiſture.
2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

The archduke, conſcious to himſelf how *dryly* the king had been uſed by his council, did ſtrive to recover the king's affection. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Wouldſt thou to honour and preferments climb,
Be bold in miſchief, dare ſome mighty crime,
Which dungeons, death, or baniſhment deſerves;
For virtue is but *dryly* prais'd, and ſtarves.
Dryden's Juvenal.

3. Jejunely; barrenly; without ornament or embelliſhment.

Some *dryly* plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull receipts how poems may be made. *Pope.*

Dry'ness, drȳ'-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *dry.*]

1. Want of moiſture; ſiccity.

The Africans are conceived to be peculiarly ſcorched and torrified by the ſun, by *dryneſs* of the ſoil, from want and defect of water.
Brown's Vulg. Err.

Such was the diſcord which did firſt diſperſe
Form, order, beauty, through the univerſe;
While *dryneſs* moiſture, coldneſs heat reſiſts,
All that we have, and that we are, ſubſiſts. *Denham.*

The marrow ſupplies an oil for the inunction of the bones and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the ligaments, preſerving them from *dryneſs* and rigidity, and keeping them ſupple and flexible. *Ray on the Creation.*

Is the ſea ever likely to be evaporated by the ſun, or to be emptied with buckets? Why then muſt we fancy this impoſſible *dryneſs*, and then, upon that fictitious account, calumniate nature? *Bentley.*

2. Want of ſucculence.

If he fill'd
His vacancy with his voluptuouſneſs,
Full ſurfeits, and the *dryneſs* of his bones,
Call on him for 't. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleop.*

The difference of muſcular fleſh depends upon the hardneſs, tenderneſs, moiſture, or *dryneſs* of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Want of embelliſhment; want of pathos; jejuneneſs; barrenneſs.

Their new flowers and ſweetneſs do as much corrupt as others *dryneſs* and ſqualor, if they chuſe not carefully. *Ben Jonſon.*

Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphraſe where penury of fancy or *dryneſs* of expreſſion aſk it. *Garth.*

4. Want of ſenſibility in devotion; want of ardour; aridity.

It may be, that by this *dryneſs* of ſpirit, God intends to make us the more fervent and reſigned in our direct and ſolemn devotions, by the perceiving of our weakneſs. *Taylor.*

Dry'nurse, drȳ'-nůrs. *n. ſ.* [*dry* and *nurſe.*]

1. A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breaſt.
2. One who takes care of another: with ſome contempt of the perſon taken care of.

Mrs. Quickly is his nurſe, or his *drynurſe*, or his cook, or his laundry, his waſher, and his wringer. *Shakeſp.*

To **Dry'nurse**, drȳ'-nůrs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed without the breaſt.

As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was *drynurs'd* by a bear. *Hudibras.*

Dry'shod, drȳ'-ſhòd. *adj.* [*dry* and *ſhod.*] Without wet feet; without treading above the ſhoes in the water.

He had embarked us in ſuch diſadvantage, as we could not return *dryſhod.* *Sidney.*

Dryſhod to paſs, ſhe parts the floods in tway;
And eke huge mountains from their native ſeat
She would command themſelves to bear away.
Fairy Queen.

Has honour's fountain then ſuck'd back the
ſtream?
He has; and hooting boys may *dryſhod* paſs,
And gather pebbles from the naked ford. *Dryden.*

Du'al, dů'-àl. *adj.* [*dualis*, Lat.] Expreſſing the number two.

Modern languages have only one variation, and ſo the Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to ſignify two, and another to ſignify more than two: under one variation the noun is ſaid to be of the *dual* number, and under the other of the plural. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

To **DUB**, důb'. *v. a.* [ꝺubban ꞇo ꞃiꝺeꞃe, Sax. *addubba till riddara*, Iſlandick, to dub a knight. *Addubba*, in its primary ſenſe, ſignifies to *ſtrike*, knights being made by a blow with the ſword.]

1. To make a man a knight.

Knight, knight, good mother! Baſiliſco like.
What! I am *dubb'd*; I have it on my ſhoulder.
Shakeſp.

The robes which the kings then allowed to each knight, when he was *dubbed*, of green, or burnet, as they ſpake in that age, appeareth upon record. *Camden's Remains.*

The king ſtood up under his cloth of ſtate, took the ſword from the lord protector, and *dubbed* the lord mayor of London knight. *Hayward on Ed.* VI.

2. To confer any kind of dignity, or new character.

The jealous o'erworn widow and herſelf,
Since that our brother *dubb'd* them gentlewomen,
Are mighty goſſips in this monarchy. *Sh. Ric.* III.

He
Gave thee no inſtance why thou ſhouldſt do treaſon,
Unleſs to *dub* thee with the name of traitor. *Shak.*

Women commence by Cupid's dart,
As a king hunting *dubs* a hart. *Cleaveland.*

A plain gentleman, of an ancient family, is of better quality than a new knight, though the reaſon of his *dubbing* was meritorious. *Collier on Pride.*

O poet! thou hadſt been diſcreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat ſo high,
If thou hadſt *dubb'd* thy ſtar a meteor,
That did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*

Theſe demoniacks let me *dub*
With the name of legion club. *Swift.*

A man of wealth is *dubb'd* a man of worth;
Venus ſhall give him form, and Anſtis birth. *Pope.*

Dub, důb'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; a knock.

As ſkilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs.* *Hudibras.*

Dubio'sity, dů'-byȯs-ì-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *dubious.*] A thing doubtful. A word not uſed.

Men often ſwallow falſities for truths, *dubioſities* for certainties, feaſibilities for poſſibilities, and things impoſſible for poſſible. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

DU'BIOUS, dů'-byůs. *adj.* [*dubius*, Lat.]

1. Doubting; not ſettled in an opinion.
2. Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.

No quick reply to *dubious* queſtions make. *Denh.*

We alſo call it a *dubious* or doubtful propoſition, when there are no arguments on either ſide.
Watts's Logick.

3. Not plain; not clear.

Satan with leſs toil, and now with eaſe
Wafts on the calmer wave, by *dubious* light. *Milton.*

4. Having the event uncertain.

His utmoſt pow'r with adverſe pow'r oppos'd,
In *dubious* battle, on the plains of heav'n. *Milton.*

Du'biously, dů'-byůs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainly; without any determination.

Authors write often *dubiouſly*, even in matters wherein is expected a ſtrict definitive truth.
Brown's Vulg. Err.

Almanack makers wander in generals, and talk *dubiouſly*, and leave to the reader the buſineſs of interpreting. *Swift.*

Du'biousness, dů'-byůs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs.

She ſpeaks with *dubiouſneſs*, not with the certainty of a goddeſs. *Broome.*

DU'BITABLE, dů'-bì-tàbl. *adj.* [*dubito*, Lat.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

Dubita'tion, dů-bì-tà'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*dubitatio*, Lat.] The act of doubting; doubt.

Many of the ancients denied the antipodes; but the experience of our enlarged navigation can now aſſert them beyond all *dubitation*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Dubitation may be called a negative perception; that is, when I perceive that what I ſee is not what I would ſee. *Grew.*

Ducal, dů'-kàl. *adj.* [from *duke.*] Pertaining to a duke: as, a *ducal* coronet.

Du'cat, dŭk'-ìt. *n. ſ.* [from *duke.*] A coin ſtruck by dukes: in ſilver, valued at about four ſhillings and ſix pence; in gold, at nine ſhillings and ſix pence.

I cannot inſtantly raiſe up the groſs
Of full three thouſand *ducats.* *Shakeſp.*

There was one that died in debt: it was reported, where his creditors were, that he was dead: one ſaid, he hath carried five hundred *ducats* of mine into the other world. *Bacon.*

DUCK, dŭk'. *n. ſ.* [*anas*; *ducken*, to dip, Dut.]

1. A water fowl, both wild and tame.

The *ducks*, that heard the proclamation cried,
And fear'd a proſecution might betide,
Full twenty mile from town their voyage take,
Obſcure in ruſhes of the liquid lake. *Dryden.*

Grubs, if you find your land ſubject to, turn *ducks* into it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. A word of endearment, or fondneſs.

Will you buy any tape or lace for your cap,
My dainty *duck*, my dear-a? *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

3. A declination of the head; ſo called from the frequent action of a duck in the water.

Back, ſhepherds, back; enough your play
Till next ſunſhine holyday:
Here be without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes, and ſuch court guiſe
As Mercury did firſt deviſe. *Milton.*

4. A ſtone thrown obliquely on the water, ſo as to ſtrike it and rebound.

Neither croſs and pile, nor *ducks* and drakes, are quite ſo ancient as handy-dandy.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

To **Duck**, dŭk'. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dive under water as a duck.

The varlet ſaw, when to the flood he came,
How without ſtop or ſtay he fiercely leapt;
And deep himſelf he *ducked* in the ſame,
That in the lake his lofty creſt was ſteept. *F. Queen.*

Let the labouring bark climb hills of ſeas
Olympus high, and *duck* again as low
As hell 's from heaven. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Thou art wickedly devout;
In Tiber *ducking* thrice by break of day. *Dryden.*

2. To drop down the head, as a duck.

As ſome raw youth in country bred,
When at a ſkirmiſh firſt he hears
The bullets whiſtling round his ears,
Will *duck* his head aſide, will ſtart,
And feel a trembling at his heart. *Swift.*

3. To bow low; to cringe. In Scottiſh *duyk*, or *juyk*, to make obeiſance, is ſtill uſed.

I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, ſmooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apiſh courteſy. *Shak.*
The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

To **Duck**, důk'. *v. a.* To put under water.

Du'cker, důk'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *duck.*]

1. A diver.

2. A cringer. *Dict.*

Du'ckingstool, důk'-kĭng-stôl. *n. ſ.* [*duck* and *ſtool.*] A chair in which ſcolds are tied, and put under water.

She in the *duckingſtool* ſhould take her ſeat,
Dreſt like herſelf in a great chair of ſtate. *Dorſet.*

Reclaim the obſtinately opprobrious and virulent women, and make the *duckingſtool* more uſeful. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Duckle'gged, důk-lĕ'gd. *adj.* [*duck* and *leg.*] Short legged.

Ducklegg'd, ſhort waiſted, ſuch a dwarf ſhe is,
That ſhe muſt riſe on tiptoes for a kiſs. *Dryd. Juv.*

Du'ckling, důk'-lĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *duck.*] A young duck; the brood of the duck.

Ducklings, though hatched and led by a hen, if ſhe brings them to the brink of a river or pond, preſently leave her, and in they go. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ev'ry morn
Amid the *ducklings* let her ſcatter corn. *Gay's Paſt.*

Du'ckmeat, důk'-mêt. *n. ſ.* [*duck* and *meat*; *lens paluſtris.*] A common plant growing in ſtanding waters.

To **Ducko'y**, dê-kôy'. *v. a.* [miſtaken for *decoy*: the decoy being commonly practiſed upon *ducks*, produced the errour.] To entice to a ſnare.

This fiſh hath a ſlender membranous ſtring, which he projects and draws in at pleaſure, as a ſerpent doth his tongue: with this he *duckoys* little fiſhes, and preys upon them. *Grew.*

Duckco'y, dê-kôy'. *n. ſ.* Any means of enticing and enſnaring.

Seducers have found it the moſt compendious way to their deſigns, to lead captive ſilly women, and make them the *duckoys* to their whole family. *Decay of Piety.*

Du'cksfoot, důks'-fůt. *n. ſ.* Black ſnakeroot, or Mayapple.

Du'ckweed, důk'-wêd. *n. ſ.* [*duck* and *weed.*] The ſame with duckmeat.

That we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme leaf, but of a freſher green; and putteth forth a little ſtring into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon.*

Duct, důkt'. *n. ſ.* [*ductus*, Lat.]

1. Guidance; direction.

This doctrine, by faſtening all our actions by a fatal decree at the foot of God's chair, leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the *duct* of the ſtars, or neceſſity of thoſe irony chains which we are born under. *Hammond.*

2. A paſſage through which any thing is conducted: a term chiefly uſed by anatomiſts.

A *duct* from each of thoſe cells ran into the root of the tongue, where both joined together, and paſſed forward in one common *duct* to the tip of it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

It was obſerved that the chyle, in the thoracick *duct*, retained the original taſte of the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DU'CTILE, důk'-tĭl. *adj.* [*ductilis*, Lat.]

1. Flexible; pliable.

Thick woods and gloomy night
Conceal the happy plant from human ſight:
One bough it bears; but, wond'rous to behold!
The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Eaſy to be drawn out into length, or expanded.

All bodies *ductile* and tenſile, as metals, that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn or thread; have the appetite of not diſcontinuing ſtrong. *Bacon.*

Gold, as it is the pureſt, ſo it is the ſofteſt and moſt *ductile*, of all metals. *Dryden.*

3. Tractable; obſequious; complying; yielding.

He generous thoughts inſtills
Of true nobility; forms their *ductile* minds
To human virtues. *Philips.*

Their deſigning leaders cannot deſire a more *ductile* and eaſy people to work upon. *Addiſ. Freeb.*

Du'ctileness, důk'-tĭl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *ductile.*] Flexibility; ductility.

I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductileneſs*, the application;
The wholeſomeneſs, the ingenuity,
From ruſt, from ſoil, from fire ever free. *Donne.*

Ducti'lity, důk-tĭl'-ĭ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *ductile.*]

1. Quality of ſuffering extenſion; flexibility.

Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold: they belong to all gold, but not only to gold; for ſaffron is alſo yellow, and lead is *ductile.* *Watts's Logick.*

2. Obſequiouſneſs; compliance.

Du'dgeon, důd'-jůn. *n. ſ.* [*dolch*, Germ.]

1. A ſmall dagger.

It was a ſerviceable *dudgeon*,
Either for fighting or for drudging. *Hudibras.*

2. Malice; ſullenneſs; malignity; ill will.

Civil *dudgeon* firſt grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why. *Hudibras.*

The cuckoo took this a little in *dudgeon.* *L'Eſtr.*

DUE, dů'. *adj.* The participle paſſive of *owe.* [*dû*, Fr.]

1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand in conſequence of a compact, or for any other reaſon.

There is *due* from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation and gracing, where cauſes are well handled and fair pleaded. There is likewiſe *due* to the public a civil reprehenſion of advocates, where there appeareth cunning, groſs neglect, or ſlight information. *Bacon.*

Mirth and cheerfulneſs are but the *due* reward of innocency of life. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

A preſent bleſſing upon our faſts is neither originally *due* from God's juſtice, nor becomes *due* to us from his veracity. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

There is a reſpect *due* to mankind, which ſhould incline ever the wiſeſt of men to follow innocent cuſtoms. *Watts.*

2. Proper; fit; appropriate.

Opportunity may be taken to excite, in perſons attending on thoſe ſolemnities, a *due* ſenſe of the vanity of earthly ſatisfactions. *Atterbury.*

3. Exact; without deviation.

You might ſee him come towards me beating the ground in ſo *due* time, as no dancer can obſerve better meaſure. *Sidney.*

And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepar'd
For dinner ſavoury fruits. *Milton.*

4. Conſequent to; occaſioned or effected by. Proper, but not uſual.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part *due* to ſome partial ſolution made by the vinous ſpirit, which may tumble them to and fro. *Boyle.*

Due, dů'. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; directly; duly. The courſe is *due* eaſt, or *due* weſt.

Like the Pontick ſea,
Whoſe icy current, and compulſive courſe,
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps *due* on
To the Propontick and the Helleſpont. *Shak. Othel.*

Due, dů'. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be juſtly claimed.

My *due* from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itſelf to me. *Shakeſp.*

The ſon of Duncan,
From whom this tyrant holds the *due* of birth,
Lives in the Engliſh court. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Thou better know'ſt
Effects of courteſy, *dues* of gratitude:
Thy half o' th' kingdom thou haſt not forgot,
Wherein I thee endow'd. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The *due* of honour in no point omit. *Shak. Cymb.*

I take this garland, not as given by you,
But as my merit and my beauty's *due.* *Dryden.*

No popular aſſembly ever knew, or propoſed, or declared, what ſhare of power was their *due.* *Swift.*

2. Right; juſt title.

The key of this infernal pit by *due*,
And by command of heaven's all-powerful king,
I keep. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Whatever cuſtom or law requires to be done.

Befriend
Us, thy vow'd prieſts, till outmoſt end
Of all thy *dues* be done, and none left out. *Milton.*

They pay the dead his annual *dues.* *Dryden.*

4. Cuſtom; tribute; exactions; legal or cuſtomary perquiſites.

In reſpect of the exorbitant *dues* that are paid at moſt other ports, this deſervedly retains the name of free. *Addiſon.*

To **Due**, dů'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay as due; perhaps for *endow.* It is perhaps only in this ſingle paſſage.

This is the lateſt glory of their praiſe,
That I thy enemy *due* thee withal. *Shakeſp.*

DU'EL, dů'-ĭl. *n. ſ.* [*duellum*, Lat.] A combat between two; a ſingle fight.

In many armies, if the matter ſhould be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory ſhould go on the one ſide; and yet, if it be tried by the groſs, go on the other ſide. *Bacon.*

Dream not of your fight
As of a *duel*, or the local wounds
Of head or heel. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

'Twas I that wrong'd you; you my life have ſought;
No *duel* ever was more juſtly fought. *Walker.*

To **Du'el**, dů'-ĭl. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a ſingle combat.

He muſt at length, poor man! die dully at home, when here he might ſo faſhionably and genteelly have been *duelled* or fluxed into another world. *South.*

The challenging and fighting with a man is called *duelling.* *Locke.*

To **Du'el**, dů'-ĭl. *v. a.* To attack or fight with ſingly.

Who ſingle
Duell'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himſelf an army, now unequal match
To ſave himſelf againſt a coward arm'd,
At one ſpear's length. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Du'eller, dů'-ĭl-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *duel.*] A ſingle combatant.

They perhaps begin as ſingle *duellers*, but then they ſoon get their troops about them. *Decay of P.*

Du'ellist, dů'-ĕl-lĭst. *n. ſ.* [from *duel.*]

1. A ſingle combatant.

If the king ends the differences, the caſe will fall out no worſe than when two *duelliſts* enter the field, where the worſted party hath his ſword again, without further hurt. *Suckling.*

Henceforth let poets, ere allow'd to write,
Be ſearch'd like *duelliſts* before they fight. *Dryd.*

2. One who profeſſes to ſtudy the rules of honour.

His bought arms Mung not lik'd; for his firſt day
Of bearing them in field, he threw 'em away;
And hath no honour loſt, our *duelliſts* ſay. *B. Jonſ.*

DUE'LLO, dů-ĕl'-lô. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] The duel; the rule of duelling.

The gentleman will, for his honour's ſake, have one bout with you: he cannot by the *duello* avoid it. *Shakeſp.*

DUE'NNA, dů-ĕn'-nå. *n. ſ.* [Span.] An old woman kept to guard a younger.

I felt the ardour of my paſſion increaſe as the ſeaſon advanced, till in the month of July I could no longer contain: I bribed her *duenna*, was admitted to the bath, ſaw her undreſſed, and the wonder diſplayed. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Dug, dŭg'. *n. ſ.* [*deggia* to give ſuck, Iſlandick.]

1. A pap; a nipple; a teat: ſpoken of beaſts, or in malice or contempt of human beings.

Of her there bred
A thouſand young ones, which ſhe daily fed,
Sucking upon her poiſonous *dugs*; each one
Of ſundry ſhape, yet all ill-favoured. *Fairy Queen.*

They are firſt fed and nouriſhed with the milk of a ſtrange *dug*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Then ſhines the goat, whoſe brutiſh *dugs* ſupplied
The infant Jove, and nurſt his growing pride. *Creech.*

2. It ſeems to have been uſed formerly of the breaſt, without reproach.

It was a faithleſs ſquire that was the ſource
Of all my ſorrow, and of theſe ſad tears;
With whom, from tender *dug* of common nourſe,
At once I was up brought. *Fairy Queen.*

As mild and gentle as the cradle-babe,
Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips. *Shak.*

Dug, dŭg'. *preter.* and *part. paſſ.* of *dig*.

They had often found medals, and pipes of lead, as they *dug* among the rubbiſh. *Add. on Ital.*

DUKE, dů'k. *n. ſ.* [*duc*, Fr. *dux*, Lat.] One of the higheſt order of nobility in England, in rank a nobleman next to the royal family.

The *duke* of Cornwall, and Regan his dutcheſs, will be here with him this night. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Aurmarle, Surrey, and Exeter, muſt loſe
The names of *dukes*, their titles, dignities,
And whatſoever profits thereby riſe. *Daniel's Civ. W.*

Du'kedom, dů'ke-dŭm. *n. ſ.* [from *duke*.]

1. The ſeigniory or poſſeſſions of a duke.

Her brother found a wife,
Where he himſelf was loſt; Proſpero his *dukedom*
In a poor iſle. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The cardinal never reſigned his purple for the proſpect of giving an heir to the *dukedom* of Tuſcany. *Addiſon.*

2. The title or quality of a duke.

Du'lbrained, dŭl'-brȧnd. *adj.* [*dull* and *brain*.] Stupid; doltiſh; fooliſh.

This arm of mine hath chaſtis'd
The petty rebel, *dulbrain'd* Buckingham. *Shakeſp.*

Du'lcet, dŭl'-sĕt. *adj.* [*dulcis*, Lat.]

1. Sweet to the taſte; luſcious.

From ſweet kernels preſs'd,
She tempers *dulcet* creams; nor theſe to hold
Wants ſhe fit veſſels pure. *Milton.*

2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious; melodious.

I ſat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid, on a dolphin's back,
Uttering ſuch *dulcet* and harmonious breath,
That the rude ſea grew civil at her ſong. *Shakeſp.*

A fabrick huge
Roſe like an exhalation, with the ſound
Of *dulcet* ſymphonies, and voices ſweet. *Milton.*

Dulcifica'tion, dŭl-sy̆-fĭ-kȧ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *dulcify*.] The act of ſweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony.

In colcothar, the exacteſt calcination, followed by an exquiſite *dulcification*, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth; for after the ſalt of vitriol, if the calcination have been too faint, is drawn out of the colcothar, the reſidue is not earth, but a mixt body, rich in medical virtues. *Boyle.*

To **DU'LCIFY**, dŭl'-sy̆-fy̆. *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, Fr.] To ſweeten; to ſet free from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony of any kind.

A decoction of wild gourd, or colocynthis, though ſomewhat qualified, will not from every hand be *dulcified* into aliment, by an addition of flour or meal. *Brown.*

I dreſſed him with a pledgit, dipt in a *dulcified* tincture of vitriol. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Spirit of wine *dulcifies* ſpirit of ſalt; nitre or vitriol have other bad effects. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

Du'lcimer, dŭl'-sy̆-mŭr. *n. ſ.* [*dolcimello*, *Skinner*.] A muſical inſtrument played by ſtriking the braſs wires with little ſticks.

Ye hear the ſound of the cornet, flute, harp, ſackbut, pſaltery, *dulcimer*, and all kinds of muſick. *Dan.* iii. 5.

To **DU'LCORATE**, dŭl'-kô-rȧt. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Lat.]

1. To ſweeten.

The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend ſwine's dung above all other dung. *Bac.*

2. To make leſs acrimonious.

Turbith mineral, as it is ſold in the ſhops, is a rough medicine; but, being ſomewhat *dulcorated*, firſt procureth vomiting, and then ſalivation. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Dulcora'tion, dŭl-kô-rȧ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *dulcorate*.] The act of ſweetening.

Malt gathereth a ſweetneſs to the taſte, which appeareth in the wort: the *dulcoration* of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that *dulcoration* importeth a degree to nouriſhment: and the making of things inalimental to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit. *Bacon.*

Du'lhead, dŭl'-hĕd. *n. ſ.* [*dull* and *head*.] A blockhead; a wretch fooliſh and ſtupid; a dolt.

This people be fools and *dulheads* to all goodneſs; but ſubtle, cunning, and bold in any miſchief. *Aſcham.*

Du'lia, dů'-lȧ. *n. ſ.* [δȣλεια.] An inferiour kind of adoration.

Paleotus ſaith, that the ſame worſhip which is given to the prototype may be given to the image; but with the different degrees of latria and *dulia*. *Stillingfleet.*

DULL, dŭl'. *adj.* [*dwl*, Welſh; ꝺole, Sax. *dol* mad, Dut.]

1. Stupid; doltiſh; blockiſh; unapprehenſive; indocile; ſlow of underſtanding.

Such is their evil hap to play upon *dull* ſpirited men. *Hooker.*

He that hath learned no wit by nature, nor art, may complain of groſs breeding, or comes of a very *dull* kindred. *Shakeſp.*

Sometimes this perception, in ſome kind of bodies, is far more ſubtile than the ſenſe; ſo that the ſenſe is but a *dull* thing in compariſon of it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Every man, even the *dulleſt*, is thinking more than the moſt eloquent can teach him how to utter. *Dryden.*

2. Blunt; obtuſe.

Meeting with Time, Slack thing, ſaid I,
Thy ſcythe is *dull*; whet it, for ſhame. *Herbert.*

3. Unready; awkward.

Gynecia a great while ſtood ſtill, with a kind of *dull* amazement, looking ſtedfaſtly upon her. *Sidn.*

O help thou my weak wit, and ſharpen my
dull tongue. *Fairy Queen.*

Memory is ſo neceſſary to all conditions of life, that we are not to fear it ſhould grow *dull* for want of exerciſe, if exerciſe would make it ſtronger. *Locke.*

4. Hebetated; not quick.

This people's heart is waxed groſs, and their ears are *dull* of hearing. *Matth.* xiii. 15.

The princes of Germany had but a *dull* fear of the greatneſs of Spain, upon a general apprehenſion; now that fear is ſharpened and pointed. *Bacon.*

5. Sad; melancholy.

6. Sluggiſh; heavy; ſlow of motion.

Thenceforth the waters waxed *dull* and ſlow,
And all that drunk thereof did faint and feeble grow. *Spenſer.*

7. Groſs; cloggy; vile.

She excels each mortal thing
Upon the *dull* earth dwelling. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

8. Not exhilarating; not delightful: as, *to make dictionaries is* dull *work*.

9. Not bright: as, *the mirror is* dull, *the fire is* dull.

I'll not be made a ſoft and *dull*-eyed fool,
To ſhake the head, relent, and ſigh, and yield
To chriſtian interceſſors. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

10. Drowſy; ſleepy.

To **Dull**, dŭl' *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ſtupify; to infatuate.

So was ſhe *dulled* with all, that we could come ſo near as to hear her ſpeeches, and yet ſhe not perceive the hearers of her lamentation. *Sidney.*

Thoſe drugs ſhe has
Will ſtupify and *dull* the ſenſe awhile. *Shak. Cymb.*

2. To blunt; to obtund.

Borrowing *dulls* the edge of induſtry. *Shakeſp.*

This entrance of the battle did whet the courage of the Spaniards, though it *dulled* their ſwords. *Bacon.*

3. To ſadden; to make melancholy.

4. To hebetate; to weaken.

Now forc'd to overflow with brackiſh tears,
The troublous noiſe did *dull* their dainty ears. *Spenſ.*

Nothing hath more *dulled* the wits, or taken away the will of children from learning, than care in making of Latin. *Aſcham.*

5. To damp; to clog.

Prayers were ſhort, as if darts thrown out with a ſudden quickneſs, leſt that vigilant and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very neceſſary, ſhould be waſted or *dulled* through continuance. *Hooker.*

In bodies, union ſtrengtheneth and cheriſheth any natural action; and, on the other ſide, weakeneth and *dulleth* any violent impreſſion: and even ſo is it of minds. *Bacon.*

6. To make heavy, or ſlow of motion.

Uſury *dulls* and damps all induſtries, wherein money would be ſtirring, if it were not for the ſlug. *Bacon.*

7. To ſully brightneſs.

The breath *dulls* the mirrour. *Bacon.*

Du'llard, dŭl'-lȧrd. *n. ſ.* [from *dull*.] A blockhead; a dolt; a ſtupid fellow; a dunce.

What! mak'ſt thou me a *dullard* in this act?
Wilt thou not ſpeak to me? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Thou muſt make a *dullard* of the world,
If they not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and potential ſpurs
To make thee ſeek it. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Du'lly, dŭl'-ly̆. *adv.* [from *dull*.]

1. Stupidly; doltiſhly.

It is not ſufficient to imitate nature in every circumſtance *dully*, literally, and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take what is moſt beautiful. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

2. Slowly; ſluggiſhly.

The air, if it be moiſt, doth in a degree quench the flame, and howſoever maketh it burn more *dully*. *Bacon.*

3. Not vigorouſly; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.

Not that I think thoſe pantomimes,
Who vary action with the times,
Are leſs ingenious in their art
Than thoſe who *dully* act one part. *Hudibras.*

Du'lness, dŭl'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *dull*.]

1. Stupidity; weakneſs of intellect; indocility; ſlowneſs of apprehenſion.

Nor is the *dulneſs* of the ſcholar to extinguiſh, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher. *South.*

Shadwel alone my perfect image bears,
Mature in *dulneſs* from his tender years. *Dryden.*

2. Want of quick perception.

Nature, by a continual uſe of any thing, groweth to a ſatiety and *dulneſs* either of appetite or working. *Bacon.*

3. Drowſineſs; inclination to ſleep.

Here ceaſe more queſtions;
Thou art inclin'd to ſleep. 'Tis a good *dulneſs*,
And give it way. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

4. Sluggiſhneſs of motion.
5. Dimneſs; want of luſtre.
6. Bluntneſs; want of edge.

Du'ly, dů'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *due.*]

1. Properly; fitly; in the due manner.

Ever ſince they firmly have retained,
And *duly* well obſerved his beheaſt. *Spenſer.*

My prayers
Are not words *duly* hallow'd, nor my wiſhes
More worth than vanities; yet prayers and wiſhes
Are all I can return. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

In the body, when the principal parts, as the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferiour ſmaller veſſels act orderly and *duly*, there ariſes a ſweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health. *South.*

If attention be *duly* engaged to thoſe reflections, they cannot fail of influence. *Rogers.*

2. Regularly; exactly.

Seldom at church, 'twas ſuch a buſy life;
But *duly* ſent his family and wife. *Pope.*

DUMB, dům'. *adj.* [דום he was ſilent; *dumbs*, Gothick; ꝺumbe, Sax. *dum*, Daniſh; *dom*, Dut. dull.]

1. Mute; incapable of ſpeech.

It hath pleaſed himſelf ſometime to unlooſe the very tongues even of *dumb* creatures, and to teach them to plead in their own defence, leſt the cruelty of man ſhould perſiſt to afflict them. *Hooker.*

They ſpake not a word;
But like *dumb* ſtatues, or unbreathing ſtones,
Star'd each on other. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Some poſitive terms ſignify a negative idea: blind implies a privation of ſight, *dumb* a denial of ſpeech. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Deprived of ſpeech.

They ſung no more, or only ſung his fame;
Struck *dumb*, they all admir'd the godlike man. *Dryden.*

3. Mute; not uſing words.

He is a proper man's picture; but, alas! who can converſe with a *dumb* ſhow? *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

His gentle *dumb* expreſſion turn'd at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*

Her humble geſtures made the reſidue plain,
Dumb eloquence perſuading more than ſpeech. *Roſcommon.*

For he who covets gain in ſuch exceſs
Does by *dumb* ſigns himſelf as much expreſs,
As if in words at length he ſhow'd his mind. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Nothing is more common than for lovers to complain, relent, languiſh, deſpair, and die in *dumb* ſhow. *Addiſon.*

4. Silent; refuſing to ſpeak.

The good old ſeer withſtood
Th' intended treaſon, and was *dumb* to blood;
Till tir'd with endleſs clamours, and purſuit
Of Ithacus, he ſtood no longer mute. *Dryd. Æn.*

Du'mbly, dům'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *dumb.*] Mutely; ſilently; without words.

Du'mbness, dům'-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *dumb.*]

1. Incapacity to ſpeak.
2. Omiſſion of ſpeech; muteneſs.

There was ſpeech in their *dumbneſs*, language in their very geſture: they looked as they had heard of a world ranſomed, or one deſtroyed. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To th' *dumbneſs* of the geſture
One might interpret. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

3. Refuſal to ſpeak; ſilence.

'Tis love, ſaid ſhe; and then my downcaſt eyes,
And guilty *dumbneſs*, witneſs'd my ſurprize. *Dryd.*

To **Du'mfound**, dům'-found. *v. a.* [from *dumb.*] To confuſe; to ſtrike dumb. A low phraſe.

They had like to have *dumfounded* the juſtice; but his clerk came in to his aſſiſtance. *Spectator.*

DUMP, důmp'. *n. ſ.* [from *dom* ſtupid, Dut.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy; ſadneſs.

Sing no more ditties, ſing no mo
Of *dumps* ſo dull and heavy;
The frauds of men were ever ſo,
Since ſummer firſt was leaſy. *Sh. Much Ado.*

Viſit by night your lady's chamber window
With ſome ſweet conſort; to their inſtruments
Tune a deploring *dump*: the night's dead ſilence
Will well become ſuch ſweet complaining grievance. *Shakeſp.*

Funerals with ſtately pomp
March ſlowly on in ſolemn *dump*. *Hudibras.*

The ſquire who fought on bloody ſtumps,
By future bards bewail'd in doleful *dumps*. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

2. Abſence of mind; reverie. *Locke* uſes *dumps* ſingularly.

This ſhame *dumps* cauſe to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company. *Locke.*

Du'mpish, důmp'-ìsh. *adj.* [from *dump.*] Sad; melancholy; ſorrowful.

New year, forth looking out of Janus' gate,
Doth ſeem to promiſe hope of new delight;
And bidding th' old adieu, his paſſed date
Bids all old thoughts to die in *dumpiſh* ſpight. *Spenſ.*

The life which I live at this age is not a dead, *dumpiſh*, and ſour life; but chearful, lively, and pleaſant. *Herbert.*

Du'mpling, důmp'-lìng. *n. ſ.* [from *dump* heavineſs.] A ſort of pudding.

Pudding and *dumpling* burn to pot. *Dryden.*

Dun, důn'. *adj.* [ꝺun, Sax.]

1. A colour partaking of brown and black.

We are not to expect a ſtrong and full white, ſuch as is that of paper; but ſome duſky obſcure one, ſuch as might ariſe from a mixture of light and darkneſs, or from white and black, that is, a grey, or *dun*, or ruſſet brown. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Dark; gloomy.

Come, thick night!
And pall thee in the *dunneſt* ſmoke of hell. *Shakeſp.*

He then ſurvey'd
Hell and the gulph between, and Satan there
Coaſting the wall of heaven on this ſide,
In the *dun* air ſublime. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To **DUN**, důn'. *v. a.* [ꝺunan, Sax. to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

Borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly: they'll never aſk thee again. I ſhall be *dunning* thee every day. *Bacon.*

When thou *dunn'ſt* their parents, ſeldom they,
Without a ſuit before the tribune, pay. *Dryd. Juv.*

I remember what ſhe won:
And hath ſhe ſent ſo ſoon to *dun*? *Swift.*

Dun, důn'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troubleſome creditor.

Thus, while my joyleſs minutes tedious flow,
With looks demure, and ſilent pace, a *dun*,
Horrible monſter! hated by gods and men,
To my aerial citadel aſcends. *Philips.*

It grieves my heart to be pulled by the ſleeve by ſome raſcally *dun*—Sir, remember my bill. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Dunce, důn's. *n. ſ.* [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *dum*, Dut. ſtupid.] A dullard; a dolt; a thickſcull; a ſtupid, indocile animal.

Dunce at the beſt, in ſtreets but ſcarce allow'd
To tickle, on thy ſtraw, the ſtupid crowd. *Dryden.*

Was Epiphanius ſo great a *dunce* to imagine a thing, indifferent in itſelf, ſhould be directly oppoſite to the law of God? *Stillingfleet.*

I never knew this town without *dunces* of figure, who had credit enough to give riſe to ſome new word. *Swift.*

DUNG, důng'. *n. ſ.* [ꝺineᵹ, Sax.] The excrement of animals uſed to fatten ground.

For *dung*, all excrements are the refuſe and putrefactions of nouriſhment. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

I judge the likelieſt way to be the perforation of the body of the tree in ſeveral places, one above the other; and the filling of the holes with *dung*, mingled with the medicine; and the watering of thoſe lumps of *dung* with ſquirts of an infuſion of the medicine in dunged water, once in three or four days. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

For when from herbs the pure part muſt be won,
From groſs by 'ſtilling, this is better done
By deſpis'd *dung* than by the fire or ſun. *Donne.*

He ſoon would learn to think like me,
And bleſs his raviſh'd eyes to ſee
Such order from confuſion ſprung,
Such gaudy tulips rais'd from *dung*. *Swift.*

To **Dung**, důng'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with dung.

It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds when the weſt wind bloweth, and in the decreaſe of the moon, doth greatly help. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,
That carried compoſt forth to *dung* the ground. *Dryden.*

Du'ngeon, důn'-jůn. *n. ſ.* [from *donjon*, the tower in which priſoners were kept, whence all priſons eminently ſtrong were in time called *dungeons*.] A cloſe priſon: generally ſpoke of a priſon dark or ſubterraneous.

Then up he took the ſlumbered ſenſeleſs corſe,
And, ere he could out of his ſwoon awake,
Him to his caſtle brought with haſty force,
And in a *dungeon* deep him threw without remorſe. *Spenſer.*

We know not that the king of heav'n hath doom'd
This place our *dungeon*; not our ſafe retreat
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Now from the north
Of Norumbeque, and the Samoed ſhore,
Burſting their brazen *dungeon*, arm'd with ice,
And ſnow, and hail, come ſtormy guſt and flaw. *Milton.*

By imagination, a man in a *dungeon* is capable of entertaining himſelf with ſcenes and landſcapes, more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compaſs of nature. *Addiſon.*

Du'ngfork, důng'-fårk. *n. ſ.* [*dung* and *fork.*] A fork to toſs out dung from ſtables.

Dungforks and paddles are common every where. *Mortimer.*

Du'nghil, důng'-hìl. *n. ſ.* [*dung* and *hill.*]

1. An heap or accumulation of dung.

I, his brother, gain nothing under him but growth; for the which his animals on his *dunghils* are as much bound to him as I. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Two cocks fought a duel for the maſtery of a *dunghil*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Never enter into a league of friendſhip with an ingrateful perſon; that is, plant not thy friendſhip upon a *dunghil*: it is too noble a plant for ſo baſe a ſoil. *South.*

The *dunghil* having raiſed a huge muſhroom of ſhort duration, is now ſpread to enrich other men's land. *Swift.*

2. Any mean or vile abode.

Perhaps a thouſand other worlds, that lie
Remote from us, and latent in the ſky,
Are lighten'd by his beams, and kindly nurſt,
Of which our earthly *dunghil* is the worſt. *Dryden.*

3. Any ſituation of meanneſs.

The poor he raiſeth from the duſt,
Ev'n from the *dunghil* lifts the juſt. *Sandys.*

4. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

Out, *dunghil*! dar'ſt thou brave a nobleman? *Shakeſp.*

Du'nghil, důng'-hìl. *adj.* Sprung from the dunghil; mean; low; baſe; vile; worthleſs.

His *dunghil* thoughts, which do themſelves enure
To dirty droſs, no higher dare aſpire. *Spenſ. on Love.*

Du'ngy, důng'-y̆. *adj.* [from *dung.*] Full of dung; mean; vile; baſe; low; odious; worthleſs.

We need no grave to bury honeſty;
There's not a grain of it, the face to ſweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Du'ngyard, důng'-yård. *n. ſ.* [*dung* and *yard.*] The place of the dunghil.

Any manner of vegetables caſt into the *dungyard.* *Mortimer.*

Du'nner, důn'-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *dun.*] One employed in ſoliciting petty debts.

They are ever talking of new ſilks, and ſerve the owners in getting them cuſtomers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay. *Spect.*

Duode'cuple, dů-ỏ-dĕk'-kůpl. *adj.* [*duo* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of twelves.

Griſepſius, a learned Polander, endeavours to eſtabliſh the *duodecuple* proportion among the Jews, by comparing ſome paſſages of ſcripture together. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DUPE, dů'p. *n. ſ.* [*dupe*, Fr. from *duppe*, a fooliſh bird, eaſily caught.] A credulous man; a man eaſily tricked. A modern word hardly eſtabliſhed.

An uſurping populace is its own *dupe*, a mere underworker, and a purchaſer in truſt for ſome ſingle tyrant. *Swift.*

Firſt ſlave to words, then vaſſal to a name,
Then *dupe* to party; child and man the ſame. *Dunc.*

To **Dupe**, dů'p. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick; to cheat.

The throne a bigot keep, a genius quit;
Faithleſs through piety, and *dup'd* through wit. *Pope.*

Du'ple, dů'pl. *adj.* [*duplus*, Lat.] Double; one repeated.

To **DU'PLICATE**, dů'-ply̆-kåt. *v. a.* [*duplico*, Lat.]

1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the firſt number or quantity.

And ſome alterations in the brain *duplicate* that which is but a ſingle object to our undiſtempered ſentiments. *Glanville.*

2. To fold together.

Du'plicate, dů'-ply̆-kĕt. *adj.* [from the verb.]

Duplicate proportion is the proportion of ſquares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the firſt term to the third is ſaid to be in a *duplicate* ratio of the firſt to the ſecond, or as its ſquare is to the ſquare of the ſecond: ſo in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a duplicate of that of 2 to 4, or as the ſquare of 2 to the ſquare of 4. *Phillips. Harris. Bailey.*

It has been found, that the attraction is almoſt reciprocally in a *duplicate* proportion of the diſtance of the middle of the drop from the concourſe of the glaſſes, viz. reciprocally in a ſimple proportion, by reaſon of the ſpreading of the drop, and its touching each glaſs in a larger ſurface; and again reciprocally in a ſimple proportion, by reaſon of the attractions growing ſtronger within the ſame quantity of attracting ſurface. *Newton's Opticks.*

Du'plicate, dů'-ply̆-kĕt. *n. ſ.* Another correſpondent to the firſt; a ſecond thing of the ſame kind, as a tranſcript of a paper.

Nothing is more needful for perfecting the natural hiſtory of bodies, than the ſubjecting them to the fire; to which end I have reſerved *duplicates* of the moſt conſiderable. *Woodward.*

Duplica'tion, dů-ply̆-kå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *duplicate.*]

1. The act of doubling.

What great pains hath been taken concerning the quadrature of a circle, and the *duplication* of a cube, and ſome other mathematical problems. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. The act of folding together.

3. A fold; a doubling.

The peritonæum is a ſtrong membrane, every where double; in the *duplications* of which all the viſcera of the abdomen are hid. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

Du'plicature, dů'-ply̆-kå-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *duplicate.*] A fold; any thing doubled.

The lympheducts, either dilacerated or obſtructed, exonerate themſelves into the foldings, or between the *duplicatures* of the membranes. *Ray on the Creation.*

Dupli'city, dů-plis'-ſ-ty̆. *n. ſ.* [*duplicis*, Lat.]

1. Doubleneſs; the number of two.

This *duplicity* was ill contrived to place one head at both extremes, and had been more tolerable to have ſet three or four at one. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Do not affect *duplicities* nor triplicities, nor any certain number of parts, in your diviſion of things. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Deceit; doubleneſs of heart or of tongue.

Durabi'lity, dů-rå-bil'-i-ty̆. *n. ſ.* [*durabilis*, Lat.] The power of laſting; continuance; endurance.

Stones, though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmneſs of ſtrength, or *durability* of being. *Hooker.*

Our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor *durability.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

DU'RABLE, dů'-råbl. *adj.* [*durabilis*, Lat.]

1. Laſting; having the quality of long continuance.

The bones of his body we may compare to the hard rocks and ſtones, and therefore ſtrong and *durable.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

With pins of adamant,
And chains, they made all faſt; too faſt they made,
And *durable!* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The glories of her majeſty's reign ought to be recorded in words more *durable* than braſs, and ſuch as our poſterity may read a thouſand years hence. *Swift.*

2. Having ſucceſſive exiſtence.

Time, though in eternity, applied
To motion, meaſures all things *durable*
By preſent, paſt, and future. *Milton.*

Du'rableness, dů'-råbl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *durable.*] Power of laſting; continuance.

The different conſiſtence and *durableneſs* of the ſtrata whereof they conſiſt, are more or leſs. *Woodw.*

A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodneſs of his verſe, may by the *durableneſs* of the metal that ſupports it. *Add. on Anc. Med.*

Du'rably, dů'-råb-ly̆. *adv.* [from *durable.*] In a laſting manner.

There indeed he found his fame flouriſhing, his monuments engraved in marble, and yet more *durably* in men's memories. *Sidney.*

Du'rance, dů'-råns. *n. ſ.* [from *dureſſe*, law French.]

1. Impriſonment; the cuſtody or power of a jailor; a priſon.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in baſe *durance* and contagious priſon;
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shak.*

A poor, innocent, forlorn ſtranger, languiſhing in *durance*, upon the falſe accuſations of a lying, inſolent, whoriſh woman. *South.*

There's neither iron bar nor gate,
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;
And yet men *durance* there abide,
In dungeons ſcarce three inches wide. *Hudib.*

Notwithſtanding the warning and example before me, I commit myſelf to laſting *durance.* *Congreve's Old Bachelor.*

2. Endurance; continuance; duration. A doubtful word.

Sick nature at that inſtant trembled round,
And mother earth ſigh'd as ſhe felt the wound:
Of how ſhort *durance* was this new made ſtate!
How far more mighty than heav'n's love, hell's hate! *Dryden.*

Dura'tion, dů-rå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*duratio*, Lat.]

1. A ſort of diſtance or length, the idea whereof we get, not from the permanent parts of ſpace, but from the fleeting and perpetually periſhing parts of ſucceſſion. *Locke.*

2. Power of continuance.

Duration is a circumſtance ſo eſſential to happineſs, that if we conceived it poſſible for the joys of heaven itſelf to paſs from us in an inſtant, we ſhould find ourſelves not much concerned for the attainment of them. *Rogers.*

3. Length of continuance.

Ariſtotle, by greatneſs of action, does not only mean it ſhould be great in its nature, but alſo in its *duration*; that it ſhould have a due length in it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **DURE**, dů'r. *v. n.* [*duro*, Lat.] To laſt; to continue; to endure.

The delights and pleaſures of the world are moſt pleaſing while they *dure.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Du'reful, dů'r-fůl. *adj.* [from *endure* and *full.*] Laſting; of long continuance; durable. Not in uſe.

The *dureful* oak, whoſe ſap is not yet dried,
Is long ere it conceive the kindling fire;
But when it once doth burn, it doth divide
Great heat, and makes his flames to heav'n aſpire. *Spenſer.*

Du'reless, dů're-lis. *adj.* [from *dure.*] Without continuance; fading; tranſitory; ſhort. Not in uſe.

Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the falſe and *dureleſs* pleaſures of this ſtage-play world, than to become the ſhadow of God. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

DU'RESSE, dů'-rĕs. *n. ſ.* [Fr. hardſhip; ſeverity.]

1. Impriſonment; conſtraint; confinement.

2. [In law.] A plea uſed, by way of exception, by him who, being caſt into priſon at a man's ſuit, or otherwiſe by threats, beating, &c. hardly uſed, ſeals any bond to him during his reſtraint. This the law holds as invalid, and ſuppoſes to be conſtrained. *Cowell.*

Du'ring, dů'-ring. *prep.* [This word is rather a participle from *dure*; as, *during life*, *durante vita*, life *continuing*; *during my pleaſure*, my pleaſure continuing the ſame.] For the time of the continuance of; while any thing laſts.

If *during* his childhood he be conſtantly and rigorouſly kept from drinking cold liquor whilſt he is hot, forbearance grows into a habit. *Locke.*

Du'rity, dů'-ri-ty̆. *n. ſ.* [*dureté*, Fr. *durus*, Lat.] Hardneſs; firmneſs.

Ancients did burn fragments of marble, which in time became marble again, at leaſt of indiſſoluble *durity*, as appeareth in the ſtanding theatres. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Irradiancy or ſparkling, found in many gems, is not diſcoverable in this; for it cometh ſhort of their compactneſs and *durity.* *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Durst, důrſt'. The preterite of *dare.*

The Chriſtians *durſt* have no images of the Deity, becauſe they would rather die than defile themſelves with ſuch an impiety. *Stillingfleet.*

DUSK, důſk'. *adj.* [*duyſter*, Dut.]

1. Tending to darkneſs. See **Dusky**.

2. Tending to blackneſs; dark-coloured.

The hills, to their ſupply,
Vapour and exhalation, *duſk* and moiſt,
Sent up amain. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Dusk, důſk'. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Tendency to darkneſs; incipient obſcurity.

I will wait on you in the *duſk* of the evening, with my ſhow upon my back. *Spectator.*

2. Darkneſs of colour; tendency to blackneſs.

Some ſprinkled freckles on his face were ſeen,
Whoſe *duſk* ſet off the whiteneſs of the ſkin. *Dryd.*

To **Dusk**, důſk'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make duſkiſh. *Dict.*

To **Dusk**, důſk'. *v. n.* To grow dark; to begin to loſe light or brightneſs; to have luſtre diminiſhed. *Dict.*

Du'skily, důsk'-ў-lў. *adv.* [from *duſky.*] With a tendency to darkneſs or blackneſs.

Du'skish, důsk'-ìsh. *adj.* [from *duſk.*]

1. Inclining to darkneſs; tending to obſcurity.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in *duſkiſh* ſmoke, and brimſtone blue. *Spenſer.*

2. Tending to blackneſs; dark-coloured.

Sight is not contented with ſudden departments from one extreme to another; therefore rather a *duſkiſh* tincture than an abſolute black. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Du'skishly, důsk'-ìsh-lў. *adv.* [from *duſkiſh.*] Cloudily; darkly.

The ſawduſt burned fair, till part of the candle conſumed: the duſt gathering about the ſnaſt, made the ſnaſt to burn *duſkiſhly.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Du'sky, důsk'-ў. *adj.* [from *duſk*; *duyſter*, Dut.]

1. Tending to darkneſs; obſcure; not luminous.

Here lies the *duſky* torch of Mortimer,
Chok'd with ambition of the meaner ſort. *Shak.*
There fierce winds o'er *duſky* valleys blow,
Whoſe every puff bears empty ſhades away. *Dryd.*
Through the plains of one continual day,
Six ſhining months purſue their even way;
And ſix ſucceeding urge their *duſky* flight,
Obſcur'd with vapours and o'erwhelm'd in night. *Prior.*

2. Tending to blackneſs; dark-coloured; not clear; not bright.

They did plot
The means that *duſky* Dis my daughter got. *Shak.*

It is not green, but of a *duſky* brown colour. *Bac.*

When Jove in *duſky* clouds involves the ſkies,
And the faint creſcent ſhoots by fits before their eyes. *Dryden.*

The ſurface is of a *duſky* yellow colour. *Woodward.*

By mixing ſuch powders, we are not to expect a ſtrong and full white, ſuch as is that of paper; but ſome *duſky* obſcure one, ſuch as might ariſe from a mixture of light and darkneſs, or from white and black; that is, a grey, or dun, or ruſſet brown. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Gloomy; ſad; intellectually clouded.

While he continues in life, this *duſky* ſcene of horrour, this melancholy proſpect of final perdition, will frequently occur to his fancy. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Umbriel, a *duſky*, melancholy ſprite,
As ever ſullied the fair face of light,
Down to the central earth, his proper ſcene,
Repairs to ſearch the gloomy cave of ſpleen. *Pope.*

DUST, důst'. *n. ſ.* [ꝺuꞅꞇ, Sax. *duúſt*, Erſe.]

1. Earth or other matter reduced to ſmall particles.

The *duſt*
Should have aſcended to the roof of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Duſt helpeth the fruitfulneſs of trees, inſomuch as they caſt *duſt* upon them: that powdering, when a ſhower cometh, maketh a ſoiling to the tree, being earth and water finely laid on. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The grave; the ſtate of diſſolution.

The ſceptre, learning, phyſick, muſt
All follow this, and come to *duſt.* *Shak. Cymbeline.*
Thou
Out of the ground waſt taken, know thy birth;
For *duſt* thou art, and ſhalt to *duſt* return. *Milton.*

3. A mean and dejected ſtate.

God raiſed up the poor out of the *duſt*, to ſet them among princes. 1 *Sam.* ii. 8.

To **Dust**, důst'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from duſt.
2. To ſprinkle with duſt.

Du'stman, důst'-mån. *n. ſ.* [*duſt* and *man.*] One whoſe employment is to carry away the duſt.

The *duſtman*'s cart offends thy clothes and eyes,
When through the ſtreet a cloud of aſhes flies. *Gay.*

Du'sty, dů's'-tў. *adj.* [from *duſt.*]

1. Filled with duſt; clouded with duſt.

All our yeſterdays have lighted fools
The way to *duſty* death. *Shakeſp.*
Arms and the *duſty* fields I leſs admire,
And ſoften ſtrangely in ſome new deſire. *Dryden.*

2. Covered or ſcattered with duſt.

Even Drudgery himſelf,
As at the car he ſweats, or *duſty* hews
The palace ſtone, looks gay. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Du'tchess, důtsh'-ìs. *n. ſ.* [*ducheſſe*, Fr.]

1. The lady of a duke.

The duke of Cornwal, and Regan his *dutcheſs*, will be here. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The duke was to command the army, and the *dutcheſs*, by the favour ſhe poſſeſſed, to be near her majeſty. *Swift.*

The gen'rous god who wit and gold refines,
And ripens ſpirits as he ripens mines,
Kept droſs for *dutcheſſes*, the world ſhall know it,
To you gave ſenſe, good humour, and a poet. *Pope.*

2. A lady who has the ſovereignty of a dukedom.

Du'tchy, důtsh'-ў. *n. ſ.* [*duché*, Fr.] A territory which gives title to a duke, or has a duke for its ſovereign.

Different ſtates border on it; the kingdom of France, the *dutchy* of Savoy, and the canton of Bern. *Addiſon on Italy.*

France might have ſwallowed up his whole *dutchy.* *Swift.*

Dutchy-court, důtsh'-ў-kǒrt. *n. ſ.* A court wherein all matters appertaining to the dutchy of Lancaſter are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court. *Cowell.*

Du'teous, dů'-tyůs. *adj.* [from *duty.*]

1. Obedient; obſequious; reſpectful to thoſe who have natural or legal authority.

Great Aurengzebe did *duteous* care expreſs,
And durſt not puſh too far his great ſucceſs. *Dryden.*
A female ſoftneſs, with a manly mind;
A *duteous* daughter, and a ſiſter kind;
In ſickneſs patient, and in death reſign'd. *Dryd.*
Who taught the bee with winds and rains to ſtrive,
To bring her burden to the certain hive;
And through the liquid fields again to paſs
Duteous, and hark'ning to the ſounding braſs? *Prior.*

2. Obſequious; obedient to good or bad purpoſes: with *to.*

I know thee well; a ſerviceable villain!
As *duteous to* the vices of thy miſtreſs,
As badneſs would deſire. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Every beaſt, more *duteous* at her call,
Than at Circean call the herd diſguis'd. *Milton.*

3. Enjoined by duty; enforced by the relation of one to another. This ſenſe is not now uſed.

With mine own tongue deny my ſacred right,
With mine own breath releaſe all *duteous* ties. *Shakeſp.*

Du'tiful, dů'-tў-fůl. *adj.* [*duty* and *full.*]

1. Obedient; ſubmiſſive to natural or legal ſuperiours; reverent.

She died in an extreme old age, without pain, under the care of the moſt *dutiful* ſon that I have ever known or heard of. *Swift to Pope.*

2. Expreſſive of reſpect; giving token of reverence; reſpectful; reverential.

There would ſhe kiſs the ground, and thank the trees, bleſs the air, and do *dutiful* reverence to every thing ſhe thought did accompany her at their firſt meeting. *Sidney.*

Du'tifully, dů'-tў-fůl-ў. *adv.* [from *dutiful.*]

1. Obediently; ſubmiſſively.
2. Reverently; reſpectfully.

His daughter Philoclea he found at that time *dutifully* watching by her mother, and Miſo curiouſly watching her. *Sidney.*

He with joyful, nimble wing,
Flew *dutifully* back again,
And made an humble chaplet for the king. *Swift.*

Du'tifulness, dů'-tў-fůl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *dutiful.*]

1. Obedience; ſubmiſſion to juſt authority.

Piety, or *dutifulneſs* to parents, was a moſt popular virtue among the Romans. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Reverence; reſpect.

It is a ſtrange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulneſs* in friends and relatives, to ſuffer him to periſh without reproof or medicine, rather than to ſeem unmannerly to a great ſinner. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Du'ty, dů'-tў. *n. ſ.* [from *due.*]

1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound.

When ye ſhall have done all thoſe things which are commanded you, ſay, We are unprofitable ſervants: we have done that which was our *duty* to do. *Luke*, xvii. 10.

The pain children feel from any neceſſity of nature, it is the *duty* of parents to relieve. *Locke.*

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

Good my lord,
You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me: I
Return thoſe *duties* back, as are right fit;
Obey you, love you, and moſt honour you. *Shak.*

All our *duty* is ſet down in our prayers, becauſe in all our *duty* we beg the Divine aſſiſtance; and remember that you are bound to do all thoſe *duties*, for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine aſſiſtance. *Taylor's Devotion.*

3. Obedience or ſubmiſſion due to parents, governours, or ſuperiours; loyalty; piety to parents.

Think'ſt thou that *duty* ſhall have dread to ſpeak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows? To plainneſs honour
Is bound, when majeſty to folly falls. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

God's party will appear ſmall, and the king's not greater; it being not probable, that thoſe ſhould have ſenſe of *duty* to him that had none to God. *Decay of Piety.*

4. Act of reverence or reſpect.

They both atone,
Did *duty* to their lady as became. *Fairy Queen.*

5. The buſineſs of a ſoldier on guard.

The regiment did *duty* there punctually. *Clarendon.*

Otho, as often as Galba ſupped with him, uſed to give every ſoldier upon *duty* an aureus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

6. The buſineſs of war; ſervice.

The night came and ſevered them, all parties being tired with the *duty* of the day. *Clarendon.*

See how the madmen bleed! Behold the gains
With which their maſter, love, rewards their pains!
For ſeven long years, on *duty* ev'ry day,
Lo! their obedience, and their monarch's pay! *Dryden.*

7. Tax; impoſt; cuſtom; toll.

All the wines make their way through ſeveral *duties* and taxes, before they reach the port. *Addiſon.*

Such ſhekels as they now ſhew, were the old ones in which *duty* was to be paid by their law. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

DWARF, dwa'rf. *n. ſ.* [ꝺpeoɼᵹ, Sax. *dwerg*, Dut.]

1. A man below the common ſize of men.

Get you gone, you *dwarf!*
You minimus, of hind'ring knot-graſs made. *Shak.*

Such *dwarfs* were ſome kind of apes. *Brown.*

They, but now who ſeem'd
In bigneſs to ſurpaſs earth's giant ſons,
Now leſs than ſmalleſt *dwarfs*, in narrow room
Throng numberleſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.

In a delicate plantation of trees, all well grown, fair, and ſmooth, one *dwarf* was knotty and crooked, and the reſt had it in deriſion. *L'Eſtr.*

Saw off the ſtock in a ſmooth place; and for *dwarf* trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

The champion ſtout,
Eftſoones diſmounted from his courſer brave,
And to the *dwarf* awhile his needleſs ſpear he
gave. *Spenſer.*

4. It is uſed often by botaniſts in compoſition; as, *dwarf*-elder, *dwarf*-honey-ſuckle.

To **DWARF**, dwa'rf. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hinder from growing to the natural bulk; to leſſen; to make little.

It is reported that a good ſtrong canvas, ſpread over a tree grafted low, ſoon after it putteth forth, will *dwarf* it, and make it ſpread. *Bacon's Nat Hiſt.*

The whole ſex is in a manner *dwarfed*, and ſhrunk into a race of beauties, that ſeems almoſt another ſpecies. *Addiſon.*

DWA'RFISH, dwa'rf-iſh. *adj.* [from *dwarf*.] Below the natural bulk; low; ſmall; little; petty; deſpicable.

Their *dwarfiſh* pages were,
As cherubins, all gilt. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

And are you grown ſo high in his eſteem,
Becauſe I am ſo *dwarfiſh* and ſo low? *Shakeſp.*

This unheard ſaucineſs, and boyiſh troops,
The king doth ſmile at; and is well prepar'd
To whip this *dwarfiſh* war, theſe pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories.
Shakeſp. King John.

A thicket cloſe beſide the grove there ſtood,
With briars and brambles choak'd, and *dwarfiſh*
wood. *Dryden.*

We ſhould have loſt oaks and cedars, and the other tall and lofty ſons of the foreſt, and have found nothing but *dwarfiſh* ſhrubs, and creeping moſs, and deſpicable muſhrooms. *Bentley.*

DWA'RFISHLY, dwa'rf-iſh-ly. *adv.* [from *dwarfiſh*.] Like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS, dwa'rf-iſh-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *dwarfiſh*.] Minuteneſs of ſtature; littleneſs.

'Tis no wonder that ſcience hath not outgrown the *dwarfiſhneſs* of its priſtine ſtature, and that the intellectual world is ſuch a microcoſm. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To **DWAULE**, dwal'. *v. a.* [ꝺpelian, Sax. to wander; *dwaelen*, Dut.] To be delirious: a provincial word mentioned by *Junius*.

To **DWELL**, dwel'. *v. n.* preterite *dwelt*, or *dwelled*. [*dualla*, old Teutonick, is *ſtay*, *delay*; *duelia*, Iſlandick, to ſtay, to ſtand ſtill.]

1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reſide; to have an habitation.

If thy brother that *dwelleth* by thee be waxen poor, and be ſold unto thee, thou ſhalt not compel him to ſerve as a bond-ſervant. *Lev.* xxv. 39.

He ſhall *dwell* alone, without the camp ſhall his habitation be. *Lev.* xiii. 46.

John Haywood and Sir Thomas More, in the pariſh wherein I was born, *dwelt* and had poſſeſſions. *Peacham.*

Why are you vex'd, lady? Why do you frown?
Here *dwell* no frowns, no anger; from theſe gates
Sorrow flies far. *Milton.*

2. To live in any form of habitation.

Abraham ſojourned in the land of promiſe as in a ſtrange country, *dwelling* in tabernacles. *Heb.* xi. 9.

3. To be in any ſtate or condition.

'Tis ſafer to be that which we deſtroy,
Than by deſtruction *dwell* in doubtful joy. *Shak.*

4. To be ſuſpended with attention; to hang upon with care or fondneſs.

He in great paſſion all this while did *dwell*;
More buſying his quick eyes her face to view,
Than his dull ears to hear what ſhe did tell. *Spenſ.*

Th' attentive queen
Dwelt on his accents. *Smith's Phæd. and Hippol.*

Such was that face, on which I *dwelt* with joy,
Ere Greece aſſembled ſtemm'd the tides to Troy.
Pope.

5. To continue long ſpeaking.

He preach'd the joys of heav'n, and pains of hell,
And warn'd the ſinner with becoming zeal;
But on eternal mercy lov'd to *dwell*.
Dryden's Good Parſon.

We have *dwelt* pretty long on the conſiderations of ſpace and duration. *Locke.*

Thoſe who defend our negociators, *dwell* upon their zeal and patience. *Swift.*

To **DWELL**, dwel'. *v. a.* To inhabit. Not uſed.

I ſaw and heard; for we ſometimes
Who *dwell* this wild, conſtrain'd by want, come
forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton's Par. Regained.*

DWE'LLER, dwel'-lur. *n. ſ.* [from *dwell*.] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place.

The houſes being kept up, did of neceſſity enforce a *dweller*; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of neceſſity enforce that *dweller* not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of ſome ſubſtance. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Their cries ſoon waken all the *dwellers* near;
Now murmuring noiſes riſe in every ſtreet. *Dryd.*

DWE'LLING, dwel'-ling. *n. ſ.* [from *dwell*.]

1. Habitation; place of reſidence; abode.

His *dwelling* is low in a valley green,
Under the foot of Rauran moſſy hore. *Fairy Q.*

Hazor ſhall be a *dwelling* for dragons, and a deſolation for ever. *Jer.* xlix. 33.

If he have ſeveral *dwellings*, let him ſort them ſo, that what he wanteth in the one he may find in the other. *Bacon.*

God will deign
To viſit oft the *dwellings* of juſt men,
Delighted. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

All *dwellings* elſe
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; ſea cover'd ſea,
Sea without ſhore! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The living few, and frequent funerals, then
Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forſaken place;
And now thoſe few, who are return'd again,
Thy ſearching judgments to their *dwellings* trace.
Dryden.

The force of fire aſcended firſt on high,
And took its *dwelling* in the vaulted ſky.
Dryden's Ovid.

2. State of life; mode of living.

My *dwelling* ſhall be with the beaſts of the field. *Daniel.*

DWE'LLINGHOUSE, dwel'-ling-hous. *n. ſ.* [from *dwell* and *houſe*.] The houſe at which one lives.

A perſon ought always to be cited at the place of his *dwellinghouſe*, which he has in reſpect of his habitation and uſual reſidence; and not at the houſe which he has in reſpect of his eſtate, or the place of his birth. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DWE'LLINGPLACE, dwel'-ling-plas. *n. ſ.* [*dwell* and *place*.] The place of reſidence.

People do often change their *dwellingplaces*, and ſome muſt die, whilſt other ſome do grow up into ſtrength. *Spenſer.*

To **DWI'NDLE**, dwind'l. *v. n.* [ꝺpinan, Sax.]

1. To ſhrink; to loſe bulk; to grow little.

Thy *dwindled* legs ſeem crawling to the grave.
Dryden.

Proper names, when familiarized in Engliſh, *dwindle* to monoſyllables; whereas in other languages they receive a ſofter turn, by the addition of a new ſyllable. *Addiſon.*

Our drooping days are *dwindled* down to nought,
Their period finiſh'd ere 'tis well begun. *Thomſon.*

2. To degenerate; to ſink.

'Tis now *dwindled* down to light frothy ſtuff.
Norris.

If there have been ſuch a gradual diminution of the generative faculty of the earth, that it hath *dwindled* from nobler animals to puny mice and inſects, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

He found the expected council was *dwindling* into a conventicle, a packed aſſembly of Italian biſhops, not a free convention of fathers *Atterbury.*

Religious ſocieties, though begun with excellent intentions, are ſaid to have *dwindled* into factious clubs. *Swift.*

3. To wear away; to loſe health; to grow feeble.

Weary ſev'nnights nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle*, peak, and pine.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

We ſee, that ſome ſmall part of the foot being injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby loſes its ſtrength and nouriſhment, and *dwindles* away. *Locke.*

Phyſicians, with their milky cheer,
The love-ſick maid and *dwindling* beau repair. *Gay.*

4. To fall away; to be diminiſhed; to moulder off.

Under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot and three hundred horſe left; the reſt were *dwindled* away. *Clarendon.*

DYE, dy'. See **DIE**.

DY'ING, dy'-ing. The participle of *die*.

1. Expiring; giving up the ghoſt.
2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY, dy'-nas-ty. *n. ſ.* [δυναστεία.] Government; ſovereignty.

Some account him fabulous, becauſe he carries up the Egyptian *dynaſties* before the flood, yea, and long before the creation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Greece was divided into ſeveral *dynaſties*, which our author has enumerated under their reſpective princes. *Pope.*

DY'SCRASY, dis'-kra-ſy. *n. ſ.* [δυσκρασία.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a diſtemperature, when ſome humour or quality abounds in the body. *Dict.*

In this pituitous *dyſcraſy* of blood, we muſt vomit off the pituita, and purge upon intermiſſions. *Floyer on the Humours.*

DYSE'NTERY, dis'-ſen-ter-y. *n. ſ.* [*dyſenterie*, Fr. from δυσεντερία.] A looſeneſs, wherein very ill humours flow off by ſtool, and are alſo ſometimes attended with blood. *Dict.*

From an unuſual inconſtancy of the weather, and perpetual changes of the wind from eaſt to weſt, proceed epidemical *dyſenteries*. *Arb. on Air.*

DYSPE'PSY, dis'-pep-ſy. *n. ſ.* [δυσπεψία.] A difficulty of digeſtion, or bad fermentation in the ſtomach or guts. *Dict.*

DY'SPHONY, dis'-fo-ny. *n. ſ.* [δυσφωνία.] A difficulty in ſpeaking, occaſioned by an ill diſpoſition of the organs. *Dict.*

DYSPNO'EA, disp-ne'-a. *n. ſ.* [δύσπνοια.] A difficulty of breathing; ſtraitneſs of breath.

DY'SURY, dis'-u-ry. *n. ſ.* [δυσουρία.] A difficulty in making urine.

It doth end in a dyſentery, pains of the hæmorrhoids, inflammations of any of the lower parts, diabetes, a continual piſſing, or a hot *dyſury*, difficulty of making water. *Harvey.*

E.

E, HAS two ſounds; long, as *ſcêne*, and ſhort, as *mĕn*. *E* is the moſt frequent vowel in the Engliſh language; for it not only is uſed like the reſt in the beginning or end of words, but has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as, *căn, cāne; măn, māne; găp, gāpe; glăd, glāde; brĕd, brēde; chĭn, chīne; wĭp, wīpe; thĭn, thīne; nŏd, nōde; tŭn, tūne; plŭm, plūme*. Yet it ſometimes occurs final, where yet the foregoing vowel is not lengthened; as *gŏne, knowlĕdge, ĕdge, gĭve*. Anciently almoſt every word ended with *e*, as for *can, canne*; for *year, yeare*; for *great, greate*; for *need, neede*; for *flock, flocke*. It is probable that this *e* final had at firſt a ſoft ſound, like the female *e* of the French; and that afterwards it was in poetry either mute or vocal, as the verſe required, 'till at laſt it became univerſally ſilent.

Ea has the ſound of *e* long: the *e* is commonly lengthened rather by the immediate addition of *a* than by the appoſition of *e* to the end of the word; as *mĕn, mēan*; *ſĕl, ſēal*; *mĕt, mēat*; *nĕt, nēat*.

EACH, è'tsh. *pron.* [elc, Sax. *elch*, Dut. *ilk*, Scottiſh.]

1. Either of two.

Though your orbs of diff'rent greatneſs be,
Yet both are for *each* other's uſe diſpos'd;
His to incloſe, and your's to be inclos'd. *Dryden.*

2. Every one of any number. This ſenſe is rare, except in poetry.

Th' invention all admir'd, and *each* how he
To be th' inventer miſs'd. *Milton.*

Let *each*
His adamantine coat gird well, and *each*
Fit well his helm. *Milton.*

By hunger, that *each* other creature tames,
Thou art not to be harm'd, therefore not mov'd;
Thy temperance invincible beſides.
Milton's Paradiſe Regained.

Wiſe Plato ſaid, the world with men was ſtor'd,
That ſuccour *each* to other might afford. *Denham.*

To **EACH** the correſpondent word is *other*, whether it be uſed of two, or of a greater number.

'Tis ſaid they eat *each other*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Let *each* eſteem *other* better than themſelves.
Phil. ii. 3.

Lovelieſt of women! heaven is in thy ſoul;
Beauty and virtue ſhine for ever round thee,
Bright'ning *each other!* Thou art all divine.
Addiſon's Cato.

EAD, èd'. [*æd. ed.*] in the compound, and *eadig* in the ſimple names, denotes happineſs or bleſſedneſs. Thus *Eadward* is a happy preſerver; *Eadulph*, happy aſſiſtance; *Eadgar*, happy power; *Eadwin*, happy conqueror; which *Macarius Eupolemus, Fauſta, Fortunatus, Felicianus*, &c. do in ſome meaſure reſemble. *Ead* may alſo in ſome caſes be derived from the Saxon *eath*, which ſignifies eaſy, gentle, mild.
Gib. Camden.

EA'GER, è'-gůr. *adj.* [eaʒon, Sax. *aigre*, Fr.]

1. Struck with deſire; ardently wiſhing; keenly deſirous; vehement in deſire; hotly longing.

Of action *eager*, and intent of thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger ſought.
Dryden's Ovid.

Eager to read the reſt, Achates came.
Dryden's Æneid.

With joy th' ambitious youth his mother heard,
And, *eager*, for the journey, ſoon prepar'd;
He longs the world beneath him to ſurvey,
To guide the chariot, and to give the day. *Dryden.*

Love inflam'd, and *eager* on his bliſs,
Smother'd her words. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. It is uſed ſometimes with *of*, ſometimes with *for*, ſometimes with *on* or *after* before the thing ſought.

3. Hot of diſpoſition; vehement; ardent; impetuous.

Apt as well to quicken the ſpirits as to allay that which is too *eager*. *Hooker.*

Nor do the *eager* clamours of diſputants yield more relief to eclipſed truth, than did the ſounding braſs of old to the labouring moon.
Glanville's Scepſis.

Imperfect zeal is hot and *eager*, without knowledge. *Spratt.*

Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryd.*

A man, charged with a crime of which he thinks himſelf innocent, is apt to be too *eager in* his own defence. *Dryden.*

4. Quick; buſy; eaſily put in action.

His Numidian genius
Is well diſpos'd to miſchief, were he prompt
And *eager on* it; but he muſt be ſpurr'd. *Addiſ. Cato.*

5. Sharp; ſower; acid.

With a ſudden vigour it doth poſſet
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk,
The thin and wholeſome blood. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

6. Keen; ſevere; biting.

The air bites ſhrewdly; it is very cold.
—It is a nipping and an *eager* air. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The fleſh ſhrinketh, but the bone reſiſteth, whereby the cold becometh more *eager*.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

7. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. A cant word of artificers.

Gold will be ſometimes ſo *eager*, as artiſts call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glaſs itſelf. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY, è'-gůr-lỳ. *adv.* [from *eager*.]

1. With great ardour of deſire; with impetuoſity of inclination.

To the holy war how faſt and *eagerly* did men go, when the prieſt perſuaded them that whoſoever died in that expedition was a martyr? *South.*

How *eagerly* he flew, when Europe's fate
Did for the ſeed of future actions wait. *Stepney.*

2. Ardently; hotly.

Brutus gave the word too early,
Who having ſome advantage on Octavius,
Took it too *eagerly*; his ſoldiers fell to ſpoil,
Whilſt we by Anthony were all inclos'd. *Shakeſp.*

3. Keenly; ſharply.

Abundance of rain froze ſo *eagerly* as it fell, that it ſeemed the depth of winter had of a ſudden been come in. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

EA'GERNESS, è'-gůr-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *eager*.]

1. Keenneſs of deſire; ardour of inclination.

She knew her diſtance, and did angle for me,
Madding my *eagerneſs* with her reſtraint. *Shakeſp.*

Have you not ſeen, when whiſtled from the fiſt,
Some faulcon ſtoop'd at what her eye deſign'd,
And, with her *eagerneſs*, the quarry miſs'd. *Dryden.*

The *eagerneſs* and ſtrong bent of the mind after knowledge, if not warily regulated, is often an hindrance to it. *Locke.*

Detraction and obloquy are received with as much *eagerneſs* as wit and humour.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

Juba lives to catch
That dear embrace, and to return it too,
With mutual warmth and *eagerneſs* of love.
Addiſon's Cato.

His continued application to publick affairs diverts him from thoſe pleaſures, which are purſued with *eagerneſs* by princes who have not the publick ſo much at heart. *Addiſon.*

The things of this world, with whatever *eagerneſs* they engage our purſuit, leave us ſtill empty and unſatisfied with their fruition. *Rogers.*

2. Impetuoſity; vehemence; violence.

It finds them in the *eagerneſs* and height of their devotion; they are ſpeechleſs for the time that it continues, and proſtrate and dead when it departs.
Dryden.

I'll kill thee with ſuch *eagerneſs* of haſte,
As fiends, let looſe, would lay all nature waſte.
Dryden.

EA'GLE, ègl. *n. ſ.* [*aigle*, Fr. *aquila*, Lat. *ealler*, Erſe.]

1. A bird of prey, which, as it is reported, renews its age when it grows old. It is alſo ſaid not to drink at all, like other birds with ſharp claws. It is given out, that when an eagle ſees its young ſo well grown as to venture upon flying, it hovers over their neſt, and excites them to imitate it, and take their flight; and when it ſees them weary, or fearful, it takes them upon its back. Eagles are ſaid to be extremely ſharp-ſighted, and, when they take flight, ſpring perpendicularly upward, with their eyes ſteadily fixed upon the ſun. *Calmet.*

Draw forth the monſters of th' abyſs profound,
Or fetch th' aerial *eagle* to the ground. *Pope.*

2. The ſtandard of the ancient *Romans*.

Arts ſtill follow'd where Rome's *eagles* flew.
Pope.

EA'GLE-EYED, ègl-ìd. *adj.* [from *eagle* and *eyed*.] Sharp-ſighted as an eagle.

As he was quick and perſpicacious, ſo was he inwardly *eagle-eyed*, and verſed in the humours of his ſubjects. *Howel.*

Every one is *eagle-eyed* to ſee
Another's faults and his deformity. *Dryden.*

EA'GLESPEED, ègl-spèd. *n. ſ.* [*eagle* and *ſpeed*.] Swiftneſs like that of an eagle.

Abrupt, with *eagleſpeed* ſhe cut the ſky,
Inſtant inviſible to mortal eye. *Pope.*

EA'GLESTONE, ègl-stòn. *n. ſ.* A ſtone ſaid to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their neſts, and affirmed to have a particular virtue in defending the eagle's neſt from thunder.
Calmet.

The *eagleſtone* contains, in a cavity within it, a ſmall looſe ſtone, which rattles when it is ſhaken; and every foſſil, with a nucleus in it, has obtained the name. The analogy between a ſtone, thus containing another within it, or, as the fanciful writers expreſs it, pregnant with another, and a woman big with child, led people to imagine that it muſt have great virtues and effects in accelerating or retarding delivery; ſo that, if tied to the arm of a woman with child, it prevents abortion; and if to the leg, it promotes delivery. On ſuch idle and imaginary virtues was raiſed all the credit which this famous foſſil poſſeſſed for many ages. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

If you ſtop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring, but a flat noiſe or rattle; and ſo doth the ætites, or *eagleſtone*, which hath a little ſtone within it. *Bacon.*

Ea'glet, è'-glìt. *n. ſ.* [from *eagle.*] A young eagle.

This treaſon of his ſons did the king expreſs in an emblem, wherein was an eagle with three *eaglets* tyring on her breaſt, and the fourth pecking at one of her eyes. *Davies.*

Ea'gre, è'-gùr. *n. ſ.* [*æger*, in Runick, is the *ocean; eggia*, in Iſlandick, is *to agitate, to incite.*] A tide ſwelling above another tide, obſervable in the river Severn.

For as an *eagre* rides in triumph o'er the tide,
The tyrant paſſions, hope and fear,
Did in extremes appear,
And flaſh'd upon the ſoul with equal force. *Dryd.*

Ea'lderman, ŷål'-dùr-mån. *n. ſ.* [ealꝺeꞃman, Sax.] The name of a Saxon magiſtrate; alderman.

Eame, èm'. *n. ſ.* [eam, Sax. *eom*, Dut.] Uncle: a word ſtill uſed in the wilder parts of Staffordſhire.

Daughter, ſays ſhe, fly, fly; behold thy dame
Foreſhows the treaſon of thy wretched *eame!*
Fairfax.

EAR, è'r. *n. ſ.* [eaꞃe, Sax. *oor*, Dut.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.

What fire is in my *ears?* Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd? *Shakeſp. Much Ado.*

His *ears* are open unto their cry. *Pſ.* xxxiv. 15.

Valſalva diſcovered ſome paſſages into the region of the *ear* drum; of mighty uſe, among others, to make diſcharges of bruiſes. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

2. That part of the ear that ſtands prominent.

You have heard of the news abroad: I mean, the whiſper'd ones; for they are yet but *ear* kiſſing arguments. *Shakeſp.*

His maſter ſhall bore his *ear* through with an awl. *Exod.*

3. Power of judging of harmony; the ſenſe of hearing.

She has a delicate *ear*, and her voice is muſick. *Richardſon.*

4. The head; or the perſon: in familiar language.

Their warlike force was ſore weakened, the city beaten down about their *ears*, and moſt of them wounded. *Knolles.*

Better paſs over an affront from one ſcoundrel, than draw the whole herd about a man's *ears.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Be not alarmed, as if all religion was falling about our *ears.* *Burnet's Theory.*

5. The higheſt part of a man; the top.

A cavalier was up to the *ears* in love with a very fine lady. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour.

Ariſtippus was earneſt ſuitor to Dionyſius for ſome grant, who would give no *ear* to his ſuit; Ariſtippus fell at his feet, and then Dionyſius granted it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

They being told there was ſmall hope of eaſe,
Were willing at the firſt to give an *ear*
To any thing that ſounded liberty. *Ben Jonſon.*

If on a pillory, or near a throne,
He gain his prince's *ear*, or loſe his own. *Pope.*

7. Diſpoſition to like or diſlike what is heard; judgment; opinion; taſte.

He laid his ſenſe cloſer, and in fewer words, according to the ſtyle and *ear* of thoſe times. *Denham.*

8. Any prominences from a larger body, raiſed for the ſake of holding it.

There are ſome veſſels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot ſtir them: but are ſoon removed, if you take them by the *ears.* *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

A quilted night-cap with one *ear.* *Congr. Way of the World.*

A pot without an *ear.* *Swift.*

9. The ſpike of corn; that part which contains the ſeeds.

He delivereth to each of them a jewel, made in the figure of an *ear* of wheat, which they ever after wear. *Bacon.*

The leaves on trees not more,
Nor bearded *ears* in fields, nor ſands upon the ſhore.
Dryden.

From ſeveral grains he had eighty ſtalks, with very large *ears*, full of large corn. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

10. *To be by the Ears.* } To fight;
To fall together by the Ears. } to ſcuffle;
To go together by the Ears. } to quarrel.

[In Dutch *oorlogen.*] A familiar phraſe.

Poor naked men belaboured one another with ſhagged ſticks, or dully *fell together by the ears* at fiſty-cuffs. *More.*

Fools *go together by the ears*, to have knaves run away with the ſtakes. *L'Eſtrange.*

All Aſia now was *by the ears*,
And gods beat up for volunteers. *Prior.*

11. *To ſet by the Ears.* To make ſtrife; to quarrel: in low language.

A mean raſcal *ſets others together by the ears* without fighting himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

She uſed to carry tales from one to another, 'till ſhe had *ſet* the neighbourhood together *by the ears.* *Arbuthnot.*

It is uſual to *ſet* theſe poor animals *by the ears.* *Addiſon.*

Ea'rless, è'r-lìs. *adj.* [from *ear.*] Without any ears.

Earleſs on high ſtood unabaſh'd Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the ſcourge below.
Pope.

Ea'rring, è'r-rìng. *n. ſ.* [*ear* and *ring.*] Jewels ſet in a ring and worn at the ears; ornament of a woman's ear.

With gold and ſilver they increaſe his ſtore,
And gave the precious *earrings* which they wore.
Sandys.

A lady beſtowed *earrings* upon a favourite lamprey. *Arbuthnot.*

Ea'rshot, è'r-shòt'. *n. ſ.* Reach of the ear; ſpace within which words may be heard.

Gomez, ſtand you out of *earſhot.*—I have ſomething to ſay to your wife in private. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Ea'rwax, è'r-wåks. *n. ſ.* [*ear* and *wax.*] The cerumen or exudation which ſmears the inſide of the ear.

The ear being to ſtand open, becauſe there was ſome danger that inſects might creep in thereat; therefore hath nature loricated or plaiſtered over the ſides of the hole with *earwax*, to entangle inſects. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ea'rwig, è'r-wìg. *n. ſ.* [eaꞃe and pɩgga, *a grub*, Sax.]

1. A ſheath-winged inſect, imagined to creep into the ear.

Himſelf he on an *earwig* ſet;
Yet ſcarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Earwigs and ſnails ſeldom infect timber. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Doll never flies to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face,
Becauſe ſhe heard a ſudden drum,
Or found an *earwig* in a plum. *Swift.*

2. By way of reproach, a whiſperer; a prying informer.

Ea'rwitness, è'r-wìt-nìs. *n. ſ.* [*ear* and *witneſs.*] One who atteſts, or can atteſt any thing as heard by himſelf.

All preſent were made *earwitneſſes*, even of each particular branch of a common indictment. *Hooker.*

The hiſtories of mankind, written by eye or *earwitneſſes*, are built upon this principle. *Watts's Logick.*

To **Ear**, è'r. *v. a.* [*aro*, Lat.] To plow; to till. Obſolete.

He that *ears* my land ſpares my team, and gives me leave to enjoy the crop. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the ſea ſerve them, which they *ear* and wound
With keels of every kind. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

A rough valley, which is neither *eared* nor ſown. *Deuter.*

Five years, in the which there ſhall neither be *earing* nor harveſt. *Gen.* xlv. 6.

The field of love, with plough of virtue *ear'd.* *Fairfax.*

To **Ear**, è'r. *v. n.* [from *ear.*] To ſhoot into ears.

Ea'red, è'rd. *adj.* [from *ear.*]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.
2. Having ears, or ripe corn.

The covert of the thrice *ear'd* field
Saw ſtately Ceres to her paſſion yield. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

EARL, èrl'. *n. ſ.* [eoꞃl, Sax. *eoryl*, Erſe.] A title of nobility, anciently the higheſt of this nation, now the third.

Thanes and kinſmen,
Henceforth be *earls*, the firſt that ever Scotland
For ſuch an honour nam'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Earl-marshal, èrl'-mà'r-shål. *n. ſ.* [*earl* and *marſhal.*] He that has chief care of military ſolemnities.

The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great *earl-marſhal* orders their array. *Dryden.*

Ea'rldom, èrl'-dùm. *n. ſ.* [from *earl.*] The ſeigniory of an earl; the title and dignity of an earl.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulſter, and by her having all the *earldom* of Ulſter, carefully went about redreſſing evils. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

When I am king, claim thou of me
The *earldom* of Hereford. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Ea'rliness, èr'-lŷ-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *early.*] Quickneſs of any action with reſpect to ſomething elſe: as, *earlineſs* in the morning, the act of riſing ſoon with reſpect to the ſun; *earlineſs* of growth, the act of growing up ſoon in compariſon with other things of the ſame kind.

The next morning we, having ſtriven with the ſun's *earlineſs*, were beyond the proſpect of the higheſt turrets. *Sidney.*

The goodneſs of the crop is great gain, if the goodneſs anſwer the *earlineſs* of coming up. *Bacon.*

EA'RLY, èr'-lŷ. *adj.* [æꞃ, Sax. before.] Soon with reſpect to ſomething elſe: as, in the morning, with reſpect to the ſun; in time, with reſpect to creation; in the ſeaſon, in compariſon with other products.

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meeteſt for death: the weakeſt kind of fruit
Drops *earlieſt* to the ground, and ſo let me. *Shakeſp.*

It is a curioſity to have ſeveral fruits upon one tree; and the more when ſome of them come *early*, and ſome come late. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

God made all the world, that he might be worſhipped in ſome parts of the world; and therefore, in the firſt and moſt *early* times of the church, what care did he manifeſt to have ſuch places erected to his honour? *South.*

The nymphs, forſaking ev'ry cave and ſpring,
Their *early* fruit and milk-white turtles bring. *Pope.*

Sickneſs is *early* old age: it teaches us diffidence in our earthly ſtate, and inſpires us with thoughts of a future. *Pope.*

Oh ſoul of honour!
Oh *early* heroe! *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

Ea′rly, ėr′-ly̆. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betimes.

Early before the morn, with crimſon ray,
The windows of bright heav'n opened had.
Spenſer.

None in more languages can ſhow
Thoſe arts, which you ſo *early* know. *Waller.*

The princeſs makes her iſſue like herſelf, by inſtilling *early* into their minds religion, virtue, and honour. *Addiſon.*

To **Earn**, ėrn′. *v. a.* [eaꞃnian, Sax.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour, or any performance.

Thoſe that have joined with their honour great perils, are leſs ſubject to envy; for men think that they *earn* their honours hardly.
Bacon's Eſſays.

Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge muſt *earn*. *Milt.*

I to the evil turn
My obvious breaſt; arming to overcome
By ſuffering, and *earn* reſt from labour won.
Milton.

Men may diſcern
From what conſummate virtue I have choſe
This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,
To *earn* ſalvation for the ſons of men. *Milton.*

Since they all beg, it were better for the ſtate to keep them, even although they *earned* nothing.
Graunt's Bills of Mortality.

This is the great expence of the poor, that takes up almoſt all their *earnings*. *Locke.*

The poems gained the plagiary wealth, while the author hardly *earned* his bread by repeating them. *Pope on Homer.*

After toiling twenty days,
To *earn* a ſtock of pence and praiſe,
Thy labour's grown the critick's prey. *Swift.*

2. To obtain, as a conſequence of action.

I can't ſay whore;
It does abhor me, now I ſpeak the word:
To do the act, that might th' addition *earn*,
Not the world's maſs of vanity could make me.
Shakeſp.

EA′RNEST, ėr′-nĭst. *adj.* [eoꞃneꞅꞇ, Sax.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous; importunate.

He which prayeth in due ſort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear; and he which heareth, the more *earneſt* to pray for the time which we beſtow, as well in the one as the other.
Hooker.

2. Intent; fixed; eager.

On that proſpect ſtrange
Their *earneſt* eyes they fix'd; imagining,
For one forbidden tree, a multitude
Now riſ'n, to work them further woe or ſhame.
Milton.

They are never more *earneſt* to diſturb us, than when they ſee us moſt *earneſt* in this duty. *Duppa.*

3. Serious; important. Some ſay in *earneſt*, not in *jeſt*.

They whom *earneſt* lets do often hinder from being partakers of the whole, have yet this the length of divine ſervice, opportunity for acceſs unto ſome reaſonable part thereof. *Hooker.*

Ea′rnest, ėr′-nĭst. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Seriouſneſs; a ſerious event, not a jeſt; reality, not a feigned appearance.

Take heed that this jeſt do not one day turn to *earneſt*. *Sidney.*

I told you Klaius was the hapleſs wight,
Who *earneſt* found what they accounted play.
Sidney.

Therewith ſhe laugh'd, and did her *earneſt* end in jeſt. *Fairy Queen.*

That high All-ſeer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in *earneſt*, what I begg'd in jeſt. *Shak.*

Nor can I think that God, Creator wiſe!
Though threat'ning, will in *earneſt* ſo deſtroy
Us, his prime creatures. *Milton.*

But the main buſineſs and *earneſt* of the world is money, dominion and power. *L'Eſtrange.*

We ſhall die in *earneſt*, and it will not become us to live in jeſt. *Government of the Tongue.*

Sempronious, you have acted like yourſelf;
One would have thought you had been half in *earneſt*. *Addiſon.*

2. [*Ernitz penge*, Dan. *arres*, Fr.] Pledge; handſel; firſt fruits; token of ſomething of the ſame kind in futurity.

The apoſtles term it the handſel or *earneſt* of that which is to come. *Hooker.*

Which leader ſhall the doubtful vict'ry bleſs,
And give an *earneſt* of the war's ſucceſs. *Waller.*

It may be looked upon as a pledge and *earneſt* of quiet and tranquillity. *Smalridge.*

The mercies received, great as they are, were *earneſts* and pledges of greater. *Atterbury.*

3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

You have conſpir'd againſt our perſon,
Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his coffers
Receiv'd the golden *earneſt* of our death. *Shakeſp.*

Pay back the *earneſt* penny received from Satan, and fling away his ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

Ea′rnestly, ėr′-nĭst-ly̆. *adv.* [from *earneſt*.]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealouſly; importunately; intenſely.

When *earneſtly* they ſeek
Such proof, conclude they then begun to fail.
Milton.

Shame is a baniſhment of him from the good opinion of the world, which every man moſt *earneſtly* deſires. *South.*

Earneſtly invoke the goodneſs and power of an all-merciful and almighty God. *Smalridge.*

2. Eagerly; deſirouſly.

Why ſo *earneſtly* ſeek you to put up that letter.
Shakeſp.

My ſoul, more *earneſtly* releas'd,
Will outſtrip her's; as bullets flown before,
A latter bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more. *Donne.*

Ea′rnestness, ėr′-nĭst-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *earneſt*.]

1. Eagerneſs; warmth; vehemence; impetuoſity.

Often with a ſolemn *earneſtneſs*,
More than, indeed, belong'd to ſuch a trifle,
He begg'd of me to ſteal it. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Audacity and confidence doth in buſineſs ſo great effects, as a man may doubt, that beſides the very daring and *earneſtneſs*, and perſiſting and importunity, there ſhould be ſome ſecret binding, and ſtooping of other mens ſpirits to ſuch perſons.
Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.

Marcus is overwarm; his fond complaints
Have ſo much *earneſtneſs* and paſſion in them,
I hear him with a ſecret kind of horror,
And tremble at his vehemence of temper.
Addiſon's Cato.

2. Solemnity; zeal; ſeriouſneſs.

There never was a charge maintained with ſuch a ſhew of gravity and *earneſtneſs*, which had a ſlighter foundation to ſupport it. *Atterbury.*

3. Solitude; care; intenſeneſs.

With overſtraining, and *earneſtneſs* of finiſhing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden.*

Earsh, ėrsh′. *n. ſ.* [from *ear* to plow.] A plowed field. Not now in uſe.

Fires oft are good on barren *earſhes* made,
With crackling flames to burn the ſtubble blade.
May's Virg.

EARTH, ėrth̄′. *n. ſ.* [eoꞃꞇ, Sax.]

1. The element diſtinct from air, fire, or water; ſoil; terrene matter.

The ſmiling god is ſeen; while water, *earth*,
And air atteſt his bounty. *Thomſon.*

2. The terraqueous globe; the world.

Nought ſo vile that on the *earth* doth live,
But to the *earth* ſome ſpecial good doth give.
Shakeſp.

This ſolid globe we live upon is called the *earth*; which word, taken in a more limited ſenſe, ſignifies ſuch parts of this globe as are capable, being expoſed to the air, to give rooting and nouriſhment to plants, ſo that they may ſtand and grow in it. *Locke.*

3. Different modification of terrene matter. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

The five genera of *earths* are, 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas.
Hill's Mat. Medica.

Earths are opake, inſipid, and, when dried, friable, or conſiſting of parts eaſy to ſeparate, and ſoluble in water; not diſpoſed to burn, flame, or take fire. *Woodward.*

4. This world oppoſed to other ſcenes of exiſtence.

What are theſe,
So wither'd, and ſo wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' *earth*,
And yet are on't? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thoſe myſteries which heav'n
Will not have *earth* to know. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

5. The inhabitants of the earth.

The whole *earth* was of one language. *Gen.* xi. 1.

6. Country; diſtinct region.

In ten ſet battles have we driven back
Theſe heathen Saxons, and regain'd our *earth*,
As *earth* recovers from the ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

7. The act of turning up the ground in tillage: [from *ear* to plow.]

Such land as ye break up for barley to ſow,
Two *earths*, at the leaſt, ere ye ſow it beſtow.
Tuſſer.

To **Earth**, ėrth̄′. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hide in earth.

The fox is *earthed*; but I ſhall ſend my two tarriers in after him. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

2. To cover with earth.

Earth up with freſh mould the roots of thoſe auricula's which the froſt may have uncovered.
Evelyn's Calendar.

To **Earth**, ėrth̄′. *v. n.* To retire under ground.

Hence foxes *earth'd*, and wolves abhorr'd the day,
And hungry churls enſnar'd the nightly prey.
Tickel.

Ea′rthboard, ėrth̄′-bȯrd. *n. ſ.* [*earth* and *board*.] The board of the plow that ſhakes off the earth.

The plow reckoned the moſt proper for ſtiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a ſquare *earthboard*, ſo as to turn up a great furrow. *Mortimer.*

Ea′rthborn, ėrth̄′-bårn. *adj.* [*earth* and *born*.]

1. Born of the earth; terrigenous.

The wounds I make but ſow new enemies;
Which from their blood, like *earthborn* brethren riſe. *Dryden.*

The God for ever great, for ever king,
Who ſlew the *earthborn* race and meaſures right
To heav'n's great habitants! *Prior.*

2. Meanly born.

Earthborn Lycon ſhall aſcend the throne. *Smith.*

Ea′rthbound, ėrth̄′-bound. *adj.* [*earth* and *bound*.] Faſtened by the preſſure of the earth.

Who can impreſs the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix his *earthbound* root? *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Ea′rthen, ėrth̄′n. *adj.* [from *earth*.] Made of earth; made of clay.

About his ſhelves
Green *earthen* pots, bladders, and muſty ſeeds
Were thinly ſcatter'd. *Shakeſp.*

As a ruſtick was digging the ground by Padua, he found an urn, or *earthen* pot, in which there was another urn, and in this leſſer a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins.*

The moſt brittle water-carriage was uſed among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo ſaith, would ſail ſometimes in the boats made of *earthen* ware. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Ea'rthflax, ẻrtħ'-flåks. *n. ſ.* [*earth* and *flax*.] A kind of fibrous foſſil.

Of Engliſh talc, the coarſer ſort is called plaiſter, or parget; the finer, *earthflax*, or ſalamander's hair. *Woodward.*

Ea'rthiness, ẻrtħ'-ẏ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* The quality of containing earth; groſſneſs.

Ea'rthling, ẻrtħ'-lĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *earth*.] An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor frail creature.

To *earthlings*, the footſtool of God, that ſtage which he raiſed for a ſmall time, ſeemeth magnificent. *Drummond.*

Ea'rthly, ẻrtħ'-lẏ. *adj.* [from *earth*.]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; ſordid.

But I remember now
I'm in this *earthly* world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good, ſometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

When faith and love, which parted from thee never,
Had ripen'd thy juſt ſoul to dwell with God,
Meekly thou didſt reſign this *earthly* load
Of death, call'd life. *Milton.*

2. Belonging only to our preſent ſtate; not ſpiritual.

Our common neceſſities, and the lack which we all have as well of ghoſtly as of *earthly* favours, is in each kind eaſily known. *Hooker.*

You have ſcarce time
To ſteal from ſpiritual leiſure a brief ſpan,
To keep your *earthly* audit. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

It muſt be our ſolemn buſineſs and endeavour, at fit ſeaſons, to turn the ſtream of our thoughts from *earthly* towards divine objects. *Atterbury.*

3. Corporeal; not mental.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often ſaw, from heaven hight,
All were his *earthly* eyen both blunt and bad. *Spenſer.*

Sudden he view'd, in ſpite of all her art,
An *earthly* lover lurking at her heart. *Pope.*

4. Any thing in the world; a female hyperbole.

Oh! if to dance all night, and dreſs all day,
Charm'd the ſmall-pox, or chas'd old-age away,
Who would not ſcorn what houſewife's cares produce?
Or who would learn one *earthly* thing of uſe? *Pope.*

Ea'rthnut, ẻrtħ'-nŭt. *n. ſ.* [*earth* and *nut*.] A pig-nut; a root in ſhape and ſize like a nut.

Where there are *earthnuts* in ſeveral patches, though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the ſtalks be dead, the ſwine will by their ſcent root only where they grow. *Ray*

Ea'rthquake, ẻrtħ'-qwåk. *n. ſ.* [*earth* and *quake*.] Tremor or convulſion of the earth.

This ſubterranean heat or fire being in any part of the earth ſtopt, by ſome accidental glut or obſtruction in the paſſages through which it uſed to aſcend, and being preternaturally aſſembled in greater quantity into one place, cauſes a great rarefaction and intumeſcence of the water of the abyſs, putting it into very great commotions; and making the like effort upon the earth, expanded upon the face of the abyſs, occaſions that agitation and concuſſion which we call an *earthquake*. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Theſe tumults were like an *earthquake*, ſhaking the very foundations of all, than which nothing in the world hath more of horrour. *King Charles.*

Was it his youth, his valour, or ſucceſs,
Theſe might perhaps be found in other men:
'Twas that reſpect, that awful homage paid me;
That fearful love which trembled in his eyes,
And with a ſilent *earthquake* ſhook his ſoul. *Dryd.*

The country, by reaſon of its vaſt caverns and ſubterraneous fires, has been miſerably torn by *earthquakes*, ſo that the whole face of it is quite changed. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Ea'rthshaking, ẻrtħ'-ſhå-kĭng. *adj.* [*earth* and *ſhake*.] Having power to ſhake the earth, or to raiſe earthquakes.

By the *earthſhaking* Neptune's mace,
And Tethys grave majeſtick pace. *Milton.*

Now ſcarce withdrawn the fierce *earthſhaking* pow'r,
Jove's daughter Pallas watch'd the fav'ring hour;
Back to their caves ſhe bade the winds to fly,
And huſh'd the bluſt'ring brethren of the ſky. *Pope.*

Ea'rthworm, ẻrtħ'-wŭrm. *n. ſ.* [*earth* and *worm*.]

1. A worm bred under ground.

Worms are found in ſnow commonly, like *earthworms*, and therefore it is not unlike that it may likewiſe put forth plants. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Upon a ſhower, after a drought, *earthworms* and landſnails innumerable come out of their lurking places. *Ray.*

2. A mean ſordid wretch.

Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, ceaſe;
I won't for refuge fly. *Norris.*

Ea'rthy, ẻrtħ'-ẏ. *adj.* [from *earth*.]

1. Conſiſting of earth.

Long may'ſt thou live in Richard's ſeat to ſit,
And ſoon lie Richard in an *earthy* pit! *Shakeſp.*

Lamps are inflamed by the admiſſion of new air, when the ſepulchres are opened, as we ſee in fat *earthy* vapours of divers ſorts. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

All water, eſpecially that of rain, is ſtored with matter, light in compariſon of the common *earthy* matter. *Woodward.*

2. Compoſed or partaking of earth; terrene.

To ſurvey his dead and *earthy* image,
What were it but to make my ſorrow greater. *Shakeſp.*

Him lord pronounc'd, he, O indignity!
Subjected to his ſervice angel-wings,
And flaming miniſters to watch and tend
Their *earthy* charge. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Inhabiting the earth; terreſtrial.

Thoſe *earthy* ſpirits black and envious are;
I'll call up other Gods of form more fair. *Dryden.*

4. Relating to earth.

Mine is the ſhipwreck, in a watry ſign;
And in an *earthy*, the dark dungeon-thine. *Dryden.*

5. Not mental; groſs; not refined.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and ſpeak;
Lay open to my *earthy* groſs conceit,
Smother'd in errors, feeble, ſhallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your words deceit. *Shakeſp.*

Nor is my flame
So *earthy*, as to need the dull material force
Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks. *Denham's Sophy.*

EASE, ẻz. *n. ſ.* [*aiſe*, Fr.]

1. Quiet; reſt; undiſturbed tranquillity; not ſolicitude.

We ſhould not find her half ſo brave and bold
To lead it to the wars and to the ſeas;
To make it ſuffer watchings, hunger, cold,
When it might feed with plenty, reſt with *eaſe*. *Davies.*

The prieſt on ſkins of off'ring takes his *eaſe*,
And nightly viſions in his ſlumber fees. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. Freedom from pain; a neutral ſtate between pain and pleaſure.

That which we call *eaſe* is only an indolency, or a freedom from pain. *L'Eſtrange.*

Is it a ſmall crime to wound himſelf by anguiſh of heart, to deprive himſelf of all the pleaſures, or *eaſes*, or enjoyments of life? *Temple.*

3. Reſt after labour; intermiſſion of labour.

Give yourſelves *eaſe* from the fatigue of waiting. *Swift.*

4. Facility; not difficulty.

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with *eaſe*, if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art foredoom'd to view the Stygian ſtate;
If not, no labour can the tree conſtrain,
And ſtrength of ſtubborn arms and ſteel are vain. *Dryden.*

5. Unconſtraint; freedom from harſhneſs, formality, forced behaviour, or conceits.

True *eaſe* in writing comes from art, not chance;
As thoſe move eaſieſt who have learn'd to dance. *Pope.*

6. *At Eaſe.* In a ſtate of undiſturbed leiſure; without pain; without anxiety.

Lucan content with praiſe, may lie *at eaſe*
In coſtly grotts and marble palaces. *Dryden's Juv.*

Men of parts and penetration were not idly to diſpute *at* their *eaſe*, but were to act according to the reſult of their debates. *Locke.*

No body is under an obligation to know every thing: knowledge and ſcience in general is the buſineſs only of thoſe who are *at eaſe* and leiſure. *Locke.*

To **Ease**, ẻz. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To free from pain.

Help and *eaſe* children the beſt you can; but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

2. To aſſuage; to mitigate; to alleviate.

Thy father made our yoke grievous, now therefore *eaſe* thou ſomewhat the grievous ſervitude. *2 Chron.*

Complain, queen Margaret, and tell thy grief;
It ſhall be *eas'd*, if France can yield relief. *Shakeſp.*

As if with ſports my ſufferings I could *eaſe*. *Dryd.*

Though he ſpeaks of ſuch medicines as procure ſleep, and *eaſe* pain, he doth not determine their doſes. *Arbuthnot.*

Will he for ſacrifice our ſorrows *eaſe*?
And can our tears reverſe his firm decrees? *Prior.*

3. To relieve from labour, or any thing that offends: with *of* before the thing.

If ere night the gath'ring clouds we fear,
A ſong will help the beating ſtorm to bear;
And that thou may'ſt not be too late abroad
Sing, and I'll *eaſe* thy ſhoulders *of* thy load. *Dryd.*

I will *eaſe* me *of* mine adverſaries. *Iſaiah*, i. 24.

No body feels pain that he wiſhes not to be *eaſed of*, with a deſire equal to that pain, and inſeparable from it. *Locke.*

Ea'seful, ẻz-fŭl. *adj.* [*eaſe* and *full*.] Quiet peaceable; fit for reſt.

I ſpy a black, ſuſpicious, threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious ſun,
Ere he attain his *eaſeful* weſtern bed. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Ea'sement, ẻz-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *eaſe*.]

1. Aſſiſtance; ſupport; relief from expences.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and ſome other *eaſements*. *Swift.*

2. [In law.] A ſervice that one neighbour has of another by charter or preſcription, without profit; as a way through his ground, a ſink, or ſuch like. *Cowel.*

Ea'sily, ẻ'-zĭ-lẏ. *adv.* [from *eaſy*.]

1. Without difficulty.

Sounds move ſwiftly, and at great diſtance; but they require a medium well diſpoſed, and their tranſmiſſion is *eaſily* ſtopped. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

She aſk'd the reaſon of his woe;
She aſk'd, but with an air and mien
That made it *eaſily* foreſeen
She fear'd too much to know. *Prior.*

2. Without pain; without diſturbance; in tranquillity.

Is it not to bid defiance to all mankind to condemn their univerſal opinions and deſigns, if, inſtead of paſſing your life as well and *eaſily*, you reſolve to paſs it as ill and as miſerable as you can? *Temple.*

3. Readily; without reluctance.

I can *eaſily* reſign to others the praiſe of your illuſtrious family. *Dryden's Ded. to State of Inno.*

Not ſoon provok'd, ſhe *eaſily* forgives;
And much ſhe ſuffers, as ſhe much believes. *Prior.*

Ea'siness, è'-zĭ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *eaſy.*]

1. Freedom from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, loud tumults are not laid
With half the *eaſineſs* that they are rais'd. *Ben Jonſon.*

Eaſineſs and difficulty are relative terms, and relate to ſome power; and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which yet may be eaſy to the ſame perſon, when aſſiſted with a greater ſtrength. *Tillotſon.*

The ſeeming *eaſineſs* of Pindarick verſe has made it ſpread; but it has not been conſidered. *Dryden.*

You left a conqueſt more than half atchiev'd,
And for whoſe *eaſineſs* I almoſt griev'd. *Dryden.*

This plea, under a colour of friendſhip to religion, invites men to it by the *eaſineſs* of the terms it offers. *Rogers.*

2. Flexibility; compliance; readineſs; not oppoſition; not reluctance.

His yielding unto them in one thing might happily put them in hope, that time would breed the like *eaſineſs* of condeſcending further unto them. *Hooker.*

Since the cuſtom of *eaſineſs* to alter and change laws is ſo evil, no doubt but to bear a tolerable ſore is better than to venture on a dangerous remedy. *Hooker.*

Give to him, and he ſhall but laugh at your *eaſineſs*; ſave his life, but, when you have done, look to your own. *South.*

The ſafeſt way to ſecure honeſty, is to lay the foundations of it early in liberality, and an *eaſineſs* to part with to others whatever they have or like themſelves. *Locke.*

3. Freedom from conſtraint; not effort; not formality.

Abſtruſe and myſtick thoughts you muſt expreſs
With painful care, but ſeeming *eaſineſs*;
For truth ſhines brighteſt through the plaineſt dreſs. *Roſcommon.*

4. Reſt; tranquillity; eaſe; freedom from pain.

I think the reaſon I have aſſigned hath a great intereſt in that reſt and *eaſineſs* we enjoy when aſleep. *Ray.*

EAST, è'st. *n. ſ.* [eoꞅꞇ, Sax. *heos*, Erſe.]

1. The quarter where the ſun riſes: oppoſite to the *Weſt.*

They counting forwards towards the *Eaſt*, did allow 180 degrees to the Portugals eaſtward. *Abbot.*

2. The regions in the eaſtern parts of the world.

I would not be the villain that thou thinkeſt
For the whole ſpace that 's in the tyrant's graſp,
And the rich *Eaſt* to boot. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The gorgeous *Eaſt*, with richeſt hand,
Pours on her kings barbarick, pearl and gold. *Milt.*

Ea'ster, è's-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [eaꞅꞇꞃe, Sax. *ooſter*, Dut.] The day on which the Chriſtian church commemorates our Saviour's reſurrection.

Didſt thou not fall out with a taylor for wearing his new doublet before *Eaſter?* *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Victor's unbrother-like heat towards the Eaſtern churches, in the controverſy about *Eaſter*, fomented that difference into a ſchiſm. *Decay of Piety.*

Ea'sterling, è's-tŭr-lĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *Eaſt.*]

1. A native of ſome country eaſtward to another.

He oft in battle vanquiſhed
Thoſe ſpoilful, rich, and ſwarming *Eaſterlings.* *Spenſer.*

2. A ſpecies of waterfowl.

Ea'sterly, è's-tĕr-lȳ. *adj.* [from *Eaſt.*]

1. Coming from the parts toward the Eaſt.

When the *eaſterly* winds or breezes are kept off by ſome high mountains from the vallies, whereby the air, wanting motion, doth become exceeding unhealthful. *Raleigh.*

2. Lying towards the Eaſt.

Theſe give us a view of the moſt *eaſterly*, ſoutherly, and weſterly parts of England. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

3. Looking towards the Eaſt.

Water he chuſes clear, light, without taſte or ſmell, drawn from ſprings with an *eaſterly* expoſition. *Arbuthnot.*

Ea'stern, è's-tĕrn. *adj.* [from *Eaſt.*]

1. Dwelling or found in the Eaſt; oriental.

Like *eaſtern* kings a lazy ſtate they keep. *Pope.*

Eaſtern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their boſom ſlaves. *Thomſon.*

2. Lying or being towards the Eaſt.

The *eaſtern* end of the iſle riſes up in precipices. *Addiſon.*

3. Going towards the Eaſt.

A ſhip at ſea has no certain method in either her *eaſtern* or weſtern voyages, or even in her leſs diſtant ſailing from the coaſts, to know her longitude, or how much ſhe is gone eaſtward or weſtward, as can eaſily be known in any clear day or night how much he is gone northward or ſouthward. *Addiſon.*

4. Looking towards the Eaſt.

Th' angel caught
Our ling'ring parents, and to th' *eaſtern* gate
Led them direct. *Milton.*

Ea'stward, èſt'-wŭrd. *adv.* [*Eaſt*, and *toward.*] Towards the Eaſt.

The moon, which performs its motion ſwifter than the ſun, gets *eaſtward* out of his rays, and appears when the ſun is ſet. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

What ſhall we do, or where direct our flight?
Eaſtward, as far as I could caſt my ſight,
From op'ning heav'ns, I ſaw deſcending light. *Dryden.*

Ea'sy, è'-zȳ. *adj.* [from *eaſe.*]

1. Not difficult.

The ſervice of God, in the ſolemn aſſembly of ſaints, is a work, though *eaſy*, yet withal very weighty, and of great reſpect. *Hooker.*

How much is it in every one's power to make reſolutions to himſelf, ſuch as he may keep, is *eaſy* for every one to try. *Locke.*

2. Not cauſing difficulty.

The whole iſland was probably cut into ſeveral *eaſy* aſcents, and planted with variety of palaces. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Quiet; at reſt; not haraſſed; unmoleſted; ſecure; not anxious.

Thoſe that are *eaſy* in their conditions, or their minds, refuſe often to enter upon publick charges or employment. *Temple.*

Keep your thoughts *eaſy* and free, the only temper wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke.*

A marriage of love is pleaſant, a marriage of intereſt *eaſy*, and a marriage where both meet happy. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

When men are *eaſy* in their circumſtances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. *Addiſ. Freeb.*

A man ſhould direct all his ſtudies and endeavours at making himſelf *eaſy* now, and happy hereafter. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

We plainly feel whether at this inſtant we are *eaſy* or uneaſy, happy or miſerable. *Smalridge.*

4. Free from pain.

Bold adventure to diſcover wide
That diſmal world, if any clime perhaps
Might yield them *eaſier* habitation. *Milton.*

Pleaſure has been the bus'neſs of my life,
And every change of fortune *eaſy* to me,
Becauſe I ſtill was eaſy to myſelf. *Dryden.*

5. Complying; unreſiſting; credulous.

Baited with reaſons not unplauſible,
Win me into the *eaſy* hearted man,
And hug him into ſnares. *Milton.*

With ſuch deceits he gain'd their *eaſy* hearts,
Too prone to credit his perfidious arts. *Dryd. En.*

The kindeſt father I have ever found him,
Eaſy and good, and bounteous to my wiſhes. *Addiſon's Cato.*

6. Ready; not unwilling.

Pity and he are one;
So merciful a king did never live,
Loth to revenge, and *eaſy* to forgive. *Dryden.*

7. Free from want of more.

They ſhould be allowed each of them ſuch a rent as would make them *eaſy.* *Swift.*

8. Not conſtrained; not ſtiff.

Thoſe move *eaſieſt* that have learn'd to dance. *Pope.*

Praiſe the *eaſy* vigour of a line,
Where Denham's ſtrength, and Waller's ſweetneſs join. *Pope.*

To **EAT**, è't. *v. a.* preterite *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *eaten.* [æꞇan, Sax. *itan*, Got. *eich*, Erſe.]

1. To devour with the mouth.

Locuſt ſhall *eat* the reſidue of that which is eſcaped from the hail, and ſhall *eat* every tree which groweth. *Exod.* x. 5.

Other ſtates cannot be accuſed for not ſtaying for the firſt blow, or for not accepting Polyphemus's courteſy, to be the laſt that ſhall be *eaten* up. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Even wormwood, *eat* with bread, will not bite, becauſe it is mixed with a great quantity of ſpittle. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. To conſume; to corrode.

Thou beſt of gold art worſt of gold;
Others leſs fine in carrat is more precious,
Preſerving life in med'cine potable:
But thou, moſt fine, moſt honour'd, moſt renown'd,
Has *eat* thy bearer up. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

They entail a ſecret curſe upon their eſtates, which does either inſenſibly waſte and conſume it, or *eat* out the heart and comfort of it. *Tillotſon.*

Eating cares,
Lydian airs. *Milton.*

There ariſes a neceſſity of keeping the ſurface even, either by preſſure or *eating* medicines, that the eminence of the fleſh may not reſiſt the fibres of the ſkin in their tendency to cover the wound. *Sharp's Surgery.*

3. To ſwallow back; to retract. This is only uſed of a man's word.

They cannot hold, but burſt out thoſe words which afterwards they are forced to *eat.* *Hakewill on Providence.*

Credit were not to be loſt
B' a brave knight errant of the poſt,
That *eats*, perfidiouſly, his word,
And ſwears his ears through a two inch board. *Hudibras.*

To **Eat**, è't. *v. n.*

1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed.

He did *eat* continually at the king's table. 2 *Sam.* ix. 13.

And when the ſcribes and phariſees ſaw him *eat* with publicans and ſinners, they ſaid unto his diſciples, How is it that he *eateth* with publicans and ſinners? *Mark*, ii. 16.

2. To take food.

He that will not *eat* till he has a demonſtration that it will nouriſh him, he that will not ſtir 'till he infallibly knows the buſineſs he goes about will ſucceed, will have little elſe to do but ſit ſtill and periſh. *Locke.*

3. To be maintained in food.

The righteous *eateth* to the ſatisfying of his ſoul, but the belly of the wicked ſhall want. *Prov.* xiii. 25.

Thou art paſt the tyrant's ſtroke;
Care no more to cloath and *eat.* *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

But, thanks to my indulgent ſtars, I *eat*,
Since I have found the ſecret to be great. *Prior.*

4. To make way by corroſion.

The plague of ſin has even altered his nature, and *eaten* into his very eſſentials. *South.*

A prince's court *eats* too much into the income of a poor ſtate. *Addiſon's Italy.*

Ea'table, è't-âbl. *adj.* [from *eat.*] That may be eaten.

Ea'table, è't-àbl. *n. ſ.* Any thing that may be eaten.

If you all ſorts of perſons would engage,
Suit well your *eatables* to ev'ry age.
King's Art of Cookery.

Ea'ter, è't-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *eat.*]

1. One that eats any thing.

The Caribees and the Cannibals, almoſt all, are *eaters* of man's fleſh. *Abbot's Deſcrip. of the World.*

A knave, a raſcal, an *eater* of broken meats. *Shak.*

If the taſte of this fruit maketh the *eaters* like gods, why remaineſt thou a beaſt? *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

As if the lotus grew only here, the virtue of whoſe fruit is to cauſe in the *eaters* an oblivion of all other ſoils. *Howell.*

2. A corroſive.

EATH, è'th. *adj.* [eaꝺ, Sax.] Eaſy; not difficult. An old word.

Where eaſe abounds, it's *eath* to do amiſs. *Fairy Q.*

What works not beauty, man's relenting mind
Is *eath* to move with plaints and ſhews of woe.
Fairfax.

The way was ſtrait and *eath*. *Fairfax.*

Eath, è'th. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eaſily. An old word.

Who hath the world not try'd,
From the right way full *eath* may wander wide.
Hubb. Tale.

Ea'tinghouse, è't-ìng-hous. *n. ſ.* [*eat* and *houſe.*] A houſe where proviſions are ſold ready dreſſed.

An hungry traveller ſtept into an *eatinghouſe* for his dinner. *L'Eſtrange.*

EAVES, è'vz. *n. ſ.* [eꝼeꞅe, Sax.] The edges of the roof which overhang the houſe.

Every night he comes
With muſick of all ſorts, and ſongs compos'd
To her unworthineſs: it nothing ſteads us
To chide him from our *eaves*; for he perſiſts,
As if his life lay on't.
Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.

His tears run down his beard, like Winter drops
From *eaves* of reeds. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

If in the beginning of Winter the drops of the *eaves* of houſes come more ſlowly down than they uſe, it portendeth a hard and froſty Winter. *Bacon.*

Uſher'd with a ſhower ſtill,
When the guſt hath blown his fill,
Ending on the ruſtling leaves,
With minute drops from off the *eaves*. *Milton.*

The icicles hang down from the *eaves* of houſes. *Woodward.*

To **Ea'vesdrop**, è'vz-dròp. *v. a.* [*eaves* and *drop.*] To catch what comes from the eaves; in common phraſe, to liſten under windows.

Ea'vesdropper, è'vz-dròp-pùr. *n. ſ.* [*eaves* and *drop.*] A liſtener under windows; an inſidious liſtener.

Under our tents I'll play the *eaveſdropper*,
To hear if any mean to ſhrink from me. *Shakeſp.*

EBB, èb'. *n. ſ.* [ebba, eppflod, Sax. *ebbe*, Dut.]

1. The reflux of the tide towards the ſea: oppoſed to *flow*.

The clear ſun on his wide wat'ry glaſs
Gaz'd hot, and of the freſh wave largely drew,
As after thirſt; which made their flowing ſhrink
From ſtanding lake to tripping *ebb*, that ſtole
With ſoft foot tow'rds the deep. *Milton.*

Hither the ſeas at ſtated times reſort,
And ſhove the loaden veſſels into port;
Then with a gentle *ebb* retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main.
Addiſon on Italy.

2. Decline; decay; waſte.

You have finiſhed all the war, and brought all things to that low *ebb* which you ſpeak of. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

This tide of man's life, after it once turneth and declineth, ever runneth with a perpetual *ebb* and falling ſtream, but never floweth again. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Thus all the treaſure of our flowing years,
Our *ebb* of life for ever takes away. *Roſcommon.*

The greateſt age for poetry was that of Auguſtus Cæſar, yet painting was then at its loweſt *ebb*, and perhaps ſculpture was alſo declining. *Dryden.*

Near my apartment let him pris'ner be,
That I his hourly *ebbs* of life may ſee. *Dryden.*

What is it he aſpires to?
Is it not this? To ſhed the ſlow remains,
His laſt poor *ebb* of blood in your deſence.
Addiſon's Cato.

To **Ebb**, èb'. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To flow back towards the ſea; oppoſed to *flow*.

Though my tide of blood
Hath proudly flow'd in vanity till now,
Now it doth turn and *ebb* back to the ſea. *Shakeſp.*

From thence the tide of fortune left their ſhore,
And *ebb'd* much faſter than it *flow'd* before.
Dryden's Æn.

2. To decline; to decay; to waſte.

Well, I am ſtanding water:
——I'll teach you how to flow.
——Do ſo: to *ebb*
Hereditary ſloth inſtructs me. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

But oh, he *ebbs!* the ſmiling waves decay!
For ever lovely ſtream, for ever ſtay! *Halifax.*

E'ben, } èb'-ùn. } *n. ſ.* [*ebenus*, Lat.] A
E'bon, } hard, heavy, black,
E'bony, èb'-ùn-ỳ. } valuable wood, which
admits a fine gloſs.

If the wood be very hard, as *ebony*, or lignum vitæ, they are to turn: they uſe not the ſame tools they do for ſoft woods. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

Oft by the winds extinct the ſignal lies,
Ere night has half roll'd round her *ebon* throne. *Gay.*

Ebri'ety, è-brì'-è-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*ebrietas*, Lat.] Drunkenneſs; intoxication by ſtrong liquors.

Bitter almonds, as an antidote againſt *ebriety*, hath commonly failed. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

EBRI'LLADE, è-brìl'-àd. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A check of the bridle which a horſeman gives a horſe, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuſes to turn.

Ebrio'sity, è-brỳ-ò's-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*ebrioſitas*, Lat.] Habitual drunkenneſs.

That religion which excuſeth Noah in ſurpriſal, will neither acquit *ebrioſity* nor ebriety in their intended perverſion. *Brown.*

Ebulli'tion, è-bùl-lìsh'-ùn. *n. ſ.* [*ebullio*, Lat.]

1. The act of boiling up with heat.

2. Any inteſtine motion.

The diſſolution of gold and ſilver diſagree; ſo that in their mixture there is great *ebullition*, darkneſs, and, in the end, a precipitation of a black powder. *Bacon.*

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into *ebullition* with noiſe and emication; as alſo a craſſe and fumid exhalation, cauſed from the combat of the ſulphur of iron with the acid and nitrous ſpirits of aqua fortis. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

3. That ſtruggling or efferveſcence which ariſes from the mingling together any alkalizate and acid liquor; any inteſtine violent motion of the parts of a fluid, occaſioned by the ſtruggling of particles of different properties. *Quincy.*

When aqua fortis, or ſpirit of vitriol, poured upon filings of iron, diſſolves the filings with a great heat and *ebullition*, is not the heat and *ebullition* effected by a violent motion of the parts; and does not their motion argue, that the acid parts of the liquor ruſh towards the parts of the metal with violence, and run forcibly into its pores, 'till they get between its outmoſt particles and the main maſs of the metal? *Newton.*

A violent cold, as well as heat, may be produced by this *ebullition*; for if ſal ammoniack, or any pure volatile alkali, diſſolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition*, with a greater degree of cold, will enſue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

ECCE'NTRICAL, èk-sèn'-trì-kàl. } *adj.*
ECCE'NTRICK, èk-sèn'-trìk. }
[*eccentricus*, Lat.]

1. Deviating from the centre.

2. Not having the ſame centre with another circle: ſuch circles were ſuppoſed by the Ptolemaick philoſophy.

Aſtronomers, to ſolve the phænomena, framed to their conceit *eccentricks* and epicles, and a wonderful engine of orbs. *Bacon.*

Thither his courſe he bends
Through the calm firmament; but up or down,
By centrick or *eccentrick*, hard to tell. *Milton.*

They build, unbuild, contrive,
To ſave appearances: they gird the ſphere
With centrick, and *eccentrick*, ſcribbl'd o'er,
Cycle, and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton.*

Whence is it that planets move all one and the ſame way in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very *eccentrick?* *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Not terminating in the ſame point; not directed by the ſame principle.

Whatſoever affairs paſs ſuch a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which muſt needs be often *eccentrick* to the ends of his maſter. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

4. Irregular; anomalous; deviating from ſtated and conſtant methods.

This motion, like others of the times, ſeems *eccentrick* and irregular. *King Charles.*

A character of an *eccentrick* virtue, is the more exact image of human life, becauſe it is not wholly exempted from its frailties. *Dryden.*

Then from whate'er we can to ſenſe produce,
Common and plain, or wond'rous and abſtruſe,
From nature's conſtant or *eccentrick* laws,
The thoughtful ſoul this gen'ral inference draws,
That an effect muſt preſuppoſe a cauſe. *Prior.*

Eccentri'city, èk-sèn-trìs'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *eccentrick.*]

1. Deviation from a centre.

2. The ſtate of having a different centre from another circle.

In regard of *eccentricity*, and the epicycle wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is unequal. *Brown.*

By reaſon of the ſun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally. *Holder.*

3. Excurſion from the proper orb.

The duke at his return from his *eccentricity*, for ſo I account favourites abroad, met no good news. *Wotton.*

4. *Eccentricity* of the earth is the diſtance between the focus and the centre of the earth's elliptick orbit. *Harris.*

Ecchy'mosis, èk-kỳ-mò'-sìs. *n. ſ.* [ἐκχύμωσις.] Livid ſpots or blotches in the ſkin, made by extravaſated blood. *Quincy.*

Ecchymoſis may be defined an extravaſation of the blood in or under the ſkin, the ſkin remaining whole. *Wiſeman.*

Laxations are accompanied with tumour and *ecchymoſis*. *Wiſeman.*

ECCLESIA'STICAL, èk-klè-zỳ-às'-tì-kàl. }
ECCLESIA'STICK, èk-klè-zỳ-às'-tìk. }
adj. [*eccleſiaſticus*, Lat.] Relating to the church; not civil.

Is diſcipline an *eccleſiaſtical* matter or civil? If an *eccleſiaſtical*, it muſt belong to the duty of the miniſters. *Hooker.*

Clergymen, otherwiſe little fond of obſcure terms, yet in their ſermons are liberal of thoſe which they find in *eccleſiaſtical* writers. *Swift.*

A church of Englandman has a true veneration for the ſcheme eſtabliſhed among us of *eccleſiaſtick* government. *Swift.*

ECCLESIA'STICK, ĕk-klē-zŷ-ås'-tĭk. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A perſon dedicated to the miniſtries of religion.

The ambition of the *eccleſiaſticks* deſtroyed the purity of the church. *Burnet's Theory.*

ECCOPRO'TICKS, ĕk-kō-prŏ'-tĭks. *n. ſ.* [ἐκ and κόπρος.] Such medicines as gently purge the belly, ſo as to bring away no more than the natural excrements lodged in the inteſtines.

The body ought to be maintained in its daily excretions by ſuch means as are *eccoprotick.*

Harvey on the Plague.

ECHINA'TE, ē-kĭ-nāt'. } *adj.* [from *echinus*, Latin.]
ECHINA'TED, ē-kĭ-nā'-tĭd. }
Briſtled like an hedgehog; ſet with prickles.

An *echinated* pyrites in ſhape approaches the *echinated* cryſtalline balls. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

E'CHINUS, ē-kī'-nŭs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A hedgehog.
2. A ſhell fiſh ſet with prickles.
3. [With botaniſts.] The prickly head, cover of the ſeed, or top of any plant.
4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughneſs of the carving, reſembling the prickly rind of a cheſnut, and not unlike the thorny coat of a hedge-hog.

This ornament is uſed by modern architects in cornices of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Compoſite orders; and generally ſet next to the abacus, being carved with anchors, darts, and ovals or eggs. *Harris.*

E'CHO, ĕk'-kō. *n. ſ.* [ἠχώ; *echo*, Lat.]

1. Echo was ſuppoſed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a ſound for love of Narciſſus.

The pleaſant myrtle may teach th' unfortunate *Echo*
In theſe woods to reſound the renowned name of a goddeſs. *Sidney.*

2. The return or repercuſſion of any ſound.

The ſound, filling great ſpaces in arched lines, cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any means to make artificial *echoes.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. The ſound returned.

Babbling *echo* mocks the hounds,
Replying ſhrilly to the well-tun'd horns,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. *Shakeſp.*
Wilt thou hunt?
Thy hounds ſhall make the welkin anſwer them,
And fetch ſhrill *echoes* from their hollow earth. *Shakeſp.*

O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales and bow'rs!
With other *echo* late I taught your ſhades
To anſwer, and reſound far other ſong! *Milton.*

To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I ſing;
The woods ſhall anſwer, and the *echo* ring. *Pope.*

'Tis not enough no harſhneſs gives offence;
The ſound muſt ſeem an *echo* to the ſenſe. *Pope.*

To **E'CHO**, ĕk'-kō. *v. n.*

1. To reſound; to give the repercuſſion of a voice.

At the parting
All the church *echo'd.* *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Through rocks and caves the name of Delia ſounds;
Delia each cave and *echoing* rock rebounds. *Pope.*

2. To be ſounded back.

Hark, how the ſound diſturbs imperious Rome!
Shakes her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome!
Her mitr'd princes hear the *echoing* noiſe,
And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice. *Blackmore.*

To **E'CHO**, ĕk'-kō. *v. a.* To ſend back a voice; to return what has been uttered.

Our ſeparatiſts do but *echo* the ſame note. *Decay of Piety.*

With peals of ſhouts the Tyrians praiſe the ſong;
Thoſe peals are *echo'd* by the Trojan throng. *Dryden's Æneid.*

One great death deforms the dreary ground;
The *echo'd* woes from diſtant rocks reſound. *Prior.*

ECLAIRCI'SSEMENT, ĕk-klĕr'-sĭz-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair by verbal expoſtulation.

The *eclairciſſement* ended in the diſcovery of the informer. *Clarendon.*

ECLAT, ē-klā'. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Splendour; ſhow; luſtre. Not Engliſh.

Nothing more contributes to the variety, ſurprize, and *eclat* of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of gaging his heroes by each other. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

ECLE'CTICK, ĕk-lĕk'-tĭk. *adj.* [ἐκλεκτικός.] Selecting; chuſing at will.

Cicero was of the *eclectick* ſect, and choſe out of each ſuch poſitions as came neareſt truth. *Watts on the Mind.*

ECLE'GMA, ĕk-lĕg'-må. *n. ſ.* [ἐκ and λείχειν.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with ſyrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice ſtick. *Quincy.*

ECLI'PSE, ē-klĭp's. *n. ſ.* [ἔκλειψις.]

1. An obſcuration of the luminaries of heaven; the ſun is eclipſed by the intervention of the moon; the moon by the interpoſition of the earth. The word originally ſignifies departure from the place, to which *Milton* alludes.

Sips of yew,
Sliver'd in the moon's *eclipſe.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Planets, planet-ſtruck, real *eclipſe*
Then ſuffer'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

So though the ſun victorious be,
And from a dark *eclipſe* ſet free,
The influence, which we fondly fear,
Afflicts our thoughts the following year. *Waller.*

An *eclipſe* of the moon is when the atmoſphere of the earth, between the ſun and the moon, hinders the light of the ſun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the ſun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a total *eclipſe*; if from a part only, it is a partial one. *Locke.*

2. Darkneſs; obſcuration.

All the poſterity of our firſt parents ſuffered a perpetual *eclipſe* of ſpiritual life. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our ſcatterings and *eclipſes.* *King Charles.*

To **ECLIPSE**, ē-klĭp's. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To darken a luminary.

Let the *eclipſed* moon her throne reſign. *Sandys.*

Now if the earth were flat, the dark'ned moon
Would ſeem to all *eclips'd* as well as one. *Creech.*

2. To extinguiſh; to put out.

Then here I take my leave of thee, fair ſon,
Born to *eclipſe* thy life this afternoon. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

3. To cloud; to obſcure.

They had ſeen tokens of more than common greatneſs, howſoever now *eclipſed* with fortune. *Sid.*

Praiſe him to his father:—
—Let the prince's glory
Seem to *eclipſe*, and caſt a cloud on his. *Denh. Sophy.*

Let other muſes write his proſp'rous fate,
Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings reſtor'd;
But mine ſhall ſing of his *eclips'd* eſtate,
Which, like the ſun's, more wonders does afford. *Dryden.*

He deſcended from his Father, and *eclipſed* the glory of his divine majeſty with a veil of fleſh. *Calamy's Sermons.*

4. To diſgrace.

She told the king, that her huſband was *eclipſed* in Ireland by the no-countenance his majeſty had ſhewed towards him. *Clarendon.*

Another now hath to himſelf engroſs'd
All pow'r, and us *eclips'd.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

ECLI'PTICK, ē-klĭp'-tĭk. *n. ſ.* [ἐκλειπτικός.] A great circle of the ſphere, ſuppoſed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23°. 30'. which is the ſun's greateſt declination. This is by ſome called *via ſolis*, or the way of the ſun, becauſe the ſun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. This line is drawn on the globe: but in the new aſtronomy the *Ecliptick* is that path among the fixed ſtars, which the earth appears to deſcribe to an eye placed in the ſun, as in its annual motion it runs round the ſun from Weſt to Eaſt. If you ſuppoſe this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve ſigns. *Harris.*

All ſtars that have their diſtance from the *Ecliptick* northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progreſſion of time, have declination ſouthward, and move beyond the equator. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The terraqueous globe had the ſame ſite and poſition, in reſpect of the ſun, that it now hath; its axis was not parallel to that of the *Ecliptick*, but inclined in like manner as it is at preſent. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

You muſt conceive an imaginary plane, which paſſing through the centre of the ſun and the earth, extends itſelf on all ſides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the *Ecliptick*, and in this the centre of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation. *Bentley.*

ECLI'PTICK, ē-klĭp'-tĭk. *adj.* Deſcribed by the ecliptick line.

The earth's rotation makes the night and day;
The ſun revolving through th' *Ecliptick* way,
Effects the various ſeaſons of the year. *Blackmore.*

E'CLOGUE, ĕk'-lŏg. *n. ſ.* [ἐκλογή.] A paſtoral poem, ſo called becauſe *Virgil* called his paſtorals eclogues.

What exclaiming praiſes Baſilius gave this *eclogue* any man may gueſs, that knows love is better than ſpectacles to make every thing ſeem great. *Sidney.*

It is not ſufficient that the ſentences be brief, the whole *eclogue* ſhould be ſo too. *Pope.*

ECO'NOMY, ē-kŏn'-ō-mŷ. *n. ſ.* [οἰκονομία.] This word is often written, from its derivation, *œconomy*; but *œ* being no diphthong in Engliſh, it is placed here with the authorities for different orthography.]

1. The management of a family; the government of a houſehold.

By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a ſervant, while he is in his minority; ſo a ſervant ſhould differ nothing from a child in the ſubſtantial part. *Taylor.*

2. Diſtribution of expence.

Particular ſums are not laid out to the greateſt advantage in his *economy*; but are ſometimes ſuffered to run waſte, while he is only careful of the main. *Dryden.*

3. Frugality; diſcretion of expence; laudable parſimony.

I have no other notion of *economy*, than that it is the parent of liberty and eaſe. *Swift to Bolingb.*

4. Diſpoſition of things; regulation.

All the divine and infinitely wiſe ways of *economy* that God could uſe towards a rational creature, oblige mankind to that courſe of living which is moſt agreeable to our nature. *Hamm.*

5. The diſpoſition or arrangement of any work.

In the Greek poets, as in Plautus, we ſee the *economy* and diſpoſition of poems better obſerved than in Terence. *Ben Jonſon.*

If this *economy* muſt be obſerved in the minuteſt parts of an epick poem, what ſoul, though ſent into the world with great advantages of nature, cultivated with the liberal arts and ſciences, can be ſufficient to inform the body of ſo great a work? *Dryden's Dedication to the Æneid.*

6. Syſtem of matter; diſtribution of every thing active or paſſive to its proper place.

These the ſtrainers aid,
That by a conſtant ſeparation made,
They may a due *economy* maintain,
Exclude the noxious parts, the good retain. *Blackm.*

ECONO'MICK, ĕ-kŏ-nŏm'-ĭk. } *adj.* [from
ECONO'MICAL, ĕ-kŏ-nŏm'-ỳ-kăl. } *economy.*]

1. Pertaining to the regulation of an houſehold.

Her quick'ning power in every living part,
Doth as a nurſe, or as a mother ſerve;
And doth employ her *economick* art,
And buſy care, her houſhold to preſerve. *Davies.*

In *economical* affairs, having propoſed the government of a family, we conſider the proper means to effect it. *Watts.*

2. Frugal.

Some are ſo plainly *economical*, as even to deſire that the ſeat be well watered, and well ſwelled. *Wotton's Architecture.*

ECPHRA'CTICKS, ĕk-frăc'-tĭks. *n. ſ.* [ἐκ and φράττω.] Such medicines as render tough humours more thin, ſo as to promote their diſcharge. *Quincy.*

Procure the blood a free courſe, ventilation, and tranſpiration, by ſuitable purges and *ecphractick* medicines. *Harvey.*

E'CSTASY, ĕk's-tă-ſỳ. *n. ſ.* [ἔκςασις.]

1. Any paſſion by which the thoughts are abſorbed, and in which the mind is for a time loſt.

Follow them ſwiftly,
And hinder them from what this *ecſtaſy*
May now provoke them to. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

'T may be
No longer joy there, but an *ecſtaſy*. *Suckling.*

Whether what we call *ecſtaſy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined. *Locke.*

2. Exceſſive joy; rapture.

O, love, be moderate! allay thy *ecſtaſy!* *Shakeſp.*

The religious pleaſure of a well-diſpoſed mind moves gently, and therefore conſtantly: it does not affect by rapture and *ecſtaſy*; but is like the pleaſure of health, ſtill and ſober. *South.*

Each delighted, and delighting, gives
The pleaſing *ecſtaſy* which each receives. *Prior.*

A pleaſure, which no language can expreſs;
An *ecſtaſy* that mothers only feel,
Plays round my heart. *Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

3. Enthuſiaſm; exceſſive elevation and abſorption of the mind.

He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me ſing;
Which when I did, he on the tender graſs
Would ſit, and hearken even to *ecſtaſy*. *Milton.*

4. Exceſſive grief or anxiety. This is not now uſed.

Sighs and groans, and ſhrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd; where violent ſorrow ſeems
A modern *ecſtaſy*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Better be with the dead,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In reſtleſs *ecſtaſy*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. Madneſs; diſtraction. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

Now ſee that noble and moſt ſovereign reaſon,
Like ſweet bells jangled out of tune, and harſh;
That unmatch'd form, and feature of blown youth,
Blaſted with *ecſtaſy*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

E'CSTASIED, ĕk's-tă-ſỳd. *adj.* [from *ecſtacy.*] Raviſhed; filled with enthuſiaſm.

Theſe are as common to the inanimate things as to the moſt *ecſtaſied* ſoul upon earth. *Norris.*

ECSTA'TICAL, ĕk's-tăt'-ĭ-kăl. } *adj.* [ἐκςατικὸς.]
ECSTA'TICK, ĕks'-tăt-ĭk. }

1. Raviſhed; rapturous; elevated beyond the uſual bounds of nature.

There doth my ſoul in holy viſion ſit,
In penſive trance, and anguiſh, and *ecſtatick* fit. *Milton.*

When one of them, after an *ecſtatical* manner, fell down before an angel, he was ſeverely rebuked, and bidden to worſhip God. *Stillingfleet.*

In trance *ecſtatick* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds deſcend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

2. Raiſed to the higheſt degree of joy.

To gain Peſcennius one employs his ſchemes;
One graſps a Cecrops in *ecſtatick* dreams. *Pope.*

3. Tending to external objects. This ſenſe is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation.

I find in me a great deal of *ecſtatical* love, which continually carries me out to good without myſelf. *Norris.*

E'CTYPE, ĕk'-tĭp. *n. ſ.* [ἔκτυπος.] A copy.

The complex ideas of ſubſtances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones; not adequate. *Locke.*

E'CURIE, ĕk'-ŭ-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *equus*, Lat.] A place covered for the lodging or houſing of horſes.

EDA'CIOUS, ĕ-dă'-ſhŭs. *adj.* [*edax*, Lat.] Eating; voracious; devouring; predatory; ravenous; rapacious; greedy.

EDA'CITY, ĕ-dăs'-ĭ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*edacitas*, Lat.] Voracity; ravenouſneſs; greedineſs; rapacity.

The wolf is a beaſt of great *edacity* and digeſtion; it may be the parts of him comfort the bowels. *Bacon.*

To **E'DDER**, ĕd'-dŭr. *v. a.* [probably from *edge.*] To bind or interweave a fence. Not in uſe.

To add ſtrength to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the ſtakes with ſome ſmall long poles on each ſide. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

E'DDER, ĕd'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. Not in uſe.

In lopping and felling, ſave *edder* and ſtake,
Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make. *Tuſſer.*

E'DDY, ĕd'-dỳ. *n. ſ.* [eð *backward, again*, and ea *water*, Sax.]

1. The water that by ſome repercuſſion, or oppoſite wind, runs contrary to the main ſtream.

My praiſes are as a bulruſh upon a ſtream: if they ſink not, 'tis becauſe they are born up by the ſtrength of the current, which ſupports their lightneſs; but they are carried round again, and return on the *eddy* where they firſt began. *Dryden.*

2. Whirlpool; circular motion.

The wild waves maſter'd him, and ſuck'd him in,
And ſmiling *eddies* dimpled on the main. *Dryden.*

So, where our wide Numidian waſtes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes deſcend,
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play,
Tear up the ſands, and ſweep whole plains away. *Addiſon's Cato.*

E'DDY, ĕd'-dỳ. *adj.* Whirling; moving circularly.

And chaff with *eddy* winds is whirl'd around,
And dancing leaves are lifted from the ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*

EDEMATO'SE, ĕd-ĕm-ă-tŏ'z. *adj.* [οἴδημα.] Swelling; full of humours: commonly written *oedematous.*

A ſeroſity obſtructing the glands may be watery, *edematoſe*, and ſchirrous, according to the viſcoſity of the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

EDE'NTATED, ĕ-dĕn'-tă-tĭd. *adj.* [*edentatus*, Lat.] Deprived of teeth. *Dict.*

EDGE, ĕdzh'. *n. ſ.* [ecʒe, Sax.]

1. The thin or cutting part of a blade.

Seize upon Fife; give to the *edge* o' th' ſword
His wife, his babes. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He that will a good *edge* win,
Muſt forge thick, and grind thin. *Proverb.*

The *edge* of war, like an ill-ſheathed knife,
No more ſhall cut his maſter. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis ſlander,
Whoſe *edge* is ſharper than the ſword. *Shak. Cymb.*

2. A narrow part riſing from a broader.

Some harrow their ground over, and then plow it upon an *edge.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. Brink; margin; extremity.

The rays which paſs very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body. *Newton's Opticks.*

We have, for many years, walked upon the *edge* of a precipice, while nothing but the ſlender thread of human life has held us from ſinking into endleſs miſery. *Rogers.*

Yes, the laſt pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth ſtands trembling on the *edge* of law. *Pope.*

4. Sharpneſs of mind; proper diſpoſition for action or operation; intenſeneſs of deſire.

Give him a further *edge*,
And drive his purpoſe into theſe delights. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,
When want had ſet an *edge* upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each invented, all enjoy'd. *Creech's Manil.*

Silence and ſolitude ſet an *edge* upon the genius, and cauſe a greater application. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

5. Keenneſs; acrimony of temper.

Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord!
That would reduce theſe bloody days again. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

6. *To ſet Teeth on Edge.* To cauſe a tingling uneaſineſs in the teeth.

A harſh grating tune *ſetteth the teeth on edge.* *Bacon.*

To **EDGE**, ĕdzh'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſharpen; to enable to cut.

There ſat ſhe rolling her alluring eyes,
To *edge* her champion's ſword, and urge my ruin. *Dryden.*

2. To furniſh with an edge.

I fell'd along a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a ſhining caſe;
So wond'rous hard, and ſo ſecure of wound,
It made my ſword, though *edg'd* with flint, rebound. *Dryden.*

3. To border with any thing; to fringe.

Their long deſcending train,
With rubies *edg'd*, and ſaphires, ſwept the plain. *Dryden.*

I rid over hanging hills, whoſe tops were *edged* with groves, and whoſe feet were watered with winding rivers. *Pope.*

4. To exaſperate; to embitter.

By ſuch reaſonings the ſimple were blinded, and the malicious *edged.* *Hayward.*

He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edged* his deſperation. *Wotton's Life of D. of Bucks.*

5. To put forward beyond a line.

Edging by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up cloſe to one another. *Locke.*

To **EDGE**, ĕdzh'. *v. n.* [perhaps from eð backward, Sax.] To move forward againſt any power; going cloſe upon a wind, as if upon its ſkirts or border, and ſo ſailing ſlow.

I muſt *edge* upon a point of wind,
And make ſlow way. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

E'DGED, ĕd'zhd. *participial adj.* [from *edge.*] Sharp; not blunt.

We find that ſubtile or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones. *Digby on Bodies.*

E'DGING, ĕd'-jĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *edge.*]

1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament.

The garland which I wove for you to wear,
And border'd with a roſy *edging* round. *Dryden.*

A woman branches out into a long diſſertation upon the *edging* of a petticoat. *Addiſon's Spect.*

2. A narrow lace.

E'DGELESS, ĕdzh'-lĭs. *adj.* [from *edge.*] Blunt; obtuſe; unable to cut.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy *edgeleſs* ſword; deſpair and die.
Shakeſp. Rich. III.

They are *edgeleſs* weapons it hath to encounter.
Decay of Piety.

E'DGETOOL, ĕdzh' tŏl. *n. ſ.* [*edge* and *tool.*] A tool made ſharp to cut.

There muſt be no playing with things ſacred, nor jeſting with *edgetools*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nurſes from their children keep *edgetools*. *Dorſet.*

I ſhall exerciſe upon ſteel, and its ſeveral ſorts; and what ſort is fitteſt for *edgetools*, which for ſprings. *Moxon.*

E'DGEWISE, ĕdzh'-wīz. *adv.* [*edge* and *wiſe.*] With the edge put into any particular direction.

Should the flat ſide be objected to the ſtream, it would be ſoon turned *edgewiſe* by the force of it.
Ray.

E'DIBLE, ĕd'-ĭbl. *adj.* [from *edo*, Lat.] Fit to be eaten; fit for food.

Some fleſh is not *edible*, as horſes and dogs. *Bacon.*

Wheat and barley, and the like, are made either *edible* or potable by man's art and induſtry.
More againſt Atheiſm.

Some of the fungus kind, gathered for *edible* muſhrooms, have produced a difficulty of breathing. *Arbuthnot.*

The *edible* creation decks the board. *Prior.*

E'DICT, ē'-dikt. *n. ſ.* [*edictum*, Lat.] A proclamation or command or prohibition; a law promulgated.

When an abſolute monarch commanded his ſubjects that which ſeemeth good in his own diſcretion, hath not his *edict* the force of a law?
Hooker.

The great King of kings,
Hath in the table of his law commanded
That thou ſhalt do no murder; will you then
Spurn at his *edict*, and fulfil a man's?
Shakeſp. Rich. III.

Severe decrees may keep our tongues in awe,
But to our thoughts what *edict* can give law?
Dryden.

The miniſters are always preaching, and the governours putting out *edicts*, againſt gaming and fine cloaths. *Addiſon.*

EDIFICA'TION, ĕd-ĭf-ȳ-kā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*edificatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holineſs.

Our bleſſed Saviour told us, that we muſt account for every idle word, not meaning that every word not deſigned for *edification*, or leſs prudent, ſhall be reckoned for a ſin. *Taylor.*

2. Improvement; inſtruction.

Out of theſe magazines I ſhall ſupply the town with what may tend to their *edification*.
Addiſon's Guardian.

E'DIFICE, ĕd'-ĭ-fĭs. *n. ſ.* [*ædificium*, Lat.] A fabrick; a building; a ſtructure.

My love was like a fair houſe built on another man's ground; ſo that I have loſt my *edifice* by miſtaking the place where I erected it.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

God built
So ſpacious, and his line ſtretch'd out ſo far,
That man may know he dwells not in his own;
An *edifice* too large for him to fill. *Milton.*

The *edifice*, where all were met to ſee him,
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd. *Milt.*

As Tuſcan pillars owe their original to this country, the architects always give them a place in *edifices* raiſed in Tuſcany. *Addiſon on Italy.*

He muſt be an idiot that cannot diſcern more ſtrokes of workmanſhip in the ſtructure of an animal than in the moſt elegant *edifice*. *Bentley.*

EDIFI'ER, ĕd'-ĭ-fī-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *edify.*] One that improves or inſtructs another.

To **EDIFY'**, ĕd'-ĭ-fȳ. *v. a.* [*edifico*, Lat.]

1. To build.

There was a holy chapel *edify'd*,
Wherein the hermit wont to ſay
His holy things each morn and eventide. *Spenſer.*

Men have *edify'd*
A lofty temple, and perfum'd an altar to thy name.
Chapm.

2. To inſtruct; to improve.

He who ſpeaketh no more than *edifieth*, is undeſervedly reprehended for much ſpeaking. *Hooker.*

Men are *edified*, when either their underſtanding is taught ſomewhat whereof, in ſuch actions, it behoveth all men to conſider, or when their hearts are moved with any affection ſuitable thereunto. *Hooker.*

Life is no life, without the bleſſing of a friendly and an *edifying* converſation. *L'Eſtrange.*

He gave, he taught; and *edify'd* the more,
Becauſe he ſhew'd, by proof, 'twas eaſy to be poor.
Dryden.

3. To teach; to perſuade. This is now either obſolete or ludicrous.

You ſhall hardly *edify* me, that thoſe nations might not, by the law of nature, have been ſubdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue. *Bacon's Holy War.*

E'DILE, ē'-dīl. *n. ſ.* [*ædilis*, Lat.] The title of a magiſtrate in old Rome, whoſe office ſeems in ſome particulars to have reſembled that of our juſtices of peace.

The *edile*, ho! let him be apprehended. *Shakeſp.*

EDI'TION, ē-dĭſh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*editio*, Lat.]

1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book.

This Engliſh *edition* is not ſo properly a tranſlation, as a new compoſition upon the ſame ground. *Burnet.*

2. Republication; generally with ſome reviſal or correcting.

Theſe are of the ſecond *edition*. *Shakeſp.*

The buſineſs of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the ſoul, and to ſet forth nature in a ſecond and a fairer *edition*. *South.*

I cannot go ſo far as he who publiſhed the laſt *edition* of him. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

The Code, compoſed haſtily, was forced to undergo an emendation, and to come forth in a ſecond *edition*. *Baker.*

E'DITOR, ĕd'-ĭ-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*editor*, Lat.] Publiſher; he that reviſes or prepares any work for publication.

When a different reading gives us a different ſenſe, or a new elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it. *Addiſ. Spect.*

This nonſenſe got into all the editions by a miſtake of the ſtage *editors*. *Pope's Notes on Shakeſp.*

To **E'DUCATE**, ĕd'-ū-kāt. *v. a.* [*duco*, Lat.] To breed; to bring up; to inſtruct youth.

Their young ſucceſſion all their cares employ;
They breed, they brood, inſtruct and *educate*,
And make proviſion for the future ſtate. *Dryd. Virg.*

Education is worſe, in proportion to the grandeur of the parents: if the whole world were under one monarch, the heir of that monarch would be the worſt *educated* mortal ſince the creation. *Swift on Modern Education.*

EDUCA'TION, ĕd-ū-kā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *educate.*] Formation of manners in youth; the manner of breeding youth; nurture.

Education and inſtruction are the means, the one by uſe, the other by precept, to make our natural faculty of reaſon both the better and the ſooner to judge rightly between truth and error, good and evil. *Hooker.*

All nations have agreed in the neceſſity of a ſtrict *education*, which conſiſted in the obſervance of moral duties. *Swift.*

To **EDU'CE**, ē-dū's. *v. a.* [*educo*, Lat.] To bring out; to extract; to produce from a ſtate of occultation.

That the world was *educed* out of the power of ſpace, give that as a reaſon of its original: in this language, to grow rich, were to *educe* money out of the power of the pocket. *Glanville.*

This matter muſt have lain eternally confined to its beds of earth, were there not this agent to *educe* it thence. *Woodw.*

Th' eternal art *educes* good from ill,
Grafts on this paſſion our beſt principle. *Pope.*

EDU'CTION, ē-dŭk'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *educe.*] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To **EDU'LCORATE**, ē-dŭl'-kō-rāt. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten. A chymical term.

EDULCORA'TION, ē-dŭl-kō-rā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *edulcorate.*] The act of ſweetening.

To **EEK**, ē'k. *v. a.* [eacan, ecan, ican, Sax. *eak*, Scott. *eck*, Erſe.]

1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.

2. To ſupply any deficiency. See EKE.

Hence endleſs penance for our fault I pay;
But that redoubled crime, with vengeance new,
Thou biddeſt me to *eke*. *Fairy Queen.*

EEL, ē'l. *n. ſ.* [œl, Sax. *aal*, Ger.] A ſerpentine ſlimy fiſh, that lurks in mud.

Is the adder better than the *eel*,
Becauſe his painted ſkin contents the eye? *Shakeſp.*

The Cockney put the *eels* i' th' paſty alive.
Shakeſp.

E'EN, ē'n. *adv.* Contracted from *even.* See EVEN.

Says the ſatyr, if you have a trick of blowing hot and cold out of the ſame mouth, I have done with you. *L'Eſtrange.*

EFF, ĕf'. *n. ſ.* Commonly written EFT. A ſmall lizard.

E'FFABLE, ĕf'-fābl. *adj.* [*effabilis*, Lat.] Expreſſive; utterable. *Dict.*

To **EFFA'CE**, ĕf-fā's. *v. a.* [*effacer*, Fr.]

1. To deſtroy any thing painted, or carved.

2. To make no more legible or viſible; to blot out; to ſtrike out.

Characters on duſt, the firſt breath of wind *effaces*. *Locke.*

It was ordered, that his name ſhould be *effaced* out of all publick regiſters. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Time, I ſaid, may happily *efface*
That cruel image of the king's diſgrace. *Prior.*

Otway fail'd to poliſh or refine,
And fluent Shakeſpeare ſcarce *effac'd* a line. *Pope.*

3. To deſtroy; to wear away.

Nor our admiſſion ſhall your realm diſgrace,
Nor length of time our gratitude *efface*. *Dryd. Æn.*

EFFE'CT, ĕf-fĕkt'. *n. ſ.* [*effectus*, Lat.]

1. That which is produced by an operating cauſe.

You may ſee by her example, in herſelf wiſe, and of others beloved, that neither folly is the cauſe of vehement love, nor reproach the *effect*. *Sidney.*

Effect is the ſubſtance produced, or ſimple idea introduced into any ſubject, by the exerting of power. *Locke.*

We ſee the pernicious *effects* of luxury in the ancient Romans, who immediately found themſelves poor as ſoon as this vice got footing among them. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Conſequence; event.

No man, in *effect*, doth accompany with others, but he learneth, ere he is aware, ſome geſture, or voice, or faſhion. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To ſay of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, in *effect*, to ſay that the author of it is a man. *Addiſon.*

3. Purpoſe; meaning; general intent.

They ſpake to her to that *effect*. *2 Chron.*

4. Conſequence intended; ſucceſs; advantage.

Chriſt is become of no *effect* unto you. *Gal.* v. 4.

He ſhould depart only with a title, the *effect* whereof he ſhould not be poſſeſſed of, before he deſerved it. *Clarendon.*

The inſtitution has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extinguiſhed crimes, nor leſſened the numbers of criminals. *Temple.*

5. Completion; perfection.

Not ſo worthily to be brought to heroical *effect* by fortune or neceſſity, like Ulyſſes and Æneas, as by one's own choice and working. *Sidney.*

Semblant art ſhall carve the fair *effect*,
And full atchievement of thy great deſigns. *Prior.*

6. Reality; not mere appearance.

In ſhew, a marvellous indifferently compoſed ſenate eccleſiaſtical was to govern, but in *effect* one only man ſhould, as the ſpirit and ſoul of the reſidue, do all in all. *Hooker.*

State and wealth, the buſineſs and the crowd,
Seems at this diſtance but a darker cloud;
And is to him, who rightly things eſteems,
No other in *effect* than what it ſeems. *Denham.*

7. [In the plural.] Goods; moveables.

What form of prayer
Can ſerve my turn? Forgive me my foul murther!
That cannot be, ſince I am ſtill poſſeſt
Of thoſe *effects* for which I did the murther,
My crown, mine own ambition, and my queen. *Shakeſp.*

The emperor knew that they could not convey away many of their *effects*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **Effe'ct**, éf-fékt'. *v. a.* [*efficio*, Lat.]

1. To bring to paſs; to attempt with ſucceſs; to atchieve; to accompliſh as an agent.

Being conſul, I doubt not t' *effect*
All that you wiſh. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. To produce as a cauſe.

The change made of that ſyrup into a purple colour, was *effected* by the vinegar. *Boyle on Colours.*

Effe'ctible, éf-fék'-tîbl. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Performable; practicable; feaſible.

That a pot full of aſhes will ſtill contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effectible* upon the ſtricteſt experiment. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Effe'ctive, éf-fék'-tîv. *adj.* [from *effect*.]

1. Having the power to produce effects; efficacious; effectual: with *of*.

They are not *effective of* any thing, nor leave no work behind them. *Bacon.*

If any myſtery, rite, or ſacrament be *effective of* any ſpiritual bleſſings, then this much more, as having the perogative and principality above every thing elſe. *Taylor.*

There is nothing in words and ſtiles but ſuitableneſs, that makes them acceptable and *effective*. *Glanville.*

2. Operative; active; having the quality of producing effects.

Nor do they ſpeak properly who ſay that time conſumeth all things; for time is not *effective*, nor are bodies deſtroyed by it. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

3. Producing effects; efficient.

Whoſoever is an *effective* real cauſe of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what inſtrument ſoever he does it. *Taylor.*

4. Having the power of operation; uſeful: as, *effective* men in an army.

Effe'ctively, éf-fék'-tîv-lỷ. *adv.* [from *effective*.] Powerfully; with real operation.

This *effectively* reſiſts the devil, and ſuffers us to receive no hurt from him. *Taylor's Rule of Liv. Holy.*

Effe'ctless, éf-fékt'-lîs. *adj.* [from *effect*.] Without effect; impotent; uſeleſs; unmeaning.

I'll chop off my hands;
In bootleſs prayer have they been held up,
And they have ſerv'd me to *effectleſs* uſe. *Shakeſp.*

Effe'ctor, éf-fék'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*effector*, Lat.]

1. He that produces any effect; performer.

2. Maker; Creator.

We commemorate the creation, and pay worſhip to that infinite Being who was the *effector* of it. *Derham.*

Effe'ctual, éf-fék'-tů-ål. *adj.* [*effectuel*, Fr.]

1. Productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occaſion; operative; efficacious.

The reading of ſcripture is *effectual*, as well to lay even the firſt foundation, as to add degrees of farther perfection, in the fear of God. *Hooker.*

The communication of thy faith may become *effectual*, by the acknowledging of every good thing. *Philem.* 6.

2. Veracious; expreſſive of facts. A ſenſe not in uſe.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or elſe conclude my words *effectual*. *Shakeſp.*

Effe'ctually, éf-fék'-tů-ål-lỷ. *adv.* [from *effectual*.] In a manner productive of the conſequence intended; efficaciouſly.

Sometimes the ſight of the altar, and decent preparations for devotion, may compoſe and recover the wandering mind more *effectually* than a ſermon. *South.*

A ſubject of that vaſt latitude, that the ſtrength of one man will ſcarcely be ſufficient *effectually* to carry it on. *Woodward.*

To **Effe'ctuate**, éf-fék'-tů-åt. *v. a.* [*effectuer*, Fr.] To bring to paſs; to fulfil.

He found means to acquaint himſelf with a nobleman, to whom diſcovering what he was, he found him a fit inſtrument to *effectuate* his deſire. *Sidney.*

Effe'minacy, éf-fém'-ỷ-nå-sỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *effeminate*.]

1. Admiſſion of the qualities of a woman; ſoftneſs; unmanly delicacy; mean ſubmiſſion.

But foul *effeminacy* held me yok'd
Her bond ſlave: O indignity, O blot
To honour and religion! *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. Laſciviouſneſs; looſe pleaſure.

So long as idleneſs is quite ſhut out from our lives, all the ſins of wantonneſs, ſoftneſs, and *effeminacy* are prevented. *Taylor.*

EFFE'MINATE, éf-fém'-ỷ-nét. *adj.* [*effeminatus*, Lat.]

1. Having the qualities of a woman; womaniſh; ſoft to an unmanly degree; voluptuous; tender; luxurious: of perſons.

The king, by his voluptuous life and mean marriage, became *effeminate*, and leſs ſenſible of honour. *Bacon.*

2. Reſembling the practice of a woman; womaniſh: of things.

After the ſlaughter of ſo many peers,
Shall we at laſt conclude *effeminate* peace? *Shakeſp.*

From man's *effeminate* ſlackneſs it begins,
Who ſhould better hold his place. *Milton.*

The more *effeminate* and ſoft his life,
The more his fame to ſtruggle to the field. *Dryd.*

3. Womanlike; ſoft without reproach. A ſenſe not in uſe.

As well we know your tenderneſs of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorſe. *Shakeſp.*

To **Effe'minate**, éf-fém'-ỷ-nåt. *v. a.* [*effemino*, Lat.] To make womaniſh; to weaken; to emaſculate; to unman.

When one is ſure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* childrens minds, and make them fond of trifles, I think all things ſhould be contrived to their ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

To **Effe'minate**, éf-fém'-ỷ-nåt. *v. n.* To grow womaniſh; to ſoften; to melt into weakneſs.

In a ſlothful peace both courage will *effeminate* and manners corrupt. *Pope.*

Effemina'tion, éf-fém-ỷ-nå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *effeminate*.] The ſtate of one grown womaniſh; the ſtate of one emaſculated or unmanned.

Vices the hare figured; not only feneration, or uſury, from its ſecundity and ſuperfetation, but degenerate *effemination*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **EFFERVE'SCE**, éf-fér-vés'. *v. n.* [*efferveſco*, Lat.] To generate heat by inteſtine motion.

The compound ſpirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *efferveſce* even to a flame. *Mead on Poiſons.*

Efferve'scence, éf-fér-vés'-séns. *n. ſ.* [from *efferveo*, Lat.] The act of growing hot; production of heat by inteſtine motion.

In the chymical ſenſe, *efferveſcence* ſignifies an inteſtine motion, produced by mixing two bodies together that lay at reſt before; attended ſometimes with a hiſſing noiſe, frothing, and ebullition. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Take chalk, ignite it in a crucible, and then powder it: put it into ſtrong ſpirit of nitre, 'till it becomes ſweetiſh, and makes no *efferveſcence* upon the injection of the chalk. *Grew.*

Hot ſprings do not owe their heat to any colluctation or *efferveſcence* of the minerals in them, but to ſubterranean heat or fire. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

Effe'te, éf-fé't. *adj.* [*effætus*, Lat.]

1. Barren; diſabled from generation.

It is probable that females have in them the ſeeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, all ſpent and exhauſted, the animal becomes barren and *effete*. *Ray.*

In moſt countries the earth would be ſo parched and *effete* by the drought, that it would afford but one harveſt. *Bentley.*

2. Worn out with age.

All that can be allowed him now, is to refreſh his decrepit, *effete* ſenſuality, with the hiſtory of his former life. *South.*

EFFICA'CIOUS, éf-fỷ-kå'-shůs. *adj.* [*efficax*, Lat.] Productive of effects; powerful to produce the conſequence intended.

A glowing drop with hollow'd ſteel
He takes, and, by one *efficacious* breath,
Dilates to cube or ſquare. *Philips.*

Effica'ciously, éf-fỷ-kå'-shůs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *efficacious*.] Effectually; in ſuch a manner as to produce the conſequence deſired.

If we find that any other body ſtrikes *efficaciouſly* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way in which the ſtriking body impels it. *Digby on Bodies.*

E'fficacy, éf'-fỷ-kå-sỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *efficax*, Lat.] Power to produce effects; production of the conſequence intended.

Whatſoever is ſpoken concerning the *efficacy* or neceſſity of God's word, they tie and reſtrain only into ſermons. *Hooker.*

Whether if they had taſted the tree of life before that of good and evil, they had ſuffered the curſe of mortality; or whether the *efficacy* of the one had not overpowered the penalty of the other, we leave it unto God. *Brown.*

Efficacy is a power of ſpeech which repreſents a thing, by preſenting to our minds the lively ideas or forms. *Peacham.*

The apoſtle tells us of the ſucceſs and *efficacy* of the Goſpel upon the minds of men; and, for this reaſon, he calls it the power of God unto ſalvation. *Tillotſon.*

The arguments drawn from the goodneſs of God, have a prevailing *efficacy* to induce men to repent. *Rogers.*

Effi'cience, éf-fîsh'-éns. } *n. ſ.* [from
Effi'ciency, éf-fîsh'-én-sỷ. } *efficio*, Lat.]
The act of producing effects; agency.

The manner of this divine *efficiency* being far above us, we are no more able to conceive by our reaſon, than creatures unreaſonable by their ſenſe are able to apprehend after what manner we diſpoſe and order the courſe of our affairs. *Hooker.*

That they are carried by the manuduction of a rule, is evident; but what that regulating *efficiency* ſhould be, is not eaſily determined. *Glanville.*

Sinning againſt conſcience has no ſpecial productive *efficiency* of this particular ſort of ſinning, more than of any other. *South.*

A pious will is the means to enlighten the underſtanding in the truth of Chriſtianity, upon the account of a natural *efficiency:* a will ſo diſpoſed, will engage the mind in a ſevere ſearch. *South.*

Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent and unſtable agents; being entirely owing to the direct concourſe of the power of the Author of nature. *Woodward.*

EFFI'CIENT, ef-fish'-ent. *n. ſ.* [*efficio*, Lat.]

1. The cauſe which makes effects to be what they are.

God, which moveth meer natural agents as an *efficient* only, doth otherwiſe move intellectual creatures, and eſpecially his holy angels. *Hooker.*

2. He that makes; the effector.

Obſervations of the order of nature carry the mind up to the admiration of the great *efficient* of the world. *Hale.*

EFFI'CIENT, ef-fish'-ent. *adj.* Cauſing effects; that makes the effect to be what it is.

Your anſwering in the final cauſe, makes me believe you are at a loſs for the *efficient.* *Collier on Thought.*

To **EFFI'GIATE**, ef-fi'-gi-at. *v. a.* [*effigio*, Lat.] To form in ſemblance; to image.

EFFIGIA'TION, ef-fi-gi-a'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *effigiate.*] The act of imaging; or forming the reſemblance of things or perſons. *Dict.*

EFFI'GIES, ef-fe'-jes. } *n. ſ.* [*effigies*, Lat.
E'FFIGY, ef-fy-jy. } effigy is from being *in effigy.*] Reſemblance; image in painting or ſculpture; repreſentation; idea.

We behold the ſpecies of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we ſeek in the organs of our hearing. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Pref.*

Obſerve thoſe numerous wrongs in *effigy*,
The gods have ſav'd from the devouring ſea. *Garth.*

EFFLORE'SCENCE, ef-flo-res'-sens. } *n. ſ.*
EFFLORE'SCENCY, ef-flo-res'-sen-sy. }
[*effloreſco*, Lat.]

1. Production of flowers.

Where there is leſs heat, there the ſpirit of the plant is digeſted, and ſevered from the groſſer juice in *effloreſcence.* *Bacon.*

2. Excreſcencies in the form of flowers.

Two white ſparry incruſtations, with *effloreſcencies* in form of ſhrubs, formed by the trickling of water. *Woodward.*

3. [In phyſick.] The breaking out of ſome humours in the ſkin, in diſtempers called exanthematous; as in the meaſles, and the like. *Quincy.*

A wart beginneth in the cutis, and ſeemeth to be an *effloreſcence* of the ſerum of the blood. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

EFFLORE'SCENT, ef-flo-res'-sent. *adj.* [*effloreſco*, Lat.] Shooting out in form of flowers.

Yellow *effloreſcent* ſparry incruſtations on ſtone. *Woodward.*

EFFLU'ENCE, ef-flu-ens. *n. ſ.* [*effluo*, Lat.] That which iſſues from ſome other principle.

Bright *effluence* of bright eſſence increate. *Milt.*

Theſe ſcintillations are not the aſcenſion of the air upon the colliſion of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable *effluences* diſcharged from the baches collided. *Brown.*

From the bright *effluence* of his deed
They borrow that reflected light,
With which the laſting lamp they feed,
Whoſe beams diſpel the damps of envious night. *Prior.*

EFFLU'VIA, ef-flu'-vya. } *n. ſ.* [from
EFFLU'VIUM, ef-flu'-vyum. } *effluo*, Lat.]
Thoſe ſmall particles which are continually flying off from bodies; the ſubtilty of which appears from their being able, a long time together, to produce very ſenſible effects, without any ſenſible diminution of the body from whence they ariſe. *Quincy.*

If the earth were an electrick body, and the air but the *effluvium* thereof, we might believe that from attraction, and by effluxion, bodies tended to the earth. *Brown.*

Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its axis, nor any magnetick *effluvia* of the earth, nor the air, or atmoſphere which environs the earth, can produce gravity. *Woodward.*

If theſe *effluvia*, which do upward tend,
Becauſe leſs heavy than the air, aſcend;
Why do they ever from their height retreat,
And why return to ſeek their central ſeat? *Blackm.*

E'FFLUX, ef'-fluks. *n. ſ.* [*effluxus*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing out.

Through the copious *efflux* of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer, he was reduced to a ſkeleton. *Harvey.*

2. Effuſion; flow.

The firſt *efflux* of mens piety, after receiving of the faith, was the ſelling and conſecrating their poſſeſſions. *Hammond.*

3. That which flows from ſomething elſe; emanation.

Prime chearer, light!
Of all material beings, firſt and beſt!
Efflux divine! *Thomſon's Summer.*

4. The act of flowing is more properly *effluence*, and that which flows more properly *efflux.*

To **EFFLU'X**, ef-fluk's. *v. n.* [*effluo*, Lat.] To run out; to flow away. This is not often in uſe.

Five thouſand and ſome odd centuries of years are *effluxed* ſince the creation. *Boyle's Seraph. Love.*

EFFLU'XION, ef-fluk'-shun. *n. ſ.* [*effluxum*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing out.

By *effluxion* and attraction bodies tend towards the earth. *Brown.*

2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation.

There are ſome light *effluxions* from ſpirit to ſpirit, when men are one with another; as from body to body. *Bacon.*

To **EFFO'RCE**, ef-fors'. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, Fr.]

1. To force; to break through by violence.

In all that room was nothing to be ſeen,
But huge great iron cheſts and coffers ſtrong,
All barr'd with double bonds, that ne'er could ween
Them to *efforce* by violence or wrong. *Fairy Qu.*

2. To force; to raviſh; to violate by force.

Then 'gan her beauty ſhine as brighteſt ſky,
And burnt his beaſtly heart t' *efforce* her chaſtity. *Spenſer.*

3. To ſtrain; to exert with effort or vehemence. This word is not now uſed.

The palmer lent his ear into the noiſe,
To wheet who called ſo importunely;
Again he heard a more *efforced* voice,
That bad him come in haſte. *Spenſer.*

To **EFFO'RM**, ef-farm'. *v. a.* [*efformo*, Lat.] To make in any certain manner; to ſhape; to faſhion.

Merciful and gracious, thou gaveſt us being, raiſing us from nothing, and *efforming* us after thy own image. *Taylor.*

EFFORMA'TION, ef-for-ma'-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *efform.*] The act of faſhioning or giving form to.

Nature begins to ſet upon her work of *efformation.* *More.*

They pretend to ſolve phænomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the univerſe. *Ray.*

E'FFORT, ef'-fort. *n. ſ.* [*effort*, Fr.] Struggle; ſtrain; vehement action; laborious endeavour.

If, after having gained victories, we had made the ſame *efforts* as if we had loſt them, France could not have withſtood us. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

Though the ſame ſun, with all diffuſive rays,
Bluſh in the roſe, and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the ſtronger *effort* of his pow'r,
And always ſet the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

EFFO'SSION, ef-fosh'-un. *n. ſ.* [*effodio*, Lat.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration.

He ſet apart annual ſums for the recovery of manuſcripts, the *effoſſion* of coins, and the procuring of mummies. *Arbuthnot.*

EFFRA'IABLE, ef-fra'-abl. *adj.* [*effroyable*, Fr.] Dreadful; frightful; terrible. A word not uſed.

Peſtilential ſymptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their *effraiable* nature but arſenical fumes. *Harvey.*

EFFRO'NTERY, ef-fro'n-te-ry. *n. ſ.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; ſhameleſſneſs; contempt of reproach.

They could hardly contain themſelves within one unworthy act, who had *effrontery* enough to commit or countenance it. *King Charles.*

Others with ignorance and inſufficiency have ſelf-admiration and *effrontery* to ſet up themſelves. *Watts.*

A bold man's *effrontery*, in company with women, muſt be owing to his low opinion of them, and his high one of himſelf. *Clariſſa.*

To **EFFU'LGE**, ef-fulj'. *v. n.* [*effulgeo*, Lat.] To ſend forth luſtre or effulgence. I know not that this word is uſed.

The topaz charms the ſight,
Like theſe *effulging* yellow ſtreams of light. *Savage.*

EFFU'LGENCE, ef-ful'-jens. *n. ſ.* [*effulgeo*, Lat.] Luſtre; brightneſs; clarity; ſplendour.

On thee
Impreſs'd, th' *effulgence* of his glory abides. *Milton.*

Thy luſtre, bleſt *effulgence*, can diſpel
The clouds of error, and the gloom of hell. *Blackm.*

EFFU'LGENT, ef-ful'-jent. *adj.* [*effulgens*, Lat.] Shining; bright; luminous.

How ſoon th' *effulgent* emanations fly
Through the blue gulph of interpoſing ſky! *Blackm.*

The downward ſun
Looks out *effulgent*, from amid' the flaſh
Of broken clouds. *Thomſon's Spring.*

EFFUMABI'LITY, ef-fu-ma-bil'-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*fumus*, Lat.] The quality of flying away, or vapouring in fumes. An uſeful word, but not adopted.

They ſeem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin ſuch a word, *effumability.* *Boyle.*

To **EFFU'SE**, ef-fu'z. *v. a.* [*effuſus*, Lat.] To pour out; to ſpill; to ſhed.

He fell, and, deadly pale,
Groan'd out his ſoul, with guſhing blood *effus'd.* *Milton.*

At laſt emerging from his noſtrils wide,
And guſhing mouth, *effus'd* the briny tide. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

EFFU'SE, ef-fu'z. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Waſte; effuſion. Not uſed.

The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much *effuſe* of blood doth make me faint. *Shakeſp.*

EFFU'SION, ef-fu'-zhun. *n. ſ.* [*effuſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pouring out.

My heart hath melted at a lady's tears,
Being an ordinary inundation;
But this *effuſion* of ſuch manly drops,
This ſhow'r, blown up by tempeſt of the ſoul,
Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amaz'd. *Shakeſp.*

Our bleſſed Lord commanded the repreſentation of his death, and ſacrifice on the croſs, ſhould be made by breaking bread and *effuſion* of wine. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

If the flood-gates of heaven were any thing diſtinct from the forty days rain, their *effuſion*, 'tis likely, was at this ſame time when the abyſs was broken open. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Waſte; the act of ſpilling or ſhedding.

When there was but as yet one only family in the world, no means of inſtruction, human or divine, could prevent *effuſion* of blood. *Hooker.*

Stop *effuſion* of our Chriſtian blood,
And 'ſtabliſh quietneſs. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Yet ſhall ſhe be reſtor'd, ſince publick good
For private int'reſt ought not be withſtood,
To ſave th' *effuſion* of my people's blood.
Dryden's Homer.

3. The act of pouring our words.

Endleſs and ſenſeleſs *effuſions* of indigeſted prayers, oftentimes diſgrace, in moſt unſufferable manner, the worthieſt part of Chriſtian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

4. Bounteous donation.

Such great force the goſpel of Chriſt had then upon men's ſouls, melting them into that liberal *effuſion* of all that they had. *Hamm. on Fundam.*

5. The thing poured out.

Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I ſhall be clean; waſh me with that precious *effuſion*, and I ſhall be whiter than ſnow. *King Charles.*

Effu′sive, ĕf-fū′-ſĭv. *adj.* [from *effuſe*.] Pouring out; diſperſing.

The North-eaſt ſpends its rage; th' *effuſive* South
Warms the wide air. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Eft, ĕft′. *n. ſ.* [eꝼeꞇa, Sax.] A newt; an evet; a ſmall kind of lizard that lives generally in the water.

Peacocks are beneficial to the places where they are kept, by clearing of them from ſnakes, adders, and *efts*, upon which they will live. *Mortim. Huſb.*

The crocodile of Egypt is the lizard of Italy, and the *eft* in our country *Nicholas.*

Eft, ĕft′. *adv.* [eꝼꞇ, Sax.] Soon; quickly; ſpeedily; ſhortly. Obſolete.

Eft through the thick they heard one rudely ruſh,
With noiſe whereof he from his lofty ſteed
Down fell to ground, and crept into a buſh,
To hide his coward head from dying dread.
Fairy Queen.

Quite conſumed with flame,
The idol is of that eternal maid;
For ſo at leaſt I have preſerv'd the ſame,
With hands profane, from being *eft* betray'd.
Fairfax.

E′ftsoons, ĕft-ſōōnz. *adv.* [eꝼꞇ and ꞅoon.] Soon afterwards; in a ſhort time; again. An obſolete word; formed, as it ſeems, by the conjunction of two words of the ſame meaning.

He in their ſtead *eftſoons* placed Engliſhmen, who poſſeſſed all their lands. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Eftſoons the nymphs, which now had flowers their fill,
Run all in haſte to ſee that ſilver brood. *Spenſer.*

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, whereof it was to be thought that new wars ſhould *eftſoons* enſue. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Eftſoons, O ſweetheart kind, my love repay,
And all the year ſhall then be holiday. *Gay's Paſt.*

E. G. [*exempli gratia*.] For the ſake of an inſtance or example.

E′ger, ē′-gŭr. *n. ſ.* [See **Eager**.] An impetuous or irregular flood or tide.

From the peculiar diſpoſition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick excitations are made, may ariſe thoſe *egers* and flows in ſome eſtuaries and rivers; as is obſervable about Trent and Humber in England. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Ege′st**, ē-jĕſt′. *v. a.* [*egero*, Lat.] To throw out food at the natural vents.

Divers creatures ſleep all the Winter; as the bear, the hedge-hog, the bat, and the bee; theſe all wax fat when they ſleep, and *egeſt* not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Ege′stion, ē-jĕs′-tſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*egeſtus*, Lat.] The act of throwing out the digeſted food at the natural vents.

The animal ſoul or ſpirits manage as well their ſpontaneous actions as the natural or involuntary exertions of digeſtion, *egeſtion*, and circulation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Egg, ĕg′. *n. ſ.* [œᵹ, Sax. *ough*, Erſe.]

1. That which is laid by feathered and ſome other animals, from which their young is produced.

An *egg* was found having lain many years at the bottom of a moat, where the earth had ſomewhat overgrown it; and this *egg* was come to the hardneſs of a ſtone, and the colours of the white and yolk perfect. *Bacon.*

Eggs are perhaps the higheſt, moſt nouriſhing, and exalted of animal food, and moſt indigeſtible. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The ſpawn or ſperm of other creatures.

Therefore think him as the ſerpent's *egg*,
Which hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow miſchievous. *Shakeſp.*

Ev'ry inſect of each different kind,
In its own *egg*, chear'd by the ſolar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life diſplays. *Blackm.*

3. Any thing faſhioned in the ſhape of an egg.

There was taken a great glaſs-bubble with a long neck, ſuch as chemiſts are wont to call a philoſophical *egg*. *Boyle.*

To **Egg**, ĕg′. *v. a.* [*eggia* to incite, Iſlandick; eᵹᵹian, Sax.] To incite; to inſtigate; to provoke to action: for this, *edge* is, I think, ſometimes ignorantly uſed.

Study becomes pleaſant to him who is purſuing his genius, and whoſe ardour of inclination *eggs* him forward, and carrieth him through every obſtacle. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

E′glantine, ĕg′-lăn-tĭn. *n. ſ.* [*eſglantier*, Fr.] A ſpecies of roſe; ſweet-briar.

O'er-canopied with luſcious woodbine,
With ſweet muſk roſes, and with *eglantine*. *Shakeſp.*

The leaf of *eglantine*, not to ſlander,
Out-ſweeten'd not thy breath. *Shakeſp. Cym.*

Sycamores with *eglantine* were ſpread,
A hedge about the ſides, a covering over head. *Dryd.*

E′gotism, ē′-gō-tĭzm. *n. ſ.* [from *ego*, Lat.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego* or *I*; too frequent mention of a man's ſelf in writing or converſation.

The moſt violent *egotiſm* which I have met with, in the courſe of my reading, is that of Cardinal Wolſey's; *ego & rex meus*, I and my king. *Spect.*

E′gotist, ē′-gō-tĭſt. *n. ſ.* [from *ego*.] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himſelf.

A tribe of *egotiſts*, for whom I have always had a mortal averſion, are the authors of memoirs, who are never mentioned in any works but their own. *Spectator.*

To **E′gotize**, ē′-gō-tīz. *v. n.* [from *ego*.] To talk much of one's ſelf.

EGRE′GIOUS, ē-grē′-jŭs. *adj.* [*egregius*, Lat.]

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary.

He might be able to adorn this preſent age, and furniſh hiſtory with the records of *egregious* exploits both of art and valour. *Moore againſt Atheiſm.*

One to empire born;
Egregious prince; whoſe manly childhood ſhew'd
His mingled parents, and portended joy
Unſpeakable. *Philips.*

An *egregious* and pregnant inſtance how far virtue ſurpaſſes ingenuity. *Woodward.*

2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. This is the uſual ſenſe.

We may be bold to conclude, that theſe laſt times, for inſolence, pride, and *egregious* contempt of all good order, are the worſt. *Hooker's Preface.*

Ah me, moſt credulous fool!
Egregious murtherer! *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

And hence th' *egregious* wizzard ſhall foredoom
The fate of Louis and the fall of Rome. *Pope.*

Egre′giously, ē-grē′-jŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *egregious*.] Eminently; ſhamefully.

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiouſly* an aſs,
And practiſing upon his peace and quiet,
Even to madneſs. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

He diſcovered that, beſides the extravagance of every article, he had been *egregiouſly* cheated. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

E′gress, ē′-grĕs. *n. ſ.* [*egreſſus*, Lat.] The power or act of going out of any place; departure.

Gates of burning adamant,
Barr'd over us, prohibit all *egreſs*. *Milton.*

This water would have been locked up within the earth, and its *egreſs* utterly debarred, had the ſtrata of ſtone and marble remained continuous. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Egre′ssion, ē-grĕſh′-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*egreſſio*, Lat.] The act of going out.

The vaſt number of troops is expreſſed in the ſwarms; their tumultuous manner of iſſuing out of their ſhips, and the perpetual *egreſſion*, which ſeemed without end, are imaged in the bees pouring out. *Pope.*

E′gret, ē′-grĕt. *n. ſ.* A fowl of the heron kind, with red legs. *Bailey.*

E′griot, ē′-grȳ-ŏt. *n. ſ.* [*aigret*, Fr. perhaps from *aigre* ſour.] A ſpecies of cherry.

The cœur-cherry, which inclineth more to white, is ſweeter than the red; but the *egriot* is more ſour. *Bacon.*

To **EJA′CULATE**, ē-jăk′-ŭ-lāt. *v. a.* [*ejaculor*, Lat.] To throw; to ſhoot; to dart out.

Being rooted ſo little way in the ſkin, nothing near ſo deeply as the quills of fowls, they are the more eaſily *ejaculated*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

The mighty magnet from the center darts
This ſtrong, though ſubtile force, through all the parts:
Its active rays, *ejaculated* thence,
Irradiate all the wide circumference. *Blackmore.*

Ejacula′tion, ē-jăk″-ŭ-lā′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *ejaculate*.]

1. The act of darting or throwing out.

There ſeemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

There is to be obſerved, in thoſe diſſolutions which will not eaſily incorporate, what the effects are; as the ebullition, the precipitation to the bottom, the *ejaculation* towards the top, the ſuſpenſion in the midſt, and the like. *Bacon.*

2. A ſhort prayer darted out occaſionally, without ſolemn retirement.

In your dreſſing let there be *ejaculations* fitted to the ſeveral actions of dreſſing; as at waſhing your hands, pray God to cleanſe your ſoul from ſin. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Eja′culatory, ē-jăk″-ŭ-lă-tŭr′-ȳ. *adj.* [from *ejaculate*.]

1. Suddenly darted out; uttered in ſhort ſentences.

The continuance of this poſture might incline to eaſe and drowſineſs; they uſed it rather upon ſome ſhort *ejaculatory* prayers, than in their larger devotions. *Duppa's Devotion.*

2. Sudden; haſty.

We are not to value ourſelves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and ſtarts. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **EJE′CT**, ē-jĕkt′. *v. a.* [*ejicio*, *ejectum*, Lat.]

1. To throw out; to caſt forth; to void.

Inſernal lightning ſallies from his throat!
Ejected ſparks upon the billows float! *Sandys.*

The heart, as ſaid, from its contracted cave,
On the left ſide *ejects* the bounding wave. *Blackm.*

Tears may ſpoil the eyes, but not waſh away the affliction; ſighs may exhauſt the man, but not *eject* the burthen. *South.*

2. To throw out or expel from an office or poſſeſſion.

It was the force of conqueſt; force with force
Is well *ejected*, when the conquer'd can. *Milton.*

The French king was again *ejected* when our king ſubmitted to the church. *Dryden.*

3. To expel; to drive away; to diſmiſs with hatred.

We are peremptory to diſpatch
This viperous traitor; to *eject* him hence,
Were but our danger; and to keep him here,
Our certain death; therefore it is decreed
He dies to-night. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

4. To caſt away; to reject.

To have *ejected* whatſoever the church doth make account of, be it never ſo harmleſs in itſelf, and of never ſo ancient continuance, without any other crime to charge it with, than only that it hath been the hap thereof to be uſed by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, could not have been defended. *Hooker.*

Will any man ſay, that if the words whoring and drinking were by parliament *ejected* out of the Engliſh tongue, we ſhould all awake next morning chaſte and temperate. *Swift.*

Eje'ction, ẻ-jẻk'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*ejectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of caſting out; expulſion.

Theſe ſtories are founded on the *ejection* of the fallen angels from heaven. *Broome.*

2. [In phyſick.] The diſcharge of any thing by vomit, ſtool, or any other emunctory. *Quincy.*

Eje'ctment, ẻ-jẻkt'-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *eject*.] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a houſe, or tenant of an eſtate, is commanded to depart.

Eigh, ì. *interj.* An expreſſion of ſudden delight.

EIGHT, ẻ't. *adj.* [eaꝩta, Sax. *ahta*, Goth. *acht*, Scottiſh.] Twice four. A word of number.

This iſland contains *eight* ſcore and *eight* miles in circuit. *Sandys's Journey.*

Eighth, ẻ'tħ. *adj.* [from *eight*.] Next in order to the ſeventh; the ordinal of eight.

Another yet?—A ſeventh! I'll ſee no more;
And yet the *eighth* appears! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

In the *eighth* month ſhould be the reign of Saturn. *Bacon.*

I ſtay reluctant ſeven continued years,
And water her ambroſial couch with tears;
The *eighth* ſhe voluntarily moves to part,
Or urg'd by Jove, or her own changeful heart. *Pope.*

Ei'ghteen, ẻ'-tẻn. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten*.] Twice nine.

He can't take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave *eighteen*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

If men naturally lived but twenty years, we ſhould be ſatisfied if they died about *eighteen*; and yet *eighteen* years now are as long as *eighteen* years would be then. *Taylor.*

Ei'ghteenth, ẻ'-tẻntħ. *adj*, [from *eighteen*.] The next in order to the ſeventeenth; twice ninth.

In the *eighteenth* year of Jeroboam died Abijam. 1 *Kings.*

Ei'ghtfold, ẻ't-fỏld. *adj.* [*eight* and *fold*.] Eight times the number or quantity.

Ei'ghthly, ẻ'tħ-lỷ. *adv.* [from *eighth*.] In the eighth place.

Eighthly, living creatures have voluntary motion, which plants have not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Ei'ghtieth, ẻ'-tỷ-ẻtħ. *adj.* [from *eighty*.] The next in order to the ſeventy-ninth; eighth tenth.

Some balances are ſo exact as to be ſenſibly turned with the *eightieth* part of a grain. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

Ei'ghtscore, ẻ't-skỏr. *adv.* [*eight* and *ſcore*.] Eight times twenty; an hundred and ſixty.

What! keep a week away? ſeven days and nights?
Eightſcore eight hours? and lovers abſent hours,
More tedious than the dial *eightſcore* times?
Oh weary reckoning! *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Ei'ghty, ẻ'-tỷ. *adj.* [*eight* and *ten*.] Eight times ten; fourſcore.

Eighty odd years of ſorrow have I ſeen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of teen. *Shakeſp.*

Among all other climactericks three are moſt remarkable; that is, ſeven times ſeven, or forty-nine; nine times nine, or *eighty* one; and ſeven times nine, or the year ſixty-three, which is conceived to carry with it the moſt conſiderable fatality. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Eigne, ìn. *adj.* [*aiſne*, Fr.] [In law.] Denotes the eldeſt or firſt born. Here it ſignifies unalienable, as being entailed.

It happeneth not ſeldom, that, to avoid the yearly oath, for averment of the continuance of ſome eſtate for life, which is *eigne*, and not ſubject to forfeiture for the alienation that cometh after it, the party will offer to ſue for a pardon uncompelled before the time; in all which, ſome mitigation of the uttermoſt value may well and worthily be offered. *Bacon.*

Ei'sel, ẻ'-sìl. *n. ſ.* [eoꞅil, Sax.] Vinegar, verjuice; any acid. An old word.

Caſt in thy mind
How thou reſembleſt Chriſt, as with ſowre poiſon,
If thou paine thy taſte; remember therewithall,
How Chriſt for thee taſted *eiſel* and gall. *Sir T. More.*

Ei'ther, ẻ'-thủr. *pron.* [æᵹðeꞃ, Sax. *auther*, Scottiſh.]

1. Which ſoever of the two; whether one or the other.

Lepidus flatters both,
Of both is flatter'd; but he neither loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

So like in arms theſe champions were,
As they had been a very pair;
So that a man would almoſt ſwear,
That *either* had been *either*. *Drayton's Nymp.*

Goring made a faſt friendſhip with Digby, *either* of them believing he could deceive the other. *Clarendon.*

I do not aſk whether bodies do ſo exiſt, that the motion of one body cannot really be without the motion of another: to determine this *either* way, is to beg the queſtion for or againſt a vacuum. *Locke.*

2. Each; both.

In the proceſs of natural beings, there ſeem ſome to be creatures placed, as it were, on the confines of ſeveral provinces, and participating ſomething of *either*. *Hale.*

Sev'n times the ſun has *either* tropick view'd,
The Winter baniſh'd, and the Spring renew'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. It is uſed ſometimes of more than two; any one of a certain number.

4. Any of an indeterminate number, as in the following paſſage:

Henry VIII. Francis I. and Charles V. were ſo provident, as ſcarce a palm of ground could be gotten by either of the three, but that the other two would ſet the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon.*

Ei'ther, ẻ'thủr. *adv.* [from the noun.] A diſtributive adverb, anſwered by *or*; either the one *or*.

We never heard of any ſhip that had been ſeen to arrive upon any ſhore of Europe; no nor of *either* the Eaſt *or* Weſt Indies. *Bacon's New Atlan.*

What perils ſhall we find,
If *either* place, *or* time, *or* other courſe,
Cauſe us to alter th' order now aſſign'd. *Daniel.*

Either your brethren have miſerably deceived us, *or* power confers virtue. *Swift to Pope.*

Ejula'tion, ẻdzh-ủ-lả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*ejulatio*, Lat.] Outcry; lamentation; moaning; wailing.

Inſtead of hymns and praiſes, he breaks out into *ejulations* and effeminate wailings. *Government of the Tongue.*

With diſmal groans
And *ejulation*, in the pangs of death,
Some call for aid. *Philips.*

Eke, ẻ'k. *adv.* [eac, Sax. *ook*, Dut.] Alſo; likewiſe; beſide; moreover.

If any ſtrength we have, it is to ill;
But all the good is God's, both power and *eke* will. *Fairy Queen.*

Now if 'tis chiefly in the heart
That courage does itſelf exert,
'Twill be prodigious hard to prove,
That this is *eke* the throne of love. *Prior.*

To **Eke**, ẻ'k. *v. a.* [eacan, Sax.]

1. To increaſe.

I dempt there much to have *eked* my ſtore,
But ſuch *eking* hath made my heart ſore. *Spenſer.*

The little ſtrength that I have, I would it were with you.
—And mine to *eke* out her's. *Shak. As you like it.*

2. To ſupply; to fill up deficiencies.

Still be kind,
And *eke* out our performance with your mind. *Shakeſp.*

Your ornaments hung all,
On ſome patch'd doghole *ek'd* with ends of wall. *Pope.*

3. To protract; to lengthen.

I ſpeak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,
To *eke* it, and to draw it out in length,
To ſtay you from election. *Shak. Mer. of Venice.*

4. To ſpin out by uſeleſs additions. [In this ſenſe it ſeems borrowed from the uſe of our old poets, who put *eke* into their lines, when they wanted a ſyllable.]

Euſden *ekes* out Blackmore's endleſs line. *Pope.*

To **ELA'BORATE**, ẻ-lảb'-ỏ-rảt. *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Lat.]

1. To produce with labour.

They in full joy *elaborate* a ſigh. *Young.*

2. To heighten and improve by ſucceſſive endeavours or operations.

The ſap is diverſified, and ſtill more *elaborated* and exalted, as it circulates through the veſſels of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

Ela'borate, ẻ-lảb'-ỏ-rẻt. *adj.* [*elaboratus*, Lat.] Finiſhed with great diligence; performed with great labour.

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more ſtudied and *elaborate* than when politicians moſt agitate deſperate deſigns. *K. Charles.*

At leaſt, on her beſtow'd
Too much of ornament, of outward ſhew
Elaborate, of inward, leſs exact. *Milton.*

Man is thy theme, his virtue or his rage
Drawn to the life in each *elab'rate* page. *Waller.*

Conſider the difference between *elaborate* diſcourſes upon important occaſions, delivered to parliaments, and a plain ſermon intended for the common people. *Swift.*

Ela'borately, ẻ-lảb'-ỏ-rẻt-lỷ. *adv.* [from *elaborate*.] Laboriouſly; diligently; with great ſtudy or labour.

Politick conceptions, ſo *elaborately* formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for delivery, do yet prove abortive. *South.*

Some coloured powders, which painters uſe, may have their colours a little changed, by being very *elaborately* and finely ground. *Newton's Opt.*

I will venture once to incur the cenſure of ſome perſons, for being *elaborately* trifling. *Bentley.*

It is there *elaborately* ſhewn, that patents are good. *Swift.*

Elabora'tion, ê-lăb-ô-râ″-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *elaborate.*] Improvement by ſucceſſive operations.

To what purpoſe is there ſuch an apparatus of veſſels for the *elaboration* of the ſperm and eggs; ſuch a tedious proceſs of generation and nutrition. *Ray.*

To **Elance**, ê-lȧns'. *v. a.* [*elancer*, Fr.] To throw out; to dart; to caſt as a dart.

While thy unerring hand *elanc'd*
Another, and another dart, the people
Joyfully repeated Iö! *Prior.*

Harſh words, that once *elanc'd*, muſt ever fly
Irrevocable. *Prior.*

To **Ela'pse**, ê-lăp's. *v. n.* [*elapſus*, Lat.] To paſs away; to glide away; to run out without notice.

There is a docible ſeaſon, a learning time in youth, which, ſuffered to *elapſe*, and no foundation laid, ſeldom returns. *Clariſſa.*

ELA'STICAL, ê-lăs'-tî-kăl. } *adj.* [from ἐλάω.]
ELA'STICK, ê-lăs'-tîk. } Having the power of returning to the form from which it is diſtorted or withheld; ſpringy; having the power of a ſpring.

By what *elaſtick* engines did ſhe rear
The ſtarry roof, and roll the orbs in air. *Blackm.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to preſſion, without any ſliding of its parts, it is hard and *elaſtick*, returning to its figure with a force riſing from the mutual attraction of its parts. *Newton's Opticks.*

The moſt common diverſities of human conſtitutions ariſe from the ſolids, as to their different degrees of ſtrength and tenſion; in ſome being too lax and weak, in others too *elaſtick* and ſtrong. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A fermentation muſt be excited in ſome aſſignable place, which may expand itſelf by its *elaſtical* power, and break through, where it meets with the weakeſt reſiſtance. *Bentley.*

Elasti'city, ê-lăs-tîs″-sî-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *elaſtick.*] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to reſtore themſelves to the poſture from whence they were diſplaced by any external force. *Quincy.*

A lute-ſtring will bear an hundred weight without rupture; but at the ſame time cannot exert its *elaſticity*: take away fifty, and immediately it raiſeth the weight. *Arbuthnot.*

Me emptineſs and dulneſs could inſpire,
And were my *elaſticity* and fire. *Pope.*

Ela'te, ê-lât'. *adj.* [*elatus*, Lat.] Fluſhed with ſucceſs; elevated with proſperity; lofty; haughty.

Oh, thoughtleſs mortals! ever blind to fate!
Too ſoon dejected, and too ſoon *elate!* *Pope.*

I, of mind *elate*, and ſcorning fear,
Thus with new taunts inſult the monſter's ear. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **E'late**, ê-lât'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To elevate with ſucceſs; to puff up with proſperity.

2. To exult; to heighten. An unuſual ſenſe.

Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power. *Thomſon.*

ELATE'RIUM, ê-lâ-tê'-rî-ŭm. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] An inſpiſſated juice, light, of a friable texture and an acid and pungent taſte. It is procured from the fruit of a wild cucumber. It is a very violent and rough purge. *Hill.*

Ela'tion, ê-lâ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *elate.*] Haughtineſs proceeding from ſucceſs; pride of proſperity.

God began to puniſh this vain *elation* of mind, by withdrawing his favours. *Atterbury.*

E'LBOW, ĕl'-bô. *n. ſ.* [elboᵹa, Sax.]

1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the ſhoulder.

In ſome fair evening, on your *elbow* laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural ſhade. *Pope.*

2. Any flexure or angle.

Fruit trees, or vines, ſet upon a wall between *elbows* or buttreſſes of ſtone, ripen more than upon a plain wall. *Bacon.*

3. *To be at the Elbow.* To be near; to be at hand.

Strait will he come;
Wear thy good rapier bare, and put it home:
Quick, quick; fear nothing, I'll *be at thy elbow.* *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Elbowcha'ir, ĕl'-bô-tshâ'r. *n. ſ.* [*elbow* and *chair.*] A chair with arms to ſupport the elbows.

Swans and *elbowchairs*, in the opera of Diocleſian, have danced upon the Engliſh ſtage with good ſucceſs. *Gay.*

E'lbowroom, ĕl'-bô-rôm. *n. ſ.* [*elbow* and *room.*] Room to ſtretch out the elbows on each ſide; perfect freedom from confinement.

Now my ſoul hath *elbowroom*;
It would not out at windows nor at doors. *Shak.*

The natives are not ſo many, but that there may be *elbowroom* enough for them, and for the adventives alſo. *Bacon.*

A politician muſt put himſelf into a ſtate of liberty to provide *elbowroom* for conſcience to have its full play in. *South.*

To **E'lbow**, ĕl'-bô. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To puſh with the elbow.

One *elbows* him, one joſtles in the ſhole. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. To puſh; to drive to a diſtance; to encroach upon.

It thruſts and ſtretches out,
And *elbows* all the kingdom round about. *Dryd.*

If fortune takes not off this boy betimes,
He'll make mad work and *elbow* out his neighbours. *Dryden.*

To **E'lbow**, ĕl'-bô. *v. n.* To jut out in angles.

ELD, ĕld'. *n. ſ.* [ealꝺ, Sax. *eld*, Scottiſh.]

1. Old age; decrepitude.

Her heart with joy unwonted inly ſwell'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker *eld.* *Spenſer.*

Thy blazed youth
Becomes aſſuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of palſied *eld.* *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

He thought it touch'd his deity full near,
If likewiſe he ſome fair one wedded not,
Thereby to wipe away th' infamous blot
Of long uncoupled bed and childleſs *eld.* *Milton.*

2. Old people; perſons worn out with years.

They count him of the green-hair'd *eld.* *Chap.*

E'lder, ĕl'-dŭr. *adj.* The comparative of *eld*, now corrupted to *old.* [ealꝺ, ealꝺoꞃ, Sax.] Surpaſſing another in years; ſurvivor; having the privileges of primogeniture: oppoſed to *younger.*

They bring the compariſon of younger daughters conforming themſelves in attire to their *elder* ſiſters. *Hooker.*

Let ſtill the woman take
An *elder* than herſelf; ſo wears ſhe to him,
So ſways ſhe level in her huſband's heart. *Shak.*

How I firmly am reſolv'd, you know;
That is, not to beſtow my youngeſt daughter,
Before I have a huſband for the *elder.* *Shakeſp.*

Among the Lacedemonians, the chief magiſtrates, as they were, ſo were they called, *elder* men. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The *elder* of his children comes to acquire a degree of authority among the younger, by the ſame means the father did among them. *Temple.*

Fame's high temple ſtands;
Stupendous pile; not rear'd by mortal hands!
Whate'er proud Rome, or artful Greece beheld,
Or *elder* Babylon, its frame excell'd. *Pope.*

E'lders, ĕl'-dŭrz. *n. ſ.* [from *elder.*]

1. Perſons whoſe age gives them a claim to credit and reverence.

Rebuke not an *elder*, but intreat him as a father, and the younger men as brethren. 1 *Tim.* v. 1.

Our *elders* ſay,
The barren, touched in this holy chaſe,
Shake off their ſteril curſe. *Shakeſp. Ju. Cæſar.*

The bluſhing youth their virtuous awe diſcloſe,
And from their ſeats the reverend *elders* roſe. *Sandys.*

2. Anceſtors.

Says the gooſe, If it will be no better, e'en carry your head as your *elders* have done before you. *L'Eſtrange.*

I loſe my patience, and I own it too,
Where works are cenſur'd, not as bad, but new;
While, if our *elders* break all reaſon's laws,
Thoſe fools demand not pardon, but applauſe. *Pope.*

3. Thoſe who are older than others.

Many nations are very ſuperſtitious and diligent obſervers of old cuſtoms, which they received by continual tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles, in their ſongs, and by daily uſe and enſample of their *elders.* *Spenſer's Ireland.*

At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to ſay Amen. *Hooker.*

4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the people.

5. [In the New Teſtament.] Eccleſiaſticks.

6. [Among Preſbyterians.] Laymen introduced into the kirk-polity in ſeſſions, preſbyteries, ſynods, and aſſemblies.

Flea-bitten ſynod, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and *elders* ana; like the rude
Chaos of preſbytry, where laymen ride
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

E'lder, ĕl'-dĕr. *n. ſ.* [ellaꞃa, Sax. *ſambucus.*] The name of a tree.

The branches are full of pith, having but little wood: the flowers are monopetalous, divided into ſeveral ſegments, and expand in form of a roſe: theſe are, for the moſt part, collected into an umbel, and are ſucceeded by ſoft ſucculent berries, having three ſeeds in each. *Miller.*

Look for thy reward
Amongſt the nettles at the *elder* tree,
Which overſhades the mouth of that ſame pit. *Shakeſp.*

E'lderly, ĕl'-dĕr-lŷ. *adj.* [from *elder.*]

1. Seniority; primogeniture.

The world, while it had ſcarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than paternity and *elderſhip.* *Raleigh.*

That all ſhould Alibech adore, 'tis true;
But ſome reſpect is to my birthright due:
My claim to her by *elderſhip* I prove. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

Nor were the *elderſhip*
Of Artaxerxes worth our leaſt of fears,
If Memnon's intereſt did not prop his cauſe. *Rowe.*

2. Preſbytery; eccleſiaſtical ſenate; kirk-ſeſſion.

That controverſy ſprang up between Beza and Eraſtus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an *elderſhip*, having power to excommunicate, and a part of that *elderſhip* to be of neceſſity certain choſen out from amongſt the laity. *Hooker, Pref.*

E'ldest, ĕl'-dîst. *adj.* The ſuperlative of *eld*, now changed to *old.* [ealꝺ, ealꝺoꞃ, ealꝺꞅꞇe, Sax.]

1. The oldeſt; that has the right of primogeniture.

We will eſtabliſh our eſtate upon
Our *eldeſt* Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The mother's and her *eldeſt* daughter's grace,
It ſeems, had brib'd him to prolong their ſpace. *Dryden.*

2. The perſon that has lived moſt years.

Eldeſt parents, ſignifies either the oldeſt men and women that have had children, or thoſe who have longeſt had iſſue. *Locke.*

Elecampa'ne, ěl-ỳ-kảm-pả'n. *n. ſ.* [*helenium*, Lat.] A plant, named alſo ſtarwort. Botaniſts enumerate thirty ſpecies of this plant. *Miller.*

The Germans have a method of candying *elecampane* root like ginger, to which they prefer it, and call it German ſpice. *Hill's Materia Med.*

To **ELE'CT**, ẻ-lěkt'. *v. a.* [*electus*, Lat.]

1. To chooſe for any office or uſe; to take in preference to others.

Henry his ſon is choſen king, though young;
And Lewis of France, *elected* firſt, beguil'd. *Daniel.*

This prince in gratitude to the people, by whoſe conſent he was choſen, *elected* a hundred ſenators out of the commoners. *Swift.*

2. [In theology.] To ſelect as an object of eternal mercy.

Ele'ct, ẻ-lěkt'. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Choſen, taken by preference from among others.

You have here, lady,
And of your choice, theſe reverend fathers,
Yea, the *elect* of the land, who are aſſembl'd
To plead your cauſe. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

2. Choſen to an office, not yet in poſſeſſion.

The biſhop *elect* takes the oaths of ſupremacy, canonical obedience, and againſt ſimony; and then the dean of arches reads and ſubſcribes the ſentences. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. [In theology.] Choſen as an object of eternal mercy.

A vicious liver, believing that Chriſt died for none but the *elect*, ſhall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life. *Hammond.*

Some I have choſen of peculiar grace,
Elect above the reſt: ſo is my will. *Milton.*

Ele'ction, ẻ-lěk'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*electio*, Lat.]

1. The act of chuſing; the act of ſelecting one or more from a greater number for any uſe or office; choice.

If the *election* of the miniſter ſhould be committed to every ſeveral pariſh, do you think that they would chuſe the meeteſt? *Whitgift.*

Him, not thy *election*,
But natural neceſſity, begot. *Milton.*

As charity is, nothing can more increaſe the luſtre and beauty than a prudent *election* of objects, and a fit application of it to them. *Spratt.*

2. The power of choice.

For what is man without a moving mind,
Which hath a judging wit, and chuſing will?
Now if God's pow'r ſhould her *election* bind,
Her motions then would ceaſe, and ſtand all ſtill. *Davies.*

3. Voluntary preference.

He calls upon the ſinners to turn themſelves and live; he tells us, that he has ſet before us life and death, and referred it to our own *election* which we will chuſe. *Rogers.*

4. Diſcernment; diſtinction; diſcrimination.

The diſcovering of theſe colours cannot be done but out of a very univerſal knowledge of things: which ſo cleareth mens judgment and *election*, as it is the leſs apt to ſlide into error. *Bacon.*

In favour, to uſe men with much difference and *election* is good: for it maketh thoſe preferred more thankful, and the reſt more officious. *Bacon.*

5. [In theology.] The predetermination of God by which any were ſelected for eternal life.

The conceit about abſolute *election* to eternal life, ſome enthuſiaſts entertaining, have been made remiſs in the practice of virtue. *Atterbury.*

6. The ceremony of a publick choice.

I was ſorry to hear with what partiality, and popular heat, *elections* were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

Since the late diſſolution of the club, many perſons put up for the next *election*. *Add. Spectator.*

Ele'ctive, ẻ-lěk'-tìv. *adj.* [from *elect*.]

1. Regulated or beſtowed by election or choice.

I will ſay poſitively and reſolutely, that it is impoſſible an *elective* monarchy ſhould be ſo free and abſolute as an hereditary. *Bacon.*

The laſt change of their government, from *elective* to hereditary, has made it ſeem hitherto of leſs force, and unfitter for action abroad. *Temple.*

2. Exerting the power of choice.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice: whereas all moral goodneſs conſiſteth in the *elective* act of the underſtanding will. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

Ele'ctively, ẻ-lěk'-tìv-lỳ. *adj.* [from *elect*.] By choice; with preference of one to another.

How or why that ſhould have ſuch an influence upon the ſpirits, as to drive them into thoſe muſcles *electively*, I am not ſubtle enough to diſcern. *Ray on the Creation.*

They work not *electively*, or upon propoſing to themſelves an end of their operations. *Grew.*

Ele'ctor, ẻ-lěk'-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *elect*.]

1. He that has a vote in the choice of any officer.

From the new world her ſilver and her gold
Came, like a tempeſt, to confound the old;
Feeding with theſe the brib'd *electors'* hopes,
Alone ſhe gave us emperors and popes. *Waller.*

2. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperour.

Ele'ctoral, ẻ-lěk'-tỏ-rảl. *adj.* [from *elector*.] Having the dignity of an elector.

Ele'ctorate, ẻ-lěk'-tỏ-rảt. *n. ſ.* [from *elector*.] The territory of an elector.

He has a great and powerful king for his ſon-in-law; and can himſelf command, when he pleaſes, the whole ſtrength of an *electorate* in the empire. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Ele'ctre, ẻ-lěk'-těr. *n. ſ.* [*electrum*, Lat.]

1. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one ſpecies of attraction the name of *electricity*, and to the bodies that ſo attract the epithet *electrick*.

2. A mixed metal.

Change ſilver plate or veſſel into the compound ſtuff, being a kind of ſilver *electre*, and turn the reſt into coin. *Bacon.*

ELE'CTRICAL, ẻ-lěk'-trì-kảl. } *adj.* [from
ELE'CTRICK, ẻ-lěk'-trìk. } *electrum.* See Electre.]

1. Attractive without magnetiſm; attractive by a peculiar property, ſuppoſed once to belong chiefly to amber.

By *electrick* bodies do I conceive not ſuch only as take up light bodies, in which number the ancients only placed jett and amber; but ſuch as, conveniently placed, attract all bodies palpable. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

An *electrick* body can by friction emit an exhalation ſo ſubtile, and yet ſo potent, as by its emiſſion to cauſe no ſenſible diminution of the weight of the *electrick* body, and to be expanded through a ſphere, whoſe diameter is above two feet, and yet to be able to carry up lead, copper, or leaf-gold, at the diſtance of above a foot from the *electrick* body. *Newton.*

2. Produced by an electrick body.

If that attraction were not rather *electrical* than magnetical, it was wonderous what Helmont delivereth concerning a glaſs, wherein the magiſtery of loadſtone was prepared, which retained an attractive quality. *Brown.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at about a quarter of an inch from the glaſs, the *electrick* vapour, excited by friction, will, by daſhing againſt the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into ſuch an agitation as to emit light. *Newton's Opticks.*

Electri'city, ẻ-lěk-trìs'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *electrick*. See Electre.] A property in ſome bodies, whereby, when rubbed ſo as to grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or ſuch like ſubſtances, to them. *Quincy.*

Such was the account given a few years ago of electricity; but the induſtry of the preſent age, firſt excited by the experiments of *Gray*, has diſcovered in electricity a multitude of philoſophical wonders. Bodies electrified by a ſphere of glaſs, turned nimbly round, not only emit flame, but may be fitted with ſuch a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if diſcharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life. The force of this vapour has hitherto appeared inſtantaneous, perſons at both ends of a long chain ſeeming to be ſtruck at once. The philoſophers are now endeavouring to intercept the ſtrokes of lightning.

Ele'ctuary, ẻ-lěk'-tủ-ảr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*electarium*, *Cælius Aurel.* which is now written *electuary*.] A form of medicine made of conſerves and powders, in the conſiſtence of honey. *Electuaries* made up with honey or ſyrup, when the conſiſtence is too thin, ferment: and when too thick, candy. By both which the ingredients will be altered or impaired. *Quincy.*

We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient, except ſugar, common to any two of them. *Boyle.*

Eleemo'synary, ěl-ỳ-mŏz'-ỳ-nảr-ỳ. *adj.* [ἐλεημοσύνη.]

1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. Not uſed.

It is little better than an abſurdity, that the cauſe ſhould be an *eleemoſynary* for its ſubſiſtence to its effects, as a nature poſteriour to and dependent on itſelf. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

2. Given in charity. This is the preſent uſe.

E'legance, ěl'-ẻ-gảns. } *n. ſ.* [*elegantia*,
E'legancy, ěl'-ẻ-gản-ſỳ. } Lat.]

1. Beauty rather ſoothing than ſtriking; beauty without grandeur; the beauty of propriety not of greatneſs.

St. Auguſtine, out of a kind of *elegancy* in writing, makes ſome difference. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

Theſe queſtions have more propriety, and *elegancy*, underſtood of the old world. *Burnet.*

2. Any thing that pleaſes by its nicety. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

My compoſitions in gardening are altogether Pindarick, and run into the beautiful wildneſs of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art. *Spect.*

E'LEGANT, ěl'-ẻ-gảnt. *adj.* [*elegans*, Lat.]

1. Pleaſing by minuter beauties.

Trifles themſelves are *elegant* in him. *Pope.*
There may'ſt thou find ſome *elegant* retreat. *London.*

2. Nice; not coarſe; not groſs.

Polite with candour, *elegant* with eaſe. *Pope.*

E'legantly, ěl'-ẻ-gảnt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *elegant*.]

1. In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe.

Now read with them thoſe organic arts which enable men to diſcourſe and write perſpicuouſly, *elegantly*, and according to the fitteſt ſtyle of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

In a poem *elegantly* writ,
I will not quarrel with a ſlight miſtake. *Roſcom.*

2. Neatly; nicely; with minute beauty; with pleaſing propriety.

They deſcribe her in part finely and *elegantly*, and in part gravely and ſententiouſly. *Bacon.*

Whoever would write *elegantly*, muſt have regard to the different turn and juncture of every period: there muſt be proper diſtances and pauſes. *Pope's Odyſſey, Notes*

Elegi'ack, ĕl-ē-jŷ'-ăk. *adj.* [*elegiacus*, Lat.]

1. Uſed in elegies.
2. Pertaining to elegies.
3. Mournful; ſorrowful.

Let *elegiac* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of diſtant flutes. *Gay's Trivia.*

E'legy, ĕl'-ē-jŷ. *n. ſ.* [*elegus*, Lat.]

1. A mournful ſong.

He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon brambles, all forſooth deifying the name of Roſalind. *Shakeſp.*

2. A funeral ſong.

So on Meander's banks, when death is nigh,
The mournful ſwan ſings her own *elegy*. *Dryd.*

3. A ſhort poem without points or affected elegancies.

E'LEMENT, ĕl'-ē-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*elementum*, Lat.]

1. The firſt or conſtituent principle of any thing.

If nature ſhould intermit her courſe, thoſe principal and mother *elements* of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made, ſhould loſe the qualities which now they have. *Hooker.*

A man may rationally retain doubts concerning the number of thoſe ingredients of bodies, which ſome call *elements*, and others principles. *Boyle.*

Simple ſubſtances are either ſpirits, which have no manner of compoſition, or the firſt principles of bodies, uſually called *elements*, of which other bodies are compounded. *Watts.*

2. The four elements, uſually ſo called, are earth, fire, air, water, of which our world is compoſed. When it is uſed alone, *element* commonly means the air.

The king is but a man: the violet ſmells to him as it doth to me; and the *element* ſhews to him as it doth to me. *Shakeſp.*

My deareſt ſiſter, fare thee well;
The *elements* be kind to thee, and make
Thy ſpirits all of comfort. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The king,
Contending with the fretful *elements*,
Bids the wind blow the earth into the ſea,
Or ſwell the curled waters. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

The heavens and the earth will paſs away, and the *elements* melt with fervent heat. *Peter.*

Here be four of you, able to make a good world; for you are as differing as the four *elements*. *Bacon.*

He from his flaming ſhip his children ſent,
To periſh in a milder *element*. *Waller.*

3. The proper habitation or ſphere of any thing: as water of fiſh.

We are ſimple men; we do not know ſhe works by charms, by ſpells, and ſuch daubry as is beyond our *element*. *Shakeſp.*

Our torments may, in length of time,
Become our *elements*. *Milton.*

They ſhew that they are out of their *element*, and that logick is none of their talent. *Baker on Learning.*

4. An ingredient; a conſtituent part.

Who ſet the body and the limbs
Of this great ſport together, as you gueſs?
——One ſure that promiſes no *element*
In ſuch a buſineſs. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

5. The letters of any language.
6. The loweſt or firſt rudiments of literature or ſcience.

With religion it fareth as with other ſciences; the firſt delivery of the *elements* thereof muſt, for like conſideration, be framed according to the weak and ſlender capacity of young beginners. *Hooker.*

Every pariſh ſhould keep a petty ſchoolmaſter, which ſhould bring up children in the firſt *elements* of letters. *Spenſer.*

We, when we were children, were in bondage under the *elements* of the world. *Gal.* iv. 3.

There is nothing more pernicious to a youth, in the *elements* of painting, than an ignorant maſter. *Dryden.*

To **E'lement**, ĕl'-ē-mĕnt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compound of elements.

Whether any one ſuch body be met with, in thoſe ſaid to be *elemented* bodies, I now queſtion. *Boyle.*

2. To conſtitute; to make as a firſt principle.

Dull ſublunary lover's love,
Whoſe ſoul is ſenſe, cannot admit
Of abſence, 'cauſe it doth remove
The thing which *elemented* it. *Donne.*

Eleme'ntal, ĕl-ē-mĕn'-tăl. *adj.* [from *element*.]

1. Produced by ſome of the four elements.

If duſky ſpots are vary'd on his brow,
And ſtreak'd with red, a troubl'd colour ſhow;
That ſullen mixture ſhall at once declare
Winds, rain, and ſtorms, and *elemental* war. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And ſip with nymphs, their *elemental* tea. *Pope.*

2. Ariſing from firſt principles.

Leeches are by ſome accounted poiſon, not properly, that is by temperamental contrariety, occult form, or ſo much as *elemental* repugnancy; but inwardly taken, they faſten upon the veins, and occaſion an effuſion of blood. *Brown.*

Elementa'rity, ĕl-ē-mĕn-tăr'-ĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *elementary*.] Containing rudiments or firſt principles; the ſimplicity of nature, or abſence of compoſition; being uncompounded.

A very large claſs of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Eleme'ntary, ĕl-ē-mĕn'-tăr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *element*.]

1. Uncompounded; having only one principle or conſtituent part.

All rain water contains in it a copious ſediment of terreſtrial matter, and is not a ſimple *elementary* water. *Ray.*

The *elementary* ſalts of animals are not the ſame as they appear by diſtillation. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

2. Initial; rude.

Ele'mi, ĕl-ē'-mŷ. *n. ſ.*

This drug is improperly called gum *elemi*, being a reſin. The genuine *elemi* is brought from Æthiopia in flattiſh maſſes, or in cylinders, of a yellowiſh colour. It is very rare in Europe, and ſuppoſed to be produced by a tree of the olive kind. The ſpurious or American *elemi*, almoſt the only kind known, is of a whitiſh colour, with a greater or leſs greeniſh or yellowiſh tinge. It proceeds from a tall tree, which the Braſilians wound, and collect the reſin. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Ele'nch, ē-lĕnsh'. *n. ſ.* [*elenchus*, Lat.] An argument; a ſophiſm.

The firſt deluſion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole tentation might be the ſame *elench* continued, as when he ſaid, Ye ſhall not die; that was, in his equivocation, you ſhall not incur preſent death. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Diſcover the fallacies of our common adverſary, that old ſophiſter, who puts the moſt abuſive *elenchs* on us. *Decay of Piety.*

Ele'ots, ē'-lē-ŏts. *n. ſ.* Some name the apples in requeſt in the cyder countries ſo; not known by that name in ſeveral parts of England. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

E'lephant, ĕl'-ē-fănt. *n. ſ.* [*elephas*, Lat.]

1. The largeſt of all quadrupeds, of whoſe ſagacity, faithfulneſs, prudence, and even underſtanding, many ſurpriſing relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs, and all ſorts of pulſe; and is ſaid to be extremely long lifed. He is ſupplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which hangs between his teeth, and ſerves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory. *Calmet.*

He loves to hear,
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
And bears with glaſſes, *elephants* with holes. *Shak.*

The *elephant* hath joints, but not for courteſy;
His legs are for neceſſity, not flexure. *Shakeſp.*

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

High o'er the gate, in *elephant* and gold,
The crowd ſhall Cæſar's Indian war behold. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Elephanti'asis, ĕl-ē-făn-tī'-ă-sĭs. *n. ſ.* [*elephantiaſis*, Lat.] A ſpecies of leproſy, ſo called from covering the ſkin with incruſtations like thoſe on the hide of an elephant.

Elepha'ntine, ĕl-ē-făn'-tĭn. *adj.* [*elephantinus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To **E'LEVATE**, ĕl'-ē-vāt. *v. a.* [*elevo*, Lat.]

1. To raiſe up aloft.

This ſubterranean heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyſs. *Woodward.*

2. To exalt; to dignify.
3. To raiſe with great conceptions.

Others apart ſat on a hill retir'd,
In thoughts more *elevate*, and reaſon'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate. *Mil.*

In all that great extent, wherein the mind wanders, in thoſe remote ſpeculations it may ſeem to be *elevated* with, it ſtirs not beyond ſenſe or reflection. *Locke.*

Now riſing fortune *elevates* his mind,
He ſhines unclouded, and adorns mankind. *Savage.*

4. To elate with vicious pride.

To miſchief ſwift, hope *elevates*, and joy
Brightens his creſt. *Milton.*

5. To leſſen by detraction. This ſenſe, though legitimately deduced from the Latin, is not now in uſe.

When the judgments of learned men are alledged againſt you, what do they but either *elevate* their credit, or oppoſe unto them the judgments of others as learned? *Hooker.*

E'levate, ĕl'-ē-vāt. *part. adj.* [from *elevated*.] Exalted; raiſed aloft.

On each ſide an imperial city ſtood,
With tow'rs and temples proudly *elevate*
On ſeven ſmall hills. *Milton.*

Eleva'tion, ĕl-ē-vā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*elevatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of raiſing aloft.

The diſruption of the ſtrata, the *elevation* of ſome, and depreſſion of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a diſcerning principle. *Woodward.*

2. Exaltation; dignity.

Angels, in their ſeveral degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehenſive faculties. *Locke.*

3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions.

We are therefore to love him with all poſſible application and *elevation* of ſpirit, with all the heart, ſoul and mind. *Norris.*

4. Exaltation of ſtyle.

His ſtile was an elegant perſpicuity, rich of phraſe, but ſeldom any bold metaphors; and ſo far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*. *Wotton.*

5. Attention to objects above us.

All which different *elevations* of ſpirit unto God, are contained in the name of prayer. *Hooker*

6. The height of any heavenly body with reſpect to the horizon.

Some latitudes have no canicular days, as thoſe which have more than ſeventy-three degrees of northern *elevation*, as Nova Zembla. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Eleva'tor, ěl'-ě-vå-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *elevate.*] A raiſer or lifter up, applied to ſome chirurgical inſtruments put to ſuch uſes. *Quincy.*

ELE'VEN, ě-lěv'n. *adj.* [ænbleꝼen, Sax.] Ten and one; one more than ten.

Had I a dozen ſons, and none leſs dear than Marcius, I had rather *eleven* die nobly for their country, than one voluptuouſly ſurfeit out of action. *Shakeſp.*

Ele'venth, ě-lěv'nth. *adj.* [from *eleven.*] The next in order to the tenth.

In the *eleventh* chapter he returns to ſpeak of the building of Babel. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

ELF, ělf. *n. ſ.* plural *elves.* [*elf*, Welſh. *Baxter*'s Gloſſ.]

1. A wandering ſpirit, ſuppoſed to be ſeen in wild unfrequented places; a fairy.

Through this houſe give glimmering light,
By the dead and drowſy fire;
Every *elf*, and fairy ſprite,
Hop as light as bird from briar. *Shakeſp.*

Fairy *elves*,
Whoſe midnight revels by ſome foreſt ſide,
Or fountain, ſome belated peaſant ſees,
Or dreams he ſees. *Milton.*

The king of *elfs* and little fairy queen
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green. *Dryden.*

If e'er one viſion touch'd thy infant thought,
Of all the nurſe and all the prieſt have taught,
Of airy *elves* by moon-light ſhadow ſeen,
The ſilver token, and the circled green. *Pope.*

2. A devil.

That we may angels ſeem, we paint them *elves*;
And are but ſatires to ſet up ourſelves. *Dryden.*

However it was civil, an angel or *elf*;
For he ne'er could have fill'd it ſo well of himſelf. *Swift.*

To **Elf**, ělf. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entangle hair in ſo intricate a manner, that that it is not to be unravelled. This the vulgar have ſuppoſed to be the work of fairies in the night; and all hair ſo matted together, hath had the name of *elf-locks*. *Hanmer.*

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots. *Shakeſ.*

E'lfin, ělf'-ìn. *adj.* [from *elf.*] Relating to fairies; elfiſh; belonging to elves.

Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that *elfin* knight he bade him fly,
Where he ſlept ſoundly. *Spenſer.*

E'lflock, ělf'-lǒk. *n. ſ.* [*elf* and *lock.*] Knots of hair twiſted by elves.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horſes in the night,
And cakes the *elf-locks* in foul ſluttiſh hairs,
Which, once untangl'd, much misfortune bodes. *Shakeſp.*

To **ELI'CITE**, ě-lìs'-sìt. *v. a.* [*elicio*, Lat.] To ſtrike out; to fetch out by labour or art.

Although the ſame truths may be *elicited*, and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He *elicits* thoſe acts out of the meer lapſed ſtate of human nature. *Cheyne.*

Eli'cit, ě-lìs'-sìt. *adj.* [*elicitus*, Lat.] Brought into act; brought from poſſibility to real exiſtence.

It is the virtue of humility and obedience, and not the formal *elicit* act of meekneſs; meekneſs being ordinarily annexed to theſe virtues. *Hamm.*

The ſchools diſpute whether, in morals, the external action ſuperadds any thing of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will. *South.*

Elicita'tion, ě-lìs-ſỳ-tà'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *elicio*, Lat.]

That *elicitation* which the ſchools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act: that drawing which they mention, is merely from the appetibility of the object. *Bramhall.*

To **Eli'de**, ě-lì'd. *v. a.* [*elido*, Lat.] To break in pieces; to cruſh.

We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom theſe objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and ſtrength of the argument is *elided.* *Hooker.*

E'ligibility, ěl-ì-jì-bìl'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *eligible.*] Worthineſs to be choſen.

The buſineſs of the will is not to judge concerning the nature of things, but to chooſe them in conſequence of the report made by the underſtanding, as to their *eligibility* or goodneſs. *Fiddes's Serm.*

E'LIGIBLE, ěl'-ì-jìbl. *adj.* [*eligibilis*, Lat.] Fit to be choſen; worthy of choice; preferable.

A Britiſh miniſtry ought to be ſatisfied, if, allowing to every particular man that his private ſcheme is wiſeſt, they can perſuade him, that next to his own plan, that of the government is the moſt *eligible.* *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Did they really think, that going on with the war was more *eligible* for their country than the leaſt abatement of thoſe conditions? *Swift.*

That the moſt plain, ſhort, and lawful way to any good end, is more *eligible* than one directly contrary in ſome or all of theſe qualities. *Swift.*

Certainty, in a deep diſtreſs, is more *eligible* than ſuſpenſe. *Clariſſa.*

E'ligibleness, ěl'-ì-jìbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *elegible.*] Worthineſs to be choſen; preferableneſs.

Elimina'tion, ě-lìm-ỳ-nà'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*elimino*, Lat.] The act of baniſhing; the act of turning out of doors; rejection. *Dict.*

Eli'sion, ě-lìzh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*eliſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off; as, *can't th' attempt*, there is an eliſion of a ſyllable.

You will obſerve the abbreviations and *eliſions*, by which conſonants of moſt obdurate ſounds are joined together, without any ſoftening vowel to intervene. *Swift.*

2. Diviſion; ſeparation of parts.

The cauſe given of ſound, that it would be an *eliſion* of the air, whereby, if they mean any thing, they mean a cutting or dividing, or elſe an attenuating of the air, is but a term of ignorance. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Elixa'tion, ě-lìk-ſà'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*elixus*, Lat.] The act of boiling or ſtewing any thing.

Even to ourſelves, and more perfect animals, water performs no ſubſtantial nutrition; ſerving for refrigeration, dilution of ſolid aliments, and its *elixation* in the ſtomach. *Brown.*

Eli'xir, ě-lìk'-ſůr. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.]

1. A medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtruum, and give it a thicker conſiſtence than a tincture. *Quincy.*

For when no healing art prevail'd,
When cordials and *elixirs* fail'd,
On your pale cheek he dropp'd the ſhow'r,
Reviv'd you like a dying flow'r. *Waller.*

2. The liquor, or whatever it be, with which chymiſts hope to tranſmute metals to gold.

No chymiſt yet the *elixir* got,
But glorifies his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befal
Some odoriferous thing, or medicinal. *Donne.*

3. The extract or quinteſſence of any thing.

In the ſoul, when the ſupreme faculties move regularly, the inferior paſſions and affections following, there ariſes a ſerenity infinitely beyond the higheſt quinteſſence and *elixir* of worldly delight. *South.*

4. Any cordial; or invigorating ſubſtance.

What wonder then, if fields and regions here
Breathe forth *elixir* pure! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Elk, ělk'. *n. ſ.* [ælc, Sax.]

The *elk* is a large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind. The neck is ſhort and ſlender; the ears nine inches in length, and four in breadth. The colour of its coat in Winter is greyiſh, in Summer it is paler. The horns of the male *elk* are ſhort and thick near the head, where it by degrees expands into a great breadth, with ſeveral prominences in its edges. *Hill.*

And, ſcarce his head
Rais'd o'er the heapy wreath, the branching *elk*
Lies ſlumb'ring ſilent in the white abyſs. *Thomſon.*

Ell, ěl'. *n. ſ.* [eln, Sax.]

1. A meaſure containing forty-five inches, or a yard and a quarter.

They are ſaid to make yearly forty thouſand pieces of linen cloth, reckoning two hundred *ells* to the piece. *Addiſon.*

2. It is taken proverbially for a long meaſure.

Acquit thee bravely, play the man;
Look not on pleaſures as they come, but go:
Defer not the laſt virtue; life's poor ſpan
Makes not an *ell* by trifling in thy woe. *Herbert.*

ELLI'PSIS, ěl-lìp'-ſìs. *n. ſ.* [ἔλλειπσις.]

1. A figure of rhetorick, by which ſomething is left out neceſſary to be ſupplied by the hearer: as, *the thing I love*, for *the thing* which *I love*.

The words are delivered by way of *ellipſis*, *Rom.* iv. 18. *Hammond.*

2. [In geometry.] An oval figure, being generated from the ſection of a cone, by a plane cutting both ſides of the cone, but not parallel to the baſe, which produces a circle, and meeting with the baſe when produced. *Harris.*

On the cylinder inclined, deſcribe an *ellipſis* parallel to the horizon. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

The planets could not poſſibly acquire ſuch revolutions in circular orbs, or in *ellipſes* very little eccentrick. *Bentley.*

Elli'ptical, ěl-lìp'-tì-kål. } *adj.* [from *ellipſis.*] Having
Elli'ptick, ěl-lìp'-tìk. }
the form of an ellipſis; oval.

Since the planets move in *elliptick* orbits, in one of whoſe foci the ſun is, and by a radius from the ſun deſcribe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation, can account for; we muſt find out a law for the paracentrical motion, that may make the orbits *elliptick.* *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

In animals, that gather food from the ground, the pupil is oval or *elliptical*; the greateſt diameter going tranſverſely from ſide to ſide. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Elm, ělm'. *n. ſ.* [*ulmus*, Lat. elm, Sax.]

1. The name of a tree. The ſpecies are, the common rough-leaved elm; the witch hazel, or broad-leaved elm, by ſome called the Britiſh elm; the ſmooth-leaved or witch elm. Neither of them were originally natives of this country; but they have propagated themſelves by ſeeds and ſuckers in ſuch plenty as hardly to be rooted out; eſpecially in hedgerows, where there is harbour for their roots. They are very proper to place in hedgerows upon the borders of the fields, where they will thrive better than when planted in a wood or cloſe plantation, and their ſhade will not be very injurious to whatever grows under them; for they may be trained up in form of an hedge, keeping them cut every year, to the height of forty or fifty feet: but they ſhould not be planted too near fruit trees; becauſe the roots of the elm will intermix with the roots of other trees, and deprive them of nouriſhment. *Miller.*

The rural ſeat,
Whoſe lofty *elms* and venerable oaks,

Invite the rook, who high amid' the boughs,
In early Spring, his airy city builds. *Thomſon.*

2. It was uſed to ſupport vines, to which the poets allude.

Thou art an *elm*, my huſband; I a vine,
Whoſe weakneſs married to thy ſtronger ſtate,
Makes me with thy ſtrength to communicate. *Shakeſp.*

Elocu'tion, ẻl-ỏ-kủ'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*elocutio*, Lat.]

1. The power of fluent ſpeech.

A travelled doctor of phyſick, of bold, and of able *elocution*. *Wotton.*

2. Power of ſpeaking; ſpeech.

Whoſe taſte, too long forborne, at firſt eſſay
Gave *elocution* to the mute, and taught
The tongue not made for ſpeech to ſpeak thy praiſe. *Milton.*

3. The power of expreſſion or diction; eloquence; beauty of words.

The third happineſs of this poet's imagination is *elocution*, or the art of cloathing or adorning that thought ſo found, and varied, in apt, ſignificant, and ſounding words. *Dryden.*

As I have endeavoured to adorn it with noble thoughts, ſo much more to expreſs thoſe thoughts with *elocution*. *Dryden.*

E'logy, ẻl'-ỏ-jỷ. *n. ſ.* [*eloge*, Fr.] Praiſe; panegyrick.

Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions, which at the prince's arrival did vaniſh into praiſes and *elogies*. *Wotton.*

If I durſt ſay all I know of the *elogies* received concerning him, I ſhould offend the modeſty of our author. *Boyle.*

Some excellent perſons, above my approbation or *elogy*, have conſidered this ſubject. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To **E'loigne**, ẻ'-lỏin. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, Fr.] To put at a diſtance; to remove one far from another. Now diſuſed.

From worldly care himſelf he did *eloin*,
And greatly ſhunned manly exerciſe. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll tell thee now, dear love! what thou ſhalt do
To anger deſtiny, as ſhe doth us;
How I ſhall ſtay though ſhe *eloigne* me thus,
And how poſterity ſhall know it too. *Donne.*

To **E'longate**, ẻ-lỏng'-gảt. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Lat.]

1. To lengthen; to draw out; to protract; to ſtretch.

2. To put further off.

The firſt ſtar of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very interſection, which is now *elongated* and moved eaſtward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

To **Elo'ngate**, ẻ-lỏng'-gảt. *v. n.* To go off to a diſtance from any thing.

About Cape Frio in Braſilia, the South point of the compaſs varieth twelve degrees unto the Weſt; but *elongating* from the coaſt of Braſilia, towards the ſhore of Africa, it varieth eaſtward. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Elonga'tion, ẻ-lỏng-gả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *elongate*.]

1. The act of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf.

To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are ſeparated by a wound. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. The ſtate of being ſtretched.

3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is ſo extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. *Quincy.*

Elongations are the effect of an humour ſoaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be ſtretched, and to be thruſt quite out upon every little force. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

4. Diſtance; ſpace at which one thing is diſtant from another.

The diſtant points in the celeſtial expanſe appear to the eye in ſo ſmall a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real. *Glanville's Sceps.*

5. Departure; removal.

Nor then had it been placed in a middle point, but that of deſcent, or *elongation*. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

To **ELO'PE**, ẻ-lỏ'p. *v. a.* [*loopen* to run, Dut.] To run away; to break looſe; to eſcape from law or reſtraint.

It is neceſſary to treat women as members of the body politick, ſince great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

What from the dame can Paris hope?
She may as well from him *elope*. *Prior.*

The fool whoſe wife *elopes* ſome thrice a quarter,
For matrimonial ſolace dies a martyr. *Pope.*

Elo'pement, ẻ-lỏ'p-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *elope*.] Departure from juſt reſtraint; rejection of lawful power: commonly uſed of a wife.

An *elopement* is the voluntary departure of a wife from her huſband to live with an adulterer, and with whom ſhe lives in breach of the matrimonial vow. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The negligent huſband, truſting to the efficacy of his principle, was undone by his wife's *elopement* from him. *Arbuthnot.*

Elops, ẻ'-lỏps. *n. ſ.* [ἔλοψ.] A fiſh; reckoned however by *Milton* among the ſerpents.

Scorpion and aſp, and amphiſbena dire,
Ceraſtes horn'd, hydrus, and *elops* drear,
And dipſas. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

E'loquence, ẻl'-ỏ-kwẻns. *n. ſ.* [*eloquentia*, Lat.]

1. The power of ſpeaking with fluency and elegance; oratory.

Action is *eloquence*, and the eyes of the ignorant
More learned than the ears. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Athens or free Rome, where *eloquence*
Flouriſh'd, ſince mute. *Milton.*

His infant ſoftneſs pleads a milder doom,
And ſpeaks with all the *eloquence* of tears. *Heigh.*

2. Elegant language uttered with fluency.

Say ſhe be mute, and will not ſpeak a word:
Then I'll commend her volubility,
And ſay ſhe uttered piercing *eloquence*. *Shakeſp.*

Fit words attended on his weighty ſenſe,
And mild perſuaſion flow'd in *eloquence*. *Pope's Od.*

E'loquent, ẻl'-ỏ-kwẻnt. *adj.* [*eloquens*, Lat.] Having the power of oratory; having the power of fluent and elegant ſpeech.

The Lord of hoſts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counſellor, and the cunning artificer, and the *eloquent* orator. *Iſaiah*, iii. 3.

O death! all *eloquent*, you only prove
What duſt we dote on, when 'tis man we love. *Pope.*

Else, ẻl's. *pronoun.* [eller, Sax.] Other; one beſides: it is applied both to perſons and things.

To ſtand ſtained with travel, and ſweating with deſire to ſee him; thinking of nothing *elſe*, putting all affairs *elſe* in oblivion, as if there were nothing *elſe* to be done but to ſee him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Should he or any *elſe* ſearch, he will find evidence of the Divine Wiſdom. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

He ſays, 'twas then with him, as now with you;
He did it when he had nothing *elſe* to do. *Denham.*

Else, ẻl's. *adv.*

1. Otherwiſe.

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch ought of mine beſide, by lot my due,
But ſtand aloof, and think profane to view:
This faulchion, *elſe*, not hitherto withſtood,
Theſe hoſtile fields ſhall fatten with thy blood. *Dryden.*

What ways are there whereby we ſhould be aſſured, but either by an internal impreſſion of the notion of a God upon our minds, or *elſe* by ſuch external and viſible effects as our reaſon tells us muſt be attributed to ſome cauſe? *Tillotſon.*

2. Beſide; except that mentioned.

Pleaſures which no where *elſe* were to be found,
And all Elyſium in a ſpot of ground. *Dryden.*

3. It has ſometimes *or* before it ſuperfluouſly.

Be more abſtemious,
Or elſe, good night your vow. *Shakeſp.*

E'lsewhere, ẻl's-hwẻr. *adv.* [*elſe* and *where*.]

1. In any other place.

There are here divers trees, which are not to be found *elſewhere*. *Abbot's Deſcrip. of the World.*

As he proved that Piſon was not Ganges, or Gehon, Nilus; ſo where to find them *elſewhere* he knew not. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

For, if we chance to fix our thoughts *elſewhere*,
Though our eyes open be, we cannot ſee. *Davies.*

Henceforth oracles are ceas'd,
And thou no more with pomp and ſacrifice
Shalt be enquir'd at Delphos, or *elſewhere*. *Milton.*

Although ſeaſoned bodies may and do live near as long in London as *elſewhere*, yet new-comers and children do not. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

2. In other places; in ſome other place.

They which *elſewhere* complain, that injury is offered to the meaneſt miniſter, when the magiſtrate appointeth him what to wear, think the graveſt prelates no competent judges where it is fit for the miniſter to ſtand. *Hooker.*

Let us no more contend, nor blame
Each other, blam'd enough *elſewhere*. *Milton.*

Beſtow, baſe man, thy idle threats *elſewhere*;
My mother's daughter knows not how to fear. *Dryden.*

If it contradict what he ſays *elſewhere*, it is no new or ſtrange thing. *Tillotſon.*

To **Elu'cidate**, ẻ-lủ'-ſỉ-dảt. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Lat.] To explain; to clear; to make plain.

To *elucidate* a little the matter, let us conſider it. *Boyle.*

Elucida'tion, ẻ-lủ-ſỷ-dả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *elucidate*.] Explanation; expoſition.

We ſhall, in order to the *elucidation* of this matter, ſubjoin the following experiment. *Boyle.*

Elucida'tor, ẻ-lủ-ſỷ-dả'-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *elucidate*.] Explainer; expoſitor; commentator.

Obſcurity is brought over them by the courſe of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators*. *Abbot.*

To **Elu'de**, ẻ-lủ'd. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Lat.]

1. To eſcape by ſtratagem; to avoid any miſchief or danger by artifice.

Several pernicious vices, notorious among us, eſcape or *elude* the puniſhment of any law yet invented. *Swift.*

He who looks no higher for the motives of his conduct than the reſentments of human juſtice, whenever he can preſume himſelf cunning enough to *elude*, rich enough to bribe, or ſtrong enough to reſiſt it, will be under no reſtraint. *Rogers.*

2. To mock by an unexpected eſcape.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in ſhades, *eludes* her eager ſwain;
But feigns a laugh to ſee me ſearch around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found. *Pope.*

Elu'dible, ẻ-lủ'-dỉbl. *adj.* [from *elude*.] Poſſible to be defeated.

There is not any common place more inſiſted on than the happineſs of trials by juries; yet if this bleſſed part of our law be *eludible* by power and artifice, we ſhall have little reaſon to boaſt. *Swift.*

Elves, ẻlv'z. The plural of *elf*. See **Elf**.

Fairy *elves*
Whoſe midnight revels by ſome foreſt ſide,
Or fountain, ſome belated peaſant ſees,
Or dreams he ſees. *Milton.*

Ye ſylphs and ſylphids to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, *elves* and demons hear. *Pope.*

E'lvelock, ẻlv'-lỏk. *n. ſ.* [from *elves* and *lock*.]

lock.] Knots in the hair ſuperſtitiouſly ſuppoſed to be tangled by the fairies.

From the like might proceed the fears of polling *elvelocks*, or complicated hairs of the head. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

E'LVISH, èl'-vish. *adj.* [from *elves*, the plural of *elf:* it had been written more properly *elfiſh.*] Relating to elves, or wandering ſpirits.

Thou *elviſh* markt, abortive, rioting hog!
The ſlave of nature, and the ſon of hell! *Shakeſp.*

No muſe hath been ſo bold,
Or of the latter or the old,
Thoſe *elviſh* ſecrets to unfold,
Which lie from others reading. *Drayton.*

ELU'MBATED, ẻ-lủm'-bả-tỉd. *adj.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weakened in the loins. *Dict.*

ELU'SION, ẻ-lủ'-zhủn. *n. ſ.* [*eluſio*, Lat.] An eſcape from enquiry or examination; a fraud; an artifice.

An appendix, relating to the tranſmutation of metals, detects the impoſtures and *eluſions* of thoſe who have pretended to it. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

ELU'SIVE, ẻ-lủ'-sỉv. *adj.* [from *elude.*] Practiſing eluſion; uſing arts to eſcape.

Eluſive of the bridal day, ſhe gives
Fond hopes to all, and all with hopes deceives. *Pope.*

ELU'SORY, ẻ-lủ'-sủr-ỷ. *adj.* [from *elude.*] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent; deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but Parthian flights, ambuſcade retreats, and *eluſory* tergiverſation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **ELU'TE**, ẻ-lủ't. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Lat.] To waſh off.

The more oily any ſpirit is, the more pernicious; becauſe it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **ELU'TRIATE**, ẻ-lủ'-trỷ-ảt. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Lat.] To decant; or ſtrain out.

The preſſure of the air upon the lungs is much leſs than it has been computed by ſome; but ſtill it is ſomething, and the alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs muſt produce ſome difference in *elutriating* the blood as it paſſes through the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

ELY'SIAN, ẻ-lẻ'-zhủn. *adj.* [*elyſius*, Lat.] Pertaining to Elyſium; pleaſant; deliciouſly ſoft and ſoothing; exceedingly delightful.

The river of life, through midſt of heaven,
Rolls o'er *elyſian* flowers her amber ſtream. *Milton.*

ELY'SIUM, ẻ-lẻ'-zhủm. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls; any place exquiſitely pleaſant.

To have thee with thy lips to ſtop my mouth,
So ſhould'ſt thou either turn my flying ſoul,
Or I ſhould breathe it ſo into thy body,
And then it liv'd in ſweet *Elyſium.* *Shak. Hen.* VI.

'EM, èm'. A contraction of *them.*

For he could coin and counterfeit
New words with little or no wit;
And when with haſty noiſe he ſpoke *'em*,
The ignorant for current took *'em.* *Hudibras.*

To **EMA'CIATE**, ẻ-mả'-shảt. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Lat.] To waſte; to deprive of fleſh.

Men after long *emaciating* diets wax plump, fat, and almoſt new. *Bacon.*

All dying of the conſumption, die *emaciated* and lean. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To **EMA'CIATE**, ẻ-mả'-shảt. *v. n.* To loſe fleſh; to pine; to grow lean.

He *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of the ſea's reciprocation, although not drowned therein. *Brown.*

EMACIA'TION, ẻ'-mả-shả''-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*emaciatus*, Lat.]

1. The act of making lean.
2. The ſtate of one grown lean.

Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanneſs were from a phthiſis, or from a hectick fever. *Graunt.*

EMACULA'TION, ẻ'-mảk-ủ-lả''-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*emaculo*, Lat.] The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs. *Dict.*

E'MANANT, ẻ'-mả-nảnt. *adj.* [*emanans*, Lat.] Iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

The firſt act of the divine nature, relating to the world, and his adminiſtration thereof, is an *emanant* act: the moſt wiſe counſel and purpoſe of Almighty God terminate in thoſe two great tranſient or *emanant* acts or works, the work of creation and providence. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **E'MANATE**, ẻ'-mả-nảt. *v. n.* [*emano*, Lat.] To iſſue or flow from ſomething elſe.

EMANA'TION, èm-mả-nả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*emanatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of iſſuing or proceeding from any other ſubſtance.

Ariſtotle ſaid, that it ſtreamed by connatural reſult and *emanation* from God, the infinite and eternal Mind, as the light iſſues from the ſun. *South.*

2. That which iſſues from another ſubſtance; an efflux; effluvium.

The experience of thoſe profitable and excellent *emanations* from God, may be, and commonly are, the firſt motive of our love. *Taylor.*

Another way of attraction is delivered by a tenuous *emanation*, or continued effluvium, which, after ſome diſtance, retracteth unto itſelf; as in ſyrups, oils, and viſcoſities, which ſpun, at length retire into their former dimenſions. *Brown.*

Such were the features of her heav'nly face;
Her limbs were form'd with ſuch harmonious grace;
So faultleſs was the frame, as if the whole
Had been an *emanation* of the ſoul. *Dryden.*

The letters, every judge will ſee, were by no means efforts of the genius, but *emanations* of the heart. *Pope.*

Each *emanation* of his fires
That beams on earth, each virtue he inſpires;
Each art he prompts, each charm he can create;
Whate'er he gives, are giv'n for you to hate. *Pope.*

EMA'NATIVE, ẻ-mản'-ả-tỉv. *adj.* [from *emano*, Lat.] Iſſuing from another. *Dict.*

To **EMA'NCIPATE**, ẻ-mản'-sỉ-pảt. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Lat.] To ſet free from ſervitude; to reſtore to liberty.

Having received the probable inducements of truth, we become *emancipated* from teſtimonial engagements. *Brown.*

By the twelve tables, only thoſe were called unto the inteſtate ſucceſſion of their parents that were in the parents power, excluded all *emancipated* children. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

They *emancipated* themſelves from dependence. *Arbuthnot.*

EMANCIPA'TION, ẻ-mản-sỉ-pả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *emancipate.*] The act of ſetting free; deliverance from ſlavery.

Obſtinacy in opinions holds the dogmatiſt in the chains of error, without hope of *emancipation.* *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To **EMA'RGINATE**, ẻ-mả'r-jỉ-nảt. *v. a.* [*margo*, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing. *Dict.*

To **EMA'SCULATE**, ẻ-mảs'-kủ-lảt. *v. a.* [*emaſculo*, Lat.]

1. To caſtrate; to deprive of virility.

When it is found how many ews, ſuppoſe twenty, one ram will ſerve, we may geld nineteen, or thereabouts; for if you *emaſculate* but ten, you ſhall, by promiſcuous copulation, hinder the increaſe. *Graunt.*

2. To effeminate; to weaken; to vitiate by unmanly ſoftneſs.

From wars and from affairs of ſtate abſtain;
Women *emaſculate* a monarch's reign. *Dryden.*

Dangerous principles impoſe upon our underſtandings, *emaſculate* our ſpirits, and ſpoil our temper. *Collier.*

EMASCULA'TION, ẻ-mảs-kủ-lả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *emaſculate.*]

1. Caſtration.
2. Effeminacy; womaniſh qualities; unmanly ſoftneſs.

To **EMBA'LE**, ỉm-bả'l. *v. a.* [*emballer*, Fr.]

1. To make up into a bundle.
2. To bind up; to incloſe.

Below her ham her weed did ſomewhat train,
And her ſtraight legs moſt bravely were *embal'd*
In golden buſkins of coſtly cordwain. *Fairy Q.*

To **EMBA'LM**, ỉm-bả'm. *v. a.* [*embaumer*, Fr. *embalſamer*, Span.] To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may reſiſt putrefaction.

Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakeſp.*

I would ſhew future times
What you were, and teach them t' urge towards ſuch:
Verſe *embalms* virtue, and tombs or thrones of rhymes,
Preſerve frail tranſitory fame as much
As ſpice doth bodies from corrupt air's touch. *Donne.*

Muſe! at that name thy ſacred ſorrows ſhed;
Thoſe tears eternal that *embalm* the dead. *Pope.*

EMBA'LMER, ỉm-bảl'-mủr. *n. ſ.* [from *embalm.*] One that practiſes the art of embalming and preſerving bodies.

The Romans were not ſo good *embalmers* as the Egyptians, ſo the body was utterly conſumed. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **EMBA'R**, ỉm-bả'r. *v. a.* [from *bar.*]

1. To ſhut; to encloſe.

Themſelves for fear into his jaws to fall,
He forc'd to caſtle ſtrong to take their flight;
Where faſt *embar'd* in mighty brazen wall,
He has them now four years beſieg'd to make them thrall. *Spenſer.*

In form of airy members fair *embar'd*
His ſpirits pure were ſubject to our ſight. *Fairfax.*

2. To ſtop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up.

Tranſlating the mart unto Calais, he *embared* all further trade for the future. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

If this commerce 'twixt heav'n and earth were not
Embar'd, and all this traffick quite forgot,
She, for whoſe loſs we have lamented thus,
Would work more fully and pow'rfully on us. *Donne.*

EMBARCA'TION, ỉm-bảr-kả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *embark.*]

1. The act of putting on ſhipboard.

The French gentlemen were very ſolicitous for the *embarcation* of the army, and for the departure of the fleet. *Clarendon.*

2. The act of going on ſhipboard.

EMBA'RGO, ỉm-bả'r-gỏ. *n. ſ.* [*embargar*, Span.] A prohibition to paſs; in commerce, a ſtop put to trade.

He knew that the ſubjects of Flanders drew ſo great commodity from the trade of England, as by *embargo* they would ſoon wax weary of Perkin. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

After an *embargo* of our trading ſhips in the river of Bourdeaux, and other points of ſovereign affront, there did ſucceed the action of Rheez. *Wotton.*

I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the *embargo* which was laid upon it. *Dryden.*

To **EMBA'RK**, ỉm-bả'rk. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, Fr.]

1. To put on ſhipboard.

Of mankind, ſo numerous late,
All left, in one ſmall bottom ſwam *embark'd.* *Milton.*

The king had provided a good fleet, and had cauſed a body of three thouſand foot to be *embarked* on thoſe ſhips. *Clarendon.*

Straight to the ſhips Æneas took his way,
Embark'd his men, and ſkim'd along the ſea.
Dryden's Æneid.

2. To engage another in any affair.

To **Emba'rk**, ìm-bå'rk. *v. n.*

1. To go on ſhipboard.

I ſhould with ſpeed *embark*,
And with their embaſſy return to Greece.
A. Phillips.

2. To engage in any affair.

To **EMBA'RRAS**, ìm-bår'-ràs. *v. a.* [*embaraſſer*, Fr.] To perplex; to diſtreſs; to entangle.

I ſaw my friend a little *embarraſſed*, and turned away. *Spectator.*

Emba'rrassment, ìm-bår'-ràs-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *embarraſs.*] Perplexity; entanglement.

Let your method be plain, that your hearers may run through it without *embarraſſment*, and take a clear view of the whole. *Watts's Logick.*

To **Emba'se**, ìm-bå's. *v. a.* [from *baſe.*]

1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to lower; to deprave; to impair.

Grains are annual, ſo that the virtue of the ſeed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is *embaſed* by the ground. *Bacon.*

I have no ſervice or ignoble end in my preſent labour, which may, on either ſide, reſtrain or *embaſe* the freedom of my poor judgment. *Wotton.*

I will rather chuſe to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whoſe *embaſed* flexibleneſs ſhall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

A pleaſure high, rational, and angelical; a pleaſure *embaſed* with no appendant ſting; but ſuch a one as being honey in the mouth, never turns to gall or gravel in the belly. *South.*

2. To degrade; to vilify.

Joy of my life, full oft for loving you
I bleſs my lot, that was ſo lucky plac'd;
But then the more your own miſhap I rue,
That are ſo much by ſo mean love *embas'd*. *Spenſ.*

Emba'ssador, èm-bås'-så-dùr. *n. ſ.* [See **Ambassadour**.] One ſent on a publick meſſage.

Mighty Jove's *embaſſador* appear'd
With the ſame meſſage. *Denham.*
Myſelf, my king's *embaſſador*, will go. *Dryden.*

Emba'ssadress, èm-bås'-så-drès. *n. ſ.* A woman ſent on a publick meſſage.

With fear the modeſt matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright *embaſſadreſs* replies. *Garth's Ovid.*

E'mbassage, èm'-bås-såj. } *n. ſ.* [It may be
E'mbassy, èm'-bås-ſỳ. } obſerved, that though our authours write almoſt indiſcriminately *embaſſador* or *ambaſſador*, *embaſſage* or *ambaſſage*; yet there is ſcarcely an example of *ambaſſy*, all concurring to write *embaſſy*.]

1. A publick meſſage; a meſſage concerning buſineſs between princes or ſtates.

Freſh *embaſſy* and ſuits,
Nor from the ſtate nor private friends, hereafter,
Will I lend ear to. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

When he was at Newcaſtle he ſent a ſolemn *embaſſage* unto James king of Scotland, to treat and conclude a peace with him. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

The peace polluted thus, a choſen band
He firſt commiſſions to the Latian land,
In threat'ning *embaſſy*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. Any ſolemn meſſage.

He ſends the angels on *embaſſies* with his decrees. *Taylor.*

3. An errand in an ironical ſenſe.

A bird was made fly with ſuch art to carry a written *embaſſage* among the ladies, that one might ſay, If a live bird, how taught? If dead, how made? *Sidney.*

Nimble miſchance, that art ſo light of foot,
Doth not thy *embaſſage* belong to me;
And am I laſt that know it? *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

To **Emba'ttle**, ìm-båt'l. *v. a.* [from *battle.*] To range in order or array of battle.

The Engliſh are *embattled*;
To horſe! you gallant princes, ſtrait to horſe!
Shakeſp.

I could drive her from the ward of her reputation, her marriage-vow, and a thouſand other her defences, which now are too ſtrongly *embattled* againſt me. *Shakeſp.*

On their *embattl'd* ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the war! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Embattl'd nations ſtrive in vain
The hero's glory to reſtrain:
Streams arm'd with rocks, and mountains red with fire,
In vain againſt his force conſpire. *Prior.*

To **Emba'ttle**, ìm-båt'l. *v. n.* To be ranged in battle array.

The night
Is ſhiny, and they ſay we ſhall *embattle*
By the ſecond hour of the morn. *Shakeſp.*

To **Emba'y**, ìm-bå'. *v. a.* [from *baigner* to bathe, Fr.]

1. To bathe; to wet; to waſh. Not uſed.

In her lap a little babe did play
His cruel ſport;
For in her ſtreaming blood he did *embay*
His little hands, and tender joints embrew.
Fairy Queen.

Every ſenſe the humour ſweet *embay'd*,
And, ſlumb'ring ſoft, my heart did ſteal away.
Fairy Queen.

2. [From *bay.*] To incloſe in a bay; to land lock.

If that the Turkiſh fleet
Be not inſhelter'd and *embay'd*, they're drown'd.
Shakeſp.

To **EMBE'LLISH**, ìm-bèl'-lìſh. *v. a.* [*embellir*, Fr.] To adorn; to beautify; to grace with ornaments; to decorate.

How much more beauteous had the fountain been,
Embelliſh'd with her firſt created green;
Where cryſtal ſtreams through living turf had run,
Contented with an urn of native ſtone. *Dryd. Juv.*

The names of the figures that *embelliſhed* the diſcourſes of thoſe that underſtood the art of ſpeaking, are not the art and ſkill of ſpeaking well. *Locke.*

That which was once the moſt beautiful ſpot of Italy, covered with palaces, *embelliſhed* by emperors, and celebrated by poets, has now nothing to ſhew but ruins. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Embe'llishment, ìm-bèl'-lìſh-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *embelliſh.*] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration; adſcititious grace; any thing that confers the power of pleaſing.

Cultivate the wild licentious ſavage
With wiſdom, diſcipline, and liberal arts,
The *embelliſhments* of life. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Apparitions, viſions, and intercourſes of all kinds between the dead and the living, are the frequent and familiar *embelliſhments* of the legends of the Romiſh church. *Atterbury.*

E'mbering, èm'-bùr-ìng. *n. ſ.* The ember days. A word uſed by old authours, now obſolete.

For cauſes good ſo many ways,
Keep *emb'rings* well, and faſting days;
What law commands, we ought to obey,
For Friday, Saturn, and Wedneſday. *Tuſſer.*

E'mbers, èm'-bùrz. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular æmyrıa, Sax. aſhes; *einmyria*, Iſlandick, hot aſhes or cinders.] Hot cinders; aſhes not yet extinguiſhed.

Take hot *embers*, and put them about a bottle filled with new beer, almoſt to the very neck: let the bottle be well ſtopped, leſt it fly out; and continue it, renewing the *embers* every day for the ſpace of ten days. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

If the air will not permit,
Some ſtill removed place will fit,
While glowing *embers* through the room
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom. *Milton.*

While thus heav'n's higheſt counſels, by the low
Footſteps of their effects, he trac'd too well,
He toſt his troubled eyes, *embers* that glow
Now with new rage, and wax too hot for hell.
Craſhaw.

He ſaid, and roſe, as holy zeal inſpires;
He rakes hot *embers*, and renews the fires.
Dryden's Virgil.

E'mberweek, èm'-bùr-wèèk. *n. ſ.* [The original of this word has been much controverted: ſome derive it from *embers* or aſhes ſtrewed by penitents on their heads; but *Nelſon* decides in favour of *Mareſchal*, who derives it from *ymbren* or *embren* a *courſe* or *circumvolution*.] A week in which an ember day falls.

The ember days at the four ſeaſons are the Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday after the firſt Sunday in Lent, the feaſt of Pentecoſt, September 14, December 13. *Common Prayer.*

Stated times appointed for faſting are Lent, and the four ſeaſons of the year called *emberweeks*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **EMBE'ZZLE**, ìm-bèz'l. *v. a.* [This word ſeems corrupted by an ignorant pronunciation from *imbecil.*]

1. To appropriate by breach of truſt; to turn what is intruſted in his hands to his own uſe.

He had *embezzled* the king's treaſure, and extorted money by way of loan from all men. *Hayw.*

2. To waſte; to ſwallow up in riot.

When thou haſt *embezzl'd* all thy ſtore,
Where's all thy father left? *Dryden's Perſ.*

Embe'zzlement, ìm-bèz'l-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *embezzle.*]

1. The act of appropriating to himſelf that which is received in truſt for another.

2. The thing appropriated.

To **Embla'ze**, ìm-blå'z. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, Fr.]

1. To adorn with glittering embelliſhments.

Th' unſought diamonds
Would ſo *emblaze* the forehead of the deep,
And ſo beſtud with ſtars, that they below
Would grow inur'd to light. *Milton.*

No weeping orphan ſaw his father's ſtores
Our ſhrines irradiate, or *emblaze* the floors. *Pope.*

2. To blazon; to paint with enſigns armorial.

Nor ſhall this blood be wiped from thy point,
But thou ſhalt wear it as a herald's coat,
T' *emblaze* the honour which thy maſter got. *Shak.*

He from the glittering ſtaff unfurl'd
Th' imperial enſign, ſtreaming to the wind,
With gems and golden luſtre rich *emblaz'd*,
Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **Embla'zon**, ìm-blåz'-ùn. *v. a.* [*blaſonner*, Fr.]

1. To adorn with figures of heraldry; to grace with enſigns armorial.

2. To deck in glaring colours; to ſet out pompouſly to ſhew.

We find Auguſtus, for ſome petty conqueſt, *emblazoned* by the poets to the higheſt pitch. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Embla'zonry, ìm-blåz'-ùn-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *emblazon.*] Pictures upon ſhields.

Him round
A globe of firey ſeraphim inclos'd
With bright *emblazonry* and horrent arms. *Milton.*

E'MBLEM, èm'-blèm. *n. ſ.* [ἔμϐλημα.]

1. Inlay; enamel; any thing inſerted into the body of another.

2. An occult repreſentation; an alluſive picture; a typical deſignation.

She had all the royal makings of a queen,
The rod, and bird of peace, and all ſuch *emblems*,
Laid nobly on her. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

If you draw your beaſt in an *emblem*, ſhew a landſcape of the country natural to the beaſt. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Gentle Thames,
Thy mighty maſter's *emblem*, in whoſe face
Sate meekneſs, heighten'd with majeſtick grace.
Denham.

He is indeed a proper *emblem* of knowledge and action, being all head and paws. *Addiſon's Guard.*

To **E'MBLEM**, ẻm'-blẻm. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repreſent in an occult or illuſive manner. Not uſed.

The primitive fight of elements doth fitly *emblem* that of opinions. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

EMBLEMA'TICAL, ẻm-blẻ-måt'-ỉ-kål. } *adj.*
EMBLEMA'TICK, ẻm-blẻ-måt'-ỉk. }
[from *emblem.*]

1. Compriſing an emblem; alluſive; occultly repreſentative.

In the well fram'd models,
With *emblematick* ſkill and myſtick order,
Thou ſhew'dſt where tow'rs on battlements ſhould riſe,
Where gates ſhould open, or where walls ſhould compaſs. *Prior.*

The poets contribute to the explication of reverſes purely *emblematical*, or when the perſons are allegorical. *Addiſon.*

2. Dealing in emblems; uſing emblems.

By tongue and pudding to our friends explain
What does your *emblematick* worſhip mean. *Prior.*

EMBLEMA'TICALLY, ẻm-blẻ-måt'-ỷ-kål-ỷ. *adv.* [from *emblematical.*] In the manner of emblems; alluſively; with occult repreſentation.

Others have ſpoken *emblematically* and hierogliphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phœnix was the hierogliphick of the ſun. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

He took a great ſtone, and put it up under the oak, *emblematically* joining the two great elements of maſonry. *Swift.*

EMBLE'MATIST, ẻm-blẻm'-å-tỉſt. *n. ſ.* [from *emblem.*] Writers or inventers of emblems.

Theſe fables are ſtill maintained by ſymbolical writers, *emblematiſts*, and heralds. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

E'MBOLISM, ẻm'-bỏ-lỉzm. *n. ſ.* [ἐμϐολισμὸς.]

1. Intercalation; inſertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time.

The civil conſtitutions of the year were after different manner in ſeveral nations; ſome uſing the ſun's year, but in divers faſhions; and ſome following the moon, finding out *emboliſms* or equations, even to the addition of whole months, to make all as even as they could. *Holder on Time.*

2. The time inſerted; intercalatory time.

E'MBOLUS, ẻm'-bỏ-lůs. *n. ſ.* [ἔμϐολος.] Any thing inſerted and acting in another, as the ſucker in a pump.

Our members make a ſort of an hydraulick engine, in which a chemical liquor, reſembling blood, is driven through elaſtick channels by an *embolus*, like the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

To **EMBOSS**, ỉm-bỏs'. *v. a.* [from *boſſe* a protuberance, Fr.]

1. To form with protuberances; to cover with ſomething riſing into lumps or bunches.

Timon hath made his everlaſting manſion
Upon the beached virge of the ſalt flood;
Which once a-day, with his *emboſſed* froth,
The turbulent ſurge ſhall cover. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Thou art a bile,
A plague ſore, or *emboſſed* carbuncle,
In my corrupted blood. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Botches and blains muſt all his fleſh *emboſs*,
And all his people. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

All crowd in heaps, as at a night-alarm
The bees drive out upon each other's backs,
T' *emboſs* their hives in cluſters. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

2. To engrave with relief, or riſing work.

Then o'er the lofty gate his art *emboſs'd*
Androgeo's death, and off'rings to his ghoſt.
Dryden's Virg.

3. [from *emboiſter*, Fr. to incloſe in a box.] To incloſe; to include; to cover.

The knight his thrillant ſpear again aſſay'd
In his braſs-plated body to *emboſs*. *Spenſer.*

And in the way, as ſhe did weep and wail,
A knight her met, in mighty arms *emboſs'd*.
Fairy Queen.

4. [*emboſcare*, Ital.] To incloſe in a thicket.

Like that ſelf-begotten bird
In th' Arabian woods *emboſt*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

5. To hunt hard.

When a deer is hard run, and foams at the mouth, he is ſaid to be *emboſt*: a dog alſo, when he is ſtrained with hard running, eſpecially upon hard ground, will have his knees ſwelled, and then he is ſaid to be *emboſt*, from *boſſe*, French, a tumour. *Hanmer.*

Oh, he is more mad
Than Telamon for his ſhield; the boar of Theſſaly
Was never ſo *emboſt*. *Shakeſp.*

We have almoſt *emboſt* him: you ſhall ſee his fall to-night. *Shakeſp.*

EMBO'SSMENT, ỉm-bỏs'-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *emboſs.*]

1. Any thing ſtanding out from the reſt; jut; eminence.

I wiſh alſo, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three aſcents and alleys, enough for four to walk a-breaſt; which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *emboſſments*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. Relief; riſing work.

They are at a loſs about the word pendentis; ſome fancy it expreſſes only the great *emboſſment* of the figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in alto relievo. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To **EMBO'TTLE**, ỉm-bỏt'l. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, Fr.] To include in bottles; to bottle.

Stirom, firmeſt fruit
Embottled, long as Priamean Troy
Withſtood the Greeks, endures. *Philips.*

To **EMBO'WEL**, ỉm-bỏw'-ỉl. *v. a.* [from *bowel.*] To eviſcerate; to deprive of the entrails; to exenterate.

The ſchools,
Embowelled of their doctrine, have left off
The danger to itſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Embowell'd will I ſee thee by and by;
'Till then, in blood, by noble Percy lye. *Shakeſp.*

The roar
Embowell'd with outrageous noiſe the air,
And all her entrails tore. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Foſſils and minerals that th' *embowell'd* earth
Diſplays. *Philips.*

To **EMBRA'CE**, ỉm-brås'. *v. a.* [*embraſſer*, Fr.]

1. To hold fondly in the arms; to ſqueeze in kindneſs.

Embrace again, my ſons! be foes no more;
Nor ſtain your country with her children's gore.
Dryden.

2. To ſeize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome; to accept willingly any thing offered.

I take it, your own buſineſs calls on you,
And you *embrace* th' occaſion to depart. *Shakeſp.*

At firſt, her mother earth ſhe holdeth dear,
And doth *embrace* the world, and worldly things.
Davies.

They who are repreſented by the wiſe virgins, *embraced* the profeſſion of the Chriſtian religion, as the fooliſh virgins alſo had done. *Tillotſon.*

3. To comprehend; to take in: as, *natural philoſophy* embraces *many ſciences.*

4. To compriſe; to incloſe; to contain; to encompaſs; to encircle.

Low at his feet a ſpacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the ſtream *embrac'd*.
Denham.

5. To admit; to receive.

Fenton, Heav'n give thee joy!
What cannot be eſchew'd, muſt be *embraced. Shak.*

If a man can be aſſured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not *embrace* for truth? *Locke.*

6. To find; to take.

Fleance, his ſon,
Whoſe abſence is no leſs material to me
Than is his father's, muſt *embrace* the fate
Of that dark hour. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

7. To ſqueeze in a hoſtile manner.

To **EMBRA'CE**, ỉm-brå's. *v. n.* To join in an embrace.

Let me *embrace* with old Vincentio;
And wander we to ſee thy honeſt ſon,
Who will of thy arrival be full joyous. *Shakeſp.*

EMBRA'CE, ỉm-brå's. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Claſp; fond preſſure in the arms; hug.

Thames, the moſt lov'd of all the ocean's ſons
By his old ſire, to his *embraces* runs. *Denham.*

2. An hoſtile ſqueeze; cruſh.

EMBRA'CEMENT, ỉm-brå's-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *embrace.*]

1. Claſp in the arms; hug; embrace.

Thus death becomes a rival to us all,
And hopes with foul *embracements* her to get,
In whoſe decay virtue's fair ſhrine muſt fall. *Sidney.*

There cheriſhing one another with dear, though chaſte *embracements*, with ſweet, though cold kiſſes, it might ſeem that Love was come to play him there without darts. *Sidney.*

2. Hoſtile hug; grapple.

Theſe beaſts, fighting with any man, ſtand upon their hinder feet, and ſo this did, being ready to give me a ſhrewd *embracement*. *Sidney.*

3. Comprehenſion.

Nor can her wide *embracements* filled be. *Davies.*

4. State of being contained; incloſure.

The parts in man's body eaſily reparable, as ſpirits, blood, and fleſh, die in the *embracements* of the parts hardly reparable, as bones, nerves, and membranes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. Conjugal endearment.

I would freelier rejoice in that abſence, wherein he won honour, than in the *embracements* of his bed, where he would ſhew moſt love. *Shak. Coriol.*

EMBRA'CER, ỉm-brå'-sůr. *n. ſ.* [from *embrace.*] The perſon embracing.

Yet are they the greateſt *embracers* of pleaſure of any other upon earth; and they eſteem of pearls as pebbles, ſo they may ſatisfy their guſt, in point of pleaſure or revenge. *Howel.*

EMBRA'SURE, ẻm-brå-zhỏ'r. *n. ſ.* [*embraſure*, Fr.] An aperture in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.

To **EMBRA'VE**, ẻm-brå'v. *v. a.* [from *brave.*] To decorate; to embelliſh; to deck; to grace; to adorn. Not now in uſe.

So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
The great earth's womb they open to the ſky,
And, with ſad cypreſs, ſeemly it *embrave*. *Fairy Q.*

To **E'MBROCATE**, ẻm'-brỏ-kåt. *v. a.* [ἐμϐρέχω.] To rub any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquours.

I returned her a glaſs with oil of roſes and vinegar, to *embrocate* her arm. *Wiſeman on Inflamm.*

EMBROCA'TION, ẻm-brỏ-kå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *embrocate.*]

1. The act of rubbing any part diſeaſed with medicinal liquours or ſpirits.

2. The lotion with which any diſeaſed part is waſhed or embrocated.

We endeavoured to eaſe by diſcutient and emollient cataplaſms, and *embrocations* of various ſorts. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **EMBRO'IDER**, ỉm-broi'-důr. *v. a.* [*broder*, Fr.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work; to diverſify with needlework; to adorn a ground with raiſed figures of needlework.

Such an accumulation of favours is like a kind of *embroidering*, or lifting of one favour upon another. *Wotton.*

Embroider'd ſo with flowers it had ſtood,
That it became a garden of a wood. *Waller.*

Let no virgin be allowed to receive her lover, but in a ſuit of her own *embroidering*. *Spect.* Nº 606.

Embroider'd purple clothes the golden beds;
This ſlave the floor, and that the table ſpreads. *Pope.*

Embro'iderer, ìm-broi'-dè-rùr. *n. ſ.* [from *embroider*.] One that adorns clothes with needlework.

Blue ſilk and purple, the work of the *embroiderer*. *Eccleſ.*

Embro'idery, ìm-broi'-dè-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *embroider*.]

1. Figures raiſed upon a ground; variegated needlework.

Write,
In em'rald tuffs, flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like ſaphire, pearl, in rich *embroidery*,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakeſp.*

Laces and *embroideries* are more coſtly than either warm or comely. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Next theſe a youthful train their vows expreſs'd,
With feathers crown'd, with gay *embroidery* dreſs'd. *Pope.*

2. Variegation; diverſity of colours.

If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landſkip of his own poſſeſſions. *Spectator,* Nº 414.

To **Embro'il,** ìm-broil'. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, Fr.]

1. To diſturb; to confuſe; to diſtract; to throw into commotion; to involve in troubles by diſſenſion and diſcord.

I had no paſſion, deſign, or preparation to *embroil* my kingdom in a civil war. *King Charles.*

Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult and confuſion, all *embroil'd*,
And diſcord with a thouſand various mouths. *Milt.*

When ſhe found her venom ſpread ſo far,
The royal houſe *embroil'd* in civil war,
Rais'd on her duſky wings ſhe cleaves the ſkies. *Dryden.*

2. To perplex; to entangle.

The Chriſtian antiquities at Rome, though of a freſher date, are ſo *embroiled* with fable and legend, that one receives but little ſatisfaction. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. In the following paſſage the word ſeems improperly uſed for *broil* or *burn*.

That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet, ſhould, like the coal from the altar, ſerve only to *embroil* and conſume the ſacrilegious invaders. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Embro'thel,** ìm-bròth'-ìl. *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel*.] To incloſe in a brothel.

Men, which chuſe
Law practice for mere gain, boldly repute,
Worſe than *embrothel'd* ſtrumpets proſtitute. *Donne.*

E'mbryo, èm-bryò'. } *n. ſ.* [ἔμϐρυον.]
E'mbryon, èm'-bryòn. }

1. The offspring yet unfiniſhed in the womb.

The bringing forth of living creatures may be accelerated, if the *embryo* ripeneth and perfecteth ſooner. *Bacon.*

An excluſion before conformation, before the birth can bear the name of the parent, or be ſo much as properly called an *embryon*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet
Of waters, *embryon* immature involv'd
Appear'd not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In that dark womb are the ſigns and rudiments of an *embryo* world. *Burnet's Theory.*

When the crude *embryo* careful nature breeds,
See how ſhe works, and how her work proceeds. *Blackmore.*

While the promis'd fruit
Lies yet a little *embryo*, unperceiv'd
Within its crimſon folds. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. The ſtate of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfiniſhed.

The company little ſuſpected what a noble work I had then in *embryo*. *Swift.*

Eme, èm. *n. ſ.* [eame, Sax.] Uncle. Now obſolete.

Whilſt they were young, Caſſibelan their *eme*,
Was by the people choſen in their ſtead;
Who on him took the royal diadem,
And goodly well it long time governed. *Spenſer.*

Eme'ndable, è-mèn'-dàbl. *adj.* [*emendo*, Lat.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

Emenda'tion, è'-mèn-dà''-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*emendo*, Lat.]

1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worſe to better.

The eſſence and relation of any thing in being, is fitted, beyond any *emendation*, for its action and uſe; and ſhews it to proceed from a mind of the higheſt underſtanding. *Grew.*

2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticiſm.

Emenda'tor, è'-mèn-dà''-tòr. *n. ſ.* [*emendo*, Lat.] A corrector; an improver; an alterer for the better.

E'merald, èm'-è-ràld. *n. ſ.* [*emeraude*, Fr. *ſmaragdus*, Lat.] A green precious ſtone.

The *emerald* is evidently the ſame with the ancient ſmaragdus; and, in its moſt perfect ſtate, is perhaps the moſt beautiful of all the gems. The rough *emerald* is uſually of a very bright and naturally poliſhed ſurface, and is ever of a pure and beautiful green, without the admixture of any other colour. The oriental *emerald* is of the hardneſs of the ſaphire and ruby, and is ſecond only to the diamond in luſtre and brightneſs. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Do you not ſee the graſs how in colour they excel the *emerald*? *Sidney.*

The *emerald* is a bright graſs green: it is found in fiſſures of rocks, along with copper ores. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Nor deeper verdure dies the robe of Spring,
When firſt ſhe gives it to the ſouthern gale,
Than the green *emerald* ſhows. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **EME'RGE,** è-mèrj'. *v. n.* [*emergo*, Lat.]

1. To riſe out of any thing in which it is covered.

They *emerged*, to the upper part of the ſpirit of wine, as much of them as lay immerſed in the ſpirit. *Boyle.*

The mountains *emerged*, and became dry land again, when the waters retired. *Burnet's Theory.*

Thetis, not unmindful of her ſon,
Emerging from the deep, to beg her boon,
Purſu'd their track. *Dryden's Homer.*

2. To iſſue; to proceed.

If the priſm was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the ſecond refracting ſurface of the priſm, the image ſoon became an inch or two longer, or more. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To riſe; to mount from a ſtate of depreſſion or obſcurity; to riſe into view.

Darkneſs, we ſee, *emerges* into light;
And ſhining ſuns deſcend to ſable night. *Dryden's Fables.*

When, from dewy ſhade *emerging* bright,
Aurora ſtreaks the ſky with orient light,
Let each deplore his dead. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Then from ancient gloom *emerg'd*
A riſing world. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Eme'rgence, è-mèr'-jèns. } *n. ſ.* [from *emerge*.]
Eme'rgency, è-mèr'-jèn-ſỳ. }

1. The act of riſing out of any fluid by which it is covered.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. The act of riſing or ſtarting into view.

The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of ſuch bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive obſervation. *Boyle on Colours.*

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very firſt *emergence*, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Any ſudden occaſion; unexpected caſualty.

Moſt of our rarities have been found out by caſual *emergency*, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philoſophy. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

4. Preſſing neceſſity; exigence. A ſenſe not proper.

In any caſe of *emergency*, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had thus amaſſed together in his ſubterraneous exchequer. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Eme'rgent, è-mèr'-jènt. *adj.* [from *emerge*.]

1. Riſing out of that which overwhelms or obſcures it.

Love made my *emergent* fortune once more look
Above the main, which now ſhall hit the ſtars. *Ben Jonſon.*

Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent, and their broad bare backs upheave
Into the clouds. *Milton.*

2. Riſing into view, or notice, or honour.

The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppreſs him; he is not eaſily *emergent*. *Ben Jonſon.*

3. Proceeding or iſſuing from any thing.

The ſtoics held a fatality, and a fixed unalterable courſe of events; but then they held alſo, that they fell out by a neceſſity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themſelves, which God himſelf could not alter. *South.*

4. Sudden; unexpectedly caſual.

All the lords declared, that, upon any *emergent* occaſion, they would mount their ſervants upon their horſes. *Clarendon.*

E'merods, èm'-ròds. } *n. ſ.* [corrupted by ignorant pronunciation from *hemorrhoids*, αἱμοῤῥοΐδες.] Painful ſwellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.
E'meroids, èm'-roidz. }

He deſtroyed them, and ſmote them with *emerods*. 1 *Sam.*

Eme'rsion, è-mèr'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [from *emerge*.] The time when a ſtar, having been obſcured by its too near approach to the ſun, appears again.

The time was in the heliacal *emerſion*, when it becomes at greateſt diſtance from the ſun. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

E'mery, èm'-èr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*ſmyris*, Lat. *eſmeril*, Fr.]

Emery is an iron ore, conſiderably rich. It is found in the iſland of Guernſey, in Tuſcany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to the magnet. The lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by ſprinkling the wetted powder over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is uſeful in cleaning and poliſhing ſteel. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

EME'TICAL, è-mèt'-ì-kàl. } *adj.* [ἐμέω.] Having the quality of provoking vomits.
EME'TICK, è-mèt'-ìk. }

Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs; ſome purgative, ſome *emetick*, and ſome ſudorifick. *Hale.*

Eme'tically, è-mèt'-ì-kàl-ỳ. *adv.* [from *emetical*.] In ſuch a manner as to provoke to vomit.

It has been complained of, that preparations of ſilver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not obſerved duly refined ſilver to work *emetically*, even in women and girls. *Boyle.*

Emica'tion, ĕm'-ŷ-kå''-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*emicatio*, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in ſmall particles, as ſprightly liquours.

Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noiſe and *emication*, as alſo a craſs and fumid exhalation. *Brown.*

Emi'ction, ĕ-mĭk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *emictum*, Lat.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary paſſages.

Gravel and ſtone grind away the fleſh, and effuſe the blood apparent in a ſanguine *emiction*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To **E'MIGRATE**, ĕm'-ŷ-grât. *v. a.* [*emigro*, Lat.] To remove from one place to another.

Emigra'tion, ĕm'-ŷ-grå''-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *emigrate*.] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by *emigrations*, or inteſtine commotions. *Hale.*

E'minence, ĕm'-ŷ-nĕns. } *n. ſ.* [*eminentia*,
E'minency, ĕm'-ŷ-nĕn-ſŷ. } Lat.]

1. Loftineſs; height.

2. Summit; higheſt part.

Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. A part riſing above the reſt.

They muſt be ſmooth, almoſt imperceptible to the touch, and without either *eminence* or cavities. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

4. A place where one is expoſed to general notice.

A ſatyr or libel on one of the common ſtamp, never meets with that reception as what is aimed at a perſon whoſe merit places him upon an *eminence*, and gives him a more conſpicuous figure. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

5. Exaltation; conſpicuouſneſs; ſtate of being expoſed to view; reputation; celebrity; fame; preferment; greatneſs.

You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet
Affected *eminence*, wealth, ſovereignty. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Alterations are attributed to the powerfulleſt under princes, where the *eminency* of one obſcureth the reſt. *Wotton.*

He deſerv'd no ſuch return
From me, whom he created what I was,
In that bright *eminence*; and with his good
Upbraided none. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Where men cannot arrive to any *eminency* of eſtate, yet religion makes a compenſation, by teaching content. *Tillotſon.*

Theſe two were men of *eminency*, of learning as well as piety. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'ſt,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In *eminence*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

7. Notice; diſtinction.

Let your remembrance ſtill apply to Banquo;
Preſent him *eminence* both with eye and tongue. *Shakeſp.*

8. A title given to cardinals.

E'MINENT, ĕm'-ŷ-nĕnt. *adj.* [*eminens*, Lat.]

1. High; lofty.

Thou haſt built unto thee an *eminent* place. *Ezek.*

Satan, in geſture proudly *eminent*,
Stood like a tow'r. *Milton.*

2. Dignified; exalted.

Rome for your ſake ſhall puſh her conqueſts on,
And bring new titles home from nations won,
To dignify ſo *eminent* a ſon. *Dryden's Juv.*

3. Conſpicuous; remarkable.

She is *eminent* for a ſincere piety in the practice of religion. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Eminent he mov'd
In Grecian arms, the wonder of his foes. *Glover.*

E'minently, ĕm'-ŷ-nĕnt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *eminent*.]

1. Conſpicuouſly; in a manner that attracts obſervation.

Thy love, which elſe
So *eminently* never had been known. *Milton.*

Lady, that in the prime of earlieſt youth,
Wiſely has ſhun'd the broad way and the green,
And with thoſe few art *eminently* ſeen,
That labour up the hill of heavenly truth. *Milt.*

Such as thou haſt ſolemnly elected,
With gifts and graces *eminently* adorned,
To ſome great work. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. In a high degree.

All men are equal in their judgment of what is *eminently* beſt. *Dryden.*

That ſimplicity, without which no human performance can arrive to perfection, is no where more *eminently* uſeful than in this. *Swift.*

E'missary, ĕm'-ĭs-ſĕr-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*emiſſarius*, Lat.]

1. One ſent out on private meſſages; a ſpy; a ſecret agent.

Clifford, an *emiſſary* and ſpy of the king's, fled over into Flanders with his privity. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

You ſhall neither eat nor ſleep,
No, nor forth your window peep,
With your *emiſſary* eye,
To fetch in the forms go by. *Ben Jonſon's Underw.*

The Jeſuits ſend over *emiſſaries*, with inſtructions to perſonate themſelves members of the ſeveral ſects among us. *Swift.*

2. One that emits or ſends out. A technical ſenſe.

Wherever there are *emiſſaries*, there are abſorbent veſſels in the ſkin; and, by the abſorbent veſſels, mercury will paſs into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

Emi'ssion, ĕ-mĭſh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*emiſſio*, Lat.] The act of ſending out; vent.

Tickling cauſeth laughter: the cauſe may be the *emiſſion* of the ſpirits, and ſo of the breath by a flight from titillation. *Bacon.*

Populoſity naturally requireth tranſmigration and *emiſſion* of colonies. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Cover them with glaſſes; but upon all warm and benign *emiſſions* of the ſun, and ſweet ſhowers, give them air. *Evelyn.*

Affection, in the ſtate of innocence, was happily pitched upon its right object; it flamed up in direct fervours of devotion to God, and in collateral *emiſſions* of charity to its neighbour. *South.*

To **EMI'T**, ĕ-mĭt'. *v. a.* [*emitto*, Lat.]

1. To ſend forth; to let go; to give vent to.

Theſe baths continually *emit* a manifeſt and very ſenſible heat; nay, ſome of them, at ſome times, ſend forth an actual and viſible flame. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſoil, being fruitful and rich, *emits* ſteams, conſiſting of volatile and active parts. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

2. To let fly; to dart.

Pay ſacred rev'rence to Apollo's ſong,
Leſt, wrathful, the far-ſhooting god *emit*
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

3. To iſſue out juridically.

That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judges authority, and at the inſtance of the party. *Ayliffe.*

Emme'nagogues, ĕm-mĕn'-å-gŏgs. *n. ſ.* [ἔμμήνια and ἄγω.] Medicines that promote the courſes, either by giving a greater force to the blood in its circulation, or by making it thinner. *Quincy.*

Emmenagogues are ſuch as produce a plethora, or fulneſs of the veſſels, conſequently ſuch as ſtrengthen the organs of digeſtion, ſo as to make good blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

E'mmet, ĕm'-mĭt. *n. ſ.* [æmette, Sax.] An ant; a piſmire.

When cedars to the ground fall down by the weight of an *emmet*,
Or when a rich ruby's juſt price be the worth of a walnut. *Sidney.*

To **Emme'w**, ĭm-mŭ'. *v. a.* [from *mew*.] To mew or coop up.

This outward ſainted deputy,
Whoſe ſettl'd viſage and delib'rate word,
Nips youth i' th' head, and follies doth *emmew*,
As faulcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil. *Shakeſp.*

To **Emmo've**, ĭm-mŏv'. *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, Fr.] To excite; to rouſe; to put into emotion. Not uſed.

One day, when him high courage did *emmove*,
He pricked forth. *Fairy Queen.*

Emo'llient, ĕ-mŏl'-lyĕnt. *adj.* [*emolliens*, Lat.] Softening; ſuppling.

Barley is *emollient*, moiſtening, and expectorating. *Arbuthnot.*

Diureticks are decoctions, emulſions, and oils of *emollient* vegetables, ſo far as they relax the urinary paſſages: ſuch as relax ought to be tried before ſuch as ſtimulate. *Arbuthnot.*

Emo'llients, ĕ-mŏl'-lyĕnts. *n. ſ.* Such things as ſheath and ſoften the aſperities of the humours, and relax and ſupple the ſolids at the ſame time. *Quincy.*

Emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from perſpiring, and on empty ſtomachs. *Arbuthnot.*

Emolli'tion, ĕ-mŏl-lĭſh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*emollitio*, Lat.] The act of ſoftening.

Laſſitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; the cauſe is, for that all laſſitude is a kind of contuſion and compreſſion of the parts, and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*. *Bacon.*

Powerful menſtruums are made for its *emollition*, whereby it may receive the tincture of minerals. *Brown.*

Emo'lument, ĕ-mŏl'-ŭ-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*emolumentum*, Lat.] Profit; advantage.

Let them conſult how politick they were, for a temporal *emolument* to throw away eternity. *South.*

Nothing gives greater ſatisfaction than the ſenſe of having diſpatched a great deal of buſineſs to public *emolument*. *Tatler.*

Emo'ngst, å-mŭngſt'. *prep.* [ſo written by *Spenſer*.] Among.

The merry birds of every ſort,
Chaunted aloud their chearful harmony;
And made *emongſt* themſelves a ſweet conſort,
That quick'ned the dull ſp'rit with muſical comfort. *Fairy Queen.*

Emo'tion, ĕ-mŏ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*emotion*, Fr.] Diſturbance of mind; vehemence of paſſion, or pleaſing or painful.

I will appeal to any man, who has read this poet, whether he finds not the natural *emotion* of the ſame paſſion in himſelf, which the poet deſcribes in his feigned perſons? *Dryden.*

Thoſe rocks and oaks that ſuch *emotion* felt,
Were rural maids whom Orpheus taught to melt. *Granville.*

To **Empa'le**, ĭm-pål'. *v. a.* [*empâler*, Fr.]

1. To fence with a pale.

How happy 's he, which hath due place aſſign'd
T' his beaſts, and diſaforeſted his mind?
Empal'd himſelf to keep them out, not in;
Can ſow, and dares truſt corn, where they have been. *Donne.*

2. To fortify.

All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to ſave themſelves from ſurprize. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The Engliſh *empaled* themſelves with their pikes, and therewith bare off their enemies. *Hayward.*

3. To incloſe; to ſhut in.

Round about her work ſhe did *empale*,
With a fair border wrought of ſundry flow'rs. *Spenſer.*

Keep yourſelves in breath,
And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about. *Shakeſp.*

They have *empal'd* within a zodiack
The free-born ſun, and keep twelve ſigns awake
To watch his ſteps; the Goat and Crab controul
And fright him back. *Donne.*

Thank my charms,
I now *empale* her in my arms. *Cleaveland.*

Impenetrable, *empal'd* with circling fire,
Yet unconſum'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

4. To put to death by ſpitting on a ſtake fixed upright.

Who can bear this, reſolve to be *empal'd*?
His ſkin flead off, and roaſted yet alive? *Southerne.*

Let them each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, *empal'd* and left
To writhe at leiſure round the bloody ſtake. *Addiſ.*

Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of *empaling*, or breaking on the wheel. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPA'NNEL, ìm-pån'-nìl. *n. ſ.* [from *panne*, Fr.] The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment ſchedule, or roll of paper, by the ſheriff, which he has ſummoned to appear for the performance of ſuch publick ſervice as juries are employed in. *Cowel.*

Who can expect upright verdicts from ſuch packed, corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions againſt this ſo incompetent *empannel*? *Decay of Piety.*

To **EMPA'NNEL**, ìm-pån'-nìl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſummon to ſerve on a jury. A law term.

I ſhall not need to *empannel* a jury of moraliſts or divines, every man's own breaſt ſufficiently inſtructing him. *Government of the Tongue.*

EMPA'RLANCE, èm-pår'-låns. *n. ſ.* [from *parler*, Fr.] It ſignifieth, in common law, a deſire or petition in court of a day to pauſe what is beſt to do: and it is ſometimes uſed for the conference of a jury in the cauſe committed to them. *Cowel.*

EMPA'SM, èm-påz'm. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπάσσω.] A powder to correct the bad ſcent of the body.

To **EMPA'SSION**, ìm-påſh'-ùn. *v. a.* [from *paſſion*.] To move with paſſion; to affect ſtrongly; to throw off from equanimity.

Unto my eyes ſtrange ſhows preſented were,
Picturing that which I in mind embrac'd,
That yet thoſe ſights *empaſſion* me full near. *Spenſ.*

So, ſtanding, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all *empaſſion'd*, thus began. *Milton.*

To **EMPE'OPLE**, ìm'-pè'pl. *v. a.* [from *people*.] To form into a people or community.

He wonder'd much, and 'gan enquire
What ſtately building durſt ſo high extend
Her lofty towers unto the ſtarry ſphere,
And what unknown nation there *empeopled* were? *Spenſer.*

E'MPERESS, èmp'-prìs. *n. ſ.* [from *emperour*, now written *empreſs*.]

1. A woman inveſted with imperial power.

Long, long, may you on earth our *empereſs* reign,
Ere you in heaven a glorious angel ſtand. *Davies.*

2. The queen of an emperour.

Lavinia will I make my *empereſs*,
Rome's royal miſtreſs, miſtreſs of my heart. *Shak.*

E'MPEROUR, èmp'-pè-rùr. *n. ſ.* [*empereur*, Fr. *imperator*, Lat.] A monarch of title and dignity ſuperiour to a king: as, the *emperour* of Germany.

Charles the *emperour*,
Under pretence to ſee the queen his aunt,
Makes viſitation. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

E'MPERY, èmp'-pè-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [*empire*, Fr. *imperium*, Lat.] Empire; ſovereignty; dominion. A word out of uſe.

A lady
So fair, and faſten'd to an *empery*,
Would make the great'ſt king double. *Shakeſp.*

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, ſteward, ſubſtitute,
But as ſucceſſively from blood to blood,
Your right of birth, your *empery*, your own. *Shak.*

E'MPHASIS, èm'-få-sìs. *n. ſ.* [ἔμφασις.] A remarkable ſtreſs laid upon a word or ſentence; particular force impreſſed by ſtile or pronunciation.

Oh, that brave Cæſar!
—Be choaked with ſuch another *emphaſis*. *Shakeſp.*

Emphaſis not ſo much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby ſome letter, ſyllable, word, or ſentence is rendered more remarkable than the reſt, by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer ſtay upon it. *Holder.*

Theſe queſtions have force and *emphaſis*, if they be underſtood of the antediluvian earth. *Burnet's Th.*

EMPHA'TICAL, èm-fåt'-ìk-ål. } *adj.* [ἐμφαίνω.]
EMPHA'TICK, èm-fåt'-ìk. }

1. Forcible; ſtrong; ſtriking.

Where he endeavours to diſſuade from carnivorous appetites, how *emphatical* is his reaſoning! *Garth.*

In proper and *emphatick* terms thou didſt paint the blazing comet's fiery tail. *Arbuth. John Bull.*

2. Striking the ſight.

It is commonly granted, that *emphatical* colours are light itſelf, modified by refractions. *Boyle on Col.*

EMPHA'TICALLY, èm-fåt'-ì-kål-ỳ. *adv.* [from *emphatical*.]

1. Strongly; forcibly; in a ſtriking manner.

How *emphatically* and divinely does every word proclaim the truth that I have been ſpeaking of! *South.*

2. According to appearance.

What is delivered of the incurvity of dolphins, muſt be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and ſuddenly ſhoot down again. *Brown.*

EMPHYSE'MA, èm-fỳ-sè'-må. *n. ſ.* [ἐμφύσημα.]

Emphyſema is a light puffy humour, eaſily yielding to the preſſure of the finger, ariſing again in the inſtant you take it off. *Wiſeman.*

EMPHYSE'MATOUS, èm-fỳ-sèm'-å-tùs. *adj.* [from ἐμφύσημα.] Bloated; puffed up; ſwollen.

The ſigns of a gangrene are theſe: the inflammation loſes its redneſs, and becomes duſkiſh and livid; the tenſeneſs of the ſkin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphyſematous*; and veſications, filled with ichor of different colours, ſpread all over it. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To **EMPIE'RCE**, ìm-pèrs'. *v. a.* [from *pierce*.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulſe.

The weapon bright,
Taking advantage of his open jaw,
Ran through his mouth with ſo importune might,
That deep *empierc'd* his darkſome hollow maw. *Spenſer.*

EMPI'GHT, ìm-pìt'. *preterite* and *part.* from *To pight*, or *pitch*. [See PITCH.] Set; fixed; faſtened.

But he was wary, and ere it *empight*
In the meant mark, advanc'd his ſhield atween. *Spenſer.*

E'MPIRE, èm'-pỳr. *n. ſ.* [*empire*, Fr. *imperium*, Lat.]

1. Imperial power; ſupreme dominion; ſovereign command.

Aſſert, ye fair ones, who in judgment ſit,
Your ancient *empire* over love and wit. *Rowe.*

2. The region over which dominion is extended.

A nation extended over vaſt tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, or modern of empire. *Temple.*

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the dare to Cæſar, and commands
The *empire* of the ſea. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. Command over any thing.

EMPI'RIC, èm'-pè-rìk. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπειρικὸς. This word ſeems to have been pronounced *empîrick* by *Milton* and *émpirick* by *Dryden*. *Milton*'s pronunciation is to be preferred.] A trier; an experimenter; ſuch perſons as have no true education in, or knowledge of phyſical practice, but venture upon hearſay and obſervation only. *Quincy.*

The name of Hippocrates was more effectual to perſuade ſuch men as Galen, than to move a ſilly *empirick*. *Hooker.*

That every plant might receive a name, according unto the diſeaſes it cureth, was the wiſh of Paracelſus; a way more likely to multiply *empiricks* than herbaliſts. *Brown.*

Such an averſion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as phyſicians are apt to have for *empiricks*, or lawyers for pettifoggers. *Swift.*

Th' illit'rate writer, *emp'rick*-like applies
To each diſeaſe unſafe chance remedies;
The learn'd in ſchool, whence ſcience firſt began,
Studies with care th' anatomy of man. *Dryden.*

EMPI'RICAL, èm-pèr'-ì-kål. } *adj.* [from the
EMPI'RICK, èm-pèr'-ìk. } noun.]

1. Verſed in experiments.

By fire
Of ſooty coal, the *empirick* alchymiſt
Can turn, or holds it poſſible to turn,
Metals of droſſieſt ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

2. Known only by experience; practiſed only by rote, without rational grounds.

The moſt ſovereign preſcription in Galen is but *empirick* to this preſervative. *Shakeſp.*

In extremes, bold counſels are the beſt;
Like *empirick* remedies, they laſt are try'd,
And by th' event condemn'd or juſtify'd. *Dryden.*

EMPI'RICALLY, èm-pèr'-ì-kål-lỳ. *adv.* [from *empirical*.]

1. Experimentally; according to experience.

We ſhall *empirically* and ſenſibly deduct the cauſes of blackneſs from originals, by which we generally obſerve things denigrated. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Without rational ground; charlatanically; in the manner of quacks.

EMPI'RICISM, èm-pèr'-ì-sìzm. *n. ſ.* [from *empirick*.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLASTER, ìm-plås'-tùr. *n. ſ.* [ἔμπλαστρον. This word is now always pronounced, and generally written *plaſter*.] An application to a ſore of an oleaginous or viſcous ſubſtance, ſpread upon cloth See PLASTER.

All *emplaſters*, applied to the breaſts, ought to have a hole for the nipples. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **EMPLA'STER**, ìm-plås'-tùr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a plaſter.

They muſt be cut out to the quick, and the ſores *emplaſtered* with tar. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

EMPLA'STICK, ìm-plås'-tìk. *adj.* [ἐμπλαστικὸς.] Viſcous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaſter.

Reſin, by its *emplaſtick* quality, mixed with oil of roſes, perfects the concoction. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

Emplaſtick applications are not ſufficient to defend a wound from the air. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

To **EMPLE'AD**, ìm-plè'd. *v. a.* [from *plead*.] To indict; to prefer a charge againſt; to accuſe.

To terrify and torture them, their tyrannous maſters did often *emplead*, arreſt, caſt them into priſon, and thereby conſume them to worſe than nothing. *Hayward.*

Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *empleaded* them of impiety that referred it to natural caſualties. *Glanville's Sceþſis.*

Since none the living villains dare *emplead*,
Arraign them in the perſons of the dead. *Dryden.*

To **EMPLO'Y**, ìm-plòy'. *v. a.* [*emploier*, Fr.]

1. To buſy; to keep at work; to exerciſe.

It is uſed both as agent; as, *the king* employed *the miniſter*; or cauſe, as, *the publick credit* employed *the miniſter*.

For thrice, at leaſt, in compaſs of the year,
Thy vineyard muſt *employ* the ſturdy ſteer
To turn the glebe. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. In the following quotations it is uſed with *in*, *about*, *to*, and *upon*, before the object. *To* ſeems leſs proper.

Their principal learning was applied to the courſe of the ſtars, and the reſt was *employed in* diſplaying the brave exploits of their princes. *Temple.*

Our reaſon is often puzzled, becauſe of the imperfection of the ideas it is *employed about*. *Locke.*

The proper buſineſs of the underſtanding is not that which men always *employ* it *to*. *Locke.*

Labour in the beginning gave a right of property, wherever any one was pleaſed to *employ* it *upon* what was common. *Locke.*

On the happy change, the boy
Employ'd his wonder and his joy. *Prior.*

This is a day in which the thoughts of our countrymen ought to be *employed on* ſerious ſubjects. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

3. To uſe as an inſtrument.

The cleanly cheeſe-preſs ſhe could never turn;
Her awkward fiſt did ne'er *employ* the churn. *Gay.*

4. To uſe as means.

The money was *employed to* the making of gallies. 2 *Mac.*

Peace is not freed from labour, but from noiſe;
And war more force, but not more pains *employs*. *Dryden.*

5. To uſe as materials.

The labour of thoſe who felled and framed the timber *employed about* the plough, muſt be charged on labour. *Locke.*

6. To commiſſion; to intruſt with the management of any affairs.

Jonathan and Jahaziah were *employed about* this matter. *Ezra*, x. 15.

Jeſus Chriſt is furniſhed with ſuperiour powers to the angels, becauſe he is *employed in* ſuperiour works, and appointed to be the ſovereign Lord of all the viſible and inviſible worlds. *Watts.*

7. To fill up with buſineſs.

If you're idle you're deſtroy'd;
All his force on you he tries,
Be but watchful and *employ'd*,
Soon the baffled tempter flies. *Motteux's Don Quix.*

To ſtudy nature will thy time *employ*;
Knowledge and innocence are perfect joy. *Dryd.*

8. To paſs or ſpend in buſineſs.

Why, whilſt we ſtruggle in this vale beneath,
With want and ſorrow, with diſeaſe and death,
Do they more bleſs'd perpetual life *employ*
In ſongs of pleaſure, and in ſcenes of joy? *Prior.*

EMPLO'Y, ìm-plŏy'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Buſineſs; object of induſtry.

Preſent to graſp, and future ſtill to find,
The whole *employ* of body and of mind. *Pope.*

2. Publick office.

Leſt animoſities ſhould obſtruct the courſe of juſtice, if one of their own number had the diſtribution of it, they have always a foreigner for this *employ*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The honours and the burdens of great poſts and *employs* were joined together. *Atterbury.*

EMPLO'YABLE, ìm-ploy'-àbl. *adj.* [from *employ*.] Capable to be uſed; proper for uſe.

The objections made againſt the doctrine of the chymiſts, ſeem *employable* againſt this hypotheſis. *Boyle.*

EMPLO'YER, ìm-ploy'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *employ*.] One that uſes or cauſes to be uſed.

That man drives a great trade, and is owner or *employer* of much ſhipping, and continues and increaſes in trade and ſhipping. *Child on Trade.*

EMPLO'YMENT, ìm-ploy'-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *employ*.]

1. Buſineſs; object of induſtry; object of labour.

2. Buſineſs; the ſtate of being employed.

3. Office; poſt of buſineſs.

If any ſtation, any *employment* upon earth be honourable, theirs was. *Atterbury.*

Leaders on each ſide, inſtead of intending the publick weal, have their hearts wholly ſet to get or to keep *employments*. *Swift.*

4. Buſineſs intruſted.

Call not your ſtocks for me; I ſerve the King,
On whoſe *employment* I was ſent to you. *Sh. K. Lear.*

To EMPO'ISON, ìm-poi'zn. *v. a.* [*empoiſonner*, Fr.]

1. To deſtroy by poiſon; to deſtroy by venomous food or drugs; to poiſon.

Leaving no means unattempted of deſtroying his ſon, that wicked ſervant of his undertook to *empoiſon* him. *Sidney.*

Muſhrooms cauſe the incubus, or mare in the ſtomach, therefore the ſurfeit of them may ſuffocate and *empoiſon*. *Bacon.*

2. To taint with poiſon; to envenom. This is the more uſual ſenſe.

EMPOI'SONER, ìm-poi'z-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [*empoiſonneur*, Fr.] One who deſtroys another by poiſon.

He is vehemently ſuſpected to have been the *poiſoner* of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

EMPOI'SONMENT, ìm-poi'zn-mènt. *n. ſ.* [*empoiſonnement*, Fr.] The practice of deſtroying by poiſon.

It were dangerous for ſecret *empoiſonments*. *Bacon.*

EMPORE'TICK, èm-pò-rèt'-ìk. *adj.* [ἐμπορητικος.] That which is uſed at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPO'RIUM, èm-pò'-ryŭm. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπόριον.] A place of merchandiſe; a mart; a town of trade; a commercial city.

And while this fam'd *emporium* we prepare,
The Britiſh ocean ſhall ſuch triumphs boaſt,
That thoſe who now diſdain our trade to ſhare,
Shall rob like pirates on our wealthy coaſt. *Dryd.*

I take the proſperous eſtate of this great *emporium* to be owing to thoſe inſtances of charity. *Atterbury.*

To EMPO'VERISH, ìm-pòv'-èr-ìsh. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, Fr.]

1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence.

Since they might talk better as they lay together, they *empoveriſhed* their cloaths to enrich their bed, which, for that night, might well ſcorn the ſhrine of Venus. *Sidney.*

Your's ſounds aloud, and tells us you excel
No leſs in courage than in ſinging well;
While, unconcern'd, you let your country know,
They have *empoveriſh'd* themſelves, not you. *Waller.*

For ſenſe of honour, if it *empoveriſheth* a man, it is, in his eſteem, neither honour nor ſenſe. *South.*

Freſh roſes bring,
To ſtrow my bed, 'till the *empoveriſh'd* Spring
Confeſs her want. *Prior.*

2. To leſſen fertility; as tillage *impoveriſhes* land.

EMPO'VERISHER, ìm-pòv'-èr-ìsh-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *empoveriſh*.]

1. One that makes others poor.

2. That which impairs fertility.

They deſtroy the weeds, and fit the land for after-crops, being an improver, and not an *empoveriſher* of land. *Mortimer.*

EMPO'VERISHMENT, ìm-pòv'-èr-ìsh-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *empoveriſh*.] Depauperation; cauſe of poverty; drain of wealth.

Being paid as it is, now ſome, and then ſome, it is no great burden unto her, nor any great *empoveriſhment* to her coffers. *Spenſ. State of Ireland.*

All appeals for juſtice, or appellations for favour or preferment to another country, are ſo many grievous *impoveriſhments*. *Swift's View of Ireland.*

To EMPO'WER, ìm-pow'-ŭr. *v. a.* [from *power*.]

1. To authoriſe; to commiſſion; to give power or authority to any purpoſe.

You are *empowered*, when you pleaſe, to give the final deciſion of wit. *Dryden's Juv. Dedication.*

The government ſhall be *empowered* to grant commiſſions to all Proteſtants whatſoever. *Swift.*

2. To give natural force; to enable.

Does not the ſame power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to deſtroy? *Baker on Learning.*

E'MPRESS, èmp'-rìs. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *empereſs*, which is retained by *Jonſon* in the following lines.]

1. The queen of an emperour.

Let your nimble feet
Tread ſubtile circles, that may always meet
In point to him; and figures, to expreſs
The grace of him, and his great *empereſs*. *B. Jonſon.*

2. A female inveſted with imperial dignity; a female ſovereign.

Empreſs of this fair world, reſplendent Eve! *Milt.*

Yet, London, *empreſs* of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou greatly didſt expire. *Dryd.*

Wiſdom, thou ſay'ſt, from heav'n receiv'd her birth;
Her beams tranſmitted to the ſubject earth:
Yet this great *empreſs* of the human ſoul,
Does only with imagin'd power controul,
If reſtleſs paſſion, by rebellious ſway,
Compels the weak uſurper to obey. *Prior.*

EMPRI'SE, èm-prì'z. *n. ſ.* [*empriſe*, Fr.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterpriſe.

Noble minds, of yore, allied were
In brave purſuit of chivalrous *empriſe*. *Fairy Q.*

A double conqueſt muſt you make,
If you atchieve renown by this *empriſe*. *Fairfax.*

Fierce faces threat'ning wars;
Giants of mighty bone, and bold *empriſe*. *Milton.*

Thus, 'till the ſun had travell'd half the ſkies,
Ambuſh'd we lie, and wait the bold *empriſe*. *Pope.*

E'MPTIER, èmp'-tỳ-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *empty*.] One that empties; one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.

The *emptiers* have emptied them out, and married their vine-branches. *Nahum*, ii. 2.

E'MPTINESS, èmp'-tỳ-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *empty*.]

1. Abſence of plenitude; inanity.

Where cities ſtood,
Well fenc'd, and numerous, deſolation reigns,
And *emptineſs*; diſmay'd, unfed, unhous'd,
The widow and the orphan ſtroll. *Philips.*

2. The ſtate of being empty.

His coffers ſound
With hollow poverty and *emptineſs*. *Shakeſp.*

3. A void ſpace; vacuity; *vacuum*.

Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptineſs* had come between. *Dryd.*

The ordinary air in which we live and reſpire, is of ſo thin a compoſition, that ſixteen thouſand one hundred and forty-nine parts of its dimenſions are mere *emptineſs* and nothing; and the remaining one only, material and real ſubſtance. *Bentley.*

4. Want of ſubſtance or ſolidity.

'Tis this which cauſes the graces and the loves to take up their habitations in the hardeſt marble, and to ſubſiſt in the *emptineſs* of light and ſhadow. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy, Pref.*

5. Unſatisfactorineſs; inability to fill up the deſires.

O frail eſtate of human things,
Now to our coſt your *emptineſs* we know. *Dryd.*

Form the judgement about the worth or *emptineſs* of things here, according as they are or are not of uſe, in relation to what is to come after. *Atterbury.*

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.

Eternal ſmiles his *emptineſs* betray,
As ſhallow ſtreams run dimpling all the way. *Pope.*

E'MPTION, èmp'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*emptio*, Lat.] The act of purchaſing; a purchaſe.

There is a diſpute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Tydides, was *emption* or commutation. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

E'MPTY, èmp'-tỳ. *adj.* [æmtɩᵹ, Sax.]

1. Void; having nothing in it; not full.

I did never know ſo full a voice iſſue from ſo *empty* a heart; but the ſaying is true, the *empty* veſſel makes the greateſt ſound. *Shakeſp.*

The pit was *empty*, there was no water in it. *Gen.*

If you have two veſſels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that; there ſtill remains one veſſel *empty*. *Burnet.*

2. Evacuated; no longer full.

Himſelf he frees by ſecret means unſeen,
His ſhackles *empty* left, himſelf eſcaped clean. *Spenſ.*

3. Devoid; unfurniſhed.

Art thou thus boldened, man, by thy diſtreſs,
That in civility thou ſeem'ſt ſo *empty*? *Shakeſp.*

Mr. Boyle has ſhewed, that air may be rarefied above ten thouſand times in veſſels of glaſs; and the heavens are much *emptier* of air than any vacuum we can make below. *Newton.*

4. Unſatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or deſires.

Pleas'd in the ſilent ſhade with *empty* praiſe. *Pope.*

5. Without any thing to carry; unburthened; unfreighted.

They beat him, and ſent him away *empty*. *Matt.*

When ye go, ye ſhall not go *empty*. *Exodus.*

He alledges that ſatyrs carried platters full of fruit in their hands; but if they had been *empty* handed, had they been ever the larger ſatyrs? *Dryd.*

Yet all the little that I got, I ſpent;
And ſtill return'd as *empty* as I went. *Dryden.*

6. Hungry.

My falcon now is ſharp and paſſing *empty*,
And till ſhe ſtoop, ſhe muſt not be full-gorg'd,
For then ſhe never looks upon her lure. *Shakeſp.*

7. Vacant of head; ignorant; unſkilful; unfurniſhed with materials for thought.

How comes it that ſo many worthy and wiſe men depend upon ſo many unworthy and *empty* headed fools! *Raleigh.*

His anſwer is a handſome way of expoſing an *empty*, trifling, pretending pedant; the wit lively, the ſatyr courtly and ſevere. *Felton.*

8. Unfruitful; barren.

Seven *empty* ears blaſted with the eaſt wind. *Gen.*

Iſrael is an *empty* vine. *Hoſea.*

9. Wanting ſubſtance; wanting ſolidity; vain.

The god of ſleep there hides his heavy head,
And *empty* dreams on every leaf are ſpread. *Dryd.*

To E'MPTY, èmp'-tỳ. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhauſt; to deprive of that which was contained in it.

Boundleſs intemperance,
In nature is a tyranny: it hath been
Th' untimely *emptying* of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The emptiers have *emptied* them out, and married their vine-branches. *Nahum*, ii. 2.

Sheep are often blind by fulneſs of blood: cut their tails, and *empty* them of their blood. *Mortimer.*

The Euxine ſea is conveniently ſituated for trade, by the communication it has both with Aſia and Europe, and the great navigable rivers that *empty* themſelves into it. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMPU'RPLE, ìm-pùrp'l. *v. a.* [from *purple.*] To make of a purple colour; to diſcolour with purple.

Now in looſe garlands, thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a ſea of jaſper ſhone,
Empurpled with celeſtial roſes ſmil'd. *Milton.*

The deep,
Empurpl'd ran, with guſhing gore diſtain'd. *Philips.*

To EMPU'ZZLE, ìm-pùz'l. *v. a.* [from *puzzle.*] To perplex; to put to a ſtand.

It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others to apprehend, and enforced them unto ſtrange conceptions to make out. *Brown.*

EMPYE'MA, èm-pỳ-è'-mȧ. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπύημα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatſoever; generally uſed to ſignify that in the cavity of the breaſt only, and which ſometimes happens upon the opening of abſceſſes, or ulcerations of the lungs, or membranes incloſing the breaſt. *Quincy.*

An *empyema*, or a collection of purulent matter in the breaſt, if not ſuddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impel the patient into a phthiſical conſumption. *Harris.*

There is likewiſe a conſumption from an *empyema*, after an inflammation of the lungs; which may be known from a weight upon the diaphragm, oppreſſion of the lungs, a difficulty of breathing, and inability to lie on one ſide, which is that which is found. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPY'REAL, èm-pì'-ryȧl. *adj.* [ἔμπυρ☉.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial; pertaining to the higheſt and pureſt region of heaven. [*Tickell* accents it on the penult.]

Now went forth the morn,
Such as in higheſt heav'n, array'd in gold
Empyreal. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Go, ſoar with Plato to th' *empyreal* ſphere,
To the firſt good, firſt perfect, and firſt fair. *Pope.*

But *empyreal* forms, howe'er in ſight
Gaſh'd and diſmember'd eaſily unite. *Tickell.*

EMPYRE'AN, èm-pì-rè'-ȧn. *n. ſ.* [ἔμπυρος.] The higheſt heaven where the pure element of fire is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt.

Almighty Father from above,
From the pure *empyrean*, where he ſits
High thron'd above all height, bent down his eye. *Milton.*

Under his burning wheel
The ſtedfaſt *empyrean* ſhook throughout,
All but the throne itſelf of God. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The *empyrean* rung
With hallelujahs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

E'MPYREUM, èm-pì'-rỳm. }
EMPYRE'UMA, èm-pỳ-rù'-mȧ. } *n. ſ.* [ἐμπύρευμα.] The burning to of any matter in boiling or diſtillation, which gives a particular offenſive ſmell. *Quincy.*

It is ſo far from admitting an *empyreum*, that it burns clear away without leaving any cinders, or aduſt about it. *Harvey.*

The hopes of an elixir inſenſibly evaporate, and vaniſh to air, or leave in the recipient a foul *empyreuma.* *Decay of Piety.*

EMPYREUMA'TICAL, èm-pỳ-rù-màt'-ì-kȧl. *adj.* [from *empyreuma.*] Having the ſmell or taſte of burnt ſubſtances.

Empyreumatical oils, diſtilled by ſtrong fires in retorts, may be brought to emulate eſſential oils drawn in limbicks. *Boyle.*

EMPYRO'SIS, èm-pỳ-rò'-ſìs. *n. ſ.* [ἐμπυρόω.] Conflagration; general fire.

The former opinion that held theſe catacliſms and *empyroſes* univerſal, was ſuch as held that it put a total conſummation unto things in this lower world, eſpecially that of conflagration. *Hale.*

To E'MULATE, èm'-ù-lȧt. *v. a.* [*æmulor*, Lat.]

1. To rival; to propoſe as one to be equalled or excelled.

2. To imitate with hope of equality, or ſuperiour excellence.

I would have
Him *emulate* you: 'tis no ſhame to follow
The better precedent. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

Thoſe fair ideas to my aid I'll call,
And *emulate* my great original. *Dryden.*

What though no weeping loves thy aſhes grace,
Nor poliſh'd marble *emulate* thy face. *Pope.*

3. To be equal to; to riſe to equality with.

I ſee how thy eye would *emulate* the diamond. *Shak.*

We ſee no new-built palaces aſpire,
No kitchens *emulate* the veſtal fire. *Pope.*

4. To imitate; to copy; to reſemble.

It is likewiſe attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulſion *emulating* this motion. *Arbuthnot.*

EMULA'TION, èm-ù-lȧ'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*æmulatio*, Lat.]

1. Rivalry; deſire of ſuperiority.

Mine *emulation*
Hath not that honour in't it had; for where
I thought to cruſh him in an equal force,
True ſword to ſword, I'll pitch at him ſome way,
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shakeſp.*

There was neither envy nor *emulation* amongſt them. 1 *Mac.*

Ariſtotle allows that ſome *emulation* may be good, and may be found in ſome good men; yet envy he utterly condemns, as wicked in itſelf, and only to be found in wicked minds. *Spratt.*

The apoſtle exhorts the Corinthians to an holy and general *emulation* of the charity of the Macedonians, in contributing freely to the relief of the poor ſaints at Jeruſalem. *South.*

A noble *emulation* heats your breaſt,
And your own fame now robs you of your reſt:
Good actions ſtill muſt be maintain'd with good,
As bodies nouriſh'd with reſembling food. *Dryd.*

2. Envy; deſire of depreſſing another; conteſt; contention; diſcord.

What madneſs rules in brainſick men,
When for ſo ſlight and frivolous a cauſe,
Such factious *emulations* ſhall ariſe! *Shakeſp.*

E'MULATIVE, èm'-ù-lȧ-tìv. *adj.* [from *emulate.*] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; diſpoſed to competition.

EMULA'TOR, èm'-ù-lȧ-tùr. *n. ſ.* [from *emulate.*] A rival; a competitor.

In ſuperiours it quencheth jealouſy, and layeth their competitors and *emulators* aſleep. *Bacon.*

To EMU'LE, èm-ùl'. *v. a.* [*emulor*, Lat.] To emulate. Not in uſe.

He ſitting me beſide, in that ſame ſhade,
Provok'd me to play ſome pleaſant fit;
Yet *emuling* my pipe, he took in hand
My pipe, before that *emuled* of many,
And plaid thereon; for well that ſkill he could. *Spenſer.*

To EMU'LGE, è-mùldzh'. *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Lat.] To milk out.

EMU'LGENT, è-mùl'-jènt. *adj.* [*emulgens*, Lat.]

1. Milking or draining out.

2. *Emulgent* veſſels [in anatomy] are the two large arteries and veins which ariſe, the former from the deſcending trunk of the aorta, or great artery; the latter from the vena cava. They are both inſerted into the kidneys; the emulgent arteries carrying blood with the ſerum to them, and the emulgent veins bringing it back again, after the ſerum has been ſeparated therefrom by the kidneys. *Harris.*

It doth furniſh the left *emulgent* with one vein. *Brown.*

Through the *emulgent* branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its ſerum. *Cheyne.*

E'MULOUS, èm'-ù-lùs. *adj.* [*æmulus*, Lat.]

1. Rivalling; engaged in competition.

What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor *emulous* Carthage, with their length of ſpite,
Shall be the work of one. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

She is in perpetual diffidence, or actual enmity with her, but always *emulous* and ſuſpectful of her. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

2. Deſirous of ſuperiority; deſirous to riſe above another; deſirous of any excellence poſſeſſed by another; with *of* before the object of emulation.

By ſtrength
They meaſure all, *of* other excellence
Not *emulous*, nor care who them excels. *Milton.*

By fair rewards our noble youth we raiſe
To *emulous* merit, and to thirſt of praiſe. *Prior.*

Good Howard, *emulous of* the Grecian art. *Prior.*

3. Factious; contentious.

Whoſe glorious deeds, but in the fields of late,
Made *emulous* miſſions 'mongſt the gods themſelves,
And drave great Mars to faction. *Shakeſp.*

E′MULOUSLY, em′-u-lus-ly. *adv.* [from *emulous.*] With deſire of excelling or outgoing another.

So tempt they him, and *emulouſly* vie
To bribe a voice, that empires would not buy. *Gran.*

EMU′LSION, e-mul′-shun. *n. ſ.* [*emulſio*, Lat.] A form of medicine, by bruiſing oily ſeeds and kernels, and drawing out their ſubſtances with ſome liquor, that thereby becomes milky. *Quincy.*

The aliment is diſſolved by an operation reſembling that of making an *emulſion*; in which operation the oily parts of nuts and ſeeds, being gently ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed with ſome watery liquor, or diſſolved into a ſweet, thick, turbid, milky liquor, reſembling the chyle in an animal body. *Arbuthnot.*

EMU′NCTORIES, e-munk′-tur-yz. *n. ſ.* [*emunctorium*, Lat.] Thoſe parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is ſeparated and collected, to be in readineſs for ejectment. *Quincy.*

Superfluous matter deflows from the body under their proper *emunctories*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

There are receptacles in the body of man, and *emunctories* to drain them of ſuperfluous choler. *More.*

Diſcourſing of the lungs, I ſhew that they are the grand *emunctory* of the body; that the main end of reſpiration is continually to diſcharge and expel an excrementitious fluid out of the maſs of blood. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

The regimen in quinſies, which proceed from an obſtruction of the glands, muſt be to uſe ſuch warm liquors as relax thoſe glands, ſuch as, by ſtimulating, open the *emunctories* to ſecern the humour. *Arbuth.*

EN, in′. An inſeparable particle borrowed by us from the French, and by the French formed from the Latin *in*. Many words are uncertainly written with *en* or *in*. In many words *en* is changed into *em* for more eaſy pronunciation.

To **ENA′BLE**, in-a′bl. *v. a.* [from *able.*] To make able; to empower; to ſupply with ſtrength or ability.

If thou would'ſt vouchſafe to overſpread
Me with the ſhadow of thy gentle wing,
I ſhould *enabled* be thy acts to ſing. *Spenſer.*

His great friendſhip with God might *enable* him, and his compaſſion might incline him. *Atterbury.*

He points out to him the way of life, ſtrengthens his weakneſs, reſtores his lapſes, and *enables* him to walk and perſevere in it. *Rogers.*

To **ENAC′T**, in-akt′. *v. a.* [from *act.*]

1. To act; to perform; to effect. Not now in uſe.

In true balancing of juſtice, it is flat wrong to puniſh the thought or purpoſe of any before it be *enacted*. *Spenſer.*

Valiant Talbot, above human thought,
Enacted wonders with his ſword and lance. *Shakeſp.*

2. To eſtabliſh by law; to decree.

It is *enacted* in the laws of Venice,
If it be proved againſt an alien,
He ſeeks the life of any citizen,
The party, 'gainſt the which he doth contrive,
Shall ſeize on half his goods. *Shakeſp.*

The ſenate were authors of all counſels in the ſtate; and what was by them conſulted and agreed, was propoſed to the people, by whom it was *enacted* or commanded. *Temple.*

3. To repreſent by action.

I did *enact* Hector. *Shakeſp.*

ENA′CT, in-akt′. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Purpoſe; determination.

ENA′CTOR, in-ak′-tur. *n. ſ.* [from *enact.*]

1. One that forms decrees, or eſtabliſhes laws.

The great author of our nature, and *enactor* of this law of good and evil, is highly diſhonoured. *Atterbury.*

2. One who practiſes or performs any thing. Not uſed.

The violence of either grief or joy,
Their own *enactors* with themſelves deſtroy. *Shakeſ.*

ENA′LLAGE, en-al′-la-je. *n. ſ.* [ἐναλλαγη.] A figure in grammar, whereby ſome change is made of the common modes of ſpeech, as when one mood or tenſe of a verb is put for another.

To **ENA′MBUSH**, in-am′-buſh. *v. a.* [from *ambuſh.*] To hide in ambuſh; to hide with hoſtile intention.

They went within a vale, cloſe to a flood, whoſe ſtream
Us'd to give all their cattle drink, they there *enambuſh'd* them. *Chapman's Iliad.*

To **ENA′MEL**, in-am′-il. *v. a.* [from *amel.* See **AMEL.**]

1. To inlay; to variegate with colours, properly with colours fixed by fire.

Muſt I, alas!
Frame and *enamel* plate, and drink in glaſs? *Donne.*

See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd;
Here bluſhing Flora paints th' *enamell'd* ground. *Pope.*

I bequeath to the Earl of Orrery the *enamell'd* ſilver plates, to diſtinguiſh bottles of wine by. *Sw.*

2. To lay upon another body ſo as to vary it.

Higher than that wall, a circling row
Of goodlieſt trees, loaden with the faireſt fruit,
Bloſſoms, and fruits at once of golden hue,
Appear'd with gay *enamell'd* colours mix'd. *Milt.*

To **ENA′MEL**, in-am′-il. *v. n.* To practiſe the uſe of enamel.

Though it were fooliſh to colour or *enamel* upon the glaſſes of teleſcopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the uſers, without leſſening the clearneſs of the object. *Boyle.*

ENA′MEL, in-am′-il. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours fixed by fire.

Down from her eyes welled the pearles round,
Upon the bright *enamel* of her face;
Such honey drops on ſpringing flowers are found,
When Phœbus holds the crimſon morn in chace. *Fairfax.*

There are various ſorts of coloured glaſſes, paſtes, *enamels*, and factitious gems. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. The ſubſtance inlaid in other things.

ENA′MELLER, in am′-il-lur. *n. ſ.* [from *enamel.*] One that practiſes the art of enamelling.

To **ENA′MOUR**, in-am′-ur. *v. a.* [*amour*, Fr.] To inflame with love; to make fond: with *of* before the thing or perſon loved.

Affliction is *enamour'd of* thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity. *Shakeſp.*

My Oberon! what viſions have I ſeen!
I thought I was *enamour'd of* an aſs. *Shakeſp.*

You are very near my brother in his love: he is *enamoured* on Hero. *Shakeſp.*

Or ſhould ſhe, confident,
As ſitting queen ador'd on beauty's throne,
Deſcend with all her winning charms begirt,
T' *enamour*, as the zone of Venus once
Brought that effect on Jove, ſo fables tell. *Milton.*

He, on his ſide,
Leaning half-rais'd, with looks of cordial love
Hung over her *enamour'd*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Your uncle cardinal
Is not ſo far *enamour'd of* a cloyſter,
But he will thank you for the crown. *Dryden.*

'Tis hard to diſcern whether is in the greateſt errour, he who is *enamour'd of* all he does, or he whom nothing of his own can pleaſe. *Dryden.*

ENARRA′TION, e′-nar-ra″-shun. *n. ſ.* [*enarro*, Lat.] Explanation; expoſition. *Dict.*

ENARTHRO′SIS, en-ar-thro′-sis. *n. ſ.* [ἐν and ἄρθρον.] The inſertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

Enarthroſis is where a good round head enters into a cavity, whether it be a cotyla, or profound cavity, as that of os coxæ, receiving the head of the os femoris; or glene, which is more ſhallow, as in the ſcapula, where it receives the humerus. *Wiſeman.*

ENATA′TION, e′-na-ta″-shun. *n. ſ.* [*enato*, Lat.] The act of ſwimming out; eſcape by ſwimming. *Dict.*

ENA′UNTER, en-a′n-ter. *adv.* An obſolete word explained by *Spenſer* himſelf to mean *leſt that.*

Anger would not let him ſpeak to the tree,
Enaunter his rage might cooled be,
But to the root bent his ſturdy ſtroke. *Spenſer.*

To **ENCA′GE**, in-ka′j. *v. a.* [from *cage.*] To ſhut up in a cage; to coop up; to confine.

He ſuffer'd his kinſman March,
Who is, if every owner were right plac'd,
Indeed, his king, to be *encag'd* in Wales,
There without ranſom to lie forfeited. *Shakeſp.*

Like Bajazet *encag'd*, the ſhepherd's ſcoff,
Or like ſlack-ſinew'd Sampſon, his hair off. *Donne.*

To **ENCA′MP**, in-kamp′. *v. n.* [from *camp.*] To pitch tents; to ſit down for a time in a march; to ſettle a temporary habitation.

He *encamped* at the mount of God. *Exod.* xiii. 5.

The French knew how to make war with the Engliſh, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long ſieges of towns, and ſtrong fortified *encampings*. *Bacon.*

To **ENCA′MP**, in-kamp′. *v. a.* To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp.

The people were *encamped* againſt Gibbethon. *Kings.*

ENCA′MPMENT, in-kamp′-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *encamp.*]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.
2. A camp; tents pitched in order.

Their enemies ſerved to improve them in their *encampments*, weapons, or ſomething elſe. *Grew.*

When a gen'ral bids the martial train
Spread their *encampment* o'er the ſpacious plain,
Thick riſing tents a canvas city build. *Gay's Trivia.*

To **ENCA′VE**, in-ka′v. *v. a.* [from *cave.*] To hide as in a cave.

Do but *encave* yourſelf,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable ſcorns,
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face;
For I will make him tell the tale anew. *Shakeſp.*

ENCE′INTE, en-sent′. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Incloſure; ground incloſed with a fortification. A military term not yet naturaliſed.

To **ENCHA′FE**, in-tsha′f. *v. a.* [*eſchauffer*, Fr.] To enrage; to irritate; to provoke.

The wind-ſhak'd ſurge, with high and monſtrous main,
Seems to caſt water on the burning bear,
I never did like moleſtation view
On the *enchafed* flood. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To **ENCHA′IN**, in-tsha′n. *v. a.* [*enchainer*, Fr.]

1. To faſten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage.

What ſhould I do! while here I was *enchain'd*,
No glimpſe of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden.*

2. To link together; to concatenate.

The one contracts and *enchains* his words, ſpeaking preſſingly and ſhort; the other delights in long breathed accents. *Howel.*

To **ENCHANT**, in-tshant′. *v. a.* [*enchanter*, Fr.]

1. To give efficacy to any thing by ſongs of ſorcery.

And now about the cauldron ſing,
Like elves and fairies in a ring,
Enchanting all that you put in. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe powerful drops thrice on the threſhold pour,
And bathe with this *enchanted* juice her door;
That door where no admittance now is found,
But where my ſoul is ever hov'ring round. *Granv.*

2. To ſubdue by charms or ſpells.

Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his ſpirits for ever ſhould be *enchanted.* *Sidney.*

John thinks them all *enchanted:* he enquires if Nick had not given them ſome intoxicating potion. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To delight in a high degree.

One whom the muſick of his vain own tongue
Doth raviſh like enchanting harmony. *Shakeſp.*

Too dear I priz'd a fair *enchanting* face;
Beauty unchaſte is beauty in diſgrace. *Pope.*

Enchan'ter, ìn-tshån'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*enchanteur,* Fr.] A magician; a ſorcerer; one who has ſpirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and ſpells.

Such phaſms, ſuch apparitions, are excellencies which men applaud in themſelves, conjured up by the magick of a ſtrong imagination, and only ſeen within that circle in which the *enchanter* ſtands. *Decay of Piety.*

Gladio, by valour and ſtratagem, put to death tyrants, *enchanters,* monſters, and knights. *Spect.*

Ardan, that black *enchanter,* whoſe dire arts
Enſlav'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts. *Granville.*

Encha'ntingly, ìn-tshån'-tìng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *enchant.*] With the force of enchantment. It is improperly uſed in a paſſive ſenſe in the following paſſage.

He's gentle; never ſchool'd, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all ſorts *enchantingly* belov'd. *Shakeſp.*

Encha'ntment, ìn-tshånt'-ment. *n. ſ.* [*enchantement,* Fr.]

1. Magical charms; ſpells; incantation; ſorcery.

The Turks thought that tempeſt was brought upon them by the charms and *enchantments* of the Perſian magicians. *Knolles.*

2. Irreſiſtible influence; overpowering delight.

Warmth of fancy will carry the loudeſt and moſt univerſal applauſe, which holds the heart of a reader under the ſtrongeſt *enchantment.* *Pope.*

Encha'ntress, ìn-tshån'-trìs. *n. ſ.* [*enchantereſſe,* Fr.]

1. A ſorcereſs; a woman verſed in magical arts.

Fell banning hag! *enchantreſs,* hold thy tongue. *Shakeſp.*

I have it by certain tradition, that it was given to the firſt who wore it by an *enchantreſs.* *Tatler.*

2. A woman whoſe beauty or excellencies give irreſiſtible influence.

From this *enchantreſs* all theſe ills are come;
You are not ſafe 'till you pronounce her doom. *Dryden.*

Oft with th' *enchantreſs* of his ſoul he talks,
Sometimes in crowds diſtreſs'd. *Thomſon.*

To Encha'se, ìn-tshå's. *v. a.* [*enchaſſer,* Fr.]

1. To infix; to encloſe in any other body ſo as to be held faſt, but not concealed.

Like poliſh'd iv'ry, beauteous to behold;
Or Parian marble, when *enchas'd* in gold. *Dryden.*

Words, which, in their natural ſituation, ſhine like jewels *enchaſed* in gold, look, when tranſpoſed into notes, as if ſet in lead. *Felton.*

2. To adorn by being fixed upon it.

What ſee'ſt thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Enchas'd with all the honours of the world! *Shak.*

They houſes burn, and houſehold gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems *enchaſe.* *Dryden.*

3. To adorn by raiſed or emboſſed work.

When was old Sherewood's head more quaintly curl'd,
Or look'd the earth more green upon the world,
Or nature's cradle more *enchas'd* and purl'd? *Ben Jonſon.*

Enchea'son, ĕn-shē'-sŏn. *n. ſ.* [*encheaſon,* old law Fr.] Cauſe; occaſion. *Skinner. Cowel. Bailey.*

Certes, ſaid he, well mote I ſhould to tell
The fond *encheaſon* that me hither led. *Fairy Queen.*

To Enci'rcle, ìn-ſėrk'l. *v. a.* [from *circle.*] To ſurround; to environ; to encloſe in a ring or circle; to enring.

That ſtranger gueſt the Paphian realm obeys,
A realm defended with *encircling* ſeas. *Pope.*

Beneath a ſculptur'd arch he ſits enthron'd;
The peers *encircling,* form an awful round. *Pope.*

Enci'rclet, ìn-ſėrk'-lìt. *n. ſ.* [from *circle.*] A circle; a ring.

In whoſe *encirclets* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. *Sidney.*

Encli'ticks, ìn-klìt'-ìks. *n. ſ.* [ἐγκλίτικα.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing ſyllable.

To Enclo'se, ìn-klő'z. *v. a.* [*enclos,* Fr.]

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence.

The protector cauſed a proclamation to be ſet forth againſt encloſures, commanding that they who had *encloſed* lands, accuſtomed to lie open, ſhould lay them open again. *Hayward.*

As much land as a man tills, and can uſe the product of, ſo much he by his labour *encloſes* from the common. *Locke.*

For *encloſing* of land, the uſual way is with a bank ſet with quick. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To environ; to encircle; to ſurround; to encompaſs; to ſhut in between other things; to include.

The fourth row a beryl, and an onyx, and a jaſper; they ſhall be ſet in gold in their *encloſings.* *Ex.* xxviii. 20.

The peer now ſpreads the glitt'ring forfex wide,
T' *encloſe* the lock; now joins it, to divide. *Pope.*

3. To hold by an excluſive claim.

Enclo'ser, ìn-klő'-zůr. *n. ſ.* [from *encloſe.*]

1. One that encloſes or ſeparates common fields in ſeveral diſtinct properties.

If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been th' *encloſer;* but ſince now
God hath impal'd us, on the contrary,
Man breaks the fence. *Herbert.*

2. Any thing in which another is encloſed.

Enclo'sure, ìn-klő'-zhůr. *n. ſ.* [from *encloſe.*]

1. The act of encloſing or environing any thing.

The membranes are for the comprehenſion or *encloſure* of all theſe together. *Wilkins.*

2. The ſeparation of common grounds into diſtinct poſſeſſions.

Encloſures began to be frequent, whereby arable land was turned into paſture. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Touching *encloſures,* a company of lands incloſed are thereby improved in worth two or three parts at the leaſt. *Hayward.*

3. The appropriation of things common.

Let no man appropriate what God hath made common; that is againſt juſtice and charity, and by miraculous accidents God hath declared his diſpleaſure againſt ſuch *encloſure.* *Taylor.*

4. State of being ſhut up in any place; encompaſſed, or environed.

This expreſſes particularly the *encloſure* of the waters within the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

For the young, during its *encloſure* in the womb, there are formed membranes inveloping it, called ſecundines. *Ray.*

5. The ſpace encloſed; the ſpace comprehended within certain limits.

And all, that elſe this world's *encloſure* baſe
Hath great or glorious in mortal eye,
Adorns the perſon of her Majeſty. *Fairy Queen.*

They are to live all in a body, and generally within the ſame *encloſure;* to marry among themſelves, and to eat no meats that are not prepared their own way. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. Several; ground encloſed; ground ſeparated from the common.

'Tis not the common, but the *encloſure* muſt make him rich. *South.*

Enco'miast, ìn-kő'-myåſt. *n. ſ.* [ἐγκωμιαςὴς.] A panegyriſt; a proclaimer of praiſe; a praiſer.

The Jeſuits are the great *encomiaſts* of the Chineſe. *Locke.*

Encomia'stical, ìn-kő-mỳ-åſ'-tì-kål. }
Encomia'stick, ìn-kő-mỳ-åſ'-tìk. } *adj.*
[ἐγκωμιάςικος.] Panegyrical; laudatory; containing praiſe; beſtowing praiſe.

ENCO'MIUM, ìn-kő'-myům. *n. ſ.* [ἐγκώμιον.] Panegyrick; praiſe; elogy.

How eagerly do ſome men propagate every little *encomium* their paraſites make of them! *Gov. Ton.*

A vile *encomium* doubly ridicules;
There's nothing blackens like the ink of fools. *Pope.*

To Enco'mpass, ìn-kům'-pås. *v. a.* [from *compaſs.*]

1. To encloſe; to encircle.

Look how my ring *encompaſſeth* thy finger;
Ev'n ſo thy breaſt encloſeth my poor heart. *Shakeſ.*

Two ſtrong ligaments *encompaſs* the whole head of the femur. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Poetick fields *encompaſs* me around,
And ſtill I ſeem to tread on claſſick ground. *Addiſon.*

2. To ſhut in; to ſurround; to environ.

He, having ſcarce ſix thouſand in his troop,
By three and twenty thouſand of the French
Was round *encompaſſed,* and ſet upon. *Shakeſp.*

3. To go round any place; as, *Drake* encompaſſed *the world.*

Enco'mpassment, ìn-kům'-pås-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *encompaſs.*] Circumlocution; oblique tendency of talk.

Finding
By this *encompaſſment* and drift of queſtion,
That they do know my ſon, come you more near. *Shakeſp.*

ENCO'RE, ŏng-kő'r. *adv.* [Fr.] Again; once more. A word uſed at publick ſhows when a ſinger, or fiddler, or buffoon, is deſired by the audience to do the ſame thing again.

To the ſame notes thy ſons ſhall hum or ſnore,
And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore.* *Dunciad.*

ENCO'UNTER, ìn-koun'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*encontre,* Fr.]

1. Duel; ſingle fight; conflict.

Thou haſt beat me out
Twelve ſeveral times, and I have nightly ſince
Dreamt of *encounters* 'twixt thyſelf and me. *Shak.*

Let's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits,
And fall ſomething into a ſlower method. *Shakeſp.*

Pallas th' *encounter* ſeeks; but ere he throws,
To Tuſcan Tiber thus addreſs'd his vows:
O ſacred ſtream, direct my flying dart,
And give to paſs the proud Haleſus' heart. *Dryd.*

2. Battle; fight in which enemies ruſh againſt each other.

Two black clouds
With heav'n's artillery fraught, come rattling on
Over the Caſpian; then ſtand front to front,
Hov'ring a ſpace, 'till winds the ſignal blow
To join their dark *encounter* in mid air. *Milton.*

3. Eager and warm converſation, either of love or anger.

The peaking cornuto comes to me in the inſtant of our *encounter,* after we had ſpoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shakeſp.*

4. Accidental congreſs; ſudden meeting.

Propitious Pallas, to ſecure her care,
Around him ſpread a veil of thicken'd air,
To ſhun th' *encounter* of the vulgar crowd. *Pope.*

5. Accoſting; tranſient or unexpected addreſs.

But in what habit will you go along?
—Not like a woman; for I would prevent the looſe *encounters* of laſcivious men. *Shakeſp.*

Three parts of Brutus
Is ours already; and the man entire,
Upon the next *encounter,* yields him ours. *Shakeſp.*

6. Caſual incident; occaſion. This ſenſe is ſcarcely Engliſh.

An equality is not ſufficient for the unity of character: 'tis further neceſſary, that the ſame ſpirit appear in all ſort of *encounters*. *Pope.*

***To* Enco'unter**, in-koun'-tur. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To meet face to face; to front.

If I muſt die,
I will *encounter* darkneſs as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms. *Shakeſp.*

The faſhion of the world is to avoid coſt, and you *encounter* it. *Shakeſp.*

Thou ſtronger may'ſt endure the flood of light;
And, while in ſhades I chear my fainting ſight,
Encounter the deſcending excellence. *Dryden.*

2. To meet in a hoſtile manner; to ruſh againſt in conflict.

Putting themſelves in order of battle, they *encountered* their enemies. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

3. To meet with reciprocal kindneſs.

See, they *encounter* thee with their hearts thanks;
Both ſides are even. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

4. To attack; to meet in the front.

Which way ſoever we turn, we are *encountered* with clear evidences and ſenſible demonſtrations of a Deity. *Tillotſon.*

5. To oppoſe; to oppugn.

Jurors are not bound to believe two witneſſes, if the probability of the fact does reaſonably *encounter* them. *Hale.*

6. To meet by accident.

I am moſt fortunate thus to *encounter* you:
You have ended my buſineſs, and I will merrily
Accompany you home. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

***To* Enco'unter**, in-koun'-tur. *v. n.*

1. To ruſh together in a hoſtile manner; to conflict.

Encounter ſo,
As doth the fury of two deſperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die. *Shakeſ.*

Five times, Marcius,
Have I fought with thee, ſo often haſt thou beat me:
And wouldſt do ſo, I think, ſhould we *encounter*
As often as we eat. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To engage; to fight: it has *with* before the thing.

Our wars
Will turn into a peaceful comick ſport,
When ladies crave to be *encounter'd with*. *Shakeſp.*

Both the wings of his fleet had begun to *encounter with* the Chriſtians. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Thoſe who have the moſt dread of death, muſt be content to *encounter with* it, whether they will or no. *Wake.*

3. To meet face to face.

4. To come together by chance.

Enco'unterer, in-koun'-ter-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *encounter*.]

1. Opponent; antagoniſt; enemy.

The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will ſtrike ſuch a ſtroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it. *More.*

The doctrines of the reformation have kept the field againſt all *encounterers*. *Atterbury.*

2. One that loves to accoſt others. An old term.

Oh, theſe *encounterers!* ſo gilt of tongue,
They give a coaſting welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclaſp the tables of their thoughts
To every tickliſh leader. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

***To* Enco'urage**, in-kur'-ridzh. *v. a.* [*encourager*, Fr.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing.

They *encourage* themſelves in an evil matter. *Pſ.* lxiv. 5.

2. To give courage to; to ſupport the ſpirits; to inſpirit; to embolden.

Kinds of muſick *encourage* men, and make them warlike, or make them ſoft and effeminate. *Bacon.*

I would neither *encourage* the rebels, nor diſcourage the proteſtants loyalty. *King Charles.*

3. To raiſe confidence; to make confident.

I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to aſſiſt our reaſon in this moſt uſeful part; and this the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to ſay. *Locke.*

Enco'uragement, in-kur'-ridzh-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *encourage*.]

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.

2. Encreaſe of confidence.

Such ſtrength of heart
Thy conduct and example gives; nor ſmall
Encouragement, Godolphin, wiſe and juſt. *Philips.*

3. Favour; countenance; ſupport.

For when he dies, farewel all honour, bounty,
All generous *encouragement* of arts. *Otway's Orphan.*

The reproach of immortality will lie heavieſt againſt an eſtabliſhed religion, becauſe thoſe who have no religion will profeſs themſelves of that which has the *encouragement* of the law. *Rogers.*

Enco'urager, in-kur'-ridzh-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *encourage*.] One that ſupplies incitements to any thing; a favourer.

Live then, thou great *encourager* of arts,
Live ever in our thankful hearts. *Dryden.*

As the pope is a maſter of polite learning, and a great *encourager* of arts; ſo at Rome theſe arts immediately thrive, under the encouragement of the prince. *Addiſon.*

***To* ENCRO'ACH**, in-kro'tsh. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, from *croc* a hook, Fr.]

1. To make invaſions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's poſſeſſions to draw them away.

Thoſe Iriſh captains of counties have *encroached* upon the queen's freeholders and tenants. *Spenſer.*

2. To advance gradually and by ſtealth upon that to which one has no right: with *on* before the ſubject.

This hour is mine; if for the next I care, I grow
too wide,
And do *encroach upon* death's ſide. *Herbert.*

Tiſiphone, let looſe from under ground,
Before her drives diſeaſes and affright;
And every moment riſes to the ſight,
Aſpiring to the ſkies, *encroaching on* the light. *Dryden.*

***To* Encro'ach**, in-kro'tsh. *v. n.*

1. To creep on gradually without right.

The ſuperſtition that riſeth voluntarily, and by degrees mingleth itſelf with the rites, even of every divine ſervice, done to the only true God, muſt be conſidered of as a creeping and *encroaching* evil. *Hooker.*

Th' *encroaching* ill you early ſhould oppoſe;
Flatter'd, 'tis worſe, and by indulgence grows. *Dryden.*

2. To paſs bounds.

They fabled how the ſerpent, whom they call'd
Ophion, with Eurynome, the wide
Encroaching Eve perhaps, had firſt the rule
Of high Olympus. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Next, fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' *encroaching* cattle from thy ground. *Dryden.*

Encro'acher, in-kro'-tshur. *n. ſ.* [from *encroach*.]

1. One who ſeizes the poſſeſſion of another by gradual and ſilent means.

The bold *encroachers* on the deep,
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land,
'Till Neptune, with one gen'ral ſweep,
Turns all again to barren ſtrand. *Swift.*

2. One who makes ſlow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

Full dreſs creates dignity, augments conſciouſneſs, and keeps at diſtance an *encroacher*. *Clariſſa.*

Encro'achment, in-kro'tsh-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *encroach*.]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example: if two mens grounds lie together, the one preſſes too far upon the other; or if a tenant owe two ſhillings rent-ſervice to the lord, and the lord takes three: ſo the Spencers encroached to themſelves royal power and authority. *Cowel.*

But this uſurper his *encroachment* proud
Stays not on man: to God his tow'r intends
Siege, and defiance. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

If it be a man's known principle to depart from his right, ill men will make unjuſt *encroachments* upon him. *Atterbury.*

2. To advance into the territories or rights of another.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, ſo he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make uſe of: this left no room for controverſy about the title, nor for *encroachment* on the right of others. *Locke.*

The ancient Romans made many *encroachments* on the ſea, and laid the foundations of their palaces within the very borders of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The people, ſince the death of Solon, had already made great *encroachments*. *Swift.*

***To* Encu'mber**, in-kum'-bur. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.

We have, by this many years experience, found that exceeding great good, not *encumbered* with any notable inconvenience. *Hooker.*

Encumber'd with his veſt, without defence. *Dryd.*

2. To entangle; to embarraſs; to obſtruct.

The verbal copier is *encumbered* with ſo many difficulties at once, that he can never diſentangle himſelf. *Dryden.*

The god awak'd,
And thrice in vain he ſhook his wing,
Encumber'd in the ſilken ſtring. *Prior.*

3. To load with debts; as, *his eſtate is* encumbered *with mortgages*.

Encu'mbrance, in-kum'-brans. *n. ſ.* [from *encumber*.]

1. Clog; load; impediment.

Philoſophers agreed in deſpiſing riches, at beſt, conſidering them as unneceſſary *encumbrances* of life. *Temple.*

Dead limbs are an *encumbrance* to the body, inſtead of being of uſe to it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Excreſcence; uſeleſs addition.

Strip from the branching Alps their piny load,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrifick woods. *Thomſon.*

3. Burthen upon an eſtate.

In reſpect of the *encumbrances* of a living, conſider whether it be ſufficient for his family, and to maintain hoſpitality. *Ayl.*

Ency'clical, en-sik'-li-kal. *adj.* [ἐγκυκλικος.] Circular; ſent round through a large region.

This council was not received in patriarchal ſees, which is evident from Photius's *encyclical* epiſtle to the patriarch of Alexandria. *Stillingfleet.*

Encyclope'dia, en-si-klo-pe'-dya. } *n. ſ.*
Encyclope'dy, en-si-klo-pe'-dy. }

[ἐγκυκλοπαιδεια.] The circle of ſciences; the round of learning.

In this *encyclopædia* and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we muſt obſerve two circles, that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the ſwing and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper courſe in the ſober wheel of the other. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Every ſcience borrows from all the reſt, and we cannot attain any ſingle one without the *encyclopædy*. *Glanville.*

This art may juſtly claim a place in the *encyclopædia*, eſpecially ſuch as ſerves for a model of education for an able politician. *Arbuthnot.*

Ency'sted, en-sis'-tid. *adj.* [κύστις.] Encloſed in a veſicle or bag.

Encyſted tumours borrow their names from a cyſt or bag in which they are contained. *Sharp's Surg.*

END, ĕnd'. *n. ſ.* [enꝺ, Sax.]

1. The extremity of the length of any thing materially extended. Of bodies that have equal dimenſions we do not uſe *end:* the extremity of breadth is *ſide*.

Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honeycomb. 1 *Sam.*

2. Extremity or laſt part in general.

The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but, when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progreſs into this endleſs expanſion: of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end*. *Locke.*

3. The laſt particle of any aſſignable duration.

Behold the day groweth to an *end*. *Judges.*

At the *end* of two months ſhe returned. *Judges.*

If the world's age and death be argu'd well
By the ſun's fall, which now tow'rds earth doth bend,
Then we might fear, that virtue, ſince ſhe fell
So low as woman, ſhould be near her *end*. *Donne.*

4. The concluſion or ceſſation of any action.

Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his ſons. *Gen.*

Yet vainly moſt their age in ſtudy ſpend;
No *end* of writing books, and to no end. *Denham.*

The cauſes and deſigns of an action are the beginning: the effects of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of theſe deſigns, are the middle; and the unravelling and reſolution of theſe difficulties, are the *end*. *Broome of Epic Poetry.*

5. When *end* is not uſed materially, it is oppoſed to *beginning*.

Better is the *end* than the *beginning* thereof. *Eccleſ.*

6. The concluſion or laſt part of any thing: as, the *end* of a chapter; the *end* of a diſcourſe.

7. Ultimate ſtate; final doom.

Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace. *Pſalms.*

8. The point beyond which no profeſſion can be made.

They reel to and fro, and ſtagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits *end*. *Pſ.* cvii. 27.

9. Final determination; concluſion of debate or deliberation.

My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end!* *Shakeſp.*

10. Death; fate; deceaſe.

I determine to write the life and the *end*, the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers. *Wotton.*

The ſoul receives intelligence,
By her near genius, of the body's *end*,
And ſo imparts a ſadneſs to the ſenſe. *Daniel's Civ.*

'Tis the great buſineſs of life to fit ourſelves for our *end*, and no man can live well that hath not death in his eye. *L'Eſtrange.*

Remember Milo's *end*,
Wedg'd in that timber which he ſtrove to rend. *Roſcommon.*

My God, my father, and my friend,
Do not forſake me in my *end*. *Roſcommon.*

Unblam'd through life, lamented in thy *end*. *Pope.*

11. Ceſſation; period.

What is the ſign of the *end* of the world? *Matth.*

Great houſes ſhall have an *end*. *Amos.*

12. Limit; termination.

There is no *end* of the ſtore. *Nahum.*

13. Abolition; total loſs.

There would be an *end* of all civil government, if the aſſignment of civil power were by ſuch inſtitution. *Locke.*

14. Cauſe of death; deſtroyer.

Take heed you dally not before your king,
Leſt he that is the ſupreme King of kings,
Confound your hidden falſehood, and award
Either of you to be the other's *end*. *Shak. Richard* III.

15. Conſequence; concluſive event; concluſion.

O, that a man might know
The *end* of this day's buſineſs ere it come!
But it ſufficeth that the day will *end*. *Shakeſp.*

The *end* of theſe things is death. *Rom.* vi. 21.

16. Fragment; broken piece.

Thus I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd *ends*, ſtol'n forth of Holy Writ,
And ſeem a ſaint. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

17. Purpoſe; intention.

There was a purpoſe to reduce the monarchy to a republick, which was far from the *end* and purpoſe of that nation. *Clarendon.*

I have lov'd!
What can thy *ends*, malicious beauty, be?
Can he who kill'd thy brother, live for thee? *Dryd.*

Heav'n, as its inſtrument, my courage ſends;
Heav'n ne'er ſent thoſe who fight for private *ends*. *Dryden.*

Others are apt to attribute them to ſome falſe *end* or intention. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

18. Thing intended; final deſign; the termination of intellectual proſpect.

Wiſdom may have framed one and the ſame thing to ſerve commodiouſly for divers *ends*, and of thoſe *ends* any one may be ſufficient cauſe for continuance, though the reſt have ceaſed. *Hooker.*

All thoſe things which are done by him, have ſome *end* for which they are done; and the *end* for which they are done, is a reaſon of his will to do them. *Hooker.*

Her only *end* is never-ending bliſs;
Which is, the eternal face of God to ſee,
Who laſt of *ends*, and firſt of cauſes is;
And to do this, ſhe muſt eternal be. *Davies.*

The *end* of the commandment is charity. 1 *Tim.*

Two things I ſhall propound to you, as *ends*; ſince the wiſe men of this world have made them theirs. *Suckling.*

Such conditions did fully comply with all thoſe *ends*, for which the parliament had firſt taken up arms. *Clarendon.*

Hear and mark
To what *end* I have brought thee hither. *Milton.*

Life, with my Indamora, I would chuſe;
But, loſing her, the *end* of living loſe. *Dryden.*

For when ſucceſs a lover's toil attends,
Few aſk if fraud or force attain'd his *ends*. *Pope.*

The *end* of our faſt is to pleaſe God, and make him propitious. *Smalridge.*

19. *An End.* [Probably corrupted from *on end.*] Upright; erect: as, his hair ſtands *an end*.

20. *An End* has a ſignification in low language not eaſily explained; as, *moſt an end, commonly:* perhaps it is properly *on end*, at the concluſion; or corrupted from ſome old word not eaſily recoverable.

Stay'ſt thou to vex me here?
Slave, that, ſtill *an end*, turns me to ſhame! *Shak.*

To END, ĕnd'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To terminate; to conclude; to finiſh.

They have *ended* all my harveſt. *Ruth.*

He would in one battle *end* quarrel with them, either win or loſe the empire. *Knolles.*

That expenſive war under which we have ſo long groaned, is not yet *ended*. *Smalridge.*

2. To deſtroy; to put to death.

The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought
Thy likeneſs; for inſtead of thee, King Harry,
This ſword hath *ended* him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

To END, ĕnd'. *v. n.*

1. To come to an end; to be finiſhed.

Then eaſe your weary Trojans will attend,
And the long labours of your voyage *end*. *Dryden.*

2. To die. [τελευτάω.]

Yet happy were my death, mine *ending* bleſt,
If this I could obtain, that breaſt to breaſt,
Thy boſom might receive my yielded ſpright. *Fairf.*

3. To terminate; to conclude.

Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep ſigh; and all the inſtances of pleaſure have a ſting in the tail. *Taylor.*

4. To ceaſe; to fail.

His ſovereignty, built upon either of theſe titles, could not have deſcended to his heir, but muſt have *ended* with him. *Locke.*

5. To conclude action or diſcourſe.

The angel *ended*, and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice. *Milton.*

To ENDA'MAGE, in-dåm'-idzh. *v. a.* [from *damage.*] To miſchief; to prejudice; to harm.

Nor ought he car'd whom he *endamaged*
By tortous wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Spenſer.*

It cometh ſometime to paſs, that a thing unneceſſary in itſelf doth notwithſtanding appear convenient to be ſtill held, even without uſe, leſt, by reaſon of that coherence which it hath with ſomewhat moſt neceſſary, the removal of the one ſhould *endamage* the other. *Hooker.*

Where your good word cannot advantage him,
Your ſlander never can *endamage* him. *Shakeſp.*

Gather our ſoldiers, ſcatter'd and diſperſt,
And lay new platforms to *endamage* them. *Shakeſp.*

The trial hath *endamag'd* thee no way;
Rather more honour left, and more eſteem. *Milt.*

When an erroneous opinion is publiſhed, the publick is *endamaged*, and therefore it becomes puniſhable by the magiſtrate. *South.*

A great alteration doth ſeldom any wiſe *endamage* or diſorder the globe. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

ENDA'MAGEMENT, ĕn-dåm'-idzh-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *endamage.*] Damage; loſs.

Theſe flags of France that are advanced here,
Have hither march'd to the *endamagement*. *Shakeſp.*

To ENDA'NGER, in-dån-jŭr. *v. a.* [from *danger.*]

1. To put into hazard; to bring into peril.

Every one deſires his own preſervation and happineſs, and therefore hath a natural dread of every thing that can deſtroy his being, or *endanger* his happineſs. *Tillotſon.*

He rais'd the reſt,
To force the foes from the Lavinian ſhore,
And Italy's *endanger'd* peace reſtore. *Dryden's Æn.*

My kingdom claims your birth; my late defence,
Of our *endanger'd* fleet, may claim your confidence. *Dryden.*

Volatile ſalts never exiſt in an animal body; the heat required to make them volatile, *endangers* the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

The intereſt *endangered* is our title to heaven. *Rogers.*

2. To incur the danger of; to hazard.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers. *Bacon.*

To ENDE'AR, in-dē'r. *v. a.* [from *dear.*] To make dear; to make beloved.

All thoſe inſtances of charity which uſually *endear* each other, ſweetneſs of converſation, frequent admonition, all ſignifications of love muſt be expreſſed towards children. *Taylor.*

And in the mixture of all theſe appears
Variety, which all the reſt *endears*. *Denham.*

The only thing that can *endear* religion to your practice, will be to raiſe your affections above this world. *Wake.*

ENDE'ARMENT, in-dē'r-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *endear.*]

1. The cauſe of love; means by which any thing is *endeared*.

Her firſt *endearments*, twining round the ſoul. *Thomſon.*

2. The ſtate of being endeared; the ſtate of being loved.

Is not the ſeparate property of a thing the great cauſe of its *endearment* amongſt all mankind? *South.*

When a man ſhall have done all that he can to make one his friend, and emptied his purſe to create *endearment* between them, he may, in the end, be forced to write vanity and fruſtration. *South.*

ENDE'AVOUR, ĭn-dĕv′-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [*devoir*, Fr. *endevoir.*] Labour directed to ſome certain end; effort to obtain or avoid.

My ſtudied purpoſes went
Beyond all man's *endeavours.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Heav'n doth divide
The ſtate of man in divers functions,
Setting *endeavour* in continual motion. *Shakeſp.*

Here their appointment we may beſt diſcover,
And look on their *endeavour.* *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

I take imitation of an author to be an *endeavour* of a later poet to write like one who has written before him on the ſame ſubject. *Dryden.*

The bold and ſufficient purſue their game with more paſſion, *endeavour*, and application, and therefore often ſucceed. *Temple.*

She could not make the leaſt *endeavour* towards the producing of any thing that hath vital and organical parts. *Ray.*

Such an aſſurance as will quicken men's *endeavours* for the obtaining of a leſſer good, ought to animate men more powerfully in the purſuit of that which is infinitely greater. *Tillotſon.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their conſtant *endeavours* after, and ſteady proſecution of, true felicity. *Locke.*

To ENDEA'VOUR, ĭn-dĕv′-ŭr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To labour to a certain purpoſe; to work for a certain end. It has commonly *after* before the thing.

I could wiſh that more of our country clergy would *endeavour after* a handſome elocution. *Addiſ.*

Of old, thoſe met rewards who could excel;
And thoſe were prais'd, who but *endeavour'd* well. *Pope.*

To ENDEA'VOUR, ĭn-dĕv′-ŭr. *v. a.* To attempt; to eſſay.

To pray'r, repentance, and obedience due,
Though but *endeavour'd* with ſincere intent,
Mine ear ſhall not be ſlow, mine ear not ſhut. *Milt.*

ENDEA'VOURER, ĭn-dĕv′-ŭr-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *endeavour.*] One who labours to a certain end.

He appears an humble *endeavourer*, and ſpeaks honeſtly to no purpoſe. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

ENDECA'GON, ĕn-dĕk′-ă-gŏn. *n. ſ.* [ἑνδεκαγον.] A plain figure of eleven ſides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL, ĕn-dē′-myăl. }
ENDE'MICAL, ĕn-dĕm′-ȳ-kăl. } *adj.* [ἐνδημιος.] Peculiar to
ENDE'MICK, ĕn-dĕm′-ĭk. } a country; uſed of any diſeaſe proceeding from ſome cauſe peculiar to the country where it reigns: ſuch as the ſcurvy to the northern climes. *Quincy.*

We may bring a conſumption under the notion of a pandemick, or *endemick*, or rather a vernacular diſeaſe, to England. *Harvey.*

Solenander, from the frequency of the plants ſpringing up in any region, could gather what *endemial* diſeaſes the inhabitants were ſubject to. *Ray.*

An *endemial* diſeaſe is what is common to the people of the country. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

What demonſtrates the plague to be *endemial* to Egypt, is its invaſion and going off at certain ſeaſons. *Arbuthnot.*

To ENDE'NIZE, ĕn-dĕn′-ĭz. *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] To make free; to enfranchiſe.

The Engliſh tongue hath been beautified and enriched out of other tongues, by enfranchiſing and *endenizing* ſtrange words. *Camden.*

To ENDI'CT, }
To ENDI'TE, } ĭn-dīt. { *v. a.* [*enditer*, Fr. *dictum*, Lat.]

1. To charge any man by a written accuſation before a court of juſtice: as, *he was* endited *for felony.* It is often written *indict.*

2. To draw up; to compoſe; to write.

How ſhall Filbert unto me *indite*,
When neither I can read nor he can write. *Gay.*

Hear how learn'd Greece her uſeful rules *indites*,
When to repreſs, and when indulge our flights! *Pope.*

To ENDI'TE, ĭn-dīt. *v. n.* To compoſe.

Your battles they hereafter ſhall *indite*,
And draw the image of our Mars in fight. *Waller.*

ENDI'CTMENT, }
ENDI'TEMENT, } ĭn-dīt-mĕnt. { *n. ſ.* [from *endite.*] A bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth; or an accuſation for ſome offence exhibited unto jurours, and by their verdict found to be true, before an officer can have power to puniſh the ſame offence. *Cowel.*

'Tis neceſſary that the ſpecies of the crime be deſcribed in the libel or articles, which our Engliſh lawyers call an *indictment* or information. *Ayliffe.*

We never draw any *indictment* at all againſt them, but think commendably even of them. *Hooker.*

The hand-writing againſt him may be cancelled in the court of heaven, and yet the *indictment* run on in the court of conſcience. *South.*

Attend the court, and thou ſhalt briefly find
In that one place the manners of mankind;
Hear the *indictments*, then return again,
Call thyſelf wretch, and, if thou dar'ſt, complain. *Dryden.*

E'NDIVE, ĕn′-dĭv. *n. ſ.* [*endive*, Fr. *intybum*, Lat.] A plant.

Endive, or ſuccory, is of ſeveral ſorts; as the white, the green, and the curled. *Mortimer.*

E'NDLESS, ĕnd′-lĭs. *adj.* [from *end.*]

1. Having no end; being without concluſion or termination.

Nothing was more *endleſs* than the common method of comparing eminent writers by an oppoſition of particular paſſages in them. *Pope.*

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.

As it is pleaſant to the eye to have an *endleſs* proſpect, ſo it is ſome pleaſure to a finite underſtanding to view unlimited excellencies. *Tillotſon.*

3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.

None of the heathens, how curious ſoever in ſearching out all kinds of outward ceremonies, could ever once endeavour to reſemble herein the church's care for the *endleſs* good of her children. *Hooker.*

But after labours long, and ſad delay,
Brings them to joyous reſt, and *endleſs* bliſs. *Spenſer.*

All our glory extinct, and happy ſtate,
Here ſwallow'd up in *endleſs* miſery! *Milton.*

4. Inceſſant; continual.

All the prieſts and friars in my realm,
Shall in proceſſion ſing her *endleſs* praiſe. *Shakeſp.*

Each pleaſing Blount ſhall *endleſs* ſmiles beſtow,
And ſoft Belinda's bluſh for ever glow. *Pope.*

E'NDLESSLY, ĕnd′-lĕs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *endleſs.*]

1. Inceſſantly; perpetually.

Though God's promiſe has made a ſure entail of grace to all thoſe who humbly ſeek, yet it no where engages that it ſhall importunately and *endleſsly* renew its aſſaults on thoſe who have often repulſed it. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Without termination of length.

E'NDLESSNESS, ĕnd′-lĕs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *endleſs.*]

1. Extenſion without limit.
2. Perpetuity; endleſs duration.
3. The quality of being round without an end.

The Tropick circles have,
Yea, and thoſe ſmall ones, which the poles engrave,
All the ſame roundneſs, evenneſs, and all
The *endleſſneſs* of the Equinoctial. *Donne.*

E'NDLONG, ĕnd′-lŏng. *adv.* [*end* and *long.*] In a ſtraight line.

Then ſpurring at full ſpeed, ran *endlong* on,
Where Theſeus ſat on his imperial throne. *Dryd.*

E'NDMOST, ĕnd′-mŭſt. *adj.* [*end* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt; furtheſt; at the farther end. *Dict.*

To ENDO'RSE, ĭn-dăˊrs. *v. a.* [*endorſer*, Fr. *dorſum*, Lat.]

1. To regiſter on the back of a writing; to ſuperſcribe.

A French gentleman ſpeaking with an Engliſh of the law ſalique, the Engliſh ſaid that was meant of the women themſelves, not of males claiming by women. The French gentleman ſaid, Where do you find that gloſs? The Engliſh anſwered, Look on the backſide of the record of the law ſalique, and there you ſhall find it *endorſed.* *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Upon credential letters was *endorſed* this ſuperſcription, To the king who hath the ſun for his helmet. *Howel.*

All the letters I can find of yours I have faſtened in a folio cover, and the reſt in bundles *endorſed.* *Swift to Pope.*

2. To cover on the back. This is not uſed.

Chariots, or elephants *endors'd* with tow'rs
Of archers. *Milton's Par. Regained.*

ENDO'RSEMENT, ĭn-dăˊrs-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *endorſe.*]

1. Superſcription; writing on the back.
2. Ratification.

Th' *endorſement* of ſupreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood. *Herbert.*

To ENDO'W, ĭn-dow′. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Lat. *endouaire*, Fr.]

1. To enrich with a portion.

He ſhall ſurely *endow* her to be his wife. *Exodus.*

2. To ſupply with any external goods.

An alms-houſe I intend to *endow* very handſomely for a dozen ſuperannuated huſbandmen. *Addiſ.*

3. To enrich with any excellence.

I at firſt with two fair gifts
Created him *endow'd*; with happineſs
And immortality; that fondly loſt,
This other ſerv'd but to eternize woe. *Milton.*

Among thoſe who are the moſt richly *endowed* by nature, and accompliſhed by their own induſtry, how few are there whoſe virtues are not obſcured? *Addiſon.*

God did never command us to believe, nor his miniſters to preach, any doctrine contrary to the reaſon he hath pleaſed to *endow* us with. *Swift.*

4. To be the fortune of any one.

I do not think
So fair an outward, and ſuch ſtuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

ENDO'WMENT, ĭn-dow′-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *endow.*]

1. Wealth beſtowed to any perſon or uſe.
2. The beſtowing or aſſuring a dower; the ſetting forth or ſevering a ſufficient portion for a vicar towards his perpetual maintenance, when the benefice is appropriated. *Cowel.*
3. Appropriation of revenue.

A chapel will I build, with large *endowment.* *Dryden.*

4. Gifts of nature. In this ſenſe it is commonly plural.

By a deſire of fame, great *endowments* are not ſuffered to lie idle and uſeleſs to the publick. *Addiſ.*

If providence ſhews itſelf even in the blemiſhes of theſe creatures, how much more does it diſcover itſelf in their ſeveral *endowments*, according to the condition in which they are poſted? *Addiſon.*

To ENDU'E, ĭn-dŭ′. *v. a.* [*induo*, Lat.]

1. To ſupply with mental excellencies; to inveſt with intellectual powers.

Endue them with thy holy Spirit. *Comm. Prayer.*

Wiſdom was Adam's inſtructor in Paradiſe: wiſdom *endued* the fathers, who lived before the law, with the knowledge of holy things. *Hooker.*

Theſe baniſh'd men that I have kept withal,
Are men *endu'd* with worthy qualities. *Shakeſp.*

With what eaſe,
Endu'd with royal virtues as thou art,
Might'ſt thou expel this monſter from his throne? *Milton.*

Whatſoever other knowledge a man may be *endowed* withal, he is but an ignorant perſon who doth not know God, the author of his being. *Tillotſon.*

Every Chriſtian is *endued* with a power, whereby he is enabled to reſiſt and conquer temptations. *Tillotſon.*

2. In the following paſſage it ſeems incorrectly printed for *endow*.

Leah ſaid, God hath *endued* me with a good dowry. *Gen.*

Endu'rance, ĭn-dů'-råns. *n. ſ.* [from *endure.*]

1. Continuance; laſtingneſs.

Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of leſs *endurance*. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

2. Patience; ſufferance.

Great things of ſmall
One can create; and in what place ſoe'er
Thrive under evil, and work eaſe out of pain,
Through labour and *endurance*. *Milton.*

Their fortitude was moſt admirable in their preſence and *endurance* of all evils, of pain, and of death. *Temple.*

3. State of ſuffering.

I would fain know whether that man takes a rational courſe to preſerve himſelf, who refuſes the *endurance* of theſe higher troubles, to ſecure himſelf from a condition infinitely more miſerable? *South.*

4. Delay; procraſtination. Obſolete.

I ſhould have ta'en ſome pains to bring together
Yourſelf and your accuſers, and have heard you,
Without *endurance* further. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To **ENDU'RE**, ĭn-dů'r. *v. a.* [*endurer*, Fr. *durare*, Lat.]

1. To bear; to ſuſtain; to ſupport unbroken.

The hardneſs of bodies is cauſed chiefly by the jejuneneſs of the ſpirits, and their imparity with the tangible parts, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and leſs *enduring* of preſſure. *Bacon.*

Both were of ſhining ſteel, and wrought ſo pure,
As might the ſtrokes of two ſuch arms *endure*. *Dry.*

2. To bear with patience.

So dear I love him, that with him all deaths
I could *endure*; without him, live no life. *Milton.*

The gout haunts uſually the eaſy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to *endure* much, becauſe they can *endure* little. *Temple.*

By thine own tongue thou art condemn'd, and muſt
Endure our law. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Taking into the city all ſuch things as they thought needful for the *enduring* of the ſiege, they deſtroyed all the reſt. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

3. To undergo; to ſuſtain.

I wiſh to die, yet dare not death *endure*. *Dryd.*

4. To continue in. Not uſed.

The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months, and is complete at ſix years. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **Endu're**, ĭn-dů'r. *v. n.*

1. To laſt; to remain; to continue.

Labour not for the meat which periſheth, but for that meat which *endureth* unto everlaſting life. *John.*

Doth the crown *endure* to every generation? *Proverbs.*

By being able to repeat meaſures of time, or ideas of ſtated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really *endure* or exiſt. *Locke.*

A charm that ſhall to age *endure*
The mind benevolent and pure. *Anon.*

2. To brook; to bear; to admit.

For how can I *endure* to ſee the evil that ſhall come unto my people? Or how can I *endure* to ſee the deſtruction of my kindred? *Eſth.* viii. 6.

Our great Engliſh lords could not *endure* that any kings ſhould reign in Ireland but themſelves; nay, they could hardly *endure* that the crown of England ſhould have any power over them. *Davies.*

Endu'rer, ĭn-dů'-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *endure.*]

1. One that can bear or endure; ſuſtainer; ſufferer.

They are very valiant and hardy; for the moſt part great *endurers* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardineſs. *Spenſer.*

2. Continuer; laſter.

E'ndwise, ĕnd'-wīz. *adv.* [*end* and *wiſe.*] Erectly; uprightly; on end.

A rude and unpoliſhed America, peopled with ſlothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabbins, made of poles ſet *endwiſe*. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **E'necate**, ĕn'-ĕ-kåt. *v. a.* [*eneco*, Lat.] To kill; to deſtroy.

Some plagues partake of ſuch a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a moſt preſentaneous poiſon, they *enecate* in two or three hours, ſuddenly corrupting or extinguiſhing the vital ſpirits. *Harvey on the Plague.*

E'nemy, ĕn'-ē-mỳ. *n. ſ.* [*ennemi*, Fr. *inimicus*, Lat.]

1. A publick foe.

All theſe ſtatutes ſpeak of Engliſh rebels and Iriſh *enemies*, as if the Iriſh had never been in condition of ſubjects, but always out of the protection of the law. *Davies on Ireland.*

The *enemy* thinks of raiſing threeſcore thouſand men for the next ſummer. *Addiſon on the War.*

2. A private opponent; an antagoniſt.

I ſay unto you, love your *enemies*. *Matt.*

3. Any one who regards another with malevolence; not a friend.

Kent in diſguiſe,
Follow'd his *enemy* king, and did him ſervice
Improper for a ſlave. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. One that diſlikes.

He that deſignedly uſes ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an *enemy* to truth and knowledge. *Locke.*

Bold is the critick, who dares prove
Theſe heroes were no friends to love;
And bolder he who dares aver,
That they were *enemies* to war. *Prior.*

5. [In theology,] The fiend; the devil.

Defend us from the danger of the *enemy*. *Common Prayer.*

Energe'tick, ē-nĕr-jĕt'-ĭk. *adj.* [ἐνεργητικος.]

1. Forcible; active; vigorous; powerful in effect; efficacious.

Theſe miaſms entering the body, are not ſo *energetick* as to venenate the entire maſs of blood in an inſtant. *Harvey.*

2. Operative; active; working; not at reſt.

If then we will conceive of God truly, and, as far as we can, adequately, we muſt look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but alſo as a Being eternally *energetick*. *Grew.*

E'NERGY, ĕn'-ĕr-jỳ. *n. ſ.* [ἐνεργεια.]

1. Power not exerted in action.

They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are *energies* merely; for their working upon mirrours, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in thoſe bodies. *Bacon.*

2. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence.

Whether with particles of heav'nly fire
The God of nature did his ſoul inſpire;
Or earth, but new divided from the ſky,
And pliant ſtill, retain'd th' ethereal *energy*. *Dryd.*

God thinketh with operation infinitely perfect, with an omnipotent as well as an eternal *energy*. *Grew.*

Beg the bleſſed Jeſus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his moſt powerful interceſſion. *Smalridge.*

What but God!
Inſpiring God! who, boundleſs ſpirit all,
And unremitting *energy*, pervades,
Adjuſts, ſuſtains, and agitates the whole. *Thomſon.*

3. Faculty; operation.

Matter, though divided into the ſubtileſt parts, moved ſwiftly, is ſenſeleſs and ſtupid, and makes no approach to vital *energy*. *Ray.*

How can concuſſion of atoms beget ſelf-conſciouſneſs, and powers and *energies* that we feel in our minds? *Bentley.*

4. Strength of expreſſion; force of ſignification; ſpirit; life.

Who did ever, in French authors, ſee
The comprehenſive Engliſh *energy*? *Roſcommon.*

Swift and ready, and familiar communication is made by ſpeech; and, when animated by elocution, it acquires a greater life and *energy*, raviſhing and captivating the hearers. *Holder.*

Many words deſerve to be thrown out of our language, and not a few antiquated to be reſtored, on account of their *energy* and ſound. *Swift.*

To **Ene'rvate**, ē-nĕr'-våt. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Lat.] To weaken; to deprive of force; to emaſculate.

Great empires, while they ſtand, do *enervate* and deſtroy the forces of the natives which they have ſubdued, reſting upon their own protecting forces. *Bacon.*

Sheepiſh ſoftneſs often *enervates* thoſe who are bred like fondlings at home. *Locke.*

On each *enervate* ſtring they taught the note,
To pant, or tremble through an eunuch's throat. *Pope.*

Footmen exerciſe themſelves, whilſt their *enervated* lords are ſoftly lolling in their chariots. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Enerva'tion, ē-nĕr-vå''-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *enerve.*]

1. The act of weakening; emaſculation.

2. The ſtate of being weakened; effeminacy.

To **Ene'rve**, ē-nĕrv'. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Lat.] To weaken; to break the force of; to cruſh.

We ſhall be able to ſolve and *enerve* their force. *Digby.*

Such object hath the pow'r to ſoft'n and tame
Severeſt temper, ſmooth the rugged'ſt brow,
Enerve, and with voluptuous hope diſſolve. *Milton.*

To **Enfa'mish**, ĭn-fåm'-ĭſh. *v. a.* [from *famiſh.*] To ſtarve; to famiſh; to kill with hunger. *Dict.*

To **Enfee'ble**, ĭn-fē'bl. *v. a.* [from *feeble.*] To weaken; to enervate; to deprive of ſtrength.

I've belied a lady,
The princeſs of this country; and the air on't
Revengingly *enfeebles* me. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

My people are with ſickneſs much *enfeebled*. *Shakeſp.*

Much hath hell debas'd, and pain
Enfeebl'd me, to what I was in heav'n! *Milton.*

Some employ their time in affairs below the dignity of their perſons; and being called by God, or the republick, to bear great burdens, do *enfeeble* their underſtandings by ſordid and brutiſh buſineſs. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Sure, nature form'd me of her ſofteſt mold,
Enfeebled all my ſoul with tender paſſions,
And ſunk me even below my own weak ſex. *Addiſ.*

To **ENFE'OFF**, ĕn-fē'f. *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, low Lat.] To inveſt with any dignities or poſſeſſions. A law term.

If the eldeſt ſon *enfeoff* the ſecond, reſerving homage, and that homage paid, and then the ſecond ſon dies without iſſue, it will deſcend to the eldeſt as heir, and the ſeigniory is extinct. *Hale.*

Enfe'offment, ĕn-fē'f-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *enfeoff.*]

1. The act of enfeoffing.

2. The inſtrument or deed by which one is inveſted with poſſeſſions.

To **Enfe'tter**, ĭn-fĕt'-tŭr. *v. a.* [from *fetter.*] To bind in fetters; to enchain. Not in uſe.

His ſoul is ſo *enfetter'd* to her love,
That ſhe may make, unmake, do what ſhe liſt. *Shakeſp.*

ENFILA'DE, ĭn-fỳ-lå'd. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A ſtrait paſſage; any thing through which a right line may be drawn. Military term.

To **Enfila'de**, ĭn-fȳ-lå'd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce in a right line.

The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spaniſh cannon. *Expedition to Carthagena.*

To **Enfi're**, ĭn-fī'r. *v. a.* [from *fire.*] To fire; to ſet on fire; to kindle. Obſolete.

So hard thoſe heavenly beauties be *enfir'd*,
As things divine, leaſt paſſions do impreſs. *Spenſer.*

To **Enfo'rce**, ĭn-fŏ'rs. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, Fr.]

1. To give ſtrength to; to ſtrengthen; to invigorate.

2. To make or gain by force.

The idle ſtroke, *enforcing* furious way,
Miſſing the mark of his miſaimed ſight,
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen.*

Sometimes with lunatic bans, ſometimes with pray'rs
Enforce their charity. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To put in act by violence.

Sker away as ſwift as ſtones
Enforced from the old Aſſyrian ſlings. *Shakeſp.*

4. To inſtigate; to provoke; to urge on; to animate.

Fear gave her wings, and rage *enforc'd* my flight
Through woods and plains. *Fairy Queen.*

If you knew to whom you ſhew this honour,
I know you would be prouder of the work,
Than cuſtomary bounty can *enforce* you. *Shakeſp.*

5. To urge with energy.

All revoke
Your ignorant election; *enforce* his pride,
And his old hate to you. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He prevailed with him, by *enforcing* the ill conſequence of his refuſal to take the office, which would be interpreted to his diſlike of the court. *Clarendon.*

To avoid all appearance of diſaffection, I have taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument. *Swift.*

6. To compel; to conſtrain.

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of means *enforce* you not to evil. *Shakeſp.*

A juſt diſdain conceived by that queen, that ſo wicked a rebel ſhould prevail againſt her, did move and almoſt *enforce* her to ſend over that mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*

7. To preſs with a charge. Little uſed.

In this point charge him home, that he effects
Tyrannick pow'r: If he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people,
And that the ſpoils got on the Antiates
Was ne'er diſtributed. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To **Enfo'rce**, ĭn-fŏ'rs. *v. n.* To prove; to evince; to ſhew beyond contradiction.

Which laws in ſuch caſe we muſt obey, unleſs there be reaſon ſhewed, which may neceſſarily *enforce* that the law of reaſon, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary. *Hooker.*

Enfo'rce, ĭn-fŏ'rs. *n. ſ.* [from *force.*] Power; ſtrength. Not uſed.

He now defies thee thrice to ſingle fight,
As a petty enterpriſe of ſmall *enforce.* *Milton.*

Enfo'rcedly, ĭn-fŏ'r-ſĕd-lȳ. *adv.* [from *enforce.*] By violence; not voluntarily; not ſpontaneouſly; not by choice.

If thou did'ſt put this ſow'r cold habit on,
To caſtigate thy pride, 'twere well, but thou
Doſt it *enforcedly:* thou'dſt courtier be,
Wert thou not beggar. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Enfo'rcement, ĭn-fŏ'rs-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *enforce.*]

1. An act of violence; compulſion; force offered.

Confeſs 'twas hers, and by what rough *enforcement*
You got it from her. *Shakeſp.*

He that contendeth againſt theſe *enforcements*, may eaſily maſter or reſiſt them. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law.

The rewards and puniſhments of another life, which the Almighty has eſtabliſhed as the *enforcements* of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice. *Locke.*

3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.

The perſonal deſcent of God himſelf, and his aſſumption of our fleſh to his divinity, was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wiſdom that were ever made uſe of in the world. *Hammond.*

4. Preſſing exigence.

More than I have ſaid,
The leiſure and *enforcement* of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Enfo'rcer, ĭn-fŏ'r-ſŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *enforce.*] Compeller; one who effects by violence.

When a man tumbles a cylinder or roller down an hill, 'tis certain that the man is the violent *enforcer* of the firſt motion of it. *Hammond.*

Enfo'uldred, ĭn-fŏ'l-drĭd. *adj.* [from *foudre*, Fr.] Mixed with lightning. Obſolete.

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,
With ſoul *enfouldred* ſmoak and flaſhing fire,
The hell-bred beaſt threw forth unto the ſkies.
Fairy Queen.

To **Enfra'nchise**, ĭn-frăn'-tſhĭz. *v. a.* [from *franchiſe.*]

1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman.

The Engliſh colonies, and ſome ſepts of the Iriſhry, *enfranchiſed* by ſpecial charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws. *Davies.*

Romulus was the natural parent of all thoſe people that were the firſt inhabitants of Rome, or of thoſe that were after incorporated and *enfranchiſed* into that name, city, or government. *Hale.*

2. To ſet free from ſlavery.

Men, forbearing wine, come from drinking healths to a draught at a meal; and, laſtly, to diſcontinue altogether: but if a man have the fortitude and reſolution to *enfranchiſe* himſelf at once, that is the beſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

If they won a battle, priſoners became ſlaves, and continued ſo in their generations, unleſs *enfranchiſed* by their maſters. *Temple.*

3. To free or releaſe from cuſtody.

His miſtreſs
Did hold his eyes lockt in her cryſtal looks.
—Belike, that now ſhe hath *enfranchis'd* them,
Upon ſome other pawn for fealty. *Shakeſp.*

4. To denizen; to endenizen.

Theſe words have been *enfranchiſed* amongſt us. *Watts.*

Enfra'nchisement, ĭn-frăn'-tſhĭz-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *enfranchiſe.*]

1. Inveſtiture of the privileges of a denizen.

The incorporating a man into any ſociety, or body politick. For example, he that is by charter made denizen of England, is ſaid to be enfranchiſed; and ſo is he that is made a citizen of London, or other city, or burgeſs of any town corporate, becauſe he is made partaker of thoſe liberties that appertain to the corporation. *Cowel.*

His coming hither hath no farther ſcope,
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Enfranchiſement immediate on his knees. *Shakeſp.*

2. Releaſe from priſon or from ſlavery.

Never did captive with a freer heart
Caſt off his chains of bondage, and embrace
His golden uncontroul'd *enfranchiſement.* *Shakeſp.*

Enfro'zen, ĭn-frŏ'zn. *particip.* [from *frozen.*] Congealed with cold. Not uſed.

Yet to augment the anguiſh of my ſmart,
Thou haſt *enfrozen* her diſdainful breaſt,
That no one drop of pity there doth reſt. *Spenſer.*

To **ENGA'GE**, ĭn-gå'j. *v. a.* [*engager*, Fr.]

1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor.

I have *engag'd* myſelf to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his mere enemy,
To feed my means. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

2. To impawn; to ſtake.

They moſt perfidiouſly condemn
Thoſe that *engag'd* their lives for them. *Hudibras.*

3. To enliſt; to bring into a party.

All wicked men are of a party againſt religion: ſome luſt or intereſt *engageth* them againſt it. *Tillot.*

4. To embark in an affair.

So far had we *engaged* ourſelves, unfortunate ſouls, that we liſted not to complain, ſince our complaints could not but carry the greateſt accuſation to ourſelves. *Sidney.*

Before I *engage* myſelf in giving any anſwer to this objection of inconſumptible lights, I would ſee the effect certainly averred. *Digby.*

5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent.

Good-nature *engages* every body to him. *Addiſon.*

6. To induce; to win by pleaſing means; to gain.

To ev'ry duty he could minds *engage*,
Provoke their courage, and command their rage. *Waller.*

His beauty theſe, and thoſe his blooming age,
The reſt his houſe and his own fame *engage.* *Dryd.*

So ſhall I court thy deareſt truth,
When beauty ceaſes to *engage*;
So thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love it o'er again in age. *Prior.*

7. To bind by any appointment or contract.

We have been firm to our allies, without declining any expence to which we had *engaged* ourſelves, and we have even exceeded our engagement. *Atterbury.*

8. To ſeize by the attention: as, he was deeply *engaged* in converſation.

9. To employ; to hold in buſineſs.

For I ſhall ſing of battles, blood, and rage,
Which princes and their people did *engage.* *Dryden.*

10. To encounter; to fight.

The rebel knave, who dares his prince *engage*,
Proves the juſt victim of his royal rage. *Pope.*

To **Enga'ge**, ĭn-gå'j. *v. n.*

1. To conflict; to fight.

Upon advertiſement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland was ſent with a body to meet and *engage* with it. *Clarendon.*

2. To embark in any buſineſs; to enliſt in any party.

'Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles, or to ſwell my page
With wind and noiſe. *Dryden's Perſius.*

Enga'gement, ĭn-gå'j-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *engage*; *engagement*, Fr.]

1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to a debt.

2. Obligation by contract.

We have, in expence, exceeded our *engagements.* *Atterbury.*

3. Adherence to a party or cauſe; partiality.

This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at the pains to examine. *Swift.*

4. Employment of the attention.

Play, either by our too conſtant or too long *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment or profeſſion. *Rogers.*

5. Fight; conflict; battle. A word very poetical.

Our army, led by valiant Torriſmond,
Is now in hot *engagement* with the Moors. *Dryden.*

Encourag'd by deſpair, or obſtinate
To fall like men in arms, ſome dare renew
Feeble *engagement*, meeting glorious fate
On the firm land. *Philips.*

6. Obligation; motive.

This is the greateſt *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity. *Hammond.*

To **Enga'ol**, ĭn-jå'l. *v. a.* [from *gaol.*] To impriſon; to confine.

Within my mouth you have *engaol'd* my tongue,
Doubly portcullis'd with my teeth and lips. *Shak.*

To **Enga'rrison**, ĭn-găr'-rĭs-ŭn. *v. a.* [from *garriſon.*] To protect by a garriſon.

Neptune with a guard doth *engarriſon* her ſtrongly. *Howel.*

To **Enge'nder**, ĭn-jĕn'-dŭr. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.]

1. To beget between different ſexes.

This baſtard love is *engendered* betwixt luſt and idleneſs. *Sidney.*

2. To produce; to form.

Oh nature! thou, who of the ſelf-ſame mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is pufft,
Engender'ſt the black toad and adder blue. *Shak.*

Again, if ſouls do other ſouls beget,
'Tis by themſelves, or by the body's pow'r:
If by themſelves, what doth their working let,
But they might ſouls *engender* ev'ry hour? *Davies.*

3. To excite; to cauſe; to produce.

Say, can you faſt? Your ſtomachs are too young,
And abſtinence *engenders* maladies. *Shakeſp.*

The preſence of a king *engenders* love
Amongſt his ſubjects and his loyal friends. *Shak.*

That *engenders* thunder in his breaſt,
And makes him roar theſe accuſations forth. *Shak.*

It unloads the mind, *engenders* thoughts, and animates virtue. *Addiſon.*

4. To bring forth.

Vice *engenders* ſhame, and folly broods o'er grief. *Prior.*

To **Enge'nder**, in-jen'-dur. *v. n.* To be cauſed; to be produced.

Thick clouds are ſpread, and ſtorms *engender* there. *Dryden.*

E'NGINE, en'-jin. *n. ſ.* [*engin*, Fr. *ingegno*, Ital.]

1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.

2. A military machine.

This is our *engine*, towers that overthrows;
Our ſpear that hurts, our ſword that wounds our foes. *Fairf.*

3. Any inſtrument.

The ſword, the arrow, the gun, with many terrible *engines* of death, will be well employed. *Raleigh.*

He takes the ſciſſars, and extends
The little *engine* on his fingers ends. *Pope.*

4. Any inſtrument to throw water upon burning houſes.

Some cut the pipes, and ſome the *engines* play;
And ſome, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. *Dryden.*

5. Any means uſed to bring to paſs, or to effect. Uſually in an ill ſenſe.

Prayer muſt be divine and heavenly, which the devil with all his *engines* ſo violently oppoſeth. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

6. An agent for another. In contempt.

They had th' eſpecial *engines* been, to rear
His fortunes up into the ſtate they were. *Daniel.*

Enginée'r, en-ji-ne'r. *n. ſ.* [*ingenieur*, Fr.] One who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army.

For 'tis the ſport to have the *engineer*
Hoiſt with his own petard. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Him thus enrag'd,
Deſcrying from afar, ſome *engineer*,
Dext'rous to guide th' unerring charge, deſign'd,
By one nice ſhot, to terminate the war. *Philips.*

An author, who points his ſatire at a great man, is like the *engineer* who ſignalized himſelf by this ungenerous practice. *Addiſon.*

E'nginery, en'-jin-ry. *n. ſ.* [from *engine*.]

1. The act of managing artillery.

They may deſcend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation. *Milt.*

2. Engines of war; artillery.

We ſaw the foe
Approaching, groſs and huge, in hollow cube
Training his dev'liſh *enginery*. *Milton.*

To **Engi'rd**, in-gerd'. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To encircle; to ſurround; to environ; to encompaſs.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round *engirt* with miſery;
For what's more miſerable than diſcontent? *Shak.*

That gold muſt round *engirt* theſe brows of mine. *Shakeſp.*

E'NGLISH, ing'-gliſh. *adj.* [englej, Sax.] Belonging to England; thence Engliſh is the language of England.

He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian; and you may come into the court, and ſwear that I have a poor pennyworth in the *Engliſh*. *Shakeſp.*

Of *Engliſh* talc, the coarſer ſort is called plaiſter, or parget; the finer, ſpoad. *Woodward.*

To **E'nglish**, ing'-gliſh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tranſlate into Engliſh.

The hollow inſtrument terebra, we may *engliſh* piercer. *Bacon.*

We find not a word in the text can properly be rendered aniſe, which is what the Latins call anethum, and properly *engliſhed* dill. *Brown.*

To **Englu't**, in-glut'. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, Fr.]

1. To ſwallow up. It is now little uſed in any ſenſe.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of buſineſs,
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the general
Take hold on me: for my particular grief
Engluts and ſwallows other ſorrows. *Shakeſp.*

Certainly, thou art ſo near the gulf,
Thou needs muſt be *englutted*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

How many prodigal bits have ſlaves and peaſants
This night *englutted*! *Shakeſp. Timon.*

2. To fill.

Whoſe grieved minds, which choler did *englut*,
Againſt themſelves turning their wrathful ſpight. *Spenſer.*

3. To glut; to pamper.

Being once *englutted* with vanity, he will ſtraightway loath all learning. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

To **Engo're**, in-go'r. *v. a.* [from *gore*.] To pierce; to prick. Not uſed.

As ſavage bull, whom two fierce maſtiffs bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore*,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Spenſ.*

To **Engo'rge**, in-ga'rj. *v. a.* [from *gorge*, Fr. a throat.] To ſwallow; to devour; to gorge.

Then fraught with rancour and *engorged* ire,
He caſt at once him to avenge for all. *Spenſer.*

That is the gulf of greedineſs, they ſay,
That deep *engorgeth* all this world is prey. *Spenſ.*

To **Engo'rge**, in-ga'rj. *v. n.* To devour; to feed with eagerneſs and voracity; to riot.

Greedily ſhe *engorg'd* without reſtraint,
And knew not eating death! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **Engra'il**, in-gra'l. *v. a.* [from *grele*, Fr. hail.] To variegate; to ſpot as with hail. A word now uſed only in heraldry, for to indent in curve lines.

Æacides then ſhews
A long lance, and a caldron, new, *engrail'd* with twenty hues. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Polwheel beareth a faultier *engrail'd*. *Carew.*

To **Engra'in**, in-gra'n. *v. a.* [from *grain*.] To die deep; to die in grain.

See thou how freſh my flowers being ſpread,
Dyed in lilie white and crimſon red,
With leaves *engrain'd* in luſty green. *Spenſer.*

To **Engrapple**, in-grap'l. *v. a.* [from *grapple*.] To cloſe with; to contend with hold on each other.

There ſhall young Hotſpur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy ſon, as fierce as he. *Daniel.*

To **Engrasp**, in-graſp'. *v. a.* [from *graſp*.] To ſeize; to hold faſt in the hand; to gripe.

Now 'gan Pyrocles wax as wood as he,
And him affronted with impatient might;
And both together fierce *engraſped* he,
Whiles Guyon ſtanding by, their uncouth ſtrife does ſee. *Spenſer.*

To **Engra've**, in-gra'v. *v. a.* preter. *engraved*; part. paſſ. *engraved* or *engraven*. [*engraver*, Fr.]

1. To picture by inciſions in any matter.

Her ivory forehead, full of bounty brave,
Like a broad table, did itſelf diſpread,
For love his lofty triumphs to *engrave*,
And write the battles of his great godhead. *Fairy Queen.*

O'er all, the heav'n's reſulgent image ſhines;
On either gate were ſix *engraven* ſigns. *Addiſon.*

Names freſh *engrav'd* appear'd of wits renown'd;
I look'd again, nor could their trace be found. *Pope.*

2. To mark wood or ſtone.

Engrave the two ſtones with the names. *Ex.* xxviii. 11.

3. To impreſs deeply; to imprint.

It will ſcarce ſeem poſſible, that God ſhould *engrave* principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain ſignification. *Locke.*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be *engraven* in the hearts of all promoters of charity. *Atterbury.*

Sounds which addreſs the ear, are loſt and die
In one ſhort hour; but that which ſtrikes the eye,
Lives long upon the mind: the faithful ſight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*

4. [from *grave*.] To bury; to inhume; to inter.

The ſon had charge of them, now being dead,
In ſeemly ſort their corſes to *engrave*,
And deck with dainty flowers their bridal bed. *Spenſer.*

Engra'ver, in-gra'-vur. *n. ſ.* [from *engrave*.] A cutter in ſtone or other matter.

Images are not made in the brain itſelf, as the pencil of a painter or *engraver* makes the images in the table, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the ſoul. *Hale.*

To **Engrie've**, in-gre'v. *v. a.* [from *grieve*.] To pain; to vex; to afflict; to diſconſolate.

The gnawing anguiſh, and ſharp jealouſy,
Which his ſad ſpeech infixed in my breaſt,
Rankled ſo ſore, and feſter'd inwardly,
That my *engrieved* mind could find no reſt. *Fairy Q.*

Aches, and hurts, and cords, do *engrieve* either towards rain, or towards froſt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **Engro'ss**, in-gro's. *v. a.* [*groſſir*, Fr.]

1. To thicken; to make thick.

But more happy he than wiſe,
Of that ſea's nature did him not aviſe;
The waves thereof ſo ſlow and ſluggiſh were,
Engroſs'd with mud, which did them foul agrieſe,
That every weighty thing they did upbear. *Fairy Queen.*

2. To encreaſe in bulk.

Though pillars, by channeling, be ſeemingly *engroſſed* to our ſight, yet they are truly weakened in themſelves. *Wotton.*

3. To fatten: to plump up.

Not ſleeping, to *engroſs* his idle body;
But praying, to enrich his watchful ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

4. To ſeize in the groſs; to ſeize the whole of any thing.

If thou *engroſſeſt* all the griefs as thine,
Thou robb'ſt me of a moiety. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe two great things that ſo *engroſs* the deſires and deſigns of both the nobler and ignobler ſort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wiſdom and pleaſure. *South.*

A dog, a parrot, or an ape,
Or ſome worſe brute in human ſhape,
Engroſs the fancies of the fair. *Swift.*

5. To purchaſe the whole of any commodity for the ſake of ſelling at a high price.

6. To copy in a large hand.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Haſtings,
Which in a ſet hand fairly is *engroſs'd*. *Shakeſp.*

A clerk, foredoom'd his father's ſoul to croſs,
Who pens a ſtanza when he ſhould *engroſs*. *Pope.*

Engro'sser, in-gro's-ſur. *n. ſ.* [from *engroſs*.] He that purchaſes large quantities of any commodity, in order to ſell it at a high price.

A new ſort of *engroſſers*, or foreſtallers, having the feeding and ſupplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouſes, ſet the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

Engro′ssment, ìn-grŏ′s-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *engroſs.*] Appropriation of things in the groſs; exorbitant acquiſition.

Our thighs are pack't with wax, our mouths
with honey:
We bring it to the hive; and, like the bees,
Are murder'd for our pains! This bitter taſte
Yield his *engroſſments* to the dying father. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe held their immoderate *engroſſments* of power and favour by no other tenure than preſumption. *Swift.*

To **Engua′rd**, ìn-gȧ′rd. *v. a.* [from *guard.*] To protect; to defend; to ſurround as guards. Not uſed.

A hundred knights! yes, that on ev'ry dream
He may *enguard* his dotage with their pow'rs,
And hold our lives at mercy. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **Enha′nce**, ìn-hȧn′s. *v. a.* [*hauſſer*, *enhauſſer*, Fr.]

1. To lift up; to raiſe on high. A ſenſe now obſolete.

Both of them high at once their hands *enhanc'd*,
And both at once their huge blows down did
ſway. *Spenſer.*

2. To raiſe; to advance; to heighten in price.

The deſire of money is every where the ſame: its vent varies very little, but as its greater ſcarcity *enhances* its price, and increaſes the ſcramble. *Locke.*

3. To raiſe in eſteem.

What is it but the experience of want that *enhances* the value of plenty? *L'Eſtrange.*

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to *enhance* our pleaſure. *Atterbury.*

4. To aggravate; to increaſe from bad to worſe.

To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incite is the will of God within us, is the principle of villainy that hath acted in the children of diſobedience, *enhanced* and improved with circumſtances of greater impudence than the moſt abominable heathens were guilty of. *Hammond.*

The relation which thoſe children bore to the prieſthood, contributed to *enhance* their guilt, and increaſe their puniſhment. *Atterbury.*

Enha′ncement, ìn-hȧn′s-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *enhance.*]

1. Encreaſe; augmentation of value.

Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no leſs gain by fines than by *enhancement* of rents. *Bacon.*

2. Aggravation; increaſe of ill.

Jocular ſlanders have, from the ſlightneſs of the temptation, an *enhancement* of guilt.
Government of the Tongue.

ENI′GMA, ē-nìg′-mȧ. *n. ſ.* [*ænigma*, Lat. αἴνιγμα.] A riddle; an obſcure queſtion; a poſition expreſſed in remote and ambiguous terms.

The dark *enigma* will allow
A meaning; which, if well I underſtand,
From ſacrilege will free the god's command.
Dryden.

A cuſtom was amongſt the ancients of propoſing an *enigma* at feſtivals, and adjudging a reward to him that ſolved it. *Pope.*

Enigma′tical, ē-nìg-măt″-ì-kȧl. *adj.* [from *enigma.*]

1. Obſcure; ambiguouſly or darkly expreſſed.

Your anſwer, ſir, is *enigmatical*. *Shakeſp.*

Enigmatical deliveries comprehend uſeful verities; but being miſtaken by liberal expoſitors at firſt, they have been miſunderſtood by moſt ſince. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Whilſt they affect *enigmatical* obſcurity, they puzzle the readers of their divulged proceſſes. *Boyle.*

Athenæus gives inſtances of the *enigmatical* propoſitions in uſe at Athens, and of the forfeitures and rewards upon the ſolution or nonſolution.
Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.

2. Cloudy; obſcurely conceived or apprehended.

Faith here is the aſſent to thoſe things which come to us by hearing, and are ſo believed by adherence, or dark *enigmatical* knowledge, but hereafter are ſeen or known demonſtratively.
Hammond.

Enigma′tically, ē-nìg-măt″-ì-kȧl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *enigma.*] In a ſenſe different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

Homer ſpeaks *enigmatically*, and intends that theſe monſters are merely the creation of poetry.
Broome.

Eni′gmatist, ē-nìg′-mȧ-tìſt. *n. ſ.* [from *enigma.*] One who deals in obſcure and ambiguous matters; maker of riddles.

That I may deal more ingenuouſly with my reader than the abovementioned *enigmatiſt* has done, I ſhall preſent him with a key to my riddle.
Addiſon.

To **ENJO′IN**, ìn-joi′n. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr.] To direct; to order; to preſcribe. It is more authoritative than *direct*, and leſs imperious than *command*.

To ſatisfy the good old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he'll *enjoin* me to. *Shakeſp. Much Ado.*

Monks and philoſophers, and ſuch as do continually *enjoin* themſelves. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

It endeavours to ſecure every man's intereſt, by *enjoining* that truth and fidelity be inviolably preſerved. *Tillotſon.*

Enjo′iner, ìn-joi′n-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *enjoin.*] One who gives injunctions. *Dict.*

Enjo′inment, ìn-joi′n-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *enjoin.*] Direction; command.

Critical trial ſhould be made by publick *enjoinment*, whereby determination might be ſettled beyond debate. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **ENJO′Y**, ìn-joy′. *v. a.* [*jouir*, *enjouir*, Fr.]

1. To feel or perceive with pleaſure; to have a pleaſing ſenſe of; to be delighted with.

I could *enjoy* the pangs of death,
And ſmile in agony. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To obtain poſſeſſion or fruition of.

Edward the ſaint, in whom it pleaſed God, righteous and juſt, to let England ſee what a bleſſing ſin and iniquity would not ſuffer it to *enjoy*. *Hooker.*

He, who, to *enjoy*
Plato's elyſium, leap'd into the ſea,
Cleombrotus. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. To pleaſe; to gladden; to exhilarate; to glad; to delight. This ſenſe is uſual with the reciprocal pronoun, and is derived from *enjouir*.

Creatures are made to *enjoy* themſelves, as well as to ſerve us. *More.*

When a man ſhall, with a ſober, ſedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and *enjoy* himſelf in the ſight of his neighbour's ſin and ſhame, can he plead the inſtigation of any appetite in nature? *South.*

To **Enjo′y**, ìn-joy′. *v. n.* To live in happineſs.

Then I ſhall be no more!
And Adam, wedded to another Eve,
Shall live with her *enjoying*, I extinct. *Milton.*

Enjo′yer, ìn-joy′-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *enjoy.*] One that has fruition or poſſeſſion. *Dict.*

Enjo′yment, ìn-joy′-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *enjoy.*] Pleaſure; happineſs; fruition.

His hopes and expectations are bigger than his *enjoyments*. *Tillotſon.*

To **Enki′ndle**, ìn-kìn′dl. *v. a.* [from *kindle.*]

1. To ſet on fire; to inflame; to put in a flame.

Edmund, *enkindle* all the ſparks of nature
To quit this horrid act. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. To rouſe paſſions; to ſet the ſoul into a flame.

Your hand
Gave ſign for me to leave you: ſo I did,
Fearing to ſtrengthen that impatience,
Which ſeem'd too much *enkindled*. *Shakeſp.*

3. To incite to any act or hope.

Do you not hope your children ſhall be kings,
When thoſe who gave the thane of Cawder to me,
Promis'd no leſs to them?
———That, truſted home,
Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown. *Shakeſp.*

To **Enlarge**, ìn-lȧ′rj. *v. a.* [*enlargir*, Fr.]

1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.

The wall, in luſtre and effect like glaſs,
Which o'er each object caſting various dyes,
Enlarges ſome, and others multiplies. *Pope.*

2. To encreaſe any thing in magnitude; to extend.

Where there is ſomething both laſting and ſcarce, and ſo valuable to be hoarded up, there men will not be apt to *enlarge* their poſſeſſions of land. *Locke.*

3. To encreaſe by repreſentation; to magnify; to exaggerate.

4. To dilate; to expand.

O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is *enlarged*. 2 *Cor.* vi. 11.

5. To ſet free from limitation.

Though ſhe appear honeſt to me, yet at other places ſhe *enlargeth* her mirth ſo far, that there is ſhrewd conſtruction made of her. *Shakeſp.*

6. To extend to more purpoſes or uſes.

It hath grown from no other root than only a deſire to *enlarge* the neceſſary uſe of the word of God, which deſire hath begotten an errour, *enlarging* it farther than ſoundneſs of truth will bear.
Hooker.

7. To amplify; to aggrandiſe.

This is that ſcience which would truly *enlarge* mens minds, were it ſtudied. *Locke.*

Could the mind, as in number, come to ſo ſmall a part of extenſion or duration as excluded diviſibility, that would be the indiviſible unit, or idea; by repetition of which it would make its more *enlarged* ideas of extenſion and duration.
Locke.

8. To releaſe from confinement.

Enlarge the man committed yeſterday,
That rail'd againſt our perſon. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

9. To diffuſe in eloquence.

They *enlarged* themſelves upon this ſubject with all the invidious inſinuations they could deviſe. *Clarendon.*

To **Enla′rge**, ìn-lȧ′rj. *v. n.*

1. To expatiate; to ſpeak in many words.

They appointed the chancellor of the Exchequer to *enlarge* upon any of thoſe particulars.
Clarendon.

This is a theme ſo unpleaſant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it; rather wiſh the memory of it were extinct. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be further extended.

The caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a fair way to have *enlarged*, until they fell out among themſelves. *Raleigh.*

Enla′rgement, ìn-lȧ′rj-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *enlarge.*]

1. Encreaſe; augmentation; farther extenſion.

The king afterwards enlarged the conſtant obedience of the city with *enlargement* both of liberties and of revenues. *Hayward.*

The ocean, which ſo long our hopes confin'd,
Could give no limits to his vaſter mind:
Our bounds *enlargement* was his lateſt toil,
Nor hath he left us priſ'ners to our iſle. *Woller.*

There never were any iſlands, or other conſiderable parcels of land, amaſſed or heaped up; nor any *enlargement*, or addition of earth, made to the continent by the mud that is carried down into the ſea by rivers. *Woodward.*

The commons in Rome generally purſued the *enlargement* of their power by more ſet quarrels of one entire aſſembly againſt another. *Swift.*

The Greek tongue received many *enlargements* between the time of Homer and that of Plutarch. *Swift.*

2. Releaſe from confinement or ſervitude.

Lieutenant,
At our *enlargement* what are thy due fees? *Shak.*

If thou holdeſt thy peace at the time, then ſhall their *enlargement* and deliverance ariſe to the Jews from another place. *Eſther*, iv. 14.

3 Magnifying repreſentation.

And all who told it, added ſomething new;
And all who heard it, made *enlargements* too. *Pope.*

4. Expatiating ſpeech; copious diſcourſe.

He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices and corruptions which were got into the army. *Clarendon.*

Enlarger, ĭn-lå'r-jŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *enlarge.*] Amplifier; one that encreaſes or dilates any thing.

We ſhall not contentiouſly rejoin, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be ſwallowed in any worthy *enlarger*. *Brown.*

To **Enli'ght**, ĕn-lī't. *v. a.* [from *light.*] To illuminate; to ſupply with light; to enlighten.

Wit from the firſt has ſhone on ages paſt,
Enlights the preſent, and ſhall warm the laſt. *Pope.*

To **Enli'ghten**, ĕn-lī't'n. *v. a.* [from *light.*]

1. To illuminate; to ſupply with light.

God will *enlighten* my darkneſs. *Pſalms.*

As the ſun ſhineth to the whole world, ſo there is no faith but this one publiſhed, the brightneſs whereof muſt *enlighten* all that come to the knowledge of the truth. *Hooker.*

2. To quicken in the faculty of viſion.

His eyes were *enlightened*. *Sam.*

Love never fails to maſter what he finds;
The fool *enlightens*, and the wiſe he blinds. *Dryd.*

3. To inſtruct; to furniſh with encreaſe of knowledge.

This doctrine is ſo agreeable to reaſon, that we meet with it in the writings of the *enlightened* heathens. *Spectator.*

'Tis he who *enlightens* our underſtanding, corrects our wills, and enables us to ſubdue our affections to the law of God. *Rogers.*

4. To cheer; to exhilarate; to gladden.

5. To illuminate with divine knowledge.

Thoſe who were once *enlightened*. *Hebrews.*

Enli'ghtener, ĕn-lī't-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *enlighten.*]

1. Illuminator; one that gives light.

O, ſent from heav'n,
Enlight'ner of my darkneſs! gracious things
Thou haſt reveal'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Inſtructor.

To **Enli'nk**, ĭn-lĭnk'. *v. a.* [from *link.*] To chain to; to connect.

Enlinkt to waſte and deſolation. *Shak. Hen.* V.

To **Enli'ven**, ĭn-lī'vn. *v. a.* [from *life*, *live.*]

1. To make quick; to make alive; to animate.

2. To make vigorous or active.

Theſe great orbs thus radically bright,
Primitive founts and origins of light,
Enlivens worlds denied to human ſight. *Prior.*

In a glaſs-houſe the workmen often fling in a ſmall quantity of freſh coals, which ſeems to diſturb the fire, but very much *enlivens* it. *Swift.*

3. To make ſprightly or vivacious.

4. To make gay or cheerful in appearance.

Enli'vener, ĭn-lī'v-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *enliven.*] That which animates; that which puts in motion; that which invigorates.

But fire th' *enlivener* of the general frame,
Is one, its operation ſtill the ſame:
Its principle is in itſelf; while ours
Works, as confederates war, with mingled pow'rs. *Dryden.*

To **Enlu'mine**, ĭn-lŭ'-mĭn. *v. n.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] To illumine; to illuminate; to enlighten. Not in uſe.

For having yet, in his deducted ſpright,
Some ſparks remaining of that heav'nly fire,
He is *enlumin'd* with that goodly light,
Unto like goodly ſemblance to aſpire. *Spenſer.*

E'nmity, ĕn'-mĭ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *enemy*; as if *enemity*, *inamity.*]

1. Unfriendly diſpoſition; malevolence; averſion.

Their being forced to their books, in an age at *enmity* with all reſtraint, has been the reaſon why many have hated books. *Locke.*

2. Contrariety of intereſts or inclinations; mutual malignity.

They ſhall within this hour,
On a diſſention of a doit break out
In bittereſt *enmity*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Between thee and the woman I will put
Enmity; and between thine and her ſeed:
Her ſeed ſhall bruiſe thy head, thou bruiſe his heel. *Milton.*

How far thoſe controverſies, and appearing *enmities* of thoſe glorious creatures, may be carried, is not my buſineſs to ſhew or determine. *Dryden.*

3. State of oppoſition.

Know ye not that the friendſhip of the world is *enmity* with God? *Jam.* iv. 4.

You muſt firmly be convinced, that every ſin you commit ſets you at *enmity* with heaven, and will, if not forſaken, render you incapable of it. *Wake.*

3. Malice; miſchievous attempts.

I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To wage againſt the *enmity* o' th' air. *Shakeſp.*

He who performs his duty in a ſtation of great power, muſt needs incur the utter *enmity* of many, and the high diſpleaſure of more. *Atterbury.*

To **Enma'rble**, ĭn-må'rbl. *v. a.* [from *marble.*] To turn to marble; to harden. Obſolete.

Their dying to delay,
Thou do'ſt *enmarble* the proud heart of her,
Whoſe love before their life they do prefer. *Spenſer.*

To **Enme'sh**, ĭn-mĕsh'. *v. a.* [from *meſh.*] To net; to entangle; to intrap.

So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodneſs make the net
That ſhall *enmeſh* them all. *Shak. Othello.*

To **Enpie'rce**, ĭn-pĕr's. *v. a.* [from *pierce.*] To transfix.

I am too ſore *enpierced* with his ſhaft
To ſoar with his light feathers. *Shakeſp.*

Enne'agon, ĕn-nĕ'-å-gŏn. *n. ſ.* [ἐννέα and γωνία.] A figure of nine angles.

Ennea'tical, ĕn-nĕ-åt'-ĭ-kål. *adj.* [ἐννέα.] *Enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a ſickneſs; and *enneatical years*, every ninth year of one's life.

To **Enno'ble**, ĕn-nŏ'bl. *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, Fr.]

1. To raiſe from commonalty to nobility.

Many fair promotions
Are given daily to *ennoble* thoſe,
That ſcarce ſome two days ſince were worth a noble. *Shakeſp.*

2. To dignify; to aggrandiſe; to exalt; to raiſe.

God raiſed up the ſpirit of this great perſon, and *ennobled* his courage and conduct with the entire overthrow of this mighty hoſt. *South.*

What can *ennoble* ſots, or ſlaves, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards. *Pope.*

3. To elevate; to magnify.

None ſo lovely, ſweet and fair,
Or do more *ennoble* love. *Waller.*

4. To make famous or illuſtrious.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only *ennobled* ſome of the coaſts thereof with ſhipwrecks. *Bacon.*

Enno'blement, ĕn-nŏ'bl-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *ennoble.*]

1. The act of raiſing to the rank of nobility.

He added, during parliament, to his former creations, the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others. *Bacon.*

2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

The eternal wiſdom enriched us with all *ennoblements*, ſuitable to the meaſures of an unſtraitned goodneſs. *Glanville.*

Enoda'tion, ĕ'-nŏ-då''-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*enodatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of untying a knot.

2. Solution of a difficulty. *Dict.*

Eno'rmity, ĕ-nå'r-mĭ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *enormous.*]

1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.

2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.

We ſhall ſpeak of the particular abuſes and *enormities* of the government. *Spenſ. State of Ireland.*

That this law will be always ſufficient to bridle or reſtrain *enormity*, no man can warrant. *Hooker.*

There are many little *enormities* in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to ſee removed; but at the ſame time dare not meddle with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of the pulpit. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

3. Atrocious crime; flagitious villany; crimes exceeding the common meaſure. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

It is not a bare ſpeculation that kings may run into *enormities*; the practice may be proved by example. *Swift.*

ENO'RMOUS, ĕ-nå'r-mŭs. *adj.* [*enormis*, Lat.]

1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated by any ſtated meaſure.

Wallowing, unwieldy, *enormous* in their gait. *Milton.*

Nature here
Wanton'd, as in her prime; and plaid at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more ſweets,
Wild above rule, or art, *enormous* bliſs! *Milton.*

2. Excurſive; beyond the limits of a regular figure.

The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point, ought to be leſs diſcernible in ſhorter teleſcopes than in longer, becauſe the ſhorter tranſmit leſs light to the eye. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Diſordered; confuſed.

I ſhall find time
From this *enormous* ſtate, and ſeek to give
Loſſes their remedies. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. Wicked beyond the common meaſure.

5. Exceeding in bulk the common meaſures: always uſed with ſome degree of diſlike, or horror, or wonder.

A giant ſhepherd here his flock maintains,
Far from the reſt, and ſolitary reigns,
A form *enormous*! far unlike the race
Of human birth, in ſtature, or in face. *Pope's Ody.*

Eno'rmously, ĕ-nå'r-mŭs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *enormous.*] Beyond meaſure.

One who could ever eſpouſe a notion ſo *enormouſly* abſurd and ſenſeleſs, as that the world was framed by chance. *Woodward.*

Eno'rmousness, ê-nå'r-mûs-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *enormous.*] Immeaſurable exceſs.

When thoſe who have no opportunity to examine our faith, ſee the *enormouſneſs* of our works, but what ſhould hinder them from meaſuring the maſter by the diſciples? *Decay of Piety.*

Eno'ugh, ê-nûf'. *adj.* [genoh, Sax. *ganah*, Gothick; *genoeg*, Dut.] It is not eaſy to determine whether this word be an adjective or adverb; perhaps, when it is joined with a ſubſtantive, it is an adjective, of which *enow* is the plural. In other ſituations it ſeems an adverb; except that after the verb *To have*, or *To be*, either expreſſed or underſtood, it may be accounted a ſubſtantive. It is pronounced as if it were written *enuf.*] In a ſufficient meaſure; ſo as may ſatisfy; ſo as may ſuffice.

Why would'ſt thou go, with one conſent they cry,
When thou haſt gold *enough*, and Emily? *Dryden.*

When there was not room *enough* for their herds, they by conſent ſeparated, and enlarged their paſture. *Locke.*

Eno'ugh, ê-nûf'. *n. ſ.*

1. Something ſufficient in greatneſs or excellence.

'Tis *enough* for me to have endeavoured the union of my country, whilſt I continued in publick employments. *Temple.*

The indolency and enjoyment we have, ſufficing for our preſent happineſs, we deſire not to venture the change, being content, and that is *enough.* *Locke.*

Enough for me that to the liſt'ning ſwains,
Firſt in thoſe fields I ſung the ſilvan ſtrains. *Pope.*

I will not quarrel with the preſent age: it has done *enough* for me, in making and keeping you two my friends. *Pope.*

2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

Some great defects and main errours in his nature, cuſtoms, and proceedings, he had *enough* to do to ſave and help, with a thouſand little induſtries and watches. *Bacon.*

Eno'ugh, ê-nûf'. *adv.*

1. In a ſufficient degree; in a degree that gives ſatisfaction.

2. It notes a ſlight augmentation of the poſitive degree: as, *I am ready* enough *to quarrel;* that is, I am rather quarrelſome than peaceable.

I am apt *enough* to think, that this ſame binarium of a ſtronger and a weaker, like unto maſculine and feminine, doth hold in all living bodies. *Bacon.*

It is ſometimes pleaſant *enough* to conſider the different notions which different perſons have of the ſame thing. *Addiſon.*

They are now in priſon at Florence; and, as it is ſaid, treated hardly *enough.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Sometimes it notes diminution; as, the ſong is well *enough;* that is, not quite well, though not much amiſs.

4. An exclamation noting fulneſs or ſatiety.

Macbeth, beware Macduff!
Beware the thane of Fife! Diſmiſs me.—*Enough.*
Shakeſp.

Henceforth, I'll bear
Affliction 'till it do cry out itſelf,
Enough, enough, and die. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Eno'w, ê-nôw'. The plural of *enough.* In a ſufficient number.

The earth hath ſince born *enow* bleeding witneſſes, that it was no want of true courage. *Sidney.*

The walls of the church there are *enow* contented to build; the marbles are poliſhed, the roofs ſhine with gold, the altar hath precious ſtones to adorn it, and of Chriſt's miniſters no choice at all. *Hooker.*

Man had ſelfiſh foes *enow* beſides,
That, day and night, for his deſtruction wait.
Milton.

My conquering brother will have ſlaves *enow*,
To pay his cruel vows for victory. *Dryden.*

There are at Rome *enow* modern works of architecture to employ any reaſonable man. *Addiſon.*

En passant, ông-pås'-sång. *adv.* [Fr.] By the way.

To **Enra'ge**, în-rå'dzh. *v. a.* [*enrager*, Fr.] To irritate; to provoke; to make furious; to exaſperate.

The juſtice of their quarrel ſhould not ſo much encourage as *enrage* them, being to revenge the diſhonour done to their king, and to chaſtiſe deceitful enemies. *Hayward.*

Enrag'd at this, upon the bawd I flew;
And that which moſt *enrag'd* me was, 'twas true.
Walſh.

To **Enra'nge**, în-rå'ndzh. *v. a.* [from *range.*] To place regularly; to put into order.

In their jaw
Three ranks of iron teeth *enranged* were. *Fairy Qu.*

As fair Diana, in freſh ſummer's day,
Beholds her nymphs *enrang'd* in ſhady wood.
Fairy Queen.

To **Enra'nk**, în-rånk'. *v. a.* [from *rank.*] To place in orderly ranks.

No leiſure had he to *enrank* his men. *Shakeſp.*

To **Enrapt**, în-råpt'. *v. a.* [from *rapt:* the participle preterite ſeems to be *enrapt.*]

1. To throw into an extaſy; to tranſport with enthuſiaſm.

I myſelf
Am, like a prophet, ſuddenly *enrapt*
To tell thee, that this day is ominous. *Shakeſp.*

2. In the following quotation it ſeems erroneouſly written for *enwrapt*, involv'd; wrapt up.

Nor hath he been ſo *enrapt* in thoſe ſtudies as to neglect the polite arts of painting and poetry.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

To **Enra'pture**, în-råp'-tshûr. *v. a.* [from *rapture.*] To tranſport with pleaſure; to delight highly.

To **Enra'vish**, în-råv'-îsh. *v. a.* [from *raviſh.*] To throw into extaſy; to tranſport with delight.

What wonder,
Frail men, whoſe eyes ſeek heavenly things to ſee,
At ſight thereof ſo much *enraviſh'd* be? *Spenſer.*

Enra'vishment, în-råv'-îsh-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *enraviſh.*] Extaſy of delight.

They contract a kind of ſplendor from the ſeemingly obſcuring vail, which adds to the *enraviſhments* of her tranſported admirers.
Glanville's Scepſis.

To **Enrhe'um**, în-rô'm. *v. a.* [*enrhumer*, Fr.] To have rheum through cold.

The phyſician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or *enrheumed.* *Harvey.*

To **Enri'ch**, în-rîtsh'. *v. a.* [*enricher*, Fr.]

1. To make wealthy; to make opulent.

The king will *enrich* him with great riches, and will give him his daughter. *1 Sam.* xvii. 25.

Henry is able to *enrich* his queen,
And not to ſeek a queen to make him rich. *Shakeſp.*

Great and glorious Rome, queen of the earth,
So far renown'd, and with the ſpoils *enrich'd*
Of nations. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

Thoſe are ſo unhappy as to rob others, without *enriching* themſelves. *Denham.*

2. To fertiliſe; to make fruitful.

See the ſweet brooks in ſilver mazes creep,
Enrich the meadows, and ſupply the deep. *Blackm.*

3. To ſtore; to ſupply with augmentation of any thing deſirable.

There is not any one among them that could ever *enrich* his own underſtanding with any certain truth, or ever edify others therein.
Raleigh's Hiſtory.

Enri'chment, în-rîtsh'-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *enrich.*]

1. Augmentation of wealth.

2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a tranſlation of that book into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and *enrichment* thereof.
Bacon's Holy War.

It is a vaſt hindrance to the *enrichment* of our underſtandings, if we ſpend too much of our time and pains among infinites and unſearchables.
Watts.

To **Enrid'ge**, în-rîdzh'. *v. a.* [from *ridge.*] To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.

He had a thouſand noſes,
Horns walk'd and wav'd like the *enridged* ſea:
It was ſome fiend. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **Enri'ng**, în-rîng'. *v. a.* [from *ring.*] To bind round; to encircle.

Ivy ſo
Enrings the barky fingers of the elm. *Shakeſp.*

To **Enri'pen**, în-rî'pn. *v. a.* [from *ripe.*] To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.

The Summer, how it *enripen'd* the year;
And Autumn, what our golden harveſts were.
Donne.

To **Enro'be**, în-rô'b. *v. a.* [from *robe.*] To dreſs; to clothe; to habit; to inveſt.

Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in green, ſhe ſhall be looſe *enrob'd*,
With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head.
Shakeſp.

To **Enro'll**, în-rô'l. *v. a.* [*enroller*, Fr.]

1. To inſert in a roll, liſt, or regiſter.

There be *enrolled* amongſt the king's forces about thirty thouſand men of the Jews.
1 *Mac.* x. 36.

We find ourſelves *enrolled* in this heavenly family as ſervants, and as ſons. *Spratt.*

The champions, all of high degree,
Who knighthood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,
Throng'd to the liſts, and envy'd to behold
The names of others, not their own *enroll'd.* *Dryd.*

Mentes, an ever-honour'd name of old,
High in Ulyſſes' ſocial liſt *enroll'd.* *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Heroes and heroines of old,
By honour only were *enroll'd*
Among their brethren of the ſkies;
To which, though late, ſhall Stella riſe. *Swift.*

2. To record; to leave in writing.

He ſwore conſent to your ſucceſſion;
His oath *enrolled* in the parliament. *Shakeſp.*

Laws, which none ſhall find
Left them *enroll'd;* or what the ſpirit within
Shall on the heart engrave. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. To involve; to inwrap.

From his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flame, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
Enroll'd in duſkiſh ſmoak and brimſtone blue.
Fairy Queen.

Enro'ller, în-rôl'-lûr. *n. ſ.* [from *enrol.*] He that enrols; he that regiſters.

Enro'lment, în-rôl'-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *enrol.*] Regiſter; writing in which any thing is recorded; record.

The king himſelf cauſed to be enrolled, and teſtified by a notary publick; and delivered the *enrolments*, with his own hands, to the Biſhop of Saliſbury. *Davies on Ireland.*

To **Enro'ot**, în-rô't. *v. a.* [from *root.*] To fix by the root; to implant deep.

He cannot ſo preciſely weed this land,
As his miſdoubts preſent occaſion:
His foes are ſo *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfaſten ſo and ſhake a friend. *Shakeſp.*

To **Enro'und**, în-rou'nd. *v. a.* [from *round.*]

To environ; to ſurround; to encircle; to incloſe.

Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him. *Shakeſp.*

ENS, ěns'. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. Any being or exiſtence.

2. [In chymiſtry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

ENSA'MPLE, în-sàmp'l. *n. ſ.* [*eſſempio*, Ital.] Example; pattern; ſubject of imitation. This orthography is now juſtly diſuſed.

Such life ſhould be the honour of your light;
Such death, the ſad *enſample* of your night. *Spenſer.*

Ye have us for an *enſample*. *Phil.* iii. 17.

Such as would be willing to make uſe of our *enſample* to do the ſame thing, where there is not the ſame neceſſity, may not be able to vouch our practice for their excuſe. *Sanderſon.*

To ENSAMPLE, în-sàmp'l. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to ſhew by example; to give as a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets hiſtorical: firſt, Homer, who, in the perſon of Agamemnon, *enſampled* a good governor and a virtuous man. *Spenſer.*

To ENSA'NGUINE, în-sàng'-gwîn. *v. a.* [*ſanguis*, Lat. *enſanglanter*, Fr.] To ſmear with gore; to ſuffuſe with blood.

With cruel tournament the ſquadrons join,
Where cattle paſtur'd late; now ſcatter'd lies,
With carcaſſes and arms, th' *enſanguin'd* field
Deſerted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To ENSCHE'DULE, în-sěd'-ûl. *v. a.* [from *ſchedule*.] To inſert in a ſchedule or writing.

You muſt buy that peace
With full accord to all our juſt demands,
Enſchedul'd here. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

To ENSCO'NCE, în-skŏns'. *v. a.* [from *ſconce*.] To cover as with a fort; to ſecure. *Hanmer.*

I myſelf ſometimes, hiding mine honour in my neceſſity, and fain to ſhuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your rogue will *enſconce* your rags; your cat-a-mountain looks under the ſhelter of your honour. *Shakeſp.*

She ſhall not ſee me, I will *enſconce* me behind the arras. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

We make trifles of terrours, *enſconcing* ourſelves in ſeeming knowledge. *Shakeſp.*

A ſort of error to *enſconce*
Abſurdity and ignorance. *Hudibras.*

This he courageouſly invaded,
And having enter'd, barricado'd,
Enſconc'd himſelf as formidable
As could be, underneath a table. *Hudibras.*

To ENSE'AM, în-sê'm. *v. a.* [from *ſeam*.] To ſow up; to incloſe by a ſeam or juncture of needlework.

A name engraved in the reveſtiary of the temple, one ſtole away, and *enſeamed* it in his thigh. *Camden.*

To ENSEA'R, în-sê'r. *v. a.* [from *ſear*.] To cauteriſe; to ſtanch or ſtop with fire.

Enſear thy fertile and conceptious womb;
Let it no more bring out t' ingrateful man. *Shakeſp.*

To ENSHI'ELD, în-shî'ld. *v. a.* [from *ſhield*.] To ſhield; to cover; to protect.

Theſe black maſks
Proclaim an *enſhield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could diſplay. *Shakeſp.*

To ENSHRI'NE, în-shrî'n. *v. a.* [from *ſhrine*.] To encloſe in a cheſt or cabinet; to preſerve and ſecure as a thing ſacred.

He ſeems
A phœnix, gaz'd by all, as that ſole bird,
When to *enſhrine* his reliques in the ſun's
Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies. *Milt.*

The ſots combine
With pious care a monkey to *enſhrine*. *Tate's Juv.*

Fair fortune next, with looks ſerene and kind,
Receives 'em, in her ancient fane *enſhrin'd*. *Addiſ.*

E'NSIFORM, ěn'-sŷ-fårm. *adj.* [*enſiformis*, Lat.] Having the ſhape of a ſword, as the xiphoeides or *enſiform* cartilage.

E'NSIGN, ěn'-sîn. *n. ſ.* [*enſeigne*, Fr.]

1. The flag or ſtandard of a regiment.

Hang up your *enſigns*, let your drums be ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

The Turks ſtill preſſing on, got up to the top of the walls with eight *enſigns*, from whence they had repulſed the defendants. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Men taking occaſion from the qualities, wherein they obſerve often ſeveral individuals to agree, range them into ſorts, in order to their naming under which individuals, according to their conformity to this or that abſtract idea, come to be ranked as under *enſigns*. *Locke.*

2. Any ſignal to aſſemble.

He will lift up an *enſign* to the nations from far. *Iſaiah*, v.

3. Badge; or mark of diſtinction, rank, or office.

Princes that fly, their ſceptres left behind,
Contempt or pity, where they travel, find;
The *enſigns* of our pow'r about we bear,
And ev'ry land pays tribute to the fair. *Waller.*

The marks or *enſigns* of virtues contribute, by their nobleneſs, to the ornament of the figures; as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, to war, or ſacrifices. *Dryden.*

4. The officer of foot who carries the flag. [Formerly written *ancient*.]

E'NSIGNBEARER, ěn'-sîn-bê-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [*enſign* and *bear*.] He that carries the flag; the enſign.

If it be true that the giants ever made war againſt heaven, he had been a fit *enſignbearer* for that company. *Sidney.*

To ENSLA'VE, în-slâ'v. *v. a.* [from *ſlave*.]

1. To reduce to ſervitude; to deprive of liberty.

The conquer'd alſo, and *enſlav'd* by war,
Shall, with their freedom loſt, their virtue loſe. *Milt.*

I to do this! I, whom you once thought brave,
To ſell my country, and my king *enſlave!* *Dryden.*

Long draughts of ſleep his monſtrous limbs *enſlave*;
He reels, and falling fills the ſpacious cave. *Dryd.*

He is certainly the moſt ſubjected, the moſt *enſlaved*, who is ſo in his underſtanding. *Locke.*

While the balance of power is equally held, the ambition of private men gives neither danger nor fear, nor can poſſibly *enſlave* their country. *Swift.*

2. To make over to another as his ſlave or bondman.

No man can make another man to be his ſlave, unleſs he hath firſt *enſlaved* himſelf to life and death, to pleaſure or pain, to hope or fear: command thoſe paſſions, and you are freer than the Parthian king. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

The more virtuouſly any man lives, and the leſs he is *enſlaved* to any luſt, the more ready he is to entertain the principles of religion. *Tillotſon.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot by compact, or his own conſent, *enſlave* himſelf to any one, nor put himſelf under the abſolute arbitrary power of another, to take away life when he pleaſes. *Locke.*

ENSLA'VEMENT, în-slâ'v-měnt. *n. ſ.* [from *enſlave*.] The ſtate of ſervitude; ſlavery; abject ſubjection.

The children of Iſrael, according to their method of ſinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a freſh *enſlavement* to their enemies, had now paſſed ſeven years in cruel ſubjection. *South.*

ENSLA'VER, în-slâ'-vŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *enſlave*.] He that reduces others to a ſtate of ſervitude.

What indignation in her mind,
Againſt *enſlavers* of mankind! *Swift.*

To ENSU'E, în-sů'. *v. a.* [*enſuivre*, Fr.] To follow; to purſue.

Flee evil, and do good; ſeek peace, and *enſue* it. *Common Prayer.*

But now theſe Epicures begin to ſmile,
And ſay, my doctrine is more ſafe than true;
And that I fondly do myſelf beguile,
While theſe receiv'd opinions I *enſue*. *Davies.*

To ENSU'E, în-sů'. *v. n.*

2. To follow as a conſequence to premiſes.

Let this be granted, and it ſhall hereupon plainly *enſue*, that the light of ſcripture once ſhining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in ſuch ſort drowned, that now we need it not. *Hooker.*

2. To ſucceed in a train of events, or courſe of time.

The man was noble;
But with his laſt attempt he wip'd it out,
Deſtroy'd his country, and his name remains
To the *enſuing* age abhorr'd. *Shakeſp.*

Biſhops are placed by collation of the king, without any precedent election or confirmation *enſuing*. *Hayward.*

Of worſe deeds worſe ſufferings muſt *enſue*. *Milt.*

With mortal heat each other ſhall purſue;
What wars, what wounds, what ſlaughter ſhall *enſue!* *Dryden.*

Impute not then thoſe ills which may *enſue*
To me, but thoſe who with inceſſant hate
Purſue my life. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

Then grave Clariſſa graceful wav'd her fan;
Silence *enſu'd*, and thus the nymph began. *Pope.*

ENSU'RANCE, în-sů'-råns. *n. ſ.* [from *enſure*.]

1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain ſum.

2. The ſum paid for ſecurity.

ENSU'RANCER, în-sů'-rån-sŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *enſurance*.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

The vain *enſurancers* of life,
And they who moſt perform'd, and promis'd leſs,
Ev'n Short and Hobbes, forſook th' unequal ſtrife. *Dryden.*

To ENSU'RE, în-sů'r. *v. a.* [from *ſure*, *aſſurer*, Fr.]

1. To aſcertain; to make certain; to ſecure.

It is eaſy to entail debts on ſucceeding ages, but how to *enſure* peace for any term of years is difficult enough. *Swift.*

2. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain ſum, on condition of being reimburſed for miſcarriage.

3. To promiſe reimburſement of any miſcarriage for a certain reward ſtipulated.

A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn, to *enſure* his ſheep for that year. *L'Eſtrange.*

ENSU'RER, în-sů'-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *enſure*.] One who makes contracts of enſurance; one who for a certain ſum exempts any thing from hazard.

ENTA'BLATURE, în-tåb'-lå-tŭr. }
ENTA'BLAMENT, în-tåb'l-měnt. } *n. ſ.* [from *table*.] The architrave, friſe, and cornice of a pillar; being in effect the extremity of the flooring, which is either ſupported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns. *Harris.*

ENTA'IL, în-tå'l. *n. ſ.* [*feudum talliatum*, from the French *entaille* cut, from *tailler* to cut.]

1. The eſtate entailed or ſettled, with regard to the rule of its deſcent.

2. The rule of deſcent ſettled for any eſtate.

3. Engraver's work; inlay. Obſolete.

Well it appeared to have been of old
A work of rich *entail*, and curious mold,
Woven with anticks and wild imagery. *Fairy Queen.*

To ENTA'IL, în-tå'l. *v. a.* [*tailler* to cut; *entailler*, Fr.]

1. To ſettle the deſcent of any eſtate, ſo that it cannot be by any ſubſequent poſſeſſor bequeathed at pleaſure.

I here *entail*
The crown to thee and to thine heirs for ever. *Shak.*

Had Richard unconſtrain'd reſign'd the throne,
A king can give no more than is his own:
The title ſtood *entail'd*, had Richard had a ſon.
Dryden.

2. To fix unalienably upon any perſon or thing.

None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entailed* to all he ſaid. *Digby on Bodies.*

The intemperate and unjuſt tranſmit their bodily infirmities and diſeaſes to their children, and *entail* a ſecret curſe upon their eſtates. *Tillotſon.*

3. To cut. Obſolete. In the following paſſage it is neuter.

The mortal ſteel, diſpiteouſly *entail'd*,
Deep in their fleſh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple ſtream adown their gjambeaux falls. *Fairy Queen.*

To **Enta'me**, In-tå'm. *v. a.* [from *tame.*] To tame; to ſubjugate; to ſubdue.

'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,
That can *entame* my ſpirits to your worſhip. *Shakeſ.*

To **Enta'ngle**, In-tång'l. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology.]

1. To inwrap or inſnare with ſomething not eaſily extricable, as a net; or ſomething adheſive, as briars.

2. To loſe in multiplied involutions; as in a labyrinth.

3. To twiſt, or confuſe in ſuch a manner as that a ſeparation cannot eaſily be made; to make an *entangled* knot.

4. To involve in difficulties; to embarraſs; to perplex.

Now all labour,
Marrs what it does, yea very force *entangles*
Itſelf with ſtrength. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

He knew not how to wreſtle with deſperate contingencies, and ſo abhorred to be *entangled* in ſuch. *Clarendon.*

5. To puzzle; to bewilder.

The duke, being queſtioned, neither held ſilence as he might, nor conſtantly denied it, but *entangled* himſelf in his doubtful tale. *Hayward.*

I ſuppoſe a great part of the difficulties that perplex mens thoughts, and *entangle* their underſtandings, would be eaſily reſolved. *Locke.*

6. To enſnare by captious queſtions or artful talk.

The Phariſees took counſel how they might *entangle* him in his talk. *Matt.* xxii. 15.

7. To diſtract with variety of cares.

No man that warreth *entangleth* himſelf with the affairs of this life. 2 *Tim.* ii. 4.

8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

Enta'nglement, In-tång'l-ment. *n. ſ.* [from *entangle.*]

1. Involution of any thing intricate or adheſive.

2. Perplexity; puzzle.

The moſt improved ſpirits are frequently caught in the *entanglements* of a tenacious imagination. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

There will be no greater *entanglements*, touching the notion of God and his providence. *More.*

It is to fence againſt the *entanglements* of equivocal words, and the arts of ſophiſtry, that diſtinctions have been multiplied. *Locke.*

Enta'ngler, In-tång'l-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *entangle.*] One that entangles.

To **E'NTER**, èn'-tůr. *v. a.* [*entrer*, Fr.]

1. To go or come into any place.

I with the multitude of my redeem'd,
Shall enter heav'n, long abſent. *Milton.*

A king of repute and learning *entered* the liſts againſt him. *Atterbury.*

2. To initiate in a buſineſs, method, or ſociety.

The eldeſt being thus *enter'd*, and then made the faſhion, it would be impoſſible to hinder them. *Locke.*

3. To introduce or admit into any counſel.

They of Rome are *enter'd* in our counſels,
And know how we proceed. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

4. To ſet down in a writing.

Mr. Phang, have you *enter'd* the action?
—It is *enter'd*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Agues and fevers are *entered* promiſcuouſly, yet in the few bills they have been diſtinguiſhed. *Graunt.*

To **E'nter**, èn'-tůr. *v. n.*

1. To come in; to go in.

Be not ſlothful to go and to *enter* to poſſeſs the land. *Judges.*

Other creature here,
Beaſt, bird, inſect, or worm, durſt *enter* none. *Milt.*

2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.

He is particularly pleaſed with Livy for his manner of telling a ſtory, and with Salluſt for his *entering* into eternal principles of action. *Addiſon.*

They were not capable of *entering* into the numerous concurring ſprings of action. *Watts.*

3. To engage in.

The French king hath often *entered* on ſeveral expenſive projects, on purpoſe to diſſipate wealth. *Addiſon on the War.*

Gentlemen did not care to *enter* into buſineſs 'till after their morning draught. *Tatler.*

4. To be initiated in.

O pity and ſhame, that thoſe who to live well
Enter'd ſo fair, ſhould turn aſide! *Milton.*

As ſoon as they once *entered* into a taſte of pleaſure, politeneſs, and magnificence, they fell into a thouſand violences, conſpiracies, and diviſions. *Add.*

Enterde'al, èn-tůr-dè'l. *n. ſ.* [*entre* and *deal.*] Reciprocal tranſactions. Obſolete.

For he is practis'd well in policy,
And thereto doth his courting moſt apply;
To learn the *enterdeal* of princes ſtrange,
To mark th' intent of counſels, and the change
Of ſtates. *Hubberd's Tale.*

E'ntering, èn'-tèr-Ing. *n. ſ.* [from *enter.*] Entrance; paſſage into a place.

It is laid waſte, ſo that there is no houſe, no *entering* in. *Iſaiah.*

To **Enterla'ce**, In-tèr-lå's. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] To intermix; to interweave.

This lady walked outright, 'till ſhe might ſee her enter into a fine cloſe arbor: it was of trees, whoſe branches ſo lovingly *enterlaced* one another, that it could reſiſt the ſtrongeſt violence of the ſight. *Sidn.*

Entero'cele, In-tůr-ồ'-sèl. *n. ſ.* [*enterocele*, Lat.] A rupture from the bowels preſſing through or dilating the peritonæum, ſo as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in ſuch caſes, is chiefly by truſſes and bolſters. *Quincy.*

If the inteſtine only is fallen, it becomes an *enterocele*; if the omentum or epiploon, epiplocele; and if both, enteroepiplocele. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Entero'logy, èn-tè-ròl'-ồ-jỳ. *n. ſ.* [ἔντερον and λόγος.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

Entero'mphalos, èn-tè-rò'm-få-lòs. *n. ſ.* [ἔντερον and ὄμφαλος.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

Enterpa'rlance, èn'-tèr-pår-låns. *n. ſ.* [*entre* and *parler*, Fr.] Parley; mutual talk; conference.

During the *enterparlance* the Scots diſcharged againſt the Engliſh, not without breach of the laws of the field. *Hayward.*

Enterple'ader, èn'-tèr-plè'd-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*entre* and *plead.*] The diſcuſſing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cauſe can take end. For example: two ſeveral perſons, being found heirs to land by two ſeveral officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made; and therefore, before livery be made to either, they muſt enterplead; that is, try between themſelves who is the right heir. *Cowel.*

E'NTERPRISE, èn'-tèr-prìz. *n. ſ.* [*entrepriſe*, Fr.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine *enterpriſes* to the deſtruction of the enemies. *Judith*, ii. 5.

Whet on Warwick to this *enterpriſe*. *Shakeſp.*

The day approach'd, when fortune ſhould decide
Th' important *enterpriſe*, and give the bride. *Dryd.*

To **E'nterprise**, èn'-tèr-prìz. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to eſſay.

Nor ſhall I to the work thou *enterpriſeſt*
Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*

Princes were only chiefs of thoſe aſſemblies, by whoſe conſultations and authority the great actions were reſolved and *enterpriſed*. *Temple.*

An epick poem, or the heroick action of ſome great commander, *enterpriſed* for the common good and honour of the Chriſtian cauſe, and executed happily, may be as well written now, as it was of old by the heathens. *Dryden.*

Haſte then, and loſe no time:
The buſineſs muſt be *enterpris'd* this night;
We muſt ſurpriſe the court in its delight. *Dryden.*

2. To receive; to entertain. Obſolete.

In goodly garments, that her well became,
Fair marching forth in honourable wiſe,
Him at the threſhold met, and well did *enterpriſe*. *Spenſer.*

E'nterpriser, èn'-tèr-prì-zůr. *n. ſ.* [from *enterpriſe.*] A man of enterpriſe; one who undertakes great things; one who engages himſelf in important and dangerous deſigns.

They commonly proved great *enterpriſers* with happy ſucceſs. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

To **ENTERTA'IN**, èn-tèr-tå'n. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, Fr.]

1. To converſe with; to talk with.

His head was ſo well ſtored a magazine, that nothing could be propoſed which he was not readily furniſhed to *entertain* any one in. *Locke.*

2. To treat at the table.

You ſhall find an apartment fitted up for you, and ſhall be every day *entertained* with beef or mutton of my own feeding. *Addiſon.*

3. To receive hoſpitably.

Be not forgetful to *entertain* ſtrangers; for thereby ſome have *entertained* angels unawares. *Heb.* xiii. 2.

Heav'n, ſet ope thy everlaſting gates,
To *entertain* my vows of thanks and praiſe. *Shakeſ.*

4. To keep in one's ſervice.

How many men would you require to the furniſhing of this which you take in hand? And how long ſpace would you have them *entertained*? *Spenſer's Ireland.*

You, ſir, I *entertain* for one of my hundred; only I do not like the faſhion of your garments. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

I'll weep and ſigh,
And, leaving ſo his ſervice, follow you,
So pleaſe you *entertain* me. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

5. To reſerve in the mind.

This purpoſe God can *entertain* towards us. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To pleaſe; to amuſe; to divert.

David *entertained* himſelf with the meditations of God's law, not his hidden decrees or counſels. *Decay of Piety.*

They were capable of *entertaining* themſelves on a thouſand ſubjects, without running into the common topicks. *Addiſon.*

The hiſtory of the Royal Society ſhews how well philoſophy becometh a narration: the progreſs of knowledge is as *entertaining* as that of arms. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to a figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more *entertained* with. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliads.*

7. To admit with ſatisfaction.

Reaſon can never permit the mind to *entertain* probability in oppoſition to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

ENTERTA'INER, ėn-tėr-tå'-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *entertain.*]

1. He that keeps others in his ſervice.

He was, in his nature and conſtitution of mind, not very apprehenſive or forecaſting of future events afar off, but an *entertainer* of fortune by the day. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. He that treats others at his table.

He ſhews both to the gueſts and to the *entertainer* their great miſtake. *Smalridge.*

It is little the ſign of a wiſe or good man to ſuffer temperance to be tranſgreſſed, in order to purchaſe the repute of a generous *entertainer. Atterbury.*

3. He that pleaſes, diverts, or amuſes.

ENTERTA'INMEMT, ėn-tėr-tå'n-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *entertain.*]

1. Converſation.

2. Treatment at the table; convivial proviſion.

Arrived there, the little houſe they fill,
Ne look for *entertainment* where none was;
Reſt is their feaſt, and all things at their will;
The nobleſt mind the beſt contentment has.
Fairy Queen.

With Britiſh bounty in his ſhip he feaſts
Th' Heſperian princes, his amazed gueſts,
To find that wat'ry wilderneſs exceed
The *entertainment* of their great Madrid. *Waller.*

3. Hoſpitable reception.

4. Reception: admiſſion.

It is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it ſhould be univerſally propagated. *Tillotſon.*

5. The ſtate of being in pay as ſoldiers or ſervants.

Have you an army ready, ſay you?
——A moſt royal one. The centurions and their charges diſtinctly billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning.
Shakeſp. Coriolanus.

6. Payment of ſoldiers or ſervants. Now obſolete.

The *entertainment* of the general, upon his firſt arrival, was but ſix ſhillings and eight-pence. *Dav.*

The captains did covenant with the king to ſerve him with certain numbers of men, for certain wages and *entertainment.* *Davies.*

7. Amuſement; diverſion.

Becauſe he that knoweth leaſt is fitteſt to aſk queſtions, it is more reaſon, for the *entertainment* of the time, that he aſk me queſtions than that I aſk you. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Paſſions ought to be our ſervants, and not our maſters; to give us ſome agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reaſon out of its ſeat. *Temple.*

8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy.

A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces. *Gay.*

ENTERTI'SSUED, ìn-tėr-tìs'-ſůd. *adj.* [*entre* and *tiſſue.*] Enterwoven or intermixed with various colours or ſubſtances.

The ſword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The *entertiſſued* robe of gold and pearl. *Shakeſp.*

To ENTHRO'NE, ìn-thrŏ'n. *v. a.* [from *throne.*]

1. To place on a regal ſeat.

Mercy is above this ſcepter'd ſway;
It is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings;
It is an attribute to God himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

On a tribunal ſilver'd,
Cleopatra and himſelf, in chairs of gold,
Were publickly *enthroned.* *Shakeſp.*

Beneath a ſculptur'd arch he ſits *enthron'd*,
The peers, encircling, form an awful round. *Pope.*

2. To inveſt with ſovereign authority.

This pope was no ſooner elected and *enthroned*, but that he begun to exerciſe his new rapines.
Ayliffe's Parergon.

ENTHUSIA'SM, ėn-thů'-zyåzm. *n. ſ.* [ἐνθυσιασμος.]

1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour or communication.

Enthuſiaſm is founded neither on reaſon nor divine revelation, but riſes from the conceits of a warmed or overweening brain. *Locke.*

2. Heat of imagination; violence of paſſion; confidence of opinion.

3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

Imaging is, in itſelf, the very height and life of poetry, which, by a kind of *enthuſiaſm*, or extraordinary emotion of ſoul, makes it ſeem to us that we behold thoſe things which the poet paints. *Dryd.*

ENTHU'SIAST, ėn-thů'-zyåst. *n. ſ.* [ἐνθυσιάω.]

1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourſe with God.

Let an *enthuſiaſt* be principled that he or his teacher is inſpired, and acted by an immediate communication of the Divine Spirit, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reaſons againſt his doctrine. *Locke.*

1. One of a hot imagination, or violent paſſions.

Chapman ſeems to have been of an arrogant turn, and an *enthuſiaſt* in poetry. *Pope's Pref. to the Il.*

2. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

At laſt divine Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame;
The ſweet *enthuſiaſt*, from her ſacred ſtore,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to ſolemn ſounds,
With nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIA'STICAL, ėn-thů-zyås'-tì-kål. }
ENTHUSIA'STICK, ėn-thů-zyås'-tìk. }
adj. [ἐνθυσιαστικὸς.]

1. Perſuaded of ſome communication with the deity.

He pretended not to any ſeraphick *enthuſiaſtical* raptures, or inimitable unaccountable tranſports of devotion. *Calamy.*

2. Vehemently hot in any cauſe.

3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

An *enthuſiaſtick* or prophetick ſtyle, by reaſon of the eagerneſs of the fancy, doth not always follow the even thread of diſcourſe. *Burnet.*

At laſt, ſublim'd
To rapture and *enthuſiaſtick* heat,
We feel the preſent Deity. *Thomſon.*

E'NTHYMEME, ėn'-thỳ-mėm. *n. ſ.* [ἐνθύμημα.] An argument conſiſting only of an antecedent and conſequential propoſition; a ſyllogiſm where the major propoſition is ſuppreſſed, and only the minor and conſequence produced in words.

Playing much upon the ſimple or luſtrative argumentation, to induce their *enthymemes* unto the people, they take up popular conceits. *Brown.*

What is an *enthymeme*, quoth Cornelius? Why, an *enthymeme*, replied Crambe, is when the major is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage kept ſecret. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To ENTI'CE, ìn-tì's. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To allure; to attract; to draw by blandiſhments or hopes to ſomething ſinful or deſtructive.

The readieſt way to entangle the mind with falſe doctrine, is firſt to *entice* the will to wanton living. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

If a man *entice* a maid that is not betrothed, he ſhall ſurely endow her to be his wife. *Ex.* xxii. 16.

So ſang the ſyrens, with enchanting ſound,
Enticing all to liſten, and be drown'd. *Granville.*

ENTI'CEMENT, ìn-tì's-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *entice.*]

1. The act or practice of alluring to ill.

Suppoſe we that the ſacred word of God can at their hands receive due honour, by whoſe *enticement* the holy ordinances of the church endure every where open contempt. *Hooker.*

And here to every thirſty wanderer,
By ſly *enticement* gives his baneful cup,
With many murmurs mixt. *Milton.*

2. The means by which one is allured to ill; blandiſhment; allurement.

In all theſe inſtances we muſt ſeparate intreaty and *enticements* from deceit or violence. *Taylor.*

ENTI'CER, ìn-tì'-ſůr. *n. ſ.* [from *entice.*] One that allures to ill.

ENTI'CINGLY, ìn-tì'-ſìng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *entice.*] Charmingly; in a winning manner.

She ſtrikes a lute well, and ſings moſt *enticingly.*
Addiſon.

E'NTIERTY, ìn'-tì-ėr-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*enticrtè*, Fr.] The whole; not barely a part.

Sometime the attorney thruſteth into the writ the uttermoſt quantity; or, elſe ſetteth down an *entierty*, where but a moiety was to be paſſed. *Bacon.*

ENTI'RE, ìn-tì'r. *adj.* [*entier*, Fr. *integer*, Lat.]

1. Whole; undivided.

It is not ſafe to divide, but to extol the *entire*, ſtill in general. *Bacon's Collection of Good and Evil.*

2. Unbroken; complete in its parts.

An antique model of the famous Laocoon is *entire* in thoſe parts where the ſtatue is maimed.
Addiſon on Italy.

Water and earth, compoſed of old worn particles and fragments of particles, would not be of the ſame nature and texture now with water and earth compoſed of *entire* particles in the beginning.
Newton.

3. Full; complete; compriſing all requiſites in itſelf.

The church of Rome hath rightly conſidered that publick prayer is a duty *entire* in itſelf, a duty requiſite to be performed much oftener than ſermons can be made. *Hooker.*

An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts; or, as Ariſtotle deſcribes it, when it conſiſts of a beginning, a middle, and an end. *Spectator.*

4. Sincere; hearty.

Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that ſtand
Aloof from th' *entire* point. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He run a courſe more *entire* with the king of Arragon, but more laboured and officious with the king of Caſtile. *Bacon.*

5. Firm; ſure; ſolid; fixed.

Entire and ſure the monarch's rule muſt prove,
Who founds her greatneſs on her ſubjects love. *Prior.*

6. Unmingled; unallayed.

Wrath ſhall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy preſence joy *entire.* *Milton.*

7. Honeſt; firmly adherent; faithful.

No man had ever a heart more *entire* to the king, the church, or his country; but he never ſtudied the eaſieſt ways to thoſe ends. *Clarendon.*

They had many perſons, of whoſe *entire* affections they were well aſſured. *Clarendon.*

8. In full ſtrength; with vigour unabated; with power unbroken.

Then back to fight again, new breathed and *entire.* *Spenſer.*

ENTI'RELY, ìn-tì'r-lỳ. *adv.* [from *entire.*]

1. In the whole; without diviſion.

Euphrates, running, ſinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Perſian ſea. *Raleigh.*

2. Completely; fully.

Here finiſh'd he, and all that he had made
View'd, and beheld! all was *entirely* good. *Milton.*

Chyle may be ſaid to be a vegetable juice in the ſtomach and inteſtines; as it paſſeth into the lacteals it grows ſtill more animal, and when it has circulated often with the blood, it is *entirely* ſo.
Arbuthnot.

General conſent *entirely* altered the whole frame of their government. *Swift.*

3. With firm adherence; faithfully.

Which when his penſive lady ſaw from far,
Great woe and ſorrow did her ſoul aſſay,
As weening that the ſad end of the war,
And 'gan to higheſt God *entirely* pray. *Fairy Queen.*

ENTI'RENESS, in-tīr'-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *entire.*]

1. Totality; completeneſs; fulneſs.

In an arch, each ſingle ſtone, which, if ſevered from the reſt, would be perhaps defenceleſs, is ſufficiently ſecured by the ſolidity and *entireneſs* of the whole fabrick, of which it is a part. *Boyle.*

2. Honeſty; integrity.

To ENTI'TLE, in-tī'tl. *v. a.* [*entituler*, Fr.]

1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.

2. To give a title or diſcriminative appellation; as, to *entitle* a book.

Beſides the Scripture, the books which they call eccleſiaſtical were thought not unworthy to be brought into publick audience, and with that name they *entitled* the books which we term Apocryphal. *Hooker.*

Next favourable thou,
Who highly thus to *entitle* me vouchſaf'ſt
Far other name deſerving! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

3. To ſuperſcribe, or prefix as a title.

How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* chriſtianity to their deſigns, and to charge atheiſm on thoſe who will not ſubmit. *Locke.*

We have been *entitled*, and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions. *Swift.*

4. To give a claim to any thing.

But we, deſcended from your ſacred line,
Entitled to your heav'n, and rites divine,
Are baniſh'd earth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

God diſcovers the martyr and confeſſor without the trial of flames and tortures, and will hereafter *entitle* many to the rewards of actions which they had never the opportunity of performing. *Addiſon.*

He *entitled* himſelf to the continuance of the divine protection and goodneſs, by humiliation and prayer. *Atterbury.*

Hardly even is the penitent ſinner ſaved; thus difficult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled to his Creator, and *entitled* to the mercies of the goſpel. *Rogers.*

5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title.

This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we pleaſe. *Locke.*

E'NTITY, ėn'-ti-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*entitas*, low Lat.]

1. Something which really is; a real being.

Dear hope, earth's dowry and heaven's debt,
The *entity* of things that are not yet:
Subt'leſt, but ſureſt being. *Craſhaw.*

Fortune is no real *entity*, nor phyſical eſſence, but a mere relative ſignification. *Bentley.*

Here *entity* and quiddity,
The ſouls of defunct bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

2. A particular ſpecies of being.

All eruptions of air, though ſmall and ſlight, give an *entity* of ſound, which we call crackling, puffing, and ſpitting; as in bay ſalt and bay leaves, caſt into the fire. *Bacon.*

God's decrees of ſalvation and damnation, both Romiſh and Reformed, affix to men's particular *entity*, abſolutely conſidered, without any reſpect to demeanours. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To ENTOI'L, in-toi'l. *v. a.* [from *toil.*] To enſnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets.

He cut off their land forces from their ſhips, and *entoiled* both their navy and their camp with a greater power than theirs, both by ſea and land. *Bacon.*

To ENTO'MB, in-tô'm. *v. a.* [from *tomb.*] To put into a tomb; to bury.

Proceſſions were firſt begun for the interring of holy martyrs, and the viſiting of thoſe places where they were *entombed.* *Hooker.*

The cry went once for thee, and yet it may again,
If thou wouldſt not *entomb* thyſelf alive,
And caſe thy reputation in a tent. *Shakeſp.*

They within the beaſt's vaſt womb,
The choice and flow'r of all their troops *entomb.* *Denham.*

E'NTRAILS, ėn'-trils. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*entrailles*, Fr. ἔντερα.]

1. The inteſtines; the inward parts; the guts.

What, hath thy fiery heart ſo parch'd thine *entrails*,
That not a tear can fall? *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The *entrails* are all without bones; ſave that a bone is ſometimes found in the heart of a ſtag. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I tear that harden'd heart from out her breaſt,
Which with her *entrails* makes my hungry hounds
a feaſt. *Dryden.*

2. The internal parts.

A precious ring that lightens all the hole,
And ſhews the ragged *entrails* of this pit. *Shakeſp.*

He had brought to light but little of that treaſure, that lay ſo long hid in the dark *entrails* of America. *Locke.*

The earth hath loſt
Moſt of her ribs, as *entrails*; being now,
Wounded no leſs for marble than for gold. *B. Jonſon.*

To ENTRA'IL, ėn'-trâl. *v. a.* [*intralciare*, Ital.] To mingle; to interweave; to diverſify.

Over him, art ſtriving to compare
With nature, did an arbor green diſpred,
Framed of wanton ivy, flow'ring fair,
Through which the fragrant eglantine did ſpread,
His pricking arms *entrail'd* with roſes red. *Fairy Q.*

A little wicker baſket,
Made of fine twigs, *entrailed* curiouſly,
In which they gather'd flowers. *Spenſer's Prothal.*

E'NTRANCE, ėn'-trâns. *n. ſ.* [*entrant*, Fr.]

1. The power of entering into a place.

Whence are you, ſir? Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to ſuch companions? Pray, get you out. *Shakeſp.*

Where diligence opens the door of the underſtanding, and impartially keeps it, truth is ſure to find both an *entrance* and a welcome too. *South.*

2. The act of entering.

The reaſon, that I gather, he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to day at dinner,
Of his own door being ſhut againſt his *entrance.* *Shakeſp.*

Better far, I gueſs,
That we do make our *entrance* ſeveral ways. *Shak.*

All the world's a ſtage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their *entrances.* *Shakeſp.*

3. The paſſage by which a place is entered; avenue.

He charged them to keep the paſſages of the hilly country; for by them there was an *entrance* into Judea. *Judith.*

Palladio did conclude, that the principal *entrance* was never to be regulated by any certain dimenſions, but by the dignity of the maſter. *Wotton.*

Many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave, all diſmal! yet to ſenſe
More terrible at th' *entrance* than within. *Milton.*

Let this, and every other anxious thought,
At th' *entrance* of my threſhold be forgot. *Dryden.*

4. Initiation; commencement.

This is that which, at firſt *entrance*, baulks and cools them: they want their liberty. *Locke.*

5. Intellectual ingreſs; knowledge.

He that travelleth a country before he hath ſome *entrance* into the language, goeth to ſchool, and not to travel. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

6. The act of taking poſſeſſion of an office or dignity.

From the firſt *entrance* of this king to his reign, never was king either more loving, or better beloved. *Hayw. Edw.* VI.

7. The beginning of any thing.

St. Auguſtine in the *entrance* of one of his ſermons, makes a kind of apology. *Hakewill on Providence.*

The earl of Holland we have had occaſion to mention before in the firſt *entrance* upon this diſcourſe. *Clarendon.*

To ENTRA'NCE, in-trâns'. *v. n.* [from *trance*; *tranſe*, Fr. from *tranſeo*, Lat. to paſs over; to paſs for a time from one region to another.]

1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the ſoul wholly to other regions, while the body appears to lie in dead ſleep.

2. To put into an extaſy; to make inſenſible of preſent objects.

With delight I was *entranced*, and carried ſo far from myſelf, as that I am ſorry that you ended ſo ſoon. *Spenſer.*

Adam, now enforc'd to cloſe his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his ſpirits became *entranc'd.* *Milton.*

And I ſo raviſh'd with her heav'nly note,
I ſtood *entranc'd*, and had no room for thought;
But all o'erpow'r'd with ecſtaſy of bliſs,
Was in a pleaſing dream of paradiſe. *Dryden.*

To ENTRA'P, in-trâp'. *v. a.* [from *trap.*]

1. To enſnare; to catch in a trap or ſnare.

Take heed, mine eyes, how ye do ſtare
Henceforth too raſhly on that guileful net;
In which, if ever eyes *entrapped* are,
Out of her bands ye by no means ſhall get. *Spenſer.*

The fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now *entrapt* the noble-minded Talbot. *Shak.*

2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties or diſtreſſes; to entangle.

Misfortune waits advantage to *entrap*
The man moſt wary, in her whelming lap. *Fairy Q.*

He ſought to *entrap* me by intelligence. *Shak.*

3. To take advantage of.

An injurious perſon lies in wait to *entrap* thee in thy words. *Eccles.* viii. 11.

To ENTRE'AT, in-trē't. *v. a.* [*traeter*, Fr.]

1. To petition; to ſolicit; to importune.

Iſaac *entreated* the Lord for his wife. *Gen.* xxv. 21.

2. To prevail upon by ſolicitation.

I have a wife, whom, I proteſt, I love;
I would ſhe were in heaven, ſo ſhe could
Entreat ſome pow'r to change this curriſh Jew. *Shakeſp.*

The Lord was *entreated* of him, and Rebecca his wife conceived. *Gen.* xxv. 21.

It were a fruitleſs attempt to appeaſe a power, whom no prayers could *entreat*, no repentance reconcile. *Rogers.*

3. To treat or uſe well or ill.

Whereas thy ſervant worketh truly, *entreat* him not evil. *Eccles.* vii. 20.

Muſt you, ſir John, protect my lady here?
Entreat her not the worſe in that I pray
You uſe her well. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Well I *entreated* her, who well deſerv'd:
I call'd her often; for ſhe always ſerv'd:
Uſe made her perſon eaſy to my ſight,
And eaſe inſenſibly produc'd delight. *Prior.*

4. To entertain; to amuſe. Not uſed.

My lord, I muſt *entreat* the time alone.
—God ſhield I ſhould diſturb devotion. *Shakeſp.*

5. To entertain; to receive. Not in uſe.

The garden of Proſerpino this hight,
And in the midſt thereof a ſilver ſeat,
With a thick arbour goodly overdight,
In which ſhe often us'd, from open heat,
Herſelf to ſhroud, and pleaſures to *entreat.* *Fairy Q.*

To ENTRE'AT, in-trē't. *v. n.*

1. To offer a treaty or compact. Not uſed.

Alexander was the firſt that *entreated* peace with them. *Mac.*

2. To treat; to diſcourſe. Not uſed.

The moſt admirable myſtery of nature is the turning of iron, touched with the loadſtone, toward the North pole, of which I ſhall have farther occaſion to *entreat*. *Hakewill.*

3. To make a petition.

They charged me, on pain of perpetual diſpleaſure, neither to ſpeak of him, *entreat* for him, or any way ſuſtain him. *Shakeſp.*

The Janizaries *entreated* for them, as valiant men. *Knolles.*

Entre′atance, in-trè′-tâns. *n. ſ.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; entreaty; ſolicitation. Not uſed.

These two *entreatance* made they might be heard,
Nor was their juſt petition long deny'd. *Fairfax.*

Entreaty, in-trè′-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; prayer; ſolicitation; ſupplication; requeſt.

If my weak orator
Can from his mother win the duke of York,
Anon expect him here; but if ſhe be
Obdurate to *entreaties*, God forbid
We ſhould infringe the holy privilege
Of ſanctuary. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

ENTREME′TS, ȁn-trē-mĕt′s. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Small plates ſet between the main diſhes.

Chards of beet are plants of white beet tranſplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midſt, have a large white main ſhoot, which is the true chard uſed in pottages and *entremets*. *Mortimer.*

E′ntry, ȅn′-trŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *enter*; *entrée*, Fr.]

1. The paſſage by which any one enters a houſe.

Some there are that know the reſorts and falls of buſineſs, that cannot ſink into the main of it; like a houſe that hath convenient ſtairs and *entries*, but never a fair room. *Bacon.*

A ſtraight long *entry* to the temple led,
Blind with high walls, and horror over head. *Dry.*
Is all this hurry made
On this account, becauſe thou art afraid
A dirty hall or *entry* ſhould offend
The curious eyes of thy invited friend? *Dryden.*

We proceeded through the *entry*, and were neceſſarily kept in order by the ſituation. *Tatler.*

2. The act of entrance; ingreſs.

Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition; and the mixture of oil and water is better than either of them alone, becauſe water entereth better into the pores, and oil after *entry* ſofteneth better. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The lake of Conſtance is formed by the *entry* of the Rhine. *Addiſon.*

By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The act of taking poſſeſſion of any eſtate.

4. The act of regiſtering or ſetting down in writing.

A notary made an *entry* of this act. *Bacon.*

5. The act of entering publickly into any city.

The day being come, he made his *entry*: he was a man of middle ſtature and age, and comely. *Bacon.*

To **Enu′bilate**, ȇ-nů′-bl-lât. *v. a.* [*e* and *nubile*, Lat.] To clear from clouds. *Dict.*

To **Enu′cleate**, ȇ-nů′-klŷ-ât. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Lat.] To ſolve; to clear; to diſentangle. *Dict.*

To **Enve′lop**, in-vĕl′-ûp. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, Fr.]

1. To inwrap; to cover; to inveſt with ſome integument.

2. To cover; to hide; to ſurround.

The beſt and wholeſom'ſt ſpirits of the night *envelop* you, good provoſt. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

A cloud of ſmoke *envelops* either hoſt,
And all at once the combatants are loſt:
Darkling they join adverſe, and ſhock unſeen,
Courſers with courſers jouſting, men with men. *Dr.*

It is but to approach nearer, and that miſt that *enveloped* them will remove. *Locke.*

Nocturnal ſhades
This world *envelop*, and th' inclement air
Perſuades men to repel benumming froſts. *Philips.*

3. To line; to cover on the inſide.

His iron coat, all overgrown with ruſt,
Was underneath *enveloped* with gold,
Darkned with filthy duſt. *Fairy Queen*

ENVELO′PE, in-vē-lŏ′p. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A wrapper; an outward caſe; an integument; a cover.

Send theſe to paper-ſparing Pope,
And, when he ſits to write,
No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight. *Swift.*

To **Enve′nom**, in-vĕn′-ûm. *v. a.* [from *venom.*]

1. To tinge with poiſon; to poiſon; to impregnate with venom. It is never uſed of the perſon to whom poiſon is given, but of the draught, meat, or inſtrument by which it is conveyed.

The treacherous inſtrument is in thy hand,
Unbated and *envenom'd*. *Shakeſp.*
Alcides, from Oechalia crown'd
With conqueſt, felt th' *envenom'd* robe, and tore,
Thro' pain, up by the roots Theſſalian pines. *Milt.*
Nor with *envenom'd* tongue to blaſt the fame
Of harmleſs men. *Philips.*

2. To make odious.

Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it! *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

3. To enrage; to exaſperate.

With her full force ſhe threw the pois'nous dart,
And fix'd it deep within Amata's heart;
That thus *envenom'd* ſhe might kindle rage,
And ſacrifice to ſtrife her houſe and huſband's
age. *Dryden.*

E′nviable, ȅn′-vŷ-âbl. *adj.* [from *envy.*] Deſerving envy; ſuch as may excite envy.

They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do happily poſſeſs themſelves. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

E′nvier, ȅn′-vŷ-ûr. *n. ſ.* [from *envy.*] One that envies another; a maligner; one that deſires the downfal of another.

Men had need beware how they be too perfect in compliments; for that *enviers* will give them that attribute, to the diſadvantage of their virtues. *Bacon.*

They ween'd
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To ſet the *envier* of his ſtate, the proud
Aſpirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

All preferments in church and ſtate were given by him, all his kindred and friends promoted, and all his enemies and *enviers* diſcountenanced. *Claren.*

E′nvious, ȅn′vŷus. *adj.* [from *envy.*]

1. Infected with envy; pained by the excellence or happineſs of another.

A man of the moſt *envious* diſpoſition that ever infected the air with his breath, whoſe eyes could not look right upon any happy man, nor ears bear the burden of any man's praiſe. *Sidney.*

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To ſilence *envious* tongues. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

2. Sometimes with *againſt*.

Be not thou *envious againſt* evil men. *Prov.* xxiv. 19.

3. Sometimes with *at*.

Neither be thou *envious at* the wicked. *Prov.* xxiv. 19.

4. Commonly with *of*.

Sure you miſtake the precept, or the tree:
Heav'n cannot *envious of* his bleſſings be. *Dryden.*

E′nviously, ȅn′-vyus-lŷ. *adv.* [from *envious.*] With envy; with malignity; with ill-will, excited by another's good.

Damned ſpirits, being fallen from heaven, endeavour *enviouſly* to obſtruct the ways that may lead us thither. *Duppa.*

How *enviouſly* the ladies look,
When they ſurpriſe me at my book!
And ſure as they're alive at night,
As ſoon as gone, will ſhew their ſpight. *Swift.*

To **Envi′ron**, in-vī′-rûn. *v. a.* [*environner*, Fr.]

1. To ſurround; to encompaſs; to encircle.

I ſtand as one upon a rock,
Environ'd with a wilderneſs of ſea. *Shakeſp.*

The country near unto the city of Sultania is on every ſide *environed* with huge mountains. *Knolles.*

The manifold ſtreams of goodly navigable rivers, as ſo many chains, *environed* the ſame ſite and temple. *Bacon.*

Within the *environing* rocks ſtood the city. *Sandys.*

Thought following thought, and ſtep by ſtep led
on,
He enter'd now the bordering deſart wild,
And with dark ſhades and rocks *environ'd* round,
His holy meditation thus purſu'd. *Milton.*

God hath ſcattered ſeveral degrees of pleaſure and pain in all the things that *environ* and affect us, and blended them together in almoſt all our thoughts. *Locke.*

2. To involve; to envelope.

May never glorious ſun reflect his beams
Upon the country where you make abode!
But darkneſs and the gloomy ſhade of death
Environ you, 'till miſchief and deſpair
Drive you to break your necks. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.
Since ſhe muſt go, and I muſt mourn, come,
night,
Environ me with darkneſs whilſt I write. *Donne.*

3. To ſurround in a hoſtile manner; to beſiege; to hem in.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environed me, and howled in mine ears. *Shakeſp.*
In thy danger,
If ever danger do *environ* thee,
Commend thy grievance to my holy prayer. *Shak.*
I did but prompt the age to quit their clogs,
By the known rules of ancient liberty,
When ſtraight a barbarous noiſe *environs* me. *Milt.*

4. To incloſe; to inveſt.

The ſoldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horrour all *environ*. *Cleaveland.*

Envi′rons, in-vŷ-rŏ′nz. *n. ſ.* [*environs*, Fr.] The neighbourhood, or neighbouring places round about the country.

To **ENU′MERATE**, ȇ-nů′-mē-rât. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Lat.] To reckon up ſingly; to count over diſtinctly; to number.

You muſt not only acknowledge to God that you are a ſinner, but muſt particularly *enumerate* the kinds of ſin whereof you know yourſelf guilty. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Beſides *enumerating* the groſs defect of duty to the queen, I ſhew how all things were managed wrong. *Swift.*

Enumera′tion, ȇ-nů′-mē-rȁ″-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*enumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering or counting over; number told out.

Whoſoever reads St. Paul's *enumeration* of duties, muſt conclude, that well nigh the buſineſs of Chriſtianity is laid on charity. *Spratt.*

The chemiſts make ſpirit, ſalt, ſulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements. *Watts.*

To **ENU′NCIATE**, ȇ-nûn′-ſhât. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Lat.] To declare; to proclaim; to relate; to expreſs.

Enuncia′tion, ȇ-nûn-ſhȁ″-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*enunciatio*, Lat.]

1. Declaration; publick atteſtation; open proclamation.

Preaching is to ſtrangers and infants in Chriſt, to produce faith; but this ſacramental *enunciation* is the declaration and confeſſion of it by men in Chriſt, declaring it to be done, and owned, and accepted, and prevailing. *Taylor.*

2. Intelligence; information.

It remembers and retains ſuch things as were never at all in the ſenſe; as the conceptions, *enunciations*, and actions of the intellect and will. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Expreſſion.

Enu'nciative, ē-nŭn'-shā-tĭv. *adv.* [from *enunciate.*] Declarative; expreſſive.

This preſumption only proceeds in reſpect of the diſpoſitive words, and not in regard of the *enunciative* terms thereof. *Ayliffe.*

Enu'nciatively, ē-nŭn'-shā-tĭv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *enunciative.*] Declaratively.

E'nvoy, ĕn'-voy. *n. ſ.* [*envoye*, Fr.]

1. A publick miniſter ſent from one power to another.

Now the Lycian lots conſpire
With Phœbus; now Jove's *envoy* through the air
Brings diſmal tidings. *Denham.*

Perſeus ſent *envoys* to Carthage, to kindle their hatred againſt the Romans. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

2. A publick meſſenger, in dignity below an ambaſſador.

3. A meſſenger.

The watchful ſentinels at ev'ry gate,
At ev'ry paſſage to the ſenſes wait;
Still travel to and fro the nervous way,
And their impreſſions to the brain convey;
Where their report the vital *envoys* make,
And with new orders are commanded back. *Blackmore.*

To **E'NVY**, ĕn'-vŷ. *v. a.* [*envier*, Fr. *invidere*, Lat.]

1. To hate another for excellence; happineſs, or ſucceſs.

Envy thou not the oppreſſor, and chuſe none of his ways. *Prov.* iii. 31.

A woman does not *envy* a man for fighting courage, nor a man a woman for her beauty. *Collier of Envy.*

2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another.

I have ſeen the fight,
When I have *envied* thy behaviour. *Shakeſp.*

You cannot *envy* your neighbour's wiſdom, if he gives you good counſel; nor his riches, if he ſupplies you in your wants; nor his greatneſs, if he employs it to your protection. *Swift.*

3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly; to withhold maliciouſly.

Johnſon, who, by ſtudying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, ſeemed to *envy* others that knowledge. *Dryden.*

To **E'nvy**, ĕn'-vŷ. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the ſight of excellence or felicity: with *at*.

In ſeeking tales and informations
Againſt this man, whoſe honeſty the devil
And his diſciples only *envy at*,
Ye blew the fire that burns ye. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

He that loves God is not diſpleaſed at accidents which God chuſes, nor *envies at* thoſe gifts he beſtows. *Taylor.*

Who would *envy at* the proſperity of the wicked, and the ſucceſs of perſecutors? *Taylor.*

E'nvy, ĕn'-vŷ. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the ſight of excellence or happineſs.

Envy is a repining at the proſperity or good of another, or anger and diſpleaſure at any good of another, which we want, or any advantage another hath above us. *Ray on the Creation.*

Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a ſlave,
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed ſometimes with *of*.

All the conſpirators, ſave only he,
Did that they did in *envy of* great Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

3. Sometimes with *to*.

Many ſuffered death merely in *envy to* their virtuous and ſuperiour genius. *Swift.*

4. Rivalry; competition.

You may ſee the parliament of women, the little *envies* of them to one another. *Dryden.*

5. Malice; malignity.

Madam, this is a meer diſtraction;
You turn the good we offer into *envy*. *Shakeſp.*

6. Publick odium; ill repute; invidiouſneſs.

Edward Plantagenet ſhould be ſhewed unto the people; to diſcharge the king of the *envy* of that opinion and bruit, how he had been put to death privily. *Bacon.*

To **Enwhe'el**, ĭn-whē'l. *v. a.* [from *wheel.*] To encompaſs; to encircle. A word probably peculiar to *Shakeſpeare.*

Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heav'n,
Before, behind thee, and on ev'ry hand
Enwheel thee round. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To **Enwo'mb**, ĭn-wô'm. *v. a.* [from *womb.*]

1. To make pregnant.

Me then he left *enwombed* of this child,
This luckleſs child, whom thus ye ſee with blood. *Spenſer.*

I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of thoſe
That were *enwombed* mine. *Shakeſp.*

2. To bury; to hide as in a womb.

Or as the Africk niger ſtream *enwombs*
Itſelf into the earth, and after comes,
Having firſt made a natural bridge to paſs,
For many leagues, far greater than it was;
May't not be ſaid, that her grave ſhall reſtore
Her greater, purer, finer than before? *Donne.*

Eo'lipile, ē-ô-lĭ-pĭl. *n. ſ.* [from *Æolus* and *pila.*] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe; which ball, filled with water, and expoſed to the fire, ſends out, as the water heats, at intervals, blaſts of cold wind through the pipe.

Conſidering the ſtructure of that globe, the exterior cruſt, and the waters lying round under it, both expoſed to the ſun, we may fitly compare it to an *eolipile*, or an hollow ſphere with water in it, which the heat of the fire rarefies, and turns into vapours and wind. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Epa'ct, ē'-păkt. *n. ſ.* [ἐπακτη.] A number, whereby we note the exceſs of the common ſolar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. For the ſolar year conſiſting of 365 days, the lunar but of 354, the lunations every year get eleven days before the ſolar year; and thereby, in 19 years, the moon completes 20 minutes 12 lunations, or gets up one whole ſolar year; and having finiſhed that circuit, begins again with the ſun, and ſo from 19 to 19 years. For the firſt year afterwards, the moon will go before the ſun but 11 days; the ſecond year 22 days; the third 33 days: but 30 being an entire lunation, caſt that away, and the remainder 3 ſhall be that year's epact; and ſo on, adding yearly 11 days. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten;
Thirty reject: the prime makes *epact* then. *Harris.*

As the cycle of the moon ſerves to ſhew the *epacts*, and that of the ſun the dominical letter, throughout all their variations; ſo this Dionyſian period ſerves to ſhew theſe two cycles both together, and how they proceed or vary all along, 'till at laſt they accompliſh their period, and both together take their beginning again, after every 532d year. *Holder.*

Epa'ulment, ē-pôl-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *epaule* a ſhoulder.] In fortification, a ſidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of faſcines and earth. It ſometimes denotes a ſemibaſtion and a ſquare orillion, or maſs of earth faced and lined with a wall, deſigned to cove the cannon of a cazemate. *Harris.*

Epe'nthesis, ē-pĕn'-thē-sĭs. *n. ſ.* [ἐπένθεσις.] [In grammar.] The addition of a vowel or conſonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*

E'PHA, ē'-fā. *n. ſ.* [Hebrew.] A meaſure among the Jews, containing fifteen ſolid inches.

The *epha* and the bath ſhall be of one meaſure; that the bath may contain the tenth part of an homer, and the *epha* the tenth part of an homer. *Ezekiel.*

Ephe'mera, ē-fē'-mē-rā. *n. ſ.* [ἐφημέρη.]

1. A fever that terminates in one day.

2. An inſect that lives only one day.

Ephe'meral, ē-fē'-mē-răl. } *adj.* [ἐφημέριος.]
Ephe'merick, ē-fē-mĕr'-ĭk. } Diurnal; beginning and ending in a day.

This was no more than a mere bubble or blaſt, and like an *ephemeral* fit of applauſe. *Wotton.*

EPHE'MERIS, ē-fē'-mē-rĭs. *n. ſ.* [ἐφημερίς.]

1. A journal; an account of daily tranſactions.

2. An account of the daily motions and ſituations of the planets.

When caſting up his eyes againſt the light,
Both month, and day, and hour, he meaſur'd right;
And told more truly than the *ephemeris*;
For art may err, but nature cannot miſs. *Dryden.*

Ephe'merist, ē-fē'-mē-rĭst. *n. ſ.* [from *ephemeris.*] One who conſults the planets; one who ſtudies or practiſes aſtrology.

The night before, he was diſcourſing of and ſlighting the art of fooliſh aſtrologers, and genethiacal *ephemeriſts*, that pry into the horoſcope of nativities. *Howel.*

Ephemeron-worm, ē-fĕm'-mē-rŏn-wŭrm. *n. ſ.* [from ἐφήμερον and *worm.*] A ſort of worm that lives but a day.

Swammerdam obſerves of the *ephemeron-worms*, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the ſame. *Derh.*

E'phod, ĕf'-ŏd. *n. ſ.* [אפוד.] A ſort of ornament worn by the Hebrew prieſts. That worn by the high prieſt was richly compoſed of gold, blue, purple, crimſon, and twiſted cotton; and upon the part which came over his two ſhoulders were two large precious ſtones, upon which were engraven the names of the twelve tribes of Iſrael, upon each ſtone ſix names. Where the ephod croſſed the high prieſt's breaſt, was a ſquare ornament, called the breaſt plate; in which twelve precious ſtones were ſet, with the names of the twelve tribes of Iſrael engraved on them, one on each ſtone. The ephods worn by the other prieſts were of plain linen. *Calmet.*

He made the *ephod* of gold, blue, and purple, and ſcarlet, and fine twined linen. *Exod.* xxxix. 2.

Array'd in *ephods*; nor ſo few
As are thoſe pearls of morning dew,
Which hang on herbs and flowers. *Sandys.*

E'pic, ĕp'-ĭk. *adj.* [*epicus*, Lat. ἔπος.] Narrative; compriſing narrations, not acted, but rehearſed. It is uſually ſuppoſed to be heroick, or to contain one great action atchieved by a hero.

Holmes, whoſe name ſhall live in *epic* ſong,
While muſic numbers, or while verſe has feet. *Dryden.*

The *epic* poem is more for the manners, and the tragedy for the paſſions. *Dryden.*

From morality they formed that kind of poem and fable which we call *epic*. *Broome.*

Epice'dium, ĕp-ŷ-sē'-dyŭm. *n. ſ.* [ἐπικήδιος.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

You from above ſhall hear each day
One dirge diſpatch'd unto your clay;
Theſe, your own anthems, ſhall become
Your laſting *epicedium*. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

E'PICURE, ĕp'-ŷ-kŭr. *n. ſ.* [*epicureus*, Lat.] A follower of Epicurus; a man given wholly to luxury.

Then fly falſe thanes,
And mingle with the Engliſh *epicures*. *Shakeſp.*

The *epicure* buckles to ſtudy, when ſhame, or the deſire to recommend himſelf to his miſtreſs, ſhall make him uneaſy in the want of any ſort of knowledge. *Locke.*

Epicu′rean, ẻp-ỷ-kủ′-rẻ-ȧn. *adj.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feaſts,
Keep his brain fuming; *epicurean* cooks,
Sharpen with cloyleſs ſauce his appetite. *Shakeſp.*

What a damn'd *epicurean* raſcal is this. *Shakeſp.*

E′picurism, ẻp′-ỷ-kủ-rizm. *n. ſ.* [from *epicure.*] Luxury; ſenſual enjoyment; groſs pleaſure.

Here you do keep a hundred knights and ſquires;
Men ſo diſorder'd, ſo debauch'd, and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; *epicuriſm* and luſt
Make it a tavern or a brothel. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

There is not half ſo much *epicuriſm* in any of their moſt ſtudied luxuries, as a bleeding fame at their mercy. *Govern. Tongue.*

Some good men have ventured to call munificence, the greateſt ſenſuality, a piece of *epicuriſm*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To **Epicuri′ze**, ẻp-ỷ-kủ′-rīz. *v. a.* [from *Epicurus.*] To devour like an epicure. A word not uſed.

While I could ſee thee full of eager pain
My greedy eyes *epicuriz'd* on thine. *Flatman.*

Epicy′cle, ẻp-ỷ-sī′kl. *n. ſ.* [ἐπὶ and κύκλ☉.] A little circle whoſe centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a ſmall orb, which, being in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet faſtened to it round about its proper centre. *Harris.*

In regard of the *epicycle*, or leſſer orb, wherein it moveth, the motion of the moon is various and unequal. *Brown.*

Gird the ſphere
With centric and eccentric, ſcribbl'd o'er;
Cycle and *epicycle*, orb in orb. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Epicy′cloid, ẻp-ỷ-sī′-kloid. *n. ſ.* [ἐπικυκλοειδὴς.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle. *Harris.*

Epide′mical, ẻp-ỷ-dẻm′-ỉ-kȧl. } *adj.* [ἐπὶ and
Epide′mick, ẻp-ỷ-dẻm′-ỉk. } δῆμ☉.]

1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague.

It was conceived not to be an *epidemic* diſeaſe, but to proceed from a malignity in the conſtitution of the air, gathered by the prediſpoſitions of ſeaſons. *Bacon.*

As the proportion of *epidemical* diſeaſes ſhews the aptneſs of the air to ſudden and vehement impreſſions, the chronical diſeaſes ſhew the ordinary temper of the place. *Graunt.*

2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers.

The more *epidemical* and prevailing this evil is, the more honourable are thoſe who ſhine as exceptions. *South.*

He ought to have been buſied in loſing his money, or in other amuſements equally laudable and *epidemick* among perſons of honour. *Swift.*

3. General; univerſal. Not uſed, nor proper.

They're citizens o' th' world, they're all in all;
Scotland's a nation *epidemical*. *Cleaveland.*

Epide′rmis, ẻp-ỷ-dẻr′-mỉs. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιδέρμις.] The ſcarf-ſkin of a man's body.

E′PIGRAM, ẻp′-ỷ-grȧm. *n. ſ.* [*epigramma*, Lat.] A ſhort poem terminating in a point.

A college of witcrackers cannot flout me out of my humour: do'ſt thou think I care for a ſatire or an *epigram?* *Shakeſp.*

What can be more witty than the *epigram* of Moore upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant phyſician, that had been the death of thouſands? *Peacham of Poetry.*

I writ
An *epigram* that boaſts more truth than wit. *Gay.*

Epigramma′tical, ẻp-ỷ-grȧm-mȧt′-ỉ-kȧl. }
Epigramma′tick, ẻp-ỷ-grȧm-mȧt′-ỉk. }
adj. [*epigrammaticus*, Lat.]

1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams.

Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Wincheſter, thinketh no ominous foreſpeaking to lie in names. *Camden.*

2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams.

He is every where above conceits of *epigrammatick* wit and groſs hyperboles: he maintains majeſty in the midſt of plainneſs; he ſhines, but glares not; and is ſtately, without ambition. *Addiſ.*

He has none of thoſe little points and puerilities that are ſo often to be met with in Ovid; none of the *epigrammatick* turns of Lucan; none of thoſe ſwelling ſentiments which are ſo frequent in Statius and Claudian; none of thoſe mixt embelliſhments of Taſſo. *Addiſon.*

Epigra′mmatist, ẻp-ỷ-grȧm′-mȧ-tỉst. *n. ſ.* [from *epigram.*] One who writes or deals in epigrams.

A jeſt upon a poor wit, at firſt might have had an *epigrammatiſt* for its father, and been afterwards gravely underſtood by ſome painful collector. *Pope.*

Such a cuſtomer the *epigrammatiſt* Martial meets withal, one who, after he had walked through the faireſt ſtreet twice or thrice, cheapening jewels, plate, rich hangings, came away with a wooden diſh. *Peacham.*

Epi′graphie, ẻp-ỷ′-grȧ-fẻ. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιγραφὴ.] An inſcription on a ſtatue. *Dict.*

E′PILEPSY, ẻp′-ỷ-lẻp-sỷ. *n. ſ.* [ἐπίληψις.] A convulſion, or convulſive motion of the whole body, or ſome of its parts, with a loſs of ſenſe. A convulſive motion happens when the blood, or nervous fluid, runs into any part with ſo great violence, that the mind cannot reſtrain them. *Quincy.*

My lord is fell into an *epilepſy*:
This is the ſecond fit. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Melancholy diſtempers are deduced from ſpirits drawn from that cachochymia; the phrenitis from cholerick ſpirits, and the *epilepſy* from fumes. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Epile′ptick, ẻp-ỷ-lẻp′-tỉk. *adj.* [from *epilepſy.*] Convulſed; diſeaſed with an epilepſy.

A plague upon your *epileptick* viſage!
Smile you my ſpeeches, as I were a fool? *Shakeſp.*

Epilepticks ought to breathe a pure air, unaffected with any ſteams, even ſuch as are very fragrant. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

E′pilogue, ẻp′-ỷ-lỏg. *n. ſ.* [*epilogus*, Lat.] The poem or ſpeech at the end of a play.

If it be true that good wine needs no buſh, 'tis true that a good play needs no *epilogue*; yet to good wine they do uſe good buſhes, and good plays prove the better by the help of good *epilogues*. *Shak.*

Are you mad, you dog?
I am to riſe and ſpeak the *epilogue*. *Dryden.*

Epiny′ctis, ẻp-ỷ-nỉc′-tỉs. *n. ſ.* [ἐπινυκτὶς.] A ſore at the corner of the eye.

The *epinyctis* is of the bigneſs of a lupin, of a duſky red, and ſometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

Epi′phany, ẻ-pỉf-fȧ-nỷ. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιφανεία.] A church feſtival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Chriſtmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifeſted to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing ſtar, which conducted the magi to the place where he was. *Dict.*

Epiphone′ma, ẻp-ỷ-fỏ-nẻ′-mȧ. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a concluſive ſentence not cloſely connected with the words foregoing.

I know a gentleman, who made it a rule in reading to ſkip over all ſentences where he ſpied a note of admiration at the end. If thoſe preachers who abound in *epiphonemas* would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance and the other aſleep, except perhaps an old female beggar or two in the iſles; who, if they be ſincere, may probably groan at the ſound. *Swift.*

Epi′phora, ẻ-pỉf′-fỏ-rȧ. *n. ſ.* [ἐπίφορα.] An inflammation of any part, but more eſpecially a defluxion of humours on the eyes. *Harris.*

Epiphyllospe′rmous, ẻ-pỉ-fỷl-lỏs-pẻr′-mỏs. *adj.* [from ἐπὶ, φύλλον and σπέρμα.] Is applied to plants that bear their ſeed on the back part of their leaves. *Harris.*

Epi′physis, ẻp-ỷ-fỉ′-sỉs. *n. ſ.* [ἐπίφυσις.] Accretion; the part added by accretion; one bone growing to another by ſimple contiguity, without any proper articulation. *Quincy.*

The *epiphyſis* of the os femoris is a diſtinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite. *Wiſeman.*

Epi′ploce, ẻ-pỉp′-lỏ-sẻ. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιπλοκὴ.] A figure of rhetorick, by which one aggravation, or ſtriking circumſtance, is added in due gradation to another; as, *he not only ſpared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them.*

Epi′scopacy, ẻ-pỉs′-kỏ-pȧ-sỷ. *n. ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Lat.] The government of biſhops, the government of the church eſtabliſhed by the apoſtles.

The biſhops durſt not conteſt with the aſſembly in juriſdiction; ſo that there was little more than the name of *epiſcopacy* preſerved. *Clarendon.*

Prelacy itſelf cannot be proved by preſcription, ſince *epiſcopacy* is not preſcribed by any time whatſoever. *Ayliffe.*

Epi′scopal, ẻ-pỉs′-kỏ-pȧl. *adj.* [from *epiſcopus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to a biſhop.

The plot of diſcipline ſought to erect a popular authority of elders, and to take away *epiſcopal* juriſdiction. *Hooker.*

2. Veſted in a biſhop.

The apoſtle commands Titus not only to be a pattern of good works himſelf, but to uſe his *epiſcopal* authority in exhorting every rank and order of men. *Rogers.*

Epi′scopate, ẻ-pỉs′-kỏ-pȧt. *n. ſ.* [*epiſcopatus*, Lat.] A biſhoprick; the office and dignity of a biſhop.

E′PISODE, ẻp′-ỷ-sỏd. *n. ſ.* [ἐπεισωδὴ] An incidental narrative, or digreſſion in a poem, ſeparable from the main ſubject, yet riſing naturally from it.

The poem hath no other *epiſodes* than ſuch as naturally ariſe from the ſubject. *Addiſon's Spect.*

Episo′dical, ẻp-ỷ-sỏd′-ỉ-kȧl. } *adj.* [from
Episo′dick, ẻp-ỷ-sỏd′-ỉk. } *epiſode.*]

Contained in an epiſode; pertaining to an epiſode.

Epiſodical ornaments, ſuch as deſcriptions and narrations, were delivered to us from the obſervations of Ariſtotle. *Dryden.*

I diſcover the difference between the *epiſodick* and principal action, as well as the nature of epiſodes. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Epispa′stick, ẻp-ỷ-spȧs′-tỉk. *n. ſ.* [ἐπὶ and σπάω.]

1. Drawing.

2. Bliſtering. This is now the more frequent, though leſs proper ſenſe.

This matter ought to be ſolicited to the lower parts, by fomentations, bathing, *epiſpaticks*, and bliſtering. *Arbuthnot.*

EPI′STLE, ẻ-pỉst′l. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιστολὴ.] A letter.

This word is ſeldom uſed but in poetry, or on occaſions of dignity and ſolemnity.

When looſe *epiſtles* violate chaſte eyes,
She half conſents, who ſilently denies. *Dryden.*

Epi′stolary, è-pis′-tò-lår-ỳ. *adj.* [from *epiſtle.*]
1. Relating to letters; ſuitable to letters.
2. Tranſacted by letters.

I ſhall carry on an *epiſtolary* correſpondence between the two heads. *Addiſon.*

Epi′stler, è-piſt′-lùr. *n. ſ.* [from *epiſtle.*] A ſcribbler of letters.

E′pitaph, èp′-ỳ-tåf. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιτάφιος.] An inſcription upon a tomb.

Live ſtill, and write mine *epitaph.* *Shakeſp.*

Some thy lov'd duſt in Parian ſtones enſhrine,
Others immortal *epitaphs* deſign;
With wit and ſtrength, that only yields to thine. *Smith.*

Epithala′mium, èp-ỳ-thå-lå′-myům. *n. ſ.* [ἐπὶ θάλαμος.] A nuptial ſong; a compliment upon marriage.

I preſume to invite you to theſe ſacred nuptials: the *epithalamium* ſung by a crowned muſe. *Sandys.*

The forty-fifth pſalm is an *epithalamium* to Chriſt and the church, or to the lamb and his ſpouſe. *Burnet.*

E′pithem, èp′-ỳ-thèm. *n. ſ.* [ἐπίθημα.] A liquid medicament externally applied.

Epithems, or cordial applications, are juſtly applied unto the left breaſt. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Cordials and *epithems* are alſo neceſſary, to reſiſt the putrefaction and ſtrengthen the vitals. *Wiſeman.*

E′pithet, èp′-ỳ-thèt. *n. ſ.* [ἐπίθετον.]
1. An adjective denoting any quality good or bad: as, the *verdant* grove, the *craggy* mountain's *lofty* head.

I affirm with phlegm, leaving the *epithets* of falſe, ſcandalous, and villainous, to the author. *Swift.*

2. It is uſed by ſome writers improperly for *title, name.*

The *epithet* of ſhades belonged more properly to the darkneſs than the refreſhment. *Decay of Piety.*

3. It is uſed improperly for *phraſe, expreſſion.*

For which of my good parts did you firſt ſuffer love for me?——

Suffer love! a good *epithet*: I do ſuffer love indeed; for I love thee againſt my will. *Shakeſp.*

EPI′TOME, è-pìt′-ò-mè. *n. ſ.* [ἐπιτομή.] Abridgement; abbreviature; compendious abſtract; compendium.

This is a poor *epitome* of your's,
Which, by th' interpretation of full time,
May ſhew like all yourſelf. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Epitomes are helpful to the memory, and of good private uſe; but ſet forth for publick monuments, accuſe the induſtrious writers of delivering much impertinency. *Wotton.*

It would be well, if there were a ſhort and plain *epitome* made, containing the moſt material heads. *Locke.*

Such abſtracts and *epitomes* may be reviewed in their proper places. *Watts's Improvem. of the Mind.*

To **E′pitomise**, è-pìt′-ò-mìz. *v. a.* [from *epitome.*]
1. To abſtract; to contract into a narrow ſpace.

Who did the whole world's ſoul contract, and
drove
Into the glaſſes of your eyes;
So made ſuch mirrours and ſuch ſpies,
That they did all to you *epitomiſe.* *Donne.*

If the ladies take a liking to ſuch a diminutive race, we ſhould ſee mankind *epitomized*, and the whole ſpecies in miniature. *Addiſon.*

2. Leſs properly, to diminiſh by amputation; to curtail.

We have *epitomized* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue. *Addiſon's Spect.*

Epi′tomiser, è-pìt′-ò-mì-zůr. } *n. ſ.* [from
Epi′tomist, è-pìt′-ò-mìst. } *epitomiſe.*]
An abridger; an abſtracter; a writer of epitomes.

E′poch, èp′-òk. } *n. ſ.* [ἐποχή.] The time
Epo′cha, èp′-ò-kå. } at which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

Moſes diſtinctly computes by certain intervals, memorable æras and *epochas*, or terms of time. *Brown.*

Theſe are the practices of the world, ſince the year ſixty; the grand *epoch* of falſhood, as well as debauchery. *South.*

Some lazy ages, loſt in ſleep and eaſe,
No action leave to buſy chronicles:
Such whoſe ſupine felicity but makes
In ſtory chaſms, in *epochas* miſtakes. *Dryden.*

Their ſeveral *epochas* or beginnings, as from the creation of the world from the flood, from the firſt olympiad, from the building of Rome, or from any remarkable paſſage or accident, give us a pleaſant proſpect into the hiſtories of antiquity and of former ages. *Holder on Time.*

Time is always reckoned from ſome known parts of this ſenſible world, and from ſome certain *epochs* marked out to us by the motions obſervable in it. *Locke.*

Time, by neceſſity compell'd, ſhall go
Through ſcenes of war, and *epochas* of woe. *Prior.*

Epo′de, èp′-òd. *n. ſ.* [ἐπῳδός.] The ſtanza following the ſtrophe and antiſtrophe.

Epope′e, èp′-ò-pè. *n. ſ.* [ἐποποί.] An epick or heroick poem.

Tragedy borrows from the *epopee*, and that which borrows is of leſs dignity, becauſe it has not of its own. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Epula′tion, èp-ů-lå′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*epulatio*, Lat.] Banquet; feaſt.

Contented with bread and water, when he would dine with Jove, and pretended to *epulation*, he deſired no other addition than a piece of cheeſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Epulo′tick, èp-ů-lòt′-ìk. *n. ſ.* [ἐπουλωτικός.] A cicatriſing medicament.

The ulcer, incarned with common ſarcoticks, and the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment of tuty, and ſuch like *epuloticks.* *Wiſeman of Inflammation.*

Equabi′lity, è′-kwå-bìl′′-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *equable.*] Equality to itſelf; evenneſs; uniformity.

For the celeſtial bodies, the *equability* and conſtancy of their motions argue them ordained by Wiſdom. *Ray.*

The *equability* of the temperature of the air rendered the Aſiaticks lazy. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

E′QUABLE, è′-kwåbl. *adj.* [*æquabilis*, Lat.] Equal to itſelf; even; uniform in reſpect to form, motion, or temperature.

He would have the vaſt body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe repreſents it; to be every where ſmooth and *equable*, and as plain as the elyſian fields. *Bentley.*

Nothing abates acrimony of the blood more than an *equable* motion of it, neither too ſwift nor too ſlow; for too quick a motion produceth an alkaline, and too ſlow an acid acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

E′quably, è′-kwå-blỳ. *adj.* [from *equable.*] Uniformly; in the ſame tenour; evenly; equally to itſelf.

If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the ſquares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their diſtances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the ſquares of the diſtances. *Cheyne.*

E′qual, è′-kwål. *adj.* [*æqualis*, Lat.]
1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality that admits compariſon; neither greater nor leſs; neither worſe nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyſelf *equal* with them. *Eccles.*

Equal lot
May join us; *equal* joy, as *equal* love. *Milton.*

Although there were no man to take notice of it, every triangle would contain three angles *equal* to two right angles. *Hale.*

2. Adequate to any purpoſe.

The Scots truſted not their own numbers, as *equal* to fight with the Engliſh. *Clarendon.*

3. Even; uniform.

He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears,
At their vain triumphs, and their vainer tears;
An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when ſhe frown'd. *Dryden.*

Think not of me: perhaps my *equal* mind
May learn to bear the fate the gods allot me. *Smith.*

4. In juſt proportion.

It is not permitted me to make my commendation *equal* to your merit. *Dryden's Fab. Dedication.*

5. Impartial; neutral.

Each to his proper fortune ſtand or fall;
Equal and unconcern'd I look on all:
Rutilians, Trojans, are the ſame to me,
And both ſhall draw the lots their fates decree. *Dryden's Æneid.*

6. Indifferent.

They who are not diſpoſed to receive them, may let them alone, or reject them; it is *equal* to me. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties.

He ſubmitted himſelf, and ſware to all *equal* conditions. *Mac.*

8. Being upon the ſame terms.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the aged alſo, *equal* in ſpoils with themſelves. *Mac.*

E′qual, è′-kwål. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]
1. One not inferior or ſuperior to another.

He is enamoured on Hero: I pray you, diſſuade him from her; ſhe is no *equal* for his birth. *Shakeſp. Much Ado.*

He would make them all *equals* to the citizens of Rome. 2 *Mac.* ix. 15.

Thoſe who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him, becauſe they now ſee him their ſuperior; and thoſe who were once his ſuperiors, becauſe they look upon him as their *equal.* *Addiſon.*

To my dear *equal* in my native land,
My plighted vow I gave: I his received:
Each ſwore with truth, with pleaſure each believ'd:
The mutual contract was to heav'n convey'd. *Prior.*

2. One of the ſame age.

I profited in the Jews religion above many my *equals* in mine own nation. *Gal.* i. 14.

To **E′qual**, è′-kwål. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make one thing or perſon equal to another.
2. To riſe to the ſame ſtate with another perſon.

I know no body ſo like to *equal* him, even at the age he wrote moſt of them, as yourſelf. *Trumbull to Pope.*

3. To be equal to.

One whoſe all not *equals* Edward's moiety. *Shak.*

4. To recompenſe fully; to anſwer in full proportion.

She ſought Sicheus through the ſhady grove,
Who anſwer'd all her cares, and *equal'd* all her
love. *Dryden.*

Nor you, great queen, theſe offices repent,
Which he will *equal*, and perhaps augment. *Dryd.*

To **E′qualise**, è′-kwål-lìz. *v. a.* [from *equal.*]
1. To make even.

To *equaliſe* accounts we will allow three hundred years, and ſo long a time as we can manifeſt from the Scripture. *Brown.*

2. To be equal to: a ſenſe not uſed.

That would make the moved body, remaining what it is, in regard of its bigneſs, to *equaliſe* and fit a thing bigger than it is. *Digby.*

Ye lofty beeches, tell this matchleſs dame,
That if together ye fed all one flame,

It could not *equaliſe* the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Waller.*

Equa'lity, è-kwål'-ì-tẙ. *n. ſ.* [from *equal.*]

1. Likeneſs with regard to any quantities compared.

Equality of two domeſtick powers,
Breeds ſcrupulous faction. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

2. The ſame degree of dignity.

One ſhall riſe,
Of proud ambition; who, not content
With fair *equality*, fraternal ſtate,
Will arrogate dominion undeſerv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

According to this *equality* wherein God hath placed all mankind, with relation to himſelf, in all the relations between man and man there is a mutual dependance. *Swift.*

3. Evenneſs; uniformity; conſtant tenour; equability.

Meaſure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in conſtitutions, and forget that variety which phyſicians therein diſcover. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

E'qually, è'-kwål-ẙ. *adv.* [from *equal.*]

1. In the ſame degree with another perſon or thing; alike.

To reconcile mens vices to their fears is the aim of all the various ſchemes and projects of ſin, and is *equally* intended by atheiſm and immorality. *Rogers.*

The covetous are *equally* impatient of their condition, *equally* tempted with the wages of unrighteouſneſs, as if they were indeed poor. *Rogers.*

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

If the motion of the ſun were as unequal as of a ſhip, ſometimes ſlow, and at others ſwift; or, if being conſtantly *equally* ſwift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the ſame appearances, it would not help us to meaſure time more than the motion of a comet does. *Locke.*

3. Impartially.

We ſhall uſe them,
As we ſhall find their merits and our ſafety
May *equally* determine. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

E'qualness, è'-kwål-nès. *n. ſ.* [from *equal.*] Equality.

Let me lament
That our ſtars unreconcileable ſhould have divided
Our *equalneſs* to this. *Shakeſp.*

Equan'gular, è-kwång'-gů-lår. *adj.* [from *equus* and *angulus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of equal angles.

Equani'mity, è'-kwå-nìm''-ì-tẙ. *n. ſ.* [*æquanimitas*, Lat.] Evenneſs of mind, neither elated nor depreſſed.

Equa'nimous, è-kwån'-ẙ-můs. *adj.* [*æquanimis*, Lat.] Even; not dejected; not elated.

Equa'tion, è-kwå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*æquare*, Lat.] The inveſtigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of exceſs and defect, to be applied to the whole.

We are to find out the extremities on both ſides, and from and between them the middle daily motions of the ſun along the Ecliptick; and to frame tables of *equation* of natural days, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or ſubtraction, as the caſe ſhall require. *Holder on Time.*

By an argument taken from the *equations* of the times of the eclipſes of Jupiter's ſatellites, it ſeems that light is propagated in time, ſpending in its paſſage from the ſun to us about ſeven minutes of time. *Newton's Opticks.*

Equa'tion, è-kwå'-shůn. [In algebra.] Is an expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar terms, but of equal value; as, 3*s.* = 36*d.* *Dict.*

Equa'tion, è-kwå'-shůn. [In aſtronomy.] The difference between the time marked out by the ſun's apparent motion, and the time that is meaſured by its real or middle motion; according to which clocks and watches ought to be adjuſted. *Dict.*

EQUA'TOR, è-kwå'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*æquator*, Lat.] The equator on the earth, or equinoctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres. It paſſes through the eaſt and weſt points of the horizon; and at the meridian is raiſed as much above the horizon as is the complement of the latitude of the place. Whenever the ſun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, becauſe he then riſes due eaſt and ſets due weſt, which he doth at no other time of the year. *Harris.*

By reaſon of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man, under the *equator*, cannot diſcover both the poles; neither would the eye, under the poles, diſcover the ſun in the *equator*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

On the other ſide the *equator*, there is much land ſtill remaining undiſcovered. *Ray on the Creation.*

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high *equator* ridgy riſe,
Whence many a burſting ſtream auriferous plays. *Thomſon.*

Equato'rial, è'-kwå-tò''-ryål. *adj.* [from *equator.*] Pertaining to the equator; taken at the equator.

The planets have ſpheroidical figures, and obliquities of their *equatorial* to their ecliptick planes. *Cheyne.*

E'querry, è-kwèr'-ẙ. *n. ſ.* [*ecurie*, Dut.] Maſter of the horſe.

Eque'strian, è-kwès'-tryån. *adj.* [*equeſtris*, Lat.]

1. Being on horſeback.

An *equeſtrian* lady appeared upon the plains. *Spect.*

2. Skilled in horſemanſhip.
3. Belonging to the ſecond rank in Rome.

Equicru'ral, è'-kwẙ-krò''-rål. } *adj.* [*æquus*
Equicru're, è'-kwẙ-krôr. } and *crus*, Lat.

1. Having legs of an equal length.
2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the baſe; iſoſceles.

An *equicrure* triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth. *Digby on the Soul.*

We ſucceſſively draw lines from angle to angle until ſeven *equicrural* triangles be deſcribed. *Brown.*

Equidi'stant, è'-kwẙ-dìs''-tånt. *adj.* [*equus* and *diſtans*, Lat.] At the ſame diſtance.

Equidi'stantly, è'-kwẙ-dìs''-tånt-lẙ. *adv.* [from *equidiſtant.*] At the ſame diſtance.

The fixt ſtars are not all placed in the ſame concave ſuperficies, and *equidiſtant* from us, as they ſeem to be. *Ray.*

The liver, ſeated on the right ſide, by the ſubclavian diviſion *equidiſtantly* communicates unto either arm. *Brown.*

Equiformity, è'-kwẙ-få''r-mì-tẙ. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *forma*, Lat.] Uniform equality.

No diverſity or difference, but a ſimplicity of parts and *equiformity* of motion. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Equila'teral, è'-kwẙ-låt''-èr-ål. *adj.* [*equus* and *latus*, Latin.] Having all ſides equal.

Circles or ſquares, or triangles *equilateral*, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or leſſer. *Bacon.*

Trifling futility appears in their twelve ſigns of the zodiack and their aſpects: why no more aſpects than diametrically oppoſite, and ſuch as make *equilateral* figures? *Bentley.*

To **Equili'brate**, è'-kwẙ-lì''-bråt. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium.*] To balance equally; to keep even with equal weight on each ſide.

If the point of the knife, drawn over the loadſtone, have in this affriction been drawn from the equator of the loadſtone towards the pole, it will attract one of the extremes of an *equilibrated* magnetick needle. *Boyle's Experiments.*

The bodies of fiſhes are *equilibrated* with the water in which they ſwim. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Equilibra'tion, è'-kwẙ-lì-brå''-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *equilibrate.*] Equipoiſe; the act of keeping the balance even.

The acceſſion of bodies upon, or ſeceſſion thereof from the earth's ſurface, perturb not the *equilibration* of either hemiſphere. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

In ſo great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and dancing, nature's laws of *equilibration* are obſerved. *Derham.*

Equili'brium, è'-kwẙ-lè''-bryům. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. Equipoſe; equality of weight.
2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind.

Things are not left to an *equilibrium*, to hover under an indifference whether they ſhall come to paſs, or not come to paſs. *South.*

It is in *equilibrio*
If deities deſcend or no;
Then let th' affirmative prevail,
As requiſite to form my tale. *Prior.*

Health conſiſts in the *equilibrium* between thoſe two powers, when the fluids move ſo equally that they don't preſs upon the ſolids with a greater force than they can bear. *Arbuthnot.*

Equine'cessary, è'-kwẙ-nès''-sès-sèr-ẙ. *adj.* [*æquus* and *neceſſarius*, Lat.] Needful in the ſame degree.

For both to give blows and to carry,
In fights, are *equineceſſary*. *Hudibras.*

Equino'ctial, è'-kwẙ-nòk''-shål. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Lat.] The line that encompaſſes the world at an equal diſtance from either pole, to which circle when the ſun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe; the ſame with *equator*.

Equinoctial, è'-kwẙ-nòk''-shål. *adj.* [from *equinox.*]

1. Pertaining to the equinox.

Thrice th' *equinoctial* line
He circled; four times croſs'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traverſing each colure. *Milton.*

Some ſay the ſun
Was bid turn reins from th' *equinoctial* road,
Like diſtant breadth. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.
3. Being near the equinoctial line; having the properties of things near the equator.

In vain they covet ſhades and Thracia's gales,
Pining with *equinoctial* heat. *Philips.*

Equino'ctially, è'-kwẙ-nòk''-shål-ẙ. *adv.* [from *equinoctial.*] In the direction of the equinoctial.

They may be refrigerated inclanately, or ſomewhat *equinoctially*; that is, towards the eaſtern and weſtern points. *Brown.*

E'QUINOX, è-kwẙ-nòks. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *nox*, Lat.]

1. Equinoxes are the preciſe times in which the ſun enters into the firſt point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. This he doth twice a year, about the 21ſt of March and 23d of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. *Harris.*

It ariſeth not heliacally about the autumnal *equinox*. *Brown.*

The time when this kid was taken out of the womb was about the vernal *equinox*. *Ray.*

'Twas now the month in which the world began,
If March beheld the firſt created man;
And ſince the vernal *equinox*, the ſun
In Aries twelve degrees or more had run. *Dryden.*

2. Equality; even meaſure. Improper.

Do but ſee his vice;
'Tis to his virtues a juſt *equinox*,
The one as long as th' other. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

3. Equinoctial wind: a poetical uſe.

The paſſage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
Was ſomewhat high, but that was nothing new,
No more than uſual *equinoxes* blew. *Dryden.*

Equinu'merant, ė'-kwy̆-nů''-mė-rånt. *adj.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Lat.] Having the ſame number; conſiſting of the ſame number.

This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to ſome correſpondent talent in braſs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **Equip**, ė-kwỉp'. *v. a.* [*equipper*, Fr.]

1. To furniſh for a horſeman or cavalier.
2. To furniſh; to accoutre; to dreſs out.

The country are led aſtray in following the town; and *equipped* in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themſelves in the height of the mode. *Addiſon.*

E'quipage, ĕk'-kwỉ-påj. *n. ſ.* [*equipage*, Fr.]

1. Furniture for a horſeman.
2. Carriage of ſtate; vehicle.

Winged ſpirits, and chariots wing'd,
From th' armory of God; where ſtand of old
Myriads, between two brazen mountains lodg'd
Againſt a ſolemn day, harneſs'd at hand,
Celeſtial *equipage*! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Attendance; retinue.

Soon as thy dreadful trump begins to ſound,
The god of war, with his fierce *equipage*,
Thou do'ſt awake, ſleep never he ſo ſound. *F. Q.*

I will not lend thee a penny.——
I will retort the ſum in *equipage*. *Shakeſp.*

Think what an *equipage* thou haſt in air,
And view with ſcorn two pages and a chair. *Pope.*

4. Accoutrements; furniture.

E'quipaged, ĕk'-kwỉ-påjd. *adj.* [from *equipage*.] Accoutred; attended; having fine habits; having ſplendid retinue.

She forth iſſued with a goodly train
Of ſquires and ladies, *equipaged* well,
And entertained them right fairly, as befell. *Spenſer.*

Equipe'ndency, ė'-kwy̆-pĕn''-dĕn-ſy̆. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Lat.] The act of hanging in equipoiſe; not determined either way.

The will of man, in the ſtate of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to ſtand or not to ſtand. *South.*

Equi'pment, ė-kwỉp'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *equip*.]

1. The act of equipping or accoutring.
2. Accoutrement; equipage.

E'quipoise, ė'-kwy̆-poiz. *n. ſ.* [*æquus*, Lat. and *poids*, Fr.] Equality of weight; equilibration; equality of force.

In the temperate zone of our life there are few bodies at ſuch an *equipoiſe* of humours; but that the prevalency of ſome one indiſpoſeth the ſpirits. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Equipo'llence, ė'-kwy̆-pŏl''-lĕns. *n. ſ.* [*æquus* and *pollentia*, Lat.] Equality of force or power.

Equipo'llent, ė'-kwy̆-pŏl''-lĕnt. *adj.* [*æquipollens*, Lat.] Having equal power or force; equivalent.

Votary reſolution is made *equipollent* to cuſtom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Equipo'nderance, ė'-kwy̆-pŏn''-dĕr-åns. }
Equipo'nderancy, ė'-kwy̆-pŏn''-dĕr-ån-ſy̆ }
n. ſ. [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equality of weight; equipoiſe. *Dict.*

Equipo'nderant, ė'-kwy̆-pŏn''-dĕr-ånt. *adj.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Lat.] Being of the ſame weight.

Their lungs may ſerve to render their bodies *equiponderant* to the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

A column of air, of any given diameter, is *equiponderant* to a column of quickſilver of between twenty-nine and thirty inches height. *Locke.*

To **Equipo'nderate**, ė'-kwy̆-pŏn''-dĕr-åt. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Lat.] To weigh equal to any thing.

The heavineſs of any weight doth increaſe proportionably to its diſtance from the centre: thus one pound A at D, will *equiponderate* unto two pounds at B, if the diſtance A D is double unto A B. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Equipo'ndious, ė'-kwy̆-pŏn''-dyůs. *adj.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. Not in uſe.

The Scepticks affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

E'quitable, ĕk'-kwy̆-tåbl. *adj.* [*equitable*, Fr.]

1. Juſt; due to juſtice.

It ſeems but *equitable* to give the artiſts leave to name them as they pleaſe. *Boyle's Scept. Chymiſt.*

2. Loving juſtice; candid; impartial; as, *an* equitable *judge*.

E'quitably, ĕk'-kwy̆-tåb-ly̆. *adv.* [from *equitable*.] Juſtly; impartially.

E'quity, ĕk'-kwỉ-ty̆. *n. ſ.* [*equite*, Fr. *æquitas*, Lat.]

1. Juſtice; right; honeſty.

Foul ſubornation is predominant,
And *equity* exil'd your highneſs' land. *Shakeſp.*

Chriſtianity ſecures both the private intereſts of men and the publick peace, enforcing all juſtice and *equity*. *Tillotſon.*

2. Impartiality.

Liking their own ſomewhat better than other mens, even becauſe they are their own, they muſt in *equity* allow us to be like unto them in this affection. *Hooker.*

3. [In law.] The rules of deciſion obſerved by the court of Chancery, as diſtinct from the literal maxims of law.

Equi'valence, ė-kwỉv'-vŏ-lĕns. } *n. ſ.*
Equi'valency, ė-kwỉv'-vŏ-lĕn-ſy̆. }
[*æquus* and *valeo*, Lat.] Equality of power or worth.

Muſt the ſervant of God be aſſured that which he nightly prays for ſhall be granted? Yes, either formally or by way of *equivalence*, either that or ſomething better. *Hammond.*

That there is any *equivalence* or parity of worth betwixt the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for from God, all good Proteſtants do deny. *Smalridge.*

Civil cauſes are equivalent unto criminal cauſes, but this *equivalency* only reſpects the careful and diligent admiſſion of proofs. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **Equi'valence**, ė-kwỉv'-vŏ-lĕns. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to.

Whether the tranſgreſſion of Eve ſeducing did not exceed Adam ſeduced, or whether the reſiſtibility of his reaſon did not *equivalence* the facility of her ſeduction, we ſhall refer to ſchoolmen. *Brown.*

Equi'valent, ė-kwỉv'-vŏ-lĕnt. *adj.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Lat.]

1. Equal in value.

Things
Well nigh *equivalent*, and neighb'ring value,
By lot are parted; but the value, high heav'n, thy
ſhare,
In equal balance laid with earth and hell,
Flings up the adverſe ſcale, and ſhuns proportion. *Prior.*

2. Equal in any excellence.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or ſecond! which compell'd
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come
And gaze, and worſhip thee. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Equal in force or power.

The dread of Iſrael's foes, who, with a ſtrength
Equivalent to angels, walk'd their ſtreets,
None offering fight. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

4. Of the ſame cogency or weight.

The conſideration of public utility is, by very good advice, judged at the leaſt the *equivalent* to the eaſier kind of neceſſity. *Hooker.*

5. Of the ſame import or meaning.

The uſe of the word miniſter is brought down to the literal ſignification of it, a ſervant; for now to ſerve and to miniſter, ſervile and miniſterial, are terms *equivalent*. *South.*

Equi'valent, ė-kwỉv'-vŏ-lĕnt. *n. ſ.* A thing of the ſame weight, dignity, or value.

The ſlave without a ranſom ſhall be ſent;
It reſts for you to make th' *equivalent*. *Dryden.*

Fancy a regular obedience to one law will be a full *equivalent* for their breach of another. *Rogers.*

Equi'vocal, ė-kwỉv'-vŏ-kål. *adj.* [*æquivocus*, Lat.]

1. Of doubtful ſignification; meaning different things, ſtanding for different notions.

Theſe ſentences to ſugar, or to gall,
Being ſtrong on both ſides, are *equivocal*. *Shakeſp.*

Words of different ſignifications, taken in general, are of an *equivocal* ſenſe; but being conſidered with all their particular circumſtances, they have their ſenſe reſtrained. *Stillingfleet.*

The greater number of thoſe who held this were miſguided by *equivocal* terms. *Swift.*

2. Uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways.

Equivocal generation is the production of plants without ſeed, or of inſects or animals without parents, in the natural way of coition between male and female; which is now believed never to happen but that all bodies are univocally produced. *Harris.*

There is no ſuch thing as *equivocal* or ſpontaneous generation; but all animals are generated by animal parents of the ſame ſpecies with themſelves. *Ray.*

Thoſe half-learn'd witlings, num'rous in our iſle
As half-form'd inſects on the Banks of Nile;
Unfiniſh'd things, one knows not what to call,
Their generation's ſo *equivocal*. *Pope.*

Equi'vocal, ė-kwỉv'-vŏ-kål. *n. ſ.* Ambiguity; word of doubtful meaning.

Shall two or three wretched *equivocals* have the force to corrupt us? *Dennis.*

Equi'vocally, ė-kwỉv'-vŏ-kål-ly̆. *adv.* [from *equivocal*.]

1. Ambiguouſly; in a doubtful or double ſenſe.

Words abſtracted from their proper ſenſe and ſignification, loſe the nature of words, and are only *equivocally* ſo called. *South.*

2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by equivocal generation; by generation out of the ſtated order.

No inſect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unleſs in miraculous caſes; as in Egypt by the divine judgments. *Bentley.*

Equi'vocalness, ė-kwỉv'-vŏ-kål-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *equivocal*.] Ambiguity; double meaning.

Diſtinguiſh the *equivocalneſs* or laſſitude of the word, and then point out that determinate part which is the ground of my demonſtration. *Norris.*

To **Equi'vocate**, ė-kwỉv'-vŏ-kåt. *v. n.* [*æquivocatio*, Lat.] To uſe words of double meaning; to uſe ambiguous expreſſions; to mean one thing and expreſs another.

Not only Jeſuits can *equivocate*. *Dryden.*

My ſoul diſdain'd a promiſe;—
—But yet your falſe *equivocating* tongue,
Your looks, your eyes, your ev'ry motion promis'd:
But you are ripe in frauds, and learn'd in falſhoods. *Smith.*

Equivoca'tion, ė-kwỉv-vŏ-kå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*æquivocatio*, Lat.] Ambiguity of ſpeech; double meaning.

Reproof is eaſily miſapplied, and, through *equivocation*, wreſted. *Hooker.*

I pull in reſolution, and begin
To doubt the *equivocation* of the fiend
That lies like truth. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Equivoca'tor, ė-kwỉv'-vŏ-kå-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *equivocate*.] One who uſes ambiguous language; one who uſes mental reſervation.

Here's an *equivocator*, that could ſwear in both the ſcales againſt either ſcale; yet could not equivocate to Heaven. *Shakeſp.*

Er, ẻr', a ſyllable in the middle of names or places, comes by contraction from the Saxon ƿaꞃa dwellers. *Gibſon's Camden.*

E'ra, ẻ-rả. *n. ſ.* [*æra*, Lat.] The account of time from any particular date or epoch.

From the bleſſings they beſtow
Our times are dated, and our *eras* move:
They govern, and enlighten all below,
As thou do'ſt all above. *Pope.*

Eradia'tion, ẻ-rả-dỷ-ả'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*e* and *radius*, Lat.] Emiſſion of radiance.

God gives me a heart humbly to converſe with him, from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majeſty. *K. Charles.*

To **ERA'DICATE**, ẻ-rảd'-ỉ-kảt. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Lat.]

1. To pull up by the root.

He ſuffereth the poiſon of Nubia to be gathered, and Aconite to be *eradicated*, yet this not to be moved. *Brown.*

2. To completely deſtroy; to end; to cut off.

If a gouty perſon can bring himſelf entirely to a milk diet, he may ſo change the whole juices of his body as to *eradicate* the diſtemper. *Arbuthnot.*

If vice cannot wholly be *eradicated*, it ought at leaſt to be confined to particular objects. *Swift.*

Eradica'tion, ẻ'-rảd-ỷ-kả''-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *eradicate*.]

1. The act of tearing up by the root; deſtruction; exciſion.

2. The ſtate of being torn up by the roots.

They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a ſhriek upon *eradication*, which is falſe below confutation. *Brown.*

Era'dicative, ẻ-rảd'-ỉ-kả-tỉv. *adj.* [from *eradicate*.] That which cures radically; that which drives quite away.

To **ERA'SE**, ẻ-rả's. *v. a.* [*raſer*, Fr.]

1. To deſtroy; to exſcind.

The heads of birds, for the moſt part, are given *eraſed*; that is, plucked off. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

2. To expunge; to rub out.

Era'sement, ẻ-rả's-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *eraſe*.]

1. Deſtruction; devaſtation.

2. Expunction; abolition.

Ere, ẻr. *adv.* [æꞃ, Sax. *air*, Goth. *eer*, Dut. This word is ſometimes vitiouſly written *e'er*, as if from *ever*. It is likewiſe written *or* before *ever*, oꞃ and æꞃ in Saxon being indiſcriminately written. Mr. *Lye*.] Before; ſooner than.

Ere he would have hang'd a man for the getting a hundred baſtards, he would have paid for the nurſing a thouſand. *Shakeſp.*

The lions brake all their bones in pieces *or ever* they came to the bottom of the den. *Daniel.*

Juſt trial, *ere* I merit
My exaltation without change or *end*. *Milton.*

The mountain trees in diſtant proſpect pleaſe,
Ere yet the pine deſcended to the ſeas;
Ere ſails were ſpread new oceans to explore. *Dryd.*

The birds ſhall ceaſe to tune their ev'ning ſong,
The winds to breathe, the waving woods to move,
And ſtreams to murmur, *ere* I ceaſe to love. *Pope.*

Ere, ẻr. *prep.* Before.

Our fruitful Nile
Flow'd *ere* the wonted ſeaſon. *Dryden.*

Ere'long, ẻr-lỏn'g. *adv.* [from *ere* and *long*.] Before a long time had elapſed. *Nec longum tempus.*

The anger already began to paint revenge in many colours, *erelong* he had not only gotten pity but pardon. *Sidney.*

The wild horſe having enmity with the ſtag, came to a man to deſire aid, who mounted upon his back, and following the ſtag, *erelong* ſlew him. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Nothing is laſting that is feigned: it will have another face than it had *erelong*. *Ben Jonſon.*

They ſwim in joy,
Erelong to ſwim at large, and laugh, for which
The world *erelong* a world of tears muſt weep. *Milton.*

I ſaw two ſtock-doves billing, and *erelong*
Will take the neſt. *Dryden's Virgil.*

It pleaſes me to think, that I who know ſo ſmall a portion of the works of the Creator, and with ſlow and painful ſteps creep up and down on the ſurface of this globe, ſhall *erelong* ſhoot away with the ſwiftneſs of imagination, and trace the ſprings of nature's operations. *Spectator.*

Ereno'w, ẻr-now'. *adv.* [from *ere* and *now*.] Before this time.

Ah, gentle ſoldiers, ſome ſhort time allow;
My father has repented him *erenow*. *Dryden.*

Had the world eternally been, ſcience had been brought to perfection long *erenow*. *Cheyne.*

Erewhi'le, ẻr-hwỉ'l. } *adv.* [from *ere* and
Erewhi'les, ẻr-hwỉ'lz. } *while*.] Some time ago; before a little while.

I am as fair now as I was *erewhile*:
Since night you lov'd me, yet ſince night you left
me. *Shakeſp.*

We ſit down to our meals, ſuſpect not the intruſion of armed uninvited gueſts, who *erewhiles*, we know were wont to ſurpriſe us. *Decay of Piety.*

To **ERE'CT**, ẻ-rẻkt'. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Lat.]

1. To raiſe in a ſtraight line; to place perpendicularly to the horizon.

2. *To Erect a Perpendicular*. To croſs one line by another at right angles.

3. To raiſe; to build.

Happier walls expect,
Which, wand'ring long, at laſt thou ſhalt *erect*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

There are many monuments *erected* to benefactors to the republick. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. To eſtabliſh anew; to ſettle.

Great difference there is between their proceedings, who *erect* a new commonwealth which is to have neither regiment nor religion the ſame that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed ſtate. *Hooker.*

He ſuffers ſeventy-two diſtinct nations to be *erected* out of the firſt monarchy under diſtinct governours. *Raleigh.*

5. To elevate; to exalt.

I, who am a party, am not to *erect* myſelf into a judge. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to *erect* myſelf into an apoſtle. *Locke.*

All the little ſcramblers after fame fall upon him, and have recourſe to their own invention, rather than ſuffer him to *erect* himſelf into an author with impunity. *Addiſon.*

6. To raiſe conſequences from premiſes.

From fallacious foundations and miſapprehended mediums, men *erect* concluſions no way inferrible from the premiſes. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Men being too haſty to *erect* to themſelves general notions and illgrounded theories, find themſelves deceived in their ſtock of knowledge. *Locke.*

Malebranche *erects* this propoſition, of ſeeing all things in God, upon their ruin. *Locke.*

7. To animate; not to depreſs; to encourage.

Why ſhould not hope
As much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them? *Denham.*

To **Ere'ct**, ẻ-rẻkt'. *v. n.* To riſe upright.

The trefoil againſt rain ſwelleth in the ſtalk, and ſo ſtandeth more upright; for by wet, ſtalks do *erect*; and leaves bow down. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Ere'ct, ẻ-rẻkt'. *adj.* [*erectus*, Lat.]

1. Upright; not leaning; not prone.

Birds, far from proneneſs, are almoſt *erect*; advancing the head and breaſt in progreſſion, only prone in volitation. *Brown.*

Baſil tells us, that the ſerpent went *erect* like man. *Brown.*

2. Directed upwards.

Vain were vows,
And plaints and ſuppliant hands, to Heav'n *erect*. *Philips.*

3. Bold; confident; unſhaken.

Let no vain fear thy gen'rous ardour tame;
But ſtand *erect*, and ſound as loud as fame. *Glanville.*

4. Vigorous; not depreſſed.

That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very neceſſary, is waſted or dulled. *Hooker.*

Ere'ction, ẻ-rẻk'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *erect*.]

1. The act of raiſing, or ſtate of being raiſed upward.

We are to conſider only the *erection* of the hills above the ordinary land. *Brerewood on Languages.*

2. The act of building or raiſing edifices.

The firſt thing which moveth them thus to caſt up their poiſon, are certain ſolemnities uſual at the firſt *erection* of churches. *Hooker.*

Pillars were ſet up above one thouſand four hundred and twenty-ſix years before the flood, counting Seth to be an hundred years old at the *erection* of them. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

3. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.

It muſt needs have a peculiar influence upon the *erection*, continuance, and diſſolution of every ſociety. *South.*

4. Elevation; exaltation of ſentiments.

Her peerleſs height my mind to high *erection* draws up. *Sidney.*

5. Act of rouſing; excitement to attention.

Starting is an apprehenſion of the thing feared, and in that is a ſhrinking, and likewiſe an inquiſition what the matter ſhould be; and in that it is a motion of *erection*: ſo that when a man would liſten ſuddenly he ſtarteth; for the ſtarting is an *erection* of the ſpirits to attend. *Bacon.*

Ere'ctness, ẻ-rẻkt'-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *erect*.] Uprightneſs of poſture or form.

We take *erectneſs* ſtrictly as Galen defined it; they only, ſayeth he, have an erect figure, whoſe ſpine and thighbone are carried on right lines. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EREMITE, ẻr'-ẻ-mỉt. *n. ſ.* [*eremita*, Lat. ἐρημῖτης.] One who lives in a wilderneſs; one who lives in ſolitude; an hermit; a ſolitary: we now ſay *hermit*.

Antonius, the *eremite*, findeth a fifth commodity not inferior to any of theſe four. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

Embryoes and idiots, *eremites* and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their trumpery. *Milton.*

Eremi'tical, ẻr-ẻ-mỉt'-ỉ-kảl. *adj.* [from *eremite*.] Religiouſly ſolitary; leading the life of an hermit.

They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremitical* and cenobitical. *Stillingfleet.*

Ereptation, ẻ'-rẻp-tả''-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*ereptio*, Lat.] A creeping forth. *Bail.*

Ere'ption, ẻ-rẻp'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*ereptio*, Lat.] A ſnatching or taking away by force.

E'rgot, ẻr'-gỏt. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſtub, like a piece of ſoft horn, about the bigneſs of a cheſnut, which is placed behind and below the paſtern joint, and is commonly hid under the tuft of the fetlock. *Farr. Dict.*

Eri'ngo, ẻ-rỉng'-gỏ. *n. ſ.* Sea-holly. A plant.

Eri'stical, ẻ-rỉs-tỉ-kẻl. *adj.* [ἔρις.] Controverſial; relating to diſpute; containing controverſies.

Erke, ẻrk'. *n. ſ.* [eaꞃᵹ, Sax.] Idle; lazy; ſlothful. An old word; whence we now ſay *irkſome*.

For men therein would hem delite;
And of that dede be not *erke*,
But oft ſithes haunt that werke. *Chaucer.*

E'rmelin, ẻr'-mỉ-lỉn. *n. ſ.* [*diminutive of ermin*; *armelin*, Fr.] An ermine. See **Ermine**.

Silver ſkins,
Paſſing the hate ſpot *ermelins*. *Sidney.*

E'RMINE, ẻr'-mın. *n. ſ.* [*hermine*, Fr. from *armenius*, Lat.] An animal in cold countries, which very nearly reſembles a weaſel in ſhape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furniſhing a valuable fur. The fellmonger, and furriers put upon it little bits of Lombardy lambſkin, which is noted for its ſhining black colour, the better to ſet off the whiteneſs of the ermine. *Trevoux.*

Ermine is the fur of a little beaſt, about the bigneſs of a weaſel, called Mus Armenius; for they are found in Armenia. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

A lady's honour muſt not be touch'd;
Which, nice as *ermines*, will not bear a ſoil. *Dryd.*

E'RMINED, ẻr'-mınd. *adj.* [from *ermine*.] Clothed with ermine.

Arcadia's counteſs, here in *ermin'd* pride,
Is there Paſtora by a fountain ſide. *Pope.*

E'RNE, ẻ'rn. } Do immediately flow from
E'RON, ẻ'-rŏn. } the Saxon epn, eapn a cottage, or place of retirement. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To **ERO'DE**, ẻ-rồ'd. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Lat.] To canker; to eat away; to corrode.

It hath been anciently received, that the ſea-air hath antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The blood, being too ſharp or thin, *erodes* the veſſel. *Wiſeman.*

EROGA'TION, ẻr-rồ-gå'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*erogatio*, Lat.] The act of giving or beſtowing; diſtribution.

EROSION, ẻ-rồ'-zhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*eroſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of eating away.
2. The ſtate of being eaten away; canker; corroſion.

As ſea-ſalt is a ſharp ſolid body, in a conſtant diet of ſalt meat, it breaks the veſſels, produceth *eroſions* of the ſolid parts, and all the ſymptoms of the ſea-ſcurvy. *Arbuthnot.*

To **ERR**, ẻr'. *v. n.* [*erro*, Lat.]

1. To wander; to ramble.

A ſtorm of ſtrokes, well meant, with fury flies,
And *errs* about their temples, ears, and eyes. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The rains ariſe, and fires their warmth diſpenſe;
And fix'd and *erring* ſtars diſpoſe their influence. *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. To miſs the right way; to ſtray.

We have *erred* and ſtrayed like loſt ſheep. *Common Prayer.*

I will not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading. *Milton.*

3. To deviate from any purpoſe.

But *errs* not nature from this gracious end,
From burning ſuns when livid deaths deſcend. *Pope.*

4. To commit errours; to miſtake.

It is a judgment maim'd and moſt imperfect,
That will confeſs perfection ſo could *err*,
Againſt all rules of nature. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Do they not *err* that deviſe evil? *Prov.* xiv. 22.

Poſſibly the man may *err* in his judgment of circumſtances, and therefore let him fear; but becauſe it is not certain he is miſtaken, let him not deſpair. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Nor has it only been the heat of *erring* perſons that has been thus miſchievous, but ſometimes men of right judgments have too much contributed to the breach. *Decay of Piety.*

The muſes' friend, unto himſelf ſevere,
With ſilent pity looks on all that *err*. *Waller.*

He who from the reflected image of the ſun in water would conclude of light and heat, could not *err* more groſly. *Cheyne.*

E'RRABLE, ẻr'-råbl. *adj.* [from *err*.] Liable to err; liable to miſtake.

E'RRABLENESS, ẻr'-råbl-nıs. *n. ſ.* [from *errable*.] Liableneſs to error; liableneſs to miſtake.

We may infer from the *errableneſs* of our nature, the reaſonableneſs of compaſſion to the ſeduced. *Decay of Piety.*

E'RRAND, år'-rånd. *n. ſ.* [æpenꝺ, Sax. *arend*, Dan.] A meſſage; ſomething to be told or done by a meſſenger; a mandate; a commiſſion. It is generally uſed now only in familiar language.

Servants being commanded to go, ſhall ſtand ſtill, 'till they have their *errand* warranted unto them. *Hooker.*

But haſt thou done thy *errand* to Baptiſta?
—I told him that your father was in Venice. *Shakeſp.*

A quean! have I not forbid her my houſe?
She comes of *errands*, does ſhe? *Shakeſp.*

When he came, behold the captains of the hoſt were ſitting, and he ſaid, I have an *errand* to thee, O captain. *Kings.*

From them I go
This uncouth *errand* ſole. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

His eyes,
That run thro' all the heav'ns, or down to th' earth,
Bear his ſwift *errands*, over moiſt and dry,
O'er ſea and land. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Well thou do'ſt to hide from common ſight
Thy cloſe intrigues, too bad to bear the light;
Nor doubt I, but the ſilver-footed dame,
Tripping from ſea, on ſuch an *errand* came. *Dryd.*

ERRA'NT, ẻr'-rånt. *adj.* [*errans*, Lat. *errant*, Fr.]

1. Wandering; roving; rambling. Particularly applied to an order of knights much celebrated in romances, who roved about the world in ſearch of adventures.

It was thought that there are juſt ſeven planets, or *errant* ſtars, in the lower orbs of heaven; but it is now demonſtrable unto ſenſe, that there are many more. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Chief of domeſtick knights and *errant*,
Either for chartel or for warrant. *Hudibras.*

2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. See ARRANT.

Good impertinence:
Thy company, if I ſlept not very well
A-nights, would make me an *errant* fool with
queſtions. *Ben Jonſon's Cataline.*

3. Deviating from a certain courſe.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting ſap,
Infect the ſound pine, and divert his grain,
Fortive and *errant*, from his courſe of growth. *Shakeſp.*

E'RRANTRY, ẻr'-rånt-trỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *errant*.]

1. An errant ſtate; the condition of a wanderer.

After a ſhort ſpace of *errantry* upon the ſeas, he got ſafe back to Dunkirk. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRA'TA, ẻr-rå'-tå. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The faults of the printer inſerted in the beginning or end of the book.

If he meet with faults, beſides thoſe that the *errata* take notice of, he will conſider the weakneſs of the author's eyes. *Boyle.*

ERRA'TICK, ẻr-råt'-ık. *adj.* [*erraticus*, Lat.]

1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order; holding no eſtabliſhed courſe.

The earth, and each *erratick* world,
Around the ſun their proper centre whirl'd,
Compoſe but one extended vaſt machine. *Blackm.*

Through the vaſt waves the dreadful wonders
move,
Hence nam'd *erratick*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incommoded with a ſlimy mattery cough, ſtink of breath, and an *erratick* fever. *Harvey.*

ERRA'TICALLY, ẻr-råt'-ı-kål-ỷ. *adv.* [from *erratical* or *erratick*.] Without rule; without any eſtabliſhed method or order.

They come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other; but in ſpecifical and regular ſhapes. *Brown.*

ERRHI'NE, ẻr-rın'. *n. ſ.* [ἔῤῥινα.] Snuffed up the noſe; occaſioning ſneezing.

We ſee ſage or betony bruiſed, ſneezing powder, and other powders or liquors, which the phyſicians call *errhines*, put into the noſe to draw phlegm from the head. *Bacon.*

ERRO'NEOUS, ẻr-rồ'-nyŭs. *adj.* [from *erro*, Lat.]

1. Wandering; unſettled.

They roam
Erroneous and diſconſolate, themſelves
Accuſing, and their chiefs improvident
Of military chance. *Philips.*

This circle, by being placed here, ſtopped much of the *erroneous* light, which otherwiſe would have diſturbed the viſion. *Newton.*

Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board,
What time this done rever'd her prudent lord;
Who now, ſo heav'n decrees, is doom'd to mourn,
Bitter conſtraint! *erroneous* and forlorn. *Pope.*

2. Irregular; wandering from the right road.

If the veſſels, inſtead of breaking, yield, it ſubjects the perſon to all the inconveniences of *erroneous* circulation; that is, when the blood ſtrays into the veſſels deſtined to carry ſerum or lymph. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. Miſtaking; miſled by errour.

Thou art far from deſtroying the innocent with the guilty, and the *erroneous* with the malicious. *King Charles.*

There is the *erroneous* as well as the rightly informed conſcience. *South.*

4. Miſtaken; not conformable to truth; phyſically falſe.

Their whole counſel is condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindneſs of thoſe times, or from negligence, or from deſire of honour and glory, or from an *erroneous* opinion that ſuch things might be for a while. *Hooker.*

A wonderful *erroneous* obſervation that walketh about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true account of time and experience. *Bacon.*

The phænomena of light have been hitherto explained by ſuppoſing that they ariſe from new modifications of the rays, which is an *erroneous* ſuppoſition. *Newton's Opticks.*

ERRO'NEOUSLY, ẻr-rồ'-nyŭs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *erroneous*.] By miſtake; not rightly.

The minds of men are *erroneouſly* perſuaded, that it is the will of God to have thoſe things done which they fancy. *Hooker.*

I could not diſcover the lenity of this ſentence; but conceived it, perhaps, *erroneouſly*, rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Gulliver.*

ERRO'NEOUSNESS, ẻr-rồ'-nyŭs-nıs. *n. ſ.* [from *erroneous*.] Phyſical falſehood; inconformity to truth.

The phænomena may be explained by his hypotheſis, whereof he demonſtrates the truth, together with the *erroneouſneſs* of ours. *Boyle.*

E'RROUR, ẻr-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [*error*, Lat.]

1. Miſtake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Errour is a miſtake of our judgement giving aſſent to that which is not true. *Locke.*

Oh, hateful *errour*, melancholy's child!
Why do'ſt thou ſhew to the apt thoughts of men,
The things that are not? *Shakeſp.*

2. A blunder; an act or aſſertion in which a miſtake is committed.

In religion,
What damned *errour*, but ſome ſober brow
Will bleſs it? *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

He look'd like nature's *errour*, as the mind
And body were not of a piece deſign'd,
But made for two, and by miſtake in one were
join'd. *Dryden.*

3. Roving excurſion; irregular courſe.

What brought you living to the Stygian ſtate?
Driv'n by the winds and *errours* of the ſea,
Or did you Heav'n's ſuperiour doom obey? *Dryden.*

4. [In theology.] Sin.

Blood he offered for himſelf, and for the *errours* of the people. *Heb.* ix. 7.

5. [In law, more eſpecially in our common law.] An errour in pleading, or in the proceſs; and the writ, which is brought for remedy of this overſight, is called a writ of errour, which lies to redreſs falſe judgment given in any court of record. *Cowel.*

Ers, ers′, or *Bitter Vetch. n. ſ.* [*vicia valdè amara.*] A plant.

Erst, erst′. *adv.* [*erſt*, Germ. æꞃꞅta, Sax.]

1. Firſt.

Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this foreſtalled place at *erſt*,
For fear of further harm, I counſel thee. *Spenſer.*

2. At firſt; in the beginning.

Fame that her high worth to raiſe,
Seem'd *erſt* ſo laviſh and profuſe,
We may juſtly now accuſe
Of detraction from her praiſe. *Milton.*

3. Once; when time was.

As ſignal now in low dejected ſtate
As *erſt* in higheſt, behold him. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

He taught us *erſt* the heifer's tail to view. *Gay.*

4. Formerly; long ago.

The future few or more, howe'er they be,
Were deſtin'd *erſt*, nor can by fate's decree
Be now cut off. *Prior.*

5. Before; till then; till now.

Opener mine eyes,
Dim *erſt*; dilated ſpirits, ampler heart. *Milton.*

The Rhodians, who *erſt* thought themſelves at great quiet, were now overtaken with a ſudden miſchief. *Knolles.*

Erube′scence, e′-ru-bes″-sens.
Erube′scency, e′-ru-bes″-sen-sy. } *n. ſ.* [*erubeſcentia*, Lat.] The act of growing red; redneſs.

Erubescent, e′-ru-bes″-sent. *adj.* [*erubeſcens*, Lat.] Reddiſh; ſomewhat red; inclining to redneſs.

To **ERU′CT**, e-rukt′. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Lat.] To belch; to break wind from the ſtomach.

Eructa′tion, e′-ruk-ta″-shun. *n. ſ.* [from *eruct.*]

1. The act of belching.

2. Belch; the matter vented from the ſtomach.

The ſigns of the functions of the ſtomach being depraved, are *eructations*, either with the taſte of the aliment, acid, inodorous, or fetid. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Any ſudden burſt of wind or matter.

Thermæ, are hot ſprings, or fiery *eructations*; ſuch as burſt forth of the earth during earthquakes. *Woodward.*

Erudi′tion, er-ru-dish′-un. *n. ſ.* [*eruditio*, Lat.] Learning; knowledge obtained by ſtudy and inſtruction.

Fam'd by thy tutor, and thy parts of nature;
Thrice fam'd beyond all *erudition*. *Shakeſp.*

The earl was of good *erudition*, having been placed at ſtudy in Cambridge very young. *Wotton.*

To your experience in ſtate affairs you have alſo joined no vulgar *erudition*, which all your modeſty is not able to conceal; for to underſtand critically the delicacies of Horace, is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived. *Dryden.*

Some gentlemen, abounding in their univerſity *erudition*, fill their ſermons with philoſophical terms. *Swift.*

Eru′ginous, e-ru′-ji-nus. *adj.* [*æruginoſus*, Lat.] Partaking of the ſubſtance and nature of copper.

Copperas is a rough and acrimoneous kind of ſalt, drawn out of ferreous and *eruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper; the blue of copper, the green of iron. *Browne.*

Agues depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, or upon an aduſt ſtibial or *eruginous* ſulphur. *Harvey.*

Erup′tion, e-rup′-shun. *n. ſ.* [*eruptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of breaking or burſting forth from any confinement.

Finding themſelves pent in by the exterior earth, they preſſed with violence againſt that arch, to make it yield and give way to their dilatation and *eruption*. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Burſt; emiſſion; ſomething forcing itſelf out ſuddenly.

In part of Media there are *eruptions* of flames out of plains. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Upon a ſignal given the *eruption* began; fire and ſmoak, mixed with ſeveral unuſual prodigies and figures, made their appearance. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

3. Sudden excurſion of an hoſtile kind.

Thither, if but to pry, ſhall be perhaps
Our firſt *eruption*, thither or elſewhere;
For this infernal pit ſhall never hold
Celeſtial ſpirits in bondage. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Such command we had,
To ſee that none thence iſſu'd forth a ſpy,
Or enemy, while God was in his work;
Leſt he, incens'd at ſuch *eruption* bold,
Deſtruction with creation might have mix'd. *Milt.*

4. Violent exclamation.

To his ſecretary, whom he laid in a pallet near him for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would, in the abſence of all other ears and eyes, break out into bitter and paſſionate *eruptions*. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

It did not run out in voice or indecent *eruptions*, but filled the ſoul, as God the univerſe, ſilently and without noiſe. *South.*

5. Efflореſcence; puſtules.

Diſeaſed nature oftentimes breaks forth
In ſtrange *eruptions*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

An *eruption* of humours, in any part, is not cured merely by outward applications, but by alterative medicines. *Gov. Tongue.*

Unripe fruits are apt to occaſion foul *eruptions*, on the ſkin. *Arbuthnot.*

Erup′tive, e-rup′-tiv. *adj* [*eruptus*, Lat.] Burſting forth.

'Tis liſtening fear, and dumb amazement all,
When to the ſtartled eye the ſudden glance
Appears far ſouth *eruptive* through the cloud. *Thomſon.*

Ery′ngo, e-ring′-go. *n. ſ.* [*eryngion.*] A plant.

Erysi′pelas, er-y-sip′-e-las. *n. ſ.* [ἐρυσιπελας;.]

An *eryſipelas* is generated by a hot ſerum in the blood, and affects the ſuperficies of the ſkin with a ſhining pale red, and citron colour, without pulſation or circumſcribed tumour, ſpreading from one place to another. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ESCALA′DE, es-ka-la′d. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] The act of ſcaling the walls of a fortification.

In Geneva one meets with the ladders, petard, and other utenſils, which were made uſe of in their famous *eſcalade*. *Addiſon.*

Esca′lop, skol′-lup. *n. ſ.*

1. A ſhellfiſh, whoſe ſhell is regularly indented.

The ſhells of thoſe cockles, *eſcalops*, and periwinkles, which have greater gravity, were encloſed in ſtone. *Woodward.*

2. An inequality of margin; indenture.

The figure of the leaves is divided into jags and *eſcalops*, curiouſly indented round the edges. *Ray.*

ESCAPA′DE, es-ka-pa′d. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Irregular motion of a horſe.

He with a graceful pride,
While his rider every hand ſurvey'd,
Sprung looſe, and flew into an *eſcapade*;
Not moving forward, yet with every bound
Preſſing, and ſeeming ſtill to quit his ground. *Dryden.*

To **ESCA′PE**, es-ka′p. *v. a.* [*echaper*, Fr.]

1. To obtain exemption from; to obtain ſecurity from; to fly; to avoid.

Since we cannot *eſcape* the purſuit of paſſions, and perplexity of thoughts, there is no way left but to endeavour all we can either to ſubdue or divert them. *Temple.*

Had David died ſooner, how much trouble had he *eſcaped*, which by living he endured in the rebellion of his ſon? *Wake.*

2. To paſs unobſerved by one.

Men are blinded with ignorance and errour: many things may *eſcape* them, in many they may be deceived. *Hooker.*

'Tis ſtill the ſame, although their airy ſhape
All but a quick poetick ſight *eſcape*. *Denham.*

The reader finds out thoſe beauties of propriety in thought and writing, which *eſcaped* him in the tumult and hurry of repreſenting. *Dryden.*

To **Esca′pe**, es-ka′p. *v. n.* To fly; to get out of danger; to avoid puniſhment or harm.

Benhadad, the king of Syria, *eſcaped* on horſe. *Chronicles.*

They *eſcaped* all ſafe to land. *Acts*, xxvii. 44.

Eſcape for thy life; look not behind thee, neither ſtay thou in all the plain: *eſcape* to the mountain, leſt thou be conſumed. *Geneſis.*

Whoſo pleaſeth God ſhall *eſcape* from her, but the ſinner ſhall be taken by her. *Eccl.* vii. 26.

He might put on a hat, a muffler, and a kerchief, and ſo *eſcape*. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

To convince us that there was no way to *eſcape* by climbing up to the mountains, he aſſures us that the higheſt were all covered. *Woodward.*

Laws are not executed, men of virtue are diſgraced, and murderers *eſcape*. *Watts's Logick.*

Esca′pe, es-ka′p. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Flight; the act of getting out of danger.

I would haſten my *eſcape* from the windy ſtorm and tempeſt. *Pſalm* lv. 7.

He enjoyed neither his *eſcape* nor his honour long; for he was hewn in pieces. *Hayward.*

Men of virtue have had extraordinary *eſcapes* out of ſuch dangers as have encloſed them, and which have ſeemed inevitable. *Addiſon.*

2. Excurſion; ſally.

We made an *eſcape*, not ſo much to ſeek our own,
As to be inſtruments of your ſafety. *Denham.*

3. [In law.] Violent or privy evaſion out of ſome lawful reſtraint. For example, if the ſheriff, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a perſon, and endeavours to carry him to gaol, and he in the way, either by violence or by flight, breaks from him, this is called an *eſcape*. *Cowel.*

4. Excuſe; ſubterfuge; evaſion.

St. Paul himſelf did not deſpiſe to remember whatſoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *eſcape* by way of ignorance. *Raleigh.*

5. Sally; flight; irregularity.

Thouſand *'ſcapes* of wit,
Make thee the father of their idle dreams,
And rack thee in their fancies. *Shakeſp.*

Looſe *'ſcapes* of love. *Milton.*

6. Overſight; miſtake.

In tranſcribing there would be leſs care taken, as the language was leſs underſtood, and ſo the *eſcapes* leſs ſubject to obſervation. *Brerewood on Lang.*

ESCA′RGATOIRE, es-ka′r-ga-twar. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A nurſery of ſnails.

At the Capuchins I ſaw *eſcargatoires*, which I took the more notice of, becauſe I do not remember to have met with any thing of the ſame kind in other countries. It is a ſquare place boarded in, and filled with a vaſt quantity of large ſnails that are eſteemed excellent food, when they are well dreſſed. *Addiſon.*

ESCALOT, shal-lot′. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A plant.

Eſchalots are now from France become an Engliſh plant, managed after the ſame manner as garlick; only they are to be ſet earlier, and taken up as ſoon as the leaves begin to wither, leſt the Winter kills them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

ES'CHAR, ès'-kàr. *n. ſ.* [ἐσχάρα.] A hard cruſt or ſcar made by hot applications.

When iſſues are made, or bones expoſed, the *eſchar* ſhould be cut out immediately. *Sharp's Surg.*

ESCHA'ROTICK, ès-kà-ròt'-ìk. *adj.* [from *eſchar.*] Cauſtick; having the power to ſear or burn the fleſh.

ESCHA'ROTICK, ès-kà-ròt'-ìk. *n. ſ.* A cauſtick application.

An eſchar was made by the catharetick, which we thruſt off, and continued the uſe of *eſcharoticks.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Eſcharoticks applied of aſh-aſhes, or bliſtering plaſter. *Floyer.*

ESCHE'AT, ès-shè't. *n. ſ.* [from the French *eſcheoir.*] Any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or ſpecial. *Eſcheat* is alſo uſed ſometimes for the place in which the king, or other lord, has eſcheats of his tenants. Thirdly, *eſcheat* is uſed for a writ, which lies where the tenant, having eſtate of fee-ſimple in any lands or tenements holden of a ſuperiour lord, dies ſeiſed, without heir general or eſpecial. *Cowel.*

If the king's ordinary courts of juſtice do not protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or *eſcheats*, I cannot ſay that ſuch a country is conquered. *Davies on Ireland.*

To **ESCHE'AT**, ès-shè't. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

In the laſt general wars there, I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whoſe lands were thereby ſaved to their heirs, which ſhould have otherwiſe *eſcheated* to her majeſty. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He would forbear to alienate any of the forfeited *eſcheated* lands in Ireland, which ſhould accrue to the crown by reaſon of this rebellion. *Clarendon.*

ESCHEA'TOR, ès-shè'-tùr. *n. ſ.* [from *eſcheat.*] An officer that obſerves the eſcheats of the king in the county whereof he is eſcheator, and certifies them into the exchequer. *Cowel.*

At a Bartholomew fair at London, an *eſcheator* of the city arreſted a clothier, and ſeized his goods. *Camden's Remains.*

To **ESCH'EW**, ès-tshò'. *v. a.* [*eſcheoir*, old Fr.] To fly; to avoid; to ſhun; to decline. A word almoſt obſolete.

She was like a young fawn, who, coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be *eſchewed.* *Sidney.*

So let us, which this change of weather view,
Change eke our minds, and former lives amend;
The old year's ſins forepaſt let us *eſchew*,
And fly the faults with which we did offend. *Spenſ.*

He who obeys, deſtruction ſhall *eſchew*;
A wiſe man knows both when and what to do. *San.*

Of virtue and vice, men are univerſally to practiſe the one, and *eſchew* the other. *Atterbury.*

ESCHU'TCHEON, ès-kùtsh'-ùn. *n. ſ.* The ſhield of the family; the picture of the *enſigns* armorial.

Eſchutcheon is a French word, from the Latin *ſcutum* leather; and hence cometh our Engliſh word buckler, lepe in the old Saxon ſignifying leather, and buck or bock a buck or ſtag; of whoſe ſkins, quilted cloſe together with horn or hard wood, the ancient Britons made their ſhields. *Peacham.*

There be now, for martial encouragement, ſome degrees and orders of chivalry, and ſome remembrance perhaps upon the *eſchutcheon.* *Bacon.*

We will paſs over the *eſchutcheons* of the tribes of Iſrael, as they are uſually deſcribed in the maps of Canaan. *Brown.*

ESCO'RT, ès'-kòrt. *n. ſ.* [*eſcort*, Fr.] Convoy; guard from place to place.

To **ESCO'RT**, ès-kà'rt. *v. a.* [*eſcorter*, Fr.] To convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCO'T, ès'-kòt. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the ſupport of the community, which is called *ſcot* and *lot.*

To **ESCO'T**, ès-kòt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pay a man's reckoning; to ſupport.

What, are they children? Who maintains them?
How are they *eſcoted?* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

ESCO'UT, ès-kò'ut. *n. ſ.* [*eſcouter*, Fr.] Liſteners or ſpies; perſons ſent for intelligence. Now *ſcout.*

They were well entrenched, having good *eſcout* abroad, and ſure watch within. *Hayward.*

ESCRI'TOIR, ès-krù-tò'r. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A box with all the implements neceſſary for writing. Pronounced *ſcritore.*

ESCU'AGE, ès'-kù-àj. *n. ſ.* [from *eſcu*, Fr. a ſhield.]

Eſcuage, that is, ſervice of the ſhield, is either uncertain or certain. *Eſcuage* uncertain is likewiſe twofold: firſt, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in perſon to the king's wars ſo many days. The days of ſuch ſervice ſeem to have been rated by the quantity of the land ſo holden: as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was ſo much land as, in thoſe days, was accounted ſufficient living for a knight; and that was ſix hundred and eighty acres as ſome think, or eight hundred as others, or 15*l.* *per annum.* Sir Thomas Smith ſaith, that *cenſus equeſtris* is 40*l.* revenue in free lands. If the land extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord but twenty days. The other kind of this *eſcuage* uncertain is called Caſtleward, where the tenant is bound to defend a caſtle. *Eſcuage* certain is where the tenant is ſet at a certain ſum of money to be paid in lieu of ſuch uncertain ſervices. *Cowel.*

E'SCULENT, ès'-kù-lènt. *adj.* [*eſculentus*, Lat.] Good for food; eatable.

I knew a man that would faſt five days; but the ſame man uſed to have continually a great wiſp of herbs that he ſmelled on, and ſome *eſculent* herbs of ſtrong ſcent, as garlick. *Bacon.*

ES'CULENT, ès'-kù-lènt. *n. ſ.* Something fit for food.

This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *eſculent*, as radiſh and parſnips, it will make the root the greater, and ſo it will do to the heads of onions; and where the fruit is the *eſculent*, by ſtrengthening the root, it will make the fruit alſo the greater. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

ESPA'LIER, ès-pàl'-yèr. *n. ſ.* Trees planted and cut ſo as to join.

Plant your faireſt tulips in places of ſhelter, and under *eſpaliers.* *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Behold Villario's ten years toil complete,
His arbours darken, his *eſpaliers* meet. *Pope.*

ESPA'RCET, ès-pà'r-sìt. *n. ſ.* [*medica*, or *trifolium*, Lat.] A kind of ſaint-foin. A plant. *Mortimer.*

ESPE'CIAL, ès-pèsh'-àl. *adj.* [*ſpecialis*, Lat.] Principal; chief.

They had th' *eſpecial* engines been, to rear
His fortunes up. *Daniel's Civil War.*

ESPE'CIALLY, ès-pèsh'-àl-lỳ. *adv.* [from *eſpecial.*] Principally; chiefly; particularly; in an uncommon degree above any other.

I ſomewhat marvel, that they *eſpecially* ſhould think it abſurd to oppoſe church government, a plain matter of action, unto matter of faith, who know that themſelves divide the goſpel into doctrine and diſcipline. *Hooker.*

Would you proceed *eſpecially* againſt Caius Marcius? *Shakeſp.*

This delight children take in doing of miſchief, but more *eſpecially* the pleaſure they take to put any thing to pain that is capable of it, I cannot perſuade myſelf to be any other than a foreign and introduced diſpoſition. *Locke.*

Providence hath planted in all men a natural deſire and curioſity of knowing things to come; and ſuch things *eſpecially* as concern our particular happineſs, or the general fate of mankind. *Burnet.*

ESPERA'NCE, ès-pè-rà'ns. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Hope. Not uſed.

To be worſt,
The loweſt, moſt dejected things of fortune,
Stands ſtill in *eſperance*, lives not in fear. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An *eſperance* ſo obſtinately ſtrong,
That doth invert th' atteſt of eyes and ears. *Shak.*

ESPI'AL, ès-pì'-àl. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *eſpier.*] A ſpy; a ſcout; one ſent to bring intelligence. Not uſed.

Thoſe four garriſons, iſſuing forth at ſuch convenient times as they ſhall have intelligence, or *eſpial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one ſide to another. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

As he march'd along,
By your *eſpials* were diſcovered
Two mightier troops. *Shakeſp.*

'*Spials* have inform'd me,
The Engliſh in the ſuburbs cloſe entrench'd,
Went through a ſecret grate. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

She had ſome ſecret *eſpials* to look abroad for graceful youths, to make Plantagenets. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

ESPLANA'DE, ès-plà-nà'd. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] In fortification, the ſame with the glacis of the counterſcarp originally; but now it is taken for the empty ſpace between the glacis of a citadel and the firſt houſes of the town. *Harris.*

ESPO'USALS, ès-pou'-zàls. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*ſponſalia*, Lat. *eſpous*, Fr.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other; the act or ceremony of betrothing.

ESPO'USAL, ès-pou'-zàl. *adj.* Uſed in the act of eſpouſing or betrothing.

The ambaſſador put his leg, ſtript naked to the knee, between the *eſpouſal* ſheets; that the ceremony might amount to a conſummation. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

To **ESPO'USE**, ès-pou'z. *v. a.* [*eſpouſer*, Fr.]

1. To contract or betroth to another: with *to.*

Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *eſpouſed* *to* me. *2 Sam.*

2. Or *with.*

He had received him as a ſuppliant, protected him as a perſon fled for refuge, and *eſpouſed* him *with* his kinſwoman. *Bacon.*

3. To marry; to wed.

Lavinia will I make my empereſs,
And in the ſacred Pantheon her *eſpouſe.* *Shakeſp. Tit. And.*

With flowers, garlands, and ſweet ſmelling herbs,
Eſpouſed Eve deck'd firſt her nuptial bed. *Milt.*

They ſoon *eſpous'd*; for they with eaſe were join'd,
Who were before contracted in the mind. *Dryden.*

If her ſire approves,
Let him *eſpouſe* her to the peer ſhe loves. *Pope.*

4. To adopt; to take to himſelf.

In gratitude unto the duke of Bretagne, for his former favours, he *eſpouſed* that quarrel, and declared himſelf in aid of the duke. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

5. To maintain; to defend.

Their gods did not only intereſt themſelves in the event of wars, but alſo *eſpouſed* the ſeveral parties in a viſible corporeal deſcent. *Dryden's Juv. Dedi.*

The city, army, court, *eſpouſe* my cauſe. *Dryden.*

Men *eſpouſe* the well-endowed opinions in faſhion, and then ſeek arguments either to make good their beauty, or varniſh over their deformity. *Locke.*

The righteouſneſs of the beſt cauſe may be over-balanced by the iniquities of thoſe that *eſpouſe* it. *Smalridge.*

The cauſe of religion and goodneſs, which is the cauſe of God, is ours by deſcent, and we are doubly bound to *eſpouſe* it. *Atterbury.*

To Espy', ès-spŷ'. *v. a.* [*eſpier*, Fr.]

1. To ſee things at a diſtance.

Few there are of ſo weak capacity but publick evils they eaſily *eſpy*; fewer ſo patient as not to complain, when the grievous inconveniencies thereof work ſenſible ſmart. *Hooker.*

2. To diſcover a thing intended to be hid.

He who before he was *eſpied* was afraid, after being perceived was aſhamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and ſhame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

3. To ſee unexpectedly.

As one of them opened his ſack, he *eſpied* his money. *Gen.*

4. To diſcover as a ſpy.

Moſes ſent me to *eſpy* out the land, and I brought him word again. *Joſ.* xiv. 7.

To Espy', ès-spŷ'. *v. n.* To watch; to look about.

Stand by the way and *eſpy*; aſk him that fleeth what is done? *Jer.* xlvii. 19.

Esqui're, ès-kwî'r. *n. ſ.* [*eſcuer*, Fr.] See Squire.

1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

2. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight. Thoſe to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger ſons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four eſquires of the king's body; the eldeſt ſons of all baronets; ſo alſo of all knights of the Bath, and knights batchelors, and their heirs male in the right line; thoſe that ſerve the king in any worſhipful calling, as the ſerjeant chirurgeon, ſerjeant of the ewry, maſter cook, &c. ſuch as are created eſquires by the king with a collar of S. S. of ſilver, as the heralds and ſerjeants at arms. The chief of ſome ancient families are likewiſe eſquires by preſcription; thoſe that bear any ſuperior office in the commonwealth, as high ſheriff of any county, who retains the title of eſquire during his life, in reſpect of the great truſt he has had of the *poſſe comitatus*. He who is a juſtice of the peace has it during the time he is in commiſſion, and no longer. Utter barriſters, in the acts of parliament for poll-money, were ranked among eſquires. *Blount.*

What, are our Engliſh dead?
—Sir Richard Ketley, Davy Gam *eſquire*. *Shakeſp.*

To ESSA'Y, ès-så'. *v. a.* [*eſſayer*, Fr.]

1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour.

While I this unexampled taſk *eſſay*,
Paſs awful gulfs, and beat my painful way,
Celeſtial dove, divine aſſiſtance bring. *Blackmore.*

No conqueſt ſhe, but o'er herſelf deſir'd;
No arts *eſſay'd*, but not to be admir'd. *Pope.*

2. To make experiment of.

3. To try the value and purity of metals.

The ſtandard in our mint being now ſettled, the rules and methods of *eſſaying* ſuited to it ſhould remain unvariable. *Locke.*

E'ssay, ès'-så. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. The accent is uſed on either ſyllable.]

1. Attempt; endeavour.

Fruitleſs our hopes, though pious our *eſſays*;
Your's to preſerve a friend, and mine to praiſe. *Smith.*

2. A looſe ſally of the mind; an irregular indigeſted piece; not a regular and orderly compoſition.

My *eſſays*, of all my other works, have been moſt current. *Bacon.*

Yet modeſtly he does his work ſurvey,
And calls his finiſh'd poem an *eſſay*. *Poem to Roſc.*

3. A trial; an experiment.

This treatiſe prides itſelf in no higher a title than that of an *eſſay*, or imperfect attempt at a ſubject. *Glanville.*

He wrote this but as an *eſſay*, or taſte of my virtue. *Shakeſp.*

Repetitions wear us into a liking of what poſſibly, in the firſt *eſſay*, diſpleaſed us. *Locke.*

4. Firſt taſte of any thing; firſt experiment.

Tranſlating the firſt of Homer's Iliads, I intended as an *eſſay* to the whole work. *Dryd. Fab. Pre.*

E'SSENCE, ès'-sèns. *n. ſ.* [*eſſentia*, Lat.]

1. Eſſence is but the very nature of any being, whether it be actually exiſting or no: a roſe in Winter has an *eſſence*; in Summer it has exiſtence alſo. *Watts's Log.*

One thinks the ſoul is air; another, fire;
Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;
Another ſaith, the elements conſpire,
And to her *eſſence* each doth give a part. *Davies.*

I could wiſh the nature of a ſpirit were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe its exiſtence, without meddling at all with its *eſſence*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He wrote the nature of things upon their names: he could view *eſſences* in themſelves, and read forms without the comment of their reſpective properties. *South.*

2. Formal exiſtence; that which makes any thing to be what it is.

The viſible church of Jeſus is one in outward profeſſion of thoſe things, which ſupernaturally appertain to the very *eſſence* of Chriſtianity, and are neceſſarily required in every particular Chriſtian man. *Hooker.*

3. Exiſtence; the quality of being.

In ſuch cogitations have I ſtood, with ſuch a darkneſs and heavineſs of mind, that I might have been perſuaded to have reſigned my very *eſſence*. *Sidney.*

4. Being; exiſtent perſon.

As far as gods, and heav'nly *eſſences*
Can periſh. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

5. Species of exiſtent being.

Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, becauſe he is temperate, and without paſſion, he may be the fifth *eſſence*. *Bacon.*

6. Conſtituent ſubſtance.

For ſpirits when they pleaſe,
Can either ſex aſſume, or both; ſo ſoft
And uncompounded is their *eſſence* pure;
Not ty'd or manacled with joint or limb. *Milton.*

7. The cauſe of exiſtence. This ſenſe is not proper.

She is my *eſſence*; and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foſter'd, illumin'd, cheriſh'd, kept alive. *Shakeſp.*

8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any ſimple, or compoſition collected in a narrow compaſs.

9. Perfume; odour; ſcent.

Our humble province is to 'tend the fair;
To ſave the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' impriſon'd *eſſences* exhale. *Pope.*

To Essence, ès'-sèns. *v. a.* [from *eſſence*.] To perfume; to ſcent.

The huſband rails, from morning to night, at *eſſenced* fops and tawdry courtiers. *Addiſon's Spect.*

ESSE'NTIAL, ès-sèn'-shål. *adj.* [*eſſentialis*, Lat.]

1. Neceſſary to the conſtitution or exiſtence of any thing.

The diſcipline of our church, although it be not an *eſſential* part of our religion, ſhould not be raſhly altered, as the very ſubſtance of our religion will be intereſted in it. *Bacon.*

From that original of doing good, that is *eſſential* to the infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent copy tranſcribed. *Spratt.*

This power cannot be innate and *eſſential* to matter; and if it be not *eſſential*, it is conſequently moſt manifeſt it could never ſupervene to it, unleſs impreſſed and infuſed into it by an immaterial and divine power. *Bentley.*

A great miniſter puts you a caſe, and aſks your opinion; but conceals an *eſſential* circumſtance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns. *Swift.*

And if each ſyſtem in gradation roll,
Alike *eſſential* to th' amazing whole,
The leaſt confuſion but in one, not all
That ſyſtem only, but the whole muſt fall. *Pope.*

2. Important in the higheſt degree; principal.

Judgment's more *eſſential* to a general,
Than courage. *Denham's Sophy.*

3. Pure; highly rectified; ſubtilely elaborated; extracted ſo as to contain all the virtues of its elemental parts contracted into a narrow compaſs.

The juice of the ſeed is an *eſſential* oil or balm, deſigned by nature to preſerve the ſeed from corruption. *Arbuthnot.*

Esse'ntial, ès-sèn'-shål. *n. ſ.*

1. Exiſtence; being.

His utmoſt ire to the height enrag'd,
Will either quite conſume us, or reduce
To nothing this *eſſential*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Nature; firſt or conſtituent principles.

The plague of ſin has even altered his nature, and eaten into his very *eſſentials*. *South.*

3. The chief point; that which is in any reſpect of great importance.

Esse'ntially, ès-sèn'-shål-ŷ. *adv.* [*eſſentialiter*, Lat.] By the conſtitution of nature; really; according to the true ſtate of things.

He that loves himſelf,
Hath not *eſſentially*, but by circumſtance,
The name of valour. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Body and ſpirit are *eſſentially* divided, though not locally diſtant. *Glanville.*

All ſin *eſſentially* is, and muſt be, mortal. *South.*

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly and *eſſentially* raiſes one man above another. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Esso'ine, ès-soin'. *n. ſ.* [of the Fr. *eſſonie*, or *exonnie*.]

1. He that has his preſence forborn or excuſed upon any juſt cauſe; as ſickneſs.

2. Allegement of an excuſe for him that is ſummoned, or ſought for, to appear and anſwer to an action real, or to perform ſuit to a court-baron, upon juſt cauſe of abſence. *Cowel.*

3. Excuſe; exemption.

From every work he challenged *eſſoin*,
For contemplation ſake; yet otherwiſe
His life he led in lawleſs riotiſe. *Fairy Queen.*

To ESTA'BLISH, ès-tåb'-lîsh. *v. a.* [*etablir*, Fr.]

1. To ſettle firmly; to fix unalterably.

He may *eſtabliſh* thee to-day for a people unto himſelf. *Deut.*

I will *eſtabliſh* my covenant with him for an everlaſting covenant. *Gen.* xvii. 19.

The Normans never obtained this kingdom by ſuch a right of conqueſt, as did or might alter the *eſtabliſhed* laws of the kingdom. *Hale's Com. Law.*

2. To ſettle in any privilege or poſſeſſion; to confirm.

Soon after the rebellion broke out, the Preſbyterian ſect was *eſtabliſhed* in all its forms by an ordinance of the lords and commons. *Swift.*

3. To make firm; to ratify.

Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the ſoul, her huſband may *eſtabliſh* it, or her huſband may make it void. *Numbers.*

4. To fix or ſettle in an opinion.

So were the churches *eſtabliſhed* in the faith. *Acts*, xvi. 5.

5. To form or model.

He appointed in what manner his family ſhould be *eſtabliſhed*. *Clarendon.*

6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably. A ſenſe not in uſe.

For he hath founded it upon the ſeas, and *eſtabliſhed* it upon the floods. *Pſ.* xxiv. 12.

7. To make a ſettlement of any inheritance. A ſenſe not in uſe.

We will *eſtabliſh* our eſtate upon
Our eldeſt Malcolm, whom we name hereafter
The prince of Cumberland. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Esta'blisher, ès-tàb'-lìsh-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtabliſh.*] He who eſtabliſhes.

I reverence the holy fathers as divine *eſtabliſhers* of faith. *L. Digby.*

Esta'blishment, ès-tàb'-lìsh-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtabliſh*; *etabliſſement*, Fr.]

1. Settlement; fixed ſtate.

All happy peace, and goodly government,
Is ſettled there in ſure *eſtabliſhment*. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Confirmation of ſomething already done; ratification.

He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other ſide, he avoided to have it by new law; but choſe rather a kind of middle way, by way of *eſtabliſhment*. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

3. Settled regulation; form; model of a government or family.

Now come into that general reformation, and bring in that *eſtabliſhment* by which all men ſhould be contained in duty. *Spenſer.*

4. Foundation; fundamental principle; ſettled law.

The ſacred order to which you belong, and even the *eſtabliſhment* on which it ſubſiſts, have often been ſtruck at; but in vain. *Atterbury.*

5. Allowance; income; ſalary.

His excellency, who had the ſole diſpoſal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually leſſen your *eſtabliſhment*. *Swift.*

6. Settled or final reſt.

Whilſt we ſet up our hopes and *eſtabliſhment* here, we do not ſeriouſly conſider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*

Esta'te, ès-tà't. *n. ſ.* [*eſtat*, Fr.]

1. The general intereſt; the buſineſs of the government; the publick. In this ſenſe it is now commonly written *ſtate*.

Many times the things adduced to judgment may be *meum & tuum*, when the reaſon and conſequences thereof may reach to point of *eſtate*: I call matters of *eſtate* not only the parts of ſovereignty, but whatſoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifeſtly any great portion of people. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. Condition of life, with regard to proſperity or adverſity.

Thanks to giddy chance,
She caſt us headlong from our high *eſtate*. *Dryden.*

3. Condition; circumſtances in general.

Truth and certainty are not at all ſecured by innate principles; but men are in the ſame uncertain, floating *eſtate* with as without them. *Locke.*

4. Fortune; poſſeſſion; generally meant of poſſeſſions in land, or realities.

She accuſed us to the king, as though we went about to overthrow him in his own *eſtate*. *Sidney.*

Go, miſer! go; for lucre ſell thy ſoul;
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole,
That men may ſay, when thou art dead and gone,
See what a vaſt *eſtate* he left his ſon! *Dryd. Perſ.*

5. Rank; quality.

Who hath not heard of the greatneſs of your *eſtate*? Who ſeeth not that your *eſtate* is much excelled with that ſweet uniting of all beauties. *Sidney.*

6. A perſon of high rank. This ſenſe is diſuſed.

She is a dutcheſs, a great *eſtate*. *Latimer.*

Herod, on his birth-day, made a ſupper to his lords, high captains, and chief *eſtates* of Galilee. *Mark*, vi. 21.

To **Estate**, ès-tà't. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſettle as a fortune.

Why hath thy queen
Summon'd me hither?
—A contract of true love to celebrate,
And ſome donation freely to *eſtate*
On the bleſt lovers. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To ESTE'EM, ès-tè'm. *v. a.* [*eſtimer*, Fr. *æſtimo*, Lat.]

1. To ſet a value whether high or low upon any thing.

The worth of all men by their end *eſteem*,
And then due praiſe, or due reproach them yield. *Spenſer.*

A knowledge in the works of nature they honour, and *eſteem* highly profound wiſdom; howbeit this wiſdom ſaveth not. *Hooker.*

I perferred her before ſceptres and thrones, and *eſteemed* riches nothing in compariſon of her. *Wiſd.* vii. 8.

2. To compare; to eſtimate by proportion.

Beſides, thoſe ſingle forms ſhe doth *eſteem*,
And in her balance doth their values try. *Davies.*

3. To prize; to rate high; to regard with reverence.

Who would not be loved more, though he were *eſteemed* leſs? *Dryden.*

4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.

One man *eſteemeth* one day above another; another *eſteemeth* every day alike. *Rom.* xiv. 5.

To **Esteem**, ès-tè'm. *v. n.* To conſider as to value: with *of*.

Many would little *eſteem of* their own lives, yet for remorſe of their wives and children, would be withheld from that heinous crime.

Este'em, ès-tè'm. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard.

Who can ſee,
Without *eſteem* for virtuous poverty,
Severe Fabritius, or can ceaſe t'admire
The ploughman conſul in his coarſe attire? *Dryd.*

Both thoſe poets lived in much *eſteem* with good and holy men in orders. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

I am not uneaſy that many, whom I never had any *eſteem* for, are likely to enjoy this world after me. *Pope.*

Este'emer, ès-tè'm-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *eſteem*.] One that highly values; one that ſets an high rate upon any thing.

This might inſtruct the proudeſt *eſteemer* of his own parts, how uſeful it is to talk and conſult with others. *Locke.*

E'STIMABLE, ès'-tì-màbl. *adj.* [Fr.]

1. Valuable; worth a large price.

A pound of man's fleſh, taken from a man,
Is not ſo *eſtimable* or profitable
As fleſh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shakeſp.*

2. Worthy of eſteem; worthy of ſome degree of honour and reſpect.

A lady ſaid of her two companions, that one was more amiable, the other more *eſtimable*.

You loſt one who gave hopes of being, in time, every thing that was *eſtimable* and good. *Temple.*

E'stimableness, ès'-tì-màbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimable*.] The quality of deſerving regard.

To E'STIMATE, ès'-tì-màt. *v. a.* [*æſtimo*, Lat.]

1. To rate; to adjuſt the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to ſomething elſe.

When a man ſhall ſanctify his houſe to the Lord, then the prieſt ſhall *eſtimate* it whether it be good or bad: as the prieſt ſhall *eſtimate* it, ſo ſhall it ſtand. *Lev.* xxvii. 14.

It is by the weight of ſilver, and not the name of the piece, that men *eſtimate* commodities and exchange them. *Locke.*

2. To calculate; to compute.

E'stimate, ès'-tì-màt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Computation; calculation.

Upon a moderate *eſtimate* and calculation of the quantity of water now actually contained in the abyſs, I found that this alone was full enough to cover the whole globe to the height aſſigned by Moſes. *Woodward.*

2. Value.

I'd love
My country's good, with a reſpect more tender,
More holy and profound than mine own life,
My dear wife's *eſtimate*, her womb's increaſe,
The treaſure of my loins. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. Valuation; aſſignment of proportional value; comparative judgment.

The only way to come to a true *eſtimate* upon the odds betwixt a publick and a private life, is to try both. *L'Eſtrange.*

Outward actions can never give a juſt *eſtimate* of us, ſince there are many perfections of a man which are not capable of appearing in actions. *Addiſon.*

Estima'tion, ès-tì-mà'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimate*.]

1. The act of adjuſting proportional value.

If a man ſhould ſanctify unto the Lord ſome part of a field, the *eſtimation* ſhall be according to the ſeed. *Leviticus.*

2. Calculation; computation.

3. Opinion; judgement.

In our own *eſtimation* we account ſuch particulars more worthy than thoſe that are already tried and known. *Bacon.*

4. Eſteem; regard; honour.

Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the leaſt whereof being juſt, had bereaved him of *eſtimation* and credit with men. *Hooker.*

Of your brace of unprizable *eſtimations*, the one is but frail, and the other caſual. *Shakeſp.*

I know the gentleman
To be of worth and worthy *eſtimation*,
And not without deſert ſo well reputed. *Shakeſp.*

I ſhall have *eſtimation* among the multitude, and honour with the elders. *Wiſd.* viii. 10.

A plain reaſon of the publick honours due to the magiſtrate is, that he may be in due *eſtimation* and reverence. *Atterbury.*

E'stimative, ès'-tì-mà-tìv. *adj.* [from *eſtimate*.] Having the power of comparing and adjuſting the preference.

We find in animals an *eſtimative* or judicial faculty, an appetition or averſation, and loco-motive faculty anſwering the will. *Hale.*

The error is not in the eye, but in the *eſtimative* faculty, which miſtakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall, which indeed belongs to the object. *Boyle.*

Estima'tor, ès'-tì-mà-tùr. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtimate*.] A ſettler of rates; a computiſt.

E'stival, ès'-tì-vàl. *adj.* [*æſtivus*, Lat.]

1. Pertaining to the ſummer.

2. Continuing for the ſummer.

Estiva'tion, ès-tì-và'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*æſtivatio*, Lat.] The act of paſſing the ſummer.

A grotto is a place of ſhade, or *eſtivation*. *Bacon.*

Esto'pel, ès-tòp'-èl. *n. ſ.* [law term.] Such an act as bars any legal proceſs.

Esto'vers, ès-tò'-vèrs. *n. ſ.* [law term.] Neceſſaries allowed by law.

Estra'de, ès-trà'd. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *ſtratum*, Lat.] An even or level ſpace. *Dict.*

To ESTRA'NGE, ès-trà'nj. *v. a.* [*eſtranger*, Fr.]

1. To keep at a diſtance; to withdraw.

Had we not only cut off their corruptions, but alſo *eſtranged* ourſelves from them in things indifferent, who ſeeth not how greatly prejudicial this might have been to ſo good a cauſe? *Hooker.*

They know it is our cuſtom of ſimple reading, not for converſion of infidels *eſtranged* from the houſe of God, but for inſtruction of men baptized, bred, and brought up in the boſom of the church. *Hooker.*

See, ſhe weeps;
Thinks me unkind, or falſe, and knows not why
I thus *eſtrange* my perſon from her bed. *Dryden.*

2. To alienate; to divert from its original uſe or poſſeſſor.

They have *eſtranged* this place, and have burnt incenſe in it to other gods. *Jer.* xix. 4.

3. To alienate from affection; to turn from kindneſs to malevolence or indifference.

How comes it now, my huſband, oh, how comes it,
That thou art thus *eſtranged* from thyſelf?
Thyſelf I call it, being ſtrange to me. *Shakeſp.*

Adam, *eſtrang'd* in look, and alter'd ſtyle,
Speech intermitted, thus to Eve renew'd. *Milton.*

I came to grieve a father's heart *eſtrang'd*;
But little thought to find a miſtreſs chang'd. *Dryd.*

I do not know, to this hour, what it is that has *eſtranged* him from me. *Pope.*

4. To withdraw or withhold.

We muſt *eſtrange* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and diſtinctly evidenced. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

ESTRANGEMENT, ĕs-strā'nj-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *eſtrange.*] Alienation; diſtance; removal; voluntary abſtraction.

Deſires, by a long *eſtrangement* from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. *South.*

ESTRAPA'DE, ĕs-tră-pā'd. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] The defence of a horſe that will not obey, who, to get rid of his rider, riſes mightily before; and while his forehand is yet in the air, yerks furiouſly with his hind legs. *Farrier's Dict.*

ESTRE'ATE, ĕs-trā't. *n. ſ.* [*extractum*, Lat.] The true copy of an original writing: for example, of amerciaments or penalties, ſet down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff, or other officer, of every man for his offence. A law term. *Cowel.*

ESTRE'PEMENT, ĕs-trē'p-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [of the French word *eſtrepier.*] Spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of him in the reverſion. *Cowel.*

E'STRICH, ŏs'-trĭtsh. *n. ſ.* [commonly written *oſtrich*; *ſtruthiocamelus.*] The largeſt of birds.

To be furious,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the *eſtridge*. *Shakeſp.*

The peacock, not at thy command, aſſumes
His glorious train; nor *eſtrich* her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

E'STUANCE, ĕs'-tŭ-ăns. *n. ſ.* Heat; warmth. A word rarely found.

Averroes reſtrained his hilarity, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth and was allowable in Cato; that is, a ſober incaleſcence, and regulated *eſtuance* from wine. *Brown.*

E'STUARY, ĕs'-tŭ-ă-rȳ. *n. ſ.* [*æſtuarium*, Lat.] An arm of the ſea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates; a frith.

To **ESTUATE**, ĕs'-tŭ-āt. *v. a.* [*æſtuo*, Lat.] To ſwell and fall reciprocally; to boil; to be in a ſtate of violent commotion. *Dict.*

ESTUA'TION, ĕs-tŭ-ā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *æſtuo*, Lat.] The ſtate of boiling; reciprocation of riſe and fall; agitation; commotion.

Rivers and lakes that want fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited into *eſtuations*; therefore ſome ſeas flow higher than others. *Brown.*

The motion of the will is accompanied with a ſenſible commotion of the ſpirits, and an *eſtuation* of the blood. *Norris.*

E'STURE, ĕs'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*æſtus*, Lat.] Violence; commotion.

The ſeas retain
Not only their outrageous *eſture* there,
But ſupernatural miſchief they expire. *Chapman.*

ESU'RIENT, ē-shŏ'-ryĕnt. *adj.* [*eſuriens*, Lat.] Hungry; voracious. *Dict.*

E'SURINE, ē'-shŏ-rĭn. *adj.* [*eſurio*, Lat.] Corroding; eating.

Over much piercing is the air of Hampſtead, in which ſort of air there is always ſomething *eſurine* and acid. *Wiſeman.*

ETC, ĕt-sĕt'-ĕ-ră. A contraction of the two Latin words *et cætera*, which ſignifies, *and ſo on; and the reſt; and others of the like kind.*

To **ETCH**, ĕts'h. *v. a.* [*etzen*, Germ.]

1. A way uſed in making of prints, by drawing with a proper needle upon a copper-plate, covered over with a ground of wax, &c. and well blacked with the ſmoke of a link, in order to take off the figure of the drawing or print; which having its backſide tinctured with white lead, will, by running over the ſtrucken out lines with a ſtift, impreſs the exact figure on the black or red ground; which figure is afterwards with needles drawn deeper quite through the ground, and all the ſhadows and and hatchings put in; and then a wax border being made all round the plate, there is poured on a ſufficient quantity of well tempered *aqua fortis*, which inſinuating into the ſtrokes made by the needles, uſually eats, in about half an hour, into the figure of the print or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*

2. To ſketch; to draw; to delineate [unleſs this word be miſtaken by *Locke* for *eke.*]

There are many empty terms to be found in ſome learned writers, to which they had recourſe to *etch* out their ſyſtems. *Locke.*

3. [This word is evidently miſtaken by *Ray* for *edge.*] To move forwards towards one ſide.

When we lie long awake in the night, we are not able to reſt one quarter of an hour without ſhifting of ſides, or at leaſt *etching* this way and that way, more or leſs. *Ray.*

ETCH, ĕts'h. *n. ſ.* A country word of which I know not the meaning.

When they ſow their *etch* crops, they ſprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre. *Mortimer.*

Where you find dunging of land makes it rank, lay dung upon the *etch*, and ſow it with barley. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

ETE'RNAL, ē-tĕr'-năl. *adj.* [*æternus*, Lat.]

1. Without beginning or end.

The *eternal* God is thy refuge. *Deuter.* xxxiii. 27.

2. Without beginning.

It is a queſtion quite different from our having an idea of eternity, to know whether there were any real being, whoſe duration has been *eternal*? *Locke.*

3. Without end; endleſs; immortal.

Thou know'ſt that Banquo and his Fleance lives.
—But in them nature's copy's not *eternal*. *Shakeſp.*

4. Perpetual; conſtant; unintermitting.

Burnt off'rings morn and ev'ning ſhall be thine,
And fires *eternal* in thy temple ſhine. *Dryden.*

5. Unchangeable.

Hobbes believed the *eternal* truths which he oppoſed. *Dryden.*

ETE'RNAL, ē-tĕr'-năl. *n. ſ.* [*eternel*, Fr.] One of the appellations of the Godhead.

That law whereby the *Eternal* himſelf doth work. *Hooker.*

The *Eternal*, to prevent ſuch horrid fray,
Hung out of heav'n his golden ſcales. *Milton.*

ETE'RNALIST, ē-tĕr'-năl-lĭst. *n. ſ.* [*æturnus*, Lat.] One that holds the paſt exiſtence of the world infinite.

I would aſk the *eternaliſts* what mark is there that they could expect to deſire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this? Or what mark is there of eternity that is found in this? *Burnet.*

To **ETE'RNALIZE**, ē-tĕr'-năl-līz. *v. a.* [from *eternal.*] To make eternal. *Dict.*

ETE'RNALLY, ē-tĕr'-năl-lȳ. *adv.* [from *eternal.*]

1. Without beginning or end.
2. Unchangeably; invariably.

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any caſe, muſt be alſo *eternally* and unchangeably ſo, with relation to that time and to that caſe. *South.*

3. Perpetually; without intermiſſion.

Bear me, ſome god, to Baja's gentle ſeats,
Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats,
Where weſtern gales *eternally* reſide,
And all the ſeaſons laviſh all their pride. *Addiſon.*

ETE'RNE, ē-tĕrn'. *adj.* [*æternus*, Lat.] Eternal; perpetual; endleſs.

The Cyclops hammers fall
On Mars his armour, forg'd for proof *eterne*. *Shak.*

ETE'RNITY, ē-tĕr'-nĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [*æternitas*, Lat.]

1. Duration without beginning or end.

In this ground his precious root
Still lives, which, when weak time ſhall be pour'd out
Into *eternity*, and circular joys
Dancing an endleſs round, again ſhall riſe. *Craſhaw.*

Thy immortal rhyme
Makes this one ſhort point of time,
To fill up half the orb of round *eternity*. *Cowley.*

By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endleſs addition of number, we come by the idea of *eternity*. *Locke.*

2. Duration without end.

Beyond is all abyſs,
Eternity, whoſe end no eye can reach! *Milton.*

Eternity, thou pleaſing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new ſcenes and changes muſt we paſs! *Addiſon.*

To **ETE'RNIZE**, ē-tĕr'-nīz. *v. a.* [*æterno*, Lat.]

1. To make endleſs; to perpetuate.

I with two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happineſs,
And immortality: that fondly loſt,
This other ſerv'd but to *eternize* woe. *Milton.*

2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

Mankind by all means ſeeking to *eternize* himſelf, ſo much the more as he is near his end, doth it by ſpeeches and writings. *Sidney.*

And well beſeems all knights of noble name,
That covet in th' immortal book of fame
To be *eternized*, that fame to haunt. *Fairy Queen.*

I might relate of thouſands, and their names
Eternize here on earth; but thoſe elect
Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n,
Seek not the praiſe of men. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have *eternized* their fame, and thereby their own. *Temple.*

Both of them are ſet on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to *eternize* them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. *Creech* ſeems to have accented the firſt ſyllable.

Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove
Hath *eterniz'd* the glory of his love. *Creech's Manil.*

E'THER, ē'-thĕr. *n. ſ.* [*æther*, Lat. αἰθὴρ.]

1. An element more fine and ſubtile than air; air refined or ſublimed.

If any one ſhould ſuppoſe that *ether*, like our air, may contain particles which endeavour to recede from one another; for I do not know what this *ether* is; and that its particles are exceedingly ſmaller than thoſe of air, or even than thoſe of light, the exceeding ſmallneſs of its particles may contribute to the greatneſs of the force by which thoſe particles may recede from one another. *Newton.*

The parts of other bodies are held together by the eternal preſſure of the *ether*, and can have no other conceivable cauſe of their coheſion and union. *Locke.*

2. The matter of the higheſt regions above.

There fields of light and liquid *ether* flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

Ethe'real, ẻ-thẻ′-ryȧl. *adj.* [from *ether*.]

1. Formed of ether.

Man feels me, when I preſs th' *ethereal* plains. *Dryden.*

2. Celeſtial; heavenly.

Go, heav'nly gueſt, *ethereal* meſſenger,
Sent from whoſe ſov'reign goodneſs I adore. *Milt.*

Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offspring of Heav'n,
Ethereal virtues! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Such as theſe, being in good part freed from the entanglements of ſenſe and body, are employed, like the ſpirits above, in contemplating the Divine Wiſdom in the works of nature; a kind of anticipation of the *ethereal* happineſs and employment. *Glanville.*

Vaſt chain of being, which from God began,
Natures *ethereal*, human; angel, man. *Pope.*

Ethe'reous, ẻ-thẻ′-ryủs. *adj.* [from *ether*.] Formed of ether; heavenly.

Behold the bright ſurface
Of this *ethereous* mould, whereon we ſtand. *Milton.*

E'THICAL, ẻth′-ỉ-kȧl. *adj.* [ἠθικὸς.] Moral; treating on morality.

E'thically, ẻth′-ỉ-kȧl-lỷ. *adv.* [from *ethical*.] According to the doctrines of morality.

My ſubject leads me not to diſcourſe *ethically*, but Chriſtianly of the faults of the tongue. *Government of the Tongue.*

E'thick, ẻth′-ỉk. *adj.* [ἠθικὸς.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality. Whence *Pope* entitled part of his works *Ethick* Epiſtles.

E'thicks, ẻth′-ỉks. *n. ſ.* without the ſingular. [ἠθικη.] The doctrine of morality; a ſyſtem of morality.

For of all moral virtues, ſhe was all
That *ethicks* ſpeak of virtues cardinal. *Donne.*

I will never ſet politicks againſt *ethicks*; for true *ethicks* are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*

Perſius profeſſes the ſtoick philoſophy; the moſt generous amongſt all the ſects who have given rules of *ethicks*. *Dryden.*

If the atheiſts would live up to the *ethicks* of Epicurus himſelf, they would make few or no proſelytes from the Chriſtian religion. *Bentley.*

E'thnick, ẻth′-nỉk. *adj.* [ἐθνικὸς.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewiſh; not Chriſtian.

Such contumely as the *ethick* world durſt not offer him, is the peculiar inſolence of degenerated Chriſtians. *Government of the Tongue.*

I ſhall begin with the agreement of profane, whether Jewiſh or *ethnick*, with the Sacred Writings. *Grew.*

E'thnicks, ẻth′-nỉks. *n. ſ.* Heathens; not Jews; not Chriſtians.

This firſt *Jupiter* of the *ethnicks* was then the ſame Cain, the ſon of Adam. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Etholo'gical, ẻ′-thỏ-lỏdzh″-ỉ-kȧl. *adj.* [ἦθος and λόγος.] Treating of morality.

Etio'logy, ẻ′-tỷ-ỏl″-ỏ-jỷ. *n. ſ.* [αἰτιολογία.] An account of the cauſes of any thing, generally of a diſtemper.

I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the *etiology* of this diſtemper. *Arbuthnot.*

Etymolo'gical, ẻt-ỷ-mỏ-lỏdzh′-ỉ-kȧl. *adj.* [from *etymology*.] Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.

Excuſe this conceit, this *etymological* obſervation. *Locke.*

Etymo'logist, ẻt-ỷ-mỏl′-ỏ-jỉſt. *n. ſ.* [from *etymology*.] One who ſearches out the original of words; one who ſhows the derivation of words from their original.

ETYMO'LOGY, ẻt-ỷ-mỏl′-ỏ-jỷ. *n. ſ.* [*etymologia*, Lat. ἔτυμος and λόγος.]

1. The deſcent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word; the analyſis of compound words into primitives.

Conſumption is generally taken for any univerſal diminution and colliquation of the body, which acceptation its *etymology* implies. *Harvey on Conſump.*

When words are reſtrained, by common uſage, to a particular ſenſe, to run up to *etymology*, and conſtrue them by dictionary, is wretchedly ridiculous. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

Pelvis is uſed by comick writers for a looking-glaſs, by which means the *etymology* of the word is viſible, and pelvidera will ſignify a lady who looks in her glaſs. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

If the meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark. *Watts's Log.*

2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

E'tymon, ẻt′-ỷ-mỏn. *n. ſ.* [ἔτυμον.] Origin; primitive word.

Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue, that which we call ſky-colour or heaven's blue. *Peacham.*

To **Eva'cate**, ẻ-vả′-kảt. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Lat.] To empty out; to throw out.

Dry air opens the ſurface of the earth to diſincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacate* them. *Harvey on the Plague.*

To **EVA'CUATE**, ẻ-vảk′-ủ-ảt. *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Lat.]

1. To make empty; to clear.

There is no good way of prevention but by *evacuating* clean, and emptying the church. *Hooker.*

We tried how far the air would manifeſt its gravity in ſo thin a medium, as we could make in our receiver, by *evacuating* it. *Boyle.*

2. To throw out as noxious, or offenſive.

3. To void by any of the excretory paſſages.

Boerhaave gives an inſtance of a patient, who by a long uſe of whey and water, and garden fruits, *evacuated* a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his ſenſes. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To make void; to evacate; to nullify; to annul.

The defect, though it would not *evacuate* a marriage, after cohabitation and actual conſummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

If the prophecies recorded of the Meſſiah are not fulfilled in Jeſus of Nazareth, it is impoſſible to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in any thing or perſon whatſoever, which would utterly *evacuate* the uſe of them. *South.*

5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

As this neutrality was never obſerved by the emperour, ſo he never effectually *evacuated* Catalonia. *Swift.*

Eva'cuant, ẻ-vảk′-ủ-ảnt. *n. ſ.* [*evacuans*, Lat.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any paſſage.

Evacua'tion, ẻ-vảk-ủ-ả′-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *evacuate*.]

1. Such emiſſions as leave a vacancy; diſcharge.

Conſider the vaſt *evacuations* of men that England hath had by aſſiſtances lent to foreign kingdoms. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Popery hath not been able to re-eſtabliſh itſelf in any place, after proviſion made againſt it, by utter *evacuation* of all Romiſh ceremonies. *Hooker.*

3. The practice of emptying the body by phyſick.

The uſual practice of phyſick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon *evacuation*, either by bleeding, vomit, or ſome purgation. *Temple.*

4. Diſcharges of the body by any vent natural or artificial.

To **EVA'DE**, ẻ-vả′d. *v. a.* [*evado*, Lat.]

1. To elude; to eſcape by artifice or ſtratagem.

In this point charge him home, that he affects
Tyrannick power: if he *evade* us there,
Inforce him with his envy to the people. *Shakeſp.*

If thou covet death, as utmoſt end
Of miſery, ſo thinking to *evade*
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiſelier arm'd his vengeful ire, than ſo
To be foreſtall'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He might *evade* the accompliſhment of theſe afflictions he now gradually endureth. *Brown.*

2. To avoid; to decline by ſubterfuge.

Our queſtion thou *evad'ſt*; how did'ſt thou dare
To break hell bounds? *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

3. To eſcape or elude by ſophiſtry.

My argument evidently overthrows all that he brings to *evade* the teſtimonies of the fathers. *Stillingfleet.*

4. To eſcape as imperceptible or unconquerable, as too great or too ſubtle to be ſeized or ſubdued.

We have ſeen how a contingent even baffles man's knowledge, and *evades* his power. *South.*

To **Eva'de**, ẻ-vả′d. *v. n.*

1. To eſcape; to ſlip away. It is not now uſed with *from*.

His wiſdom, by often *evading from* perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himſelf from dangers, than into a providence to prevent it. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Unarm'd they might
Have eaſily, as ſpirits, *evaded* ſwift
By quick contraction, or remove. *Milton.*

2. To practiſe ſophiſtry or evaſions.

The miniſters of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of theſe two forementioned ways. *South.*

Evaga'tion, ẻ′-vả-gả″-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*evagor*, Lat.] The act of wandering; excurſion; ramble; deviation.

Theſe long chains of lofty mountains, which run through whole continents eaſt and weſt, ſerve to ſtop the *evagation* of the vapours to the north and ſouth in hot countries. *Ray.*

Evane'scent, ẻ′-vả-nẻs″-ſẻnt. *adj.* [*evaneſcens*, Lat.] Vaniſhing; imperceptible; leſſening beyond the perception of the ſenſes.

The canal grows ſtill ſmaller and ſlenderer, ſo as that the *evaneſcent* ſolid and fluid will ſcarce differ. *Arbuthnot.*

The difference between right and wrong, on ſome petty caſes, is almoſt *evaneſcent*. *Wollaſton.*

The downy orchard, and the melting pulp
Of mellow fruit, the nameleſs nations feed
Of *evaneſcent* inſects. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Evange'lical, ẻ′-vản-jẻl″-ỉ-kȧl. *adj.* [*evangelique*, Fr. *evangelicus*, Lat.]

1. Agreeable to goſpel; conſonant to the Chriſtian law revealed in the holy goſpel.

This diſtinction between moral goodneſs and *evangelical* perfection, ought to have been obſerved. *Arbuthnot.*

God will indeed judge the world in righteouſneſs; but 'tis by an *evangelical*, not a legal righteouſneſs, and by the intervention of the man Chriſt Jeſus, who is the Saviour as well as the Judge of the world. *Atterbury.*

2. Contained in the goſpel.

Thoſe *evangelical* hymns they allow not to ſtand in our liturgy. *Hooker.*

Eva'ngelism, ê-vån'-jê-lìzm. *n. ſ.* [from *evangely.*] The promulgation of the bleſſed goſpel.

Thus was this land ſaved from infidelity, through the apoſtolical and miraculous *evangeliſm.* *Bacon.*

Eva'ngelist, ê-vån'-jê-lìst. *n. ſ.* [ἐυαγγελιϛ.]

1. A writer of the hiſtory of our Lord Jeſus.

Each of theſe early writers aſcribe to the four *evangeliſts* by name their reſpective hiſtories. *Addiſon.*

2. A promulgator of the Chriſtian laws.

Thoſe to whom he firſt entruſted the promulgating of the goſpel, had inſtructions; and it were fit our new *evangeliſts* ſhould ſhow their authority. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Eva'ngelize**, ê-vån'-jê-lìze. *v. a.* [*evangelizo*, Lat. ἐυαγγελίζω.] To inſtruct in the goſpel, or law of Jeſus.

The ſpirit
Pour'd firſt on his apoſtles, whom he ſends
T' *evangelize* the nations; then on all
Baptiz'd, ſhall them with wond'rous gifts endue. *Milton.*

EVA'NGELY, ê-vån'-jê-lŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἐυαγγέλιον, that is, good tidings.] Good tidings; the meſſage of pardon and ſalvation; the holy goſpel; the goſpel of *Jeſus.*

Good Lucius,
That firſt receiv'd Chriſtianity,
The ſacred pledge of Chriſt's *evangely.* *Fairy Q.*

Eva'nid, ê-vån'-ìd. *adj.* [*evanidus*, Lat.] Faint; weak; evaneſcent.

Where there is heat and ſtrength enough in the plant to make the leaves odorate, there the ſmell of the flower is rather *evanid* and weaker than that of the leaves. *Bacon.*

The decoctions of ſimples, which bear the viſible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of allum, argol, and the like. *Brown.*

I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the ſun and an *evanid* meteor. *Glanville.*

To **Eva'nish**, ê-vå'n-ìsh. *v. a.* [*evaneſco*, Lat.] To vaniſh; to eſcape from notice or perception.

Eva'porable, ê-våp'-ô-råbl. *adj.* [from *evaporate.*] Eaſily diſſipated in fumes or vapours.

Such cordial powders as are aromatick, their virtue lies in parts that are of themſelves volatile, and eaſily *evaporable.* *Grew.*

To **EVA'PORATE**, ê-våp'-ô-råt. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Lat.] To fly away in vapours or fumes; to waſte inſenſibly as a volatile ſpirit.

Poeſy is of ſo ſubtile a ſpirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all *evaporate.* *Denham.*

Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we ſhould have talked leſs, and done more. *Decay of Piety.*

Being weary with attending the ſlow conſumption of the liquor, we ſet it in a digeſting furnace to *evaporate* more nimbly. *Boyle.*

This vapour falling upon joints which have not heat enough to diſpel it, cannot be cured otherwiſe than by burning, by which it *evaporates.* *Temple.*

The enemy takes a ſurer way to conſume us, by letting our courage *evaporate* againſt ſtones and rubbiſh. *Swift.*

To **Eva'porate**, ê-våp'-ô-råt. *v. a.*

1. To drive away in fumes; to diſperſe in vapours.

If we compute that prodigious maſs of water daily thrown into the ſea from all the rivers, we ſhould then know how much is perpetually *evaporated*, and caſt again upon the continents to ſupply thoſe innumerable ſtreams. *Bentley.*

Convents abroad are ſo many retreats for the ſpeculative, the melancholy, the proud, the ſilent, the politick, and the moroſe, to ſpend themſelves, and *evaporate* the noxious particles. *Swift.*

We perceive clearly that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or ſallies.

My lord of Eſſex *evaporated* his thoughts in a ſonnet to be ſung before the queen. *Wotton.*

Evapora'tion, ê'-våp-ô-rå''-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *evaporate.*]

1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours; vent; diſcharge.

They are but the fruits of aduſted choler, and the *evaporations* of a vindictive ſpirit. *Howel.*

Evaporations are at ſome times greater, according to the greater heat of the ſun; ſo wherever they alight again in rain, 'tis ſuperior in quantity to the rain of colder ſeaſons. *Woodward.*

2. The act of attenuating matter, ſo as to make it fume away.

Thoſe waters, by rarefaction and *evaporation*, aſcended. *Ral.*

3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are ſpent or driven away in ſteams, ſo as to leave ſome part ſtronger, or of a higher conſiſtence than before. *Quincy.*

Eva'sion, ê-vå'-zhůn. *n. ſ.* [*evaſum*, Lat.] Excuſe; ſubterfuge; ſophiſtry; artifice; artful means of eluding or eſcaping.

We are too well acquainted with thoſe anſwers;
But his *evaſion*, wing'd thus ſwift with ſcorn,
Cannot outfly our apprehenſions. *Shakeſp.*

Him, after all diſputes,
Forc'd I abſolve: all my *evaſions* vain,
And reaſonings, though through mazes, lead me ſtill
But to my own conviction. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

In vain thou ſtriv'ſt to cover ſhame with ſhame;
Thou by *evaſions* thy crime uncover'ſt more. *Milt.*

Eva'sive, ê-vå'-sìv. *adj.* [from *evade.*]

1. Practiſing evaſion; eluſive.

Thus he, though conſcious of th' etherial gueſt,
Anſwer'd *evaſive* of the ſly requeſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. Containing an evaſion; ſophiſtical; diſhoneſtly artful.

Eva'sively, ê-vå'-sìv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *evaſive.*] By evaſion; eluſively; ſophiſtically.

EU'CHARIST, ů'-kå-rìst. *n. ſ.* [ἐυχαριϛία.] The act of giving thanks; the ſacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

Himſelf did better like of common bread to be uſed in the *eucharist.* *Hooker.*

Some receive the ſacrament as a means to procure great graces and bleſſings, others as an *euchariſt* and an office of thankſgiving for what they have received. *Taylor.*

Euchari'stical, ů-kå-rìs'-tì-kål. *adj.* [from *euchariſt.*]

1. Containing acts of thankſgiving.

The latter part was *euchariſtical*, which began at the breaking and bleſſing of the bread. *Brown.*

It would not be amiſs to put it into the *euchariſtical* part of our daily devotions: we praiſe thee, O God, for our limbs and ſenſes. *Ray.*

2. Relating to the ſacrament of the ſupper of the Lord.

Eucho'logy, ů-kôl'-ô-jŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἐυχολόγιον.] A formulary of prayers.

Eu'crasy, ů'-krå-sŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἐυκρασία.] An agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is ſaid to be in a good ſtate of health. *Quincy.*

Eve, ê'v.
E'ven, ê'vn. } *n. ſ.* [æfen, Sax. *avend*, or *avond*, Dut.]

1. The cloſe of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkneſs.

They, like ſo many Alexanders,
Have in theſe parts from morn 'till *even* fought.
And ſheath'd their ſwords for lack of argument. *Shakeſp.*

When the ſun's orb both *even* and morn is bright,
Then let no fear of ſtorms thy mind affright. *May.*

Such ſights as youthful poets dream
On Summer *eves* by haunted ſtream. *Milton.*

O, nightingale, that on yon bloomy ſpray
Warbleſt at *eve*, when all the woods are ſtill. *Milt.*

Th' unerring ſun by certain ſigns declares,
What the late *ev'n*, or early morn prepares. *Dryd.*

Winter, oft at *eve*, reſumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. The vigil or faſt to be obſerved before an holiday. In this ſenſe only *eve* is uſed, not *even.*

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the *eve* to this great feaſt. *Duppa's Rule to Devotion.*

E'ven, ê'vn. *adj.* [efen, Sax. *even*, Dut. *æquus*, Lat.]

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal; ſmooth as oppoſed to rough.

To ſee a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a wrinkle to my *even* brow. *Dryden.*

The preſent face of Rome is much more *even* and level than it was formerly. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The ſuperficies of ſuch plates are not *even*, but have many cavities and ſwellings, which, how ſhallow ſoever, do a little vary the thickneſs of the plate. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Uniform; equal to itſelf.

Lay the rough paths of peeviſh nature *ev'n*,
And open in each heart, a little heav'n. *Prior.*

3. Level with; parallel to.

That the net may be *even* to the midſt of the altar. *Exodus.*

And ſhall lay thee *even* with the ground. *Luke*, xix. 44.

4. Not having inclination any way; nor leaning to any ſide.

He was
A noble ſervant to them; but he could not
Carry his honours *even.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

5. Not having any part higher or lower than the other.

When Alexander demanded of one what was the fitteſt ſeat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and deſired him to ſet his foot on one ſide thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did riſe up; but when he did ſet his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even.* *Davies.*

6. Equal on both ſides; fair; not favouring either.

Upheld by me, yet once more he ſhall ſtand
On *even* ground againſt his mortal foe. *Milton.*

7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt.

We reckon with your ſeveral loves,
And make us *even* with you;
Henceforth be earls. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I will be *even* with thee, doubt it not. *Shakeſp.*

I do confeſs
The blind lad's pow'r, while he inhabits there;
But I'll be *ev'n* with him nevertheleſs. *Suckling.*

In taking revenge, a man is but *even* with his enemy, but in paſſing it over, he is ſuperior. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Even reckoning makes laſting friends; and the way to make reckonings *even* is to make them often. *South.*

The publick is always *even* with an author who has not a juſt deference for them: the contempt is reciprocal. *Addiſon.*

The true reaſon of this ſtrange doctrine was to be *even* with the magiſtrate, who was againſt them; and they reſolved at any rate to be againſt him. *Atterbury.*

8. Calm; not ſubject to elevation or depreſſion; not uncertain.

Deſires compos'd, affections ever *ev'n*,
Tears that delight, and ſighs that waft to heav'n. *Pope.*

9. **Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd.**

Let him tell me whether the number of the ſtars be *even* or odd. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit in the lateral diviſion of man by *even* and odd, aſcribing the odd unto the right ſide, and *even* unto the left. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **Even**, ẻvn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make even

2. To make out of debt; to put in a ſtate in which either good or ill is fully repaid.

Nothing can, or ſhall content my ſoul,
'Till I am *evened* with him, wiſe for wiſe. *Shakeſp.*

3. To level; to make level.

This temple Xerxes *evened* with the ſoil, which Alexander is ſaid to have repaired. *Raleigh.*

Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and cammomile; for now the ground is ſupple, and it will *even* all inequalities. *Evelyn.*

To **Even**, ẻvn. *v. n.* To be equal to. Now diſuſed.

A like ſtrange obſervation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with the firſt. *Carew.*

E'ven, ẻvn. *adv.* [often contracted to *ev'n.*]

1. A word of ſtrong aſſertion; verily.

Even ſo did thoſe Gauls poſſeſs the coaſts. *Spenſer.*

Thou waſt a ſoldier
Even to Cato's wiſh; not fierce, and terrible
Only in ſtrokes. *Shakeſp. Coriol. Act* I. *Sc.* IV.

Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle veſſel's ſide,
Would ſcatter all the ſpices on the ſtream,
And, in a word, yea *even* now worth this,
And now worth nothing. *Shakeſp.*

It is not much that the good man ventures; after this life, if there be no God, he is as well as the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better, *even* as much as unſpeakable and eternal happineſs is better than extreme and endleſs miſery. *Tillotſon.*

He might *even* as well have employed his time, as ſome princes have done, in catching moles. *Atterb.*

2. Notwithſtanding; though it was ſo that.

All I can ſay for thoſe paſſages is, that I knew they were bad enough to pleaſe *even* when I wrote them. *Dryden.*

3. Likewiſe; not only ſo, but alſo.

The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford meaſures of time, if we could number them; but moſt of thoſe motions are not evident, and the great lights are ſufficient, and ſerve alſo to meaſure *even* the motions of thoſe others. *Holder.*

Here all their rage, and *ev'n* their murmurs ceaſe,
And ſacred ſilence reigns, and univerſal peace. *Pope.*

4. So much as.

Books give the ſame turn to our thoughts that company does to our converſation, without loading our memories, or making us *even* ſenſible of the change. *Swift.*

5. A word of exaggeration in which a ſecret compariſon is implied; as, *even* the great, that is, *the great like the mean.*

Nor death itſelf can wholly waſh your ſtains,
But long contracted filth *ev'n* in the ſoul remains. *Dryden.*

I have made ſeveral diſcoveries which appear new, *even* to thoſe who are verſed in critical learning. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. A term of conceſſion.

Since you refined the notion, and corrected the malignity, I ſhall *e'en* let it paſs. *Collier.*

Evenha'nded, ẻvn-hằn-dìd. *adj.* [*even* and *hand.*] Impartial; equitable.

Evenhanded juſtice
Returns the ingredients of our poiſon'd chalice
To our own lips. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

E'vening, ẻv-nìng. *n. ſ.* [æꝼen, Sax. *avend*, Dut.] The cloſe of the day; the beginning of night.

I ſhall fall
Like a bright exhalation in the *evening*,
And no man ſee me more. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing towards an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end. *Raleigh.*

Mean time the ſun deſcended from the ſkies,
And the bright *evening* ſtar began to riſe. *Dryden.*

It was the ſacred rule among the Pythagoreans, that they ſhould every *evening* thrice run over the actions and affairs of the day. *Watts on the Mind.*

E'venly, ẻv'n-lỳ. *adj.* [from *even.*]

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoiſe.

In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particles could convene by mutual attraction; for every one there muſt have infinite matter around it, and therefore muſt reſt for ever, being *evenly* balanced between infinite attractions. *Bentley.*

2. Levelly; without aſperities.

A paliſh clearneſs, *evenly* and ſmoothly ſpread; not overthin and waſhy, but of a pretty ſolid conſiſtence. *Wotton.*

3. Without inclination to either ſide; in a poſture parallel to the horizon; horizontally.

The upper face of the ſea is known to be level by nature, and *evenly* diſtant from the centre, and waxes deeper and deeper the farther one ſaileth from the ſhore. *Brerewood.*

4. Impartially; without favour or enmity.

You ſerve a great and gracious maſter, and there is a moſt hopeful young prince: it behoves you to carry yourſelf wiſely and *evenly* between them both. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

E'venness, ẻvn-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *even.*]

1. State of being even.

2. Uniformity; regularity.

The ether moſt readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celeſtial bodies, and the making them with that *evenneſs* and celerity is requiſite in them all. *Grew's Coſmologia Sacra.*

3. Equality of ſurface; levelneſs.

4. Freedom from inclination to either ſide.

A crooked ſtick is not ſtraitned, unleſs it be bent as far on the clear contrary ſide, that ſo it may ſettle itſelf at the length in a middle ſtate of *evenneſs* between both. *Hooker.*

5. Impartiality; equal reſpect.

6. Calmneſs; freedom from perturbation.

Though he appeared to reliſh theſe bleſſings as much as any man, yet he bore the loſs of them, when it happened, with great compoſure and *evenneſs* of mind. *Atterbury.*

E'vensong, ẻvn-sòng. *n. ſ.* [*even* and *ſong.*]

1. The form of worſhip uſed in the evening.

Thee, 'chantreſs of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy *evenſong*. *Milton.*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he laſt 'till *evenſong*, and then ſays his compline an hour before the time. *Taylor.*

2. The evening; the cloſe of the day.

He tun'd his notes both *evenſong* and morn. *Dryd.*

Eventi'de, ẻvn-tìd. *n. ſ.* [*even* and *tide.*] The time of evening.

A ſwarm of gnats at *eventide*,
Out of the fens of Allan do ariſe,
Their murmuring ſmall trumpets ſounding wide. *Fairy Queen.*

Iſaac went out to meditate at the *eventide*. *Gen.* xxiv. 63.

EVE'NT, ẻ-vènt'. *n. ſ.* [*eventus*, Lat.]

1. An incident; any thing that happens, good or bad.

There is one *event* to the righteous and to the wicked. *Eccl.*

Oh heavy times, begetting ſuch *events!* *Shakeſp.*

2. The conſequence of an action; the concluſion; the upſhot.

Two ſpears from Meleager's hand were ſent,
With equal force but various in th' *event*;
The firſt was fix'd in earth, the ſecond ſtood
On the boar's briſtled back, and deeply drank his blood. *Dryden.*

To **Eve'nterate**, ẻ-vèn'-tẻ-ràt. *v. a.* [*evento*, Lat.] To rip up; to open by ripping the belly.

In a bear, which the hunters *eventerated*, or opened, I beheld the young ones, with all their parts diſtinct. *Brown.*

Eve'ntful, ẻ-vènt'-fùl. *adj.* [*event* and *full.*] Full of incidents; full of changes of fortune.

Laſt ſcene of all,
That ends this ſtrange *eventful* hiſtory,
Is ſecond childiſhneſs. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

To **Eve'ntilate**, ẻ-vèn'-tì-làt. *v. a.* [*eventilo*, Lat.]

1. To winnow; to ſift out.

2. To examine; to diſcuſs. *Dict.*

Eve'ntual, ẻ-vèn'-tù-àl. *adj.* [from *event.*] Happening in conſequence of any thing; conſequential.

Eve'ntually, ẻ-vèn'-tù-àl-ỳ. *adv.* [from *eventual.*] In the event; in the laſt reſult; in the conſequence.

Hermione has but intentionally, not *eventually*, diſobliged you; and hath made your flame a better return, by reſtoring you your own heart. *Boyle.*

E'ver, ẻv'-ùr. *adv.* [æꝼne, Sax.]

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if *ever* they will know, whether it be good or evil which hath been ſo long retained. *Hooker.*

If thou haſt that, which I have greater reaſon to believe now than *ever*, I mean valour, this might ſhew it. *Shakeſp.*

You ſerve a maſter who is as free from the envy of friends, as *ever* any king was. *Bacon.*

So few tranſlations deſerve praiſe, that I ſcarce *ever* ſaw any which deſerved pardon. *Denham.*

The moſt ſenſual man that *ever* was in the world never felt ſo delicious a pleaſure as a clear conſcience. *Tillotſon.*

By repeating any idea of any length of time, as of a minute, a year, or an age, as often as we will in our own thoughts, and adding them to one another, without *ever* coming to the end of ſuch addition, we come by the idea of eternity. *Locke.*

2. At all times; always; without end.

God hath had *ever*, and *ever* ſhall have, ſome church viſible upon the earth. *Hooker.*

I ſee things may ſerve long, but not ſerve *ever*. *Shakeſp.*

Riches endleſs is as poor as Winter,
To him that *ever* fears he ſhall be poor. *Shakeſp.*

Blinded greatneſs, *ever* in turmoil,
Still ſeeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*

There under ebon ſhades, and low-brow'd rocks,
In dark Cimmerian deſart *ever* dwell. *Milton.*

The inclinations of the people muſt *ever* have a great influence. *Temple.*

He ſhall *ever* love, and always be
The ſubject of my ſcorn and cruelty. *Dryden.*

Mankind is *ever* the ſame, and nothing loſt out of nature, though every thing is altered. *Dryden.*

Ever ſince that time Liſander has been at the houſe. *Tatler.*

Immortal Vida! on whoſe honour'd brow
The poet's bays and critick's ivy grow,
Cremona now ſhall *ever* boaſt thy name,
As next in place to Mantua, next in fame. *Pope.*

3. *For ever.* Eternally; to perpetuity.

Men are like a company of poor inſects, whereof ſome are bees, delighted with flowers and their ſweetneſs; others beetles, delighted with other kinds of viands; which, having enjoyed for a ſeaſon, they ceaſe to be, and exiſt no more *for ever*. *Locke.*

We'll to the temple: there you'll find your ſon;
And there be crown'd, or give him up *for ever*. *A. Phillips.*

4. It is ſometimes reduplicated.

For ever and *for ever*, farewell, Caſſius. *Shakeſp.*

I know a lord, who values no leaſe, though for a thouſand years, nor any eſtate that is not *for ever* and *ever*. *Temple.*

The meeting points the fatal lock diſſever
From the fair head, *for ever* and *for ever*. *Pope.*

5. At one time, as *ever* and anon: that is, at one time and another; now and then.

So long as Guyon with her communed,
Unto the ground ſhe caſt her modeſt eye;
And *ever* and anon, with roſy red,
The baſhful blood her ſnowy cheeks did dye. *Fairy Queen.*

The fat one's would be *ever* and anon making ſport with the lean, and calling them ſtarvelings. *L'Eſtrange.*

He lay ſtretch'd along,
And *ever* and anon a ſilent tear
Stole down and trickled from his hoary beard. *Dryd.*

6. In any degree.

Let no man fear that harmful creature *ever* the leſs, becauſe he ſees the apoſtle ſafe from that poiſon. *Hall.*

For a mine undiſcovered, neither the owner of the ground or any body elſe are *ever* the richer. *Collier.*

It ſuffices to the unity of any idea, that it be conſidered as one repreſentation or picture, though made up of *ever* ſo many particulars. *Locke.*

There muſt be ſomewhere ſuch a rank as man:
And all the queſtion, wrangle *e'er* ſo long,
Is only this, If God has plac'd him wrong? *Pope.*

7. A word of enforcement, or aggravation. *As ſoon as* ever *he had done it*; that is, immediately after he had done it. In this ſenſe it is ſcarcely uſed but in familiar language.

That *ever* this fellow ſhould have fewer words than a parrot, and yet the ſon of a woman. *Shakeſ.*

They brake all their bones in pieces, or *ever* they came at the bottom of the den. *Dan.* iv. 24.

That purſe in your hand has a twin-brother, as like him as *ever* he can look. *Dryd. Spaniſh Fry.*

As ſoon as *e'er* the bird is dead,
Opening again, he lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame. *Prior.*

The title of duke had been ſunk in the family *ever* ſince the attainder of the great Duke of Suffolk. *Addiſon on Italy.*

8. **Ever a.** Any: [as *evèr y*, that is, eveɲ ıch or ever each is each one, all.] This word is ſtill retained in the Scottiſh dialect.

I am old, I am old.
—I love thee better than I love *e'er a* ſcurvy young boy of them all. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

9. It is often contracted into *e'er*.

10. It is much uſed in compoſition in the ſenſe of always: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring without end. It is added almoſt arbitrarily to neutral participles and adjectives, and will be ſufficiently explained by the following inſtances:

Everbu′bbling, ėv-ůr-bůb′-blîng. *adj.* [*ever* and *bubbling.*] Boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

Panting murmurs, ſtill'd out of her breaſt,
That *everbubbling* ſpring. *Craſhaw.*

Everbu′rning, ėv-ůr-bůr′-nîng. *adj.* [*ever* and *burning.*] Unextinguiſhed.

His tail was ſtretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the houſe of heavenly gods it raught;
And with extorted power and borrow'd ſtrength,
The *everburning* lamps from thence it brought. *Spenſer.*

Torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed
With *everburning* ſulphur unconſum'd! *Milton.*

Everdu′ring, ėv-ůr-dů′-rîng. *adj.* [*ever* and *during.*] Eternal; enduring without end.

Our ſouls, pie[illegible]ing through the impurity of fleſh, behold th[illegible]gheſt heavens, and thence bring knowledge to contemplate the *everduring* glory and termleſs joy. *Raleigh.*

Heav'n open'd wide
Her *everduring* gates, harmonious ſound!
On golden hinges moving. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Evergre′en, ėv-ůr-grē′n. *adj.* [*ever* and *green.*] Verdant throughout the year.

There will I build him
A monument, and plant it round with ſhade
Of laurel, *evergreen*, and branching palm. *Milton.*

The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the ſun, renders the plant *evergreen*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

E′vergreen, ėv′-ůr-grēn. *n. ſ.* A plant that retains its verdure through all the ſeaſons.

Some of the hardieſt *evergreens* may be tranſplanted, eſpecially if the weather be moiſt and temperate. *Evelyn.*

I find you are againſt filling an Engliſh garden with *evergreens*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Everho′noured, ėv-ůr-ŏn′-nůrd. *adj.* [*ever* and *honoured.*] Always held in honour or eſteem.

Mentes, an *everhonour'd* name, of old
High in Ulyſſes' ſocial liſt enroll'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Everla′sting, ėv-ůr-lås′-tîng. *adj.* [*ever* and *laſting.*]

1. Laſting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal.

Whether we ſhall meet again, I know not;
Therefore our *everlaſting* farewell take:
For ever, and for ever, farewell, Caſſius. *Shakeſp.*

The *everlaſting* life, both of body and ſoul, in that future ſtate, whether in bliſs or woe, hath been added. *Hammond.*

And what a trifle is a moment's breath,
Laid in the ſcale with *everlaſting* death! *Denham.*

2. It is uſed of paſt as well as future eternity, though not ſo properly.

Everla′sting, ėv-ůr-lås′-tîng. *n. ſ.* Eternity; eternal duration whether paſt or future.

From *everlaſting* to *everlaſting* thou art God. *Pſalm* xc. 2.

We are in God through the knowledge which is had of us, and the love which is born towards us, from *everlaſting*. *Hooker.*

Everla′stingly, ėv-ůr-lås′-tîng-lý. *adv.* [from *everlaſting.*] Eternally; without end.

I'll hate him *everlaſtingly*.
That bids me be of comfort any more. *Shakeſp.*

Many have made themſelves *everlaſtingly* ridiculous. *Swift.*

Everla′stingness, ėv-ůr-lås′-tîng-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *everlaſting.*] Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration.

Nothing could make me ſooner to confeſs,
That this world had an *everlaſtingneſs*,
Than to conſider that a year is run
Since both this lower world's and the ſun's ſun,
Did ſet. *Donne.*

Everli′ving, ėv-ůr-lîv′-îng. *adj.* [*ever* and *living.*] Living without end; immortal; eternal; inceſſant.

Is not from hence the way, that leadeth right
To that moſt glorious houſe, that gliſt'reth bright
With burning ſtars and *everliving* fires? *Fairy Q.*

In that he is man, he received life from the Father, as from the fountain of that *everliving* Deity. *Hooker.*

God's juſtice in the one, and his goodneſs in the other, is exerciſed for evermore, as the *everliving* ſubjects of his reward and puniſhment. *Raleigh.*

The inſtinct of brutes and inſects can be the effect of nothing elſe than the wiſdom and ſkill of a powerful *everliving* agent. *Newton.*

Evermo′re, ėv-ůr-mō′r. *adv.* [*ever* and *more.*] Always; eternally. *More* ſeems an expletive accidentally added, unleſs it ſignified originally *from this time*: as, *evermore*, *always*, *henceforward*; but this ſenſe has not been ſtrictly preſerved.

It govern'd was, and guided *evermore*,
Through wiſdom of a matron grave and hoare. *Fairy Queen.*

Sparks by nature *evermore* aſpire,
Which makes them now to ſuch a highneſs flee. *Davies.*

Religion prefers thoſe pleaſures which flow from the preſence of God for *evermore*, infinitely before the tranſitory pleaſures of this world. *Tillotſon.*

Evero′pen, ėv-ůr-ō′pn. *adj.* [*ever* and *open.*] Never cloſed; not at any time ſhut.

God is the great eye of the world, always watching over our actions, and has an *everopen* ear to all our words. *Taylor.*

Everple′asing, ėv-ůr-plē′z-îng. *adj.* [*ever* and *pleaſing.*] Delighting at all times; never ceaſing to give pleaſure.

The *everpleaſing* Pamela was content to urge a little farther for me. *Sidney.*

Forſaking Sheria's *everpleaſing* ſhore,
The winds to Marathon the virgin bore. *Pope.*

To **Eve′rse**, ē-vėrs′. *v. a.* [*everſus*, Lat.] To overthrow; to ſubvert; to deſtroy. Not uſed.

The foundation of this principle is totally *everſed* by the ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings. *Glanville.*

To **Evert**, ē-vėrt′. *v. a.* [*everto*, Lat.] To deſtroy; to overthrow.

A proceſs is valid, if the juriſdiction of the judge is not yet *everted* and overthrown. *Ayliffe.*

Everwa′tchful, ėv-ůr-wŏtſh′-fůl. *adj.* [*ever* and *watchful.*] Always vigilant.

Plac'd at the helm he ſat, and mark'd the ſkies,
Nor cloſ'd in ſleep his *everwatchful* eyes. *Pope.*

E′very, ėv′-ůr-ý. *adj.* [In old language *everich*, that is, ever each; æɼeɲ ealc, Sax.]

1. Each one of all. *Every* has therefore no plural ſignification.

He propoſeth unto God their neceſſities, and they their own requeſts for relief in *every* of them. *Hooker.*

All the congregation are holy, *every* one of them. *Numb.* xvi.

The king made this ordonance, that *every* twelve years there ſhould be ſet forth two ſhips. *Bacon.*

The virtue and force of *every* of theſe three is ſhrewdly allayed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Ariſtotle has long ſince obſerved, how unreaſonable it is to expect the ſame kind of proof for *every* thing, which we have for ſome things. *Tillotſon.*

Every one, that has an idea of a foot, finds that he can repeat that idea, and, joining it to the former, make the idea of two feet. *Locke.*

From pole to pole the thunder roars aloud,
And broken lightnings flaſh from *ev'ry* cloud. *Pope.*

2. **Every-where**, ėv′-ůr-ý-whē′r. In all places; in each place.

The ſubſtance of the body of Chriſt was not *every-where* ſeen, nor did it *every-where* ſuffer death; *every-where* it could not be entombed: it is not *every-where* now, being exalted into heaven. *Hooker.*

If I ſend my ſon abroad, how is it poſſible to keep him from vice, which is *every-where* ſo in faſhion? *Locke.*

'Tis no-where to be found, or *every-where*. *Pope.*

E′veryoung, ėv′-ůr-yůng. *adj.* [*ever* and *young.*] Not ſubject to old age, or decaying; undecaying.

Joys *everyoung*, unmix'd with pain or fear,
Fill the wide circle of th' eternal year. *Pope's Ody.*

E′vesdropper, ē′vz-drŏp-půr. *n. ſ.* [*eves* and *dropper.*] Some mean fellow that ſkulks about a houſe in the night to liſten.

What makes you liſten there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked *eveſdropper*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Do but think how becoming your function it is to be diſguiſed like a ſlave, and an *eveſdropper*, under the women's windows. *Dryden's Don Sebaſt.*

To **Eve'stigate**, è-vès'-tì-gàt. *v. a.* [*eveſtigo*, Lat.] To ſearch out. *Dict.*

Eugh, yò'. *n. ſ.* [This word is ſo written by moſt writers; but ſince the original ıp, Saxon, or Welſh *yewn*, more favours the eaſier orthography of *yew*, I have referred it thither.] A tree.

At the firſt ſtretch of both his hands he drew,
And almoſt joined the horns of the tough *eugh*.
Dryden's Æneid.

To **EVI'CT**, è-vìk't. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Lat.]

1. To diſpoſſeſs of by a judicial courſe.

The law of England would ſpeedily *evict* them out of their poſſeſſion, and therefore they held it the beſt policy to caſt off the yoke of Engliſh law. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. To take away by a ſentence of law.

His lands were *evicted* from him. *K. James.*

3. To prove; to evince. Little uſed.

This nervous fluid has never been diſcovered in live animals by the ſenſes, however aſſiſted; nor its neceſſity *evicted* by any cogent experiment. *Cheyne.*

Evi'ction, è-vìk'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [from *evict*.]

1. Diſpoſſeſſion or deprivation by a definitive ſentence of a court of judicature.

If any of the parties be laid aſleep under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party doth cautiouſly get the ſtart at common law, yet the pretorian court will ſet back all things, and no reſpect had to *eviction* or diſpoſſeſſion. *Bacon.*

2. Proof; evidence; certain teſtimony.

A plurality of voices carries the queſtion, in all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right. *L'Eſtrange.*

E'VIDENCE, èv'-ì-dèns. *n. ſ.* [Fr.]

1. The ſtate of being evident; clearneſs; indubitable certainty; notoriety.

2. Teſtimony; proof.

I had delivered the *evidence* of the purchaſe unto Baruch. *Jer.*

Unreaſonable it is to expect the ſame kind of proof and *evidence* for every thing, which we have for ſome things. *Tillotſon.*

Cato major, who had borne all the great offices, has left us an *evidence*, under his own hand, how much he was verſed in country affairs. *Locke.*

They bear *evidence* to a hiſtory in defence of Chriſtianity, the truth of which hiſtory was their motive to embrace Chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*

3. Witneſs; one that gives evidence. In this ſenſe it is ſometimes plural; as, *the* evidence *were ſworn:* but ſometimes regularly augmented, as *evidences*.

To ſwear he ſaw three inches through a door,
As Aſiatick *evidences* ſwore. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

There are books extant, which they muſt needs allow of as proper *evidence*; even the mighty volumes of viſible nature, and the everlaſting tables of right reaſon. *Bentley.*

To **E'vidence**, èv'-ì-dèns. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince.

The horſes muſt be *evidenced* by good teſtimonies to have been bred in Ireland. *Temple.*

If they be principles evident of themſelves, they need nothing to *evidence* them. *Tillotſon.*

Theſe things the Chriſtian religion require, as might be *evidenced* from texts. *Tillotſon.*

2. To ſhew; to make diſcovery of.

Thou on earth had'ſt proſper'd, which thy looks
Now alſo *evidence*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Although the ſame truths be elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly *evidenced* in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

E'vident, èv'-ì-dènt. *adj.* [Fr.] Plain; apparent; notorious.

It is *evident*, in the general frame of nature, that things moſt manifeſt unto ſenſe have proved obſcure unto the underſtanding. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

They are incapable of making conqueſts upon their neighbours, which is *evident* to all that know their conſtitutions. *Temple.*

Children minded not what was ſaid, when it was *evident* to them that no attention was ſufficient. *Locke.*

E'vidently, èv'-ì-dènt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *evident*.] Apparently; certainly; undeniably.

Laying their eggs, they *evidently* prove
The genial pow'r and full effects of love. *Prior.*

The printing private letters is the worſt ſort of betraying converſation, as it *evidently* has the moſt extenſive ill conſequences. *Pope.*

E'VIL, è'vl. *adj.* [ẏfel, Sax. *euvel*, Dut.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good.

He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin. *Deut.*

An *evil* diſeaſe cleaveth faſt unto him; and now that he lieth, he ſhall riſe up no more. *Pſalms.*

The good fig's very good, and the *evil* very *evil*, that cannot be eaten they are ſo *evil*. *Jeremiah.*

That hour he cured many of *evil* ſpirits. *Luke.*

2. Wicked; bad; corrupt.

Is thine eye *evil*, becauſe I am good? *Matth.*

The imagination of man's heart is *evil* from his youth. *Gen.*

3. Unhappy; miſerable; calamitous.

And the officers did ſee that they were in *evil* caſe. *Exodus.*

All the days of the afflicted are *evil*. *Proverbs.*

4. Miſchievous; deſtructive; ravenous.

It is my ſon's coat; an *evil* beaſt hath devoured him. *Gen.*

E'vil, è'vl. *n. ſ.* [generally contracted to *ill*.]

1. Wickedneſs; a crime.

Not in the legions
Of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd
In *evils* to top Macbeth! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. Injury; miſchief.

Whoſo rewardeth *evil* for good, *evil* ſhall not depart from his houſe. *Proverbs.*

Let thine enemies, and they that ſeek *evil* to my Lord, be as Nabal. *Samuel.*

3. Malignity; corruption.

The heart of the ſons of men is full of *evil*. *Eccles.*

4. Misfortune; calamity.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and ſhall we not receive *evil?* *Job.*

A prudent man foreſeeth the *evil*, and hideth himſelf. *Prov.*

If we will ſtand boggling at imaginary *evils*, let us never blame a horſe for ſtarting at a ſhadow. *L'Eſtrange.*

Evil is what is apt to produce or increaſe any pain, or diminiſh any pleaſure in us; or elſe to procure us any *evil*, or deprive us of any good. *Locke.*

5. Malady; diſeaſe: as, the *king's evil*.

What's the diſeaſe he means?
—'Tis call'd the *evil*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

E'vil, è'vl. *adv.* [commonly contracted to *ill*.]

1. Not well in whatever reſpect.

Ah, froward Clarence, *evil* it beſeems thee,
To flatter Henry, and forſake thy brother! *Shak.*

2. Not well; not virtuouſly; not innocently.

If I have ſpoken *evil*, bear witneſs of the *evil*; but if well, why ſmiteſt thou me? *John*, xviii. 23.

3. Not well; not happily; not fortunately.

It went *evil* with his houſe. *Deut.* vii. 23.

4. Injuriouſly; not kindly.

The Egyptians *evil* entreated us, and afflicted us. *Deut.*

5. It is often uſed in compoſition to give a bad meaning to a word; but in this, as in all other caſes, it is in the modern dialect generally contracted to *ill*.

Evilaffe'cted, èvl-àf-fèk'-tìd. *adj.* [*evil* and *affected*.] Not kind; not diſpoſed to kindneſs.

The unbelieving Jews ſtirred up the Gentiles, and made their minds *evilaffected* againſt the brethren. *Acts.*

Evildo'er, èvl-dò'-ùr. *n. ſ.* [*evil* and *doer*.] Malefactor; one that commits crimes.

Whereas they ſpeak evil againſt you as *evildoers*, they may by your good works glorify God. *Peter.*

Evilfa'voured, èvl-fà'-vùrd. *adj.* [*evil* and *favour*.] Ill countenanced; having no good aſpect.

Machiavel well noteth, though in an *evilfavoured* inſtance, there is no truſting to the force of nature, except it be corroborated by cuſtom. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Evilfa'vouredness, èvl-fà'-vùrd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *evilfavoured*.] Deformity.

Thou ſhalt not ſacrifice unto the Lord any bullock, or ſheep, wherein is blemiſh, or any *evilfavouredneſs*. *Deut.*

E'villy, è'vl-lỳ. *adv.* [from *evil*.] Not well.

This act, ſo *evilly* born, ſhall cool the hearts
Of all his people, and freeze up their zeal. *Shakeſp.*

Evilmi'nded, èvl-mì'n-dìd. *adj.* [*evil* and *mind*.] Malicious; miſchievous; malignant; wicked; inſidious.

But moſt ſhe fear'd, that travelling ſo late,
Some *evilminded* beaſts might lie in wait,
And, without witneſs, wreak their hidden hate. *Dryden.*

E'vilness, è'vl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *evil*.] Contrariety to goodneſs; badneſs of whatever kind.

The moral goodneſs and congruity, or *evilneſs*, unfitneſs, and unſeaſonableneſs of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Evilspe'aking, èvl-ſpè'-kìng. *n. ſ.* [*evil* and *ſpeaking*.] Slander; defamation; calumny; cenſoriouſneſs.

Wherefore laying aſide all malice and all guile, and hypocriſies and envies, and all *evilſpeakings*. *Peter.*

Evilwi'shing, èvl-wìſh'-ìng. *adj.* [*evil* and *wiſh*.] Wiſhing evil to; having no good will.

They heard of this ſudden going out, in a country full of *evilwiſhing* minds towards him. *Sidney.*

Evilwo'rker, èvl-wùrk'-ùr. *n. ſ.* [*evil* and *work*.] One who does wickedneſs.

Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers*. *Phil.*

To **EVI'NCE**, è-vìn's. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Lat.] To prove; to ſhew; to manifeſt; to make evident.

Doubt not but that ſin
Will reign among them as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to *evince*
Their natural pravity. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

That religion, teaching a future ſtate of ſouls, is a probability; and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be proved, we have *evinced*. *South.*

The greater abſurdities are, the more ſtrongly they *evince* the falſity of that ſuppoſition from whence they flow. *Atterb.*

Evi'ncible, è-vìn'-ſìbl. *adj.* [from *evince*.] Capable of proof; demonſtrable.

Implanted inſtincts in brutes are in themſelves highly reaſonable and uſeful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reaſon to be ſuch. *Hale.*

Evi'ncibly, è-vìn'-ſìb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *evincible*.] In ſuch a manner as to force conviction.

To **E'virate**, èv'-ì-ràt. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Lat.] To deprive of manhood; to emaſculate.

To **Evi'scerate**, è-vìs'-ſè-ràt. *v. a.* [*eviſcero*, Lat.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails; to ſearch within the entrails.

E'vitable, èv'-ì-tàbl. *adj.* [*evitabilis*, Lat.] Avoidable; that may be eſcaped or ſhunned.

Of divers things evil, all being not *evitable*, we take one; which one, ſaving only in caſe of ſo great urgency, were not otherwiſe to be taken. *Hooker.*

To **E'VITATE**, ĕv'-ĭ-tât. *v. a.* [*evito*, Lat.] To avoid; to ſhun; to eſcape.

> Therein ſhe doth *evitate* and ſhun
> A thouſand irreligious curſed hours,
> Which forced marriage would have brought upon her. *Shakeſp.*

Evita'tion, ĕv-ĭ-tâ'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *evitate*.] The act of avoiding.

> In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and *evitation* of ſolution of continuity. *Bacon.*

Evite'rnal, ĕv-ĭ-tĕr'-năl. *adj.* [*æviternus*, Lat.] Eternal in a limited ſenſe; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

Evite'rnity, ĕv-ĭ-tĕr'-nĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [*æviternitas*, low Lat.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

Eu'logy, ŭ'-lŏ-jȳ *n. ſ.* [εὖ and λόγος.] Praiſe; encomium; panegyrick.

> Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through hearing the praiſes and famous *eulogies* of worthy men, been ſtirred up to affect the like commendations. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

> If ſome men's appetites find more melody in diſcord, than in the harmony of the angelic quires; yet even theſe ſeldom miſs to be affected with *eulogies* given themſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

E'UNUCH, ŭ'-nŭk. *n. ſ.* [εὐνοῦχος.] One that is caſtrated or emaſculated.

> He hath gelded the common wealth, and made it an *eunuch*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

> It hath been obſerved by the ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the ſight; and yet *eunuchs*, which are unable to generate, are nevertheleſs alſo dimſighted. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

> So charm'd you were, you ceas'd awhile to doat
> On nonſenſe gargl'd in an *eunuch*'s throat. *Fenton.*

To **Eu'nuchate**, ŭ'-nŭk-ât. *v. a.* To make an eunuch.

> It were an impoſſible act to *eunuchate* or caſtrate themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Evoca'tion, ĕv-ŏ-kâ'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*evocatio*, Lat.] The act of calling out.

> Would truth diſpenſe, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquiſition were but reminiſcential *evocation*. *Brown.*

> Inſtead of a deſcent into hell, it ſeems rather a conjuring up, or an *evocation* of the dead from hell. *Notes to Odyſſey.*

Evola'tion, ĕ'-vŏ-lâ"-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*evolo*, Lat.] The act of flying away.

To **EVO'LVE**, ĕ-vŏlv'. *v. a.* [*evolvo*, Lat.] To unfold; to diſentangle.

> The animal ſoul ſooner expands and *evolves* itſelf to its full-orb and extent than the human ſoul. *Hale.*

> This little active principle, as the body increaſeth and dilateth, *evolveth*, diffuſeth, and expandeth, if not his ſubſtantial exiſtence, yet his energy. *Hale.*

To **Evo'lve**, ĕ-vŏlv'. *v. a.* To open itſelf; to diſcloſe itſelf.

> Ambroſial odours
> Does round the air *evolving* ſcents diffuſe;
> The holy ground is wet with heav'nly dews. *Prior.*

Evolu'tion, ĕv-ŏ-lû'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*evolutus*, Lat.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

> The ſpontaneous coagulation of the little ſaline bodies was preceded by almoſt innumerable *evolutions*, which were ſo various, that the little bodies came to obvert to each other thoſe parts by which they might be beſt faſtened together. *Boyle.*

2. The ſeries of things unrolled or unfolded.

> The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlaſting to everlaſting, is ſo collectedly and preſentifically repreſented to God at once, as if all things which ever were, are, or ſhall be, were at this very inſtant really preſent. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

3. [In geometry.] The equable *evolution* of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is ſuch a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend; ſo that the ſame line becomes ſucceſſively a leſs arch of a reciprocally greater circle, 'till at laſt they turn into a ſtrait line. *Harris.*

4. [In tacticks.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their poſture, or form of drawing up. And theſe *evolutions* are doubling of ranks or files, counter-marches, and wheelings. *Harris.*

5. *Evolution of Powers.* [In algebra.] Extracting of roots from any given power, being the reverſe of involution. *Harris.*

Evomi'tion, ĕ'-vŏ-mĭſh"-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*evomo*, Lat.] The act of vomiting out. *Dict.*

Eu'patory, ŭ'-pă-tŏ-rȳ. *n. ſ.* [*eupatorium.*] A plant.

Eupho'nical, ŭ-fŏn'-ȳ-kăl. *adj.* [from *euphony.*] Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*

EU'PHONY, ŭ'-fŏ-nȳ. *n. ſ.* [εὐφωνία.] An agreeable ſound; the contrary to harſhneſs.

Eupho'rbium, ŭ-fâ'r-byŭm. *n. ſ.*

1. A plant.

> It hath flowers and fruit like the ſpurge, and is alſo full of an hot ſharp milky juice. The plants are angular, and ſhaped ſomewhat like the cereus or torch-thiſtle. It is commonly beſet with ſpines, and for the moſt part hath no leaves. *Miller.*

2. A gum reſin, brought to us always in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a ſtraw and a gold colour, and a ſmooth gloſſy ſurface. It has no great ſmell, but its taſte is violently acrid and nauſeous. It is uſed medicinally in ſinapiſms. *Hill.*

Eu'phrasy, ŭ'-fră-ſȳ. *n. ſ.* [*euphraſia*, Lat.] The herb eyebright; a plant ſuppoſed to clear the ſight.

> Then purg'd with *euphraſy*, and rue,
> The viſual nerve; for he had much to ſee;
> And from the well of life three drops inſtill'd. *Milton.*

Euro'clydon, ŭ-rŏk'-lȳ dŏn. *n. ſ.* [εὐροκλύδων.] A wind which blows between the Eaſt and North, and is very dangerous in the Mediterranean It is of the nature of a whirlwind, which falls ſuddenly on ſhips, makes them tack about, and ſometimes cauſes them to founder, as Pliny obſerves. *Calmet.*

> There aroſe againſt it a tempeſtuous wind called *euroclydon*. *Acts*, xxvii. 14.

EU'RUS, ŭ'-rŭs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The Eaſt wind.

> *Eurus*, as all other winds, muſt be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his ſhoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon. *Peacham.*

E'urythmy, ŭ'-rĭth-mȳ. *n. ſ.* [εὔρυθμος.] Harmony; regular and ſymmetrical meaſure.

EUTHANA'SIA, ŭ thăn-ă-ſê'-ă. } *n. ſ.*
Euthana'sy, ŭ-thăn'-ă-ſȳ. }
[εὐθανασία.] An eaſy death.

> A recovery, in my caſe, and at my age, is impoſſible: the kindeſt wiſh of my friends is *euthanaſia*. *Arbuthnot.*

Evu'lsion, ĕ-vŭl'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*evulſio*, Lat.] The act of plucking out.

> From a ſtrict enquiry we cannot maintain the *evulſion*, or biting off any parts. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Evulga'tion, ĕ'-vŭl-gâ"-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*evulgo*, Lat.] The act of divulging; publication. *Dict.*

Ewe, yŏ'. *n. ſ.* [eope, Sax.] The ſhe-ſheep; the female to the ram.

> Rams have more wreathed horns than *ewes*. *Bac.*

> Haſte the ſacrifice;
> Sev'n bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuſe;
> And for Diana ſeven unſpotted *ewes*. *Dryden's En.*

E'WER, ĕ'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently *eu* water.] A veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands.

> I dreamt of a ſilver baſon and *ewer* to-night. *Shakeſp.*

> Let one attend him with a ſilver baſon
> Full of roſewater, and beſtrew'd with flowers;
> Another bear the *ewer*; a third a diaper;
> And ſay, Wil't pleaſe your lordſhip cool your hands. *Shakeſp.*

> The golden *ewer* a maid obſequious brings
> Repleniſh'd from the cool, tranſlucent ſprings;
> With copious water the bright vaſe ſupplies
> A ſilver laver, of capacious ſize:
> They waſh. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

E'wry, ŭ'-rȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *ewer*.] An office in the king's houſhold, where they take care of the linen for the king's table, lay the cloth, and ſerve up water in ſilver *ewers* after dinner. *Dict.*

Ex, ĕks. A Latin prepoſition often prefixed to compounded words: ſometimes meaning *out*, as *exhauſt*, to draw out; ſometimes only enforcing the meaning, and ſometimes producing little alteration.

To **EXACE'RBATE**, ĕks-ă-ſĕr'-bât. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Lat.] To imbitter; to exaſperate; to heighten any malignant quality.

Exacerba'tion, ĕks-ă-ſĕr-bâ'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *exacerbate*.]

1. Encreaſe of malignity; augmented force or ſeverity.

2. Height of a diſeaſe; paroxyſm.

> The patient may ſtrive, by little and little, to overcome the ſymptom in *exacerbation*; and ſo, by time, turn ſuffering into nature *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

> Watchfulneſs and delirium, and *exacerbation*, every other day. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Exacerva'tion, ĕks-ă-ſĕr-vâ'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*acervus*, Lat.] The act of heaping up. *Dict.*

EX'ACT, ĕgz-ăkt'. *adj.* [*exactus*, Lat.]

1. Nice; not failing; not deviating from rule.

> All this, *exact* to rule, were brought about,
> Were but a combat in the liſts left out. *Pope.*

2. Methodical; not negligently performed.

> What if you and I enquire how money matters ſtand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing; and let Hocus audit. *Arbuth. John Bull.*

3. Careful; not negligent: of perſons.

> Many gentlemen turn out of the ſeats of their anceſtors, to make way for ſuch new maſters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themſelves. *Spectator.*

4. Honeſt; ſtrict; punctual.

> In my doings I was *exact*. *Eccles.* li. 19.

To **Exa'ct**, ĕgz-ăkt'. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Lat.]

1. To require authoritatively.

> Thou now *exact'ſt* the penalty,
> Which is a pound of this poor merchant's fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

> Of a foreigner thou mayeſt *exact* it again; but that which is thine with thy brother, thine hand ſhall releaſe. *Deut.*

> *Exact* of ſervants to be faithful and diligent. *Taylor.*

> From us his foes pronounc'd glory he *exacts*. *Milton.*

> The hand of fate is over us, and Heaven
> *Exacts* ſeverity from all our thoughts. *Addiſon.*

2. To demand of right.

> Years of ſervice paſt,
> From grateful ſouls *exact* reward at laſt. *Dryden.*

> Where they deſign a recompence for benefits received, they are leſs ſolicitous to make it when it is *exacted*. *Smalridge.*

3. To ſummon; to enjoin; to enforce.

> Let us deſcend now therefore from this top
> Of ſpeculation; for the hour preciſe
> *Exacts* our parting hence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

> Duty,
> And juſtice to my father's ſoul, *exact*
> This cruel piety. *Denham's Sophy.*

To **EXA'CT**, ĕgz-ăkt'. *v. n.* To practiſe extortion.

The enemy ſhall not *exact* upon him. *Pſalm* lxxx. 22.

EXA'CTER, ĕgz-ăk'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *exact.*]

1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due, or claims his due with outrage and ſeverity.

The poller and *exacter* of fees juſtifies the common reſemblance of the courts of juſtice to the buſh, whereunto while the ſheep flies for defence in weather, he is ſure to loſe part of the fleece. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I will alſo make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteouſneſs. *Iſaiah*, lx. 17.

2. He that demands by authority.

Light and lewd perſons, eſpecially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither uſe exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were eaſily ſuborned to make an affidavit for money. *Bacon.*

3. One who is ſevere in his injunctions or his demands.

No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exacters* upon others, than ſuch whoſe pride was formerly leaſt diſpoſed to the obedience of lawful conſtitutions. *King Charles.*

The grateful perſon being ſtill the moſt ſevere *exacter* of himſelf, not only confeſſes, but proclaims his debts. *South.*

There is no way to deal with this man of reaſon, this rigid *exacter* of ſtrict demonſtration for things which are not capable of it. *Tillotſon.*

EXA'CTION, ĕgz-ăk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *exact.*]

1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force.

If he ſhould break this day, what ſhould I gain
By the *exaction* of the forfeiture? *Shakeſp.*

2. Extortion; unjuſt demand.

They vent reproaches
Moſt bitterly on you, for putter-on
Of theſe *exactions.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Remove violence and ſpoil, and execute judgment and juſtice; take away your *exactions* from my people. *Ezek.* xlv. 9.

As the firſt earl did firſt raiſe the greatneſs of that houſe, by Iriſh *exactions* and oppreſſions; ſo Girald the laſt earl did at laſt ruin it by the like extortions. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

3. A tribute ſeverely levied.

They have not made bridges over the river for the convenience of their ſubjects as well as ſtrangers, who pay an unreaſonable *exaction* at every ferry upon the leaſt uſing of the waters. *Addiſon on Italy.*

EXA'CTLY, ĕgz-ăkt'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *exact.*] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly.

Both of 'em knew mankind *exactly* well; for both of 'em began that ſtudy in themſelves. *Dryd.*

The religion they profeſs is ſuch, that the more *exactly* it is ſifted by pure unbiaſſed reaſon, the more reaſonable ſtill it will be found. *Atterbury.*

EXA'CTNESS, ĕgz-ăkt'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *exact.*]

1. Accuracy; nicety; ſtrict conformity to rule or ſymmetry.

The experiments are all made with the utmoſt *exactneſs* and circumſpection. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

In wit, as nature, what affects our hearts
Is not th' *exactneſs* of peculiar parts;
'Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,
But the joint force and full reſult of all. *Pope.*

The balance muſt be held by a third hand, who is to deal power with the utmoſt *exactneſs* into the ſeveral ſcales. *Swift.*

2. Regularity of conduct; ſtrictneſs of manners; care not to deviate.

I preferred not the outward peace of my kingdoms with men, before that inward *exactneſs* of conſcience before God. *King Charles.*

They think that their *exactneſs* in one duty will atone for their neglect of another. *Rogers.*

To **EXA'GGERATE**, ĕgz-ădzh'-ĕ-rāt. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, Lat.]

1. To heap upon; to accumulate.

In the great level near Thorny, ſeveral oaks and firs ſtand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain three hundreds of years, ſtill covered by the freſh and ſalt waters and mooriſh earth *exaggerated* upon them. *Hale.*

2. To heighten by repreſentation; to enlarge by hyperbolical expreſſions.

He had *exaggerated*, as pathetically as he could, the ſenſe the people generally had, even deſpair of ever ſeeing an end of the calamities. *Clarendon.*

A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his crimes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

EXAGGERA'TION, ĕgz-ădzh-ĕ-rā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *exaggerate.*]

1. The act of heaping together; an heap; an accumulation.

Some towns that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of ſand between theſe towns and the ſea, converted into firm land. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Hyperbolical amplification.

Exaggerations of the prodigious condeſcenſions in the prince to paſs good laws, would have an odd ſound at Weſtminſter. *Swift.*

To **EXA'GITATE**, ĕgz-ădzh'-ĭ-tāt. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Lat.]

1. To ſhake; to put in motion.

The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To reproach; to purſue with invectives. The ſenſe is now diſuſed, being purely Latin.

This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in ſuch caſe than *exagitate.* *Hooker.*

EXAGITA'TION, ĕgz-ădzh-ĭ-tā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *exagitate.*] The act of ſhaking or agitating. *Dict.*

To **EXA'LT**, ĕgz-ăˈlt. *v. a.* [*exalter*, Fr. *altus*, Lat. *exalto*, low Lat.]

1. To raiſe on high.

And thou, Capernaum, which art *exalted* unto heaven, ſhalt be brought down to hell. *Matt.* xi. 23.

2. To elevate to power, wealth, or dignity.

Exalt him that is low, and abaſe him that is high. *Ezek.*

As yet *exalteſt* thou thyſelf againſt my people, that thou wilt not let them go? *Exodus*, ix. 17.

How long ſhall mine enemy be *exalted* over me? *Pſalm* xiii. 2.

3. To elevate to joy or confidence.

The covenanters, who underſtood their own want of ſtrength, were very reaſonably *exalted* with this ſucceſs. *Clarendon.*

How much ſoever the king's friends were dejected upon the paſſing thoſe two acts, it is certain, they who thought they got whatſoever he loſt were mightily *exalted*, and thought themſelves now ſuperior to any oppoſition. *Dryd. Æn. Dedicat.*

4. To praiſe; to extol; to magnify.

O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together. *Pſalm* xxxiv. 3.

5. To raiſe up in oppoſition: a ſcriptural phraſe.

Againſt whom haſt thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high? 2 *Kings*, xix. 22.

6. To intend; to enforce.

Now Mars, ſhe ſaid, let fame *exalt* her voice;
Nor let thy conqueſts only be her choice. *Prior.*

7. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire, as in chemiſtry.

The wild animals have more exerciſe, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted;* but for the ſame reaſon the fibres are harder. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

With chymick art *exalts* the min'ral pow'rs,
And draws the aromatick ſouls of flow'rs. *Pope.*

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminiſh the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities. *Watts.*

8. To elevate in diction or ſentiment.

But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* ſtrains,
Sicilian muſes, through theſe happy plains,
Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns. *Roſcommon.*

EXALTA'TION, ĕgz-ŏl-tā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *exalt.*]

1. The act of raiſing on high.

2. Elevation to power, dignity, or excellence.

She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of thoſe that were oppreſſed. *Judith*, xvi. 8.

The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of manhood; for which cauſe there followed an *exaltation* of that which was humbled: for with power he created the world, but reſtored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

3. Elevated ſtate; ſtate of greatneſs or dignity.

I wonder'd at my flight and change
To this high *exaltation.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

In God all perfections, in their higheſt degree and *exaltation*, meet together. *Tillotſon.*

You are as much eſteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your higheſt *exaltation.* *Swift.*

4. [In pharmacy.] Raiſing a medicine to a higher degree of virtue, or an increaſe of the moſt remarkable property of any body. *Quincy.*

5. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increaſed.

Aſtrologers tell us, that the ſun receives his *exaltation* in the ſign Aries. *Dryden.*

EXA'MEN, ĕgz-ā'-mĕn. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Examination; diſquiſition; enquiry.

This conſidered together with a ſtrict account, and critical *examen* of reaſon, will alſo diſtract the witty determinations of aſtrology. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EX'AMINATE, ĕgz-ăm'-ĭ-nāt. *n. ſ.* [*examinatus*, Lat.] The perſon examined.

In an examination where a freed ſervant, who having power with Claudius, very ſaucily had almoſt all the words, aſked in ſcorn one of the *examinates*, who was likewiſe a freed ſervant of Scribonianus; I pray, ſir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He anſwered, I would have ſtood behind his chair and held my peace. *Bacon.*

EXAMINA'TION, ĕgz-ăm-ĭ-nā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*examinatio*, Lat.] The act of examining by queſtions, or experiment; accurate diſquiſition.

I have brought him forth, that, after *examination* had, I might have ſomewhat to write. *Acts*, xxv. 26.

Different men leaving out or putting in ſeveral ſimple ideas, according to their various *examination*, ſkill, or obſervation of the ſubject, have different eſſences. *Locke.*

EXAMINA'TOR, ĕgz-ăm'-ĭ-nā-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] An examiner; an enquirer.

An inference, not of power to perſuade a ſerious *examinator.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **EXA'MINE**, ĕgz-ăm'-ĭn. *v. a.* [*examino*, Lat.]

1. To try a perſon accuſed or ſuſpected by interrogatories.

Let them *examine* themſelves whether they repent them truly. *Church Cat.*

If we this day be *examined* of the good deed done to the impotent man. *Acts*, iv. 9.

We ought, before it be too late, to *examine* our ſouls, and provide for futurity. *Wake's Preparation.*

2. To interrogate a witneſs.

Command his accuſers to come unto thee, by *examining* of whom thyſelf mayeſt take knowledge of all theſe things. *Acts.*

3. To try the truth or falſehood of any propoſition.

4. To try by experiment, or obſervation; narrowly ſift; ſcan.

To write what may ſecurely ſtand the teſt
Of being well read over thrice at leaſt,
Compare each phraſe, *examine* ev'ry line,
Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought refine. *Pope.*

5. To make enquiry into; to ſearch into; to ſcrutiniſe.

When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connection with words. *Locke.*

Exa'miner, ẻgz-ảm'-ỉ-nủr. *n. ſ.* [from *examine*.]

1. One who interrogates a criminal or evidence.

A crafty clerk, commiſſioner, or *examiner*, will make a witneſs ſpeak what he truly never meant. *Hale's Law of England.*

2. One who ſearches or tries any thing; one who ſcrutiniſes.

So much diligence is not altogether neceſſary, but it will promote the ſucceſs of the experiments, and by a very ſcrupulous *examiner* of things deſerves to be applied. *Newton's Opticks.*

Exa'mplary, ẻgz-ảm'-plả-rỷ. *adj.* [from *example*.] Serving for example or pattern; propoſed to imitation.

We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *examplary* draughts or patterns, which ſubſiſting in the boſom of the Higheſt, and being thence diſcovered, ſhe fixeth her eye upon them. *Hooker.*

EXA'MPLE, ẻgz-ảmp'l. *n. ſ.* [*exemple*, Fr. *exemplum*, Lat.]

1. Copy or pattern; that which is propoſed to be reſembled or imitated.

The *example* and pattern of thoſe his creatures he beheld in all eternity. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Precedent; former inſtance of the like.

So hot a ſpeed, with ſuch advice diſpos'd,
Such temp'rate order in ſo fierce a courſe,
Doth want *example*. *Shakeſp. King John.*

3. Precedent of good.

Let us ſhew an *example* to our brethren. *Judith*, viii. 24.

Taught this by his *example*, whom I now
Acknowledge my Redeemer ever bleſt! *Milton.*

4. A perſon fit to be propoſed as a pattern.

Be thou an *example* of the believers. 1 *Tim.*

5. One puniſhed for the admonition of others.

Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themſelves over to fornication, are ſet forth for an *example*, ſuffering the vengeance of eternal fire. *Jude*, 7.

6. Influence which diſpoſes to imitation.

When virtue is preſent, men take *example* at it; and when it is gone, they deſire it. *Wiſd.* iv. 2.

Example is a motive of a very prevailing force on the actions of men. *Rogers.*

7. Inſtance; illuſtration of a general poſition by ſome particular ſpecification.

Can we, for *example*, give the praiſe of valour to a man, who, ſeeing his gods prophaned, ſhould want the courage to defend them? *Dryden.*

8. Inſtance in which a rule is illuſtrated by an application.

My reaſon is ſufficiently convinced both of the truth and uſefulneſs of his precepts: it is to pretend that I have, at leaſt in ſome places, made *examples* to his rules. *Dryden.*

To **Exa'mple**, ẻgz-ảmp'l. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To exemplify; to give an inſtance of.

The proof whereof I ſaw ſufficiently *exampled* in theſe late wars of Munſter. *Spenſer's State of Irel.*

2. To ſet an example.

Do villany, do, ſince you profeſs to do
Like workmen: I'll *example* you with thievery. *Shakeſp.*

Exa'nguious, ẻks-ſảng'-gwỷ-ủs. *adj.* [*exanguis*, Lat.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not ſanguineous.

Hereby they confound the generation of perfect animals with imperfect, ſanguineous with *exanguious*. *Brown.*

The inſects, if we take in the *exanguious*, both terreſtrial and aquatick, may for number vie even with plants. *Ray.*

Exa'nimate, ẻgz-ản'-ỷ-mảt. *adj.* [*exanimatus*, Lat.]

1. Lifeleſs; dead.

2. Spiritleſs; depreſſed.

The grey morn
Lifts her pale luſtre on the paler wretch,
Exanimate by love. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Exanima'tion, ẻgz-ản-ỷ-mả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *exanimate*.] Deprivation of life. *Dict.*

Exa'nimous, ẻgz-ản'-ỷ-mủs. *adj.* [*exanimis*, Lat.] Lifeleſs; dead; killed.

EXANTHE'MATA, ẻks-ản-thẻ'-mả-tả. *n. ſ.* [ἐξανθήματα.] Effloreſcencies; eruptions; breaking out; puſtules.

Exanthe'matous, ẻks-ản-thẻm'-ả-tủs. *adj.* [from *exanthemata*.] Puſtulous; effloreſcent; eruptive.

To EXANTLA'TE, ẻgz-ảnt'-lảt. *v. n.* [*exantlo*, Lat.]

1. To draw out.

2. To exhauſt; to waſte away.

By time thoſe ſeeds are wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts any longer. *Boyle.*

Exantla'tion, ẻks-ảnt-lả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *exantlate*.] The act of drawing out; exhauſtion.

Exara'tion, ẻks-ả-rả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*exaro*, Lat.] The manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing. *Dict.*

Exarticula'tion, ẻks-ảr-tỉk-ủ-lả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Lat.] The diſlocation of a joint. *Dict.*

To EXA'SPERATE, ẻgz-ảs'-pẻr-ảt. *v. a.* [*exaſpero*, Lat.]

1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate; to anger; to make furious.

To take the widow,
Exaſperates, makes mad her ſiſter Goneril. *Shakeſp.*

The people of Italy, who run into politicks, having ſomething to *exaſperate* them againſt the king of France. *Addiſon.*

2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter.

Matters grew more *exaſperate* between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and Engliſh were much blooded one againſt another. *Bacon.*

When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exaſperated* at the vanity of its labours. *Parnel.*

3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity.

The plaſter alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and ſo *exaſperate* it. *Bacon.*

Exaspera'ter, ẻgz-ảs'-pẻr-ả-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *exaſperate*.] He that exaſperates, or provokes; a provoker.

Exaspera'tion, ẻgz-ảs-pẻr-ả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *exaſperate*.]

1. Aggravation; malignant repreſentation.

My going to demand juſtice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exaſperations* they could. *King Charles.*

2. Provocation; irritation; incitement to rage.

Their ill uſage and *exaſperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, diſpoſed him to take liberty. *Atterbury.*

To EXAU'CTORATE, ẻgz-ả'k-tỏ-rảt. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Lat.]

1. To diſmiſs from ſervice.

2. To deprive of a benefice.

Arch hereticks, in the primitive days of Chriſtianity, were by the church treated with no other puniſhment than excommunication, and by *exauctorating* and depriving them of their degrees therein. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Exauctora'tion, ẻgz-ảk-tỏ-rả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *exauctorate*.]

1. Diſmiſſion from ſervice.

2. Deprivation; degradation.

Depoſition, degradation, or *exauctoration*, is nothing elſe but the removing of a perſon from ſome dignity or order in the church, and depriving him of his eccleſiaſtical preferments. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Excande'scence, ẻks-kản-dẻs'-ſẻns. } *n. ſ.*
Excande'scency, ẻks-kản-dẻs'-ſẻn-ſỷ. }
[*excandeſco*, Lat.]

1. Heat; the ſtate of growing hot.

2. Anger; the ſtate of growing angry.

Excanta'tion, ẻks-kản-tả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*excanto*, Lat.] Diſenchantment by a counter-charm.

To **Exca'rnate**, ẻks-kả'r-nảt. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnes*, Lat.] To clear from fleſh.

The ſpleen is moſt curiouſly *excarnated*, and the veſſels filled with wax, whereby its fibres and veſſels are very well ſeen. *Grew.*

Excarnifica'tion, ẻks-kảr-nỷ-fỉ-kả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*excarnifico*, Lat.] The act of taking away the fleſh.

To E'XCAVATE, ẻks-kả'-vảt. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Lat.] To hollow; to cut into hollows.

The cups, gilt with a golden border about the brim, were of that wonderful ſmallneſs, that Faber put a thouſand of them into an *excavated* pepper-corn. *Ray on the Creation.*

Though nitrous tempeſts, and clandeſtine death,
Fill'd the deep caves, and num'rous vaults beneath,
Which form'd with art, and wrought with endleſs toil,
Ran through the faithleſs *excavated* ſoil,
See the unweary'd Briton delves his way,
And to the caverns lets in war and day. *Blackm.*

Flat thecæ, ſome like hats, ſome like buttons, *excavated* in the middle. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Excava'tion, ẻks-kả-vả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *excavate*.]

1. The act of cutting into hollows.

2. The hollow formed; the cavity.

While our eye meaſures the eminent and the hollowed parts of pillars, the total object appeareth the bigger; and ſo, as much as thoſe *excavations* do ſubtract, is ſupplied by a fallacy of the ſight. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To EXCE'ED, ẻk-ſẻ'd. *v. a.* [*excedo*, Lat.]

1. To go beyond; to outgo.

Nor did any of the cruſts much *exceed* half an inch in thickneſs. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. To excel; to ſurpaſs.

Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth. 1 *Kings.*

To **Exce'ed**, ẻk-ſẻ'd. *v. n.*

1. To go too far; to paſs the bounds of fitneſs.

In your prayers, and places of religion, uſe reverent poſtures and great attention, remembering that we ſpeak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot poſſibly *exceed*. *Taylor.*

2. To go beyond any limits.

Forty ſtripes he may give him, and not *exceed*. *Deut.*

3. To bear the greater proportion.

Juſtice muſt puniſh the rebellious deed;
Yet puniſh ſo, as pity ſhall *exceed*. *Dryden.*

Exce'eding, ẻk-ſẻ'-dỉng. *participial adj.* [from *exceed*.] Great in quantity, extent, or duration.

He ſaith, that cities were built an *exceeding* ſpace of time before the great flood. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Exce′eding, ĕk-sē′-dĭng. *adv.* [This word is not analogical, but has been long admitted and eſtabliſhed.] In a very great degree; eminently.

The country is ſuppoſed to be *exceeding* rich. *Abbot.*

The Genoeſe were *exceeding* powerful by ſea, and contended often with the Venetians for ſuperiority. *Raleigh.*

Talk no more ſo *exceeding* proudly; let not arrogance come out of your mouth. 1 *Sam.* ii. 3.

The action of the Iliad and that of the Æneid were in themſelves *exceeding* ſhort; but are beautifully extended and diverſified by the invention of epiſodes, and the machinery of the gods. *Addiſon.*

The ſerum of the blood affords, by diſtillation, an *exceeding* limpid water, neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

Exce′edingly, ĕk-sē′-dĭng-lỹ. *adv.* [from *exceeding*.] To a great degree; greatly; very much.

They cried out more *exceedingly*, Crucify him. *Mark* xv.

Iſaac trembled *exceedingly*. *Gen.* xxvii. 33.

The Earl of Surrey, lieutenant of Ireland, was much feared of the king's enemies, and *exceedingly* beloved of the king's ſubjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

Precious ſtones look *exceedingly* well, when they are ſet in thoſe places which we would make to come out of the picture. *Dryden.*

Is not this medium *exceedingly* more rare and ſubtile than the air, and *exceedingly* more elaſtick and active? *Newton's Opticks.*

To **EXCE′L**, ĕk′-sĕl. *v. a.* [*excello*, Lat.] To outgo in good qualities; to ſurpaſs.

Venus her myrtle, Phœbus has his bays;
Tea both *excels*, which you vouchſafe to praiſe. *Waller.*

How heroes riſe, how patriots ſet,
Thy father's bloom and death may tell;
Excelling others, theſe were great;
Thou greater ſtill, muſt theſe *excel*. *Prior.*

To **Exce′l**, ĕk′-sĕl. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree; to be eminent; to be great.

Then to Silvia let us ſing,
That Silvia is *excelling*. *Shakeſp.*

Reuben, unſtable as water, thou ſhalt not *excel*. *Gen.* xlix.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern, that is the more intelligent; but there is no leſs required, courage to protect, and, above all, honeſty and probity to abſtain from injury: ſo fitneſs to govern is a pexplexed buſineſs. Some men, ſome nations, *excel* in the one ability, ſome in the other. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Company are to be avoided that are good for nothing; thoſe to be ſought and frequented that *excel* in ſome quality or other. *Temple.*

He match'd their beauties where they moſt *excel*;
Of love ſung better, and of arms as well. *Dryden.*

Let thoſe teach others, who themſelves *excel*;
And cenſure freely, who have written well. *Pope.*

E′xcellence, ĕk′-sĕl-lĕns. } *n. ſ.* [*excellence*,
E′xcellency, ĕk′-sĕl-lĕn-sỹ. } Fr.] *excellentia*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of abounding in any good quality.
2. Dignity; high rank in exiſtence.

Is it not wonderful, that baſe deſires ſhould ſo extinguiſh in men the ſenſe of their own *excellency*, as to make them willing that their ſouls ſhould be like the ſouls of beaſts, mortal and corruptible with their bodies? *Hooker.*

I know not why a fiend may not deceive a creature of more *excellency* than himſelf, but yet a creature. *Dryden's Juv. Dedic.*

3. The ſtate of excelling in any thing.

I have, amongſt men of parts and buſineſs, ſeldom heard any one commended for having an *excellency* in muſick. *Locke.*

4. That in which one excels.

The criticiſms have been made rather to diſcover beauties and *excellencies* than their faults and imperfections. *Addiſon.*

5. Purity; goodneſs.

She loves him with that *excellence*,
That angels love good men with. *Shakeſp.*

6. A title of honour. It is now uſually applied to generals of an army, ambaſſadors, and governours.

They humbly ſhew unto your *excellence*,
To have a goodly peace concluded of. *Shakeſp.*

E′xcellent, ĕk′-sĕl-lĕnt. *adj.* [*excellens*, Lat.]

1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity.

Arts and ſciences are *excellent*, in order to certain ends. *Taylor.*

2. Eminent in any good quality.

He is *excellent* in power and in judgment. *Job*, xxxvii. 23.

E′xcellently, ĕk′-sĕl-lĕnt-lỹ. *adv.* [from *excellent*.]

1. Well; in a high degree.

He determines that man was erect, becauſe he was made with hands, as he *excellently* declareth. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

That was *excellently* obſerved, ſays I, when I read a paſſage in an author, where his opinion agrees with mine. *Swift.*

2. To an eminent degree.

Comedy is both *excellently* inſtructive and extremely pleaſant; ſatire laſhes vice into reformation; and humour repreſents folly, ſo as to render it ridiculous. *Dryden.*

To **EXCE′PT**, ĕk-sĕpt′. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Lat.]

1. To leave out, and ſpecify as left out of a general precept, or poſition.

But when he ſaith, All things are put under him, it is manifeſt, that he is *excepted* which did put all things under him. *Cor.*

Adam, behold
Th' effects, which thy original crime hath wrought
In ſome to ſpring from thee, who never touch'd
Th' *excepted* tree. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **Exce′pt**, ĕk-sĕpt′. *v. n.* To object; to make objections.

A ſucceſſion which our author could not *except* againſt. *Locke.*

Exce′pt, ĕk-sĕpt′. *prepoſit.* [from the verb. This word, long taken as a prepoſition or conjunction, is originally the participle paſſive of the verb; which, like moſt others, had for its participle two terminations, *except* or *excepted*. *All* except *one*, is *all*, *one* excepted. *Except* may likewiſe be, according to the *Teutonick* idiom, the imperative mood: *all*, except *one*; that is, all but *one*, which you muſt except.]

1. Excluſively of; without incluſion of.

Richard *except*, thoſe whom we fight againſt,
Had rather have us win than him they follow. *Shakeſp.*

God and his ſon *except*,
Nought valued he nor fear'd. *Milton.*

2. Unleſs; if it be not ſo that.

It is neceſſary to know our duty, becauſe 'tis neceſſary for us to do it; and it is impoſſible to do it, *except* we know it. *Tillotſon.*

Exce′pting, ĕk-sĕp′-tĭng. *prepoſit.* [from *except*. See EXCEPT.] Without incluſion of; with exception of. An improper word.

May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting ſtill the letter of the law? *Dryden's Perſ.*

People come into the world in Turkey the ſame way they do here; and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little by it. *Collier on Duelling.*

Exce′ption, ĕk-sĕp′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Lat.]

1. Excluſion from the things comprehended in a precept, or poſition; excluſion of any perſon from a general law.

When God renewed this charter of man's ſovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all; but that Cham ſtood as fully inveſted with this right as any of his brethren. *South.*

Let the money be raiſed on land, with an *exception* to ſome of the more barren parts, that might be tax-free. *Addiſon.*

2. It ſhould have *from* before the rule or law to which the exception refers; but it is ſometimes inaccurately uſed with *to*.

Pleads, in *exception to* all gen'ral rules,
Your taſte of follies, with our ſcorn of fools. *Pope.*

3. Thing excepted or ſpecified in exception.

Every act of parliament was not previous to what it enacted: unleſs thoſe two, by which the Earl of Strafford and Sir John Fenwick loſt their heads may paſs for *exceptions*. *Swift.*

Who firſt taught ſouls enſlav'd, and realms undone,
Th' enormous faith of many made for one;
That proud *exception* to all nature's laws,
T'invert the world and counterwork its cauſe. *Pope.*

4. Objection; cavil: with *againſt* or *to*.

Your aſſertion hath drawn us to make ſearch whether theſe be juſt *exceptions againſt* the cuſtoms of our church, when ye plead that they are the ſame which the church of Rome hath, or that they are not the ſame which ſome other reformed churches have deviſed. *Hooker, Preface.*

He may have *exceptions* peremptory *againſt* the jurors, of which he then ſhall ſhew cauſe. *Spenſer.*

Revelations will ſoon be diſcerned to be extremely conducible to reforming mens lives, ſuch as will anſwer all objections and *exceptions* of fleſh and blood *againſt* it. *Hammond.*

I will anſwer what *exceptions* they can have *againſt* our account, and confute all the reaſons and explications they can give of their own. *Bentley.*

5. Peeviſh diſlike; offence taken: ſometimes with *to*.

I fear'd to ſhew my father Julia's letter,
Leſt he ſhould take *exceptions to* my love. *Shakeſp.*

6. Sometimes with *at*.

He firſt took *exception at* this badge,
Pronouncing, that the paleneſs of this flow'r
Bewray'd the faintneſs of my maſter's heart. *Shakeſp.*

7. Sometimes with *againſt*.

Roderigo, thou haſt taken *againſt* me an *exception*; but I proteſt I have dealt moſt directly in thy affair. *Shakeſp.*

8. In this ſenſe it is commonly uſed with the verb *take*.

He gave Sir James Tirrel great thanks; but *took exception to* the place of their burial, being too baſe for them that were king's children. *Bacon.*

Exce′ptionable, ĕk-sĕp′-shŭn-ăbl. *adj.* [from *exception*.] Liable to objection.

The only piece of pleaſantry in Milton is where the evil ſpirits rally the angels upon the ſucceſs of their artillery: this paſſage I look upon to be the moſt *exceptionable* in the whole poem. *Addiſon.*

Exce′ptious, ĕk-sĕp′-shŭs. *adj.* [from *except*.] Peeviſh; froward; full of objections; quarrelſome.

They are ſo ſupercilious, ſharp, troubleſome, fierce, and *exceptious*, that they are not only ſhort of the true character of friendſhip, but become the very ſores of ſociety. *South.*

Exce′ptive, ĕk-sĕp′-tĭv. *adj.* [from *except*.] Including an exception.

Exceptive propoſitions will make complex ſyllogiſms, as none but phyſicians came to the conſultation: the nurſe is no phyſician, therefore the nurſe came not to the conſultation. *Watts's Logick.*

Exce′ptless, ĕk-sĕpt′-lĭs. *adj.* [from *except*.] Omitting or neglecting all exception; general; univerſal. This is not in uſe.

Forgive my gen'ral and *exceptleſs* raſhneſs,
Perpetual ſober gods! I do proclaim
One honeſt man. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Exce'ptor, ĕk-sĕp'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *except.*] Objector; one that makes exceptions.

The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of thoſe expreſſions. *Burnet.*

To Exce'rn, ĕk-sĕrn'. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Lat.] To ſtrain out; to ſeparate or emit by ſtrainers; to ſend out by excretion.

That which is dead, or corrupted or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the ſame thing when it is alive and ſound, and with thoſe parts which do *excern*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Exerciſe firſt ſendeth nouriſhment into the parts; and ſecondly, helpeth to *excern* by ſweat, and ſo maketh the parts aſſimilate. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

An unguent or pap prepared, with an open veſſel to *excern* it into. *Ray on the Creation.*

Exce'rption, ĕk-sĕrp'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*excerptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of gleaning; ſelecting.
2. The thing gleaned or ſelected.

Times have conſumed his works, ſaving ſome few *excerptions*. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'SS, ĕk-sĕs'. *n. ſ.* [*exceſſus*, Lat.]

1. More than enough; faulty ſuperfluity.

Amongſt the heaps of theſe *exceſſes* and ſuperfluities, there is eſpied the want of a principal part of duty. *Hooker.*

Goodneſs anſwers to the theological virtue charity, and admits no *exceſs* but error: the deſire of power in *exceſs* cauſed the angels to fall; the deſire of knowledge in *exceſs* cauſed man to fall; but in charity there is no *exceſs*, neither can angel or man come in danger by it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Members are crooked or diſtorted, or diſproportionate to the reſt, either in *exceſs* or defect. *Ray.*

2. Exuberance; ſtate of exceeding; comparative exuberance.

Let the ſuperfluous and luſt dieted man,
That braves your ordinance, feel your power quickly:
So diſtribution ſhall undo *exceſs*,
And each man have enough. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

The ſeveral rays in that white light retain their colorifick qualities, by which thoſe of any ſort, whenever they become more copious than the reſt, do by their *exceſs* and predominance cauſe their proper colour to appear. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. Intemperance; unreaſonable indulgence in meat and drink.

It was *exceſs* of wine that ſet him on,
And on his more advice we pardon him. *Shakeſp.*

There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *exceſs* and ſurfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts. *Duppa.*

4. Violence of paſſion.
5. Tranſgreſſion of due limits.

A popular ſway, by forcing kings to give
More than was fit for objects to receive,
Ran to the ſame extremes; and one *exceſs*
Made both, by ſtriving to be greater, leſs. *Denham.*

Hoſpitality ſometimes degenerates into profuſeneſs: even parſimony itſelf, which ſits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *exceſs* of the two. *Atterbury.*

Exce'ssive, ĕk-sĕs'-sĭv. *adj.* [*exceſſif*, French; from *exceſs.*]

1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk.

If the panicum be laid below and about the bottom of a root, it will cauſe the root to grow to an *exceſſive* bigneſs. *Bacon.*

2. Vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike.

Be not *exceſſive* toward any. *Eccles.*

The people's property it is, by *exceſſive* favour, to bring great men to miſery, and then to be *exceſſive* in pity. *Hayward.*

Exce'ssively, ĕk-sĕs'-sĭv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *exceſſive.*] Exceedingly; eminently; in a great degree.

A man muſt be *exceſſively* ſtupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own ſide. *Addiſon.*

To EXCHA'NGE, ĕks-tshâ'nj. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, Fr. *excambiare*, low Lat.]

1. To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another.

They ſhall not ſell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the firſt fruits. *Ezek.* xlviii. 14.

Exchange his ſheep for ſhells, or wool for a ſparkling pebble, or a diamond. *Locke.*

Take delight in the good things of this world, ſo as to remember that we are to part with them, and to *exchange* them for more excellent and durable enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

2. To give or take reciprocally.

Exchange forgiveneſs with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's blood, be not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Words having naturally no ſignification, the idea muſt be learned by thoſe who would *exchange* thoughts, and hold intelligible diſcourſe with others. *Locke.*

Here then *exchange* we mutually forgiveneſs.
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten. *Rowe.*

3. It has *with* before the perſon with whom the exchange is made, and *for* before the thing taken in exchange.

The king called in the old money, and erected exchanges where the weight of old money was *exchanged for* new. *Camd.*

Being acquainted with the laws and faſhions of his own country, he has ſomething to *exchange with* thoſe abroad. *Locke.*

Excha'nge, ĕks-tshâ'nj. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.

And thus they parted, with *exchange* of harms;
Much blood the monſters loſt, and they their arms. *Waller.*

They lend their corn, they make *exchanges*; they are always ready to ſerve one another. *Addiſon.*

2. Traffick by permutation.

The world is maintained by intercourſe; and the whole courſe of nature is a great *exchange*, in which one good turn is, and ought to be, the ſtated price of another. *South.*

3. The form or act of transferring, properly by bills or notes.

I have bills for money by *exchange*,
From Florence, and muſt here deliver them. *Shakeſ.*

4. The balance of the money of different nations.

He was ſkilled in the *exchange* beyond ſeas, and in all the circumſtances and practices thereof. *Hayward on Edward* VI.

5. The thing given in return for ſomething received.

If none appear to prove upon thy perſon
Thy heinous, manifeſt, and many treaſons,
There is my pledge: I'll prove it on thy heart.
—There's my *exchange*; what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies. *Shakeſ.*

Spend all I have, only give me ſo much time in *exchange* of it. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

It made not the ſilver coined go for more than its value in all things to be bought; but juſt ſo much as the denomination was raiſed, juſt ſo much leſs of commodity had the buyer in *exchange* for it. *Locke.*

If blood you ſeek, I will my own reſign:
O ſpare her life, and in *exchange* take mine. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

6. The thing received in return for ſomething given.

The reſpect and love which was paid you by all, who had the happineſs to know you, was a wiſe *exchange* for the honours of the court. *Dryden.*

7. The place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs; place of ſale.

He that uſes the ſame words ſometimes in one, and ſometimes in another ſignification, ought to paſs, in the ſchools, for as fair a man, as he does in the market and *exchange*, who ſells ſeveral things under the ſame name. *Locke.*

No thing, no place is ſtrange,
While his fair boſom is the world's *exchange*. *Denham.*

Excha'nger, ĕks-tshâ'n-jŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *exchange.*] One who practiſes exchange.

Whilſt bullion may be had for a ſmall price more than the weight of our current caſh, theſe *exchangers* generally chuſe rather to buy bullion than run the riſk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law. *Locke.*

Exche'at, ĕks-tshĕt'. *n. ſ.* See Escheat.

He by my ruins thinks to make them great:
To make one great by others loſs, is bad *excheat*. *Spenſer.*

Exche'ator, ĕks-tshĕ'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* See Escheator.

Theſe earls and dukes appointed their ſpecial officers; as ſheriff, admiral, receiver, havener, cuſtomer, butler, ſearcher, comptroller, gager, *excheator*, feodary, auditor, and clerk of the market. *Carew.*

Exche'quer, ĕks-tshĕk'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [*eſchequeir*, Norman French; *ſchaccarium*, low Latin, from *ſchatz* a treaſure, Germ.] The court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown. It conſiſts of two parts; whereof one dealeth ſpecially in the hearing and deciding of all cauſes appertaining to the king's coffers: the other is called the receipt of the exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying of money. It is alſo a court of record, wherein all cauſes touching the revenues of the crown are handled. *Harris.*

I will be cheater to them both, and they ſhall be *exchequers* to me. *Shakeſp.*

Your treaſures
Are quite exhauſted, the *exchequer*'s empty. *Denh.*

Clipped money will paſs whilſt the king's bankers and at laſt the *exchequer* takes it. *Locke.*

EXCI'SE, ĕk-sī'z. *n. ſ.* [*accijs*, Dut. *exciſum*, Lat.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretches hired by thoſe to whom exciſe is paid.

The people ſhould pay a ratable tax for their ſheep, and an *exciſe* for every thing which they ſhould eat. *Hayward.*

Ambitious now to take *exciſe*
Of a more fragrant paradiſe. *Cleaveland.*

Exciſe,
With hundred rows of teeth, the ſhark exceeds,
And on all trades like Caſſawar ſhe feeds. *Marvel.*

Hire large houſes, and oppreſs the poor,
By farm'd *exciſe*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To Exci'se, ĕk-sī'z. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy exciſe upon a perſon or thing.

In South-ſea days, not happier when ſurmis'd
The lord of thouſands, than if now *excis'd*. *Pope.*

Exci'seman, ĕk-sī'z-măn. *n. ſ.* [*exciſe* and *man.*] An officer who inſpects commodities, and rates their exciſe.

Exci'sion, ĕk-sĭzh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*exciſio*, Lat.] Extirpation; deſtruction; ruin; the act of cutting off; the ſtate of being cut off.

Pride is one of the fataleſt inſtruments of *exciſion*. *Decay of Piety.*

Such conquerors are the inſtruments of vengeance on thoſe nations that have filled up the meaſure of iniquities, and are grown ripe for *exciſion*. *Atterbury.*

Excita'tion, ĕk-sŷ-tâ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *excito* to excite, Lat.]

1. The act of exciting, or putting into motion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body, either by ingreſs of the ambient body into the body putrefied, or by *excitation* and ſolicitation of the body putrefied, by the body ambient. *Bacon.*

2. The act of rouſing or awakening.

The original of ſenſible and ſpiritual ideas may be owing to ſenſation and reflection, the recollection and freſh *excitation* of them to other occaſions. *Watts's Logick.*

To EXCI'TE, ěk-sī't. *v. a.* [*excito*, Lat.]

1. To rouſe; to animate; to ſtir up; to encourage.

The Lacedemonians were more *excited* to deſire of honour with the excellent verſes of the poet Tirtæus, than with all the exhortations of their captains. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

That kind of poeſy which *excites* to virtue the greateſt men, is of greateſt uſe to human kind. *Dryden.*

2. To put in motion; to awaken; to raiſe.

Exci'tement, ěk-sī't-měnt. *n. ſ.* [from *excite*.] The motive by which one is ſtirred up, animated, or put in action.

How ſtand I then,
That have a father kill'd, a mother ſtain'd,
Excitements of my reaſon and my blood,
And let all ſleep? *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Exci'ter, ěk-sī't-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *excite*.]

1. One that ſtirs up others, or puts them in motion.

They never puniſhed the delinquency of the tumults and their *exciters*. *King Charles.*

2. The cauſe by which any thing is raiſed or put in motion.

Hope is the grand *exciter* of induſtry. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXCLAIM, ěks-klả'm. *v. n.* [*exclamo*, Lat.]

1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulouſly and outrageouſly.

This ring,
Which, when you part from, loſe, or give away,
Let it preſage the ruin of your love,
And be my 'vantage to *exclaim* on you. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe who *exclaim* againſt foreign tyranny, do, to this inteſtine uſurper, make an entire dedition of themſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

The moſt inſupportable of tyrants *exclaim* againſt the exerciſe of arbitrary power. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To declare with loud vociferation.

Is Cade the ſon of Henry the Fifth,
That thus you do *exclaim* you'll go with him? *Shak.*

Exclaim, ěks-klả'm. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Clamour; outcry. Now diſuſed.

Alas, the part I had in Glo'ſter's blood
Doth more ſolicit me than your *exclaims*,
To ſtir againſt the butchers of his life. *Shakeſp.*

Exclai'mer, ěks-klả'-můr. *n. ſ.* [from *exclaim*.] One that makes vehement outcries; one that ſpeaks with great heat and paſſion.

I muſt tell this *exclaimer*, that his manner of proceeding is very ſtrange and unaccountable. *Atterbury.*

Exclama'tion, ěks-klả-mả'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*exclamatio*, Lat.]

1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation.

The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* againſt abuſes in the church. *Hooker, Dedication.*

Either be patient, or intreat me fair,
Or with the clamorous report of war,
Thus will I drown your *exclamations*. *Shakeſp.*

2. An emphatical utterance; a pathetical ſentence.

O Muſidorus! Muſidorus! but what ſerve *exclamations*, where there are no ears to receive the ſound? *Sidney.*

3. A note by which a pathetical ſentence is marked thus!

Excla'matory, ěks-klåm'-å-tůr-ỷ. *adj.* [from *exclaim*.]

1. Practiſing exclamation.
2. Containing exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE, ěks-klů'd. *v. a.* [*excludo*, Lat.]

1. To ſhut up; to hinder from entrance or admiſſion.

Fenc'd with hedges and deep ditches round,
Exclude th' incroaching cattle from thy ground. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Sure I am, unleſs I win in arms,
To ſtand *excluded* from Emilia's charms. *Dryden.*

Bodies do each ſingly poſſeſs its proper portion, according to the extent of its ſolid parts, and thereby *exclude* all other bodies from that ſpace. *Locke.*

Though theſe three ſorts of ſubſtances do not *exclude* one another out of the ſame place, yet we cannot conceive but that they muſt neceſſarily each of them *exclude* any of the ſame kind out of the ſame place. *Locke.*

If the church be ſo unhappily contrived as to *exclude* from its communion ſuch perſons likelieſt to have great abilities, it ſhould be altered. *Swift.*

2. To debar; to hinder from participation; to prohibit.

Juſtice, that ſits and frowns where publick laws
Exclude ſoft mercy from a private cauſe,
In your tribunal moſt herſelf does pleaſe;
There only ſmiles, becauſe ſhe lives at eaſe. *Dryd.*

This is Dutch partnerſhip, to ſhare in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

3. To except in any poſition.
4. Not to comprehend in any grant or privilege.

They ſeparate from all apparent hope of life and ſalvation, thouſands whom the goodneſs of Almighty God doth not *exclude*. *Hooker.*

5. To diſmiſs from the womb or egg.

Others ground this diſruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one a-day, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible proruption, antidates their period of excluſion. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Exclu'sion, ěks-klů'-zhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *exclude*.]

1. The act of ſhutting out or denying admiſſion.

In bodies that need detention of ſpirits, the *excluſion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emiſſion of ſpirits, it doth hurt. *Bacon.*

2. Rejection; not reception in any manner.

If he is for an entire *excluſion* of fear, which is ſuppoſed to have ſome influence in every law, he oppoſes himſelf to every government. *Addiſon.*

3. The act of debarring from any privilege or participation.
4. Exception.

There was a queſtion aſked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the diſpoſing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *excluſion* that he ſhould not marry her himſelf? *Bacon's Henry* VII.

5. The diſmiſſion of the young from the egg or womb.

How were it poſſible the womb ſhould contain the child, nay, ſometimes twins, 'till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *excluſion*? *Ray on the Creation.*

6. Ejection; emiſſion; thing emitted.

The ſalt and lixiviated ſeroſity, with ſome portion of choler, is divided between the guts and bladder, yet it remains undivided in birds, and hath but a ſingle deſcent by the guts with the *excluſions* of the belly. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Exclu'sive, ěks-klů'-sìv. *adj.* [from *exclude*.]

1. Having the power of excluding or denying admiſſion.

They obſtacle find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, *excluſive* bars:
Eaſier than air with air, if ſpirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Debarring from participation.

In ſcripture there is no ſuch thing as an heir that was, by right of nature, to inherit all, *excluſive* of his brethren. *Locke.*

3. Not taking into an account or number: oppoſed to *incluſive*.

I know not whether he reckons the droſs, *excluſive* or incluſive, with his three hundred and ſixty tons of copper. *Swift.*

4. Excepting.

Exclu'sively, ěks-klů'-sìv-lỷ. *adv.* [from *excluſive*.]

1. Without admiſſion of another to participation: ſometimes with *to*, properly with *of*.

It is not eaſy to diſcern, among the many differing ſubſtances obtained from the ſame portion of matter, which ought to be eſteemed, *excluſively to* all the reſt, its inexiſtent elementary ingredients; much leſs what primogenial and ſimple bodies, convened together, compoſe it. *Boyle.*

Ulyſſes addreſſes himſelf to the queen chiefly or primarily, but not *excluſively of* the king. *Broome.*

2. Without comprehenſion in an account or number; not incluſively.

The firſt part laſts from the date of the citation to the joining of iſſue, *excluſively*: the ſecond continues to a concluſion in the cauſe, incluſively. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **Exco'ct**, ěks-kỏkt'. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Lat.] To boil up; to make by boiling.

Salt and ſugar, *excocted* by heat, are diſſolved by cold and moiſture. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

To **Exco'gitate**, ěks-kỏdzh'-ì-tảt. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Lat.] To invent; to ſtrike out by thinking.

If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ, what could he have poſſibly *excogitated* more accurate? *More.*

The tradition of the origination of mankind ſeems to be univerſal; but the particular methods of that origination *excogitated* by the heathen, were particular. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

We ſhall find them to be little elſe than *excogitated* and invented models, not much ariſing from the true image of the things themſelves. *Hale.*

Excommu'nicable, ěks-kỏm-mů'-nì-kảbl. *adj.* Liable or deſerving to be excommunicated.

Perhaps *excommunicable*; yea, and caſt for notorious improbity. *Hooker.*

To **Excommu'nicate**, ěks-kỏm-mů'-nì-kảt. *v. a.* [*excommunico*, low Lat.] To eject from the communion of the viſible church by an eccleſiaſtical cenſure; to interdict from the participation of holy myſteries.

Thou ſhalt ſtand curſt and *excommunicate*;
And bleſſed ſhall he be, that doth revolt
From his allegiance to an heretick. *Shakeſp.*

What if they ſhall *excommunicate* me, hath the doctrine of meekneſs any ſalve for me then? *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

The office is performed by the pariſh-prieſt at interment, but not unto perſons *excommunicated*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Excommunica'tion, ěks-kỏm-mů-nỷ-kả'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *excommunicate*.] An eccleſiaſtical interdict; excluſion from the fellowſhip of the church.

As for *excommunication*, it neither ſhutteth out from the myſtical, nor clean from the viſible church; but only from fellowſhip with the viſible in holy duties. *Hooker.*

To EXCO'RIATE, ěks-kỏ'-ryảt. *v. a.* To flay; to ſtrip off the ſkin.

An hyperſarcoſis ariſes upon the *excoriated* eyelid, and turneth it outward. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A looſeneſs proves often a fatal ſymptom in fevers; for it weakens, *excoriates*, and inflames the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

Excoria'tion, ěks-kỏ-rỷ-ả'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *excoriate*.]

1. Loſs of ſkin; privation of ſkin; the act of flaying.

The pituite ſecerned in the noſe, mouth, and inteſtines, is not an excrementitious, but a laudable humour, neceſſary for defending thoſe parts from *excoriations*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Plunder; ſpoil; the act of ſtripping of poſſeſſions.

It hath marvellouſly enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer ſort. *Howel.*

Excortica'tion, ĕks-kŏr-tỳ-kå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *cortex*, and *ex*, Lat.] Pulling the bark off any thing. *Quincy.*

To **E'xcreate**, ĕks'-krē-åt. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Lat.] To eject at the mouth by hawking, or forcing matter from the throat.

E'XCREMENT, ĕks'-krē-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*excrementum*, Lat.] That which is thrown out as uſeleſs, noxious, or corrupted from the natural paſſages of the body.

We ſee that thoſe *excrements*, that are of the firſt digeſtion, ſmell the worſt; as the *excrements* from the belly. *Bacon.*

It fares with politick bodies as with the phyſical; each would convert all into their own proper ſubſtance, and caſt forth as *excrement* what will not ſo be changed. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Their ſordid avarice rakes
In *excrements*, and hires the very jakes. *Dryden.*

Farce, in itſelf, is of a naſty ſcent;
But the gain ſmells not of the *excrement*. *Dryden.*

You may find, by diſſection, not only their ſtomachs full of meat, but their inteſtines full of *excrement*. *Bentley.*

The *excrements* of horſes are nothing but hay, and, as ſuch, combuſtible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Exceme'ntal, ĕks-krē-mĕn'-tål. *adj.* [from *excrement.*] That which is voided as excrement.

God hath given virtues to ſprings, fountains, earth, plants, and the *excremental* parts of the baſeſt living creatures. *Raleigh.*

Excrementi'tious, ĕks-krē-mĕn-tĭsh'-ŭs. *adj.* [from *excrement.*] Containing excrements; conſiſting of matter excreted from the body; offenſive or uſeleſs to the body.

The *excrementitious* moiſture paſſeth in birds through a fairer and more delicate ſtrainer than in beaſts. *Bacon.*

Toil of the mind deſtroys health, by attracting the ſpirits from their taſk of concoction to the brain; whither they carry along with them clouds of vapours and *excrementitious* humours. *Harvey.*

The lungs are the grand emunctory of the body; and the main end of reſpiration is continually to diſcharge and expel an *excrementitious* fluid out of the maſs of blood. *Woodward.*

An animal fluid no ways *excrementitious*, mild, elaborated, and nutritious. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Excre'scence, ĕks-krĕs'-sĕns. } *n. ſ.*
Excre'scency, ĕks-krĕs'-sĕn-sỳ. }
[*excreſco*, Lat.] Somewhat growing out of another without uſe, and contrary to the common order of production; preternatural production.

All beyond this is monſtrous, 'tis out of nature, 'tis an *excreſcence*, and not a living part of poetry. *Dryden.*

We have little more than the *excreſcencies* of the Spaniſh monarchy. *Addiſon on the War.*

They are the *excreſcences* of our ſouls; which, like our hair and beards, look horrid or becoming, as we cut or let them grow. *Tatler.*

Tumours and *excreſcences* of plants, out of which generally iſſues a fly or a worm, are at firſt made by ſuch inſects which wound the tender buds. *Bentley.*

Excre'scent, ĕks-krĕs'-sĕnt. *adj.* [*excreſcens*, Lat.] That which grows out of another with preternatural ſuperfluity.

Expunge the whole, or lop th' *excreſcent* parts
Of all, our vices have created arts:
Then ſee how little the remaining ſum,
Which ſerv'd the paſt, and muſt the times to come. *Pope.*

Excre'tion, ĕks-krē'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*excretio*, Lat.]

1. Separation of animal ſubſtance; ejecting ſomewhat quite out of the body, as of no further uſe, which is called excrement. *Quincy.*

The ſymptoms of the *excretion* of the bile vitiated, are a yellowiſh ſkin, white hard fæces, loſs of appetite, and lixivial urine. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

2. The thing excerned.

The moſs from apple-trees is little better than an *excretion*. *Bacon.*

Excre'tive, ĕks'-krē-tĭv. *adj.* [*excretus*, Lat.] Having the power of ſeparating and ejecting excrements.

A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excerning and evacuating more than neceſſary. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

E'xcretory, ĕks'-krē-tŭr-ỳ. *adj.* [from *excretion.*] Having the quality of ſeparating and ejecting ſuperfluous parts.

E'xcretory, ĕks'-krē-tŭr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* The inſtrument of excretion.

Excretories of the body are nothing but ſlender ſlips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. *Cheyne.*

Excru'ciable, ĕks-krŏ'-shåbl. *adj.* [from *excruciate.*] Liable to torment. *Dict.*

To **EXCRU'CIATE**, ĕks-krŏ'-shåt. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Lat.] To torture; to torment.

And here my heart long time *excruciate*,
Amongſt the leaves I reſted all that night. *Chapm.*

Leave them, as long as they keep their hardneſs and impenitent hearts, to thoſe gnawing and *excruciating* fears, thoſe whips of the Divine Nemeſis, that frequently ſcourge even atheiſts themſelves. *Bentley.*

Excuba'tion, ĕks-kŭ-bå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*excubatio*, Lat.] The act of watching all night. *Dict.*

To **Excu'lpate**, ĕks-kŭl'-påt. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Lat.] To clear from the imputation of a fault.

A good child will not ſeek to *exculpate* herſelf at the expence of the moſt revered characters. *Clariſſa.*

To **Excu'r**, ĕks-kŭr'. *v. n.* To paſs beyond limits. A word not uſed.

His diſeaſe was an aſthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopnœia; the cauſe, a tranſlation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

Excu'rsion, ĕks-kŭr'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*excurſion*, Fr. *excurro*, Lat.]

1. The act of deviating from the ſtated or ſettled path; a ramble.

The muſe whoſe early voice you taught to ſing,
Preſcrib'd her heights, and prun'd her tender wing;
Her guide now loſt, no more attempts to riſe,
But in low numbers ſhort *excurſions* tries. *Pope.*

2. An expedition into ſome diſtant part.

The mind extends its thoughts often beyond the utmoſt expanſion of matter, and makes *excurſions* into that incomprehenſible. *Locke.*

3. Progreſſion beyond fixed limits.

The cauſes of thoſe great *excurſions* of the ſeaſons into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obſcure. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

4. Digreſſion; ramble from a ſubject.

Expect not that I ſhould beg pardon for this *excurſion*, 'till I think it a digreſſion, to inſiſt on the bleſſedneſs of Chriſt in heaven. *Boyle's Seraph. Love.*

I am too weary to allow myſelf any *excurſion* from the main deſign. *Atterbury.*

Excu'rsive, ĕks-kŭr'-sĭv. *adj.* [from *excurro*, Lat.] Rambling; wandering; deviating.

But why ſo far *excurſive*, when at hand
Fair-handed Spring unboſoms every grace? *Thomſ.*

Excu'sable, ĕks-kŭ'-zåbl. *adj.* [from *excuſe.*] Pardonable; that for which ſome excuſe or apology may be admitted.

Though he were already ſtept into the winter of his age, he found himſelf warm in thoſe deſires, which were in his ſon far more *excuſable*. *Sidney.*

Learned men are *excuſable* in particulars, whereupon our ſalvation dependeth not. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Not only that;
That were *excuſable*, that and thouſands more
Of ſemblable import. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

For his intermeddling with arms he is the more *excuſable*, becauſe many others of his coat are commanders. *Howel.*

Before the Goſpel, impenitency was much more *excuſable*, becauſe men were ignorant. *Tillotſon.*

Excu'sableness, ĕks-kŭ'-zåbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *excuſable.*] Pardonableneſs; capability to be excuſed.

It may ſatisfy others of the *excuſableneſs* of my diſſatisfaction, to peruſe the enſuing relation. *Boyle.*

Excusa'tion, ĕks-kŭ-zå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *excuſe.*] Excuſe; plea; apology.

Prefaces, *excuſations*, and other ſpeeches of reference to the perſon, though they ſeem to proceed of modeſty, they are bravery. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Goodneſs to be admired, that it refuted not his argument in the puniſhment of his *excuſation*. *Brown.*

Excu'satory, ĕks-kŭ'-zå-tŭr-ry. *adj.* [from *excuſe.*] Pleading excuſe; apologetical; making apology.

To **EXCU'SE**, ĕks-kŭ'z. *v. a.* [*excuſo*, Lat.]

1. To extenuate by apology.

Bad men *excuſe* their faults, good men will leave them;
He acts the third crime that defends the firſt. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. To diſengage from an obligation; remit attendance.

I have bought a piece of ground, and I muſt needs go and ſee it: I pray thee have me *excuſed*. *Luke.*

Laud attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been *excuſed* from it. *Clarendon.*

3. To remit; not to exact: as, *to* excuſe *a forfeiture*.

4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remiſſion.

Nor could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, *excuſe* their journey. *South.*

5. To pardon by allowing an apology.

O thou, whoe'er thou art, *excuſe* the force
Theſe men have us'd; and O befriend our courſe! *Addiſon.*

Excuſe ſome courtly ſtrains;
No whiter page than Addiſon's remains. *Pope.*

6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

Think you that we *excuſe* ourſelves unto you? *2 Cor.* xii.

7. To juſtify; to vindicate. This ſenſe is rare.

Accuſing or elſe *excuſing* one another. *Rom.*

Excu'se, ĕks-kŭ's. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. The laſt ſyllable of the verb is ſounded as if written *excuze*, that of the noun with the natural ſound.]

1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology.

I was ſet upon by ſome of your ſervants, whom becauſe I have in my juſt defence evil entreated, I came to make my *excuſe* to you. *Sidney.*

Be gone, I will not hear thy vain *excuſe*;
But, as thou lov'ſt thy life, make ſpeed from hence. *Shakeſp.*

As good ſucceſs admits no examination, ſo the contrary allows of no *excuſe*, how reaſonable or juſt ſoever. *Raleigh.*

We find out ſome *excuſe* or other for referring good reſolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death. *Addiſon.*

2. The act of excuſing or apologiſing.

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'ſt win the more thy father's love,
Pleading ſo wiſely in *excuſe* of it. *Shak. Henry* IV.

3. Cauſe for which one is excuſed.

Let no vain hope your eaſy mind ſeduce;
For rich ill poets are without *excuſe*. *Roſcommon.*
Nothing but love this patience could produce;
And I allow your rage that kind *excuſe*. *Dryden.*

Excu'seless, ĕks-kủ's-lĭs. *adj.* [from *excuſe*.] That for which no excuſe or apology can be given.

The voluntary enſlaving myſelf is *excuſeleſs*. *Decay of Piety.*

Excuser, ĕks-kủ'-zủr. *n. ſ.* [from *excuſe*.]

1. One who pleads for another.

In vain would his *excuſers* endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madneſs. *Swift.*

2. One who forgives another.

To **EXCU'SS**, ĕks-kủs'. *v. a.* [*excuſſus*, Lat.] To ſeize and detain by law.

The perſon of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unleſs his goods and eſtate has been firſt *excuſſed*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Excu'ssion, ĕks-kủsh'-ủn. *n. ſ.* [*excuſſio*, Lat.] Seizure by law.

If upon an *excuſſion* there are not goods to ſatisfy the judgment, his body may be attached. *Ayliffe.*

E'xecrable, ĕk'-sĕ-krȧbl. *adj.* [*execrabilis*, Lat.] Hateful; deteſtable; accurſed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath eſtabliſhed, they hold it *execrable* pride and preſumption. *Hooker.*

Of the viſible church of Jeſus Chriſt thoſe may be, in reſpect of their outward profeſſion; who, in regard of their inward diſpoſition, are moſt worthily both hateful in the ſight of God himſelf, and in the eyes of the ſounder parts of the viſible church moſt *execrable*. *Hooker.*

Give ſentence on this *execrable* wretch,
That hath been breeder of theſe dire events. *Shak.*
When *execrable* Troy in aſhes lay,
Through fires, and ſwords, and ſeas, they forc'd their way. *Dryden.*

E'xecrably, ĕk'-sĕ-krȧb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *execrable*.] Curſedly; abominably.

'Tis fuſtian all, 'tis *execrably* bad;
But if they will be fools, muſt you be mad? *Dryd.*

To **E'XECRATE**, ĕk'-sĕ-krȧt. *v. a.* [*execror*, Lat.] To curſe; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.

Extinction of ſome tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for ſome form contrary to that which they lately *execrated* and deteſted. *Temple.*

Execra'tion, ĕk-sĕ-krȧ'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *execrate*.] Curſe; imprecation of evil.

Miſchance and ſorrow go along with you,
And threefold vengeance tend upon your ſteps!
—Ceaſe, gentle queen, theſe *execrations*. *Shakeſp.*
For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks
Shall be the *execration*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The Indians, at naming the devil, did ſpit on the ground in token of *execration*. *Stillingfleet.*

To **EXECT**, ĕks-ĕk't. *v. a.* [*execo*, Lat.] To cut out; to cut away.

Were it not for the effuſion of blood which would follow an exection, the liver might not only be *exected*, but its office ſupplied by the ſpleen and other parts. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Exe'ction, ĕks-ĕk'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *exect*.] The act of cutting out. See EXECT.

To **E'XECUTE**, ĕk'-sĕ-kủt. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Lat.]

1. To perform; to practiſe.

Againſt all the gods of Egypt I will *execute* judgment. *Exodus.*

He caſts into the balance the promiſe of a reward to ſuch as ſhould *execute*, and of puniſhment to ſuch as ſhould neglect their commiſſion. *South.*

2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined.

Men may not deviſe laws, but are bound for ever to uſe and *execute* thoſe which God hath delivered. *Hooker.*

The government here is ſo regularly diſpoſed, that it almoſt *executes* itſelf. *Swift.*

Abſalom pronounced ſentence of death againſt his brother, and had it *executed* too. *Locke.*

3. To put to death according to form of juſtice; to puniſh capitally.

Fitzoſborn was *executed* under him, or diſcarded into foreign ſervice for a pretty ſhadow of exilement. *Spenſer.*

Sir William Bremingham was *executed* for treaſon. *Davies.*

O Tyburn, could'ſt thou reaſon and diſpute,
Could'ſt thou but judge as well as *execute*,
How often wou'dſt thou change the felon's doom,
And truſs ſome ſtern chief juſtice in his room! *Dryden.*

4. To put to death; to kill.

The treacherous Faſtolfe wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fiſts I would *execute*,
If I now had him. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

To **E'xecute**, ĕk'-sĕ-kủt. *v. n.* To perform the proper office.

The cannon againſt St. Stephen's gate *executed* ſo well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. *Sir J. Hayward.*

E'xecuter, ĕgz-ĕk'-ủ-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *execute*.]

1. He that performs or executes any thing.

My ſweet miſtreſs
Weeps when ſhe ſees me work, and ſays ſuch baſeneſs
Had ne'er like *executer*. *Shakeſp.*

Sophocles and Euripides, in their moſt beautiful pieces, are impartial *executers* of poetick juſtice. *Dennis.*

2. He that is intruſted to perform the will of a teſtator. In this ſenſe the accent is on the ſecond ſyllable.

Let's chuſe *executers*, and talk of wills;
And yet not ſo; for what can we bequeath? *Shak.*

3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. Diſuſed.

The ſad-ey'd juſtice with his ſurly hum,
Delivers o'er to *executers* pale
The lazy yawning drone. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Exe'cutership, ĕgz-ĕk'-ủ-tủr-ſhĭp. *n. ſ.* [from *executer*.] The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

For fiſhing for teſtaments and *executerſhips* it is worſe, by how much men ſubmit themſelves to mean perſons, than in ſervice. *Bacon.*

Execu'tion, ĕk-sĕ-kủ'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *execute*.]

1. Performance; practice.

When things are come to the *execution*, there is no ſecrecy comparable to celerity. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I wiſh no better
Than have him hold that purpoſe, and to put it
In *execution*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
I like thy counſel; and how well I like it,
The *execution* of it ſhall make known. *Shakeſp.*

The excellency of the ſubject contributed much to the happineſs of the *execution*. *Dryden.*

2. The laſt act of the law in civil cauſes, by which poſſeſſion is given of body or goods.

Sir Richard was committed to the Fleet in *execution* for the whole ſix thouſand pounds. *Clarendon.*

3. Capital puniſhment; death inflicted by forms of law.

Good reſt.
—As wretches have o'er night,
That wait for *execution* in the morn. *Shakeſp.*
I have ſeen,
When, after *execution*, judgment hath
Repented o'er his doom. *Shakeſp.*
Laws ſupport thoſe crimes they checkt before,
And *executions* now affright no more. *Creech.*

4. Deſtruction; ſlaughter.

Brave Macbeth, with his brandiſh'd ſteel,
Which ſmok'd with bloody *execution*,
Carv'd out his paſſage. *Shakeſp.*

The *execution* had been too cruel, and far exceeding the bounds of ordinary hoſtility. *Hayward.*

5. It is uſed with the verb *do*.

When the tongue is the weapon, a man may ſtrike where he cannot reach, and a word ſhall *do execution* both further and deeper than the mightieſt blow. *South.*

Ships of ſuch height and ſtrength, that his veſſels could *do* no *execution* upon them. *Arbuthnot.*

Execu'tioner, ĕk-sĕ-kủ'-shȯ-nủr. *n. ſ.* [from *execution*.]

1. He that puts in act, or executes; in this ſenſe *executer* is now more uſed.

It is a comfort to the *executioners* of this office, when they conſider that they cannot be guilty of oppreſſion. *Bacon.*

The heart of every man was in the hand of God, and he could have made them *executioners* of his wrath upon one another. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

In this caſe every man hath a right to puniſh the offender, and be the *executioner* of the law of nature. *Locke.*

2. He that inflicts capital puniſhment; he that puts to death according to the ſentence of the law.

He, born of the greateſt blood, ſubmitted himſelf to be ſervant to the *executioner* that ſhould put to death Muſidorus. *Sidney.*

The deluge was not ſent only as an *executioner* to mankind, but its prime errand was to reform the earth. *Woodward.*

3. He that kills; he that murthers.

Is not the cauſer of the timeleſs deaths,
As blameful as the *executioner?* *Shakeſp.*
I would not be thy *executioner:*
I fly thee, for I would not injure thee;
Thou tell'ſt me there is murder in mine eyes. *Shakeſp.*

4. The inſtrument by which any thing is performed.

All along
The walls, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell *executioners* of foul intents. *Craſhaw.*

Exe'cutive, ĕgz-ĕk'-ủ-tĭv. *adj.* [from *execute*.]

1. Having the quality of executing or performing.

They are the nimbleſt, agil, ſtrongeſt inſtruments, fitteſt to be *executive* of the commands of the ſouls. *Hale.*

2. Active; not deliberative; not legiſlative; having the power to put in act the laws.

The Roman emperors were poſſeſſed of the whole legiſlative as well as *executive* power. *Addiſon.*

Hobbes confounds the *executive* with the legiſlative power, though all well inſtituted ſtates have ever placed them in different hands. *Swift.*

Exe'cutrix, ĕgz-ĕk'-ủ-trĭks. *n. ſ.* [from *execute*.] A woman intruſted to perform the will of the teſtator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his *executrix* the remnant of the term. *Bacon.*

Exege'sis, ĕks-ĕ'-jĕ-sĭs. *n. ſ.* [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.

Exege'tical, ĕks-ĕ-jĕt'-ĭ-kȧl. *adj.* [ἐξηγητικὸς.] Explanatory; expoſitory.

I have here and there interſperſed ſome critical and ſome *exegetical* notes, fit for learners to know, and not unfit for ſome teachers to read. *Walker.*

Exe'mplar, ĕgz-ĕm'-plȧr. *n. ſ.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] A pattern; an example to be imitated.

The idea and *exemplar* of the world was firſt in God. *Raleigh.*

They began at a known body, a barleycorn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which ariſeth, being multiplied to ſcruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds, and then thoſe weights, as they happen to take them, are fixed by authority, and *exemplars* of them publickly kept. *Holder.*

If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwell did, he muſt perſuade him that he reſolves nothing but his ſafety; as the ſame grand *exemplar* hypocriſy did before. *South.*

Beſt poet! fit *exemplar* for the tribe
Of Phœbus. *Philips.*

Exe′mplarily, ĕgz″-ĕm-plăr′-ĭ-lȳ. *adv.* [from *exemplary.*]

1. In ſuch a manner as deſerves imitation.

She is *exemplary* loyal in a high exact obedience. *Howel.*

2. In ſuch a manner as may warn others.

Some he puniſheth *exemplarily* in this world, that we might from thence have a taſte or glimpſe of his future juſtice. *Hakewill.*

If he had ſhut the commons houſe, whilſt their champions were *exemplarily* puniſhed, their juriſdiction would probably in a ſhort time have been brought within due limits. *Clarendon.*

Exe′mplariness, ĕgz″-ĕm-plăr′-ĭ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *exemplary.*] State of ſtanding as a pattern to be copied.

In Scripture we find ſeveral titles given to Chriſt, which import his *exemplarineſs* as of a prince and a captain, a maſter and a guide. *Tillotſon.*

Exe′mplary, ĕgz′-ĕm-plăr-ȳ. *adj.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. Such as may deſerve to be propoſed to imitation, whether perſons or things.

The archbiſhops and biſhops have the government of the church: be not you the mean to prefer any to thoſe places, but only for their learning, gravity, and worth: their lives and doctrine ought to be *exemplary.* *Bacon.*

If all theſe were *exemplary* in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive a mighty encouragement. *Swift.*

2. Such as may give warning to others.

Had the tumults been repreſſed by *exemplary* juſtice, I had obtained all that I deſigned. *K. Cha.*

3. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awaking therefore, as who long had dream'd,
Much of my women and their gods aſham'd,
From this abyſs of *exemplary* vice
Reſolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to riſe. *Prior.*

When any duty is fallen under a general diſuſe and neglect, in ſuch a caſe the moſt viſible and *exemplary* performance is required. *Rogers.*

Exempifica′tion, ĕgz-ĕm′-plȳ-fĭ-kā″-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *exemplify.*] A copy; a tranſcript.

An ambaſſador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace. *Hayward.*

A love of vice as ſuch, a delighting in ſin for its own ſake, is in imitation, or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil. *South.*

To **Exe′mplify**, ĕgz-ĕm′-plĭ-fȳ. *v. a.* [from *exemplar.*]

1. To illuſtrate by example.

This might be *exemplified* even by heaps of rites and cuſtoms, now ſuperſtitious in the greateſt part of the Chriſtian world. *Hooker.*

Our author has *exemplified* his precepts in the very precepts themſelves. *Spectator.*

A ſatire may be *exemplified* by pictures, characters, and examples. *Pope.*

2. To tranſcribe; to copy: in the juridical ſenſe, to take an atteſted copy.

To **EXE′MPT**, ĕgz-ĕmpt′. *v. a.* [*exemptus*, Lat.] To privilege; to grant immunity from.

Things done well,
And with a care, *exempt* themſelves from fear:
Things done without example, in their iſſue
Are to be fear'd. *Shakeſp.*

The religious were not *exempted*, but fought among the other ſoldiers. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The emperors *exempted* them from all taxes, to which they ſubjected merchants without exception. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Exe′mpt, ĕgz-ĕmpt′. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Free by privilege.

Be it my wrong you are from me *exempt*;
But wrong not that wrong with a mere contempt. *Shakeſp.*

An abbot cannot, without the conſent of his convent, ſubject a monaſtery to any, from whoſe juriſdiction ſuch monaſtery was *exempted.* *Ayliffe.*

2. Not ſubject; not liable to.

Do not once hope, that thou canſt tempt
A ſpirit ſo reſolved to tread
Upon thy throat, and live *exempt*
From all the nets that thou canſt ſpread. *B. Jonſon.*

No man, not even the moſt powerful among the ſons of men, is *exempt* from the chances of human life. *Atterbury.*

The god conſtrains the Greek to roam,
A hopeleſs exile from his native home,
From death alone *exempt.* *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. Clear; not included.

His dreadful imprecation hear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt.* *Lee's Oedipus.*

4. Cut off from. Diſuſed.

Was not thy father for treaſon 'headed?
And by his treaſon ſtand'ſt not thou attainted,
Corrupted, and *exempt* from ancient gentry? *Shak.*

Exe′mption, ĕgz-ĕmp′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *exempt.*] Immunity; privilege from evil; freedom from impoſts or burdenſome employments.

The like *exemption* hath the writ to enquire of a man's death, which alſo muſt be granted freely. *Bacon.*

The Roman laws gave particular *exemptions* to ſuch as built ſhips or traded in corn. *Arbuthnot.*

Exempti′tious, ĕgz-ĕmp-tĭsh′-ŭs. *adj.* [from *exemptus*, Lat.] Separable; that which may be taken from another.

If the motion were looſe or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extenſion of its own. *More.*

To **Exe′nterate**, ĕgz-ĕn′-tĕr-āt. *v. a.* [*exentero*, Lat.] To embowel; to deprive of the entrails.

A toad contains not thoſe urinary parts which are found in other animals to avoid that ſerous excretion, which may appear unto any that *exenterates* or diſſects them. *Brown.*

Exentera′tion, ĕgz-ĕn′-tĕr-ā″-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*exenteratio*, Lat.] The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.

Belonius not only affirms that chamelions feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other inſects, but upon *exenteration* he found theſe animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

E′xequial, ĕgz-ē′-kwȳ-ăl. *adj.* [from *exequiæ*, Lat.] Funeral; relating to funerals. *Dict.*

E′xequies, ĕks′-ē-kwȳz. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*exequiæ*, Lat.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; the proceſſion of burial. For this word *obſequies* is often uſed, but not ſo properly.

Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford late deceas'd,
But ſee his *exequies* fulfill'd in Roan. *Shakeſp.*

The tragical end of the two brothers, whoſe *exequies* the next ſucceſſor had leiſure to perform. *Dryden.*

Exe′rcent, ĕgz-ĕr′-sĕnt. *adj.* [*exercens*, Lat.] Practiſing; following any calling or vocation.

The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his patronage and aſſiſtance unto a litigant in diſtreſs for want of an advocate. *Ayl.*

E′XERCISE, ĕks′-ĕr-sīz. *n. ſ.* [*exercitium*, Lat.]

1. Labour of the body; labour conſidered as conducive to the cure or prevention of diſeaſes.

Men ought to beware that they uſe not *exerciſe* and a ſpare diet both; but if much *exerciſe*, a plentiful diet; if ſparing diet, little *exerciſe.* *Bacon.*

The wiſe for cure on *exerciſe* depend:
God never made his work for man to mend. *Dryd.*

He is exact in preſcribing the *exerciſes* of his patients, ordering ſome of them to walk eighty ſtadia in a day, which is about nine Engliſh miles. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

The pureſt *exerciſe* of health,
The kind refreſher of the Summer heats. *Thomſon.*

2. Something done for amuſement.

As a watchful king, he would not neglect his ſafety, thinking nevertheleſs to perform all things rather as an *exerciſe* than as a labour. *Bacon.*

3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulneſs, air, and gentleneſs.

He was ſtrong of body, and ſo much the ſtronger as he, by a well-diſciplined *exerciſe*, taught it both to do and to ſuffer. *Sidney.*

The French apply themſelves more univerſally to their *exerciſes* than any nation: one ſeldom ſees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride. *Addiſon.*

4. Preparatory practice in order to ſkill: as, the *exerciſe* of ſoldiers.

5. Uſe; actual application of any thing.

The ſceptre of ſpiritual regimen over us in this preſent world, is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the Father which gave it; that is, the uſe and *exerciſe* thereof ſhall ceaſe, there being no longer on earth any militant church to govern. *Hooker.*

6. Practice; outward performance.

Lewis refuſed even thoſe of the church of England, who followed their maſter to St. Germain's, the publick *exerciſe* of their religion. *Addiſon.*

7. Employment frequently repeated.

The learning of the ſituation and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an *exerciſe* of the eyes and memory, a child with pleaſure will learn them. *Locke.*

Children, by the *exerciſe* of their ſenſes about objects that affect them in the womb, receive ſome few ideas before they are born. *Locke.*

Exerciſe is very alluring and entertaining to the underſtanding, while its reaſoning powers are employed without labour. *Watts.*

8. Taſk; that which one is appointed to perform.

Patience is more oft the *exerciſe*
Of ſaints, the trial of their fortitude
Making them each his own deliverer,
And victor over all
That tyranny or fortune can inflict. *Milton.*

9. Act of divine worſhip, whether publick or private.

Good ſir John,
I'm in your debt for your laſt *exerciſe*;
Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you. *Shakeſp.*

To **E′xercise**, ĕks′-ĕr-sīz. *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Lat.]

1. To employ; to engage in employment.

This faculty of the mind, when it is *exerciſed* immediately about things, is called judgment. *Locke.*

2. To train by uſe to any act.

The Roman tongue was the ſtudy of their youth: it was their own language they were inſtructed and *exerciſed* in. *Locke.*

3. To make ſkilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.

Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reaſon of uſe, have their ſenſes *exerciſed* to diſcern both good and evil. *Hebr.*

Reaſon, by its own penetration, where it is ſtrong and *exerciſed*, uſually ſees quicker and clearer without ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

And now the goddeſs, *exercis'd* in ill,
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,
Aſcends the roof. *Dryden's Æneid.*

4. To buſy; to keep buſy.

He will *exerciſe* himſelf with pleaſure, and without wearineſs, in that godlike employment of doing good. *Atterbury.*

5. To taſk; to keep employed as a penal injunction.

Sore travel hath God given to the ſons of man, to be *exerciſed* therewith. *Eccl.* i. 13.

Where pain of unextinguiſhable fire
Muſt *exerciſe* us, without hope of end. *Milton.*

6. To practiſe; to perform.

A man's body is confined to a place; where friendſhip is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy: for he may *exerciſe* them by his friend. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wiſe;
Virtue to know, and, known, to *exerciſe*. *Denham.*

7. To exert; to put in uſe.

The princes of the Gentiles *exerciſe* dominion over them, and they that are great *exerciſe* authority upon them. *Matt.* xx.

Their conſciences oblige them to ſubmit to that dominion which their governours had a right to *exerciſe* over them. *Locke.*

8. To practiſe or uſe in order to habitual ſkill.

To you ſuch ſcabb'd harſh fruit is given, as raw
Young ſoldiers at their *exerciſings* gnaw. *Dryden.*

Mean while I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the ſquare, to *exerciſe* their arms. *Addiſon.*

To **E'xercise**, ěks'-ěr-sīz. *v. n.* To uſe exerciſe; to labour for health or for amuſement.

The Lacedemonians were remarkable for the ſport, and Alexander the Great frequently *exerciſed* at it. *Broome.*

E'xerciser, ěks-ěr-sī'-zůr. *n. ſ.* [from *exerciſe.*] He that directs or uſes exerciſe. *Dict.*

Exercita'tion, ěks-ěr-sỷ-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*exercitatio*, Lat.]

1. Exerciſe.

It were ſome extenuation of the curſe, if *in ſudore vultus tui* were confinable unto corporeal *exercitations*. *Brown.*

2. Practiſe; uſe.

By frequent *exercitations* we form them within us. *Felton.*

To **EXE'RT**, ěgz-ěrt'. *v. a.* [*exero*, Lat.]

1. To uſe with an effort; to uſe with ardour and vehemence.

When the ſervice of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may *exert* them both. *Dryden.*

Whate'er I am, each faculty,
The utmoſt power of my *exerted* ſoul,
Preſerves a being only for your ſervice. *Rowe.*

2. To put forth; to perform.

When the will has *exerted* an act of command upon any faculty of the ſoul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exerciſe or employment of ſuch a faculty or member. *South.*

3. To enforce; to puſh to an effort. With the reciprocal pronoun.

Strong virtue, like ſtrong nature, ſtruggles ſtill;
Exerts itſelf, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

4. To bring out.

The ſeveral parts lay hidden in the piece,
Th' occaſion but *exerted* that or this. *Dryden.*

5. To emit; to puſh out; to put forth.

The orchard loves to wave
With Winter winds, before the gems *exert*
Their feeble heads. *Philips.*

The ſtars, no longer overlaid with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the maſs,
And upward ſhoot and kindle as they paſs,
And with diffuſive light adorn the heavenly place. *Dryden.*

Exe'rtion, ěgz-ěr'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *exert.*] The act of exerting; effort.

Exe'sion, ěks-ě'-zhůn. *n. ſ.* [*exeſus*, Lat.] The act of eating through.

Theophraſtus denieth the *exeſion* or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam. *Brown.*

Exestua'tion, ěks-ěs-tů-å'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*exæſtuo*, Lat.] The ſtate of boiling; tumultuous heat; efferveſcence; ebullition.

Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: phyſicians and chymiſts give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exeſtuations* of the blood and humours. *Boyle.*

To **Exfo'liate**, ěks-fǒ'-lyåt. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, Lat.] To ſhell off; to ſeparate, as a corrupt bone from the ſound part. A term of chirurgery.

Our work went on ſucceſsfully, the bone *exfoliating* from the edges. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Exfolia'tion, ěks-fǒ'-lyå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *exfoliate.*] The proceſs by which the corrupted part of the bone ſeparates from the ſound.

If the bone be dreſſed, the fleſh will ſoon ariſe in that cut of the bone, and make *exfoliation* of what is neceſſary, and incarn it. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

Exfo'liative, ěks-fǒ'-lyå-tĭv. *adj.* [from *exfoliate.*] That which has the power of procuring exfoliation.

Dreſs the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, 'till the burnt bone is caſt off. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Exha'lable, ěks-hå'-låbl. *adj.* [from *exhale.*] That which may be evaporated or exhaled.

The fire may reſolve ſome of the more ſpirituous and *exhalable* parts, whereof diſtillation has ſhewn me that alabaſter is not deſtitute, into vapours. *Boyle.*

Exhala'tion, ěks-hå-lå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*exhalatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of exhaling or ſending out in vapours; emiſſion.

2. The ſtate of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evaporation.

3. That which riſes in vapours, and ſometimes takes the form of meteors.

No nat'ral *exhalation* in the ſky,
No 'ſcape of nature, no diſtemper'd day,
But they would pluck away its nat'ral cauſe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns. *Shakeſp.*

Moving in ſo high a ſphere, and with ſo vigorous a luſtre, he muſt needs, as the ſun, raiſe many envious *exhalations*; which, condenſed by a popular odium, are capable to caſt a cloud upon the brighteſt merit and integrity. *King Charles.*

A fabrick huge
Roſe like an *exhalation*, with the ſound
Of dulcet ſymphonies and voices ſweet. *Milton.*

It is no wonder if the earth be often ſhaken, there being quantities of *exhalations* within thoſe mines, or cavernous paſſages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation. *Burn.*

The growing tow'rs like *exhalations* riſe,
And the huge columns heave into the ſkies. *Pope.*

To **EXHA'LE**, ěks-hå'l. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Lat.]

1. To ſend or draw out in vapours or fumes.

Yon light is not daylight, I know it well:
It is ſome meteor that the ſun *exhales*,
To be to thee this night a torch-bearer. *Shakeſp.*

I flattered myſelf with the hopes that the vapour had been *exhaled*. *Temple.*

Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat,
Exhales the ſoul ſublime to ſeek her native ſeat. *Dryden.*

2. To draw out.

See, dead Henry's wounds
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afreſh!
Bluſh, bluſh, thou lump of foul deformity;
For 'tis thy preſence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells! *Shakeſp.*

Exha'lement, ěks-hå'l-měnt. *n. ſ.* [from *exhale.*] Matter exhaled; vapour.

Nor will poliſhed amber, although it ſend forth a groſs and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exacteſt ſcales. *Brown.*

To **EXHA'UST**, ěks-hå'st. *v. a.*

1. To drain; to diminiſh; to deprive by draining.

Single men be many times more charitable, becauſe their means are leſs *exhauſted*. *Bacon.*

Spermatick matter of a vitious ſort abounds in the blood, *exhauſts* it of its beſt ſpirits, and derives the flower of it to the ſeminal veſſels. *Wiſeman.*

2. To draw out totally; to draw 'till nothing is left.

Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our ſtudy, yet they *exhauſted* not all its treaſures: they left a great deal for the induſtry and ſagacity of after-ages. *Locke.*

The nurſling grove
Seems fair awhile, cheriſh'd with foſter earth;
But when the alien compoſt is *exhauſt*,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Philips.*

Exha'ustion, ěxs-hå's-tshůn. *n. ſ.* [from *exhauſt.*] The act of drawing or draining.

Exha'ustless, ěks-hå'st-lĭs. *adj.* [from *exhauſt.*] Not to be emptied; not to be all drawn off; inexhauſtible.

Of heat and light, what everduring ſtores
Brought from the ſun's *exhauſtleſs* golden ſhores,
Through gulphs immenſe of intervening air,
Enrich the earth, and every loſs repair. *Blackm.*

To **EXHI'BIT**, ěks-hĭb'-ĭt. *v. a.* [*exhibio*, Lat.]

1. To offer to view or uſe; to offer or propoſe in a formal or publick manner.

If any claim redreſs of injuſtice, they ſhould *exhibit* their petitions in the ſtreet. *Shakeſp.*

He ſuffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treaſon againſt the earl. *Clarendon.*

2. To ſhow; to diſplay.

One of an unfortunate conſtitution is perpetually *exhibiting* a miſerable example of the weakneſs of mind and body. *Pope.*

Exhi'biter, ěks-hĭb'-ĭ-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *exhibit.*] He that offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.

He ſeems indifferent,
Or rather ſwaying more upon our part,
Than cheriſhing th' *exhibiters* againſt us. *Shakeſp.*

Exhibi'tion, ěks-hĭ-bĭsh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [from *exhibit.*]

1. The act of exhibiting; diſplay; ſetting forth.

What are all mechanick works, but the ſenſible *exhibition* of mathematick demonſtrations? *Grew.*

2. Allowance; ſalary; penſion: it is much uſed for penſions allowed to ſcholars at the univerſity.

I crave fit diſpoſition for my wife,
Due preference of place and *exhibition*,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakeſp.*

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* thou ſhalt have from me. *Shakeſp.*

All was aſſigned to the army and garriſons there, and ſhe received only a penſion or *exhibition* out of his coffers. *Bacon.*

He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a ſmall *exhibition*. *Swift.*

3. Payment; recompence.

I would not do ſuch a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty *exhibition*. *Shakeſp.*

Exhi'bitive, ěks-hĭb'-ĭ-tĭv. *adj.* [from *exhibit.*] Repreſentative; diſplaying.

Truths muſt have an eternal exiſtence in ſome underſtanding; or rather, they are the ſame with that underſtanding itſelf, conſidered as variouſly *exhibitive* or repreſentative, according to various modes of inimitability or participation. *Norris.*

To **EXHI'LARATE**, ěks-hĭl'-å-råt. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, Lat.] To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden.

The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room richly furniſhed, a beautiful perſon, and the like, do delight and *exhilarate* the ſpirits much. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with *exhilarating* vapours bland
About their ſpirits, had play'd, and inmoſt pow'rs
Made err; was now *exhal'd.* *Milton.*

Let them thank
Boon nature, that thus annually ſupplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Exhilarates their languid minds, within
The golden mean confin'd. *Philips.*

EXHILARA'TION, ěks-hìl-ă-rà'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *exhilarate.*]

1. The act of giving gaiety.
2. The ſtate of being enlivened.

Exhilaration hath ſome affinity with joy, though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon.*

To EXHO'RT, ěks-hå'rt. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Lat.] To incite by words to any good action.

We beſeech you, and *exhort* you by the Lord Jeſus, that as you have received of us, how you ought to walk, ſo ye would abound. *Theſſ.*

My duty is to *exhort* you to conſider the dignity of that holy myſtery. *Common Prayer.*

Deſigning or *exhorting* glorious war. *Milton.*

EXHORTA'TION, ěks-hŏr-tà'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *exhort.*]

1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.

If we will not encourage publick beneficence, 'till we are ſecure that no ſtorm ſhall overturn what we help to build, there is no room for *exhortations* to charity. *Atterbury.*

2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.

I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner. *Shakeſp.*

EXHO'RTATORY, ěks-hår'-tă-tŭr-ý. *adj.* [from *exhort.*] Tending to exhort.

EXHO'RTER, ěks-hå'r-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *exhort.*] One who exhorts or encourages by words.

To EXI'CCATE, ěk-sìk'-kăt. *v. a.* [*exſicco*, Lat.] To dry; to dry up. *Dict.*

EXICCA'TION, ěk-sìk-kà'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *exicate.*] Arefaction; act of drying up; ſtate of being dried up.

What is more eaſily refuted than that old vulgar aſſertion of an univerſal drought and *exiccation* of the earth? As if the ſun could evaporate the leaſt drop of its moiſture, ſo that it ſhould never deſcend again, but be attracted and elevated quite out of the atmoſphere. *Bentley.*

EXI'CCATIVE, ěk-sìk'-kă-tìv. *adj.* [from *exiccate.*] Drying in quality; having the power of drying.

E'XIGENCE, ek'-sý-jěns. } *n. ſ.* [This word
E'XIGENCY, ěk'-sý-jěn-sý. } is probably only a corruption of *exigents*, vitiated by an unſkilful pronunciation.]

1. Demand; want; need.

As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and place and form, according to the *exigence* of our own occaſions in private. *Hooker.*

You have heard what the preſent condition and *exigencies* of theſe ſeveral charities are. *Atterbury.*

While our fortunes exceed not the meaſure of real convenience, and are adapted to the *exigencies* of our ſtation, we perceive the hand of Providence in our gradual and ſucceſſive ſupplies. *Rogers.*

2. Preſſing neceſſity; diſtreſs; ſudden occaſion.

This diſſimulation in war may be called ſtratagem and conduct; in other *exigencies* addreſs and dexterity. *Broome.*

Now in ſuch *exigencies* not to need,
Upon my word you muſt be rich indeed!
A noble ſuperfluity it craves,
Not for yourſelf, but for your fools and knaves. *Pope.*

E'XIGENT, ěk'-sý-jěnt. *n. ſ.* [*exigens*, Lat.]

1. Preſſing buſineſs; occaſion that requires immediate help.

In ſuch an *exigent* I ſee not how they could have ſtaid to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was deviſed to their hands. *Hooker, Preface.*

The council met, your guards to find you ſent,
And know your pleaſure in this *exigent.* *Waller.*

2. [A law term.] A writ ſued when the defendant is not to be found, being part of the proceſs leading to an outlawry. *Shakeſpeare* uſes it for any extremity. *Hanmer.*

3. End.

Theſe eyes, like lamps whoſe waſting oil is ſpent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent.* *Shakeſp.*

EXIGU'ITY, ěks-ý-gů'-ì-tý. *n. ſ.* [*exiguitas*, Lat.] Smalneſs; diminutiveneſs; ſlenderneſs.

The *exiguity* and ſhape of the extant particles is now ſuppoſed. *Boyle on Colours.*

EXI'GUOUS, ěgz-ìg'-ů-ŭs. *adj.* [*exiguus*, Lat.] Small; diminutive; little. Not uſed.

Their ſubtile parts and *exiguous* doſe are conſumed and evaporated in leſs than two hours time. *Harvey.*

E'XILE, ěks'-ìl. *n. ſ.* [*exilium*, Lat. It ſeems anciently to have had the accent indifferently on either ſyllable: now it is uniformly on the firſt.]

1. Baniſhment; ſtate of being baniſhed from one's country.

Our ſtate of bodies would bewray what life
We've led ſince thy *exile.* *Shakeſp.*

Welcome is *exile*, welcome were my death. *Shakeſp.*

Let them pronounce the ſteep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond *exile*, flaying, pent to linger,
But with a grain of day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shak.*

2. The perſon baniſhed.

O muſt the wretched *exile.* ever mourn,
Nor after length of rowling years return? *Dryden.*

Ulyſſes, ſole of all the victor train,
An *exile* from his dear paternal coaſt,
Deplor'd his abſent queen, and empire loſt. *Pope.*

EXI'LE, ěg-zì'l. *adj.* [*exilis*, Lat.] Small; ſlender; not full; not powerful. Not in uſe, except in philoſophical writings.

It were good to enquire what means may be to draw forth the *exile* heat which is in the air; for that may be a ſecret of great power to produce cold weather. *Bacon.*

In a virginal, when the lid is down, it maketh a more *exile* ſound than when the lid is open. *Bacon.*

To E'XILE, ěg-zì'l. *v. a.* [from the noun. This had formerly the accent on the laſt ſyllable, now generally on the firſt, though *Dryden* has uſed both.] To baniſh; to drive from a country; to tranſport.

Call home our *exil'd* friends abroad,
That fled the ſnares of watchful tyranny. *Shak.*

Foul ſubordination is predominant,
And equity *exil'd* your highneſs' land. *Shakeſp.*

For that offence,
Immediately we do *exile* him hence. *Shakeſp.*

They, fettered with the bonds of a long night, lay there *exiled* from the eternal Providence. *Wiſd.* xvii. 2.

His brutal manners from his breaſt *exil'd*,
His mien he faſhion'd, and his tongue he fil'd. *Dryden.*

Arms and the man I ſing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expel'd and *exil'd.* *Dryden.*

EXI'LEMENT, ěg-zì'l-měnt. *n. ſ.* [from *exile.*] Baniſhment.

Fitzoſborn was diſcarded into foreign ſervice for a pretty ſhadow of *exilement.* *Wotton.*

EXILI'TION, ěks-ý-lìsh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*exilitio*, Lat.] The act of ſpringing or ruſhing out ſuddenly.

From ſaltpetre proceedeth the force and report of gunpowder; for ſulphur and ſmall-coal mixt, will not take fire with noiſe or *exhilition*; and powder, which is made of impure and greaſy petre, hath but a weak emiſſion, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

EXI'LITY, ěgz-ìl'-ìt-ý. *n. ſ.* [*exilis*, Lat.] Slenderneſs; ſmallneſs; diminution.

Certain flies, called ephemera, live but a day; the cauſe is the *exility* of the ſpirit, or perhaps the abſence of the ſun. *Bacon.*

For *exility* of the voice, or other ſounds, it is certain that the voice doth paſs through ſolid and hard bodies, if they be not too thick; and through water, which is likewiſe a very cloſe body, and ſuch an one as letteth not in air. *Bacon.*

A body, by being ſubtilized, can loſe nothing of its corporeity; neither can it hereby gain any thing but *exility*; for all degrees of ſubtility are eſſentially the ſame thing. *Grew.*

EXI'MIOUS, ěg-zìm'-yŭs. *adj.* [*eximius*, Lat.] Famous; eminent; conſpicuous; excellent. *Dict.*

EXINANI'TION, ěgz-ì-nă-nì'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*exinanitio*, Lat.] Privation; loſs.

He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his *exinanition.* *Decay of Piety.*

To EXI'ST, ěg-zìst'. *v. n.* [*exiſto*, Lat.] To be; to have a being.

It is as eaſy to conceive that an Almighty power might produce a thing out of nothing, and make that to *exiſt de novo*, which did not *exiſt* before; as to conceive the world to have had no beginning, but to have *exiſted* from eternity. *South.*

It ſeems reaſonable to enquire, how ſuch a multitude comes to make but one idea, ſince that combination does not always *exiſt* together in nature. *Locke.*

One year is paſt, a different ſcene!
No farther mention of the dean:
Who now, alas, no more is miſt
Than if he never did *exiſt.* *Swift.*

EXI'STENCE, ěg-zìs'-těns. } *n. ſ.* [*exiſtentia*,
EXI'STENCY, ěg-zìs'-těn-zý. } low Lat.]
State of being; actual poſſeſſion of being.

Nor is only the *exiſtency* of this animal conſiderable, but many things delivered thereof. *Brown.*

It is impoſſible any being can be eternal with ſucceſſive eternal phyſical changes, or variety of ſtates or manner of *exiſtency*, naturally and neceſſarily concomitant unto it. *Hale.*

The ſoul, ſecur'd in her *exiſtence*, ſmiles
At the drawn dagger, and defies its point. *Addiſ.*

When a being is conſidered as poſſible, it is ſaid to have an eſſence or nature: ſuch were all things before the creation. When it is conſidered as actual, then it is ſaid to have *exiſtence* alſo. *Watts.*

EXI'STENT, ěg-zìs'-těnt. *adj.* [from *exiſt.*] Having being; in poſſeſſion of being or of exiſtence.

Whatſoever ſign the ſun poſſeſſed, whoſe receſs or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, thoſe ſeaſons were actually *exiſtent.* *Brown.*

The eyes and minds are faſtened on objects which have no real being as if they were truly *exiſtent.* *Dryden.*

EXISTIMA'TION, ěg-zìs'-tì-mà''-shun. *n. ſ.* [*exiſtimatio*, Lat.]

1. Opinion.
2. Eſteem.

E'XIT, ěks'-ìt. *n. ſ.* [*exit*, Lat.]

1. The term ſet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off the ſtage.
2. Receſs; departure; act of quitting the ſtage; act of quitting the theatre of life.

All the world's a ſtage,
And all the men and women meerly players:
They have their *exits* and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts. *Shak.*

A regard for fame becomes a man more towards the *exit* than at his entrance into life. *Swift.*

Many of your old comrades live a ſhort life. and make a figure at their *exit*. *Swift.*

3. Paſſage out of any place.

In ſuch a pervious ſubſtance as the brain, they might find an eaſy either entrance or *exit*, almoſt every where. *Glanville.*

4. Way by which there is a paſſage out.

The fire makes its way, forcing the water forth through its ordinary *exits*, wells, and the outlets of rivers. *Woodw.*

Exi'tial, ĕgz-ĭsh'-ăl. } *adj.* [*exitialis*, Lat.]
Exi'tious, ĕgz-ĭsh'-ŭs. } Deſtructive; fatal; mortal; deleterious. Not in uſe.

Moſt *exitial* fevers, although not concomitated with the tokens, exanthemata, anthraces, or carbuncles, are to be cenſured peſtilential. *Harvey.*

E'xodus, eks'-ō-dŭs. } *n. ſ.* [ἔξοδος.] De-
E'xodi, ĕks'-ō-dȳ. } parture; journey from a place; the ſecond book of Moſes is ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt.

In all probability their years continued to be three hundred and ſixty-five days, ever ſince the time of the Jewiſh *exody* at leaſt. *Hale.*

Exole'te, ĕks'-ō-lĕt. *adj.* [*exoletus*, Lat.] Obſolete; out of uſe. *Dict.*

To **Exo'lve**, ĕks'-sŏlv. *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Lat.] To looſe; to pay. *Dict.*

Exolu'tion, ĕks-ō-lŭ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*exolutio*, Lat.] Laxation of the nerves.

Conſidering the *exolution* and languor enſuing that action in ſome, we cannot but think it much abridgeth our days. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Exo'mphalos, ĕgz-ŏm'-fă-lŏs. *n. ſ.* [ἐξ and ὀμφαλὸς.] A navel rupture.

To **EXO'NERATE**, ĕgz-ŏn'-ĕ-rāt. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Lat.] To unload; to diſburthen; to free from any heavy charge.

The glands being a congeries of veſſels curled, circumgirated, and complicated, give the blood time to ſeparate through the capillary veſſels into the ſecretory ones, which afterwards all *exonerate* themſelves into one common ductus. *Ray.*

Exonera'tion, ĕgz-ŏn-ĕ-rā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *exonerate*.] The act of diſburthening, or diſcharging.

The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration*. *Grew.*

Exo'ptable, ĕgz-ŏp'-tăbl. *adj.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Deſireable; to be ſought with eagerneſs or deſire.

E'xorable, ĕks'-ō-răbl. *adj.* [*exorablis*, Lat.] To be moved by intreaty.

Exo'rbitance, ĕgz-ă'r-bĭ-tăns. } *n. ſ.*
Exo'rbitancy, ĕgz-ă'r-bĭ-tăn-sȳ. }
[from *exorbitance*, Fr.]

1. The act of going out of the tract preſcribed.

2. Enormity; groſs deviation from rule or right.

I ſee ſome of this fault cleave to thoſe, who have eminently corrected all other *exorbitancies* of the tongue. *Gov. Tongue.*

The reverence of my preſence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

The people were groſly impoſed on, to commit ſuch *exorbitancies* as could not end but in the diſſolution of the government. *Swift.*

3. Boundleſs depravity.

They riot ſtill,
Unbounded in *exorbitance* of ill. *Garth.*

Exo'rbitant, ĕgz-ăr'-bĭ-tănt. *adj.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.]

1. Going out of the preſcribed track.

2. Deviating from the courſe appointed or rule eſtabliſhed.

What ſignifies the fiction of the tortoiſe riding upon the wings of the wind, but to preſcribe bounds and meaſures to our *exorbitant* paſſions? *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been obſerved in all ages, and particularly thoſe *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. Anomalous; not comprehended in a ſettled rule or method.

The Jews, who had laws ſo particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithſtanding continually inured with cauſes *exorbitant*, and ſuch as their laws had not provided for. *Hooker.*

4. Enormous; beyond due proportion; exceſſive.

Their ſubjects would live in great plenty, were not the impoſitions ſo very *exorbitant*; for the courts are too ſplendid for the territories. *Addiſ.*

So endleſs and *exorbitant* are the deſires of men, that they will graſp at all, and can form no ſcheme of perfect happineſs with leſs. *Swift.*

To **Exo'rbitate**, ĕgz-ăr'-bĭ-tāt. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] To deviate; to go out of the track or road preſcribed.

The planets ſometimes would have approached the ſun as near as the orb of Mercury, and ſometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the diſtance of Saturn. *Bentley.*

To **E'XORCISE**, ĕks'-ŏr-sīz. *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω.]

1. To adjure by ſome holy name.

2. To drive away ſpirits by certain forms of adjuration.

3. To purify from the influence of malignant ſpirits by religious ceremonies.

And fry'rs, that through the wealthy regions run,
Reſort to farmers rich, and bleſs their halls,
And *exorciſe* the beds, and croſs the walls. *Dryd.*

E'xorciser, ĕks'-ŏr-sī-zŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *exorciſe*.] One who practiſes to drive away evil ſpirits.

E'xorcism, ĕks'-ŏr-sĭzm. *n. ſ.* [ἐξορκισμὸς.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant ſpirits are driven away.

Will his lordſhip behold and hear our *exorciſms*? *Shakeſp.*

Symptoms ſupernatural, muſt be only curable by ſupernatural means; namely, by devout prayers or *exorciſms*. *Harvey.*

E'xorcist, ĕks'-ŏr-sĭst. *n. ſ.* [ἐξορκιστής.]

1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant ſpirits.

Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorciſts*, took upon them to call over them which had evil ſpirits. *Acts*, xix. 13.

2. An enchanter; a conjuror. Improperly.

Soul of Rome!
Thou, like an *exorciſt*, had conjur'd up
My mortified ſpirit. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Is there no *exorciſt*
Beguiles the truer office of mine eyes?
Is't real that I ſee? *Shakeſp.*

EXO'RDIUM, ĕgz-ă'r-dyŭm. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a compoſition.

Nor will I thee detain
With poets fictions, nor oppreſs thine ear
With circumſtance, and long *exordiums* here. *May's Virgil.*

I have been diſtaſted at this way of writing, by reaſon of long prefaces and *exordiums*. *Addiſon.*

Exorna'tion, ĕks-ŏr-nā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*exornatio*, Lat.] Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment.

It ſeemeth that all thoſe curious *exornations* ſhould rather ceaſe. *Hooker.*

Hyperbolical *exornations* and elegancies many much affect. *Hale.*

Exo'ssated, ĕgz-ŏs'-sā-tĭd. *adj.* [*exoſſatus*, Lat.] Deprived of bones. *Dict.*

Exosto'sis, ĕgz-ŏs'-tō-sĭs. *n. ſ.* [ἐκ and ὀστέον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural, as often happens in venereal caſes. *Quincy.*

Exo'sseous, ĕgz-ŏs'-shŭs. *adj.* [*ex* and *oſſa*, Lat.] Wanting bones; boneleſs; formed without bones.

Thus we daily obſerve in the heads of fiſhes, as alſo in ſnails and ſoft *exoſſeous* animals, nature near the head hath placed a flat white ſtone, or teſtaceous concretion. *Brown.*

Exo'tick, ĕgz-ŏt'-ĭk. *adj.* [ἐξωτικὸς.] Foreign; not produced in our own country; not domeſtick.

Some learned men treat of the nature of letters as of ſome remote *exotick* thing, whereof we had no knowledge but by fabulous relations. *Holder.*

Continue freſh hot-beds to entertain ſuch *exotick* plants as arrive not to their perfection without them. *Evelyn's Kalender.*

Exo'tick, ĕgz-ŏt'-ĭk. *n. ſ.* A foreign plant.

Claudian was ſeated on the other ſummit, which was barren, and produced, on ſome ſpots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and ſuch as the gardeners call *exoticks*. *Addiſon's Guard.*

To **EXPA'ND**, ĕk-spănd'. *v. a.* [*expando*, Lat.]

1. To ſpread; to lay open as a net or ſheet.

2. To dilate; to ſpread out every way; to diffuſe.

She uſeth moſt the target to fence away the blow, and leaves all other weapons to the Alchoran to propagate and *expand* itſelf. *Howel.*

Bellerophon's horſe, framed of iron, and placed between two loadſtones, with wings *expanded*, hung pendulous in the air. *Brown.*

An animal growing, *expands* its fibres in the air as a fluid. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Along the ſtream of time thy name
Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame. *Pope.*

Expa'nse, ĕk-spăns'. *n. ſ.* [*expanſum*, Lat.] A body wiſely extended without inequalities.

A murmuring ſound
Of waters iſſue from a cave, and ſpread
Into a liquid plain; then ſtood unmov'd,
Pure as th' *expanſe* of heav'n. *Milton.*

Bright as th' ethereal glows the green *expanſe*. *Savage.*

On the ſmooth *expanſe* of cryſtal lakes,
The ſinking ſtone at firſt a circle makes;
The trembling ſurface, by the motion ſtirr'd,
Spreads in a ſecond circle, then a third;
Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance,
Fill all the wat'ry plain, and to the margin dance. *Pope.*

Expansibi'lity, ĕk-spăn-sȳ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *expanſible*.] Capacity of extenſion; poſſibility to be expanded or ſpread into a wider ſurface.

With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is ſome difference in bulk, by which the atoms in one fluid are diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of another; elſe all fluids would be alike in weight, *expanſibility*, and all other qualities. *Grew.*

Expa'nsible, ĕk-spăn'-sĭbl. *adj.* [from *expanſus*, Lat.] Capable to be extended; capable to ſpread into a wider ſurface.

Bodies are not *expanſible* in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be expanded. *Grew.*

Expa'nsion, ĕks-păn'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *expand*.]

1. The ſtate of being expanded into a wider ſurface or greater ſpace.

'Tis demonſtrated that the condenſation and *expanſion* of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and preſſure incumbent upon it. *Bentley.*

2. The act of ſpreading out.

The eaſy *expanſion* of the wing of a bird, and the lightneſs, ſtrength, and ſhape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight. *Grew.*

3. Extent; ſpace to which any thing is extended.

The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts even beyond the utmoſt *expanſion* of matter, and makes incurſions into that incomprehenſible inane. *Locke.*

4. Pure ſpace, as diſtinct from extenſion in ſolid matter.

Diſtance or ſpace, in its ſimple abſtract conception, I call *expanſion*, to diſtinguiſh it from extenſion, which expreſſes this diſtance only as it is in the ſolid parts of matter. *Locke.*

It would for ever take an uſeleſs flight,
Loſt in *expanſion*, void and infinite. *Blackmore.*

Expa'nsive, ěks-pǎn'-sǐv. *adj.* [from *expand.*] Having the power to ſpread into a wider ſurface, or greater ſpace.

The elaſtick or *expanſive* faculty of the air, whereby it dilates itſelf when compreſſed, hath been made uſe of in the common weather glaſſes. *Ray.*

Th' *expanſive* atmoſphere is cramp'd with cold. *Thomſon.*

To **Expa'tiate**, ěk-spǎ'-shǎt. *v. n.* [*expatior*, Lat.]

1. To range at large; to rove without any preſcribed limits.

Religion contracts the circle of our pleaſures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

He looks in heav'n with more than mortal eyes,
Bids his free ſoul *expatiate* in the ſkies;
Amidſt her kindred ſtars familiar roam,
Survey the region, and confeſs her home. *Pope.*

Expatiate free o'er all this ſcene of man;
A mighty maze! but not without a plan. *Pope.*

With wonder ſeiz'd, we view the pleaſing ground,
And walk delighted, and *expatiate* round. *Pope.*

2. To enlarge upon in language.

They had a cuſtom of offering the tongues to Mercury, becauſe they believed him the giver of eloquence: Dacier *expatiates* upon this cuſtom. *Broome.*

3. To let looſe; to allow to range. This ſenſe, which is active, is very improper.

Make choice of a ſubject, which, being of itſelf capable of all that colours and the elegance of deſign can poſſibly give, ſhall afterwards afford an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itſelf. *Dryden.*

To **EXPE'CT**, ěk-spěkt'. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Lat.]

1. To have a previous apprehenſion of either good or evil.

We *expected*
Immediate diſſolution. *Milton.*

Needs muſt the ſerpent now his capital bruiſe
Expect with mortal pain. *Milton.*

Good with bad
Expect to hear, ſupernal grace contending
With ſinfulneſs of man: *Milton.*

Eve, now *expect* great tidings. *Milton.*

2. To wait for; to attend the coming.

The guards,
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, *expect*
Their motion. *Milton.*

While, *expecting* there the queen, he rais'd
His wond'ring eyes, and round the temple gaz'd. *Dryden.*

To **Expe'ct**, ěk-spěkt'. *v. n.* To wait; to ſtay.

Elihu had *expected* till Job had ſpoken. *Job.*

Expe'ctable, ěk-spěk'-tǎbl. *adj.* [from *expect.*] To be expected; to be hoped or feared.

Occult and ſpiritual operations are not *expectable* from ice; for being but water congealed, it can never make good ſuch qualities. *Brown.*

Expe'ctance, ěk-spěk'-tǎns. } *n. ſ.* [from
Expe'ctancy, ěk-spěk'-tǎn-sý. } *expect.*]

1. The act or ſtate of expecting; expectation.

Every moment is *expectancy*
Of more arrivance. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Satyrs leave your petulance,
Or elſe rail upon the moon,
Your *expectance* is too ſoon;
For before the ſecond cock
Crow, the gates will not unlock. *Ben Jonſon.*

This bleſſed *expectance* muſt be now my theme. *Boyle.*

But fy, my wand'ring muſe, how thou do'ſt ſtay!
Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*

2. Something expected.

There is *expectance* here from both the ſides,
What further you will do. *Shakeſp.*

3. Hope; that of which the expectation is accompanied with pleaſure.

Oh, what a noble mind is here o'erthrown!
The *expectancy* and roſe of the fair ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

EXPE'CTANT, ěk-spěk'-tǎnt. *adj.* [Fr.] Waiting in expectation.

Her majeſty has offered conceſſions, in order to remove ſcruples raiſed in the mind of the *expectant* heir. *Swift.*

Expe'ctant, ěk-spěk'-tǎnt. *n. ſ.* [from *expect.*] One who waits in expectation of any thing; one held in dependence by his hopes.

They, vain *expectants* of the bridal hour,
My ſtores in riotous expence devour. *Pope.*

This treatiſe was agreeable to the whole nation, except thoſe who had employments, or were *expectants*. *Swift to Pope.*

Expecta'tion, ěx-spěk-tǎ'-shǔn. *n. ſ.* [*expectatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of expecting.

The trees
Should have borne men, and *expectation* fainted,
Longing for what it had not. *Shakeſp.*

The reſt,
That are within the note of *expectation*,
Already are i' th' court. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis *expectation* makes a bleſſing dear. *Cong.*

2. The ſtate of expecting either with hope or fear.

Live in a conſtant and ſerious *expectation* of that day, when we muſt appear before the Judge of heaven and earth. *Rogers's Serm.*

3. Proſpect of any thing good to come.

My ſoul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him. *Pſ.* lxii. 5.

4. The object of happy expectation; the Meſſiah expected.

Now clear I underſtand,
What oft my ſteadieſt thoughts have ſearch'd in vain,
Why our great *expectation* ſhould be call'd
The Seed of woman. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

5. A ſtate in which ſomething excellent is expected from us.

How fit it will be for you, born ſo great a prince, and of ſo rare not only *expectation* but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodneſs. *Sidney.*

You firſt came home
From travel with ſuch hopes as made you look'd on,
By all men's eyes, a youth of *expectation*;
Pleas'd with your growing virtue I receiv'd you. *Otway.*

Expe'cter, ěk-spěk'-tǔr. *n. ſ.* [from *expect.*]

1. One who has hopes of ſomething.

Theſe are not great *expecters* under your adminiſtration, according to the period of governors here. *Swift.*

2. One who waits for another.

Signify this loving interview
To the *expecters* of our Trojan part. *Shakeſp.*

To **EXPE'CTORATE**, ěks-pěk'-tǒ-rǎt. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Lat.] To eject from the breaſt.

Excrementitious humours are *expectorated* by a cough after a cold or an aſthma. *Harvey.*

Morbifick matter is either attenuated ſo as to be returned into the channels, or *expectorated* by coughing. *Arbuthnot.*

Expectora'tion, ěks-pěk'-tǒ-rǎ'-shǔn. *n. ſ.* [from *expectorate.*]

1. The act of diſcharging from the breaſt.

2. That diſcharge which is made by coughing, as bringing up phlegm, or any thing that obſtructs the veſſels of the lungs, and ſtraitens the breath.

With water, vinegar and honey, in pleuriſies and inflammations of the lungs, he mixeth ſpices, for promoting *expectoration*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Expe'ctorative, ěks-pěk'-tǒ-rǎ-tǐv. *adj.* [from *expectorate.*] Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Syrups and other *expectoratives*, in coughs, muſt neceſſarily occaſion a greater cough. *Harvey.*

Expe'dience, ěks-pě'-dyěns. } *n. ſ.* [from
Expe'diency, ěks-pě'-dyěn-sý. } *expedient.*]

1. Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs to an end.

Solemn dedications of things ſet apart for Divine Worſhip, could never have been univerſally practiſed, had not right reaſon dictated the high *expediency* and great uſe of ſuch practices. *South.*

2. It is uſed in *Shakeſpeare* for expedition; adventure; or attempt.

Let me hear
What yeſternight our council did decree,
In forwarding this dear *expedience*. *Shakeſp.*

3. It is alſo uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for expedition; haſte; diſpatch.

I ſhall break
The cauſe of our *expedience* to the queen,
And get her leave to part. *Shakeſp.*

Eight tall ſhips, three thouſand men of war,
Are making hither with all due *expedience*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

EXPE'DIENT, ěks-pě'-dyěnt. *adj.* [*expedit*, Lat.]

1. Proper; fit; convenient; ſuitable.

All things are not *expedient*: in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally *expedient*. *Hooker.*

When men live as if there were no God, it becomes *expedient* for them that there ſhould be none; and then they endeavour to perſuade themſelves ſo. *Tillotſon.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare*, quick; expeditious.

The adverſe winds
Whoſe leiſure I have ſtaid, have given him time
To land his legions all as ſoon as I:
His marches are *expedient* to this town. *Shakeſp.*

Expe'dient, ěks-pě'-dyěnt. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. That which helps forward, as means to an end.

God does not project for our ſorrow, but our innocence; and would never have invited us to the one, but as an *expedient* to the other. *Decay of Piety.*

2. A ſhift; means to an end which are contrived in an exigence, or difficulty.

Th' *expedient* pleas'd, where neither loſt his right;
Mars had the day, and Venus had the night. *Dryd.*

He flies to a new *expedient* to ſolve the matter, and ſuppoſes an earth of a make and frame like that of Des Cartes. *Woodward.*

Expe'diently, ěks-pě'-dyěnt-lý. *adj.* [from *expedient.*]

1. Fitly; ſuitably; conveniently.

2. Haſtily; quickly. Not uſed.

Let my officers of ſuch a nature
Make an extent upon his houſe and lands:
Do this *expediently*, and turn him going. *Shakeſp.*

To **E'XPEDITE**, ěks'-pě-dǐt. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Lat.]

1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.

By ſin and death a broad way now is pav'd,
To *expedite* your glorious march. *Milton.*

2. To haſten; to quicken.

An inquiſition would ſtill be a further improvement, and would *expedite* the converſion of the Papiſts. *Swift.*

3. To diſpatch; to iſſue from a publick office.

Though ſuch charters be *expedited* of courſe, and as of right, yet they are varied by diſcretion. *Bacon.*

E'XPEDITE, èks'-pè-dìt. *adj.* [*expeditus*, Lat.]

1. Quick; haſty; ſoon performed.

Wholeſome advice, and *expedite* execution in freeing the ſtate of thoſe monſters. *Sandys.*

2. Eaſy; diſencumbered; clear from impediments.

Nature can teach the church but in part; neither ſo fully as is requiſite for man's ſalvation, nor ſo eaſily as to make the way plain and *expedite* enough, that many come to the knowledge of it, and ſo be ſaved, and therefore the Scripture has been given. *Hooker.*

3. Nimble; active; agile.

The more any man's ſoul is cleanſed from ſenſual luſts, the more nimble and *expedite* it will be in its operations. *Tillotſon.*

4. It ſeems to be uſed by *Bacon* for *light armed* in the Roman ſignification.

He ſent the lord chamberlain with *expedite* forces to ſpeed to Exeter, to the reſcue of the town. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

EX'PEDITELY, èks'-pè-dìt-lỳ. *adj.* [from *expedite.*] With quickneſs, readineſs, haſte.

Nature left his ears naked, that he may turn them more *expeditely* for the reception of ſounds from every quarter. *Grew.*

EXPEDI'TION, èks-pè-dìsh'-ùn. *n. ſ.* [from *expedite.*]

1. Haſte; ſpeed; activity.

Prayers, whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to expreſs that quick and ſpeedy *expedition* wherewith ardent affections, the very wings of prayer, are delighted to preſent our ſuits in heaven. *Hooker.*

Ev'n with the ſpeedieſt *expedition*
I will diſpatch him to the emperor's court. *Shak.*

2. A march or voyage with martial intentions.

Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,
Come down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their *expedition* tow'rd Philippi. *Shakeſp.*

EXPEDI'TIOUS, èks-pè-dìsh'-ùs. *adj.* [from *expedite.*]

1. Speedy; quick; ſoon done: as, an *expeditious* march.

2. Nimble; quick; ſwift; acting with celerity: as, an *expeditious* runner.

EXPEDI'TIOUSLY, èks-pè-dìsh'-ùs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *expeditious.*] Speedily; nimbly; with celerity.

To EXPE'L, èks-pèl'. *v. a.* [*expello*, Lat.]

1. To drive out; to force away.

The Lord your God ſhall *expel* them from before you, and drive them from out of your ſight. *Joſ.* xxiii. 5.

I may know the let why gentle peace
Should not *expel* theſe inconveniences. *Shakeſp.*

Suppoſe a mighty rock to fall there, it would *expel* the waters out of their places with ſuch violence as to fling them among the clouds. *Burnet.*

2. To eject; to throw out.

Whatſoever cannot be digeſted by the ſtomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to *expel* by conſent. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The virgin huntreſs was not ſlow
T' *expel* the ſhaft from her contracted bow. *Dryd.*

3. To baniſh; to drive from the place of reſidence.

Arms and the man I ſing, who forc'd by fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expel'd and exil'd left the Trojan ſhore. *Dryden.*

4. To reject; to refuſe.

And would you not poor fellowſhip *expel*,
Myſelf would offer you t' accompany
In this adventurous chanceful jeopardy. *Hubberd.*

5. To keep off; to exclude; to keep out.

Since ſhe did neglect her looking-glaſs,
And threw her ſun *expelling* maſk away,
The air hath ſtarv'd the roſes in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shakeſp.*

Oh that that earth which kept the world in awe
Would patch a wall, *expel* the winter's flaw!
Shakeſp.

EXPE'LLER, èks-pèl'-lùr. *n. ſ.* [from *expel.*] One that expels or drives away.

To EXPE'ND, èks-pènd'. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Lat.] To lay out; to ſpend.

If my death might make this iſland happy,
I would *expend* it with all willingneſs. *Shakeſp.*

The king of England waſted the French king's country, and thereby cauſed him to *expend* ſuch ſums of money as exceeded the debt. *Hayward.*

The publick burthens, though they may be a good reaſon for our not *expending* ſo much in charity, yet will not juſtify us in giving nothing. *Atterbury.*

EXPE'NSE, èks-pèns'. *n. ſ.* [*expenſum*, Lat.] Coſt; charges; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vaſt *expenſe*,
That hath enforc'd Rome's virtue thence,
Which ſimple poverty firſt made. *Ben Jonſon.*

A feaſt prepar'd with riotous *expenſe*,
Much coſt, more care, and moſt magnificence.
Dryden.

Such proviſion made, that a country ſhould not want ſo many ſprings as were convenient, and afford a ſupply every where ſuitable to the neceſſities and *expenſes* of each climate. *Woodward.*

I can ſee no reaſon by which we are obliged to make thoſe prodigious *expenſes*. *Swift.*

EXPE'NSEFUL, èks-pèns'-fùl. *adj.* [*expenſe* and *full.*] Coſtly; chargeable; expenſive.

No part of ſtructure is either more *expenſeful* than windows or more ruinous. *Wotton's Architect.*

EXPE'NSELESS, èks-pèns'-lìs. *adj.* [from *expenſe.*] Without coſt.

A phyſician may ſave any army by this frugal and *expenſeleſs* means only. *Milton on Education.*

What health promotes, and gives unenvy'd peace,
Is all *expenſeleſs*, and procur'd with eaſe. *Blackm.*

EXPE'NSIVE, èks-pèn'-sìv. *adj.* [from *expenſe.*]

1. Given to expenſe; extravagant; luxurious.

Frugal and induſtrious men are friendly to the eſtabliſhed government, as the idle and *expenſive* are dangerous. *Temple.*

2. Coſtly; requiring expenſe: as expenſive *dreſs*; *an* expenſive *journey*.

3. Liberal; generous; diſtributive.

This requires an active, *expenſive*, indefatigable goodneſs, ſuch as our apoſtle calls a work and labour of love. *Spratt.*

EXPE'NSIVELY, èks-pèn'-sìv-lỳ. *adv.* [from *expenſive.*] With great expenſe; at great charge.

I never knew him live ſo great and *expenſively* as he hath done ſince his return from exile. *Swift.*

EXPE'NSIVENESS, èks-pèn'-sìv-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *expenſive.*]

1. Addiction to expenſe; extravagance.

2. Coſtlineſs.

Their highways, for their extent, ſolidity, or *expenſiveneſs*, are ſome of the greateſt monuments of the grandeur of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE'RIENCE, èks-pè'-ryèns. *n. ſ.* [*experientia*, Lat.]

1. Practice; frequent trial.

Hereof *experience* hath informed reaſon, and time hath made thoſe things apparent which were hidden. *Raleigh.*

But apt the mind or fancy is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end,
'Till warn'd, or by *experience* taught, ſhe learn,
That not to know at large of things remote
From uſe, obſcure and ſubtle, but to know
That which before us lies in daily life,
Is the prime wiſdom; what is more, is fume
Or emptineſs, or fond impertinence,
And renders us in things that moſt concern
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and ſtill to ſeek. *Milton.*

2. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

Boys immature in knowledge,
Pawn their *experience* to their preſent pleaſure. *Shak.*

But if you'll proſper, mark what I adviſe,
Whom age and long *experience* render wiſe. *Pope.*

To EXPE'RIENCE, èks-pè'-ryèns. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to practiſe.

2. To know by practice.

He through the armed files
Darts his *experienc'd* eye. *Milton.*

EXPE'RIENCED, èks-pè'-ryènst. *participial adj.* [from *experience.*]

1. Made ſkilful by experience.

We muſt perfect, as much as we can, our ideas of the diſtinct ſpecies; or learn them from ſuch as are uſed to that ſort of things, and are *experienced* in them. *Locke.*

2. Wiſe by long practice.

To him *experienc'd* Neſtor thus rejoin'd,
O friend! what ſorrows do'ſt thou bring to mind!
Pope.

EXPE'RIENCER, èks-pè'-ryèn-sùr. *n. ſ.* One who makes trials; a practiſer of experiments.

A curious *experiencer* did affirm, that the likeneſs of any object, if ſtrongly enlightened, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks ſtrongly and ſteadily upon it, 'till he be dazzled by it; even after he ſhall have turned his eyes from it. *Digby.*

EXPE'RIMENT, èks-pèr'-ỳ-mènt. *n. ſ.* [*experimentum*, Lat.] Trial of any thing; ſomething done in order to diſcover an uncertain or unknown effect.

That which ſheweth them to be wiſe, is the gathering of principles out of their own particular *experiments*, and the framing of our particular *experiments*, according to the rule of their principles, ſhall make us ſuch as they are. *Hooker.*

It is good alſo not to try *experiments* in ſtates, except the neceſſity be urgent, or the utility evident. *Bacon.*

Adam! by ſad *experiment* I know,
How little weight with thee my words can find.
Milton.

'Till his fall man's mind was ignorant of nothing but of ſin; or, at leaſt, it reſted in the notion without the ſmart of the *experiment*. *South's Sermons.*

When we are ſearching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this ſort of obſervation is called *experiment*. *Watts.*

To EXPE'RIMENT, èks-pèr'-ỳ-mènt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To try; to ſearch out by trial.

Franciſco Redi *experimented* that no putrified fleſh will of itſelf, if all inſects be carefully kept from it, produce any. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To know by experience.

When the ſucceſſion of ideas ceaſes, our perception of duration ceaſes with it, which every one *experiments* whilſt he ſleeps ſoundly. *Locke.*

EXPERIME'NTAL, èks-pèr-ỳ-mèn'-tàl. *adj.* [from *experiment.*]

1. Pertaining to experiment.

2. Built upon experiment; formed by obſervation.

Truſt not my reading, nor my obſervations,
Which with *experimental* ſeal do warrant,
The tenor of my book. *Shakeſp.*

The *experimental* teſtimony of Gillius is moſt conſiderable of any, who beheld the courſe thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

3. Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of univerſal impenetrability, beſides a large experience, without an *experimental* exception. *Newton.*

Theſe are ſo far from being ſubſervient to atheiſts in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an *experimental* confirmation of the univerſal deluge. *Bentley's Sermons.*

EXPERIME'NTALLY, ẻks-pẻr-ỷ-mẻn'-tảl-lỷ. *adv.* [from *experimental.*] By experience; by trial; by experiment; by obſervation.

The miſcarriage being ſometimes univerſal, has made us impart what we have *experimentally* learned by our own obſervations. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

While the man is under the ſcourge of affliction, he is willing to abjure thoſe ſins which he now *experimentally* finds attended with ſuch bitter conſequences. *Rogers's Sermons.*

EXPE'RIMENTER, ẻks-pẻr'-ỷ-mẻn-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *experiment.*] One who makes experiments.

Galileus and Morſennus, two exact *experimenters*, do think they find this verity by their experiences; but ſurely this is impoſſible to be done. *Digby.*

EXPE'RT, ẻks-pẻrt'. *adj.* [*expertus*, Lat.]

1. Skilful; addreſsful; intelligent.

Now we will take ſome order in the town,
Placing therein ſome *expert* officers. *Shakeſp.*

Again fair Alma ſits confeſt,
On Florimel's *experter* breaſt;
When ſhe the riſing ſigh conſtrains,
And by concealing ſpeaks her pains. *Prior.*

2. Ready; dexterous.

The meaneſt ſculptor in th' Æmilian ſquare,
Can imitate in braſs the nail, and hair;
Expert in trifles, and a cunning fool,
Able t' expreſs the parts, but not diſpoſe the whole.
Dryden.

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of ſyllogiſm, or *expert* in mode and figure. *Locke.*

3. Skilful by practice or experience. This ſenſe is rare.

Expert men can execute, and judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counſels, and the plots and marſhalling of affairs, come beſt from thoſe that are learned. *Bacon.*

4. It is uſed by *Pope* with *of* before the object of ſkill, generally with *in*.

Thy offspring bloom,
Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,
The gifts of Heaven to guard thy hoary ſtate.
Pope's Odyſſey.

EXPE'RTLY, ẻks-pẻrt'-lỷ. *adv.* [from *expert.*] In a ſkilful, ready, and dexterous manner.

EXPE'RTNESS, ẻks-pẻrt'-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *expert.*] Skill; readineſs; dexterity.

What his reputation, what his valour, honeſty, and *expertneſs* in war. *Shakeſp.*

This army, for the *expertneſs* and valour of the ſoldiers, was thought ſufficient to have met the greateſt army of the Turks. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

E'XPIABLE, ẻks'-pỷ-ảbl. *adj.* [from *expiate.*] Capable to be expiated, or atoned.

To **E'XPIATE**, ẻks'-pỷ-ảt. *v. a.* [*expio*, Lat.]

1. To annul the guilt of a crime by ſubſequent acts of piety; to atone for.

Strong and able petty felons, in true penitence, implore permiſſion to *expiate* their crimes by their aſſiduous labours in ſo innocent and ſo hopeful a work. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

The odium which ſome men's rigour or remiſſneſs had contracted upon my government, I reſolved to *expiate* by regulations. *King Charles.*

For the cure of this diſeaſe an humble, ſerious, hearty repentance is the only phyſick; not to *expiate* the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Chriſt's atonement. *Ray.*

1. To avert the threats of prodigies.

2. To make reparation for.

The treaſurer obliged himſelf to *expiate* the injury, to procure ſome declaration to that purpoſe, under his majeſty's ſign manual. *Clarendon.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more they endeavour to *expiate* that unthriftineſs by a more careful managery for the future. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXPIA'TION, ẻks-pỷ-ả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *expiate.*]

1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.

2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.

Law can diſcover ſin, but not remove,
Save by thoſe ſhadowy *expiations* weak,
The blood of bulls and goats. *Milton.*

The former part of this poem is but a due *expiation* for my not ſerving my king and country in it. *Dryden.*

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues riſe to the higheſt pitch of perfection, there will be ſtill in him ſo many ſecret ſins, ſo many human frailties, ſo many offences of ignorance, paſſion, and prejudice, ſo many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of ſuch an *expiation* and atonement, as Chriſtianity has revealed to us, it is impoſſible he ſhould be ſaved. *Addiſon.*

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

Upon the birth of ſuch monſters, the Grecians and Romans did uſe divers ſorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many ſolemn ceremonies and ſacrifices. *Hayward.*

E'XPIATORY, ẻks''-pỷ-ả-tủr'-ỷ. *adj.* [from *expiate.*] Having the power of expiation or atonement.

His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* ſacrifice.
Hooker.

EXPILA'TION, ẻks-pỉ-lả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*expilatio*, Lat.] Robbery; the act of committing waſte upon land to the loſs of the heir.

EXPIRA'TION, ẻks-pỷ-rả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *expire.*]

1. That act of reſpiration which thruſts the air out of the lungs, and contracts the cavity of the breaſt. *Quincy.*

In all *expiration* the motion is outwards, and therefore rather driveth away the voice than draweth it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Of an inflammation of the diaphragm, the ſymptoms are a violent fever, and a moſt exquiſite pain increaſes upon inſpiration; by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a pleuriſy, in which the greateſt pain is in *expiration.* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The laſt emiſſion of breath; death.

We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration.* *Rambler.*

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this ſort reſemble the wind in fury and impetuouſneſs, in tranſientneſs and ſudden *expiration.* *Decay of Piety.*

Cloſe air is warmer than open air, as the cauſe of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is ſtronger. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

5. The ceſſation of any thing to which life is figuratively aſcribed.

To ſatiſfy ourſelves of its *expiration* we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to diſcover any ſpark of fire. *Boyle.*

6. The concluſion of any limited time.

If 'till the *expiration* of your month,
You will return and ſojourn with my ſiſter,
Diſmiſſing half your train, come then to me.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

This he did in a fortnight after the *expiration* of the treaty of Uxbridge. *Clarendon.*

To **EXPI'RE**, ẻk-ſpỉ'r. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Lat.]

1. To breathe out.

To ſave his body from the ſcorching fire,
Which he from helliſh entrails did *expire*. *F. Queen.*

Anatomy exhibits the lungs in a continual motion of inſpiring and *expiring* air. *Harvey.*

This chaff'd the boar; his noſtrils flames *expire*,
And his red eyeballs roll with living fire. *Dryden.*

2. To exhale; to ſend out in exhalations.

The fluid which is thus ſecreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in inſenſible parcels. *Woodward.*

3. To cloſe; to conclude; to bring to an end. Obſolete.

When as time flying with wings ſwift,
Expired had the term that theſe two javels
Should render up a reck'ning of their travels.
Hubb. Tale.

To **EXPI'RE**, ẻk-ſpỉ'r. *v. n.*

1. To make an emiſſion of the breath.

If the inſpiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be ſtopt, it ſuddenly dies. *Walton's Angler.*

2. To die; to breathe the laſt.

For when the fair in all their pride *expire*,
To their firſt elements the ſouls retire. *Pope.*

3. To periſh; to fall; to be deſtroyed.

All thy praiſe is vain,
Save what this verſe, which never ſhall *expire*,
Shall to thee purchaſe. *Spenſer.*

The dead man's knell,
Is there ſcarce aſk'd, for whom; and good mens lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying or ere they ſicken. *Shakeſp.*

4. To fly out with a blaſt.

The diſtance judg'd for ſhot of every ſize,
The linſtocks touch, the ponderous ball *expires*;
The vigorous ſeaman every porthole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

5. To conclude; to terminate; to come to an end.

A month before
This bond *expires*, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond.
Shakeſp.

To **EXPLA'IN**, ẻks-plả'n. *v. a.* [*explano*, Lat.] To expound; to illuſtrate; to clear by notes or commentaries.

Such is the original deſign, however we may *explain* it away. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

You will have variety of commentators to *explain* the difficult paſſages to you. *Gay.*

Some *explained* the meaning quite away. *Pope.*

EXPLAI'NABLE, ẻks-plả'n-ảbl. *adj.* [from *explain.*] Capable of being explained or interpreted.

It is ſymbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanneſs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

EXPLAI'NER, ẻks-plả'n-ủr. *n. ſ.* [from *explain.*] Expoſitor; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANA'TION, ẻks-plả-nả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *explain.*]

1. The act of explaining or interpreting.

2. The ſenſe given by an explainer or interpreter.

Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found upon it, ſome lawyers ſhould fully inform the jury. *Swift.*

EXPLA'NATORY, ẻks-plản'-ả-tủr-ỷ. *adj.* [from *explain.*] Containing explanation.

Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ *explanatory* notes.
Swift.

E'XPLETIVE, ẻks'-plẻ-tỉv. *n. ſ.* [*expletivum*, Lat.] Something uſed only to take up room; ſomething of which the uſe is only to prevent a vacancy.

Theſe are not only uſeful *expletives* to matter, but great ornaments of ſtyle. *Swift.*

Oft the ear the open vowels tire,
While *expletives* their feeble aid do join. *Pope.*

Expletives, whether words or ſyllables, are made uſe of purely to ſupply a vacancy: *do*, before verbs plural, is abſolutely ſuch; and future refiners may explode *did* and *does.* *Pope.*

E'xplicable, ěks'-plý-kȁbl. *adj.* [from *explicate.*] Explainable; poſſible to be explained.

Many difficulties, ſcarce *explicable* with any certainty, occur in the fabrick of human nature. *Hale.*

Great variety there is in compound bodies, and little many of them ſeem to be *explicable.* *Boyle.*

To **E'XPLICATE**, ěks'-plỉ-kȁt. *v. a.* [*explico*, Lat.]

1. To unfold; to expand.

They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food
For the ſilk labourers of the mulberry wood. *Blackmore.*

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.

They do not underſtand that part of Chriſtian philoſophy which *explicates* the ſecret nature of this divine ſacrament. *Taylor.*

Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The laſt verſe of his laſt ſatyr is not yet ſufficiently *explicated.* *Dryden.*

Explica'tion, ěks-plỉ-kȁ'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *explicate.*]

1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.

2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation.

The church preacheth, firſt publiſhing by way of teſtimony, the truth which from them ſhe hath received, written in the ſacred volumes of Scripture; ſecondly, by way of *explication*, diſcovering the myſteries which lie hid therein. *Hooker.*

Many things are needful for *explication*, and many for application unto particular occaſions. *Hooker.*

Allowances are made in the *explication* of our Saviour's parables, which hold only as to the main ſcope. *Atterbury.*

3. The ſenſe given by an explainer; interpretation.

'Tis the ſubſtance of this theory I mainly depend upon: many ſingle *explications* and particularities may be rectified upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.*

E'xplicative, ěks-plỉk'-ȁ-tỉv. *adj.* [from *explicate.*] Having a tendency to explain.

If the term which is added to the ſubject of a complex propoſition be either eſſential or any way neceſſary to it, then it is called *explicative*; for it only explains the ſubject; as, every mortal man is a ſon of Adam. *Watts's Logick.*

Explica'tor, ěks'-plỉ-kȁ-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *explicate.*] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.

EXPLI'CIT, ěks-plỉs'-ỉt. *adj.* [*explicitus*, Lat.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not obſcure; not merely implied.

We muſt lay aſide that lazy and fallacious method of cenſuring by the lump, and bring things cloſe to *explicit* proof and evidence. *Burnet.*

Theſe ſpeculations, when moſt refined, ſerve only to ſhew how impoſſible it is for us to have a clear and *explicit* notion of that which is infinite. *South's Sermons.*

Expli'citly, ěks-plỉs'-ỉt-lý. *adv.* [from *explicit.*] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference or implication.

This querulous humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's diſpoſals; but where it is indulged, it uſually is its own expoſitor, and *explicitly* avows it. *Government of the Tongue.*

To **EXPLO'DE**, ěks-plỏ'd. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Lat.]

1. To drive out diſgracefully with ſome noiſe of contempt; to treat with open contempt; to treat not only with neglect, but open diſdain or ſcorn.

Him old and young
Exploded, and had ſeiz'd with violent hands,
Had not a cloud deſcending ſnatch'd him thence
Unſeen amid' the throng. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thus was th' applauſe they meant,
Turn'd to *exploding* hiſs, triumph to ſhame,
Caſt on themſelves from their own mouths. *Milt.*

Old age *explodes* all but morality. *Roſcommon.*

There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a conſtant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded*, as being againſt all experience. *Wilkins.*

Shall that man paſs for a proficient in Chriſt's ſchool, who would have been *exploded* in the ſchool of Zeno? *South.*

Provided that no word, which a ſociety ſhall give a ſanction to, be antiquated and *exploded*, they may receive whatever new ones they ſhall find occaſion for. *Swift.*

2. To drive out with noiſe and violence.

But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The maſſy ball, and the braſs tube unload. *Blackmore.*

Explo'der, ěks-plỏ'-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *explode.*] An hiſſer; one who drives out any perſon or thing with open contempt.

EXPLO'IT, ěks-ploi't. *n. ſ.* [*expletum*, Lat. *res expleta.*] A deſign accompliſhed; an atchievement; a ſucceſsful attempt.

Know'ſt thou not any whom corrupting gold
Would tempt into a cloſe *exploit* of death? *Shak.*

Flight cannot ſtain the honour you have won;
But mine it will that no *exploit* have done. *Shakeſp.*

How ſhall I relate
To human ſenſe th' inviſible *exploits*
Of warring ſpirits? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He breaks fierce Hannibal's inſulting heats;
Of which *exploit* thus our friend Ennius treats. *Denham.*

Will you thus diſhonour
Your paſt *exploits*, and ſully all your wars! *Addiſ.*

To **Explo'it**, ěks-ploi't. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to atchieve. Not uſed.

He *exploited* great matters in his own perſon in Gallia, and by his ſon in Spain. *Camden.*

To **EXPLO'RATE**, ěks-plỏ'-rȁt. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To ſearch out; to try by ſearching; to explore.

Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *explorate* their way. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Explora'tion, ěks-plỏ-rȁ'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *explorate.*] Search; examination.

For exact *exploration* ſcales ſhould be ſuſpended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Uſe may be made of the like way of *exploration* in that enquiry which puzzles ſo many modern naturaliſts. *Boyle.*

Explo'rator, ěks-plỏ-rȁ'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *explorate.*] One who ſearches; a ſearcher; an examiner.

Explo'ratory, ěks-plỏ'r-ȁ-tůr-ý. *adj.* [from *explorate.*] Searching; examining.

To **EXPLO'RE**, ěks-plỏ'r. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Lat.] To try; to ſearch into; to examine by trial.

Abdiel that ſight endur'd not, where he ſtood
Among the mightieſt, bent on higheſt deeds,
And thus his own undaunted heart *explores.* *Milton.*

Divers opinions I have been inclined to queſtion not only as a naturaliſt, but as a chymiſt, whether they be agreeable to true grounds of philoſophy, or the *exploring* experiments of the fire. *Boyle.*

But Capys, and the reſt of ſounder mind,
The fatal preſent to the flames deſign'd,
Or to the wat'ry deep; at leaſt to bore
The hollow ſides, and hidden frauds *explore.* *Dryden's Æneid.*

The mighty Stagyrite firſt left the ſhore,
Spread all his ſails, and durſt the deeps *explore*;
He ſteer'd ſecurely, and diſcover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mœonian ſtar. *Pope.*

Explo'rement, ěks-plỏ'r-měnt. *n. ſ.* [from *explore.*] Search; trial.

The fruſtrated ſearch of Porta, upon the *explorement* of many, could ſcarce find one. *Brown.*

Explo'sion, ěks-plỏ'-zhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *explode.*] The act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence.

Thoſe parts which abound with ſtrata of ſtone, or marble, making the ſtrongeſt oppoſition, are the moſt furiouſly ſhattered; an event obſervable not only in this, but all other *exploſions* whatever. *Woodward.*

In gunpowder the charcoal and ſulphur eaſily take fire, and ſet fire to the nitre; and the ſpirit of the nitre being thereby rarified into vapour, ruſhes out with *exploſion*, after the manner that the vapour of water ruſhes out of an æolipile: the ſulphur alſo, being volatile, is converted into vapour, and augments the *exploſion.* *Newton's Opt.*

With *exploſion* vaſt,
The thunder raiſes his tremendous voice. *Thomſon.*

Explo'sive, ěks-plỏ'-sỉv. *adj.* [from *explode.*] Driving out with noiſe and violence.

Theſe minerals conſtitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the aſſiſtance of its *exploſive* power, renders the ſhock greater. *Woodward.*

EXPO'NENT, ěks-pỏ'-něnt. *n. ſ.* [from *expono*, Lat.]

Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the *exponent* ariſing when the antecedent is divided by the conſequent: thus ſix is the *exponent* of the ratio which thirty hath to five. Alſo a rank of numbers in arithmetical progreſſion, beginning from 0, and placed over a rank of numbers in geometrical progreſſion, are called indices or *exponents*: and in this is founded the reaſon and demonſtration of logarithms; for addition and ſubtraction of theſe *exponents* anſwers to multiplication and diviſion in the geometrical numbers. *Harris.*

Expone'ntial, ěks-pỏ-něn'-shȁl. *adj.* [from *exponent.*]

Exponential curves are ſuch as partake both of the nature of algebraick and tranſcendental ones. They partake of the former, becauſe they conſiſt of a finite number of terms, though thoſe terms themſelves are indeterminate; and they are in ſome meaſure tranſcendental, becauſe they cannot be algebraically conſtructed. *Harris.*

To **EXPO'RT**, ěks'-pỏrt. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Lat.] To carry out of a country, generally in the way of traffick.

Glorious followers taint buſineſs for want of ſecrecy, and *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

Edward III. by his encouragement of trade, turned the ſcale ſo much in favour of Engliſh merchandiſe, that, by a balance of trade taken in his time, the *exported* commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thouſand pounds, and the imported but to thirty-eight thouſand. *Addiſ. Freeb.*

Great ſhips brought from the Indies precious wood, and *exported* pearls and robes. *Arbuthnot.*

E'xport, ěks'-pỏrt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.

Exporta'tion, ěks-pỏr-tȁ'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *export.*] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cauſe of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulneſs of ſoil to produce neceſſaries, not only ſufficient for the inhabitants, but for *exportation* into other countries. *Swift.*

Expo'rter, ěks-pỏ'r-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *export.*] He that carries out commodities, in oppoſition to the *importer*, who brings them in.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each ſpecies be by the law bigger or leſs. *Locke.*

To **EXPO'SE**, ěks-pő'z. *v. a.* [*expono, expoſitum*, Lat. *expoſer*, Fr.]

1. To lay open; to make liable.

Take phyſick, Pomp;
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'ſt ſhake the ſuperflux to them,
And ſhew Heaven juſt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Who here
Will envy whom the higheſt place *expoſes*
Foremoſt to ſtand againſt the Thunderer's aim? *Milton.*

To paſs the riper period of his age,
Acting his part upon a crowded ſtage,
To laſting toils *expos'd*, and endleſs cares,
To open dangers, and to ſecret ſnares. *Prior.*

2. To put in the power of any thing.

But ſtill he held his purpoſe to depart;
For as he lov'd her equal to his life,
He would not to the ſeas *expoſe* his wife. *Dryden.*

3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a ſtate of being acted upon.

Then joyous birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beaſts, by nature ſtrong, renew their love;
Then fields the blades of bury'd corn diſcloſe,
And while the balmy weſtern ſpirit blows,
Earth to the breath her boſom dares *expoſe*. *Dryd.*

4. To lay open to cenſure or ridicule; to ſhew in ſuch a ſtate as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only *expoſe* the follies of men, without arraigning their vices. *Dryd. Juv. Dedic.*

Tully has juſtly *expoſed* a precept, that a man ſhould live with his friend in ſuch a manner that if he became his enemy, it ſhould not be in his power to hurt him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

A fool might once himſelf alone *expoſe*,
Now one in verſe makes many more in proſe. *Pope.*

Your fame and your property ſuffer alike, you are at once *expoſed* and plundered. *Pope.*

5. To lay open to examination.

Thoſe who ſeek truth only, freely *expoſe* their principles to the teſt, and are pleaſed to have them examined. *Locke.*

6. To put in danger.

The *expoſing* himſelf notoriouſly did change the fortune of the day, when his troops begun to give ground. *Clarendon.*

7. To caſt out to chance.

A father, unnaturally careleſs of his child, gives him to another man; and he again *expoſes* him: a third man finding him, breeds up and provides for him as his own. *Locke.*

Helpleſs and naked on a woman's knees,
To be *expos'd* or rear'd as ſhe may pleaſe,
Feel her neglect, and pine for her diſeaſe. *Prior.*

8. To cenſure; to treat with diſpraiſe. A colloquial abuſe of the word.

A little wit is equally capable of *expoſing* a beauty, and of aggravating a fault. *Addiſon's Spect.*

EXPOSI'TION, ěks-pő-zish'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *expoſe.*]

1. The ſituation in which any thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air.

Water he chuſes clear, light, without taſte or ſmell; drawn from ſprings with an eaſterly *expoſition*. *Arbuthnot.*

The diverſity of *expoſition* of the ſeveral kitchens in this city, whereby ſome receive the rays of the ſun ſooner, and others later, will occaſion great irregularity as to the time of dining. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Explanation; interpretation; [from *expound, expono*, Lat.]

My lord of York, it better ſhew'd with you,
When that your flock, aſſembled by the bell,
Encircled you, to hear with reverence
Your *expoſition* on the holy text. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

You are a worthy judge;
You know the law: your *expoſition*
Hath been moſt ſound. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

I have ſometimes very boldly made ſuch *expoſitions* of my authors, as no commentator will forgive me. *Dryden.*

EXPO'SITOR, ěks-pőz'-I-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*expoſitor*, Lat.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter.

A mirth-moving jeſt,
Which his fair tongue, conceit's *expoſitor*,
Delivers in ſuch apt and gracious words,
That aged ears play truant at his tales. *Shakeſp.*

In the picture of Abraham's ſacrificing his ſon, Iſaac is deſcribed as a little boy, which is not conſentaneous unto the authority of *expoſitors*. *Brown.*

The ſinner's conſcience is the beſt *expoſitor* of the mind of God, under any judgment or affliction. *South's Sermons.*

Scholiaſts, thoſe copious *expoſitors* of places, pour out a vain overflow of learning on paſſages plain and eaſy. *Locke.*

To **EXPO'STULATE**, ěks-pŏs'-tů-lȁt. *v. n.* [*expoſtulo*, Lat.] To canvaſs with another; to altercate; to debate without open rupture.

More bitterly could I *expoſtulate*,
Save that for reverence of ſome alive
I give a ſparing limit to my tongue. *Shakeſp.*

The emperor's ambaſſador did *expoſtulate* with the king, that he had broken his league with the emperor. *Hayward.*

It is madneſs for friendleſs and unarmed innocence to *expoſtulate* with invincible power. *L'Eſtr.*

Durſt I *expoſtulate* with Providence; I then might aſk. *Cotton.*

The biſhop will *expoſtulate*, and the tenant will have regard to the reaſonableneſs of the demand. *Swift.*

EXPOSTULA'TION, ěks-pŏs'-tů-lȁ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*]

1. Debate; altercation; diſcuſſion of an affair in private without rupture.

Expoſtulations end well between lovers, but ill between friends. *Spectator.*

2. Charge; accuſation.

This makes her bleeding patients to accuſe
High Heav'n, and theſe *expoſtulations* uſe;
Could Nature then no private woman grace,
Whom we might dare to love with ſuch a face? *Waller.*

Expoſtulation is a private accuſation of one friend touching another, ſuppoſed not to have dealt ſingly or conſiderately in the courſe of good friendſhip. *Ayliffe.*

EXPOSTULA'TOR, ěks-pŏs'-tů-lȁ-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *expoſtulate.*] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPO'STULATORY, ěks-pŏs'-tů-lȁ-tŭr-ỳ. *adj.* [from *expoſtulate.*] Containing expoſtulation.

This fable is a kind of an *expoſtulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude. *L'Eſtrange.*

EXPO'SURE, ěks-pő'-zhŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *expoſe.*]

1. The act of expoſing or ſetting out to obſervation.

2. The ſtate of being open to obſervation.

When we have our naked frailties hid,
That ſuffer in *expoſure*, let us meet. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

3. The ſtate of being expoſed, or being liable to any thing.

Determine on ſome courſe,
More than a wild *expoſure* to each chance
That ſtarts i' th' way before thee. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

4. The ſtate of being in danger.

Ajax ſets Therſites
To match us in compariſons with dirt;
To weaken and diſcredit our *expoſure*,
How hard ſoever rounded in with danger. *Shak.*

5. Expoſition; the ſituation in which the ſun or air is received.

The cold now advancing, ſet ſuch plants as will not endure the houſe, in pots, two or three inches lower than the ſurface of ſome bed, under a ſouthern *expoſure*. *Evelyn.*

To **EXPO'UND**, ěks-pou'nd. *v. a.* [*expono*, Lat.]

1. To explain; to clear; to interpret; to ſhew the meaning of.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of thoſe words than pope Leo himſelf *expounded* them, whoſe ſpeech, concerning our Lord's aſcenſion, may ſerve inſtead of a marginal gloſs. *Hooker.*

This by Calphurnia's dream is ſignified.
—And this way you have well *expounded* it. *Shak.*

He *expounded* unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himſelf. *Luke*, xxiv. 27.

Thoſe right holy fathers, as in matters of faith they did not make truth, but religiouſly *expounded* it; ſo in matters of eccleſiaſtical government, they did not create provinces, but ordered the countries which they then had. *Raleigh.*

2. To examine; to lay open: a Latiniſm.

He *expounded* both his pockets,
And found a watch with rings and lockets. *Hudib.*

EXPO'UNDER, ěks-pou'n-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *expound.*] Explainer; interpreter.

This they did partly as faithful witneſſes; making a mere relation of what God himſelf had revealed unto them; and partly as careful *expounders*, teachers, and perſuaders thereof. *Hooker.*

The beſt he was,
And faithfulleſt *expounder* of the laws. *Dryd. Juv.*

To **EXPRE'SS**, ěks-prěs'. *v. a.* [*exprimo, expreſſus*, Lat.]

1. To copy; to reſemble; to repreſent.

So kids and whelps their ſires and dams *expreſs*,
And ſo the great I meaſur'd by the leſs. *Dryden.*

Adorn a dream, *expreſſing* human form,
The ſhape of him who ſuffer'd in the ſtorm. *Dryd.*

2. To repreſent by any of the imitative arts; as poetry, ſculpture, painting.

Each ſkilful artiſt ſhall *expreſs* thy form
In animated gold. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

3. To repreſent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare.

Leſs than half we find *expreſt*,
Envy bid conceal the reſt. *Milton.*

Though they have learned thoſe ſounds, yet there are no determined ideas laid up in their minds, which are to be *expreſſed* to others by them. *Locke.*

In moral ideas we have no ſenſible marks that reſemble them, whereby we can ſet them down: we have nothing but words to *expreſs* them by. *Locke.*

True wit is nature to advantage dreſt,
What oft was thought, but ne'er ſo well *expreſt*. *Pope.*

Others for language all their care *expreſs*,
And value books, as women men, for dreſs. *Pope.*

To ſhed tears, among the ancients, when they ſhould *expreſs* their gratitude to the gods with joy, was eſteemed a profanation. *Broome.*

4. To ſhew or make known in any manner.

No longer ſhall thy bodice aptly lace,
That air and ſhape of harmony *expreſs*,
Fine by degrees, and delicately leſs. *Prior.*

5. To utter; to declare; with the reciprocal pronoun.

Mr. Philips did *expreſs himſelf* with much indignation againſt me one evening. *Pope.*

6. To denote; to deſignate.

Moſes and Aaron took theſe men *expreſſed* by their names. *Numb.* i. 17.

7. To ſqueeze out; to force out by compreſſion.

Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is *expreſſed*; as the grape, and the apple. *Bacon.*

8. To extort by violence, or elicite by art: a Latiniſm.

Halters and racks cannot *expreſs* from thee
More than thy deeds: 'tis only judgment waits
thee. *Ben Jonſon.*

Art did *expreſs*
A quinteſſence even from nothingneſs,
From dull privatives and lean emptineſs. *Donne.*

Expre'ss, ěks-prěs'. *adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Copied; reſembling; exactly like.

Of his preſence many a ſign
Still following thee, ſtill compaſſing thee round
With goodneſs and paternal love; his face
Expreſs, and of his ſteps the track divine. *Milton.*

2. Plain; apparent; declared in direct terms.

There hath been ſome doubt whether containing in Scripture do import *expreſs* ſetting down in plain terms; or elſe comprehending in ſuch ſort, that by reaſon we may from thence conclude all things which are neceſſary. *Hooker.*

There is not any poſitive law of men, whether general or particular, received by formal *expreſs* conſent, as in councils; or by ſecret approbation; but the ſame may be taken away, if occaſion ſerves. *Hooker.*

All the gazers on the ſkies,
Read not in fair heaven's ſtory
Expreſſer truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes. *B. Jonſon.*

. Clear; not dubious. This ſeems to be no proper uſe.

I love to feel myſelf of an *expreſs* and ſettled judgment and affection in things of the greateſt moment. *More's Div. Dial.*

As to the teſtimonies of the fathers, let them be never ſo *expreſs* againſt all ſorts of prayers and invocations, they hold only of ſuch a ſort of prayer. *Stillingfleet.*

Where reaſon or ſcripture is *expreſs* for any opinion, or action, we may receive it as of divine authority. *Locke.*

4. On purpoſe; for a particular end.

They who are not induced to believe and live as they ought, by thoſe diſcoveries which God hath made in Scripture, would ſtand out againſt any evidence whatſoever; even that of a meſſenger ſent *expreſs* from the other world. *Atterbury.*

Expre'ss, ěks-prěs'. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A meſſenger ſent on purpoſe.

The king ſent an *expreſs* immediately to the marquis, with all the particular informations. *Clarendon.*

As if *expreſſes* from all parts had come,
With freſh alarms threat'ning the fate of Rome.
Dryden's Juvenal.

Upon the firſt moment I was diſcovered, the emperor had early notice of it by an *expreſs*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A meſſage ſent.

I am content my heart ſhould be diſcovered to the world, without any of thoſe popular captations which ſome men uſe in their ſpeeches and *expreſſes*. *King Charles.*

3. A declaration in plain terms. Not uſual.

They do not only contradict the general deſign and particular *expreſſes* of the goſpel, but treſpaſs againſt all logick and common ſenſe. *Norris.*

Expre'ssible, ěks-prěs'-sîbl. *adj.* [from *expreſs*.]

1. That may be uttered or declared.

They had not only a memory and tradition of it in general, but even of ſeveral particular accidents of it likewiſe, which they handed downwards to the ſucceeding ages, with notes of the greateſt terror *expreſſible*. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. That may be drawn by ſqueezing or expreſſion.

Expre'ssion, ěks-prěsh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [from *expreſs*.]

1. The act or power of repreſenting any thing.

There is nothing comparable to the variety of inſtructive *expreſſions* by ſpeech, wherewith a man alone is endowed, as with an inſtrument ſuitable to the excellency of his ſoul, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder on Speech.*

2. The form or mode of language in which any thoughts are uttered.

But ill *expreſſion* ſometimes give allay
To noble thoughts, whoſe flame ſhall ne'er decay.
Buckingham.

The poet, to reconcile Helen to his reader, brings her in as a penitent, condemning her own infidelity in very ſtrong *expreſſions*. *Broome.*

3. A phraſe; a mode of ſpeech.

4. The act of ſqueezing or forcing out any thing by a preſs.

Thoſe juices that are ſo fleſhy, as they cannot make drink by *expreſſion*, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

The juices of the leaves are obtained by *expreſſion*: from this juice proceeds the taſte. *Arbuthnot.*

Expre'ssive, ěks-prěs'-sîv. *adj.* [from *expreſs*.] Having the power of utterance or repreſentation. With *of* before the thing expreſſed.

Each verſe ſo ſwells *expreſſive* of her woes,
And ev'ry tear in lines ſo mournful flows,
We, ſpite of fame, her fate revers'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think ſhe ought to live!
Tickell.

And four fair queens, whoſe hands ſuſtain a flow'r,
Th' *expreſſive* emblem of their ſofter pow'r. *Pope.*

A viſible and exemplary obedience to God's laws is the moſt *expreſſive* acknowledgment of the majeſty and ſovereignty of God, and diſpoſes others to glorify him by the ſame obſervances. *Rogers.*

Expre'ssively, ěks-prěs'-sîv-lỳ. *adv.* [from *expreſſive*.] In a clear and repreſentative way.

Expre'ssiveness, ěks-prěs'-sîv-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *expreſſive*.] The power of expreſſion, or repreſentation by words.

The murrain has all the *expreſſiveneſs* that words can give: it was here that Virgil ſtrained hard to outdo Lucretius. *Addiſon.*

Expre'ssly, ěks-prěs'-lỳ. *adj.* [from *expreſs*.] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication; not generally.

It doth not follow, that of neceſſity we ſhall ſin, unleſs we *expreſsly* extend this in every particular. *Hooker.*

Articles of belief, and things which all men muſt do, to the end they may be ſaved, are either *expreſsly* ſet down in Scripture, or elſe plainly thereby to be gathered. *Hooker.*

Who dare croſs 'em,
Bearing the king's will from his mouth *expreſsly*?
Shakeſp.

The beginning of the worſhip of images in theſe weſtern parts, was by the folly and ſuperſtition of the people, *expreſsly* againſt the will of their own biſhop. *Stillingfleet.*

This account I *expreſsly* give of them, when I enter on the argument. *Atterbury.*

All the duties that the beſt political laws enjoin, as conducive to the quiet and order of ſocial life, are *expreſsly* commanded by our religion. *Rogers.*

Expre'ssure, ěks-prěsh'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *expreſs*. Now diſuſed.]

1. Expreſſion; utterance. Not uſed.

There is a myſtery in the ſoul of ſtate,
Which hath an operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give *expreſſure* to. *Shakeſp.*

2. The form; the likeneſs repreſented. Not uſed.

I will drop ſome obſcure epiſtles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the manner of his gait, the *expreſſure* of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he ſhall find himſelf perſonated. *Shakeſp.*

3. The mark; the impreſſion. Not uſed.

And nightly, meadow fairies, look you ſing,
Like to the garter-compaſs in a ring:
Th' *expreſſure* that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile freſh than all the field to ſee. *Shak.*

To **E'XPROBRATE**, ěks-prŏ'-bråt. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to impute only with blame; to upbraid.

To *exprobrate* their ſtupidity, he induces the providence of ſtorks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illuſtration had been obſcure, and the exprobration not ſo proper. *Brown.*

Exprobra'tion, ěks-prŏ-brå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *exprobrate*.] Scornful charge; reproachful accuſation; act of upbraiding.

The goodneſs we glory in, is to find out ſomewhat whereby we may judge others to be ungodly: each other's fault we obſerve as matter of *exprobration*, not of grief. *Hooker.*

The Parthians, with *exprobration* of Craſſus's thirſt after money, poured gold into his mouth after he was dead. *Abbot.*

It will be a denial with ſcorn, with a taunting *exprobration*; and to be miſerable without commiſeration, is the height of miſery. *South's Sermons.*

No need ſuch boaſts, or *exprobrations* falſe
Of cowardice: the military mound
The Britiſh files tranſcend in evil hour
For their proud foes. *Philips.*

To **Expro'priate**, ěks-prŏ'-pryåt. *v. a.* [*ex* and *proprius*, Lat.] To make no longer our own; to hold no longer as a property. Not in uſe.

When you have reſigned, or rather conſigned, your *expropriated* will to God, and thereby entruſted him to will for you, all his diſpenſations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

To **EXPU'GN**, ěks-pů'n. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Lat.] To conquer; to take by aſſault.

Expugna'tion, ěks-pŭg-nå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *expugn*.] Conqueſt; the act of taking by aſſault.

The *expugnation* of Vienna he could never accompliſh. *Sand.*

To **EXPU'LSE**, ěks-půl's. *v. a.* [*expulſus*, Lat.] To drive out; to expel; to force away.

For ever ſhould they be *expuls'd* from France,
And not have title of an earldom there. *Shakeſp.*

Suppoſe a nation where the cuſtom were, that after full age the ſons ſhould *expulſe* their fathers and mothers out of poſſeſſions, and put them to their penſions. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Inwardly received, it may be very diuretick, and *expulſe* the ſtone in the kidneys. *Brown.*

Dictys relates, that Pelus was *expulſed* from his kingdom by Acaſtus. *Broome.*

Expu'lsion, ěks-půl'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *expulſe*.]

1. The act of expelling or driving out.

A wooer,
More hateful than the foul *expulſion* is,
Of thy dear huſband. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Sole victor from th' *expulſion* of his foes,
Meſſiah his triumphal chariot turn'd. *Milton.*

Others think it poſſible ſo to contrive ſeveral pieces of ſteel and a load-ſtone, that, by their continual attraction and *expulſion* of one another, they may cauſe a perpetual revolution of a wheel. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

This magnificent temple was not finiſhed 'till after the *expulſion* of Tarquin. *Stillingfleet.*

Coffee-coloured urine proceeds from a mixture of a ſmall quantity of blood with the urine; but often prognoſticates a reſolution of the obſtructing matter, and the *expulſion* of gravel or a ſtone. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The ſtate of being driven out.

To what end had the angel been ſent to keep the entrance into Paradiſe, after Adam's *expulſion*, if the univerſe had been Paradiſe? *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Expu'lsive, ěks-půl'-sîv. *adj.* [from *expulſe*.] Having the power of expulſion.

If the member be dependent, by raiſing of it up, and placing it equal with, or higher than the reſt of the body, the influx may be reſtrained, and the part ſtrengthened by *expulſive* bandages. *Wiſeman.*

Expu'nction, èks-pùnk'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [from *expunge.*] Abolition; the act of expunging, blotting, or effacing.

To **EXPU'NGE**, èks-pùnj'e. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Lat.]

1. To blot out; to rub out.

The difference of the denarius and drachm having been done in the manuſcript, it was needleſs to *expunge* it. *Arbuthnot.*

Neither do they remember the many alterations, additions, and *expungings* made by great authors in thoſe treatiſes which they prepare for the publick. *Swift.*

2. To efface; to annihilate.

Wilt thou not to a broken heart diſpenſe
The balm of mercy, and *expunge* th' offence? *Sandys.*

Deduct what is but vanity, or dreſs,
Or learning's luxury, or idleneſs,
Or tricks to ſhew the ſtretch of human brain
Mere curious pleaſure, or ingenious pain;
Expunge the whole, or lop th' excreſcent parts
Of all, our vices have created arts:
Then ſee how little the remaining ſum,
Which ſerve the paſt, and muſt the times to come! *Pope.*

Expurga'tion, èks-pùr-gà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*expurgatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of purging or cleanſing.

All the inteſtines, but eſpecially the great ones, kidneys and ureters, ſerve for *expurgation*. *Wiſeman.*

2. Purification from bad mixture, as of errour or falſehood.

Wiſe men know, that arts and learning want *expurgation*; and if the courſe of truth be permitted to itſelf, it cannot eſcape many errours. *Brown.*

Expu'rgator, èks-pùr'-gà-tùr. *n. ſ.* One who corrects by expunging.

They may well be allowed an *expurgator*. *Lord Digby.*

Expu'rgatory, èks-pùr'-gà-tùr-ỳ. *adj.* [*expurgatorius*, Lat.] Employed in purging away what is noxious: as, the *expurgatory* index of the Romaniſts directs the abolition or expunction of paſſages admitted by any authors contrary to popery.

There wants *expurgatory* animadverſions, whereby we might ſtrike out great numbers of hidden qualities; and having once a conceded liſt, we might with more ſafety attempt their reaſons. *Brown.*

E'XQUISITE, èks'-kwìz-ìt. *adj.* [*exquiſitus*, Lat.]

1. Farſought; excellent; conſummate; complete.

His abſolute exactneſs they imitate by tending unto that which is moſt *exquiſite* in every particular. *Hooker.*

Why ſhould the ſtate be troubled with this needleſs charge of keeping and maintaining ſo great a navy in ſuch *exquiſite* perfection and readineſs? *Raleigh.*

Adam and Eve, before the fall, were a different ſpecies; and none but a poet of the moſt unbounded invention, and the moſt *exquiſite* judgment, could have fitted their converſation and behaviour to their ſtate of innocence. *Addiſon.*

The pleaſures of ſenſe are probably reliſhed by beaſts in a more *exquiſite* degree than they are by men; for they taſte them ſincere and pure, without being diſtracted in the purſuit, or diſquieted in the uſe of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. Conſummately bad.

With *exquiſite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falſity and contempt. *King Charles.*

3. Very ſenſibly felt.

The ſcales of the ſcarf-ſkin hinder objects from making too painful and *exquiſite* impreſſion on the nerves. *Cheyne.*

Exqui'sitely, èks'-kwìz-ìt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *exquiſite.*] Perfectly; completely: in either a good or ill ſenſe.

We ſee more *exquiſitely* with one eye ſhut than with both open; for that the ſpirits viſual unite themſelves, and become ſtronger. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A collection of rare manuſcripts, *exquiſitely* written in Arabick, and ſought in the moſt remote parts by Epenius, the moſt excellent linguiſt. *Wotton.*

The ſoldier then, in Grecian arts unſkill'd,
Returning rich with plunder from the field,
If cups of ſilver or of gold be brought,
With jewels ſet, and *exquiſitely* wrought,
To glorious trappings ſtrait the plate he turn'd,
And with the glitt'ring ſpoil his horſe adorn'd. *Dryd.*

The poetry of operas is generally as *exquiſitely* ill as the muſic is good. *Addiſon on Italy.*

E'xquisiteness, èks'-kwìz-ìt-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *exquiſite.*] Nicety; perfection.

We ſuppoſe the ſuperficies of the two glaſſes ſhould be ſo exactly flat and ſmooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradeſmen either glaſſes or marbles ſo much as approaching ſuch an *exquiſiteneſs*. *Boyle.*

E'xscript, èk'-skrìpt. *n. ſ.* [*exſcriptum*, Lat.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

Exsi'ccant, èk-sìk'-kànt. *adj.* [from *exſiccate.*] Drying; having the power to dry up.

Some are moderately moiſt, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, ſuch as fleſhy parts; others dry in themſelves, yet require *exſiccants*, as bones. *Wiſeman.*

To **EXSI'CCATE**, èk-sìk'-kàt. *v. a.* [*exſicco*, Lat.] To dry.

If in a diſſolution of ſteel a ſeparation of parts be made by precipitation, or exhalation, the *exſiccated* powder aſcends not unto the loadſtone. *Brown.*

Great heats and droughts *exſiccate* and waſte the moiſture and vegetative nature of the earth. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Exsicca'tion, èk-sìk-kà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [from *exſiccate.*] The act of drying.

That which is concreted by *exſiccation*, or expreſſion of humidity, will be reſolved by humectation; as earth, dirt, and clay. *Brown.*

Exsi'ccative, èk-sìk'-kà-tìv. *adj.* [from *exſiccate.*] Having the power of drying.

Exspui'tion, èk-spù-ìsh'-ùn. *n. ſ.* [*expuo*, Lat.] A diſcharge of ſaliva by ſpitting. *Quincy.*

Exsu'ction, èk-sùk'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*exugo*, Lat.] The act of ſucking out, or draining out, without immediate contact of the power of ſucking with the thing ſucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the ſucker, after this firſt *exſuction*, you will drive out almoſt a whole cylinder full of air. *Boyle.*

Exsuda'tion, èk-sù-dà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [from *exudo*, Lat.] A ſweating out; an extillation; an emiſſion.

They ſeemed to be made by an *exſudation*, or extillation of ſome petrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham.*

To **Exsu'ffolate**, èk-sùf'-fò-làt. *v. a.* [a word peculiar to *Shakeſpeare.*] To whiſper; to buzz in the ear: from the Italian verb *ſuffolar*.

Exchange me for a goat,
When I ſhall turn the buſineſs of my ſoul
To ſuch *exſuffolate* and blown ſurmiſes. *Shakeſp.*

Exsuffla'tion, èk-sùf-flà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*ex* and *ſufflo*, Lat.] A blaſt working underneath.

Of volatility, the moſt degree is when it will fly away without returning: the next is when it will fly up, but with eaſe return: the next is when it will fly upwards over the helm, by a kind of *exſufflation*, without vapouring. *Bacon.*

To **Exsu'scitate**, èk-sùs'-sì-tàt. *v. a.* [*exſuſcito*, Lat.] To rouſe up; to ſtir up.

E'xtancy, èk'-stàn-sỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *extant.*]

1. The ſtate of riſing above the reſt.

2. Parts riſing up above the reſt; in oppoſition to thoſe *depreſſed*.

The order of the little *extancies*, and conſequently that of the little depreſſions, will be altered likewiſe. *Boyle on Colours.*

E'XTANT, èk'-stànt. *adj.* [*extans*, Lat.]

1. Standing out to view; ſtanding above the reſt.

That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums is naked, and not inveſted with that ſenſible membrane called perioſteum, wherewith the other bones are covered. *Ray.*

If a body have part of it *extant*, and part of it immerſed in fluid, then ſo much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immerſed part ſhall be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

2. Publick; not ſuppreſſed.

The firſt of the continued weekly bills of mortality, *extant* at the pariſh clerks hall, begins the twenty-ninth of December 1603. *Graunt.*

Exta'tical, èk-stàt'-ì-kàl. } *adj.* [ἐκςατικὸς.
Exta'tick, èk-stàt'-ìk. } See Ecstacy.]

1. Tending to ſomething external.

I find in me a great deal of *extatical* love, which continually carries me to good without myſelf. *Boyle.*

2. Rapturous; in a ſtate in which the ſoul ſeems to leave the body.

In trance *extatick* may thy pangs be drown'd;
Bright clouds deſcend, and angels watch thee round. *Pope.*

Exte'mporal, èks-tèm'-pò-ràl. *adj.* [*extemporalis*, Lat.]

1. Uttered without premeditation; quick; ready; ſudden.

Alcidimus the ſophiſter hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and *extemporal* far excelleth premeditated ſpeech. *Hooker.*

A man of pleaſant and popular converſation, of good *extemporal* judgment and diſcourſe, for the ſatisfying of publick miniſters. *Wotton.*

2. Speaking without premeditation.

Many fooliſh things fall from wiſe men, if they ſpeak in haſte, or be *extemporal*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Exte'mporally, èks'-tèm'-pò-ràl-lỳ. *adv.* [from *extemporal.*] Quickly; without premeditation.

The quick comedians
Extemporally will ſtage us, and preſent
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleop.*

Extempora'neous, èks-tèm'-pò-rà-nyùs. *adj.* [*extemporaneus*, Lat.] Without premeditation; ſudden.

Exte'mporary, èks-tèm'-pò-ràr-ỳ. *adj.* [*extemporareus*, Lat.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; ſudden; quick.

This cuſtom was begun by our anceſtors out of an ambition of ſhewing their *extemporary* ability of ſpeaking upon any ſubject. *More's Divine Dialog.*

That men ſhould confer at very diſtant removes by an *extemporary* intercourſe, is another reputed impoſſibility. *Glanville.*

They write in ſo diminutive a manner, with ſuch frequent interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual heſitations, or *extemporary* expletives. *Swift.*

EXTE'MPORE, èks-tèm'-pò-rè. *adv.* [*extempore*, Lat.]

1. Without premeditation; ſuddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it *extempore*: for it is but roaring. *Shakeſp.*

Nothing great ought to be ventured upon without preparation; but, above all, how ſottiſh is it to engage *extempore*, where the concern is eternity? *South.*

Haſt thou no mark at which to bend thy bow?
Or, like a boy, purſu'ſt the carrion-crow
With pellets and with ſtones from tree to tree,
A fruitleſs toil, and liv'ſt *extempore*? *Dryden.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed as an adjective, but very improperly.

I have known a woman branch out into a long *extempore* diſſertation upon a petticoat. *Addiſon.*

Exte'mporiness, ěks-těm'-pô-rỳ-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *extempore.*] The faculty of ſpeaking or acting without premeditation; the ſtate of being unpremeditated.

To **Exte'mporize**, ěks-těm'-pô-rìz. *v. n.* [from *extempore.*] To ſpeak extempore, or without premeditation.

The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though even here, it is much more excuſable in a ſermon than in a prayer. *South's Sermons.*

To **EXTE'ND**, ěks-těnd'. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Lat.]

1. To ſtretch out towards any part.

See the figure of his lifeleſs friend,
And his old ſire, his helpleſs hand *extend.* *Dryden.*
Should'ring God's altar a vile image ſtands,
Belies his features, and *extends* his hands. *Pope.*

2. To amplify: oppoſed to *contract.*

It is ſufferable in any to uſe what liberty they liſt in their own manner of writing; but the contracting and *extending* the lines and ſenſe of others would appear a thankleſs office. *Wotton.*

3. To ſpread abroad; to diffuſe; to expand.

He much magnifies the capacity of his underſtanding, who perſuades himſelf that he can *extend* his thoughts farther than God exiſts, or imagine any expanſion where he is not. *Locke.*

4. To widen to a large comprehenſion.

Few *extend* their thoughts towards univerſal knowledge. *Locke.*

5. To ſtretch into aſſignable dimenſions; to make local; to magnify ſo as to fill ſome aſſignable ſpace.

The mind, ſay they, while you ſuſtain
To hold her ſtation in the brain;
You grant, at leaſt ſhe is *extended*,
Ergo the whole diſpute is ended. *Prior.*

6. To enlarge; to continue.

To Helen's bed the gods alone aſſign
Hermione t' *extend* the regal line. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

7. To encreaſe by force or duration.

If much you note him,
You ſhall offend him, and *extend* his paſſion:
Feed and regard him not. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The eyes of Tobit carrying in themſelves ſome action of their own, were additionally promoted by that power which can *extend* their natures into production of effects, beyond created efficiencies. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

8. To enlarge the comprehenſion of any poſition.

Seeing it is not ſet down how far the bounds of his ſpeech concerning diſſimilitude reach, who can aſſure us that it *extendeth* farther than to thoſe things only wherein the nations were idolatrous? *Hooker.*

9. To impart; to communicate.

Let there be none to *extend* mercy unto him. *Pſal.*

10. To ſeize by courſe of law.

The law, that ſettles all you do,
And marries where you did but woo;
And if it judge upon your ſide,
Will ſoon *extend* her for your bride;
And put her perſon, goods or lands,
Or which you like beſt, int' your hands. *Hudibras.*

To **Exte'nd**, ěks-těnd'. *v. n.* To reach to any diſtance.

My goodneſs *extendeth* not to thee. *Pſalms.*

The bigneſs of ſuch a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of a middling lungs can eaſily *extend.* *Graunt.*

Exte'nder, ěks-těn'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *extend.*] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extended.

The extenſion made, the *extenders* are to be looſened gently. *Wiſeman.*

Exte'ndible, ěks-těn'-dìbl. *adj.* [from *extend.*]

1. Capable of extenſion; capable to be made wider or longer.

Tubes, recently made of fluids, are eaſily lengthened; ſuch as have often ſuffered force, grow rigid, and hardly *extendible.* *Arbuthnot.*

2. That may be ſeized by law.

Exte'ndlessness, ěks-těnd'-lěs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *extend.*] Unlimited extenſion. In this ſenſe it is once found; but, I think, with little propriety.

Certain *moleculæ ſeminales* muſt keep the world from an infinitude and *extendleſſneſs* of excurſions every moment into new figures and animals. *Hale.*

Extensibi'lity, ěks-těn-ſỳ-bìl'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *extenſible.*] The quality of being extenſible.

In what manner they are mixed, ſo as to give a fibre *extenſibility*, who can ſay? *Grew's Coſ. Sacra.*

Exte'nsible, ěks-těn'-ſìbl. *adj.* [*extenſio*, Lat.]

1. Capable of being ſtretched into length or breadth.

The malleous being fixed to an *extenſible* membrane, follows the traction of the muſcle, and is drawn inward. *Holder.*

2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehenſion.

That love is blind, is *extenſible* beyond the object of poetry. *Glanville.*

Exte'nsibleness, ěks-těn'-ſìbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *extenſible.*] Capacity of being extended.

Exte'nsion, ěks-těn'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *extenſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of extending.

2. The ſtate of being extended.

The hiccough cometh of fulneſs of meat, eſpecially in children, which cauſeth an *extenſion* of the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

All reſt ſatisfied at the poſtures of moderation, and none endure the extremity of flexure or *extenſion.* *Brown.*

This foundation of the earth upon the waters, or *extenſion* of it above the waters, doth agree to the antediluvian earth. *Burnet.*

By this idea of ſolidity is the *extenſion* of body diſtinguiſhed from the *extenſion* of ſpace: the *extenſion* of body being nothing but the coheſion or continuity of ſolid, ſeparable, moveable parts; and the *extenſion* of ſpace, the continuity of unſolid, inſeparable, and immoveable parts. *Locke.*

Exte'nsional, ěks-těn'-ſhŭn-ăl. *adj.* [from *extenſion.*] Long drawn out; having great extent.

You run into theſe *extenſional* phantaſms, which I look upon as contemptuouſly, as upon the quick wrigglings up and down of piſmires. *More.*

Exte'nsive, ěks-těn'-ſìv. *adj.* [*extenſivus*, Lat.]

1. Wide; large.

I would not be underſtood to recommend to all a purſuit of thoſe ſciences, to thoſe *extenſive* lengths to which the moderns have advanced them. *Watts.*

2. That may be extended. Not uſed.

Silver beaters chuſe the fineſt coin, as that which is moſt *extenſive* under the hammer. *Boyle.*

Exte'nsively, ěks-těn'-ſìv-lỳ. *adv.* [from *extenſive.*] Widely; largely.

'Tis impoſſible for any to paſs a right judgement concerning them, without entering into moſt of theſe circumſtances, and ſurveying them *extenſively*, and comparing and balancing them all aright. *Watts.*

Exte'nsiveness, ěks-těn'-ſìv-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *extenſive.*]

1. Largeneſs; diffuſiveneſs; wideneſs.

As we have reaſon to admire the excellency of this contrivance, ſo have we to applaud the *extenſiveneſs* of the benefit. *Government of the Tongue.*

An *extenſiveneſs* of underſtanding and a large memory are of ſervice. *Watts's Logick.*

2. Poſſibility to be extended.

We take notice of the wonderful dilatibility or *extenſiveneſs* of the throats and gullets of ſerpents: I myſelf have taken two entire adult mice out of the ſtomach of an adder, whoſe neck was not bigger than my little finger. *Ray on the Creation.*

Exte'nsor, ěks-těn'-ſŭr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The muſcle by which any limb is extended.

Extenſors are muſcles ſo called, which ſerve to extend any part. *Quincy.*

Civil people had the flexors of the head very ſtrong; but in the inſolent there was a great overbalance of ſtrength in the *extenſors* of the neck. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

Exte'nt, ěks-těnt'. *participle* from *extend.* Extended. Not uſed.

Both his hands moſt filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high *extent*,
And fain'd to waſh themſelves inceſſantly. *Spenſ.*

Exte'nt, ěks-těnt'. *n. ſ.* [*extentus*, Lat.]

1. Space or degree to which any thing is extended.

If I mean to reign
David's true heir, and his full ſceptre ſway
To juſt *extent* over all Iſrael's ſons. *Milton.*

2. Bulk; ſize; compaſs.

The ſerpent, ſubtleſt beaſt of all the field,
Of huge *extent* ſometimes. *Milton.*
Ariana, of Darius' race,
That rul'd th' *extent* of Aſia. *Glover.*

3. Communication; diſtribution.

An emperour of Rome,
Troubled, confronted thus, and for th' *extent*,
Of equal juſtice us'd with ſuch contempt. *Shakeſp.*

4. Execution; ſeizure.

Let my officers
Make an *extent* upon his houſe and land,
And turn him going. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

To **EXTE'NUATE**, ěks-těn'-ů-ăt. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Lat.]

1. To leſſen; to make ſmall or ſlender in bulk.

His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail. *Grew's Muſæum.*

2. To leſſen; to diminiſh in any quality.

To perſiſt
In doing wrong, *extenuates* not wrong,
But makes it much more heavy. *Shakeſp.*
But fortune there *extenuates* the crime;
What's vice in me, is only mirth in him. *Dryden.*

3. To leſſen; to degrade; to diminiſh in honour.

Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;
Who can *extenuate* thee? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

4. To leſſen in repreſentation; to palliate: oppoſite to *aggravate.*

When you ſhall theſe unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as I am: nothing *extenuate*,
Nor ſet down aught in malice. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Upon his examination he denied little of that wherewith he was charged, nor endeavoured much to excuſe or *extenuate* his fault; ſo that, not very wiſely thinking to make his offence leſs by confeſſion, he made it enough for condemnation. *Bacon.*

Yet hear me, Sampſon, not that I endeavour
To leſſen or *extenuate* my offence. *Milton.*

5. To make lean.

6. To make rare: oppoſed to *denſe.*

The race of all things here is to *extenuate* and turn things to be more pneumatical and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is denſe. *Bacon.*

Extenua'tion, ěks-těn-ů-à'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *extenuate.*]

1. The act of repreſenting things leſs ill than they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.

2. Mitigation; alleviation of puniſhment.

When ſin is to be judged, the kindeſt enquiry is what deeds of charity we can alledge in *extenuation* of our puniſhment. *Atterbury.*

3. A loſs of plumpneſs, or a general decay of the muſcular fleſh of the whole body. *Quincy.*

A third ſort of maraſmus is an *extenuation* of the body, cauſed through an immoderate heat and dryneſs of the parts. *Harvey.*

EXTE′RIOR, ěks-tě′-ryŭr. *adj.* [*exterior*, Lat.] Outward; external; not intrinſick.

And what is faith, love, virtue uneſſay'd
Alone, without *exterior* help ſuſtain'd? *Milton.*

Seraphick and common lovers behold *exterior* beauties, as children and aſtronomers conſider Galileo's optick glaſſes. *Boyle.*

Farther, blacker, and merrier, are words which, together with the thing they denominate, imply alſo ſomething elſe ſeparate and *exterior* to the exiſtence of that thing. *Locke.*

Exte′riorly, ěks-tě′-ryŭr-lỳ. *adv.* [from *exterior.*] Outwardly; externally; not intrinſically.

You have ſlander'd nature in my form;
Which, howſoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,
Than to be butcher of an innocent child. *Shakeſp.*

To **EXTE′RMINATE**, ěks-tĕr′-mĭ-nåt. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to aboliſh; to deſtroy.

Unlucky vices, on which the *exterminating* lot happened to fall. *Decay of Piety.*

Alexander left Grecian colonies in the Indies; but they were *exterminated* by Sandrocothus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

This diſcovery alone is ſufficient, if the vices of men did not captivate their reaſon, to explode and *exterminate* rank atheiſm out of the world. *Bentley.*

Extermina′tion, ěks-tĕr-mĭ-nå′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *exterminate.*] Deſtruction; exciſion.

The queſtion is, how far an holy war is to be purſued, whether to diſplanting and *extermination* of people? *Bacon.*

Extermina′tor, ěks-tĕr′-mĭ-nå-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*exterminator*, Lat.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is deſtroyed.

To **Exte′rmine**, ěks-tĕr′-mĭn. *v. a.* [*extermino*, Lat.] To exterminate; to deſtroy. Not uſed.

If you do ſorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love, your ſorrow and my grief
Were both *extermin'd*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Exte′rn, ěks-tĕrn′. *adj.* [*externus*, Lat.]

1. External; outward; viſible.

When my outward action doth demonſtrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment *extern*, 'tis not long after
But I will wear my heart upon my ſleeve
For daws to peck at. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. Without itſelf; not inherent; not intrinſick; not depending on itſelf.

When two bodies are preſſed one againſt another, the rare body not being ſo able to reſiſt diviſion as the denſe, and being not permitted to retire back, by reaſon of the *extern* violence impelling it, the parts of the rare body muſt be ſevered. *Digby.*

EXTE′RNAL, ěks-tĕr′-nål. *adj.* [*externus*, Lat.]

1. Outward; not proceeding from itſelf; operating or acting from without: oppoſite to *internal.*

We come to be aſſured that there is ſuch a being, either by an internal impreſſion of the notion of a God upon our minds, or elſe by ſuch *external* and viſible effects as our reaſon tells us muſt be attributed to ſome cauſe, and which we cannot attribute to any other but ſuch as we conceive God to be. *Tillotſon.*

Shells being expoſed looſe upon the ſurface of the earth to the injuries of weather, to be trod upon by horſes and other cattle, and to many other *external* accidents, are, in tract of time, broken to pieces. *Woodward.*

2. Having the outward appearance; having to the view or outward perception any particular nature.

Adam was then no leſs glorious in his *externals*: he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal ſoul. *South.*

He that commits only the *external* act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the *external* act of theft. *Stillingfleet.*

Exte′rnally, ěks-tĕr′-nål-lỳ. *adv.* [from *external.*] Outwardly.

The exterior miniſtry, *externally* and alone, hath in it nothing excellent, as being deſtitute of the ſanctity that God requires, and it is common to wicked men and good. *Taylor.*

To **Exti′l**, ěk-stĭl′. *v. n.* [*ex* and *ſtillo*, Lat.] To drop or diſtil from.

Extilla′tion, ěk-stĭl-lå′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *ex* and *ſtillo*, Lat.] The act of falling in drops.

They ſeemed made by an exſudation or *extillation* of putrifying juices out of the rocky earth. *Derham's Phyſico Theology.*

To **EXTI′MULATE**, ěk-stĭm′-ŭ-låt. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Lat.] To prick; to incite by ſtimulation.

Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which, deſcending into the bowels, *extimulates* and excites them unto expulſion. *Brown.*

Extimula′tion, ěk-stĭm-ŭ-lå′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *extimulatio*, Lat.] Pungency; power of exciting motion or ſenſation.

The native ſpirits admit great diverſity; as, hot, cold, active, dull, &c. whence proceed moſt of the virtues of bodies; but the air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things inſipid, and without any *extimulation*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Exti′nct, ěk-stĭnkt′. *adj.* [*extinctus*, Lat.]

1. Extinguiſhed; quenched; put out.

They are *extinct*, quenched as tow. *Iſaiah.*

Their purple vengeance bath'd in gore retires,
Her weapons blunted, and *extinct* her fires. *Pope.*

2. At a ſtop; without progreſſive ſucceſſion.

My days are *extinct*. *Job.*

The royal family is all *extinct*,
And ſhe who reigns beſtows her crown on me. *Dryden.*

The nobility are never likely to be *extinct*, becauſe the greateſt part of their titles deſcend to heirs general. *Swift.*

3. Aboliſhed; out of force.

A cenſure inflicted *a jure* continues, though ſuch law be *extinct*, or the lawgiver removed from his office. *Ayliffe.*

Exti′nction, ěk-stĭnk′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*extinctio*, Lat.]

1. The act of quenching or extinguiſhing.

Red-hot needles or wires, extinguiſhed in quickſilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of poſition and *extinction*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. The ſtate of being quenched.

The parts are conſumed through *extinction* of their native heat, and diſſipation of their radical moiſture. *Harvey.*

3. Deſtruction; exciſion.

The *extinction* of nations, and the deſolation of kingdoms, were but the effects of this deſtructive evil. *Rogers's Sermons.*

4. Suppreſſion.

They lie in dead oblivion, loſing half
The fleeting moments of too ſhort a life,
Total *extinction* of th' enlighten'd ſoul. *Thomſon.*

To **EXTI′NGUISH**, ěk-stĭng′-gwĭsh. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Lat.]

1. To put out; to quench.

The ſoft god of pleaſure that warm'd our deſires,
Has broken his bow, and *extinguiſh'd* his fires. *Dryden.*

Then roſe the ſeed of chaos and of night,
To blot out order, and *extinguiſh* light. *Pope.*

2. To ſuppreſs; to deſtroy.

They *extinguiſh* the love of the people to the young king, by remembering ſome imperfections of his father. *Hayward.*

My fame of chaſtity, by which the ſkies
I reacht before, by thee *extinguiſh'd* dies. *Denham.*

3. To cloud; to obſcure.

Bethink thee on her virtues that ſurmount,
Her nat'ral graces that *extinguiſh* art. *Shakeſp.*

Exti′nguishable, ěk-stĭng′-gwĭsh-åbl. *adj.* [from *extinguiſh.*] That may be quenched, ſuppreſſed, or deſtroyed.

Exti′nguisher, ěk-stĭng′-gwĭsh-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

If it ſhould ever offer to flame out again, I would uſe the conicum as an *extinguiſher* to ſmother it. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Of it a broad *extinguiſher* he makes,
And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*

'Tis better to cover the vital flame with an *extinguiſher* of honour, than let it conſume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the ſocket. *Collier.*

Exti′nguishment, ěk-stĭng′-gwĭsh-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*]

1. Extinction; ſuppreſſion; act of quenching; deſtruction.

When death's form appears, ſhe feareth not
An utter quenching, or *extinguiſhment*;
She would be glad to meet with ſuch a lot,
That ſo ſhe might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*

He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguiſhment* of the civil wars of France. *Bacon.*

The immediate cauſe of death is the reſolution or *extinguiſhment* of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Abolition; nullification.

Divine laws of Chriſtian church polity may not be altered by *extinguiſhment*. *Hooker.*

3. Termination of a family or ſucceſſion.

His heart eaſily conceived treaſon againſt the crown, wherein he periſhed himſelf, and made a final *extinguiſhment* of his houſe and honour. *Davies.*

To **Exti′rp**, ěk-stĕrp′. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To eradicate; to root out. Not uſed.

Which to *extirp* he laid him privily
Down in a darkſome lowly place far in. *Fairy Q.*

Nor ſhall that nation boaſt it ſo with us,
But be *extirped* from our provinces. *Shakeſp.*

To **EXTI′RPATE**, ěk-stĕr′-påt. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To root out; to eradicate; to exſcind; to deſtroy.

The rebels were grown ſo ſtrong, that they made account ſpeedily to *extirpate* the Britiſh nation in that kingdom. *Dryden.*

We in vain endeavour to drive the wolf from our own to another's door; the breed ought to be *extirpated* out of the iſland. *Locke.*

It is not the buſineſs of virtue to *extirpate* the affections, but to regulate them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Extirpa′tion, ěk-stĕr-på′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] The act of rooting out; eradication; exciſion; deſtruction.

It is ſaid that popery, for want of utter *extirpation*, hath in ſome places taken root and flouriſhed again. *Hooker.*

Religion requires the *extirpation* of all thoſe paſſions and vices which render men unſociable and troubleſome to one another. *Tillotſon.*

Extirpa′tor, ěk-stĕr′-på-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] One who roots out; a deſtroyer.

Extispi′cious, ěks-tĭs-pĭsh′-ŭs. *adj.* [*extiſpicium*, Lat.] Augurial; relating to the inſpection of entrails in order to prognoſtication.

Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his augurial and *extiſpicious* inventions, from caſual and uncontrived contingences, divining events ſucceeding. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **EXTO'L**, ĕks-tŏl'. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Lat.] To praiſe; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate.

Extol him that rideth upon the Heavens. *Pſ.*

When a rich man ſpeaketh, every man holdeth his tongue; and look, what he ſaith they *extol* it to the clouds. *Eccles.* xiii.

Heav'n and earth ſhall high *extol*
Thy praiſes with th' innumerable ſound
Of hymns, and ſacred ſongs, wherewith thy throne
Encompaſs'd ſhall reſound thee ever bleſs'd. *Milt.*

Let Araby *extol* her happy coaſt,
Her cinnamon and ſweet amomum boaſt. *Dryden.*

EXTO'LLER, ĕks-tŏl'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *extol.*] A praiſer; a magnifier; one that praiſes to the ſkies.

EXTO'RSIVE, ĕks-tå'r-sĭv. *adj.* [from *extort.*] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTO'RSIVELY, ĕks-tå'r-sĭv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *extorſive.*] In an extorſive manner; by violence.

To **EXTO'RT**, ĕks-tå'rt. *v. a.* [*extorqueo, extortus*, Lat.]

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wreſt; to wring from one.

'Till the injurious Roman did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakeſp.*

That glory never ſhall his wrath or might
Extort from me, to bow and ſue for grace
With ſuppliant knee, and deify his pow'r. *Milton.*

I remember well the impious oath,
Hardly *extorted* from my trembling youth. *Rowe.*

My earneſt deſires, not any doubts of your goodneſs, but my real concern for your welfare, *extort* this from me. *Wake.*

2. To gain by violence or oppreſſion.

His tail was ſtretch'd out in wond'rous length,
That to the houſe of heavenly gods it raught,
And with *extorted* power and borrow'd ſtrength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought.
Spenſer.

Are my cheſts fill'd up with *extorted* gold? *Shak.*

To **EXTO'RT**, ĕks-tå'rt. *v. n.* To practiſe oppreſſion and violence. Not uſed.

To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they come. *Spenſer.*

Before they did *extort* and oppreſs the people only by colour of a lewd cuſtom, they did afterwards uſe the ſame extortions by warrant. *Davies on Ireland.*

EXTO'RTER, ĕks-tå'r-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *extort.*] One who practiſes oppreſſion or extortion.

Edric the *extorter* was deprived by king Canute of the government of Mercia. *Camden's Remains.*

EXTO'RTION, ĕks-tå'r-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *extort.*]

1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity.

That goodneſs
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by *extortion*. *Shak.*

Oppreſſion and *extortion* did maintain the greatneſs, and oppreſſion and *extortion* did extinguiſh the greatneſs of that houſe. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. Force by which any thing is unjuſtly taken away.

Becauſe the lords had power to impoſe this charge, the freeholders were glad to give a great part of their lands to hold the reſt free from that *extortion*. *Davies.*

A ſucceeding king's juſt recovery of rights from unjuſt uſurpations and *extortions*, ſhall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

EXTO'RTIONER, ĕks-tå'r-shůn-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *extortion.*] One who practiſes by extortion; one who grows rich by violence and rapacity.

There will be always murderers, adulterers, *extortioners*, church-robbers, traitors, and other rabblement. *Camden.*

The covetous *extortioner* is involved in the ſame ſentence. *Decay of Piety.*

To **EXTRA'CT**, ĕks-tråkt'. *v. a.* [*extraho, extractum*, Lat.]

1. To draw out of ſomething.

The drawing one metal or mineral out of another, we call *extracting*. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

Out of the aſhes of all plants they *extract* a ſalt which they uſe in medicines. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

The metallick or mineral matter is ſo diffuſed amongſt the craſſer matter, that it would never be poſſible to ſeparate and *extract* it. *Woodward.*

2. To draw by chemical operation.

They
Whom ſunny Borneo bears, are ſtor'd with ſtreams
Egregious, rum and rice's ſpirit *extract*. *Philips.*

3. To take from ſomething of which the thing taken was a part.

I now ſee
Bone of my bone, fleſh of my fleſh, myſelf
Before me: woman is her name, of man
Extracted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

Theſe waters were *extracted*, and laid upon the ſurface of the ground. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

5. To ſelect and abſtract from a larger treatiſe.

To ſee how this caſe is repreſented, I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falſhoods. *Swift.*

E'XTRACT, ĕks'-tråkt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The ſubſtance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing.

In tinctures, if the ſuperfluous ſpirit of wine be diſtilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker ſubſtance, which chemiſts call the *extract* of the vegetables. *Boyle.*

To dip our tongues in gall, to have nothing in our mouth but the *extract* and exhalation of our inward bitterneſs, is no great ſenſuality. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. The chief heads drawn from a book; an abſtract; an epitome.

I will preſent a few *extracts* out of authors. *Camden.*

Some books may be read by *extracts* made of them by others, but only in the leſs important arguments, and the meaner books; elſe diſtilled books are like common diſtilled waters, flaſhy things. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Spend ſome hours every day in reading, and making *extracts*, if your memory be weak. *Swift.*

3. Extraction; deſcent. Not uſed.

The apoſtle gives it a value ſuitable to its *extract*, branding it with the moſt ignominious imputation of fooliſhneſs. *South.*

EXTRA'CTION, ĕks-tråk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*extractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of drawing one part out of a compound; the act of drawing out the principal ſubſtance by chemical operation.

Although the charge of *extraction* ſhould exceed the worth, at leaſt it will diſcover nature and poſſibility. *Bacon.*

The diſtillations of waters, *extractions* of oils, and ſuch like experiments are unknown to the ancients. *Hakewill.*

It would not defray the charge and labour of the *extraction*, and muſt needs be all irretrievably loſt. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Derivation from an original; lineage; deſcent.

One whoſe *extraction*'s from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that well-born men may ſhine;
The meaneſt in your nature mild and good,
The noble reſt ſecured in your blood. *Waller.*

A family of an ancient *extraction*, tranſported with the Conqueror out of Normandy. *Clarendon.*

EXTRA'CTOR, ĕks-tråk'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADI'CTIONARY, ĕks-trå-dĭk'-shŏ-nĕr-ŷ. *adj.* [*extra* and *dictio*, Lat.] Not conſiſting in words but realities.

Of *extradictionary* and real fallacies, Ariſtotle and logicians make ſix; but we obſerve men are commonly deceived by four thereof. *Brown.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL, ĕks-trå-jŏ-dĭsh'-ål. *adj.* [*extra* and *judicium*, Lat.] Out of the regular courſe of legal procedure.

A declaratory or *extrajudicial* abſolution is conferred in *foro pænitentiali*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY, ĕks-trå-jŏ-dĭsh'-ål-ŷ. *ad.* [from *extrajudicial.*] In a manner different from the ordinary courſe of legal procedure.

The confirmation of an election, though done by a previous citation of all perſons concerned, may be ſaid to be done *extrajudicially*, when oppoſition enſues thereupon. *Ayliffe.*

EXTRAMI'SSION, ĕks-trå-mĭsh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*extra* and *mitto*, Lat.] The act of emitting outwards; oppoſite to *intromiſſion*.

Ariſtotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that ſight is by reception, and not by *extramiſſion*; by receiving the rays of the object unto the eye, and not by ſending any out. *Brown.*

EXTRAMUNDA'NE, ĕks-trå-můn-då'n. *adj.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Lat.] Beyond the verge of the material world.

'Tis a philoſophy that gives the exacteſt topography of the *extramundane* ſpaces. *Glanville's Scep.*

EXTRA'NEOUS, ĕks-trå'-nŷus. *adj.* [*extraneus*, Lat.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign; of different ſubſtance; not intrinſick.

Relation is not contained in the real exiſtence of things, but ſomething *extraneous* and ſuperinduced. *Locke.*

When the mind refers any of its ideas to any thing *extraneous* to them, they are then called true or falſe. *Locke.*

Gold, when equally pure, and freed from *extraneous* matter, is abſolutely alike in colour, conſiſtence, ſpecific gravity, and all other reſpects. *Woodward.*

EXTRAO'RDINARILY, ĕks-trå'r-dŷ-når-ĭ-lŷ. *adv.* [from *extraordinary.*]

1. In a manner out of the common method and order.

In the affairs which were not determinable one way or other by the Scripture, himſelf gave an *extraordinarily* direction and counſel, as oft as they ſought it at his hands. *Hooker.*

In government it is good to uſe men of one rank equally; for to countenance ſome *extraordinarily*, is to make them inſolent, and the reſt diſcontent. *Bacon.*

2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently; remarkably.

He quotes me right; and I hope all his quotations, wherein he is ſo *extraordinarily* copious and elaborate, are ſo. *Howel.*

The temple of Solomon was a type, and therefore was ſo *extraordinarily* magnificent; otherwiſe perhaps a cheaper ſtructure might have been as ſerviceable. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

EXTRAO'RDINARINESS, ĕks-trå'r-dŷ-når-ĭ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *extraordinary.*] Uncommonneſs; eminence; remarkableneſs.

I chuſe ſome few either for the *extraordinarineſs* of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice. *Government of the Tongue.*

EXTRAO'RDINARY, ĕks-trå'r-dŷ-når-ŷ. *adj.* [*extraordinarius*, Lat. This word and its derivatives are generally pronounced *extrordinary*, whereby the *a* is liquified into the *o*.]

1. Different from common order and method; not ordinary.

Evils muſt be judged inevitable, if there be no apparent ordinary way to avoid them; becauſe where council and advice bear rule of God's *extraordinary* power, without *extraordinary* warrant, we cannot preſume. *Hooker.*

Spain had no wars ſave thoſe which were grown into an ordinary: now they have coupled therewith the *extraordinary* of the Voltaline and the Palatinate. *Bacon.*

See what *extraordinary* armies have been tranſmitted thither, and what ordinary forces maintained there. *Davies.*

2. Different from the common courſe of law.

If they proceeded in a martial or any other *extraordinary* way, without any form of law, his majeſty ſhould declare his juſtice and affection to an old faithful ſervant. *Clarendon.*

3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common.

The houſe was built of fair and ſtrong ſtone, not affecting ſo much any *extraordinary* kind of fineneſs, as an honourable repreſenting of a firm ſtatelineſs. *Sidney.*

The Indians worſhipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great ſtones, and all things which ſeemed to have ſomething *extraordinary* in them. *Stillingfleet.*

Extrao′rdinary, ėks-trå′r-dỳ-når-ỳ. *adv.* [This word ſeems only a colloquial barbariſm, uſed for the eaſe of pronunciation.] Extraordinarily.

I ran over their cabinet of medals, but don't remember to have met with any things in it that are *extraordinary* rare. *Addiſon.*

Extraparo′chial, ėks-trå-pår-ỏ′-kyål. *adj.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Lat.] Not comprehended within any pariſh.

Extraprovi′ncial, ėks-trå-prỏ-vỉn′-shål. *adj.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Lat.] Not within the ſame province; not within the juriſdiction of the ſame archbiſhop.

An *extraprovincial* citation is not valid, *ultra duas diætas*, above two days journey; nor is a citation valid that contains many conditions manifeſtly inconvenient. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Extrare′gular, ėks-trå-rėg′-ů-lår. *adj.* [*extra* and *regula*, Lat.] Not comprehended within a rule.

His providence is *extraregular*, and produces ſtrange things beyond common rules; and he led Iſrael through a ſea, and made a rock pour forth water. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Extra′vagance, ėks-tråv′-å-gåns. } *n. ſ.*
Extra′vagancy, ėks-tråv′-å-gån-ſỳ. }
[*extravagans*, Lat.]

1. Excurſion or ſally beyond preſcribed limits.

I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance*: I ſhall make no delay to recall myſelf into the road again. *Hammond.*

2. Irregularity; wildneſs.

3. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

How many, by the wild fury and *extravagancy* of their own paſſions, have put their bodies into a combuſtion, and by ſtirring up their rage againſt others, have armed that fierce humour againſt themſelves. *Tillotſon.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombaſt.

Some verſes of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravagance*. *Dryden.*

6. Waſte; vain and ſuperfluous expence.

She was ſo expenſive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to ſupply her *extravagance*. *Arbuthnot.*

EXTRA′VAGANT, ėks-tråv′-å-gånt. *adj.* [*extravagans*, Lat.]

1. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the primogeneal ſenſe, but not now in uſe.

At his warning
The *extravagant* and erring ſpirit hies
To his confine. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. Roving beyond juſt limits or preſcribed methods.

I dare not aſk for what you would not grant:
But wiſhes, madam, are *extravagant*;
They are not bounded with things poſſible;
I may wiſh more than I preſume to tell. *Dryden.*

3. Not comprehended in any thing.

Twenty conſtitutions of pope John XXII. are called the *extravagants*; for that they being written in no order or method, *vagantu extra corpus collectionum canonum*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Irregular; wild.

For a dance they ſeem'd
Somewhat *extravagant*, and wild. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

There appears ſomething nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuſes, infinitely more beautiful than turn and poliſhing. *Addiſon.*

New ideas employed my fancy all night, and compoſed a wild *extravagant* dream. *Addiſon.*

5. Waſteful; prodigal; vainly expenſive.

An *extravagant* man, who has nothing elſe to recommend him but a falſe generoſity, is often more beloved than a perſon of a much more finiſhed character, who is defective in this particular. *Addiſon.*

Extra′vagant, ėks-tråv′-å-gånt. *n. ſ.* One who is confined in no general rule or definition.

We pity or laugh at thoſe fatuous *extravagants*. *Glanville.*

There are certain *extravagants* among people of all ſizes and profeſſions. *L'Eſtrange.*

Extra′vagantly, ėks-tråv′-å-gånt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *extravagant*.]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.

Her paſſion was *extravagantly* new;
But mine is much the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

2. In an unreaſonable degree.

Some are found to praiſe our author, and others as raſhly and *extravagantly* contradict his admirers. *Pope.*

3. Expenſively; luxuriouſly; waſtefully; profuſely.

Extra′vagantness, ėks-tråv′-å-gånt-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *extravagant*.] Exceſs; excurſion beyond limits.

To Extra′vagate, ėks-tråv′-å-gåt. *v. n.* [*extra* and *vagor*, Lat.] To wander out of limits. *Dict.*

Extra′vasated, ėks-tråv′-å-så-tỉd. *adj.* [*extra* and *vaſa*, Lat.] Forced out of the properly containing veſſels.

The viſcous matter, which lies like leather upon the *extravaſated* blood of pleuretick people, may be diſſolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

Extravasa′tion, ėks-tråv′-å-så-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *extravaſated*.] The act of forcing, or ſtate of being forced out of the proper containing veſſels.

Aliment, too viſcous, obſtructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the ſmall veſſels of the lungs, after a rupture and *extravaſation* of blood, eaſily produces an ulcer. *Arbuthnot.*

Extrave′nate, ėks-trå-vė′-nåt. *adj.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.] Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravenate* blood by the ſympathetick medicine, as to matter of fact, is with circumſtances of good evidence aſſerted. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Extrave′rsion, ėks-trå-vėr′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*extra* and *verſio*, Lat.] The act of throwing out; the ſtate of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraverſion* of the ſulphur, or of any of the two other ſuppoſed principles. *Boyle.*

Extra′ught, ėks-trå′t. *part.* [This is an obſolete participle from *extract*; as *diſtraught* from *diſtract*.] Extracted.

Sham'ſt thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*,
To let thy tongue detect thy baſeborn heart? *Shak.*

EXTRE′ME, ėks-trė′m. *adj.* [*extremus*, Lat.] This word is ſometimes corrupted by the ſuperlative termination, of which it is by no means capable, as it has in itſelf the ſuperlative ſignification.]

1. Greateſt; of the higheſt degree.

The Lord ſhall ſmite thee with a fever, an inflammation, and an *extreme* burning. *Deut.* xxviii. 22.

They thought it the *extremeſt* of evils to put themſelves at the mercy of thoſe hungry and diſorderly people. *Bacon.*

2. Utmoſt.

The hairy fool
Stood on th' *extremeſt* verge of the ſwift brook,
Augmenting it with tears. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Miſeno's cape and Bauli laſt he view'd,
That on the ſea's *extremeſt* borders ſtood. *Addiſon.*

3. Laſt; that beyond which there is nothing.

Farewel, ungrateful and unkind! I go,
Condemn'd by thee, to thoſe ſad ſhades below:
I go th' *extremeſt* remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love. *Dryd.*

4. Preſſing in the utmoſt degree.

Caſes of neceſſity being ſometime but urgent, ſometime *extreme*, the conſideration of publick utility is urged equivalent to the eaſier kind of neceſſity. *Hooker.*

5. Rigorous; ſtrict.

If thou be *extreme* to mark what is amiſs, O Lord, who ſhall abide it? *Pſalms.*

Extre′me, ėks-trė′m. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Utmoſt point; higheſt degree of any thing.

Thither by harpy-footed furies hal'd,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce *extremes*, *extremes* by change more fierce;
From beds of raging fire to ſtarve in ice
Their ſoft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round
Periods of time; thence hurried back to fire. *Milt.*

Avoid *extremes*, and ſhun the faults of ſuch
Who ſtill are pleas'd too little, or too much. *Pope.*

They cannot bear that human nature, which they know to be imperfect, ſhould be raiſed in an *extreme*, without oppoſition. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

2. Points at the greateſt diſtance from each other; extremity.

The true Proteſtant religion is ſituated in the golden mean: the enemies unto her are the *extremes* on either hand. *Bacon.*

The ſyllogiſtical form only ſhews, that if the intermediate idea agrees with thoſe it is on both ſides immediately applied to, then thoſe two remote ones, or, as they are called, *extremes*, do certainly agree. *Locke.*

Extre′mely, ėks-trė′m-lỳ. *adv.* [from *extreme*.]

1. In the utmoſt degree.

She might hear, not far from her, an *extremely* doleful voice; but ſo ſuppreſſed with a kind of whiſpering note, that he could not conceive the words diſtinctly. *Sidney.*

2. Very much; greatly: in familiar language.

Whoever ſees a ſcoundrel in a gown reeling home at midnight, is apt to be *extremely* comforted in his own vices. *Swift.*

Extre′mity, ėks-trėm′-ỉ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*extremitas*, Lat.]

1. The utmoſt point; the higheſt degree.

He that will take away extreme heat by ſetting the body in *extremity* of cold, ſhall undoubtedly remove the diſeaſe; but together with it the diſeaſed too. *Hooker.*

Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to that *extremity*, yet this would not prove that propriety gave any authority. *Locke.*

2. The utmoſt parts; the parts moſt remote from the middle.

In its proper colour it is inclining to white, excepting the *extremities* or tops of the wing feathers, which are black. *Brown.*

The *extremities* of the joints muſt be ſeldom hidden, and the *extremities* or end of the feet never. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The extremity of pain often creates a coldneſs in the *extremities*; but ſuch a ſenſation is very conſiſtent with an inflammatory diſtemper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

3. The points in the utmoſt degree of oppoſition, or at the utmoſt diſtance from each other.

He's a man of that ſtrange compoſition,
Made up of all the worſt *extremities*
Of youth and age. *Denham's Sophy.*

4. Remoteſt parts; parts at the greateſt diſtance.

They ſent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Æthiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Violence of paſſion.

With equal meaſure ſhe did moderate
The ſtrong *extremities* of their outrage. *Spenſer.*

If I ſhew no colour for my *extremity*, let me be your tableſport. *Shakeſp.*

6. The utmoſt violence, rigour, or diſtreſs.

Why ſhould not the ſame laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the ſword, and brought under by *extremity?* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Their hearts ſhe gueſſeth,
And yields her to *extremity* of time. *Fairy Queen.*

He promiſed, if they ſhould be beſieged, to relieve them before they ſhould be reduced to *extremity*. *Clarendon.*

It ſhould be never ſo expoſed to the *extremity* of war as to fall into thoſe barbarous hands. *Clarendon.*

I wiſh peace, and any terms prefer,
Before the laſt *extremities* of war. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

7. The moſt aggravated ſtate.

The world is running mad after farce, the *extremity* of bad poetry; or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatic writing. *Dryd. Pref. Cleom.*

To **E′XTRICATE**, ĕks′-trì-kåt. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Lat.] To diſembarraſs; to ſet free any one in a ſtate of perplexity; to diſentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reaſon cannot well *extricate* itſelf out of. *Locke.*

Theſe are reliefs to nature, as they give her an opportunity of *extricating* herſelf from her oppreſſions, and recovering the ſeveral tones and ſprings of her veſſels. *Addiſon.*

EXTRICA′TION, ĕks-trì-kå′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *extricate.*] The act of diſentangling; diſentanglement.

Crude ſalt has a taſte not properly acid, but ſuch as predominates in brine; and it does not appear, that this acid ſpirit did as ſuch pre-exiſt in the ſalt whence it was obtained, ſo that we may ſuppoſe it to have been made rather by tranſmutation than *extrication*. *Boyle.*

EXTRI′NSICAL, ĕks-trìn′-sì-kål. *adj.* [*extrinſecus*, Lat.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinſick. It is commonly written ſo, but analogy requires *extrinſecal.*

A body cannot move, unleſs it be moved by ſome *extrinſical* agent: abſurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itſelf. *Digby.*

Neither is the atom by any *extrinſical* impulſe diverted from its natural courſe. *Ray on the Creation.*

Outward objects, that are *extrinſical* to the mind; and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinſical, and proper to itſelf, which, when reflected on by itſelf, become alſo objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge. *Locke.*

EXTRI′NSICALLY, ĕks-trìn′-sì-kål-ỳ. *adv.* [from *extrinſical.*] From without.

If to ſuppoſe the ſoul a diſtinct ſubſtance from the body, and *extrinſically* advenient, be an error, almoſt all the world hath been miſtaken. *Glanville.*

EXTRI′NSICK, ĕks-trìn′-sìk. *adj.* [*extrinſecus*, Lat.] Outward; external.

When they cannot ſhake the main fort, they try if they can poſſeſs themſelves of the outworks, raiſe ſome prejudice againſt his moſt *extrinſick* adherents. *Government of the Tongue.*

Extrinſick modes are ſuch as ariſe from ſomething that is not in the ſubject or ſubſtance itſelf; but it is a manner of being which ſome ſubſtances attain, by reaſon of ſomething external or foreign to the ſubject; as, this globe lies within two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or hated. *Watts.*

To **EXTRU′CT**, ĕk-strŭkt′. *v. a.* [*extruo, extructum*, Lat.] To build; to raiſe; to form into a ſtructure.

EXTRU′CTOR, ĕk-strŭk′-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *extruct.*] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

To **EXTRU′DE**, ĕks-trôd. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Lat.] To thruſt off; to drive off; to puſh out with violence.

If in any part of the continent they found the ſhells, they concluded that the ſea had been *extruded* and driven off by the mud. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

EXTRU′SION, ĕks-trô′-zhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*extruſus*, Lat.] The act of thruſting or driving out.

They ſuppoſe the channel of the ſea formed, and mountains and caverns, by a violent depreſſion of ſome parts of the earth, and an *extruſion* and elevation of others. *Burnet.*

EXTU′BERANCE, ĕks-tù′-bè-råns. *n. ſ.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Lat.] Knobs, or parts protuberant; parts that riſe from the reſt of the body.

The gouge takes off the irregularities or *extuberances* that lie fartheſt from the axis of the work. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

EXU′BERANCE, ĕgz-ù′-bè-råns. *n. ſ.* [*exuberatio*, Lat.] Overgrowth; ſuperfluous ſhoots; uſeleſs abundance; luxuriance.

Men eſteem the overflowing of gall the *exuberance* of zeal, and all the promiſes of the faithful combatant they confidently appropriate. *Decay of Piety.*

Though he expatiates on the ſame thoughts in different words, yet in his ſimilies that *exuberance* is avoided. *Garth.*

EXU′BERANT, ĕgz-ù′-bè-rånt. *adj.* [from *exuberans*, Lat.]

1. Growing with ſuperfluous ſhoots; overabundant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous; luxuriant.

Another Flora there of bolder hues,
Plays o'er the fields, and ſhowers with ſudden hand
Exuberant ſpring. *Thomſon's Spring.*

His ſimilies have been thought too *exuberant*, and full of circumſtances. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

2. Abounding in the utmoſt degree.

Such immenſe power, ſuch unſearchable wiſdom, and ſuch *exuberant* goodneſs, as may juſtly raviſh us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

A part of that *exuberant* devotion, with which the whole aſſembly raiſed and animated one another, catches a reader at the greateſt diſtance of time. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

EXU′BERANTLY, ĕgz-ù′-bè-rånt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *exuberant.*] Abundantly; to a ſuperfluous degree.

A conſiderable quantity of the vegetable matter lay at the ſurface of the antediluvian earth, and rendered it *exuberantly* fruitful. *Woodward.*

To **EXU′BERATE**, ĕgz-ù′-bè-råt. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Lat.] To abound in the higheſt degree.

All the lovelineſs imparted to the creature is lent it, to give us enlarged conceptions of that vaſt confluence and immenſity that *exuberates* in God. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

EXU′CCOUS, ĕk-sŭk′-kŭs. *adj.* [*exſuccus*, Lat.] Without juice; dry.

This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought *exuccous* and dry unto us. *Brown.*

EXUDA′TION, ĕk-sù-då′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *exudo*, Lat.]

1. The act of emitting in ſweat; the act of emitting moiſture through the pores.

The tumour ſometimes ariſes by a general *exudation* out of the cutis. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. The matter iſſuing out by ſweat from any body.

The gum of trees, ſhining and clear, is but a ſtraining of the juice of the tree through the wood and bark; and Corniſh diamonds, and rock rubies, which are yet more reſplendent than gums, are the fine *exudations* of ſtone. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it ſeemeth to be an *exudation* of the herb itſelf. *Bacon.*

Cuckowſpittle, or woodſere, that ſpumous frothy dew, or *exudation*, or both, is found eſpecially about the joints of lavender and roſemary. *Brown.*

To **EXU′DATE**, ĕk-sù′-dåt. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Lat.]
To **EXU′DE**, ĕk-sùd.

To ſweat out; to iſſue out by ſweat.

Some perforations in the part itſelf, through which the humour included doth *exudate*, may be obſerved in ſuch as are freſh. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The juices of the flowers, are, firſt, the expreſſed juice; ſecondly, a volatile oil, wherein the ſmell of the plant preſides; thirdly, honey, *exuding* from all flowers, the bitter not excepted. *Arbuthnot.*

To **EXU′DATE**, ĕk-sù′-dåt. } *v. a.*
To **EXU′DE**, ĕk-sùd.

To force out, or throw out, as by ſweat.

To **EXU′LCERATE**, ĕgz-ŭl′-sè-råt. *v. a.* [*exulcero*, Lat.]

1. To make ſore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating ſore.

Cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and *exulcerate* it, if they ſtay on long. *Bacon.*

That the ſaliva hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears by the effects in taking away warts, and ſometimes *exulcerating* the jaws, and rotting the teeth. *Ray on the Creation.*

The ſtagnating ſerum turning acrimonious, *exulcerates* and putrifies the bowels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage.

Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly ſtings,
Mangle my apprehenſive tendereſt parts,
Exaſperate, *exulcerate*, and raiſe
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Or medicinal liquor can aſſuage. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

EXULCERA′TION, ĕks-ŭl-sè-rå′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *exulcerate.*]

1. The beginning eroſion, which wears away the ſubſtance and forms an ulcer. *Quincy.*

2. Exacerbation; corroſion.

This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all occaſions of contradiction. *Hooker.*

EXU′LCERATORY, ĕgz-ŭl′-sè-rå-tŭr′-ỳ. *adj.* [from *exulcerate.*] Having a tendency to cauſe ulcers.

To **EXULT**, ĕgz-ŭlt′. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Lat.] To rejoice above meaſure; to triumph; to be in high exaltation of gladneſs.

The whole world did ſeem to *exult* that it had occaſion of pouring out gifts to ſo bleſſed a purpoſe. *Hooker.*

Who might be your mother,
That you inſult, *exult*, and rail, at once
Over the wretched? *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Exu'ltance, ĕgz-ŭl'-tăns. *n. ſ.* [from *exult.*] Tranſport; joy; triumph; gladneſs; exultation.

We have great cauſe of *exultance* and joy, God's ſervice being the moſt perfect freedom. *Gov. Tongue.*

Exulta'tion, ĕgz-ŭl-tā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*exultatio*, Lat.] Joy; triumph; rapturous delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other, in them all towards their paſtor, and in their paſtor towards every of them; between whom there daily and interchangeably paſs, in the hearing of God himſelf, and in the preſence of his holy angels, ſo many heavenly acclamations, *exultations*, provocations, petitions. *Hooker.*

Devotion inſpires men with ſentiments of religious gratitude, and ſwells their hearts with inward tranſports of joy and *exultation.* *Addiſ. Freeb.*

To **EXU'NDATE**, ĕgz-ŭn'-dāt. *v. a.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To overflow.

Exunda'tion, ĕks-ŭn-dā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *exundate.*] Overflow; abundance.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his tranſcendent and infinite goodneſs. *Ray.*

Exu'perable, ĕk-ſū'-pĕr-ābl. *adj.* [*exuperabilis*, Lat.] Conquerable; ſuperable; vincible.

Exu'perance, ĕk-ſū'-pĕr-āns. *n. ſ.* [*exuperantia*, Lat.] Overbalance; greater proportion.

Rome hath leſs variation than London; for on the Weſt ſide of Rome are ſeated France, Spain, and Germany, which take off the *exuperance*, and balance the vigour of the Eaſtern parts. *Brown.*

To **Exu'scitate**, ĕk-ſŭs'-ſy̆-tāt. *v. a.* [*exſuſcito*, Lat.] To ſtir up; to rouſe.

Exu'stion, ĕgz-ŭs'-tshŭn. *n. ſ.* [*exuſtio*, Lat.] The act of burning up; conſumption by fire.

EXUVIÆ, ĕgz-ū'-vyā. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Caſt ſkins; caſt ſhells; whatever is thrown off, or ſhed by animals.

They appear to be only the ſkins or *exuviæ*, rather than entire bodies of fiſhes. *Woodward.*

Ey, ī'. } May either come from ıᵹ an iſland,
Ea, ē'. } by melting the Saxon ᵹ into ẏ,
Ee, ē'. } which is uſually done; or from the Saxon ea, which ſignifies a water, river, *&c.* or, laſtly, from ıeaᵹ a field, by the ſame kind of melting. *Gibſon.*

Ey'as, ī'-ās. *n. ſ.* [*niais*, Fr.] A young hawk juſt taken from the neſt, not able to prey for itſelf. *Hanmer.*

An aiery of children, little *eyaſes*, that cry out. *Shakeſp.*

Ey'asmusket, ī'-ās-mŭs'-kĭt. *n. ſ.* A young unfledged male hawk of the muſket kind. *Hanmer.*

Here comes little Robin.—How now, my *eyaſmuſket*; what news with you? *Shakeſp.*

EYE, ī'. *n. ſ.* obſolete plural *eyne*, now *eyes.* [*auga*, Gothick; eaᵹ, Saxon; *oog*, Dutch; *ee*, Scottiſh, plur. *eene.*]

1. The organ of viſion; the medium of the ſenſe of ſight.

Good ſir John, as you have one *eye* upon my follies, turn another into the regiſter of your own, that I may paſs with a reproof off the eaſier. *Shak.*

Vouchſafe, bright moon, and theſe thy ſtars to ſhine,
Thoſe clouds remov'd, upon our watry *eyne.* *Shak.*

Nor doth the *eye* itſelf,
That moſt pure ſpirit of ſenſe, behold itſelf,
Not going from itſelf; but eyes oppoſed,
Salute each other with each other's form. *Shakeſp.*

He kept him as the apple of his *eye.* *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

As long looking againſt the ſun or fire hurteth the *eye* by dilatation; ſo curious printing in ſmall volumes, and reading of ſmall letters, do hurt the *eye* by contraction. *Bacon.*

His awful preſence did the crowd ſurprize,
Nor durſt the raſh ſpectator meet his *eyes*;
Eyes that confeſs'd him born for kingly ſway,
So fierce, they flaſh'd intolerable day. *Dryden.*

But ſure the *eye* of time beholds no name
So bleſt as thine in all the rolls of fame. *Pope.*

2. Sight; ocular knowledge.

Who hath bewitched you, that you ſhould not obey the truth, before whoſe *eyes* Jeſus Chriſt hath been evidently ſet forth? *Gal.* iii. 1.

3. Look; countenance.

I'll ſay yon grey is not the morning's *eye*,
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. *Shakeſp.*

4. Front; face.

To juſtify this worthy nobleman,
Her ſhall you hear diſproved to your *eyes.* *Shakeſp.*

5. A poſture of direct oppoſition, where one thing is in the ſame line with another.

Now paſs'd, on either ſide they nimbly tack,
Both ſtrive to intercept and guide the wind;
And in its *eye* more cloſely they come back,
To finiſh all the deaths they left behind. *Dryden.*

6. Aſpect; regard.

Having an *eye* to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with the ring; ſundry church-offices, dignities, and callings, for which they found no commandment in the holy Scripture, they thought by the one only ſtroke of an axiom to have cut them off. *Hooker.*

As in Scripture a number of laws, particular and poſitive, being in force, may not by any law of man be violated; we are, in making laws, to have thereunto an eſpecial *eye.* *Hooker.*

The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his *eyes* ſhall not be evil towards his brother. *Deut.*

He that hath a bountiful *eye* ſhall be bleſſed. *Prov.*

None ſhould be put into either of thoſe commiſſions, with an *eye* of favour to their perſons, to give them countenance or reputation in the places where they live. *Bacon to Villiers.*

Theſe are intrinſick difficulties ariſing from the text itſelf, as the uncertainty ſometimes who are the perſons he ſpeaks to, or the opinions or practices which he has in his *eye.* *Locke.*

Winds and hurricanes at land, tempeſts and ſtorms at ſea, have always been looked upon with as evil an *eye* as earthquakes. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

Several performances have been juſtly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an *eye* to this predominant humour of the town. *Addiſ.*

We were the moſt obedient creatures in the world, conſtant to our duty, and kept a ſteady *eye* on the end for which we were ſent hither. *Spect.*

In this diſpoſal of my ſiſter, I have had an *eye* to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of ſound judgment. *Tatler.*

Bookſellers mention with reſpect the authors they have printed, and conſequently have an *eye* to their own advantage. *Addiſon.*

7. Notice; obſervation; vigilance; watch.

Not ſatisfied with our oath, he appointed a band of horſemen to have an *eye* that we ſhould not go beyond appointed limits. *Sidney.*

Lawmakers muſt have an *eye* to the place where, and to the men amongſt whom. *Hooker.*

His Majeſty hath caſt his *eyes* upon you, as finding you to be ſuch as you ſhould be, or hoping to make you to be ſuch as he would have you to be. *Bacon.*

If the Engliſh had driven the Iriſh into the open countries, where they might have an *eye* and obſervation upon them, the Iriſh had been eaſily kept in order. *Davies on Ireland.*

Spenſer has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Britomartis of her love; but he had alſo our poet's Ceiris in his *eye.* *Dryden's Æneid.*

Miſdoubt my conſtancy; and do not try:
But ſtay and ever keep me in your *eye.* *Dryden.*

After this jealouſy he kept a ſtrict *eye* upon him. *L'Eſtrange.*

This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the *eye* and direction of the tutor, 'till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages. *Locke.*

8. Opinion formed by obſervation.

She told her huſband, ſhe deſigned to be beautiful in nobody's *eye* but his. *Sidney.*

It hath, in their *eye*, no great affinity with the form of the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's *eyes.* *Shakeſp.*

I was as far from meditating a war, as I was, in the *eye* of the world, from having any preparations for one. *King Charles.*

Though he in all the people's *eyes* ſeem'd great,
Yet greater he appear'd in his retreat. *Denham.*

9. Sight; view; the place in which any thing may be ſeen.

There ſhall he practiſe tilts and tournaments,
Hear ſweet diſcourſe, converſe with noblemen;
And be, in *eye* of every exerciſe,
Worthy his youth and nobleneſs of birth. *Shakeſp.*

10. Any thing formed like an eye.

We ſee colours like the *eye* of a peacock's feather, by preſſing our eyes on either corner, whilſt we look the other way. *Newton.*

11. Any ſmall perforation.

This Ajax has not ſo much wit as will ſtop the *eye* of Helen's needle. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Does not our Saviour himſelf ſpeak of the intolerable difficulty which they cauſe in men's paſſage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and contract the gate which leads to life to the ſtreightneſs of a needle's *eye?* *South.*

12. A ſmall catch into which a hook goes.

Thoſe parts if they cohere to one another but by reſt only, may be much more eaſily diſſociated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be, if they were by little hooks and *eyes*, or other kind of faſtenings entangled in one another. *Boyle.*

13. Bud of a plant.

Prune and cut off all your vine ſhoots to the very root, ſave one or two of the ſtouteſt, to be left with three or four *eyes* of young wood. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

14. A ſmall ſhade of colour.

The ground indeed is tawny.
—With an *eye* of green in't. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Red with an *eye* of blue makes a purple. *Boyle.*

15. Power of perception.

The *eyes* of your underſtanding being enlightened. *Eph.* i.

A gift doth blind the *eyes* of the wiſe. *Deut.* xvi. 19.

To **Eye**, ī'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view; to obſerve; to look on; to gaze on.

When they are laid in garriſon, they may better hide their defaults than when they are in camp, where they are continually *eyed* and noted of all men. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Full many a lady
I've *ey'd* with beſt regard. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The kitchen Malkin pins
Her richeſt lockram 'bout her reeky neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to *eye* him. *Shakeſp. Coriolan.*

Bid the cheek be ready with a bluſh,
Modeſt as morning, when ſhe coldly *eyes*
The youthful Phœbus. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſ.*

Bold deed thou haſt preſum'd, advent'rous Eve,
And peril great provok'd, who thus hath dar'd,
Had it been only coveting to *eye*
That ſacred fruit. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Such a ſtory as the baſiliſk is that of the wolf, concerning priority of viſion, that a man becomes hoarſe and dumb, if the wolf have the advantage firſt to *eye* him. *Brown.*

It was needful for the hare perpetually to *eye* her purſuing enemy. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Then gave it to his faithful ſquire,
With leſſons how t' obſerve and *eye* her. *Hudibras.*

Eye nature's walks, ſhoot folly as it flies,
And catch the manners living as they riſe. *Pope.*

Have a box when eunuchs ſing,
And foremoſt in the circle *eye* a king.
Pope's Horace.

To **EYE**, ī'. *v. n.* To appear; to ſhow; to bear an appearance. Not uſed.

Forgive me,
Since my becomings kill me when they do not
Eye well to you. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

EY'EBALL, ī'-bâl. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ball.*] The apple of the eye; the pupil.

Be ſubject to no ſight but mine: inviſible
To every *eyeball* elſe. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

I feel my hair grow ſtiff, my *eyeballs* rowl;
This is the only form could ſhake my ſoul.
Dryden.

Not when a gilt buffet's reflected pride
Turns you from ſound philoſophy aſide,
Not when from plate to plate your *eyeballs* roll,
And the brain dances to the mantling bowl.
Pope.

EYEBRI'GHT, ī'-brīt. *n. ſ.* [*euphraſia*, Lat.] A plant, called by Milton *Euphraſy*.

EY'EBROW, ī'-brow. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *brow.*] The hairy arch over the eye.

The lover,
Sighing like a furnace, with a woful ballad
Made to his miſtreſs' *eyebrow*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

On the ſeventh day he ſhall ſhave all his hair off his head, his beard, and his *eyebrows*. *Lev.* xiv. 9.

Above ſtand the *eyebrows*, to keep any thing from running down upon the eyes; as drops of ſweat from the forehead, or duſt. *Ray.*

The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red;
He look'd a lion with a gloomy ſtare,
And o'er his *eyebrows* hung his matted hair.
Dryden.

EYED, ī'd. *adj.* [from *eye.*] Having eyes: uſed in compoſition.

Some reliques of the true antiquity,
Though disfigured, a well-*eyed* man
May happily diſcover. *Spenſer.*

I'll not be made a ſoft and dull-*eyed* fool,
To ſhake the head, relent, and ſigh, and yield
To Chriſtian interceſſors. *Shakeſp.*

EY'EDROP, ī'-drŏp. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *drop.*] Tear.

That tyranny which never quaft but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have waſh'd his knife
With gentle *eyedrops*. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

EY'EGLANCE, ī'-glâns. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *glance.*] Quick notice of the eye.

His countenance was bold, and baſhed not
For Guyon's looks; but ſcornful *eyeglance* at him
ſhot. *Fairy Queen.*

EY'EGLASS, ī'-glâs. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *glaſs.*] Spectacles; glaſs to aſſiſt the ſight.

Ha' not you ſeen Camillo?
But that's paſt doubt you have; or your *eyeglaſs*
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn. *Shakeſp.*

By comparing it with a good perſpective of four foot in length, made with a concave *eyeglaſs*, I could read at a greater diſtance with my own inſtrument than with the glaſs. *Newton.*

EY'ELASH, ī'-lâſh. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *laſh.*] The line of hair that edges the eyelid.

EY'ELESS, ī'-lĭs. *adj.* [from *eye.*] Wanting eyes; ſightleſs; deprived of ſight.

A proclaim'd prize! moſt happy!
That *eyeleſs* head of thine was firſt fram'd fleſh
To raiſe my fortunes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Promiſe was, that I
Should Iſrael from Philiſtian yoke deliver:
Aſk for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeleſs in Gaza, at the mill with ſlaves. *Milton.*

Pentheus durſt deride
The cheated people, and the *eyeleſs* guide. *Addiſon.*

Meonides,
Poor *eyeleſs* pilgrim. *Phillips.*

Cyclop, if any pitying thy diſgrace,
Aſk who disfigur'd thus that *eyeleſs* face. *Pope.*

EY'ELET, ī'-lĭt. *n. ſ.* [*œillet*, French, a little eye.] A hole through which light may enter; any ſmall perforation for a lace to go through.

Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made *eyelet* holes to draw it cloſe. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

EY'ELID, ī'-lĭd. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *lid.*] The membrane that ſhuts over the eye.

Mark when ſhe ſmiles with amiable cheer,
And tell me whereto can ye liken it!
When on each *eyelid* ſweetly do appear
An hundred graces as in ſhade to ſit.
Spenſer's Sonnets.

On my *eyelids* is the ſhadow of death.
Job, xvi. 16.

Fetch me that flower; the herb I ſhew'd thee
once;
The juice of it, on ſleeping *eyelids* laid,
Will make or man or woman madly doat
Upon the next live creature that it ſees. *Shakeſp.*

The Turks have a black powder, made of a mineral called alcohol, which with a fine long pencil they lay under their *eyelids*, which doth colour black, whereby the white of the eye is ſet off more white. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

At length, the crackling noiſe and dreadful blaze
Call'd up ſome waking lover to the ſight;
And long it was ere he the reſt could raiſe,
Whoſe heavy *eyelids* yet were full of night.
Dryden.

EYESE'RVANT, ī'-ſĕr-vânt. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſervant.*] A ſervant that works only while watched.

EYESE'RVICE, ī'-ſĕr-vĭs. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſervice.*] Service performed only under inſpection.

Servants, obey in all things your maſters; not with *eyeſervice*, as men-pleaſers, but in ſingleneſs of heart. *Col.* iii.

EY'ESHOT, ī'-ſhŏt. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſhot.*] Sight; glance; view.

I muſt not think of ſharing the booty before I am free from danger, and out of *eyeſhot* from the other windows. *Dryden.*

I have preſerved many a young man from her *eyeſhot* by this means. *Spectator.*

EY'ESIGHT, ī'-ſīt. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſight.*] Sight of the eye.

The Lord hath recompenſed me according to my cleanneſs in his *eyeſight*. *2 Sam.*

Methinks I ſee thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb;
Either my *eyeſight* fails, or thou look'ſt pale.
Shakeſp.

Though ſight be loſt,
Life yet hath many ſolaces, enjoy'd
Where other ſenſes want not their delights,
At home in leiſure and domeſtick eaſe,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eyeſight expoſes daily men abroad.
Milton's Agoniſtes.

Joſephus ſets this down from his own *eyeſight*, being himſelf a chief captain at the ſiege of Jopata, where theſe events happened. *Wilkins.*

He blinds the wiſe, gives *eyeſight* to the blind,
And molds and ſtamps anew the lover's mind.
Dryden.

EY'ESORE, ī'-ſōr. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſore.*] Something offenſive to the ſight.

Hath the church of Chriſt, from the firſt beginning, by a ſecret univerſal inſtinct of God's good ſpirit, always tied itſelf to end neither ſermon, nor almoſt any ſpeech of moment, which hath concerned matters of God, without ſome ſpecial words of honour and glory to the Trinity, which we all adore; and is the like concluſion of pſalms become now, at length, an *eyeſore*, or a galling to the ears that hear it? *Hooker.*

Fy, doff this habit; ſhame to your eſtate,
And *eyeſore* to our ſolemn feſtival. *Shakeſp.*

As ſoon as the two lords came thither they covered, to the trouble of the other; but having preſently to ſpeak, they were quickly freed from that *eyeſore*. *Clarendon.*

Mordecai was an *eyeſore* to Haman. *L'Eſtrange.*

He's the beſt piece of man's fleſh in the market; not an *eyeſore* in his whole body.
Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.

EYESPO'TTED, ī'-ſpŏt-ĭd. *adj.* [*eye* and *ſpot.*] Marked with ſpots like eyes.

Nor Juno's bird, in her *eyeſpotted* train,
So many goodly colours doth contain. *Spenſer.*

EY'ESTRING, ī'-ſtrĭng. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *ſtring.*] The ſtring of the eye; the tendon by which the eye is moved.

I would have broke mine *eyeſtrings*; crackt
them, but
To look upon him. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To know whether the ſheep are ſound or not, ſee that their gums be red and the *eyeſtrings* ruddy.
Mortimer.

EY'ETOOTH, ī'-tōōth. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *tooth.*] The tooth on the upper jaw next on each ſide to the grinders; the fang.

The next tooth on each ſide ſtronger and deeper rooted, and more pointed, called canini, in Engliſh *eyeteeth*, to tear the more tough ſort of aliments.
Ray on the Creation.

EY'EWINK, ī'-wĭnk. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *wink.*] A wink, as a hint or token.

They would have won any woman's heart; and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eyewink* of her. *Shakeſp.*

EYEWI'TNESS, ī'-wĭt-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [*eye* and *witneſs.*] An ocular evidence; one who gives teſtimony to facts ſeen with his own eyes.

We made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and were *eyewitneſſes* of his majeſty. *2 Peter.*

To meet him all his ſaints, who ſilent ſtood
Eyewitneſſes of his almighty acts,
With jubilee advanc'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The curious, by laying together circumſtances, atteſtations, and characters of thoſe who are concerned in them, either receive or reject what at firſt but *eyewitneſſes* could abſolutely believe or disbelieve. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

EYRE, â'r. *n. ſ.* [*eyre*, Fr. *iter*, Lat.] The court of juſtices itinerants; and juſtices in *eyre* are thoſe only, which *Bracton* in many places calls *juſticiarios itinerantes*. The *eyre* alſo of the foreſt is nothing but the juſtice-ſeat, otherwiſe called; which is, or ſhould, by ancient cuſtom, be held every three years by the juſtices of the foreſt, journeying up and down to that purpoſe. *Cowel.*

EY'RY, ē'-rȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *ey* an egg.] The place where birds of prey build their neſts and hatch.

But I was born ſo high,
Our *eyrie* buildeth in the cedars top,
And dallies with the wind, and ſcorns the ſun.
Shakeſp.

The eagle, and the ſtork,
On cliffs and cedar-tops their *eyries* build.
Milton.

Some haggard hawk, who had her *eyry* nigh,
Well pounc'd to faſten, and well wing'd to fly.
Dryden.

F.

F, A conſonant generally reckoned by authors, and admitted by *Scaliger*, among the ſemi-vowels, and according to that opinion diſtinguiſhed in the enumeration of the alphabet by a name beginning with a vowel, yet has ſo far the nature of a mute, that it is eaſily pronounced before a liquid in the ſame ſyllable. It has in Engliſh an invariable ſound, formed by compreſſion of the whole lips and a forcible breath. Its kindred letter is V, which, in the Iſlandick alphabet, is only diſtinguiſhed from it by a point in the body of the letter.

FABA'CEOUS, få-bå'-ſhůs. *adj.* [*fabaceus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a bean. *Dict.*

FA'BLE, få'bl. *n. ſ.* [*fable*, Fr. *fabula*, Lat.]

1. A feigned ſtory intended to enforce ſome moral precept.

Jotham's *fable* of the trees is the oldeſt extant, and as beautiful as any made ſince. *Addiſon's Spect.*

2. A fiction in general.

Triptolemus, ſo ſung the nine,
Strew'd plenty from his cart divine;
But, ſpite of all thoſe *fable*-makers,
He never ſow'd on Almaign acres. *Dryden.*

Palladius coming to die ſomewhere in the north part of Britain, may ſeem to give ſome kind of countenance to thoſe *fables* that make him to have lived many years among the Scots. *Lloyd.*

3. A vitious or fooliſh fiction.

But refuſe profane and old wives *fables*. 1 *Tim.* iv. 7.

4. The ſeries or contexture of events which conſtitute a poem epick or dramatick.

The moral is the firſt buſineſs of the poet: this being formed, he contrives ſuch a deſign or *fable* as may be moſt ſuitable to the moral. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

The firſt thing to be conſidered in an epick poem is the *fable*, which is perfect or imperfect, according as the action, which it relates, is more or leſs ſo. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

5. A lye; a vicious falſehood. This ſenſe is merely familiar.

It would look like a *fable* to report that this gentleman gives away a great fortune by ſecret methods. *Addiſon.*

To FA'BLE, få'bl. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction.

That Saturn's ſons receiv'd the three-fold reign
Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath,
Old poets mention, *fabling*. *Prior.*

Vain now the tales which *fabling* poets tell,
That wav'ring conqueſt ſtill deſires to rove!
In Marlbro's camp the goddeſs knows to dwell. *Prior.*

2. To tell falſehoods; to lye: a familiar uſe.

He *fables* not: I hear the enemy. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

To FA'BLE, få'bl. *v. a.* To feign; to tell falſely.

We mean to win,
Or turn this heav'n itſelf into the hell
Thou *fableſt*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Ladies of th' Heſperides, they ſeem'd
Fairer than feign'd of old, or *fabl'd* ſince
Of fairy damſels met in foreſt wide,
By knights. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

FA'BLED, få'bld. *adj.* [from *fable*.] Celebrated in fables.

Hail, *fabled* grotto! hail, Elyſian ſoil!
Thou faireſt ſpot of fair Britannia's iſle! *Tickell.*

FA'BLER, få'-blůr. *n. ſ.* [from *fable*.] A dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned ſtories.

To FA'BRICATE, fåb'-rý-kåt. *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Lat.]

1. To build; to conſtruct.

2. To forge; to deviſe falſely. This ſenſe is retained among the Scottiſh lawyers; for when they ſuſpect a paper to be forged, they ſay it is *fabricate*.

FABRICA'TION, fåb-rý-kå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *fabricate*.] The act of building; conſtruction.

This *fabrication* of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the firſt rudiments of the human nature. *Hale.*

FA'BRICK, fåb'-rik. *n. ſ.* [*fabrica*, Lat.]

1. A building; an edifice.

There muſt be an exquiſite care to place the columns, ſet in ſeveral ſtories, moſt preciſely one over another, that ſo the ſolid may anſwer to the ſolid, and the vacuities to the vacuities, as well for beauty as ſtrength of the *fabrick*. *Wotton.*

2. Any ſyſtem or compages of matter; any body formed by the conjunction of diſſimilar parts.

Still will ye think it ſtrange,
That all the parts of this great *fabrick* change;
Quit their old ſtation and primeval frame. *Prior.*

To FA'BRICK, fåb'-rik. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To build; to form; to conſtruct.

Shew what laws of life
The cheeſe inhabitants obſerve, and how
Fabrick their manſions. *Phillips.*

FA'BULIST, fåb'-ů-liſt. *n. ſ.* [*fabuliſte*, Fr.] A writer of fables.

Quitting Æſop and the *fabuliſts*, he copies Boccace. *Croxal.*

Our bard's a *fabuliſt*, and deals in fiction. *Garrick.*

FABULO'SITY, fåb-ů-lòs'-ì-tý. *n. ſ.* [*fabuloſitas*, Lat.] Fulneſs of feigned ſtories; fabulous invention.

In their *fabuloſity* they report, that they had obſervations for twenty thouſand years. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

FA'BULOUS, fåb'-ů-lůs. *adj.* [*fabuloſus*, Lat.] Feigned; full of fables, invented tales.

A perſon terrified with the imagination of ſpectres, is more reaſonable than one who thinks the appearance of ſpirits *fabulous* and groundleſs. *Addiſ.*

FA'BULOUSLY, fåb'-ů-lůs-lý. *adv.* [from *fabulous*.] In fiction; in a fabulous manner.

There are many things *fabulouſly* delivered, and are not to be accepted as truths. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

FACE, få's. *n. ſ.* [*face*, Fr. from *facies*, Lat.]

1. The viſage.

The children of Iſrael ſaw the face of Moſes, that the ſkin of Moſes's *face* ſhone. *Exod.* xxxiv. 35.

A man ſhall ſee *faces*, which, if you examine them part by part, you ſhall never find good; but take them together, are not uncomely. *Bacon.*

From beauty ſtill to beauty ranging,
In every *face* I found a dart. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Countenance; caſt of the features; look; air of the face.

Kick'd out, we ſet the beſt *face* on't we could. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!
Who can't be ſilent, and who will not lye:
To laugh, were want of goodneſs and of grace;
And to be grave, exceeds all power of *face*. *Pope.*

3. The ſurface of any thing.

A miſt watered the whole *face* of the ground. *Gen.*

4. The front or forepart of any thing.

The breadth of the *face* of the houſe, towards the Eaſt, was an hundred cubits. *Ezek.* xli. 14.

5. Viſible ſtate of affairs.

He look'd, and ſaw the *face* of things quite chang'd,
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feaſt and dance. *Milton.*

This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe. *Addiſon.*

6. Appearance; reſemblance; look.

Keep ſtill your former *face*, and mix again
With theſe loſt ſpirits; run all their mazes with 'em;
For ſuch are treaſons. *Ben Jonſon.*

At the firſt ſhock, with blood and powder ſtain'd,
Nor heav'n, nor ſea, their former *face* retain'd;
Fury and art produce effects ſo ſtrange,
They trouble nature, and her viſage change. *Waller.*

His dialogue has ſo much the *face* of probability, that ſome have miſtaken it for a real conference. *Baker.*

7. Preſence; ſight; ſtate of confrontation.

Ye ſhall give her unto Eleazar, and one ſhall ſlay her before his *face*. *Numb.* xix. 3.

Jove cannot fear; then tell me to my *face*,
That I of all the gods am leaſt in grace. *Dryd. Iliad.*

8. Confidence; boldneſs; freedom from baſhfulneſs or confuſion.

They're thinking, by his *face*,
To faſten in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not ſo. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

How many things are there which a man cannot, with any *face* or comelineſs, ſay or do himſelf? A man can ſcarce allege his own merits with modeſty, much leſs extol them: a man cannot ſometimes brook to ſupplicate or beg. *Bacon.*

You'll find the thing will not be done
With ignorance and *face* alone. *Hudibras.*

You, ſays the judge to the wolf, have the *face* to challenge that which you never loſt; and you, ſays he to the fox, have the confidence to deny that which you have ſtolen. *L'Eſtrange.*

This is the man that has the *face* to charge others with falſe citations. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

9. Diſtortion of the face.

Shame itſelf!
Why do you make ſuch *faces*? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

FACE *to* FACE, få's tů få's. [An adverbial expreſſion.]

1. When both parties are preſent.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accuſed have his accuſers *face to face*. *Acts*, xxv. 16.

2. Nakedly; without the interpoſition of other bodies.

Now we ſee through a glaſs darkly; but then *face to face*. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 12.

To FACE, få's. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To carry a falſe appearance; to play the hypocrite.

Thou needs muſt learn to laugh, or lye,
To *face*, to forge, to ſcoff, to company. *Hubb. Tale.*

2. To turn the face; to come in front.

Face about, man; a ſoldier, and afraid of the enemy! *Dryden.*

Then thrice the mounted ſquadrons ride around
The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice reſound;

Hail and farewell they ſhouted thrice amain,
Thrice *facing* to the left, and thence they turn'd
again. *Dryden.*

To **Face**, få's. *v. a.*

1. To meet in front; to oppoſe with confidence and firmneſs.

I'll *face*
This tempeſt, and deſerve the name of king. *Dryd.*

We get intelligence of the force of the enemy, and caſt about for a ſufficient number of troops to *face* the enemy in the field of battle. *Addiſ. on the War.*

They are as loth to ſee the fires kindled in Smithfield as his lordſhip; and, at leaſt, as ready to *face* them under a popiſh perſecution. *Swift.*

2. To oppoſe with impudence: commonly with *down*.

We trepan'd the ſtate, and *fac'd* it *down*
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*

Becauſe he walk'd againſt his will,
He *fac'd* men *down* that he ſtood ſtill. *Prior.*

3. To ſtand oppoſite to.

On one ſide is the head of the emperor Trajan; the reverſe has on it the circus Maximus, and a view of the ſide of the Palatine mountain that *faces* it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The temple is deſcribed ſquare, and the four fronts with open gates, *facing* the different quarters of the world. *Pope.*

4. To cover with an additional ſuperficies; to inveſt with a covering.

The fortification of Soleurre is *faced* with marble. *Addiſon.*

Where your old bank is hollow, *face* it with the firſt ſpit of earth that you dig out of the ditch. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Fa'celess, få's-lìs. *adj.* [from *face.*] Being without a face. *Bailey.*

Facepa'inter, få's-pån-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*face* and *painter.*] A drawer of portraits; a painter who draws from the life.

Facepa'inting, få's-pån-tìng. *n. ſ.* [*face* and *painting.*] The art of drawing portraits.

Georgione, the cotemporary of Titian, excelled in portraits or *facepainting*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Fa'cet, få'-sìt. *n. ſ.* [*facette*, Fr.] A ſmall ſurface; a ſuperficies cut into ſeveral angles.

Honour that is gained and broken upon another, hath the quickeſt reflection, like diamonds cut with *facets*. *Bacon.*

FACE'TIOUS, få-sě'-shůs. *adj.* [*facetieux*, Fr. *facetiæ*, Lat.] Gay; chearful; lively; merry; witty. It is uſed both of perſons and ſentiments.

Socrates, informed of ſome derogating ſpeeches uſed of him behind his back, made this *facetious* reply, Let him beat me too when I am abſent. *Government of the Tongue.*

Face'tiously, få-sě'-shůs-lý. *adv.* [from *facetious.*] Gaily; cheerfully; wittily; merrily.

Face'tiousness, få-sě'-shůs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *facetious.*] Cheerful wit; mirth; gaiety.

Fa'cile, fås'-sìl. *adj.* [*facile*, Fr. *facilis*, Lat.]

1. Eaſy; not difficult; performable or attainable with little labour.

Then alſo thoſe poets, which are now counted moſt hard, will be both *facile* and pleaſant. *Milton on Education.*

To confine the imagination is as *facile* a performance as the Goteham's deſign of hedging in the cuckoo. *Glanville.*

By dividing it into parts ſo diſtinct, the order in which they ſhall find each diſpoſed, will render the work *facile* and delightful. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

This may at firſt ſeem perplexed with many difficulties, yet many things may be ſuggeſted to make it more *facile* and commodious. *Wilkins.*

2. Eaſily ſurmountable; eaſily conquerable.

The *facile* gates of hell too ſlightly barr'd. *Milt.*

3. Eaſy of acceſs or converſe; not haughty; not ſupercilious; not auſtere.

I meant ſhe ſhould be courteous, *facile*, ſweet,
Hating that ſolemn vice of greatneſs, pride,
I meant each ſofteſt virtue there ſhould meet,
Fit in that ſofter boſom to reſide. *Ben Jonſon.*

Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,
Benevolent and *facile*, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

4. Pliant; flexible; eaſily perſuaded to good or bad; ductile to a fault.

Too *facile* then, thou did'ſt not much gainſay;
Nay didſt permit, approve, and fair diſmiſs. *Milt.*

Since Adam, and his *facile* conſort Eve
Loſt Paradiſe, deceiv'd by me. *Milton.*

Some men are of that *facile* temper, that they are wrought upon by every object they converſe with, whom any affectionate diſcourſe, or ſerious ſermon, or any notable accident, ſhall put into a fit of religion, which yet uſually laſts no longer than till ſomewhat elſe comes in their way. *Calamy.*

To **Faci'litate**, få-sìl'-ì-tåt. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, Fr.] To make eaſy; to free from difficulty; to clear from impediments.

Choice of the likelieſt and beſt prepared metal for the verſion will *facilitate* the work. *Bacon.*

They renewed their aſſault two or three days together, and planted cannon to *facilitate* their paſſage, which did little hurt; but they ſtill loſt many men in the attempt. *Clarendon.*

Though perſpective cannot be called a certain rule of picture, yet it is a great ſuccour and relief to art, and *facilitates* the means of execution. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

What produceth a due quantity of animal ſpirits, neceſſary *facilitates* the animal and natural motions. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A war on the ſide of Italy would cauſe a great diverſion of the French forces, and *facilitate* the progreſs of our arms in Spain. *Swift.*

Faci'lity, få-sìl'-ì-tý. *n. ſ.* [*facilitè*, Fr. *facilitas*, Lat.]

1. Eaſineſs to be performed; freedom from difficulty.

Yet reaſon ſaith, reaſon ſhould have ability
To hold theſe worldly things in ſuch proportion,
As let them come or go with even *facility*. *Sidney.*

Piety could not be diverted from this to a more commodious buſineſs by any motives of profit or *facility*. *Raleigh.*

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour; though *facility* and hope of ſucceſs might invite ſome other choice. *Bacon.*

2. Readineſs in performing; dexterity.

They who have ſtudied have not only learned many excellent things, but alſo have acquired a great *facility* of profiting themſelves by reading good authors. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

The *facility* which we get of doing things, by a cuſtom of doing, makes them often paſs in us without our notice. *Locke.*

3. Vitious ductility; eaſineſs to be perſuaded to good or bad; ready compliance.

Facility is worſe than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if importunity or idle reſpects lead a man, he ſhall never be without them. *Bacon.*

'Tis a great error to take *facility* for goodnature; tenderneſs without diſcretion, is no better than a more pardonable folly. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Eaſineſs of acceſs; complaiſance; condeſcenſion; affability.

He opens and yields himſelf to the man of buſineſs with difficulty and reluctancy; but offers himſelf to the viſits of a friend with *facility*, and all the meeting readineſs of appetite and deſire. *South.*

Facine'rious, fås-ý-ně'-ryůs. *adj.* [corrupted by *Shakeſpeare* from *facinerous*; *facinus*, *facinoris*, Lat.] Wicked; facinorous.

'Tis ſtrange, 'tis very ſtrange, that is the brief and the tedious of it; and he's of a moſt *facinerious* ſpirit that will not acknowledge it. *Shakeſp.*

Fa'cing, få'-sìng. *n. ſ.* [from *To face.*] An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outſide of any thing by way of decoration.

Theſe offices and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatneſs. *Wotton.*

FACI'NOROUS, få-sìn-ő'-růs. *adj.* [*facinora*, Lat.] Wicked; atrocious; deteſtably bad.

Faci'norousness, få-sìn'-ő-růs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *facinorous.*] Wickedneſs in a high degree.

Fact, fåkt'. *n. ſ.* [*factum*, Lat.]

1. A thing done; an effect produced; ſomething not barely ſuppoſed or ſuſpected, but really done.

In matter of *fact* they ſay there is ſome credit to be given to the teſtimony of man; but not in matter of opinion and judgement: we ſee the contrary both acknowledged and univerſally practiſed all throughout the world. *Hooker.*

As men are not to miſtake the cauſes of theſe operations, ſo much leſs are they to miſtake the *fact* or effect, and raſhly to take that for done which is not done. *Bacon.*

Thoſe effects which are wrought by the percuſſion of the ſenſe, and by things in *fact*, are produced likewiſe in ſome degree by the imagination: therefore if a man ſee another eat ſour or acid things, which ſet the teeth on edge, that object tainteth the imagination. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Matter of *fact* breaks out and blazes with too great an evidence to be denied. *South's Sermons.*

2. Reality; not ſuppoſition; not ſpeculation.

If this were true in *fact*, I do not ſee any colour for ſuch a concluſion. *Addiſon on the War.*

Manifold ſins, though in ſpeculation they may be ſeparable from war, in reality and *fact* never fail to attend it. *Smalridge.*

3. Action; deed.

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cauſe:
Howe'er the doubtful *fact* is underſtood,
'Tis love of honour and his country's good;
The conſul, not the father, ſheds the blood. *Dryd.*

FA'CTION, fåk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*faction*, Fr. *factio*, Lat.]

1. A party in a ſtate.

The queen is valued thirty thouſand ſtrong;
If ſhe hath time to breathe, be well aſſur'd
Her *faction* will be full as ſtrong as ours. *Shakeſp.*

He has been known to commit outrages,
And cheriſh *factions*. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

By one of Simon's *faction* murders were committed. *Mac.*

By the weight of reaſon I ſhould counterpoiſe the overbalancing of any *factions*. *King Charles.*

2. Tumult; diſcord; diſſenſion.

They remained at Newbery in great *faction* among themſelves. *Clarendon.*

Fa'ctionary, fåk'-shůn-ěr-ý. *n. ſ.* [*factionaire*, Fr.] One of a faction; a party man. A word not in uſe.

Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; always *factionary* of the party of your general. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Fa'ctious, fåk'-shůs. *adj.* [*factieux*, Fr.]

1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party; publickly diſſentious; addicted to form parties and raiſe public diſturbances.

He is a traitor; let him to the Tower,
And crop away that *factious* pate of his. *Shakeſp.*

Be *factious* for redreſs of all theſe griefs. *Shakeſ.*

2. Proceeding from publick diſſenſions; tending to publick diſcord.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors
mix'd,
Aſſemble; and harangues are heard; but ſoon
In *factious* oppoſition. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Factious tumults overbore the freedom and honour of the two houſes. *King Charles.*

Why theſe *factious* quarrels, controverſies, and battles amongſt themſelves, when they were all united in the ſame deſign? *Dryden.*

Fa'ctiously, fåk'-shůs-lẏ. *adv.* [from *factious*.] In a manner criminally diſſentious or tumultuous.

I intended not only to oblige my friends, but mine enemies alſo: exceeding even the deſires of thoſe that were *factiouſly* diſcontented. *K. Charles.*

Fa'ctiousness, fåk'-shůs-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *factious*.] Inclination to publick diſſenſion; violent clamorouſneſs for a party.

Fa'ctitious, fåk'-tiſh'-ůs. *adj.* [*factitius*, Lat.] Made by art, in oppoſition to what is made by nature.

In the making and diſtilling of ſoap, by one degree of fire the ſalt, the water, and the oil or greaſe, whereof that *factitious* concrete is made up, being boiled up together, are eaſily brought to incorporate. *Boyle.*

Hardneſs wherein ſome ſtones exceed all other bodies, and among them the adamant, all other ſtones being exalted to that degree that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it; the *factitious* ſtones of chymiſts, in imitation, being eaſily detected by an ordinary lapidiſt. *Ray on the Creation.*

FA'CTOR, fåk'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*facteur*, Fr. *factor*, Lat.]

1. An agent for another; one who tranſacts buſineſs for another. Commonly a ſubſtitute in mercantile affairs.

Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, ſteward, ſubſtitute,
Or lowly *factor* for another's gain. *Shak. Rich. III.*

Piercy is but my *factor*, good my lord,
T' engroſs up glorious deeds on my behalf. *Shakeſp.*

You all three,
The ſenators alone of this great world,
Chief *factors* for the gods. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

We agreed that I ſhould ſend up an Engliſh *factor*, that whatſoever the iſland could yield ſhould be delivered at a reaſonable rate. *Raleigh's Apology.*

The Scots had good intelligence, having ſome *factors* doubtleſs at this mart, albeit they did not openly trade. *Hayward.*

Vile arts and reſtleſs endeavours are uſed by ſome ſly and venomous *factors* for the old republican cauſe. *South.*

All the reaſon that I could ever hear alledged, by the chief *factors* for a general intromiſſion of all ſorts, ſects, and perſuaſions, into our communion, is, that thoſe who ſeparate from us are ſtiff and obſtinate, and will not ſubmit to the rules and orders of our church, and that, therefore, they ought to be taken away. *South.*

Forc'd into exile from his rightful throne,
He made all countries where he came his own;
And viewing monarchs ſecret arts of ſway,
A royal *factor* for their kingdoms lay. *Dryden.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The multiplicator and multiplicand. *Harris.*

Fa'ctory, fåk'-tůr-ẏ. *n. ſ.* [from *factor*.]

1. A houſe or diſtrict inhabited by traders in a diſtant country.
2. The traders embodied in one place.

Facto'tum, fåk-tō'-tům. *n. ſ.* [*fac totum*, Lat. It is uſed likewiſe in burleſque French.] A ſervant employed alike in all kinds of buſineſs: as *Scrub* in the *Stratagem*.

FACTURE, fåk'-tſhůr. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] The act or manner of making any thing.

Fa'culty, fåk'-ůl-tẏ. *n. ſ.* [*faculté*, Fr. *facultas*, Lat.]

1. The power of doing any thing; ability; whether corporal or intellectual.

There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it without perpetual aid and concurrence of that ſupreme cauſe of all things. *Hooker.*

Orators may grieve; for in their ſides,
Rather than heads, their *faculty* abides. *Denham.*

Reaſon in man ſupplies the defect of other *faculties* wherein we are inferior to beaſts, and what we cannot compaſs by force we bring about by ſtratagem. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reaſon, memory.

I underſtand in the prime end
Of nature, her the inferior; in the mind
And inward *faculties*, which moſt excel. *Milton.*

In the ordinary way of ſpeaking, the underſtanding and will are two *faculties* of the mind. *Locke.*

Neither did our Saviour think it neceſſary to explain to us the nature of God, becauſe it would be impoſſible, without beſtowing on us other *faculties* than we poſſeſs at preſent. *Swift.*

3. Mechanical power.

The fifth mechanical *faculty* is the wedge uſed in cleaving wood. *Wilkins.*

4. [In phyſick.] A power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, and animal: by the firſt they underſtand that by which the body is nouriſhed, or another like it generated: the vital *faculty* is that by which life is preſerved, and the ordinary functions of the body performed; and the animal *faculty* is what conducts the operations of the mind. *Quincy.*

5. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity.

He had none of thoſe *faculties*, which the other had, of reconciling men to him. *Clarendon.*

Our author found out monarchial abſolute power in that text, he had an exceeding good *faculty* to find it himſelf where he could not ſhew it others. *Locke.*

He had an excellent *faculty* in preaching if he were not too refined. *Swift.*

6. Quality perſonal; diſpoſition or habit of good or ill.

I'm traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My *faculties* nor perſon, yet will be
The chronicles of my doing. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

7. Natural virtue; efficacy.

In requital ope his leathern ſcrip,
And ſhew me ſimples of a thouſand names,
Telling their ſtrange and vigorous *faculties*. *Milton.*

8. Power; authority.

This Duncan
Hath born his *faculties* ſo meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

9. Privilege; right to do any thing.

Law hath ſet down to what perſons, in what cauſes, with what circumſtances, almoſt every *faculty* or favour ſhall be granted. *Hooker.*

10. Faculty, in an univerſity, denotes the maſters and profeſſors of the ſeveral ſciences: as, a meeting of the *faculty* or *faculties*.

Facu'nd, få-kůnd'. *adj.* [*facundus*, Lat.] Eloquent.

To **Fa'ddle**, fåd'l. *v. n.* [corrupted from *To fiddle*, or toy with the fingers.] To trifle; to toy; to play. A low word.

To **Fade**, få'd. *v. n.* [*fade*, Fr. inſipid, languid.]

1. To tend from greater to leſs vigour; to grow weak; to languiſh.
2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour.

The greenneſs of a leaf ought to paſs for apparent, becauſe ſoon *fading* into a yellow, it ſcarce laſts at all, in compariſon of the greenneſs of an emerald. *Boyle on Colours.*

The ſpots in this ſtone are of the ſame colour throughout, even to the very edges; there being an immediate tranſition from white to black, and the colours not *fading* or declining gradually. *Woodw.*

3. To wither, as a vegetable.

Ye ſhall be as an oak whoſe leaf *fadeth*, and as a garden that hath no water. *Iſaiah*, i. 30.

4. To die away gradually; to vaniſh; to be worn out.

Where either through the temper of the body, or ſome other default, the memory is very weak, ideas in the mind quickly *fade*. *Locke.*

The ſtars ſhall *fade* away, the ſun himſelf
Grow dim with age, and nature ſink in years. *Addiſ.*

5. To be naturally not durable; to be tranſient; eaſily to loſe vigour or beauty.

The glorious beauty on the head of the fat valley ſhall be a *fading* flower. *Iſaiah*, xxviii. 4.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in *fading* colours, and, if not ſometimes refreſhed, vaniſh and diſappear. *Locke.*

Narciſſus' change to the vain virgin ſhows,
Who truſts to beauty, truſts the *fading* roſe. *Gay.*

To **Fade**, få'd. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freſhneſs or vigour; to wither.

This is a man, old, wrinkled, *faded*, withered;
And not a maiden, as thou ſay'ſt he is. *Shakeſp.*

His palms, tho' under weights they did not ſtand,
Still thriv'd; no Winter could his laurels *fade*. *Dryd.*

Reſtleſs anxiety, forlorn deſpair,
And all the *faded* family of care. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

To **Fadge**, fådzh'. *v. n.* [ȝeꝼeȝan, Sax. *fugen*, Germ.]

1. To ſuit; to fit; to have one part conſiſtent with another.

How will this *fadge*? my maſter loves her dearly,
And I, poor monſter, fond as much on him;
And ſhe, miſtaken, ſeems to doat on me. *Shakeſp.*

2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.

When they thriv'd they never *fadg'd*,
But only by the ears engag'd;
Like dogs that ſnarl about a bone,
And play together when they 've none. *Hudibras.*

3. To ſucceed; to hit.

The fox hath a fetch; and when he ſaw it would not *fadge*, away goes he preſently. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. This is a mean word not now uſed, unleſs perhaps in ludicrous and low compoſitions.

FÆCES, fē'-ſēz. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Excrements; ſettlings after diſtillation and infuſion. *Quincy.*

To **FAG**, fåg'. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] To grow weary; to faint with wearineſs.

Creighton with-held his force, 'till the Italian begun to *fag*, and then brought him to the ground. *Mackenzie's Lives.*

Fa'gend, fåg-ěnd'. *n. ſ.* [from *fag* and *end*.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarſer materials.
2. The refuſe, or meaner part of any thing.

In the world's *fagend*
A nation lies. *Fanſhaw.*

When they are the worſt of their way, and fixt in the *fagend* of buſineſs, they are apt to look not kindly upon thoſe who go before them. *Collier.*

FA'GOT, fåg'-ůt. *n. ſ.* [*fagod*, Welſh and Armorick; *fagot*, Fr.]

1. A bundle of ſticks bound together for the fire.

About the pile of *fagots*, ſticks, and hay,
The bellows raiſed the newly-kindled flame. *Fairf.*

Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow;
Place pitchy barrels on the fatal ſtake. *Shakeſp.*

Mitres or *fagots* have been the rewards of different perſons, according as they pronounced theſe conſecrated ſyllables or not. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. A bundle of ſticks for any purpoſe.

The Black Prince filled a ditch with *fagots* as ſucceſsfully as the generals of our armies do it with faſcines. *Addiſon.*

3. A ſoldier numbered in the muſter-roll, but not really exiſting.

To **Fa'got**, fåg'-ůt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle together.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But *fagoted* his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattled, all was well. *Dryd.*

To **Fail**, få'l. *v. n.* [*failler*, Fr. *faeln*, Welſh. *Pezron*.]

1. To be deficient; to ceaſe from former plenty; to fall ſhort; not to be equal to demand or uſe.

The waters *fail* from the ſea, and the flood decayeth and drieth up. *Job*, xiv. 11.

Wherefore ſhould not ſtrength and might
There *fail* where virtue *fails*, or weakeſt prove
Where boldeſt, though to fight unconquerable? *Milton.*

Where the credit and money *fail*, barter alone muſt do. *Locke.*

2. To be extinct; to ceaſe; to be no longer produced.

Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaſeth; for the faithful *fail* from among the children of men. *Pſalm* xii. 1.

Whether ſuch virtue ſpent of old now *fail'd*
More angels to create. *Milton.*

3. To ceaſe; to periſh; to be loſt.

By fate the ſtrength of Gods
And this empyreal ſubſtance cannot *fail*. *Milton.*

For Titan, by the mighty loſs diſmay'd,
Among the heavens th' immortal fact diſplay'd,
Leſt the remembrance of his grief ſhould *fail*. *Addiſon.*

4. To die; to loſe life.

Had the king in his laſt ſickneſs *fail'd*,
Their heads ſhou'd have gone off. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

Both he that helpeth ſhall fall, and he that is holpen ſhall fall down, and they all ſhall *fail* together. *Iſaiah*, xxxi. 3.

5. To ſink; to be born down; to come to an end.

Neither will I be always wroth; for the ſpirit ſhould *fail* before me. *Iſaiah*, lvii. 16.

His works, which in our fall,
For us created, needs with us muſt *fail*,
Dependent made. *Milton.*

6. To decay; to decline; to languiſh.

Let none henceforth ſeek needleſs cauſe t' approve
The faith they owe; when earneſtly they ſeek
Such proof, conclude, they then begin to *fail*. *Milton.*

I perceive
Thy mortal ſight to *fail*: objects divine
Muſt needs impair and weary human ſenſe. *Milt.*

7. To miſs; not to produce its effect.

Conſider of deformity not as a ſign, which is deceivable, but as a cauſe which ſeldom *faileth* of the effect. *Bacon.*

All theſe puiſſant legions, whoſe exile
Hath emptied heav'n, ſhall *fail* to re-aſcend. *Milt.*

This jeſt was firſt of th' other houſe's making,
And, five times try'd, has never *fail'd* of taking. *Dryden.*

A perſuaſion that we ſhall overcome any difficulties that we meet with in the ſciences, ſeldom *fails* to carry us through them. *Locke.*

He does not remember whether every grain came up or not; but he thinks that very few *failed*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

8. To miſs; not to ſucceed in a deſign; to miſcarry.

I am enjoin'd, by oath, if I *fail*
Of the right caſket, never in my life
To woo a maid in way of marriage. *Shakeſp.*

At leaſt our envious foe hath *fail'd*, who thought
All like himſelf rebellious. *Milton.*

In difficulties of ſtate, the true reaſon of *failing* proceeds from failings in the adminiſtration. *L'Eſtrange.*

Men who have been buſied in the purſuit of the philoſopher's ſtone, have *failed* in their deſign. *Addiſon.*

9. To be deficient in duty.

Or Nature *fail'd* in me, and left ſome part
Not proof enough ſuch object to ſuſtain. *Milton.*

Endeavour to fulfil God's commands, to repent as often as you *fail* of it, and to hope for pardon of him. *Wake.*

To FAIL, fâ'l. *v. a.*

1. To deſert; not to continue to aſſiſt or ſupply; to diſappoint.

The ſhip was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune *fails* them. *Sidney.*

So haſt thou oſt with guile thine honour blent;
But little may ſuch guile thee now avail,
If wonted force and fortune do not much me *fail*. *Spenſer.*

There ſhall be ſigns in the ſun, the moon, and the ſtars, mens hearts *failing* them for fear. *Luke*, xxi. 26.

Nor could the muſe defend
Her ſon, ſo *fail* not thou who thee implores. *Milt.*

I laugh, when thoſe who at the ſpear are bold
And vent'rous, if that *fail* them, ſhrink and fear. *Milton.*

Her heart *failed* her, and ſhe would fain have compounded for her life. *L'Eſtrange.*

He preſumes upon his parts that they will not *fail* him at time of need, and ſo thinks it ſuperfluous labour to make any proviſion beforehand. *Locke.*

2. Not to aſſiſt; to neglect; to omit to help.

Since nature *fails* us in no needful thing,
Why want I means my inward ſelf to ſee? *Davies.*

3. To omit; not to perform.

The inventive god who never *fails* his part,
Inſpires the wit when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*

4. To be wanting to.

There ſhall not *fail* thee a man on the throne. 1 *Kings.*

FAIL, fâ'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Miſcarriage; miſs; unſucceſsfulneſs.

2. Omiſſion; non-performance.

Mark and perform it, ſeeſt thou? for the *fail*
Of any point in't ſhall not only be
Death to thyſelf, but to thy lewd-tongu'd wife. *Shakeſp.*

He will without *fail* drive out from before you the Canaanites. *Joſ.* iii. 10.

3. Deficience; want.

4. Death; extinction.

How grounded he his title to the crown
Upon our *fail*? *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

FA'ILING, fâ'-ling. *n. ſ.* [from *fail*.] Deficiency; imperfection; fault not atrocious; lapſe.

Beſides what *failings* may be in a matter, even in the expreſſions there muſt often be great obſcurities. *Digby.*

To *failings* mild, but zealous for deſert;
The cleareſt head and the ſincereſt heart. *Pope.*

Even good men have many temptations to ſubdue, many conflicts with thoſe enemies which war againſt the ſoul, and many *failings* and lapſes to lament and recover. *Rogers.*

FAI'LURE, fâ'-lyůr. *n. ſ.* [from *fail*.]

1. Deficience; ceſſation.

There muſt have been an univerſal *failure* and want of ſprings and rivers all the Summer ſeaſon. *Woodward.*

2. Omiſſion; non-performance; ſlip.

He that, being ſubject to an apoplexy, uſed ſtill to carry his remedy about him; but upon a time ſhifting his clothes, and not taking that with him, chanced upon that very day to be ſurpriſed with a fit: he owed his death to a mere accident, to a little inadvertency and *failure* of memory. *South.*

3. A lapſe; a ſlight fault.

FAIN, fâ'n. *adj.* [ꝼeagn, Sax.]

1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. It is ſtill retained in Scotland in this ſenſe.

And in her hand ſhe held a mirrour bright,
Wherein her face ſhe often viewed *fain*. *Fairy Q.*

My lips will be *fain* when I ſing unto thee, and ſo will my ſoul whom thou haſt delivered. *Pſ.* lxxi.

2. Forced; obliged; compelled. [This ſignification ſeems to have ariſen from the miſtake of the original ſignification in ſome ambiguous expreſſions; as, *I was* fain *to do this*, would equally ſuit with the reſt of the ſentence, whether it was underſtood to mean *I was compelled*, or *I was glad to do it for fear of worſe*. Thus the primary meaning ſeems to have been early loſt.]

Every weight to ſhroud it did conſtrain,
And this fair couple eke to ſhroud themſelves were *fain*. *Spenſer.*

Whoſoever will hear, he ſhall find God; whoſoever will ſtudy to know, ſhall be alſo *fain* to believe. *Hooker.*

I was *fain* to forſwear it; they would elſe have married me to the rotten medlar. *Shakeſp.*

When Hildebrand had accurſed Henry IV. there were none ſo hardy as to defend their lord; wherefore he was *fain* to humble himſelf before Hildebrand. *Raleigh's Eſſay.*

The learned Caſtalio was *fain* to make trenchers at Baſle, to keep himſelf from ſtarving. *Locke.*

FAIN, fâ'n. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very deſirouſly; according to earneſt wiſhes.

Now I would give a thouſand furlongs of ſea for an acre of barren ground: I would *fain* die a dry death. *Shakeſp.*

Why would'ſt thou urge me to confeſs a flame
I long have ſtifled, and would *fain* conceal. *Addiſ.*

Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearſe,
And ſhow th' immortal labours in my verſe. *Addiſ.*

The plebeians would *fain* have a law enacted to lay all men's rights and privileges upon the ſame level. *Swift.*

To FAIN, fâ'n. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wiſh; to deſire fondly.

Fairer than faireſt, in his *faining* eye,
Whoſe ſole aſpect he counts felicity. *Spenſ. on Love.*

To FAINT, fâ'nt. *v. n.* [*faner*, Fr.]

1. To decay; to wear or waſte away quickly.

Gilded clouds, while we gaze upon them, *faint* before the eye, and decay into confuſion. *Pope.*

The ſhow'ry arch
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eyes,
That views the wat'ry brede with thouſand ſhews
Of painture vary'd; yet unſkill'd to tell
Or where one colour riſes, or where one *faints*. *Philips.*

2. To loſe the animal functions; to ſink motionleſs and ſenſeleſs.

Their young children were out of heart, and their women and young men *fainted* for thirſt, and fell down. *Judith.*

We are ready to *faint* with faſting. 1 *Mac.* iii. 17.

Upon hearing the honour intended her, ſhe *fainted* away, and fell down as dead. *Guardian.*

3. To grow feeble; to decline in force or courage.

They will ſtand in their order, and never *faint* in their watches. *Eccles.* xliii. 10.

The imagination cannot be always alike conſtant and ſtrong, and if the ſucceſs follow not ſpeedily it will *faint* and loſe ſtrength. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

O pity and ſhame, that they who to live well,
Enter'd ſo fair, ſhould turn aſide to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway *faint*. *Milton.*

How while the *fainting* Dutch remotely fire,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith.*

4. To ſink into dejection.

Leſt they *faint*
At the ſad ſentence rigorouſly urg'd,
All terror hide. *Milton.*

To FAINT, fâ'nt. *v. a.* To deject; to depreſs; to enfeeble. A word little in uſe.

It *faints* me
To think what follows. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

FAINT, fâ'nt. *adj.* [*fane*, Fr.]

1. Languid; weak; feeble.

In intemperate climates, the ſpirits, exhaled by heat or compreſt by cold, are rendered *faint* and ſluggiſh. *Temple.*

Words pronounced at length, ſounded *faint* and languid. *Swift.*

2. Not bright; not vivid; not ſtriking.

The blue compared with theſe is a *faint* and dark colour, and the indigo and violet are much darker and *fainter*. *Newton.*

The length of the image I meaſured from the *fainteſt* and utmoſt red at one end, to the *fainteſt* and utmoſt blue at the other end, excepting only a little penumbra. *Newton's Opticks.*

From her naked limbs of glowing white,
In folds looſe floating fell the *fainter* lawn. *Thomſon.*

3. Not loud; not piercing.

The pump after this being employed from time to time, the ſound grew *fainter* and *fainter*. *Boyle.*

4. Feeble of body.

Two neighbouring ſhepherds *faint* with thirſt, ſtood at the common boundary of their grounds. *Rambler.*

5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous; not ardent.

Faint heart never won fair lady. *Proverb in Camden's Rem.*

Our *faint* Egyptians pray for Antony;
But in their ſervile hearts they own Octavius. *Dry.*

6. Dejected; depreſſed.

Conſider him that endureth ſuch contradiction againſt himſelf, leſt ye be wearied and *faint* in your minds. *Heb.* xii. 3.

7. Not vigorous; not active.

The defects which hindered the conqueſt, were the *faint* proſecution of the war, and the looſeneſs of the civil government. *Davies on Ireland.*

FAINTHEA'RTED, få'nt-hårt-ìd. *adj.* [*faint* and *heart.*] Cowardly; timorous; dejected; eaſily depreſſed.

Fear not, neither be *fainthearted.* *Iſaiah*, vii. 4.

They ſhould reſolve the next day, as victorious conquerors, to take the city, or elſe there, as *fainthearted* cowards, to end their days. *Knolles.*

Now the late *fainthearted* rout
O'erthrown and ſcatter'd round about,
Chac'd by the horrour of their fear,
From bloody fray of knight and bear,
Took heart again and fac'd about,
As if they meant to ſtand it out. *Hudibras.*

Villain, ſtand off! baſe, groveling, worthleſs wretches,
Mongrels in faction: poor *fainthearted* traitors. *Addiſon.*

FAINTHEA'RTEDLY, få'nt-hårt-ìd-lỳ. *adv.* [from *fainthearted.*] Timorouſly; in a cowardly manner.

FAINTHEA'RTEDNESS, få'nt-hårt-ìd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *fainthearted.*] Cowardice; timorouſneſs; want of courage.

FA'INTING, få'nt-ìng. *n. ſ.* [from *faint.*] Deliquium; temporary loſs of animal motion.

Theſe *faintings* her phyſicians ſuſpect to proceed from contuſions. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FA'INTISHNESS, få'nt-ìsh-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *faint.*] Weakneſs in a ſlight degree; incipient debility.

A certain degree of heat lengthens and relaxes the fibres; whence proceeds the ſenſation of *faintiſhneſs* and debility in a hot day. *Arbuth. on Air.*

FA'INTLING, få'nt-lìng. *adj.* [from *faint.*] Timorous; feebleminded. A burleſque or low word.

There's no having patience, thou art ſuch a *faintling* ſilly creature. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of John Bull.*

FA'INTLY, få'nt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *faint.*]

1. Feebly; languidly.

Love's like a torch, which, if ſecur'd from blaſts,
Will *faintly* burn; but then it longer laſts:
Expos'd to ſtorms of jealouſy and doubt,
The blaze grows greater, but 'tis ſooner out. *Walſh.*

2. Not in bright colours.

Nature affords at leaſt a glimm'ring light;
The lines, tho' touch'd but *faintly*, are drawn right. *Pope.*

3. Without force of repreſentation.

I have told you what I have ſeen and heard but *faintly*; nothing like the image and horrour of it. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

An obſcure and confuſed idea repreſents the object ſo *faintly*, that it doth not appear plain to the mind. *Watts.*

4. Without ſtrength of body.

With his loll'd tongue he *faintly* licks his prey,
His warm breath blows her flix up as ſhe lies. *Dryd.*

5. Not vigorouſly; not actively.

Though ſtill the famiſh'd Engliſh, like pale ghoſts,
Faintly beſiege us one hour in a month. *Shakeſp.*

6. Timorouſly; with dejection; without ſpirit.

Loth was the ape, though praiſed, to adventure;
Yet *faintly* 'gan into his work to enter. *Hub. Tale.*

He *faintly* now declines the fatal ſtriſe;
So much his love was dearer than his life. *Denham.*

FA'INTNESS, få'nt-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *faint.*]

1. Languor; feebleneſs; want of ſtrength.

If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant doth run his unwearied courſes, ſhould through a languiſhing *faintneſs* begin to ſtand. *Hooker.*

This proceeded not from any violence of pain, but from a general languiſhing and *faintneſs* of ſpirits, which made him think nothing worth the trouble of one careful thought. *Temple.*

2. Inactivity; want of vigour.

This evil proceeds rather of the unſoundneſs of the counſels, or of *faintneſs* in following and effecting the ſame, than of any ſuch fatal courſe appointed of God. *Spenſer.*

3. Timorouſneſs; dejection.

The paleneſs of this flow'r
Bewray'd the *faintneſs* of my maſter's heart. *Shak.*

FA'INTY, få'nt-ỳ. *adj.* [from *faint.*] Weak; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled.

When Winter froſts conſtrain the field with cold,
The *fainty* root can take no ſteady hold. *Dryden.*

The ladies gaſp'd, and ſcarcely could reſpire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire:
The *fainty* knights were ſcorch'd, and knew not where
To run for ſhelter; for no ſhade was near. *Dryd.*

FAIR, få'r. *adj.* [fæȝeꞃ, Sax. *faur*, Dan.]

1. Beautiful; elegant of feature; handſome. *Fair* ſeems in the common acceptation to be reſtrained, when applied to women, to the beauty of the face.

He only *fair*, and what he *fair* hath made,
All other *fair* like flowers untimely fade. *Spenſer.*

Thou art a *fair* woman to look upon. *Gen.* xii. 11.

2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion.

I never yet ſaw man,
But ſhe would ſpell him backward; if *fair* fac'd,
She'd ſwear the gentleman ſhould be her ſiſter;
If black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a foul blot. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Let us look upon men in ſeveral climates: the Ethiopians are black, flat-noſed, and criſp-haired: the Moors tawny; the Northern people large, and *fair* complexioned. *Hale.*

3. Pleaſing to the eye; excellent or beautiful in general to the eye or mind.

That which made her fairneſs much the *fairer* was that it was but an ambaſſador of a moſt *fair* mind. *Sidney.*

Carry him gently to my *faireſt* chamber,
And hang it round with all my wanton pictures. *Shakeſp.*

Thus was he *fair* in his greatneſs, and in the length of his branches. *Ezek.* xxxi. 7.

For as by depredations waſps proclaim
The *faireſt* fruit, ſo theſe the *faireſt* fame. *Young.*

4. Clear; pure.

A ſtandard of a damaſk-roſe, with the root on, was ſet in a chamber where no fire was, upright in an earthen pan, full of *fair* water, half a foot under the water. *Bacon.*

Even *fair* water, falling upon white paper or linen, will immediately alter the colour of them, and make it ſadder than that of the unwetted parts. *Boyle on Colours.*

5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempeſtuous.

Fair is foul, and foul is *fair*;
Hover through the fog and filthy air. *Shakeſp.*

Fair weather cometh out of the earth, *Job.*

About three of the clock in the afternoon the weather was very *fair* and very warm. *Clarendon.*

6. Favourable; proſperous: as, *a* fair *wind.*

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wiſh *fair* winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

7. Likely to ſucceed.

Your ſelf, renowned prince, ſtood as *fair*
As any comer I have look'd on yet,
For my affection. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

The Caliphs obtained a mighty empire, which was in a *fair* way to have enlarged, until they fell out. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

O pity and ſhame! that they who to live well,
Enter'd ſo *fair*, ſhould turn aſide to tread
Paths indirect, or in the midway faint. *Milton.*

8. Equal; juſt.

The king did ſo much deſire a peace, that no man need adviſe him to it, or could divert him from it, if *fair* and honourable conditions of peace were offered to him. *Clarendon.*

9. Not effected by any inſidious or unlawful methods; not foul.

After all theſe conqueſts he paſſed the reſt of his age in his own native country, and died a *fair* and natural death. *Temple.*

10. Not practiſing any fraudulent or inſidious arts: as, *a* fair *rival*, *a* fair *diſputant.*

Virtuous and vicious ev'ry man muſt be,
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;
The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wiſe,
And ev'n the beſt, by fits, what they deſpiſe. *Pope.*

11. Open; direct.

For ſtill, methought, ſhe ſung not far away;
At laſt I found her on a laurel-ſpray:
Cloſe by my ſide ſhe ſat, and *fair* in ſight,
Full in a line, againſt her oppoſite. *Dryden.*

12. Gentle; mild; not compulſory.

All the lords came in, and, being by *fair* means wrought thereunto, acknowledged King Henry. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

For to reduce her by main force,
Is now in vain; by *fair* means, worſe. *Hudibras.*

13. Mild; not ſevere.

Not only do'ſt degrade them, or remit
To life obſcur'd, which were a *fair* diſmiſſion;
But throw'ſt them lower than thou did'ſt exalt them high. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

14. Pleaſing; civil.

Good ſir, why do you ſtart, and ſeem to fear
Things that do ſound ſo *fair*? *Shakeſp.*

When *fair* words and good counſel will not prevail upon us, we muſt be frighted into our duty. *L'Eſtrange.*

15. Equitable; not injurious.

His doom is *fair*,
That duſt I am, and ſhall to duſt return. *Milton.*

16. Commodious; eaſy.

Hereby, upon the edge of yonder coppice,
A ſtand where you may make the *faireſt* ſhoot. *Shakeſp.*

I looked for the jugular veins, opened the *faireſt*, and took away a dozen ounces of blood. *Wiſeman.*

17. Liberal; not narrow.

He through his virtue was as free from greedineſs, as through his *fair* livelihood, far from needineſs. *Carew.*

FAIR, få'r. *adv.* [from the adjective.]

1. Gently; decently; without violence.

He who *fair* and ſoftly goes ſteadily forward, in a courſe that points right, will ſooner be at his journey's end, than he that runs after every one, though he gallop. *Locke.*

2. Civilly; complaiſantly.

Well, you muſt now ſpeak ſir John Falſtaff *fair*. *Shakeſp.*

One of the company ſpoke him *fair*, and would have ſtopt his mouth with a cruſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

In this plain fable you th' effect may ſee
Of negligence, and fond credulity;
And learn beſides of flatt'rers to beware,
Then moſt pernicious when they ſpeak too *fair*. *Dryden.*

His promiſe Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To keep it better than the firſt he made:
Thus *fair* they parted, 'till the morrow's dawn;
For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn. *Dryd.*

Kalib aſcend, my *fair* ſpoke ſervant riſe,
And ſoothe my heart with pleaſing prophecies. *Dryden.*

This promiſed *fair* at firſt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. Happily; ſucceſsfully.

O, princely Buckingham, I'll kiſs thy hand,
In ſign of league and amity with thee:
Now *fair* befall thee and thy noble houſe!
Thy garments are not ſpotted with our blood. *Shak.*

4. On good terms.

There are other nice, though inferior caſes, in which a man muſt guard, if he intends to keep *fair* with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier on Popularity.*

FAIR, få'r. *n. ſ.*

1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman.

Of ſleep forſaken, to relieve his care,
He ſought the converſation of the *fair*. *Dryd. Fab.*

Gentlemen who do not deſign to marry. yet pay their devoirs to one particular *fair*. *Spectator.*

2. Honeſty; juſt dealing.

I am not much for that preſent; we'll ſettle it between ourſelves; *fair* and ſquare, Nic, keeps friends together. *Arbuthnot.*

FAIR, få'r. *n. ſ.* [*foire*, Fr. *feriæ*, or *forum*, Lat.] An annual or ſtated meeting of buyers and ſellers; a time of traffick more frequented than a market. The privilege of holding fairs in England is granted by the king.

With ſilver, iron, tin, and lead, they traded in thy *fairs*. *Ezek.*

His corn, his cattle, were his only care,
And his ſupreme delight a country *fair*. *Dryden.*

The ancient Nundinæ, or *fairs* of Rome, were kept every ninth day: afterwards the ſame privileges were granted to the country markets, which were at firſt under the power of the conſuls. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FA'IRING, få'r-ǐng. *n. ſ.* [from *fair*.] A preſent given at a fair.

Sweetheart, we ſhall be rich ere we depart,
If *fairings* come thus plentifully in. *Shakeſp.*

Like children that eſteem every trifle, and prefer a *fairing* before their fathers. *Ben Jonſon.*

Now he goes on, and ſings of fairs and ſhows;
For ſtill new fairs before his eyes aroſe:
How pedlars ſtalls with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various *fairings* of the country maid. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

FA'IRLY, få'r-lŷ. *adv.* [from *fair*.]

1. Beautifully: as, *a city* fairly *ſituated*.

2. Commodiouſly; conveniently; ſuitably to any purpoſe or deſign.

'Waiting 'till willing winds their ſails ſupply'd,
Within a trading town they long abide,
Full *fairly* ſituate on a haven's ſide. *Dryden.*

3. Honeſtly; juſtly; without ſhift; without fraud; not foully.

There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation and gracing where cauſes are *fairly* pleaded. *Bacon.*

To the firſt advantages we may *fairly* lay claim; I wiſh we had as good a title to the latter. *Atterb.*

It is a church of England-man's opinion, that the freedom of a nation conſiſts in an abſolute unlimited legiſlative power, wherein the whole body of the people are *fairly* repreſented in an executive duly limited. *Swift.*

4. Ingeniouſly; plainly; openly.

The ſtage how looſely does Aſtrea tread,
Who *fairly* puts all characters to bed! *Pope.*

5. Candidly; without ſiniſtrous interpretations.

As I interpret *fairly* your deſign,
So look not with ſeverer eyes on mine. *Dryden.*

6. Without violence to right reaſon.

Where I have enlarged them, I deſire the falſe criticks would not always think that thoſe thoughts are wholly mine; but that either they are ſecretly in the poet, or may be *fairly* deduced from him. *Dryden.*

This nutritious juice, being a ſubtile liquor, ſcarce obtainable by a human body, the ſerum of the blood is *fairly* ſubſtituted in its place. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. Without blots.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Haſtings,
Which in a ſet hand *fairly* is engroſs'd. *Shakeſp.*

8. Completely; without any deficience.

All this they *fairly* overcame, by reaſon of the continual preſence of their king. *Spenſ. State of Irel.*

Let them ſay, 'tis groſly done; ſo it be *fairly* done, no matter. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Our love is not ſo great, Hortenſio, but we may blow our nails together, and faſt it *fairly* out. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

FA'IRNESS, få'r-nǐs. *n. ſ.* [from *fair*.]

1. Beauty; elegance of form.

That which made her *fairneſs* much the fairer, was that it was but a fair embaſſador of a moſt fair mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted more to judge itſelf than to ſhow itſelf. *Sidney.*

2. Honeſty; candour; ingenuity.

There may be ſomewhat of wiſdom, but little of goodneſs or *fairneſs* in this conduct. *Atterbury.*

FA'IRSPOKEN, få'r-spôkn. *adj.* [from *fair* and *ſpeak*.] Bland and civil in language and addreſs.

Arius, a prieſt in the church of Alexandria, a ſubtlewitted and a marvellous *fairſpoken* man, but diſcontented that we ſhould be placed before him in honour, whoſe ſuperior he thought himſelf in deſert, becauſe through envy and ſtomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

FA'IRY, få'r-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeꞃhð, Sax. *fee*, Fr. Ab ἔρα terra, fit & ϝέρα Macedonum dialecto; unde ἔνεροι ἔνϝεροι, & Romanis inferi, qui Scoto-Saxonibus dicuntur *feries*, noſſtratiq; vulgo corruptius *fairies*, καταχθόνιοι δαίμονες, ſive dii manes. *Baxter's Gloſſary.*]

1. A kind of fabled beings ſuppoſed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanlineſs in houſes; an elf; a fay.

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little ſon,
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dreſs
Like urchins, ouphes, and *fairies*, green and white. *Shakeſp.*

Then let them all encircle him about,
And *fairy* like too pinch the unclean knight;
And aſk him, why, that hour of *fairy* revel,
In their ſo ſacred paths he dares to tread
In ſhape prophane. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

By the idea any one has of *fairies*, or centaurs, he cannot know that things, anſwering thoſe ideas, exiſt. *Locke.*

Fays, *fairies*, genii, elves, and demons, hear. *Pope.*

2. Enchantreſs. *Warburton.*

To this great *fairy* I'll commend thy acts,
Make her thanks bleſs thee. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

FA'IRY, få'-rŷ. *adj.*

1. Given by fairies.

Be ſecret and diſcrete; theſe *fairy* favours
Are loſt when not conceal'd. *Dryd. Spaniſh Fryar.*

Such borrowed wealth, like *fairy* money, though it were gold in the hand from which he received it, will be but leaves and duſt when it comes to uſe. *Locke.*

2. Belonging to fairies.

This is the *fairy* land: oh, ſpight of ſpights,
We talk with goblins, owls, and elviſh ſprights. *Shakeſp.*

FA'IRYSTONE, få'-rŷ-stôn. *n. ſ.* [*fairy* and *ſtone*.] A ſtone found in gravel-pits.

FAITH, få'th. *n. ſ.* [*foi*, Fr. *fede*, Ital. *fides*, Lat.]

1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion.

The name of *faith* being properly and ſtrictly taken, it muſt needs have reference unto ſome uttered word, as the object of belief. *Hooker.*

Faith, if it have not works, is dead. *Jam.* ii. 17.

Viſion in the next life is the perfecting of that *faith* in this life, or that *faith* here is turned into viſion there, as hope into enjoying. *Hammond.*

Then *faith* ſhall fail, and holy hope ſhall die;
One loſt in certainty, and one in joy. *Prior.*

2. The ſyſtem of revealed truths held by the Chriſtian church; the *credenda*.

Felix heard Paul concerning the *faith*. *Acts*, xxiv.

This is the catholick *faith*. *Common Prayer.*

3. Truſt in God.

Faith is an entire dependance upon the truth, the power, the juſtice, and the mercy of God; which dependence will certainly incline us to obey him in all things. *Swift.*

4. Tenet held.

Which to believe of her,
Muſt be a *faith*, that reaſon, without miracle,
Should never plant in me. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. Truſt in the honeſty or veracity of another.

6. Fidelity; unſhaken adherence.

Her failing, while her *faith* to me remains,
I ſhould conceal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

7. Honour; ſocial confidence.

For you alone
I broke my *faith* with injur'd Palamon. *Dryden.*

8. Sincerity; honeſty; veracity.

Sir, in good *faith*, in meer verity. *Shak. K. Lear.*

They are a very froward generation, children in whom is no *faith*. *Deut.* xxxii. 20.

9. Promiſe given.

I have been forſworn,
In breaking *faith* with Julia whom I lov'd. *Shak.*

FA'ITHBREACH, få'th-bretsh. *n. ſ.* [*faith* and *breach*.] Breach of fidelity; diſloyalty; perfidy.

Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faithbreach*;
Thoſe he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

FA'ITHED, få'th-ǐd. *adj.* [from *faith*.] Honeſt; ſincere. A word not in uſe.

Thou baſtard! would the repoſal
Of any truſt, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words *faith'd?* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

FA'ITHFUL, få'th-fûl. *adj.* [*faith* and *full*.]

1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.

To the ſaints which are at Epheſus, and the *faithful* in Chriſt Jeſus. *Eph.* i. 1.

Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. *Rev.* ii. 10.

2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty profeſſed.

I have this day receiv'd a traitor's judgment,
And by that name muſt die; yet, heav'n bear witneſs,
And, if I have a conſcience, let it ſink me,
Ev'n as the axe falls, if I be not *faithful*. *Shakeſp.*

So ſpake the ſeraph Abdiel, *faithful* found;
Among the faithleſs, *faithful* only he. *Milton.*

3. Honeſt; upright; without fraud.

My ſervant Moſes is *faithful* in all mine houſe. *Numbers.*

4. Obſervant of compact or promiſe; true to his contract; ſincere; veracious.

Well I know him;
Of eaſy temper, naturally good,
And *faithful* to his word. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

FA'ITHFULLY, få'th-fûl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *faithful*.]

1. With firm belief in religion.
2. With full confidence in God.
3. With ſtrict adherence to duty and allegiance.

His noble grace would have ſome pity
Upon my wretched women, that ſo long
Have follow'd both my fortunes *faithfully*. *Shak.*

4. Without failure of performance; honeſtly; exactly.

If on my wounded breaſt thou drop a tear,
Think for whoſe ſake my breaſt that wound did bear;
And *faithfully* my laſt deſires fulfil,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden's Ovid.*

5. With earneſt profeſſions; with ſtrong promiſes.

For his own part he did *faithfully* promiſe to be ſtill in the king's power. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

6. Honeſtly; without fraud, trick, or ambiguity.

They ſuppoſe the nature of things to be truly and *faithfully* ſignified by their names, and thereupon believe as they hear, and practiſe as they believe. *South's Sermons.*

7. In *Shakeſpeare*, according to Mr. *Warburton*, fervently; perhaps rather confidently; ſteadily.

If his occaſions were not virtuous,
I ſhould not urge it half ſo *faithfully*. *Shak. Timon.*

Fa'ithfulness, få'th̄-fůl-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *faithful*.]

1. Honeſty; veracity.

For there is no *faithfulneſs* in your mouth; your inward part is very wickedneſs. *Pſal.* lix.

The band that knits together and ſupports all compacts, is truth and *faithfulneſs*. *South.*

2. Adherence to duty; loyalty.

The ſame zeal and *faithfulneſs* continues in your blood, which animated one of your noble anceſtors to ſacrifice his life in the quarrel of his ſovereign. *Dryden.*

Fa'ithless, få'th̄-lls. *adj.* [from *faith*.]

1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted.

Whatſoever our hearts be to God and to his truth, believe we, or be we as yet *faithleſs*, for our converſion or confirmation, the force of natural reaſon is great. *Hooker.*

Never dare misfortune croſs her foot,
Unleſs ſhe doth it under this excuſe,
That ſhe is iſſue to a *faithleſs* Jew. *Shakeſp.*

2. Perfidious; diſloyal; not true to duty, profeſſion, promiſe, or allegiance.

Both
Fell by our ſervants, by thoſe men we lov'd moſt;
A moſt unnatural and *faithleſs* ſervice. *Shakeſp.*

Abdiel, faithful found;
Among the *faithleſs*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Fa'ithlessness, få'th̄-lěs-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *faithleſs*.]

1. Treachery; perfidy.
2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

Fa'itour, få'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*faitard*, Fr.] A ſcoundrel; a raſcal; a mean fellow; a poltroon. An old word now obſolete.

To Philemon, falſe *faitour*, Philemon,
I caſt to pay, that I ſo dearly bought. *Fairy Queen.*

Into new woes unweeting I was caſt,
By this falſe *faitour*. *Fairy Queen.*

Fake, få'k. *n. ſ.* [Among ſeamen.] A coil of rope. *Harris.*

Falca'de, fål-kå'd. *n. ſ.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, Lat.]

A horſe is ſaid to make *falcades* when he throws himſelf upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; therefore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a ſtop and half a ſtop. *Farrier's Dict.*

Fa'lcated, fål'-kå-tld. *adj.* [*falcatus*, Lat.] Hooked; bent like a reaping hook or ſcythe.

The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a ſickle, or reaping hook, which is while ſhe is moving from the conjunction to the oppoſition, or from the new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark *falcated*. *Harris.*

Falca'tion, fål-kå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*falcis*, Lat.] Crookedneſs; form like that of a reaper's hook.

The locuſts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind. *Brown.*

Fa'lchion, fål'-tshůn. *n. ſ.* [*enſis falcatus*; in Fr. *fauchon*.] A ſhort crooked ſword; a cymeter.

I've ſeen the day, with my good biting *falchion*,
I would have made them ſkip: I am old now. *Shak.*

Old *falchions* are new temper'd in the fires;
The ſounding trumpet every ſoul inſpires. *Dry. Æn.*

What ſighs and tears
Hath Eugene cauſed! how many widows curſe
His cleaving *falchion*! *Philips.*

FA'LCON, få'kn. *n. ſ.* [*faulcon*, Fr. *falconne*, Ital. *falco*, Lat.] *Credo, a roſtro falcato* ſive *adunco*, from the falcated or crooked bill.]

1. A hawk trained for ſport.

As Venus' bird, the white, ſwift, lovely dove,
O! happy dove that art compar'd to her,
Doth on her wings her utmoſt ſwiftneſs prove,
Finding the gripe of *falcon* fierce not far. *Sidney.*

Air ſtops not the high ſoaring of my noble *falcon*. *Walton.*

Apulian farms, for the rich ſoil admir'd,
And thy large fields where *falcons* may be tir'd. *Dryden.*

Say, will the *falcon*, ſtooping from above,
Smit with her varying plumage, ſpare the dove? *Pope.*

2. A ſort of cannon, whoſe diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight ſeven hundred and fifty pounds, length ſeven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, ſhot two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight. *Harris.*

Fa'lconer, få'k-nůr. *n. ſ.* [*faulconnier*, Fr.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the ſport of fowling with hawks.

Hiſt! Romeo, hiſt! O for a *falc'ner*'s voice,
To lure this tarſel gentle back again. *Shakeſp.*

The univerſal remedy was ſwallowing of pebbleſtones, in imitation of *falconers* curing hawks. *Temple.*

I have learned of a *falconer* never to feed up a hawk when I would have him fly. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

A *falc'ner* Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarſels, and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

Fa'lconet, få'l-kô-nět. *n. ſ.* [*falconette*, Fr.] A ſort of ordnance, whoſe diameter at the bore is four inches and a quarter, weight four hundred pounds, length ſix foot, load one pound and a quarter, ſhot ſomething more than two inches diameter, and one pound and a quarter weight. *Harris.*

Mahomet ſent janizaries and nimble footmen, with certain *falconets* and other ſmall pieces, to take the ſtreights. *Knolles.*

Fa'ldage, få'l-dåje. *n. ſ.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Lat.] A privilege which anciently ſeveral lords reſerved to themſelves of ſetting up folds for ſheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them; and this not only with their own, but their tenants ſheep. This *faldage* in ſome places they call a foldcourſe or freehold. *Harris.*

Fa'ldfee, få'ld-fê. *n. ſ.* [*fald* and *fee*.] A compoſition paid anciently by tenants for the privilege of faldage. *Dict.*

Fa'lding, få'ld-lng. *n. ſ.* A kind of coarſe cloth. *Dict.*

Fa'ldstool, få'ld-stôl. *n. ſ.* [*fald* or *fold* and *ſtool*.] A kind of ſtool placed at the ſouth ſide of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To **FALL**, fål. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen* or *faln*. [ꝼeallan, Sax. *fallen*, Germ.]

1. To drop from a higher place.

Thou ſhalt make a battlement for thy roof, that thou bring not blood upon thine houſe, if any man *fall* from thence. *Deut.*

I ſhall *fall*
Like a bright exhalation in the evening,
And no man ſee me more. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

2. To drop from an erect to a prone poſture.

Saul *fell* all along on the earth. 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 20.

That is a ſtep,
On which I muſt *fall* down, or elſe o'erleap;
For in my way it lies. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. To drop; to be held or adhere no longer.

His chains fell off from his hands. *Acts*, xii. 7.

4. To move down any deſcent.

All liquid bodies are diffuſive; for their parts being in motion, have no connexion one with another, but glide and *fall* off any way, as gravity and the air preſſeth them. *Burnet.*

5. To drop ripe from the tree.

As the leaf *falleth* off from the vine, and as a *falling* fig from the fig-tree. *Iſ.* xxxiv. 4.

6. To paſs at the outlet: as a river.

Cæſar therefore gave orders to build his gallies on the Loir, and the rivers that *fall* into it. *Arbuth.*

7. To be determined to ſome particular direction.

Birds and fowls that reſt one foot to eaſe the other, naturally lay their heads under their wings, that the centre of gravity may *fall* upon the foot they ſtand on. *Cheyne.*

8. To apoſtatiſe; to depart from faith or goodneſs.

Labour to enter into that reſt, leſt any man *fall* after the ſame example of unbelief. *Heb.* iv. 11.

They brought ſcandal
To Iſrael, diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts, propenſe enough before
To waver or *fall* off, and join with idols. *Milton.*

Whether ſome ſpirit on holy purpoſe bent,
Or ſome *fall'n* angel from below broke looſe,
Who comes with envious eyes, and curſt intent,
To view this world and its created Lord. *Dryden.*

9. To die by violence.

God and good angels fight on Richmond's ſide,
And Richard *fall* in height of all his pride. *Shak.*

If one ſhould be a prey, how much the better
To *fall* before the lion than the wolf! *Shakeſp.*

What other oath,
Than honeſty to honeſty engag'd?
That this ſhall be, or we will *fall* for it. *Shakeſp.*

A thouſand ſhall *fall* at thy ſide, and ten thouſand at thy right hand; but it ſhall not come nigh thee. *Pſ.* xci. 7.

Ye ſhall chaſe your enemies, and they ſhall *fall* before you by the ſword. *Lev.* xxvi. 7.

They not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they leſs? the penalty;
And manifold in ſin, deſerv'd to *fall*. *Milton.*

Almon *falls*, old Tyrrheus' eldeſt care,
Pierc'd with an arrow from the diſtant war. *Dryd.*

10. To come to a ſudden end.

The greatneſs of theſe Iriſh lords ſuddenly *fell* and vaniſhed, when their oppreſſions and extortions were taken away. *Davies.*

He firſt the fate of Cæſar did foretell,
And pity'd Rome when Rome in Cæſar *fell*;
In iron clouds conceal'd the publick light,
And impious mortals fear'd eternal night. *Dryden.*

11. To be degraded from an high ſtation; to ſink into meanneſs or diſgrace; to be plunged into ſudden miſery.

What can be their buſineſs
With a poor weak woman *fall'n* from favour! *Shak.*

12. To decline from power or empire; to be overthrown.

What men could do,
Is done already: heaven and earth will witneſs,
If Rome muſt *fall*, that we are innocent. *Addiſon.*

13. To enter into any ſtate worſe than the former.

He *fell* at difference with Ludovico Sfortia, who carried the keys which brought him in, and ſhut him out. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Some painters taking precepts in too literal a ſenſe, have *fallen* thereby into great inconveniences. *Dryden.*

14. To come into any ſtate of weakneſs, terrour, or miſery.

Theſe, by obtruding the beginning of a change for the entire work of new life, will *fall* under the former guilt. *Hammond.*

One would wonder how ſo many learned men could *fall* into ſo great an abſurdity, as to believe this river could preſerve itſelf unmixed with the lake. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The beſt men *fall* under the ſevereſt preſſures. *Wake.*

15. To decreaſe; to be diminiſhed, as in weight.

From the pound weight, as Pliny tells us, the As *fell* to two ounces in the firſt Punick war: when Hannibal invaded Italy, to one ounce; then, by the Papirian law, to half an ounce. *Arbuthnot.*

16. To ebb; to grow ſhallow: as, *the river* falls.

17. To decreaſe in value: to bear leſs price.

When the price of corn *falleth*, men generally break no more ground than will ſupply their own turn. *Carew.*

But now her price is *fall'n*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Rents will *fall*, and incomes every day leſſen, 'till induſtry and frugality, joined to a well ordered trade, ſhall reſtore to the kingdom the riches it had formerly. *Locke.*

18. To ſink; not to amount to the full.

The greatneſs of an eſtate, in bulk and territory, doth *fall* under meaſure; and the greatneſs of finances and revenue doth *fall* under computation. *Bacon.*

19. To be rejected; to become null.

This book muſt ſtand or *fall* with thee; not by any opinion I have of it, but thy own. *Locke.*

20. To decline from violence to calmneſs; from intenſeneſs to remiſſion.

He was ſtirr'd,
And ſomething ſpoke in choler, ill and haſty;
But he *fell* to himſelf again, and ſweetly
In all the reſt ſhew'd a moſt noble patience. *Shakeſp.*

At length her fury *fell*, her foaming ceas'd;
And ebbing in her ſoul, the god decreas'd. *Dryden.*

21. To enter into any new ſtate of the body or mind.

In ſweet muſick is ſuch art,
Killing care and grief of heart,
Fall aſleep, or hearing die. *Shakeſ.*

Solyman, chafed with the loſs of his gallies and beſt ſoldiers, and with the double injury done unto him by the Venetians, *fell* into ſuch a rage that he curſed Barbaroſſa. *Knolles.*

When about twenty, upon the falſeneſs of a lover, ſhe *fell* diſtracted. *Temple.*

A ſpark like thee of the man-killing trade,
Fell ſick, and thus to his phyſician ſaid:
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part,
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart;
My pulſe unequal, and my breath is ſtrong;
Beſides a filthy furr upon my tongue. *Dryd. Perſ.*

And you have known none in health who have pitied you? and behold, they are gone before you, even ſince you *fell* into this diſtemper. *Wake.*

He died calmly, and with all the eaſineſs of a man *falling* aſleep. *Atterbury.*

Portius himſelf oft *falls* in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill ſucceſs. *Addiſon.*

For as his own bright image he ſurvey'd,
He *fell* in love with the fantaſtick ſhade. *Addiſon.*

I *fell* in love with the character of Pomponius Atticus; I longed to imitate him. *Blount to Pope.*

22. To ſink into an air of diſcontent or dejection of the lock.

If thou perſuade thyſelf that they ſhall not be taken, let not thy countenance *fall*. *Judith*, vi. 9.

If you have any other requeſt to make, hide it not; for ye ſhall find we will not make your countenance to *fall* by the anſwer ye ſhall receive. *Bacon.*

I have obſerv'd of late thy looks are *fallen*,
O'ercaſt with gloomy cares and diſcontent. *Addiſ.*

23. To ſink below ſomething in compariſon.

Fame of thy beauty and thy youth,
Among the reſt me hither brought,
Finding this fame *fall* ſhort of truth,
Made me ſtay longer than I thought. *Waller.*

24. To happen; to befal.

For ſuch things as do *fall* ſcarce once in many ages, it did ſuffice to take ſuch order as was requiſite when they *fell*. *Hooker.*

Oft it *falls* out, that while one thinks too much of his doing, he leaves to do the effect of this thinking. *Sidney.*

A long advertent and deliberate connexing of conſequents, which *falls* not in the common road of ordinary men. *Hale.*

Since this fortune *falls* to you,
Be content and ſeek no new. *Shakeſp.*

If the worſt *fall* that ever *fell*, I hope, I ſhall make ſhift to go without him. *Shakeſp.*

O, how feeble is man's power,
That if good fortune *fall*,
Cannot add another hour,
Nor a loſt hour recall! *Donne.*

Since both cannot poſſeſs what both purſue,
I'am griev'd, my friend, the chance ſhould *fall* on you. *Dryden.*

I had more leiſure, and diſpoſition, than have ſince *fallen* to my ſhare. *Swift.*

25. To come by chance; to light on.

I have two boys
Seek Percy and thyſelf about the field;
But ſeeing thou *fall'ſt* on me ſo luckily,
I will aſſay thee. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

The Romans *fell* upon this model by chance, but the Spartans by thought and deſign. *Swift.*

26. To come to a ſtated method.

The odd hours at the end of the ſolar year, are not indeed fully ſix, but are deficient 10' 44''; which deficiency, in 134 years, collected, amounts to a whole day: and hence may be ſeen the reaſon why the vernal equinox, which at the time of the Nicene council *fell* upon the 21ſt of March, *falls* now about ten days ſooner. *Holder on Time.*

It does not *fall* within my ſubject to lay down the rules of odes. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

27. To come unexpectedly.

I am *fallen* upon the mention of mercuries. *Boyle.*

It happened this evening that we *fell* into a very pleaſing walk, at a diſtance from his houſe. *Addiſon.*

28. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence.

The king underſtanding of their adventure, ſuddenly *falls* to take pride in making much of them. *Sidney.*

Each of us *fell* in praiſe of our country miſtreſſes. *Shakeſp.*

And the next multitude *fell* a luſting. *Numb.* ii. 4.

It is better to ſound a perſon afar off, than to *fall* upon the point at firſt; except you mean to ſurprize him by ſome ſhort queſtion. *Bacon.*

When a horſe is hungry, and comes to a good paſture, he *falls* to his food immediately. *Hale.*

They *fell* to blows, inſomuch that the Argonauts ſlew the moſt part of the Deliones. *L'Eſtrange.*

29. To handle or treat directly.

We muſt immediately *fall* into our ſubject, and treat every part of it in a lively manner. *Addiſon.*

30. To come vindictively: as a puniſhment.

There *fell* wrath for it againſt Iſrael. *2 Chron.*

31. To come by any miſchance to any new poſſeſſor.

The ſtout biſhop could not well brook that his province ſhould *fall* into their hands. *Knolles.*

32. To drop or paſs by careleſsneſs or imprudence.

Ulyſſes let no partial favours *fall*,
The people's parent, he protected all. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Some expreſſions *fell* from him, not very favourable to the people of Ireland. *Swift.*

33. To come forcibly and irreſiſtibly.

Fear *fell* on them all. *Acts*, xix. 17.

A kind refreſhing ſleep is *fallen* upon him:
I ſaw him ſtretcht at eaſe, his fancy loſt
In pleaſing dreams. *Addiſon's Cato.*

34. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance, or otherwiſe.

All the lands, which will *fall* to her majeſty thereabouts, are large enough to contain them. *Spenſer.*

If you do chance to hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment *falls* on him that cuts him off. *Shakeſp.*

Then 'tis moſt like
The ſovereignty will *fall* upon Macbeth. *Shakeſp.*

After the flood, arts to Chaldea *fell*;
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and inſtructor was. *Denh.*

You ſhall ſee a great eſtate *fall* to you, which you would have loſt the reliſh of, had you known yourſelf born to it. *Addiſon.*

If to her ſhare ſome female errours *fall*,
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all. *Pope.*

In their ſpiritual and temporal courts the labour *falls* to their vicars-general, proctors, apparitors, and ſeneſchals. *Swift.*

35. To languiſh; to grow faint.

Their hopes or fears for the common cauſe roſe or *fell* with your lordſhip's intereſt. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

36. To be born; to be yeaned.

Lambs muſt have care taken of them at their firſt *falling*, elſe, while they are weak, the crows and magpies will be apt to pick out their eyes. *Mortimer.*

37. *To fall away.* To grow lean.

Watery vegetables are proper, and fiſh rather than fleſh: in a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

38. *To fall away.* To revolt; to change allegiance.

The fugitives *fell away* to the king of Babylon. *2 Kings.*

39. *To fall away.* To apoſtatiſe; to ſink into wickedneſs.

Theſe for a while believe, and in time of temptation *fall away*. *Luke*, viii. 13.

Say not thou, it is through the Lord that I *fell away*; for thou oughteſt not to do the things that he hateth. *Eccles.* xv.

40. *To fall away.* To periſh; to be loſt.

Still propagate; for ſtill they *fall away*;
'Tis prudence to prevent entire decay. *Dryd. Virg.*

How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the ſoul, which is capable of ſuch immenſe perfections, and of receiving new improvement to all eternity, ſhall *fall away* into nothing, almoſt as ſoon as it is created? *Addiſon's Spectator.*

41. *To fall away.* To decline gradually; to fade; to languiſh.

In a curious brede of needlework one colour *falls away* by ſuch juſt degrees, and another riſes ſo inſenſibly, that we ſee the variety, without being able to diſtinguiſh the total vaniſhing of the one from the firſt appearance of the other. *Addiſon.*

42. *To fall back.* To fail of a promiſe or purpoſe.

We have often *fallen back* from our reſolutions. *Taylor.*

43. *To fall back.* To recede; to give way.

44. *To fall down.* [*down* is ſometimes added to *fall*, though it adds little to the ſignification.] To proſtrate himſelf in adoration.

All kings ſhall *fall down* before him; all nations ſhall ſerve him. *Pſ.* lxxii. 11.

Shall I *fall down* to the ſtock of a tree? *Iſ.* xliv. 11.

45. *To fall down.* To ſink; not to ſtand.

As ſhe was ſpeaking, ſhe *fell down* for faintneſs. *Eſth.* xv.

Down fell the beauteous youth; the yawning wound
Guſh'd out a purple ſtream, and ſtain'd the ground. *Dryden.*

46. *To fall down.* To bend as a ſuppliant.

They ſhall *fall down* unto thee; they ſhall make ſupplication unto thee. *Iſ.* xlv. 14.

47. *To fall from.* To revolt; to depart from adherence.

Clarence
Is very likely to *fall from* him. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

The emperor being much ſolicited by the Scots not to be a help to ruin their kingdom, *fell* by degrees *from* the king of England. *Hayward.*

48. *To fall in.* To concur; to coincide.

Objections *fall in* here, and are the cleareſt and moſt convincing arguments of the truth. *Woodward.*

His reaſonings in this chapter ſeem to *fall in* with each other; yet, upon a cloſer inveſtigation, we ſhall find them propoſed with great variety and diſtinction. *Atterbury.*

Any ſingle paper that *falls in* with the popular taſte, and pleaſes more than ordinary, brings one in a great return of letters. *Addiſon.*

When the war was begun, there ſoon *fell in* other incidents at home, which made the continuance of it neceſſary. *Swift.*

49. *To fall in.* To comply; to yield to.

Our fine young ladies readily *fall in* with the direction of the graver ſort. *Spectator.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation, which is thus given to change, when they have a ſovereign that is prone to *fall in* with all the turns and veerings of the people. *Addiſon.*

You will find it difficult to perſuade learned men to *fall in* with your projects. *Addiſon on Medals.*

That prince applied himſelf firſt to the church of England; and, upon their refuſal to *fall in* with his meaſures, made the like advances to the diſſenters. *Swift.*

50. *To fall off.* To ſeparate; to be broken.

Love cools, friendſhip *falls off*, brothers divide; in cities, mutinies; in countries, diſcord. *Shakeſp.*

51. *To fall off.* To periſh; to die away.

Languages need recruits to ſupply the place of thoſe words that are continually *falling off* through diſuſe. *Felton.*

52. *To fall off.* To apoſtatize; to revolt; to forſake.

Oh, Hamlet, what a *falling off* was there! *Shak.*

Revolted Mortimer!
—He never did *fall off*, my ſovereign liege,
But by the chance of war. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

They, accuſtomed to afford at other times either ſilence or ſhort aſſent to what he did purpoſe, did then *fall off* and forſake him. *Hayward.*

What cauſe
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy ſtate,
Favour'd of Heav'n ſo highly, to *fall off*
From their Creator, and tranſgreſs his will? *Milt.*

Thoſe captive tribes *fell off*
From God to worſhip calves. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Were I always grave, one half of my readers would *fall off* from me. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

53. *To fall on.* To begin eagerly to do any thing.

Some coarſe cold ſallad is before thee ſet;
Bread with the bran, perhaps, and broken meat;
Fall on, and try thy appetite to eat. *Dryd. Perſ.*

54. *To fall on.* To make an aſſault; to begin the attack.

They *fell on*, I made good my place: at length they came to the broomſtaff with me; I defied 'em ſtill. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Fall on, *fall on*, and hear him not;
But ſpare his perſon for his father's ſake. *Dryden.*

Draw all; and when I give the word, *fall on*. *Oedipus.*

He pretends, among the reſt, to quarrel with me, to have *fallen* foul *on* prieſthood. *Dryden.*

55. *To fall over.* To revolt; to deſert from one ſide to the other.

And do'ſt thou now *fall over* to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it, for ſhame,
And hang a calve's ſkin on thoſe recreant limbs. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

56. *To fall out.* To quarrel; to jar; to grow contentious.

Little needed thoſe proofs to one who would have *fallen out* with herſelf, rather than make any conjectures to Zelmane's ſpeeches. *Sidney.*

How *fell* you *out*, ſay that?
—No contraries hold more antipathy,
Than I and ſuch a knave. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Meeting her of late behind the wood,
Seeking ſweet favours for this hateful fool,
I did upbraid her, and *fall out* with her. *Shakeſp.*

The cedar, by the inſtigation of the loyaliſts, *fell out* with the homebians, who had elected him to be their king. *Howel.*

A ſoul exaſperated in ills, *falls out*
With every thing, its friend, itſelf. *Addiſon's Cato.*

It has been my misfortune to live among quarrelſome neighbours: there is but one thing can make us *fall out*, and that is the inheritance of lord Strut's eſtate. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

57. *To fall out.* To happen; to befall.

Who think you is my Dorus *fallen out* to be? *Sidney.*

Now, for the moſt part, it ſo *falleth out*, touching things which generally are received, that although in themſelves they be moſt certain, yet, becauſe men preſume them granted of all, we are hardlieſt able to bring proof of their certainty. *Hooker.*

It ſo *fell out*, that certain players
We o'er-rode on the way; of thoſe we told him. *Shakeſp.*

Yet ſo it may *fall out*, becauſe their end
Is hate, not help to me. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

There *fell out* a bloody quarrel betwixt the frogs and the mice. *L'Eſtrange.*

If it ſo *fall out* that you are miſerable for ever, thou haſt no reaſon to be ſurpriſed, as if ſome unexpected thing had happened. *Tillotſon.*

58. *To fall to.* To begin eagerly to eat.

The men were faſhion'd in a larger mould,
The women fit for labour, big and bold;
Gigantick hinds, as ſoon as work was done,
To their huge pots of boiling pulſe would run;
Fall to, with eager joy, on homely food. *Dryden.*

59. *To fall to.* To apply himſelf to.

They would needs *fall to* the practice of thoſe virtues which they before learned. *Sidney.*

I know thee not, old man; *fall to* thy prayers:
How ill white hairs become a fool and jeſter! *Shak.*

Having been brought up an idle horſeboy, he will never after *fall to* labour; but is only made fit for the halter. *Spenſer.*

They *fell to* raiſing money under pretence of the relief of Ireland. *Clarendon.*

My lady *falls to* play: ſo bad her chance,
He muſt repair it. *Pope.*

60. *To fall under.* To be ſubject to; to become the ſubject of.

We know the effects of heat will be ſuch as will ſcarce *fall under* the conceit of man, if the force of it be altogether kept in. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Thoſe things which are wholly in the choice of another, *fall under* our deliberation. *Taylor.*

The idea of the painter and the ſculptor is undoubtedly that perfect and excellent example of the mind, by imitation of which imagined form, all things are repreſented which *fall under* human ſight. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

61. *To fall under.* To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.

No rules that relate to paſtoral can affect the Georgicks, which *fall under* that claſs of poetry which conſiſts in giving plain inſtructions to the reader. *Addiſon on the Georgicks.*

62. *To fall upon.* To attack; to invade; to aſſault.

Auria *falling upon* theſe gallies, had with them a cruel and deadly fight. *Knolles.*

An infection in a town firſt *falls upon* children, weak conſtitutions, or thoſe that are ſubject to other diſeaſes; but, ſpreading further, ſeizes upon the moſt healthy. *Temple.*

Man *falls upon* every thing that comes in his way; not a berry or muſhroom can eſcape him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To get rid of fools and ſcoundrels was one part of my deſign in *falling upon* theſe authors. *Pope.*

63. *To fall upon.* To attempt.

I do not intend to *fall upon* nice philoſophical diſquiſitions about the nature of time. *Holder.*

64. *To fall upon.* To ruſh againſt.

At the ſame time that the ſtorm bears upon the whole ſpecies, we are *falling* foul *upon* one another. *Addiſon.*

65. *Fall* is one of thoſe general words of which it is very difficult to aſcertain or detail the full ſignification. It retains in moſt of its ſenſes ſome part of its primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively deſcent, violence, or ſuddenneſs. In many of its ſenſes it is oppoſed to *riſe*; but in others has no counterpart or correlative.

To FALL, få'l. *v. a.*

1. To drop; to let fall.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And *fall* thy edgeleſs ſword, deſpair and die. *Shak.*

If that the earth could teem with woman's tears,
Each drop, ſhe *falls*, would prove a crocodile. *Shak.*

Draw together;
And when I rear my hand, do you the like,
To *fall* it on Gonzalo. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

I am willing to *fall* this argument: 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verſe, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it. *Dryden.*

2. To ſink; to depreſs: the contrary to *raiſe*.

If a man would endeavour to raiſe or *fall* his voice ſtill by half notes, like the ſtops of a lute, or by whole notes alone without halfs, as far as an eight, he will not be able to frame his voice unto it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

3. To diminiſh; to let ſink: oppoſed to *raiſe*.

Upon leſſening intereſt to four *per cent.* you *fall* the price of your native commodities, or leſſen your trade, or elſe prevent not the high uſe. *Locke.*

4. To yean; to bring forth.

They then conceiving, did in yeaning time
Fall party-colour'd lambs, and thoſe were Jacob's. *Shakeſp.*

FALL, få'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of dropping from on high.

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promiſes a *fall*, and ſhakes at every blaſt. *Dryden.*

2. The act of tumbling from an erect poſture.

I ſaw him run after a gilded butterfly; and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he comes, and up again, and caught it again; or whether his *fall* enraged him, or how it was, he did ſo ſet his teeth, and did tear it. *Shakeſp.*

3. The violence ſuffered in dropping from on high.

My ſon coming into his marriage-chamber, happened to have a *fall*, and died. 2 *Eſdr.* x. 48.

Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the firſt *fall* be broken, by means of a ſop, or otherwiſe, ſtayeth above; and once if mingled, it ſevereth not again, as oil doth. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

A fever or *fall* may take away my reaſon. *Locke.*

Some were hurt by the *falls* they got by leaping upon the ground. *Gulliver's Travels.*

4. Death; overthrow; deſtruction incurred.

Wail his *fall*,
Whom I myſelf ſtruck down. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Our fathers were given to the ſword, and for a ſpoil, and had a great *fall* before our enemies. *Judith*, viii. 9.

I will begin to pray before thee for myſelf and for them: for I ſee the *falls* of us that dwell in the land. 2 *Eſdr.* viii. 17.

5. Ruin; diſſolution.

Paul's, the late theme of ſuch a muſe, whoſe flight
Has bravely reach'd and ſoar'd above thy height;
Now ſhalt thou ſtand, though ſword, or time, or fire,
Or zeal more fierce than they, thy *fall* conſpire. *Denham.*

6. Downfall; loſs of greatneſs; declenſion from eminence; degradation; ſtate of being depoſed from a high ſtation; plunge from happineſs or greatneſs into miſery or meanneſs, or from virtue to corruption. In a ſenſe like this we ſay the *fall* of man, and the *fall* of angels.

Her memory ſerved as an accuſer of her change, and her own handwriting was there to bear teſtimony againſt her *fall*. *Sidney.*

Perhaps thou talk'ſt of me, and do'ſt enquire
Of my reſtraint: why here I live alone;
And pitieſt this my miſerable *fall*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

He, careleſs now of int'reſt, fame, or fate,
Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great;
Or deeming meaneſt what we greateſt call,
Beholds thee glorious only in thy *fall*. *Pope to Parnel.*

7. Declenſion of greatneſs, power, or dominion.

Till the empire came to be ſettled in Charles the Great, the *fall* of the Romans huge dominion concurring with other univerſal evils, cauſed thoſe times to be days of much affliction and trouble throughout the world. *Hooker.*

8. Diminution; decreaſe of value.

That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cauſe why our lands in purchaſe riſe not, as naturally they ſhould, with the *fall* of our intereſt, appears evidently from the effect the *fall* of intereſt hath had upon houſes in London. *Child.*

9. Declination or diminution of ſound; cadence; cloſe of muſick.

That ſtrain again; it had a dying *fall*:
O, it came o'er my ear, like the ſweet South
That breathes upon a bank of violets,
Stealing and giving odours. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

How ſweetly did they float upon the wings
Of ſilence, through the empty-vaulted night,
At ev'ry *fall* ſmoothing the raven down
Of darkneſs 'till it ſmil'd! *Milton.*

10. Declivity; ſteep deſcent.

Waters when beat upon the ſhore, or ſtraitned, as the *falls* of bridges, or daſhed againſt themſelves by winds, give a roaring noiſe. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

11. Cataract; caſcade; ruſh of water down a ſteep place.

There will we ſit upon the rocks,
And ſee the ſhepherds feed their flocks
By ſhallow rivers, to whoſe *falls*
Melodious birds ſing madrigals. *Shakeſp.*

A whiſtling wind, or a melodious noiſe of birds among the ſpreading branches, or a pleaſing *fall* of water running violently, theſe things made them to ſwoon for fear. *Wiſd.*

Down through the crannies of the living walls
The cryſtal ſtreams deſcend in murm'ring *falls*. *Dryden.*

The ſwain, in barren deſerts, with ſurprize
Sees lilies ſpring, and ſudden verdure riſe;
And ſtarts, amidſt the thirſty wilds, to hear
New *falls* of water murm'ring in his ear. *Pope.*

Now under hanging mountains,
Beſide the *falls* of fountains,
He makes his moan;
And calls her ghoſt,
For ever, ever, ever loſt! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

12. The outlet of a current into any other water.

Before the *fall* of the Po into the gulph, it receives into its channel conſiderable rivers. *Addiſon on Italy.*

13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf; the time when the leaves drop from the trees.

What crouds of patients the town doctor kills,
Or how laſt *fall* he rais'd the weekly bills. *Dryden.*

14. Any thing that comes down in great quantities.

Upon a great *fall* of rain the current carried away a huge heap of apples. *L'Eſtrange.*

15. The act of felling or cutting down; as, *the* fall *of timber*.

FALLA'CIOUS, fål-lå'-shůs. *adj.* [*fallax*, Lat. *fallacieux*, Fr.]

1. Producing miſtake; ſophiſtical. It is never uſed of men, but of writings, propoſitions, or things.

The Jews believed and aſſented to things neither evident nor certain, nor yet ſo much as probable, but actually falſe and *fallacious*; ſuch as the abſurd doctrines and ſtories of their rabbies. *South's Sermons.*

2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.

The force of that *fallacious* fruit,
That with exhilarating vapour bland
About their ſpirits had play'd, and inmoſt pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Falſe philoſophy inſpires
Fallacious hope. *Milton.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY, fål-lå'-shůs-lý. *adv.* [from *fallacious*.] Sophiſtically; with purpoſe to deceive; with unſound reaſoning.

We ſhall ſo far encourage contradiction, as to promiſe not to oppoſe any pen that ſhall *fallaciouſly* refute us. *Brown.*

We have ſeen how *fallaciouſly* the author has ſtated the cauſe, by ſuppoſing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited puniſhment, are the methods that can be made uſe of. *Addiſon.*

FALLA'CIOUSNESS, fål-lå'-shůs-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *fallacious*.] Tendency to deceive; inconcluſiveneſs.

FA'LLACY, fål'-lå-sý. *n. ſ.* [*fallacia*, Lat. *fallace*, Fr.] Sophiſm; logical artifice; deceit; deceitful argument; deluſory mode of ratiocination.

Moſt princes make themſelves another thing from the people by a *fallacy* of argument, thinking themſelves moſt kings when the ſubject is moſt baſely ſubjected. *Sidney.*

Until I know this ſure uncertainty,
I'll entertain the favour'd *fallacy*. *Shakeſp.*

It were a mere *fallacy*, and miſtaking to aſcribe that to the force of imagination upon another body, which is but the force of imagination upon the proper body. *Bacon.*

All men, who can ſee an inch before them, may eaſily detect groſs *fallacies*. *Dryden.*

FALLIBI'LITY, fål-lý-bll'-l-tý. *n. ſ.* [from *fallible*.] Liableneſs to be deceived; uncertainty; poſſibility of errour.

There is a great deal of *fallibility* in the teſtimony of men; yet ſome things we may be almoſt as certain of, as that the ſun ſhines, or that five twenties make an hundred. *Watts.*

FA'LLIBLE, fål'-lbl. *adj.* [*fallo*, Lat.] Liable to errour; ſuch as may be deceived.

Do not falſify your reſolution with hopes that are *fallible*: to-morrow you muſt die. *Shakeſp.*

He that creates to himſelf thouſands of little hopes, uncertain in the promiſe, *fallible* in the event, and depending upon a thouſand circumſtances, often fail his expectations. *Taylor.*

Our intellectual or rational powers need ſome aſſiſtance, becauſe they are ſo frail and *fallible* in the preſent ſtate. *Watts.*

FA'LLING, få'l-lng. } *n. ſ.* [from *fall*.]
FA'LLING *in*, få'l-lng ln. }
Indentings oppoſed to prominence.

It ſhows the noſe and eyebrows, with the ſeveral prominences and *fallings in* of the features, much more diſtinctly than any other kind of figure. *Addiſon.*

FA'LLINGSICKNESS, få'l-lng-slk"-nls. *n. ſ.* [*fall* and *ſickneſs*.] The epilepſy; a diſeaſe in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his ſenſes, and falls down.

Did Cæſar ſwoon?—He fell down in the market-place, and foam'd at mouth, and was ſpeechleſs.—He hath the *falling-ſickneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

The dogfiſher is good againſt the *falling-ſickneſs*. *Walton.*

FA'LLOW, fål'-lô. *adj.* [ꝼalepe, Sax.]

1. Pale red, or pale yellow.

How does your *fallow* greyhound, ſir?
I heard ſay, he was out-run at Cotſale. *Shakeſp.*

The king, who was exceſſively affected to hunting, had a great deſire to make a great park for red as well as *fallow* deer between Richmond and Hampton-court. *Clarendon.*

2. Unſowed; left to reſt after the years of tillage. [Suppoſed to be ſo called from the colour of naked ground.]

The ridges of the *fallow* field lay traverſed, ſo as the Engliſh muſt croſs them in preſenting the charge. *Hayward.*

3. Plowed, but not ſowed; plowed as prepared for a ſecond aration.

Her predeceſſors, in their courſe of government, did but ſometimes caſt up the ground; and ſo leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

4. Unplowed; uncultivated.

Her *fallow* lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

5. Unoccupied; neglected.

Shall ſaints in civil bloodſhed wallow
Of ſaints, and let the cauſe lie *fallow*? *Hudibras.*

FA'LLOW, fål'-lô. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.

The plowing of *fallows* is a benefit to land. *Mortimer.*

The beſt ploughs to plow up Summer *fallow* with. *Mortimer.*

2. Ground lying at reſt.

Within an ancient foreſt's ample verge,
There ſtands a lonely but a healthful dwelling,
Built for convenience, and the uſe of life;
Around it *fallows*, meads, and paſtures fair,
A little garden, and a limpid brook,
By nature's own contrivance ſeems diſpoſ'd. *Rowe.*

To **FALLOW**, fål'-lô. *v. n.* To plow in order to a ſecond plowing.

Begin to plow up fallows: this firſt *fallowing* ought to be very ſhallow. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FA'LLOWNESS, fål'-lô-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *fallow*.] Barrenneſs; an exemption from bearing fruit.

Like one, who, in her third widowhood, doth profeſs
Herſelf a nun, ty'd to retiredneſs,
S' affects my muſe now a chaſte *fallowneſs*. *Donne.*

FALSE, få'ls. *adj.* [*falſus*, Lat. *faux*, *fauſſe*, Fr.]

1. Not morally true; expreſſing that which is not thought.

Innocence ſhall make
Falſe accuſation bluſh, and tyranny
Tremble at patience. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

There are *falſe* witneſſes among men. *L'Eſtr.*

2. Not phyſically true; conceiving that which does not exiſt.

For how can that be *falſe*, which ev'ry tongue
Of ev'ry mortal man affirms for true?
Which truth hath in all ages been ſo ſtrong,
As loadſtone like, all hearts it ever drew. *Davies.*

A farce is that in poetry which groteſque is in a picture: the perſons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners *falſe*; that is, inconſiſting with the characters of mankind. *Dryden.*

3. Succedaneous; ſuppoſititious.

Take a veſſel, and make a *falſe* bottom of coarſe canvaſs: fill it with earth above the canvaſs. *Bacon.*

4. Deceiving expectation; not ſolid; not ſound.

He fell, as a huge rocky cliff,
Whoſe *falſe* foundation waves have waſh'd away,
With dreadful poiſe is from the main land reft.
Fairy Queen.

When that flood in its own depths was drown'd,
It left behind it *falſe* and ſlipp'ry ground. *Dryden.*

The heart of man looks fair, but when we come to lay any weight upon't, the ground is *falſe* under us. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.

Now, fy upon my *falſe* French; by mine honour, in true Engliſh, I love thee, Kate. *Shakeſp.*

6. Not honeſt; not juſt.

The true prince may, for recreation, prove a *falſe* thief; for the poor abuſes of the times want countenance. *Shakeſp.*

Men are ſpunges, which, to pour out, receive;
Who know *falſe* play, rather than loſe, deceive.
Donne.

7. Treacherous; perfidious; traiterous; deceitful; hollow.

I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, *falſe*, deceitful,
Sudden, malicious, ſmacking of ev'ry ſin
That has a name. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Falſe of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand.
Shakeſp.

A man to whom he had committed the truſt of his perſon, in making him his chamberlain; this man, no ways diſgraced, no ways diſcontent, ways put in fear, turns *falſe* unto him.
Bacon's Henry VI.

So haſt thou cheated Theſeus with a wile,
Againſt thy vow, returning to beguile
Under a borrow'd name; as *falſe* to me,
So *falſe* thou art to him who ſet thee free. *Dryden.*

The ladies will make a numerous party againſt him, for being *falſe* to love in forſaking Dido.
Dryden.

8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real: as, a *falſe* diamond.

Falſe tears true pity moves: the king commands
To looſe his fetters. *Dryden's Æneid.*

9. In all theſe ſenſes *true* is the word oppoſed.

FALSE, få'ls. *adv.* Not truly; not honeſtly; not exactly; falſely.

What thou would'ſt highly,
That thou would'ſt holily; would'ſt not play *falſe*,
And yet would'ſt wrongly win. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To **FALSE**, få'ls. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To violate by failure of veracity.

It's not enough that to this lady mild,
Thou *falſed* hath thy faith with perjury? *Fairy Q.*

2. To deceive.

Fair ſeemly pleaſance each to other makes,
With goodly purpoſes there as they ſit;
And in his *falſed* fancy he her takes
To be the faireſt wight that lived yet. *Fairy Queen.*

3. To make feints; as fencers commonly do.

But, Guyon, in the heat of all his ſtriſe,
Was wary wiſe, and cloſely did await
Advantage, whilſt his foe did rage moſt riſe;
Sometimes athwart, ſometimes he ſtrook him ſtrait,
And *falſed* oft his blows t' illude him with ſuch bait.
Fairy Queen.

4. This word is now out of uſe.

FALSEHEA'RTED, få'ls-hå'rt-îd. *adj.* [*falſe* and *heart.*] Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.

The traiterous or treacherous, who have miſled others, are ſeverely puniſhed; and the neutrals and *falſehearted* friends and followers, who have ſtarted aſide like a broken bow, he noted. *Bacon.*

FA'LSEHOOD, få'ls-hûd. *n. ſ.* [from *falſe.*]

1. Want of truth; want of veracity.

Artificer of fraud; he was the firſt
That practis'd *falſhood* under faintly ſhow. *Milton.*

All deception in the courſe of life is, indeed, nothing elſe but a lie reduced to practice, and *falſehood* paſſing from words to things. *South.*

2. Want of honeſty; treachery; deceitfulneſs; perfidy.

Nothing wants, but that thy ſhape,
Like his, and colour ſerpentine, may ſhow
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; leſt that too heav'nly form, pretended
To helliſh *falſhood*, ſnare them. *Milton.*

3. A lie; a falſe aſſertion.

In your anſwers there remains *falſhood.* *Job.*

4. Counterfeit; impoſture.

For no *falſhood* can endure
Touch of celeſtial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeneſs. *Milton.*

FA'LSELY, få'ls-lý. *adv.* [from *falſe.*]

1. Contrarily to truth; not truly.

Simeon and Levi ſpake not only *falſely* but inſidiouſly, nay hypocritically, abuſing proſelytes and religion. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Already were the Belgians on our coaſt,
Whoſe fleet more mighty every day became
By late ſucceſs, which they did *falſely* boaſt,
And now by firſt appearing ſeem'd to claim. *Dryd.*

Tell him, I did in vain his brother move,
And yet he *falſely* ſaid he was in love;
Falſely; for had he truly lov'd, at leaſt
He would have giv'n one day to my requeſt. *Dryd.*

Such as are treated ill, and upbraided *falſely*, find out an intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and endeavour to ſooth their ſecret reſentments. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Erroneouſly; by miſtake.

He knows that to be inconvenient which we *falſely* think convenient for us. *Smalridge's Serm.*

3. Perfidiouſly; treacherouſly; deceitfully.

FA'LSENESS, få'ls-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *falſe.*]

1. Contrariety to truth.

2. Want of veracity; violation of promiſe.

Suppoſe the reverſe of virtue were ſolemnly enacted, and the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and *falſeneſs* to a man's word, and all vice were eſtabliſhed by a law, would that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow odious to human nature? *Tillotſon.*

3. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.

Piety is oppoſed to hypocriſy and inſincerity, and all *falſeneſs* or foulneſs of intentions, eſpecially to perſonated devotion. *Hammond's Fundam.*

4. Treachery; perfidy; traiterouſneſs.

King Richard might create a perfect gueſs,
That great Northumberland, then falſe to him,
Would of that ſeed grow to a greater *falſeneſs.*
Shakeſp.

The prince is in no danger of being betrayed by the *falſeneſs*, or cheated by the avarice of ſuch a ſervant. *Rogers.*

FA'LSER, få'ls-ûr. *n. ſ.* [from *falſe.*] A deceiver; an hypocrite. Now obſolete.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft coloured with ſimplicity;
And ſuch end, pardie, does all them remain,
That of ſuch *falſer*'s friendſhip been fain. *Spenſer.*

FALSIFI'ABLE, fåls-ý-fî-åbl. *adj.* [from *falſify.*] Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted.

FALSIFICA'TION, fåls-ý-fî-kå'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*falſification*, Fr. from *falſify.*]

1. The act of counterfeiting any thing ſo as to make it appear what it is not.

Concerning the word of God, whether it be by miſconſtruction of the ſenſe, or by *falſification* of the words, wittingly to endeavour that any thing may ſeem divine which is not, is very plainly to abuſe, and even to falſify Divine evidence, which injury, offered but unto men, is moſt worthily counted heinous. *Hooker.*

To counterfeit the dead image of a king in his coin is an high offence; but to counterfeit the living image of a king in his perſon, exceedeth all *falſifications*; except it ſhould be that of a Mahomet, that counterfeits Divine honour. *Bacon.*

2. Confutation.

The poet invents this fiction to prevent poſterity from ſearching after this iſle, and to preſerve his ſtory from detection of *falſification.* *Broome.*

FA'LSIFIER, få'ls-ý-fî-ûr. *n. ſ.* [from *falſify.*]

1. One that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to ſeem what it is not.

It happens in theories built on too obvious or too few experiments, what happens to *falſifiers* of coin; for counterfeit money will endure ſome one proof, others another, but none of them all proofs.
Boyle.

2. A liar; one that contrives falſehoods.

Boaſters are naturally *falſifiers*, and the people, of all others, that put their ſhams the worſt together. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **FA'LSIFY**, få'ls-ý-fý. *v. a.* [*falſifier*, Fr.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce ſomething for that which in reality it is not.

We cannot excuſe that church, which through corrupt tranſlations of ſcripture, delivereth, inſtead of divine ſpeeches, any thing repugnant unto that which God ſpeaketh; or, through *falſified* additions, propoſeth that to the people of God as Scripture, which is in truth no Scripture. *Hooker.*

The Iriſh bards uſe to forge and *falſify* every thing as they liſt, to pleaſe or diſpleaſe any man. *Spenſer.*

Falſifying the balance by deceit. *Amos.*

2. To confute; to prove falſe.

Our Saviour's prophecy ſtands good in the deſtruction of the temple, and the diſſolution of the Jewiſh œconomy, when Jews and Pagans united all their endeavours, under Julian the apoſtate, to baffle and *falſify* the prediction. *Addiſon.*

3. To violate; to break by falſehood.

It ſhall be thy work, thy ſhameful work, which is in thy power to ſhun, to make him live to ſee thy faith *falſified*, and his bed defiled. *Sidney.*

He ſuddenly *falſified* his faith, and villainouſly ſlew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himſelf, miſtruſting nothing leſs than the falſehood of the pirate. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

This ſuperadds treachery to all the other peſtilent ingredients of the crime; 'tis the *falſifying* the moſt important truſt. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To pierce; to run through.

His creſt is raſh'd away, his ample ſhield
Is *falſify'd*, and round with jav'lins fill'd. *Dryden.*

Of this word Mr. *Dryden* writes thus: My friends quarrelled at the word *falſified*, as an innovation in our language. The fact is confeſſed; for I remember not to have read it in any Engliſh author; though perhaps it may be found in *Spenſer's* Fairy Queen. But ſuppoſe it be not there: why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a poliſhed language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has given us a rule for coining words, *ſi græco fonte cadant*, eſpecially when other words are joined with them which explain the ſenſe. I uſed the word *falſify*, in this place, to mean that the ſhield of Turnus was not of proof againſt the ſpears and javelins of the Trojans, which had pierced it through and through in many places. The words which accompany this new one, makes my meaning plain:

Ma ſi l' Uſbergo d' Ambi era perfetto,
Che mai poter falſarlo *in neſſun canto.*
Arioſto, cant. xxvi.

Falſar cannot otherwiſe be turned than by *falſified*: for his ſhield was *falſed*, is not Engliſh. I might indeed have contented myſelf with ſaying his ſhield was pierced, and bored, and ſtuck with javelins. *Dryden.*

Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to naturaliſe the new ſignification, which I have never ſeen copied, except once by ſome obſcure nameleſs writer, and which indeed deſerves not to be received.

To **Fa'lsify**, fåls-ỳ-fỳ. *v. n.* To tell lies; to violate truth.

This point have we gained, that it is abſolutely and univerſally unlawful to lie and *falſify*. *South.*

Fa'lsity, fåls-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*falſitas*, Lat.]

1. Falſehood; contrariety to truth.

Neither are they able to break through thoſe errours, wherein they are ſo determinately ſettled, that they pay unto *falſity* the whole ſum of whatſoever love is owing unto God's truth. *Hooker.*

Can you on him ſuch *falſities* obtrude?
And as a mortal the moſt wiſe delude? *Sandys.*

Probability does not make any alteration, either in the truth or *falſity* of things; but only imports a different degree of their clearneſs or appearance to the underſtanding. *South.*

2. A lye; an errour; a falſe aſſertion or poſition.

That Danubius ariſeth from the Pyrenean hills, that the earth is higher towards the North, are opinions truly charged on Ariſtotle by the reſtorer of Epicurus, and all eaſily confutable *falſities*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To **FA'LTER**, fål-tůr. *v. n.* [*faltar* to be wanting, Span. *vaultur* a ſtammerer, Iſlandick, which is probably a word from the ſame radical.]

1. To heſitate in the utterance of words.

With *faltering* tongue, and trembling ev'ry vein,
Tell on, quoth ſhe. *Fairy Queen.*

The pale aſſiſtants on each other ſtar'd,
With gaping mouths for iſſuing words prepar'd;
The ſtill-born ſounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the *falt'ring* tongue. *Dryd.*

He changes, gods! and *falters* at the queſtion:
His fears, his words, his look, declare him guilty. *Smith.*

2. To fail in any act of the body.

This earth ſhall have a feeling; and theſe ſtones
Prove armed ſoldiers, ere her native king
Shall *falter* under foul rebellious arms. *Shakeſp.*

He found his legs *falter*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

3. To fail in any act of the underſtanding.

How far idiots are concerned in the want or weakneſs of any or all faculties, an exact obſervation of their ſeveral ways of *faltering* would diſcover. *Locke.*

To **Fa'lter**, fål-tůr. *v. a.* To ſift; to cleanſe. This word ſeems to be merely ruſtick or provincial.

Barley for malt muſt be bold, dry, ſweet, and clean *faltered* from foulneſs, ſeeds and oats. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Fa'lteringly, fål-tůr-ìng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *falter*.] With heſitation; with difficulty; with feebleneſs.

To **Fa'mble**, fåm'bl. *v. a.* [*famler*, Dan.] To heſitate in the ſpeech. This word I find only in *Skinner*.

FAME, få'm. *n. ſ.* [*fama*, Lat. φάμα, Dorick.]

1. Celebrity; renown.

The houſe to be builded for the Lord muſt be exceeding magnifical, of *fame* and of glory throughout all countries. *Chro.*

The deſire of *fame* will not ſuffer endowments to lie uſeleſs. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

What is this *fame*, for which we thoughts employ,
The owner's wife, which other men enjoy? *Pope.*

2. Report; rumour.

We have heard the *fame* of him, and all that he did in Egypt. *Joſ.* ix. 9.

I ſhall ſhew what are true *fames*. *Bacon.*

Fa'med, få'md. *adj.* [from *fame*.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

He is *fam'd* for mildneſs, peace and prayer. *Shakeſp.*

He purpoſes to ſeek the Clarian god,
Avoiding Delphos, his more *fam'd* abode,
Since Phlegian robbers made unſafe the road. *Dryd.*

Ariſtides was an Athenian philoſopher, *famed* for his learning and wiſdom; but converted to Chriſtianity. *Addiſon.*

Fa'meless, få'm-lìs. *adj.* [from *fame*.] Having no fame; without renown. Not in uſe.

Then let me, *fameleſs*, love the fields and woods,
The fruitful water'd vales and running floods. *May.*

FAMI'LIAR, få-mìl'-yår. *adj.* [*familiaris*, Lat.]

1. Domeſtick; relating to a family.

They range *familiar* to the dome. *Pope.*

2. Affable; not formal; eaſy in converſation.

Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar. *Shak.*

Be not too *familiar* with Poins; for he miſuſes thy favours ſo much, that he ſwears thou art to marry his ſiſter Nell. *Shakeſp.*

3. Unceremonious; free, as among perſons long acquainted.

Kalandar ſtreight thought he ſaw his niece Parthenia, and was about in ſuch *familiar* ſort to have ſpoken unto her; but ſhe, in grave and honourable manner, gave him to underſtand that he was miſtaken. *Sidney.*

4. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or cuſtom.

I ſee not how the Scripture could be poſſibly made *familiar* unto all, unleſs far more ſhould be read in the people's hearing than by a ſermon can be opened. *Hooker.*

Let us chuſe ſuch noble counſel,
That war, or peace, or both at once, may be
As things acquainted and *familiar* to us. *Shakeſp.*

Our ſweet
Receſs and only conſolation left
Familiar to our eyes! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

One idea which is *familiar* to the mind, connected with others which are new and ſtrange, will bring thoſe new ideas into eaſy remembrance. *Watts.*

5. Well acquainted with; accuſtomed; habituated by cuſtom.

Or chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd
In temper and in nature, will receive
Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain. *Milton.*

The ſenſes at firſt let in particular ideas; and the mind, by degrees, growing *familiar* with ſome of them, they are lodged in the memory, and names got to them. *Locke.*

He was amazed how ſo impotent and groveling an inſect as I, could entertain ſuch inhuman ideas, and in ſo *familiar* a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the ſcenes of blood and deſolation. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Patient permit the ſadly-pleaſing ſtrain,
Familiar now with grief, your tears refrain. *Pope.*

6. Common; frequent.

To a wrong hypotheſis may be reduced the errours that may be occaſioned by a true hypotheſis, but not rightly underſtood: there is nothing more *familiar* than this. *Locke.*

7. Eaſy; unconſtrained.

He unreins
His muſe, and ſports in looſe *familiar* ſtrains. *Addiſ.*

8. Too nearly acquainted.

A poor man found a prieſt *familiar* with his wife, and becauſe he ſpake it abroad, and could not prove it, the prieſt ſued him for defamation. *Camden.*

Fami'liar, få-mìl'-yår. *n. ſ.*

1. An intimate; one long acquainted.

The king is a noble gentleman, and my *familiar*. *Shakeſp.*

When he finds himſelf avoided and neglected by his *familiars*, this affects him. *Rogers.*

2. A demon ſuppoſed to attend at call.

Love is a *familiar*; there is no evil angel but love. *Shakeſp.*

Familia'rity, få-mìl-yår'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*familiarité*, Fr. from *familiar*.]

1. Eaſineſs of converſation; omiſſion of ceremony; affability.

2. Acquaintance; habitude.

We contract at laſt ſuch an intimacy and *familiarity* with them, as makes it difficult and irkſome for us to call off our minds. *Atterbury.*

3. Eaſy intercourſe.

They ſay any mortals may enjoy the moſt intimate *familiarities* with theſe gentle ſpirits. *Pope.*

To **Familiari'ze**, få-mìl'-yår-ìz. *v. a.* [*familiariſer*, Fr.]

1. To make familiar; to make eaſy by habitude; to make common.

2. To bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority.

The genius ſmiled upon me with a look of compaſſion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination, and at once diſpelled all fear and apprehenſions. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Fami'liarly, få-mìl'-yår-lỳ. *adv.* [from *familiar*.]

1. Unceremoniouſly; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.

Becauſe that I *familiarly* ſometimes
Do uſe you for my fool, and chat with you,
Your ſawcineſs will jeſt upon my love. *Shakeſp.*

He talks as *familiarily* of John of Gaunt as if he had been ſworn brother to him; and I'll be ſworn he never ſaw him but once in the Tilt-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shakeſp.*

The governour came to us, and, after ſalutations, ſaid *familiarly*, that he was come to viſit us, and called for a chair and ſat him down. *Bacon.*

2. Commonly; frequently; with the unconcernedneſs or eaſineſs of long cuſtom.

Leſſer miſts and fogs than thoſe which covered Greece with ſo long darkneſs, do *familiarly* preſent our ſenſes with as great alterations in the ſun and moon. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

3. Eaſily; without ſolemnity; without formality.

Horace ſtill charms with graceful negligence,
And without method talks us into ſenſe;
Will, like a friend, *familiarly* convey
The trueſt notions in the eaſieſt way. *Pope.*

FAMI'LLE, få-mìl. [*en famille*, Fr.] In a family way; domeſtically.

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuſe for companions *tete-a-tete*;
Who at their dinners, *en famille*,
Get leave to ſit whene'er you will. *Swift.*

Fa'mily, fåm'-ì-lỳ. *n. ſ.* [*familia*, Lat. *famille*, Fr.]

1. Thoſe who live in the ſame houſe; houſehold.

The night made little impreſſion on myſelf; but I cannot anſwer for my whole *family*; for my wife prevailed on me to take ſomewhat. *Swift.*

2. Thoſe that deſcend from one common progenitor; a race; a tribe; a generation.

Of Gerſhon was the *family* of the Libnites. *Num.*

3. A courſe of deſcent; a genealogy.

If thy ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through ſcoundrels ever ſince the flood,
Go and complain thy *family* is young,
Now own thy fathers have been fools ſo long. *Pope.*

4. A claſs; a tribe; a ſpecies.

There be two great *families* of things, ſulphureous and mercurial, inflammable and not inflammable, mature and crude, oily and watry. *Bacon.*

Fa'mine, fåm'-ìn. *n. ſ.* [*famine*, Fr. *fames*, Lat.] Scarcity of food; dearth; diſtreſs for want of victuals.

Our caſtle's ſtrength
Will laugh a ſiege to ſcorn: here let them lie,
'Till *famine* and the ague eat them up. *Shakeſp.*

Famines have not been of late obſerved to be rare, partly becauſe of the induſtry of mankind, partly by thoſe ſupplies that come by ſea, but principally by the goodneſs of God. *Hale.*

This city never felt a ſiege before,
But from the lake receiv'd its daily ſtore;
Which now ſhut up, and millions crowded here,
Famine will ſoon in multitudes appear. *Dryden.*

To **FA'MISH**, fåm'-ĭsh. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Lat. *famis*, old Fr.]

1. To kill with hunger; to ſtarve; to deſtroy by want of food.

What, did he marry me to *famiſh* me? *Shakeſp.*

The pains of *famiſh'd* Tantalus he'll feel,
And Siſyphus, that labours up the hill
The rowling rock in vain; and curſt Ixion's wheel. *Dryden.*

2. To kill by deprivation or denial of any thing neceſſary to life. *Milton* uſes it with *of*.

Thin air
Above the clouds will pine his entrails groſs,
And *famiſh* him *of* breath if not *of* bread. *Milton.*

To **FA'MISH**, fåm'-ĭsh. *v. n.* To die of hunger; to ſuffer extreme hunger.

You are all reſolved rather to die than to *famiſh*. *Shakeſp.*

FA'MISHMENT, fåm'-ĭsh-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *famiſh*.] The pain of hunger; want of food.

Apicius, thou did'ſt on thy gut beſtow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was ſpent,
Ten millions ſtill remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to ſuffer thirſt and *famiſhment*,
In poiſon'd potion drank'ſt. *Hakewill on Provid.*

FAMO'SITY, fâ-mŏs'-ĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *famous*.] Renown; celebrity. *Dict.*

FA'MOUS, fâ'-mŭs. *adj.* [*fameux*, Fr. *famoſus*, Lat.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praiſed.

Henry the Fifth, too *famous* to live long;
England ne'er loſt a king of ſo much worth. *Shak.*

There roſe up before Moſes two hundred and fifty princes of the aſſembly, *famous* in the congregation, men of renown. *Numb.* xvi. 2.

She became *famous* among women; for they had executed judgment upon her. *Ezek.* xxiii. 10.

Pyreius was only *famous* for counterfeiting all baſe things; as earthen pitchers, a ſcullery, rogues together by the ears, and ſwine tumbling in the mire; whereupon he was ſurnamed Rupographus. *Peacham on Drawing.*

I ſhall be nam'd among the *famouſeſt*
Of women, ſung at ſolemn feſtivals. *Milton's Agon.*

Many, beſides myſelf, have heard our *famous* Waller own, that he derived the harmony of his numbers from the Godfrey of Bulloign, turned into Engliſh by Fairfax. *Dryden.*

2. It has ſometimes a middle ſignification, and imports fame whether for good or ill.

Menecrates and Menas, *famous* pyrates,
Make the ſea ſerve them. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

FA'MOUSLY, fâ'-mŭs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *famous*.] With great renown; with great celebration.

Then this land was *famouſly* enriched
With politick grave counſel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles to protect his grace. *Shakeſp.*

They looked on the particulars as things *famouſly* ſpoken of and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read. *Grew's Coſ.*

FA'MOUSNESS, fâ'-mŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *famous*.] Celebrity; great fame.

FAN, fån'. *n. ſ.* [*vannus*, Lat.]

1. An inſtrument uſed by ladies to move the air and cool themſelves.

With ſcarfs, and *fans*, and double change of brav'ry,
With amber bracelets, beads, with all this knav'ry. *Shakeſp.*

Flavia, the leaſt and ſlighteſt toy
Can with reſiſtleſs art employ:
In other hands the *fan* would prove
An engine of ſmall force in love;
But ſhe, with ſuch an air and mien,
Not to be told or ſafely ſeen,
Directs its wanton motions ſo,
That it wounds more than Cupid's bow;
Gives coolneſs to the matchleſs dame,
To every other breaſt a flame. *Atterbury.*

The modeſt *fan* was lifted up no more,
And virgins ſmil'd at what they bluſh'd before. *Pope.*

2. Any thing ſpread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with a broad baſe.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock ſpread his tail, and challenged the other to ſhew him ſuch a *fan* of feathers. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. The inſtrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed. [*Van*, Fr.]

Flaile, ſtrawfork, and rake, with a *fan* that is ſtrong. *Tuſſer.*

Aſſes ſhall eat clean provender, winnowed with the ſhovel and with the *fan*. *Iſ.* xxx. 24.

In the wind and tempeſt of fortune's frown,
Diſtinction, with a broad and powerful *fan*,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakeſp.*

For the cleanſing of corn is commonly uſed either a wicker-*fan*, or a *fan* with ſails. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

4. Any thing by which the air is moved; wings.

The pris'ner, with a ſpring from priſon broke;
Then ſtretch'd his feather'd *fans* with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

5. An inſtrument to raiſe the fire.

Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counſels: the contradiction of others is a *fan* to inflame that love. *Hooker.*

To **FAN**, fån'. *v. a.*

1. To cool or recreate with a fan.

She was *fanned* into ſlumbers by her ſlaves. *Spectator.*

2. To ventilate; to affect by air put in motion.

Let every feeble humour ſhake your hearts;
Your enemies, with nodding of their plumes,
Fan you into deſpair. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The Norweyan banners flout the ſky,
And *fan* our people cold. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The air
Floats as they paſs, *fann'd* with unnumber'd plumes:
From branch to branch the ſmaller birds with ſong
Solac'd the woods, and ſpread their painted wings,
'Till ev'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The *fanning* wind upon her boſom blows;
To meet the *fanning* wind the boſom roſe:
The *fanning* wind and purling ſtreams continue her repoſe. *Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia.*

Calm as the breath which *fans* our eaſtern groves,
And bright, as when thy eyes firſt lighted up our loves. *Dryden.*

And now his ſhorter breath, with ſultry air,
Pants on her neck, and *fans* her parting hair. *Pope.*

3. To ſeparate, as by winnowing.

I have collected ſome few, therein *fanning* the old, not omitting any. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Not ſo the wicked; but as chaff, which, *fann'd*,
The wind drives, ſo the wicked ſhall not ſtand
In judgment. *Milton.*

FANA'TICISM, fâ-nåt'-ŷ-sĭzm. *n. ſ.* [from *fanatick*.] Enthuſiaſm; religious frenzy.

A church whoſe doctrines are derived from the clear fountains of the Scriptures, whoſe polity and diſcipline are formed upon the moſt uncorrupted models of antiquity, which has ſtood unſhaken by the moſt furious aſſaults of popery on the one hand, and *fanaticiſm* on the other; has triumphed over all the arguments of its enemies, and has nothing now to contend with but their ſlanders and calumnies. *Rogers.*

FANA'TICK, fâ-nåt'-ĭk. *adj.* [*fanaticus*, Lat. *fanatique*, Fr.] Enthuſiaſtick; ſtruck with a ſuperſtitious frenzy.

Oſiris, Iſis, Orus, and their train,
With monſt'rous ſhapes and ſorceries abus'd
Fanatick Egypt, and her prieſts, to ſeek
Their wand'ring gods diſguis'd in brutiſh forms. *Milton.*

FANA'TICK, fâ-nåt'-ĭk. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An enthuſiaſt; a man mad with wild notions of religion.

The double armature of St. Peter is a more deſtructive engine, than the tumultuary weapon ſnatcht up by a *fanatick*. *Decay of Piety.*

FA'NCIFUL, fån'-cŷ-fûl. *adj.* [*fancy* and *full*.]

1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reaſon: of perſons.

Some *fanciful* men have expected nothing but confuſion and ruin from thoſe very means, whereby both that and this is moſt effectually prevented. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

2. Dictated by the imagination, not the reaſon; full of wild images: of things.

What treaſures did he bury in his ſumptuous buildings? and how fooliſh and *fanciful* were they? *Hayward.*

It would ſhow as much ſingularity to deny this, as it does a *fanciful* facility to affirm it. *Garth.*

FA'NCIFULLY, fån'-sŷ-fûl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *fanciful*.] According to the wildneſs of imagination.

FA'NCIFULNESS, fån'-sŷ-fûl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *fanciful*.] Addiction to the pleaſures of imagination; habit of following fancy rather than reaſon.

Albertus Magnus, with ſomewhat too much curioſity, was ſomewhat tranſported with too much *fancifulneſs* towards the influences of the heavenly motions, and aſtrological calculations. *Hale.*

FA'NCY, fån'-sŷ. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *phantaſy*, *phantaſia*, Lat. φαντασία.] It ſhould be *phanſy*.

1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itſelf images and repreſentations of things, perſons, or ſcenes of being.

Shakeſpeare, *fancy*'s ſweeteſt child!
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

In the ſoul
Are many leſſer faculties, that ſerve
Reaſon as chief: among theſe *fancy* next
Her office holds; of all external things,
Which the five watchful ſenſes repreſent,
She forms imaginations, airy ſhapes,
Which reaſon joining, or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm, or what deny, and call
Our knowledge, or opinion. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Though no evidence affects the *fancy* ſo ſtrongly as that of ſenſe, yet there is other evidence which gives as full ſatisfaction, and as clear a conviction to our reaſon. *Atterbury.*

Love is by *fancy* led about,
From hope to fear, from joy to doubt:
Whom we now a goddeſs call,
Divinely grac'd in every feature,
Strait's a deform'd, a perjur'd creature;
Love and hate are *fancy* all. *Granville.*

2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reaſon.

Men's private *fancies* muſt give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them. *Hooker.*

A perſon of a full and ample fortune, who was not diſturbed by any *fancies* in religion. *Clarendon.*

I have always had a *fancy*, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children. *Locke.*

3. Taſte; idea; conception of things.

The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*. *Addiſon.*

4. Image; conception; thought.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone;
Of ſorrieſt *fancies* your companions making,
Uſing thoſe thoughts which ſhould indeed have died
With them they think on? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. Inclination; liking; fondneſs.

His *fancy* lay extremely to travelling. *L'Eſtrange.*

For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourſelf,
To fit your *fancies* to your father's will;
Or elſe the law of Athens yields you up
To death, or to a vow of ſingle life. *Shakeſp.*

A reſemblance in humour or opinion, a *fancy* for the ſame buſineſs or diverſion, is a ground of affection. *Collier.*

6. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſignifies love.

Tell me where is *fancy* bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?
How begot, how nouriſhed?
It is engender'd in the eyes,
With gazing fed, and *fancy* dies
In the cradle where it lies. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

7. Caprice; humour; whim.

True worth ſhall gain me, that it may be ſaid
Deſert, not *fancy*, once a woman led. *Dryden.*

The ſultan of Egypt kept a good correſpondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they ſhould take a *fancy* to turn the courſe of that river. *Arbuthnot.*

One that was juſt entering upon a long journey, took up a *fancy* of putting a trick upon Mercury. *L'Eſtrange.*

8. Falſe notion.

The altering of the ſcent, colour, or taſte of fruit, by infuſing, mixing, or cutting into the bark or root of the tree, herb, or flower, any coloured, aromatical, or medicinal ſubſtance, are but *fancies:* the cauſe is, for that thoſe things have paſſed their period, and nouriſh not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

9. Something that pleaſes or entertains without real uſe or value.

London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders. *Mortimer.*

To **Fa'ncy**, fån'-sy̆. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

All are not always bound to hate and puniſh the true enemies of religion, much leſs any whom they may *fancy* to be ſo: all are always obliged to love its true friends, and to pray for its very enemies. *Strutt's Sermons.*

If our ſearch has reached no farther than ſimile and metaphor, we rather *fancy* than know, and are not yet penetrated into the inſide and reality of the thing; but content ourſelves with what our imaginations furniſh us with. *Locke.*

To **Fa'ncy**, fån'-sy̆. *v. a.*

1. To portray in the mind; to image to himſelf; to imagine.

But he whoſe noble genius is allow'd,
Who with ſtretch'd pinions ſoars above the crowd;
Who mighty thought can clothe with manly dreſs,
He whom I *fancy*, but can ne'er expreſs. *Dryden.*

2. To like; to be pleaſed with.

Ninus both admiring her judgment and valour, together with her perſon and external beauty, *fancied* her ſo ſtrongly, as, neglecting all princely reſpects, he took her from her huſband. *Raleigh.*

It is a little hard that the queen cannot demoliſh this town in whatever manner ſhe pleaſeth to *fancy*. *Swift.*

Fa'ncymonger, fån'-sy̆-mŭng-gŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *fancy*.] One who deals in tricks of imagination.

There is a man haunts the foreſt, that abuſes our young plants with carving Roſalind on their barks; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles; all, forſooth, deifying the name of Roſalind. If I could meet that *fancymonger*, I would give him ſome good counſel; for he ſeems to have the quotidian of love upon him. *Shakeſp.*

Fa'ncysick, fån'-sy̆-sĭk. *adj.* [*fancy* and *ſick*.] One whoſe imagination is unſound; one whoſe diſtemper is in his own mind.

'Tis not neceſſity, but opinion, that makes men miſerable; and when we come to be *fancyſick*, there's no cure. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fand for *found*, fånd'. It is retained in Scotland.

This when as true by tryal he out *fand*,
He bade to open wide his brazen gate. *Spenſer.*

Fane, fån'. *n. ſ.* [*fane*, Fr. *fanum*, Lat.] A temple; a place conſecrated to religion. A poetical word.

Nor *fane* nor capitol,
The prayers of prieſts, nor times of ſacrifice,
Embarments all of fury, ſhall lift up
Their rotten privilege! *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Old Calibe, who kept the ſacred *fane*
Of Juno, now ſhe ſeem'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Yet ſome to *fanes* repair'd, and humble rites
Perform'd to Thor and Woden, fabled gods,
Who with their vot'ries in one ruin ſhar'd. *Philips.*

A ſacred *fane* in Egypt's fruitful lands,
Hewn from the Theban mountain's rocky womb. *Tickell.*

The fields are raviſh'd from the induſtrious ſwains,
From men their cities, and from gods their *fanes*. *Pope.*

FA'NFARON, fån'-få-rŏn. *n. ſ.* [French, from the Spaniſh. Originally in Arabick it ſignifies one who promiſes what he cannot perform. *Menage.*]

1. A bully; a hector.

Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or hector. *Dryden.*

2. A bluſterer; a boaſter of more than he can perform.

There are *fanfarons* in the trials of wit too, as well as in feats of arms; and none ſo forward to engage in argument or diſcourſe as thoſe that are leaſt able to go through with it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fanfarona'de, fån-får-ŏ-nå'd. *n. ſ.* [from *fanfaron*, Fr.] A bluſter; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

The biſhop copied this proceeding from the *fanfaronade* of Monſieur Boufflleurs. *Swift.*

To **FANG**, fång'. *v. a.* [ꝼanȝan, Sax. *vangen*, Dut.] To ſeize; to gripe; to clutch. To *vang* is yet uſed in Devonſhire.

Deſtruction *fang* mankind! *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Fang, fång'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The long tuſks of a boar or other animal by which the prey is ſeized and held; any thing like 'em.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The ſeaſon's difference; as the icy *fang*,
And churliſh chiding of the Winter's wind;
Which, when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n 'till I ſhrink with cold, I ſmile and ſay
This is no flattery. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Some creatures have overlong or outgrowing teeth, which we call *fangs* or tuſks; as boars, pikes, ſalmons, and dogs, though leſs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Prepar'd to fly,
The fatal *fang* drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves: the nerves no more ſuſtain
The bulk; the bulk unprop'd, falls headlong on the plain. *Dryden.*

Then charge, provoke the lion to the rage
Of *fangs* and claws, and, ſtooping from your horſe,
Rivet the panting ſavage to the ground. *Addiſon.*

2. The nails; the talons.

3. Any ſhoot or other thing by which hold is taken.

The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca are to be treated like the tuberoſes. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Fa'nged, fångd'. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Furniſhed with fangs or long teeth; furniſhed with any inſtruments of deſtruction, which can be exerciſed in imitation of fangs.

My two ſchoolfellows,
Whom I will truſt as I will adders *fang'd*,
They bear the mandate. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Not Scythians, nor fierce Dacians, onward ruſh
With half the ſpeed, nor half ſo ſwift retreat:
In chariots, *fang'd* with ſcythes, they ſcour the field,
Drive through our wedg'd battalions with a whirl,
And ſtrew a dreadful harveſt on the plain. *Philips.*

FA'NGLE, fång'l. *n. ſ.* [from ꝼenȝan, Sax. to attempt. *Skinner.*] Silly attempt; trifling ſcheme. It is never uſed, or rarely, but in contempt with the epithet *new*; as, *new fangles*, *new fangleneſs*.

Fa'ngled, fång'ld. *adj.* [from *fangle*.] This word ſeems to ſignify gawdy; ridiculouſly ſhewy; vainly decorated: *new fangled*, is therefore new-faſhioned; dreſſed out in new decorations.

Quick wits be in deſire new *fangled*, and in purpoſe unconſtant. *Aſcham.*

A book! oh, rare one!
Be not, as in this *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Fa'ngless, fång'-lĭs. *adj.* [from *fang*.] Toothleſs; without teeth.

The king hath waſted all his rods
On late offenders, that he now doth lack
The very inſtruments of chaſtiſement;
So that his power, like to a *fangleſs* lion,
May offer, but not hold. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Fa'ngot, fån'-gŏt. *n. ſ.* A quantity of wares: as raw ſilk, &c. containing from one to two hundred weight three quarters. *Dict.*

Fa'nnel, fån'-nĭl. *n. ſ.* [*fanon*, Fr.] A ſort of ornament like a ſcarf, worn about the left arm of a maſs-prieſt when he officiates. *Dict.*

Fa'nner, fån'-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *fan*.] One that plays a fan.

I will ſend unto Babylon *fanners* that ſhall fan her. *Jeremiah.*

Fa'ntasied, fån'-tå-sy̆d. *adj.* [from *fantaſy*.] Filled with fancies or imaginations.

As I travell'd hither through the land,
I found the people ſtrangely *fantaſied*. *Shakeſp.*

Fa'ntasm, fån'-tåzm. *n. ſ.* [See **Phantasm**.] A thing not real, but appearing to the imagination.

Fanta'stical, fån-tås'-ty̆-kål. } *adj.* [*fantaſtique*,
Fanta'stick, fån-tås'-tĭk. } Fr. from *fantaſy*.]

1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.

The delight that a man takes from another's ſin, can be nothing elſe but a *fantaſtical*, preternatural complacency, ariſing from that which he really has no feeling of. *South.*

2. Subſiſting only in the fancy; imaginary.

Preſent feats
Are leſs than horrible imaginings:
My thought, whoſe murther yet is but *fantaſtical*,
Shakes ſo my ſingle ſtate of man, that function
Is ſmother'd in ſurmiſe; and nothing is,
But what is not. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Men are ſo poſſeſſed with their own fancies, that they take them for oracles; and are arrived to ſome extraordinary revelations of truth, when indeed they do but dream dreams, and amuſe themſelves with the *fantaſtick* ideas of a buſy imagination. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of phantoms which only aſſume viſible forms occaſionally.

Are ye *fantaſtical*, or that indeed
Which outwardly ye ſhew? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

4. Uncertain; unſteady; irregular.

Nor happineſs can I, nor miſery feel,
From any turn of her *fantaſtick* wheel. *Prior.*

5. Whimſical; fanciful; capricious; humourous; indulgent of one's own imagination.

They put ſuch words in the mouths of one of theſe *fantaſtical* mind-infected people, that children and muſicians call lovers. *Sidney.*

I'll knit it up in ſilken ſtrings,
With twenty odd conceited true love knots:
To be *fantaſtick*, may become a youth
Of greater time than I. *Shak. Two Gent. of Ver.*

Duumvir is provided with an imperious, expenſive, and *fantaſtick* miſtreſs; to whom he retires from the converſation of a diſcreet and affectionate wife. *Tatler.*

We are apt to think your medalliſts a little *fantaſtical* in the different prices they ſet upon their coins, without any regard to the metal of which they are compoſed. *Addiſon.*

Fanta'stically, fån-tås'-tŷ-kål-ŷ. *adv.* [from *fantaſtical.*]

1. By the power of imagination.
2. Capriciouſly; humourouſly; unſteadily.

England is ſo idly king'd,
Her ſceptre ſo *fantaſtically* borne,
By a vain, giddy, ſhallow, humourous youth,
That fear attends her not. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

3. Whimſically; in compliance with imagination.

One cannot ſo much as *fantaſtically* chuſe, even or odd, he thinks not why. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Fanta'sticalness, fån-tås'-tŷ-kål-nĭs.
Fanta'stickness, fån-tås'-tĭk-nĭs.
n. ſ. [from *fantaſtical.*]

1. Humourouſneſs; mere compliance with fancy.
2. Whimſicalneſs; unreaſonableneſs.

I dare not aſſume to myſelf to have put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the *fantaſticalneſs* of it. *Tillotſon, Pref.*

3. Caprice; unſteadineſs.

FA'NTASY, fån'-tå-sŷ. *n. ſ.* [*fantaiſie*, Fr. *phantaſia*, Lat. φαντασία.]

1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. See FANCY.

How now, Horatio? you tremble and look pale!
Is not this ſomething more than *fantaſy?* *Shakeſp.*

I talk of dreams,
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain *fantaſy*;
Which is as thin of ſubſtance as the air,
And more unconſtant than the wind. *Shakeſp.*

He is ſuperſtitious grown of late,
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of *fantaſy*, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shakeſp.*

Go you, and where you find a maid,
That ere ſhe ſleep hath thrice her prayers ſaid,
Rein up the organs of her *fantaſy*,
Sleep ſhe as ſound as careleſs infancy. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe ſpirits of ſenſe, in *fantaſy*'s high court,
Judge of the forms of objects, ill or well;
And ſo they ſend a good or ill report
Down to the heart, where all affections dwell. *Davies.*

By the power of *fantaſy* we ſee colours in a dream, or a mad man ſees things before him which are not there. *Newton.*

2. Idea; image of the mind.

And with the ſug'ry ſweet thereof allure,
Chaſte ladies ears to *fantaſies* impure. *Hubberd.*

3. Humour; inclination.

I would wiſh that both you and others would ceaſe from drawing the Scriptures to your *fantaſies* and affections. *Whitg.*

Fa'ntom, fån'-tŭm. *n. ſ.* [See Phantom.] Something not real, but appearing to the imagination.

Fap, fåp'. *adj.* Fuddled; drunk. It ſeems to have been a cant word in the time of *Shakeſpeare.*

The gentleman had drunk himſelf out of his five ſenſes; and being *fap*, Sir, was, as they ſay, caſhiered. *Shakeſp.*

FAR, få'r. *adv.* [ꝼeoꞃ, Sax. *fatt*, Erſe.]

1. To great extent in length.

Pay ſacred rev'rence to Apollo's ſong,
Leſt wrathful the *far*-ſhooting god emit
His fatal arrows. *Prior.*

2. To a great extent every way. This is leſs proper.

Vaſt and great
Is what I love; the *far*-extended ocean
To a little riv'let I prefer. *Prior.*

With coſtly cates Rome ſtain'd her frugal board;
Then with ill-gotten gold ſhe bought a lord:
Corruption, diſcord, luxury combin'd,
Down ſunk the *far*-fam'd miſtreſs of mankind. *Arbuthnot.*

From the ſame lineage ſtern Æætes came,
The *far*-fam'd brother of th' enchantreſs dame. *Pope.*

3. To a great diſtance progreſſively.

Be factious for redreſs of all theſe griefs,
And I will ſet this foot of mine as *far*
As who goes fartheſt. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Is it *far* you ride?
—As *far*, my lord, as will fill up the time
'Twixt this and ſupper. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Far from that hated face the Trojans fly;
All but the fool who ſought his deſtiny. *Dryden.*

4. Remotely; at a great diſtance.

He meant to travel into *far* countries, until his friends affection either ceaſed or prevailed. *Sidney.*

In a kingdom rightly ordered, after a law is once publiſhed, it preſently takes effect *far* and wide; all ſtates framing themſelves thereunto. *Hooker.*

And after that long ſtrayed here and there,
Through every field and foreſt *far* and near. *Hubb.*

Far be it from me to juſtify the cruelties uſed towards them, which had their reward ſoon after. *Bacon's Holy War.*

He ſent light horſemen into Meſopotamia with a guide, becauſe the country was unto him beſt known; following not *far* after himſelf with all his army. *Knolles.*

And yet the lights which in my tower do ſhine,
Mine eyes, which view all objects nigh and *far*,
Look not into this little world of mine. *Davies.*

God hath bid dwell *far* off all anxious cares,
And not moleſt us; unleſs we ourſelves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts, and notions vain. *Milton.*

I have been hunting up and down, *far* and near, ſince your unhappy indiſpoſition, to find out a remedy. *L'Eſtrange.*

The nations *far* and near contend in choice,
And ſend the flow'r of war by publick voice. *Dryd.*

The painted lizard and the birds of prey,
Foes of the frugal kind, be *far* away. *Dryden's Virg.*

But from the reading of my book and me,
Be *far*, ye foes of virtuous poetry!
Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged ſhoe. *Dryd.*

Far off you view them with a longing eye
Upon the topmoſt branch. *Dryden.*

Theſe words are ſo *far* from eſtabliſhing any dominion, that we find quite the contrary. *Locke.*

Till on the Po his blaſted corps was hurl'd,
Far from his country in the weſtern world. *Addiſ.*

5. To a diſtance.

As *far* as the Eaſt is from the Weſt, ſo *far* hath he removed our tranſgreſſions from him. *Pſalm* ciii. 12.

Neither did thoſe that were ſent, and travelled *far* off, undertake ſo difficult enterprizes without a conductor. *Raleigh.*

But all in vain! which when he ſaw, he ceas'd
Contending, and remov'd his tents *far* off. *Milton.*

I had always a curioſity to look back into the ſources of things, and view in my mind, ſo *far* as I was able, the beginning and progreſs of a riſing world. *Burnet's Theory,*

A lion's hide around his loins he wore;
The well-poiz'd javelin to the field he bore,
Inur'd to blood; the *far*-deſtroying dart,
And the beſt weapon, an undaunted heart. *Addiſon.*

6. In a great part.

When they were by Jebus the day was *far* ſpent. *Judges.*

7. In a great proportion; by many degrees. It is commonly uſed with ſome word noting the comparative, but *Dryden* has uſed it abſolutely.

Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price is *far* above rubies. *Prov.* xxxi. 10.

Such a communication paſſeth *far* better through the water than air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Thoſe countries have *far* greater rivers, and *far* higher mountains to pour down waters, than any part of the old world. *Bacon.*

The face of war,
In ancient times, doth differ *far*
From what our fiery battles are. *Waller.*

Of negatives we have *far* the leaſt certainty, and they are uſually hardeſt, and many times impoſſible to be proved. *Tillotſon.*

Latin is a more ſuccinct language than the Italian, Spaniſh, French, or even than the Engliſh, which, by reaſon of its monoſyllables, is *far* the moſt compendious of them. *Dryden.*

The field is ſpacious I deſign to ſow,
With oxen *far* unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

Beſides, he 's lovely *far* above the reſt,
With you immortal, and with beauty bleſt. *Pope.*

Ah! hope not yet to breathe thy native air;
Far other journey firſt demands thy care. *Pope.*

8. To a great height; magnificently. This is perhaps only in *Shakeſpeare.*

I do not think
So fair an outward, and ſuch ſtuff within,
Endows a man but him.
——You ſpeak him *far*.
——I don't extend him, Sir. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.

The ſubſtance of the ſervice of God, ſo *far* forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reaſon doth teach, may not be invented of men, as it is amongſt the heathen; but muſt be received from God himſelf. *Hooker.*

Anſwer them
How *far* forth you do like their articles. *Shakeſp.*

Not to reſolve, is to reſolve; and many times it breeds as many neceſſities, and engageth as *far* in ſome other ſort, as to reſolve. *Bacon.*

Of this I need not many words to declare how *far* it is from being ſo much as any part of repentance. *Hammond.*

My diſcourſe is ſo *far* from being equivalent to the poſition he mentions, that it is a perfect contradiction to it. *Tillotſon.*

The cuſtom of theſe tongues ſometimes ſo *far* influences the expreſſions, that in theſe epiſtles one may obſerve the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke on St. Paul's Epiſtles,*

10. *Far off*; at a great diſtance.

For though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmoſt ſkirts
Of glory, and *far off* his ſteps adore. *Milton.*

11. *Far off.* To a great diſtance.

Cherubic watch, and of a ſword the flame
Wide-waving, all approach *far off* to fright,
And guard all paſſage to the tree of life. *Milton.*

12. *Off* is joined with *far*, when *far* noting diſtance, is not followed by a prepoſition: as, *I ſet the boat* far off, *I ſet the boat* far from *me.*

13. *Far* is uſed often in compoſition: as, *far-ſhooting*, *farſeeing.*

Far-fe'tch, får-fĕtsh'. *n. ſ.* [*far* and *fetch.*] A deep ſtratagem. A ludicrous word.

But Jeſuits have deeper reaches,
In all their politick *farfetches*;
And from their Coptick prieſt, Kircherus,
Found out this myſtick way to jeer us. *Hudibras.*

Far-fetched, får-fĕtsht'. *adj.* [*far* and *fetch.*]

1. Brought from places remote.

Of theſe things others quickly will diſpoſe,
Whoſe pains have earn'd the *farfetch'd* ſpoil. *Milt.*
By his command we boldly croſs'd the line,
And bravely ſought where ſouthern ſtars ariſe:
We trac'd the *farfetch'd* gold into the mine,
And that which brib'd our fathers made our prize.
Dryden.

2. Studiouſly ſought; elaborately ſtrained; not eaſily or naturally introduced.

York, with all his *farfetch'd* policy. *Shakeſp.*
For *far-fetched* rhymes make puzzled angels ſtrain,
And in low proſe dull Lucifer complain. *Smith.*

Under this head we may rank thoſe words which ſignify different ideas, by a ſort of an unaccountable *farfetched* analogy, or diſtant reſemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we ſay, the meat is green when it is half roaſted. *Watts.*

Far-piercing, får-pĕr'-sĭng. *adj.* [*far* and *pierce.*] Striking, or penetrating a great way.

Atlas, her ſire, to whoſe *farpiercing* eye
The wonders of the deep expanded lie;
Th' eternal columns which on earth he rears,
End in the ſtarry vault and prop the ſpheres. *Pope.*

Far-shooting, får-shô'-tĭng. *adj.* [*far* and *ſhoot.*] Shooting to a great diſtance.

Then loud he call'd Æneas thrice by name;
The loud repeated voice to glad Æneas came;
Great Jove, he ſaid, and the *farſhooting* god,
Inſpire thy mind to make thy challenge good. *Dryd.*

Far, få'r. *adj.*

1. Diſtant; remote.

A man taking a *far* journey. *Mark.*

But we muſt beg our bread in climes unknown,
Beneath the ſcorching of the freezing zone;
And ſome to *far* Oaxis ſhall be ſold,
To try the Lybian heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryd.*

2. It was formerly uſed not only as an adverb but an adjective, with *off.*

Theſe things ſeem ſmall and undiſtinguiſhable,
Like *far off* mountains turned into clouds. *Shakeſp.*

If we may behold in any creature any one ſpark of that eternal fire, or any *far off* dawning of God's glorious brightneſs, the ſame in the beauty, motion, and virtue of this light may be perceived. *Raleigh.*

3. *From far.* In this ſenſe it is uſed elliptically for a *far,* or remote place.

The Lord ſhall bring a nation againſt thee *from far,* from the end of the earth. *Deut.* xxvii. 49.

4. Remoter of the two; in horſemanſhip, the right ſide of the horſe, which the rider turns from him when he mounts.

No true Egyptian ever knew in horſes
The *far* ſide from the near. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

5. It is often not eaſy to diſtinguiſh whether it be adjective or adverb: as,

The nations *far* and near center'd in choice.
Dryden.

Far, få'r. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *farrow.*] The offspring of a ſow; young pigs.

Sows, ready to farrow at this time of the year,
Are for to be made of and counted full dear;
For now is the loſs of the *far* of the ſow
More great than the loſs of two calves of the cow.
Tuſſer.

To **FARCE**, få'rs. *v. a.* [*farcio,* Lat. *farcir,* Fr.]

1. To ſtuff; to fill with mingled ingredients.

Wreſtling is a paſtime which either the Corniſhmen derived from Corineus, their firſt pretended founder, or at leaſt it miniſtred ſome ſtuff to the *farcing* of that fable. *Carew.*

The firſt principles of Chriſtian Religion ſhould not be *farced* with ſchool points and private tenets. *Bp. Sanderſon.*

2. To extend; to ſwell out.

'Tis not the balm, the ſceptre and the ball,
The ſword, the mace, the crown imperial,
The entertiſſu'd robe of gold and pearl,
The *farced* title running 'fore the king. *Shakeſp.*

Farce, få'rs. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; or from *farcer,* Fr. to mock.] A dramatick repreſentation written without regularity, and ſtuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.

There is yet a lower ſort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a *farce* is that in poetry which groteſque is in a picture: the perſons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners falſe; that is, inconſiſtent with the characters of mankind: groteſque painting is the juſt reſemblance of this. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

What ſhould be great, you turn to *farce.* *Prior.*

They object againſt it as a *farce,* becauſe the irregularity of the plot ſhould anſwer to the extravagance of the characters, which they ſay this piece wants, and therefore is no *farce.* *Gay.*

Fa'rcical, få'rs-ĭ-kål. *adj.* [from *farce.*] Belonging to a farce; appropriated to a farce.

They deny the characters to be *farcical,* becauſe they are actually in nature. *Gay.*

Fa'rcy, få'r-sỷ. *n. ſ.* [*farcina,* Ital. *farcin,* Fr.] The leproſy of horſes. It is probably curable by antimony.

Fa'rdel, få'r-dĭl. *n. ſ.* [*fardello,* Ital. *fardeau,* Fr.] A bundle; a little pack.

Let us to the king: there is that in this *fardel* will make him ſcratch his beard. *Shakeſp.*

Who would *fardels* bear,
To groan and ſweat under a weary life? *Shakeſp.*

To **FARE**, få'r. *v. n.* [ꝼaꞃan, Sax. *varen,* Dut.]

1. To go; to paſs; to travel.

At laſt, reſolving forward ſtill to *fare,*
Until the bluſt'ring ſtorm is overblown. *Fairy Q.*
His ſpirits pure were ſubject to our ſight,
Like to a man in ſhew and ſhape he *fared.* *Fairf.*
So on he *fares,* and to the border comes
Of Eden. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Sadly they *far'd* along the ſea-beat ſhore;
Still heav'd their hearts. *Pope.*

2. To be in any ſtate good or bad.

So bids thee well to *fare* thy nether friend.
Fairy Queen.

A ſtubborn heart ſhall *fare* evil at the laſt. *Eccles.*

Well *fare* the hand, which to our humble ſight
Preſents that beauty. *Waller.*
So in this throng bright Sachariſſa *far'd,*
Oppreſs'd by thoſe who ſtrove to be her guard:
As ſhips, though never ſo obſequious, fall
Foul in a tempeſt on their admiral. *Waller.*
So *fares* the ſtag among th' enraged hounds;
Repels their force, and wounds returns for wounds.
Denham.

But as a barque, that, in foul weather,
Toſs'd by two adverſe winds together,
Is bruis'd and beaten to and fro,
And knows not which to turn him to;
So *far'd* the knight between two foes,
And knew not which of them t' oppoſe. *Hudibras.*

If you do as I do, you may *fare* as I *fare.*
L'Eſtrange.

Thus *fares* the queen, and thus her fury blows
Amidſt the crowd. *Dryden's Æn.*

Engliſh miniſters never *fare* ſo well as in a time of war with a foreign power, which diverts the private feuds and animoſities of the nation. *Addiſon.*

Some are comforted that it will be a common calamity, and they ſhall *fare* no worſe than their neighbours. *Swift.*

3. To proceed in any train of conſequences good or bad.

Thus it *fareth* when too much deſire of contradiction cauſeth our ſpeeches rather to paſs by number than to ſtay for weight. *Hooker.*

So *fares* it when with truth falſehood contends.
Milton.

4. To happen to any one well or ill: with *it* preceding in an imperſonal form.

When the hand finds itſelf well warmed and covered, let it refuſe the trouble of feeding the mouth, or guarding the head, 'till the body be ſtarved or killed, and then we ſhall ſee how *it* will *fare* with the hand. *South.*

5. To feed; to eat; to be entertained with food.

The rich man *fared* ſumptuouſly every day. *Luke.*

Feaſt your ears with the muſick awhile, if they will *fare* ſo harſhly as on the trumpet's ſound.
Shakeſp. Timon.

Men think they have *fared* hardly, if, in times of extremity, they have deſcended ſo low as to eat dogs; but Galen delivereth, that, young, fat, and gelded, they were the food of many nations.
Brown's Vulg. Err.

Fare, få'r. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Price of paſſage in a vehicle by land or by water. Uſed only of that which is paid for the perſon, not the goods.

He found a ſhip going to Tarſhiſh; ſo he paid the *fare* thereof, and went down into it, to go with them unto Tarſhiſh. *Jonah.*

He paſſage begs with unregarded pray'r,
And wants two farthings to diſcharge his *fare.* *Dryd.*

2. Food prepared for the table; proviſions.

But come, ſo well refreſh'd, now let us play,
As meet is, after ſuch delicious *fare.* *Milton.*
But when the weſtern winds with vital pow'r
Call forth the tender graſs and budding flow'r,
Then, at the laſt, produce in open air
Both flocks, and ſend them to their ſummer's *fare.*
Dryden.

This is what nature's want may well ſuffice;
He that would more is covetous, not wiſe:
But ſince among mankind ſo few there are,
Who will conform to philoſophick *fare,*
This much I will indulge thee for thy eaſe,
And mingle ſomething of our times to pleaſe. *Dryd.*

Upon his riſing up he ordered the peaſant to ſet before him whatever food he had in his houſe: the peaſant brought out a great deal of coarſe *fare,* of which the emperor eat very heartily. *Addiſon.*

Farewe'll, får-wĕl'. *adv.* [This word is originally the imperative of the verb *farewell,* or *fare* you *well*; *ſis felix, abi in bonum rem*; or *bene ſit tibi*; but in time uſe familiariſed it to an adverb, and it is uſed both by thoſe who go and thoſe who are left.]

1. The parting compliment; adieu.

But *farewell,* king; ſith thus thou wilt appear,
Freedom lives hence, and baniſhment is here.
Shakeſp.

Whether we ſhall meet again, I know not,
Therefore our everlaſting *farewell* take;
For ever, and for ever, *farewell,* Caſſius. *Shakeſp.*

Be not amazed, call all your ſenſes to you; defend your reputation, or bid *farewell* to your good life for ever. *Shakeſp.*

An iron ſlumber ſhuts my ſwimming eyes;
And now *farewell,* involv'd in ſhades of night,
For ever I am raviſh'd from thy ſight. *Dryden.*
Farewell, ſays he; the parting ſound ſcarce fell
From his faint lips, but ſhe replied *farewell.* *Dryd.*
O queen, *farewell!* be ſtill poſſeſt
Of dear remembrance, bleſſing ſtill and bleſt. *Pope.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed only as an expreſſion of ſeparation without kindneſs.

Farewell the year, which threaten'd ſo
The faireſt light the world can ſhow. *Waller.*
Treading the path to nobler ends,
A long *farewell* to love I gave;
Reſolv'd my country and my friends
All that remained of me ſhould have. *Waller.*

3. Its original verbal meaning is preſerved when it is uſed plurally.

Farewell, maſter Silence: I will not uſe many words with you; *fare* you *well,* gentlemen, both.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

Farewe'll, får-wĕl'. *n. ſ.*

1. Leave; act of departure.

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious ſun. *Shakeſp.*

If chance the radiant ſun with *farewell* ſweet,
Extend his ev'ning beam, the fields revive,
The birds their notes renew, and bleeting herds
Atteſt their joy, that hill and valley ring. *Milton.*

As in this grove I took my laſt *farewell*,
As on this very ſpot of earth I fell. *Dryden.*

Before I take my *farewell* of this ſubject, I ſhall adviſe the author for the future to ſpeak his meaning more plainly. *Addiſon.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed as an adjective; leave-taking.

Several ingenious writers, who have taken their leave of the publick in *farewell* papers, will not give over ſo, but intend to appear again; though perhaps under another form, and with a different title. *Spectator.*

Farina'ceous, får-ŷ-nå'-ſhůs. *adj.* [from *farina*, Lat.] Mealy; taſting like meal or flower of corn.

The propereſt food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy ſeeds of ſome culmiferous plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panick, and millet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FARM, få'rm. *n. ſ.* [*ferme*, Fr. ꝼeoꞃm proviſion, Sax.]

1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.

Touching their particular complaint for reducing lands and *farms* to their antient rents, it could not be done without a parliament. *Hayward.*

2. The ſtate of lands let out to the culture of tenants.

The lords of land in Ireland do not uſe to ſet out their land in *farm*, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from year to year, and ſome during pleaſure. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

It is great wilfulneſs in landlords to make any longer *farms* unto their tenants. *Spenſer.*

To **Farm**, få'rm. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To let out to tenants at a certain rent.

We are enforc'd to *farm* our royal realm,
The revenue whereof ſhall furniſh us
For our affairs in hand. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

2. To take at a certain rate.

They received of the bankers ſcant twenty ſhillings for thirty, which the Earl of Cornwall *farmed* of the king. *Camden's Remains.*

3. To cultivate land.

Fa'rmer, få'r-můr. *n. ſ.* [*fermier*, Fr. or from *farm*.]

1. One who cultivates hired ground.

Thou haſt ſeen a *farmer's* dog bark at a beggar, and the creature run from the cur: there thou might'ſt behold the great image of authority; a dog's obeyed in office. *Shakeſp.*

2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.

Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the ſtocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Fa'rmost, få'r-můſt. *n. ſ.* [ſuperlative of *far*.] Moſt diſtant; remoteſt.

A ſpacious cave, within its *farmoſt* part,
Was hew'd and faſhion'd by laborious art,
Through the hill's hollow ſides. *Dryden's Æn.*

Fa'rness, få'r-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *far*.] Diſtance; remoteneſs.

Their nearneſs on all quarters to the enemy, and their *farneſs* from timely ſuccour by their friends, have forced the commanders to call forth the uttermoſt number of able hands to fight. *Carew.*

Farra'ginous, får-rådzh'-î-nůs. *adj.* [from *farrago*, Lat.] Formed of different materials.

Being a confuſion of knaves and fools, and a *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, ſexes, and ages, it is but natural if their determinations be monſtrous, and many ways inconſiſtent with truth. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

FARRA'GO, får-rå'-gô. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A maſs formed confuſedly of ſeveral ingredients; a medley.

FA'RRIER, får'-yůr. *n. ſ.* [*ferrier*, Fr. *ferrarius*, Lat.]

1. A ſhoer of horſes.

But the utmoſt exactneſs in theſe particulars belong to *farriers*, ſaddlers, ſmiths, and other tradeſmen. *Digby.*

2. One who profeſſes the medicine of horſes.

If you are a piece of a *farrier*, as every groom ought to be, get ſack, or ſtrong-beer to rub your horſes. *Swift.*

To **Fa'rrier**, får'-yůr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practiſe phyſick or chirurgery on horſes.

There are many pretenders to the art of *farriering* and cowleeching, yet many of them are very ignorant. *Mortimer.*

Fa'rrow, får'-rô. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeaꞃh, Sax.] A litter of pigs.

Pour in ſow's blood that hath litter'd
Her nine *farrow*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To **Fa'rrow**, får'-rô. *v. a.* To bring pigs. It is uſed only of ſwine.

Sows ready to *farrow* this time of the year. *Tuſſer.*

The ſwine, although multiparous, yet being biſulcous, and only cloven-hoofed, is *farrowed* with open eyes, as other biſulcous animals. *Brown.*

Ev'n her, who did her numerous offſpring boaſt,
As fair and fruitful as the ſow that carry'd,
The thirty pigs at one large litter *farrow'd*. *Dryd.*

FART, få'rt. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeꞃꞇ, Sax.] Wind from behind.

Love is the *fart*
Of every heart;
It pains a man when 'tis kept cloſe;
And others doth offend, when 'tis let looſe. *Suckling.*

To **Fart**, få'rt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break wind behind.

As when we a gun diſcharge,
Although the bore be ne'er ſo large,
Before the flame from muzzle burſt,
Juſt at the breech it flaſhes firſt;
So from my lord his paſſion broke,
He *farted* firſt, and then he ſpoke. *Swift.*

Fa'rther, får'-thêr. *adv.* [This word is now generally conſidered as the comparative degree of *far*; but by no analogy can *far* make *farther* or *fartheſt*: it is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the true, and that we ought to write *further* and *furtheſt*, from *forth*, *forther*, *fortheſt*, ꝼoꞃðoꞃ, ꝼuꞃðeꞃ, Sax. the *o* and *u*, by reſemblance of ſound, being firſt confounded in ſpeech, and afterwards in books.] At a greater diſtance; to a greater diſtance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.

To make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when compared with one another, beſides rules, there is *farther* required a long converſation with the beſt pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

They contented themſelves with the opinions, faſhions, and things of their country, without looking any *farther*. *Locke.*

Fa'rther, får'-thêr. *adj.* [ſuppoſed from *far*, more probably from *forth*, and to be written *further*.]

1. More remote.

Let me add a *farther* truth, that without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honour you. *Dryden.*

2. Longer; tending to greater diſtance.

Before our *farther* way the fates allow,
Here muſt we fix on high the golden bough. *Dryd.*

Fa'rtherance, får-thêr-åns'. *n. ſ.* [more properly *furtherance* from *further*.] Encouragement; promotion.

That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the *fartherance* that I have obtained. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Farthermo're, får-thêr-mô'r. *adv.* [more properly *furthermore*.] Beſides; over and above; likewiſe.

Farthermore the leaves, body, and boughs of this tree, by ſo much exceed all other plants, as the greateſt men of power and worldly ability ſurpaſs the meaneſt. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

To **Fa'rther**, få'r-thêr. *v. a.* [more proper *To further*.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance.

He had *farthered* or hindered the taking of the town. *Dryden.*

Fa'rthest, få'r-thîſt. *adv.* [more properly *furtheſt*.] See **Farther**.

1. At the greateſt diſtance.

2. To the greateſt diſtance.

Fa'rthest, få'r-thîſt. *adj.* Moſt diſtant; remoteſt.

Yet it muſt be withal conſidered, that the greateſt part of the world are they which be *fartheſt* from perfection. *Hooker.*

Fa'rthing, få'r-thîng. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeoꞃðling, Sax. from ꝼeopeꞃ four, that is, the fourth part of a penny.]

1. The fourth of a penny; the ſmalleſt Engliſh coin.

A *farthing* is the leaſt denomination or fraction of money uſed in England. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Elſe all thoſe things we toil ſo hard in,
Would not avail one ſingle *farthing*. *Prior.*

You are not obliged to take money not of gold or ſilver; not the halfpence or *farthings* of England. *Swift.*

2. Copper money.

The pariſh find, 'tis true; but our churchwardens
Feed on the ſilver, and give us the *farthings*. *Gay.*

3. It is uſed ſometimes in a ſenſe hyperbolical: as it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

His ſon builds on, and never is content,
'Till the laſt *farthing* is in ſtructure ſpent. *Dryden.*

4. A kind of diviſion of land. Not in uſe.

Thirty acres make a *farthing*-land; nine *farthings* a Corniſh acre; and four Corniſh acres a knight's fee. *Carew.*

Fa'rthingale, få'r-thîng-gål. *n. ſ.* [This word has much exerciſed the etymology of *Skinner*, who at laſt ſeems to determine that it is derived from *vertu garde*: if he had conſidered what *vert* ſignifies in Dutch, he might have found out the true ſenſe.] A hoop; circles of whalebone uſed to ſpread the petticoat to a wide circumference.

With ſilken coats, and caps, and golden rings,
With ruffs, and cuffs, and *farthingales*, and things. *Shakeſp.*

Tell me,
What compaſs will you wear your *farthingale*? *Shakeſp.*

Arthur wore in hall
Round table, like a *farthingal*. *Hudibras.*

Some will have it that it portends the downfal of the French king; and obſerve, that the *farthingale* appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spaniſh monarchy. *Addiſon.*

She ſeems a medley of all ages,
With a huge *farthingale* to ſwell her fuſtian ſtuff,
A new commode, a topknot and a ruff. *Swift.*

Fa'rthingsworth, få'r-thîngz-wůrth. *n. ſ.* [*farthing* and *worth*.] As much as is ſold for a farthing.

They are thy cuſtomers; I hardly ever ſell them a *farthingſworth* of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

FASCES, fås'-ſêz. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Rods anciently carried before the conſuls as a mark of their authority.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with diſdain,
That Carthage, which he ruin'd, riſe once more;
And ſhook aloft the *faſces* of the main,
To fright thoſe ſlaves with what they felt before. *Dryden.*

FA'SCIA, fâs'-syâ. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A fillet; a bandage.

FA'SCIATED, fâs'-syâ-tîd. *adj.* [from *faſcia.*] Bound with fillets; tied with a bandage. *Dict.*

FASCIA'TION, fâs-sŷ-â'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *faſcia.*] Bandage; the act or manner of binding diſeaſed parts.

Three eſpecial ſorts of *faſciation*, or rowling, have the worthies of our profeſſion commended to poſterity. *Wiſeman.*

To **FA'SCINATE**, fâs'-sŷ-nât. *v. a.* [*faſcino*, Lat.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in ſome wicked and ſecret manner.

There be none of the affections which have been noted to *faſcinate* or bewitch, but love and envy. *Bacon.*

Such a *faſcinating* ſin this is, as allows men no liberty of conſideration. *Decay of Piety.*

FASCINA'TION, fâs-sŷ-nâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *faſcinate.*] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment; unſeen inexplicable influence.

He had ſuch a crafty and bewitching faſhion, both to move pity and induce belief, as was like a kind of *faſcination* and enchantment to thoſe that ſaw him or heard him. *Bacon.*

The Turks hang old rags, or ſuch like ugly things, upon their faireſt horſes, and other goodly creatures, to ſecure them againſt *faſcination*. *Waller.*

There is a certain bewitchery or *faſcination* in words, which makes them operate with a force beyond what we can naturally give an account of. *South.*

FA'SCINE, fâs-sî'n. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A faggot. Military cant.

The Black Prince paſſed many a river without the help of pontoons, and filled a ditch with faggots as ſucceſsfully as the generals of our times do with *faſcines*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

FA'SCINOUS, fâs'-sŷ-nûs. *adj.* [*faſcinum*, Lat.] Cauſed or acting by witchcraft, or enchantment. Not in uſe.

I ſhall not diſcuſs the poſſibility of *faſcinous* diſeaſes, farther than refer to experiment. *Harvey.*

FA'SHION, fâsh'-ûn. *n. ſ.* [*façon*, Fr. *facies*, Lat.]

1. Form; make; ſtate of any thing with regard to its outward appearance.

They pretend themſelves grieved at our ſolemnities in erecting churches, at their form and *faſhion*, at the ſtatelineſs of them and coſtlineſs, and at the opinion which we have of them. *Hooker.*

The *faſhion* of his countenance was altered. *Luke.*

Stand theſe poor people's friend.
—I will,
Or let me loſe the *faſhion* of a man. *Shakeſp.*

2. The make or cut of cloaths.

I'll be at charges for a looking-glaſs,
And entertain a ſcore or two of taylors,
To ſtudy *faſhions* to adorn my body. *Shakeſp.*

You, ſir, I entertain for one of my hundred; only, I do not like the *faſhion* of your garments. *Shakeſp.*

3. Manner; ſort; way.

For that I love your daughter
In ſuch a righteous *faſhion* as I do,
Perforce againſt all checks, rebukes, and manners,
I muſt advance. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Pluck Caſca by the ſleeve,
And he will, after his four *faſhion*, tell you
What hath proceeded. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The commiſſioners either pulled down or defaced all images in churches; and that in ſuch unſeaſonable and unſeaſoned *faſhion*, as if it had been done in hoſtility againſt them. *Hayward.*

4. Cuſtom operating upon dreſs, or any domeſtick ornaments.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmoſt carat,
The fineneſs of the gold, the chargeful *faſhion*. *Shakeſp.*

5. Cuſtom; general practice.

Zelmane again, with great admiration, begun to ſpeak of him; aſking whether it were the *faſhion* or no, in Arcadia, that ſhepherds ſhould perform ſuch valorous enterprizes? *Sidney.*

Though the truth of this hath been univerſally acknowledged, yet becauſe the *faſhion* of the age is to call every thing into queſtion, it will be requiſite to ſatisfy men's reaſon about it. *Tillotſon.*

No wonder that paſtorals are fallen into diſeſteem, together with that *faſhion* of life upon which they were grounded. *Walſh.*

It was not eaſily reconciled to the common method; but then it was the *faſhion* to do ſuch things. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Manner imitated from another; way eſtabliſhed by precedent.

Sorrow ſo royally in you appears,
That I will deeply put the *faſhion* on,
And wear it in my heart. *Shakeſp.*

7. General approbation; mode.

A young gentleman accommodates himſelf to the innocent diverſions in *faſhion*. *Locke.*

His panegyricks were beſtowed only on ſuch perſons as he had familiarly known, and only at ſuch times as others ceaſe to praiſe, when out of power, or out of *faſhion*. *Pope.*

8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. It is uſed in a ſenſe below that of quality.

It is ſtrange that men of *faſhion*, and gentlemen, ſhould ſo groſly belie their own knowledge. *Raleigh.*

9. Any thing worn.

Now, by this maiden bloſſom in my hand,
I ſcorn thee, and thy *faſhion*, peeviſh boy. *Shakeſp.*

10. The farcy, a diſtemper in horſes; the horſes leproſy. A barbarous word.

His horſe is poſſeſt with the glanders, infected with the *faſhions*, and full of windgalls. *Shakeſp.*

To **FA'SHION**, fâsh'-ûn. *v. a.* [*façonner*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To form; to mould; to figure.

He loves me well, and I have given him reaſons;
Send him but hither, and I'll *faſhion* him. *Shakeſp.*

Did not he that made me in the womb, make him? And did not one *faſhion* us in the womb? *Job.*

The graves of the rebellious generations were already *faſhioned* in the clouds, which ſoon after ſhould ſwallow up all living creatures. *Raleigh.*

The rib he form'd, and *faſhion'd* with his hands:
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Man like, but different ſex. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Inability will every one find in himſelf, who ſhall go about to *faſhion* in his underſtanding any ſimple idea, not received by his ſenſes from external objects, or by reflection from the operations of his mind about them. *Locke.*

How could this noble fabrick be deſign'd,
And *faſhion'd*, by a maker brute and blind?
Could it of art ſuch miracles invent?
And raiſe a beauteous world of ſuch extent? *Blackmore.*

A different toil another forge employs,
Here the loud hammer *faſhions* female toys:
Each trinket that adorns the modern dame,
Firſt to theſe little artiſts ow'd its frame. *Gay's Fan.*

2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate.

Laws ought to be *faſhioned* unto the manners and conditions of the people to whom they are meant, and not to be impoſed upon them according to the ſimple rule of right. *Spenſer.*

Ne do, I doubt, but that ye well can *faſhion*
Yourſelves thereto, according to occaſion. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Nature, as it grows again tow'rds earth,
Is *faſhion'd* for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakeſp.*

This cardinal,
Though from an humble ſtock undoubtedly,
Was *faſhion'd* to much honour from his cradle. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

3. To counterfeit. Not uſed.

It better fits my blood to be diſdained of all, than to *faſhion* a carriage to rob love from any. *Shakeſp.*

4. To make according to the rule preſcribed by cuſtom.

The value of the labour employed about one parcel of ſilver more than another, makes a difference in their price; and thus *faſhioned* plate ſells for more than its weight. *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLE, fâsh'-ûn-âbl. *adj.* [from *faſhion.*]

1. Approved by cuſtom; eſtabliſhed by cuſtom; modiſh.

The eminence of your condition will invite gentlemen to the ſtudy of nature, and make philoſophy *faſhionable*. *Glanville.*

Examine how the *faſhionable* practice of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

'Tis prevailing example hath now made it *faſhionable*. *Bentley.*

2. Made according to the mode.

Rich, *faſhionable* robes her perſon deck;
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck. *Dryden.*

3. Obſervant of the mode.

Time is like a *faſhionable* hoſt,
That ſlightly ſhakes his parting gueſt by th' hand;
But with his arms outſtretch'd, as he would fly,
Graſps in the comer: welcome ever ſmiles,
And farewell goes out ſighing. *Shakeſp.*

4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS, fâsh'-ûn-âbl-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *faſhionable.*] Modiſh elegance; ſuch appearance as is according to the preſent cuſtom.

Why ſhould they not continue to value themſelves for this outſide *faſhionableneſs* of the taylor or tire-woman's making, when their parents have ſo early inſtructed them to do ſo? *Locke.*

FA'SHIONABLY, fâsh'-ûn-âb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *faſhionable.*] In a manner conformable to cuſtom; with modiſh elegance.

He muſt at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might ſo *faſhionably* and genteelly have been duelled or fluxed into another world. *South.*

FA'SHIONIST, fâsh'-ûn-îst. *n. ſ.* [from *faſhion.*] A follower of the mode; a fop; a coxcomb. *Dict.*

To **FAST**, fâst'. *v. n.* [*faſtan*, Gothick; ꝼæꞅtan, Sax.]

1. To abſtain from food.

Our love is not ſo great, Hortenſio,
But we may blow our nails together,
And *faſt* it fairly out. *Shakeſp. Tam. of the Shrew.*

I had rather *faſt* from all four days than drink ſo much in one. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

We have ſome meats, and breads, and drinks, which taken by men enable them to *faſt* long after. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. To mortify the body by religious abſtinence.

When thou *faſteſt*, anoint thy head and waſh thy face, that thou appear not unto men to *faſt*. *Matth.* vi.

Laſt night the very god ſhew'd me a viſion:
I *faſt*, and pray'd for their intelligence. *Shakeſp.*

FAST, fâst'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Abſtinence from food.

A thouſand men have broke their *faſts* to-day,
That ne'er ſhall dine, unleſs thou yield the crown. *Shakeſp.*

Where will this end? Four times ten days I've paſs'd,
Wand'ring this woody maze, and human food

Not taſted, nor had appetite; that *faſt*
To virtue I impute not, or count part
Of what I ſuffer here. *Milton.*

Happy and innocent were the ages of our forefathers, who broke their *faſts* with herbs and roots; and when they were permitted fleſh, eat it only dreſſed with hunger and fire. *Taylor.*

She's gone unkindly, and refus'd to caſt
One glance to feed me for ſo long a *faſt*. *Dryden.*

2. Religious mortification by abſtinence; religious humiliation.

We humble ourſelves before God this day, not merely by the outward ſolemnities of a *faſt*, but by afflicting our ſouls as well as bodies for our ſins. *Atterbury.*

Nor pray'rs nor *faſts* its ſtubborn pulſe reſtrain;
Nor tears, for ages, taught to flow in vain. *Pope.*

Fast, fåst′. *adj.* [fæſt, Sax.]

1. Firm; immoveable.

He by his ſtrength ſetteth *faſt* mountains. *Pſalm* lxv. 6.

Laſt, the ſire and his three ſons,
With their four wives; andGod made *faſt* the door. *Milton.*

Be ſure to find,
What I have foretold thee, many a hard eſſay
Of dangers and adverſities, and pains,
Ere thou of Iſrael's ſceptre get *faſt* hold. *Milton.*

2. Strong; impregnable.

England, by report of the chronicles, was infeſted with robbers and outlaws; which lurking in woods and *faſt* places, uſed often to break forth to rob and ſpoil. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

3. Fixed; adhering; not ſeparable.

Lodronius, with the breaking in of the horſemen, was driven into a marſh; where, after that he, being almoſt *faſt* in the deep mud, had done the uttermoſt, he yielded himſelf. *Knolles.*

A man in a boat, who tugs at a rope that's *faſt* to a ſhip, looks as if he reſolved to draw the ſhip to him. *Temple.*

4. Deep; ſound.

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, take paper, fold it, ſeal it, and again return to her bed: yet all this while in a moſt *faſt* ſleep. *Shakeſp. Mac.*

5. Firm in adherence.

Quick wits be in deſire new-fangled; in purpoſe, unconſtant; light to promiſe any thing, ready to forget every thing, both benefit and injury; and thereby neither *faſt* to friend, nor fearful to foe. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

6. [from *ffeſt*, Welſh, quick.] Speedy; quick; ſwift. It may be doubted whether this ſenſe be not always adverbial.

This work goeth *faſt* on, and proſpereth. *Ezra*, v. 8.

Skill comes ſo ſlow, and life ſo *faſt* doth fly,
We learn ſo little, and forget ſo much. *Davies.*

The prince groweth up *faſt* to be a man, and is of a ſweet and excellent diſpoſition: it would be a ſtain upon you if you ſhould miſlead, or ſuffer him to be miſled. *Bacon to Villiers.*

7. *Faſt and looſe.* Uncertain; variable; inconſtant; deceitful.

A rope of fair pearl, which now hiding, now hidden by the hair, did, as it were, play at *faſt and looſe* each with other, giving and receiving richneſs. *Sidney.*

If ſhe perceived by his outward cheer,
That any would his love by talk bewry,
Sometimes ſhe heard him, ſometimes ſtopt her ear,
And play'd *faſt and looſe* the live-long day. *Fairfax.*

The folly and wickedneſs of men, that think to play *faſt and looſe* with God Almighty! *L'Eſtrange.*

If they cohered, yet by the next conflict with other atoms they might be ſeparated again; and ſo on in an eternal viciſſitude of *faſt and looſe*, without ever conſociating into the huge condenſe bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

Fast, fåst′. *adv.*

1. Firmly; immoveably.

Bind the boy, which you ſhall find with me,
Faſt to the chair. *Shakeſp. King John.*

This love of theirs myſelf have often ſeen,
Haply when they have judg'd me *faſt* aſleep. *Shakeſp.*

2. Cloſely; nearly. In this ſenſe it is united with ſome other word, as *by* or *beſide*.

Barbaroſſa left fourteen galleys in the lake; but the tacklings, ſails, oars, and ordnance he had laid up in the caſtle *faſt by*. *Knolles.*

Silo's brook that flow'd
Faſt by the oracle of God. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Let purling ſtreams be in her fancy ſeen,
And flow'ry meads, and vales of cheerful green;
And in the midſt of deathleſs groves
Soft ſighing wiſhes lie,
And ſmiling hopes *faſt by*,
And juſt beyond 'em ever-laughing loves. *Dryden.*

Faſt by the throne obſequious fame reſides,
And wealth inceſſant rolls her golden tides. *Pope.*

Well-known to me the palace you inquire;
For *faſt beſide* it dwells my honour'd ſire. *Pope.*

Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps,
And *faſt beſide* him once fear'd Edward ſleeps. *Pope.*

3. Swiftly; nimbly.

I would give a thouſand pound I could run as *faſt* as thou can'ſt. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

There ſtreams a ſpring of blood ſo *faſt*,
From thoſe deep wounds, as all embru'd the face. *Daniel.*

The heavieſt muſe the ſwifteſt courſe has gone,
As clocks run *faſteſt* when moſt lead is on. *Pope.*

You are to look upon me as one going *faſt* out of the world. *Swift.*

4. Frequently.

Being tried only with a promiſe, he gave full credit to that promiſe, and ſtill gave evidence of his fidelity as *faſt* as occaſions were offered. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

To **Fa′sten**, fås′n. *v. a.* [from *faſt*.]

1. To make faſt; to make firm; to fix immoveably.

A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering moſt of that ſide, had no *faſtening* on the left ſide. *Sidney.*

Moſes reared up the Tabernacle, and *faſtened* his ſockets. *Exodus.*

By chance a ſhip was *faſten'd* to the ſhore,
Which from old Cluſium king Oſinius bore. *Dryd.*

2. To hold together; to cement; to link.

She had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and *faſten* ſundred parts in one. *Donne.*

In the ſea-coaſt of India there is no iron, which flies not like a bird unto thoſe mountains, and therefore their ſhips are *faſtened* with wood. *Brown.*

3. To affix; to conjoin.

The words Whig and Tory have been preſſed to the ſervice of many ſucceſſions of parties, with very different ideas *faſtened* to them. *Swift's Examiner.*

4. To ſtamp; to impreſs; to fix.

Thinking, by this face,
To *faſten* in our thoughts that they have courage;
But 'tis not ſo. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

5. To unite inſeparably.

Their oppreſſors have changed the ſcene, and combated the opinions in their true ſhape, upon which they could not ſo well *faſten* their diſguiſe. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To lay on with ſtrength.

Could he *faſten* a blow, or make a thruſt, when not ſuffered to approach? *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

To **Fa′sten**, fås′n. *v. n.* To fix himſelf.

This paucity of blood may be obſerved in other ſorts of lizards, in frogs, and other fiſhes; and therefore an horſe-leech will hardly *faſten* upon a fiſh. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He *faſten'd* on my neck; and bellow'd out,
As he'd burſt heaven. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The wrong judgment that miſleads us, and makes the will often *faſten* on the worſe ſide, lies in miſreporting upon compariſons. *Locke.*

Fa′stener, fås′-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *faſten*.] One that makes faſt or firm.

Fa′ster, fås′-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *faſt*.] He who abſtains from food. *Ainſworth.*

Fa′sthanded, fåst′-hånd-ĭd. *adj.* [*faſt* and *hand*.] Avaricious; cloſehanded; cloſefiſted; covetous.

The king being *faſthanded*, and loth to part with a ſecond dowry, prevailed with the prince to be contracted with the princeſs Catharine. *Bacon.*

Fastidio′sity, fås-tĭd-yǒs′-ĭ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *faſtidious*.] Diſdainfulneſs; contemptuouſneſs. *Swift.*

FASTI′DIOUS, fås-tĭd′-yůs. *adj.* [*faſtidioſus*, Lat. *faſtidieux*, *faſtidieuſe*, Fr.] Diſdainful; ſqueamiſh; delicate to a vice; inſolently nice.

Reaſons plainly delivered, and always after one manner, eſpecially with fine and *faſtidious* minds, enter but heavily and dully. *Bacon.*

Let their *faſtidious* vain
Commiſſion of the brain,
Run on and rage, ſweat, cenſure, and condemn,
They were not made for thee, leſs thou for them. *Ben Jonſon.*

A ſqueamiſh *faſtidious* niceneſs, in meats and drinks, muſt be cured by ſtarving. *L'Eſtrange.*

All hopes, raiſed upon the promiſes or ſuppoſed kindneſſes of the *faſtidious* and fallacious great ones of the world, ſhall fail. *South.*

Fasti′diously, fås-tĭd′-yůs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *faſtidious*.] Diſdainfully; contemptuouſly; ſqueamiſhly.

Their ſole talent is pride and ſcorn: they look *faſtidiouſly*, and ſpeak diſdainfully, concluding, if a man ſhall fall ſhort of their garniture at their knees and elbows, he is much inferior to them in the furniture of his head. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

Fasti′giated, fås-tĭ-jĭ-å′-tĭd. *adj.* [*faſtigatus*, Lat.] Roofed; narrowed up to the top. *Dict.*

Fa′stingday, fåst′-ĭng-då. *n. ſ.* [*faſt* and *day*.] Day of mortification by religious abſtinence.

Do not call it a *faſtingday*, unleſs alſo it be a day of extraordinary devotion and of alms. *Taylor.*

Fa′stness, fåst′-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *faſt*.]

1. State of being faſt.

2. Firmneſs; firm adherence.

Such as had given the king diſtaſte, did contend by their forwardneſs to ſhew it was but their *faſtneſs* to the former government, and that thoſe affections ended with the time. *Bacon.*

3. Strength; ſecurity.

All the places are cleared, and places of *faſtneſs* laid open, which are the proper walls and caſtles of the Iriſh, as they were of the Britiſh in the times of Agricola. *Davies on Ireland.*

The foes had left the *faſtneſs* of their place,
Prevail'd in fight, and had his men in chace. *Dryden.*

4. A ſtrong place; a place not eaſily forced.

If his adverſary be not well aware of him, he entrenches himſelf in a new *faſtneſs*, and holds out the ſiege with a new artillery. *Watts on the Mind.*

5. Cloſeneſs; conciſeneſs; not diffuſion. Not uſed.

Bring his ſtile from all looſe groſſneſs to ſuch firm *faſtneſs* in Latin, as in Demoſthenes. *Aſcham.*

Fa′stuous, fås′-tů-ůs. *adj.* [*faſtuoſus*, Lat. *faſtueux*, *faſtueuſe*, Fr.] Proud; haughty. *Dict.*

FAT, fåt′. *adj.* [fæt, Sax.]

1. Fullfed; plump; fleſhy; the contrary to *lean*.

When gods have hot backs, what ſhall poor men do? For me, I am here a Windſor ſtag, and the *fatteſt*, I think, i' th' foreſt. *Shakeſp.*

Let our wives
Appoint a meeting with this old *fat* fellow. *Shak.*

'Tis a fine thing to be *fat* and ſmooth. *L'Eſtrange.*

Spare diet and labour will keep conſtitutions, where this diſpoſition is the ſtrongeſt, from being *fat*: you may ſee in an army forty thouſand foot-ſoldiers without a *fat* man; and I dare affirm, that by plenty and reſt twenty of the forty ſhall grow *fat*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Coarſe; groſs; [*fat*, Fr]

We're hurry'd down
This lubrique and adult'rate age;
Nay, added *fat* pollutions of our own,
T' increaſe the ſteaming ordures of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

3. Dull.

O ſouls! in whom no heav'nly fire is found,
Fat minds, and ever-grov'ling on the ground. *Dryden.*

4. Wealthy; rich.

Some are allured to law, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the promiſing and pleaſing thoughts of litigious terms, *fat* contentions, and flowing fees. *Milton.*

Theſe were terrible alarms to perſons grown *fat* and wealthy by a long and ſucceſsful impoſture. *South.*

A *fat* benefice is that which ſo abounds with an eſtate and revenues, that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking. *Ayliffe.*

Fat, fåt′. *n. ſ.* An oily and ſulphureous part of the blood; depoſited in the cells of the membrana adipoſa, from the innumerable little veſſels which are ſpread amongſt them. The fat is to be found immediately under the ſkin, in moſt parts of the body. There are two ſorts of fat; one yellow, ſoft, and lax, eaſily melted; another firm, white, brittle, and not ſo eaſily melted, called ſuet or tallow. Some reckon the marrow of the bones for a third ſort of fat. *Quincy.*

In this ointment the ſtrangeſt and hardeſt ingredients to come by, are the moſs upon the ſkull of a dead man unburied, and the *fats* of a boar and a bear, killed in the act of generation. *Bacon.*

This membrane ſeparates an oily liquor called *fat*: when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **Fat**, fåt′. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleſhy with abundant food.

Oh how this villany
Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it! *Shak.*

Ere this
I ſhould have *fatted* all the region kites
With this ſlave's offal. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

They *fat* ſuch enemies as they take in the wars, that they may devour them. *Abbot.*

The Caribbees were wont to geld their children, on purpoſe to *fat* and eat them. *Locke.*

Cattle *fatted* by good paſture, after violent motion, ſometimes die ſuddenly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To **Fat**, fåt′. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleſhed.

Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is frank'd up to *fatting* for his pains. *Shakeſp.*

The one labours in his duty with a good conſcience; the other, like a beaſt, but *fatting* up for the ſlaughter. *L'Eſtrange.*

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young. *Mortimer.*

T, fåt′. *n. ſ.* [ꝼæt, Sax. *vatte*, Dut. This generally written *vat.*] A veſſel in hich any thing is put to ferment or be aked.

The *fats* ſhall overflow with wine and oil. *Joel*, ii. 24.

A white ſtone uſed for flagging floors, for ciſterns, and tanners *fats*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

FA′TAL, få′-tål. *adj.* [*fatalis*, Lat. *fatal*, Fr.]

1. Deadly; mortal; deſtructive; cauſing deſtruction.

O *fatal* maid! thy marriage is endow'd
With Phrygian, Latian, and Rutilian blood. *Dryd.*

A palſy in the brain is moſt dangerous; when it ſeizeth the heart, or organs of breathing, *fatal*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Proceeding by deſtiny; inevitable; neceſſary.

Others delude their trouble by a graver way of reaſoning, that theſe things are *fatal* and neceſſary, it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help. *Tillotſon.*

3. Appointed by deſtiny.

It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was ſtill enforced to fight for it with rebels at home. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

It was
Still *fatal* to ſtout Hudibras,
In all his feats of arms, when leaſt
He dreamt of it, to proſper beſt. *Hudibras.*

Behold the deſtin'd place of your abodes;
For thus Anchiſes prophecy'd of old,
And thus our *fatal* place of reſt foretold. *Dryden.*

O race divine;
For beauty ſtill is *fatal* to the line. *Dryden.*

Fa′talist, få′-tå-lĭſt. *n. ſ.* [from *fate.*] One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable neceſſity.

Will the obſtinate *fataliſts* find ſufficient apology? *Watts.*

Fata′lity, få-tål′-ĭ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*fatalité*, Fr. from *fatal.*]

1. Predeſtination; predetermined order or ſeries of things and events; preordination of inevitable cauſes acting invincibly in perpetual ſucceſſion.

The ſtoicks held a *fatality*, and fixed unalterable courſe of events; but then they held alſo, that they fell out by a neceſſity emergent from and inherent in the things themſelves, which God himſelf could not alter. *South.*

2. Decree of fate.

By a ſtrange *fatality* men ſuffer their diſſenting to be drawn into the ſtream of the preſent vogue. *King Charles.*

All the father's precautions could not ſecure the ſon from the *fatality* of dying by a lion. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Tendency to danger; tendency to ſome great or hazardous event.

Seven times ſeven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and ſeven times nine, or the years ſixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the moſt conſiderable *fatality*. *Bro.*

Fa′tally, få′-tål-ỳ. *adv.* [from *fatal.*]

1. Mortally; deſtructively, even to death.

The ſtream is ſo tranſparent, pure and clear,
That had the ſelf-enamoured youth gaz'd here,
So *fatally* deceiv'd he had not been,
While he the bottom, not his face, had ſeen. *Denham.*

'Tis the proceſſion of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow,
When *fatally* their virtue they approve;
Cheerful in flames, and martyrs of their love. *Dryd.*

2. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.

To ſay that the world was made caſually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms compoſed the world mechanically and *fatally*; only they were not ſenſible of it. *Bentley.*

Fa′talness, få′-tål-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *fatal.*] Invincible neceſſity.

FATE, få′t. *n. ſ.* [*fatum*, Lat.]

1. Deſtiny; an eternal ſeries of ſucceſſive cauſes.

Neceſſity or chance
Approach not me; and what I will is *fate*. *Milton.*

There is a neceſſity in *fate*
Why ſtill the brave bold man is fortunate. *Dryden.*

You muſt obey me ſoon or late;
Why will you vainly ſtruggle with your *fate*! *Dryd.*

When empire in its childhood firſt appears,
A watchful *fate* o'erſees its riſing years. *Dryden.*

Random chance, or wilful *fate*,
Guides the ſhaft from Cupid's bow. *A. Philips.*

2. Event predetermined.

Tell me what *fates* attend the duke of Suffolk?
By water ſhall he die, and take his end? *Shakeſp.*

3. Death; deſtruction.

Viewing a neighbouring hill, whoſe top of late
A chapel crown'd, 'till in the common *fate*
Th' adjoining abbey fell. *Denham.*

Looking, he feeds alone his famiſh'd eyes;
Feeds ling'ring death, but looking not he dies;
Yet ſtill he choſe the longeſt way to *fate*,
Waſting at once his life and his eſtate. *Dryden.*

Courage uncertain dangers may abate;
But who can bear th' approach of certain *fate*! *Dryden.*

The whizzing arrow ſings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings. *Pope.*

4. Cauſe of death.

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd *fates* among the mules and ſumpters ſent. *Dryden.*

Fa′ted, få′-tĭd. *adj.* [from *fate.*]

1. Decreed by fate.

She fled her father's rage, and with a train,
Driv'n by the ſouthern blaſts, was *fated* here to reign. *Dryden.*

2. Determined in any manner by fate.

Her aukward love indeed was oddly *fated*;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

3. Endued with any quality by fate. The ſtricture uſed by Dryden is unuſual.

Bright Vulcanian arms,
Fated from force of ſteel by Stygian charms,
Suſpended ſhone on high. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. Inveſted with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to *Shakeſpeare*.

The *fated* ſky
Gives us free ſcope. *Shakeſp.*

FA′THER, få′-thĕr. *n. ſ.* [ꝼæðeꞃ, Sax. This word is found likewiſe in the Perſian language.]

1. He by whom the ſon or daughter is begotten.

Father is a notion ſuperinduced to the ſubſtance, or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Locke.*

Son of Benſalem, thy *father* ſaith it; the man by whom thou haſt breath and life ſpeaketh the word. *Bacon.*

He ſhall forget
Father and mother, and to his wife adhere. *Milton.*

2. The firſt anceſtor.

It was ſaid
It ſhould not ſtand in thy poſterity;
But that myſelf ſhall be the root and *father*
Of many kings. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Abraham is the *father* of us all. *Rom.* iv. 16.

3. The appellation of an old man.

A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognoſticating weather: Epſom, a lawyer, ſaid in ſcorn, Tell me, *father*, when doth the ſun change? The old man anſwered, When ſuch a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Camden.*

4. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.

You ſhall find one well accompanied
With reverend *fathers* and well learned biſhops. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.

Jubal was the *father* of all ſuch as handle the harp and organ. *Gen.* iv. 21.

Father of verſe. *Pope.*

6. The eccleſiaſtical writers of the firſt centuries.

Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *fathers*, and ſeem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to infallible; and yet expoſe them to contempt. *Stillingfleet.*

7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderneſs.

I was a *father* to the poor. *Job*, xxix. 16.

He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his houſe. *Gen.* xlv. 8.

8. The title of a popiſh confeſſor, particularly of a Jeſuit.

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance ſurely like a *father*. *Shak.*

There was a *father* of a convent, very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as perſons under any great affliction applied themſelves to the moſt eminent confeſſors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confeſſing herſelf to this celebrated *father*. *Addiſon.*

9. The title of a ſenator of old Rome.

From hence the race of Alban *fathers* come,
And the long glories of majeſtick Rome. *Dryden.*

10. The appellation of the firſt perſon of the adorable Trinity.

The eternal Son of God eſteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *Father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greateſt glory. *Taylor.*

11. The compellation of God as Creator.

We have one *Father*, even God. *John*, viii. 41.

Almighty, and moſt merciful *Father*. *Com. Prayer.*

FATHER-IN-LAW, få'-thėr-in-lå'. *n. ſ.* [from *father*.] The father of one's huſband or wife.

I muſt make my *father-in-law* a viſit with a great train and equipage. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **FA'THER**, få'-thėr. *v. a.*

1. To take; to adopt as a ſon or daughter.

Ay, good youth,
And rather *father* thee than maſter thee. *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſupply with a father, of certain qualities.

I am no ſtronger than my ſex,
Being ſo *father'd* and ſo huſbanded. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*

How light and portable my pain ſeems now,
When that which makes me bend makes the king bow!
He childed as I *father'd*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To adopt a compoſition.

Men of wit,
Often *father'd* what he writ. *Swift.*

4. To aſcribe to any one as his offspring, or production: with *on*.

And leſt we ſeem to *father* any thing *upon* them more than is their own, let them read. *Hooker.*

My name was made uſe of by ſeveral perſons, one of which was pleaſed to *father on* me a new ſet of productions. *Swift.*

Magical relations comprehend effects derived and *fathered upon* hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reaſons are derived. *Brown.*

FA'THERHOOD, få'-thėr-hůd. *n. ſ.* [from *father*.] The character of a father; the authority of a father.

Who can abide, that againſt their own doctors, both of the middle and lateſt age, ſix whole books ſhould by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be, under the pain of a curſe, imperiouſly obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

FA'THERLESS, få'-thėr-lis. *adj.* [from *father*.] Wanting a father; deſtitute of a father.

Ye ſhall not afflict any widow, or *fatherleſs* child. *Ex.* xxii.

Our *fatherleſs* diſtreſs was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewiſe be unwept. *Shakeſp.*

The *fatherleſs* hath no friend. *Sandys.*

He caught his death the laſt county ſeſſions, where he would go to ſee juſtice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherleſs* children. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

FA'THERLINESS, få'-thėr-lý-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *father*.] The tenderneſs of a father; parental kindneſs.

FA'THERLY, få'-thėr-lý. *adj.* [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.

Let me but move one queſtion to your daughter,
And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power
That you have in her, bid her anſwer truly. *Shak.*

The part which deſcribes the fire, I owe to the piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his ſuffering ſubjects. *Dryden.*

FA'THERLY, få'-thėr-lý. *adv.* In the manner of a father.

Thus Adam, *fatherly* diſpleas'd:
O execrable ſon! ſo to aſpire
Above his brethren! *Milton.*

FA'THOM, fåth'-ům. *n. ſ.* [ꝼæðm, Sax.]

1. A meaſure of length containing ſix foot, or two yards; the ſpace to which a man can extend both arms.

The extent of this *fathom*, or diſtance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expanſion, is equal unto the ſpace between the ſole of the foot and crown. *Brown.*

The arms ſpread croſs in a ſtraight line, and meaſured from the end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other, a meaſure equal to the ſtature, is named a *fathom*. *Holder.*

2. It is the uſual meaſure applied to the depth of the ſea, when the line for ſounding is called the *fathom-line*.

Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compaſs of thought.

Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their buſineſs. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To **FA'THOM**, fåth'-ům. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encompaſs with the arms extended or encirling.

2. To reach; to maſter.

Leave, leave to *fathom* ſuch high points as theſe;
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to pleaſe. *Dryden.*

3. To ſound; to try with reſpect to the depth.

'Tis too ſtrong for weak heads to try the heights and *fathom* the depths of his flights. *Felton.*

Our depths who *fathoms*. *Pope.*

4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmoſt extent: as, *I cannot* fathom *his deſign*.

FA'THOMLESS, fåth'-ům-lis. *adj.* [from *fathom*.]

1. That of which no bottom can be found.

2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

Will you with counters ſum
The vaſt proportion of his infinite;
And buckle in a waſte moſt *fathomleſs*,
With ſpans and inches ſo diminutive
As fears and reaſons? *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

FATI'DICAL, få-tid'-i-kål. *adj.* [*fatidicus*, Lat. *fatidique*, Fr.] Prophetick; having the power to foretel future events.

The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate buſineſs this would prove. *Howel.*

FA'TIFEROUS, få-tif'-fė-růs. *adj.* [*fatifer*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal; deſtructive. *Dict.*

FA'TIGABLE, fåt'-i-gåbl. *adj.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] Eaſily wearied; ſuſceptible of wearineſs.

To **FA'TIGATE**, fåt'-i-gåt. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhauſt with labour; to oppreſs with laſſitude. Not in uſe.

By and by the din of war 'gan to pierce
His ready ſenſe, when ſtraight his doubled ſpirit
Requicken'd what in fleſh was *fatigate*,
And to the battle came he. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

FATI'GUE, få-tė'g. *n. ſ.* [*fatigue*, Fr. *fatigo*, Lat.]

1. Wearineſs; laſſitude.

2. The cauſe of wearineſs; labour; toil.

The great Scipio ſought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchaſed them. *Dryden.*

To **FATI'GUE**, få-tė'g. *v. a.* [*fatigue*, Fr. *fatigo*, Lat.] To tire; to weary; to haraſs with toil; to exhauſt with labour.

The man who ſtruggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right. *Prior.*

FATKI'DNEYED, fåt-kid'-nýd. *adj.* [*fat* and *kidney*.] Fat: by way of reproach or contempt.

Peace, ye *fatkidney'd* raſcal; what a brawling do'ſt thou keep! *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

FA'TLING, fåt'-ling. *n. ſ.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the ſlaughter.

The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling* ſhall lie down together, and a little child ſhall lead them. *Iſ.* xi. 6.

FA'TNER, fåt'-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatneſs.

The wind was weſt, on which that philoſopher beſtowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'TNESS, fåt'-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *fat*.]

1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.

2. Fat; greaſe; fulneſs of fleſh.

And by his ſide rode loathſome gluttony,
Deformed creature, on a filthy ſwine;
His belly was upblown with luxury,
And eke with *fatneſs* ſwollen were his eyen.
Fairy Queen.

3. Unctuous or greaſy matter.

Earth and water, mingled by the help of the ſun, gather a nitrous *fatneſs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

4. Oleaginouſneſs; ſlimineſs; unctuouſneſs.

But the olive-tree ſaid unto them, Should I leave my *fatneſs* wherewith by me they honour God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees? *Judges.*

By reaſon of the *fatneſs* and heavineſs of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and ſome fruits. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Fertility; fruitfulneſs.

God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatneſs* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. *Gen.* xxvii. 28.

6. That which cauſes fertility.

When around
The clouds drop *fatneſs*, in the middle ſky
The dew ſuſpended ſtaid, and left unmoiſt
The execrable glebe. *Philips.*

Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the balm of dews and the fatneſs of ſhowers. *Bentley.*

To **FA'TTEN**, fåt'n. *v. a.* [from *fat*.]

1. To feed; to make fleſhy; to plump with fat.

Frequent blood-letting, in ſmall quantities, often increaſeth the force of the organs of digeſtion, and *fatteneth* and increaſeth the diſtemper. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To make fruitful.

Town of ſtuff to *fatten* land. *Lib. Londinenſis.*

Dare not, on thy life,
Touch aught of mine;
This falchion elſe, not hitherto withſtood,
Theſe hoſtile fields ſhall *fatten* with thy blood.
Dryden.

3. To feed groſly; to increaſe.

Obſcene Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry ſhores,
And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores. *Dryden.*

To **FA'TTEN**, fåt'n. *v. n.* [from *fat.*] To grow fat; to be pampered; to grow fleſhy.

All agree to ſpoil the publick good,
And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour. *Otway.*

Apollo check'd my pride, and bad me feed
My *fatt'ning* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed. *Dryden.*

Yet then this little ſpot of earth well till'd,
A num'rous family with plenty fill'd,
The good old man and thrifty houſewife ſpent
Their days in peace, and *fatten'd* with content;
Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to ſee
A long-deſcending healthful progeny. *Dryden.*

Tygers and wolves ſhall in the ocean breed,
The whale and dolphin *fatten* on the mead,
And every element exchange its kind,
When thriving honeſty in courts we find. *Granville.*

FA'TUOUS, fåt'-ů-ůs. *adj.* [*fatuus*, Lat.]

1. Stupid; fooliſh; feeble of mind.

We pity or laugh at thoſe *fatuous* extravagants, while yet ourſelves have a conſiderable doſe of what makes them ſo. *Glan.*

2. Impotent; without force; illuſory; alluding to an *ignis fatuus*.

And when that flame finds combuſtible earth,
Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth. *Denham.*

FATU'ITY, fåt-ů'-ǐ-tý. *n. ſ.* [*fatuité*, Fr. from *fatuous*.] Fooliſhneſs; weakneſs of mind; morbid feebleneſs of intellect.

It had argued a very ſhort ſight of things, and extreme *fatuity* of mind in me, to bind my own hands at their requeſt. *King Charles.*

Theſe ſymptoms were ſo high in ſome as to produce a ſort of *fatuity* or madneſs. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

FA'TWITTED, fåt'-wǐt-ǐd. *adj.* [*fat* and *wit.*] Heavy; dull; ſtupid.

Thou art ſo *fatwitted* with drinking old ſack, and unbuttoning thee after ſupper, and ſleeping upon benches in the afternoon, that thou haſt forgotten. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

FA'TTY, fåt'-tý. *adj.* [from *fat.*] Unctuous; oleaginous; greaſy; partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or *fatty*, will not diſcharge; not becauſe it ſticketh faſter, but becauſe air preyeth upon water, and flame and fire upon oil. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The gourd
And thirſty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive, with reſentment fly
Her *fatty* fibres, and with tendrils creep
Diverſe, deteſting contact. *Philips.*

The common ſymptoms of the muriatick ſcurvy are, a ſaline taſte in the ſpittle, and a lixivial urine, ſometimes with a *fatty* ſubſtance like a thin ſkin a-top. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FA'UCET, fôs'-ſǐt. *n. ſ.* [*fauſſet*, Fr. *fauces*, Lat.] The pipe inſerted into a veſſel to give vent to the liquor, and ſtopped up by a peg or ſpigot. It is ſometimes improperly written *foſſet*.

You were out a good wholeſome forenoon in hearing a cauſe between an orange-wife and a *foſſet*-ſeller, and adjourned a controverſy of three pence to a ſecond audience. *Shakeſp.*

If you are ſent down to draw drink, and find it will not run, blow ſtrongly into the *faucet*, and it will immediately pour into your mouth. *Swift.*

FA'UCHION, få'l-tſhůn. *n. ſ.* [See FALCHION.] A crooked ſword.

A ſtately tomb, whoſe top a trumpet bore;
A ſoldier's *fauchion*, and a ſeaman's oar. *Dryden.*

FA'UFEL, få'-fǐl. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] The fruit of a ſpecies of the palm-tree.

FAVI'LLOUS, få-vǐl'-lůs. *adj.* [*favilla*, Lat.] Conſiſting of aſhes.

As to foretelling of ſtrangers, from the fungous particles about the wicks of the candle, it only ſignifieth a moiſt air about them, hindering the avolation of light and the *favillous* particles. *Brown.*

FA'ULCON, få'kn. } See { FALCON.
FA'ULCONRY, få'kn-rý. } See { FALCONRY.

FAULT, få't. *n. ſ.* [*faut*, *faute*, Fr. *faltar*, to be deficient, Span. The *l* is ſometimes ſounded, and ſometimes mute. In converſation it is generally ſuppreſſed.]

1. Offence; ſlight crime; ſomewhat liable to cenſure or objection.

The prophet chuſeth rather to charge them with the *fault* of making a law unto themſelves, than the crime of tranſgreſſing a law which God had made. *Hooker.*

He finds no *fault* with their opinion about the true God, but only that it was not clear and diſtinct enough. *Stillingfleet.*

He that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual *fault*:
Then what muſt he expect that ſtill proceeds
To commit ſin, and work up thoughts to deeds? *Dryden.*

If you like not my poem, the *fault* may poſſibly be in my writing; but more probably 'tis in your morals, which cannot bear the truth of it. *Dryden.*

They wholly miſtake the nature of criticiſm, who think its buſineſs is principally to find *fault*. *Dryden.*

To be deſirous of a good name, and careful to do every thing that we innocently may, to obtain it, is ſo far from being a *fault*, even in private perſons, that it is their great and indiſpenſible duty. *Atterbury.*

Before his ſacred name flies ev'ry *fault*,
And each exalted ſtanza teems with thought. *Pope.*

Which of our thrum-cap'd anceſtors found *fault*,
For want of ſugar-tongs, or ſpoons for ſalt? *King.*

Being void of all friendſhip and enmity, they never complain, nor find *fault* with the times. *Swift.*

2. Defect; want; abſence.

I could tell to thee, as to one it pleaſes me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend, I could be ſad, and ſad indeed too. *Shakeſp.*

3. Puzzle; difficulty: as, *the enquirer is at a* fault.

To **FAULT**, få't. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail.

Which moved him rather in eclogues than otherwiſe to write, minding to furniſh our tongue in this kind wherein it *faulteth*. *Spenſer.*

To **FAULT**, få't. *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuſe.

For that I will not *fault* thee,
But for humbleneſs exalt thee. *Old Song.*

FA'ULTER, få't-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *fault.*] An offender; one who commits a fault.

Then ſhe, behold the *faulter* here in ſight;
This hand committed that ſuppoſed offence. *Fairf.*

FA'ULTFINDER, få't-fínd-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*fault* and *find.*] A cenſurer; an objector.

FA'ULTILY, få'-tǐl-ý. *adv.* [from *faulty.*] Not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneouſly.

FA'ULTINESS, få'-tǐn-ěs. *n. ſ.* [from *faulty.*]

1. Badneſs; vitiouſneſs; evil diſpoſition.

When her judgment was to be practiſed in knowing *faultineſs* by his firſt tokens, ſhe was like a young fawn, who coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it be a thing or no to be eſchewed. *Sidney.*

2. Delinquency; actual offences.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the *faultineſs* of their people heretofore is laid open. *Hooker.*

FA'ULTLESS, få't-lěs. *adj.* [from *fault.*] Exempt from fault; perfect; completely excellent.

Where for our ſins he *faultleſs* ſuffered pain,
There where he died, and where he liv'd again. *Fairfax.*

Who durſt thy *faultleſs* figure thus deface! *Dryd.*

Whoever thinks a *faultleſs* piece to ſee,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er ſhall be. *Pope.*

FA'ULTY, få'-tý. *adj.* [*fautif*, Fr. from *fault.*]

1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth ſpeak as one which is *faulty*. *2 Sam.*

Can thus
Th' image of God in man, created once
So goodly and erect, though *faulty* ſince!
To ſuch unſightly ſufferings be debas'd! *Milton.*

2. Wrong; erroneous.

The form of polity by them ſet down for perpetuity, is three ways *faulty*; *faulty* in omitting ſome things which in Scripture are of that nature, as, namely, the difference that ought to be of paſtors, when they grow to any great multitude; *faulty* in requiring doctors, deacons, and widows, as things of perpetual neceſſity by the law of God, which in truth are nothing leſs; *faulty* alſo in urging ſome things by Scripture mutable, as their lay elders. *Hooker.*

3. Defective; bad in any reſpect; not fit for the uſe intended.

By accident of a *faulty* helmet that Parker had on, he was ſtricken into the mouth at the firſt courſe, ſo that he died preſently. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

To **FA'VOUR**, få'-vůr. *v. a.* [*faveo*, Lat.]

1. To ſupport; to regard with kindneſs; to be propitious to; to countenance.

Of all the race of ſilver-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Whilſt Heaven did *favour* his felicities,
Than Clarion, the eldeſt ſon and heir
Of Muſcarol. *Spenſer.*

The ſame gods that arm'd the queen of Troy,
May *favour* Tamora the queen of Goths. *Shakeſp.*

Men *favour* wonders. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Fortune ſo *favoured* him, that the town at his firſt coming ſurrendered unto him. *Knolles.*

The good Æneas am I call'd; a name,
While fortune *favour'd*, not unknown to fame. *Dryden.*

Oh happy youth! and *favour'd* of the ſkies,
Diſtinguiſh'd care of guardian deities. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To aſſiſt with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to *favour* an enemy in his approaches. *Addiſon.*

3. To reſemble in feature.

The porter owned that the gentleman *favoured* his maſter. *Spectator.*

4. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR, få'-vůr. *n. ſ.* [*favor*, Lat. *faveur*, Fr.]

1. Countenance; kindneſs; kind regard; propitious aſpect: with *of* before the favourer.

It pleas'd your majeſty to turn your looks
Of *favour* from myſelf, and all our houſe. *Shak.*

The child Samuel was in *favour*, both with the Lord and alſo with men. *1 Sam.* ii. 26.

They got not the land by their own ſword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, becauſe thou haſt a *favour* unto them. *Pſ.* xliv. 3.

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind,
Gave him the fear and *favour* of mankind. *Waller.*

This *favour*, had it been employed on a more deſerving ſubject, had been an effect of juſtice in your nature; but, as placed on me, is only charity. *Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.*

2. Support; defence; vindication; inclination to favour: with *of* before the thing favoured.

The pleaſures which theſe Scriptures aſcribe to religion, are of a kind very different from thoſe in *favour of* which they are here alleged. *Rogers.*

At play, among ſtrangers, we are apt to find our hopes and wiſhes engaged on a ſudden in *favour of* one ſide more than another.

They were invited from all parts for the uſe of kings, princes, and miniſters. And in ſhort, the *favour of* learning was the humour and mode of the age. *Temple.*

3. Kindneſs granted; benevolence ſhewn.

All *favours* and puniſhments paſſed by him, all offices and places of importance were diſtributed to his favourites. *Sidney.*

The race is not to the ſwift, nor yet *favour* to men of ſkill. *Eccl.* ix. 11.

O, my royal maſter!
The gods, in *favour* to you, made her cruel. *Philips.*

4. Lenity; mildneſs; mitigation of puniſhment.

I could not diſcover the lenity and *favour* of this ſentence; but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle. *Swift.*

5. Leave; good will; pardon.

Worthy Macbeth, we ſtay upon your leiſure.
—Give me your *favour*; my dull brain was wrought
With things forgot. *Shakeſp.*

Yet ere we enter into open act,
With *favour*, 'twere no loſs if't might be inquir'd
What the condition of theſe arms would be? *Ben Jonſon.*

Come down, ſaid Reynard, let us treat of peace:
A peace, with all my ſoul, ſaid Chanticleer;
But, with your *favour*, I will treat it here. *Dryden.*

6. Object of favour; perſon or thing favoured.

All theſe his wond'rous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*; him, for whom
All theſe his works ſo wond'rous he ordain'd. *Milton.*

7. Something given by a lady to be worn.

And every one his loveſuit will advance
Unto his ſeveral miſtreſs, which they'll know
By *favours* ſeveral which they did beſtow. *Shak.*

It is received that it helpeth to continue love, if one wear the hair of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other like *favour*, may as well do it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A blue ribband tied round the ſword-arm, I conceive to be the remains of that cuſtom of wearing a miſtreſs's *favour* on ſuch occaſions of old. *Spectator.*

8. Any thing worn openly as a token.

Here, Fluellen, wear thou this *favour* for me, and ſtick it in thy cap. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

9. Feature; countenance. It is now little uſed.

That is only ſuitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy *favour*, ſetting forth both in ſluttiſhneſs. *Sidney.*

Young though thou art, thine eye
Hath ſtaid upon ſome *favour* that it loves. *Shak.*

Diſſeat thy *favour* with an uſurped beard. *Shak.*

There's no goodneſs in thy face: if Antony
Be free and healthful, why ſo tart a *favour*
To trumpet ſuch good tidings? *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Yet well I remember
The *favours* of theſe men: were they not mine?
Did they not ſometime cry, all hail! to me? *Shak.*

A youth of fine *favour* and ſhape. *Bacon.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compenſate the hardneſs of their *favour*, and by the pulchritude of their ſouls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*

Fa'vourable, få'-vŭr-ĕbl. *adj.* [*favorable*, Fr. *favorabilis*, Lat.]

1. Kind; propitious; affectionate.

Famous Plantagenet! moſt gracious prince,
Lend *favourable* ear to our requeſts. *Shak. Ric.* III.

2. Palliative; tender; averſe from cenſure.

None can have the *favourable* thought,
That to obey a tyrant's will they fought. *Dryden.*

3. Conducive to; contributing to; propitious.

People are multiplied in a country by the temper of the climate, *favourable* to generation, health, and long life. *Temple.*

4. Accommodate; convenient.

Many good officers were willing to ſtay there, as a place very *favourable* for the making levies of men. *Clarendon.*

5. Beautiful; well favoured; well featured. Obſolete.

Of all the race of ſilver-winged flies
Which do poſſeſs the empire of the air,
Was none more *favourable*, nor more fair,
Than Clarion the eldeſt ſon and heir
Of Muſcarol. *Spenſer.*

Fa'vourableness, få-vŭr-ĕbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *favourable*.] Kindneſs; benignity.

Fa'vourably, få'-vŭr-ĕb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *favourable*.] Kindly; with favour; with tenderneſs; with kind regard.

Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence more *favourably* heard than theirs who allege ſincerely for themſelves, that they did as neceſſity conſtrained them. *Hooker.*

She goeth about ſeeking ſuch as are worthy of her, and ſheweth herſelf *favourably* unto them in the ways. *Wiſd.* vi.

The violent will condemn the character of Abſalom, as either too *favourably* or too hardly drawn. *Dryden.*

We are naturally inclined to think *favourably* of thoſe we love. *Rogers.*

Fa'voured, få'-vŭrd. *participial adj.* [from *favour*.]

1. Regarded with kindneſs.

Oft with ſome *favour'd* traveller they ſtray,
And ſhine before him all the deſert way. *Pope.*

2. [From *favour*, the noun.] Featured. Always conjoined with *well* or *ill*.

Of her there bred
A thouſand young ones, which ſhe daily fed;
Sucking upon her poiſonous dugs, each one
Of ſundry ſhape, yet all *ill-favoured*. *Fairy Queen.*

The *ill-favoured* and lean-fleſhed kine did eat up the ſeven *well-favoured* and fat kine. *Geneſis.*

Fa'vouredly, få'-vŭrd-lỳ. *adv.* [from *favoured*.] Always joined with *well* or *ill*, in a fair or foul way; with good or bad appearance.

Fa'vourer, få'-vŭr-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *favour*.] One who favours; one who regards with kindneſs or tenderneſs; a well-wiſher; a friend.

If we ſhould upbraid them with irreligious, as they do us with ſuperſtitious *favourers*, the anſwer which herein they would make us, let them apply unto themſelves. *Hooker.*

Do I not know you for a *favourer*
Of this new ſect? ye are not ſound. *Shak. Hen* VIII.

Being now a *favourer* to the Briton. *Shakeſp.*

Conjure their friends they had, labour for more,
Solicit all reputed *favourers*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

All the *favourers* of magick were the moſt profeſt and bitter enemies to the Chriſtian religion. *Addiſon.*

Fa'vourite, få'-vŭr-ĭt. *n. ſ.* [*favorit*, *favorite*, Fr. *favorita*, Ital.]

1. A perſon or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; any thing in which pleaſure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection.

Every particular maſter in criticiſm has his *favourite* paſſages in an author. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

So fathers ſpeak, perſuaſive ſpeech and mild!
Their ſage experience to the *fav'rite* child. *Pope.*

2. One choſen as a companion by a ſuperiour; a mean wretch whoſe whole buſineſs is by any means to pleaſe.

All favours and puniſhments paſſed by him, all offices and places of importance were diſtributed to his *favourites*. *Sidney.*

I was a Theſſalian gentleman, who, by miſchance, having killed a *favourite* of the prince of that country, was purſued ſo cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they would obtain my deſtruction. *Sidney.*

The great man down, you mark, his *fav'rite* flies;
The poor advanc'd, makes friends of enemies. *Shak.*

Bid her ſteal into the plaſhed bower,
Where honey-ſuckles, ripen'd by the ſun,
Forbid the ſun to enter; like to *favourites*,
Made proud by princes that advance their pride
Againſt that power that bred it. *Shakeſp.*

Nothing is more vigilant, nothing more jealous than a *favourite*, eſpecially towards the waining time, and ſuſpect of ſatiety. *Wotton.*

This man was very capable of being a great *favourite* to a great king. *Clarendon.*

What *fav'rites* gain, and what the nation owes,
Fly the forgetful world. *Pope.*

Fa'vourless, få'-vŭr-lĭs. *adj.* [from *favour*.]

1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindneſs; having no patronage; without countenance.

2. Unfavouring; unpropitious.

Of that goddeſs I have ſought the ſight,
Yet no where can her find; ſuch happineſs
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favourleſs*. *Fairy Queen.*

Fa'usen, få'-ſn. *n. ſ.* A ſort of large eel.

He left the waves to waſh;
The wave ſprung entrails, about which *fauſens* and other fiſh
Did ſhole. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Fa'ussebraye, få's-brå. *n. ſ.* A ſmall mount of earth, four fathoms wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart, to fire upon the enemy, when he is ſo far advanced that you cannot force him back; and alſo to receive the ruins which the cannons make in the body of the place. *Harris.*

Fa'utor, få'-tŏr. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *fauteur*, Fr.] Favourer; countenancer; ſupporter.

I am neither author or *fautor* of any ſect: I will have no man addict himſelf to me; but if I have any thing right, defend it as truth's, not mine. *Ben Jonſon.*

The new mountain in the Lucrine lake, which is alleged, by the *fautors* of this opinion, as an inſtance in behalf of it, was not raiſed thus. *Woodw.*

Fa'utress, få'-trĕs. *n. ſ.* [*fautrix*, Lat. *fautrice*, Fr.] A woman that favours, or ſhows countenance.

It made him pray, and prove
Minerva's aid his *fautreſs* ſtill. *Chapman's Iliads.*

He comes from baniſhment to the *fautreſs* of liberty, from the barbarous to the polite. *Garth.*

Fawn, få'n. *n. ſ.* [*faon*, Fr. from *fan*, in the old French a child, probably from *infans*, Lat.] A young deer.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young *fawn* that late hath loſt the hind;
And ſeek each where, where laſt I ſaw her face,
Whoſe image yet I carry freſh in mind. *Spenſer.*

The buck is called the firſt year a *fawn*, the ſecond year a pricket. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

The colt hath about four years of growth; and ſo the *fawn*, and ſo the calf. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Who for thy table feeds the wanton *fawn*,
For him as kindly ſpreads the flow'ry lawn. *Pope.*

To **FAWN**, få'n. *v. n.* [of uncertain original. Perhaps a contraction of the French *fanfan*, a term of fondneſs for children.]

1. To court by friſking before one; as a dog.

The dog ſtraight *fawned* upon his maſter for old knowledge. *Sidney.*

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a *fawning* greyhound. *Shakeſp.*

2. To court by any means. Uſed by animals.

Inſtead thereof he kiſs'd her weary feet,
And lick'd her lily hands with *fawning* tongue,
As he her wrong'd innocence did weet. *Fairy Queen.*

Is it not ſtrange that a rational man ſhould worſhip an ox? that he ſhould *fawn* upon his dog? bow himſelf before a cat? and adore leeks and garlick? *South.*

3. To court ſervilely.

My love, forbear to *fawn* upon their frowns;
What danger or what ſorrow can befall thee,
So long as Edward is thy conſtant friend? *Shakeſp.*

And thou, ſly hypocrite, who now would'ſt be
Patron of liberty, who more than thou
Once *fawn'd*, and cring'd, and ſervilely ador'd
Heav'n's awful monarch? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Whom Ancus follows, with a *fawning* air;
But vain within, and proudly popular. *Dryden.*

Dext'rous the craving *fawning* croud to quit,
And pleas'd to 'ſcape from flattery to wit. *Pope.*

4. To bring forth a fawn.

FAWN, få'n. *n. ſ.* A ſervile cringe; low flattery.

You will rather ſhew our gentle lowts
How you can frown, than ſpend a *fawn* upon them
For the inheritance of their loves. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

FA'WNER, få'-nůr, *n. ſ.* [from *fawn.*] One that fawns; one that pays ſervile courtſhip.

By ſoftneſs of behaviour we have arrived at the appellation of *fawners.* *Spectator.*

FA'WNINGLY, få'-nĭng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *fawn.*] In a cringing ſervile way.

FA'XED, fåks'-ĭd. *adj.* [from ꝼæx, Sax. hair.] Hairy. Now obſolete.

They could call a comet a *faxed* ſtar, which is all one with ſtella crinita, or cometa. *Camden's Rem.*

FAY, få'. *n. ſ.* [*fée*, Fr.]

1. A fairy; an elf.

And the yellow-ſkirted *fays*
Fly after the night ſteeds,
Leaving their moon-lov'd maze. *Milton.*

Ye ſylphs and ſylphids, to your chief give ear;
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, hear! *Pope.*

2. [From *foi*, Fr.] Faith. Wholly obſolete.

Their ill 'haviour garres men miſſay,
Both of their doctrine and their *fay.* *Spenſer.*

FE'ABERRY, fè'-bĕr-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [*groſſularia.*] A gooſeberry. *Dict.*

To **FEAGUE**, fè'g. *v. a.* [*Gower* uſes *To feige*, for to cenſure; *fegen*, Germ. to ſweep; *fyken*, Dut. to ſtrike.] To whip; to chaſtiſe; to beat.

FE'ALTY, fè'l-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*feaulitè*, Fr.] Duty due to a ſuperiour lord; fidelity to a maſter; loyalty.

I am in parliament pledge for his truth,
And laſting *fealty* to the new made king. *Shakeſp.*

Let my ſovereign
Command my eldeſt ſon, nay all my ſons,
As pledges of my *fealty* and love. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Man diſobeying,
Diſloyal, breaks his *fealty*, and ſins
Againſt the high ſupremacy of Heav'n. *Milton.*

Each bird and beaſt behold
After their kinds: I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee *fealty*
With low ſubjection. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*

Whether his firſt deſign be to withdraw
Our *fealty* from God, or to diſturb
Conjugal love. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

FEAR, fè'r. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeaꞃan, Sax. to fear; *vaer*, Dut. *feakle*, Erſe.]

1. Dread; horrour; painful apprehenſion of danger.

Fear is an uneaſineſs of the mind, upon the thought of future evil likely to befal us. *Locke.*

Trembling *fear* ſtill to and fro did fly,
And found no place where ſafe ſhe ſhrowd him might. *Fairy Queen.*

For *fear* was upon them, becauſe of the people of thoſe countries. *Ezra*, iii. 3.

What then remains? Are we depriv'd of will?
Muſt we not wiſh, for *fear* of wiſhing ill? *Dryden.*

Fear, in general, is that paſſion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our ſecurity upon the approach of evil. *Rogers.*

2. Awe; dejection of mind at the preſence of any perſon or thing; terrour impreſſed: with *of* before that which impreſſeth.

And the *fear of* you, and the dread of you, ſhall be upon every beaſt. *Gen.* ix. 2.

3. Anxiety; ſolicitude.

The principal *fear* was for the holy temple. *Mac.*

4. That which cauſes fear.

Antony, ſtay not by his ſide:
Thy demon, that's the ſpirit that keeps thee, is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,
Where Cæſar's is not; but near him, thy angel
Becomes a *fear*, as being overpower'd. *Shakeſp.*

5. The object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham and the *fear* of Iſaac had been with me. *Gen.* xxxi. 42.

6. Something hung up to ſcare deer by its colour or noiſe.

He who fleeth from the noiſe of the *fear* ſhall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midſt of the pit ſhall be taken in the ſnare. *Iſ.* xxiv. 18.

FEAR, fè'r. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeoꞃa, Sax.] A companion. Obſolete.

But fair Clariſſa to a lovely *fear*
Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear. *Fairy Queen.*

To **FEAR**, fè'r. *v. a.* [ꝼeaꞃa, Sax.]

1. To dread; to conſider with apprehenſions of terrour; to be afraid of.

Now, for my life, Hortenſio *fears* his widow.
Then never truſt me if I be afraid.
—You are very ſenſible, yet you miſs my ſenſe;
I mean Hortenſio is afraid of you. *Shakeſp.*

To *fear* the foe, ſince fear oppreſſeth ſtrength,
Gives, in your weakneſs, ſtrength unto your foe. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

There ſhall riſe up a kingdom, and it ſhall be *feared* above all the kingdoms before it. 2 *Eſd.* xii. 13.

When I view the beauties of thy face,
I *fear* not death, nor dangers, nor diſgrace. *Dryden.*

2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid.

The inhabitants, being *feared* with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings. *Carew.*

We muſt not make a ſcarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey. *Shakeſp.*

Some, ſitting on the hatches, would ſeem there,
With hideous gazing, to *fear* away fear. *Donne.*

To **FEAR**, fè'r. *v. n.*

1. To live in horrour; to be afraid.

Well you may *fear* too far.
—Safer than truſt too far:
Let me ſtill take away the arms I fear,
Not fear ſtill to be harm'd. *Shakeſp.*

If any ſuch be here, if any *fear*
Leſs for his perſon than an ill report;
If any think brave death outweighs bad life. *Shakeſ.*

2. To be anxious.

Then let the greedy merchant *fear*
For his ill-gotten gain;
And pray to gods that will not hear,
While the debating winds and billows bear
His wealth into the main. *Dryden's Horace.*

See, pious king, with diff'rent ſtrife,
Thy ſtruggling Albion's boſom torn:
So much ſhe *fears* for William's life,
That Mary's fate ſhe dare not mourn. *Prior.*

FE'ARFUL, fè'r-fůl. *adj.* [*fear* and *full.*]

1. Timorous; timid; eaſily made afraid.

He's gentle, and not *fearful.* *Shakeſp.*

Them that are of a *fearful* heart. *Iſaiah.*

2. Afraid. It has *of* before the object of fear.

The Iriſh are more *fearful* to offend the law than the Engliſh. *Davies on Ireland.*

I have made my heroine *fearful of* death, which neither Caſſandra nor Cleopatra would have been. *Dryden.*

3. Awful; to be reverenced.

Who is like thee, glorious in holineſs, *fearful* in praiſes! *Exodus.*

4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impreſſing fear.

Neither faſt to friend, nor *fearful* to foe. *Aſcham.*

Againſt ſuch monſters God maintained his own, by *fearful* execution of extraordinary judgment upon them. *Hooker.*

What God did command touching Canaan, concerneth not us any otherwiſe than only as a *fearful* pattern of his juſt diſpleaſure. *Hooker.*

All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement
Inhabits here: ſome heav'nly power guide us
Out of this *fearful* country. *Shakeſp.*

It is a *fearful* thing to fall into the hands of the living God. *Heb.* x. 31.

Lay down by thoſe pleaſures the *fearful* and dangerous thunders and lightnings, the horrible and frequent earthquakes, and then there will be found no compariſon. *Raleigh.*

This is the natural fruit of ſin, and the preſent revenge which it takes upon ſinners, beſides that *fearful* puniſhment which ſhall be afflicted on them in another life. *Tillotſon.*

FE'ARFULLY, fè'r-fůl-ỳ. *adv.* [from *fearful.*]

1. Timorouſly; in fear.

In ſuch a night
Did Thiſbe *fearfully* o'ertrip the dew,
And ſaw the lion's ſhadow. *Shakeſp.*

2. Terribly; dreadfully.

There is a cliff, whoſe high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep. *Shakeſp.*

FE'ARFULNESS, fè'r-fůl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *fearful*]

1. Timorouſneſs; habitual timidity.

2. State of being afraid; awe; dread.

Is it credible that the acknowledgment of our own unworthineſs, our profeſſed *fearfulneſs* to aſk any thing, otherwiſe than only for his ſake to whom God can deny nothing, that this ſhould be noted for a popiſh errour? *Hooker.*

A third thing that makes a government juſtly deſpiſed, is *fearfulneſs* of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. *South.*

FE'ARLESSLY, fè'r-lĕs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *fearleſs.*] Without terrour; intrepidly.

'Tis matter of the greateſt aſtoniſhment to obſerve the ſtupid, yet common boldneſs of men, who ſo *fearleſsly* expoſe themſelves to this moſt formidable of perils. *Decay of Piety.*

FE'ARLESSNESS, fè'r-lĕs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *fearleſs.*] Exemption from fear; intrepidity; courage; boldneſs.

He gave inſtances of an invincible courage, and *fearleſsneſs* in danger. *Clarendon.*

FE'ARLESS, fè'r-lĕs. *adj.* [from *fear.*] Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold: with *of* before the ſubject.

From the ground ſhe *fearleſs* doth ariſe,
And walketh forth without ſuſpect of crime. *Fairy Queen.*

The flaming ſeraph, *fearleſs*, though alone
Encompaſs'd round with foes, thus anſwer'd bold. *Milton.*

A nation, whoſe diſtinguiſhing character it is to be more *fearleſs of* death and danger than any other. *Temple.*

FEASIBI'LITY, fè-zỳ-bĭl'-ĭ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *feaſible.*]

1. Practicability.

2. A thing practicable.

Men often ſwallow falſities for truths, dubioſities for certainties, poſſibilities for *feaſibilities*, and things impoſſible for poſſibilities themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FE'ASIBLE, fè'-zĭbl. *adj.* [*faiſible*, Fr.] Practicable; ſuch as may be effected; ſuch as may be done.

We conclude many things impoſſibilities, which yet are eaſy *feaſibles.* *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Things are *feaſible* in themſelves; elſe the eternal wiſdom of God would never have adviſed, and much leſs have commanded them. *South.*

FE'ASIBLY, fé'-zib-lŷ. *adv.* [from *feaſible.*] Practicably.

FEAST, fé'st. *n. ſ.* [*feſte*, Fr. *feſtum*, Lat.]

1. An entertainment of the table; a ſumptuous treat of great numbers.

Here's our chief gueſt. If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great *feaſt*. *Shakeſp.*

On Pharaoh's birthday he made a *feaſt* unto all his ſervants. *Gen.* xl. 20.

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a *feaſt*,
And made the lady of the flow'r her gueſt;
When lo! a bow'r aſcended on the plain,
With ſudden ſeats ordain'd, and large for either
train. *Dryden.*

2. An anniverſary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occaſion. Oppoſed to a *faſt*.

This day is called the *feaſt* of Criſpian. *Shakeſp.*

3. Something delicious to the palate.

Many people would, with reaſon, prefer the griping of an hungry belly to thoſe diſhes which are a *feaſt* to others. *Locke.*

To **FEAST**, fé'st. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To eat ſumptuouſly; to eat together on a day of joy.

Richard and Northumberland, great friends,
Did *feaſt* together. *Shakeſp.*

The pariſh finds, indeed; but our church-wardens
Feaſt on the ſilver, and give us the farthings. *Gay.*

To **FEAST**, fé'st. *v. a.*

1. To entertain ſumptuouſly; to entertain magnificently.

He was entertained and *feaſted* by the king with great ſhew of favour. *Hayward.*

2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriouſly.

All theſe are our's, all nature's excellence,
Whoſe taſte or ſmell can bleſs the *feaſted* ſenſe.
Dryden.

FE'ASTER, fé's-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *feaſt.*]

1. One that fares deliciouſly.

Thoſe *feaſters* could ſpeak of great and many excellencies in manna. *Taylor.*

2. One that entertains magnificently.

FE'ASTFUL, fé'st-fŭl. *adj.* [*feaſt* and *full.*]

1. Feſtive; joyful.

The virgins alſo ſhall on *feaſtful* days
Viſit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loſs of eyes. *Milton.*

Therefore be ſure
Thou, when the bridegroom with his *feaſtful* friend,
Paſſes to bliſs at the mid-hour of night,
Haſt gain'd thy entrance, virgin wiſe and pure.
Milton.

2. Luxurious; riotous.

The ſuitor train
Who crowd his palace, and with lawleſs pow'r
His herds and flocks in *feaſtful* rites devour. *Pope.*

FE'ASTRITE, fé'st-rîte. *n. ſ.* [*feaſt* and *rite.*] Cuſtom obſerved in entertainments.

His hoſpitable gate,
Unbarr'd to all, invites a numerous train
Of daily gueſts; whoſe board with plenty crown'd,
Revives the *feaſtrites* old. *Philips.*

FEAT, fé't. *n. ſ.* [*fait*, Fr.]

1. Act; deed; action; exploit.

Pryocles is his name, renowned far
For his bold *feats*, and hardy confidence;
Full oft approved in many a cruel war. *Fairy Q.*

Tarquin's ſelf he met,
And ſtruck him on his knee: in that day's *feats*,
When he might act the woman in the ſcene,
He prov'd th' beſt man i' th' field. *Shakeſp.*

Our ſoldiers are men of ſtrong heads for action, and perform ſuch *feats* as they are not able to expreſs. *Addiſon's Spectator*

2. A trick; an artful, feſtive, or ludicrous performance.

The joints are more ſupple to all *feats* of activity and motion in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*

FEAT, fé't. *adj.* [*fait*, *bien fait*, Fr. *homo factus ad unguem.*]

1. Ready; ſkilful; ingenious.

Never maſter had
A page ſo kind, ſo duteous, diligent;
So tender over his occaſions, true,
So *feat*, ſo nurſe-like. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. It is now only uſed in irony and contempt.

That *feat* man at controverſy. *Stillingfleet.*

3. Nice; neat.

Look how well my garments fit upon me,
Much *feater* than before. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

FE'ATEOUS, fé'-tyŭs. *adj.* [from *feat.*] Neat; dexterous. Obſolete.

FE'ATEOUSLY, fé'-tyŭs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *feateous.*] Neatly; dexterouſly. Not in uſe.

And with fine fingers cropt full *featouſly*
The tender ſtalks on high. *Spenſer.*

FE'ATHER, fěth'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeðeꞃ, Sax. *feder*, Germ.]

1. The plume of birds.

Look, as I blow this *feather* from my face.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

The brave eagle does with ſorrow ſee
The foreſt waſted, and that lofty tree
Which holds her neſt, about to be o'erthrown,
Before the *feathers* of her young are grown;
She will not leave them, nor ſhe cannot ſtay,
But bears them boldly on her wings away.
Waller.

When a man in the dark preſſes either corner of his eye with his finger, and turns his eye away from his finger, he will ſee a circle of colours like thoſe in the *feathers* of a peacock's tail. *Newton.*

I am bright as an angel, and light as a *feather*.
Swift.

2. Kind; nature; ſpecies: from the proverbial expreſſion, *birds of a feather*; that is, of a ſpecies.

Clifford and the haught Northumberland,
And of their *feather* many more proud birds,
Have wrought the eaſy-melting king like wax.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

I am not of that *feather* to ſhake off
My friend, when he moſt needs me. *Shakeſp.*

3. An ornament; an empty title.

4. [Upon a horſe.] A ſort of natural frizzling of hair, which, in ſome places, riſes above the lying hair, and there makes a figure reſembling the tip of an ear of corn.
Farrier's Dict.

To **FEA'THER**, fěth'-ŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs in feathers.

2. To fit with feathers.

3. To tread as a cock.

Dame Partlet was the ſovereign of his heart;
Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,
He *feather'd* her a hundred times a-day.
Dryden.

4. To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

They ſtuck not to ſay, that the king cared not to plume his nobility and people, to *feather* himſelf.
Bacon's Henry VII.

5. *To feather one's Neſt.* [Alluding to birds which collect feathers, among other materials, for making their neſt.] To get riches together.

FE'ATHERBED, fěth'-ĕr-bĕd. *n. ſ.* [*feather* and *bed.*] A bed ſtuffed with feathers; a ſoft bed.

The huſband cock looks out, and ſtrait is ſped,
And meets his wife, which brings her *featherbed.*
Donne.

FE'ATHERDRIVER, fěth'-ĕr-drî-vŭr. *n. ſ.* [*feather* and *drive.* One who cleanſes feathers by whiſking them about.

A *featherdriver* had the reſidue of his lungs filled with the fine duſt or down of feathers. *Derham.*

FE'ATHERED, fěth'-ĕrd. *adj.* [from *feather.*]

1. Clothed with feathers.

I ſaw young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuiſſes on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Riſe from the ground like *feather'*d Mercury.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

So when the new-born phœnix firſt is ſeen,
Her *feather'd* ſubjects all adore their queen.
Dryden.

Dark'ning the ſky, they hover o'er, and ſhroud
The wanton ſailors with a *feather'd* cloud. *Prior.*

Then ſhips of uncouth form ſhall ſtem the tide,
And *feather'd* people croud my wealthy ſide. *Pope.*

Vultures, harpies, ravens, cormorants, and, among many other *feathered* creatures, ſeveral little winged boys perch upon the middle arches.
Addiſon.

2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers.

An eagle had the ill hap to be ſtruck with an arrow, *feather'd* from her own wing. *L'Eſtrange.*

Not the bow they bend, nor boaſt the ſkill
To give the *feathered* arrow wings to kill. *Pope.*

FE'ATHEREDGE, fěth'-ĕr-ĕdzh. *n. ſ.*

Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *featheredge* ſtuff. *Moxon.*

FE'ATHEREDGED, fěth'-ĕr-ĕdzhd. *adj.* [*feather* and *edge.*] Belonging to a feather edge.

The cover muſt be made of *featheredged* boards, in the nature of ſeveral doors with hinges fixed thereon. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHERFEW, fěth'-ĕr-fŭ. *n. ſ.* A plant both ſingle and double: it is increaſed by ſeeds or ſlips, and alſo by dividing the roots: it flowereth moſt part of the Summer.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

FE'ATHER-GRASS, fěth'-ĕr-gràs. *n. ſ.* [*gramen pulmoſum.*] An herb.

FE'ATHERLESS, fěth'-ĕr-lĭs. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Without feathers.

This ſo high grown ivy was like that *featherleſs* bird, which went about to beg plumes of other birds to cover his nakedneſs. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

FE'ATHERLY, fěth'-ĕr-lŷ. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Reſembling feather.

The accretion or pluvious aggelation of hail about the mother and fundamental atoms thereof, ſeems to be ſome *featherly* particle of ſnow, although ſnow itſelf be ſexangular. *Brown.*

FE'ATHERSELLER, fěth'-ĕr-sĕl-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [*feather* and *ſeller.*] One who ſells feathers for beds.

FE'ATHERY, fěth'-ĕr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *feather.*] Clothed with feathers.

Or whiſtle from the lodge, or village cock
Count the night-watches to his *feathery* dames.
Milton.

FE'ATLY, fé't-lŷ. *adv.* [from *feat.*] Neatly; nimbly; dexterouſly.

Foot it *featly* here and there,
And ſweet ſprites and burthen bear.
Shakeſp. Tempeſt.

The moon was up, and ſhot a gleamy light;
He ſaw a quire of ladies in a round,
That *featly* footing ſeem'd to ſkim the ground.
Dryden.

FE'ATNESS, fé't-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *feat.*] Neatneſs; nicety; dexterity.

FE'ATURE, fé't-shŭr. *n. ſ.* [*faiture*, old Fr.]

1. The caſt or make of the face.

Report the *feature* of Octavia, her years.
Shakeſp.

2. Any lineament or ſingle part of the face.

Though ye be the faireſt of God's creatures,
Yet think that death ſhall ſpoil your goodly *features*.
Spenſer.

We may compare the face of a great man with the character, and try if we can find out in his looks and *features*, the haughty, cruel, or unmerciful temper that diſcovers itſelf in the hiſtory.
Addiſon on Medals.

Though various *features* did the ſiſters grace,
A ſiſter's likeneſs was in every face. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

To **Fe'ature**, fē'-tſhŭr. *v. a.* To reſemble in countenance; to favour.

He liv'd in court moſt praiſ'd, moſt lov'd,
A ſample to the young'ſt; to th' more mature,
A glaſs that *featur'd* them. *Shakeſp.*

To **Feaze**, fē'z. *v. a.* [*faiſez*, Fr.]

1. To untwiſt the end of a rope, and reduce it again to its firſt ſtamina.

2. To beat; to whip with rods. *Ainſworth.*

To **Febri'citate**, fĕb-rȳ'-sī-tāt. *v. n.* [*febricitor*, Lat.] To be in a fever. *Dict.*

Febri'culose, fĕb-rȳ'-kū-lōs. *adj.* [*febriculoſus*, Lat.] Troubled with a fever. *Dict.*

Febrifu'ge, fĕb'-rȳ-fūje. *n. ſ.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Lat. *febrifuge*, Fr.] Any medicine ſerviceable in a fever. *Quincy.*

Bitters, like choler, are the beſt ſanguifiers, and alſo the beſt *febrifuges*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Febrifu'ge, fĕb-rȳ-fū'je. *adj.* Having the power to cure fevers.

Febrifuge draughts had a moſt ſurpriſing good effect. *Arbuthnot.*

Fe'brile, fē'-brĭl. *adj.* [*febrilis*, Lat. *febrile*, Fr.] Conſtituting a fever; proceeding from a fever.

The ſpirits, embroiled with the malignity in the blood, and turgid and tumified by the *febrile* fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey.*

Fe'bruary, fĕb'-rŭ-ĕr-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*Februarius*, Lat.] The name of the ſecond month in the year.

You have ſuch a *February* face,
So full of froſt, of ſtorm, and cloudineſs! *Shakeſp.*

Fe'ces, fē'-ſēs. *n. ſ.* [*fæces*, Lat. *feces*, Fr.]

1. Dregs; lees; ſediments; ſubſidence.

Hence the ſurface of the ground with mud
And ſlime beſmear'd, the *feces* of the flood
Receiv'd the rays of heav'n; and ſucking in
The ſeeds of heat, new creatures did begin. *Dryden.*

2. Excrement.

The ſymptoms of ſuch a conſtitution are a ſour ſmell in their *feces*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Fe'culence, fĕk'-ū-lĕns. } *n. ſ.* [*fæculentia*,
Fe'culency, fĕk'-ū-lĕn-ſȳ. } Lat.]

1. Muddineſs; quality of abounding with lees or ſediment.

2. Lees; feces; ſediment; dregs.

Pour upon it ſome very ſtrong lee, to facilitate the ſeparation of its *feculencies*. *Boyle.*

Whether the wilding's fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's pureſt ſpirit, and reſiſt
Its *feculence*, which in more porous ſtocks
Of cyder plants finds paſſage free. *Philips.*

Fe'culent, fĕk'-ū-lĕnt. *adj.* [*fæculentus*, Lat. *feculent*, Fr.] Foul; dreggy; excrementitious.

But both his hands, moſt filthy *feculent*,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to waſh themſelves inceſſantly,
Yet nothing cleaner were for ſuch intent. *Fairy Queen.*

They are to the body as the light of a candle to the groſs and *feculent* ſnuff, which as it is not pent up in it, ſo neither doth it partake of its impurity. *Glanv. Apology.*

FE'CUND, fē-kŭnd'. *adj.* [*fæcundus*, Lat. *fecond*, Fr.] Fruitful; prolifick.

The more ſickly the years are, the leſs *fecund* or fruitful of children alſo they be. *Graunt.*

Fecunda'tion, fē'-kŭn-dā''-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*fæcundo*, Lat.] The act of making fruitful or prolifick.

She requeſted theſe plants as a medicine of *fecundation*, or to make her fruitful. *Brown.*

To **Fecu'ndify**, fē-kŭn'-dȳ-fȳ. *v. a.* To make fruitful; to make prolifick. *Dict.*

Fecu'ndity, fē-kŭn'-dȳ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *fecund*; *fecondité*, Fr.]

1. Fruitfulneſs; quality of producing or bringing forth in great abundance.

I appeal to the animal and vegetable productions of the earth, the vaſt numbers whereof notoriouſly teſtify the extreme luxuriance and *fecundity* of it. *Woodward.*

2. Power of producing or bringing forth.

Some of the ancients mention ſome ſeeds that retain their *fecundity* forty years; and I have found that melon-ſeeds, after thirty years, are beſt for raiſing of melons. *Ray.*

God could never create ſo ample a world, but he could have made a bigger; the *fecundity* of his creative power never growing barren, nor being exhauſted. *Bentley.*

Fed, fĕd'. Preterite and participle paſſ. of *To feed.*

For on the graſſy verdure as he lay,
And breath'd the freſhneſs of the early day,
Devouring dogs the helpleſs infant tore,
Fed on his trembling limbs, and lapp'd the gore. *Pope.*

Fe'dary, fĕd'-ār-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*fædus*, Lat. or from *feudum*.] This word, peculiar to *Shakeſpeare*, may ſignify either a confederate; a partner; or a dependent.

Damn'd paper!
Black as the ink that's on thee, ſenſeleſs bauble!
Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and lookeſt
So virgin-like without? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Fe'deral, fĕd'-ē-rāl. *adj.* [from *fædus*, Lat.] Relating to a league or contract.

It is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us, as eating and drinking, both among Jews and Heathens, was wont to be. *Hamm.*

The Romans compelled them, contrary to all *federal* right and juſtice, both to part with Sardinia, their lawful territory, and alſo to pay them for the future a double tribute. *Grew.*

Fe'derary, fĕd'-ē-rār-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *fædus*, Lat.] A confederate; an accomplice.

She's a traitor, and Camillo is
A *federary* with her. *Shakeſp.*

Fe'derate, fĕd'-ē-rāt. *adj.* [*fæderatus*, Lat.] Leagued; joined in confederacy.

FEE, fē'. *n. ſ.* [feoh, Sax. *fee*, Daniſh, cattle; *feudum*, low Lat. *feu*, Scottiſh.]

1. [In law.] All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of ſuperiority to a higher lord. All lands and tenements, wherein a man hath a perpetual eſtate to him and his heirs, &c. are divided into *allodium* and *feudum*: *allodium* is every man's own land, which he poſſeſſes merely in his own right, without acknowledgment of any ſervice, or payment of any rent to any other. *Feudum*, or *fee*, is that which we hold by the benefit of another, and in name whereof we owe ſervices, or pay rent, or both, to a ſuperior lord. And all our land in England, the crownland, which is in the king's own hands, in right of his crown, excepted, is in the nature of feudum; for though a man have land by deſcent from his anceſtors, or bought it for his money; yet is the land of ſuch a nature, that it cannot come to any, either by deſcent or purchaſe, but with the burthen that was laid upon him who had novel *fee*, or firſt of all received it as a benefit from his lord, to him and to all ſuch to whom it might deſcend, or be any way conveyed from him. So that no man in England has *directum dominium*, that is, the very property or demeſne in any land, but the prince in right of his crown: for though he that has fee has *jus perpetuum & utile dominium*, yet he owes a duty for it, and therefore it is not ſimply his own. *Fee* is divided into two ſorts; *fee*-abſolute, otherwiſe called *fee*-ſimple, and *fee*-conditional, otherwiſe termed *fee*-tail: *fee*-ſimple is that whereof we are ſeiſed in thoſe general words, To us and our heirs for ever: *fee*-tail is that whereof we are ſeiſed to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body. And *fee*-tail is either general or ſpecial: general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body: *fee*-tail ſpecial, is that where a man and his wife are ſeiſed of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. *Cowel.*

Now like a lawyer, when he land would let,
Or ſell *fee*-ſimples in his maſter's name. *Hubbert's Tale.*

Here's the Lord of the ſoil come to ſeize me for a ſtray, for entering his *fee*-ſimple without leave. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

2. Property; peculiar.

What concern they?
The general cauſe? or is it a *fee*-grief,
Due to ſome ſingle breaſt? *Shakeſp.*

3. Reward; gratification; recompenſe.

Theſe be the ways by which, without reward,
Livings in courts be gotten, though full hard;
For nothing there is done without a *fee*. *Hubbert.*

Not helping, death's my *fee*;
But if I help, what do you promiſe me? *Shak.*

4. Payments occaſionally claimed by perſons in office.

Now that God and friends
Have turn'd my captive ſtate to liberty,
At our enlargement what are thy due *fees*? *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

5. Reward paid to phyſicians or lawyers.

He does not refuſe doing a good office for a man, becauſe he cannot pay the *fee* of it. *Addiſon.*

6. Portion; pittance; ſhare. Obſolete.

In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
Reſerve to each cattle their property *fees*. *Tuſſer.*

Fe'efarm, fē'-fārm. *n. ſ.* [*fee* and *farm*.] Tenure by which lands are held from a ſuperiour lord.

John ſurrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them back again, to hold in *feefarm*; which brought him into ſuch hatred, as all his lifetime after he was poſſeſt with fear. *Davies.*

To **Fee**, fē'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To reward; to pay.

No man *fees* the ſun, no man purchaſes the light, nor errs if he walks by it. *South.*

Watch the diſeaſe in time; for when within
The dropſy rages and extends the ſkin,
In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And *fees* the doctor; but too late is wiſe. *Dryd.*

2. To bribe; to hire; to purchaſe.

I have long loved her, and ingroſſed opportunities to meet her; *feed* every ſlight occaſion, that could but niggardly give me ſight of her. *Shak.*

3. To keep in hire.

There's not a thane of them but in his houſe
I have a ſervant *feed*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

FE'EBLE, fē'bl. *adj.* [*foible*, Fr.] Weak; debilitated; ſickly; infirm; without ſtrength of body or mind.

The men carried all the *feeble* upon aſſes to Jericho. *2 Chron.*

Command th' aſſiſtance of a faithful friend,
But *feeble* are the ſuccours I can ſend. *Dryden.*

How I have lov'd, excuſe my falt'ring tongue;
My ſpirits *feeble*, and my pains are ſtrong. *Dryden.*

We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal ſoul; and though we be now miſerable and *feeble*, yet we aſpire after eternal happineſs, and finally expect a great exaltation of all our natural powers. *Bentley.*

Rhyme is a crutch that helps the weak along,
Supports the *feeble*, but retards the ſtrong. *Smith.*

To **Fe'eble**, fē'bl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of ſtrength or power. Not in uſe.

Or as a caſtle reared high and round,
By ſubtile engines and malicious ſlight
Is undermined from the loweſt ground,
And her foundation forc'd and *feebled* quite.
Fairy Queen.

Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here,
That in your chambers gave you chaſtiſement?
Shakeſp. King John.

Feeblemi'nded, fe'bl-mi'nd-ld. *adj.* [*feeble* and *mind.*] Weak of mind; defective in reſolution and conſtancy.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the *feeble-minded*, ſupport the weak, be patient toward all men. *1 Theſſ.*

Fe'ebleness, fe'bl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *feeble.*] Weakneſs; imbecility; infirmity; want of ſtrength.

A better head Rome's glorious body fits,
Than his that ſhakes for age and *feebleneſs*. *Shak.*

Some in their latter years, through the *feebleneſs* of their limbs, have been forced to ſtudy upon their knees. *South.*

Fe'ebly, fe'b-ly. *adv.* [from *feeble.*] Weakly; without ſtrength.

Like mine, thy gentle numbers *feebly* creep,
Thy tragick muſe gives ſmiles, thy comick ſleep.
Dryden.

To **FEED**, fe'd. *v. a.* [*fodan*, Goth. ꝼeðan, ꝼoeðan, Sax.]

1. To ſupply with food.

Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,
And *fed* the hounds that help'd him to purſue.
Dryden.

Boerhaave *fed* a ſparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own weight.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. To ſupply; to furniſh.

A conſtant ſmoke riſes from the warm ſprings that *feed* the many baths with which the iſland is ſtocked. *Addiſon.*

The breadth of the bottom of the hopper muſt be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not *feed* them too faſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. To graze; to conſume by cattle.

Once in three years *feed* your mowing lands, if you cannot get manure conſtantly to keep them in heart. *Mortimer.*

The froſt will ſpoil the graſs; for which reaſon take care to *feed* it cloſe before Winter.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

4. To nouriſh; to cheriſh.

How oft from pomp and ſtate did I remove,
To *feed* deſpair, and cheriſh hopeleſs love?
Prior.

5. To keep in hope or expectation.

Barbaroſſa learned the ſtrength of the emperor, craftily *feeding* him with the hope of liberty. *Knolles.*

6. To delight; to entertain; to keep from ſatiety.

The alteration of ſcenes, ſo it be without noiſe, *feeds* and relieves the eye, before it be full of the ſame object. *Bacon.*

7. To make fat. A provincial uſe.

To **Feed**, fe'd. *v. n.*

1. To take food. Chiefly applied to animals food.

To *feed* were beſt at home;
From thence the ſawce to meet is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shak. Macbeth.*

2. To prey; to live by eating.

I am not covetous of gold;
Nor care I, who doth *feed* upon my coſt. *Shak.*

You cry againſt the noble ſenate, who,
Under the gods, keep you in awe, which elſe
Would *feed* on one another. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Galen ſpeaketh of the curing of the ſcirrhus of the liver by milk of a cow, that *feedeth* upon certain herbs. *Bacon.*

Some birds *feed* upon the berries of this vegetable. *Brown.*

He *feeds* on fruits, which of their own accord,
The willing grounds and laden trees afford. *Dryd.*

The Brachmans were all of the ſame race, lived in fields and woods, and *fed* only upon rice, milk, or herbs. *Temple.*

All *feed* on one vain patron, and enjoy
Th' extenſive bleſſing of his luxury. *Pope.*

3. To paſture; to place cattle to feed.

If a man ſhall cauſe a field to be eaten, and ſhall put in his beaſt, and ſhall *feed* in another man's field, he ſhall make reſtitution. *Ex.* xxii. v.

4. To grow fat or plump. A provincial uſe.

Feed, fe'd. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Food; that which is eaten.

A fearful deer then looks moſt about when he comes to the beſt *feed*, with a ſhrugging kind of tremor through all her principal parts. *Sidney.*

An old worked ox fats as well as a young one: their *feed* is much cheaper, becauſe they eat no oats. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. Paſture.

Beſides his cote, his flocks and bounds of *feed*
Are now on ſale. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

3. Meal; act of eating.

Plenty hung
Tempting ſo nigh, to pluck and eat my fill
I ſpared not: for ſuch pleaſure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found. *Milton.*

Fe'eder, fe'd-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *feed.*]

1. One that gives food.

The beaſt obeys his keeper, and looks up,
Not to his maſter's, but his *feeder*'s hand. *Denh.*

2. An exciter; an encourager.

When thou do'ſt hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou ſhalt be as thou was't,
The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots. *Shakeſp.*

3. One that eats.

With eager feeding, food doth choak the *feeder*.
Shakeſp.

But that our feaſts
In every meſs have folly, and the *feeders*
Jeſt with it as a cuſtom, I ſhould bluſh
To ſee you ſo attired. *Shakeſp.*

We meet in Ariſtotle with one kind of thruſh, called the miſſel thruſh, or *feeder* upon miſſelto.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

4. One that eats in a certain mode; as, a *nice feeder*, a *groſs feeder*.

But ſuch fine *feeders* are no gueſts for me;
Riot agrees not with frugality:
Then, that unfaſhionable man am I,
With me they'd ſtarve for want of ivory. *Dryd.*

To **FEEL**, fe'l. pret. *felt*; part. paſſ. *felt*. *v. n.* [ꝼelan, Sax.]

1. To have perception of things by the touch.

The ſenſe of *feeling* can give us a notion of extenſion, ſhape, and all other ideas that enter at the eye, except colours. *Addiſon's Spect.*

2. To ſearch by feeling. See **Feeler**.

They ſhould ſeek the Lord, if happily they might *feel* after him, and find him. *Acts.*

3. To have a quick ſenſibility of good or evil, right or wrong.

Man, who *feels* for all mankind. *Pope.*

4. To appear to the touch.

Blind men ſay black *feels* rough, and white *feels* ſmooth. *Dryden.*

Of theſe tumours one *feels* flaccid and rumpled; the other more even, flatulent and ſpringy. *Sharp.*

To **Feel**, fe'l. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the touch.

Suffer me that I may *feel* the pillars. *Judges.*

2. To try; to ſound.

He hath writ this to *feel* my affection to your honour. *Shakeſp.*

3. To have perception of.

The air is ſo thin, that a bird has therein no *feeling* of her wings, or any reſiſtance of air to mount herſelf by. *Raleigh.*

4. To have ſenſe of external pain or pleaſure.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not *feel*.
Milton.

But why ſhould thoſe be thought to 'ſcape, who *feel*
Thoſe rods of ſcorpions and thoſe whips of ſteel?
Creech.

5. To be affected by; to perceive mentally.

Would I had never trod this Engliſh earth,
Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it!
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

The well-ſung woes ſhall ſooth my penſive ghoſt;
He beſt can paint them who can *feel* them moſt.
Pope.

Not youthful kings in battle ſeiz'd alive,
E'er *felt* ſuch grief, ſuch terrour, and deſpair.
Pope.

6. To know; to be acquainted with.

His overthrow heap'd happineſs upon him;
For then, and not till then, he *felt* himſelf,
And found the bleſſedneſs of being little.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

Feel, fe'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The ſenſe of feeling; the touch.

The difference of theſe tumours will be diſtinguiſhed by the *feel*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Fe'eler, fe'l-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *feel.*]

1. One that feels.

This hand, whoſe touch,
Whoſe ev'ry touch would force the *feeler*'s ſoul
To th' oath of loyalty. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. The horns or antennæ of inſects.

Inſects clean their eyes with their forelegs as well as antennæ; and as they are perpetually feeling and ſearching before them with their *feelers* or antennæ, I am apt to think that beſides wiping and cleaning the eyes, the uſes here named may be admitted. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Fe'eling, fe'l-ing. *participial adj.* [from *feel.*]

1. Expreſſive of great ſenſibility.

O wretched ſtate of man in ſelf-diviſion!
O well thou ſay'ſt a *feeling* declaration
Thy tongue hath made of Cupid's deep inciſion! *Sidney.*

Thy wailing words do much my ſpirits move,
They uttered are in ſuch a *feeling* faſhion.
Sidney.

Write 'till your ink be dry, and with your tears
Moiſt it again; and frame ſome *feeling* line,
That may diſcover ſuch integrity. *Shakeſp.*

2. Senſibly felt. This ſenſe is not ſufficiently analogical.

A moſt poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who, by the art of known and *feeling* ſorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakeſp.*

I had a *feeling* ſenſe
Of all your royal favours; but this laſt
Strikes through my heart. *Southerne.*

Fe'eling, fe'l-ing. *n. ſ.* [from *feel.*]

1. The ſenſe of touch.

Why was the ſight
To ſuch a tender ball as th' eye confin'd;
So obvious and ſo eaſy to be quench'd,
And not, as *feeling*, through all parts diffus'd,
That ſhe might look at will through every pore?
Milton.

2. Power of action upon ſenſibility.

The apprehenſion of the good,
Gives but the greater *feeling* to the worſe.
Shakeſp. Richard II.

3. Perception; ſenſibility.

Their king, out of a princely *feeling*, was ſparing and compaſſionate towards his ſubjects. *Bacon.*

Great perſons had need to borrow other men's opinions to think themſelves happy; for if they judge by their own *feeling*, they cannot find it.
Bacon.

As we learn what belongs to the body by the evidence of ſenſe, ſo we learn what belongs to the ſoul by an inward conſciouſneſs, which may be called a ſort of internal *feeling*. *Watts.*

Fe'elingly, fē'l-lı̇ng-lȳ. *adv.* [from *feeling.*]

1. With expreſſion of great ſenſibility.

The princes might judge that he meant himſelf, who ſpake ſo *feelingly*. *Sidney.*

He would not have talked ſo *feelingly* of Codrus's bed, if there had been room for a bedfellow in it. *Pope.*

2. So as to be ſenſibly felt.

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The ſeaſon's difference; as the icy phang,
And churliſh chiding of the Winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Ev'n 'till I ſhrink with cold, I ſmile and ſay,
This is no flattery: theſe are counſellors,
That *feelingly* perſuade me what I am. *Shakeſp.*

He *feelingly* knew, and had trial of the late good, and of the new purchaſed evil. *Raleigh.*

FEET, fē't. *n. ſ.* The plural of *foot*.

His brother's image to his mind appears,
Inflames his heart with rage, and wings his *feet*
with fears. *Pope.*

Fe'etless, fē't-lı̇s. *adj.* [from *feet.*] Being without feet.

Geoffrey of Boulloin broched three *feetleſs* birds, called Allerions, upon his arrow. *Camden.*

To **FEIGN**, fā'n. *v. a.* [*feindre*, Fr. *fingo*, Lat.]

1. To invent; to image by an act of the mind.

Abominable, inutterable, and worſe
Than fables yet have *feign'd*, or fear conceiv'd,
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimæras dire! *Milton.*

No ſuch things are done as thou ſayeſt, but thou *feignedſt* them out of thine own heart. *Neh.* vi. 8.

2. To make a ſhow of.

Both his hands, moſt filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And *feigned* to waſh themſelves inceſſantly.
Fairy Queen.

3. To make a ſhew of; to do upon ſome falſe pretence.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then, hid in ſhades, eludes her eager ſwain;
But *feigns* a laugh to ſee me ſearch around,
And by that laugh the willing fair is found.
Pope.

4. To diſſemble; to conceal. Now obſolete.

Each trembling leaf and whiſtling wind they
hear,
As ghaſtly bug their hair on end does rear;
Yet both do ſtrive their fearfulneſs to *feign*.
Fairy Queen.

To **Feign**, fā'n. *v. n.* To relate falſely; to image from the invention; to tell fabulouſly.

Therefore the poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, ſtones, and
floods;
Since nought ſo ſtockiſh, hard, and full of rage,
But muſick for the time doth change his nature.
Shakeſp.

Fe'ignedly, fā'n-ĕd-lȳ. *adv.* [from *feign.*] In fiction; not truly.

Such is found to have been falſely and *feignedly* in ſome of the heathens. *Bacon.*

Fe'igner, fā'n-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *feign.*] Inventer; contriver of a fiction.

And theſe three voices differ; all the things done, the doing and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning and the *feigner*; ſo the poem, the poeſy, and the poet. *Ben Jonſon.*

Feint, fā'nt. *participial adj.* [from *feign*, or *feigned*; or *feint*, Fr.] Counterfeit; ſeeming.

The mind by degrees loſes its natural reliſh of real, ſolid truth, and is reconciled inſenſibly to any thing that can be but dreſſed up into any *feint* appearance of it. *Locke.*

Feint, fā'nt. *n. ſ.* [*feint*, Fr.]

1. A falſe appearance; an offer of ſomething not intended to be.

Courtly's letter is but a *feint* to get off. *Spectator.*

2. A mock aſſault; an appearance of aiming at one part, when another is intended to be ſtruck.

But, in the breaſt encamp'd, prepares
For well-bred *feints* and future wars. *Prior.*

Fe'landers, fē'-lăn-dĕrs. *n. ſ.* Worms in hawks. *Ainſworth.*

To **FELI'CITATE**, fē-lı̇s'-ȳ-tāt. *v. a.* [*feliciter*, Fr. *felicito*, Lat.]

1. To make happy.

I profeſs
Myſelf an enemy to all other joys;
And find I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highneſs' love. *Shakeſp.*

What a glorious entertainment and pleaſure would fill and *felicitate* his ſpirit, if he could graſp all in a ſingle ſurvey! *Watts.*

2. To congratulate.

They might proceed unto forms of ſpeeches, *felicitating* the good, or depreciating the evil to follow. *Brown.*

Felicita'tion, fē-lı̇s-ȳ-tā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *felicitate.*] Congratulation. *Dict.*

FELI'CITOUS, fē-lı̇s'-ȳ-tŭs. *adj.* [*felix*, Lat.] Happy. *Dict.*

Feli'citously, fē-lı̇s'-ȳ-tŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *felicitous.*] Happily. *Dict.*

Feli'city, fē-lı̇s'-ı̇t-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*felicitas*, Lat. *felicité*, Fr.] Happineſs; proſperity; bliſsfulneſs; bleſſedneſs.

The joyous day, dear Lord, with joy begin,
And grant that we, for whom thou dideſt die,
Being with thy dear blood clean waſh'd from ſin,
May live for ever in *felicity*. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

Others in virtue plac'd *felicity*;
But virtue join'd with riches and long life,
In corporal pleaſure he, and careleſs eaſe. *Milton.*

The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete. *Atterbury.*

How great, how glorious a *felicity*, how adequate to the deſires of a reaſonable nature, is revealed to our hopes in the goſpel? *Rogers.*

Fe'line, fē'-lı̇n. *n. ſ.* [*felinus*, Lat.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat.

Even as in the beaver; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail, which is *feline*, or a long taper. *Grew.*

FELL, fĕl'. *adj.* [ꝼelle, Sax.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.

It ſeemed fury, diſcord, madneſs *fell*,
Flew from his lap when he unfolds the ſame.
Fairfax.

So *felleſt* foes,
Whoſe paſſions and whoſe plots have broke their
ſleep,
To take the one the other, by ſome chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, ſhall grow dear
friends. *Shakeſp.*

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody.

That inſtant was I turn'd into a hart,
And my deſires, like *fell* and cruel hounds,
E'er ſince purſue me. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

I know thee, love! wild as the raging main,
More *fell* than tygers on the Lybian plain. *Pope.*

Scorning all the taming arts of man,
The keen hyena, *felleſt* of the *fell*. *Thomſon.*

Fell, fĕl'. *n. ſ.* [ꝼelle, Sax.] The ſkin; the hide. Not uſed.

Wipe thine eye;
The goujers ſhall devour them, fleſh and *fell*,
Ere they ſhall make us weep. *Shakeſp.*

The time has been my ſenſes would have cool'd
To hear a night-ſhriek; and my *fell* of hair
Would at a diſmal treatiſe rouze and ſtir. *Shakeſp.*

To **Fell**, fĕl'. *v. a.* [*fellen*, Germ.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.

Villain, ſtand, or I'll *fell* thee down. *Shakeſp.*

Up and down he traverſes his ground;
Now wards a *felling* blow, now ſtrikes again. *Dan.*

Taking the ſmall end of his muſket in his hand, he ſtruck him on the head with the ſtock, and *felled* him. *Raleigh.*

His fall, for the preſent, ſtruck an earthquake into all minds; nor could the vulgar be induced to believe he was *felled*. *Howel.*

On their whole hoſt I flew
Unarm'd, and with a trivial weapon *fell'd*
Their choiceſt youth: they only liv'd who fled.
Milton.

2. It ſeems improperly joined with *down* or *along*.

Whom with ſuch force he ſtruck he *fell'd* him *down*,
And cleft the circle of his golden crown. *Dryden.*

I *fell'd along* a man of bearded face,
His limbs all cover'd with a ſhining caſe. *Dryden.*

3. To hew down; to cut down.

Then would he ſeem a farmer that would ſell
Bargains of woods, which he did lately *fell*. *Hubb.*

Proud Arcite and fierce Palamon,
In mortal battle, doubling blow on blow;
Like lightning flam'd their faulchions to and fro,
And ſhot a dreadful gleam; ſo ſtrong they ſtruck,
There ſeem'd leſs force requir'd to *fell* an oak.
Dryden.

Fell, fĕl'. The preterite of *To fall*.

None on their feet might ſtand,
Though ſtanding elſe as rocks, but down they *fell*
By thouſands, angel on archangel roll'd. *Milton.*

Fe'ller, fĕl'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *fell.*] One that hews down.

Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up againſt us. *Iſ.* xiv. 8.

Felli'fluous, fĕl-lı̇f'-flŭ-ŭs. *adj.* [*fel* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with gall. *Dict.*

Fe'llmonger, fĕl'-mŭng-gŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *fell.*] A dealer in hides.

Fe'llness, fĕl'-nı̇s. *n. ſ.* [from *fell.*] Cruelty; ſavageneſs; fury; rage.

When his brother ſaw the red blood trail
Adown ſo faſt, and all his armour ſteep,
For very *fellneſs* loud he 'gan to weep. *Fairy Queen.*

Fe'lloe, fĕl'-lō. *n. ſ.* [*felge*, Dan.] The circumference of a wheel; the outward part. It is often written *fally* or *felly*.

Out, out, thou ſtrumpet Fortune! all you gods,
In general ſynod, take away her power;
Break all the ſpokes and *fellies* from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n.
Shakeſp.

Axle-trees, naves, *felloes* and ſpokes were all molten. *Kings.*

FE'LLOW, fĕl'-lō. *n. ſ.* [*quaſi* to follow, *Minſhew*; from ꝼe faith, and laȝ bound, Sax. *Junius*; *fallow*, Scottiſh.]

1. A companion; one with whom we conſort.

In youth I had twelve *fellows* like unto myſelf, but not one of them came to a good end. *Aſcham.*

To be your *fellow*,
You may deny me: but I'll be your ſervant,
Whether you will or no. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
That one ſhould be the common good of both;
One ſoul ſhould both inſpire, and neither prove
His *fellow*'s hindrance in purſuit of love? *Dryden.*

2. An aſſociate; one united in the ſame affair.

Each on his *fellow* for aſſiſtance calls;
At length the fatal fabrick mounts the walls.
Dryden's Virgil.

3. One of the ſame kind.

Let partial ſpirits ſtill aloud complain,
Think themſelves injur'd that they cannot reign;
And own no liberty, but where they may
Without controul upon their *fellows* prey. *Waller.*

A ſhepherd had one favourite dog: he fed him with his own hand, and took more care of him than of his *fellows*. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Equal; peer.

So you are to be hereafter *fellows*, and no longer ſervants. *Sidney.*

Chieftain of the reſt
I choſe him here: the earth ſhall him allow;
His *fellows* late, ſhall be his ſubjects now. *Fairfax.*

5. One thing ſuited to another; one of a pair.

When virtue is lodged in a body, that ſeems to have been prepared for the reception of vice; the ſoul and the body do not ſeem to be *fellows*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. One like or equal to another: as, this knave hath not his *fellow*.

7. A familiar appellation uſed ſometimes with fondneſs; ſometimes with eſteem; but generally with ſome degree of contempt.

This is Othello's ancient, as I take it.
—The ſame indeed; a very valiant *fellow*. *Shakeſp.*

An officer was in danger to have loſt his place, but his wife made his peace; whereupon a pleaſant *fellow* ſaid, that he had been cruſhed, but that he ſaved himſelf upon his horns. *Bacon.*

Full fifteen thouſand luſty *fellows*
With fire and ſword the fort maintain,
Each was a Hercules, you tell us,
Yet out they march'd like common men. *Prior.*

8. A word of contempt: the fooliſh mortal; the mean wretch; the ſorry raſcal.

Thoſe great *fellows* ſcornfully receiving them, as fooliſh birds fallen into their net, it pleaſed the eternal Juſtice to make them ſuffer death by their hands. *Sidney.*

Caſſio hath here been ſet on in the dark
By Rodorigo, and *fellows* that are 'ſcap'd. *Shakeſp.*

I have great comfort from this *fellow*: methinks he hath no drowning mark about him; his complexion is perfect gallows. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had ſtill kept loyal to poſſeſſion;
And left me in reputeleſs baniſhment,
A *fellow* of no mark or likelihood. *Shakeſp.*

How oft the ſight of means, to do ill deeds,
Makes deeds ill done? for had'ſt thou not been by,
A *fellow* by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and ſign'd to do a deed of ſhame,
This murder had not come into my mind. *Shakeſp.*

The Moor's abus'd by ſome moſt villainous knave,
Some baſe notorious knave, ſome ſcurvy *fellow*!
Shakeſp.

The *fellow* had taken more fiſh than he could ſpend while they were ſweet. *L'Eſtrange.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This *fellow* would ingraft a foreign name
Upon our ſtock, and the Siſyphian ſeed
By fraud and theft aſſerts his father's breed. *Dryden.*

You will wonder how ſuch an ordinary *fellow*, as this Mr. Wood, could have got his Majeſty's broad ſeal. *Swift.*

You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
Or, cobler-like, the parſon will be drunk,
Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fellow*;
The reſt is all but leather and prunella. *Pope.*

9. Sometimes it implies a mixture of pity with contempt.

The provoſt commanded his men to hang him up on the neareſt tree: then the *fellow* cried out that he was not the miller, but the miller's man. *Hayward.*

10. A member of a college that ſhares its revenues, or of any incorporated ſociety.

There ſhould be a miſſion of three of the *fellows* or brethren of Solomon's houſe, to give us knowledge of the affairs and ſtate of thoſe countries to which they were deſigned. *Bacon.*

To FE'LLOW, fĕl'-lŏ. *v. a.* To ſuit with; to pair with; to match. *Fellow* is often uſed in compoſition to mark community of nature, ſtation, or employment.

Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And *fellow'ſt* nothing. *Shakeſp.*

FELLOW-CO'MMONER, fĕl-lŏ-kŏm'-ŭn-ŭr. *n. ſ.*

1. One who has the ſame right of common. He cannot appropriate, he cannot incloſe, without the conſent of all his *fellow-commoners*, all mankind. *Locke.*

2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREATURE, fĕl-lŏ-krĕ'-tshŭr. *n. ſ.* One that has the ſame creator.

Reaſon is the glory of human nature, and one of the chief eminencies whereby we are raiſed above our *fellow-creatures*, the brutes, in this lower world. *Watts's Logick, Introduction.*

FE'LLOW-HEIR, fĕl-lŏ-ĕ'r. *n. ſ.* Coheir; partner of the ſame inheritance.

The Gentiles ſhould be *fellow-heirs*. *Eph.* iii. 6.

FELLOW-HE'LPER, fĕl-lŏ-hĕlp'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* Coadjutor; one who concurs in the ſame buſineſs.

We ought to receive ſuch, that we might be *fellow-helpers* to the truth. 3 *John*, 8.

FELLOW-LA'BOURER, fĕl-lŏ-lă'-bŭr-ŭr. *n. ſ.* One who labours in the ſame deſign.

My *fellow-labourers* have commiſſioned me to perform in their behalf this office of dedication. *Dryden's Juv. Ded.*

FELLOW-SERVANT, fĕl-lŏ-sĕr'-vŭnt. *n. ſ.* One that has the ſame maſter.

Nor leſs think we in heav'n of thee on earth,
Than of our *fellow-ſervant*; and inquire
Gladly into the ways of God with man. *Milton.*

Fair *fellow-ſervant*! may your gentle ear
Prove more propitious to my ſlighted care
Than the bright dames we ſerve. *Waller.*

Their fathers and yours were *fellow-ſervants* to the ſame heavenly maſter while they lived; nor is that relation diſſolved by their death, but ought ſtill to operate among their ſurviving children. *Atterbury.*

FELLOW-SO'LDIER, fĕl-lŏ-sŏl'-jŭr. *n. ſ.* One who fights under the ſame commander. An endearing appellation uſed by officers to their men.

Come, *fellow-ſoldier*, make thou proclamation. *Shakeſp.*

Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and *fellow-ſoldier*. *Phil.* ii. 25.

FELLOW-STUDENT, fĕl-lŏ-stŭ'-dĕnt. *n. ſ.* One who ſtudies in company with another, in the ſame claſs, under the ſame maſter.

I pry'thee, do not mock me, *fellow-ſtudent*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

If you have no *fellow-ſtudent* at hand, tell it over with your acquaintance. *Watts's Logick.*

FELLOW-SUBJECT, fĕl-lŏ-sŭb'-dzhĕkt. *n. ſ.* One who lives under the ſame government.

The bleeding condition of their *fellow-ſubjects* was a feather in the balance with their private ends. *Swift.*

FELLOW-SU'FFERER, fĕl-lŏ-sŭf'-ŭr-ŭr. *n. ſ.* One who ſhares in the ſame evils; one who partakes the ſame ſufferings with another.

How happy was it for thoſe poor creatures, that your grace was made their *fellow-ſufferer*? And how glorious for you, that you choſe to want rather than not relieve? *Dryden.*

We in ſome meaſure ſhare the neceſſities of the poor at the ſame time that we relieve them, and make ourſelves not only their patrons but *fellow-ſufferers*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

FELLOW-WRITER, fĕl-lŏ-rī'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* One who writes at the ſame time, or on the ſame ſubject.

Since they cannot raiſe themſelves to the reputation of their *fellow-writers*, they muſt ſink it to their own pitch, if they would keep themſelves upon a level with them. *Addiſon.*

FELLOW-FEE'LING, fĕl-lŏ-fē'-lĭng. *n. ſ.* [*fellow* and *feeling*.]

1. Sympathy.

It is a high degree of inhumanity not to have a *fellow-feeling* of the misfortune of my brother. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Combination; joint intereſt: commonly in an ill ſenſe.

Even your milkwoman and your nurſerymaid have a *fellow-feeling*. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'LLOWLIKE, fĕl'-lŏ-līk. } *adj.* [*fellow* and
FE'LLOWLY, fĕl'-lŏ-lȳ. } *like.*] Like a companion; on equal terms; companionable.

All which good parts he graceth with a good *fellowlike*, kind, and reſpectful carriage. *Carew.*

One ſeed for another to make an exchange,
With *fellowly* neighbourhood ſeemeth not ſtrange.
Tuſſer.

FE'LLOWSHIP, fĕl'-lŏ-ſhĭp. *n. ſ.* [from *fellow*.]

1. Companionſhip; conſort; ſociety.

This boy cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for *fellowſhip*. *Shak.*

From bliſsful bow'rs
Of amarantine ſhade, fountain, or ſpring,
By th' waters of life, where'er they ſat
In *fellowſhips* of joy, the ſons of light
Haſted. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

There is no man but God puts excellent things into his poſſeſſion, to be uſed for the common good; for men are made for ſociety and mutual *fellowſhip*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

God having deſigned man for a ſociable creature, made him not only with an inclination, and under the neceſſity to have *fellowſhip* with thoſe of his own kind, but furniſhed him alſo with language, which was to be the great inſtrument and cementer of ſociety. *Locke.*

2. Aſſociation; confederacy; combination.

We would not die in that man's company,
That fears his *fellowſhip* to die with us. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe laws do bind men abſolutely, even as they are men, although they have never any ſettled *fellowſhip*, never any ſolemn agreement among themſelves. *Hooker.*

Moſt of the other Chriſtian princes were drawn into the *fellowſhip* of that war. *Knolles.*

3. Equality.

4. Partnerſhip; joint intereſt.

Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That *fellowſhip* in pain divides not ſmart,
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load.
Paradiſe Regained.

O love! thou ſternly doſt thy power maintain,
And will not bear a rival in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all *fellowſhip* diſdain. *Dryden.*

5. Company; ſtate of being together.

The great contention of the ſea and ſkies
Parted our *fellowſhip*. But hark, a ſail! *Shakeſp.*

6. Frequency of intercourſe; ſocial pleaſure.

In a great town friends are ſcattered, ſo that there is not that *fellowſhip* which is in leſs neighbourhoods. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

7. Fitneſs and fondneſs for feſtal entertainments, with *good* prefixed.

He had by his exceſſive *good fellowſhip*, which was grateful to all the company, made himſelf popular with all the officers of the army. *Clarendon.*

8. An eſtabliſhment in the college, with ſhare in its revenue.

Coruſodes having, by extreme parſimony, ſaved thirty pounds out of a beggarly *fellowſhip*, went to London. *Swift.*

9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers perſons, having put together a general ſtock, ſo that they may every man have his proportional gain, or ſuſtain his proportional part of loſs. *Cocker.*

FE'LLY, fĕl'-lȳ. *adv.* [from *fell*.] Cruelly; inhumanly; ſavagely; barbarouſly.

Fair ye be ſure, but cruel and unkind;
As is a tyger, that with greedineſs
Hunts after blood, when he by chance doth find
A feeble beaſt doth *felly* him oppreſs. *Spenſer.*

Felo-de-se, fē'-lō-dē-sē''. *n. ſ.* [In law.] He that committeth felony by murdering himſelf.

FE'LON, fĕl'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*felon*, Fr. *felo*, low Lat. ꝼel, Sax.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime.

I apprehend thee for a *felon* here. *Shakeſp.*

The wily fox,
Chas'd even amid' the folds; and made to bleed,
Like *felons*, where they did the murd'rous deed. *Dryden.*

2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its inveſting membrane, very painful.

The malign paronychia is that which is commonly called a *felon*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Fe'lon, fĕl'-ŭn. *adj.* Cruel; traitorous; inhuman.

Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breeds,
Might be the cauſe of ſo impatient plight!
What fury, or what fiend with *felon* deeds,
Hath ſtirred up ſo miſchievous deſpight! *Spenſer.*
Then bids prepare th' hoſpitable treat,
Vain ſhews of love to veil his *felon* hate. *Pope.*

Felo'nious, fē-lō'-nyŭs. *adj.* [from *felon*.] Wicked; traitorous; villanous; malignant; perfidious; deſtructive.

This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the motive of that *felonious* conception is in the clouds. *Wotton.*

O thieviſh night!
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome *felonious* end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd the lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*
In thy *felonious* heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Iriſh pen, and dies. *Dryden.*

Felo'niously, fē-lō'-nyŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *felonious*.] In a felonious way.

Fe'lonous, fĕl'-ŭn-ŭs. *adj.* [from *felon*.] Wicked. Not uſed.

I am like for deſperate dole to die,
Through *felonous* force of mine enemy. *Spenſer.*

Fe'lony, fĕl'-ŭn-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*felonie*, Fr. *felonia*, low Lat. from *felon*.] A crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.

I will make it *felony* to drink ſmall beer. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Felt, fĕlt'. The preterite of **Feel**, which ſee.

FELT, fĕlt'. *n. ſ.* [ꝼelꞇ, Sax.]

1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving.

It were a delicate ſtratagem to ſhoe
A troop of horſe with *felt*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. A hide or ſkin.

To know whether ſheep are ſound or not, ſee that the *felt* be looſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **Felt**, fĕlt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite without weaving.

The ſame wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into kerſey. *Hale.*

To **Fe'ltre**, fĕl-trē'. *v. a.* [from *felt*.] To clot together like felt.

His *feltred* locks, that on his boſom fell,
On rugged mountains briers and thorns reſemble. *Fairfax.*

Felu'cca, fē-lŭk'-ā. *n. ſ.* [*feleu*, Fr. *felkon*, Arab.] A ſmall open boat with ſix oars. *Dict.*

FE'MALE, fē'-măl. *n. ſ.* [*femelle*, Fr. *femella*, Lat.] A ſhe; one of the ſex which brings young; not *male*.

God created man in his own image, *male* and *female* created he them. *Gen.* i. 27.

If he offer it of the herd, whether it be male or *female*, he ſhall offer it without blemiſh. *Lev.*

Men, more divine,
Indu'd with intellectual ſenſe and ſoul,
Are maſters to their *females*, and their lords. *Shakeſp.*

Fe'male, fē'-măl. *adj.*

1. Not male.

Female of ſex it ſeems. *Milton.*

Swarming next appear'd
The *female* bee, that feeds her huſband drone. *Milton.*

2. Not maſculine; belonging to a ſhe.

Other ſuns, perhaps,
With their attendant moons thou wilt deſcry,
Communicating male and *female* light;
Which two great ſexes animate the world. *Milton.*
Add what wants
In *female* ſex, the more to draw his love. *Milton.*
He ſcrupled not to eat
Againſt his better knowledge, not deceiv'd,
But fondly overcome with *female* charm. *Milton.*
If by a *female* hand he had foreſeen
He was to die, his wiſh had rather been
The lance and double ax of the fair warrior queen. *Dryden.*

3. *Female Rhymes.* Double rhymes ſo called, becauſe in French, from which the term is taken, they end in *e* weak or feminine. Theſe rhymes are female:

Th' exceſs of heat is but a fable;
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable. *Cowley.*

The *female rhymes* are in uſe with the Italian in every line, with the Spaniard promiſcuouſly, and with the French alternately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or any of their later poems. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*

Feme *Covert*, fē'm-kŭv'-ŭrt. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A married woman; who is alſo ſaid to be under covert baron. *Blount.*

Feme *Sole*, fē'm-sō'l. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A ſingle woman; an unmarried woman.

Femina'lity, fĕm-ĭn-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *fœmina*, Lat.] Female nature.

If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of *feminality* take place, upon the increaſe or growth thereof the maſculine appears. *Brown.*

Fe'minine, fĕm'-ĭn-ĭn. *adj.* [*fœmininus*, Lat.]

1. Of the ſex that brings young; female.

Thus we chaſtiſe the god of wine
With water that is *feminine*,
Until the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and ſo concorporate. *Cleaveland.*

2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Her heav'nly form
Angelick, but more ſoft and *feminine*. *Milton.*

3. Effeminate; emaſculated; wanting manlineſs.

Ninias was no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine*, and ſubjected to eaſe and delicacy. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Fe'minine, fĕm'-ĭn-ĭn. *n. ſ.* A ſhe; one of the ſex that brings young; a female.

O! why did God create at laſt
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? And not fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine*? *Milton.*

Fe'moral, fĕm'-ŭr-ăl. *adj.* [*femoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the thigh.

The largeſt crooked needle ſhould be uſed in taking up the *femoral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

FEN, fĕn'. *n. ſ.* [ꝼenn, Sax. *venne*, Dut.] A marſh; low flat and moiſt ground; a moor; a bog.

Mexico is a city that ſtands in the midſt of a great marſh or *fen*. *Abbot's Deſcrip. of the World.*

I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his *fen*
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than ſeen. *Shak.*

The ſurface is of black *fen* earth. *Woodward.*

He to Portina's wat'ry marſhes went;
A long canal the muddy *fen* divides,
And with a clear unſully'd current glides. *Addiſ.*

Fe'nberry, fĕn'-bĕr-rȳ. *n. ſ.* [*fen* and *berry*.] A kind of blackberry. *Skinner.*

Fence, fĕn's. *n. ſ.* [from *defence*.]

1. Guard; ſecurity; outwork; defence.

That proved not *fence* enough to the reputation of their oppreſſors. *Decay of Piety.*

There's no *fence* againſt inundations, earthquakes, or hurricanes. *L'Eſtrange.*

To put them out of their parents view, at a great diſtance, is to expoſe them to the greateſt dangers of their whole life, when they have the leaſt *fence* and guard againſt them. *Locke.*

Let us bear this awful corps to Cæſar,
And lay it in his ſight, that it may ſtand
A *fence* betwixt us and the victor's wrath. *Addiſ.*

2. Incloſure; mound; hedge; fortified boundary.

In vain did nature's wiſe command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ſhips, and men profane,
Invade th' inviolable main;
Th' eternal *fences* overleap,
And paſs at will the boundleſs deep. *Dryden.*
Shall I mention make
Of the vaſt mound that binds the Lucrine lake?
Or the diſdainful ſea, that, ſhut from thence,
Roars round the ſtructure, and invades the *fence*? *Dryden.*
Employ their wiles and unavailing care,
To paſs the *fences* and ſurpriſe the fair. *Pope.*

3. The art of fencing; defence.

I bruiſed my ſkin th' other day, with playing at ſword and dagger with a maſter of *fence*. *Shakeſp.*

4. Skill in defence.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Deſpite his nice *fence* and his active practice. *Shak.*

To **Fence**, fĕns'. *v. a.*

1. To incloſe; to ſecure by an incloſure or hedge.

Th' inhabitants each paſture and each plain
Deſtroyed have, each field to waſte is laid;
In *fenced* towers beſtowed is their grain,
Before thou cam'ſt this kingdom to invade. *Fairf.*

He hath *fenced* up my way that I cannot paſs, and ſet darkneſs in my paths. *Job*, xix. 8.

Thou haſt clothed me with ſkin and fleſh, and haſt *fenced* me with bones and ſinews. *Job*, x. 11.

He went about to make a bridge to a ſtrong city, which was *fenced* about with walls. 2 *Mac.* xii. 13.

See that the churchyard be *fenced* in with a decent rail or other incloſure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. To guard; to fortify.

So much of adders wiſdom I have learnt,
To *fence* my ear againſt thy ſorceries. *Milton.*
With love to friend, th' impatient lover went,
Fenc'd from the thorns, and trod the deep deſcent. *Dryden.*

To **Fence**, fĕns'. *v. n.*

1. To practiſe the arts of manual defence; to practiſe the uſe of weapons.

He having got ſome iron, ſhould have it beaten into ſwords, and put into his ſervants hands to *fence* with, and bang one another. *Locke.*

2. To guard againſt; to act on the defenſive.

Vice is the more ſtubborn as well as the more dangerous evil, and therefore in the firſt place to be *fenced* againſt. *Locke.*

3. To fight according to art, by obviating blows as well as giving.

If a throſtle ſing, he falls ſtrait a capering:
He will *fence* with his own ſhadow. *Shakeſp.*
A beauteous heifer in the wood is bred;
The ſtooping warriors aiming head to head,
Engage their claſhing horns; with dreadful ſound
The foreſt rattles, and the rocks rebound;
They *fence* and puſh, and, puſhing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their ſides are bath'd in gore. *Dryden.*

A man that cannot *fence* will keep out of bullies and gameſters company. *Locke.*

These, being polemical arts, could no more be learned alone than *fencing* or cudgelplaying. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

FE'NCELESS, fẻns'-lǐs. *adj.* [from *fence.*] Without incloſure; open.

Each motion of the heart riſes to fury,
And love in their weak boſoms is a rage
As terrible as hate, and as deſtructive:
So the wind roars o'er the wide *fenceleſs* ocean,
And heaves the billows of the boiling deep,
Alike from North, from South. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

FE'NCER, fẻn-sủr. *n. ſ.* [from *fence.*] One who teaches or practiſes the uſe of weapons, or ſcience of defence.

Calmneſs is great advantage; he that lets
Another chaſe, may warm him at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his frets;
As cunning *fencers* ſuffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

A nimble *fencer* will put in a thruſt ſo quick, that the foil will be in your boſom when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

FE'NCIBLE, fẻn'-sǐbl. *adj.* [from *fence.*] Capable of defence. *Addiſon.*

FE'NCINGMASTER, fẻn'-sǐng-mảs-tủr. *n. ſ.* [*fence* and *maſter.*] One who teaches the ſcience of defence, or the uſe of weapons.

FE'NCINGSCHOOL, fẻn'-sǐng-skỏl. *n. ſ.* [*fence* and *ſchool.*] A place in which the uſe of weapons is taught.

If a man be to prepare his ſon for duels, I had rather mine ſhould be a good wreſtler than an ordinary fencer, which is the moſt a gentleman can attain to, unleſs he will be conſtantly in the *fencingſchool*, and every day exerciſing. *Locke.*

FEN-CRICKET, fẻn-krǐ'-kǐt. *n. ſ.* [*grillotalpa.*] An inſect that digs itſelf holes in the ground.

To **FEND**, fẻnd'. *v. a.* [from *defend.*] To keep off; to ſhut out.

Spread with ſtraw the bedding of thy fold,
With fern beneath to *fend* the bitter cold. *Dryden.*

To **FEND**, fẻnd'. *v. n.* To diſpute; to ſhift off a charge.

The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* and prove with them, paſſes for a great part of learning; but it is learning diſtinct from knowledge. *Locke.*

FE'NDER, fẻn'-dủr. *n. ſ.* [from *fend.*]

1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.
2. Any thing laid or hung at the ſide of a ſhip to keep off violence.

FENERA'TION, fẻn-ẻ-rả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*fœneratio*, Lat.] Uſury; the gain of intereſt; the practice of increaſing money by lending.

The hare figured not only puſillanimity and timidity from its temper, but *feneration* and uſury from its fecundity and ſuperfetation. *Brown.*

FE'NUGREEK, fẻ'-nủ-grẻk. *n. ſ.* [*fœnum Græcum*, Lat.] A plant.

FE'NNEL, fẻn'-nǐl. *n. ſ.* [*fœniculum*, Lat.] A plant of ſtrong ſcent.

A ſav'ry odour blown, more pleas'd my ſenſe
Than ſmell of ſweeteſt *fennel*, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*

FE'NNELFLOWER, fẻn'-nǐl-flowr. *n. ſ.* [*nigella.*] A plant.

FE'NNELGIANT, fẻn-nǐl-jǐ'-ảnt. *n. ſ.* [*ferula.*] A plant.

FE'NNY, fẻn'-nỷ. *adj.* [from *fen.*]

1. Marſhy; boggy; mooriſh.

Driving in of piles is uſed for ſtone or brick houſes, and that only where the ground proves *fenny* or mooriſh. *Moxon.*

The hungry crocodile, and hiſſing ſnake,
Lurk in the troubl'd ſtream and *fenny* brake. *Prior.*

2. Inhabiting the marſh.

Fillet of a *fenny* ſnake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakeſp.*

FE'NNYSTONES, fẻn'-nỷ-stỏnz. *n. ſ.* A plant.

FE'NSUCKED, fẻn'-sủkt. *adj.* [*fen* and *ſuck.*] Sucked out of marſhes.

Infect her beauty,
You *fenſuck'd* fogs, drawn by the powerful ſun. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

FE'OD, fủ'd. *n. ſ.* [*feodum*, low Lat.] Fee; tenure. *Dict.*

FE'ODAL, fủ'-dảl. *adj.* [*feodal*, Fr. from *feod.*] Held from another.

FE'ODARY, fủ'-dả-rỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *feodum*, Lat.] One who holds his eſtate under the tenure of ſuit and ſervice to a ſuperiour lord. *Hanmer.*

To **FEOFF**, fẻf'. *v. a.* [*fief*, *fieffer*, Fr. *feoffare*, low Lat.] To put in poſſeſſion; to inveſt with right.

FEOFFE'E, fẻf-fẻ. *n. ſ.* [*feoffatus*, Lat. *fieffé*, Fr.] One put in poſſeſſion.

The late earl of Deſmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed ſecretly all his lands to *feoffees* in truſt, in hope to have cut off her majeſty from the eſcheat of his lands. *Spenſer.*

FE'OFFER, fẻf'-fủr. *n. ſ.* [*feoffator*, low Lat.] One who gives poſſeſſion of any thing. See **FEOFFMENT.**

FE'OFFMENT, fẻf'-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [*feoffamentum*, Lat.] The act of granting poſſeſſion.

Any gift or grant of any honours, caſtles, lands, or other immoveable things, to another in fee ſimple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of ſeiſin of the thing given: when it is in writing, it is called a deed of *feoffment*; and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the feoffor, *feoffator*, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the feoffee, *feoffatus*. The proper difference between a feoffor and a donor is, that the feoffer gives in fee-ſimple, the donor in fee-tail. *Cowel.*

FERA'CITY, fẻ-rảs'-ǐ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [*feracitas*, Lat.] Fruitfulneſs; fertility. *Dict.*

FE'RAL, fẻ'-rảl. *adj.* [*feralis*, Lat.] Funereal; deadly. *Dict.*

FERIA'TION, fẻ-ryả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*feriatio*, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday; ceſſation from work.

As though there were any *feriation* in nature, this ſeaſon is commonly termed the phyſicians vacation. *Brown.*

FE'RINE, fẻ'-rǐn. *adj.* [*ferinus*, Lat.] Wild; ſavage.

The only difficulty is touching thoſe *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beaſts; as, lions, tygers, wolves, bears. *Hale.*

FERI'NENESS, fẻ-rǐ'n-nǐs. *n. ſ.* [from *ferine.*] Barbarity; ſavageneſs; wildneſs.

A ferine and neceſſitous kind of life, a converſation with thoſe that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would aſſimilate the next generation to barbariſm and *ferineneſs*. *Hale.*

FE'RITY, fẻr'-ǐ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [*feritas*, Lat.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildneſs; ſavageneſs.

He reduced him from the moſt abject and ſtupid *ferity* to his ſenſes, and to ſober reaſon. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **FERME'NT**, fẻr-mẻnt'. *v. a.* [*fermento*, Lat. *fermenter*, Fr.] To exalt or rarify by inteſtine motion of parts.

Ye vig'rous ſwains! while youth *ferments* your
And purer ſpirits ſwell the ſprightly flood, [blood,
Now range the hills, the thickeſt woods beſet,
Wind the ſhrill horn, or ſpread the waving net. *Pope.*

To **FERME'NT**, fẻr-mẻnt'. *v. n.* To have the parts put into inteſtine motion.

FE'RMENT, fẻr'-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [*ferment*, Fr. *fermentum*, Lat.]

1. That which cauſes inteſtine motion.

The ſemen puts females into a fever upon impregnation; and all animal humours which poiſon, are putrefying *ferments*. *Floyer.*

2. Inteſtine motion; tumult.

Subdue and cool the *ferment* of deſire. *Rogers.*

FERME'NTABLE, fẻr-mẻnt'-ảbl. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Capable of fermentation.

FERME'NTAL, fẻr-mẻnt'-ảl. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Having the power to cauſe fermentation. Not uſed.

Cucumbers, being wateriſh, fill the veins with crude and windy ſeroſities, that contain little ſalt or ſpirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the ſtomach. *Brown.*

FERMENTA'TION, fẻr-mẻn-tả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*fermentatio*, Lat.] A ſlow motion of the inteſtine particles of a mixt body, ariſing uſually from the operation of ſome active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and ſubtilizes the ſoft and ſulphureous particles: as when leaven or yeaſt rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. And this motion differs much from that uſually called ebullition or efferveſcence, which is a violent boiling and ſtruggling between an acid and an alkali, when mixed together. *Harris.*

The juice of grapes, after *fermentation*, will yield a *ſpiritus ardens*. *Boyle.*

A man, by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expreſſions, gives them a new kind of *fermentation*; which works them into a finer body, and makes them much clearer than they were before. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

The ſap, in fluent dance,
And lively *fermentation*, mounting, ſpreads
All this innumerous colour'd ſcene of things. *Thom.*

FERME'NTATIVE, fẻr-mẻn'-tả-tǐv. *adj.* [from *ferment.*] Cauſing fermentation; having the power to cauſe fermentation.

Aromatical ſpirits deſtroy by their *fermentative* heat. *Arbuthnot.*

FERN, fẻrn'. *n. ſ.* [feaꞃn, Sax.] A plant.

The leaves are formed of a number of ſmall pinnules, dentated on the edges, and ſet cloſe one by another on ſlender ribs. On the back of theſe pinnules are produced the ſeeds, ſmall and extremely numerous. The country people eſteem it a ſovereign remedy decocted for the rickets in children. *Hill.*

Black was the foreſt, thick with beech it ſtood,
Horrid with *fern*, and intricate with thorn;
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beaſts were
worn. *Dryden.*

There are great varieties of *fern* in different parts of the world; but they are ſeldom cultivated in gardens. *Miller.*

FE'RNY, fẻrn'-ỷ. *adj.* [from *fern.*] Overgrown with fern.

The herd ſuffic'd, did late repair
To *ferny* heaths, and to their foreſt-lare. *Dryden.*

FERO'CIOUS, fẻ-rỏ'-shủs. *adj.* [*ferox*, Lat. *feroce*, Fr.]

1. Savage; fierce.

Smedley roſe in majeſty of mud;
Shaking the horrors of his ample brows,
And each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze. *Pope.*

2. Ravenous; rapacious.

The hare, that becometh a prey unto man, unto beaſts and fowls of the air, is fruitful even unto ſuperfetation; but the lion and *ferocious* animal hath young ones but ſeldom, and but one at a time. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FERO'CITY, fẻ-rỏs'-ǐ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [*ferocitas*, Lat. *ferocité*, Fr. from *ferocious.*] Savageneſs; wildneſs; fierceneſs.

An uncommon *ferocity* in my countenance, with the remarkable flatneſs of my noſe, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Untaught, uncultivated, as they were
Inhoſpitable, full of *ferocity*. *Philips's Briton.*

FE'RREOUS, fẻr'-ryůs. *adj.* [*ferreus*, Lat.] Irony; of iron.

In the body of glaſs there is no *ferreous* or magnetical nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

FE'RRET, fẻr'-rìt. *n. ſ.* [*fured*, Welſh; *furet*, Fr. *ferret*, Dut. *viverra*, Lat.]

1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long ſnout, uſed to catch rabbits. They are ſaid to have been brought hither from Africa.

With what an eager earneſtneſs ſhe looked, having threatning not only in her *ferret* eyes, but while ſhe ſpoke, her noſe ſeemed to threaten her chin. *Sidney.*

Cicero
Looks with ſuch *ferret* and ſuch fiery eyes
As we have ſeen him. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Coneys are taken either by *ferrets* or purſe-nets. *Mortimer.*

2. A kind of narrow woollen tape.

To FE'RRET, fẻr'-rìt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney.

The archbiſhop had *ferretted* him out of all his holds. *Heylin.*

FE'RRETER, fẻr'-rìt-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *ferret*.] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FE'RRIAGE, fẻr'-rỳ-ìdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *ferry*.] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERRU'GINOUS, fẻr-rů'-jìn-ůs. *adj.* [*ferrugineux*, Fr. *ferrugineus*, Lat.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretick, *ferruginous*, ſaline, petreſying, and bituminous. *Ray.*

FE'RRULE, fẻr'-rìl. *n. ſ.* [from *ferrum* iron, Lat.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

The fingers ends are ſtrengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our ſtaves or forks with iron hoops or *ferrules*. *Ray.*

To FE'RRY, fẻr'-rỳ. *v. a.* [ꝼaꞃan to paſs, Sax. *fahr*, Germ. a paſſage. *Skinner* imagines that this whole family of words may be deduced from the Latin *veho*. I do not love Latin originals; but if ſuch muſt be ſought, may not theſe words be more naturally derived from *ferri* to be carried?] To carry over in a boat.

Cymocles heard and ſaw,
He loudly call'd to ſuch as were aboard,
The little bark unto the ſhore to draw,
And him to *ferry* over that deep ford. *Fairy Queen.*

To FE'RRY, fẻr'-rỳ. *v. n.* To paſs over water in a veſſel or carriage.

Thence hurried back to fire,
They *ferry* over this Lethæan ſound
Both to and fro, their ſorrow to augment. *Milton.*

FE'RRY, fẻr'-rỳ. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb,
FE'RRYBOAT, fẻr'-rỳ-bỏt. } and *boat*.]

1. A veſſel of carriage; a veſſel in which goods or paſſengers are carried over water.

By this time was the worthy Guyon brought
Unto the other ſide of that wide ſtrand,
Where ſhe was rowing, and for paſſage ſought:
Him needed not long call, ſhe ſoon to hand
Her *ferry* brought. *Fairy Queen.*

Bring them with imagin'd ſpeed
Unto the Traject, to the common *ferry*
Which trades to Venice. *Shakeſ.*

A *ferryboat* to carry over the king's houſehold. *2 Sam.* xix. 18.

I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary *ferry*. *Addiſon.*

2. The paſſage over which the ferry boat paſſes.

FE'RRYMAN, fẻr'-rỳ-mån. *n. ſ.* [*ferry* and *man*.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire tranſports goods and paſſengers over the water.

I paſt, methought, the melancholy flood,
With that grim *ferryman* which poets write of,
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. *Shakeſp.*

The common *ferryman* of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the *ferryman* of hell, and ſolemn ſtories raiſed after him. *Brown.*

The griſly *ferryman* of hell deny'd
Æneas entrance, 'till he knew his guide. *Roſcom.*

FERTH or *Forth*, fỏ'rth. Common terminations are the ſame as in Engliſh an army; coming from the Saxon word ꝼẏꞃð. *Gibſon.*

FE'RTILE, fẻr'-tìl. *adj.* [*fertile*, Fr. *fertilis*, Lat.]

1. Fruitful; abundant; plenteous

I had hope of France,
As firmly as I hope for *fertile* England. *Shakeſp.*

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleaſant field; ſo *fertile*, that it has given me two harveſts in a Summer. *Dryden.*

I aſk whether in the uncultivated waſte of America, a thouſand acres yield as many conveniencies of life as ten acres of equally *fertile* land do in Devonſhire? *Locke.*

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and [woods,
Rich in her herds, and *fertile* by her floods. *Blackmore.*

2. With *of* before the thing produced.

The earth is *fertile of* all kind of grain. *Camden.*

This happy country is extremely *fertile*, as *of* thoſe above, ſo likewiſe *of* its productions under ground. *Woodward.*

FE'RTILENESS, fẻr'-tìl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfulneſs; fecundity.

To FERTI'LITATE, fẻr-tìl'-ì-tåt. *v. a.* [from *fertile*.] To fecundate; to fertilize; to make fruitful or productive. Not in uſe.

A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole racemation or cluſter of eggs not excluded in many weeks after. *Brown.*

FERTILI'TY, fẻr-tìl'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*fertilitas*, Lat.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulneſs; plenteouſneſs.

I will go root away
The noiſome weeds, that without profit ſuck
The ſoil's *fertility* from wholeſome flowers. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

Paradiſe itſelf exceeded in beauty and *fertility*; and theſe places had but a reſemblance thereof. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The quickneſs of the imagination is ſeen in the invention, the *fertility* in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expreſſion. *Dryden.*

To inundations Egypt, through which the Nile flows, and the Indies owe their extraordinary *fertility*, and thoſe mighty crops they produce after theſe waters are withdrawn. *Woodward.*

To FERTILI'ZE, fẻr'-tìl-lîz. *v. a.* [*fertilizer*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.

Rain-water carries along with it a ſort of terreſtrial matter that *fertilizes* the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

FE'RTILY, fẻr'-tìl-ỳ. *adv.* [from *fertile*.] Fruitfully; plenteouſly; plentifully; abundantly.

FE'RVENCY, fẻr'-vẻn-sỳ. *n. ſ.* [*fervens*, Lat.]

1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerneſs.

Your diver
Did hang a fiſh on his hook, which he
With *fervency* drew up. *Shakeſp.*

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

We have on all ſides loſt moſt of our firſt *fervency* towards God. *Hooker, Dedication.*

There muſt be zeal and *fervency* in him which propoſeth for the reſt thoſe ſuits and ſupplications, which they by their joyful acclamations muſt ratify. *Hooker.*

When you pray, let it be with attention, with *fervency*, and with perſeverance. *Wake.*

FE'RVENT, fẻr'-vẻnt. *adj.* [*fervens*, Lat. *fervent*, Fr.]

1. Hot; boiling.

The fountains
Bubbling wave did ever freſhly wade
Ne ever would through *fervent* Summer fade. *Spenſer.*

From the phlegmatick humour, the proper allay of *fervent* blood, will flow a future quietude and ſerenitude. *Wotton.*

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are more *fervent* to diſpute, be not always the moſt able to determine. *Hooker.*

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

This man being *fervent* in the ſpirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord. *Acts*, xviii. 25.

So ſpake the *fervent* angel; but his zeal
None ſeconded, as out of ſeaſon judg'd,
Or ſingular and raſh. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Let all enquiries into the myſterious points of theology be carried on with *fervent* petitions to God, that he would diſpoſe their minds to direct all their ſkill to the promotion of a good life. *South.*

FE'RVENTLY, fẻr'-vẻnt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *fervent*.]

1. Eagerly; vehemently.

They all that charge did *fervently* apply;
With greedy malice and importune toil. *Fairy Q.*

2. With pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Epaphras ſaluteth you, labouring *fervently* for you in prayers. *Col.* iv. 12.

He cares not how or what he ſuffers, ſo he ſuffer well, and be the friend of Chriſt; nor where nor when he ſuffers, ſo he may do it frequently, *fervently*, and acceptably. *Taylor.*

FE'RVID, fẻr'-vìd. *adj.* [*fervidus*, Lat.]

1. Hot; burning; boiling.

2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERV'IDITY, fẻr-vìd'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *fervid*.]

1. Heat.

2. Zeal; paſſion; ardour. *Dict.*

FE'RVIDNESS, fẻr'-vìd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *fervid*.] Ardour of mind; zeal; paſſion.

As to the healing of Malchus's ear, in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidneſs* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what ſpirit he was of. *Bentley.*

FE'RULA, fẻr'-ů-lå. *n. ſ.* [*ferule*, Fr. from *ferula* giant fennel, Lat.] An inſtrument of correction with which young ſcholars are beaten on the hand; ſo named becauſe anciently the ſtalks of fennel were uſed for this purpoſe.

Theſe differ as much as the rod and *ferula*. *Shaw's Gramm.*

To FE'RULE, fẻr'-ůl. *v. a.* To chaſtiſe with the ferula.

FE'RVOUR, fẻr'-vůr. *n. ſ.* [*fervor*, Lat. *ferveur*, Fr.]

1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an undeniable truth that an effectual *fervour* proceeded from this ſtar, yet would not the ſame determine the opinion. *Brown.*

Like bright Aurora, whoſe refulgent ray
Foretells the *fervour* of enſuing day,
And warns the ſhepherd with his flocks retreat
To leafy ſhadows, from the threatned heat. *Waller.*

Theſe ſilver drops, like morning dew,
Foretell the *fervour* of the day;
So from one cloud ſoft ſhow'rs we view,
And blaſting lightnings burſt away. *Pope.*

2. Heat of mind; zeal.

Odious it muſt needs have been to aboliſh that which all had held for the ſpace of many ages, without reaſon ſo great as might in the eyes of impartial men appear ſufficient to clear them from all blame of raſh proceedings, if in *fervour* of zeal they had removed ſuch things. *Hooker.*

Haply deſpair hath ſeiz'd her;
Or, wing'd with *fervour* of her love, ſhe's flown
To her deſir'd Poſthumus. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

3. Ardour of piety.

There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greateſt value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its preſent *fervour*. *Addiſon on Italy*.

Fe'ſcue, fĕs'-kŭ. *n. ſ.* [*veeſe*, Dut. *feſtu*, Fr.] A ſmall wire by which thoſe who teach to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inſide to ſignify ſome letter, when any of them is pointed at by the fore-finger of the right hand, or by any kind of *feſcue*. *Holder*.

Teach them how manly paſſions ought to move;
For ſuch as cannot think, can never love;
And ſince they needs will judge the poet's art,
Point 'em with *feſcues* to each ſhining part. *Dryd*.

Fe'ſels, fĕs'-ĕls. *n. ſ.* A kind of baſe grain.

Diſdain not *feſels* or poor vech to ſow,
Or care to make Egyptian lentils thrive. *May*.

Feſſe, fĕs'. *n. ſ.* [In heraldry.]

The *feſſe* is ſo called of the Latin word *faſcia*, a band or girdle, poſſeſſing the third part of the eſcutcheon over the middle: if there be above one, you muſt call them bars; if with the field there be odd pieces, as ſeven or nine, then you muſt name the field, and ſay ſo many bars; if even, as ſix, eight, or ten, you muſt ſay barwiſe, or barry of ſix, eight, or ten, as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules, barry of eight. *Peacham on Blazoning*.

To **Fe'ſter**, fĕs'-tŭr. *v. n.* [*feſſe*, in Bavarian, a ſwelling corrupted, *Junius*.] To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent.

I might, even in my lady's preſence, diſcover the ſore which had deeply *feſtered* within me. *Sidney*.

Inward corruption and infected ſin,
Not purg'd, not heal'd, behind remained ſtill,
And *feſtering* ſore did rankle yet within. *Fairy Q*.

How ſhould our *feſtered* ſores be cured? *Hooker*.

I have ſome wounds upon me, and they ſmart,
To hear themſelves remember'd.
—Well might they *feſter* 'gainſt ingratitude,
And tent themſelves with death. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Mind that their ſouls
May make a peaceful and a ſweet retire
From off theſe fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
Muſt lie and *feſter*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

There was imagination, that between a knight whom the duke had taken into ſome good degree of favour, and Felton, there had been ancient quarrels not yet well healed, which might perhaps be *feſtering* in his breaſt, and by a certain inflammation produce this effect. *Wotton*.

Paſſion and unkindneſs may give a wound that ſhall bleed and ſmart; but it is treachery that makes it *feſter*. *South*.

FE'STINATE, fĕs'-tĭ-nāt. *adj.* [*feſtinatus*, Lat.] Haſty; hurried. A word not in uſe.

Adviſe the duke, where you are going, to a moſt *feſtinate* preparation: we are bound to the like. *Shakeſp. K. Lear*.

Fe'ſtinately, fĕs'-tĭ-nĕt-lȳ. *adv.* [from *feſtinate*.] Haſtily; ſpeedily; with ſpeed. Not in uſe.

Take this key; give enlargement to the ſwain, and bring him *feſtinately* hither. *Shakeſp*.

Feſtina'tion, fĕs-tĭ-nā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*feſtinatio*, Lat.] Haſte; hurry.

FE'STIVAL, fĕs'-tĭ-văl. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Lat.] Pertaining to feaſts; joyous.

He appeared at great tables, and *feſtival* entertainments, that he might manifeſt his divine charity to men. *Atterbury*.

Fe'ſtival, fĕs'-tĭ-văl. *n. ſ.* Time of feaſt; anniverſary-day of civil or religious joy.

So tedious is this day,
As is the night before ſome *feſtival*,
To an impatient child that hath new robes,
And may not wear them. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.*

Th' invited ſiſters with their graces bleſt
Their *feſtivals*. *Sandys*.

The morning trumpets *feſtivals* proclaim'd
Through each high ſtreet. *Milton's Agoniſtes*.

Follow, ye nymphs and ſhepherds all,
Come celebrate this *feſtival*,
And merrily ſing and ſport, and play;
'Tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville*.

By ſacrifice of the tongues they purged away whatever they had ſpoken amiſs during the *feſtival*. *Broome on the Odyſſey*.

The *feſtival* of our Lord's reſurrection we have celebrated, and may now conſider the chief conſequence of his reſurrection a judgment to come. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

Fe'ſtive, fĕs'-tĭv. *adj.* [*feſtivus*, Lat.] Joyous; gay; befitting a feaſt.

The glad circle round them yield their ſouls
To *feſtive* mirth and wit that knows no gall. *Thomſ*.

Feſti'vity, fĕs-tĭv'-ĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [*feſtivitas*, Lat. from *feſtive*.]

1. Feſtival; time of rejoicing.

The daughter of Jephtha came to be worſhipped as a deity, and had an annual *feſtivity* obſerved unto her honour. *Brown*.

There happening a great and ſolemn *feſtivity*, ſuch as the ſheep-ſhearings uſed to be, David condeſcends to beg of a rich man ſome ſmall repaſt. *South*.

2. Gaiety; joyfulneſs; temper or behaviour befitting a feaſt.

To ſome perſons there is no better inſtrument to cauſe the remembrance, and to endear the affection to the article, than the recommending it by *feſtivity* and joy of a holy-day. *Taylor*.

Feſto'on, fĕs-tŏŏn. *n. ſ.* [*feſton*, Fr.] An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twiſted together, thickeſt at the middle, and ſuſpended by the two extremes, whence it hangs down perpendicularly. *Harris*.

Fe'ſtucine, fĕs'-tŭ-sĭn. *adj.* [*feſtuca*, Lat.] Straw-colour between green and yellow.

Therein may be diſcovered a little inſect of a *feſtucine* or pale green, reſembling a locuſt or graſshopper. *Brown*.

Feſtu'cous, fĕs'-tŭ-kŭs. *adj.* [*feſtuca*, Lat.] Formed of ſtraw.

We ſpeak of ſtraws, or *feſtucous* diviſions, lightly drawn over with oil. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*.

To **Fet**, fĕt'. *v. a.* To fetch; to go and bring. Not in uſe.

Get home with thy fewel, make ready to *fet*,
The ſooner the eaſier carriage to get. *Tuſſer*.

But for he was unable them to *fet*,
A little boy did on him ſtill attend. *Fairy Q*.

And they *fet* forth Urijah out of Egypt to Jehoiakim, who ſlew him with the ſword. *Jer.* xxvi. 23.

Fet, fĕt'. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *fait*, Fr. a part or portion.] A piece. Not in uſe.

The bottom clear
Now laid with many a *fet*
Of ſeed-pearl, ere ſhe bath'd her there
Was known as black as jet. *Drayton*.

To **FETCH**, fĕtsh'. *v. a.* preter. *fetched*; anciently *fet*, unleſs it rather came from *To fet*. [ꝼeccan, ꝼeꞇꞇan, Sax.]

1. To go and bring.

They have deviſ'd a mean
How he her chamber-window will aſcend,
And with a corded ladder *fetch* her down. *Shakeſp*.

We will take men to *fetch* victuals for the people. *Judges*.

Go to the flock, and *fetch* me from thence two kid goats. *Geneſis*.

The ſeat of empire where the Iriſh come,
And the unwilling Scotch, to *fetch* their doom. *Waller*.

Draw forth the monſters of th' abyſs profound,
Or *fetch* th' aerial eagle to the ground. *Pope*.

2. To derive; to draw.

On, you nobleſt Engliſh,
Whoſe blood is *fetch'd* from fathers of war-proof. *Shakeſp*.

3. To ſtrike at a diſtance.

The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the *fetching* afar off; for that outruns the danger, as it is ſeen in ordnance and muſkets. *Bacon*.

4. To bring to any ſtate by ſome powerful operation.

In ſmells we ſee their great and ſudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they ſwoon. *Bacon*.

At Rome any of thoſe arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince, and may be *fetched* up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries. *Addiſon on Italy*.

5. To draw within any confinement or prohibition.

General terms may ſufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compaſs of the ordinance. *Sanderſon*.

6. To produce by ſome kind of force.

Theſe ways, if there were any ſecret excellence among them, would *fetch* it out, and give it fair opportunities to advance itſelf by. *Milton*.

An human ſoul without education is like marble in the quarry, which ſhews none of its beauties 'till the ſkill of the poliſher *fetches* out the colours. *Addiſon's Spectator*.

7. To perform: It is applied to motion or cauſe.

I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barr'd affections; though the king
Hath charg'd you ſhould not ſpeak together. *Shak*.

When evening grey doth riſe, I *fetch* my round
Over the mount. *Milton*.

To come to that place they muſt *fetch* a compaſs three miles on the right hand through a foreſt. *Knolles's Hiſtory*.

8. To perform with ſuddenneſs or violence.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud. *Shakeſp*.

The fox *fetched* a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious cluſter of grapes. *L'Eſtrange*.

Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that loſt her beauty by the ſmall-pox, ſhe *fetches* a deep ſigh. *Addiſon*.

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time flew our ſhips, and ſtraight we *fetcht*
The ſyrens iſle; a ſpleenleſs wind ſo ſtretcht
Her wings to waſt us, and ſo urg'd our keel. *Chapm*.

If earth, induſtrious of herſelf, *fetch* day
Travelling Eaſt; and with her part averſe
From the ſun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton's Par. Loſt*.

The hare laid himſelf down, and took a nap; for, ſays he, I can *fetch* up the tortoiſe when I pleaſe. *L'Eſtrange*.

10. To obtain as its price.

During ſuch a ſtate, ſilver in the coin will never *fetch* as much as the ſilver in bullion. *Locke*.

To **Fetch**, fĕtsh'. *v. n.* To move with a quick return.

Like a ſhifted wind unto a ſail,
It makes the courſe of thoughts to *fetch* about. *Shak*.

Fetch, fĕtsh'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed; by which one thing ſeems intended and another is done; a trick; an artifice.

An envious neighbour is eaſy to find,
His cumberſome *fetches* are ſeldom behind:
His *fetch* is to flatter, to get what he can;
His purpoſe once gotten, a pin for thee then. *Tuſſer*.

It is a *fetch* of wit;
You laying theſe ſlight ſullies on my ſon,
As 'twere a thing a little ſoil'd i' th' working. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*.

But Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As rota men of politicks,

Straight caſt about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqu'ror with a *fetch*. *Hudibras.*

With this *fetch* he laughs at the trick he hath plaid me. *Stillingfleet.*

The fox had a *fetch* in't. *L'Eſtrange.*

From theſe inſtances and *fetches*
Thou mak'ſt of horſes, clocks, and watches,
Quoth Mat, thou ſeem'ſt to mean
That Alma is a mere machine. *Prior.*

Fe'tcher, fĕtsh'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *fetch.*] One that fetches any thing.

FE'TID, fĕt'-ìd. *adj.* [*fœtidus*, Lat. *fetide*, Fr.] Stinking; rancid; having a ſmell ſtrong and offenſive.

Moſt putrefactions are of an odious ſmell; for they ſmell either *fetid* or mouldy. *Bacon.*

In the moſt ſevere orders of the church of Rome, thoſe who practiſe abſtinence, feel after it *fetid* hot eructations. *Arbuthnot.*

Plague, fierceſt child of Nemeſis divine,
Deſcends from Ethiopia's poiſon'd woods,
From ſtifled Cairo's filth and *fetid* fields. *Thomſon.*

Fe'tidness, fĕt'-ìd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *fetid.*] The quality of ſtinking.

Fe'tlock, fĕt'-lŏk. *n. ſ.* [*feet* and *lock*.] A tuft of hair that grows behind the paſtern joint of many horſes: horſes of a low ſize have ſcarce any ſuch tuft. *Farrier's Dict.*

Their wounded ſteeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead maſters.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

White were the *fetlocks* of his feet before,
And on his front a ſnowy ſtar he bore. *Dryden.*

Fe'tor, fē'-tŏr. *n. ſ.* [*fœtor*, Lat.] A ſtink; a ſtench; a ſtrong and offenſive ſmell.

The *fetor* may diſcover itſelf by ſweat and humour. *Brown.*

When the ſymptoms are attended with a *fetor* of any kind, ſuch a diſeaſe will be cured by aceſcent ſubſtances, and none better than whey. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'TTER, fĕt'-tůr. *n. ſ.* It is commonly uſed in the plural *fetters*. [from *feet*; ꝼeꞇꞇeꞃe, Sax.] Chains for the feet; chains by which walking is hindered.

Doctrine unto fools is as *fetters* on the feet; and like manacles on the right hand. *Eccles.* xxi. 19.

Drawing after me the chains and *fetters* whereunto I have been tied, I have by other men's errours failed. *Raleigh.*

Paſſion's too fierce to be in *fetters* bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryd.*

The wretch in double *fetters* bound,
Your potent mercy may releaſe. *Prior.*

Pleaſure aroſe in thoſe very parts of his leg that juſt before had been ſo much pained by the *fetter*. *Addiſon.*

I thought her pride
Had broke your *fetters*, and aſſur'd your freedom.
A. Philips.

To **Fe'tter**, fĕt'-tůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to enchain; to ſhackle; to tie. It is properly uſed of the *feet*, but is applied to other reſtraints.

Neither her great worthineſs, nor his own ſuffering for her, could *fetter* his fickleneſs. *Sidney.*

My conſcience! thou art *fetter'd*
More than my ſhanks and wriſts. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

Fetter ſtrong madneſs in a ſilken thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shak.*

Doth a maſter chide his ſervant becauſe he doth not come, yet knows that the ſervant is chained and *fettered*, ſo as he cannot move? *Bramhall.*

A chain which man to *fetter* man has made;
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd. *Prior.*

To **Fe'ttle**, fĕt'l. *v. n.* [A cant word from *feel*.] To do trifling buſineſs; to ply the hands without labour.

When your maſter is moſt buſy in company, come in and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, ſay you thought he rung the bell. *Swift.*

Fe'tus, fē'-tůs. *n. ſ.* [*fœtus*, Lat.] Any animal in embrio; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

That paradox of Hippocrates ſome learned phyſicians have of late revived, that the *fetus* reſpires in the womb. *Boyle.*

Feud, fŭ'd. *n. ſ.* [ꝼæhꝺ enmity, Sax.] Quarrel; contention; oppoſition; war.

Though men would find ſuch mortal *feuds*
In ſharing of their publick goods. *Hudibras.*

In former ages it was a policy of France to raiſe and cheriſh inteſtine *feuds* and diſcords in Great Britain. *Addiſon.*

Scythia mourns
Our guilty wars, and earth's remoteſt regions
Lie half unpeopled by the *feuds* of Rome. *Addiſ.*

FEU'DAL, fŭ'-dăl. *adj.* [*feudalis*, low Lat.] Pertaining to fees, feus, or tenures by which lands are held of a ſuperiour lord.

Feu'dal, fŭ'-dăl. *n. ſ.* A dependance; ſomething held by tenure; a fee; a feu.

Wales, that was not always the *feudal* territory of England, having been governed by a prince of their own, had laws utterly ſtrange to the laws of England. *Hale.*

Feu'datory, fŭ'-dă-tůr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *feudal.*] One who holds not in chief, but by ſome conditional tenure from a ſuperiour.

The duke of Parma was tempted to be true to that enterprize, by no leſs promiſe than to be made *feudatory*, or beneficiary king of England, under the ſeignory in chief of the pope, and the protection of Spain. *Bacon.*

FE'VER, fē'-vůr. *n. ſ.* [*fievre*, Fr. *febris*, Lat.] A diſeaſe in which the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is ſometimes continual, ſometimes intermittent.

Think'ſt thou the fiery *fever* will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will it give place to flexure and low bending?
Shakeſp. Henry V.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful *fever* he ſleeps well. *Shakeſp.*

Should not a ling'ring *fever* be remov'd,
Becauſe it long has rag'd within my blood? *Dryd.*

He had never dreamed in his life, 'till he had the *fever* he was then newly recovered of. *Locke.*

To **Fe'ver**, fē'-vůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a fever.

The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!
Shake to look on't. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Her blood all *fever'd*, with a furious leap,
She ſprung from bed diſtracted in her mind. *Dryd.*

Fe'veret, fē-vůr-ĕt'. *n. ſ.* [from *fever.*] A ſlight fever; febricula.

A light *feveret*, or an old quartan ague, is not a ſufficient excuſe for non-appearance. *Ayliffe.*

Fe'verfew, fē'-vůr-fŭ. *n. ſ.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Lat.] A plant.

Common *feverfew* is the ſort uſed in medicine, and is found wild in many parts of England. *Miller.*

Fe'verish, fē'-vůr-ìſh. *adj.* [from *fever.*]

1. Diſeaſed with a fever.

To other climates beaſts and birds retire,
And *feveriſh* nature burns in her own fire. *Creech.*

When an animal that gives ſuck turns *feveriſh*, that is, its juices more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine whiteneſs to yellow.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. Tending to fever.

A *feveriſh* diſorder diſabled me. *Swift to Pope.*

3. Uncertain; inconſtant; now hot, now cold.

We toſs and turn about our *feveriſh* will,
When all our eaſe muſt come by lying ſtill;
For all the happineſs mankind can gain,
Is not in pleaſure, but in reſt from pain. *Dryden.*

4. Hot; burning.

And now four days the ſun had ſeen our woes,
Four nights the moon beheld th' inceſſant fire;
It ſeem'd as if the ſtars more ſickly roſe,
And farther from the *feveriſh* North retire. *Dryd.*

Fe'verishness, fē'-vůr-ìſh-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *feveriſh.*] A ſlight diſorder of the feveriſh kind.

Fe'verous, fē'-vůr-ůs. *adj.* [*fievreux-ſe*, Fr. from *fever.*]

1. Troubled with a fever or ague.

Thou mad'ſt thine enemies ſhake, as if the world
Were *feverous*, and did tremble. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

2. Having the nature of a fever.

All *fev'rous* kinds,
Convulſions, epilepſies, fierce catarrhs. *Milton.*

3. Having a tendency to produce fevers.

It hath been noted by the ancients, that ſouthern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cauſe a *feverous* diſpoſition of the year; but with rain not.
Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.

Fe'very, fē'-vůr-ỳ. *adj.* [from *fever.*] Diſeaſed with a fever.

O Rome, thy head
Is drown'd in ſleep, and all thy body *fev'ry*.
Ben Jonſon's Catiline.

FE'UILLAGE, fŭ'l-lăg. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A bunch or row of leaves.

Of Homer's head I incloſe the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it ſo large, or reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval. *Jervas to Pope.*

FE'UILLEMORT, fŭ'l-lē-mŏrt. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemot*.

Fe'uterer, fŭ'-tĕr-ůr. *n. ſ.* A dogkeeper: perhaps the cleaner of the kennel.

FEW, fŭ'. *adj.* [ꝼeo, ꝼeopa, Sax. *fua*, Dan.]

1. Not many; not in a great number.

We are left but *few* of many. *Jer.*

So much the thirſt of honour fires the blood;
So many would be great, ſo *few* be good;
For who would virtue for herſelf regard,
Or wed without the portion of reward? *Dryd.*

On Winter ſeas we *fewer* ſtorms behold,
Than foul diſeaſes that infect the fold. *Dryden.*

Men have *fewer* or more ſimple ideas from without, according as the objects they converſe with afford greater or leſs variety. *Locke.*

The *fewer* ſtill you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one, but Harpax is a ſcore. *Pope.*

Party is the madneſs of many, for the gain of a *few*. *Swift.*

The imagination of a poet is a thing ſo nice and delicate, that it is no eaſy matter to find out images capable of giving pleaſure to one of the *few*, who, in any age, have come up to that character.
Berkley to Pope.

2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.

To anſwer both allegations at once, the very ſubſtance of that they contain is in *few* but this.
Hooker.

So having ſaid, he thus to Eve in *few*:
Say, woman, what is this which thou haſt done?
Milton.

Thus Jupiter in *few* unfolds the charge. *Dryd.*

The firm reſolve I here in *few* diſcloſe. *Pope.*

Fe'wel, fŭ'-ìl. *n. ſ.* [*feu*, Fr.] Combuſtible matter; materials for keeping fire: as firewood, coal.

If a ſpark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and fartheſt off from any inclination unto furious attempts, muſt not the peril thereof be greater in men, whoſe minds are as dry *fewel*, apt beforehand unto tumults, ſeditions and broils? *Hooker, Dedic.*

Others may give the *fewel* or the fire;
But they the breath, that makes the flame, inſpire.
Denham.

A known quantity of *fewel*, all kindled at once, will cauſe water to boil, which being lighted gradually will never be able to do it. *Bentley's Serm.*

To **Fe'wel**, fů'-ìl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with fewel.

Never, alas! the dreadful name,
That *fewels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

Fe'wness, fů'-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *few.*]

1. Paucity; ſmallneſs of number.

Theſe, by reaſon of their *fewneſs*, I could not diſtinguiſh from the numbers with whom they are embodied. *Dryden.*

2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciſeneſs.

Fewneſs and truth, 'tis thus. *Shakeſp.*

To **Fey**, fè'. *v. a.* [*veghen*, Dut.] To cleanſe a ditch of mud.

Such muddy deep ditches and pits in the field,
That all a dry Summer no water will yield,
By *feying* and caſting that mud upon heaps,
Commodities many the huſbandman reaps. *Tuſſer.*

FIB, fìb'. *n. ſ.* [A cant word among children.] A lie; a falſehood.

Deſtroy his *fib* or ſophiſtry; in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again. *Pope.*
I ſo often lie,
Scarce Harvey's ſelf has told more *fibs* than I. *Pope.*

To **Fib**, fìb'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to tell lies; to ſpeak falſely.

If you have any mark, whereby one may know when you *fib*, and when you ſpeak truth, you had beſt tell it me. *Arbuthnot.*

Fi'bber, fìb'-bůr. *n. ſ.* [from *fib.*] A teller of fibs.

FI'BRE, fì'-bůr. *n. ſ.* [*fibre*, Fr. *fibra*, Lat.]

1. A ſmall thread or ſtring; the firſt conſtituent parts of bodies.

Now ſliding ſtreams the thirſty plants renew,
And feed their *fibres* with reviving dew. *Pope.*

2. A *fibre*, in phyſick, is an animal thread, of which ſome are ſoft, flexible, and a little elaſtick; and theſe are either hollow, like ſmall pipes, or ſpongious and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleſhy *fibres:* others are more ſolid, flexible, and with a ſtrong elaſticity or ſpring, as the membranous and cartilaginous *fibres:* and a third ſort are hard and flexible, as the *fibres* of the bones. Some ſo very ſmall as not to be eaſily perceived; and others ſo big as to be plainly ſeen; and moſt of them appear to be compoſed of ſtill ſmaller *fibres:* theſe *fibres* firſt conſtitute the ſubſtance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muſcles. *Quincy.*

My heart ſinks in me while I hear him ſpeak,
And every ſlacken'd *fibre* drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the ſprings of life:
The name of father awes me ſtill. *Dryden.*

Fi'bril, fì'-brìl. *n. ſ.* [*fibrille*, Fr.] A ſmall fibre or ſtring.

The muſcles conſiſt of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little *fibrils* bound together, and divided into little cells. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

Fi'brous, fì'-brůs. *adj.* [*fibreux*, Fr. from *fibre.*] Compoſed of fibres or ſtamina.

The difference between bodies *fibrous* and bodies viſcous is plain; for all wool and tow, and cotton and ſilk, have a greedineſs of moiſture. *Bacon.*

I ſaw Petreus' arms employ'd around
A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground;
This way and that he wrench'd the *fibrous* bands,
The trunk was like a ſapling in his hands. *Dryd.*

The *fibrous* and ſolid parts of plants paſs unaltered through the inteſtines. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

FI'BULA, fìb'-ů-lå. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The outer and leſſer bone of the leg, much ſmaller than the tibia: it lies on the outſide of the leg; and its upper end, which is not ſo high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a ſmall ſinus, which it has in its inner ſide. Its lower end is received into the ſmall ſinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large proceſs, which forms the outer ankle. *Quincy.*

FI'CKLE, fìk'l. *adj.* [ꝼicol, Sax.]

1. Changeable; inconſtant; irreſolute; wavering; unſteady; mutable; changeful; without ſteady adherence.

Remember where we are,
In France amongſt a *fickle* wavering nation. *Shak.*
A ſlave, whoſe eaſy borrow'd pride
Dwells in the *fickle* grace of her he follows. *Shak.*
Or likeſt hovering dreams,
The *fickle* penſioners of Morpheus' train. *Milt.*
They know how *fickle* common lovers are;
Their oaths and vows are cautiouſly believ'd;
For few there are but have been once deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

We in vain the *fickle* ſex purſue,
Who change the conſtant lover for the new. *Prior.*

2. Not fixed; ſubject to viciſſitude.

He would be loth
Us to aboliſh; leſt the adverſary
Triumph, and ſay, *fickle* their ſtate, whom God
Moſt favours! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Fi'ckleness, fìk'l-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *fickle.*] Inconſtancy; uncertainty; unſteadineſs.

Neither her great worthineſs, nor his own ſuffering for her, could fetter his *fickleneſs*; but, before his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that Baccha of whom ſhe complained. *Sidney.*

Beware of fraud, beware of *fickleneſs*,
In choice and change of thy dear-loved dame. *Fairy Queen.*

I am a ſoldier, and unapt to weep,
Or to exclaim on fortune's *fickleneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

Inſtability of temper ought to be checked, when it diſpoſes men to wander from one ſcheme of government to another, ſince ſuch a *fickleneſs* cannot but be attended with fatal conſequences. *Addiſon.*

Whether out of *fickleneſs* or deſign I can't tell, I found that what ſhe liked one day ſhe diſliked another. *Addiſon.*

Fi'ckly, fìk'-lỳ. *adv.* [from *fickle.*] Without certainty or ſtability.

Do not now,
Like a young waſteful heir, mortgage the hopes
Of godlike majeſty on bankrupt terms,
To raiſe a preſent pow'r that's *fickly* held
By the frail tenure of the people's will. *Southern.*

FI'CO, fìk'-ò. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] An act of contempt done with the fingers, expreſſing *a fig for you.*

Having once recovered his fortreſs, he then gives the *fico* to his adverſaries. *Carew.*

Fi'ctile, fìk'-tìl. *adj.* [*fictilis*, Lat.] Moulded into form; manufactured by the potter.

The cauſe of fragility is an impotency to be extended; and therefore ſtone is more fragil than metal, and ſo *fictile* earth is more fragil than crude earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Fi'ction, fìk'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*fictio*, Lat. *fiction*, Fr.]

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

If the preſence of God in the image, by a mere *fiction* of the mind, be a ſufficient ground to worſhip that image, is not God's real preſence in every creature a far better ground to worſhip it? *Stillingfl.*

Fiction is of the eſſence of poetry, as well as of painting: there is a reſemblance in one of human bodies, things, and actions, which are not real; and in the other of a true ſtory by a *fiction.* *Dryd.*

2. The thing feigned or invented.

If through mine ears pierce any conſolations,
By wiſe diſcourſe, ſweet tunes, or poets *fictions*;
If ought I ceaſe theſe hideous exclamations,
While that my ſoul, ſhe lives in afflictions. *Sidney.*

So alſo was the *fiction* of thoſe golden apples kept by a dragon, taken from the ſerpent, which tempted Evah. *Raleigh.*

3. A falſehood; a lye.

Fi'ctious, fìk'-ſhůs. *adj.* [*fictus*, Lat.] Fictitious; imaginary; invented. A word coined by *Prior.*

With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion man reſtrains,
And ſtudy'd lines and *fictious* circles draws. *Prior.*

FICTI'TIOUS, fìk-tìſh'-ůs. *adj.* [*fictitius*, Lat.]

1. Counterfeit; falſe; not genuine.

Draw him ſtrictly ſo,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no trappings of *fictitious* fame. *Dryden.*

2. Feigned; imaginary.

The human perſons are as *fictitious* as the airy ones; and Belinda reſembles you in nothing but in beauty. *Pope.*

3. Not real; not true; allegorical; made by *proſopopœia.*

Milton, ſenſible of this defect in the ſubject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a ſhadowy and *fictitious* nature in the perſons of ſin and death, by which means he has interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addiſ. Spect.*

Ficti'tiously, fìk-tìſh'-ůs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *fictitious.*] Falſely; counterfeitly.

Theſe pieces are *fictitiouſly* ſet down, and have no copy in nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Fid, fìd'. *n. ſ.* [*fitta*, Ital.] A pointed iron with which ſeamen untwiſt their cords. *Skinner.*

FI'DDLE, fìd'l. *n. ſ.* [ꝼiðele, Sax. *vedel*, Dut. *fidel*, Germ. *fidicula*, Lat. *fiûll*, Erſe.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick; a violin.

In trials of muſical ſkill the judges did not crown the *fiddle*, but the performer. *Stillingfleet.*

The adventure of the bear and *fiddle*
Is ſung; but breaks off in the middle. *Hudibras.*

She tried the *fiddle* all over, by drawing the bow over every part of the ſtrings; but could not, for her heart, find whereabout the tune lay. *Addiſon.*

To **Fi'ddle**, fìd'l. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To play upon a fiddle.

Themiſtocles being deſired at a feaſt to touch a lute, he ſaid he could not *fiddle*, but he could make a ſmall town a great city. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Others import yet nobler arts from France,
Teach kings to *fiddle*, and make ſenates dance. *Pope.*

2. To trifle; to ſhift the hands often, and do nothing, like a fellow that plays upon a *fiddle.*

A cunning fellow obſerved, that old Lewis had ſtole away part of the map, and ſaw him *fiddling* and turning the map, trying to join the two pieces together. *Arbuthnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide what they juſtly call *fiddling* work, where abundance of time is ſpent, and little done. *Swift.*

Fi'ddlefaddle, fìd'l-fåd'l. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] Trifles.

She ſaid that her grandfather had a horſe ſhot at Edgehill, and their uncle was at the ſiege of Buda; with abundance of *fiddlefaddle* of the ſame nature. *Spectator.*

Fi'ddlefaddle, fìd'l-fåd'l. *adj.* Trifling; giving trouble, or making a buſtle about nothing.

She was a troubleſome *fiddlefaddle* old woman, and ſo ceremonious that there was no bearing of her. *Arbuthnot.*

Fi'ddler, fìd'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *fiddle.*] A muſician; one that plays upon the fiddle.

Let no ſaucy *fiddler* preſume to intrude,
Unleſs he is ſent for to vary our bliſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

Nero put the *fiddlers* to death, for being more ſkilful in the trade than he was. *Taylor.*

Theſe will appear ſuch chits in ſtory,
'Twill turn all politicks to jeſts,
To be repeated like John Dory,
When *fiddlers* ſing at feaſts. *Dryden.*
When miſs delights in her ſpinnet,
A *fiddler* may a fortune get. *Swift.*

Fi'ddlestick, fìd'l-ſtìk. *n. ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtick.*] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the ſtrings of a fiddle.

His griſly beard was long and thick,
With which he ſtrung his *fiddleſtick*. *Hudibras.*

Fi′ddlestring, fĭd′l-ſtrĭng. *n. ſ.* [*fiddle* and *ſtring*.] The ſtring of a fiddle; that which makes the noiſe.

A *fiddleſtring*, moiſtened with water, will ſink a note in a little time, and conſequently muſt be relaxed or lengthened one-ſixteenth. *Arbuthnot.*

Fi′delity, fĭ-dĕl′-ĭ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*fidelitas*, Lat. *fidelité*, Fr.]

1. Honeſty; veracity.

The church, by her publick reading of the book of God, preached only as a witneſs; now the principal thing required in a witneſs is *fidelity*. *Hooker.*

2. Faithful adherence.

They miſtake credulity for *fidelity*. *Clarke.*

To **Fidge**, fĭdzh′.
To **Fi′dget**, fĭdzh′-ĭt. } *v. n.*

[A cant word.] To move nimbly and irregularly. It implies in Scotland agitation.

Tim, thou'rt the Punch to ſtir up trouble;
You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,
Put all your brother puppets out. *Swift.*

Fidu′cial, fĭ-jŏ′-ſhăl. *adj.* [*fiducia*, Lat.] Confident; undoubting.

Faith is cordial, and ſuch as God will accept of, when it affords *fiducial* reliance on the promiſes, and obediential ſubmiſſion to the commands. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Fidu′ciary, fĭ-jŏ′-ſhă-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [*fiduciarius*, Lat.]

1. One who holds any thing in truſt.

2. One who depends on faith without works.

The ſecond obſtructive is that of the *fiduciary*, that faith is the only inſtrument of his juſtification; and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond.*

Fidu′ciary, fĭ-jŏ′-ſhă-rỳ. *adj.*

1. Confident; ſteady; undoubting; untouched with doubt.

That faith, which is required of us, is then perfect, when it produces in us a *fiduciary* aſſent to whatever the Goſpel has revealed. *Wake.*

2. Not to be doubted.

Elaiana can rely no where upon mere love and *fiduciary* obedience, unleſs at her own home, where ſhe is exemplarily loyal to herſelf in a high exact obedience. *Howel.*

Fief, fĭ′f. *n. ſ.* [*fief*, Fr.] A fee; a manor; a poſſeſſion held by ſome tenure of a ſuperiour.

To the next realm ſhe ſtretch'd her ſway,
For painture near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province and alluring prey;
A chamber of dependencies was fram'd,
And the whole *fief*, in right of poetry, ſhe claim'd. *Dryden.*

As they were honoured by great privileges, ſo their lands were in the nature of *fiefs*, for which the poſſeſſors were obliged to do perſonal ſervice at ſea. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Field, fĭ′ld. *n. ſ.* [ꝼelꝺ, Sax. *feld*, Germ. *veld*, Dut.]

1. Ground not inhabited; not built on.

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleaſure prove,
That hills and vallies, dale and *field*,
And all the craggy mountains yield. *Raleigh.*

By the civil law the corpſe of perſons deceaſed were buried out of the city in the *fields*. *Ayliffe.*

2. Ground not encloſed.

Field lands are not exempted from mildews, nor yet from ſmut, where it is more than in incloſed lands. *Mortimer.*

3. Cultivated tract of ground.

Or great Oſiris, who firſt taught the ſwain
In Pharian *fields* to ſow the golden grain. *Pope.*

4. The open country: oppoſed to houſe or quarters.

Since his majeſty went into the *field*,
I have ſeen her riſe from her bed. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

5. The ground of battle.

When a man is in the *field*, a moderate ſkill in fencing rather expoſes him to the ſword of his enemy, than ſecures him from it. *Locke.*

6. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field.

You maintain ſeveral factions;
And whilſt a *field* ſhould be diſpatch'd and fought,
You are diſputing of your generals. *Shakeſp.*

What though the *field* be loſt,
All is not loſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

7. A wide expanſe.

The god a clearer ſpace for heav'n deſign'd;
Where *fields* of light and liquid ether flow,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. *Dryden.*

Aſk of yonder argent *fields* above,
Why Jove's ſatellites are leſs than Jove? *Pope.*

8. Space; compaſs; extent.

The ill-natured man gives himſelf a large *field* to expatiate in: he expoſes failings in human nature. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

I ſhould enter upon a *field* too wide, and too much beaten, if I ſhould diſplay all the advantages of peace. *Smalridge.*

Who can this *field* of miracles ſurvey,
And not with Galen all in rapture ſay,
Behold a God, adore him and obey. *Blackmore.*

9. The ground or blank ſpace on which figures are drawn.

Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean, light, and well united with colour. *Dryden.*

10. [In heraldry.] The ſurface of a ſhield.

Fi′elded, fĭ′ld-ĭd. *adj.* [from *field*.] Being in field of battle.

Now, Mars, I pr'ythee, make us quick in work;
That we with ſmoking ſwords may march from hence,
To help our *fielded* friends. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Field-basil, fĭ′ld-băz-ĭl. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *baſil*.] A plant.

Fi′eldbed, fĭ′ld-bĕd. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *bed*.] A bed contrived to be ſet up eaſily in the field.

Romeo, good night; I'll to my truckle bed,
This *fieldbed* is too cold for me to ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

Fi′eldfare, fē′ld-făr. *n. ſ.* [ꝼelꝺ and ꝼaꞃan, to wander in the fields; *turdus pilaris*.] A bird.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and *fieldfares*, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us ſhew cold winters. *Bacon.*

Fi′eldmarshal, fē′ld-măr-ſhăl. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *marſhal*.] Commander of an army in the field.

Fi′eldmouse, fē′ld-mou′s. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *mouſe*; *nitedula*.] A mouſe that burrows in banks, and makes her houſe with various apartments.

The *fieldmouſe* builds her garner under ground. *Dryden.*

Fieldmice are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard Winters. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Fi′eldofficer, fiē′ld-ŏf′-fĭ-ſŭr. *n. ſ.* [*field* and *officer*.] An officer whoſe command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

Fi′eldpiece, fĭ′ld-pēs. *adj.* [*field* and *piece*.] Small cannon uſed in battles, but not in ſieges.

The baſſa planting his *fieldpieces* upon the hills, did from thence grievouſly annoy the defendants. *Knolles.*

Fiend, fĭ′nd. *n. ſ.* [ꝼeonꝺ, ꝼionꝺ, Sax. a foe.]

1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; ſatan; the devil.

Tom is followed by the foul *fiend*. *Shakeſp.*

2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could,
Coming from hell; what *fiends* would wiſh ſhould be,
And Hannibal could not have wiſh'd to ſee. *Ben Jonſ. Cat.*

The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with fleſh and blood,
Purſue their prey, and ſeek their wonted food;
The *fiend* remounts his courſer. *Dryden.*

O woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
Is bent, all hell contains no fouler *fiend*. *Pope.*

FIERCE, fĕrs′. *adj.* [*fier*, Fr. *ferox*, Lat.]

1. Savage; ravenous; eaſily enraged.

Thou hunteſt me as a *fierce* lion. *Job.*

2. Vehement in rage; eager of miſchief.

Deſtruction enters in the treacherous wood,
And vengeful ſlaughter, *fierce* for human blood. *Pope.*

Tyrants *fierce*, that unrelenting die. *Pope.*

With that the god, whoſe earthquakes rock the ground,
Fierce to Phœacia croſt the vaſt profound. *Pope.*

3. Violent; outrageous; vehement.

Curſed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath, for it was cruel. *Gen.* xlix. 7.

4. Paſſionate; angry; furious.

This *fierce* abridgment
Hath to it circumſtantial branches, which
Diſtinction ſhould be rich in. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

A man brings his mind to be poſitive and *fierce* for poſitions whoſe evidence he has never examined. *Locke.*

5. Strong; forcible; violent; with celerity.

The ſhips, though ſo great, are driven of *fierce* winds; yet are they turned about with a very ſmall helm. *James*, iii. 4.

Fi′ercely, fĕrs′-lỳ. *adv.* [from *fierce*.] Violently; furiouſly.

Battle join'd, and both ſides *fiercely* fought. *Shakeſp.*

The defendants, *fiercely* aſſailed by their enemies before, and beaten with the great ordnance behind, were grievouſly diſtreſſed. *Knolles.*

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more *fiercely*, as fire ſcorcheth in froſty weather. *Bacon.*

Fi′erceness, fĕrs′-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *fierce*.]

1. Ferocity; ſavageneſs.

The defect of heat which gives *fierceneſs* to our natures, may contribute to that roughneſs of our language. *Swift.*

2. Eagerneſs for blood; fury.

Suddenly there came out of a wood a monſtrous lion, with a ſhe-bear not far from him, of little leſs *fierceneſs*. *Sidney.*

3. Quickneſs to attack; keenneſs in anger and reſentment.

The Greeks are ſtrong, and ſkilful to their ſtrength,
Fierce to their ſkill, and to their *fierceneſs* valiant. *Shakeſp.*

4. Violence; outrageous paſſion.

His pride and brutal *fierceneſs* I abhor;
But ſcorn your mean ſuſpicions of me more. *Dryd.*

5. Vehemence; haſty force.

Fierifa′cias, fĭ-ē-rỳ-fă′-ſhăs. *n. ſ.* [In law.] A judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the ſheriff, to command him to levy the debt or the damages of his goods againſt whom the recovery was had. *Cowel.*

Fi′eriness, fĭ′-ē-rỳ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *fiery*.]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

The aſhes, by their heat, their *fierineſs*, and their dryneſs, belong to the element of earth. *Boyle.*

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

The Italians, notwithſtanding their natural *fierineſs* of temper, affect always to appear ſober and ſedate. *Addiſon.*

Fi′ery, fĭ′-ē-rỳ. *adj.* [from *fire*.]

1. Conſiſting of fire.

Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy Eaſt
Yet harneſſed his *fiery* footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming creſt,
When the laſt deadly ſmoak aloft did ſteam. *Fairy Queen.*

I know, thou'dſt rather
Follow thine enemy in a *fiery* gulph
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakeſp.*

2. Hot like fire.

Hath thy *fiery* heart ſo parcht thy entrails,
That not a tear can fall for Rutland's death? *Shakeſp.*

3. Vehement; ardent; active.

Then *fiery* expedition be my wing,
Jove's Mercury, and herald for a king. *Shakeſp.*

I drew this gallant head of war,
And cull'd theſe *fiery* ſpirits from the world,
To outlook conqueſt, and to win renown
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shakeſp.*

4. Paſſionate; outrageous; eaſily provoked.

You know the *fiery* quality of the duke;
How unremoveable, and fixt is he
In his own courſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. Unreſtrained; fierce.

Then, as I ſaid, the duke, great Bolingbroke,
Mounted upon a hot and *fiery* ſteed,
Which his aſpiring rider ſeem'd to know,
With ſlow but ſtately pace kept on his courſe. *Shakeſp.*

Through Elis and the Grecian towns he flew;
Th' audacious wretch four *fiery* courſers drew. *Dryden.*

6. Heated by fire.

The ſword which is made *fiery* doth not only cut, by reaſon of the ſharpneſs which ſimply it hath, but alſo burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire. *Hooker.*

See! from the brake the whirring pheaſant ſprings,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings:
Short is his joy; he feels the *fiery* wound,
Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground. *Pope.*

FIFE, fī'f. *n. ſ.* [*fifre*, Fr.] A pipe blown to the drum; military wind muſick.

Farewell the plumed troops, and the big war
That make ambition virtue! oh farewell!
Farewell the neighing ſteed and the ſhrill trump,
The ſpirit-ſtirring drum, the ear-piercing *fife*. *Shakeſp.*

Thus the gay victim, with freſh garlands crown'd,
Pleas'd with the ſacred *fife*'s enlivening ſound,
Through gazing crowds in ſolemn ſtate proceeds. *Philips.*

FIFTEE'N, fĭf'-tēn. *adj.* [ꝼyꝼtyne, Sax.] Five and ten.

I have dreamed and ſlept above ſome *fifteen* years and more. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

FIFTEE'NTH, fĭf'-tēnth. *adj.* [ꝼıꝼteoða, Sax.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth; containing one part in fifteen.

A *fifteenth* part of ſilver incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of ſeparation, except you put a greater quantity of ſilver to draw up the leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

London ſends but four burgeſſes to parliament, although it bear the *fifteenth* part of the charge of the whole nation in all publick taxes and levies. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

FIFTH, fĭf'th. *adj.* [ꝼıꝼta, Sax.]

1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

With ſmiling aſpect you ſerenely move,
In your *fifth* orb, and rule the realm of love. *Dryd.*

Juſt as I wiſh'd the lots were caſt on four,
Myſelf the *fifth*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they expreſs; a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part.

The publick ſhall have loſt four *fifths* of its annual income for ever. *Swift.*

FI'FTHLY, fĭf'th-lȳ. *adv.* [from *fifth.*] In the fifth place.

Fifthly, living creatures have a more exact figure than plants. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FI'FTIETH, fĭf'-tȳth. *adj.* [ꝼıꝼteoᵹoða, Sax.] The ordinal of fifty.

If this medium be rarer within the ſun's body than at its ſurface, and rarer there than at the hundredth part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the *fiftieth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I ſee no reaſon why the increaſe of denſity ſhould ſtop any where. *Newton's Opt.*

FI'FTY, fĭf'-tȳ. *adj.* [ꝼıꝼtıᵹ, Sax.] Five tens.

A wither'd hermit, five ſcore Winters worn,
Might ſhake off *fifty* looking in her eye. *Shakeſp.*

Judas ordained captains over thouſands, hundreds, *fifties*, and tens. 1 *Mac.* iii. 55.

In the Hebrew there is a particle conſiſting but of one letter, of which there are reckoned up above *fifty* ſeveral ſignifications. *Locke.*

FIG, fĭg'. *n. ſ.* [*ficus*, Lat. *figo*, Span. *figue*, Fr.]

1. A tree that bears figs.

The characters are: the flowers, which are always incloſed in the middle of the fruit, conſiſt of the leaf, and are male and female in the ſame fruit: the male flowers are ſituated towards the crown of the fruit; and the female, growing near the ſtalk, are ſucceeded by ſmall hard ſeeds: the intire fruit is, for the moſt part, turbinated and globular, or of an oval ſhape, is fleſhy, and of a ſweet taſte. *Miller.*

Full on its crown a *fig*'s green branches riſe,
And ſhoot a leafy foreſt to the ſkies. *Pope's Odyſ.*

Or lead me through the maze,
Embowering endleſs of the Indian *fig*. *Thomſon.*

2. A luſcious ſoft fruit; the fruit of the figtree.

It maketh *figs* better, if a figtree, when it beginneth to put forth leaves, have his top cut off. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Figs are great ſubduers of acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

To FIG, fĭg'. *v. a.* [See *FICO*.]

1. To inſult with fico's or contemptuous motions of the fingers.

When Piſtol lies, do this, and *fig* me like
The bragging Spaniard. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

2. To put ſomething uſeleſs into one's head. Low cant.

Away to the ſow ſhe goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another ſtory. *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'GAPPLE, fĭ'g-ăpl. *n. ſ.* A fruit. A ſpecies of apple.

A *figapple* hath no core or kernel, in theſe reſembling a *fig*, and differing from other apples. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FIGMA'RIGOLD, fĭg-mă'-rȳ-gōld. *n. ſ.* A plant. It is ſucculent, and has the appearance of houſeleek: the leaves grow oppoſite by pairs. *Miller.*

FI'G-GNAT, fĭg'-năt'. *n. ſ.* [*culex ficarius.*] An inſect of the fly kind.

To FIGHT, fī't. *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. paſſ. *fought*. [ꝼeohtan, Sax.]

1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. It is uſed both of armies and ſingle combatants.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to *fight* in thy defence. *Shakeſp.*

Fierce fiery warriors *fight* upon the clouds
In ranks and ſquadrons, and right form of war. *Shakeſp.*

The common queſtion is, if we muſt now ſurrender Spain, what have we been *fighting* for all this while? The anſwer is ready: we have been *fighting* for the ruin of the publick intereſt, and the advancement of a private. *Swift.*

For her confederate nations *fought*, and kings were ſlain,
Troy was o'erthrown, and a whole empire fell. *Philips.*

2. To combat; to duel; to contend in ſingle fight.

One ſhall undertake to *fight* againſt another. 2 *Eſdr.* xiii.

The poor wren,
The moſt diminutive of birds, will *fight*,
The young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

3. To act as a ſoldier in any caſe.

Richard, that robb'd the lion of his heart,
And *fought* the holy wars in Paleſtine,
By this brave duke came early to his grave. *Shakeſp.*

Greatly unfortunate, he *fights* the cauſe
Of honour, virtue, liberty and Rome. *Addiſ.*

4. It has *with* before the perſon oppoſed; ſometimes *againſt*.

Ye *fight with* the Chaldeans. *Jer.*

The ſtars in their courſes *fought againſt* Siſera. *Judges.*

5. To contend.

The hot and cold, the dry and humid *fight*. *Sandys.*

To FIGHT, fīt. *v. a.* To war againſt; to combat againſt.

Himſelf alone an equal match he boaſts,
To *fight* the Phrygian and th' Auſonian hoſts. *Dryd. Æn.*

FIGHT, fī't. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Battle.

Gabriel, lead forth to battle theſe my ſons
Invincible, lead forth my armed ſaints,
By thouſands and by millions rang'd for *fight*. *Milton.*

2. Combat; duel.

Herilus in ſingle *fight* I ſlew,
Whom with three lives Feronia did endue;
And thrice I ſent him to the Stygian ſhore,
'Till the laſt ebbing ſoul return'd no more. *Dryden.*

3. Something to ſcreen the combatants in ſhips.

Who ever ſaw a noble ſight,
That never view'd a brave ſea-fight!
Hang up your bloody colours in the air,
Up with your *fights* and your nettings prepare. *Dryden.*

FI'GHTER, fī'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *fight*.] Warriour; duelliſt.

I will return again into the houſe, and deſire ſome conduct of the lady: I am no *fighter*. *Shakeſp.*

O, 'tis the coldeſt youth upon a charge,
The moſt deliberate *fighter*! *Dryd. All for Love.*

FI'GHTING, fī'-tĭng. *participial adj.* [from *fight*.]

1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.

An hoſt of *fighting* men went out to war by bands. 2 *Chron.*

2. Occupied by war; being the ſcene of war.

In *fighting* fields as far the ſpear I throw
As flies the arrow from the well-drawn bow. *Pope.*

FI'GMENT, fĭg'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*figmentum*, Lat.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.

Upon the like grounds was raiſed the *figment* of Briareus, who, dwelling in a city called Hecatonchiria, the fancies of thoſe times aſſigned him an hundred hands. *Brown.*

Thoſe aſſertions are in truth the *figments* of thoſe idle brains that brought romances into church hiſtory. *Biſhop Lloyd.*

It carried rather an appearance of *figment* and invention, in thoſe that handed down the memory of it, than of truth and reality. *Woodward.*

FI'GPECKER, fĭg'-pĕk-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [*fig* and *peck*; *ficedula*, Lat.] A bird.

FI'GULATE, fĭg'-ŭ-lăt. *adj.* [from *figulus*, Lat.] Made of potters clay.

FI'GURABLE, fĭg'-ŭ-răbl. *adj.* [from *figuro*, Lat.] Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, but not water.

The differences of impreſſible and not impreſſible, *figurable* and not *figurable*, ſciſſible and not ſciſſible, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

FIGURABI'LITY, fĭg'-ŭ-ră-bĭl''-ĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *figurable*.] The quality of being capable of a certain and ſtable form.

FI'GURAL, fĭg'-ŭ-răl. *adj.* [from *figure*.]

1. Repreſented by delineation.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* reſemblances of ſeveral regions. *Brown.*

2. *Figural Number.* Such numbers as do or may repreſent ſome geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always conſidered, and are either lineary, ſuperficial, or ſolid. *Harris.*

FI'GURATE, fĭg'-ů-råt. *adj.* [*figuratus*, Lat.]

1. Of a certain and determinate form.

Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not; for look how far the ſpirit is able to ſpread and continue itſelf, ſo far goeth the ſhape or figure, and then is determined. *Bacon.*

2. Reſembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate* ſtones retaining the forms of ſhells in which they were formed by the deluge.

3. *Figurate Counterpoint.* [In muſick.] That wherein there is a mixture of diſcords along with the concords. *Harris.*

4. *Figurate Deſcant.* [In muſick.] That wherein diſcords are concerned, as well, though not ſo much, as concords; and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of muſick, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties of points, figures, ſyncopes, diverſities of meaſures, and whatever elſe is capable of adorning the compoſition. *Harris.*

FIGURA'TION, fĭg-ů-rå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*figuratus*, Lat.]

1. Determination to a certain form.

Neither doth the wind, as far as it carrieth a voice, with motion thereof confound any of the delicate and articulate *figurations* of the air in variety of words. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. The act of giving a certain form.

If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and *figuration* in living creatures perfect. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

FI'GURATIVE, fĭg'-ů-rå-tĭv. *adj.* [*figuratiſ-ve*, Fr. from *figura*, Lat.]

1. Repreſenting ſomething elſe; typical; repreſentative.

This, they will ſay, was *figurative*, and ſerved by God's appointment but for a time, to ſhadow out the true everlaſting glory of a more divine ſanctity; whereinto Chriſt being long ſince entered, it ſeemeth that all theſe curious exornations ſhould rather ceaſe. *Hooker.*

2. Changed by rhetorical figures from the primitive meaning; not literal.

How often have we been railed at for underſtanding words in a *figurative* ſenſe, which cannot be literally underſtood without overthrowing the plaineſt evidence of ſenſe and reaſon. *Stillingfleet.*

This is a *figurative* expreſſion, where the words are uſed in a different ſenſe from what they ſignify in their firſt ordinary intention. *Rogers.*

3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical exornations; full of changes from the original ſenſe.

Sublime ſubjects ought to be adorned with the ſublimeſt and with the moſt *figurative* expreſſions. *Dryden's Juvenal, Pref.*

FI'GURATIVELY, fĭg'-ů-rå-tĭv-lỷ. *adv.* [from *figurative.*] By a figure; in a ſenſe different from that which words originally imply; not literally.

The cuſtom of the apoſtle is *figuratively* to transfer to himſelf, in the firſt perſon, what belongs to others. *Hammond.*

The words are different, but the ſenſe is ſtill the ſame; for therein are *figuratively* intended Uziah and Ezechias. *Brown.*

Satyr is a kind of poetry in which human vices are reprehended, partly dramatically, partly ſimply; but, for the moſt part, *figuratively* and occultly. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedicat.*

FI'GURE, fĭg'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*figura*, Lat.]

1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.

Flowers have all exquiſite *figures*, and the flower numbers are chiefly five and four; as in primroſes, briar-roſes, ſingle muſkroſes, ſingle pinks and gilliflowers, which have five leaves; lilies, flowerdeluces, borage, buglaſs, which have four leaves. *Bacon.*

Men find green clay that is ſoft as long as it is in the water, ſo that one may print on it all kind of *figures*, and give it what ſhape one pleaſes. *Boyle.*

Figures are properly modifications of bodies; for pure ſpace is not any where terminated, nor can be: whether there be or be not body in it, it is uniformly continued. *Locke.*

2. Shape; form; ſemblance.

He hath borne himſelf beyond the promiſe of his age, doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion. *Shakeſp.*

3. Perſon; external form; appearance graceful or inelegant, mean or grand.

The blue German ſhall the Tigris drink,
Ere I, forſaking gratitude and truth,
Forget the *figure* of that godlike youth. *Dryden.*

I was charmed with the gracefulneſs of his *figure* and delivery, as well as with his diſcourſes. *Addiſon.*

A good *figure*, or perſon, in man or woman, gives credit at firſt ſight to the choice of either. *Clariſſa.*

4. Diſtinguiſhed appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

While fortune favour'd, while his arms ſupport
The cauſe, and rul'd the counſels of the court,
I made ſome *figure* there; nor was my name
Obſcure, nor I without my ſhare of fame. *Dryd.*

The ſpeech, I believe, was not ſo much deſigned by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye, and keep up his credit in the country. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Not a woman ſhall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either as a maid, a wife, or a widow. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Whether or no they have done well to ſet you up for making another kind of *figure*, time will witneſs. *Addiſon.*

Many princes made very ill *figures* upon the throne, who before were the favourites of the people. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. Magnificence; ſplendour.

If it be his chief end in it to grow rich, that he may live in *figure* and indulgence, and be able to retire from buſineſs to idleneſs and hurry, his trade, as to him, loſes all its innocency. *Law.*

6. A ſtatue; an image; ſomething formed in reſemblance of ſomewhat elſe.

Several ſtatues, which ſeemed at a diſtance of the whiteſt marble, were nothing elſe but ſo many *figures* in ſnow. *Addiſon.*

7. Repreſentations in painting; perſons exhibited in colours.

In the principal *figures* of a picture the painter is to employ the ſinews of his art; for in them conſiſts the principal beauty of his work. *Dryden.*

My favourite books and pictures ſell;
Kindly throw in a little *figure*,
And ſet the price upon the bigger. *Prior.*

8. Arrangement; diſpoſition; modification.

The *figure* of a ſyllogiſm is the proper diſpoſition of the middle term with the parts of the queſtion. *Watts's Logick.*

9. A character denoting a number.

Hearts, tongues, *figures*, ſcribes, bards, poets cannot
Think, ſpeak, caſt, write, ſing, number
His love to Anthony. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleop.*

He that ſeeketh to be eminent amongſt able men, hath a great taſk; but that is ever good for the publick: but he that plots to be the only *figure* among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age. *Bac.*

As in accounts cyphers and *figures* paſs for real ſums, ſo in human affairs words paſs for things themſelves. *South's Sermons.*

10. The horoſcope; the diagram of the aſpects of the aſtrological houſes.

We do not know what's brought to paſs under the profeſſion of fortunetelling; ſhe works by charms, by ſpells, by the *figure*, and daubry beyond our element. *Shakeſp.*

He ſet a *figure* to diſcover
If you were fled to Rye or Dover. *Hudibras.*

Figure-flingers and ſtar-gazers pretend to foretell the fortunes of kingdoms, and have no foreſight in what concerns themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

11. [In theology.] Type; repreſentative.

Who was the *figure* of him that is to come. *Rom.*

12. [In rhetorick.] Any mode of ſpeaking in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive ſenſe. In ſtrict acceptation, the change of a word is a *trope*, and any affection of a ſentence a *figure*; but they are confounded even by the exacteſt writers.

Silken terms preciſe,
Three pil'd hyperboles, ſpruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, theſe Summer flies
Have blown me full of maggot oſtentation. *Shak.*

Here is a ſtrange *figure* invented againſt the plain and natural ſenſe of the words; for by praying to beſtow, muſt be underſtood only praying to pray. *Stillingfleet.*

They have been taught rhetorick, but never taught language; as if the names of the *figures* that embelliſhed the diſcourſe of thoſe, who underſtood the art of ſpeaking, were the very art and ſkill of ſpeaking well. *Locke.*

13. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or ſyntax.

To **FI'GURE**, fĭg'-ůr. *v. a.* [from *figuro*, Lat.]

1. To form into any determinate ſhape.

Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order. *Bacon.*

Accept this goblet, rough with *figur'd* gold. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. To ſhow by a corporeal reſemblance: as in picture or ſtatuary.

Arachne *figur'd* how Jove did abuſe
Europa like a bull, and on his back
Her through the ſea did bear; ſo lively ſeen,
That it true ſea, and true bull ye would ween. *Spenſer.*

Now marks the courſe of rolling orbs on high,
O'er *figur'd* world now travels with his eye. *Pope.*

3. To cover or adorn with figures, or images.

I'll give my jewels for a ſet of beads,
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage,
My gay apparel for an almſman's gown,
My *figur'd* goblets for a diſh of wood. *Shakeſp.*

4. To diverſify; to variegate with adventitious forms or matter.

But this effuſion of ſuch manly drops,
Startle mine eyes, and make me more amaz'd
Than had I ſeen the vaulty top of heav'n
Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors. *Shakeſp.*

5. To repreſent by a typical or figurative reſemblance.

When ſacraments are ſaid to be viſible ſigns of inviſible grace, we thereby conceive how grace is indeed the very end for which theſe heavenly myſteries were inſtituted; and the matter whereof they conſiſt is ſuch as ſignifieth, *figureth*, and repreſenteth their end. *Hooker.*

There is a hiſtory in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceaſed. *Shakeſp.*

Marriage rings are not of this ſtuff:
Oh! why ſhould ought leſs precious or leſs tough
Figure our loves? *Donne.*

An heroic poem ſhould be more fitted to the common actions and paſſions of human life, and more like a glaſs of nature, *figuring* a more practicable virtue to us than was done by the ancients. *Dryd.*

The emperor appears as a riſing ſun, and holds a globe in his hand to *figure* out the earth that is enlightened and actuated by his beams. *Addiſon.*

6. To image in the mind.

None that feels ſenſibly the decays of age, and his life wearing off, can *figure* to himſelf thoſe imaginary charms in riches and praiſe, that men are apt to do in the warmth of their blood. *Temple.*

If love, alas! be pain, the pain I bear
No thought can *figure*, and no tongue declare. *Pri.*

7. To prefigure; to foreſhow.

Three glorious ſuns, each one a perfect ſun;
In this the heaven *figures* ſome event. *Shakeſp.*

8. To form figuratively; to uſe in a ſenſe not literal.

Figured and metaphorical expreſſions do well to illuſtrate more abſtruſe and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accuſtomed to. *Locke.*

9. To note by characters.

Each thought was viſible that roll'd within,
As thro' a cryſtal glaſs the *figur'd* hours are ſeen. *Dryden.*

Fi'gure-flinger, fĭg'-ůr-flĭng-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*figure* and *fling.*] A pretender to aſtrology and prediction.

Quacks, *figure-flingers*, pettifoggers, and republican plotters cannot well live without it. *Collier.*

Fi'gwort, fĭg'-wůrt. *n. ſ.* [*fig* and *wort*; *ficaria.*] A plant. *Miller.*

Fila'ceous, fī-lå'-shůs. *adj.* [from *filum*, Lat.] Conſiſting of threads; compoſed of threads.

They make cables of the bark of lime trees; it is the ſtalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter commonly, and ſometimes the down that groweth above. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FI'LACER, fĭl'-å-sůr. *n. ſ.* [*filazarius*, low Lat. *filum.*] An officer in the Common Pleas, ſo called becauſe he files thoſe writs whereon he makes proceſs. There are fourteen of them in their ſeveral diviſions and counties: they make out all original proceſs, as well real as perſonal and mixt. *Harris.*

Fi'lament, fĭl'-å-měnt. *n. ſ.* [*filament*, Fr. *filamenta*, Lat.] A ſlender thread; a body ſlender and long like a thread.

The effluvium paſſing out in a ſmaller thread, and more enlightened *filament*, it ſtirreth not the bodies interpoſed. *Brown.*

The lungs of conſumptives have been conſumed, nothing remaining but the ambient membrane, and a number of withered veins and *filaments.* *Harvey.*

The ever-rolling orb's impulſive ray
On the next threads and *filaments* does bear,
Which form the ſpringy texture of the air;
And thoſe ſtill ſtrike the next, 'till to the ſight
The quick vibration propagates the light. *Blackm.*

The dung of horſes is nothing but the *filaments* of the hay, and as ſuch combuſtible. *Arbuthnot.*

Fi'lbert, fĭl'-bůrt. *n. ſ.* [This is derived by *Junius* and *Skinner* from the long beards or huſks, as corrupted from *full beard* or *full* of *beard.* It probably had its name, like many other fruits, from ſome one that introduced or cultivated it; and is therefore corrupted from *Filbert* or *Filibert*, the name of him who brought it hither.] A fine hazel nut with a thin ſhell.

In Auguſt comes fruit of all ſorts; as plumbs, pears, apricots, barberries, *filberts*, muſkmelons, monkſhoods of all colours. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Thou haſt a brain, ſuch as it is indeed!
On what elſe ſhould thy worm of fancy feed?
Yet in a *filbert* I have often known
Maggots ſurvive, when all the kernel's gone. *Dorſet.*

There is alſo another kind, called the *filbert* of Conſtantinople; the leaves and fruit of which are bigger than either of the former; the beſt are thoſe of a thin ſhell. *Mortimer.*

To FILCH, fĭltsh'. *v. a.* [A word of uncertain etymology. The French word *filer*, from which ſome derive it, is of very late production, and therefore cannot be its original.] To ſteal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to pillage; to rob; to take by robbery. It is uſually ſpoken of petty thefts.

He ſhall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by keeping his cattle in incloſures, where they ſhall always have ſafe being, that none are continually *filched* and ſtolen. *Spenſer.*

The champion robbeth by night,
And prowleth and *filcheth* by daie. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

Who ſteals my purſe, ſteals traſh; 'tis ſomething, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been ſlave to thouſands;
But he that *filches* from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shak. Othello.*

He could diſcern cities like hives of bees, wherein every bee did nought elſe but ſting; ſome like hornets, ſome like *filching* waſps, others as drones. *Burton on Melancholy.*

What made thee venture to betray,
And *filch* the lady's heart away. *Hudibras.*

The piſmire was formerly a huſbandman, that ſecretly *filched* away his neighbour's goods. *L'Eſt.*

Fain would they *filch* that little food away,
While unreſtrain'd thoſe happy gluttons prey. *Dryd.*

So ſpeeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,
Who lately *filch'd* the turkey's callow care. *Gay.*

Fi'lcher, fĭltch'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *filch.*] A thief; a petty robber.

FILE, fī'l. *n. ſ.* [*file*, Fr. *filum* a thread, Lat.]

1. A thread. Not uſed.

But let me reſume the *file* of my narration, which this object of books, beſt agreeable to my courſe of life, hath a little interrupted. *Wotton.*

2. A line on which papers are ſtrung to keep them in order.

All records, wherein there was any memory of the king's attainder, ſhould be cancelled and taken off the *file.* *Bacon.*

The petitions being thus prepared, do you continually ſet apart an hour in a day to peruſe thoſe, and then rank them into ſeveral *files*, according to the ſubject matters. *Bacon.*

Th' apothecary-train is wholly blind;
From *files* a random recipe they take,
And many deaths of one preſcription make. *Dryd.*

3. A catalogue; roll; ſeries.

Our preſent muſters grow upon the *file*
To five and twenty thouſand men of choice. *Shak.*
The valu'd *file*
Diſtinguiſhes the ſwift, the ſlow, the ſubtle. *Shak.*

4. A line of ſoldiers ranged one behind another.

Thoſe goodly eyes,
That o'er the *files* and muſters of the war
Have glow'd like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Upon a tawny front. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

So ſaying, on he led his radiant *files*,
Dazzling the moon. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

5. [ꝼeol, Sax. *vijle*, Dut.] An inſtrument to rub down prominences.

The rough or coarſe-toothed *file*, if it be large, is called a rubber, and is to take off the unevenneſs of your work which the hammer made in the forging: the baſtard-toothed *file* is to take out of your work the deep cuts, or file-ſtrokes, the rough *file* made: the fine-toothed *file* is to take out the cuts, or file-ſtrokes, the baſtard *file* made; and the ſmooth *file* is to take out thoſe cuts, or file-ſtrokes, that the fine *file* made. *Moxon.*

A *file* for the mattocks and for the coulters. *1 Sam. xiii. 21.*

The ſmiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
Files in their hands, and hammers at their ſide. *Dry.*

Fi'lecutter, fī'l-kůt-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*file* and *cutter.*] A maker of files.

Gad-ſteel is a tough ſort of ſteel: *filecutters* uſe it to make their chiſſels, with which they cut their files. *Moxon.*

To File, fī'l. *v. a.* [from *filum* a thread.]

1. To ſtring upon a thread or wire. Whence to *file a bill* is to offer it in its order to the notice of the judge.

From the day his firſt bill was *filed* he began to collect reports. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. [From ꝼeolan, Sax.] To cut with a file.

They which would *file away* moſt from the largeneſs of that offer, do in more ſparing terms acknowledge little leſs. *Hooker.*

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure a blemiſh by *filing* or cutting off the head of ſuch an overgrown tooth. *Ray.*

3. To ſmooth; to poliſh.

His humour is lofty, his diſcourſe peremptory, his tongue *filed*, and his eye ambitious. *Shakeſp.*

4. [From ꝼilan, Sax.] To foul; to ſully; to pollute. This ſenſe is retained in Scotland.

For Banquo's iſſue have I *fil'd* my mind,
For them the gracious Duncan have I murder'd. *Shakeſp.*

His weeds divinely faſhioned,
All *fil'd* and mangl'd. *Chapman's Iliads.*

To File, fī'l. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To march in a file, not abreaſt, but one behind another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off. *Tatler.*

Did all the groſſer atoms at the cell
Of chance *file* off to form the pondrous ball,
And undetermin'd into order fall? *Blackmore.*

Fi'lemot, fĭl'-ē-mŏt. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *feueille morte* a dead leaf, Fr.] A brown or yellow-brown colour.

The colours you ought to wiſh for are blue or *filemot*, turned up with red. *Swift.*

Fi'ler, fī'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *file.*] One who files; one who uſes the file in cutting metals.

FI'LIAL, fĭl'-yål. *adj.* [*filial-le*, Fr. *filius*, Lat.]

1. Pertaining to a ſon; befitting a ſon.

My miſchievous proceeding may be the glory of his *filial* piety, the only reward now left for ſo great a merit. *Sidney.*

From impoſition of ſtrict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from ſervile fear
To *filial*; works of law, to works of faith. *Milt.*

He griev'd, he wept, the ſight an image brought
Of his own *filial* love, a ſadly pleaſing thought. *Dryden.*

2. Bearing the character or relation of a ſon.

And thus the *filial* godhead anſw'ring ſpoke. *Milton.*

Where the old myrtle her good influence ſheds,
Sprigs of like leaf erect their *filial* heads;
And when the parent roſe decays and dies,
With a reſembling face the daughter buds ariſe. *Prior.*

Filia'tion, fĭl-yå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *filius*, Lat.] The relation of a ſon to a father; correlative to paternity.

The relation of paternity and *filiation*, between the firſt and ſecond perſon, and the relation between the ſacred perſons of the Trinity, and the denomination thereof, muſt needs be eternal, becauſe the terms of relation between whom that relation ariſeth were eternal. *Hale's Orig. Mankind.*

Fi'lings, fī'-lĭngz. *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular; from *file*] Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file.

The *filings* of iron infuſed in vinegar, will, with a decoction of galls, make good ink, without any copperoſe. *Brown.*

The chippings and *filings* of thoſe jewels are of more value than the whole maſs of ordinary authors. *Felton on the Claſſ.*

To **FILL**, fil'. *v. n.* [fyllan, Sax.]

1. To ſtore 'till no more can be admitted.

Fill the waterpots with water; and they *filled* them up to the brim. *John*, ii. 7.

I am who *fill*
Infinitude, nor vacuous ſpace. *Milton.*

The celeſtial quires, when orient light
Exhaling firſt from darkneſs they beheld;
Birth-day of Heav'n and Earth; with joy and ſhout
The hollow univerſal orb they *fill'd.* *Milton.*

2. To ſtore abundantly.

Be fruitful, multiply, and in the ſeas
And lakes and running ſtreams the waters *fill. Milt.*

3. To ſatisfy; to content.

He with his conſorted Eve
The ſtory heard attentive, and was *fill'd*
With admiration and deep muſe to hear. *Milton.*

Nothing but the ſupreme and abſolute Infinite can adequately *fill* and ſuperabundantly ſatisfy the infinite deſires of intelligent beings. *Cheyne.*

4. To glut; to ſurfeit.

Thou art going to lord Timon's feaſt.
—Ay, to ſee meat *fill* knaves, and wine heat fools. *Shakeſp.*

5. *To fill out.* To pour out liquor for drink.

6. *To fill out.* To extend by ſomething contained.

I only ſpeak of him
Whom pomp and greatneſs ſits ſo looſe about,
That he wants majeſty to *fill* them *out.* *Dryden.*

7. *To fill up.* [*Up* is often uſed without much addition to the force of the verb.] To make full.

Hope leads from goal to goal,
And opens ſtill, and opens on his ſoul;
Till lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,
It pours the bliſs that *fills up* all the mind. *Pope.*

8. *To fill up.* To ſupply.

When the ſeveral trades and profeſſions are ſupplied, you will find moſt of thoſe that are proper for war abſolutely neceſſary for *filling* p the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation. *Addiſon on the War.*

9. *To fill up.* To occupy by bulk.

There would not be altogether ſo much water required for the land as for the ſea, to raiſe them to an equal height; becauſe mountains and hills would *fill up* part of that ſpace upon the land, and ſo make leſs water requiſite. *Burnet.*

10. *To fill up.* To engage; to employ.

Is it far you ride?
—As far, my lord, as will *fill up* the time
'Twixt this and ſupper. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To **Fill**, fil'. *v. n.*

1. To give to drink.

In the cup which ſhe hath filled, *fill* to her double. *Rev.* xviii.

We *fill* to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miſs. *Shakeſp.*

2. To grow full.

3. To glut; to ſatiate.

Things that are ſweet and fat are more *filling*, and do ſwim and hang more about the mouth of the ſtomach, and go not down ſo ſpeedily. *Bacon.*

4. *To fill up.* To grow full.

Neither the Palus Meotis nor the Euxine, nor any other ſeas, *fill up*, or by degrees grow ſhallower. *Woodward.*

The firſt ſtage of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is by ſurgeons called digeſtion; the ſecond, or the *filling up* with fleſh, incarnation; and the laſt, or ſkinning over, cicatrization. *Sharp.*

Fill, fil'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. As much as may produce complete ſatisfaction.

Her neck and breaſts were ever open bare,
That aye thereof her babes may ſuck their *fill.* *Fairy Queen.*

But thus inflam'd beſpoke the captain,
Who ſcorneth peace ſhall have his *fill* of war. *Fairfax.*

When ye were thirſty, did I not cleave the rock, and waters flowed out to your *fill?* 2 *Eſd.* i. 20

Mean while enjoy
Your *fill*, what happineſs this happy ſtate
Can comprehend, incapable of more. *Milton*

Amid' the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting ſo nigh, to pluck and eat my *fill*,
I ſpar'd not. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Which made me gently firſt remove your fears,
That ſo you might have room to entertain
Your *fill* of joy. *Denham's Sophy.*

Your barbarity may have its *fill* of deſtruction. *Pope.*

2. [More properly *thill.*] The place between the ſhafts of a carriage.

This mule being put in the *fill* of a cart, run away with the cart and timber. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Filler, fil'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *fill.*]

1. Any thing that fills up room without uſe.

'Tis a meer *filler*, to ſtop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil. *Dryden's Æneid, Dedic.*

A mixture of tender gentle thoughts and ſuitable expreſſions, of forced and inextricable conceits, and of needleſs *fillers* up to the reſt. *Pope.*

2. One whoſe employment is to fill veſſels of carriage.

They have ſix diggers to four *fillers*, ſo as to keep the *fillers* always at work. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

FI'LLET, fil'-lit. *n. ſ.* [*filet*, Fr. *filum*, Lat.]

1. A band tied round the head or other part.

His baleful breath inſpiring, as he glides,
Now like a chain around her neck he rides;
Now like a *fillet* to her head repairs,
And with his circling volumes folds her hairs. *Dryden's Æn.*

She ſcorn'd the praiſe of beauty, and the care;
A belt her waiſt, a *fillet* binds her hair. *Pope.*

2. The fleſhy part of the thigh; applied commonly to veal.

The youth approach'd the fire, and as it burn'd,
On five ſharp broachers rank'd, the roaſt they turn'd;
Theſe morſels ſtay'd their ſtomachs; then the reſt
They cut in legs and *fillets* for the feaſt. *Dryden.*

3. Meat rolled together and tied round.

Fillet of a fenny ſnake,
In the cauldron boil and bake. *Shakeſp.*

The mixture thus, by chymick art
United cloſe in every part,
In *fillets* roll'd, or cut in pieces,
Appear'd like one continu'd ſpecies. *Swift.*

4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwiſe called liſtel. *Harris.*

Pillars and their *fillets* of ſilver. *Exodus.*

To **Fi'llet**, fil'-lit. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.

2. To adorn with an aſtragal.

He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters, and *filletted* them. *Ex.* xxxviii. 28.

To **Fillip**, fil'-lip. *v. a.* [A word, ſays *Skinner*, formed from the ſound. The reſemblance I am not able to diſcover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from *fill up*, by ſome combination of ideas which cannot be recovered.] To ſtrike with the nail of the finger by a ſudden ſpring or motion.

If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle. *Shak.*

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach
Fillip the ſtars; then let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainſt the fiery ſun. *Shak.*

We ſee, that if you *fillip* a luteſtring, it ſheweth double or treble. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Fi'llip, fil'-lip. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

Fi'lly, fil'-lẏ. *n. ſ.* [*filoy*, Welſh; *fille*, Fr.]

1. A young horſe or mare. Not now uſed.

Geld *fillies*, but tits, yet a nine days of age,
They die elſe of gelding, and gelders do rage:
Young *fillies* ſo likely of bulk and of bone,
Keep ſuch to be breeders, let gelding alone. *Tuſſer.*

A well-wayed horſe will convey thee to thy journey's end, when an unbacked *filly* may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*

2. A young mare: oppoſed to a colt or young horſe.

I jeſt to Oberon, and make him ſmile,
When I a fat and bean-fed horſe beguile,
Neighing in likeneſs of a *filly* foal. *Shakeſp.*

I am joined in wedlock, for my ſins, to one of thoſe *fillies* who are deſcribed in the old poet. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

FILM, film'. *n. ſ.* [fymlena, Sax.] A thin pellicle or ſkin.

While the ſilver needle did work upon the ſight of his eye, to remove the *film* of the cataract, he never ſaw any thing more clear or perfect than that white needle. *Bacon.*

Michael from Adam's eyes the *film* remov'd,
Which that falſe fruit that promis'd clearer ſight
Had bred. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A ſtone is held up by the *films* of the bladder, and ſo kept from grating or offending it. *Graunt.*

There is not one infidel ſo ridiculous as to pretend to ſolve the phænomena of ſight, fancy, or cogitation, by thoſe fleeting ſuperficial *films* of bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He from thick *films* ſhall purge the viſual ray,
And on the ſightleſs eyeballs pour the day. *Pope.*

To **Film**, film'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin ſkin.

It will but ſkin and *film* the ulcerous place,
Whilſt rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unſeen. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Fi'lmy, fil'-mẏ. *adj.* [from *film.*] Compoſed of thin membranes or pellicles.

So the falſe ſpider, when her nets are ſpread,
Deep ambuſh'd in her ſilent den does lie;
And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread,
Whoſe *filmy* cord ſhould bind the ſtruggling fly. *Dryden.*

The waſps with fruitleſs toil
Flap *filmy* pinions oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid ſhackles bound, 'till death
Bereave them of their worthleſs ſouls; ſuch doom
Waits luxury, and lawleſs love of gain. *Philips.*

Looſe to the winds their airy garments flew,
Thin glitt'ring textures of the *filmy* dew;
Dipt in the richeſt tincture of the ſkies,
When light diſports in ever-mingling dyes. *Pope.*

To **FI'LTER**, fil'-tŭr. *v. a.* [*filtro*, low Lat. *per filum trahere.*]

1. To defecate by drawing off liquour by depending threads.

2. To ſtrain; to percolate.

Dilute this liquour with fair water, *filtre* it through a paper, and ſo evaporate it. *Grew's Muſ.*

Fi'lter, fil'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*filtrum*, Lat.]

1. A twiſt of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquour to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the veſſel, ſo that the liquour drips from it.

2. A ſtrainer; a ſearce.

That the water paſſing through the veins of the earth, ſhould be rendered freſh and potable, which it cannot be by any percolations we can make, but the ſaline particles will paſs through a tenfold *filter.* *Ray on the Creation.*

FILTH, filth'. *n. ſ.* [fılð, Sax.]

1. Dirt; naſtineſs; any thing that ſoils or fouls.

Wiſdom and goodneſs to the vile ſeem vile;
Filths ſavour but themſelves. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Neither may you truſt waters that taſte ſweet; for they are commonly found in riſing grounds of great cities, which muſt needs take in a great deal of *filth.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

How perfect then is man? from head to foot
Defil'd with *filth*, and rotten at the root. *Sandys.*

Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his *filth* about;
He ſtill has gratitude and ſap'ence,
To ſpare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

2. Corruption; groſſneſs; pollution.

Such do likewiſe exceedingly diſpoſe us to piety and religion, by purifying our ſouls from the droſs and *filth* of ſenſual delights. *Tillotſon.*

FI'LTHILY, fîlth'-ŷ-lŷ. *adv.* [from *filthy.*] Naſtily; foully; groſsly.

It ſtuck *filthily* in the camel's ſtomach that bulls, bears, and the like, ſhould be armed, and that a creature of his ſize ſhould be left defenceleſs. *L'Eſtr.*

FI'LTHINESS, fîlth'-ŷ-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *filthy.*]

1. Naſtineſs; foulneſs; dirtineſs.

Men of virtue ſuppreſſed it, leſt their ſhining ſhould diſcover the others *filthineſs*. *Sidney.*

2. Corruption; pollution.

They held this land, and with their *filthineſs*
Polluted this ſame gentle ſoil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beaſtlineſs,
And 'gan abhor her brood's unkindly crime,
All were they born of her own native ſlime. *Spenſer.*

They never duly improved the utmoſt of ſuch a power, but gave themſelves up to all the *filthineſs* and licentiouſneſs of life imaginable. *South's Sermons.*

FI'LTHY, fîlth'-ŷ. *adj.* [from *filth.*]

1. Naſty; foul; dirty.

Fair is foul, and foul is fair;
Hover through the fog and *filthy* air. *Shakeſp. Mac.*

2. Groſs; polluted.

As all ſtories are not proper ſubjects for an epick poem or a tragedy, ſo neither are they for a noble picture: the ſubjects both of the one and of the other, ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or *filthy* in them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

To **FI'LTRATE**, fîl'-trât. *v. a.* [from *filter.*] To ſtrain; to percolate; to filter.

The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to aſhes, and thoſe aſhes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a fiery ſalt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

FILTRA'TION, fîl-trâ'-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [from *filtrate.*] A method by which liquours are procured fine and clear. The filtration in uſe is ſtraining a liquour through paper, which, by the ſmallneſs of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the reſt behind. *Quincy.*

We took then common nitre, and having, by the uſual way of ſolution, *filtration*, and coagulation, reduced it into cryſtals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a ſtrong new crucible. *Boyle.*

FI'MBLE *Hemp*, fîmbl'-hèmp. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *female.*]

The light Summer hemp, that bears no ſeed, which is called *fimble hemp*. *Mortimer.*

Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own,
In May a good houſewiſe will ſee it be ſown;
And afterwards trim it, and ſerve at a need,
The *fimble* to ſpin, and the carle for her ſeed. *Tuſſ.*

FIN, fîn'. [ꝼin, Sax. *vin*, Dut.] The wing of a fiſh; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

He that depends
Upon your favours, ſwims with *fins* of lead,
And hews down oaks with ruſhes. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Their *fins* conſiſt of a number of griſtly bones, long and ſlender, like pins and needles. *More.*

Thus at half-ebb a rolling ſea
Returns, and wins upon the ſhore;
The watry herd, affrighted at the roar,
Reſt on their *fins* awhile, and ſtay,
Then backward take their wond'ring way. *Dryden.*

Still at his oar th' induſtrious Libys plies;
But as he plies, each buſy arm ſhrinks in,
And by degrees is faſhion'd to a *fin*. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

FIN-FOOTED, fîn'-fût-îd. *adj.* [*fin* and *foot.*] Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

It is deſcribed like fiſſipedes, or birds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous or *fin-footed*, like ſwans and geeſe, according to the method of nature in latiroſtrous or flat-billed birds; which being generally ſwimmers, the organ is wiſely contrived unto the action, and they are framed with fins or oars upon their feet. *Brown.*

FI'NABLE, fi'n-âbl. *adj.* [from *fine.*] That admits a fine; that which deſerves a fine.

This is the order for writs of covenant that be *finable*. *Bacon.*

He ſent letters to the council, wherein he acknowledged himſelf favoured in bringing his cauſe *finable*. *Hayward.*

FI'NAL, fi'-nâl. *adj.* [*final*, Fr. *finalis*, Lat.]

1. Ultimate; laſt.

And over them triumphant death his dart
Shook; but delay'd to ſtrike, though oft invok'd
With vows, as their chief good, and *final* hope. *Milton.*

2. Concluſive; deciſive.

There be many examples where ſea-fights have been *final* to the war. *Bacon.*

Henry ſpent his reign in eſtabliſhing himſelf, and had neither leiſure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conqueſt of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

3. Mortal; deſtructive.

At laſt reſolv'd to work his *final* ſmart,
He lifted up his hand, but back again did ſtart. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

4. Reſpecting the end or motive.

Some things in ſuch ſort are allowed, that they be alſo required as neceſſary unto ſalvation, by way of direct, immediate, and proper neceſſity *final*; ſo that, without performance of them, they cannot by ordinary courſe be ſaved, nor by any means be excluded from life, obſerving them. *Hooker.*

By its gravity air raiſes the water in pumps, ſiphons, and other engines; and performs all thoſe feats which former philoſophers, through ignorance of the efficient cauſe, attributed to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity. *Ray.*

Your anſwering in the *final* cauſe, makes me believe you are at a loſs for the efficient. *Collier.*

FI'NALLY, fi'-nâl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *final.*]

1. Ultimately; laſtly; in concluſion.

Sight bereav'd
May chance to number thee with thoſe
Whom patience *finally* muſt crown. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

2. Completely; without recovery.

Not any houſe of noble Engliſh in Ireland was utterly deſtroyed, or *finally* rooted out by the hand of juſtice, but the houſe of Deſmond only. *Davies.*

Doubtleſsly many men are *finally* loſt, who yet have no men's ſins to anſwer for but their own. *South.*

FI'NANCE, fîn-nâns'. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Revenue; income; profit. It is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

This ſort of *finance* hath been increaſed. *Bacon.*

The reſidue of theſe ordinary *finances* be caſual or uncertain; as be the eſcheats and forfeitures. *Bacon.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their pyracies, though he practiſed the ſame trade when he was ſtraitened in his *finances* at the ſiege of Byzantium. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'NANCER, fîn-nân-ſèr. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue; one who underſtands the publick revenue.

FI'NARY, fi'-nâ-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *To fine.*] In the iron works, the ſecond forge at the iron mills. *Dict.*

FINCH, fîntſh. *n. ſ.* [ꝼinc, Sax.] A ſmall bird, of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To **FIND**, fi'nd. *v. a.* [ꝼinꝺan, Sax. *vinden*, Dut.]

1. To obtain by ſearching or ſeeking.

Aſk, and it ſhall be given to you; ſeek, and ye ſhall *find*. *Matt.* vii. 7.

Whereas thou haſt ſearched all my ſtuff, what haſt thou *found* of all the houſhold ſtuff? *Gen.* xxxi. 37.

She diſappear'd, and left me dark; I wak'd
To *find* her, or for ever to deplore
Her loſs. *Milton.*

A bird that flies about,
And beats itſelf againſt the cage,
Finding at laſt no paſſage out,
It ſits and ſings. *Cowley.*

2. To obtain ſomething loſt.

When he hath *found* his ſheep, he layeth it on his ſhoulders rejoicing. *Luke*, xv. 5.

In my ſchool days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf-ſame flight
The ſelf-ſame way, with more adviſed watch,
To *find* the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft *found* both. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

3. To obtain ſomething deſired.

Thus I embolden'd ſpake, and freedom uſed
Permiſſive, and acceptance *found*. *Milton.*

Our voluntary ſervice he requires,
Not our neceſſitated; ſuch with him
Finds no acceptance, nor can *find*. *Milton.*

4. To meet with; to fall upon.

There watchful at the gate they *find*
Suſpicion with her eyes behind. *Dodſley's Miſcell.*

In woods and foreſts thou art *found*. *Cowley.*

The bad muſt miſs, the good unſought ſhall *find*. *Pope.*

5. To know by experience.

How oft will he
Of thy chang'd faith complain!
And his fortunes *find* to be
So airy and ſo vain! *Cowley.*

The torrid zone is now *found* habitable. *Cowley.*

6. To come to; to attain.

The ſun that barren ſhines,
Whoſe virtue on itſelf works no effect,
But in the fruitful earth; there firſt receiv'd
His beams, unactive elſe, their vigour *find*. *Milton.*

7. To diſcover by ſtudy, or attention.

The fox that firſt this cauſe of grief did *find*,
'Gan firſt thus plain his caſe with words unkind. *Hubberd.*

Phyſicians
With ſharpen'd ſight ſome remedies may *find*. *Dryd.*

Thy maid! ah, *find* ſome nobler theme,
Whereon thy doubts to place. *Cowley.*

8. To diſcover what is hidden.

A curſe on him who *found* the oar. *Cowley.*

9. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident.

They build on ſands, which if unmov'd they *find*,
'Tis but becauſe there was no wind. *Cowley.*

10. To gain by any mental endeavour.

I by converſing cannot theſe erect
From prone, nor in their ways complacence *find*. *Milton.*

If we for happineſs could leiſure *find*,
And wand'ring time into a method bind,
We ſhould not then the great mens favour need. *Cowley.*

We oft review, each *finding* like a friend
Something to blame, and ſomething to commend. *Pope.*

11. To remark; to obſerve; to perceive.

Thus far to try thee, Adam, I was pleaſed,
And *find* thee knowing not of beaſt alone,
Which thou haſt rightly nam'd, but of thyſelf. *Milt.*

Beauty or wit in all I *find*. *Cowley.*

12. To detect; to deprehend; to catch.

When firſt *found* in a lie, talk to him of it as a ſtrange monſtrous matter, and ſo ſhame him out of it. *Locke.*

13. To reach; to attain.

They are glad when they can *find* the grave. *Job*, iii.

They alſo know,
And reaſon not contemptibly with theſe;
Find paſtime, and bear rule. *Milton.*

In ſolitude
What happineſs, who can enjoy alone,
Or all enjoying, what contentment *find*? *Milton.*

He did the utmoſt bounds of knowledge *find*,
Yet found them not ſo large as was his mind. *Cowl.*

14. To meet.

A clear conſcience and heroick mind,
In ills their buſineſs and their glory *find*. *Cowley*.

15. To ſettle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.

Some men
The marks of old and catholick would *find*. *Cowley*.

16. To determine by judicial verdict.

They would enforce them to *find* as they would direct; and if they did not, convent, impriſon, and fine them. *Bacon*.

His peers, upon this evidence,
Have *found* him guilty of high treaſon. *Shakeſp*.

17. To ſupply; to furniſh: as *he* finds *me in money and in victuals*.

A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if we go roundly on at firſt; the war in continuance will *find* itſelf. *Bacon*.

Still govern thou my ſong,
Urania, and fit audience *find*, though few. *Milt*.

18. [In law.] To approve: as, to find *a bill*.

19. To determine: as, *to* find *for the plaintiff*.

20. *To find himſelf*. To be; to fare with regard to eaſe or pain, health or ſickneſs.

Pray, ſir, how d'ye *find yourſelf?* ſays the doctor. *L'Eſtrange*.

21. *To find out*. To unriddle; to ſolve.

The *finding out* of parables is a weariſome labour of the mind. *Eccleſ*. xiii. 26.

22. *To find out*. To diſcover ſomething hidden.

Can'ſt thou by ſearching *find out* God? Can'ſt thou *find out* the Almighty unto perfection? *Job*, ii.

There are agents in nature able to make the particles of bodies ſtick together by very ſtrong attractions, and it is the buſineſs of experimental philoſophy to *find* them *out*. *Newton*.

What hinders then, but that you *find* her *out*,
And hurry her away by manly force? *Addiſ. Cato*.

23. *To find out*. To obtain the knowledge of.

The principal part of painting is to *find out*, and thoroughly to underſtand, what nature has made moſt beautiful. *Dryden*.

24. *To find out*. To invent; to excogitate.

A man of Tyre, ſkilful to work in gold, and to *find out* every device which ſhall be put to him. 2 *Chron*. ii. 14.

25. The particle *out* is added often without any other uſe than that it adds ſome force or emphaſis to the verb.

While ſhe proudly march'd about,
Greater conqueſts to *find out*,
She beat out Suſan by the by. *Cowley*.

It is agreeable to compare the face of a great man with the character, and to try if we can *find out* in his looks and features either the haughty, cruel, or merciful temper. *Addiſon*.

He was afraid of being inſulted with Greek; for which reaſon he deſired a friend to *find* him *out* a clergyman rather of plain ſenſe than much learning. *Addiſon's Spectator*.

26. *To find*, is a word of very licentious and capricious uſe, not eaſily limited or explained; its firſt idea is the *conſequence of ſearch*; the ſecond, equally frequent, is *mere occurſion*.

Fi'nder, fī'nd-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *find*.]

1. One that meets or falls upon any thing.

We will bring the device to the bar, and crown thee for a *finder* of madmen. *Shak. Twelfth Night*.

2. One that picks up any thing loſt.

Some lewd ſqueaking cryer,
May gall the *finder*'s conſcience, if they meet. *Donne*.

O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton ſhall deſcry,
Let the *finder* ſurely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that owe
The winged wand'rer. *Craſhaw*.

Findfa'ult, fī'nd-fȧt. *n. ſ.* [*find* and *fault*.] A cenſurer; a caviller.

We are the makers of manners, Kate; and the liberty that follows our places, ſtops the mouth of all *findfaults*. *Shakeſp*.

Fi'ndy, fī'nd-ŷ. *adj.* [ᵹeꝼınꝺıᵹ, Sax.] Plump; weighty; firm; ſolid. Not uſed. Thus the proverb,

A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy*;

means that it ſtores the barn with plump and firm grain. *Junius*.

FINE, fī'n. *adj.* [*finne*, Fr. *fijn*, Dut. and Erſe; perhaps from *finitus* completed, Lat.]

1. Not coarſe.

Not any ſkill'd in loops of fingering *fine*,
With this ſo curious net-work might compare. *Spenſer*.

He was arrayed in purple and *fine* linen. *Luke*.

2. Refined; pure; free from droſs.

Two veſſels of *fine* copper, precious as gold. *Ezra*.

3. Subtile; thin; tenuous: as, the *fine* ſpirits evaporate.

When the eye ſtandeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the groſſer, things ſhew greater: but contrariwiſe, when the eye is placed in the groſſer medium and the object in the *finer*. *Bacon*.

4. Refined; ſubtilely excogitated.

In ſubſtance he promiſed himſelf money, honour, friends, and peace in the end; but thoſe things were too *fine* to be fortunate, and ſucceed in all parts. *Bacon*.

Whether the ſcheme has not been purſued ſo far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too *fine* to be capable of it, I will not determine. *Temple*.

5. Keen; thin; ſmoothly ſharp.

Great affairs are commonly too rough and ſtubborn to be wrought upon by the *finer* edges or points of wit. *Bacon*.

6. Clear; pellucid; tranſparent: as, the wine is *fine*.

Let the wine without mixture or ſtum be all *fine*,
Or call up the maſter. *Johnſon*.

7. Nice; exquiſite; delicate.

Are they not ſenſeleſs then, that think the ſoul
Nought but a *fine* perfection of the ſenſe? *Davies*.

The irons of planes are ſet *fine* or rank: they are ſet *fine* when they ſtand ſo ſhallow below the ſole of the plane, that in working they take off a thin ſhaving. *Moxon's Mech. Exer*.

8. Artful; dexterous.

The wiſdom of all theſe latter times, in princes affairs, is rather *fine* deliveries, and ſhiftings of dangers and miſchiefs, than ſolid and grounded courſes to keep them aloof. *Bacon*.

9. Fraudulent; ſly; knaviſhly ſubtle.

Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,
He all thoſe royal ſigns had ſtol'n away. *Hub. Tale*.

10. Elegant; beautiful in thought or language.

To call the trumpet by the name of the metal was *fine*. *Dryden*.

11. Applied to perſon, it means beautiful with dignity.

12. Accompliſhed; elegant of manners.

He was not only the *fineſt* gentleman of his time, but one of the *fineſt* ſcholars. *Felton on the Claſſicks*.

13. Showy; ſplendid.

It is with a *fine* genius as with a *fine* faſhion; all thoſe are diſpleaſed at it who are not able to follow it. *Pope*.

The ſatirical part of mankind will needs believe, that it is not impoſſible to be very *fine* and very filthy. *Swift*.

14. [Ironically.] Something that will ſerve the purpoſe; ſomething worth contemptuous notice.

That ſame knave, Ford, her huſband, hath the *fineſt* mad devil of jealouſy in him, maſter Brook, that ever governed frenzy. *Shakeſp*.

They taught us, indeed, to cloath, to dwell in houſes,
To feaſt, to ſleep on down, to be profuſe:
A *fine* exchange for liberty. *Philips's Briton*.

Fine, fī'n. *n. ſ.* [*ffin*, Cimbr.]

1. A mulct; a pecuniary puniſhment.

The killing of an Iriſhman was not puniſhed by our law as manſlaughter, which is felony and capital; but by a *fine* or pecuniary puniſhment, called an ericke. *Davies on Ireland*.

2. Penalty.

Ev'n this ill night your breathing ſhall expire,
Paying the *fine* of rated treachery. *Shak. King John*.

3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemption or liberty.

The ſpirit of wantonneſs is ſure ſcared out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-ſimple, with *fine* and recovery, he will never, in the way of waſte, attempt us again. *Shakeſp*.

Beſides *fines* ſet upon plays, games, balls and feaſting, they have many cuſtoms which contribute to their ſimplicity. *Addiſon*.

How vain that ſecond life in other breath,
Th' eſtate which wits inherit after death!
Eaſe, health, and life for this they muſt reſign,
Unſure the tenure, but how vaſt the *fine!* *Pope*.

4. [From *finis*, Lat. *fin*, *enfin*, Fr.] The end conclusion. It is ſeldom uſed but adverbially, *in fine*. To conclude; to ſum up all; to tell all at once.

In fine, whatſoever he was, he was nothing but what it pleaſed Zelmane, the powers of his ſpirit depending of her. *Sidney*.

His reſolution, *in fine*, is, that in the church a number of things are ſtrictly obſerved, whereof no law of ſcripture maketh mention one way or other. *Hooker*.

Still the *fine*'s the crown;
Whate'er the courſe, the end is the renown. *Shak*.

Your daughter, ere ſhe ſeems as won,
Deſires this ring; appoints him an encounter;
In fine, delivers me to fill the time,
Herſelf moſt chaſtely abſent. *Shakeſp*.

The bleſſings of fortune are the loweſt: the next are the bodily advantages of ſtrength and health; but the ſuperlative bleſſings, *in fine*, are thoſe of the mind. *L'Eſtrange*.

In fine, he wears no limbs about him ſound,
With ſores and ſickneſſes beleaguer'd round. *Dryd*.

In fine, let there be a perfect relation betwixt the parts and the whole, that they may be entirely of a piece. *Dryden*.

To **Fine**, fī'n. *v. a.* [from *fine*, the adjective.]

1. To refine; to purify.

The *fining* pot is for ſilver, and the furnace for gold. *Prov*.

There is a vein for the ſilver, and a place for gold, where they *fine* it. *Job*, xxviii. 1.

2. To embelliſh; to decorate. Now not in uſe.

Hugh Capet, alſo, who uſurp'd the crown,
To *fine* his title with ſome ſhews of truth,
Convey'd himſelf as heir to th' lady Lingare. *Shak*.

3. To make leſs coarſe.

It *fines* the graſs, but makes it ſhort, though thick. *Mortimer*.

4. To make tranſparent.

It is good alſo for fuel, not to omit the ſhavings of it for the *fining* of wine. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*.

5. [From the ſubſtantive.] To puniſh with pecuniary penalty.

To *fine* men one-third of their fortune, without any crime committed, ſeems very hard. *Locke*.

To **Fine**, fī'n. *v. n.* To pay a fine.

What poet ever *fin'd* for ſheriff? or who
By rhymes and verſe did ever lord mayor grow? *Oldham*.

To **Finedra'w**, fī'n-drȧ. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw*.] To ſow up a rent with ſo much nicety that it is not perceived.

Finedra'wer, fī'n-drȧ-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *finedraw*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to ſow up rents.

Finefi'ngered, fī'n-fĭn-gŭrd. *adj.* [*fine* and *finger*.] Nice; artful; exquiſite.

The moſt *finefinger'd* workman on the ground,
Arachne by his means was vanquiſhed. *Spenſer*.

Fi'nely, fī'n-lȳ. *adv.* [from *fine.*]

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than juſtly.

Plutarch ſays very *finely*, that a man ſhould not allow himſelf to hate even his enemies; becauſe if you indulge this paſſion on ſome occaſions, it will riſe of itſelf in others. *Addiſon.*

The walls are painted, and repreſent the labours of Hercules: many of them look very *finely*, though a great part of the work has been cracked. *Addiſ.*

2. Keenly; ſharply; with a thin edge or point.

Get you black lead, ſharpened *finely*. *Peacham.*

3. Not coarſely; not meanly; gaily.

He was alone, ſave that he had two perſons of honour, on either hand one, *finely* attired in white. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

4. In ſmall parts; ſubtilly; not groſsly.

Saltpetre was but groſsly beaten; for it ſhould not be *finely* powdered. *Boyle.*

5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in ſuch a manner as to deſerve contemptuous notice.

Let laws be made to obey, and not to be obeyed, and you will find that kingdom *finely* governed in a ſhort time. *South.*

For him ſhe loves!
She nam'd not me; that may be Torriſmond,
Whom ſhe has thrice in private ſeen this day:
Then I am *finely* caught in my own ſnare. *Dryden.*

Fi'neness, fī'n-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *fine.*]

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy.

Every thing was full of a choice *fineneſs*, that, if it wanted any thing in majeſty, it ſupplied with increaſe in pleaſure; and if at the firſt it ſtruck not admiration, it raviſhed with delight. *Sidney.*

As the French language has more *fineneſs* and ſmoothneſs at this time, ſo it had more compaſs, ſpirit, and force in Montaigne's days. *Temple.*

The ſoftneſs of her ſex, and the *fineneſs* of her genius, conſpire to give her a very diſtinguiſhing character. *Prior.*

2. Show; ſplendour; gaiety of appearance.

The *fineneſs* of cloaths deſtroys the eaſe: it often helps men to pain, but can never rid them of any: the body may languiſh under the moſt ſplendid cover. *Decay of Piety.*

3. Subtility; artfulneſs; ingenuity.

Thoſe, with the *fineneſs* of their ſouls,
By reaſon guide his execution. *Shakeſp.*

4. Purity; freedom from droſs or baſe mixtures.

Our works are, indeed, nought elſe
But the protractive tryals of great Jove,
To find perſiſtive conſtancy in men;
The *fineneſs* of which metal is not found
In fortune's love. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

I am doubtful whether men have ſufficiently refined metals; as whether iron, braſs, and tin be refined to the height: but when they come to ſuch a *fineneſs* as ſerveth the ordinary uſe, they try no farther. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and *fineneſs*, only in times of exigence they have diminiſhed both the weight and *fineneſs*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Fi'nery, fī'n-ůr-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *fine.*] Show; ſplendour of appearance; gaiety of colours.

Dreſs up your houſes and your images,
And put on all the city's *finery*,
To conſecrate this day a feſtival. *Southern.*

The capacities of a lady are ſometimes apt to fall ſhort in cultivating cleanlineſs and *finery* together. *Swift.*

Don't chuſe your place of ſtudy by the *finery* of the proſpects, or the moſt various ſcenes of ſenſible things. *Watts.*

They want to grow rich in their trades, and to maintain their families in ſome ſuch figure and degree of *finery*, as a reaſonable Chriſtian life has no occaſion for. *Law.*

FINE'SSE, fȳ-nĕs'. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Artifice; ſtratagem: an unneceſſary word which is creeping into the language.

A circumſtance not much to be ſtood upon, in caſe it were not upon ſome *fineſſe*. *Hayward.*

Fi'ner, fī'-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *fine.*] One who purifies metals.

Take away the droſs from the ſilver, and there ſhall come forth a veſſel for the *finer*. *Prov.* xxv. 4.

FI'NGER, fĭng'-gůr. *n. ſ.* [ꝼinᵹeꞃ, Sax. from *fangen* to hold.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.

The *fingers* and thumb in each hand conſiſt of fifteen bones, there being three to each *finger*. *Quincy.*

You ſeem to underſtand me,
By each at once her choppy *finger* laying
Upon her ſkinny lips. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Diogenes, who is never ſaid,
For aught that ever I could read,
To whine, put *finger* i' th' eye, and ſob,
Becauſe h' had ne'er another tub. *Hudibras.*

The hand is divided into four *fingers* bending forward, and one oppoſite to them bending backwards, and of greater ſtrength than any of them ſingly, which we call the thumb, to join with them ſeverally or united; whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects of any ſize or quantity. *Ray.*

A hand of a vaſt extenſion, and a prodigious number of *fingers* playing upon all the organ pipes of the world, and making every one ſound a particular note. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

Poor Peg ſewed, ſpun, and knit for a livelihood, 'till her *finger* ends were ſore. *Arbuth. John Bull.*

2. A ſmall meaſure of extenſion; the breadth of a finger.

Go now, go truſt the wind's uncertain breath,
Remov'd four *fingers* from approaching death;
Or ſeven at moſt, when thickeſt is the board. *Dryd.*

One of theſe bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of ſteel three *fingers* thick. *Wilkins.*

3. The hand; the inſtrument of work; manufacture; art.

Fool, that forgets her ſtubborn look,
This ſoftneſs from thy *finger* took. *Waller.*

To **Fi'nger**, fĭng'-gůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me. *Shakeſp.*

One that is covetous is not ſo highly pleaſed with the meer ſight and *fingering* of money, as with the thoughts of his being conſidered as a wealthy man. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac.*

2. To touch unſeaſonably or thieviſhly.

His ambition would needs be *fingering* the ſceptre, and hoiſting him into his father's throne. *South.*

3. To touch an inſtrument of muſick.

She hath broke the lute;
I did but tell her ſhe miſtook her frets,
And bow'd her hand to teach her *fingering*. *Shak.*

4. To perform any work exquiſitely with the fingers.

Not any ſkill'd in loops of *fingering* fine,
With this ſo curious net-work might compare. *Spenſer.*

Finger-fern, fĭng'-gůr-fĕrn. *n. ſ.* [*finger* and *fern*; *aſplenum*, Lat.] A plant.

Finger-stone, fĭn'g-gůr-ſtōn. *n. ſ.* [*finger* and *ſtone*; *telenites*, Lat.] A foſſil reſembling an arrow.

Fi'nglefangle, fĭng'l-făng'l. *n. ſ.* [from *fangle.*] A trifle: a burleſque word.

We agree in nothing but to wrangle,
About the ſlighteſt *finglefangle*. *Hudibras.*

Fi'nical, fĭn'-ĭ-kăl. *adj.* [from *fine.*] Nice; foppiſh; pretending to ſuperfluous elegance.

A whoreſon, glaſſglazing, ſuperſerviceable, *finical* rogue. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I cannot hear a *finical* fop romancing, how the king took him aſide at ſuch a time; what the queen ſaid to him at another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fi'nically, fĭn'-ĭ-kăl-ȳ. *adv.* [from *finical.*] Foppiſhly.

Fi'nicalness, fĭn'-ĭ-kăl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *finical.*] Superfluous nicety; foppery.

To **FI'NISH**, fĭn'-ĭsh. *v. a.* [*finir*, Fr. *finio*, Lat.]

1. To bring to the end purpoſed; to complete.

For which of you, intending to build a tower, ſitteth not down firſt and counteth the coſt, whether he have ſufficient to *finiſh* it? *Luke*, xiv. 28.

As he had begun, ſo he would alſo *finiſh* in you the ſame grace. 2 *Cor.* viii. 6.

2. To make perfect.

A poet uſes epiſodes; but epiſodes, taken ſeparately, *finiſh* nothing. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

3. To perfect; to poliſh to the excellency intended.

Though here you all perfection ſhould not find,
Yet is it all th' Eternal Will deſign'd;
It is a *finiſh'd* work, and perfect in his kind. *Blackmore.*

I would make what bears your name as *finiſhed* as my laſt work ought to be; that is, more *finiſhed* than the reſt. *Pope.*

4. To end; to put an end to.

Fi'nisher, fĭn'-ĭsh-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *finiſh.*]

1. Performer; accompliſher.

He that of greateſt works is *finiſher*,
Oft does them by the weakeſt miniſter. *Shakeſp.*

2. One that puts an end; ender.

This was the condition of thoſe times; the world againſt Athanaſius, and Athanaſius againſt it: half an hundred of years ſpent in doubtful trials which of the two, in the end, would prevail; the ſide which had all, or elſe that part which had no friend but God and death, the one a defender of his innocency, the other a *finiſher* of all his troubles. *Hooker.*

3. One that completes or perfects.

The author and *finiſher* of our faith. *Hebrews.*

O prophet of glad tidings! *finiſher*
Of utmoſt hope! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

FI'NITE, fī-nī't. *adj.* [*finitus*, Lat.] Limited; bounded; terminated.

Servius conceives no more thereby than a *finite* number for indefinite. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Finite of any magnitude holds not any proportion to infinite. *Locke.*

That ſuppoſed infinite duration will, by the very ſuppoſition, be limited at two extremes, though never ſo remote aſunder, and conſequently muſt needs be *finite*. *Bentley.*

Fi'niteless, fī-nī't-lĭs. *adj.* [from *finite.*] Without bounds; unlimited.

It is ridiculous unto reaſon, and *finiteleſs* as their deſires. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Fi'nitely, fī-nī't-lȳ. *adv.* [from *finite.*] Within certain limits; to a certain degree.

They are creatures ſtill, and that ſets them at an infinite diſtance from God; whereas all their excellencies can make them but *finitely* diſtant from us. *Stillingfleet.*

Fi'niteness, fī-nī't-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

I ought now to unbay the current of my paſſion, and love without other boundary than what is ſet by the *finiteneſs* of my natural powers. *Norris.*

Fi'nitude, fĭn'-ĭ-tūd. *n. ſ.* [from *finite.*] Limitation; confinement within certain boundaries. This is hardly an authoriſed word.

Finitude, applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the ſeveral degrees of affections, or properties of theſe things to one another; infinitude, the unboundedneſs of theſe degrees of affections, or properties. *Cheyne.*

Fi'nless, fĭn'-lĭs. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Wanting fins.

He angers me
With telling of the moldwarp and the ant,
And of a dragon and a *finleſs* fiſh. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Fi'nlike, fin'-lik. *adj.* [*fin* and *like*:] Formed in imitation of fins.

In ſhipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern
And untaught Indian, on the ſtream did glide;
Ere ſharp-keel'd boats to ſtem the flood did learn,
Or *finlike* oars did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryd.*

Fi'nned, find'. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Having broad edges ſpread out on either ſide.

They plough up the turf with a broad *finned* plough. *Mortimer.*

Fi'nny, fin'-ny̆. *adj.* [from *fin.*] Furniſhed with fins; formed for the element of water.

High o'er the main in wat'ry pomp he rides,
His azure car and *finny* courſers guides;
Proteus his name. *Dryden's Virgil.*

New herds of beaſts he ſends the plains to ſhare;
New colonies of birds to people air;
And to their oozy beds the *finny* fiſh repair. *Dryd.*

While black with ſtorms the ruffled ocean rolls,
And from the fiſher's art defends her *finny* ſholes. *Blackmore.*

With hairy ſpringes we the birds betray;
Slight lines of hair ſurprize the *finny* prey. *Pope.*

Fi'ntoed, fin'-tôd. *adj.* [*fin* and *toe.*] Palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

Such creatures as are whole footed, or *fintoed*, viz. ſome birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water and ſwim there. *Ray on the Creation.*

Fi'nochio, fin-ô'-tſhô. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of fennel. A plant.

Fi'pple, fipl'. *n. ſ.* [from *fibula*, Lat.] A ſtopper.

You muſt know, that in recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that ſtraitneth the air, much more than the ſimple concave, would yield no ſound. *Bacon.*

Fir, fůr'. *n. ſ.* [*fyrr*, Welſh; ꝼuꞃþ, Sax. *fyr*, Dan.] The tree of which deal-boards are made.

It is ever green: the leaves are ſingle, and for the moſt part produced on every ſide of the branches: the male flowers, or catkins, are placed at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree. The ſeeds are propagated on cones, which are ſquamoſe. *Miller.*

He covered the floor of the houſe with planks of *fir*. *I Kings.*

The ſpiring *fir* and ſtately box. *Pope.*

FIRE, fi'r. *n. ſ.* [ꝼẏꞃ, Sax. *fewr*, Germ.]

1. The igneous element.

The force of *fire* aſcended firſt on high,
And took its dwelling in the vaulted ſky;
Then air ſucceeds, in lightneſs next to *fire*. *Dryd.*

2. Any thing burning.

A little *fire* is quickly trodden out,
Which, being ſuffer'd, rivers cannot quench. *Shak.*

Where two raging *fires* meet together,
They do conſume the thing that feeds their fury. *Shakeſp.*

So contraries on Ætna's top conſpire;
Here hoary froſts, and by them breaks out *fire*. *Cowl.*

3. A conflagration of towns or countries.

There is another liberality to the citizens, who had ſuffered damage by a great *fire*. *Arbuth. on Coins.*

Though ſafe thou think'ſt thy treaſure lies,
Conceal'd in cheſts from human eyes,
A *fire* may come, and it may be
Bury'd, my friend, as far from thee. *Granville.*

4. Flame; light; luſtre.

Stars, hide your *fires!*
Let not night ſee my black and deep deſires. *Shak.*

5. Torture by burning.

Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breaſt inſpire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire?* *Prior.*

6. The puniſhment of the damned.

Who among us ſhall dwell with the devouring *fire?* Who among us ſhall dwell with everlaſting burnings? *Iſa.* xxxiii.

7. Any thing provoking; any thing that inflames the paſſions.

What *fire* is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemn'd for pride and ſcorn ſo much? *Shakeſp.*

8. Ardour of temper; violence of paſſion.

He had *fire* in his temper, and a German bluntneſs; and, upon provocations, might ſtrain a phraſe. *Atterbury.*

9. Livelineſs of imagination; vigour of fancy; intellectual activity; force of expreſſion; ſpirit of ſentiment.

Nor can the ſnow that age does ſhed
Upon thy rev'rend head,
Quench or allay the noble *fire* within,
But all that youth can be thou art. *Cowley.*

They have no notion of life and *fire* in fancy and in words, and any thing that is juſt in grammar and in meaſure is good oratory and poetry to them. *Felt.*

He brings, to make us from our ground retire,
The reaſoner's weapons, and the poet's *fire*. *Blackm.*

Exact Racine, and Corneille's noble *fire*,
Taught us that France had ſomething to admire. *Pope.*

The bold Longinus all the nine inſpire,
And warm the critick with a poet's *fire*. *Pope.*

Oh may ſome ſpark of your celeſtial *fire*,
The laſt, the meaneſt of your ſons inſpire. *Pope.*

10. The paſſion of love.

Love various hearts does variouſly inſpire,
It ſtirs in gentle boſoms gentle *fire*,
Like that of incenſe on the altar laid;
But raging flames tempeſtuous ſouls invade;
A *fire* which every windy paſſion blows,
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows. *Dryden.*

The *fire* of love in youthful blood,
Like what is kindled in bruſh-wood,
But for a moment burns. *Shadwell.*

The god of love retires;
Dim are his torches, and extinct his *fires*. *Pope.*

New charms ſhall ſtill increaſe deſire,
And time's ſwift wing ſhall fan the *fire*. *Moore's Fab.*

11. Eruption or impoſthumation: as, St. Anthony's *fire*.

12. *To ſet fire on*, or *ſet on fire*. To kindle; to inflame.

Hermoſilla courageouſly ſet upon the horſemen, and *ſet fire* alſo *upon* the ſtables where the Turks horſes ſtood. *Knolles.*

He that *ſet* a *fire on* a plane-tree to ſpite his neighbour, and the plane-tree *ſet fire on* his neighbour's houſe, is bound to pay all the loſs, becauſe it did all ariſe from his own ill intention. *Taylor.*

13. *To ſet a fire.* To inflame.

So inflam'd by my deſire,
It may *ſet* her heart *a-fire*. *Carew.*

Firearms, fi'r-årmz. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *arms.*] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

Ammunition to ſupply their new *firearms*. *Clarendon.*

Before the uſe of *firearms* there was infinitely more ſcope for perſonal valour than in the modern battles. *Pope.*

Fi'reball, fi'r-bål. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ball.*] Grenado; ball filled with combuſtibles, and burſting where it is thrown.

Judge of thoſe inſolent boaſts of conſcience, which, like ſo many *fireballs*, or mouth grenadoes, are thrown at our church. *South.*

The ſame great man hath ſworn to make us ſwallow his coin in *fireballs*. *Swift.*

Fi'rebrush, fi'r-brůſh. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *bruſh.*] The bruſh which hangs by the fire to ſweep the hearth.

When you are ordered to ſtir up the fire, clean away the aſhes from betwixt the bars with the *fire-bruſh*. *Swift.*

Fi'redrake, fi'r-dråk. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *drake.*] A fiery ſerpent: I ſuppoſe the preſter.

By the hiſſing of the ſnake,
The ruſtling of the *firedrake*,
I charge thee thou this place forſake,
Nor of queen Mab be pratling. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Fi'renew, fi'r-nů. *adj.* [*fire* and *new.*] New from the forge; new from the melting-houſe.

Armado is a moſt illuſtrious wight,
A man of *firenew* words, faſhion's own knight. *Shak.*

Some excellent jeſts, *firenew* from the mint. *Shak.*

Upon the wedding-day I put myſelf, according to cuſtom, in another ſuit *firenew*, with ſilver buttons to it. *Addiſon.*

Fi'repan, fi'r-pån. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *pan.*] Veſſel of metal to carry fire.

His *firepans*, and all the veſſels thereof, thou ſhalt make of braſs. *Ex.* xxvii. 3.

Pour of it upon a *firepan* well heated, as they do roſe-water and vinegar. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Fi'rer, fir'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *fire.*] An incendiary.

Others burned Mouſſel, and the reſt marched as a guard for defence of theſe *firers*. *Carew.*

Fi'reside, fi'r-ſid. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſide.*] The hearth; the chimney.

My judgment is, that they ought all to be deſpiſed, and ought to ſerve but for Winter talk by the *fireſide*. *Bacon.*

Love no more is made
By the *fireſide*, but in the cooler ſhade. *Carew.*

By his *fireſide* he ſtarts the hare,
And turns her in his wicker chair. *Prior.*

What art thou aſking of them, after all? Only to ſit quietly at thy own *fireſide*. *Arbuthnot.*

Fi'restick, fi'r-ſtik. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtick.*] A lighted ſtick or brand.

Children when they play with *fireſticks*, move and whirle them round ſo faſt, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and repreſent an entire circle of fire to them. *Digby on Bodies.*

Fi'rework, fi'r-wůrk. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *work.*] Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

The king would have me preſent the princeſs with ſome delightful oſtentation, or pageant, or antick, or *firework*. *Shakeſp.*

We repreſent alſo ordnance, and new mixtures of gunpowder, wildfires burning in water, and unquenchable; and alſo *fireworks* of all variety. *Bacon.*

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and *fireworks*. *Brown.*

In *fireworks* give him leave to vent his ſpite;
Thoſe are the only ſerpents he can write. *Dryden.*

Our companion propoſed a ſubject for a *firework*, which he thought would be very amuſing. *Addiſon.*

Their *fireworks* are made up in paper. *Tatler.*

To **Fire**, fi'r. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſet on fire; to kindle.

They ſpoiled many parts of the city, and *fired* the houſes of thoſe whom they eſteemed not to be their friends; but the rage of the fire was at firſt hindered, and then appeaſed by the fall of a ſudden ſhower of rain. *Hayward.*

The breathleſs body, thus bewail'd, they lay,
And *fire* the pile. *Dryden.*

A ſecond Paris, diff'ring but in name,
Shall *fire* his country with a ſecond flame. *Dryden.*

2. To inflame the paſſions; to animate.

Yet, if deſire of fame, and thirſt of pow'r,
A beauteous princeſs with a crown in dow'r,
So *fire* your mind, in arms aſſert your right. *Dryd.*

3. To drive by fire.

He that parts us, ſhall bring a brand from heav'n
And *fire* us hence. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **Fire**, fi'r. *v. n.*

1. To take fire; to be kindled.

2. To be inflamed with paſſion.

3. To diſcharge any firearms.

The fainting Dutch remotely *fire*,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire. *Smith.*

Fi'rebrand,

Firebra'nd, fi'r-brånd. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *brand.*]

1. A piece of wood kindled.

I have eaſed my father-in-law of a *firebrand*, to ſet my own houſe in a flame. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who cauſes miſchief.

Troy muſt not be, nor goodly Ilion ſtand;
Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all. *Shakeſp.*

He ſent Surrey with a competent power againſt the rebels, who fought with the principal band of them, and defeated them, and took alive John Chamber, their *firebrand*. *Bacon.*

Fi'recross, fi'r-kròs. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *croſs.*] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in ſome parts ſmeared with blood. It is carried from one place to another. Upon refuſal to ſend it forward, or to riſe, the laſt perſon who has it ſhoots the other dead.

He ſent his heralds through all parts of the realm, and commanded the *firecroſs* to be carried; namely, two firebrands ſet in faſhion of a croſs, and pitched upon the point of a ſpear. *Haywood.*

Fi'relock, fi'r-lòk. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *lock.*] A ſoldier's gun; a gun diſcharged by ſtriking ſteel with flint.

Prime all your *firelocks*, faſten well the ſtake. *Gay.*

Fi'reman, fi'r-mån. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *man.*]

1. One who is employed to extinguiſh burning houſes.

The *fireman* ſweats beneath his crooked arms;
A leathern caſque his vent'rous head defends,
Boldly he climbs where thickeſt ſmoke aſcends. *Gay.*

2. A man of violent paſſions.

I had laſt night the fate to drink a bottle with two of theſe *firemen*. *Tatler.*

Fi'repan, fi'r-pån. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *pan.*]

1. A pan for holding fire.

2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

Fi'reship, fi'r-ship. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhip.*] A ſhip filled with combuſtible matter to fire the veſſels of the enemy.

Our men bravely quitted themſelves of the *fireſhip*, by cutting the ſpritſail tackle. *Wiſeman.*

Fi'reshovel, fi'r-shůvl. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſhovel.*] The inſtrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Culinary utenſils and irons often feel the force of fire; as tongs, *fireſhovels*, prongs, and irons. *Brown.*

The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fireſhovels*, and ſpits, and other domeſtick weapons. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Fi'restone, fi'r-stòn. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *ſtone.*]

The *fireſtone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallick foſſil, compoſed of vitriol, ſulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions to the ſeveral maſſes. The moſt common ſort, which is uſed in medicine, is a greeniſh ſhapeleſs kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or copperas is procured. It has its name of pyrites, or *fireſtone*, from its giving fire on being ſtruck againſt a ſteel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the ſparks burn a longer time, and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter ſtruck from off the ſtone burning itſelf out before the ſpark becomes extinguiſhed. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Fireſtone, if broke ſmall, and laid on cold lands, muſt be of advantage. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Fi'rewood, fi'r-wůd. *n. ſ.* [*fire* and *wood.*] Wood to burn; fewel.

Fi'ring, fi'-ring. *n. ſ.* [from *fire.*] Fewel.

They burn the cakes, *firing* being there ſcarce. *Mortimer.*

To **Firk**, fe̊rk'. *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Lat.] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chaſtiſe.

Beſides, it is not only foppiſh,
But vile, idolatrous and popiſh,
For one man out of his own ſkin
To *firk* and whip another's ſin. *Hudibras.*

Fi'rkin, fe̊r'-kin. *n. ſ.* [from ꝼeoꝺeꞃ, Sax. the fourth part of a veſſel.]

1. A veſſel containing nine gallons.

Strutt's ſervants get ſuch a haunt about that ſhop, that it will coſt us many a *firkin* of ſtrong beer to bring them back again. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A ſmall veſſel.

You heard of that wonder of the lightning and thunder,
Which made the lye ſo much the louder;
Now liſt to another, that miracle's brother,
Which was done with a *firkin* of powder. *Denham.*

FIRM, fe̊rm'. *adj.* [*firmus*, Lat.]

1. Strong; not eaſily pierced or ſhaken; hard, oppoſed to *ſoft*.

The flakes of his fleſh are joined together: they are *firm* in themſelves and they cannot be moved. *Job*, xli. 23.

Love's artillery then checks
The breaſtworks of the *firmeſt* ſex. *Cleaveland.*

There is nothing to be left void in a *firm* building; even the cavities ought to be filled with rubbiſh. *Dryden.*

That body, whoſe parts are moſt firm in themſelves, and are by their peculiar ſhapes capable of the greateſt contacts, is the moſt *firm*; and that which has parts very ſmall, and capable of the leaſt contact, will be moſt ſoft. *Woodward.*

2. Conſtant; ſteady; reſolute; fixed; unſhaken.

We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the ſenſe which is God's lamp. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He ſtraight obeys;
And *firm* believes. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The great encouragement is the aſſurance of a future reward, the *firm* perſuaſion whereof is enough to raiſe us above any thing in this world. *Tillotſon.*

The man that's reſolute and juſt,
Firm to his principles and truſt,
Nor hopes nor fears can blind. *Walſh.*

3. Solid; not giving way; not fluid.

God cauſed the wind to blow to dry up the abundant ſlime and mud of the earth, and make the land more *firm*. *Raleigh.*

The muddy and limous matter brought down by the Nilus, ſettled by degrees into a *firm* land. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It on firm land
Thaws not, but rather heap and ruin ſeems
Of ancient pile: all elſe deep ſnow and ice. *Milton.*

Sinking waters, the *firm* land to drain,
Fill'd the capacious deep, and form'd the main. *Roſcommon.*

To **Firm**, fe̊rm'. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Lat.]

1. To ſettle; to confirm; to eſtabliſh; to fix.

Of the death of the emperor they advertiſed Solyman, *firming* thoſe letters with all their hands and ſeals. *Knolles.*

'Tis ratify'd above by every god,
And Jove has *firm'd* it with an awful nod. *Dryden.*

The pow'rs, ſaid he,
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And *firm* our purpoſe with their augury. *Dryden.*

O thou, who freeſt me from my doubtful ſtate,
Long loſt and wilder'd in the maze of fate!
Be preſent ſtill: oh goddeſs, in our aid
Proceed, and *firm* thoſe omens thou haſt made! *Pope.*

2. To fix without wandering.

He on his card and compaſs *firms* his eye,
The maſters of his long experiment. *Fairy Queen.*

FIRMA'MENT, fe̊r'-må-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [*firmamentum*, Lat.] The ſky; the heavens.

Even to the heavens their ſhouting ſhrill
Doth reach, and all the *firmament* doth fill. *Spenſer.*

I am conſtant as the northern ſtar,
Of whoſe true, fixt, and reſting quality,
There is no fellow in the *firmament*. *Shakeſp.*

The Almighty, whoſe hieroglyphical characters are the unnumbered ſtars, ſun and moon, written on theſe large volumes of the *firmament*. *Raleigh.*

The *firmament* expanſe of liquid, pure,
Tranſparent, elemental air, diffus'd
In circuit to the uttermoſt convex
Of this great round. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The ſteeds climb up the firſt aſcent with pain;
And when the middle *firmament* they gain,
If downward from the heavens my head I bow,
And ſee the earth and ocean hang below,
Ev'n I am ſeiz'd with horror. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

What an immenſurable ſpace is the *firmament*, wherein a great number of ſtars are ſeen with our naked eye, and many more diſcovered with our glaſſes! *Derham's Aſtro. Theology.*

Firmame'ntal, fe̊r-må-mėn'-tål. *adj.* [from *firmament.*] Celeſtial; of the upper regions.

An hollow cryſtal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dipt above. *Dryden.*

Fi'rmly, fe̊rm'-lẏ. *adv.* [from *firm.*]

1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably.

Thou ſhalt come of force,
Though thou art *firmlier* faſten'd than a rock. *Milt.*

How very hard particles, which touch only in a few points, can ſtick together ſo *firmly*, without ſomething which cauſes them to be attracted towards one another, is difficult to conceive. *Newt.*

2. Steadily; conſtantly.

Himſelf to be the man the fates require;
I *firmly* judge, and what I judge deſire. *Dryden.*

The common people of Lucca are *firmly* perſuaded, that one Lucqueſe can beat five Florentines. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Fi'rmness, fe̊rm'-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *firm.*]

1. Hardneſs; compactneſs; ſolidity.

It would become by degrees of greater conſiſtency and *firmneſs*, ſo as to reſemble an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

2. Durability; ſtability.

Both the eaſineſs and *firmneſs* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the ſame language. *Hayward.*

3. Certainty; ſoundneſs.

In perſons already poſſeſſed with notions of religion, the underſtanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmneſs* of the one, and the flaws and weakneſs of the other. *South's Sermons.*

4. Steadineſs; conſtancy; reſolution.

That thou ſhould'ſt my *firmneſs* doubt
To God, or thee, becauſe we have a foe
May tempt us, I expected not to hear. *Milton.*

Nor can th' Egyptian patriarch blame my muſe,
Which for his *firmneſs* does his heat excuſe. *Roſcom.*

This armed Job with *firmneſs* and fortitude. *Atterbury.*

FIRST, fůrst'. *adj.* [ꝼıꞃꞅꞇ, Sax.]

1. The ordinal of one; that which is in order before any other.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the *firſt*.
—A third is like the former. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

In the ſix hundredth and *firſt* year, in the *firſt* month, the *firſt* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth. *Gen.*

2. Earlieſt in time: oppoſed to laſt.

The *firſt* covenant had alſo ordinances of divine ſervice. *Heb.* ix. 1.

Man's *firſt* diſobedience. *Milton.*

Who *firſt*, who laſt
Rous'd from the ſlumber. *Milton.*

Arms and the man I ſing, the *firſt* who bore
His courſe to Latium from the Trojan ſhore. *Dryd.*

I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain!
Who *firſt* offend, will *firſt* complain. *Prior.*

3. Higheſt in dignity.

Three preſidents, of whom Daniel was *firſt*. *Dan.*

Firſt with the dogs, and king among the ſquires. *Spectator.*

'Tis little Will, the ſcourge of France,
No godhead, but the *firſt* of men. *Prior.*

4. Great; excellent.

My *firſt* ſon,
Where will you go? Take good Cominius
With thee. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

First, fůrst'. *adv.*

1. Before any thing elſe; earlieſt.

He, not unmindful of his uſual art,
Firſt in diſſembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beaſts and running ſtreams he tries. *Dryden.*

Thy praiſe, and thine was then the publick voice,
Firſt recommended Guiſcard to my choice. *Dryden.*

Heav'n, ſure, has kept this ſpot of earth uncurſt,
To ſhew how all things were created *firſt*. *Prior.*

2. Before any other conſideration.

Firſt, metals are more durable than plants; ſecondly, they are more ſolid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly ſubterraneous; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth. *Bacon.*

3. It has often *at* before it, and means at the beginning.

At firſt the ſilent venom ſlid with eaſe,
And ſeiz'd her cooler ſenſes by degrees. *Dryd. Æn.*

Excepting fiſh and inſects, there are very few or no creatures that can provide for themſelves *at firſt*, without the aſſiſtance of parents. *Bentley.*

4. *Firſt or laſt.* At one time or other.

But ſure a general doom on man is paſt,
And all are fools and lovers *firſt or laſt.* *Dryden.*

First-begot, fůrst'-bė-gȯt.
First-begotten, fůrst'-bė-gȯtn. } *n. ſ.*
[from *firſt* and *begot*.] The eldeſt of children.

His *firſt-begot*, we know; and ſore have felt,
When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep. *Milt.*

First-born, fůrst'-bȯrn. *n. ſ.* [*firſt* and *born.*] Eldeſt; the firſt by the order of nativity.

Laſt, with one midnight ſtroke, all the *firſt-born*
Of Egypt muſt lie dead. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Hail, holy light, offspring of heav'n *firſt-born!* *Milton.*

The *firſt-born* has not a ſole or peculiar right, by any law of God and Nature; the younger children having an equal title with him. *Locke on Education.*

First-fruits, fůrst'-frȯts. *n. ſ.* [*firſt* and *fruits.*]

1. What the ſeaſon earlieſt produces or matures of any kind.

A ſweaty reaper from his tillage brought
Firſt-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf. *Milton.*

The blooming hopes of my then very young patron have been confirmed by moſt noble *firſt-fruits*, and his life is going on towards a plentiful harveſt of all accumulated virtues. *Prior.*

2. The profits of any thing which are ſooneſt gained.

Although the king loved to employ and advance biſhops, becauſe, having rich biſhopricks, they carried their reward upon themſelves; yet he did uſe to raiſe them by ſteps, that he might not loſe the profit of the *firſt-fruits*, which by that courſe of gradation was multiplied. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. The earlieſt effect of any thing.

See, Father, what *firſt-fruits* on earth are ſprung,
From thy implanted grace in man! *Milton.*

Fi'rstling, fůrst'-lȋng. *adj.* [from *firſt*.] That which is firſt produced or brought forth.

All the *firſtling* males that come of thy herd, and of thy flock, thou ſhalt ſanctify unto the Lord thy God. *Deut.*

Fi'rstling, fůrst'-lȋng. *n. ſ.* [from *firſt*.]

1. The firſt produce or offspring.

A ſhepherd next,
More meek, came with the *firſtlings* of his flock,
Choiceſt and beſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The tender *firſtlings* of my woolly breed,
Shall on his holy altar often bleed. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The *firſtlings* of the flock are doom'd to die. *Pope.*

2. The thing thought or done before another.

Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and *firſtlings* of theſe broils,
'Ginning i' th' middle. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſ.*

The flighty purpoſe works o'erlook,
Unleſs the deed go with it: from this moment,
The very *firſtlings* of my heart ſhall be
The *firſtlings* of my hand. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Fi'scal, fis'-kål. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſcus* a treaſury, Lat.] Exchequer; revenue.

War, as it is entertained by diet, ſo can it not be long maintained by the ordinary *fiſcal* and receipt. *Bacon.*

FISH, fish'. *n. ſ.* [ꝼıꞅc, Sax. *viſch*, Dut.]

1. An animal that inhabits the water. *Fiſh* is uſed collectively for the race of *fiſhes*.

The beaſts, the *fiſhes*, and the winged fowls,
Are their males ſubjects. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Err.*

And now the *fiſh* ignoble fates eſcape,
Since Venus ow'd her ſafety to their ſhape. *Creech.*

There are *fiſhes*, that have wings, that are not ſtrangers to the airy region; and there are ſome birds that are inhabitants of the water, whoſe blood is as cold as *fiſhes*; and their fleſh is ſo like in taſte, that the ſcrupulous are allowed them on fiſh-days. *Locke.*

2. The fleſh of fiſh oppoſed to that of terreſtrial animals, by way of eminence called fleſh.

I fight when I cannot chuſe, and I eat no *fiſh*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

We mortify ourſelves with the diet of *fiſh*, and think we fare coarſely if we abſtain from the fleſh of other animals. *Brown.*

To **Fish,** fish'. *v. n.*

1. To be employed in catching fiſhes.

2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice.

While others *fiſh*, with craft for great opinion,
I with great truth, catch mere ſimplicity. *Shakeſp.*

To **Fish,** fish'. *v. a.* To ſearch water in queſt of fiſh, or any thing elſe.

Some have *fiſhed* the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

Oft, as he *fiſh'd* her nether realms for wit,
The goddeſs favour'd him, and favours yet. *Pope.*

Fi'sh-hook, fish'-hȯk. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *hook.*] A hook baited, with which fiſh are caught.

A ſharp point, bended upward and backward, like a *fiſh-hook*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Fishpond, fish'-pȯnd. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *pond.*] A ſmall pool for fiſh.

Fiſh-ponds are no ſmall improvement of watry boggy lands. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Fiſh-ponds were made where former foreſts grew,
And hills were levell'd to extend the view. *Prior.*

After the great value the Romans put upon fiſhes, it will not appear incredible that C. Hirrius ſhould ſell his *fiſh-ponds* for quadragies H. S. 32,291*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Arbuthnot.*

Fi'sher, fish'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſh*.] One who is employed in catching fiſh.

In our ſight the three were taken up,
By fiſhermen of Corinth, as we thought:
At length another ſeiz'd on us,
And would have reft the *fiſhers* of their prey,
Had not they been very ſlow of ſail. *Shakeſp.*

We know that town is but with *fiſhers* fraught,
Where Theſeus govern'd and where Plato taught. *Sandys.*

Leſt he ſhould ſuſpect it, draw it from him,
As *fiſhers* do the bait, to make him follow it. *Denham.*

A ſoldier now he with his coat appears;
A *fiſher* now, his trembling angle bears. *Pope.*

Fi'sherboat, fish'-ůr-bȯt. *n. ſ.* [*fiſher* and *boat.*] A boat employed in catching fiſh.

Fi'sherman, fish'-ůr-mån. *n. ſ.* [*fiſher* and *man.*] One whoſe employment and livelihood is to catch fiſh.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
The *fiſhermen* that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

At length two monſters of unequal ſize,
Hard by the ſhore, a *fiſherman* eſpies. *Waller.*

Do ſcales and fins bear price to this exceſs?
You might have bought the *fiſhermen* for leſs. *Dryd.*

Fi'shertown, fish'-ůr-tow'n. *n. ſ.* [*fiſher* and *town.*] A town inhabited by fiſhermen.

Others of them, in that time burned that *fiſhertown* Mouſehole. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Lime in Dorſetſhire, a little *fiſhertown*. *Clarendon.*

Fi'shery, fish'-ůr-ẏ. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſher*.] The buſineſs of catching fiſh.

We ſhall have plenty of mackerel this ſeaſon; our *fiſhery* will not be diſturbed by privateers. *Addiſ.*

Fi'shful, fish'-fůl. *adj.* [from *fiſh*.] Abounding with fiſh; ſtored with fiſh.

Thus mean in ſtate, and calm in ſprite,
My *fiſhful* pond is my delight. *Carew.*

It is walled and guarded with the ocean, moſt commodious for traffick to all parts of the world, and watered with pleaſant, *fiſhful*, and navigable rivers. *Camden's Remains.*

To **Fi'shify,** fish'-ẏ-fẏ. *v. a.* [from *fiſh*.] To turn to fiſh: a cant word.

Here comes Romeo.
—Without his roe, like a dried herring:
O fleſh, fleſh, how art thou *fiſhified!* *Shakeſp.*

Fi'shing, fish'-ȋng. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſh*.] Commodity of taking fiſh.

There alſo would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful *fiſhing*. *Spenſer.*

Fi'shkettle, fish'-kėtl. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *kettle.*] A caldron made long for the fiſh to be boiled without bending.

It is probable that the way of embalming amongſt the Egyptians was by boiling the body in a long caldron like a *fiſh-kettle*, in ſome kind of liquid balſam. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Fi'shmeal, fish'-mėl. *n. ſ.* [*fiſh* and *meal.*] Diet of fiſh; abſtemious diet.

Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and making many *fiſhmeals*, they fall into a kind of male green-ſickneſs. *Sharp.*

Fi'shmonger, fish'-můng-gůr. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſh*.] A dealer in fiſh; a ſeller of fiſh.

I fear to play the *fiſhmonger*; and yet ſo large a commodity may not paſs in ſilence. *Carew.*

The ſurgeon left the *fiſhmonger* to determine the controverſy between him and the pike. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fi'shy, fish'-ẏ. *adj.* [from *fiſh*.]

1. Conſiſting of fiſh.

2. Inhabited by fiſh.

My abſent mates
Bait the barb'd ſteel, and from the *fiſhy* flood
Appeaſe th' afflictive fierce deſire of food. *Pope.*

3. Having the qualities or form of fiſh.

Few eyes have eſcaped the picture of mermaids, that is, according to Horace, a monſter with a woman's head above, and *fiſhy* extremity below. *Brown.*

FI'SSILE, fis'-sil. *adj.* [*fiſſilis*, Lat.] Having the grain in a certain direction, ſo as to be cleft.

This cryſtal is a pellucid *fiſſile* ſtone, clear as water or cryſtal of the rock, and without colour; enduring a red heat without loſing its tranſparency, and in a very ſtrong heat calcining without fuſion. *Newton's Opticks.*

Fissi'lity, fis-sil'-ȋ-tẏ. *n. ſ.* [from *fiſſile*.] The quality of admitting to be cloven.

Fi'ssure, fish'-shůr. *n. ſ.* [*fiſſura*, Lat. *fiſſure*, Fr.] A cleft; a narrow chaſm where a breach has been made.

The ſtone was diſtinguiſhed into ſtrata or layers; thoſe ſtrata were divided by parallel *fiſſures*, that were incloſed in the ſtone. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

I ſee
The gaping *fiſſures* to receive the rain. *Thomſon.*

To **Fissure,** fish'-shůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to make a fiſſure.

By a fall or blow the ſkull may be *fiſſured* or fractured. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FIST, fiſt'. *n. ſ.* [ꝼyꞅꞇ, Sax.] The hand clenched with the fingers doubled down, in order to give a blow, or keep hold.

She quick and proud, and who did Pas deſpiſe,
Up with her *fiſt*, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth ſhe, become more wiſe;
Thus Pas did kiſs her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*

And being down, the villain ſore did beat
And bruiſe with clowniſh *fiſts* his manly face. *Fairy Q.*

Anger cauſeth paleneſs in ſome; in others trembling, ſwelling, and bending the *fiſt*. *Bacon.*

And the ſame hand into a *fiſt* may cloſe,
Which inſtantly a palm expanded ſhows. *Denham.*

Tyrrheus, the foſter-father of the beaſt,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny *fiſt*. *Dryden.*

To **FIST**, fiſt'. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike with the fiſt.

I ſaw him ſpurning and *fiſting* her moſt unmercifully. *Dryden.*

2. To gripe with the fiſt.

We have been down together in my ſleep,
Unbuckling helms, *fiſting* each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

FI'STINUT, fis'-tŷ-nůt. *n. ſ.* A piſtachio nut.

FI'STICUFFS, fis'-tŷ-kůfs. *n. ſ.* [*fiſt* and *cuff*.] Battle with the fiſt; blows with the fiſt.

Naked men belabouring one another with ſnagged ſticks, or dully falling together by the ears at *fiſticuffs*. *More.*

She would ſeize upon John's commons; for which they were ſure to go to *fiſticuffs*. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

My invention and judgement are perpetually at *fiſticuffs*, 'till they have quite diſabled each other. *Swift.*

FI'STULA, fis'-tů-lå. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *fiſtule*, Fr.]

1. A ſinuous ulcer callous within; any ſinuous ulcer.

That *fiſtula* which is recent is the eaſieſt of cure: thoſe of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and caries in the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. *Fiſtula Lacrimalis.* A diſorder of the canals leading from the eye to the noſe, which obſtructs the natural progreſs of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the firſt and mildeſt ſtage of the diſeaſe: in the next there is matter diſcharged with the tears from the *puncta lachrymalia*, and ſometimes from an orifice broke through the ſkin between the noſe and angle of the eye. The laſt and worſt degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring ſoft parts, but alſo affected the ſubjacent bone. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FI'STULAR, fis'-tů-lår. *adj.* [from *fiſtula*.] Hollow like a pipe.

FI'STULOUS, fis'-tů-lůs. *adj.* [from *fiſtula*; *fiſtuleux*, Fr.] Having the nature of a fiſtula; callous or ſinuous like a fiſtula.

How theſe ſinuous ulcers become *fiſtulous*, I have ſhewn you. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FIT, fit'. *n. ſ.* [from *fight*, *Skinner*, every fit of a diſeaſe being a ſtruggle of nature; from *viit* in Flemiſh, frequent, *Junius*.]

1. A paroxyſm or exacerbation of any intermittent diſtemper.

Small ſtones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which caſe a *fit* of the ſtone in that part is the cure. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Any ſhort return after intermiſſion; interval.

Sometimes 'tis grateful to the rich to try
A ſhort viciſſitude, and *fit* of poverty. *Dryden.*

Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by *fits* and ſtarts, feel certain motions of repentance. *L'Eſtrange.*

By *fits* my ſwelling grief appears,
In riſing ſighs and falling tears. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Thus o'er the dying lamp th' unſteady flame
Hangs quivering on a point, leaps off by *fits*,
And falls again as loth to quit its hold. *Addiſon.*

Religion is not the buſineſs of ſome *fits* only and intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, but a ſyſtem of precepts to be regarded in all our conduct. *Rogers.*

All *fits* of pleaſure we balanced by an equal degree of pain or languor: 'tis like ſpending this year, part of the next year's revenue. *Swift.*

3. Any violent affection of mind or body.

The life did flit away out of her neſt,
And all his ſenſes were with deadly *fit* oppreſt. *Fairy Queen.*

An ambitious man puts it in the power of every malicious tongue to throw him into a *fit* of melancholy. *Addiſon.*

4. Diſorder; diſtemperature.

For your huſband,
He's noble, wiſe, judicious, and beſt knows
The *fits* o' th' ſeaſon. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. It is uſed without an epithet of diſcrimination, for the hyſterical diſorders of women, and the convulſions of children; and by the vulgar for the epilepſy.

Mrs. Bull was ſo much enraged, that ſhe fell downright into a *fit*. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

6. It was anciently uſed for any recommencement after intermiſſion. The parts of a ſong, or cantos of a poem were called *fits*.

FIT, fit'. *adj.* [*vitten*, Flem. *Junius*.]

1. Qualified; proper: with *for* before the noun, and *to* before the verb.

Men of valour, *fit to* go out for war and battle. 1 *Chron.*

He lends him vain Goliah's ſacred ſword,
The *fitteſt* help juſt fortune could afford. *Cowley.*

This fury *fit for* her intent ſhe choſe,
One who delights in wars and human woes. *Dryd.*

It is a wrong uſe of my underſtanding to make it the rule and meaſure of another man's; a uſe which it is neither *fit for*, nor capable of. *Locke.*

2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

Since we have ſaid it were good not to uſe men of ambitious natures, except it be upon neceſſity, it is *fit* we ſpeak in what caſes they are ſo. *Bacon.*

See how thou could'ſt judge of *fit* and meet. *Milt.*

It is *fit for* a man to know his own abilities and weakneſſes, and not think himſelf obliged to imitate all that he thinks *fit* to praiſe. *Boyle.*

If our forefathers thought *fit* to be grave and ſerious, I hope their poſterity may laugh without offence. *Addiſon.*

To **FIT**, fit'. *v. a.* [*vitten*, Flem. *Junius*.]

1. To accommodate to any thing; to ſuit one thing to another.

The carpenter marketh it out with a line: he *fitteth* it with planes. *Iſ.* xliv. 13.

Would fate permit
To my deſires I might my fortune *fit*,
Troy I would raiſe. *Denham.*

2. To accommodate a perſon with any thing: as, the tailor *fits* his cuſtomer.

A truſſmaker *fitted* the child with a pair of boddice, ſtiffened on the lame ſide. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

3. To be adapted to; to ſuit any thing.

She ſhall be our meſſenger to this paultry knight.
—Truſt me, I thought on her; ſhe'll *fit* it. *Shakeſp.*

As much of the ſtone as was contiguous to the marcaſite, *fitted* the marcaſite ſo cloſe as if it had been formerly liquid. *Boyle.*

4. *To fit out.* To furniſh; to equip; to ſupply with neceſſaries or decoration.

A play, which if you dare but twice *fit out*,
You'll all be ſlander'd, and be thought devout. *Dryd.*

The Engliſh fleet could not be paid and manned, and *fitted out*, unleſs we encouraged trade and navigation. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

5. *To fit up.* To furniſh; to make proper for the uſe or reception of any.

He has *fitted up* his farm. *Pope to Swift.*

To **FIT**, fit'. *v. n.* To be proper; to be becoming.

How evil *fits* it me to have ſuch a ſon; and how much doth thy kindneſs upbraid my wickedneſs. *Sidney.*

Nor *fits* it to prolong the feaſt,
Timeleſs, indecent, but retire to reſt. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

FITCH, fitſh'. *n. ſ.* [A colloquial corruption of *vetch*.] A ſmall kind of wild pea.

Now is the ſeaſon
For ſowing of *fitches*, of beans, and of peaſon. *Tuſſer.*

FI'TCHAT, fit'ſh-it. }
FI'TCHEW, fit'-tſhô. } *n. ſ.*

[*fiſſau*, Fr. *fiſſe*, Dut.] A ſtinking little beaſt, that robs the hen-rooſt and warren. *Skinner* calls him the *ſtinking ferret*; but he is much larger, at leaſt as ſome provinces diſtinguiſh them, in which the polecat is termed a *fitchat*, and the *ſtinking ferret* a ſtoat.

'Tis ſuch another *fitchew*! marry, a perfumed one:
What do you mean by this haunting of me? *Shak.*

The *fitchat*, the ſulimart, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

FI'TFUL, fit'-fůl. *adj.* [*fit* and *full*.] Varied by paroxyſms; diſordered by change of maladies.

Duncan is in his grave;
After life's *fitful* fever he ſleeps well. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

FI'TLY, fit'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *fit*.]

1. Properly; juſtly; reaſonably.

Even ſo moſt *fitly*
As you malign our ſenators. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Where a man cannot *fitly* play his own part, if he have not a friend, he may quit the ſtage. *Bacon.*

I cannot *fitlier* compare marriage than to a lottery; for, in both, he that ventures may ſucceed, and may miſs; and if he draw a prize, he hath a rich return of his venture: but in both lotteries there lie pretty ſtore of blanks for every prize. *Boyle.*

The whole of our duty may be expreſſed moſt *fitly* by departing from evil. *Tillotſon.*

2. Commodiouſly; meetly.

To take a latitude,
Sun or ſtars are *fitlieſt* view'd
At their brighteſt; but to conclude
Of longitudes, what other way have we
But to mark, when, and where the dark eclipſes be. *Donne.*

An animal, in order to be moveable muſt be flexible; and therefore is *fitly* made of ſeparate and ſmall ſolid parts, replete with proper fluids. *Arbuth.*

FI'TNESS, fit'-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *fit*.]

1. Propriety; meetneſs; juſtneſs; reaſonableneſs.

In things the *fitneſs* whereof is not of itſelf apparent, nor eaſy to be made ſufficiently manifeſt unto all, yet the judgment of antiquity, concurring with that which is received, may induce them to think it not unfit. *Hooker.*

The queen being abſent, 'tis a needful *fitneſs*
That we adjourn this court. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Wer't my *fitneſs*
To let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to diſlocate and tear
Thy fleſh and bones. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. Convenience; commodity; the ſtate of being fit.

Nor time nor place
Did then cohere, and yet you would make both:
They've made themſelves, and that their *fitneſs* now
Does unmake you. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

FI'TMENT, fit'-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *fit*.] Something adapted to a particular purpoſe. Not uſed.

Poor beſeeming: 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpoſe I then follow'd. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

FI'TTER, fit'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *fit*.]

1. The perſon or thing that confers fitneſs for any thing.

Sowing the ſandy gravelly land in Devonſhire and Cornwal with French furze ſeed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. [from *fetta*, Ital. *fetzen*, Germ.] A ſmall piece: as, to cut into *fitters*. *Skinner.*

Fitz, fitz'. *n. ſ.* [Norman, from *fils* a ſon, Fr.] A ſon. Only uſed in law and genealogy: as *Fitzherbert*, the ſon of Herbert; *Fitzthomas*, the ſon of Thomas; *Fitzroy*, the ſon of the king. It is commonly uſed of illegitimate children.

FIVE, fi'v. *adj.* [ꝼıꝼ, Sax.] Four and one; half of ten.

And *five* of them were wiſe, and *five* were fooliſh. *Matt.*

No perſon, no incident, but muſt be of uſe to carry on the main deſign: all things elſe are like ſix fingers to the hand, when nature, which is ſuperfluous in nothing, can do her work with *five*. *Dryden.*

Five herds, *five* bleating flocks, his paſtures fill'd. *Dryden.*

Our Britiſh youth loſe their figure by that time they are *five* and twenty. *Addiſon.*

Fi'veleaved *Graſs*, fi'v-lèvd-gràs. *n. ſ.* Cinquefoil; a ſpecies of clover.

Fives, fi'vz. *n. ſ.*

1. A kind of play with a bowl.
2. A diſeaſe of horſes.

His horſe ſped with ſpavins, rayed with the yellows, paſt cure of the *fives*, and ſtark ſpoiled with the ſtaggers. *Shakeſp.*

To **FIX**, fiks'. *v. a.* [*fixer*, Fr. *fixus*, Lat.]

1. To make faſt, firm, or ſtable.

Hell heard th' unſufferable noiſe, hell ſaw
Heav'n ruining from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but that fate had *fix'd* too deep
Her dark foundations, and too faſt had bound. *Milt.*

2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh invariably.

Brighteſt ſeraph! tell
In which of all theſe orbs hath man
His *fixed* ſeat, or *fixed* ſeat hath none,
But all theſe ſhining orbs his choice to dwell! *Milt.*

One loves *fixed* laws, and the other arbitrary power. *Temple.*

When cuſtom hath *fixed* his eating to certain ſtated periods, his ſtomach will expect victuals at the uſual hour. *Locke.*

3. To direct without variation.

Why are thine eyes *fixt* to the ſullen earth,
Gazing at that which ſeems to dim thy ſight. *Shak.*

Thus while the Trojan prince employs his eyes,
Fix'd on the walls with wonder and ſurprize. *Dryd.*

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is *fixed*. *Locke.*

5. To pierce; to transfix. A ſenſe purely Latin.

While from the raging ſword he vainly flies,
A bow of ſteel ſhall *fix* his trembling thighs. *Sandys.*

6. To withhold from motion.

To **Fix**, fiks'. *v. n.*

1. To ſettle the opinion; to determine the reſolution.

If we would be happy, we muſt *fix* upon ſome foundation that can never deceive us. *L'Eſtrange.*

He made himſelf their prey,
T' impoſe on their belief, and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and obſtinately bent,
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden's Æn.*

Here hope began to dawn; reſolv'd to try,
She *fix'd* on this her utmoſt remedy,
Death was behind; but hard it was to die. *Dryden.*

In moſt bodies not propagated by ſeed, it is the colour we muſt *fix* on, and are moſt led by. *Locke.*

2. To reſt; to ceaſe; to wander.

Your kindneſs baniſhes your fear,
Reſolv'd to *fix* for ever here. *Waller.*

3. To loſe volatility, ſo as to be malleable.

In the midſt of molten lead, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little dent, and put quickſilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quickſilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FIXA'TION, fik-sà'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [Fr.]

1. Stability; firmneſs; ſteadineſs.

Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more neceſſary for your ſoul's than your kingdom's peace. *King Charles.*

2. Reſidence in a certain place.

To light, created in the firſt day, God gave no proper place or *fixation*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

3. Confinement; forbearance of excurſion.

They are ſubject to errors from a narrowneſs of ſoul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects. *Watts.*

4. Want of volatility; deſtruction of volatility.

Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be obſerved; the colour, the fragility or pliantneſs, and the volatility or *fixation*, compared with the ſimple bodies. *Bacon.*

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals leſs ponderous and leſs materiate, than to make ſilver of lead or quickſilver, both which are more ponderous than ſilver; ſo that they need rather a degree of *fixation* than any condenſation. *Bacon.*

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmneſs.

Salt diſſolved upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes. *Glanville.*

Fi'xedly, fik'-sèd-ly. *adv.* [from *fixed*.]

1. Certainly; firmly; in a manner ſettled and eſtabliſhed.

If we pretend that the diſtinction of ſpecies, or ſorts, is *fixedly* eſtabliſhed by the real and ſecret conſtitutions of things. *Locke.*

2. Stedfaſtly.

Omnipotency, omniſciency, and infinite goodneſs enlarge the ſpirit while it *fixtly* looks on them. *Burnet.*

Fi'xedness, fik'-sèd-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *fixed*.]

1. Stability; firmneſs.
2. Want or loſs of volatility.

Fixedneſs, or a power to remain in the fire unconſumed, is an idea that always accompanies our complex idea ſignified by the word gold. *Locke.*

3. Solidity; coherence of parts.

Fluid or ſolid comprehend all the middle degrees between extreme *fixedneſs* and coherency, and the moſt rapid inteſtine motion of the particles of bodies. *Bentley.*

4. Steadineſs; ſettled opinion or reſolution.

A *fixedneſs* in religion will not give my conſcience leave to conſent to innovations. *King Charles.*

Fixi'dity, fik-sid'-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [from *fixed*.] Coherence of parts, oppoſed to volatility. A word of *Boyle*.

Bodies mingled by the fire are differing as to the *fixidity* and volatility, and yet are ſo combined by the firſt operation of the fire, that itſelf does ſcarce afterwards ſeparate them. *Boyle.*

Fi'xity, fik'-si-ty. *n. ſ.* [*fixitè*, Fr.] Coherence of parts, oppoſed to volatility.

And are not the ſun and fixed ſtars great earths vehemently hot, whoſe heat is conſerved by the greatneſs of the bodies, and the mutual action and reaction between them, and the light which they emit, and whoſe parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but alſo by the vaſt weight and denſity of the atmoſpheres incumbent upon them. *Newton's Opticks.*

Fi'xture, fiks'-tſhùr. *n. ſ.* [from *fix*.]

1. Poſition.

The *fixture* of her eye hath motion in't,
As we were mock'd with art. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

2. Stable preſſure.

The firm *fixture* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gift. *Shakeſp.*

3. Firmneſs; ſtable ſtate.

Frights, changes, horrours,
Divert and crack, rend and deracinate
The unity and married calm of ſtates
Quite from their *fixture*. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſ.*

Fi'zgig, fiz'-gig. *n. ſ.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which ſeamen ſtrike fiſh.

Can'ſt thou with *fizgigs* pierce him to the quick,
Or in his ſkull thy barbed trident ſtick? *Sand. Job.*

Fla'bby, flàb'-by. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] Soft; not firm; eaſily ſhaking or yielding to the touch.

Paleneſs, a weak pulſe, palpitations of the heart, *flabby* and black fleſh, are ſymptoms of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Pulls out the rags contriv'd to prop
Her *flabby* dugs, and down they drop. *Swift.*

Fla'bile, flà'-bil. *adj.* [*flabilis*, Lat.] Blown about by the wind; ſubject to be blown. *Dict.*

FLA'CCID, flàk'-sid. *adj.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] Weak; limber; not ſtiff; lax; not tenſe.

The bowing and inclining the head is found in the great flower of the ſun: the cauſe I take to be is, that the part againſt which the ſun beateth waxeth more faint and *flaccid* in the ſtalk, and thereby leſs able to ſupport the flower. *Bacon.*

They whoſe muſcles are weak or *flaccid*, are unapt to pronounce the letter *r*. *Holder.*

The ſurgeon ought to vary the diet as he finds the fibres are too *flaccid* and produce funguſes, or as they harden and produce calloſities. *Arbuthnot.*

Flacci'dity, flàk-sid'-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [from *flaccid*.] Laxity; limberneſs; want of tenſion; want of ſtiffneſs.

There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with inſenſibility. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **FLAG**, flàg'. *v. n.* [*flaggeren*, Dut. ꝼleoᵹan, Sax. to fly.]

1. To hang looſe without ſtiffneſs or tenſion.

Beds of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; in which, *flagging* down in the middle, men, wives and children lie together. *Abbot.*

The jades
That drag the tragick melancholy night,
Who with their drowſy, ſlow, and *flagging* wings
Clip dead men's graves. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

It keeps thoſe ſlender and aerial bodies ſeparated and ſtretched out, which otherwiſe, by reaſon of their flexibleneſs and weight, would *flag* or curl. *Boyle's Spring of the Air.*

Like a fiery meteor ſunk the ſun,
The promiſe of a ſtorm; the ſhifting gales
Forſake by fits, and fill the *flagging* ſails. *Dryd.*

2. To grow ſpiritleſs or dejected.

My *flagging* ſoul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and lags along
As if ſhe were a body in a body:
My ſenſes too are dull and ſtupify'd,
Their edge rebated: ſure ſome ill approaches. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

3. To grow feeble; to loſe vigour.

Juice in language is ſomewhat leſs than blood: for if the words be but becoming and ſignifying, and the ſenſe gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, *flagging*, poor, ſtarved, ſcarce covering the bone, and ſhews like ſtones in a ſack: ſome men, to avoid redundancy, run into that; and while they ſtrive to hinder ill blood or juice, they loſe their good. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

His ſtomach will want victuals at the uſual hour, either fretting itſelf into a troubleſome exceſs, or *flagging* into a downright want of appetite. *Locke.*

Fame, when it is once at a ſtand, naturally *flags* and languiſhes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

If on ſublimer wings of love and praiſe,
My love above the ſtarry vault I raiſe,
Lur'd by ſome vain conceit of pride or luſt,
I *flag*, I drop, and flutter in the duſt. *Arbuthnot.*

He ſees a ſpirit hath been raiſed againſt him, and he only watches 'till it begins to *flag*: he goes about watching when to devour us. *Swift.*

The pleaſures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid, giving way daily to cruel inroads from the ſpleen. *Swift.*

To **Flag**, flàg'. *v. a.*

1. To let fall into feebleneſs; to ſuffer to droop.

Take heed, my dear, youth flies apace;
As well as Cupid, Time is blind:
Soon muſt thoſe glories of thy face
The fate of vulgar beauty find:
The thouſand loves, that arm thy potent eye,
Muſt drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die. *Prior.*

2. [From *flag*, a ſpecies of ſtone.] To lay with broad ſtone.

The ſides and floor were all *flagged* with excellent marble. *Sandys.*

A white ſtone uſed for *flagging* floors. *Woodw.*

Flag, flåg'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A water plant with a bladed leaf and yellow flower, ſo called from its motion in the wind.

She took an ark of bulruſhes, and laid it in the *flags* by the river's brink. *Ex.* ii. 3.

Can bulruſhes but by the river grow?
Can *flags* there flouriſh where no waters flow? *Sandys.*

There be divers fiſhes that caſt their ſpawn on *flags* or ſtones. *Walton's Angler.*

Cut *flag* roots, and the roots of other weeds. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. The colours or enſign of a ſhip or land-forces, by which ſignals are made at ſea, or regiments are diſtinguiſhed in the field.

Theſe *flags* of France that are advanced here,
Before the eye and proſpect of your town,
Have hither march'd to your endamagement. *Shakeſp.*

He hangs out as many *flags* as he deſcryeth veſſels; ſquare, if ſhips; if gallies, pendants. *Sandys.*

Democracies are leſs ſubject to ſedition than where there are ſtirps of nobles: for if mens eyes are upon the perſons, it is for the buſineſs ſake as fitteſt, and not for *flags* of pedigree. *Bacon.*

Let him be girt
With all the griſly legion that troop
Under the ſooty *flag* of Acheron,
Harpies and hydras, or all the monſtrous forms
'Twixt Africa and Inde, I'll find him out,
And force him to reſtore his purchaſe back,
Or drag him by the curls to a foul death. *Milton.*

The French and Spaniards, when your *flags* appear,
Forget their hatred, and conſent to fear. *Waller.*

The interpretation of that article about the *flag*, is a ground at pleaſure for opening a war. *Temple.*

In either's *flag* the golden ſerpents bear,
Erecting creſts alike, like volumes rear,
And mingle friendly hiſſings in the air. *Dryden.*

Then they, whoſe mothers, frantick with their fear,
In woods and wilds the *flags* of Bacchus bear,
And lead his dances with diſhevell'd hair. *Dryd.*

3. A ſpecies of ſtone uſed for ſmooth pavements, [*flache*, old French.]

Part of two *flags* ſtriated, but deeper on one ſide than the other. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Flagſtone will not ſplit, as ſlate does, being found formed into *flags*, or thin plates, which are no other than ſo many ſtrata. *Woodw. on Foſſils.*

Flag-broom, flåg'-brôm. *n. ſ.* [from *flag* and *broom.*] A broom for ſweeping flags or pavements, commonly made of birch-twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain.

Flag-officer, flåg'-ôf-fi-sûr. *n. ſ.* [*flag* and *officer.*] A commander of a ſquadron.

Her grandfather was a *flag-officer.* *Addiſon.*

Flag-ship, flåg'-ship. *n. ſ.* [*flag* and *ſhip.*] The ſhip in which the commander of a fleet is.

Flag-worm, flåg'-wûrm. *n. ſ.* [*flag* and *worm.*] A grub bred in watry places among flags or ſedge.

He will in the three hot months bite at a *flag-worm*, or a green gentle. *Walton's Angler.*

Fla'gelet, flådzh'-ê-lêt. *n. ſ.* [*flageolet*, Fr.] A ſmall flute; a ſmall inſtrument of wind muſick.

Play us a leſſon on your *flagelet.* *More.*

Flagella'tion, flådzh-êl-lå'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *flagello*, Lat.] The uſe of the ſcourge.

By Bridewell all deſcend,
As morning pray'r and *flagellation* end. *Garth.*

Fla'gginess, flåg'-gý-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *flaggy.*] Laxity; limberneſs; want of tenſion.

Fla'ggy, flåg'-gý. *adj.* [from *flag.*]

1. Weak; lax; limber; not ſtiff; not tenſe.

His *flaggy* wings, when forth he did diſplay,
Were like two ſails, in which the hollow wind
Is gather'd full, and worketh ſpeedy way. *Fairy Queen.*

That baſking in the ſun thy bees may lye,
And reſting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry. *Dryd.*

2. Weak in taſte; inſipid.

Graft an apple-cion upon the ſtock of a colewort, and it will bear a great *flaggy* apple. *Bacon.*

FLAGI'TIOUS, flå-jish'-ûs. *adj.* [from *flagitius*, Lat.]

1. Wicked; villanous; atrocious.

No villainy or *flagitious* action was ever yet committed, but, upon a due enquiry into the cauſes of it, it will be found, that a lye was firſt or laſt the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

There's no working upon a *flagitious* and perverſe nature by kindneſs and diſcipline. *L'Eſtrange.*

Firſt, thoſe *flagitious* times,
Pregnant with unknown crimes,
Conſpire to violate the nuptial bed. *Roſcommon.*

Perjury is a crime of ſo *flagitious* a nature, we cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach towards it. *Addiſon.*

But if in noble minds ſome dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of ſpleen and ſour diſdain,
Diſcharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in theſe *flagitious* times. *Pope.*

2. Guilty of crimes.

He dies, ſad outcaſt of each church and ſtate,
And, harder ſtill, *flagitious* yet not great. *Pope.*

Flagi'tiousness, flå-jish'-ûs-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *flagitious.*] Wickedneſs; villany.

Fla'gon, flåg'-ûn. *n. ſ.* [*fflacced*, Welſh; flaxe, Sax. *flaſke*, Dan. *flaçon*, Fr. *fiaſco*, Ital. *flaſco*, Span.] A veſſel of drink with a narrow mouth.

A mad rogue! he pour'd a *flagon* of Rheniſh on my head once. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

More had ſent him by a ſuitor in Chancery two ſilver *flagons.* *Bacon's Apophth.*

Did they coin piſſpots, bowls, and *flagons*
Int' officers of horſe and dragoons? *Hudibras.*

His truſty *flagon*, full of potent juice,
Was hanging by, worn thin with age and uſe. *Roſcommon.*

One *flagon* walks the round, that none ſhould think
They either change, or ſtint him in his drink. *Dryden.*

Fla'grancy, flå'-grån-sý. *n. ſ.* [*flagrantia*, Lat.] Burning; heat; fire.

Luſt cauſeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the ſight and the touch are the things deſired, and therefore the ſpirits reſort to thoſe parts. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Fla'grant, flå'-grånt. *adj.* [*flagrans*, Lat.]

1. Ardent; burning; eager. It is always uſed figuratively.

A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and heavenly delight, ſtirreth up *flagrant* deſires and affections, correſpondent unto that which the words contain. *Hooker.*

2. Glowing; fluſhed.

See Sapho, at her toilet's greaſy taſk,
Then iſſuing *flagrant* to an evening maſk
So morning inſects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and fly-blow in the ſetting ſun. *Pope.*

3. Red; imprinted red.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's laſh ſtill *flagrant* on their back. *Prior.*

4. Notorious; flaming into notice.

When fraud is great, it furniſhes weapons to defend itſelf; and at worſt, if the crimes be ſo *flagrant* that a man is laid aſide out of perfect ſhame, he retires loaded with the ſpoils of the nation. *Swift.*

With equal poize let ſteddy juſtice ſway,
And *flagrant* crimes with certain vengeance pay;
But, 'till the proofs are clear, the ſtroke delay. *Smith.*

Flagra'tion, flå-grå'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*flagro*, Lat.] Burning. *Dict.*

Fla'gstaff, flåg'-ſtåf. *n. ſ.* [*flag* and *ſtaff.*] The ſtaff on which the flag is fixed.

The duke, leſs numerous, but in courage more,
On wings of all the winds to combat flies:
His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,
And bloody croſſes on his *flagſtaffs* riſe. *Dryden.*

Flail, flå'l. *n. ſ.* [*flagellum*, Lat. *flegel*, German.] The inſtrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear; the tool of the threſher.

Our ſoldiers, like the night-owl's lazy flight,
Or like a lazy threſher with a *flail*,
Fell gently down as if they ſtruck their friends. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

When in one night, ere glimpſe of morn,
His ſhadowy *flail* hath threſh'd the corn,
That ten day-labourers could not end. *Milton.*

In this pile ſhall reign a mighty prince,
Born for a ſcourge of wit, and *flail* of ſenſe. *Dryden.*

The dexterous handling of the *flail*, or the plough, and being good workmen with theſe tools, did not hinder Gideon's and Cincinnatus's ſkill in arms and government. *Locke.*

The threſher, Duck, could o'er the queen prevail:
The proverb ſays, no fence againſt a *flail.* *Swift.*

FLAKE, flå'k. *n. ſ.* [*floccus*, Lat.]

1. Any thing that appears looſely held together, like a flock of wool.

Crimſon circles, like red *flakes* in the element, when the weather is hotteſt. *Sidney.*

And from his wide-devouring oven ſent
A *flake* of fire, that fluſhing in his beard,
Him all amaz'd, and almoſt made affear'd. *Fairy Queen.*

The earth is ſometimes covered with ſnow two or three feet deep, made up only of little *flakes* or pieces of ice. *Burnet.*

Small drops of a miſling rain, deſcending through a freezing air, do each of them ſhoot into one of thoſe figured icicles; which, being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and cluſtered together into ſmall parcels, which we call *flakes* of ſnow. *Grew's Coſmolog.*

Upon throwing in a ſtone the water boils for a conſiderable time, and at the ſame time are ſeen little *flakes* of ſcurf riſing up. *Addiſon.*

2. A ſtratum; layer; film; lamina.

The *flakes* of his tough fleſh ſo firmly bound,
As not to be divorced by a wound. *Sandys.*

The teeth cut away great *flakes* of the metal, till it received the perfect form the teeth would make. *Moxon.*

To **Flake**, flå'k. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form in flakes or bodies looſely connected.

From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mold the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy ſnow. *Pope's Odyſ.*

To **Flake**, flå'k. *v. n.* To break into laminæ; to part in looſe bodies.

Flaky, flå'-ký. *adj.* [from *flake.*]

1. Looſely hanging together.

The ſilent hour ſteals on,
And *flaky* darkneſs breaks within the Eaſt. *Shak.*

The trumpet roars, long *flaky* flames expire,
With ſparks that ſeem to ſet the world on fire.
Pope.

Hence, when the ſnows in Winter ceaſe to weep,
And undiſſolv'd their *flaky* texture keep,
The banks with eaſe their humble ſtreams contain,
Which ſwell in Summer, and thoſe banks diſdain.
Blackm.

2. Lying in layers or ſtrata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM, flåm'. *n. ſ.* [A cant word of no certain etymology.] A falſehood; a lye; an illuſory pretext.

A *flam* more ſenſeleſs than the rog'ry
Of old aruſpicy and aug'ry. *Hudibras.*

'Till theſe men can prove the things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinſically unlawful or indecent, all pretences or pleas of conſcience to the contrary are nothing but cant and cheat, *flam* and deluſion. *South.*

What are moſt of the hiſtories of the world but lyes? Lyes immortalized and conſigned over as a perpetual abuſe and *flam* upon poſterity. *South.*

To **Flam**, flåm'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lye. Merely cant.

For ſo our ignorance was *flamm'd*,
To damn ourſelves t' avoid being damn'd.
Hudibras.

God is not to be *flammed* off with lyes, who knows exactly what thou can'ſt do, and what not. *South.*

FLA'MBEAU, flåm'-bô. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A lighted torch.

The king ſeized a *flambeau* with zeal to deſtroy. *Dryden.*

As the attendants carried each of them a *flambeau* in their hands, the ſultan, after having ordered all the lights to be put out, gave the word to enter the houſe, find out the criminal, and put him to death. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

FLAME, flå'm. *n. ſ.* [*flamma*, Lat. *flamme*, Fr.]

1. Light emitted from fire.

Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red hot, that is, ſo hot as to ſhine? For bodies do not flame without emitting a copious fume, and this fume burns in the *flame*. *Newton's Opt.*

What *flame*, what lightning e'er
So quick an active force did bear! *Cowley.*

2. Fire.

Jove, Prometheus' theft allow;
The *flames* he once ſtole from thee, grant him now. *Cowley.*

3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightneſs of fancy; vigour of thought.

Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaſter have the loudeſt fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their *flame*:
In both our Engliſh genius is expreſt,
Lofty and bold, but negligently dreſt. *Waller.*

4. Ardour of inclination.

Smit with the love of kindred arts we came,
And met congeneal, mingling *flame* with *flame*.
Pope.

5. Paſſion of love.

My heart's on *flame*, and does like fire
To her aſpire. *Cowley.*

Come arm'd in *flames*; for I would prove
All the extremities of love. *Cowley.*

No warning of th' approaching *flame*;
Swiftly like ſudden death it came:
I lov'd the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

To **Flame**, flå'm. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhine as fire; to burn with emiſſion of light.

Can you think to blow out the intended fire your city is ready to *flame* in, with ſuch weak breath as this? *Shakeſp.*

He fell *flaming* through th' ethereal ſky
To bottomleſs perdition. *Milton.*

Hell all around
As one great furnace *flam'd*. *Milton.*

2. To ſhine like flame.

Behold it like an ample curtain ſpread,
Now ſtreak'd and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in *flaming* yellow bright,
And chuſing ſable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*

3. To break out in violence of paſſion.

Flameco'loured, flå'm-kůl-lůrd. *adj.* [*flame* and *colour*.] Of a bright yellow colour.

'Tis ſtrong, and it does indifferent well in *flamecoloured* ſtockings. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man of a fierce and cholerick aſpect, in a *flamecoloured* garment. *Peacham.*

FLA'MEN, flå'-měn. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A prieſt; one that officiates in ſolemn offices.

Then firſt the *flamen* taſted living food;
Next his grim idol ſmear'd with human blood.
Pope.

Flammabi'lity, flåm-må-bil'-l-tý. *n. ſ.* [*flamma*, Lat.] The quality of admitting to be ſet on fire, ſo as to blaze.

In the ſulphur of bodies torrified, that is, the oily, fat and unctuous parts, conſiſt the principles of *flammability*. *Brown.*

Flamma'tion, flåm-må'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*flammatio*, Lat.] The act of ſetting on flame.

White or cryſtalline arſenick, being artificial, and ſublimed with ſalt, will not endure *flammation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Fla'mmeous, flåm'-mý-ůs. *adj.* [*flammeus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of flame; reſembling flame.

This *flammeous* light is not over all the body. *Brown.*

Flammi'ferous, flåm-mif'-fě-růs. *adj.* [*flammifer*, Lat.] Bringing flame. *Dict.*

Flammi'vomous, flåm-miv'-vô-můs. *adj.* [*flamma* and *vomo*, Lat.] Vomiting out flame. *Dict.*

Fla'my, flå'-mý. *adj.* [from *flame*.]

1. Inflamed; burning; blazing.

My thoughts impriſon'd in my ſecret woes,
With *flamy* breaths do iſſue oft in ſound. *Sidney.*

2. Having the nature of flame.

The vital ſpirits of living creatures are a ſubſtance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter; and though air and flame, being free, will not well mingle, yet bound in by a body they will. *Bacon.*

FLANK, flånk'. *n. ſ.* [*flanc*, Fr. according to *Menage*, from λαγὼν; more probably from *latus*, Lat.]

1. That part of the ſide of a quadruped near the hinder thigh.

The belly ſhall be eminent by ſhadowing the *flank*. *Peacham.*

2. [In men.] The lateral part of the lower belly.

He ſaid, and pois'd in air, the jav'lin ſent:
Through Paris' ſhield the forceful weapon went,
His corſlet pierces, and his garment rends,
And glancing downward near his *flank* deſcends.
Pope.

3. The ſide of any army or fleet.

Great ordnance and ſmall ſhot thundered and ſhowered upon our men from the rampier in front, and from the gallies that lay at ſea in *flank*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Gray was appointed to ſtand on the left ſide, in ſuch ſort as he might take the *flank* of the enemy. *Hayward.*

To right and left the front
Divided, and to either *flank* retir'd. *Milton.*

4. [In fortification.] That part of the baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the oppoſite face, the flank and the curtain. *Harris.*

To **Flank**, flånk'. *v. a.*

1. To attack the ſide of a battalion or fleet.

2. To be poſted ſo as to overlook or command any paſs on the ſide.

With fates averſe againſt their king's command,
Arm'd on the right, and on the left they ſtand,
And *flank* the paſſage. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To ſecure on the ſide.

By the rich ſcent we found our perfum'd prey,
Which, *flank'd* with rocks, did cloſe in covert lay.
Dryden.

Fla'nker, flånk'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *flank*.] A fortification jutting out ſo as to command the ſide of a body marching to the aſſault.

The Turks, diſcouraged with the loſs of their fellows, and ſore beaten by the Spaniards out of their *flankers*, were enforced to retire. *Knolles.*

Like ſtorms of hail the ſtones fell down from high,
Caſt from the bulwarks, *flankers*, ports, and towers.
Fairf.

To **Fla'nker**, flånk'-ůr. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, Fr.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

Fla'nnel, flån'-nil. *n. ſ.* [*gwlanen*, Welſh; from *gwlan* wool, *Davies*.] A ſoft nappy ſtuff of wool.

I cannot anſwer the Welch *flannel*. *Shakeſp.*

FLAP, flåp'. *n. ſ.* [lœppe, Sax.]

1. Any thing that hangs broad and looſe, faſtened only by one ſide.

There is a peculiar proviſion for the windpipe, that is, a cartilaginous *flap* upon the opening of the larinx, which hath an open cavity for the admiſſion of the air. *Brown.*

Some ſurgeons make a crucial inciſion, upon the ſuppoſition that the wound will more eaſily heal by turning down the *flaps*. *Sharp.*

2. The motion of any thing broad and looſe.

3. [A diſeaſe in horſes.]

When a horſe has the *flaps*, you may perceive his lips ſwelled on both ſides of his mouth; and that which is in the bliſters is like the white of an egg: cut ſome ſlaſhes with a knife, and rub it once with ſalt, and it will cure. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **Flap**, flåp'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.

A hare, hard put to it by an eagle, took ſanctuary in a ditch with a beetle: the eagle *flapt* off the former, and devoured the other. *L'Eſtr.*

Yet let me *flap* this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, that ſtinks and ſtings.
Pope.

2. To move with a flap or noiſe made by the ſtroke of any thing broad.

With fruitleſs toil
Flap filmy pinions oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid ſhackles bound. *Philips.*

Three times, all in the dead of night,
A bell was heard to ring;
And ſhrieking at her window thrice
The raven *flapp'd* his wing. *Tickel.*

To **Flap**, flåp'. *v. n.*

1. To ply the wings with noiſe.

'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young. *L'Eſtrange.*

The dire *flapping* on the ſhield of Turnus, and fluttering about his head, diſheartened him in the duel. *Dryden's Æneid.*

2. To fall with flaps or broad parts depending.

When ſuffocating miſts obſcure the morn,
Let thy worſt wig, long us'd to ſtorms, be worn;
This knows the powder'd footman, and with care
Beneath his *flapping* hat ſecures his hair. *Gay.*

Fla'pdragon, flåp'-dråg-ůn. *n. ſ.* [from a dragon ſuppoſed to breathe fire.]

1. A play in which they catch raiſins out of burning brandy, and, extinguiſhing them by cloſing the mouth, eat them.

2. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles ends for *flapdragons*, and rides the wild mare with the boys. *Shakeſp.*

To **Fla'pdragon**, flap'-drag-un. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſwallow; to devour. Low cant.

But to make an end of the ſhip, to ſee how the ſea *flapdragoned* it. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Fla'peared, flap'-erd. *adj.* [*flap* and *ear.*] Having looſe and broad ears.

A whoreſon, beetle-headed, *flapeared* knave. *Shak.*

To **Flare**, fla'r. *v. a.* [from *flederen* to flutter, Dut. *Skinner*; perhaps accidentally changed from *glare.*]

1. To glitter with tranſient luſtre.

Doctrine and life, colours and light, in one
When they combine and mingle, bring
A ſtrong regard and awe; but ſpeech alone
Doth vaniſh like a *flaring* thing,
And in the ear, not conſcience, ring. *Herbert.*

2. To glitter offenſively.

When the ſun begins to fling
His *flaring* beams, me, goddeſs, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves. *Milton.*

3. To be in too much light.

I cannot ſtay
Flaring in ſunſhine all the day. *Prior.*

4. To flutter with a ſplendid ſhow.

She ſhall be looſe enrob'd,
With ribbands pendant *flaring* 'bout her head. *Shakeſp.*

FLASH, flash'. *n. ſ.* [φλὸξ, *Minſhew.*]

1. A ſudden, quick, tranſitory blaze.

When the croſs blue lightning ſeem'd to open
The breaſt of heav'n, I did preſent myſelf
Ev'n in the aim and very *flaſh* of it. *Shakeſp.*

We ſee a *flaſh* of a piece is ſeen ſooner than the noiſe is heard. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

One with a *flaſh* begins, and ends in ſmoak;
The other out of ſmoak brings glorious light. *Roſcommon.*

And as Ægeon, when with heaven he ſtrove,
Defy'd the forky lightning from afar,
At fifty mouths his flaming breath expires,
And *flaſh* for *flaſh* returns, and fires for fires. *Dryd.*

2. Sudden burſt of wit or merriment.

Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your ſongs? your *flaſhes* of merriment, that were wont to ſet the table in a roar? *Shakeſp.*

Wicked men prefer the light *flaſhes* of a wanton mirth, which for a while ſuſpend reflection, and hide the ſinner from himſelf, to ſuch diſcourſes as awaken conſcience. *Rogers.*

3. A ſhort tranſient ſtate.

The Perſians and Macedonians had it for a *flaſh.* *Bacon.*

4. A body of water driven by violence.

To **Flash**, flash'. *v. n.*

1. To glitter with a quick and tranſient flame.

This ſalt powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to *flaſh* divers times, almoſt like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. To burſt out into any kind of violence.

By day and night he wrongs me; ev'ry hour
He *flaſhes* into one groſs crime or other,
That ſets us all at odds. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought.

They *flaſh* out ſometimes into an irregular greatneſs of thought. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To **Flash**, flash'. *v. a.* To ſtrike up large bodies of water from the ſurface.

With his raging arms he rudely *flaſh'd*
The waves about, and all his armour ſwept,
That all the blood and filth away was waſh'd. *Fairy Queen.*

If the ſea-water be *flaſhed* with a ſtick or oar, the ſame caſteth a ſhining colour, and the drops reſemble ſparkles of fire. *Carew.*

Fla'sher, flash'-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *flaſh.*] A man of more appearance of wit than reality. *Dict.*

Fla'shily, flash'-y-ly. *adv.* [from *flaſhy.*] With empty ſhow; without real power of wit, or ſolidity of thought.

Fla'shy, flash'-y. *adj.* [from *flaſh.*]

1. Empty; not ſolid; ſhowy without ſubſtance.

Flaſhy wits cannot fathom the whole extent of a large diſcourſe. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

When they liſt, their lean and *flaſhy* ſongs
Grate on their ſcrannel pipes of wretched ſtraw. *Milton.*

This mean conceit, this darling myſtery, [buy;
Which thou think'ſt nothing, friend! thou ſhalt not
Nor will I change for all the *flaſhy* wit. *Dryden.*

2. [From *flaccidus*, *Skinner.*] Inſipid; without force or ſpirit.

Diſtilled books are, like common diſtilled waters, *flaſhy* things. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The taſtes that moſt offend in fruits, herbs and roots, are bitter, harſh, ſour, wateriſh or *flaſhy.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FLASK, flask'. *n. ſ.* [*flaſque*, Fr.]

1. A bottle; a veſſel.

Then for the Bourdeaux you may freely aſk;
But the Champaigne is to each man his *flaſk.* *King.*

2. A powder-horn.

Powder in a ſkilleſs ſoldier's *flaſk*
Is ſet on fire. *Shakeſp.*

Fla'sket, flask'-it. *n. ſ.* [from *flaſk.*] A veſſel in which viands are ſerved.

Another plac'd
The ſilver ſtands with golden *flaſkets* grac'd. *Pope.*

FLAT, flat'. *adj.* [*plat*, Fr.]

1. Horizontally level without inclination.

Thou, all-ſhaking thunder,
Strike *flat* the thick rotundity o' th' world. *Shakeſp.*

Virtue could ſee to do what virtue would
By her own radiant light, though ſun and moon
Were in the *flat* ſea ſunk. *Milton.*

The houſes are *flat* roofed to walk upon, ſo that every bomb that fell on them would take effect. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Smooth; without protuberances.

In the dawning of the next day we might plainly diſcern it was a land *flat* to our ſight, and full of boſcage. *Bacon.*

3. Not elevated; fallen; not erect.

Ceaſe t' admire, and beauty's plumes
Fall *flat*, and ſhrink into a trivial toy,
At every ſudden ſlighting quite abaſht. *Milton.*

4. Level with the ground.

In them is plaineſt taught, and eaſieſt learnt,
What makes a nation happy, and keeps it ſo,
What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat.* *Milton.*

That Chriſt-church ſtands above ground, and that the church of Weſtminſter lies not *flat* upon it, is your lordſhip's commendation. *South.*

5. Lying proſtrate; lying along.

The wood-born people fall before her *flat*,
And worſhip her as goddeſs of the wood. *F. Queen.*

That lamentable wound,
Which laid that wretched prince *flat* on the ground. *Daniel.*

6. [In painting.] Wanting relief; wanting prominence of the figures.

7. Taſteleſs; inſipid; dead.

He, like a puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a *flat* tamed piece. *Shakeſp.*

Taſte ſo divine! that what of ſweet before
Hath touch'd my ſenſe, *flat* ſeems to this and harſh. *Milton.*

The miry fields,
Rejoicing in rich mold, moſt ample fruit
Of beauteous form produce; pleaſing to ſight,
But to the tongue inelegant and *flat.* *Philips.*

8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.

Short ſpeeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be ſhot out of ſecret intentions; but as for large diſcourſes, they are *flat* things, and not ſo much noted. *Bacon.*

Some ſhort excurſions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but *flat* inſipid ſtuff. *Dryden.*

9. Depreſſed; ſpiritleſs; dejected.

I feel my genial ſpirits droop,
My hopes all *flat*, nature within me ſeems
In all her functions weary of herſelf. *Milton.*

10. Unpleaſing; taſteleſs.

How weary, ſtale, *flat* and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uſes of this world! *Shakeſp.*

To one firmly perſuaded of the reality of heavenly happineſs, and earneſtly deſirous of obtaining it, all earthly ſatisfactions muſt needs look little, and grow *flat* and unſavoury. *Atterb. Serm.*

11. Peremptory; abſolute; downright.

His horſe with *flat* tiring taught him, that diſcreet ſtays make ſpeedy journeys. *Sidney.*

It is a *flat* wrong to puniſh the thought or purpoſe of any before it be enacted; for true juſtice puniſheth nothing but the evil act or wicked word. *Spenſer.*

As it is in the nature of all men to love liberty, ſo they become *flat* libertines, and fall to all licentiouſneſs. *Spenſer.*

You ſtart away,
And lend no ear unto my purpoſes;
Thoſe priſoners you ſhall keep:
——I will, that's *flat.* *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Thus repuls'd, our final hope
Is *flat* deſpair: we muſt exaſperate
Th' Almighty Victor to ſpend all his rage,
And that muſt end us. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

If thou ſin in wine or wantonneſs,
Boaſt not thereof, nor make thy ſhame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by ſubmiſſiveneſs,
But he that boaſts, ſhuts that out of his ſtory,
He makes *flat* war with God, and doth defy,
With his meer clod of earth, the ſpacious ſky. *Herbert.*

You had broke and robb'd his houſe,
And ſtole his taliſmanique louſe;
And all his new-found old inventions,
With *flat* felonious intentions. *Hudibras.*

12. Not ſhrill; not acute; not ſharp in ſound.

If you ſtop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no ring, but a *flat* noiſe or rattle. *Bacon.*

The upper end of the windpipe is endued with ſeveral cartilages and muſcles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice *flat* or ſharp. *Ray.*

Flat, flat'. *n. ſ.*

1. A level; an extended plane.

The ſtrings of a lute, viol, or virginals, give a far greater ſound, by reaſon of the knot, board and concave underneath, than if there were nothing but only the *flat* of a board to let in the upper air into the lower. *Bacon.*

Becauſe the air receiveth great tincture from the earth, expoſe fleſh or fiſh, both upon a ſtake of wood ſome height above the earth, and upon the *flat* of the earth. *Bacon.*

It comes near an artificial miracle to make divers diſtinct eminences appear a *flat* by force of ſhadows, and yet the ſhadows themſelves not to appear. *Wotton's Architecture.*

He has cut the ſide of the rock into a *flat* for a garden; and by laying on it the waſte earth, that he has found in ſeveral of the neighbouring parts, furniſhed out a kind of luxury for a hermit. *Addiſ.*

2. Even ground; not mountainous.

Now pile your duſt upon the quick and dead,
'Till of this *flat* a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the ſkyiſh head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The way is ready and not long,
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a *flat*,
Faſt by a mountain. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. A ſmooth low ground expoſed to inundations.

The ocean, overpeering of his liſt,
Eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haſte
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erbears your officers. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

All the infections, that the ſun ſucks up
From bogs, fens, *flats*, on Proſpero fall. *Shakeſp.*
Half my pow'rs this night,
Paſſing theſe *flats*, are taken by the tide;
Theſe Lincoln waſhes have devoured them. *Shakeſp.*

4. Shallow; ſtrand; place in the ſea where the water is not deep enough for ſhips.

I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour-glaſs run,
But I ſhould think of ſhallows and of *flats*. *Shakeſp.*

The difficulty is very great to bring them in or out through ſo many *flats* and ſands, if wind and weather be not very favourable. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Having newly left theſe grammatick *flats* and ſhallows, where they ſtuck unreaſonably, they are now turmoiled with their unballaſted wits in fathomleſs and unquiet deeps of controverſy. *Milt.*

Full in the prince's paſſage hills of ſand,
And dang'rous *flats*, in ſecret ambuſh lay,
Where the falſe tides ſkim o'er the cover'd land,
And ſeamen with diſſembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

Muſt we now have an ocean of mere *flats* and ſhallows, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentley.*

5. The broad ſide of a blade.

A darted mandate came [frame,
From that great will which moves this mighty
Bid me to thee, my royal charge, repair,
To guard thee from the dæmons of the air;
My flaming ſword above 'em to diſplay,
All keen and ground upon the edge of day,
The *flat* to ſweep the viſions from thy mind,
The edge to cut 'em through that ſtay behind. *Dryd.*

6. Depreſſion of thought or language.

Milton's Paradiſe Loſt is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain, that there are no *flats* amongſt his elevations, when 'tis evident he creeps along ſometimes for above an hundred lines together? *Dryden.*

7. A ſurface without relief, or prominences.

Are there then ſuch raviſhing charms in a dull unvaried *flat*, to make a ſufficient compenſation for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the laſting hills? *Bentley.*

To **FLAT**, flȧt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To level; to depreſs; to make broad and ſmooth.

The ancients ſay, if you take two twigs of ſeveral fruit-trees, and *flat* them on the ſides, and bind them cloſe, and ſet them in the ground, they will come up in one ſtock. *Bacon.*

With horrid ſhapes ſhe does her ſons expoſe,
Diſtends their ſwelling lips, and *flats* their noſe. *Creech.*

2. To make vapid.

An orange, lemon and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight four feet deep within the earth, though in a moiſt place and rainy time, were become a little harder than they were; otherwiſe freſh in their colour, but their juice ſomewhat *flatted*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **FLAT**, flȧt'. *v. n.*

1. To grow flat: oppoſed to *ſwell*.

I burnt it the ſecond time, and obſerved the ſkin ſhrink, and the ſwelling to *flat* yet more than at firſt. *Temple.*

2. To render unanimated or evanid.

Nor are conſtant forms of prayer more likely to *flat* and hinder the ſpirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confuſed variety to diſtract and loſe it. *King Charles.*

FLA'TLONG, flȧt'-lông. *adv.* [*flat* and *long.*] With the flat downwards; not edgewiſe.

What a blow was there given?
—An it had fallen *flatlong*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

FLA'TLY, flȧt'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *flat.*]

1. Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Without prominence or elevation.
3. Without ſpirit; dully; frigidly.
4. Peremptorily; downright.

He in theſe wars had *flatly* refuſed his aid. *Sidn.*

Thereupon they *flatly* diſavouch
To yield him more obedience, or ſupport. *Daniel.*

Unjuſt, thou ſay'ſt,
Flatly unjuſt, to bind with laws the free. *Milton.*

Not any interpreters allow it to be ſpoken of ſuch as *flatly* deny the being of God; but of them that believing his exiſtence, ſeclude him from directing the world. *Bentley.*

FLA'TNESS, flȧt'-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *flat.*]

1. Evenneſs; level extenſion.
2. Want of relief or prominence.

It appears ſo very plain and uniform, that one would think the coiner looked on the *flatneſs* of a figure, as one of the greateſt beauties in ſculpture. *Addiſon on Medals.*

3. Deadneſs; inſipidity; vapidneſs.

Deadneſs or *flatneſs* in cyder is often occaſioned by the too free admiſſion of air into the veſſel. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. Dejection of fortune.

The emperor of Ruſſia was my father:
Oh, that he were alive, and here beholding
His daughter's trial! that he did but ſee
The *flatneſs* of my miſery! *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

5. Dejection of mind; want of life; want of ſpirit.

How faſt does obſcurity, *flatneſs*, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations? 'Tis a difficult taſk to talk to the purpoſe, and to put life and perſpicuity into our diſcourſes. *Collier.*

6. Dulneſs; inſipidity; frigidity.

Some of Homer's tranſlators have ſwelled into fuſtian, and others ſunk into *flatneſs*. *Pope.*

7. The contrary to ſhrillneſs or acuteneſs of ſound.

Take two ſaucers, and ſtrike the edge of the one againſt the bottom of the other within a pale of water, and you ſhall find the ſound groweth more flat, even while part of the ſaucer is above the water; but that *flatneſs* of ſound is joined with a harſhneſs. *Bacon.*

To **FLA'TTEN**, flȧt'n. *v. a.* [*flatir*, Fr. from *flat.*]

1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
2. To beat down to the ground.

If they ſhould lie in it, and beat it down, or *flatten* it, it will riſe again. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

3. To make vapid.
4. To deject; to depreſs; to diſpirit.

To **FLA'TTEN**, flȧt'n. *v. n.*

1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and inſipid.

Here joys that endure for ever, freſh and in vigour, are oppoſed to ſatisfactions that are attended with ſatiety and ſurfeits, and *flatten* in the very taſting. *L'Eſtrange.*

FLA'TTER, flȧt'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *flat.*] The workman or inſtrument by which bodies are flattened.

To **FLA'TTER**, flȧt'-tŭr. *v. a.* [*flatter*, Fr.]

1. To ſooth with praiſes; to pleaſe with blandiſhments; to gratify with ſervile obſequiouſneſs; to gain by falſe compliments.

When I tell him he hates flatterers,
He ſays he does; being then moſt *flattered*. *Shak.*

His nature is too noble for the world;
He would not *flatter* Neptune for his trident,
Or Jove for's power to thunder: his heart's his mouth;
What his breaſt forges that his tongue muſt vent. *Shakeſp.*

He that *flattereth* his neighbour, ſpreadeth a net for his feet. *Prov.* xxix. 5.

He *flattereth* himſelf in his own eyes, until his iniquity be found hateful. *Pſalm* xxxvi. 2.

After this way of *flattering* their willing benefactors out of part, they contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their poſſeſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

Averſe alike to *flatter* or offend. *Pope.*

I ſcorn to *flatter* you or any man. *Newton.*

2. To praiſe falſely.

Flatter'd crimes of a licentious age,
Provoke our cenſure. *Young.*

3. To pleaſe; to ſooth. This ſenſe is purely Gallick.

A conſort of voices ſupporting themſelves by their different parts makes a harmony, pleaſingly fills the ears and *flatters* them. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

4. To raiſe falſe hopes.

He, always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee, of *flatt'ring* gales
Unmindful. *Milton.*

FLA'TTERER, flȧt'-tĕr-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *flatter.*] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleaſing falſities.

When I tell him he hates *flatterers*,
He ſays he does; being then moſt flattered. *Shak.*

Some praiſes proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary *flatterer*, he will have certain common attributes, which may ſerve every man: if he be a cunning *flatterer*, he will follow the arch *flatterer*, which is a man's ſelf. But if he be an impudent *flatterer*, look wherein a man is conſcious to himſelf that he is moſt defective, and is moſt out of countenance in himſelf, that will the *flatterer* entitle him to perforce. *Bacon.*

If we from wealth to poverty deſcend,
Want gives to know the *flatt'rer* from the friend. *Dryden.*

After treating her like a goddeſs, the huſband uſes her like a woman: what is ſtill worſe, the moſt abject *flatterers* degenerate into the greateſt tyrants. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The publick ſhould know this: yet whoever goes about to inform them, ſhall be cenſured for a *flatterer*. *Swift.*

FLA'TTERY, flȧt'-tĕr-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *flatter*; *flatterie*, Fr.] Falſe praiſe; artful obſequiouſneſs; adulation.

Minds, by nature great, are conſcious of their greatneſs,
And hold it mean to borrow aught from *flattery*. *Rowe.*

Simple pride for *flatt'ry* makes demands. *Pope.*

See how they beg an alms of *flattery*!
They languiſh, O! ſupport them with a lye. *Young.*

FLA'TTISH, flȧt'-tiſh. *adj.* [from *flat.*] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatneſs.

Theſe are from three inches over to ſix or ſeven, and of a *flattiſh* ſhape. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

FLA'TULENCY, flȧt'-ŭ-lĕn-ſŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *flatulent.*]

1. Windineſs; fulneſs of wind; turgeſcence by wind confined.

Vegetable ſubſtances contain a great deal of air, which expands itſelf, producing all the diſorders of *flatulency*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Emptineſs; vanity; levity; airineſs.

Whether moſt of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypotheſis they claim to, may be determined by any that conſiders the natural *flatulency* of that airy ſcheme of notions. *Glanville.*

FLA'TULENT, flȧt'-ŭ-lĕnt. *adj.* [*flatulentus*, *flatus*, Lat.]

1. Turgid with air; windy.

Peaſe are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles are *flatulent*, when diſſolved by digeſtion. *Arbuthnot.*

Flatulent tumours are ſuch as eaſily yield to the preſſure of the finger; but readily return, by their elaſticity, to a tumid ſtate again. *Quincy.*

2. Empty; vain; big without ſubſtance or reality; puffy.

To talk of knowledge, from thoſe few indiſtinct repreſentations which are made to our groſſer faculties, is a *flatulent* vanity. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

How many of theſe *flatulent* writers have ſunk in their reputation, after ſeven or eight editions of their works. *Dryden.*

FLATUO'SITY, flȧt-ŭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*flatuoſité*, Fr. from *flatus*, Lat.] Windineſs; fulneſs of air.

The cauſe is *flatuoſity*; for wind ſtirred, moveth to expel; and all purges have in them a raw ſpirit of wind, which is the principal cauſe of tenſion in the ſtomach and belly. *Bacon.*

FLA′TUOUS, flåt′-ů-ůs. *adj.* [from *flatus*, Lat.] Windy; full of wind.

Rhubarb in the ſtomach, in a ſmall quantity, doth digeſt and overcome, being not *flatuous* nor loathſome; and ſo ſendeth it to the meſentery veins, and, being opening, it helpeth down urine. *Bacon.*

FLA′TUS, flå′-tůs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, cauſed by indigeſtion and a groſs internal perſpiration; which is therefore diſcuſſed by warm aromaticks. *Quincy.*

FLA′TWISE, flåt′-wīz. *adj.* [*flat* and *wiſe*: ſo it ſhould be written, not *flatways*.] With the flat downwards; not the edge.

Its poſture in the earth was *flatwiſe*, and parallel to the ſite of the ſtratum in which it was repoſited. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To **FLAUNT**, flånt′. *v. n.*

1. To make a fluttering ſhew in apparel.

With ivy canopy'd, and interwove
With *flaunting* honeyſuckle. *Milton.*

Theſe courtiers of applauſe deny themſelves things convenient to *flaunt* it out, being frequently enough ſain to immolate their own deſires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

Here, attir'd beyond our purſe, we go,
For uſeleſs ornament and *flaunting* ſhow:
We take on truſt, in purple robes to ſhine,
And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine. *Dryden.*

You ſot, you loiter about alehouſes, or *flaunt* about the ſtreets in your new-gilt chariot, never minding me nor your numerous family. *Arbuth.*

2. To be hung with ſomething looſe and flying. This ſeems not to be proper: the words *flaunt* and *flutter* might with more propriety have changed their places.

Fortune in men has ſome ſmall diff'rence made;
One *flaunts* in rags, one flutters in brocade. *Pope.*

FLAUNT, flånt′. *n. ſ.* Any thing looſe and airy.

How would he look to ſee his work ſo noble,
Wildly bound up, what would he ſay! or how
Should I in theſe my borrow'd *flaunts* behold
The ſternneſs of his preſence! *Shakeſp.*

FLA′VOUR, flå′-vůr. *n. ſ.*

1. Power of pleaſing the taſte.

They have a certain *flavour*, at their firſt appearance, from ſeveral accidental circumſtances, which they may loſe, if not taken early. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Sweetneſs to the ſmell; odour; fragrance.

Myrtle, orange, and the bluſhing roſe,
With bending heaps, ſo nigh their bloom diſcloſe,
Each ſeems to ſmell the *flavour* which the other blows. *Dryden.*

FLA′VOROUS, flå′-vůr-ůs. *adj.* [from *flavour*.]

1. Delightful to the palate.

Sweet grapes degen'rate there, and fruits declin'd
From their firſt *flav'rous* taſte, renounce their kind. *Dryden.*

2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW, flå′. *n. ſ.* [φλάω to break; ꝼloh, Sax. a garment.]

1. A crack or breach in any thing.

This heart ſhall break into a thouſand *flaws*
Or ere I weep. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Wool, new-ſhorn, being laid caſually upon a veſſel of verjuice, after ſome time had drunk up a great part of the verjuice, though the veſſel were whole, without any *flaw*, and had not the bunghole open. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or *flaw*. *Boyle.*

A *flaw* is in thy ill-bak'd veſſel found:
'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring ſound. *Dryd.*

As if great Atlas, from his height,
Sould ſink beneath his heavenly weight;
And with a mighty *flaw* the flaming wall, as once it ſhall,
Should gape immenſe, and ruſhing down, o'erwhelm this nether ball. *Dryden.*

Whether the nymph ſhall break Diana's law,
Or ſome frail China-jar receive a *flaw*. *Pope.*

He that would keep his houſe in repair, muſt attend every little breach or *flaw*, and ſupply it immediately, elſe time alone will bring all to ruin. *Swift.*

2. A fault; defect; ſomething that weakens or invalidates.

Yet certain though it be, it hath *flaws*; for that the ſcriveners and brokers do value unſound men to ſerve their own turn. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Traditions were a proof alone,
Could we be certain ſuch they were, ſo known:
But ſince ſome *flaws* in long deſcents may be,
They make not truth, but probability. *Dryden.*

And laid her dowry out in law,
To null her jointure with a *flaw*. *Hudibras.*

Their judgment has found a *flaw* in what the generality of mankind admires. *Addiſon's Spect.*

So many *flaws* had this vow in its firſt conception. *Atterbury.*

3. A ſudden guſt; a violent blaſt. [from *flo*, Lat.] Obſolete.

Being incens'd, he's flint;
As humourous as Winter, and as ſudden
As *flaws* congealed the ſpring of day. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

Oh, that that earth, which kept the world in awe,
Should patch a wall, t'expel the Winter's *flaw*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

As a huge fiſh, laid
Near to the cold weed-gathering ſhore, is with a north *flaw* fraid,
Shoots back; ſo, ſent againſt the ground,
Was foil'd Eurialus. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Burſting their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,
And ſnow, and hail, and ſtormy guſt, and *flaw*,
Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argeſtes loud,
And Thraſcias rend the woods, and ſeas upturn. *Milton.*

I heard the rack,
As earth and ſky would mingle; but myſelf
Was diſtant; and theſe *flaws*, though mortals fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heav'n,
Or to the earth's dark baſis underneath,
Are to the main inconſiderable. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

4. A tumult; a tempeſtuous uproar.

And this fell tempeſt ſhall not ceaſe to rage,
Until the golden circuit on my head
Do calm the fury of this madbrain'd *flaw*. *Shakeſp.*

The fort's revolted to the emperor,
The gates are open'd, the portcullis drawn,
And deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in: I heard the mighty *flaw*;
When firſt it broke, the crowding enſigns ſaw
Which choak'd the paſſage. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

5. A ſudden commotion of mind.

Oh theſe *flaws* and ſtarts,
Impoſtors to true fear, would become
A woman's ſtory at a Winter's fire. *Shak. Macbeth.*

To **FLAW**, flå′. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack; to damage with fiſſure.

But his *flaw'd* heart,
Alack, too weak the conflict to ſupport,
'Twixt two extremes of paſſion, joy and grief,
Burſt ſmilingly. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The cup was *flawed* with ſuch a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a cryſtalline cup. *Boyle.*

The brazen cauldrons with the froſts are *flaw'd*,
The garment ſtiff with ice, at hearths is thaw'd. *Dryden.*

2. To break; to violate. Out of uſe.

France hath *flaw'd* the league, and hath attach'd
Our merchant's goods. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

FLAW′LESS, flå′-lĭs. *adj.* [from *flaw*.] Without cracks; without defects.

A ſtar of the firſt magnitude, which the more high, more vaſt, and more *flawleſs*, ſhines only bright enough to make itſelf conſpicuous. *Boyle.*

FLAWN, flå′n. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlena, Sax. *flan*, Fr. *vlaye*, Dut.] A ſort of cuſtard; a pie baked in a diſh.

Fill oven full of *flawns*, Ginny paſs not for ſleep,
To-morrow thy father his wake-day will keep. *Tuſſer.*

To **FLA′WTER**, flå′-tůr. *v. a.* To ſcrape or pare a ſkin. *Ainſworth.*

FLA′WY, flå′-ỳ. *adj.* [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.

FLAX, flåk′s. *n. ſ.* [ꝼleax, ꝼlex, Sax. *vlas*, Dut.]

1. The fibrous plant of which the fineſt thread is made.

2. The fibres of flax cleanſed and combed for the ſpinner.

I'll fetch ſome *flax*, and whites of eggs,
T' apply to's bleeding face. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Then on the rock a ſcanty meaſure place
Of vital *flax*, and turn'd the wheel apace,
And turning ſung. *Dryden's Ovid.*

FLAX′COMB, flåk′s-kôm. *n. ſ.* [*flax* and *comb*.] The inſtrument with which the fibres of flax are cleanſed from the brittle parts.

FLA′XDRESSER, flåk′s-drĕs-sůr. *n. ſ.* [*flax* and *dreſs*.] He that prepares flax for the ſpinner.

FLA′XEN, flåk′s-ĭn. *adj.* [from *flax*.]

1. Made of flax.

The matron, at her nightly taſk,
With penſive labour draws the *flaxen* thread. *Thomſon's Winter.*

The beſt materials for making ligatures are the *flaxen* thread that ſhoemakers uſe. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Fair, long, and flowing, as if made of flax.

I bought a fine *flaxen* long wig. *Addiſon.*

FLA′XWEED, flåk′s-wēd. *n. ſ.* A plant.

To **FLAY**, flå′. *v. a.* [*ad flaa*, Iſlandick; *flae*, Dan. *vlaen*, Dut.]

1. To ſtrip off the ſkin.

I muſt have been eaten with wild beaſts, or have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards, and been *flayed* alive. *Raleigh.*

Whilſt the old levitical hierarchy continued, it was part of the miniſterial office to *flay* the ſacrifices. *South.*

Then give command the ſacrifice to haſte;
Let the *flay'd* victims in the plains be caſt;
And ſacred vows, and myſtick ſong, apply'd
To griſly Pluto and his gloomy bride. *Pope's Odyſ.*

2. To take off the ſkin or ſurface of any thing.

They *flay* their ſkin from off them, break their bones, and chop them in pieces. *Mic.*

Neither ſhould that odious cuſtom be allowed of cutting ſcraws, which is *flaying* off the green ſurface of the ground, to cover their cabins. *Swift.*

FLA′YER, flå′-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *flay*.] He that ſtrips off the ſkin of any thing.

FLEA, flē′. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlea, Sax. *vloye*, Dut. *fleach*, Scott.] A ſmall red inſect remarkable for its agility in leaping, which ſucks the blood of larger animals.

While wormwood hath ſeed, get a handful or twain,
To ſave againſt March to make *flea* to refrain:
Where chamber is ſweeped, and wormwood is ſtrown,
No *flea* for his life dare abide to be known. *Tuſſer.*

A valiant *flea* that dares eat his breakfaſt on the lip of a lion. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Fleas breed principally of ſtraw or mats, where there hath been a little moiſture. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **FLEA**, flē′. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE′ABANE, flē′-bån. *n. ſ.* [*flea* and *bane*.] A plant.

It hath undivided leaves, which, for the moſt part, are glutinous, and have a ſtrong ſcent: the cup of the flower is for the moſt part ſcaly, and of a cylindrical form: the flower is compoſed of many florets, which are ſucceeded by ſeeds with a downy ſubſtance adhering to them. *Miller.*

Fle'abite, flè'-bìt. } **Fle'abiting**, flè'-bì-tìng. } *n. ſ.* [*flea* and *bite.*]

1. Red marks cauſed by fleas.

The attendance of a cancer is commonly a breaking out all over the body, like a *fleabiting*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. A ſmall hurt or pain like that cauſed by the ſting of a flea.

A gout, a cholick, a cutting off an arm or leg, or ſearing the fleſh, are but *fleabites* to the pains of the ſoul. *Harvey.*

The ſame expence that breaks one man's back, is not a *fleabiting* to another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fle'abitten, flè'-bìtn. *adj.* [*flea* and *bite.*]

1. Stung by fleas.

2. Mean; worthleſs.

Fleabitten ſynod, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of Preſbyt'ry, where laymen guide,
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

Fleak, flè'k. *v. a.* [from *floccus*, Lat. See **Flake**.] A ſmall lock, thread, or twiſt.

The buſineſſes of men depend upon theſe little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Fleam, flè'm. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from φλεβότομον, the inſtrument uſed in phlebotomy.] An inſtrument uſed to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

Fle'awort, flè'-wŭrt. *n. ſ.* [*flea* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

To **FLECK**, flèk'. *v. a.* [*fleck*, Germ. a ſpot, *Skinner*: perhaps it is derived from *fleak*, or *fleke*, an old word for a grate, hurdle, or any thing made of parts laid tranſverſe, from the Iſlandick *flake*.] To ſpot; to ſtreak; to ſtripe; to dapple; to variegate.

Let it not ſee the dawning *fleck* the ſkies,
Nor the grey morning from the ocean riſe. *Sandys.*
Fleck'd in her face, and with diſorder'd hair,
Her garments ruffled, and her boſom bare. *Dryd.*
Both *fleck'd* with white, the true Arcadian ſtrain. *Dryden.*

To **Fle'cker**, flèk'-ŭr. *v. a.* [from *fleck.*] To ſpot; to mark with ſtrokes or touches of different colours; to mark with red whelkes.

The grey-ey'd morn ſmiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eaſtern clouds with ſtreaks of light;
And darkneſs *flecker'd*, like a drunkard, reels
From forth day's path, and Titan's burning wheels. *Shakeſp.*

Fled, flèd'. The preterite and participle; not properly of *fly* to uſe the wings, but of *flee* to run away.

Truth is *fled* far away, and leaſing is hard at hand. *Eſd.*

In vain for life he to the altar *fled*;
Ambition and revenge have certain ſpeed. *Prior.*

Fledge, flèdzh'. *adj.* [*flederen* to fly, Dut.] Full-feathered; able to fly; qualified to leave the neſt.

We did find
The ſhells of *fledge* ſouls left behind. *Herbert.*
His locks behind,
Illuſtrious on his ſhoulders, *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To **Fledge**, flèdzh'. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furniſh with wings; to ſupply with feathers.

The birds were not as yet *fledged* enough to ſhift for themſelves. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The ſpeedy growth of birds that are hatched in neſts, and fed by the old ones, till they be *fledged* and come almoſt to full bigneſs in about a fortnight, ſeems to me an argument of Providence. *Ray.*

The ſandals of celeſtial mould,
Fledg'd with ambroſial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **Flee**, flè'. *v. n.* pret. *fled.* [This word is now almoſt univerſally written *fly*, though properly to *fly*, ꝼleoᵹan, *fleaw*, is *to move with wings*, and *flee*, ꝼlean, *to run away.* They are now confounded.] To run from danger; to have recourſe to ſhelter.

Behold, this city is near to *flee* unto. *Gen.* xix. 20.
Macduff is *fled* to England. *Shakeſp.*

Were men ſo dull they could not ſee
That Lyce painted; ſhould they *flee*
Like ſimple birds into a net,
So groſly woven and ill ſet? *Waller.*

None of us fall into thoſe circumſtances of danger, want, or pain, that can have hopes of relief but from God alone; none in all the world to *flee* to, but him. *Tillotſon.*

FLEECE, flè's. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlyꞅ, ꝼleꞅ, Sax. *vleeſe*, Dut.] As much wool as is ſhorn from one ſheep.

Giving account of the annual increaſe
Both of their lambs and of their woolly *fleece*. *Hubberd's Tale.*
So many days my ewes have been with young,
So many months ere I ſhall ſheer the *fleece*. *Shak.*
I am ſhepherd to another man,
And do not ſheer the *fleeces* that I graze. *Shakeſp.*

Sailors have uſed every night to hang *fleeces* of wool on the ſides of their ſhips, towards the water; and they have cruſhed freſh water out of them in the morning. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ſheep will prove much to the advantage of the woollen manufacture, by the fineneſs of the *fleeces*. *Swift.*

To **Fleece**, flè's. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To clip the fleece off a ſheep.

2. To ſtrip; to pull; to plunder, as a ſheep is robbed of his wool.

Courts of juſtice have a ſmall penſion, ſo that they are tempted to take bribes, and to *fleece* the people. *Addiſon.*

Fleeced, flèst'. *adj.* [from *fleece.*] Having fleeces of wool.

As when two rams, ſtirr'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich *fleeced* flock,
Their horned fronts ſo fierce on either ſide
Do meet, that with the terror of the ſhock
Aſtonied both ſtand ſenſeleſs as a block. *F. Queen.*

Flee'cy, flè'-ſỳ. *adj.* [from *fleece.*] Woolly; covered with wool.

Not all the *fleecy* wealth
That doth enrich theſe downs is worth a thought
To that my errand. *Milton.*
From eaſtern point
Of Libra, to the *fleecy* ſtar, that bears
Andromeda far off Atlantic ſeas. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
Let her glad valleys ſmile with wavy corn;
Let *fleecy* flocks her riſing hills adorn. *Prior.*
The good ſhepherd tends his *fleecy* care,
Seeks freſheſt paſture, and the pureſt air;
Explores the loſt, the wand'ring ſheep directs. *Pope.*

To **FLEER**, flè'r. *v. n.* [ꝼleaꞃdian to trifle, Sax. *fleardan*, Scottiſh. *Skinner* thinks it formed from *leer*.]

1. To mock; to gibe; to jeſt with inſolence and contempt.

You ſpeak to Caſca, and to ſuch a man
That is no *fleering* tell-tale. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
Dares the ſlave
Come hither, cover'd with an antick face,
To *fleer* and ſcorn at our ſolemnity! *Shakeſp.*
Do I, like the female tribe,
Think it well to *fleer* and gibe? *Swift.*

2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.

How popular and courteous; how they grin and *fleer* upon every man they meet! *Burton.*

Fleer, flè'r. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Mockery expreſſed either in words or looks.

Encave yourſelf,
And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable ſcorns,
That dwell in every region of his face. *Shakeſp.*

2. A deceitful grin of civility.

He ſhall generally ſpy ſuch falſe lines, and ſuch a ſly treacherous *fleer* upon the face of deceivers, that he ſhall be ſure to have a caſt of their eye to warn him, before they give him a caſt of their nature to betray him. *South.*

Fle'erer, flè'r-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *fleer.*] A mocker; a fawner. *Dict.*

Fleet, **Fleot**, **Flot**, flèt', flò't, flòt'. Are all derived from the Sax. ꝼleoꞇ, which ſignifies a bay or gulph. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Fleet, flè't. *n. ſ.* [ꝼloꞇa, Sax.] A company of ſhips; a navy.

Our pray'rs are heard; our maſter's *fleet* ſhall go
As far as winds can bear, or waters flow. *Prior.*

Fleet, flè't. *n. ſ.* [ꝼleoꞇ, Sax. an eſtuary, or arm of the ſea.] A creek; an inlet of water. A provincial word, from which the Fleet priſon and Fleet-ſtreet are named.

They have a very good way in Eſſex of draining lands that have land-floods or *fleets* running through them, which make a kind of a ſmall creek. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Fleet, flè't. *adj.* [*fliotur*, Iſlandick.]

1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.

Upon that ſhore he ſpied Atin ſtand;
There by his maſter left, when late he far'd
In Phædria's *fleet* bark. *Fairy Queen.*
I take him for the better dog.
——Thou art a fool: if Echo were as *fleet*,
I would eſteem him worth a dozen ſuch. *Shakeſp.*

He had in his ſtables one of the *fleeteſt* horſes in England. *Clarendon.*

His fear was greater than his haſte;
For fear, though *fleeter* than the wind,
Believes 'tis always left behind. *Hudibras.*
So fierce they drove, their courſers were ſo *fleet*,
That the turf trembled underneath their feet. *Dryd.*
He told us that the welkin would be clear
When ſwallows *fleet* ſoar high and ſport in air. *Gay.*

2. [In the huſbandry of ſome provinces.] Light; ſuperficially fruitful.

Marl cope-ground is a cold, ſtiff, wet clay, unleſs where it is very *fleet* for paſture. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

3. Skimming the ſurface. Cant word.

Thoſe lands muſt be plowed *fleet*. *Mortimer.*

To **Fleet**, flè't. *v. n.* [ꝼloꞇan, Sax.]

1. To fly ſwiftly; to vaniſh.

How all the other paſſions *fleet* to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and raſh embrac'd deſpair! *Shakeſp.*
A wolf, who, hang'd for human ſlaughter,
Ev'n from the gallows did his fell ſoul *fleet*. *Shak.*

2. To be in a tranſient ſtate; the ſame with *flit*.

Our underſtanding, to make a complete notion, muſt add ſomething elſe to this *fleeting* and unremarkable ſuperficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby on Bodies.*

O *fleeting* joys
Of Paradiſe, dear bought with laſting woe! *Milt.*
While I liſten to thy voice,
Chloris! I feel my life decay:
That powerful noiſe
Calls my *fleeting* ſoul away. *Waller.*
As empty clouds by riſing winds are toſt,
Their *fleeting* forms ſcarce ſooner found than loſt. *Prior.*

To **Fleet**, flè't. *v. a.*

1. To ſkim the water.

Who ſwelling ſails in Caſpian ſea doth croſs,
And in frail wood an Adrian gulph doth *fleet*,
Doth not, I ween, ſo many evils meet. *F. Queen.*

2. To live merrily, or paſs time away lightly.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time careleſly as they did in the golden age. *Shakeſp.*

3. [In the country.] To ſkim milk; to take off the cream: whence the word *fleeting* diſh.

FLE'ETINGDISH, flě't-ĭng-dĭsh. *n. ſ.* [from *fleet* and *diſh.*] A ſkimming bowl.

FLE'ETLY, flě't-lŷ. *adv.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftly; nimbly; with ſwift pace.

FLE'ETNESS, flě't-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftneſs of courſe; nimbleneſs; celerity; velocity; ſpeed; quickneſs.

FLESH, flěsh'. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlæc, ꝼlæꞅc, Sax. *vleeſch*, Dut. *ſeol*, Erſe.]

1. The body diſtinguiſhed from the ſoul.

> As if this *fleſh*, which walls about our life,
> Were braſs impregnable. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.
>
> A diſeaſe that's in my *fleſh*,
> Which I muſt needs call mine. *Shak. King Lear.*
>
> And thou, my ſoul, which turn'ſt with curious eye
> To view the beams of thine own form divine,
> Know, that thou can'ſt know nothing perfectly,
> While thou art clouded with this *fleſh* of mine.
> *Davies.*

2. The muſcles diſtinguiſhed from the ſkin, bones, tendons.

> A ſpirit hath not *fleſh* and bones. *New Teſtament.*

3. Animal food diſtinguiſhed from vegetable.

> *Fleſh* ſhould be forborne as long as he is in coats, or at leaſt till he is two or three years old. *Locke.*
>
> *Fleſh*, without being qualified with acids, is too alkaleſcent a diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
>
> Acidity in the infant may be cured by a *fleſh* diet in the nurſe. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. The body of beaſts or birds uſed in food, diſtinct from fiſhes.

> There is another indictment upon thee, for ſuffering *fleſh* to be eaten in thy houſe, contrary to the law. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
>
> We mortify ourſelves with fiſh; and think we fare coarſely, if we abſtain from the *fleſh* of other animals. *Brown.*

5. Animal nature.

> The end of all *fleſh* is come before me. *Gen.* vi. 13.

6. Carnality; corporal appetites.

> Name not religion; for thou lov'ſt the *fleſh*. *Shakeſp.*
>
> Faſting ſerves to mortify the *fleſh*, and ſubdue the luſts thereof. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

7. A carnal ſtate; worldly diſpoſition: in theology.

> They that are in the *fleſh* cannot pleaſe God. *Rom.* viii. 8.
>
> The *fleſh* luſteth againſt the ſpirit, and the ſpirit againſt the *fleſh*. *Gal.* v. 16.

8. Near relation: a ſcriptural uſe.

> Let not our hand be upon him; for he is our *fleſh*. *Geneſis.*
>
> When thou ſeeſt the naked, cover him; and hide not thyſelf from thine own *fleſh*. *Iſa.* lviii. 7.

9. The outward or literal ſenſe. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal ſignification of any precept or type *the fleſh*, and the remote or typical meaning *the ſpirit*. This is frequent in St. *Paul.*

> Ye judge after the *fleſh*. *John*, viii. 15.

To **FLESH**, flěsh'. *v. a.*

1. To initiate: from the ſportſman's practice of feeding his hawks and dogs with the firſt game that they take, or training them to purſuit by giving them the *fleſh* of animals.

> Full bravely haſt thou *fleſht*
> Thy maiden ſword. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
>
> Every puny ſwordſman will think him a good tame quarry to enter and *fleſh* himſelf upon. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. To harden; to eſtabliſh in any practice, as dogs by often feeding on any thing.

> Theſe princes finding them ſo *fleſhed* in cruelty, as not to be [illegible] ſecretly undertook the matter alone. *Sidney.*
>
> The women ran all away, ſaving only one, who was ſo *fleſhed* in malice, that neither during nor after the fight ſhe gave any truce to her cruelty. *Sidney.*

3. To glut; to ſatiate.

> Harry from curb'd licence plucks
> The muzzle of reſtraint; and the wild dog
> Shall *fleſh* his tooth on every innocent. *Shakeſp.*
>
> He hath perverted a young gentlewoman, and this night he *fleſhes* his will in the ſpoil of her honour. *Shakeſp.*
>
> The kindred of him that hath been *fleſh'd* upon us;
> And he is bred out of that bloody ſtrain,
> That hunted us in our familiar paths. *Shak. H.* V.

FLE'SHBROATH, flěsh'-brâth. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *broath.*] Broath made by decocting fleſh.

> Her leg being emaciated, I adviſed bathing it with *fleſh-broath*, wherein had been decocted emollient herbs. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FLE'SHCOLOUR, flěsh'-kŭl-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *colour.*] The colour of fleſh.

> A complication of ideas together makes up the ſingle complex idea which he calls man, whereof white or *fleſhcolour* in England is one. *Locke.*
>
> A looſe earth of a pale *fleſhcolour*, that is, white with a bluſh of red, is found in a mountain in Cumberland. *Woodward.*

FLE'SHFLY, flěsh'-flŷ. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *fly.*] A fly that feeds upon fleſh, and depoſits her eggs in it.

> I would no more endure
> This wooden ſlavery, than I would ſuffer
> The *fleſhfly* blow my mouth. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
>
> It is a wonderful thing in *fleſhflies*, that a fly-maggot in five days ſpace after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and perfect magnitude. *Ray.*

FLE'SHHOOK, flěsh'-hŏk. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *hook.*] A hook to draw fleſh from the caldron.

> All that the *fleſh-hook* brought up the prieſt took. 1 *Sam.* ii. 12.

FLE'SHLESS, flěsh'-lĭs. *adj.* [from *fleſh.*] Without fleſh.

FLE'SHLINESS, flěsh'-lŷ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *fleſhly.*] Carnal paſſions or appetites.

> When ſtrong paſſions or weak *fleſhlineſs*
> Would from the right way ſeek to draw him wide,
> He would, through temperance and ſtedfaſtneſs,
> Teach him the weak to ſtrengthen, and the ſtrong ſuppreſs. *Spenſer.*
>
> Corrupt manners in living, breed falſe judgment in doctrine: ſin and *fleſhlineſs* bring forth ſects and hereſies. *Aſcham.*

FLESHLY, flěsh'-lŷ. *adj.* [from *fleſh.*]

1. Corporeal.

> Nothing reſembles death ſo much as ſleep;
> Yet then our minds themſelves from ſlumber keep,
> When from their *fleſhly* bondage they are free. *Denham.*

2. Carnal; laſcivious.

> Belial, the diſſoluteſt ſpirit that fell,
> The ſenſualeſt; and, after Aſmodai,
> The *fleſhlieſt* incubus. *Paradiſe Regain'd.*

3. Animal; not vegetable.

> 'Tis then for nought that mother earth provides
> The ſtores of all ſhe ſhows, and all ſhe hides,
> If men with *fleſhly* morſels muſt be fed,
> And chaw with bloody teeth the breathing bread. *Dryden.*

4. Human; not celeſtial; not ſpiritual.

> Elſe, never could the force of *fleſhly* arm
> Ne molten metal in his fleſh embrue. *Fairy Queen.*
>
> Th' eternal Lord in *fleſhly* ſhrine
> Enwombed was, from wretched Adam's line,
> To purge away the guilt of ſinful crime. *Fairy Q.*
>
> Much oſtentation, vain *fleſhly* arm,
> And of frail arms, much inſtrument of war
> Before mine eyes thou'ſt ſet. *Milt. Par. Regain'd.*

FLE'SHMEAT, flěsh'-mět. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *meat.*] Animal food; the fleſh of animals prepared for food.

> The moſt convenient diet is that of *fleſhmeats*. *Floyer.*
>
> In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of human creatures, *fleſhmeat* is monſtrouſly dear. *Swift.*

FLE'SHMENT, flěsh'-měnt. *n. ſ.* [from *fleſh.*] Eagerneſs gained by a ſucceſsful initiation.

> He got praiſes of the king,
> For him attempting who was ſelf-ſubdued;
> And in the *fleſhment* of his dread exploit,
> Drew on me here again. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

FLE'SHMONGER, flěsh'-mŭng-gŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *fleſh.*] One who deals in fleſh; a pimp.

> Was the duke a *fleſhmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him? *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

FLE'SHPOT, flěsh'-pŏt. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *pot.*] A veſſel in which fleſh is cooked; thence plenty of fleſh.

> If he takes away the *fleſhpots*, he can alſo alter the appetite. *Taylor's Rule for Living Holy.*

FLE'SHQUAKE, flěsh'-kwâk. *n. ſ.* [*fleſh* and *quake.*] A tremor of the body; a word formed by *Jonſon* in imitation of earthquake.

> They may, blood-ſhaken then,
> Feel ſuch a *fleſhquake* to poſſeſs their powers,
> As they ſhall cry like ours:
> In ſound of peace or wars,
> No harp e'er hit the ſtars. *Ben Jonſon's New Inn.*

FLE'SHY, flěsh'-ŷ. *adj.* [from *fleſh.*]

1. Plump; full of fleſh; fat; muſculous.

> All Ethiopes are *fleſhy* and plump, and have great lips; all which betoken moiſture retained, and not drawn out. *Bacon.*
>
> We ſay it is a *fleſhy* ſtile when there is much periphraſes and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent. *Ben Jonſon.*
>
> The ſole of his foot is flat and broad, being very *fleſhy*, and covered only with a thick ſkin; but very fit to travel in ſandy places. *Ray.*

2. Pulpous; plump: with regard to fruits.

> Thoſe fruits that are ſo *fleſhy*, as they cannot make drink by expreſſion, yet may make drink by mixture of water. *Bacon.*

FLE'TCHER, flětch'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *fleche* an arrow, Fr.] A manufacturer of bows and arrows.

> It is commended by our *fletchers* for bows, next unto yew. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FLET, flět'. *participle paſſive* of *To fleet.* Skimmed; deprived of the cream.

> They drink *flet* milk, which they juſt warm. *Mortimer.*

FLEW, flŭ'. The preterite of *fly*, not of *flee.*

> The people *flew* upon the ſpoil. 1 *Sa.* xiv. 32.
>
> O'er the world of waters Hermes *flew*,
> 'Till now the diſtant iſland roſe in view. *Pope's Od.*

FLEW, flŭ'. *n. ſ.* The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound. *Hanmer.*

FLE'WED, flŭ'd. *adj.* [from *flew.*] Chapped; mouthed.

> My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
> So *flew'd*, ſo ſanded, and their heads are hung
> With ears that ſweep away the morning dew. *Shak.*

FLEXA'NIMOUS, flěks-ăn'-ĭ-mŭs. *adj.* [*flexanimus*, Lat.] Having power to change the diſpoſition of the mind. *Dict.*

> That *flexanimous* and golden-tongued orator. *Howel.*

FLEXIBI'LITY, flěks-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*flexibilité*, Fr. from *flexible.*]

1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy.

> Do not the rays which differ in refrangibility differ alſo in *flexibility*? And are they not, by their different inflections, ſeparated from one another, ſo as after ſeparation to make the colours? *Newt.*
>
> Corpuſcles of the ſame ſort agree in every thing; but thoſe that are of diverſe kinds differ in ſpecifick

gravity, in hardneſs, and in *flexibility*, as in bigneſs and figure. *Woodward.*

2. Eaſineſs to be perſuaded; ductility of mind; compliance; facility.

Reſolve rather to err by too much *flexibility* than too much perverſeneſs, by meekneſs than by ſelf-love. *Hammond.*

FLE'XIBLE, flĕks'-ĭbl. *adj.* [*flexibilis*, Lat. *flexible*, Fr.]

1. Poſſible to be bent; not brittle; eaſy to be bent; pliant; not ſtiff.

When ſplitting winds
Make *flexible* the knees of knotted oaks. *Shakeſp.*

Take a ſtock-gillyflower, tie it upon a ſtick, put them both into a glaſs full of quickſilver, ſo that the flower be covered: after four or five days you will find the flower freſh, and the ſtalk harder and leſs *flexible* than it was. *Bacon.*

2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obſequious.

Phocyon was a man of great ſeverity, and no way *flexible* to the will of the people. *Bacon.*

3. Ductile; manageable.

Under whoſe care ſoever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his life, it ſhould be one who thinks Latin and language the leaſt part of education. *Locke.*

4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purpoſes.

This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpoſe. *Rogers.*

FLE'XIBLENESS, flĕk's-ĭbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *flexible.*]

1. Poſſibility to be bent; not brittleneſs; eaſineſs to be bent; not ſtiffneſs; pliantneſs; pliancy.

I will rather chuſe to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whoſe embaſed *flexibleneſs* ſhall be forced to bend. *King Charles.*

Keep thoſe ſlender aerial bodies ſeparated and ſtretched out, which otherwiſe, by reaſon of their *flexibleneſs* and weight, would flag or curl. *Boyle.*

2. Facility; obſequiouſneſs; compliance.

3. Ductility; manageableneſs.

The *flexibleneſs* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headſtrong, makes it more governable. *Locke.*

FLE'XILE, flĕk's-ĭl. *adj.* [*flexilis*, Lat.] Pliant; eaſily bent; obſequious to any power or impulſe.

Every *flexile* wave
Obeys the blaſt, th' aerial tumult ſwells. *Thomſon.*

FLE'XION, flĕk'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*flexio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bending.

2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint.

Of a ſinuous pipe that may have ſome four *flexions*, trial would be made. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. A turn towards any part or quarter.

Pity cauſeth ſometimes tears, and a *flexion* or caſt of the eye aſide. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FLE'XOR, flĕk's-ŏr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The general name of the muſcles which act in contracting the joints.

Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muſcles ſo ſtrong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in ſome meaſure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back. *Arbuthnot.*

FLE'XUOUS, flĕk's-ŭ-ŭs. *adj.* [*flexuoſus*, Lat.]

1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.

In regard of the ſoul, the numerous and crooked narrow cranies, and the reſtrained *flexuous* rivulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible. *Digby.*

2. Bending; not ſtraight; variable; not ſteady.

The trembling of a candle diſcovers a wind, that otherwiſe we did not feel; and the *flexuous* burning of flames doth ſhew the air beginneth to be unquiet. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

FLE'XURE, flĕk'-ſhŭr. *n. ſ.* [*flexura*, Lat.]

1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent.

Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the ſame joint of their hind legs bends backward. *Ray.*

2. The act of bending.

The elephant hath joints, but none for courteſy;
His legs are for neceſſity, not *flexure*. *Shakeſp.*

3. The part bent; the joint.

His mighty ſtrength lies in his able loins,
And where the *flexure* of his navel joins. *Sandys.*

4. Obſequious or ſervile cringe. Not uſed.

Think'ſt thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will give place to *flexure* and low bends? *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

To **FLI'CKER**, flĭk'-ŭr. *v. a.* [*fligheren*, Dut. ꝼliceꞃian, Sax.] To flutter; to play the wings; to have a fluttering motion.

The wreath of radiant fire
On *flickering* Phœbus' front. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

'Twas ebbing darkneſs, paſt the mid' of night,
And Phoſpher, on the confines of the light,
Promis'd the ſun, ere day began to ſpring;
The tuneful lark already ſtretch'd her wing,
And *flickering* on her neſt made ſhort eſſays to ſing. *Dryden.*

At all her ſtretch her little wings ſhe ſpread,
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead;
Then *flickering* to his pallid lips, ſhe ſtrove
To print a kiſs, the laſt eſſay of love. *Dryden.*

FLI'ER, flī'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *fly.*]

1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.

The gates are ope, now prove good ſeconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them,
Not for the *fliers*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Now the *fliers* from and forſakers of their places, carry the parliamentary power along with them. *King Charles.*

2. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the reſt; as in a jack.

The *flier*, tho't had leaden feet,
Turn'd ſo quick, you ſcarce could ſee't. *Swift.*

FLIGHT, flīt. *n. ſ.* [from *To fly.*]

1. The act of flying or running from danger.

And now, too late, he wiſhes for the fight,
That ſtrength he waſted in ignoble *flight*. *Denham.*

He thinks by flight his miſtreſs muſt be won,
And claims the prize becauſe he beſt did run. *Dryden.*

As eager of the chace, the maid
Beyond the foreſt's verdant limits ſtray'd;
Pan ſaw and lov'd, and, burning with deſire,
Purſu'd her *flight*; her *flight* increas'd his fire. *Pope.*

2. The act of uſing wings; volation.

For he ſo ſwift and nimble was of *flight*,
That from his lower tract he dar'd to fly
Up to the clouds, and thence with pinions light,
To mount aloft unto the cryſtal ſky. *Spenſer.*

The fury ſprang above the Stygian flood;
And on her wicker wings, ſublime through night,
She to the Latian palace took her *flight*. *Dryd. Æn.*

Winds that tempeſts brew,
When through Arabian groves they take their *flight*,
Made wanton with rich odours, loſe their ſpite. *Dryden.*

3. Removed from place to place by means of wings.

Ere the bat hath flown
His cloyſter'd *flight*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The fowls ſhall take their *flight* away together. *2 Eſd. v. 6.*

Fowls, by Winter forc'd, forſake the floods,
And wing their haſty *flight* to happier lands. *Dryd.*

4. A flock of birds flying together.

Flights of angels wing thee to thy reſt. *Shakeſp.*

They take great pride in the feathers of birds, and this they took from their anceſtors of the mountains, who were invited into it by the infinite *flights* of birds that came up to the high grounds. *Bacon.*

I can at will, doubt not,
Command a table in this wilderneſs;
And call ſwift *flights* of angels miniſtrant,
Array'd in glory, on my cup t'attend. *Milton.*

5. The birds produced in the ſame ſeaſon: as, the harveſt *flight* of pigeons.

6. A volley; a ſhower; as much ſhot as is diſcharged at once.

At the firſt *flight* of arrows ſent,
Full threeſcore Scots they ſlew. *Chevy Chaſe.*

Above an hundred arrows diſcharged on my left hand, pricked me like ſo many needles; and beſides they ſhot another *flights* into the air, as we do bombs. *Swift.*

7. The ſpace paſt by flying.

8. Heat of imagination; ſally of the ſoul.

Old Pindar's *flights* by him are reacht,
When on that gale his wings are ſtretcht. *Denham.*

He ſhewed all the ſtretch of fancy at once; and if he has failed in ſome of his *flights*, it was becauſe he attempted every thing. *Pope.*

Strange graces ſtill, and ſtranger *flights* ſhe had;
Was juſt not ugly, and was juſt not mad. *Pope.*

Truſt me, dear! good humour can prevail,
When airs and *flights*, and ſcreams and ſcolding fail. *Pope.*

9. Excurſion on the wing.

If there were any certain height where the *flights* of ambition end, one might imagine that the intereſts of France were but to conſerve its preſent greatneſs. *Temple.*

It is not only the utmoſt pitch of impiety, but the higheſt *flight* of folly, to deride thoſe things. *Tillotſon.*

10. The power of flying.

In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf-ſame *flight*
The ſelf-ſame way. *Shakeſp.*

FLI'GHTLY, flīt-lȳ. *adj.* [from *flight.*]

1. Fleeting; ſwift.

Time, thou anticipat'ſt my dread exploits:
The *flighty* purpoſe never is o'ertook,
Unleſs the deed go with it. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLI'MSY, flĭm'-zȳ. *adj.* [Of this word I know not any original, and ſuſpect it to have crept into our language from the cant of manufacturers.]

1. Weak; feeble; without ſtrength of texture.

2. Mean; ſpiritleſs; without force.

Proud of a vaſt extent of *flimſy* lines. *Pope.*

To **FLINCH**, flĭnt'ſh. *v. n.* [corrupted from *fling*. *Skinner.*]

1. To ſhrink from any ſuffering or undertaking; to withdraw from any pain or danger.

Every martyr could keep one eye ſteadily fixed upon immortality, and look death and danger out of countenance with the other; nor did they *flinch* from duty, for fear of martyrdom. *South's Serm.*

A child, by a conſtant courſe of kindneſs, may be accuſtomed to bear very rough uſage without *flinching* or complaining. *Locke.*

Oh ingratitude, that John Bull, whom I have honoured with my friendſhip, ſhould *flinch* at laſt, and pretend that he can diſburſe no more money. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſignifies to fail.

If I break time, or *flinch* in property
Of what I ſpoke, unpitied let me die. *Shakeſp.*

FLI'NCHER, flĭn'tſh-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He who ſhrinks or fails in any matter.

To **FLING**, flĭng'. preter. *flung*; part. *flung* or *flong*. *v. a.* [from *fligo*, Lat. *Skinner*: according to others from *flying*; ſo to *fling* is to *ſet flying*.]

1. To caſt from the hand; to throw.

The matrons *flung* their gloves,
Ladies and maids their ſcarfs and handkerchiefs
Upon him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

'Tis fate that *flings* the dice; and as ſhe *flings*,
Of kings makes peaſants, and of peaſants kings. *Dryden.*

2. To dart; to caſt with violence.

How much unlike that Hector who return'd
Clad in Achilles' ſpoils; when he, among
A thouſand ſhips, like Jove, his lightning *flung*. *Denham.*

3. To ſcatter.

Ev'ry beam new tranſient colours *flings*,
Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings. *Pope.*

4. To drive by violence.

A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of their places with ſuch a violence as to *fling* them among the higheſt clouds. *Burnet's Theory.*

5. To move forcibly.

The knight ſeeing his habitation reduced to ſo ſmall a compaſs, ordered all the apartments to be *flung* open. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. To caſt: in an ill ſenſe.

I know thy gen'rous temper:
Fling but the appearance of diſhonour on it,
It ſtraight takes fire. *Addiſon's Cato.*

7. To force into another condition, probably into a worſe.

Squalid fortune, into baſeneſs *flong*,
Doth ſcorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenſer.*

8. *To fling away.* To eject; to diſmiſs.

Cromwell, I charge thee, *fling away* ambition;
By that ſin fell the angels. *Shakeſp.*

9. *To fling down.* To demoliſh; to ruin.

Theſe are ſo far from raiſing mountains, that they overturn and *fling down* ſome of thoſe which were before ſtanding. *Woodward.*

10. *To fling off.* To baffle in the chace; to defeat of a prey.

Theſe men are too well acquainted with the chace to be *flung off* by any falſe ſteps or doubles. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To FLING, fling'. *v. n.*

1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent and irregular motions.

The angry beaſt
Began to kick, and *fling*, and wince,
As if h' had been beſide his ſenſe. *Hudibras.*

Their conſciences are galled by it, and this makes them wince and *fling* as if they had ſome mettle. *Tillotſon.*

2. *To fling out.* To grow unruly or outrageous: from the act of any angry horſe that throws out his legs.

Duncan's horſes,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their ſtalls, *flung out*,
Contending 'gainſt obedience. *Shakeſp.*

FLING, fling'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A throw; a caſt.

2. A gibe; a ſneer; a contemptuous remark.

No little ſcribbler is of wit ſo bare,
But has his *fling* at the poor wedded pair. *Addiſon.*

I, who love to have a *fling*
Both at ſenate-houſe and king,
Thought no method more commodious
Than to ſhew their vices odious. *Swift.*

FLI'NGER, fling'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. He who throws.

2. He who jeers.

FLINT, flint'. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlint, Sax.]

1. A ſemi-pellucid ſtone, compoſed of cryſtal debaſed, of a blackiſh grey, of one ſimilar and equal ſubſtance, free from veins, and naturally inveſted with a whitiſh cruſt. It is ſometimes ſmooth and equal, more frequently rough: its ſize is various. It is well known to ſtrike fire with ſteel. It is uſeful in glaſsmaking. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Searching the window for a *flint*, I found
This paper. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Love melts the rigour which the rocks have bred;
A *flint* will break upon a featherbed. *Cleaveland.*

There is the ſame force and the ſame refreſhing virtue in fire kindled by a ſpark from a *flint*, as if it were kindled by a beam from the ſun. *South's Ser.*

Take this, and lay your *flint*-edg'd weapon by. *Dryden.*

I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighb'ring wood,
And ſtrike the ſparkling *flint*, and dreſs the food. *Prior.*

2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

Your tears, a heart of *flint*
Might tender make. *Spenſer.*

Throw my heart
Againſt the *flint* and hardneſs of my fault. *Shakeſp.*

FLI'NTY, flint'-ỳ. *adj.* [from *flint.*]

1. Made of flint; ſtrong.

Tyrant cuſtom
Hath made the *flinty* and ſteel couch of war
My thrice-driven bed of down. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

A pointed *flinty* rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*

2. Full of ſtones.

The gathering up of flints in *flinty* ground; and laying them on heaps, is no good huſbandry. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. Hard of heart; cruel; ſavage; inexorable.

Gratitude,
Through *flinty* Tartar's boſom, would peep forth,
And anſwer thanks. *Shakeſp.*

FLIPP, flip'. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] A liquour much uſed in ſhips, made by mixing beer with ſpirits and ſugar.

The tarpawlin and ſwabber is lolling at Madagaſcar, with ſome drunken ſunburnt whore, over a can of *flip*. *Dennis.*

FLI'PPANT, flip'-pånt. *adj.* [A word of no great authority, probably derived from *flipflap.*]

1. Nimble; moveable. It is uſed only of the act of ſpeech.

An excellent anatomiſt promiſed to diſſect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it ſo wonderfully voluble or *flippant*. *Addiſon.*

2. Pert; petulant; waggiſh.

Away with *flippant* epilogues. *Thomſon.*

FLI'PPANTLY, flip'-pånt-lỳ. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To FLIRT, flůrt'. *v. a.* [*Skinner* thinks it formed from the ſound.]

1. To throw any thing with a quick elaſtick motion.

Dick the ſcavenger
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

2. To move with quickneſs.

Permit ſome happier man
To kiſs your hand, or *flirt* your fan. *Dorſet.*

To FLIRT, flůrt'. *v. n.*

1. To jeer; to gibe at one.

2. To run about perpetually; to be unſteady and fluttering.

FLIRT, flůrt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A quick elaſtick motion.

In unfurling the fan are ſeveral little *flirts* and vibrations, as alſo gradual and deliberate openings. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Before you paſs th' imaginary ſights,
While the ſpread fan o'erſhades your cloſing eyes,
Then give one *flirt*, and all the viſion flies. *Pope.*

2. A ſudden trick.

Have licence to play,
At the hedge a *flirt*,
For a ſheet or a ſhirt. *Ben Jonſon's Gypſies.*

3. A pert young huſſey.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his *flirt* gills; I am none of his ſkains mates. *Shakeſp.*

Several young *flirts* about town had a deſign to caſt us out of the faſhionable world. *Addiſon.*

FLIRTA'TION, flůr-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *flirt.*] A quick ſprightly motion. A cant word among women.

A muſlin flounce, made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* air. *Pope.*

To FLIT, flit'. *v. n.* [from *To fleet*; or from *flitter*, Dan. to remove.]

1. To fly away.

Likeſt it ſeemeth, in my ſimple wit,
Unto the fair ſunſhine in Summer's day,
That when a dreadful ſtorm away is *flit*,
Through the broad world doth ſpread his goodly ray. *Spenſer.*

2. To remove; to migrate. In Scotland it is ſtill uſed for removing from one place to another at quarterday, or the uſual term.

His grudging ghoſt did ſtrive
With the frail fleſh; at laſt it *flitted* is,
Whither the ſouls do die of men that live amiſs. *Fairy Queen.*

So hardly he the *flitted* life does win,
Unto her native priſon to return. *Fairy Queen.*

It became a received opinion, that the ſouls of men, departing this life, did *flit* out of one body into ſome other. *Hooker.*

3. To flutter; to rove on the wing.

He made a glancing ſhot, and miſs'd the dove;
Yet miſs'd ſo narrow, that he cut the cord
Which faſten'd, by the foot, the *flitting* bird. *Dryden's Æn.*

Fear the juſt gods, and think of Scylla's fate!
Chang'd to a bird, and ſent to *flit* in air. *Pope.*

4. To be flux or unſtable.

Himſelf uphigh he lifted from the ground,
And with ſtrong flight did forcibly divide
The yielding air, which nigh too feeble found
Her *flitting* parts, and element unſound. *Fairy Queen.*

He ſtopt at once the paſſage of his wind,
And the free ſoul to *flitting* air reſign'd. *Dryden.*

FLIT, flit'. *adj.* [from *fleet.*] Swift; nimble; quick. Not in uſe.

And in his hand two darts exceeding *flit*,
And deadly ſharp, he held; whoſe heads were dight,
In poiſon and in blood, of malice and deſpight. *Fairy Q.*

FLITCH, flitſh'. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlicce, Sax. *flycke*, Dan. *fleche*, *floche*, Fr. *Skinner.*] The ſide of a hog ſalted and cured.

But heretofore 'twas thought a ſumptuous feaſt,
On birthdays, feſtivals, or days of ſtate,
A ſalt dry *flitch* of bacon to prepare;
If they had freſh meat, 'twas delicious fare. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

While he from out the chimney took
A *flitch* of bacon off the hook,
Cut out large ſlices to be fry'd. *Swift.*

He ſometimes accompanies the preſent with a *flitch* of bacon. *Addiſon.*

FLI'TTERMOUSE, flůt'-tůr-mous. *n. ſ.* [*veſpertilio*; from *flit* and *mouſe.*] The bat; the winged mouſe.

FLI'TTING, flit'-ting. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlit, Sax. ſcandal.] An offence; a fault; a failure; a deſert.

Thou telleſt my *flittings*, put my tears into thy bottle. *Pſalms.*

FLIX, fliks'. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *flax.*] Down; fur; ſoft hair.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey;
His warm breath blows her *flix* up as ſhe lies:
She trembling creeps upon the ground away,
And looks back to him with beſeeching eyes. *Dryden.*

FLI'XWOOD, fliks'-wůd. *n. ſ.* A plant.

To FLOAT, flồ't. *v. n.* [*flotter*, Fr.]

1. To ſwim on the ſurface of the water.

When the ſea was calm, all boats alike
Shew'd maſterſhip in *floating*. *Shakeſp.*

The ark no more now *floats*, but ſeems on ground,
Faſt on the top of ſome high mountain fix'd. *Milton.*

That men, being drowned and ſunk, do *float* the ninth day, when their gall breaketh, are popular affirmations. *Brown.*

Three bluſt'ring nights, born by the ſouthern blaſt,
I *floated*; and diſcover'd land at laſt. *Dryden.*

His roſy wreath was dropt not long before,
Born by the tide of wine, and *floating* on the floor. *Dryden.*

On frothy billows thouſands *float* the ſtream,
In cumb'rous mail. *Philips.*

Carp are very apt to *float* away with freſh water. *Mortimer.*

2. To move without labour in a fluid.

What divine monſters, O ye gods, were theſe
That *float* in air, and fly upon the ſeas! *Dryden.*

Swift they deſcend, with wing to wing conjoin'd,
Stretch their broad plumes, and *float* upon the wind. *Pope.*

3. To paſs with a light irregular courſe: perhaps miſtaken for *fleet* or *flet.*

Floating viſions make not deep impreſſions enough to leave in the mind clear, diſtinct, laſting ideas. *Locke.*

***To* FLOAT**, flŏ't. *v. a.* To cover with water.

Proud Pactolus *floats* the fruitful lands,
And leaves a rich manure of golden ſands. *Dryden's Æn.*

Venice looks, at a diſtance, like a great town half *floated* by a deluge. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Now ſmoaks with ſhow'rs the miſty mountain-ground,
And *floated* fields lie undiſtinguiſh'd round. *Pope.*

The vaſt parterres a thouſand hands ſhall make:
Lo! Cobham comes, and *floats* them with a lake. *Pope.*

FLOAT, flŏ't. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to the *ebb.* A ſenſe now out of uſe.

Our truſt in the Almighty is, that with us contentions are now at their higheſt *float.* *Hooker.*

There is ſome diſpoſition of bodies to rotation, particularly from Eaſt to Weſt; of which kind we conceive the main *float* and refloat of the ſea is, which is by conſent of the univerſe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Any body ſo contrived or formed as to ſwim upon the water.

They took it for a ſhip, and, as it came nearer, for a boat; but it proved a *float* of weeds and ruſhes. *L'Eſtrange.*

A paſſage for the weary people make;
With oſier *floats* the ſtanding water ſtrow,
Of maſſy ſtones make bridges, if it flow. *Dryden.*

3. The cork or quill by which the angler diſcovers the bite of a fiſh.

You will find this to be a very choice bait, ſometimes caſting a little of it into the place where your *float* ſwims. *Walton.*

4. A cant word for a level.

Banks are meaſured by the *float* or floor, which is eighteen foot ſquare and one deep. *Mortimer.*

FLO'ATY, flŏ'-tў. *adj.* Buoyant and ſwimming on the ſurface.

The hindrance to ſtay well is the extreme length of a ſhip, eſpecially if ſhe be *floaty*, and want ſharpneſs of way forwards. *Raleigh.*

FLOCK, flŏk'. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlocc, Sax.]

1. A company; uſually a company of birds or beaſts.

She that hath a heart of that fine frame,
To pay this debt of love but to a brother,
How will ſhe love when the rich golden ſhaft
Hath kill'd the *flock* of all affections elſe
That live in her. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

2. A company of ſheep, diſtinguiſhed from *herds*, which are of oxen.

The cattle in the fields, and meadows green,
Thoſe rare and ſolitary; theſe in *flocks*
Paſturing at once, and in broad herds upſprung. *Milton.*

France has a ſheep by her, to ſhew that the riches of the country conſiſted chiefly in *flocks* and paſturage. *Addiſon.*

3. A body of men.

The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by *flocks.* *2 Mac.* xiv. 14.

4. [From *floccus.*] A lock of wool.

A houſe well-furniſh'd ſhall be thine to keep;
And, for a *flock* bed, I can ſheer my ſheep. *Dryden.*

***To* FLOCK**, flŏk'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or large numbers.

Many young gentlemen *flock* to him every day, and fleet the time careleſly. *Shakeſp.*

Upon the return of the ambaſſadors, the poor of all ſorts *flocked* together to the great maſter's houſe. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Others ran *flocking* out of their houſes to the general ſupplication. *2 Mac.* iii. 18.

Stilpo, when the people *flocked* about him, and that one ſaid, The people come wondering about you, as if it were to ſee ſome ſtrange beaſt. No, ſaith he, it is to ſee a man which Diogenes ſought with his lanthorn at noon-day. *Bacon.*

Seeing the ſpirits ſwelling the nerves cauſe the arm's motion, upon its reſiſtance they *flock* from other parts of the body to overcome it. *Digby.*

The wits of the town came thither;
'Twas ſtrange to ſee how they *flock'd* together;
Each ſtrongly confident of his own way,
Thought to gain the laurel that day. *Suckling.*

Friends daily *flock.* *Dryden's Æn.*

The Trojan youth about the captive *flock*,
To wonder, or to pity, or to mock. *Denham.*

People do not *flock* to courts ſo much for their majeſties ſervice, as for making their fortunes. *L'Eſtrange.*

***To* FLOG**, flŏg'. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Lat.] To laſh; to whip; to chaſtiſe.

The ſchoolmaſter's joy is to *flog.* *Swift.*

FLONG, flŏng'. *particip. paſſive*, from *To fling*, uſed by *Spenſer.*

FLOOD, flŭd'. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlođ, Sax. *flot*, Fr.]

1. A body of water; the ſea; a river.

What need the bridge much broader than the *flood?* *Shakeſp.*

His dominion ſhall be alſo from the one ſea to the other, and from the *flood* unto the world's end. *Pſalm* lxxii. 8.

Or thence from Niger *flood* unto Atlas mount,
The kingdoms of Almanzor, Fez, and Sus. *Milt.*

All dwellings elſe
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; ſea cover'd ſea,
Sea without ſhore. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Arcadia's flow'ry plains and pleaſing *floods.* *Dryden's Virgil.*

2. A deluge; an inundation.

You ſee this confluence; this great *flood* of viſiters. *Shakeſp.*

By ſudden *floods*, and fall of waters,
Buckingham's army is diſpers'd and ſcatter'd. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

3. Flow; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the ſwelling of a river by rain or inland flood.

We ſeek to know the moving of each ſphere,
And the ſtrange cauſe o' th' ebbs and *floods* of Nile. *Davies.*

4. The general deluge.

When went there by an age ſince the great *flood*,
But it was fam'd with more than with one man? *Shakeſp.*

It is commonly opinioned that the earth was thinly inhabited before the *flood.* *Brown.*

5. Catamenia.

Thoſe that have the good fortune of miſcarrying, or being delivered, eſcape by means of their *floods*, revelling the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

***To* FLOOD**, flŭd'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters.

Where meadows are *flooded* late in Spring, roll them with a large barley-roller. *Mortimer.*

FLO'ODGATE, flŭd'-gåt. *n. ſ.* [*flood* and *gate.*] Gate or ſhutter by which the watercourſe is cloſed or opened at pleaſure.

As if the opening of her mouth had opened ſome great *floodgate* of ſorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent iſſue, ſhe ſunk to the ground. *Sidney.*

Yet there the ſteel ſtaid not; but inly bate
Deep in his *fleſh*, and opened wide a red *floodgate.* *Spenſer.*

His youth, and want of experience in maritime ſervice, had ſomewhat been ſhrewdly touched, even before the ſluices and *floodgates* of popular liberty were yet ſet open. *Wotton.*

The rain deſcended for forty days, the cataracts or *floodgates* of heaven being opened. *Burnet.*

FLOOK, flŏ'k. *n. ſ.* [*pflug* a plow, Germ.]

1. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

2. A flounder; a flat river fiſh.

FLOOR, flŏ'r. *n. ſ.* [ꝼlon, ꝼlone, Sax.]

1. The pavement: a pavement is always of ſtone, the floor of wood or ſtone; the part on which one treads.

His ſtepmother, making all her geſtures counterfeit affliction, lay almoſt groveling upon the *floor* of her chamber. *Sidney.*

He rent that iron door
Where entered in, his foot could find no *floor*,
But all a deep deſcent as dark as hell. *Fairy Q.*

Look how the *floor* of heav'n
Is thick inlay'd with patens of bright gold:
There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the young ey'd cherubins. *Shakeſp.*

The ground lay ſtrewed with pikes ſo thick as a *floor* is uſually ſtrewed with ruſhes. *Hayward.*

He winnoweth barley to-night in the threſhing *floor.* *Ruth.*

2. A ſtory; a flight of rooms.

He that building ſtays at one
Floor, or the ſecond, hath erected none. *Jonſon.*

***To* FLOOR**, flŏ'r. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor.

Hewn ſtone and timber to *floor* the houſes. *2 Chron.* xxxiv.

FLOO'RING, flŏ'-rĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *floor.*] Bottom; pavement.

The *flooring* is a kind of red plaiſter made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar. *Addiſon.*

***To* FLOP**, flŏp'. *v. a.* [from *flap.*] To clap the wings with noiſe; to play with any noiſy motion of a broad body.

A blackbird was frighted almoſt to death with a huge *flopping* kite that ſhe ſaw over her head. *L'Eſtrange.*

FLO'RAL, flŏ'-rål. *adj.* [*floralis*, Lat.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers.

Let one great day
To celebrated ſports and *floral* play
Be ſet aſide. *Prior.*

FLO'RENCE, flŏr'-ĭns. *n. ſ.* [from the city *Florence.*] A kind of cloth. *Dict.*

FLO'REN, flŏ'-rĭn. *n. ſ.* [So named, ſays *Camden*, becauſe made by *Florentines.*] A gold coin of Edward III. in value ſix ſhillings.

FLO'RET, flŏ'-rĭt. *n. ſ.* [*fleurette*, Fr.] A ſmall imperfect flower.

FLO'RID, flŏr'-ĭd. *adj.* [*floridus*, Lat.]

1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.

2. Bright in colour; fluſhed with red.

Our beauty is in colour inferiour to many flowers; and when it is moſt *florid* and gay, three fits of an ague can change it into yellowneſs and leanneſs. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

The qualities of blood in a healthy ſtate are to be *florid*, when let out of the veſſel, the red part congealing ſtrongly and ſoon. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Embelliſhed; ſplendid; brilliant with decorations.

The *florid*, elevated, and figurative way is for the paſſions; for love and hatred, fear and anger, are begotten in the ſoul, by ſhewing their objects out of their true proportion. *Dryden.*

How did, pray, the *florid* youth offend,
Whoſe ſpeech you took, and gave it to a friend? *Pope.*

FLORI'DITY, flô-rĭd'-ĭ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *florid.*] Freſhneſs of colour.

There is a *floridity* in the face from the good digeſtion of the red part of the blood. *Floyer.*

FLO'RIDNESS, flŏr'-ĭd-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *florid.*]
1. Freſhneſs of colour.
2. Embelliſhment; ambitious elegance.

Though a philoſopher need not delight readers with his *floridneſs*, yet he may take a care that he diſguſt them not by flatneſs. *Boyle.*

FLORI'FEROUS, flô-rĭf'-fê-rŭs. *adj.* [*florifer*, Lat.] Productive of flowers.

FLO'RIN, flŏr'-ĭn. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A coin firſt made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2*s.* 4*d.* that of Spain 4*s.* 4*d.* halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily 2*s.* 6*d.* that of Holland 2*s.*

In the Imperial chamber the proctors have half a *florin* taxed and allowed them for every ſubſtantial receſs. *Ayliffe.*

FLO'RIST, flô'-rĭst. *n. ſ.* [*fleuriſte*, Fr.] A cultivater of flowers.

Some botaniſts or *floriſts* at the leaſt, *Dunciad.*

And while they break
On the charm'd eye, th' exulting *floriſt* marks
With ſecret pride the wonders of his hand. *Thom.*

FLO'RULENT, flŏr'-û-lênt. *adj.* [*floris*, Lat.] Flowery; bloſſoming.

FLO'SCULOUS, flŏs'-kû-lŭs. *adj.* [*floſculus*, Lat.] Compoſed of flowers; having the nature or form of flowers.

The outward part is a thick and carnous covering, and the ſecond a dry and *floſculous* coat. *Brown.*

To **FLOTE**, flô't. *v. a.* [See *To fleet.*] To ſkim.

Such cheeſes, good Ciſley, ye *floted* too nigh. *Tuſſer.*

FLO'TSON, flŏt'-sĭn. *n. ſ.* [from *flote.*] Goods that ſwim without an owner on the ſea.

FLO'TTEN, flŏt'-tên. *part.* [from *flote.*] Skimmed. *Skinner.*

To **FLOUNCE**, flou'ns. *v. n.* [*plonſen*, Dut. to plunge.]

1. To move with violence in the water or mire; to ſtruggle or daſh in the water.

With his broad fins and forky tail he laves
The riſing ſurge, and *flounces* in the waves. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

2. To move with weight and tumult.

Six *flouncing* Flanders mares
Are e'en as good as any two of theirs. *Prior.*

3. To move with paſſionate agitation.

When I'm duller than a poſt,
Nor can the plaineſt word pronounce,
You neither fume, nor fret, nor *flounce*. *Swift.*

To **FLOUNCE**, flou'ns. *v. a.* To deck with flounces.

She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl. *Addiſon.*

They have got into the faſhion of *flouncing* the petticoat ſo very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of luteſtring. *Pope.*

FLOUNCE, flou'ns. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Any thing ſewed to the garment, and hanging looſe, ſo as to ſwell and ſhake.

Nay, oft in dreams invention we beſtow,
To change a *flounce*, or add a furbelow. *Pope.*

A muſlin *flounce*, made very full, would be very agreeable. *Pope.*

FLO'UNDER, flou'n-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [*flynder*, Dan. *fluke*, Scott.] The name of a ſmall flat fiſh.

Like the *flounder*, out of the frying-pan into the fire. *Camd.*

Flounders will both thrive and breed in any pond. *Mortimer.*

To **FLO'UNDER**, flou'n-dŭr. *v. n.* [from *flounce.*] To ſtruggle with violent and irregular motions; as a horſe in the mire.

Down goes at once the horſeman and the horſe;
That courſer ſtumbles on the fallen ſteed,
And *flound'ring* throws the rider o'er his head. *Dryden.*

The more inform'd, the leſs he underſtood,
And deeper ſunk by *flound'ring* in the mud. *Dryd.*
He plung'd for ſenſe, but found no bottom there;
Then writ and *flounder'd* on in mere deſpair. *Pope.*

To **FLOURISH**, flŭr'-rĭsh. *v. n.* [*floreo*, *floreſco*, Lat.]

1. To be in vigour; not to fade.

The righteous ſhall *flouriſh* like the palm-tree. *Pſ.* xcii.

Where'er you tread, the bluſhing flow'rs ſhall riſe,
And all things *flouriſh* where you turn your eyes. *Pope.*

2. To be in a proſperous ſtate.

If I could find example
Of thouſands, that had ſtruck anointed kings,
And *flouriſh'd* after, I'd not do't: but ſince
Nor braſs, nor ſtone, nor parchment, bears not one,
Let villany itſelf forſwear't. *Shakeſp.*

Harry, that propheſied thou ſhould'ſt be king,
Doth comfort thee in ſleep; live thou and *flouriſh*. *Shakeſp.*

He was the patron of my manhood, when I *flouriſhed* in the opinion of the world, though with ſmall advantage to my fortune. *Dryden.*

Bad men as frequently proſper and *flouriſh*, and that by the means of their wickedneſs. *Nelſon.*

3. To uſe florid language; to ſpeak with ambitious copiouſneſs and elegance.

Whilſt Cicero acts the part of a rhetorician, he dilates and *flouriſhes*, and gives example inſtead of rule. *Baker.*

They dilate ſometimes, and *flouriſh* long upon little incidents, and they ſkip over and but lightly touch the drier part of their theme. *Watts's Log.*

4. To deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines; to play in wanton and irregular motions.

Impetuous ſpread
The ſtream, and ſmoaking, *flouriſh'd* o'er his head. *Pope.*

5. To boaſt; to brag.
6. [In muſick.] To play ſome prelude without any ſettled rule.

To **FLO'URISH**, flŭr'-rĭsh. *v. a.*

1. To adorn with vegetable beauty.

With ſhadowy verdure *flouriſh'd* high,
A ſudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

2. To adorn with figures of needle-work.
3. To work with a needle into figures.

All that I ſhall ſay will be but like bottoms of thread cloſe wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flouriſhed* into large works. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations by way of ſhow or triumph.

And all the powers of hell in full applauſe
Flouriſh'd their ſnakes, and toſs'd their flaming brands. *Craſhaw.*

Againſt the poſt their wicker ſhields they cruſh,
Flouriſh the ſword, and at the plaſtron puſh. *Dryden's Juv.*

5. To adorn with embelliſhments of language; to grace with eloquence oſtentatiouſly diffuſive.

The labours of Hercules, though *flouriſhed* with much fabulous matter; yet notably ſet forth the conſent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating giants, monſters and tyrants. *Bacon.*

As they are likely to over-*flouriſh* their own caſe, ſo their flattery is hardeſt to be diſcovered. *Collier.*

6. To adorn; to embelliſh; to grace.

To bring you thus together, 'tis no ſin,
Sith that the juſtice of your title to him
Doth *flouriſh* the deceit. *Shakeſp.*

FLO'URISH, flŭr'-rĭsh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Bravery; beauty; ambitious ſplendour.

I call'd thee then vain *flouriſh* of my fortune;
I call'd thee then poor ſhadow, painted queen,
The preſentation of but what I was. *Shakeſp.*

The *flouriſh* of his ſober youth,
Was the pride of naked truth. *Craſhaw.*

2. An oſtentatious embelliſhment; ambitious copiouſneſs; far-fetched elegance.

This is a *flouriſh*: there follow excellent parables. *Bacon.*

We can excuſe the duty of our knowledge, if we only beſtow the *flouriſh* of poetry thereon, or thoſe commendatory conceits which popularly ſet forth the eminence of this creature. *Brown.*

The apprehenſion is ſo deeply riveted into my mind, that ſuch rhetorical *flouriſhes* cannot at all looſen or bruſh it out. *More.*

Villanies have not the ſame countenance, when there are great intereſts, plauſible colours, and *flouriſhes* of wit and rhetorick interpoſed between the ſight and the object. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſo much repeated ornament and *flouriſh* of their former ſpeeches was commonly the trueſt word they ſpoke, though leaſt believed by them. *South's Sermons.*

Studious to pleaſe the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he ſlurs his crimes;
He lards with *flouriſhes* his long harangue;
'Tis fine, ſay'ſt thou; what, to be prais'd and hang? *Dryden.*

3. Figures formed by lines curiouſly or wantonly drawn.

A child with delight looks upon emblems finely drawn and painted, and takes ſome pleaſure in beholding the neat characters and *flouriſhes* of a bible curiouſly printed. *Boyle.*

They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the *flouriſhes* about a great letter that ſignify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

FLO'URISHER, flŭr'-rĭsh-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *flouriſh.*] One that is in prime or in proſperity.

They count him of the green-hair'd eld, they may, or in his flow'r;
For not our greateſt *flouriſher* can equal him in pow'r. *Chapman.*

To **FLOUT**, flou't. *v. a.* [*fluyten*, Dut. *flouwe*, Friſick.] To mock; to inſult; to treat with mockery and contempt.

You muſt *flout* my inſufficiency. *Shakeſp.*

The Norweyan banners *flout* the ſky,
And fan our people cold. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices;
Certainly he *flouted* us downright. *Shakeſp.*

She railed at her, that ſhe ſhould be ſo immodeſt to write to one ſhe knew would *flout* her. *Shakeſp.*

Phillida *flouts* me. *Walton's Angler.*

To **FLOUT**, flou't. *v. n.* To practiſe mockery; to behave with contempt; to ſneer.

Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath not fortune ſent in this fool to cut off this argument? *Shakeſp.*

With talents well endu'd
To be ſcurrilous and rude;
When you pertly raiſe your ſnout,
Fleer and gibe, and laugh and *flout*. *Swift.*

FLOUT, flou't. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A mock; an inſult; a word or act of contempt.

He would aſk of thoſe that had been at the other's table, Tell truly, was there never a *flout* or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

She opened it, and read it out,
With many a ſmile and leering *flout*. *Hudibras.*

Their doors are barr'd againſt a bitter *flout*;
Snarl, if you pleaſe; but you ſhall ſnarl without.
Dryden.

How many *flouts* and jeers muſt I expoſe myſelf to by this repentance? How ſhall I anſwer ſuch an old acquaintance when he invites me to an intemperate cup? *Calamy's Sermons.*

FLO'UTER, flou't-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *flout.*] One who jeers.

To FLOW, flŏ'. *v. n.* [ꝼlopan, Sax.]

1. To run or ſpread as water.

The god am I, whoſe yellow water *flows*
Around theſe fields, and fattens as it goes. *Dryden.*

Fields of light and liquid ether *flow*,
Purg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below.
Dryden.

Endleſs tears *flow* down in ſtreams. *Swift.*

2. To run: oppoſed to ſtanding waters.

With oſier floats the ſtanding water ſtrow;
Of maſſy ſtones make bridges, if it *flow*. *Dryden.*

3. To riſe; not to ebb.

This river hath thrice *flow'd*, no ebb between.
Shakeſp.

4. To melt.

Oh that thou wouldſt rent the heavens, that the mountains might *flow* down at thy preſence.
Iſ. lxiv. 1.

5. To proceed; to iſſue.

I'll uſe that tongue I have: if wit *flow* from't, I ſhall do good. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The knowledge drawn from experience is quite of another kind from that which *flows* from ſpeculation or diſcourſe. *South.*

6. To glide ſmoothly without aſperity: as, a *flowing* period.

This diſcourſe of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetorick in it, ſhew him to have been of a great wit and *flowing* eloquence. *Hakewill on Providence.*

7. To write ſmoothly; to ſpeak volubly.

Virgil is ſweet and *flowing* in his hexameters.
Dryden.

Did ſweeter ſounds adorn my *flowing* tongue
Than ever man pronounc'd, or angels ſung. *Prior.*

8. To abound; to be crowded.

The dry ſtreets *flow'd* with men. *Chapman.*

9. To be copious; to be full.

Then ſhall our names,
Be in their *flowing* cups freſhly remember'd.
Shakeſp. Hen. V.

There every eye with ſlumb'rous chains ſhe bound,
And daſh'd the *flowing* goblet to the ground.
Pope's Odyſſey.

10. To hang looſe and waving.

He was cloathed in a *flowing* mantle of green ſilk, interwoven with flowers. *Spectator.*

To FLOW, flŏ'. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.

Watering hops is ſcarce practicable, unleſs you have a ſtream at hand to *flow* the ground.
Mortimer's Huſbandry.

FLOW, flŏ'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb]

1. The riſe of water; not the ebb.

Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to ſolve the *flows* and motions of theſe ſeas, illuſtrating the ſame by water in a bowl, that riſes or falls according to the motion of the veſſel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ebb of tides, and their myſterious *flow*,
We as art's elements ſhall underſtand. *Dryden.*

2. A ſudden plenty or abundance.

The noble power of ſuffering bravely is as far above that of enterpriſing greatly, as an unblemiſhed conſcience and inflexible reſolution are above an accidental *flow* of ſpirits, or a ſudden tide of blood. *Pope.*

3. A ſtream of diction; volubility of tongue.

Teaching is not a *flow* of words, nor the draining of an hourglaſs; but an effectual procuring that a man know ſomething which he knew not before, or to know it better. *South.*

FLO'WER, flo'wr. *n. ſ.* [*fleur*, Fr. *flos, flores*, Lat.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the ſeeds.

Such are reckoned perfect *flowers* which have petala, a ſtamen, apex and ſtylus; and whatever *flower* wants either of theſe is reckoned imperfect. Perfect *flowers* are divided into ſimple ones, which are not compoſed of other ſmaller, and which uſually have but one ſingle ſtyle; and compounded, which conſiſt of many floſculi, all making but one *flower*. Simple *flowers* are monopetalous, which have the body of the *flower* all of one entire leaf, though ſometimes cut or divided a little way into many ſeeming petala, or leaves; as in borage, bugloſs: or polypetalous, which have diſtinct petala, and thoſe falling off ſingly, and not altogether, as the ſeeming petala of monopetalous *flowers* always do: but thoſe are further divided into uniform and difform *flowers*: the former have their right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the difform have no ſuch regularity, as in the *flowers* of ſage and deadnettle. A monopetalous difform *flower* is likewiſe further divided into, firſt, ſemi-fiſtular, whoſe upper part reſembles a pipe cut off obliquely, as in the ariloſtochia: 2d, labiate; and this either with one lip only, as in the acanthum and ſcordium, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate *flowers*: and here the upper lip is ſometimes turned upwards, and ſo turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamæciſſus; but moſt commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and repreſents a kind of helmet, or monkſhood; and from thence theſe are frequently called galleate, cucullate, and galericulate *flowers*; and in this form are the *flowers* of the lamium, and moſt verticillate plants. Sometimes the lamium is intire, and ſometimes jagged or divided. 3d, Corniculate; that is, ſuch hollow *flowers* as have on their upper part a kind of ſpur, or little horn, as the linaria, delphinum, &c. and the carniculum, or calcar, is always impervious at the tip or point. Compounded *flowers* are, firſt, diſcous, or diſcoidal; that is, whoſe floſculi are ſet ſo cloſe, thick, and even, as to make the ſurface of the *flower* plain and flat, which, becauſe of its round form, will be like a diſcus; which diſk is ſometimes radiated, when there is a row of petala ſtanding round in the diſk, like the points of a ſtar, as in the matricaria, chamæmelum, &c. and ſometimes naked, having no ſuch radiating leaves round the limb of its diſk, as in the tanacetum: 2d, planifolious, which is compoſed of plain *flowers*, ſet together in circular rows round the centre, and whoſe face is uſually indented, notched, and jagged, as the hieracia. 3d, Fiſtular, which is compounded of long hollow little *flowers*, like pipes, all divided into large jags at the ends. Imperfect *flowers*, becauſe they want the petala, are called ſtamineous, apetalous, and capillaceous; and thoſe which hang pendulous by fine threads, like the juli, are by Tournefort called amentaceous, and we call them cats-tail. The term campaniformis is uſed for ſuch as are in the ſhape of a bell, and infundibuliformis for ſuch as are in the form of a funnel. *Miller.*

Good men's lives
Expire before the *flowers* in their caps,
Dying or ere they ſicken. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

With *flow'r* inwoven treſſes torn,
The nymphs in twilight ſhade of tangled thickets
mourn. *Milton.*

Beauteous *flow'rs* why do we ſpread
Upon the monuments of the dead? *Cowley.*

Though the ſame ſun with all-diffuſive rays
Bluſh in the roſe, and in the diamond blaze,
We praiſe the ſtronger effort of his power,
And always ſet the gem above the *flower*. *Pope.*

If the bloſſom of the plant be of moſt importance, we call it a *flower*; ſuch are daiſies, tulips, and carnations. *Watts.*

2. An ornament; an embelliſhment.

The nomination of perſons to thoſe places being ſo prime and inſeparable a *flower* of his crown, he would reſerve to himſelf. *Clarendon.*

This diſcourſe of Cyprian, and the excellent *flowers* of rhetorick in it, ſhew him to have been a ſweet and powerful orator. *Hakewill.*

Truth needs no *flow'rs* of ſpeech. *Pope.*

3. The prime; the flouriſhing part.

Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long:
In *flow'r* of age you periſh for a ſong. *Pope.*

4. The edible part of corn; the meal.

The bread I would have in *flower*, ſo as it might be baked ſtill to ſerve their neceſſary want. *Spenſer.*

I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the *flow'r* of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakeſp.*

The *flowers* of grains, mixed with water, will make a ſort of glue. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

But by thy care twelve urns of wine be fill'd,
Next theſe in worth, and firm thoſe urns be ſeal'd;
Be twice ten meaſures of the choiceſt *flour*
Prepar'd, ere yet deſcends the evening hour.
Pope's Odyſſey.

5. The moſt excellent or valuable part of any thing; quinteſſence.

The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Pſalms do more briefly contain, and more movingly expreſs, by reaſon of their poetical form.
Hooker.

Thou haſt ſlain
The *flower* of Europe for his chivalry. *Shakeſp.*

The French monarchy is exhauſted of its braveſt ſubjects: the *flower* of the nation is conſumed in its wars. *Addiſon.*

6. That which is moſt diſtinguiſhed for any thing valuable.

He is not the *flower* of courteſy, but, I warrant him, as gentle as a lamb. *Shakeſp.*

FLO'WER *de Luce*, flo'wr-dĕ-lū's. *n. ſ.* A bulbous iris.

Miller ſpecifies thirty-four ſpecies of this plant; and among them the Perſian *flower de luce* is greatly eſteemed for the ſweetneſs and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March.

Crop'd are the *flower de luces* in your arms:
Of England's coat one half is cut away. *Shakeſp.*

The iris is the *flower de luce.* *Peacham.*

To FLOWER, flo'wr. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, Fr. or from the noun.]

1. To be in flower; to be in bloſſom; to bloom; to put forth flowers.

So forth they marched in this goodly ſort,
To take the ſolace of the open air,
And in freſh *flowering* fields themſelves to ſport.
Fairy Queen.

Sacred hill, whoſe head full high,
Is, as it were, for endleſs memory
Of that dear Lord, who oft thereon was found,
For ever with a *flow'ring* garland crown'd.
Fairy Queen.

Then herbs of every leaf, that ſudden *flower'd*,
Op'ning their various colours. *Milton.*

Mark well the *flow'ring* almonds in the wood,
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load.
Dryd. Georg.

To leafleſs ſhrubs the *flow'ring* palms ſucceed,
And od'rous myrtle to the noiſome weed. *Pope.*

2. To be in the prime; to flouriſh.

Whilome in youth, when *flower'd* my youthful
ſpring,
Like ſwallow ſwift, I wandered here and there;
For heat of heedleſs luſt me did ſo ſting,
That I of doubted danger had no fear. *Spenſer.*

This cauſe detain'd me all my *flow'ring* youth,
Within a loathſome dungeon there to pine.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

3. To froth; to ferment; to mantle, as new bottled beer.

Thoſe above the water were beſt, and that beer did *flower* a little; whereas that under water did not, though it were freſh. *Bacon.*

An extreme clarification doth ſpread the ſpirits ſo ſmooth that they become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flowering.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To come as cream from the ſurface.

If you can accept of theſe few obſervations, which have *flowered* off, and are, as it were, the burniſhing of many ſtudious and contemplative years, I here give you them to diſpoſe of. *Milton.*

To **FLO'WER**, flo'wr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLO'WERAGE, flo'wr-åg. *n. ſ.* [from *flower.*] Store of flowers. *Dict.*

FLO'WERET, flo'wr-ĭt. *n. ſ.* [*fleuret*, Fr.] A flower; a ſmall flower.

Sometimes her head ſhe fondly would aguiſe
With gaudy garlands, or freſh *flow'rets* dight,
About her neck, or rings of ruſhes plight. *F. Q.*

That ſame dew, which ſometimes on the buds
Was wont to ſwell, like round and orient pearls,
Stood now within the pretty *flow'ret's* eyes,
Like tears that did their own diſgrace bewail.
Shakeſp.

So to the ſylvan lodge
They came, that like Pomona's arbour ſmil'd,
With *flow'rets* deck'd, and fragrant ſmells. *Milt.*

Then laughs the childiſh year with *flow'rets* crown'd,
And laviſhly perfumes the fields around;
But no ſubſtantial nouriſhment receives,
Infirm the ſtalks, unſolid are the leaves. *Dryden.*

FLO'WERGARDEN, flo'wr-går-dĭn. *n. ſ.* [*flower* and *garden.*] A garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

Obſerving that this manure produced flowers in the field, I made my gardener try thoſe ſhells in my *flowergarden*, and I never ſaw better carnations or flowers. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

FLO'WERINESS, flo'wr-ỳ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *flowery.*]

1. The ſtate of abounding in flowers.
2. Floridneſs of ſpeech.

FLO'WERINGBUSH, flo'wr-ĭng-bůsh. *n. ſ.* A plant.

FLO'WERY, flo'wr-ỳ. *adj.* [from *flower.*] Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

My mother Circe, with the ſyrens three,
Amidſt the *flow'ry* kirtled Naiades. *Milton.*

Day's harbinger
Comes dancing from the Eaſt, and leads with her
The *flow'ry* May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowſlip and the pale primroſe. *Milt.*

O'er his fair limbs a *flow'ry* veſt he threw. *Pope.*

To her the ſhady grove, the *flow'ry* field,
The ſtreams and fountains, no delight could yield.
Pope.

FLO'WINGLY, flo'-ĭng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *flow.*] With volubility; with abundance.

FLOWK, flůk. *n. ſ.* [*fluke*, Scott.] A flounder; the name of a fiſh.

Amongſt theſe the *flowk*, ſole, and plaice, follow the tide up into the freſh waters. *Carew.*

FLO'WKWORT, flůk-wůrt. *n. ſ.* The name of a plant.

FLOWN, flo'n. Participle of *fly*, or *flee*, they being confounded; properly of *fly*.

1. Gone away.

For thoſe,
Appointed to ſit there, had left their charge,
Flown to the upper world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Where, my deluded ſenſe! was reaſon *flown*?
Where the high majeſty of David's throne? *Prior.*

2. Puffed; inflated; elate.

And when night
Darkens the ſtreets, then wander forth the ſons
Of Belial, *flown* with inſolence and wine. *Milton.*

Is this a bridal or a friendly feaſt?
Or from your deeds I rightly may divine,
Unſeemly *flown* with inſolence or wine. *Pope.*

FLU'CTUANT, flůk'-tů-ånt. *adj.* [*fluctuans*, Lat.] Wavering; uncertain.

To be longing for this thing to-day, and for that thing to-morrow; to change likings for loathings, and to ſtand wiſhing and hankering at a venture, how is it poſſible for any man to be at reſt in this *fluctuant* wandering humour and opinion? *L'Eſtrange.*

To **FLU'CTUATE**, flůk'-tů-åt. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Lat.]

1. To roll to and again, as water in agitation.

The *fluctuating* fields of liquid air,
With all the curious meteors hov'ring there,
And the wide regions of the land, proclaim
The Pow'r Divine, that rais'd the mighty frame.
Blackmore.

2. To float backward and forward, as with the motion of water.
3. To move with uncertain and haſty motion.

The tempter
New parts puts on; and, as to paſſion mov'd,
Fluctuates diſturb'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. To be in an uncertain ſtate; to feel ſudden viciſſitudes.

As the greateſt part of my eſtate has hitherto been of an unſteady and volatile nature, either toſt upon ſeas, or *fluctuating* in funds, it is now fixed and ſettled in ſubſtantial acres and tenements. *Addiſon.*

5. To be irreſolute; to be undetermined.

FLUCTUA'TION, fluk-tů-å'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*fluctuatio*, Lat. *fluctuation*, Fr. from *fluctuate.*]

1. The alternate motion of the water.

Fluctuations are but motions ſubſervient, which winds, ſtorms, ſhores, ſhelves, and every interjacency irregulates. *Brown.*

They were cauſed by the impulſes and *fluctuation* of water in the bowels of the earth. *Woodward.*

2. Uncertainty; indetermination.

It will not hinder it from making a proſelyte of a perſon, that loves *fluctuation* of judgment little enough to be willing to be eaſed of it by any thing but errour. *Boyle.*

FLUE, flů'. *n. ſ.* [A word of which I know not the etymology, unleſs it be derived from *flew* of *fly.*]

1. A ſmall pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or ſmoke.
2. Soft down or fur, ſuch as may fly in the wind.

FLUE'LLIN, flů'-ĭl-ĭn. *n. ſ.* The herb SPEEDWELL.

FLU'ENCY, flů'-ěn-ſỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *fluent.*]

1. The quality of flowing; ſmoothneſs; freedom from harſhneſs or aſperity.

Fluency of numbers, and moſt expreſſive figures for the poet, morals for the ſerious, and pleaſantries for admirers of points of wit. *Garth.*

2. Readineſs; copiouſneſs; volubility.

Our publick liturgy muſt be caſhiered, the better to pleaſe thoſe men who gloried in their extemporary vein and *fluency*. *King Charles.*

We reaſon with ſuch *fluency* and fire,
The beaux we baffle, and the learned tire. *Tickel.*

The common *fluency* of ſpeech in many men, and moſt women, is owing to a ſcarcity of matter, and a ſcarcity of words; for whoever is maſter of language, and hath a mind full of ideas, will be apt, in ſpeaking, to heſitate upon the choice of both. *Swift.*

3. Affluence; abundance. This ſenſe is obſolete.

Thoſe who grow old in *fluency* and eaſe,
Behold him toſt on ſeas. *Sandys.*

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Even all they wiſh; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot ſo great a *fluency* receive,
But their fruition to a ſtranger leave. *Sandys.*

FLU'ENT, flů'-ěnt. *adj.* [*fluens*, Lat.]

1. Liquid.

It is not malleable; but yet is not *fluent*, but ſtupified. *Bacon.*

2. Flowing; in motion; in flux.

Motion being a *fluent* thing, and one part of its duration being independent upon another, it doth not follow that becauſe any thing moves this moment, it muſt do ſo the next. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Ready; copious; voluble.

Thoſe have ſome natural diſpoſitions, which have better grace in youth than in age, ſuch as is a *fluent* and luxurious ſpeech. *Bacon.*

I ſhall lay before you all that's within me,
And with moſt *fluent* utterance. *Denham's Sophy.*

FLU'ENT, flů'-ěnt. *n. ſ.* Stream; running water.

Confiding in their hands, that ſed'lous ſtrive
To cut th' outrageous *fluent*; in this diſtreſs,
Ev'n in the ſight of death. *Philips.*

FLU'ENTLY, flů'-ěnt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *fluent.*] With ready flow; volubly; readily; without obſtruction or difficulty.

FLU'ID, flů'-ĭd. *adj.* [*fluidus*, Lat. *fluide*, Fr.] Having parts eaſily ſeparable; not ſolid.

Or ſerve they as a flow'ry verge to bind
The *fluid* ſkirts of that ſame wat'ry cloud,
Leſt it again diſſolve, and ſhow'r the earth? *Milt.*

If particles ſlip eaſily, and are of a fit ſize to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is *fluid*; and if it be apt to ſtick to things, it is humid. *Newton.*

FLU'ID, flů'-ĭd. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing not ſolid.
2. [In phyſick.] Any animal juice; as the blood.

Conſider how luxury hath introduced new diſeaſes, and with them, not improbably, altered the whole courſe of the *fluids*. *Arbuthnot.*

FLUI'DITY, flů-ĭd'-ĭ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid.*] The quality in bodies oppoſite to ſtability; want of coherence between the parts.

Heat promotes *fluidity* very much, by diminiſhing the tenacity of bodies: it makes many bodies fluid, which are not fluid in cold, and increaſes the *fluidity* of tenacious liquids; as of oil, balſam, and honey; and thereby decreaſes their reſiſtance. *Newton.*

A diſeaſe oppoſite to this ſpiſſitude is too great *fluidity*. *Arbuthnot.*

FLU'IDNESS, flů'-ĭd-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *fluid.*] That quality in bodies oppoſite to ſtability.

What if we ſhould ſay that *fluidneſs* and ſtability depends ſo much upon the texture of the parts, that, by the change of that texture, the ſame parts may be made to conſtitute either a fluid or a dry body, and that permanently too? *Boyle.*

FLU'MMERY, flům'-ůr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflower or oatmeal.

Milk and *flummery* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

FLUNG, flůng'. participle and preterite of *fling*. Thrown; caſt.

Several ſtatues the Romans themſelves *flung* into the river, when they would revenge themſelves. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FLU'OR, flů'-ŏr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A fluid ſtate.

The particles of fluids, which do not cohere too ſtrongly, and are of ſuch a ſmallneſs as renders them moſt ſuſceptible of thoſe agitations which keeps liquors in a *fluor*, are moſt eaſily ſeparated and rarefied into vapours. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Catamenia.

FLU'RRY, flůr'-rỳ. *n. ſ.*

1. A guſt or ſtorm of wind; a haſty blaſt.

The boat was overſet by a ſudden *flurry* from the North. *Swift.*

2. Hurry; a violent commotion.

To **FLUSH**, flůsh'. *v. n.* [*fluyſen*, Dut. to flow; *flus*, or *flux*, Fr.]

1. To flow with violence.

The pulſe of the heart he attributes to an ebullition and ſudden expanſion of the blood in the ventricles, after the manner of the milk, which, being heated to ſuch a degree, doth ſuddenly, and all at once, *fluſh* up and run over the veſſel. *Ray.*

It *fluſhes* violently out of the cock for about a quart, and then ſtops. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To come in haſte.

If the place but affords
Any ſtore of lucky birds,
As I make 'em to *fluſh*,
Each owl out of his buſh. *Ben Jonſon's Owls.*

3. To glow in the ſkin; to produce a colour in the face by a ſudden afflux of blood. It is properly uſed of a ſudden or tranſient heat of countenance; not of a ſettled complexion.

Ere yet the ſalt of moſt unrighteous tears
Had left the *fluſhing* in her gauled eyes,
She married. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Thus Eve with count'nance blithe her ſtory told,
But in her cheek diſtemper *fluſhing* glow'd. *Milt.*

What can be more ſignificant than the ſudden *fluſhing* and confuſion of a bluſh? *Collier.*

What means that lovely fruit? What means, alas!
That blood, which *fluſhes* guilty in your face? *Dryd.*

At once, array'd
In all the colours of the *fluſhing* year,
The garden glows. *Thomſon's Spring.*

4. To ſhine ſuddenly. Obſolete.

A flake of fire that *fluſhing* in his beard,
Him all amaz'd. *Spenſer.*

To **Flush**, flůsh'. *v. a.*

1. To colour; to redden: properly to redden ſuddenly.

The glowing dames of Zama's royal court,
Have faces *fluſh'd* with more exalted charms. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Some court, or ſecret corner ſeek,
Nor *fluſh* with ſhame the paſſing virgin's cheek. *Gay's Triv.*

2. To elate; to elevate; to give the appearance of ſudden joy.

As proſperous people, *fluſhed* with great victories and ſucceſſes, are rarely known to confine their joys within the bounds of moderation and innocence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Flush, flůsh'. *adj.*

1. Freſh; full of vigour.

He took my father groſly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, and *fluſh* as May;
And how his audit ſtands, who knows, ſave Heav'n? *Shakeſp.*

I love to wear cloths that are *fluſh*,
Not prefacing old rags with pluſh. *Cleaveland.*

2. Affluent; abounding. A cant word.

Lord Strut was not very *fluſh* in ready, either to go to law or clear old debts; neither could he find good bail. *Arbuthnot.*

Flush, flůsh'. *n. ſ.*

1. Afflux; ſudden impulſe; violent flow. This is commonly corrupted to *flaſh*: as, a *flaſh* of water.

Never had any man ſuch a loſs, cries a widower, in the *fluſh* of his extravagancies for a dead wife. *L'Eſtrange.*

The pulſe of the arteries is not only cauſed by the pulſation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *fluſh*, but by the coats of the arteries themſelves. *Ray.*

Succeſs may give him a preſent *fluſh* of joy; but when the ſhort trranſport is over, the apprehenſion of loſing ſucceeds to the care of acquiring. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Cards all of a ſort.

To **Flu'ster**, flůs'-tůr. *v. a.* [from *To fluſh.*] To make hot and roſy with drinking; to make half drunk.

Three lads of Cyprus, noble ſwelling ſpirits,
Have I to-night *fluſter'd* with flowing cups,
And they watch too. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

FLUTE, flůt'. *n. ſ.* [*fluſte*, *flute*, Fr. *flayte*, Dut.]

1. A muſical pipe; a pipe with ſtops for the fingers.

Th' oars were ſilver,
Which to the tune of *flutes* kept ſtroke. *Shakeſp.*

The ſoft complaining *flute*
In dying notes diſcovers
The woes of hopeleſs lovers,
Whoſe dirge is whiſper'd by the warbling lute. *Dryden.*

2. A channel or furrow in a pillar, like the concave of a flute ſplit.

To **Flute**, flů't. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To **FLUTTER**, flůt'-tůr. *v. n.* [ꝼlotepan, Sax. *flotter*, Fr.]

1. To take ſhort flights with great agitation of the wings.

As an eagle ſtirreth up her neſt, *fluttereth* over her young, and ſpreadeth abroad her wings, ſo the Lord alone did lead him. *Deut.*

Think you've an angel by the wings;
One that gladly will be nigh,
To wait upon each morning-ſigh;
To *flutter* in the balmy air
Of your well perfumed pray'r. *Craſhaw.*

They fed, and, *flutt'ring*, by degrees withdrew. *Dryden.*

2. To move about with great ſhow and buſtle without conſequence.

Exceſs muddles the beſt wit, and only makes it *flutter* and froth high. *Grew.*

No rag, no ſcrap of all the beau or wit,
That once ſo *flutter'd*, and that once ſo writ. *Pope's Dunc.*

3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations.

Ye ſpirits! to your charge repair;
The *flutt'ring* fan be Zephyretta's care. *Pope.*

They the tall maſt above the veſſel rear,
Or teach the *flutt'ring* ſail to float in air. *Pope's Odyſ.*

4. To be in agitation; to move irregularly; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty.

The relation being brought him what a glorious victory was got, and how long we *fluttered* upon the wings of doubtful ſucceſs, he was not ſurpriſed. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

It is impoſſible that men ſhould certainly diſcover the agreement or diſcernment of ideas, whilſt their thoughts *flutter* about, or ſtick only in ſounds of doubtful ſignification. *Locke.*

Eſteem we theſe, my friends! event and chance,
Produc'd by atoms from their *flutt'ring* dance! *Prior.*

His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas ſucceſſively. *Watts.*

To **Flu'tter**, flůt'-tůr. *v. a.*

1. To drive in diſorder; like a flock of birds ſuddenly rouſed.

Like an eagle in a dovecoat, I
Flutter'd your Volſcians in Corioli. *Shakeſp.*

2. To hurry the mind.
3. To diſorder the poſition of any thing.

Flu'tter, flůt'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.

An infinite variety of motions are to be made uſe of in the *flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter*, the modeſt *flutter*, and the timorous *flutter*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Hurry; tumult; diſorder of mind.
3. Confuſion; irregular poſition.

Fluvia'tick, flů-vŷ-ât'-ǐk. *adj.* [*fluviaticus*, Lat.] Belonging to rivers.

FLUX, flůks'. *n. ſ.* [*fluxus*, Lat. *flux*, Fr.]

1. The act of flowing; paſſage.

The ſimple and primary motion of fire is *flux*, in a direct line from the centre of the fuel to its circumference. *Digby.*

By the perpetual *flux* of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The ſtate of paſſing away and giving place to others.

Whether the heat of the ſun in animals whoſe parts are ſucceſſive, and in a continual *flux*, can produce a deep and perfect gloſs of blackneſs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What the ſtated rate of intereſt ſhould be, in the conſtant change of affairs, and *flux* of money, is hard to determine. *Locke.*

In the conſtituent matter of one body, turning naturally to another like body, the ſtock or fund can never be exhauſted, nor the *flux* and alteration ſenſible. *Woodward.*

Languages, like our bodies, are in a perpetual *flux*, and ſtand in need of recruits to ſupply thoſe words that are continually falling. *Felton.*

3. Any flow or iſſue of matter.

Quinces ſtop *fluxes* of blood. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Dyſentery; diſeaſe in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux.

Eat eaſtern ſpice, ſecure
From burning *fluxes* and hot calenture. *Hallifax.*

5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies.

Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat. *Shak.*

6. Concourſe; confluence.

Left and abandon'd of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus miſery doth part
The *flux* of company. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

7. The ſtate of being melted.
8. That which mingled with the body makes it melt.

Flux, *adj.* flůks'. [*fluxus*, Lat.] Unconſtant; not durable; maintained by a conſtant ſucceſſion of parts.

To **Flux**, flůks'. *v. a.*

1. To melt.
2. To ſalivate; to evacuate by ſpitting.

He might faſhionably and genteelly have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world. *South.*

Fluxi'lity, flůks-ǐl'-ǐ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*fluxus*, Lat.] Eaſineſs of ſeparation of parts; poſſibility of liquefaction.

Experiments ſeem to teach, that the ſuppoſed averſation of nature to a vacuum is but accidental, or in conſequence, partly of the weight and fluidity, or at leaſt *fluxility* of the bodies here below. *Boyle.*

Flu'xion, flůk'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*fluxio*, Lat.]

1. The act of flowing.
2. The matter that flows.

The *fluxion* increaſed, and abſceſſes were raiſed. *Wiſeman.*

3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetick or analyſis of infinitely ſmall variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinite ſmall or infinitely ſmall quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given. *Harris.*

A penetration into the abſtruſe difficulties and depths of modern algebra and *fluxions*, are not worth the labour of thoſe who deſign the learned profeſſions as the buſineſs of life. *Watts.*

To **FLY**, flŷ'. pret. *flew* or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*. *v. n.* [ꝼleoꝫan, Sax. To *fly* is properly *to uſe wings*, and gives *flew* and *flown*. To *flee* is to *eſcape*, or *to go away*, ꝼlean, Sax. and makes *fled*. They are now confounded.]

1. To move through the air with wings.

Ere the bat hath *flown*
His cloiſter'd flight. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Fowl that may *fly* above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. *Gen. i. 20.*

Theſe men's haſtineſs the warier ſort of you do not commend: ye wiſh they had held themſelves longer in, and not *flown* ſo dangerouſly abroad before the feathers of the cauſe had been grown. *Hooker.*

2. To paſs through the air.

Man is born unto trouble, as the ſparks *fly* upward. *Job*, v.

3. To paſs away, with the idea of ſwiftneſs or eſcape.

Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhime,
Help thee to paſs the tedious time,
Which elſe would on thy hand remain;
Though *flown*, it ne'er looks back again. *Prior.*

4. To paſs ſwiftly.

The ſcouts with *flying* ſpeed
Return, and through the city ſpread the news. *Dryden.*

Earth rolls back beneath the *flying* ſteed. *Pope.*

5. To move with rapidity.

As ſtriplings whip the top for ſport,
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine *flies* and whirls about. *Dryden.*

6. To part with violence.

Glad to catch this good occaſion,
Moſt thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chaff
And corn ſhall *fly* aſunder. *Shakeſp.*

He baſſas heads, to ſave his own, made *fly*;
And now, the ſultan to preſerve, muſt die. *Waller.*

7. To break; to ſhiver; to burſt aſunder with a ſudden exploſion.

Behold, a frothy ſubſtance riſe;
Be cautious, off your bottle *flies.* *Swift.*

8. [ꝼlean, Sax. *fliehen*, Germ.] To run away; to attempt eſcape. [In this ſenſe the verb is properly to *flee*, when *fled* is formed; but the following examples ſhew that they are confounded: they are confounded oftener in the preſent than in the preter tenſe.]

Which when the valiant elf perceiv'd, he leapt,
As lion fierce, upon the *flying* prey. *Spenſer.*

Ye ſhall flee, as ye *fled* from before the earthquake. *Zech.* xiv. v.

Abiather eſcaped and *fled* after David. 1 *Sa.* xxii.

What wonder if the kindly beams he ſhed,
Reviv'd the drooping arts again;
If ſcience rais'd her head,
And ſoft humanity, that from rebellion *fled.* *Dryden.*

He oft deſir'd to *fly* from Iſrael's throne,
And live in ſhades with her and love alone. *Prior.*

I'll *fly* from ſhepherds, flocks, and flow'ry plains;
From ſhepherds, flocks, and plains I may remove,
Forſake mankind, and all the world but love. *Pope.*

9. *To fly at.* To ſpring with violence upon; to fall on ſuddenly.

A ſervant that he bred, thrill'd with remorſe,
Oppos'd againſt the act, bending his ſword
To his great maſter; who, thereat enrag'd,
Flew on him, and amongſt them fell'd him dead. *Shakeſp.*

Though the dogs have never ſeen the dog-killer, yet they will come forth, and *fly* at him. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

No honour, no fortune, can keep a man from being miſerable, when an enraged conſcience ſhall *fly* at him, and take him by the throat. *South.*

This is an age that *flies at* all learning, and enquires eſpecially into faults. *South.*

10. *To fly in the face.* To inſult.

This would diſcourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or *fly in his face*; and he muſt expect only danger to himſelf. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*

11. *To fly in the face.* To act in defiance.

Fly in nature's *face!*
—But how, if nature *fly in my face* firſt?
—Then nature's the aggreſſor. *Dryden.*

12. *To fly off.* To revolt.

Deny to ſpeak to me! They're ſick, they're weary,
They have travell'd all the night! mean fetches;
The images of revolt and *flying off.* *Shakeſp.*

The traytor Syphax
Flew off at once with his Numidian horſe. *Addiſon's Cato.*

13. *To fly out.* To burſt into paſſion.

How eaſy is a noble ſpirit diſcern'd,
From harſh and ſulphurous matter that *flies out*
In contumelies, makes a noiſe, and ſtinks. *Ben Jonſ. Catil.*

Paſſion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly out* into contumely and neglect. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

14. *To fly out.* To break out into licence.

You uſe me like a courſer ſpurr'd and rein'd:
If I *fly out*, my fierceneſs you command. *Dryd.*

Papiſts, when unoppoſed, *fly out* into all the pageantries of worſhip; but when they are hard preſſed by arguments, lie cloſe intrenched behind the council of Trent. *Dryden.*

15. *To fly out.* To ſtart violently from any direction.

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly out* in right lines, if they were not reſtrained. *Bentley's Sermons.*

16. *To let fly.* To diſcharge.

The noiſy culverin, o'ercharg'd, *lets fly*,
And burſts, unaiming, in the rended ſky. *Granv.*

17. To be light and unincumbered: as, a *flying* camp.

To Fly, flŷ'. *v. a.*

1. To ſhun; to avoid; to decline.

Love like a ſhadow flies, when ſubſtance love purſues;
Purſuing that which flies, and *flying* what purſues. *Shakeſp.*

O Jove, I think
Foundations *fly* the wretched; ſuch I mean,
Where they ſhould be relieved. *Shakeſp.*

If you *fly* phyſick in health altogether, it will be too ſtrange for your body when you ſhall need it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

O whither ſhall I run, or which way *fly*
The ſight of this ſo horrid ſpectacle! *Milt.*

2. To refuſe aſſociation with.

Sleep *flies* the wretch; or when with cares oppreſt,
And his toſs'd limbs are weary'd into reſt,
Then dreams invade. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Nature *flies* him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

3. To quit by flight.

Dedalus, to *fly* the Cretan ſhore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore,
The firſt who ſail'd in air. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To attack by a bird of prey.

If a man can tame this monſter, and with her *fly* other ravening fowl, and kill them, it is ſomewhat worth. *Bacon.*

5. It is probable that *flew* was originally the preterite of *fly*, when it ſignified volation, and *fled* when it ſignified eſcape: *flown* ſhould be confined likewiſe to volation; but theſe diſtinctions are now confounded. I know not any book except the Scriptures in which *fly* and *flee* are carefully kept ſeparate.

Fly, flŷ'. *n. ſ.* [ꝼleoᵹe, Sax.]

1. A ſmall winged inſect of many ſpecies.

As *flies* to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their ſport. *Shakeſp.*

My country neighbours begin to think of being in general, before they come to think of the *fly* in their ſheep, or the tares in their corn. *Locke.*

To prevent the *fly*, ſome propoſe to ſow aſhes with the ſeed. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To heedleſs *flies* the window proves
A conſtant death. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. That part of a machine which being put into a quick motion, regulates and equaliſes the motion of the reſt.

If we ſuppoſe a man tied in place of the weight, it were eaſy, by a ſingle hair faſtened unto the *fly* or balance of the jack, to draw him up from the ground. *Wilkins.*

3. That part of a vane which points how the wind blows.

To Fly'blow, flŷ'-blô. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow.*] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

I am unwilling to believe that he deſigns to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to make others diſtaſte them. *Stillingfleet.*

Like a *flyblown* cake of tallow;
Or, on parchment, ink turn'd yellow. *Swift.*

So morning inſects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buz, and *flyblow* in the ſetting ſun. *Pope.*

Fly'boat, flŷ'-bôt. *n. ſ.* [*fly* and *boat.*] A kind of veſſel nimble and light for ſailing.

Flyca'tcher, flŷ'-kâtsh-ûr. *n. ſ.* [*fly* and *catch.*] One that hunts flies.

There was more need of Brutus in Domitian's days, to mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a *flycatcher.* *Dryden.*

The ſwallow was a *flycatcher* as well as the ſpider. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fly'er, flŷ'-ûr. *n. ſ.* [from *fly.*]

1. One that flies or runs away. This is written more frequently *flier.*

They hit one another with darts, as the others do with their hands, which they never throw counter, but at the back of the *flier.* *Sandy's Jour.*

He grieves ſo many Britons ſhould be loſt;
Taking more pains, when he beheld them yield,
To ſave the *fliers* than to win the field. *Waller.*

2. One that uſes wings.

3. The fly of a jack.

4. [In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong ſquare figure, whoſe fore and back ſides are parallel to each other, and ſo are their ends: the ſecond of theſe *flyers* ſtands parallel behind the firſt, the third behind the ſecond, and ſo are ſaid to fly off from one another. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To Fly'fish, flŷ'-fiſh. *v. n.* [*fly* and *fiſh.*] To angle with a hook baited with a fly, either natural or artificial.

I ſhall give you ſome directions for *fly-fiſhing.* *Watſon.*

FOAL, fôl. *n. ſ.* [ꝼola, Sax.] The offſpring of a mare, or other beaſt of burthen. The cuſtom now is to uſe *colt* for a young horſe, and *foal* for a young mare; but there was not originally any ſuch diſtinction.

Alſo flew his ſteed,
And with his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a *foal* of Pegaſus's kind. *F. Q.*

Twenty ſhe-aſſes and ten *foals.* *Gen.* xxxii. 15.

To Foal, fôl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth. Uſed of mares.

Give my horſe to Timon: it *foals* me ſtraight
Ten able horſes. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Such colts as are
Of generous race, ſtraight, when they firſt are *foal'd*,
Walk proudly. *May's Georgicks.*

To Foal, fôl. *v. n.* To be diſburthened of the fœtus. Uſed of beaſts of burthen.

About September take your mares into the houſe, where keep them 'till they *foal.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Fo'albit, fôl-bit. } *n. ſ.* Plants.
Fo'alfoot, fôl-fût. }

FOAM, fôm. *n. ſ.* [ꝼam, Sax.] The white ſubſtance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquours; froth; ſpume.

The *foam* upon the water. *Hoſ.* x. 7.

Whitening down their moſſy tinctur'd ſtream
Deſcends the billowy *foam.* *Thomſon's Spring.*

To Foam, fôm. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To froth; to gather foam.

What a beard of the general's cut will do among *foaming* bottles and ale-waſh'd wits, is wonderful. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Cæſar fell down in the market-place, and *foam'd* at mouth, and was ſpeechleſs. *Shakeſp.*

To Pallas high the *foaming* bowl he crown'd,
And ſprinkl'd large libations on the ground. *Pope.*

Upon a *foaming* horſe
There follow'd ſtrait a man of royal port. *Rowe.*

2. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.

He *foameth*, and gnaſhed with his teeth. *Mark*, ix. 11.

Fo'amy, fő'-mẙ. *adj.* [from *foam.*] Covered with foam; frothy.

More white than Neptune's *foamy* face,
When ſtruggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney.*

Behold how high the *foamy* billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the juſter ſide. *Dryd.*

FOB, fŏb'. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppe*, *ſupſacke*, Germ.] A ſmall pocket.

Who pick'd a *fob* at holding forth. *Hudibras.*

When were the dice with more profuſion thrown?
The well-fill'd *fob*, not empty'd now alone. *Dryd.*

He put his hand into his *fob*, and preſented me in his name with a tobacco-ſtopper. *Addiſon.*

Two pockets he called his *fobs*: they were two large ſlits ſqueezed cloſe by the preſſure of his belly. *Swiſt.*

Orphans around his bed the lawyer ſees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purſe, watching for a job,
Fancies his finger's in the cully's *fob*. *Swiſt.*

To **Fob**, fŏb'. *v. a.* [*ſuppen*, Germ.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

I think it is ſcurvy, and begin to find myſelf *fobb'd* in it. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Shall there be a gallows ſtanding in England when thou art king, and reſolution thus *fobb'd* as it is with the ruſty curb of old father antick the law. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He goes preſſing forward, 'till he was *fobbed* again with another ſtory. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. *To fob off.* To ſhift off; to put aſide with an artifice; to delude by a trick.

You muſt not think
To *fob off* your diſgraces with a tale. *Shakeſp.*

For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But theſe will not be *fobb'd off* ſo,
They muſt have wealth and power too. *Hudibras.*

By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The raſcal *fobb'd* me *off* with only wine. *Addiſon.*

Being a great lover of country-ſports, I abſolutely determined not to be a miniſter of ſtate, nor to be *fobb'd off* with a garter. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Fo'cal, fő'-kål. *adj.* [from *focus.*] belonging to the focus. See Focus.

Schelhammer demandeth whether the convexity or concavity of the drum collects rays into a *focal* point or ſcatters them. *Derham.*

Fo'cil, fő'-ſĭl. *n. ſ.* [*foeile*, Fr.] The greater or leſs bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wriſt.

The fracture was of both the *focils* of the left leg. *Wiſeman.*

Focilla'tion, fő-ſĭl-lå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*focillo*, Lat.] Comfort; ſupport. *Dict.*

FO'CUS, fő'-kůs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glaſs is the point of convergence or concourſe, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after their refraction by the glaſs.

The point from which rays diverge, or to which they converge, may be called their *focus*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. *Focus of a Parabola.* A point in the axis within the figure, and diſtant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *latus rectum.* *Harris.*

3. *Focus of an Ellipſis.* A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, ſhall be together equal to that longer axis. *Harris.*

4. *Focus of the Hyberbola.* A point in the principal axis, within the oppoſite hyperbolas; from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the oppoſite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Dict.*

FO'DDER, fŏd'-důr. *n. ſ.* [ꝼoðꞃe, ꝼoðeꞃ, Sax.] Dry food ſtored up for cattle againſt Winter.

Their cattle, ſtarving for want of *fodder*, corrupted the air. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Being not to be raiſed without wintering, they will help to force men into improvement of land by a neceſſity of *fodder*. *Temple.*

Of graſs and *fodder* thou defraud'ſt the dams,
And of their mothers dugs the ſtarving lambs. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To **Fo'dder**, fŏd'-důr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.

Natural earth is taken from juſt under the turf of the beſt paſture ground, in a place that has been well *foddered* on. *Evelyn.*

From Winter keep,
Well *fodder'd* in the ſtalls, thy tender ſheep. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Straw will do well enough to *fodder* with. *Mortimer.*

Fo'dderer, fŏd'-dėr-růr. *n. ſ.* [from *fodder.*] He who fodders cattle.

FOE, fő'. *n. ſ.* [ꝼah, Sax. *fae*, Scott.]

1. An enemy in war.

Ere he had eſtabliſhed his throne,
He fought great battles with his ſavage *foe*,
In which he them defeated ever more. *Fairy Q.*

Never but one more was either like
To meet ſo great a *foe*. *Milton.*

2. A perſecutor; an enemy in common life.

God's beniſon go with you, and with thoſe
That would make good of bad, and friends of *foes*. *Shakeſp.*

Forc'd by thy worth, thy *foe* in death become,
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a coſtly tomb. *Dryden's Fab.*

Thy defects to know,
Make uſe of ev'ry friend, and every *foe*. *Pope.*

3. An opponent; an ill-wiſher.

He that conſiders and enquires into the reaſon of things, is counted a *foe* to received doctrines. *Watts on the Mind.*

Fo'eman, fő'-mån. *n. ſ.* [from *foe* and *man.*] Enemy in war; antagoniſt. An obſolete word.

Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily ſpoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your *foeman* fell. *Fairy Q.*

What valiant *foeman*, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

FO'ETUS, fė'-tůs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed: but before, it is called embrio. *Quincy.*

A *fœtus*, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the ſtate of a vegetable. *Locke.*

FOG, fŏg'. *n. ſ.* [*fog*, Dan. a ſtorm.] A thick miſt; a moiſt denſe vapour near the ſurface of the land or water.

Infect her beauty,
You fenſuck'd *fogs* drawn by the pow'rful ſun,
To fall and blaſt her pride. *Shakeſp.*

Leſſer miſts and *fogs* than thoſe which covered Greece with ſo long darkneſs, preſent great alterations in the ſun and moon. *Raleigh.*

Fly, fly, prophane *fogs*! far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure ſtreams of the ſpringing day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To ſit and ſcoule upon night's heavy brow. *Craſh.*

Fogs we frequently obſerve after ſunſetting, even in our hotteſt months. *Woodward.*

Fog, fŏg'. *n. ſ.* [*fogagium*, low Lat. *Gramen in foreſta regis locatur pro* fogagio. *Leges foreſt. Scoticæ.*] Aftergraſs; graſs which grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.

Fo'ggily, fŏg'-gẙ-lẙ. *adv.* [from *foggy.*] Miſtily; darkly; cloudily.

Fo'gginess, fŏg-gẙ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *foggy.*] The ſtate of being dark or miſty; cloudineſs; miſtineſs.

Fo'ggy, fŏg'-gẙ. *adj.* [from *fog.*]

1. Miſty; cloudy; dank; full of moiſt vapours.

Alas! while we are wrapt in *foggy* miſt
Of our ſelf-love, ſo paſſions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when moſt they do aſſiſt. *Sidney.*

And Phœbus flying ſo, moſt ſhameful ſight,
His bluſhing face in *foggy* cloud implys,
And hides for ſhame. *Spenſer.*

Whence have they this mettle?
Is not their climate *foggy*, raw and dull? *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

As cleere Phœbus, when ſome *foggy* cloud
His brightneſſe from the world a while doth ſhrowd,
Doth by degrees beginne to ſhew his light. *Brown.*

Let not air be ſubject to any *foggy* noiſomeneſs, from fens or marſhes near adjoining. *Wotton's Architecture.*

About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means *foggy*, retire your rareſt plants. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

2. Cloudy in underſtanding; dull.

Foh, fŏh'. *interject.* [from ꝼah, Sax. an enemy.] An interjection of abhorrence: as if one ſhould at ſight of any thing hated cry out *a foe!*

Not to affect many propoſed matches
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we ſee in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may ſmell in ſuch a will moſt rank,
Foul diſproportions, thoughts unnatural. *Shakeſp.*

FOI'BLE, foi'bl. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A weak ſide; a blind ſide; a failing.

He knew the *foibles* of human nature. *Friend.*

The witty men ſometimes have ſenſe enough to know their own *foible*, and therefore they craftily ſhun the attacks of argument. *Watts's Logick.*

To **FOIL**, foi'l. *v. a.* [*affoler* to wound, old Fr.]

1. To put to the worſt; to defeat; though without a complete victory.

Amazement ſeiz'd
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to ſee
Thus *foil'd* their mightieſt. *Milton.*

Leader of thoſe armies bright,
Which but th' omnipotent none could have *foil'd*! *Milton.*

Yet theſe ſubject not: I to thee diſcloſe
What inward thence I feel, not therefore *foil'd*:
Who meet with various objects, from the ſenſe
Variouſly repreſenting; yet ſtill free,
Approve the beſt, and follow what I approve. *Milton.*

Strange, that your fingers ſhould the pencil *foil*,
Without the help of colours or of oil! *Waller.*

He had been *foiled* in the cure, and had left it to nature. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

In their conflicts with ſin they have been ſo often *foiled*, that they now deſpair of ever getting the day. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Virtue, diſdain, deſpair, I oft have try'd;
And, *foil'd*, have with new arms my foe defy'd. *Dryden.*

But I, the conſort of the thunderer,
Have wag'd a long and unſucceſsful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am *foil'd*. *Dryd.*

2. [*Fouiller*, Fr.] To blunt; to dull.

When light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid *foil*, with wanton dulneſs,
My ſpeculative and offic'd inſtruments. *Shakeſp.*

3. To defeat; to puzzle.

Whilſt I am following one character, I am croſs'd in my way by another, and put up ſuch a variety of odd creatures in both ſexes, that they *foil* the ſcent of one another, and puzzle the chace. *Addiſon.*

Foil, foi'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miſcarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conqueſt.

We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One ſudden *foil* ſhall never breed diſtruſt. *Shakeſp.*

Whoſoever overthroweth his mate in ſuch ſort, as that either his back, or the one ſhoulder, and contrary heel do touch the ground, ſhall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endangered, and make a narrow eſcape, it is call'd a *foil*. *Carew.*

So after many a *foil* the tempter proud,
Renewing freſh aſſaults, amidſt his pride,
Fell whence he ſtood to ſee his victor fall. *Milt.*

When age ſhall level me to impotence,
And ſweating pleaſure leave me on the *foil*. *Southern.*

Death never won a ſtake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate ſo near a *foil*. *Dryden.*

2. [*Feuille*, Fr.] Leaf; gilding.

A ſtately palace, built of ſquared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whoſe walls were high, but nothing ſtrong nor thick,
And golden *foil* all over them diſplay'd. *Fairy Q.*

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal ſoil,
Nor in the gliſtering *foil*
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milton.*

3. Something of another colour near which jewels are ſet to raiſe their luſtre.

As ſhe a black ſilk cap on him begun
To ſet for *foil* of his milk-white to ſerve. *Sidney.*

Like bright metal on a ſullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no *foil* to ſet it off. *Shak.*

The ſullen paſſage of thy weary ſteps
Eſteem a *foil*, wherein thou art to ſet
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the *foil* cloſely to itſelf, and thereby better augment its luſtre; the *foil* is a mixture of maſtich and burnt ivory. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Hector has a *foil* to ſet him off: we oppoſe the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

4. [From *fouiller*, Fr.] A blunt ſword uſed in fencing.

He that plays the king ſhall be welcome; his majeſty ſhall have tribute of me: the adventurous knight ſhall uſe his *foil* and target. *Shakeſp.*

Fo'iler, foi'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage over another.

To **FOIN**, foi'n. *v. n.* [*foindre*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To puſh in fencing.

He hew'd, and laſh'd, and *foin'd*, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did ſeek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward ſo mighty throws,
But yielded paſſage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Q.*

He cares not what miſchief he doth, if his weapon be out: he will *foin* like any devil; he will ſpare neither man, woman, nor child. *Shak.*

Then both, no moment loſt, at once advance
Againſt each other, arm'd with ſword and lance:
They laſh, they *foin*, they paſs, they ſtrive to bore
Their corſlets, and the thinneſt parts explore. *Dryd.*

Foin, foi'n. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A thruſt; a puſh.

Fo'iningly, foi'n-ĭng-lŷ. *adv.* [from *foin*.] In a puſhing manner.

Fo'ison, foi'zn. *n. ſ.* [ꝼoıꞅon, Sax.] Plenty; abundance. A word now out of uſe.

Pay juſtly thy tithes, whatſoever thou be,
That God may in bleſſing ſend *foiſon* to thee.
Be wilful to kill, and unſkilful to ſtore,
And look for no *foiſon*, I tell thee before. *Tuſſer.*

Nature ſhould bring forth,
Of its own kind, all *foiſon*, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

As thoſe that feed grow full, as bloſſoming time
That from the ſeedneſs the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foiſon*; ſo her plenteous womb
Expreſſeth his full tilth and huſbandry. *Shakeſp.*

To **Foist**, foi'st. *v. a.* [*fauſſer*, Fr.] To inſert by forgery.

Leſt negligence or partiality might admit or *foiſt* in abuſes and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account of their doings. *Carew.*

Forge law, and *foiſt* into ſome by place
Of ſome old rotten roll. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Foi'stiness, foi'st-ŷ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *foiſty*.] Fuſtineſs; mouldineſs.

Dreſs muſtard, and lay it in cellar up ſweet,
Leſt *foiſtineſs* make it for table unmeet. *Tuſſer.*

Fo'isty, foi'st-ŷ. *adj.* [See Fusty.] Mouldy; fuſty.

FOLD, fô'ld. *n. ſ.* [ꝼalæꝺ, ꝼalꝺ, Sax.]

1. The ground in which ſheep are confined.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd; the other part, ſheepwalks and *folds*. *Milton.*

In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy ſheep, and in their ancient *fold*
Slain. *Milton.*

2. The place where ſheep are houſed.

Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complain of cares to come. *Raleigh.*

3. The flock of ſheep.

And this you ſee I ſcarcely drag along,
Who yeaning on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promiſe of my failing *fold*. *Dryden.*

4. A limit; a boundary.

Secure from meeting, they're diſtinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their ſeats, and paſs the dreadful *fold*. *Creech.*

5. [From ꝼilꝺ, Sax.] A double; a complication; an involution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon another.

She in this trice of time
Commits a thing ſo monſtrous, to diſmantle
So many *folds* of favour! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were ſhrowded in a number of *folds* of linen, beſmeared with gums. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Not with indented wave, the ſerpent then
Prone on the ground, as ſince; but on his rear
Circular baſe of riſing *folds*, that tower'd
Fold above *fold*, a ſurging maze! *Milton.*

Let the draperies be nobly ſpread upon the body, and let the *folds* be large; the parts ſhould be often traverſed by the flowing of the *folds*. *Dryden.*

With fear and wonder ſeiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death, with ſeven diſtinguiſh'd *folds*
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*

The inward coat of a lion's ſtomach has ſtronger *folds* than a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbuthnot.*

6. From the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of *fold* in compoſition. *Fold* ſignifies the ſame quantity added: as *two fold*, twice the quantity; *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.

But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit; ſome an *hundred fold*, ſome *ſixty fold*, ſome *thirty fold*. *Matt.*

At laſt appear
Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice *three fold* the gates: *three folds* were braſs,
Three iron, three of adamantine rock. *Milton.*

Their martyr'd blood and aſhes ſow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where ſtill doth ſway
The triple tyrant; that from theſe may grow
A hundred fold. *Milton.*

To **Fold**, fô'ld. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut ſheep in the fold.

The ſtar that bids the ſhepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*

We ſee that the *folding* of ſheep helps ground, as well by their warmth as by their compoſt. *Bacon.*

She in pens his flocks will *fold*,
And then produce her dairy ſtore,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Hor.*

2. [ꝼalꝺan, Sax.] To double; to complicate.

As a veſture ſhalt thou *fold* them up. *Heb.* i. 12.

Yet a little ſleep, a little ſlumber, a little *folding* of the hands to ſleep. *Prov.* vi. 10.

They be *folden* together as thorns. *Nah.* i. 10.

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, unlock her cloſet, take forth paper, *fold* it, write upon't, read it, ſeal it, and again return to bed. *Shakeſp.*

Conſcious of its own impotence, it *folds* its arms in deſpair, and ſits curſing in a corner. *Collier.*

Both furl their ſails, and ſtrip them for the fight;
Their *folded* ſheets diſmiſs the uſeleſs air. *Dryd.*

3. To incloſe; to include; to ſhut.

We will deſcend and *fold* him in our arms. *Shak.*

Witneſs my ſon, now in the ſhade of death,
Whoſe bright outſhining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkneſs *folded* up. *Shakeſp.*

The fires i' th' loweſt hell *fold* in the people! *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

To **Fold**, fô'ld. *v. n.* To cloſe over another of the ſame kind; to join with another of the ſame kind.

The two leaves of the one door were *folding*, and the two leaves of the other door were *folding*. 1 *Kings*, vi. 34.

FOLIA'CEOUS, fô-lyâ'-shûs. *adj.* [*foliaceus*, from *folium*, Lat.] Conſiſting of laminæ or leaves.

A piece of another, conſiſting of an outer cruſt, of a ruddy talky ſpar, and a blue talky *foliaceous* ſpar. *Woodward on Foſſ.*

Fo'liage, fô'-lyâdzh. *n. ſ.* [*folium*, Lat. *feuillage*, Fr.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely engraven with fruits and *foliage*, that run twiſting about them from the very top to the bottom. *Addiſon.*

When ſwelling buds their od'rous *foliage* ſhed,
And gently harden into fruit, the wiſe
Spare not the little offſprings, if they grow
Redundant. *Philips.*

To **Fo'liate**, fô'-lyât. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, *folium*, Lat.] To beat into laminas or leaves.

Gold *foliated*, or any metal *foliated*, cleaveth. *Bacon.*

If gold be *foliated*, and held between your eyes and the light, the light looks of a greeniſh blue. *Newton's Opt.*

Folia'tion, fô-lyâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*foliatio*, *folium*, Lat.]

1. The act of beating into thin leaves.
2. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower, being the collection of thoſe fugacious coloured leaves called petala, which conſtitute the compaſs of the flower; and ſometimes guard the fruit which ſucceeds the foliation, as in apples and pears, and ſometimes ſtand within it, as in cherries and apricots; for theſe, being tender and pulpous, and coming forth in the Spring, would be injured by the weather, if they were not lodged up within their flowers. *Quincy.*

Fo'liature, fô'-lyâ-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *folium*, Lat.] The ſtate of being hammered into leaves. *Dict.*

FO'LIO, fŏ'-lyŏ. *n. ſ.* [*in folio*, Lat.] A large book of which the pages are formed by a ſheet of paper once doubled.

Plumbinus and Plumeo made leſs progreſs in knowledge, though they had read over more *folios*. *Watts on the Mind.*

FO'LIOMORT, fŏ'-lyŏ-mŏrt. *adj.* [*folium mortuum*, Lat.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *philomot*.

A flinty pebble was of a dark-green colour, and the exteriour cortex of a *foliomort* colour. *Woodw.*

FOLK, fŏ'k. *n. ſ.* [folc, Sax. *volk*, Dut. it is properly a noun collective, and has no plural but by modern corruption.]

1. People, in familiar language.

Never troubling him, either with aſking queſtions, or finding fault with his melancholy, but rather fitting to his dolor dolorous diſcourſes of their own and other *folks* misfortune. *Sidney.*

Dorilaus having married his ſiſter, had his marriage in ſhort time bleſt, for ſo are *folk* wont to ſay, how unhappy ſoever the children after grow, with a ſon. *Sidney.*

When with greateſt art he ſpoke,
You'd think he talk'd like other *folk*;
For all a rhetorician's rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools. *Hudibras.*

2. Nations; mankind.

Thou ſhalt judge the *folk* righteouſly, and govern the nations upon earth. *Pſal.* lvii. 4.

3. Any kind of people as diſcriminated from others.

The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb between;
And the old *folk*, time's doting chronicles,
Say it did ſo a little time before. *Shakeſp.*

Anger is a kind of baſeneſs; as it appears well in the weakneſs of children, women, old *folks*, and ſick *folks*. *Bacon.*

4. It is now uſed only in familiar or burleſque language.

Old good man Dobſon of the green,
Remembers he the tree has ſeen,
And goes with *folks* to ſhew the ſight. *Swift.*
He walk'd and wore a threadbare cloak;
He din'd and ſupp'd at charge of other *folk*. *Swift.*

FO'LKMOTE, fŏ'lk-mŏt. *n. ſ.* [from *folk* and *mote*.]

Thoſe hills were appointed for two ſpecial uſes, and built by two ſeveral nations: the one is that which you call *folkmotes*, built by the Saxons, and ſignifies in the Saxon a meeting of folk. *Spenſer.*

FO'LLICLE, fŏl'-lĭkl. *n. ſ.* [*folliculus*, Lat.]

1. A cavity in any body with ſtrong coats.

Although there be no eminent and circular *follicle*, no round bag or veſicle, which long containeth this humour; yet is there a manifeſt receptacle of choler from the liver into the guts. *Brown.*

2. *Follicle* is a term in botany ſignifying ſeed-veſſels, capſula ſeminalis, or caſe, which ſome fruits and ſeeds have over them; as that of the alkengi, pedicularis, &c. *Quincy.*

To **FO'LLOW**, fŏl'-lŏ. *v. a.* [folgian, Sax. *volgen*, Dut.]

1. To go after; not before, or ſide by ſide.

I had rather, forſooth, go before you like a man, than *follow* him like a dwarf. *Shakeſp.*

Him and all his train
Follow'd in bright proceſſion, to behold
Creation, and the wonders of his might. *Milton.*
What could I do,
But *follow* ſtrait, inviſibly thus led? *Milton.*

2. To purſue as an enemy; to chaſe.

Where ranks fell thickeſt was indeed the place
To ſeek Sebaſtian, through a track of death
I *follow'd* him by groans of dying foes. *Dryden.*

3. To accompany; not to forſake.

Yet doubt not but in valley and in plain
God is as here, and will be found alike
Preſent, and of his preſence many a ſign
Still *following* thee, ſtill compaſſing thee round
With goodneſs and paternal love, his face
Expreſs, and of his ſteps the track divine. *Milton.*
Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the ſound
Symphonious of ten thouſand harps that tun'd
Angelic harmonies. *Milton.*

4. To attend as a dependant.

And the three eldeſt ſons of Jeſſe went and *followed* Saul to the battle. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 13.

Let not the muſe then flatter lawleſs ſway,
Nor *follow* fortune where ſhe leads the way. *Pope.*

5. To go after, as a teacher.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time *following* a merlin. *Sidney.*

Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,
And *follow'd* with his eyes the fleeting ſhade. *Dryden's Æn.*
We *follow* fate, which does too faſt purſue. *Dryd.*

6. To ſucceed in order of time.

Such *follow* him as ſhall be regiſter'd,
Part good, part bad, of bad the longer ſcroll. *Milt.*
Signs *following* ſigns, lead on the mighty year. *Pope.*

7. To be conſequential in argument, as effects to cauſes.

I laugh, when thoſe who at the ſpear are bold
And vent'rous, if that fail them, ſhrink and fear
What yet they know muſt *follow*, to endure
Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain. *Milton.*

8. To imitate; to copy, as a pupil; or to be of an opinion or party.

Where Rome keepeth that which is ancienter and better, others, whom we much more affect, leaving it for newer, and changing it for worſe, we had rather *follow* the perfections of them whom we like not, than in defects reſemble them whom we love. *Hooker.*

Ill patterns are ſure to be *followed* more than good rules. *Locke.*

9. To obey; to obſerve, as a guide or direction.

If all who do not *follow* oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, then all who *follow* the council of Trent are no Chriſtians. *Tillotſon.*

Moſt men admire
Virtue, who *follow* not her lore. *Paradiſe Reg.*
Fair virtue ſhould I *follow* thee,
I ſhould be naked and alone,
For thou art not in company,
And ſcarce art to be found in one. *Evelyn.*

10. To purſue as an object of deſire.

Follow peace with all men. *Hebrews.*
Follow not that which is evil. *John.*

11. To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.

They bound themſelves to his laws and obedience; and in caſe it had been *followed* upon them, as it ſhould have been, they ſhould have been reduced to perpetual civility. *Spenſer.*

12. To attend to; to be buſied with.

He that undertaketh and *followeth* other mens buſineſs for gain, ſhall fall into ſuits. *Eccleſ.*

To **FO'LLOW**, fŏl'-lŏ. *v. n.*

1. To come after another.

The famine ſhall *follow* cloſe after you. *Jer.*
Welcome all that lead or *follow*
To the oracle of Apollo. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. To attend ſervilely.

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſooth every paſſion,
That in the nature of their lords rebels;
As knowing nought, like dogs, but *following*. *Shak.*

3. To be poſteriour in time.

4. To be conſequential, as effect to cauſe.

If the neglect or abuſe of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happineſs miſlead him, the miſcarriages that *follow* on it muſt be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of thoſe under their care, great miſchiefs cannot but *follow*. *Locke.*

5. To be conſequential, as inference to premiſes.

Though there are or have been ſometimes dwarfs, and ſometimes giants in the world; yet it does not *follow* that there muſt be ſuch in every age, nor in every country. *Temple.*

Dangerous doctrine muſt neceſſarily *follow*, from making all political power to be nothing elſe but Adam's paternal power. *Locke.*

6. To continue endeavours; to perſevere.

Then ſhall we know, if we *follow* on to know the Lord. *Hoſ.*

FO'LLOWER, fŏl'-lŏ-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *follow*.]

1. One who comes after another; not before him, or ſide by ſide.

Little gallant, you were wont to be a *follower*; but now you are a leader; whether had you rather lead mine eyes, or eye your maſter's heels? *Shak.*

No ſtop, no ſtay, but clouds of ſand ariſe,
Spurn'd and caſt backward on the *follower's* eyes. *Dryden.*

2. One who obſerves a guide or leader.

The underſtanding that ſhould be eyes to the blind faculty of the will, is blind itſelf; and ſo brings all the inconveniencies that attend a blind *follower*, under the conduct of a blind guide. *South's Serm.*

3. An attendant or dependant.

No *follower*, but a friend. *Pope.*

4. An aſſociate; a companion.

How accompanied, can'ſt thou tell that?
—With Poins, and other his continual *followers*. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

5. One under the command of another.

I hold it no wiſdom to leave unto the Iriſh chiefs too much command over their kindred, but rather withdraw their *followers* from them as much as may be, and gather them under the command of law. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

And forc'd Æneas, when his ſhips were loſt,
To leave his *followers* on a foreign coaſt. *Dryden.*

6. A ſcholar; an imitator; a copyer.

Be ye *followers* of me, even as I am of Chriſt. 1 *Cor.* xi. 1.

The true profeſſion of Chriſtianity inviolably engages all its *followers* to do good to all men. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Every one's idea of identity will not be the ſame that Pythagoras and thouſands of his *followers* have. *Locke.*

The church of Smyrna profeſſed they worthily loved the martyrs, as the diſciples and *followers* of our Lord; and becauſe of their exceeding great affection to their king and their maſter. *Nelſon.*

The ſtudious head or gen'rous mind,
Follower of God, or friend of human kind,
Poet or patriot, roſe but to reſtore
The faith and moral nature gave before. *Pope.*

7. One of the ſame faction or party.

FO'LLY, fŏl'-lȳ. *n. ſ.* [*folie*, Fr.]

1. Want of underſtanding; weakneſs of intellect.

This is *folly* childhood's guide,
This is childhood at her ſide. *Hawkeſworth.*

2. Criminal weakneſs; depravity of mind.

Think'ſt thou, that duty ſhould have dread to ſpeak,
When pow'r to flattery bows? To plainneſs honour
Is bound, when majeſty to *folly* falls. *Shakeſp.*

3. Act of negligence or paſſion unbecoming gravity or deep wiſdom. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

Love is blind, and lovers cannot ſee
The pretty *follies* that themſelves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himſelf would bluſh
To ſee me thus transformed to a boy. *Shakeſp.*
Thy hum'rous vein, thy pleaſing *folly*,
Lies all neglected, all forgot. *Prior.*
Leave ſuch to trifle with more grace and eaſe,
Whom folly pleaſes, or whoſe *follies* pleaſe. *Pope.*

To **FOME'NT**, fô'-mênt. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Lat. *fomenter*, Fr.]

1. To cheriſh with heat.

Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his virtual power, and warm'd. *Milt.*

2. To bathe with warm lotions.

He *fomented* the head with opiates to procure ſleep, and a ſolution of opium in water to *foment* the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To encourage; to ſupport; to cheriſh.

They love their givings, and *foment* their deeds no leſs than parents do their children. *Wotton.*

Blame then thyſelf, as reaſon's law requires,
Since nature gave, and thou *foment'ſt* my fires. *Dryd.*

They are troubled with thoſe ill humours, which they themſelves infuſed and *fomented* in them. *Locke.*

FOMENTA'TION, fô-mên-tà'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*fomentation*, Fr. from *foment.*]

1. A fomentation is partial bathing, called alſo ſtuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions, whereby the ſteams breathe into the parts, and diſcuſs obſtructed humours. *Quincy.*

Fomentation calleth forth the humour by vapours; but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultis, draweth gently the humours out; for it is a gentle *fomentation*, and hath withal a mixture of ſome ſtupefactive. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

The medicines were prepared by the phyſicians, and the lotions or *fomentations* by the nurſes. *Arbuthnot.*

FOME'NTER, fô-mên'-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *foment.*] One that foments; an encourager; a ſupporter.

Theſe fatal diſtempers, as they did much hurt to the body politick at home, being like humours ſtirred in the natural without evacuation, ſo did they produce diſadvantageous effects abroad; and better had it been, that the raiſers and *fomenters* of them had never ſprung up. *Howel.*

FON, fôn'. *n. ſ.* [Scott. A word now obſolete.] A fool; an idiot.

Sicker I hold him for a greater *fon*,
That love's the thing he cannot purchaſe. *Spenſer.*

FOND, fônd'. *n. ſ.* [*fon*, Scott. A word of which I have found no ſatisfactory etymology. To *fonne* is in *Chaucer* to doat, to be fooliſh.]

1. Fooliſh; ſilly; indiſcreet; imprudent; injudicious.

That the Grecians or Gentiles ever did think it a *fond* or unlikely way to ſeek men's converſion by ſermons, we have not heard. *Hooker.*

He was beaten out of all love of learning by a *fond* ſchool-maſter. *Aſcham.*

Tell theſe ſad women,
'Tis *fond* to wail inevitable ſtrokes,
As 'tis to laugh at them. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Grant I may never prove ſo *fond*
To truſt man on his oath or bond. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

I am weaker than a woman's tear,
Tamer than ſleep, *fonder* than ignorance. *Shakeſp.*

Fond thoughts may fall into ſome idle brain;
But one belief of all, is ever wiſe. *Davies.*

Thou ſee'ſt
How ſubtly to detain thee I deviſe,
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;
Fond! were it not in hope of thy reply. *Milton.*

So *fond* are mortal men,
Fall'n into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themſelves t' invite. *Milt.*

'Twas not revenge for griev'd Apollo's wrong
Thoſe aſs's ears on Midas' temples hung;
But *fond* repentance of his happy wiſh. *Waller.*

But reaſon with your *fond* religion fights;
For many gods are many infinites. *Dryden.*

This is *fond*, becauſe it is the way to cheat thyſelf. *Tillotſon.*

2. Trifling; valued by folly.

Not with *fond* ſhekles of the teſted gold,
Or ſtones, whoſe rate are either rich or poor
As fancy values them. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

3. Fooliſhly tender; injudiciouſly indulgent.

I'm a fooliſh *fond* wife. *Addiſon.*

Like Venus I'll ſhine,
Be *fond* and be fine. *Addiſon.*

4. Pleaſed in too great a degree; fooliſhly delighted: with *of*.

Fame is in itſelf a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was perhaps too *fond of* it. *Dryden.*

I, *fond of* my well-choſen ſeat,
My pictures, medals, books complete. *Prior.*

Some are ſo *fond* to know a great deal at once, and love to talk of things with freedom and boldneſs before they thoroughly underſtand them. *Watts.*

To **FOND**, fônd'.
To **FO'NDLE**, fônd'l. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To treat with great indulgence; to careſs; to cocker.

Howe'er unjuſt your jealouſy appear,
It does my pity, not my anger move:
I'll *fond* it as the froward child of love. *Dryden.*

When midſt the fervour of the feaſt,
The Tyrian hugs, and *fonds* thee on her breaſt,
And with ſweet kiſſes in her arms conſtrains,
Thou may'ſt infuſe the venom in her veins. *Dryd.*

They are allowed to kiſs the child at meeting and parting; but a profeſſor, who always ſtands by, will not ſuffer them to uſe any *fondling* expreſſions. *Swift.*

To **FOND**, fônd'. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to doat on.

How will this fadge? My maſter loves her dearly;
And I, poor monſter, *fond* as much on him;
And ſhe, miſtaken, ſeems to doat on me. *Shakeſp.*

FO'NDLER, fônd'-lûr. *n. ſ.* [from *fond.*] One who fondles.

FO'NDLING, fônd'-lîng. *n. ſ.* [from *fondle.*] A perſon or thing much fondled or careſſed; ſomething regarded with great affection.

Partiality in a parent is commonly unlucky; for *fondlings* are in danger to be made fools, and the children that are leaſt cockered make the beſt and wiſeſt men. *L'Eſtrange.*

The bent of our own minds may favour any opinion or action, that may ſhew it to be a *fondling* of our own. *Locke.*

Any body would have gueſſed miſs to have been bred up under a cruel ſtepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

Bred a *fondling* and an heireſs,
Dreſs'd like any lady may'reſs;
Cocker'd by the ſervants round,
Was too good to touch the ground. *Swift.*

FO'NDLY, fônd'-lý. *adv.* [from *fond.*]

1. Fooliſhly; weakly; imprudently; injudiciouſly.

Moſt ſhallowly did you theſe arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and fooliſhly ſent hence. *Shak.*

Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him ſpeak *fondly*, like a frantick man. *Shak.*

Ficinus *fondly* adviſeth, for the prolongation of life, that a vein be opened in the arm of ſome wholeſome young man, and the blood to be ſucked. *Bacon.*

The military mound
The Britiſh files tranſcend, in evil hour
For their proud foes, that *fondly* brav'd their fate. *Philips.*

Some valuing thoſe of their own ſide or mind,
Still make themſelves the meaſure of mankind:
Fondly we think we merit honour then,
When we but praiſe ourſelves in other men. *Pope.*

Under thoſe ſacred leaves, ſecure
From common lightning of the ſkies,
He *fondly* thought he might endure
The flaſhes of Ardelia's eyes. *Swift.*

2. With great or extreme tenderneſs.

Ev'n before the fatal engine cloſ'd,
A wretched ſylph too *fondly* interpos'd:
Fate urg'd the ſheers, and cut the ſylph in twain. *Pope.*

Fondly or ſeverely kind. *Savage.*

FO'NDNESS, fônd'-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *fond.*]

1. Fooliſhneſs; weakneſs; want of ſenſe; want of judgment.

Fondneſs it were for any, being free,
To covet fetters, though they golden be. *Spenſer.*

2. Fooliſh tenderneſs.

My heart had ſtill ſome fooliſh *fondneſs* for thee;
But hence! 'tis gone: I give it to the winds. *Addiſ.*

Hopeleſs mother!
Whoſe *fondneſs* could compare her mortal offspring
To thoſe which fair Latona bore to Jove. *Prior.*

3. Tender paſſion.

Your jealouſy perverts my meaning ſtill;
My very hate is conſtrued into *fondneſs*. *A. Philips.*

Corinna, with that youthful air,
Is thirty, and a bit to ſpare:
Her *fondneſs* for a certain earl
Began when I was but a girl. *Swift.*

4. Unreaſonable liking.

They err that either through indulgence to others, or *fondneſs* to any ſin in themſelves, ſubſtitute for repentance any thing that is leſs than a ſincere reſolution of new obedience, attended with faithful endeavour, and meet fruits of this change. *Hammond.*

FONE, fôn'. *n. ſ.* Plural of *foe*. Obſolete.

A barbarous troup of clowniſh *fone*. *Spenſer.*

FONT, fônt'. *n. ſ.* [*fons*, Lat. *fonte*, Fr.] A ſtone veſſel in which the water for holy baptiſm is contained in the church.

The preſenting of infants at the holy *font* is by their godfathers. *Hooker.*

I have no name, no title;
No, not that name was given me at the *font*. *Shak.*

FO'NTANEL, fôn'-tà-nêl. *n. ſ.* [*fontanelle*, Fr.] An iſſue; a diſcharge opened in the body.

A perſon plethorick, ſubject to hot defluxions, was adviſed to a *fontanel* in her arm. *Wiſem. of Inſt.*

FONTA'NGE, fôn-tà'ng. *n. ſ.* [from the name of the firſt wearer.] A knot of ribbands on the top of the head-dreſs. Out of uſe.

Thoſe old-faſhioned *fontanges* roſe an ell above the head: they were pointed like ſteeples, and had long looſe pieces of crape, which were fringed, and hung down their backs. *Addiſon.*

FOOD, fô'd. *n. ſ.* [ꝼæðan, Sax. *veeden*, Dut. to feed; *feed*, Scott.]

1. Victuals; proviſion for the mouth.

On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchſafe me raiment, bed, and *food*. *Shakeſp.*

Much *food* is in the tillage of the poor. *Prov.* xiii. 23.

Under my lowly roof thou haſt vouchſaf'd
To enter, and theſe earthly fruits to taſte;
Food not of angels, yet accepted ſo,
As that more willingly thou could'ſt not ſeem
At heav'n's high feaſts t' have fed. *Milton.*

They give us *food*, which may with nectar vie,
And wax that does the abſent ſun ſupply. *Waller.*

2. Any thing that nouriſhes.

Give me ſome muſick: muſick, moody *food*
Of us that trade in love. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

O dear ſon Edgar,
The *food* of thy abuſed father's wrath,
Might I but live to ſee thee in my touch,
I'd ſay, I had eyes again. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

FOO'DFUL, fô'd-fûl. *adj.* [*food* and *full.*] Fruitful; full of food; plenteous.

There Tityus was to ſee, who took his birth
From heav'n, his nurſing from the *foodful* earth. *Dryden.*

FOO'DY, fô'd-ý. *adj.* [from *food.*] Eatable; fit for food.

To veſſels, wine ſhe drew;
And into well ſew'd ſacks pour'd *foody* meal. *Chapm.*

FOOL, fŏ'l. *n. ſ.* [*ffol*, Welch; *fol*, Iſlandick; *fol*, Fr.]

1. One to whom nature has denied reaſon; a natural; an idiot.

Do'ſt thou call me *fool*, boy?
—All thy other titles thou haſt given away that thou waſt born with. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The *fool* multitude, that chuſe by ſhow,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to the interior. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

It may be aſked, whether the eldeſt ſon, being a *fool*, ſhall inherit paternal power before the younger, a wiſe man. *Locke.*

He thanks his ſtars he was not born a *fool*. *Pope.*

2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man.

The *fool* hath ſaid in his heart there is no God. *Pſalm* xiv. 1.

3. A term of indignity and reproach.

To be thought knowing, you muſt firſt put the *fool* upon all mankind. *Dryden's Juvenal, Preface.*

4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jeſter.

Where's my knave, my *fool!* Go you, and call my *fool* hither. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I ſcorn, although their drudge, to be their *fool* or jeſter. *Milton.*

If this diſguiſe ſit not naturally on ſo grave a perſon, yet it may become him better than that *fool*'s coat. *Denham.*

5. *To play the fool.* To play pranks like a hired jeſter; to jeſt; to make ſport.

I returning where I left his armour, found another inſtead thereof, and armed myſelf therein to *play the fool*. *Sidney.*

6. *To play the fool.* To act like one void of common underſtanding.

Well, thus we *play the fools* with the time, and the ſpirits of the wiſe ſit in the clouds and mock us. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Is it worth the name of freedom to be at liberty to *play the fool*, and draw ſhame and miſery upon a man's ſelf? *Locke.*

7. *To make a fool of.* To diſappoint; to defeat.

'Twere as good a deed as to drink when a man's a-hungry, to challenge him to the field, and then to break promiſe with him, and *make a fool of* him. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

To **Fool**, fŏ'l. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle; to ſport.

I, in this kind of merry *fooling*, am nothing to you; ſo you may continue and laugh at nothing ſtill. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Fool not; for all may have,
If they dare try, a glorious life, a grave. *Herbert.*

If you have the luck to be court-fools, thoſe that have either wit or honeſty, you may *fool* withal, and ſpare not. *Denham.*

It muſt be an induſtrious youth that provides againſt age; and he that *fools* away the one, muſt either beg or ſtarve in the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

He muſt be happy that knows the true meaſures of *fooling*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Is this a time for *fooling?* *Dryden.*

To **Fool**, fŏ'l. *v. a.*

1. To treat with contempt; to diſappoint; to fruſtrate; to defeat.

And ſhall it in more ſhame be further ſpoken,
That you are *fool'd*, diſcarded, and ſhook off? *Shakeſp.*

Him over-weaning
To over-reach; but with the ſerpent meeting,
Fool'd and beguil'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

If men loved to be deceived and *fooled* about their ſpiritual eſtate, they cannot take a ſurer courſe than by taking their neighbour's word for that, which can be known only from their own heart. *South.*

When I conſider life, 'tis all a cheat;
For *fool'd* with hope, men favour the deceit. *Dryd.*

I'm tir'd with waiting for this chemick gold,
Which *fools* us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

I would adviſe this blinded ſet of men not to give credit to thoſe, by whom they have been ſo often *fooled* and impoſed upon. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. To infatuate; to make fooliſh.

If it be you that ſtir theſe daughters hearts
Againſt their father, *fool* me not ſo much
To bear it tamely. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

When I am read, thou feign'ſt a weak applauſe,
As if thou wert my friend, but lackeſt a cauſe:
This but thy judgment *fools*; the other way
Would both thy folly and thy ſpite betray. *B. Jonſon.*

It were an handſome plot,
But full of difficulties, and uncertain;
And he's ſo *fool'd* with downright honeſty,
He'll ne'er believe it. *Denham's Sophy.*

A long and eternal adieu to all unlawful pleaſures: I will no longer be *fooled* or impoſed upon by them. *Calamy's Sermons.*

A boor of Holland, whoſe cares of growing ſtill richer and richer, perhaps *fool* him ſo far as to make him enjoy leſs in his riches than others in poverty. *Temple.*

3. To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.

Foo'lborn, fŏ'l-bărn. *adj.* [*fool* and *born*.] Fooliſh from the birth.

Reply not to me with a *foolborn* jeſt. *Shak. H.* IV.

Foo'lery, fŏ'l-ĕr-y̆. *n. ſ.* [from *fool*.]

1. Habitual folly.

Foolery, Sir, does walk about the orb like the ſun; it ſhines every where: I would be ſorry, Sir, but the fool ſhould be as oft with your maſter as with my miſtreſs. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

2. An act of folly; trifling practice.

It is meer *foolery* to multiply diſtinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference lies only in words. *Watts.*

3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of theſe *fooleries*, it cannot be ſuſpected. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

We are tranſported with *fooleries*, which, if we underſtood, we ſhould deſpiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fool-ha'ppy, fŏ'l-hăp-py̆. *adj.* [*fool* and *happy*.] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.

As when a ſhip, that flies fair under ſail,
An hidden rock eſcaped unawares,
That lay in wait her wreck for to bewail;
The mariner, yet half amazed, ſtares
At perils paſt, and yet in doubt ne dares
To joy at his *fool-happy* overſight. *Fairy Queen.*

Foolha'rdiness, fŏl-hă'r-dy̆-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *foolhardy*.] Mad raſhneſs; courage without ſenſe.

There is a difference betwixt daring and *foolhardineſs*: Lucan and Statius often ventured them too far, our Virgil never. *Dryden.*

A falſe glozing paraſite would call his *foolhardineſs* valour, and then he may go on boldly becauſe blindly. *South.*

Foolha'rdise, fŏl-hă'r-dīz. *n. ſ.* [*fool* and *hardieſſe*, Fr.] Foolhardineſs; adventurouſneſs without judgment. Obſolete.

More huge in ſtrength than wiſe in works he was,
And reaſon with *foolhardiſe* over-ran;
Stern melancholy did his courage paſs,
And was, for terror more, all arm'd in ſhining braſs. *Fairy Queen.*

Foolha'rdy, fŏl-hă'r-dy̆. *adj.* [*fool* and *hardy*.] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous; fooliſhly bold.

One mother, when as her *foolhardy* child
Did come too near, and with his talons play,
Half dead through fear, her little babe revil'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Some would be ſo *foolhardy* as to preſume to be more of the cabinet council of God Almighty than the angels. *Howel.*

If any yet be ſo *foolhardy*,
T' expoſe themſelves to vain jeopardy;
If they come wounded off, and lame,
No honour's got by ſuch a maim. *Hudib.*

Foo'ltrap, fŏ'l-trăp'. *n. ſ.* [*fool* and *trap*.] A ſnare to catch fools in: as a flytrap.

Betts at the firſt, were *fooltraps*, where the wiſe
Like ſpiders lay in ambuſh for the flies. *Dryden.*

Foo'lish, fŏ'l-ĭſh. *adj.* [from *fool*.]

1. Void of underſtanding; weak of intellect.

Thou *fooliſh* woman, ſeeſt thou not our mourning? 2 *Eſdr.*

Pray do not mock me;
I am a very *fooliſh* fond old man:
I fear I am not in my perfect mind. *Shakeſp.*

He, of all the men that ever my *fooliſh* eyes looked upon, was the beſt deſerving a fair lady. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

2. Imprudent; indiſcreet.

We are come off
Like Romans: neither *fooliſh* in our ſtands,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

It is a *fooliſh* thing to make a long prologue, and to be ſhort in the ſtory itſelf. 2 *Mac.* ii. 32.

What could the head perform alone,
If all their friendly aids were gone?
A *fooliſh* figure he muſt make;
Do nothing elſe but ſleep and ake. *Prior.*

He allows himſelf in *fooliſh* hatreds and reſentments againſt particular perſons, without conſidering that he is to love every body as himſelf. *Law.*

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; ſinful.

Foo'lishly, fŏ'l-ĭſh-ly̆. *adv.* [from *fooliſh*.] Weakly; without underſtanding. In Scripture, wickedly.

Although we boaſt our Winter ſun looks bright,
And *fooliſhly* are glad to ſee it in its height;
Yet ſo much ſooner comes the long and gloomy night. *Swift.*

Foo'lishness, fŏ'l-ĭſh-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *fooliſh*.]

1. Folly; want of underſtanding.

2. Fooliſh practice; actual deviation from the right.

Fooliſhneſs being properly a man's deviation from right reaſon, in point of practice, muſt needs conſiſt in his pitching upon ſuch an end as is unſuitable to his condition, or pitching upon means unſuitable to the compaſſing of his end. *South.*

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And ſhape my *fooliſhneſs* to their deſire. *Prior.*

Foolstones, fŏ'l-stŏnz. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

FOOT, fŭ't. *n. ſ.* plural *feet*. [fot, Sax. *voet*, Dut. *fut*, Scott.]

1. The part upon which we ſtand.

The queen that bore thee,
Oft'ner upon her knees than on her *feet*,
Died every day ſhe liv'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

His affection to the church was ſo notorious, that he never deſerted it, 'till both it and he were over-run and trod under *foot*. *Clarendon.*

2. That by which any thing is ſupported in the nature of a foot: as, *the* foot *of a table*.

3. The lower part; the baſe.

Yond' towers, whoſe wanton tops do buſs the clouds,
Muſt kiſs their own *feet*. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſ.*

Fretting, by little and little, waſhes away and eats out both the tops and ſides and *feet* of mountains. *Hakewill.*

4. The end: the lower part.

What diſmal cries are thoſe?
—Nothing; a trifling ſum of miſery,
New added to the *foot* of thy account:
Thy wife is ſeiz'd by force, and born away. *Dryd.*

5. The act of walking.

Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the ſea paſſable by *foot*. 2 *Mac.* v. 21.

6. *On foot.* Walking; without carriage.

Iſrael journeyed about ſix hundred thouſand *on foot*. *Ex.* xii.

7. A poſture of action.

The centurions and their charges billeted already in the entertainment, and to be on *foot* at an hour's warning. *Shakeſp.*

8. Infantry; footmen in arms. In this ſenſe it has no plural.

Luſias gathered three ſcore thouſand choice men of *foot*, and five thouſand horſemen. 1 *Mac.* iv. 28.

Himſelf with all his *foot* entered the town, his horſe being quartered about it. *Clarendon.*

Thrice horſe and *foot* about the fires are led,
And thrice with loud laments they wail the dead. *Dryden.*

9. State; character; condition.

See on what *foot* we ſtand; a ſcanty ſhore,
The ſea behind, our enemies before. *Dryd. Æn.*

In ſpecifying the word Ireland, it would ſeem to inſinuate that we are not upon the ſame *foot* with our fellow-ſubjects in England. *Swift's Drapier's Letters.*

What colour of excuſe can be for the contempt with which we treat this part of our ſpecies, the negroes, that we ſhould not put them upon the common *foot* of humanity, that we ſhould only ſet an inſignificant fine upon the man who murders them? *Addiſon.*

10. Scheme; plan; ſettlement.

There is no wellwiſher to his country without a little hope, that in time the kingdom may be on a better *foot*. *Swift.*

I aſk, whether upon the *foot* of our conſtitution, as it ſtood in the reign of the late King James, a king of England may be depoſed? *Swift.*

11. A ſtate of incipient exiſtence; firſt motion. Little uſed but in the following phraſe.

If ſuch a tradition were at any time *ſet on foot*, it is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain entertainment; but much more difficult how it ſhould come to be univerſally propagated. *Tillotſon.*

12. It ſeems to have been once proverbially uſed for the level, the ſquare, par.

Were it not for this eaſy borrowing upon intereſt, men's neceſſities would draw upon them a moſt ſudden undoing, in that they would be forced to ſell their means, be it lands or goods, far under *foot*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

13. A certain number of ſyllables conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe.

Feet, in our Engliſh verſifying, without quantity and joints, be ſure ſigns that the verſe is either born deformed, unnatural or lame. *Aſcham's Schoolm.*

Didſt thou hear theſe verſes?
—O yes, I heard them all, and more too; for ſome o' them had in them more *feet* than the verſes would bear. *Shakeſp.*

And Sidney's verſe halts ill on Roman *feet*. *Pope.*

14. Motion; action.

While other jeſts are ſomething rank on *foot*,
Her father hath commanded her to ſlip
Away with Slender to marry. *Shakeſp.*

In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends on *foot*, with the ſecret nature of moſt things to which they relate, muſt make a diſtinct remark of their congruity, in ſome caſes very difficult, and in ſome unattainable. *Grew.*

15. Step.

This man's ſon would, every *foot* and anon, be taking ſome of his companions into the orchard. *L'Eſtrange.*

16. A meaſure containing twelve inches; ſuppoſed to be the length of a man's foot. When it ſignifies meaſure, it has often, but vitiouſly, *foot* in the plural.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapt in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight's ſpace four *foot* deep within the earth, came forth no ways mouldy or rotten. *Bacon.*

To **Foot**, fůt'. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.

Lonely the vale and full of horror ſtood,
Brown with the ſhade of a religious wood;
The moon was up, and ſhot a gleamy light;
He ſaw a quire of ladies in a round,
That featly *footing* ſeem'd to ſkim the ground. *Dryd.*

2. To walk; not ride; not fly.

By this the dreadful beaſt drew nigh to land,
Half flying, and half *footing* in his haſte. *F. Queen.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do *foot* by night. *Shakeſp.*

The man ſet the boy upon the aſs, and *footed* it himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try, for once, who can *foot* it fartheſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

With them a man ſometimes cannot be a penitent unleſs he alſo turns vagabond, and *foots* it to Jeruſalem; or wanders over this or that part of the world, to viſit the ſhrine of ſuch or ſuch a pretended ſaint. *South.*

To **Foot**, fůt'. *v. a.*

1. To ſpurn; to kick.

You, that did void your rheum upon my beard, and *foot* me as you ſpurn a ſtranger cur over your threſhold. *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſettle; to begin to fix.

What confed'racy have you with the traitors
Late *footed* in the kingdom? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To tread.

Saint Withold *footed* thrice the wold:
He met the night-mare, and her name told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight,
And aroynt thee, witch, aroynt thee right. *Shak.*

There haply by the ruddy damſel ſeen,
Or ſhepherd's boy, they featly *foot* the green. *Tick.*

4. To hold with the foot. Not in uſe.

We are the earth, and they,
Like moles within us, heave and caſt about;
And till they *foot* and clutch their prey,
They never cool, much leſs give out. *Herbert.*

Foo'tball, fůt'-bål. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ball.*]

1. A ball commonly made of a blown bladder, caſed with leather, driven by the foot.

Am I ſo round with you as you with me,
That like a *football* you do ſpurn me thus? *Shak.*

Such a Winter-piece ſhould be beautified with all manner of works and exerciſes of Winter; as *footballs*, felling of wood, and ſliding upon the ice. *Peacham.*

As when a ſort of luſty ſhepherds try
Their force at *football*, care of victory
Makes them ſalute ſo rudely, breaſt to breaſt,
That their encounter ſeems too rough for jeſt. *Waller.*

One rolls along a *football* to his foes,
One with a broken truncheon deals his blows. *Dryden.*

2. The ſport or practice of kicking the football.

He was ſenſible the common *football* was a very imperfect imitation of that exerciſe. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

Foo'tboy, fůt'-boy. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *boy.*] A low menial; an attendant in livery.

Was it diſcretion, lords, to let this man,
This honeſt man, wait like a lowſy *footboy*
At chamber-door? *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Though I had nobody to aſſiſt but a *footboy*, yet I made ſhift to try a pretty number of things. *Boyle.*

Whenever he imagines advantages will redound to one of his *footboys* by oppreſſion of me, he never diſputes it. *Swift.*

Foo'tbridge, fůt'-brĭdzh. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *bridge.*] A bridge on which paſſengers walk; a narrow bridge.

Palemon's ſhepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was not ſtrong enough, loaded it ſo long, 'till he broke that which would have born a bigger burden. *Sidney.*

Foo'tcloath, fůt'-klåth. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *cloth.*] A ſumpter cloth.

Three times a-day my *footcloath* horſe did ſtumble,
And ſtarted when he looked upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the ſlaughterhouſe. *Shak.*

Foo'ted, fůt'-ĭd. *adj.* [from *foot.*] Shaped in the foot.

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a goat. *Grew.*

Foo'tfight, fůt'-fīt. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *fight.*] A fight made on foot, in oppoſition to that on horſeback.

So began our *footfight* in ſuch ſort, that we were well entered to blood of both ſides. *Sidney.*

Foo'thold, fůt'-hȯld. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *hold.*] Space to hold the foot; ſpace on which one may tread ſurely.

All fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it ſo little *foothold*, that the firſt blaſt laid it flat on the ground. *L'Eſtrange.*

He's at the top: he has nothing above him to aſpire to, nor any *foothold* left him to come down by. *L'Eſtrange.*

Foo'ting, fůt'-tĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *foot.*]

1. Ground for the foot.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous;
As full of peril and advent'rous ſpirit
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the unſteadfaſt *footing* of a ſpear. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

As Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did ſhew the *footing* found, for all the flood. *Dav.*

In aſcents, every ſtep gained is a *footing* and help to the next. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Support; root.

Set cloven ſtakes; and wond'rous to behold,
Their ſharpen'd ends in earth their *footing* place,
And the dry poles produce a living race. *Dryd. Virg.*

3. Baſis; foundation.

All thoſe ſublime thoughts take their riſe and *footing* here: the mind ſtirs not one jot beyond thoſe ideas which ſenſe or reflection have offered. *Locke.*

The reaſoning faculties of the ſoul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and *footing* in moſt men, who cannot trace truth to its fountain and original. *Locke.*

4. Place; poſſeſſion.

Whether the unctuous exhalations are
Fir'd by the ſun, or ſeeming ſo alone;
Or each ſome more remote and ſlippery ſtar,
Which loſes *footing* when to mortals ſhewn. *Dryd.*

5. Tread; walk.

As he forward moved his *footing* old,
So backward ſtill was turned his wrinkled face. *Spenſer.*

I would outnight you did no body come:
But hark, I hear the *footing* of a man. *Shakeſp.*

Break off, break off; I feel the different ſound
Of ſome chaſte *footing* near about this ground. *Milton.*

6. Dance.

Make holyday: your ryeſtraw hats put on,
And theſe freſh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

7. Steps; road; track.

He grew ſtrong among the Iriſh; and in his *footing* his ſon continuing, hath increaſed his ſaid name. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Like running weeds, that have no certain root; or like *footings* up and down, impoſſible to be traced. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

8. Entrance; beginning; eſtabliſhment.

Ever ſince our nation had any *footing* in this land, the ſtate of England did deſire to perfect the conqueſt. *Davies.*

The defeat of Colonel Bellaſis gave them their firſt *footing* in Yorkſhire. *Clarendon.*

No uſeful arts have yet found *footing* here;
But all untaught and ſavage does appear. *Dryden.*

9. State; condition; ſettlement.

Gaul was on the ſame *footing* with Egypt as to taxes. *Arbuthnot.*

Foo'tlicker, fůt'-lîk-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *lick.*] A ſlave; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.

Do that good miſchief which may make this
iſland
Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,
For ay thy *footlicker*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Foo'tman, fůt'-mån. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *man.*]

1. A ſoldier that marches and fights on foot.

The numbers levied by her lieutenant did conſiſt of *footmen* three millions, of horſemen one million. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. A low menial ſervant in livery.

He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwiſe, with two horſes at either end, and two *footmen* on each ſide. *Bacon.*

Like *footmen* running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches. *Prior.*

3. One who practiſes to walk or run.

Foo'tmanship, fůt'-mån-ſhîp. *n. ſ.* [from *footman.*] The art or faculty of a runner.

The Iriſh archers eſpying this, ſuddenly broke up, and committed the ſafety of their lives to their nimble *footmanſhip*. *Hayward.*

Yet, ſays the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and ſhifts than ever you did with your *footmanſhip*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Foo'tpace, fůt'-pås. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *pace.*]

1. Part of a pair of ſtairs, whereon, after four or five ſteps, you arrive to a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you aſcend another ſtep, thereby to eaſe the legs in aſcending the reſt of the ſtairs. *Moxon.*

2. A pace no faſter than a ſlow walk.

Foo'tpad, fůt'-påd. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot, not on horſeback.

Foo'tpath, fůt'-påth. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horſes or carriages.

Know'ſt thou the way to Dover?
—Both ſtile and gate, horſeway and *footpath*.
Shakeſp.

Foo'tpost, fůt'-pôſt. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *poſt.*] A poſt or meſſenger that travels on foot.

For carrying ſuch letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a *footpoſt*, whoſe diſpatch is well near as ſpeedy as the horſes. *Carew.*

Foo'tstall, fůt'-ſtål. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtall.*] A woman's ſtirrup.

Foo'tstep, fůt'-ſtep. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtep.*]

1. Trace; track; impreſſion left by the foot.

Clear-ſighted reaſon, wiſdom's judgment leads,
And ſenſe, her vaſſal, in her footſteps treads. *Denb.*

A man ſhall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, wherever he has the *footſteps* of others to follow. *Locke.*

2. Token; mark; notice given.

Let us turn our thoughts to the frame of our ſyſtem, if there we may trace any viſible *footſteps* of Divine wiſdom and beneficence. *Bentley's Serm.*

3. Example.

Foo'tstool, fůt'-ſtôl. *n. ſ.* [*foot* and *ſtool.*] Stool on which he that ſits places his feet.

Thus have we ſwept ſuſpicion from our ſeat,
And made our *footſtool* of ſecurity. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

They whoſe ſacred office 'tis to bring
Kings to obey their God, and men their king,
By theſe myſterious links to fix and tye
Men to the *footſtool* of the Deity. *Denham's Sophy.*

Let echoing anthems make his praiſes known
On earth, his *footſtool*, as in heaven his throne.
Roſcommon.

By the phraſe of worſhiping his *footſtool*, no more is meant than worſhipping God at his *footſtool*.
Stillingfleet.

FOP, fȯp'. *n. ſ.* [A word probably made by chance, and therefore without etymology.] A ſimpleton; a coxcomb; a man of ſmall underſtanding and much oſtentation; a pretender; a man fond of ſhow, dreſs, and flutter; an impertinent.

A whole tribe of *fops*,
Got 'tween aſleep and awake. *Shak. King Lear.*

When ſuch a poſitive abandon'd *fop*,
Among his numerous abſurdities,
Stumbles upon ſome tolerable line,
I fret to ſee them in ſuch company. *Roſcommon.*

The leopard's beauty, without the fox's wit, is no better than a *fop* in a gay coat. *L'Eſtrange.*

In a dull ſtream, which moving ſlow,
You hardly ſee the current flow;
When a ſmall breeze obſtructs the courſe,
It whirls about for want of force,
And in its narrow circle gathers
Nothing but chaff, and ſtraws, and feathers:
The current of a female mind
Stops thus, and turns with ev'ry wind;
Thus whirling round, together draws
Fools, *fops*, and rakes, for chaff and ſtraws. *Swift.*

Fo'pdoodle, fȯp'-dȯ'dl. *n. ſ.* [*fop* and *doodle.*] A fool; an inſignificant wretch.

Where ſturdy butchers broke your noddle,
And handled you like a *fopdoodle*. *Hudibras.*

Fo'ppery, fȯp'-ėr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *fop.*]

1. Folly; impertinence.

Let not the ſound of ſhallow *foppery* enter
My ſober houſe. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltineſs of my mind, the ſudden ſurpriſe of my powers, drove the groſſneſs of the *foppery* into a received belief, in deſpight of the teeth of all rhyme and reaſon, that they were fairies.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

This is the excellent *foppery* of the world, that when we are ſick in fortune, often the ſurfeits of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our diſaſters, the ſun, the moon, and ſtars, as if we were villains on neceſſity. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. Affectation of ſhow or importance; ſhowy folly.

3. Foolery; vain or idle practice; idle affectation.

They thought the people were better let alone in their *fopperies*, than to be ſuffered to break looſe from that ſubjection which your ſuperſtition kept them in. *Stillingfleet.*

But though we fetch from Italy and France
Our *fopperies* of tune and modes of dance,
Our ſturdy Britons ſcorn to borrow ſenſe. *Granv.*

I wiſh I could ſay quaint *fopperies* were wholly abſent from graver ſubjects. *Swift.*

Fo'ppish, fȯp'-pîſh. *adj.* [from *fop.*]

1. Fooliſh; idle; vain.

Fools ne'er had leſs grace in a year;
For wiſe men are grown *foppiſh*,
And know not how their wits to wear,
Their manners are ſo apiſh. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. Vain in ſhow; fooliſhly oſtentatious; vain of dreſs.

With him the preſent ſtill ſome virtues have;
The vain are ſprightly, and the ſtupid grave;
The ſlothful negligent, the *foppiſh* neat;
The lewd are airy, and the ſly diſcreet. *Garth.*

The Romans grew extremely expenſive and *foppiſh*; ſo that the emperor Aurelian forbid men that variety of colours on their ſhoes, allowing it ſtill to women. *Arbuthnot.*

You would know who is rude and ill-natured, who is vain and *foppiſh*, who lives too high, and who is in debt. *Law.*

Fo'ppishly, fȯp'-pîſh-lỳ. *adv.* [from *foppiſh.*] Vainly; oſtentatiouſly.

Fo'ppishness, fȯp'-pîſh-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *foppiſh.*] Vanity; ſhowy or oſtentatious vanity.

Fop'pling, fȯp'-lîng. *n. ſ.* [from *fop.*] A petty fop; an under-rate coxcomb.

Thy works in Chloe's toilet gain a part,
And, with his taylor, ſhare the *foppling*'s heart.
Tickell.

FOR, fȯr'. *prep.* [ꝼoꞃ, Sax. *voor*, Dut.]

1. Becauſe of.

That which we *for* our unworthineſs are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthineſs of his ſon would notwithſtanding vouchſafe to grant. *Hooker.*

Edward and Richard,
With fiery eyes, ſparkling *for* very wrath,
Are at our backs. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Speak, good Cominius;
Leave nothing out *for* length. *Shakeſp.*

For as much as the queſtion cannot be ſcanned, unleſs the time of Abraham's journey be conſidered of, I will ſearch into a tradition concerning his travels. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

An aſtrologer ſaith, if it were not *for* two things that are conſtant, no individual would laſt one moment. *Bacon.*

For as much as it is a fundamental law in the Turkiſh empire, that they may, without any other provocation, make war upon Chriſtendom for the propagation of their laws; ſo the Chriſtians may at all times, as they think good, be upon the prevention. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The governour ſallying out, took great ſtore of victual and warlike proviſion, which the Turks had *for* haſte left behind them. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

Their offer he willingly accepted, knowing that he was not able to keep that place three days, *for* lack of victuals. *Knolles.*

Quit, quit, *for* ſhame; this will not move,
This cannot take her:
If of herſelf ſhe will not love,
Nothing can make her. *Suckling.*

Care not *for* frowns or ſmiles. *Denham's Sophy.*

The hypocrite or carnal man hopes, and is the wickeder *for* hoping. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Let no man, *for* his own poverty, become more oppreſſing in his bargains; but quietly recommend his eſtate to God, and leave the ſucceſs to him. *Taylor.*

Perſons who have loſt moſt of their grinders, having been compelled to uſe three or four only in chewing, wore them ſo low, that the inward nerve lay bare, and they would no longer *for* pain make uſe of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

I but revenge my fate; diſdain'd, betray'd,
And ſuff'ring death *for* this ungrateful maid. *Dry.*

Sole on the barren ſands, the ſuff'ring chief
Roar'd out *for* anguiſh, and indulg'd his grief. *Dr.*

For his long abſence church and ſtate did groan,
Madneſs the pulpit, faction ſeiz'd the throne. *Dry.*

Nor with a ſuperſtitious fear is aw'd
For what befalls at home, or what abroad. *Dryden.*

I, my own judge, condemn'd myſelf before;
For pity, aggravate my crime no more. *Dryden.*

Matrons of renown,
When tyrant Nero burnt th' imperial town,
Shriek'd *for* the downfall in a doleful cry,
For which their guiltleſs lords were doom'd to die.
Dryden.

Children, diſcountenanced by their parents *for* any fault, find a refuge in the careſſes of fooliſh flatterers. *Locke.*

A ſound mind in a ſound body is a ſhort but full deſcription of a happy ſtate in this world: he that has theſe two has little more to wiſh *for*, and he that wants either of them will be but little better *for* any thing elſe. *Locke.*

The middle of the gulph is remarkable *for* tempeſts. *Addiſon.*

My open'd thought to joyous proſpect raiſe,
And *for* thy mercy let me ſing thy praiſe. *Prior.*

Which beſt or worſt you could not think;
And die you muſt *for* want of drink. *Prior.*

It is a moſt infamous ſcandal upon the nation, to reproach them *for* treating foreigners with contempt. *Swift.*

We can only give them that liberty now *for* ſomething, which they have ſo many years exerciſed *for* nothing, of railing and ſcribbling againſt us. *Swift.*

Your ſermons will be leſs valuable, *for* want of time. *Swift.*

2. With reſpect to; with regard to.

Rather our ſtate's defective *for* requital,
Than we to ſtretch it out. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A paltry ring
That ſhe did give me, whoſe poeſy was,
For all the world, like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife; love me and leave me not. *Shakeſp.*

For all the world,
As thou art at this hour, was Richard then. *Shak.*

It was young counſel *for* the perſons, and violent counſel *for* the matters. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour and popularity youth; but *for* the moral part, perhaps, youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the politick. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Comets are rather gazed upon than wiſely obſerved in their effects; that is, what kind of comet *for* magnitude or colour, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

For me, if there be ſuch a thing as I. *Waller.*

He ſaith theſe honours conſiſted in preſerving their memories, and praiſing their virtues; but *for* any matter of worſhip towards them, he utterly denies it. *Stillingfleet.*

Our laws were *for* their matter foreign. *Hales.*

Now *for* the government, it is abſolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's command. *Temple.*

For me, no other happineſs I own,
Than to have born no iſſue to the throne. *Dryden.*

For me, my ſtormy voyage at an end,
I to the port of death ſecurely tend. *Dryden's Æn.*

After death, we ſprights have juſt ſuch natures
We had, *for* all the world, when human creatures. *Dryden.*

Such little waſps, and yet ſo full of ſpite;
For bulk mere inſects, yet in miſchief ſtrong. *Tate.*

Hobbes has given us a correct explanation of the ſenſe in general; but *for* particulars and circumſtances, he continually lops them. *Pope.*

Lo, ſome are vellom, and the reſt as good,
For all his lordſhip knows, but they are wood. *Pope.*

3. In this ſenſe it has often *as* before it.

As for Maramaldus the general, they had no juſt cauſe to miſlike him, being an old captain of great experience. *Knolles.*

4. In the character of.

If a man can be fully aſſured of any thing *for* a truth, without having examined, what is there that he may not embrace *for* truth? *Locke.*

She thinks you favour'd:
But let her go, *for* an ungrateful woman. *A. Phil.*

Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,
I, in this field, ſhould die *for* a deſerter? *Gay.*

5. With reſemblance of.

I hear *for* certain, and do ſpeak the truth,
The gentle York is up. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Now, now *for* ſure, deliverance is at hand,
The kingdom ſhall to Iſrael be reſtor'd. *Milton.*

The ſtartling ſteed was ſeiz'd with ſudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel caſt the knight;
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay *for* dead. *Dryd.*

6. Conſidered as; in the place of.

Our preſent lot appears
For happy, though but ill; *for* ill, not worſt,
If we procure not to ourſelves more woe. *Milton.*

The council-table and ſtar-chamber held *for* honourable that which pleaſed, and *for* juſt that which profited. *Clarendon.*

7. In advantage of; for the ſake of.

An ant is a wiſe creature *for* itſelf; but it is a ſhrewd thing in an orchard. *Bacon.*

He refuſed not to die *for* thoſe that killed him,
And ſhed his blood *for* ſome of thoſe that ſpilt it. *Boyle.*

Shall I think the world was made *for* one,
And men are born *for* kings, as beaſts *for* men,
Not *for* protection, but to be devour'd? *Dryd.*

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For thoſe our criticks much confide in;
Though meerly writ at firſt *for* filling,
To raiſe the volume's price a ſhilling. *Swift.*

8. Conducive to; beneficial to.

It is *for* the general good of human ſociety, and conſequently of particular perſons, to be true and juſt; and it is *for* mens health to be temperate. *Tillotſon.*

It can never be *for* the intereſt of a believer to do me a miſchief, becauſe he is ſure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himſelf a loſer by it. *Addiſon.*

9. With intention of going to a certain place.

We ſailed from Peru *for* China and Japan. *Bac.*

As ſhe was brought *for* England, ſhe was caſt away near Harwich haven. *Hayward.*

We ſailed directly *for* Genoa, and had a fair wind. *Addiſon.*

10. In comparative reſpect.

For tuſks with Indian elephants he ſtrove,
And Jove's own thunder from his mouth he drove. *Dryden.*

11. With appropriation to.

Shadow will ſerve *for* Summer: prick him; for we have a number of ſhadows to fill up the muſter-book. *Shakeſp.*

12. After O an expreſſion of deſire.

O *for* a muſe of fire that would aſcend
The brighteſt heaven of invention! *Shakeſp.*

13. In account of; in ſolution of.

Thus much *for* the beginning and progreſs of the deluge. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

14. Inducing to as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reaſon *for* that which we call virtue, and againſt that which we call vice. *Tillotſon.*

15. In expectation of.

He muſt be back again by one and twenty, to marry and propagate: the father cannot ſtay any longer *for* the portion, nor the mother *for* a new ſet of babies to play with. *Locke.*

16. Noting power or poſſibility.

For a holy perſon to be humble, *for* one whom all men eſteem a ſaint, to fear leſt himſelf become a devil, is as hard as *for* a prince to ſubmit himſelf to be guided by tutors. *Taylor.*

17. Noting dependence.

The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened room, depend *for* their viſibility upon the dimneſs of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

18. In prevention of; for fear of.

Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth *for* burning in mow. *Tuſſer.*

And, *for* the time ſhall not ſeem tedious,
I'll tell thee what befel me on a day,
In this ſelf place. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

There muſt be no alleys with hedges at the hither end, *for* letting your proſpect upon this fair hedge from the green: nor at the farther end, *for* letting your proſpect from the hedge through the arches upon the heath. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

She wrapped him cloſe *for* catching cold. *Lovelace.*

19. In remedy of.

Sometimes hot, ſometimes cold things are good *for* the toothach. *Garretſon.*

20. In exchange of.

He made conſiderable progreſs in the ſtudy of the law, before he quitted that profeſſion for this of poetry. *Dryden.*

21. In the place of; inſtead of.

To make him copious is to alter his character; and to tranſlate him line *for* line is impoſſible. *Dryden.*

We take a falling meteor *for* a ſtar. *Cowley.*

22. In ſupply of; to ſerve in the place of.

Moſt of our ingenious young men take up ſome cried-up Engliſh poet *for* their model, adore him, and imitate him, as they think, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*

23. Through a certain duration.

Some pleaſe *for* once, ſome will *for* ever pleaſe. *Roſcom.*

Thoſe who ſleep without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are *for* four hours buſy, without their knowing it. *Locke.*

The adminiſtration of this bank is *for* life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addiſon.*

Since, hir'd *for* life, thy ſervile muſe muſt ſing
Succeſſive conqueſts, and a glorious king;
And bring him laurels, whatſoe'er they coſt. *Prior.*

The youth tranſported, aſks without delay
To guide the ſun's bright chariot *for* a day. *Garth.*

24. In ſearch of; in queſt of.

Philoſophers have run ſo far back *for* arguments of comfort againſt pain, as to doubt whether there were any ſuch thing; and yet, for all that, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men. *Tillotſon.*

25. According to.

Chymiſts have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to ſeparate true ſulphur from antimony. *Boyle.*

26. Noting a ſtate of fitneſs or readineſs.

Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am *for* you. *Shakeſp.*

If he be brave, he's ready *for* the ſtroke. *Dryd.*

27. In hope of; for the ſake of; noting the final cauſe.

How quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the fooliſh, over-careful fathers,
Have broke their ſleeps with thought, their brains with care,
Their bones with induſtry: *for* this, engroſs'd
The canker'd heaps of ſtrong atchieved gold:
For this they have been thoughtful to inveſt
Their ſons with arts and martial exerciſes. *Shak.*

The kingdom of God was firſt rent by ill counſel; upon which counſel there are ſet, *for* our inſtruction, two marks. *Bacon.*

Whether ſome hero's fate,
In words worth dying *for*, he celebrate. *Cowley.*

For he writes not *for* money, nor *for* praiſe,
Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear bays. *Denham.*

There we ſhall ſee, a ſight worthy dying *for*, that bleſſed Saviour, who ſo highly deſerves of us. *Boyle.*

He is not diſpoſed to be a fool, and to be miſerable *for* company. *Tillotſon.*

Even death's become to me no dreadful name;
In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew,
I ſaw him, and contemn'd him firſt *for* you. *Dryd.*

For this, 'tis needful to prevent her art,
And fire with love the proud Phœnician's heart. *Dryd. Virg.*

Some pray for riches; riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, *for* their wealth are ſlain. *Dryden.*

Let them, who truly would appear my friends,
Employ their ſwords like mine *for* noble ends. *Dryden.*

28. Of tendency to; towards.

The kettle to the top was hoiſt;
But with its upſide down, to ſhow
Its inclination *for* below. *Swift.*

29. In favour of; on the part of; on the ſide of.

Ye ſuppoſe the laws *for* which ye ſtrive are found in Scripture; but thoſe not againſt which we ſtrive. *Hooker, Preface.*

It becomes me not to draw my pen in the defence of a bad cauſe, when I have ſo often drawn it *for* a good one. *Dryden.*

Jove was *for* Venus; but he fear'd his wife. *Dryden.*

He *for* the world was made, not us alone. *Cowley.*

They muſt be void of all zeal *for* God's honour, who do not with ſighs and tears intercede with him. *Smalridge.*

Ariſtotle is *for* poetical juſtice. *Dennis.*

They are all *for* rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*

30. Noting accommodation or adaptation.

Fortune, if there be ſuch a thing as ſhe,
Spies that I bear ſo well her tyranny,
That ſhe thinks nothing elſe ſo fit *for* me. *Donne.*

A few rules of logick are thought ſufficient, in this caſe, *for* thoſe who pretend to the higheſt improvement. *Locke.*

It is *for* wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man may have undiſturbed thoughts, even of the juſtice of God. *Tillotſon.*

His country has good havens, both *for* the Adriatic and Mediterranean. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Perſia is commodiouſly ſituated *for* trade both by ſea and land. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go *for* ornament, if they will not ſerve *for* uſe. *Felton.*

31. With intention of.

And by that juſtice haſt remov'd the cauſe
Of thoſe rude tempeſts, which, *for* rapine ſent
Too oft, alas, involv'd the innocent. *Waller.*

Here huntſmen with delight may read
How to chuſe dogs *for* ſcent or ſpeed. *Waller.*

God hath made ſome things *for* as long a duration as they are capable of. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

For this, from Trivia's temple and her wood,
Are courſers driv'n, who ſhed their maſter's blood. *Dryden.*

Such examples ſhould be ſet before them, as patterns *for* their daily imitation. *Locke.*

The next queſtion uſually is, what is it *for?* *Locke.*

Achilles is *for* revenging himſelf upon Agamemnon, by means of Hector. *Broome.*

32. Becoming; belonging to.

It were not *for* your quiet, nor your good,
Nor *for* my manhood, honeſty, and wiſdom,
To let you know my thoughts. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Th' offers he doth make,
Were not *for* him to give, nor them to take. *Dan.*

It were more *for* his honour to raiſe his ſiege, than to ſpend ſo many good men in the winning of it by force. *Knolles.*

Jeſts *for* Dutchmen and Engliſh boys. *Cowley.*

Is it *for* you to ravage ſeas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my ſupreme command! *Dryden.*

His fire already ſigns him *for* the ſkies,
And marks the ſeat amidſt the deities. *Dryden.*

It is a reaſonable account *for* any man to give, why he does not live as the greateſt part of the world do, that he has no mind to die as they do, and periſh with them. *Tillotſon.*

33. Notwithſtanding.

This, *for* any thing we know to the contrary, might be the ſelf-ſame form which Philojudæus expreſſeth. *Hooker.*

God's deſertion ſhall, *for* ought he knows, the next minute ſupervene. *Decay of Piety.*

Probability ſuppoſes that a thing may or may not be ſo, *for* any thing yet certainly determined on either ſide. *South.*

For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may be a contrivance to fright us. *Swift.*

If ſuch vaſt maſſes of matter had been ſituated nearer to the ſun, or to each other, as they might as eaſily have been, *for* any mechanical or fortuitous agent, they muſt neceſſarily have cauſed a conſiderable diſorder in the whole ſyſtem. *Bentley.*

34. To the uſe of; to be uſed in.

The oak *for* nothing ill,
The oſier good *for* twigs, the poplar *for* the mill. *Spenſer.*

Your underſtandings are not bright enough *for* the exerciſe of the higheſt acts of reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

35. In conſequence of.

For love they force through thickets of the wood,
They climb the ſteepy hills and ſtem the flood. *Dryden.*

36. In recompenſe of; in return of.

Now, *for* ſo many glorious actions done,
For peace at home, and *for* the publick wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl for Cæſar's health;
Beſides, in gratitude *for* ſuch high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred gladiators. *Dryd.*

Firſt the wily wizard muſt be caught;
For unconſtrain'd, he nothing tells *for* naught. *Dryden.*

37. In proportion to.

He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall. *Shakeſp.*

As he could ſee clear, *for* thoſe times, through ſuperſtition; ſo he would be blinded, now and then, by human policy. *Bacon.*

Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!
Injur'd he fell, and dying he forgave;
Too noble *for* revenge. *Dryden's Juv.*

38. By means of; by interpoſition of.

Moral conſideration can no way move the ſenſible appetite, were it not *for* the will. *Hale.*

Of ſome calamity we can have no relief but from God alone; and what would men do in ſuch a caſe, if it were not *for* God? *Tillotſon.*

39. In regard of; in preſervation of; *I cannot* for *my life*, is, I cannot if my life might be ſaved by it.

I bid the raſcal knock upon your gate;
But could not get him *for* my heart. *Shakeſp.*

I cannot *for* my heart leave a room, before I have thoroughly examined the papers paſted upon the walls. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

40. *For all.* Notwithſtanding.

Neither doubt you, becauſe I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more womaniſh; ſince I aſſure you, *for all* my apparel, there is nothing I deſire more than fully to prove myſelf a man in this enterprize. *Sidney.*

For all the carefulneſs of the Chriſtians the Engliſh bulwark was undermined by the enemy, and upon the fourth of September part thereof was blown up. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

But as Noah's pigeon, which return'd no more,
Did ſhew ſhe footing found *for all* the flood. *Dav.*

They reſolute, *for all* this, do proceed
Unto that judgment. *Daniel.*

If we apprehend the greateſt things in the world of the emperor of China or Japan, we are well enough contented, *for all* that, to let them govern at home. *Stillingfleet.*

Though that very ingenious perſon has anticipated part of what I ſhould ſay, yet you will, *for all* that, expect that I ſhould give you a fuller account. *Boyle.*

She might have paſſed over my buſineſſes; but my rabble is not to be mumbled up in ſilence, *for all* her pertneſs. *Dryden.*

For all his exact plot, down was he caſt from all his greatneſs, and forced to end his days in a mean condition. *South.*

41. *For to.* In the language uſed two centuries ago, *for* was commonly uſed before *to*, the ſign of the infinitive mood, to note the final cauſe. As, I come *for to* ſee you, for I love to ſee you: in the ſame ſenſe with the French *pour*. Thus it is uſed in the tranſlation of the Bible. But this diſtinction was by the beſt writers ſometimes forgotten; and *for*, by wrong uſe, appearing ſuperfluous, is now always omitted.

Who ſhall let me now
On this vile body *for to* wreak my wrong? *Fairy Q.*

A large poſterity
Up to your happy palaces may mount,
Of bleſſed ſaints *for to* increaſe the count. *Spenſer.*

Theſe things may ſerve *for to* repreſent how juſt cauſe of fear this kingdom may have towards Spain. *Bacon.*

For, fȯr'. *conj.*

1. The word by which the reaſon is introduced of ſomething advanced before.

Heav'n doth with us as we with torches deal,
Not light them for themſelves; *for* if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Old huſbandmen I at Sabinum know,
Who for another year dig, plough, and ſow;
For never any man was yet ſo old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold. *Denham.*

Tell me what kind of thing is wit:
For the firſt matter loves variety leſs. *Cowley.*

Thus does he fooliſhly who, for fear of any thing in this world, ventures to diſpleaſe God; *for* in ſo doing he runs away from men, and falls into the hands of the living God. *Tillotſon.*

2. Becauſe; on this account that. It is in this ſenſe properly followed by *that*, and without it is elliptical. This ſenſe is almoſt obſolete.

I doubt not but great troops would be ready to run; yet *for that* the worſt men are moſt ready to remove, I would wiſh them choſen by diſcretion of wiſe men. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Jealous ſouls will not be anſwer'd ſo:
They are not ever jealous for a cauſe,
But jealous *for* they're jealous. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Heaven defend your good ſouls, that you think
I will your ſerious and great buſineſs ſcant;
For ſhe is with me. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Nor ſwell'd his breaſt with uncouth pride,
That heav'n on him above his charge had laid;
But, *for* his great Creator would the ſame,
His will increas'd; ſo fire augmenteth flame. *Fairf.*

Many excreſcences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is dead or faded; *for that* the natural ſap of the tree corrupteth into ſome preternatural ſubſtance. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. *For as much.* In regard to that; in conſideration of.

For as much as in publick prayer we are not only to conſider what is needful, in reſpect of God; but there is alſo in men that which we muſt regard: we ſomewhat incline to length, leſt over-quick diſpatch ſhould give occaſion to deem, that the thing itſelf is but little accounted of. *Hooker.*

For as much as the thirſt is intolerable, the patient may be indulged the free uſe of ſpaw water. *Arbuthnot.*

4. *For why.* Becauſe; for this reaſon that.

Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces; *for why*, Solyman purpoſing to draw the emperor into battle, had brought no pieces of battery with him. *Knolles.*

To Fo'rage, fȯr'-ıdzh. *v. n.* [from *foris* abroad, Lat.]

1. To wander far; to rove at a diſtance. Not in uſe.

Forage, and run
To meet diſpleaſure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him, ere he come ſo nigh. *Shak.*

2. To wander in ſearch of ſpoil, generally of proviſions.

As in a ſtormy night,
Wolves, urged by their raging appetite,
Forage for prey. *Denham.*

There was a brood of young larks in the corn, and the dam went abroad to *forage* for them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nor dare they ſtray
When rain is promis'd or a ſtormy day;
But near the city walls their wat'ring take,
Nor *forage* far, but ſhort excurſions make. *Dryd.*

3. To ravage; to feed on ſpoil.

His moſt mighty father on a hill
Stood ſmiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Forage in blood of French nobility. *Shakeſp.*

To Fo'rage, fȯr'-ıdzh. *v. a.* To plunder; to ſtrip; to ſpoil.

They will both ſtrengthen all the country round, and alſo be as continual holds for her majeſty, if the people ſhould revolt; for without ſuch it is eaſy to *forage* and over-run the whole land. *Spenſer.*

The victorious Philiſtines were worſted by the captivated ark, which *foraged* their country more than a conquering army. *South.*

FO'RAGE, fŏr'-ĭdzh. *n. ſ.* [*fourage*, Germ. and Fr. from *foris*, Lat.]

1. Search of proviſions; the act of feeding abroad.

One way a band ſelect from *forage* drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,
Ewes and their bleating lambs, over the plains
Their booty. *Milton. Par. Loſt.*

2. Proviſions ſought abroad.

Some o'er the publick magazines preſide,
And ſome are ſent new *forage* to provide. *Dryd.*

3. Proviſions in general.

Provided *forage*, our ſpent arms renew'd. *Dryd.*

FORA'MINOUS, fŏ-răm'-ỹ-nŭs. *adj.* [from *foramen*, Lat.] Full of holes; perforated in many places; porous.

Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the firſt creation of the ſound, will deaden it; but in the paſſage of the ſound they will admit it better than harder bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **FORBE'AR**, fŏr-bē'r. *v. n.* pret. I *forbore*. anciently *forbare;* part. *forborn*. [ꝼoꞃbæꞃan, Sax. *For* has in compoſition the power of privation; as, *forbear:* or depravation; as, *forſwear*, and other powers not eaſily explained.]

1. To ceaſe from any thing; to intermit.

Who can *forbear* to admire and adore him who weighed the mountains in ſcales, and the hills in a balance. *Cheyne.*

2. To pauſe; to delay.

I pray you, tarry: pauſe a day or two,
Before you hazard; for in chuſing wrong,
I loſe your company; therefore *forbear* a while.
Shakeſp.

3. To omit voluntarily; not to do; to abſtain.

He *forbare* to go forth. 1 *Sa.* xxiii. 13.

At this he ſtarted, and *forbore* to ſwear;
Not out of conſcience of the ſin, but fear. *Dryden.*

The wolf, the lion, and the bear,
When they their prey in pieces tear,
To quarrel with themſelves *forbear*. *Denham.*

4. To reſtrain any violence of temper; to be patient.

By long *forbearing* is a prince perſuaded, and a ſoft tongue breaketh the bone. *Prov.* xxv. 15.

To **FORBE'AR**, fŏr-bē'r. *v. a.*

1. To decline; to avoid voluntarily.

Forbear his preſence, until time hath qualified the heat of his diſpleaſure. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

So angry bulls the combat do *forbear*,
When from the wood a lion does appear. *Waller.*

2. To abſtain from; to ſhun to do; to omit.

If it paſſed only by the houſe of peers, it ſhould be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution ſhould be thereupon *forborn* or ſuſpended.
Clarendon.

There is not any one action whatſoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. To ſpare; to treat with clemency.

With all lowlineſs and meekneſs, with long ſuffering, *forbearing* one another in love. *Eph.* iv. 2.

4. To withhold.

Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he deſtroy thee not.
2 *Chron.* xxxv. 21.

FORBE'ARANCE, fŏr-bē'r-ăns. *n. ſ.* [from *forbear*.]

1. The care of avoiding or ſhunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleneſs would
Learn him *forbearance* from ſo foul a wrong. *Shak.*

This may convince us how vaſtly greater a pleaſure is conſequent upon the *forbearance* of ſin, than can poſſibly accompany the commiſſion of it. *South.*

Liberty is the power a man has to do, or forbear doing, any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*

2. Intermiſſion of ſomething.

3. Command of temper.

Have a continent *forbearance*, 'till the ſpeed of his rage goes ſlower. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. Lenity; delay of puniſhment; mildneſs.

Nor do I take notice of this inſtance of ſeverity in our own country to juſtify ſuch a proceeding, but only to diſplay the mildneſs and *forbearance* made uſe of under the reign of his preſent majeſty. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindneſs and beneficence, of long ſuffering and *forbearance*. *Rogers.*

FORBE'ARER, fŏr-bē'r-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *forbear*.] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

The Weſt as a father all goodneſs doth bring,
The Eaſt a *forbearer*, no manner of thing. *Tuſſer.*

To **FORBI'D**, fŏr-bĭd'. *v. a.* pret. *I forbade;* part. *forbidden* or *forbid*. [ꝼoꞃbeoðan, Sax. *verbieden*, Dut.]

1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.

A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my houſe? *Shakeſp.*

It is
The practice and the purpoſe of the king,
From whoſe obedience I *forbid* my ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

By taſting of that fruit *forbid*,
Where they ſought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*

The voice of reaſon, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a ſtrict obſervance of what it commands, but eſpecially of what it *forbids*. *South.*

All hatred of perſons, by very many Chriſtian principles, we are moſt ſolemnly and indiſpenſably *forbid*. *Sprat.*

The chaſte and holy race
Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryd. Æn.*

2. To command to forbear any thing.

She with ſo ſweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durſt not rebel. *Sidney.*

They have determined to conſume all thoſe things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith*, xi. 12.

3. To oppoſe; to hinder.

The moiſture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, ſtayeth longer in the root, and ſo dilateth it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The plaſter alone would pen the humour, and ſo exaſperate it as well as *forbid* new humour. *Bac.*

Thy throne is darkneſs in th' abyſs of light,
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the ſight!
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And ſearch no farther than thyſelf reveal'd. *Dryd.*

4. To accurſe; to blaſt. Now obſolete. To *bid* is in old language to *pray;* to *forbid* therefore is to *curſe*.

Sleep ſhall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouſe lid;
He ſhall live a man *forbid*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To **FORBI'D**, fŏr-bĭd'. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.

Now the good gods *forbid*,
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own! *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

FORBI'DDANCE, fŏr-bĭd'-dăns. *n. ſ.* [from *forbid*.] Prohibition; edict againſt any thing.

How haſt thou yielded to tranſgreſs
The ſtrict *forbiddance!* how to violate
The ſacred fruit *forbidden?* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

FORBI'DDENLY, fŏr-bĭd'n-lỹ. *adv.* [from *forbid*.] In an unlawful manner.

With all confidence he ſwears, as he had ſeen't,
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*. *Shak.*

FORBI'DDER, fŏr-bĭd'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.

This was a bold accuſation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown.*

Other care, perhaps,
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *forbidder!* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

FORBI'DDING, fŏr-bĭd'-dĭng. *participial adj.* [from *forbid*.] Raiſing abhorrence; repelling approach; cauſing averſion.

Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible,
A. Hill.

FORCE, fŏ'rs. *n. ſ.* [*force*, Fr. *fortis*, Lat.]

1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.

He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

A ſhip, which hath ſtruck ſail, doth run
By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Donne.*

2. Violence.

Thus got the houſe of Lancaſter the crown,
Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right.
Shakeſp.

The ſhepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride
By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd;
But I by free conſent. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy.

Manifeſt it is, that the very majeſty and holineſs of the place where God is worſhipped, hath, in regard of us, great virtue, *force* and efficacy; for that it ſerveth as a ſenſible help to ſtir up devotion. *Hooker.*

No definitions, no ſuppoſitions of any ſect, are of *force* enough to deſtroy conſtant experience.
Locke.

4. Validneſs; power of law.

A teſtament is of *force* after men are dead.
Heb. ix.

Not long in *force* this charter ſtood;
Wanting that ſeal, it muſt be ſeal'd in blood. *Denh.*

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.

O Thou! whoſe captain I account myſelf,
Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye. *Shak. R.* III.

The ſecret of the power of Spain conſiſteth in a veteran army, compounded of miſcellany *forces* of all nations. *Bacon.*

A greater *force* than that which here we find,
Ne'er preſs'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind.
Waller.

Thoſe victorious *forces* of the rebels were not able to ſuſtain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Deſtiny; neceſſity; fatal compulſion.

To **FORCE**, fŏ'rs. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compel; to conſtrain.

Dangers are light, if they once ſeem light; and more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them. *Bacon.*

I have been *forced* to uſe the cant words of Whig and Tory. *Swift's Examiner.*

The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the ſingle idea.
Broome's View of Epic Poem.

2. To overpower by ſtrength.

O that fortune
Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd
To have wrought ſuch wonders with an aſs's jaw,
I ſhould have *forc'd* thee ſoon with other arms.
Milton.

With fates averſe, the rout in arms reſort,
To *force* their monarch, and inſult the court.
Dryden.

3. To impel; to preſs; to draw or puſh by main ſtrength.

Thou ſhalt not deſtroy the trees by *forcing* an ax againſt them. *Deut.* xx. 19.

Stooping, the ſpear deſcended on his chine,
Juſt where the bone diſtinguiſh'd either loin:
It ſtuck ſo faſt, ſo deeply bury'd lay,
That ſcarce the victor *forc'd* the ſteel away. *Dryd.*

4. To enforce; to urge.

Three bluſt'ring nights, born by the ſouthern
blaſt,
I floated, and diſcover'd land at laſt:
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my ſtrength, and gath'ring to the ſhore.
Dryden's Æn.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never ſere,
I come to pluck your berries harſh and crude,
And with *forc'd* fingers rude
Shatter our leaves before the mellowing year.
Milton.

3. To drive by violence or power.

This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of all their poſſeſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

To free the ports, and ope the Punique land
To Trojan gueſts; leſt, ignorant of fate,
The queen might *force* them from her town and
ſtate. *Dryd.*

6. To gain by violence or power.

My heart is your's; but, oh! you left it here
Abandon'd to thoſe tyrants hope and fear:
If they *forc'd* from me one kind look or word,
Could you not that, nor that ſmall part afford?
Dryden.

7. To ſtorm; to take or enter by violence.

Troy wall'd ſo high,
Atrides might as well have *forc'd* the ſky. *Waller.*

Heav'n from all ages wiſely did provide
This wealth, and for the braveſt nation hide;
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horſe,
Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force.* *Dryd.*

8. To raviſh; to violate by force.

Force her.—I like it not. *Dryden.*

9. To conſtrain; to diſtort; not to obtain naturally or with eaſe.

Our general taſte in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and *forc'd* conceits. *Addiſon's Spec.*

10. To man; to ſtrengthen by ſoldiers; to garriſon.

Here let them lye,
'Till famine and the ague eat them up: [our's,
Were they not *forced* with thoſe that ſhould be
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard.
Shakeſp.

If you find that any great number of ſoldiers be newly ſent into Oroonoque, and that the paſſages be already *forced*, then be well adviſed how you land. *Raleigh's Apology.*

11. *To force out.* To extort.

The heat of the diſpute had *forced out* from Luther expreſſions that ſeemed to make his doctrine run higher than really it did. *Atterbury.*

To **Force**, fȏ'rs. *v. a.* To lay ſtreſs upon. This word I have only found in the following paſſage.

That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armorer put on his backpiece before, and his breaſtplate behind; the which being eſpied by ſome that ſtood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore adviſed him not to fight that day; to whom the duke anſwered, I *force* not of ſuch fooleries; but if I have any ſkill in ſoothſaying, as in ſooth I have none, it doth prognoſticate that I ſhall change copy from a duke to a king. *Camden's Remains.*

Fo'rcedly, fȏ'r-ſêd-lŷ. *adv.* [from *force.*] Violently; conſtrainedly; unnaturally.

This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth moſt aptly agree to that ſtructure of the abyſs and antediluvian earth; but very improperly and *forcedly* to the preſent form of the earth and the waters. *Burnet's Theory.*

Fo'rceful, fȏ'rs-fûl. *adj.* [*force* and *full.*] Violent; ſtrong; driven with great might; impetuous.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our *forceful* inſtigation? *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Againſt the ſteed he threw
His *forceful* ſpear, which, hiſſing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryd. Æn.*

Were it by chance, or *forceful* deſtiny,
Which forms in cauſes firſt whate'er ſhall be,
Aſſiſted by a friend, one moonleſs night,
This Palamon from priſon took his flight. *Dryd.*

He pois'd in air, the jav'lin ſent,
Through Paris' ſhield the *forceful* weapon went.
Pope.

Fo'rcefully, fȏ'rs-fûl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *forceful.*] Violently; impetuouſly.

Fo'rceless, fȏ'rs-lis. *adj.* [from *force.*] Having little force; weak; feeble; impotent.

FO'RCEPS, fâ'r-ſêps. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

Forceps properly ſignifies a pair of tongs; but is uſed for an inſtrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occaſions. *Quincy.*

Fo'rcer, fȏ'r-ſûr. *n. ſ.* [from *force.*]

1. That which forces, drives, or conſtrains.
2. The embolus of a pump working by pulſion, in contradiſtinction to a ſucker, which acts by attraction.

The uſual means for the aſcent of water is either by ſuckers or *forcers.* *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Fo'rcible, fȏ'r-ſibl. *adj.* [from *force.*]

1. Strong; mighty: oppoſed to *weak.*

That puniſhment, which hath been ſometimes *forcible* to bridle ſin, may grow afterwards too weak and feeble. *Hooker.*

Who therefore can invent
With what more *forcible* we may offend
Our yet unwounded enemies? *Milton.*

2. Violent; impetuous.

Jerſey, belov'd by all; for all muſt feel
The influence of a form and mind,
Where comely grace and conſtant virtue dwell,
Like mingl'd ſtreams, more *forcible* when join'd:
Jerſey ſhall at thy altars ſtand,
Shall there receive the azure band. *Prior.*

3. Efficacious; active; powerful.

Sweet ſmells are moſt *forcible* in dry ſubſtances, when broken; and ſo likewiſe in oranges, the ripping of their rind giveth out their ſmell more.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

4. Prevalent; of great influence.

How *forcible* are right words? *Job.*

God hath aſſured us, that there is no inclination or temptation ſo *forcible* which our humble prayers and deſires may not fruſtrate and break aſunder. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

5. Done by force; ſuffered by force.

He ſwifter far,
Me overtook, his mother all diſmay'd,
And in embraces *forcible* and foul
Ingend'ring with me. *Milton.*

The abdication of king James, the advocates on that ſide look upon to have been *forcible* and unjuſt, and conſequently void. *Swift.*

6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

Fo'rcibleness, fȏ'r-ſibl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *forcible.*] Force; violence.

Fo'rcibly, fȏ'r-ſib-lŷ. *adv.* [from *forcible.*]

1. Strongly; powerfully.

The Goſpel offers ſuch conſiderations as are fit to work very *forcibly* upon two of the moſt ſwaying and governing paſſions in the mind, our hopes and our fears. *Tillotſon.*

2. Impetuouſly; with great ſtrength.
3. By violence; by force.

He himſelf with greedy great deſire
Into the caſtle enter'd *forcibly.* *Fairy Queen.*

The taking and carrying away of women *forcibly*, and againſt their will, except female wards and bondwomen, was made capital. *Bac. Hen.* VII.

This doctrine brings us down to the level of horſe and mule, whoſe mouths are *forcibly* holden with bit and bridle. *Hammond.*

Fo'rcipated, fâ'r-ſŷ-pâ-tid. *adj.* [from *forceps.*] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and incloſe.

The locuſts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long falcation or *forcipated* tail behind. *Brown.*

When they have ſeized their prey, they will ſo tenaciouſly hold it with their *forcipated* mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters. *Derham.*

FORD, fȏ'rd. *n. ſ.* [ꝼoꞃð, Sax. from ꝼaꞃan to paſs.]

1. A ſhallow part of a river where it may be paſſed without ſwimming.

Her men the paths rode through made by her
ſword;
They paſs the ſtream, when ſhe had found the *ford.*
Fairfax.

2. It ſometimes ſignifies the ſtream, the current, without any conſideration of paſſage or ſhallowneſs.

Meduſa with Gorgonian terror guards
The *ford*, and of itſelf the water flies
All taſte of living wight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Riſe, wretched widow! riſe; nor undeplor'd
Permit my ghoſt to paſs the Stygian *ford*:
But riſe, prepar'd in black to mourn thy periſh'd lord. *Dryden.*

To **Ford**, fȏ'rd. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To paſs without ſwimming.

Adam's ſhin-bones muſt have contained a thouſand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Fording his current where thou find'ſt it low.
Denham.

Fo'rdable, fȏ'rd-âbl. *adj.* [from *ford.*] Paſſable without ſwimming.

Pliny placeth the Schenitæ upon the Euphrates, where the ſame beginneth to be *fordable.* *Raleigh.*

A countryman ſounded a river up and down, to try where it was moſt *fordable*; and where the water ran too ſmooth, he found it deepeſt; and, on the contrary, ſhalloweſt where it made moſt noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

FORE, fȏ'r. *adj.* [ꝼoꞃe, Sax.]

1. Anterior; that which is before; not behind.

Though there is an orb or ſpherical area of the ſound, yet they move ſtrongeſt and go fartheſt in the *fore* lines from the firſt local impreſſion. *Bacon.*

2. That which comes firſt in a progreſſive motion.

Reſiſtance in fluids ariſes from their greater preſſing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them. *Cheyne.*

Fore, fȏ'r. *adv.*

1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears firſt to thoſe that meet it.

Each of them will bear ſix demiculverins and four ſakers, needing no other addition than a ſlight ſpar deck *fore* and aft, which is a ſlight deck throughout. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. *Fore* is a word much uſed in compoſition to mark priority of time, of which ſome examples ſhall be given. A vitious orthography has confounded *for* and *fore* in compoſition.

To **Foreadvi'se**, fȏr-âd-vi'z. *v. n.* [*fore* and *advice.*] To counſel early; to counſel before the time of action, or the event.

Thus to have ſaid,
As you were *foreadvis'd*, had touch'd his ſpirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To **Foreappo'int**, fȏr-âp-point'. *v. n.* [*fore* and *appoint.*] To order beforehand.

To **Forea'rm**, fȏr-â'rm. *v. a.* [*fore* and *arm.*] To provide for attack or reſiſtance before the time of need.

A man ſhould fix and *forearm* his mind with this perſuaſion, that, during his paſſion, whatſoever is offered to his imagination tends only to deceive. *South.*

He *forearms* his care
With rules to puſh his fortune, or to bear. *Dryd.*

To FOREBO'DE, for-bo'd. *v. n.* [*fore* and *bode.*]

1. To prognoſticate; to foretell.

An ancient augur, ſkill'd in future fate,
With theſe *foreboding* words reſtrains their hate. *Dryden.*

2. To foreknow; to be preſcient of; to feel a ſecret ſenſe of ſomething future.

Fate makes you deaf, while I in vain implore:
My heart *forebodes* I ne'er ſhall ſee you more. *Dryd.*

My ſoul *foreboded* I ſhould find the bow'r
Of ſome fell monſter, fierce with barb'rous pow'r. *Pope.*

FOREBO'DER, for-bo'd-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *forebode.*]

1. A prognoſticator; a ſoothſayer.

Your raven has a reputation in the world for a bird of omen, and a kind of ſmall prophet: a crow that had obſerved the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, ſets up for a *foreboder.* *L'Eſtrange.*

2. A foreknower.

FOREBY', for-by'. *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; hard by; faſt by.

Not far away he hence doth won
Foreby a fountain, where I late him left. *Fairy Q.*

To FORECA'ST, for-kaſt'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *caſt.*]

1. To ſcheme; to plan before execution.

He ſhall *forecaſt* his devices againſt the ſtrong holds. *Dan.* xi.

2. To adjuſt; to contrive antecedently.

The feaſt was ſerv'd; the time ſo well *forecaſt*,
That juſt when the deſſert and fruits were plac'd,
The fiend's alarm began. *Dryd. Theod. and Honoria.*

3. To foreſee; to provide againſt.

It is wiſdom to conſider the end of things before we embark, and to *forecaſt* conſequences. *L'Eſtrange.*

To FORECA'ST, for-kaſt'. *v. n.* To form ſchemes; to contrive beforehand.

And whatſo heavens in their ſecret doom
Ordained have, how can frail fleſhy wight
Forecaſt, but it muſt needs to iſſue come? *Spenſer.*

When broad awake, ſhe finds in troublous ſlit,
Forecaſting how his foe he might annoy. *Fairy Q.*

FO'RECAST, fo'r-kaſt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; ſcheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more *forecaſt*,
But while he thought to ſteal the ſingle ten,
The king was ſlily finger'd from the deck! *Shak.*

He makes this difference to ariſe from the *forecaſt* and predetermination of the gods. *Addiſon.*

The laſt, ſcarce ripen'd into perfect man,
Saw helpleſs him from whom their life began:
Mem'ry and *forecaſt* juſt returns engage;
That pointed back to youth, this on to age. *Pope.*

FORECA'STER, for-kaſt'-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *forecaſt.*] One who contrives beforehand.

FO'RECASTLE, fo'r-kaſl. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *caſtle.*] In a ſhip, is that part where the foremaſt ſtands, and is divided from the reſt of the floor by a bulk-head: that part of the *forecaſtle* which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow. *Harris.*

The commodity of the new cook-room the merchants have found to be ſo great, as that, in all their ſhips, the cook-rooms are built in their *forecaſtles*, contrary to that which had been anciently uſed. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

FORECHO'SEN, for-tsho'zn. *part.* [*fore* and *choſen.*] Pre-elected.

FORECI'TED, for-ſi'-tid. *part.* [*fore* and *cite.*] Quoted before, or above.

Greaves is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in that *forecited* paſſage is continued. *Arbuth.*

To FORECLO'SE, for-klo'z. *v. a.* [*fore* and *cloſe.*]

1. To ſhut up; to preclude; to prevent.

The embargo with Spain *forecloſed* this trade. *Carew.*

2. *To forecloſe a Mortgage*, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FO'REDECK, fo'r-dek. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *deck.*] The anteriour part of the ſhip.

I to the *foredeck* went, and thence did look
For rocky Scylla. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

To FOREDESI'GN, for-de-ſi'n. *v. a.* [*fore* and *deſign.*] To plan beforehand.

All the ſteps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreſeen and *foredeſigned* by the wiſe Author of nature. *Cheyne.*

To FOREDO', for-do'. *v. a.* [from *for* and *do*, not *fore.*]

1. To ruin; to deſtroy. A word obſolete. Oppoſed to making happy.

Beſeeching him, if either ſalves or oils,
A *foredone* wight from door of death might raiſe,
He would at her requeſt prolong her nephew's
days. *Fairy Queen.*

That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath,
And many ſouls in dolours had *foredone.* *Fairy Q.*

This doth betoken,
The corſe they follow did with deſperate hand
Foredo its own life. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

This is the night
That either makes me, or *foredoes* me quite. *Shak.*

2. To overdo; to weary; to haraſs.

Whilſt the heavy plowman ſnoars,
All with weary taſk *foredone.* — *Shakeſp.*

To FOREDO'OM, for-do'm. *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom.*] To predeſtinate; to determine beforehand.

Through various hazards and events we move
To Latium, and the realms *foredoom'd* by Jove. *Dryden's Æn.*

The willing metal will obey thy hand,
Following with eaſe: if favour'd by thy fate,
Thou art *foredoom'd* to view the Stygian ſtate. *Dryden.*

Fate *foredoom'd*, and all things tend
By courſe of time to their appointed end. *Dryd.*

Here Britain's ſtateſmen oft the *fall foredoom*
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

FORE-E'ND, for-end'. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *end.*] The anteriour part.

I have liv'd at honeſt freedom; paid
More pious debts to heaven than in all
The *fore-end* of my time. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

In the *fore-end* of it, which was towards him, grew a ſmall green branch of palm. *Bacon.*

FOREFA'THER, for-fa'-thur. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *father.*] Anceſtor; one who in any degree of aſcending genealogy precedes another.

The cuſtom of the people of God, and the decrees of our *forefathers*, are to be kept, touching thoſe things whereof the Scripture hath neither one way or other given us charge. *Hooker.*

If it be a generous deſire in men to know from whence their own *forefathers* have come, it cannot be diſpleaſing to underſtand the place of our firſt anceſtor. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Conceit is ſtill deriv'd
From ſome *forefather* grief; mine is not ſo. *Shak.*

Shall I not be diſtraught,
And madly play with my *forefathers* joints? *Shak.*

Our great *forefathers*
Had left him naught to conquer but his country. *Addiſon.*

When a man ſees the prodigious pains our *forefathers* have been at in theſe barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles of architecture they would have left us, had they been inſtructed in the right way. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bleſt Peer! his great *forefathers* ev'ry grace
Reflecting, and reflected in his race. *Pope.*

To FOREFE'ND, for-fend'. *v. a.* [It is doubtful whether from *fore* or *for* and *defend.* If from *fore*, it implies antecedent proviſion; as *forearm:* if from *for* prohibitory ſecurity; as *forbid.* Of the two following examples one favours *for*, and the other *fore.*]

1. To prohibit; to avert.

I would not kill thy unprepared ſpirit;
No, heav'ns *forefend!* I would not kill thy ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

Perhaps a fever, which the gods *forefend*,
May bring your youth to ſome untimely end. *Dryd.*

2. To provide for; to ſecure.

Down with the noſe,
Down with it flat: take the bridge quite away
Of him, that, his particular to *forefend*,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shakeſp.*

FOREFI'NGER, fo'r-fing-gur. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *finger.*] The finger next to the thumb; the index.

An agate ſtone
On the *forefinger* of an alderman. *Shakeſp.*

Polymnia ſhall be drawn, as it were, acting her ſpeech with her *forefinger.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

Some wear this on the middle-finger, as the ancient Gauls and Britons; and ſome upon the *forefinger.* *Brown.*

FO'REFOOT, fo'r-fut. *n. ſ.* plur. *forefeet.* [*fore* and *foot.*] The anteriour foot of a quadruped: in contempt, a hand.

Give me thy fiſt, thy *forefoot* to me give. *Shak.*

He ran fiercely, and ſmote at Heliodorus with his *forefeet.* 2 *Mac.* iii. 25.

I continue my line from thence to the heel; then making the breaſt with the eminency thereof, bring out his near *forefoot*, which I finiſh. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To FOREGO', for-go'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *go.*]

1. To quit; to give up; to reſign.

Is it her nature, or is it her will,
To be ſo cruel to an humble foe?
If nature, then ſhe may it mend with ſkill;
If will, then ſhe at will may will *forego.* *Spenſer.*

Having all before abſolutely in his power, it remaineth ſo ſtill, he having already neither foregiven nor *foregone* any thing thereby unto them, but having received ſomething from them. *Spenſer.*

He is a great adventurer, ſaid he,
That hath his ſword through hard eſſay *foregone*;
And now hath vowed 'till he avenged be
Of that deſpite, never to wearen none. *Fairy Q.*

Special reaſon oftentimes cauſeth the will to prefer one good thing before another; to leave one for another's ſake, to *forego* meaner for the attainment of higher degrees. *Hooker.*

Muſt I then leave you? Muſt I needs *forego*
So good, ſo noble, and ſo true a maſter? *Shakeſp.*

Let us not *forego*
That for a trifle which was bought with blood. *Shakeſp.*

How can I live without thee! how *forego*
Thy ſweet converſe, and love ſo dearly join'd,
To live again in theſe wild woods forlorn! *Milton.*

This argument might prevail with you to *forego* a little of your repoſe for the publick benefit. *Dryd.*

What they have enjoyed with great pleaſure at one time, has proved inſipid or nauſeous at another; and therefore they ſee nothing in it, for which they ſhould *forego* a preſent enjoyment. *Locke.*

2. To go before; to be paſt. [from *fore* and *go.*]

By our remembrances of days *foregone*,
Such were our faults: O! then we thought them
not. *Shakeſp.*

It is to be underſtood of Cain, that many years *foregone*, and when his people were increaſed, he built the city of Enoch. *Raleigh.*

Reflect upon the two *foregoing* objections. *Boyle.*

This *foregoing* remark gives the reaſon why imitation pleaſes. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

I was ſeated in my elbow-chair, where I had indulged the *foregoing* ſpeculations. *Addiſon.*

In the *foregoing* part of this work I promiſed proofs. *Woodward.*

3. To loſe.

'This is the very ecſtaſy of love,
Whoſe violent property *foregoes* itſelf,
And leads the will to deſperate undertakings. *Shak.*

FOREGO'ER, fỏr-gỏ'-ủr. *n. ſ.* [from *forego.*] Anceſtor; progenitor.

Honours beſt thrive,
When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our *foregoers.* *Shakeſp.*

FOR'EGROUND, fỏ'r-ground. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ground.*] The part of the field or expanſe of a picture which ſeems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can ſubſiſt on the *foreground* of the picture: the queſtion therefore is to know, if it can equally be placed upon that which is backward, the light being univerſal, and the figures ſuppoſed to be in an open field. *Dryden.*

FO'REHAND, fỏ'r-hảnd. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *hand.*]

1. The part of a horſe which is before the rider.

2. The chief part. Not in uſe.

The great Achilles whom opinion crowns
The ſinew and the *forehand* of our hoſt. *Shakeſp.*

FO'REHAND, fỏ'r-hảnd. *adj.* Done ſooner than is regular.

You'll ſay ſhe did embrace me as a huſband,
And ſo extenuate the *forehand* ſin. *Shakeſp.*

FOREHA'NDED, fỏ'r-hảnd-ĭd. *n. ſ.* [from *fore* and *hand.*]

1. Early; timely.

If by thus doing you have not ſecured your time by an early and *forehanded* care, yet be ſure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time. *Taylor.*

2. Formed in the foreparts.

He's a ſubſtantial true-bred beaſt, bravely *forehanded:* mark but the cleanneſs of his ſhapes too. *Dryden.*

FO'REHEAD, fỏr'-rĭd. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *head.*]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair.

The breaſt of Hecuba,
When ſhe did ſuckle Hector, look'd not lovelier
Than Hector's *forehead* when it ſpit forth blood
At Grecian ſwords contending. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Some angel copy'd, while I ſlept, each grace,
And moulded ev'ry feature from my face:
Such majeſty does from her *forehead* riſe,
Her cheeks ſuch bluſhes caſt, ſuch rays her eyes. *Dryden.*

2. Impudence; confidence; aſſurance; audaciouſneſs; audacity. The forehead is the part on which ſhame viſibly operates.

A man of confidence preſſeth forward upon every appearance of advantage; where his force is too feeble, he prevails by dint of impudence: theſe men of *forehead* are magnificent in promiſes, and infallible in their preſcriptions. *Collier.*

I would fain know to what branch of the legiſlature they can have the *forehead* to apply. *Swift.*

FOREHO'LDING, fỏr-hỏ'ld-ĭng. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *hold.*] Predictions; ominous accounts; ſuperſtitious prognoſtications.

How are ſuperſtitious men hagged out of their wits with the fancy of omens, *foreholdings*, and old wives tales! *L'Eſtrange.*

FO'REIGN, fỏr'-rĭn. *adj.* [*forain*, Fr. *forano*, Span. from *foris*, Lat.]

1. Not of this country; not domeſtick.

Your ſon, that with a fearful ſoul
Leads diſcontented ſteps in *foreign* ſoil,
This fair alliance quickly ſhall call home. *Shakeſp.*

The learned correſpondence you hold in *foreign* parts. *Milton.*

The poſitions are ſo far from being new, that they are commonly to be met with in both ancient and modern, domeſtick and *foreign* writers. *Atterbury.*

The parties and diviſions amongſt us may ſeveral ways bring deſtruction upon our country, at the ſame time that our united force would ſecure us againſt all the attempts of a *foreign* enemy. *Addiſon's Freeh.*

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belonging; without relation. It is often uſed with *to*; but more properly with *from.*

I muſt diſſemble,
And ſpeak a language *foreign to* my heart. *Addiſon.*

Fame is a good ſo wholly *foreign to* our natures, that we have no faculty in the ſoul adapted to it, nor any organ in the body to reliſh it, placed out of the poſſibility of fruition. *Addiſon.*

This deſign is not *foreign from* ſome people's thoughts. *Swift.*

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a diſtance.

They will not ſtick to ſay you envied him;
And fearing he would riſe, he was ſo virtuous,
Kept him a *foreign* man ſtill; which ſo griev'd him,
That he ran mad and died. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinſecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of juſtice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general.

There are who, fondly ſtudious of increaſe,
Rich *foreign* mould in their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

FO'REIGNER, fỏr'-rĭn-ủr. *n. ſ.* [from *foreign.*] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a ſtranger.

Joy is ſuch a *foreigner*,
So mere a ſtranger to my thoughts, I know
Not how to entertain him. *Denham's Sophy.*

To this falſe *foreigner* you give your throne,
And wrong'd a friend, a kinſman, and a ſon. *Dryden's Æn.*

Water is the only native of England made uſe of in punch; but the lemons, the brandy, the ſugar, and the nutmegs, are all *foreigners.* *Addiſon.*

Nor could the majeſty of the Engliſh crown appear in a greater luſtre, either to *foreigners* or ſubjects. *Swift.*

FO'REIGNNESS, fỏr'-rĭn-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *foreign.*] Remoteneſs; want of relation to ſomething.

Let not the *foreignneſs* of the ſubject hinder you from endeavouring to ſet me right.

To **FOREIMA'GINE**, fỏr-ĭm-mảdzh'-ĭn. *v. a.* [*fore* and *imagine.*] To conceive or fancy before proof.

We are within compaſs of a *foreimagined* poſſibility in that behalf. *Camden's Remains.*

To **FOREJU'DGE**, fỏr-jủdzh'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *judge.*] To judge beforehand; to be prepoſſeſſed; to prejudge.

To **FOREKNO'W**, fỏr-nỏ'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know.*] To have preſcience of; to foreſee.

We *foreknow* that the ſun will riſe and ſet, that all men born in the world ſhall die again; that after Winter the Spring ſhall come; after the Spring, Summer and Harveſt; yet is not our foreknowlege the cauſe of any of thoſe. *Raleigh.*

He *foreknew* John ſhould not ſuffer a violent death, but go into his grave in peace. *Brown.*

Calchas the ſacred ſeer, who had in view
Things preſent and the paſt, and things to come
foreknew. *Dryden's Iliad.*

Who would the miſeries of man *foreknow?*
Not knowing, we but ſhare our part of woe. *Dryd.*

FOREKNO'WABLE, fỏr-nỏ'-ảbl. *adj.* [from *foreknow.*] Poſſible to be known before they happen.

It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in ſuch and ſuch circumſtances. *More.*

FOREKNO'WLEDGE, fỏr-nỏl'-lĭdzh. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *knowledge.*] Preſcience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Our being in Chriſt by eternal *foreknowledge*, ſaveth us not without our actual and real adoption into the fellowſhip of his ſaints in this preſent world. *Hooker.*

I told him you was aſleep: he ſeems to have a *foreknowledge* of that too, and therefore chuſes to ſpeak with you. *Shakeſp.*

If I foreknew,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault,
Which had no leſs prov'd certain unforeknown. *Milton.*

I hope the *foreknowledge* you had of my eſteem for you, is the reaſon that you do not diſlike my letters. *Pope.*

FO'RELAND, fỏ'r-lảnd. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *land.*] A promontory; headland; high land jutting into the ſea; a cape.

As when a ſhip, by ſkilful ſteerſman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or *foreland*, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft ſo ſteers, and ſhifts her ſails. *Milt.*

To **FORELA'Y**, fỏr-lả'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lay.*]

1. To lay wait for; to intrap by ambuſh.

A ſerpent ſhoots his ſting at unaware;
An ambuſh'd thief *forelays* a traveller:
The man lies murder'd, while the thief and ſnake,
One gains the thickets, and one thrids the brake. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive antecedently.

To **FO'RELIFT**, fỏr-lĭft'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift.*] To raiſe aloft any interiour part.

So dreadfully he towards him did paſs,
Forelifting up aloft his ſpeckled breaſt;
And often bounding on the bruiſed graſs,
As for great joy of his new comen gueſt. *Spenſer.*

FO'RELOCK, fỏ'r-lỏk. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *lock.*] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

Tell her the joyous time will not be ſtaid,
Unleſs ſhe do him by the *forelock* take. *Spenſer.*

Hyacinthine locks,
Round from his parted *forelock* manly hung,
Cluſt'ring, but not beneath his ſhoulders broad. *Milton.*

Zeal and duty are not ſlow,
But on occaſion's *forelock* watchful wait. *Milt.*

Time is painted with a lock before, and bald behind, ſignifying thereby that we muſt take time by the *forelock*; for, when it is once paſt, there is no recalling it. *Swift.*

FO'REMAN, fỏ'r-mản. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *man.*] The firſt or chief perſon.

He is a very ſenſible man, ſhoots flying, and has been ſeveral times *foreman* of the petty jury. *Addiſ.*

FOREME'NTIONED, fỏr-mẻn'-ſhủnd. *adj.* [*fore* and *mentioned.*] Mentioned or recited before. It is obſervable that many particles are compounded with *fore*, whoſe verbs have no ſuch compoſition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the *forementioned* figure on the pillar. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FO'REMOST, fỏ'r-mủſt. *adj.* [from *fore.*]

1. Firſt in place.

All three were ſet among the *foremoſt* ranks of fame, for great minds to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt. *Sidney.*

Our women in the *foremoſt* ranks appear;
March to the fight, and meet your miſtreſs there. *Dryden.*

The bold Sempronius,
That ſtill broke *foremoſt* through the crowd of
patriots,
As with a hurricane of zeal tranſported,
And virtuous even to madneſs! *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. Firſt in dignity.

Theſe ride *foremoſt* in the field,
As they the *foremoſt* rank of honour held. *Dryden.*

FORENA'MED, fỏr-nả'md. *adj.* [*fore* and *name.*] Nominated before.

And ſuch are ſure ones,
As Curius and the *forenamed* Lentulus. *B. Jonſon.*

FO'RENOON, fỏr'-nỏn. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *noon.*] The time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: oppoſed to *afternoon.*

The manner was, that the *forenoon* they ſhould run at tilt, the *afternoon* in a broad field in manner of a battle, 'till either the ſtrangers or the country knights won the field. *Sidney.*

Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, conſiſting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the poſition of the ſun, for the conveniency of *forenoon*'s and afternoon's diverſion. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

FORENO'TICE, for-no'-tis. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *notice.*] Information of an event before it happens.

So ſtrange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth give ſome *forenotice* of it. *Rymer's Tragedies.*

FORE'NSICK, fo-ren'-sik. *adj.* [*forenſis*, Lat.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Perſon is a *forenſick* term, appropriating actions and their merit; and ſo belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happineſs and miſery. This perſonality extends itſelf beyond preſent exiſtence to what is paſt, only by conſciouſneſs. *Locke.*

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their ſpeeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal caſes: thence all ſorts of diſputations in courts of juſtice, where ſeveral perſons make their diſtinct ſpeeches, may come under the name of *forenſick* diſputes. *Watts on the Mind.*

To FOREORDA'IN, for-or-da'n. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ordain.*] To predeſtinate; to predetermine; to preordain.

The church can diſcharge, in manner convenient, a work of ſo great importance, by *foreordaining* ſome ſhort collect wherein briefly to mention thanks. *Hooker.*

FO'REPART, for'-part. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *part.*]

1. The part firſt in time.

Had it been ſo raiſed, it would deprive us of the ſun's light all the *forepart* of the day. *Raleigh.*

2. To place anteriour in place.

The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the *forepart* or breaſt are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture. *Ray.*

FOREPA'ST, for-paſt'. *adj.* [*fore* and *paſt.*] Paſt before a certain time.

Now ceaſe, ye damſels, your delights *forepaſt*;
Enough it is that all the day is your's. *Spenſer.*

My *forepaſt* proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
Shall tax my fears of little vanity,
Having vainly fear'd too little. *Shakeſp.*

Such is the treaty which he negociates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all *forepaſt* ſins, and of a new covenant. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

FOREPOSSE'SSED, for-poz-zeſt'. *adj.* [*fore* and *poſſeſs.*] Preoccupied; prepoſſeſſed; preengaged.

The teſtimony either of the ancient fathers, or of other claſſical divines, may be clearly and abundantly anſwered, to the ſatisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *forepoſſeſſed* with prejudice. *Sanderſon.*

FO'RERANK, for'-rank. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *rank.*] Firſt rank; front.

Yet leave our couſin Catherine here with us;
She is our capital demand, compris'd
Within the *forerank* of our articles. *Shakeſp.*

FORERECI'TED, for-re-si'-tid. *adj.* [*fore* and *recite.*] Mentioned or enumerated before.

Bid him recount
The *forerecited* practices, whereof
We cannot feel too little, hear too much. *Shakeſp.*

To FORERU'N, for-run'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run.*]

1. To come before as an earneſt of ſomething following; to introduce as an harbinger.

Againſt ill chances men are ever merry;
But heavineſs *foreruns* the good event. *Shakeſp.*

The ſun
Was ſet, and twilight from the Eaſt came on,
Forerunning night. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

She bids me hope: oh heav'ns, ſhe pities me!
And pity ſtill *foreruns* approaching love,
As lightning does the thunder. *Dryden.*

2. To precede; to have the ſtart of.

I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practiſed in London. *Graunt.*

FORERU'NNER, for-run'-nur. *n. ſ.* [from *forerun.*]

1. An harbinger; a meſſenger ſent before to give notice of the approach of thoſe that follow.

The ſix ſtrangers ſeek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a *forerunner* come from a ſeventh, the prince of Morocco. *Shakeſp.*

A cock was ſacrificed as the *forerunner* of day and the ſun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of Providence. *Stillingfleet.*

My elder brothers, my *forerunners* came,
Rough draughts of nature, ill deſign'd, and lame:
Blown off, like bloſſoms, never made to bear;
'Till I came finiſh'd, her laſt labour'd care. *Dryd.*

2. A prognoſtick; a ſign foreſhowing any thing.

O Eve! ſome further change awaits us nigh,
Which heav'n, by theſe mute ſigns in nature, ſhews
Forerunners of his purpoſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Loſs of ſight is the miſery of life, and uſually the *forerunner* of death. *South.*

The keeping inſenſible perſpiration up in due meaſure is the cauſe as well as ſign of health, and the leaſt deviation from that due quantity, the certain *forerunner* of a diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

Already opera prepares the way,
The ſure *forerunner* of her gentle ſway. *Pope.*

To FORESAY', for-sa'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſay.*] To predict; to prophecy; to foretell.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foreſay* it. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To FORESE'E, for-se'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſee.*]

1. To ſee beforehand; to ſee what has not yet happened; to have preſcience; to foreknow.

The firſt of them could things to come *foreſee*;
The next, could of things preſent beſt adviſe;
The third, things paſt could keep in memory. *Fairy Queen.*

If there be any thing *foreſeen* that is not uſual, be armed for it by any hearty though a ſhort prayer, and an earneſt reſolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. *Taylor.*

At his *foreſeen* approach, already quake
The Caſpian kingdoms and Meotian lake:
Their ſeers behold the tempeſt from afar,
And threat'ning oracles denounce the war. *Dryd.*

2. To provide for: with *to*. Out of uſe.

A king againſt a ſtorm muſt *foreſee to* a convenient ſtock of treaſure. *Bacon.*

To FORESHA'ME, for-sha'm. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhame.*] To ſhame; to bring reproach upon.

Oh bill, *foreſhaming*
Thoſe rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie
Without a monument. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To FO'RESHEW, for-sho'. *v. a.* [See FORESHOW.]

FO'RESHIP, fo'r-ship. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſhip.*] The anterior part of the ſhip.

The ſhipmen would have caſt anchors out of the *foreſhip.* *Acts*, xxvii. 30.

To FORESHO'RTEN, for-sha'rtn. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhorten.*] To ſhorten figures for the ſake of ſhewing thoſe behind.

The greateſt parts of the body ought to appear foremoſt; and he forbids the *foreſhortenings*, becauſe they make the parts appear little. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

To FO'RESHOW, for-sho'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhow.*]

1. To diſcover before it happens; to predict; to prognoſticate.

Chriſt had called him to be a witneſs of his death, and reſurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Moſes had *foreſhowed.* *Hooker.*

Next, like Aurora, Spenſer roſe,
Whoſe purple bluſh the day *foreſhows.* *Denham.*

You choſe to withdraw yourſelf from publick buſineſs, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent ſhifting of the wind *foreſhowed* a ſtorm. *Dryden.*

2. To repreſent before it comes.

What elſe is the law but the goſpel *foreſhowed*?
What other the goſpel than the law fulfilled? *Hook.*

FO'RESIGHT, fo'r-sit. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſight.*]

1. Preſcience; prognoſtication; foreknowledge. The accent anciently on the laſt ſyllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here ſleep below; while thou to *foreſight* wak'ſt;
As once thou ſleep'ſt, whilſt ſhe to life was *form'd.* *Milton.*

2. Provident care of futurity.

He had a ſharp *foreſight*, and working wit,
That never idle was, ne once could reſt a whit. *Sp.*

In matters of arms he was both ſkilful and induſtrious, and as well in *foreſight* as reſolution preſent and great. *Hayward.*

Difficulties and temptations will more eaſily be born or avoided, if with prudent *foreſight* we arm ourſelves againſt them. *Rogers.*

FORESI'GHTFUL, for-si't-ful. *adj.* [*foreſight* and *full.*] Preſcient; provident.

Death gave him no ſuch pangs as the *foreſightful* care he had of his ſilly ſucceſſor. *Sidney.*

To FORESI'GNIFY, for-sig'-ni-fy. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſignify.*] To betoken beforehand; to foreſhow; to typify.

Diſcoveries of Chriſt already preſent, whoſe future coming the Pſalms did but *foreſignify.* *Hooker.*

Yet as being paſt times noxious, where they light
On man, beaſt, plant, waſteful and turbulent,
They oft *foreſignify*, and threaten ill. *Milton.*

FO'RESKIN, fo'r-skin. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkin.*] The prepuce.

Their own hand
An hundred of the faithleſs foe ſhall ſlay,
And for a dow'r their hundred *foreſkins* pay,
Be Michol thy reward. *Cowley's Davideis.*

FO'RESKIRT, fo'r-skert. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkirt.*] The pendulous or looſe part of the coat before.

A thouſand pounds a year for pure reſpect!
No other obligation?
That promiſes more thouſands: honour's train
Is longer than his *foreſkirt.* *Shakeſp. H.* VIII.

To FORESLA'CK, for-sla'k. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſlack.*] To neglect by idleneſs.

It is a great pity that ſo good an opportunity was omitted, and ſo happy an occaſion *foreſlacked*, that might have been the eternal good of the land. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

To FORESLO'W, for-slo'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſlow.*]

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obſtruct.

No ſtream, no wood, no mountain could *foreſlow*
Their haſty pace. *Fairfax.*

Now the illuſtrious nymph return'd again,
Brings every grace triumphant in her train:
The wond'ring Nereids, though they rais'd no ſtorm,
Foreſlow'd her paſſage to behold her form. *Dryden.*

2. To neglect; to omit.

When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king knowing well that it ſtood him upon, by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time in not encountering them, by ſo much the ſooner to diſpatch with them, that it might appear to have been no coldneſs in *foreſlowing*, but wiſdom in chuſing his time, reſolved with ſpeed to aſſail them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Our good purpoſes *foreſlowed* are become our tormentors upon our death-bed. *Biſhop Hall.*

Chremes, how many fiſhers do you know
That rule their boats and uſe their nets aright,
That neither wind, nor time, nor tide *foreſlow*?
Some ſuch have been: but, ah! by tempeſts ſpite
Their boats are loſt; while we may ſit and moan
That few were ſuch, and now theſe few are none. *P. Fletch.*

To FORESLO'W, for-slo'. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter.

This may plant courage in their quailing breaſts,
For yet is hope of life and victory:
Foreſlow no longer, make we hence amain. *Shakeſp.*

To **Forespe′ak**, fŏr-spē′k. *v. n.* [*fore* and *ſpeak.*]

1. To predict; to foreſay; to foreſhow; to foretell.

Old Godfrey of Wincheſter, thinketh no ominous *foreſpeaking* to lie in names. *Camden's Remains.*

2. To forbid. [From *for* and *ſpeak.*]

Thou haſt *foreſpoke* my being in theſe wars,
And ſay'ſt it is not fit. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Forespe′nt, fŏr-spĕnt′. *adj.* [*fore* and *ſpent.*]

1. Waſted; tired; ſpent.

After him came ſpurring hard
A gentleman, almoſt *foreſpent* with ſpeed. *Shak.*

2. Forepaſſed; paſt. [*Fore* and *ſpent.*]

Is not enough thy evil life *foreſpent?* *F. Queen.*

You ſhall find his vanities *foreſpent*,
Were but the outſide of the Roman Brutus,
Covering diſcretion with a coat of folly. *Shakeſp.*

3. Beſtowed before.

We muſt receive him
According to the honour of his ſender;
And towards himſelf, his goodneſs *foreſpent* on us,
We muſt extend our notice. *Shakeſp.*

Forespu′rrer, fŏr-spŭr′-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ſpur.*] One that rides before.

A day in April never came ſo ſweet,
To ſhow how coſtly Summer was at hand,
As this *foreſpurrer* comes before his lord. *Shakeſp.*

FO′REST, fŏr′-rĭst. *n. ſ.* [*foreſt*, Fr. *foreſta*, Ital.]

1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground interſperſed with wood.

By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom of heaven, becauſe, in a *foreſt* of many wolves, ſheep cannot chuſe but feed in continual danger of life. *Hooker.*

Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be, until
Great Birnham-wood to Dunſinane's high hill
Shall come againſt him.
——That will never be:
Who can impreſs the *foreſt*, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

There be airs which the phyſicians adviſe their patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain champaigns, but graſing, and not overgrown with heath; or elſe timber-ſhades, as in *foreſts.* *Bacon.*

How the firſt *foreſt* rais'd its ſhady head. *Roſcom.*

2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful paſtures, privileged for wild beaſts, and fowls of *foreſts*, chaſe, and warren, to reſt and abide in, in the ſafe protection of the king for his pleaſure. The manner of making *foreſts* is this: the king ſends out his commiſſion, directed to certain perſons, for viewing, perambulating, and bounding the place that he has a mind to afforeſt: which returned into Chancery, proclamation is made, that none ſhall hunt any wild beaſts within that precinct, without licence; after which he appoints ordinances, laws, and officers for the preſervation of the vert and veniſon; and this becomes a *foreſt* by matter of record. The properties of a *foreſt* are theſe: a *foreſt*, as it is ſtrictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commiſſion to a juſtice in eyre for the *foreſt*; the courts; the officers for preſerving the vert and veniſon, as the juſtices of the *foreſt*, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foreſters, agiſtors, regarders, bailiffs, and beedles. The chief property of a *foreſt* is the ſwainmote, which is no leſs incident to it than the court of pyepowders to a fair. *Cowel.*

To **Foresta′ll**, fŏr-ſtå′l. *v. a.* [ꝼoꞃeꞅtallan, Sax.]

1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.

If thou be maſter-gunner, ſpend not all
That thou can'ſt ſpeak at once; but huſband it,
And give men turns of ſpeech; do not *foreſtall*
By laviſhneſs thine own and others wit,
As if thou mad'ſt thy will. *Herbert.*

What need a man *foreſtall* his date of grief,
And run to meet what he would moſt avoid. *Milt.*

2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention.

And though good luck prolonged hath thy date,
Yet death then would the like miſhap *foreſtall.*
Fairy Queen.

What's in prayer, but this twofold force
To be *foreſtalled* ere we come to fall,
Or pardon'd being down. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

But for my tears,
I had *foreſtall'd* this dear and deep rebuke,
Ere you with grief had ſpoke. *Shakeſp.*

If you covet death, as utmoſt end
Of miſery, ſo thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd, doubt not but God
Hath wiſelier arm'd his vengeful ire, than ſo
To be *foreſtall'd.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I will not *foreſtall* your judgment of the reſt. *Pope.*

3. To ſeize or gain poſſeſſion of before another; to buy before another, in order to raiſe the price.

He bold ſpake, Sir knight, if knight thou be,
Abandon this *foreſtalled* place at erſt,
For fear of further harm, I counſel thee. *F. Queen.*

4. To deprive by ſomething prior: with *of.* Not in uſe.

May
This night *foreſtall* him of the coming day. *Shak.*

Foresta′ller, fŏr-ſtå′l-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *foreſtall.*] One that anticipates the market; one that purchaſes before others to raiſe the price.

Commodities, good or bad, the workman muſt take at his maſter's rate, or ſit ſtill and ſtarve; whilſt, by this means, this new ſort of ingroſſers or *foreſtallers* having the feeding and ſupplying this numerous body of workmen, ſet the price upon the poor landholder. *Locke.*

Forestbo′rn, fŏr′-rĭst-bårn. *adj.* [*foreſt* and *born.*] Born in a wild.

This boy is *foreſtborn*,
And hath been tutor'd in the rudiments
Of deſperate ſtudies. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Fo′rester, fŏr′-rĭs-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*foreſtier*, Fr. from *foreſt.*]

1. An officer of the foreſt.

Foreſter, my friend, where is the buſh,
That we may ſtand and play the murtherer in?
—Here by, upon the edge of yonder coppice.
Shakeſp.

2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

Fo′reswat, fŏr′-swåt. } *adj.* [from *for* and
Fo′reswart, fŏr′-swårt. } *ſwat*, from *ſweat.*]
Spent with heat.

Miſo and Mopſa, like a couple of *foreſwat* melters, were getting the pure ſilver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

To **Foreta′ste**, fŏ′r-tåst. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taſte.*]

1. To have antepaſt of; to have preſcience of.
2. To taſte before another.

Perhaps the fact
Is not ſo heinous now, *foretaſted* fruit,
Profan'd firſt by the ſerpent, by him firſt
Made common, and unhallow'd, ere our taſte.
Milton.

Fo′retaste, fŏr′-tåst. *n. ſ.* Anticipation of.

A pleaſure that a man may call as properly his own as his ſoul and his conſcience, neither liable to accident, nor expoſed to injury: it is the *foretaſte* of heaven, and the earneſt of eternity. *South.*

To **Forete′ll**, fŏr-tĕl′. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *foretold.* [*fore* and *tell.*]

1. To predict; to propheſy.

What art thou, whoſe heavy looks *foretell*
Some dreadful ſtory hanging on thy tongue? *Shak.*

I found
The new-created world, which fame in heaven
Long had *foretold.* *Milton.*

Mercia's king,
Warn'd in a dream, his murder did *foretell*,
From point to point, as after it befell. *Dryden.*

When great Ulyſſes ſought the Phrygian ſhores,
Deeds then undone my faithful tongue *foretold*;
Heaven ſeal'd my words, and you thoſe deeds behold. *Pope.*

2. To foretoken; to foreſhew.

To **Forete′ll**, fŏr-tĕl′. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.

All the prophets from Samuel, and thoſe that follow after, have likewiſe *foretold* of theſe days.
Acts, iii. 4.

Fore′teller, fŏr-tĕl′-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *foretell.*] Predicter; foreſhewer.

Others are propoſed, not that the foretold events ſhould be known; but that the accompliſhment that expounds them may evince, that the *foreteller* of them was able to foreſee thee.
Boyle on Colours.

To **Forethi′nk**, fŏr′-thĭnk. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think.*]

1. To anticipate in the mind; to have preſcience of.

The ſoul of every man
Prophetically does *forethink* thy fall. *Shakeſp.*

I do pray to thee,
Thou virtuous Dauphin, alter not the doom
Forethought by heav'n. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Adam could not be ignorant of the puniſhments due to neglect and diſobedience; and felt, by the proof thereof, in himſelf another terror than he had *forethought*, or could imagine. *Raleigh.*

Friday, the fatal day! when next it came,
Her ſoul *forethought* the fiend would change his game. *Dryden.*

2. To contrive antecedently.

Bleſſed be that God which hath given you an heart to *forethink* this, and a will to honour him with his own. *Biſhop Hall.*

To **Forethi′nk**, fŏr′-thĭnk. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.

What's my frenzy will be call'd my crime:
What then is thine? Thou cool deliberate villain!
Thou wiſe, *forethinking*, weighing politician! *Smith.*

Forethou′ght, fŏr-thåt′. *n. ſ.* [from *forethink.*]

1. Preſcience; anticipation.

He that is undone, is equally undone, whether it be by ſpitefulneſs of *forethought*, or by the folly of overſight, or evil counſel. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Provident care.

To **Foreto′ken**, fŏr-tō′kn. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token.*] To foreſhow; to prognoſticate as a ſign.

The king from Ireland haſtes; but did no good;
Whilſt ſtrange prodigious ſigns *foretoken* blood.
Daniel.

Foreto′ken, fŏr-tō′kn. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Prevenient ſign; prognoſtick.

It may prove ſome ominous *foretoken* of misfortune. *Sidney.*

They miſliked nothing more in king Edward the Confeſſor, than that he was Frenchified, and accounted the deſire of foreign language then to be a *foretoken* of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*

Foretoo′th, *n. ſ.* fŏr′-tōth. [*fore* and *tooth.*] The tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the inciſor.

The *foreteeth* ſhould be formed broad, and with a thin ſharp edge like chizzles. *Ray on the Creation.*

Fo′retop, fŏr′-tŏp. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *top.*] That part of a woman's head-dreſs that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

So may your hats your *foretops* never preſs,
Untouch'd your ribbons, ſacred be your dreſs. *Dryd.*

Forevo′uched, fŏr-voutſh′-ĕd. part. [*fore* and *vouch.*] Affirmed before; formerly told.

Sure her offence
Muſt be of ſuch unnatural degree,
That monſters it; or your *forevouch'd* affection
Fall'n into taint. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Fo'reward, for'-ward. *n. ſ.* [*fore* and *ward.*] The van; the front.

They that marched in the *foreward* were all mighty men. 1 *Mac.* ix. 11.

To **Forewa'rn**, for-wa'rn. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn.*]

1. To admoniſh beforehand.

I will *forewarn* you whom you ſhall fear: fear him which, after he hath killed, hath power to caſt into hell. *Luke*, xii. 5.

2. To inform previouſly of any future event.

Divine interpreter, by favour ſent
Down from the empyrean, to *forewarn*
Us timely of what might elſe have been our loſs
Unknown. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. To caution againſt any thing beforehand.

Well I will arm me, being thus *forewarn'd.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Thy pride,
And wand'ring vanity, when leaſt was ſafe,
Rejected my *forewarning*, and diſdain'd
Not to be truſted. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Tho' Phœbus had *forewarned* him of ſinging wars, yet the ſearch of nature was free. *Dryden. Virg. Ded.*

Young Choræbus, who by love was led
To win renown and fair Caſſandra's bed,
Had lately brought his troops to Priam's aid;
Forewarn'd in vain by the prophetick maid. *Dryd.*

To **Forewa'ste**, for-wa'st. *v. a.* [*fore* and *waſte.*] To deſolate; to deſtroy. Out of uſe.

Veſpaſian, with great ſpoil and rage,
Forewaſted all, until Gemiſſa gent
Perſuaded him to ceaſe. *Fairy Queen.*

High time 'gan it wex for Una fair,
To think of thoſe her captive parents dear,
And their *forewaſted* kingdom to repair. *F. Queen.*

To **Forewea'ry**, for-we'-ry. *v. a.* [*for* and *weary.*] To diſpirit with labour.

By your toil
And labour long, through which ye hither came,
Ye both *forewearied* be: therefore a while
I read you reſt, and to your bowers recoil. *F. Queen.*

To **Forewi'sh**, for-wiſh'. *v. a.* [*fore* and *wiſh.*] To deſire beforehand.

The wiſer ſort ceaſed not to what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly *forewiſhed* might in time come to effect. *Knolles.*

Forewo'rn, for-wo'rn. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear.*] Worn out; waſted by time or uſe.

Neither the light was enough to read the words, and the ink was already *foreworn*, and in many places blotted. *Sidney.*

FO'RFEIT, for'-fit. *n. ſ.* [*forfait*, Fr. *fforfed*, Welſh.]

1. Something loſt by the commiſſion of a crime; ſomething paid for expiation of a crime; a fine; a mulct.

Thy ſlanders I forgive, and therewithal
Remit thy other *forfeits.* *Shakeſp.*

Th' execution leave to high diſpoſal,
And let another hand, not thine, exact
Thy penal *forfeit* from thyſelf. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Thy life, Melantius! I am come to take,
Of which foul treaſon does a *forfeit* make. *Waller.*

2. A perſon obnoxious to puniſhment; one whoſe life is forfeited by his offence. Now obſolete.

Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law,
And you but waſte your words. *Shakeſp.*

Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater *forfeit* to the law than Angelo, who hath ſentenced him. *Shakeſp.*

To **Fo'rfeit**, for'-fit. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To loſe by ſome breach of condition; to loſe by ſome offence.

If then a man, on light conditions, gain
A great eſtate to him, and his, for ever:
If wilfully he *forfeit* it again,
Who doth bemoan his heir, or blame the giver? *Davies.*

Men diſpleaſed God, and conſequently *forfeited* all right to happineſs. *Boyle.*

A father cannot alien the power he has over his child: he may perhaps to ſome degrees *forfeit* it, but cannot transfer it. *Locke.*

Fo'rfeit, fo'r-fit. *participial adj.* [from the verb.] Liable to penal ſeizure; alienated by a crime; loſt either as to the right or poſſeſſion, by breach of conditions.

All the ſouls that are, were *forfeit* once;
And he that might the 'vantage beſt have took,
Found out the remedy. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Beg that thou may'ſt have leave to hang thyſelf;
And yet, thy wealth being *forfeit* to the ſtate,
Thou haſt not left the value of a cord. *Shakeſp.*

This now fenceleſs world,
Forfeit to death. *Milton.*

Straight all his hopes exhal'd in empty ſmoke,
And his long toils were *forfeit* for a look. *Dryden.*

Methought with wond'rous eaſe he ſwallow'd down
His *forfeit* honour, to betray the town. *Dryden.*

How the murd'rer paid his *forfeit* breath;
What lands ſo diſtant from that ſcene of death,
But trembling heard the fame! *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Fo'rfeitable, for'-fit-abl. *adj.* [from *forfeit.*] Poſſeſſed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be loſt.

Fo'rfeiture, for'-fit-ur. *n. ſ.* [*forfeiture.*] Fr. from *forfeit.*]

1. The act of forfeiting; the puniſhment diſcharged by loſs of ſomething poſſeſſed.

2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

The court is as well a Chancery to ſave and debar *forfeitures*, as a court of common law to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if Imperial *forfeitures* ſhould go for good titles. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Ancient privileges and acts of grace indulged by former kings, muſt not, without high reaſon, be revoked by their ſucceſſors; nor *forfeitures* be exacted violently, nor penal laws urged rigorouſly. *Taylor.*

He fairly abdicates his throne,
He has a *forfeiture* incurr'd. *Swift.*

Forga've, for-ga'v. The preterite of *forgive.*

FORGE, fo'rje. *n. ſ.* [*forge*, Fr.]

1. The place where iron is beaten into form. In common language we uſe *forge* for large work, and *ſmithy* for ſmall; but in books the diſtinction is not kept.

Now behold,
In the quick *forge* and working-houſe of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens. *Shakeſp.*

In other part ſtood one, who at the *forge*
Labouring, two maſſy clods of iron and braſs
Had melted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Th' o'er labour'd Cyclop from his taſk retires,
Th' Æolian *forge* exhauſted of its fires. *Pope.*

2. Any place where any thing is made or ſhaped.

From no other *forge* hath proceeded a ſtrange conceit, that to ſerve God with any ſet form of common prayer is ſuperſtitious. *Hooker.*

3. Manufacture of metalline bodies; the act of working.

In the greater bodies the *forge* was eaſy, the matter being ductile and ſequacious and obedient to the ſtroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, and moulded. *Bacon.*

To **Forge**, fo'rje. *v. a.* [*forger*, old Fr.]

1. To form by the hammer; to beat into ſhape.

The queen of martials,
And Mars himſelf conducted them; both which
being *forg'd* of gold,
Muſt needs have golden furniture. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Tyger with tyger, bear with bear you'll find
In leagues offenſive and defenſive join'd;
But lawleſs man the anvil dares profane,
And *forge* that ſteel by which a man is ſlain,
Which earth at firſt for plough-ſhares did afford,
Nor yet the ſmith had learn'd to form a ſword. *Tate's Juv.*

2. To make by any means.

He was a kind of nothing, titleleſs,
'Till he had *forg'd* himſelf a name i' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

His heart's his mouth:
What his breaſt *forges*, that his tongue muſt vent. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe names that the ſchools *forged*, and put into the mouths of ſcholars, could never get admittance into common uſe, or obtain the licence of publick approbation. *Locke.*

3. To counterfeit; to falſify.

Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands;
For my more having would be but as ſauce
To make me hunger more, that I ſhould *forge*
Quarrels unjuſt againſt the good and loyal,
Deſtroying them for wealth. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Fo'rger, fo'rje-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *forge.*]

1. One who makes or forms.

2. One who counterfeits any thing; a falſifier.

As in ſtealing, if there were no receivers there would be no thieves; ſo in ſlander, if there were fewer ſpreaders there would be fewer *forgers* of libels. *Government of the Tongue.*

No *forger* of lies willingly and wittingly furniſhes out the means of his own detection. *Weſt.*

Fo'rgery, fo'r-je-ry. *n. ſ.* [from *forge.*]

1. The crime of falſification.

Has your king married the lady Gray?
And now, to ſooth your *forgery* and his,
Sends me a paper to perſuade me patience. *Shak.*

Nothing could have been eaſier than for the Jews, the enemies of Jeſus Chriſt, to have diſproved theſe facts, had they been falſe, to have ſhewn their falſhood, and to have convicted them of *forgery.* *Stephens's Sermons.*

A *forgery*, in ſetting a falſe name to a writing, which may prejudice another's fortune, the law puniſhes with the loſs of ears; but has inflicted no adequate penalty for doing the ſame thing in print, though books ſold under a falſe name are ſo many *forgeries.* *Swift.*

2. Smith's work; fabrication; the act of the forge.

He ran on embattled armies clad in iron,
And weaponleſs himſelf,
Made arms ridiculous, uſeleſs the *forgery*
Of brazen ſhield and ſpear, the hammer'd cuiraſs,
Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and frock of mail
Adamantean proof. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

To **FORGE'T**, for-get'. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*: part. *forgotten*, or *forgot.* [ꝼoꞃᵹẏtan, Sax. *vergeten*, Dut.]

1. To loſe memory of; to let go from the remembrance.

That is not *forgot*
Which ne'er I did remember; to my knowledge,
I never in my life did look on him. *Shakeſp.*

When I am *forgotten*, as I ſhall be,
And ſleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me muſt more be heard. *Shakeſp.*

Forget not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful of him in thy riches. *Eccles.* xxxvii. 6.

No ſooner was our deliverance compleated, but we *forgot* our danger and our duty. *Atterbury.*

Alive, ridiculous; and dead, *forgot.* *Pope.*

2. Not to attend; to neglect.

Can a woman *forget* her ſucking child? Yea, they may *forget*; yet I will not *forget* thee. *Iſa.* xlix. 5.

If we might *forget* ourſelves, or *forget* God; if we might diſregard our reaſon, and live by humour and fancy in any thing, or at any time, or at any place, it would be as lawful to do the ſame in every thing, at every time, and every place. *Law.*

The maſs of mean *forgotten* things. *Anon.*

Forge′tful, fŏr-gĕt′-fŭl. *adj.* [from *forget.*]

1. Not retaining the memory of.

2. Cauſing oblivion; oblivious.

But when a thouſand rolling years are paſt,
So long their puniſhments and penance laſt,
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood,
In large *forgetful* draughts to ſteep the cares
Of their paſt labours, and their irkſome years.
Dryden's Æn.

3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careleſs.

Be not *forgetful* to entertain ſtrangers. *Heb.* xii. 2.

The queen is comfortleſs, and we *forgetful*
In our long abſence. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Have you not love to bear with me,
When that raſh humour, which my mother gave me,
Makes me *forgetful?* *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

I, in fact, a real intereſt have,
Which to my own advantage I would ſave;
And, with the uſual courtier's trick, intend
To ſerve myſelf, *forgetful* of my friend. *Prior.*

Forge′tfulness, fŏr-gĕt′-fŭl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *forgetful.*]

1. Oblivion; ceſſation to remember; loſs of memory.

O gentle ſleep!
Nature's ſoft nurſe, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And ſteep my ſenſes in *forgetfulneſs!* *Shakeſp.*

All birds and beaſts lie huſh'd; ſleep ſteals away
The wild deſires of men and toils of day;
And brings, deſcending through the ſilent air,
A ſweet *forgetfulneſs* of human care. *Pope's Statius.*

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievouſly charged with *forgetfulneſs* of her duty. *Hooker.*

Fo′rgetive, fŏ′r-jĕ-tĭv. *adj.* [from *forge.*] That may forge or produce. A word, I believe, peculiar to Shakeſpeare.

Good ſherrie ſack aſcends me into the brain, dries me there all the fooliſh, dull vapours, makes it apprehenſive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble ſhapes, which, delivered to the voice, becomes excellent wit. *Shakeſp.*

Forge′tter, fŏr-gĕt′-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *forget.*]

1. One that forgets.

2. A careleſs perſon.

To **FORGIVE**, fŏr-gĭv′. *v. a.* [ꝼoꞃᵹıꝼan, Sax.]

1. To pardon a perſon; not to puniſh.

Then heaven *forgive* him too! *Shakeſp.*

I do beſeech your grace for charity;
If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid againſt me, now *forgive* me frankly.
—Sir Thomas Lovell, I as free *forgive* you,
As I would be *forgiven*: I *forgive* all. *Shakeſp.*

Slowly provok'd, ſhe eaſily *forgives.* *Prior.*

2. To pardon a crime.

The people that dwell therein ſhall be *forgiven* their iniquity. *Iſ.* xxxiii. 24.

If prayers
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would ſpeed before thee, and be louder heard,
That on my head all might be viſited,
Thy frailty and infirmer ſex *forgiven*,
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milton.*

3. To remit; not exact debt or penalty.

The lord of that ſervant was moved with compaſſion, looſed him, and *forgave* him the debt. *Mat.* xviii. 27.

Forgi′veness, fŏr-gĭv′-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [ꝼoꞃᵹıꝼenıſſe, Sax.]

1. The act of forgiving.

To the Lord our God belong mercies and *forgiveneſſes.* *Dan.*

2. Pardon of an offender.

Thou haſt promiſed repentance and *forgiveneſs* to them that have ſinned againſt thee. *Prayer of Ma.*

Exchange *forgiveneſs* with me, noble Hamlet;
Mine and my father's death come not upon thee,
Nor thine on me. *Shakeſp.*

Forgiveneſs to the injur'd does belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

3. Pardon of an offence.

God has certainly promiſed *forgiveneſs* of ſin to every one who repents. *South.*

4. Tenderneſs; willingneſs to pardon.

Here are introduced more heroick principles of meekneſs, *forgiveneſs*, bounty and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent. *Spratt.*

Mercy above did hourly plead
For her reſemblance here below;
And mild *forgiveneſs* intercede
To ſtop the coming blow. *Dryden.*

5. Remiſſion of a fine, penalty, or debt.

Forgi′ver, fŏr-gĭv′-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *forgive.*] One who pardons.

Forgo′t, fŏr-gŏt′
Forgo′tten, fŏr-gŏt′n. } part. paſſ. of *forget.*
Not remembered.

This ſong ſhall not be *forgotten.* *Deut.* xxxi. 21.

Great Strafford! worthy of that name, though all
Of thee could be *forgotten*, but thy fall. *Denham.*

The ſoft ideas of the chearful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were eaſily *forgot.* *Prior.*

To **Forha′il**, fŏr-hā′l. *v. a.* [An old word. Probably for *forhaul*, from *for* and *haul.*] To haraſs; tear; torment.

All this long tale
Nought eaſeth the care that doth me *forhail.*
Spenſer's Paſt.

FORK, fā′rk. *n. ſ.* [*furca*, Lat. *fforch*, Welſh; *fourche*, Fr.]

1. An inſtrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, uſed on many occaſions.

At Midſummer down with the brambles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes.
Tuſſer.

The vicar firſt, and after him the crew,
With *forks* and ſtaves the felon to purſue,
Ran Coll our dog. *Dryden's Nun's Prieſt.*

I dine with *forks* that have but two prongs. *Swift.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed for the point of an arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn: make from the ſhaft.
—Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. A point.

Several are amazed at the wiſdom of the ancients that repreſented a thunderbolt with three *forks*, ſince nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning and melting. *Addiſon.*

To **Fork**, fā′rk. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

The corn beginneth to *fork.* *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Fo′rked, fā′r-kĭd. *adj.* [from *fork.*] Opening into two or more parts.

Naked he was, for all the world, like a *forked* radiſh, with a head fantaſtically carved upon it with a knife. *Shakeſp.*

Sometimes we ſee a cloud that's dragoniſh,
A *forked* mountain, or blue promontory. *Shakeſp.*

Come, ſhall we go and kill us veniſon?
And yet it irks me the poor dappled fools
Should in their own confines, with *forked* heads,
Have their round haunches goar'd. *Shakeſp.*

He would have ſpoke;
But hiſs for hiſs return'd, with *forked* tongue
To *forked* tongue. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Ye dragons, whoſe contagious breath
Peoples the dark retreats of death,
Change your fierce hiſſing into joyful ſong,
And praiſe your Maker with your *forked* tongue.
Roſcommon.

Fo′rkedly, fā′r-kĭd-lȳ. *adv.* [from *forked.*] In a *forked* form.

Fo′rkedness, fā′r-kĭd-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *forked.*] The quality of opening into two parts or more.

Fo′rkhead, fā′rk-hĕd. *n. ſ.* [*fork* and *head.*] Point of an arrow.

It ſeizing, no way enter might;
But back reſounding, left the *forkhead* keen,
Eftſoons it fled away, and might no where be ſeen. *Fairy Queen.*

Fo′rky, fā′r-kȳ. *adj.* [from *fork.*] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

The ſmiling infant in his hand ſhall take
The creſted baſiliſk and ſpeckled ſnake;
Pleas'd the green luſtre of the ſcales ſurvey,
And with their *forky* tongue and pointleſs ſting ſhall play. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

Forlo′re, fŏr′-lōr. [The preterite and participle of the Saxon ꝼoꞃleoꞃen, in Dutch *verloren.*] Deſerted; forſook; forſaken. Obſolete.

Such as Diana by the ſandy ſhore
Of ſwift Eurotas, or on Cynthus' green,
Where all the nymphs have her *forlore.* *Fairy Q.*

That wretched world he 'gan for to abhor,
And mortal life 'gan loth as thing *forlore.* *Fairy Q.*

Thus fell the trees, with noiſe the deſarts roar:
The beaſts their caves, the birds their neſts *forlore.*
Fairfax.

FORLO′RN, fŏr-lā′rn. *adj.* [ꝼoꞃloꞃen, from ꝼoꞃleoꞃan, Sax. *verloren*, Dut.]

1. Deſerted; deſtitute; forſaken; wretched; helpleſs; ſolitary.

Make them ſeek for that they wont to ſcorn;
Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn.* *Hubberd.*

Tell me, good Hobinol, what gars thee greet?
What! hath ſome wolf thy tender lambs ytorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that ſounds ſo ſweet?
Or art thou of thy loved laſs *forlorn?* *Spenſer.*

In every place was heard the lamentations of women and children; every thing ſhewed the heavineſs of the time, and ſeemed as altogether loſt and *forlorn.* *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

How can I live without thee! how forego
Thy ſweet converſe, and love ſo dearly join'd,
To live again in thoſe wild woods *forlorn!* *Milton.*

Their way
Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood;
The nodding horrour of whoſe ſhady brows,
Threat the *forlorn* and wand'ring paſſenger. *Milt.*

My only ſtrength and ſtay! *forlorn* of thee,
Whither ſhall I betake me, where ſubſiſt! *Milton.*

Like a declining ſtateſman, left *forlorn*
To his friends pity and purſuers ſcorn. *Denham.*

The good old man, *forlorn* of human aid,
For vengeance to his heav'nly patron pray'd. *Dryd.*

Philomel laments *forlorn.* *Fenton.*

As ſome ſad turtle his loſt love deplores,
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn;
Alike unheard, unpity'd, and *forlorn.* *Pope.*

2. Taken away. This ſenſe ſhews that it is the participle of an active verb, now loſt.

When as night hath us of light *forlorn*,
I wiſh that day would ſhortly reaſcend. *Spenſer.*

What is become of great Acrates' ſon!
Or where hath he hung up his mortal blade,
That hath ſo many haughty conqueſts won?
Is all his force *forlorn*, and all his glory done?
Fairy Queen.

3. Small; deſpicable: in a ludicrous ſenſe.

He was ſo *forlorn*, that his dimenſions to any thick ſight were invincible. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Forlo′rn, fŏr-lā′rn. *n. ſ.*

1. A loſt, ſolitary, forſaken man.

Henry
Is of a king become a baniſh'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn.* *Shakeſp.*

2. **Forlorn** *Hope*, fŏr-lā′rn hōp. The ſoldiers who are ſent firſt to the attack, and are therefore doomed to periſh.

Criticks in plume,
Who lolling on our foremoſt benches ſit,
And ſtill charge firſt, the true *forlorn* of wit. *Dryd.*

FORLO'RNNESS, fŏr-lå'rn-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *forlorn.*] Deſtitution; miſery; ſolitude.

Men diſpleaſed God, and conſequently forfeited all right to happineſs; even whilſt they compleated the *forlornneſs* of their condition by the lethargy of not being ſenſible of it. *Boyle.*

To FORLY'E, fŏr-lȳ'. *v. n.* [from *fore* and *lye.*] To lye before.

Knit with a golden baldric, which *forlay*
Athwart her ſnowy breaſt, and did divide
Her dainty paps, which, like young fruit in May,
Now little 'gan to ſwell; and being ty'd,
Through her thin weed, their places only ſignify'd.
Fairy Queen.

FORM, få'rm. *n. ſ.* [*forma,* Lat. *forme,* Fr.]

1. The external appearance of any thing; repreſentation; ſhape.

Nay, women are frail too,
——Ay, as the glaſſes where they view themſelves,
Which are as eaſy broke as they make *forms.* *Sh.*

It ſtood ſtill; but I could not diſcern the *form* thereof. *Job.*

Gold will endure a vehement fire, without any change, and after it has been divided by corroſive liquors into inviſible parts; yet may preſently be precipitated, ſo as to appear again in its *form.*
Grew's Coſmol. Sac.

Matter, as wiſe logicians ſay,
Cannot without a *form* ſubſiſt;
And *form,* ſay I as well as they,
Muſt fail, if matter brings no griſt. *Swift.*

2. Being, as modified by a particular ſhape.

When noble benefits ſhall prove
Not well diſpos'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious *forms,* ten times more ugly
Than ever they were fair. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Here toils and death, and death's half-brother, ſleep,
Forms terrible to view, their ſentry keep;
With anxious pleaſures of a guilty mind,
Deep frauds before, and open force behind. *Dryd.*

3. Particular model or modification.

He that will look into many parts of Aſia and America, will find men reaſon there perhaps as acutely as himſelf, who yet never heard of a ſyllogiſm, nor can reduce any one argument to thoſe *forms.* *Locke.*

It lengthens out every act of worſhip, and produces more laſting and permanent impreſſions in the mind, than thoſe which accompany any tranſient *form* of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worſhip. *Addiſon.*

4. Beauty; elegance of appearance.

He hath no *form* nor comelineſs. *Iſa.* liii. 2.

5. Regularity; method; order.

What he ſpoke, though it lack'd *form* a little,
Was not like madneſs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

6. External appearance without the eſſential qualities; empty ſhow.

Then thoſe whom *form* of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cauſe. *Dryden.*

They were young heirs ſent only for *forms* from ſchools, where they were not ſuffered to ſtay three months. *Swift.*

7. Ceremony; external rites.

Though well we may not paſs upon his life,
Without the *form* of juſtice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'ſy to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not controul. *Shak. King Lear.*

A long table, and a ſquare table, or a ſeat about the walls, ſeem things of *form,* but are things of ſubſtance; for at a long table, a few at the upper end, in effect, ſway all the buſineſs; but in the other *form,* there is more uſe of the counſellors opinions that ſit lower. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or honourable *form* uſed in England, he cauſed a particular act to paſs, that the lords of Ireland ſhould appear in parliament robes. *Davies.*

Their general uſed, in all diſpatches made by himſelf, to obſerve all decency in their *forms, Clar.*

How am I to interpret, ſir, this viſit?
Is it a compliment of *form,* or love?
A. Phil. Diſt. Moth.

8. Stated method; eſtabliſhed practice; ritual and preſcribed mode.

He who affirmeth ſpeech to be neceſſary amongſt all men, throughout the world, doth not thereby import that all men muſt neceſſarily ſpeak one kind of language; even ſo the neceſſity of policy and regimen in all churches may be held, without holding any one certain *form* to be neceſſary in them all. *Hooker.*

Nor are conſtant *forms* of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the ſpirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confuſed variety to diſtract and loſe it. *King Charles.*

Nor ſeek to know
Their proceſs, or the *forms* of law below. *Dryd.*

9. A long ſeat.

If a chair be defined a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, with a back belonging to it, then a ſtool is a ſeat for a ſingle perſon without a back; and a *form* is a ſeat for ſeveral perſons, without a back. *Watts.*

I was ſeen with her in the manorhouſe, ſitting with her upon the *form,* and taken following her into the park. *Shakeſp.*

10. A claſs; a rank of ſtudents.

It will be neceſſary to ſee and examine thoſe works which have given ſo great a reputation to the maſters of the firſt *form.* *Dryden.*

11. The ſeat or bed of a hare.

Now for a clod like hare in *form* they peer;
Now bolt and cudgel ſquirrels leap do move;
Now the ambitious lark, with mirrour clear,
They catch, while he, fool! to himſelf makes love.
Sidney.

Have you obſerv'd a ſitting hare,
Liſt'ning, and fearful of the ſtorm
Of horns and hounds, clap back her ear,
Afraid to keep or leave her *form.* *Prior.*

12. *Form* is the eſſential, ſpecifical, or diſtinguiſhing modification of the matter of which any thing is compoſed, ſo as thereby to give it ſuch a peculiar manner of exiſtence. *Harris.*

In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment, or ſtricter to abridge the number of ſacraments, we find grace expreſly mentioned as their true eſſential *form,* and elements as the matter whereunto that *form* did adjoin itſelf. *Hooker.*

13. A formal cauſe; that which gives eſſence.

They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a ſoul and ſpirit, by which they did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity beſides, but only the ſoul or eſſential *form* of the univerſe. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To FORM, få'rm. *v. a.* [*formo,* Lat.]

1. To make out of materials.

God *formed* man of the duſt of the ground.
Gen. ii. 7.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he *form'd*
Firſt his own tools; then, what might elſe be wrought
Fuſil, or grav'n in metal. *Milton.*

Determin'd to advance into our room
A creature *form'd* of earth. *Milton.*

She *form'd* the phantom of well-bodied air. *Pope.*

2. To model to a particular ſhape or ſtate.

Creature in whom excell'd
Whatever can to ſight or thought be *form'd,*
Holy, divine, good, amiable or ſweet. *Milton.*

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes,
Here ſleep below, while thou to foreſight wak'ſt;
At once thou ſleep'ſt, while ſhe to life was *form'd.*
Milton.

3. To modify; to ſcheme; to plan.

Lucretius taught him not to *form* his heroe, to give him piety or valour for his manners. *Dryd.*

4. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner: as, he *formed* his troops.

5. To adjuſt; to ſettle.

Our differences with the Romaniſts are thus *formed* into an intereſt, and become the deſign not of ſingle perſons, but of corporations and ſucceſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

6. To contrive; to coin.

The defeat of the deſign is the routing of opinions *formed* for promoting it. *Decay of Piety.*

He dies too ſoon;
And fate, if poſſible, muſt be delay'd:
The thought that labours in my *forming* brain,
Yet crude and immature, demands more time.
Rowe.

7. To model by education or inſtitution.

Let him to this with eaſy pains be brought,
And ſeem to labour when he labours not:
Thus *form'd* for ſpeed, he challenges the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryd.*

FO'RMAL, få'r-mål. *adj.* [*formel,* Fr. *formalis,* Lat.]

1. Ceremonious; ſolemn; preciſe; exact to affectation.

The juſtice,
In fair round belly, with good capon lin'd,
With eyes ſevere, and beard of *formal* cut,
Full of wiſe ſaws and modern inſtances,
And ſo he plays his part. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance ſurely like a father.
Shakeſp.

Ceremonies be not to be omitted to ſtrangers and *formal* natures; but the exalting them above the mean is not only tedious, but doth diminiſh the credit of him that ſpeaks. *Bacon.*

2. Done according to eſtabliſhed rules and methods; not irregular; not ſudden; not extemporaneous.

There is not any poſitive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by *formal* expreſs conſent, as in councils; or by ſecret approbation, as in cuſtoms it cometh to paſs, but may be taken away, if occaſion ſerve. *Hooker.*

As there are *formal* and written leagues, reſpective to certain enemies; ſo there is a natural and tacit confederation amongſt all men againſt the common enemies of human ſociety, ſo as there needs no intimation or denunciation of the war; but all theſe formalities the law of nature ſupplies, as in the caſe of pirates. *Bacon.*

3. Regular; methodical.

The *formal* ſtars do travel ſo,
As we their names and courſes know;
And he that on their changes looks,
Would think them govern'd by our books. *Waller.*

4. External; having the appearance but not the eſſence.

Of *formal* duty, make no more thy boaſt;
Thou diſobey'ſt where it concerns me moſt. *Dryd.*

5. Depending upon eſtabliſhment or cuſtom.

Still in conſtraint your ſuffering ſex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains. *Pope.*

6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; conſtituent; eſſential.

Of letters the material part is breath and voice: the *formal* is conſtituted by the motions and figure of the organs of ſpeech affecting breath with a peculiar ſound, by which each letter is diſcriminated. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Bellarmine agrees in making the *formal* act of adoration to be ſubjection to a ſuperior; but withal he makes the mere apprehenſion of excellency to include the *formal* reaſon of it: whereas mere excellency, without ſuperiority, doth not require any ſubjection, but only eſtimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The very life and vital motion, and the *formal* eſſence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God. *Bentley.*

7. Retaining its proper and eſſential characteriſtick; regular; proper.

Thou ſhou'dſt come like a fury cover'd with
ſnakes,
Not like a *formal* man. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*
I will not let him ſtir,
'Till I have us'd th' approved means I have;
With wholeſome ſyrups, drugs, and holy prayers,
To make of him a *formal* man again. *Shakeſp.*

FO'RMALIST, få'r-må-lìst. *n. ſ.* [*formaliſte*, Fr. from *form.*] One who practiſes external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality; one who ſeems what he is not.

It is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a ſatyr to perſons of judgment, to ſee what ſhifts *formaliſts* have, and what proſpectives to make ſuperficies to ſeem a body that hath depth and bulk. *Bacon.*

A grave, ſtaunch, ſkilfully managed face, ſet upon a graſping aſpiring mind, having got many a ſly *formaliſt* the reputation of a primitive and ſevere piety. *South.*

FORMA'LITY, får-mål'-ì-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*formalité*, Fr. from *form.*]

1. Ceremony; eſtabliſhed mode of behaviour.

The attire, which the miniſter of God is by order to uſe at times of divine ſervice, is but a matter of mere *formality*, yet ſuch as for comelineſs ſake hath hitherto been judged not unneceſſary. *Hooker.*

Formalities of extraordinary zeal and piety are never more ſtudied and elaborate than in deſperate deſigns. *King Charles.*

Many a worthy man ſacrifices his peace to *formalities* of compliment and good manners. *L'Eſtr.*

Nor was his attendance on divine offices a matter of *formality* and cuſtom, but of conſcience. *Atterbury.*

2. Solemn order, method, mode, habit, or dreſs.

If men forſwear the deeds and bonds they draw,
Though ſign'd with all *formality* of law;
And though the ſigning and the ſeal proclaim
The barefac'd perjury, and fix the ſhame. *Dryden.*

The pretender would have infallibly landed in our northern parts, and found them all ſat down in their *formalities*, as the Gauls did the Roman ſenators. *Swift.*

3. External appearance.

To fix on God the *formality* of faculties, or affections, is the impoſture of our fancies, and contradictory to his divinity. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

4. Eſſence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.

May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will give a hundred pounds to an hoſpital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A. and B. But here A. and B. are only witneſſes to the vow; but the *formality* of the vow lies in the promiſe made to God. *Stillingfleet.*

To **FO'RMALIZE**, få'r-må-lìze. *v. a.* [*formaliſer*, Fr. from *formal.*]

1. To model; to modify. A word not now in uſe.

The ſame ſpirit which anointed the bleſſed ſoul of our Saviour Chriſt, doth ſo *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were ſo many limbs compacted into one body. *Hooker.*

2. To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

FO'RMALLY, få'r-mål-lŷ. *adv.* [from *formal.*]

1. According to eſtabliſhed rules, methods, ceremonies or rites.

Formally, according to our law,
Depoſe him. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*

2. Ceremoniouſly; ſtiffly; preciſely.

To be ſtiff and *formally* reſerved, as if the company did not deſerve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage. *Collier on Pride.*

3. In open appearance; in a viſible and apparent ſtate.

You and your followers do ſtand *formally* divided againſt the authoriſed guides of the church, and the reſt of the people. *Hooker.*

4. Eſſentially; characteriſtically.

This power and dominion is not adequately and *formally* the image of God, but only a part of it. *South.*

The Heathens and the Chriſtians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which *formally* makes this a Chriſtian grace, is the ſpring from which it flows. *Smalridge.*

FORMA'TION, fôr-må'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*formation*, Fr. from *formo*, Lat.]

1. The act of forming or generating.

The matter diſcharged forth of vulcano's, and other ſpiracles, contributes to the *formation* of meteors. *Woodward.*

The ſolids are originally formed of a fluid, from a ſmall point, as appears by the gradual *formation* of a fœtus. *Arbuthnot.*

Complicated ideas, growing up under obſervation, give not the ſame confuſion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your obſerving the original and *formation* of them. *Watts.*

2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

The chorion, a thick membrane obſcuring the *formation*, the dam doth tear aſunder. *Brown.*

FO'RMATIVE, få'r-må-tìv. *adj.* [from *formo*, Lat.] Having the power of giving form; plaſtick.

As we have eſtabliſhed our aſſertion of the ſeminal production of all kinds of animals; ſo likewiſe we affirm, that the meaneſt plant cannot be raiſed without ſeed, by any *formative* power reſiding in the ſoil. *Bentley's Sermons.*

FO'RMER, få'r-můr. *n. ſ.* [from *form.*] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and *former* of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he muſt have in the formation of ſeveral parts for ſeveral uſes. *Ray on the Creation.*

FO'RMER, få'r-můr. *adj.* [from ꝼoꞃma, Sax. firſt; whence *former*, and *formoſt*, now commonly written *foremoſt*, as if derived from *before*. *Foremoſt* is generally applied to place, rank, or degree, and *former* only to time; for when we ſay the laſt rank of the proceſſion is like the *former*, we reſpect time rather than place, and mean that which we ſaw *before*, rather than that which had precedence in place.]

1. Before another in time.

Thy air,
Thou other gold-bound brow, is like the firſt:
—A third is like the *former*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2 Mentioned before another.

A bad author deſerves better uſage than a bad critick: a man may be the *former* merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that and an ill temper. *Pope.*

3. Paſt: as *this was the cuſtom in* former *times.*

The preſent point of time is all thou haſt,
The future doubtful, and the *former* paſt. *Harte.*

FO'RMERLY, få'r-můr-lŷ. *adv.* [from *former.*] In times paſt.

The places were all of them *formerly* the cool retirements of the Romans, where they uſed to hide themſelves among the woods and mountains, during the exceſſive heats of their Summer. *Addiſon.*

As an animal degenerates by diſeaſes, the animal ſalts, *formerly* benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. *Arbuthnot.*

FO'RMIDABLE, få'r-mì-dåbl. *adj.* [*formidabilis*, Lat. *formidable*, Fr.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrifick; to be feared.

I ſwell my preface into a volume, and make it *formidable*, when you ſee ſo many pages behind. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

They ſeem'd to fear the *formidable* ſight,
And roll'd their billows on, to ſpeed his flight. *Dryden.*

FO'RMIDABLENESS, få'r-mì-dåbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *formidable.*]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread.

2. The thing cauſing dread.

They rather chuſe to be ſhewed the *formidableneſs* of their danger, than by a blind embracing it, to periſh. *Decay of Piety.*

FO'RMIDABLY, få'r-mì-dåb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *formidable.*] In a terrible manner.

Behold! e'en to remoter ſhores,
A conquering navy proudly ſpread;
The Britiſh cannon *formidably* roars. *Dryden.*

FO'RMLESS, få'rm-lìs. *adj.* [from *form.*] Shapeleſs; without regularity of form.

All form is *formleſs*, order orderleſs,
Save what is oppoſite to England's love. *Shakeſp.*

FO'RMULARY, få'r-mů-lår-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*formulaire*, Fr. from *formule.*] A book containing ſtated and preſcribed models or ſet forms.

FO'RMULARY, få'r-mů-lår-ŷ. *adj.* Ritual; preſcribed; ſtated.

FO'RMULE, få'r-můl. *n. ſ.* [*formule*, Fr. *formula*, Lat.] A ſet or preſcribed model.

To **FO'RNICATE**, få'r-nŷ-kåt. *v. a.* [from *fornix*, Lat.] To commit lewdneſs.

It is a new way to *fornicate* at a diſtance. *Brown.*

FORNICA'TION, fôr-nŷ-kå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*fornication*, Fr. *fornicatio*, Lat.]

1. Concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman.

Bleſs me! what a fry of *fornication* is at the
door. *Shakeſp.*

The law ought to be ſtrict againſt *fornications* and adulteries; for, if there were univerſal liberty, the increaſe of mankind would be but like that of foxes at beſt. *Graunt.*

2. In Scripture, ſometimes idolatry.

Thou didſt truſt in thine own beauty, thou playedſt the harlot, becauſe of thy renown, and pouredſt out thy *fornications* on every one that paſſed by. *Ezek.* xvi. 15.

FORNICA'TOR, få'r-nŷ-kå-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*fornicateur*, Fr. from *fornix*, Lat.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

A *fornicator* or adulterer ſteals the ſoul, as well as diſhonours the body of his neighbour. *Taylor.*

FORNICA'TRESS, få'r-nŷ-kå-trìs. *n. ſ.* [from *fornicator.*] A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

See you the *fornicatreſs* be remov'd;
Let her have needful but not ſlaviſh means. *Shak.*

To **FORSA'KE**, fôr-så'k. *v. a.* preter. *forſook*; part. paſſ. *forſook*, or *forſaken* [*verſaaken*, Dut.]

1. To leave in reſentment, neglect, or diſlike,

'Twas now the time when firſt Saul God *forſook*,
God Saul; the room in's heart wild paſſions took. *Cowley.*

Oreſtes comes in time
To ſave your honour: Pyrrhus cools apace;
Prevent his falſhood, and *forſake* him firſt:
I know you hate him. *A. Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

Daughter of Jove, whoſe arms in thunder wield
Th' avenging bolt, and ſhake the dreadful ſhield,
Forſook by thee, in vain I ſought thy aid. *Pope.*

2. To leave; to go away from; to depart from.

Unwilling I *forſook* your friendly ſtate,
Commanded by the gods, and forc'd by fate. *Dryden.*

3. To deſert; to fail.

Truth, modeſty, and ſhame the world *forſook*;
Fraud, avarice, and force their places took. *Dryd.*

When ev'n the flying ſails were ſeen no more,
Forſaken of all ſight ſhe left the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Their purple majeſty, [neſs,
And all thoſe outward ſhows which we call great-
Languiſh and droop, ſeem empty and *forſaken*,
And draw the wond'ring gazers eyes no more.
Rowe.

Forsa'ker, fo̊r-så'-kŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *forſake.*] Deſerter; one that forſakes.

Thou didſt deliver us into the hands of lawleſs enemies, moſt hateful *forſakers* of God. *Apocrypha.*

Forsoo'th, fo̊r-sŭth. *adv.* [ꝼoꞃꞅoðe, Sax.]

1. In truth; certainly; very well. It is uſed almoſt always in an ironical or contemptuous ſenſe.

Wherefore doth Lyſander
Deny your love, ſo rich within his ſoul,
And tender me, *forſooth*, affection! *Shakeſp.*

A fit man, *forſooth*, to govern a realm, who had ſo goodly government in his own eſtate. *Hayward.*

Unlearned perſons uſe ſuch letters as juſtly expreſs the power or ſound of their ſpeech; yet *forſooth*, we ſay, write not true Engliſh, or true French. *Holder on Speech.*

In the Eaſt Indies a widow, who has any regard to her character, throws herſelf into the flames of her huſband's funeral pile, to ſhew, *forſooth*, that ſhe is faithful to the memory of her deceaſed lord. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

She would cry out murder, and diſturb the whole neighbourhood; and when John came running down the ſtairs to enquire what the matter was, nothing, *forſooth*, only her maid had ſtuck a pin wrong in her gown. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Some queſtion the genuineneſs of his books, becauſe, *forſooth*, they cannot diſcover in them that *flumen orationis* that Cicero ſpeaks of. *Baker.*

2. It is ſuppoſed once to have been a word of honour in addreſs to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, ſhewed his attention by anſwering in the word yes, *forſooth*, which in time loſt its true meaning; and inſtead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was ſuppoſed a compellation. It appears in *Shakeſpeare* to have been uſed likewiſe to men.

Our old Engliſh word *forſooth* has been changed for the French madam. *Guardian.*

To **FORSWE'AR**, fo̊r-swe̊'r. *v. a.* pret. *forſwore*: part. *forſworn*. [ꝼoꞃꞅƿæꞃian, Sax.]

1. To renounce upon oath.

I firmly vow
Never to wooe her more; but do *forſwear* her,
As one unworthy all the former favours
That I have fondly flatter'd her withal. *Shakeſp.*

2. To deny upon oath.

And that ſelf chain about his neck,
Which he *forſwore* moſt monſtrouſly to have. *Shak.*

Obſerve the wretch who hath his faith forſook,
How clear his voice, and how aſſur'd his look!
Like innocence, and as ſerenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forſwears* thy gold!
Dryd. Juv.

3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as, *to forſwear himſelf* to be perjured; to ſwear falſely.

To leave my Julia, ſhall I be *forſworn?*
To leave fair Sylvia, ſhall I be *forſworn?*
To wrong my friend, ſhall I be much *forſworn?*
And ev'n that power which gave me firſt my oath,
Provokes me to this threefold perjury. *Shakeſp.*

One ſays, he never ſhould endure the ſight
Of that *forſworn*, that wrongs both lands and laws.
Daniel.

I too have ſworn, ev'n at the altar ſworn,
Eternal love and endleſs faith to Theſeus;
And yet am falſe, *forſworn*: the hallow'd ſhrine,
That heard me ſwear, is witneſs to my falſhood.
Smith.

To **Forswear**, fo̊r-swe̊'r. *v. n.* To ſwear falſely; to commit perjury.

Take heed; for he holds vengeance in his hand,
To hurl upon their heads that break his law.
—And that ſame vengeance doth hurl on thee,
For falſe *forſwearing*, and for murder too. *Shakeſp.*

Forswe'arer, fo̊r-swe̊'r-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *forſwear.*] One who is perjured.

FORT, fo̊'rt. *n. ſ.* [*fort*, Fr.] A fortified houſe; a caſtle.

They erected a *fort*, which they called the *fort de l'or*; and from thence they bolted like beaſts of the foreſt. *Bacon.*

Now to their *fort* they are about to ſend
For the loud engines which their iſle defend. *Waller.*

He that views a *fort* to take it,
Plants his artillery 'gainſt the weakeſt part. *Denham.*

My fury does, like jealous *forts*, purſue
With death ev'n ſtrangers who but come to view.
Dryden.

Fo'rted, fo̊'rt-ĭd. *adj.* [from *fort.*] Furniſhed or guarded by forts. Not uſed now.

Your deſert ſpeaks loud, and I ſhould wrong
To lock it in the wards of covert boſom,
When it deſerves with characters of braſs
A *forted* reſidence, 'gainſt the tooth of time
And raſure of oblivion. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

FORTH, fo̊'rth. *adv.* [ꝼoꞃð, Sax. whence *further* and *furtheſt.*]

1. Forward; onward in time.

From that day *forth* I lov'd that face divine;
From that day *forth* I caſt in careful mind
To ſeek her out. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Forward in place or order.

Look at the ſecond admonition, and ſo *forth*, where they ſpeak in moſt unchriſtian manner.
Whitgifte.

Mad Pandarus ſteps *forth*, with vengeance vow'd
For Bitias' death. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. Abroad; out of doors.

Uncle, I muſt come *forth*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

I have no mind of feaſting *forth* to-night. *Shak.*

Attend you here the door of our ſtern daughter?
Will ſhe not *forth?* *Shakeſp.*

When Winter paſt, and Summer ſcarce begun,
Invites them *forth* to labour in the ſun. *Dryden.*

4. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place.

They will privily relieve their friends that are *forth*; they will ſend the enemy ſecret advertiſements; and they will not alſo ſtick to draw the enemy privily upon them. *Spenſer.*

Ev'n that ſunſhine brew'd a ſhow'r for him,
That waſh'd his father's fortunes *forth* of France.
Shakeſp.

5. Out into a public character; publick view.

You may ſet *forth* the ſame with farmhouſes.
Peacham.

But when your troubled country call'd you *forth*,
Your flaming courage, and your matchleſs worth,
To fierce contention gave a proſp'rous end. *Waller.*

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. Out of uſe.

You, couſin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as ſeems you beſt. *Shakeſp.*

7. To a certain degree. Obſolete.

Hence we learn, how far *forth* we may expect juſtification and ſalvation from the ſufferings of Chriſt; no *further* than we are wrought on by his renewing grace. *Hammond.*

8. On to the end. Out of uſe.

I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquiſitor bad me ſay *forth*; I ſaid I was taught no more.
Memoir in Strype.

Forth, fo̊rth. *prep.* Out of.

And here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From *forth* the ſtreets of Pomfret. *Shakeſp.*

Some *forth* their cabbins peep,
And trembling aſk what news, and do hear ſo
As jealous huſbands, what they would not know.
Donne.

Forthco'ming, fo̊rth-kŭm'-ĭng. *adj.* [*forth* and *coming.*] Ready to appear; not abſconding; not loſt.

Carry this mad knave to jail: I charge you ſee that he be *forthcoming*. *Shak. Taming of a Shrew.*

We'll ſee your trinkets here *forthcoming* all.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Forthi'ssuing, fo̊rth-ĭs'-shŭ-ĭng. *adj.* [*forth* and *iſſue.*] Coming out; coming forward from a covert.

Forthiſſuing thus, ſhe gave him firſt to wield
A weighty ax, with trueſt temper ſteel'd,
And double edg'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Forthri'ght, fo̊rth-rī't. *adv.* [*forth* and *right.*] Strait forward; without flexions. Not in uſe.

He ever going ſo juſt with the horſe, either *forthright* or turning, that it ſeemed as he borrowed the horſe's body, ſo he lent the horſe his mind. *Sidney.*

The river not running *forthright*, but almoſt continually winding, as if the lower ſtreams would return to their ſpring, or that the river had a delight to play with itſelf. *Sidney.*

Arrived there, they paſſed in *forthright*;
For ſtill to all the gate ſtood open wide. *Fairy Q.*

Thither *forthright* he rode to rouſe the prey. *Dryd.*

Forthri'ght, fo̊rth-rī't. *n. ſ.* A ſtraight path.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

Forthwi'th, fo̊rth-wĭth'. *adv.* [*forth* and *with.*] Immediately; without delay; at once; ſtrait.

Forthwith he runs, with feigned faithful haſte,
Unto his gueſt; who, after troublous ſights
And dreams, 'gan now to take more ſound repaſt.
Spenſer.

Few things are ſo reſtrained to any one end or purpoſe, that the ſame being extinct, they ſhould *forthwith* utterly become fruſtrate. *Hooker.*

Neither did the martial men dally or proſecute the ſervice faintly, but did *forthwith* quench that fire. *Davies on Ireland.*

Forthwith began theſe fury-moving ſounds,
The notes of wrath, the muſick brought from hell,
The rattling drums. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The winged heralds, by command
Of ſov'reign pow'r, throughout the hoſt proclaim
A ſolemn council *forthwith* to be held
At Pandæmonium. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In his paſſage thither one put into his hand a note of the whole conſpiracy, deſiring him to read it *forthwith*, and to remember the giver of it as long as he lived. *South.*

Fo'rtieth, få'r-tȳ-ĕth. *adj.* [from *forty.*] The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth.

What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail? *Donne.*

Burnet ſays, Scotland is not above a *fortieth* part in value to the reſt of Britain; and, with reſpect to the profit that England gains from hence, not the forty thouſandth part. *Swift.*

Fo'rtifiable, får-tȳ-fī'-ăbl. *adj.* [from *fortify.*] What may be fortified.

Fortifica'tion, fo̊r-tȳ-fĭ-kā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*fortification*, Fr. from *fortify.*]

1. The ſcience of military architecture.

Fortification is an art ſhewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other bulwarks; to the end that a ſmall number of men within may be able to defend themſelves, for a conſiderable time, againſt the aſſaults of a numerous army without; ſo that the enemy, in attacking them, muſt of neceſſity ſuffer great loſs. It is either regular or irregular; and, with reſpect to time, may be diſtinguiſhed into durable and temporary. *Harris.*

The Phœnicians, though an unwarlike nation, yet underſtood the art of *fortification*. *Broome.*

2. A place built for ſtrength.

The hounds were uncoupled, and the ſtag thought it better to truſt to the nimbleneſs of his feet, than to the ſlender *fortification* of his lodging. *Sidney.*

Excellent devices were uſed to make even their ſports profitable; images, battles, and *fortifications* being then delivered to their memory, which, after ſtronger judgments, might diſpenſe ſome advantage. *Sidney.*

3. Addition of ſtrength. Not much uſed.

To ſtrengthen the infeſted parts, give ſome few advices by way of *fortification* and antidote. *Government of the Tongue.*

FO'RTIFIER, få'r-tŷ-fi-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *fortify.*]

1. One who erects works for defence.

The *fortifier* of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground. *Carew.*

2. One who ſupports or ſecures; one who upholds.

He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been the *fortifiers* of wickedneſs, to the place of execution. *Sidney.*

To **FO'RTIFY**, få'r-tî-fŷ. *v. a.* [*fortifier*, Fr.]

1. To ſtrengthen againſt attacks by walls or works.

Great Dunſinane he ſtrongly *fortifies*. *Shakeſp.*

He *fortified* the city againſt beſieging. *Eccles.* l. 4.

2. To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly *fortified* her deſires, to ſee that her mother had the like deſires. *Sidney.*

To *fortify* the former opinions Toſtatus adds, that thoſe which dwell near the falls of water are deaf from their infancy; but this I hold as feigned. *Raleigh.*

3. To fix; to eſtabliſh in reſolution.

But in-born worth that fortune can controul,
New-ſtrung and ſtiffer bent her ſofter ſoul:
The heroine aſſum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and *fortify'd* her face. *Dryd.*

A young man, before he leaves the ſhelter of his father's houſe, ſhould be *fortified* with reſolution to ſecure his virtues. *Locke.*

To **FO'RTIFY**, få'r-tî-fŷ. *v. n.* To raiſe ſtrong places.

Thou us impower'd
To *fortify* thus far and overlay
With this portentous bridge the dark abyſs. *Milton.*

FO'RTILAGE, få'r-tî-lâg. *n. ſ.* [from *fort.*] A little fort; a blockhouſe.

Yet was the fence thereof but weak and thin,
Nought fear'd their force that *fortilage* to win. *Spenſer.*

In all ſtraights and narrow paſſages there ſhould be ſome little *fortilage*, or wooden caſtle ſet, which ſhould keep and command the ſtraight. *Spenſer.*

FO'RTIN, fô'rt-în. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A little fort raiſed to defend a camp, particularly in a ſiege. *Hanmer.*

Thou haſt talk'd
Of paliſadoes, *fortins*, parapets. *Shakeſp.*

FO'RTITUDE, få'r-tî-tûd. *n. ſ.* [*fortitudo*, Lat.]

1. Courage; bravery; magnanimity; greatneſs of mind; power of acting or ſuffering well.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, patience, courage, *fortitude*,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The better *fortitude*
Of patience, and heroick martyrdom
Unſung. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Fortitude is the guard and ſupport of the other virtues; and without courage, a man will ſcarce keep ſteady to his duty, and fill up the character of a truly worthy man. *Locke.*

They thought it reaſonable to do all poſſible honour to the memories of martyrs; partly that others might be encouraged to the ſame patience and *fortitude*, and partly that virtue, even in this world, might not loſe its reward. *Nelſon.*

2. Strength; force. Not in uſe.

He wrongs his fame,
Deſpairing of his own arm's *fortitude*,
To join with witches and the help of hell! *Shakeſp.*

FO'RTLET, få'rt-lît. *n. ſ.* [from *fort.*] A little fort.

FO'RTNIGHT, få'rt-nît. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *fourteen nights*, feoƿeꞃꞇẏne niht, Sax. It was the cuſtom of the ancient northern nations to count time by nights: thus we ſay, *this day ſeven-night.* So *Tacitus*, *Non dierum numerum, ut nos, ſed noctium computant.*] The ſpace of two weeks.

She would give her a leſſon for walking ſo late, that ſhould make her keep within doors for one *fortnight*. *Sidney.*

Hanging on a deep well, ſomewhat above the water, for ſome *fortnights* ſpace, is an excellent means of making drink freſh and quick. *Bacon.*

About a *fortnight* before I had finiſhed it, his majeſty's declaration for liberty of conſcience came abroad. *Dryden.*

He often had it in his head, but never, with much apprehenſion, 'till about a *fortnight* before. *Swift.*

FO'RTRESS, få'r-trîs. *n. ſ.* [*fortreſſe*, Fr.] A ſtrong hold; a fortified place; a caſtle of defence.

Breaking forth like a ſudden tempeſt, he overran all, breaking down all the holds and *fortreſſes*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The trump of death ſounds in their hearing ſhrill;
Their weapon, faith; their *fortreſs* was the grave. *Fairfax.*

God is our *fortreſs*, in whoſe conqu'ring name
Let us reſolve to ſcale their flinty bulwarks. *Shak.*

There is no ſuch way to give defence to abſurd doctrines, as to guard them round about with legions of obſcure and undefined words; which yet makes theſe retreats more like the dens of robbers, or holes of foxes, than the *fortreſſes* of fair warriors. *Locke.*

FORTU'ITOUS, fôr-tû'-î-tûs. *adj.* [*fortuit*, Fr. *fortuitus*, Lat.] Accidental; caſual; happening by chance.

A wonder it muſt be, that there ſhould be any man found ſo ſtupid as to perſuade himſelf that this moſt beautiful world could be produced by the *fortuitous* concourſe of atoms. *Ray.*

If caſual concourſe did the world compoſe,
And things and acts *fortuitous* aroſe,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can conſtant order ſpring. *Blackmore.*

FORTU'ITOUSLY, fôr-tû'-î-tûs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accidentally; caſually; by chance.

It is partly evaporated into air, and partly diluted into water, and *fortuitouſly* ſhared between all the elements. *Rogers.*

FORTU'ITOUSNESS, fôr-tû'-î-tûs-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accident; chance; hit.

FO'RTUNATE, få'r-tû-nât. *adj.* [*fortunatus*, Lat.] Lucky; happy; ſucceſsful; not ſubject to miſcarriage. Uſed of perſons or actions.

I am moſt *fortunate* thus accidentally to encounter you: you have ended my buſineſs, and I will merrily accompany you home. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

He ſigh'd; and could not but their fate deplore,
So wretched now, ſo *fortunate* before. *Dryden.*

No, there is a neceſſity in fate
Why ſtill the brave bold man is *fortunate*:
He keeps his object ever full in ſight,
And that aſſurance holds him firm and right:
True, 'tis a narrow path that leads to bliſs,
But right before there is no precipice;
Fear makes them look aſide, and ſo their footing miſs. *Dryden.*

FO'RTUNATELY, få'r-tû-nât-lŷ. *adv.* [from *fortunate.*] Happily; ſucceſsfully.

Bright Eliza rul'd Britannia's ſtate,
And boldly wiſe, and *fortunately* great. *Prior.*

FO'RTUNATENESS, få'r-tû-nât-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *fortunate.*] Happineſs; good luck; ſucceſs.

O me, ſaid ſhe, whoſe greateſt *fortunateneſs* is more unfortunate than my ſiſter's greateſt unfortunateneſs. *Sidney.*

FORTUNE, få'r-tûn. *n. ſ.* [*fortuna*, Lat. *fortune*, Fr.]

1. The power ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lots of life according to her own humour.

Fortune, that arrant whore,
Ne'er turns the key to th' poor. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Though *fortune*'s malice overthrow my ſtate,
My mind exceeds the compaſs of her wheel. *Shak.*

2. The good or ill that befals man.

Rejoice, ſaid he, to-day;
In you the *fortune* of Great Britain lies:
Among ſo brave a people you are they
Whom heav'n has choſe to fight for ſuch a prize. *Dryden.*

The adequate meaning of chance, as diſtinguiſhed from *fortune*, in that the latter is underſtood to befal only rational agents, but chance to be among inanimate bodies. *Bentley.*

3. The chance of life; means of living.

His father dying, he was driven to London to ſeek his *fortune*. *Swift.*

4. Succeſs, good or bad; event.

This terreſtrial globe has been ſurrounded by the *fortune* and boldneſs of many navigators. *Temple.*

No, he ſhall eat, and die with me, or live;
Our equal crimes, ſhall equal *fortune* give. *Dryd.*

5. Eſtate; poſſeſſions.

If thou do'ſt,
And this inſtructs thee, thou do'ſt make thy way
To noble *fortunes*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

That eyeleſs head of thine was firſt fram'd fleſh
To raiſe my *fortunes*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

But tell me, Tityrus, what heav'nly power
Preſerv'd your *fortunes* in that fatal hour? *Dryden.*

The fate which governs poets, thought it fit
He ſhould not raiſe his *fortunes* by his wit. *Dryden.*

He was younger ſon to a gentleman of a good birth, but ſmall *fortune*. *Swift.*

6. The portion of a man or woman: generally of a woman.

I am thought ſome heireſs rich in lands,
Fled to eſcape a cruel guardian's hands;
Which may produce a ſtory worth the telling,
Of the next ſparks that go a *fortune* ſtealing. *Prologue to Orphan.*

The *fortune* hunters have already caſt their eyes upon her, and take care to plant themſelves in her view. *Spectator.*

When miſs delights in her ſpinnet,
A fidler may a *fortune* get. *Swift.*

7. Futurity; future events.

You who mens *fortunes* in their faces read,
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me:
But mark her face, and all the features heed;
For only there is writ my deſtiny. *Cowley's Miſt.*

To **FO'RTUNE**, få'r-tûn. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To befal; to fall out; to happen; to come caſually to paſs.

It *fortuned*, as fair it then befel
Behind his back, unweeting, where he ſtood,
Of ancient time there was a ſpringing well,
From which faſt trickled forth a ſilver flood. *Fairy Queen.*

It *fortuned* the ſame night that a Chriſtian, ſerving a Turk in the camp, ſecretly gave the watchmen warning. *Knolles.*

I'll tell you as we paſs along,
That you will wonder what hath *fortuned*. *Shakeſp.*

Here *fortun'd* Curl to ſlide. *Pope's Dunciad.*

FO'RTUNED, få'r-tûnd. *adj.* Supplied by fortune.

Not th' imperious ſhew
Of the full *fortun'd* Cæſar ever ſhall
Be brook'd with me. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

FO'RTUNEBOOK, få'r-tûn-bôk. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *book.*] A book conſulted to know fortune or future events.

Thou know'ſt a face, in whoſe each look
Beauty lays ope love's *fortunebook*;

On whoſe fair revolutions wait
The obſequious motions of love's fate. *Craſhaw.*

Fortunehu′nter, få″r-tůn-hůn′-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *hunt.*] A man whoſe employment is to enquire after women with great portions, to enrich himſelf by marrying them.

We muſt, however, diſtinguiſh between *fortunehunters* and fortuneſtealers. *Spectator.*

To **Fo′rtunetell**, få′r-tůn-tėl. *v. n.* [*fortune* and *tell.*]

1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.

We are ſimple men; we do not know what's brought to paſs under the profeſſion of *fortunetelling*. *Shakeſp.*

I'll conjure you, I'll *fortunetell* you. *Shakeſp.*

The gypſies were to divide the money got by ſtealing linen, or by *fortunetelling*. *Walton's Angler.*

2. To reveal futurity.

Here, while his canting drone-pipe ſcan'd
The myſtick figures of her hand,
He tipples palmeſtry, and dines
On all her *fortunetelling* lines. *Cleaveland.*

Fo′rtuneteller, få″r-tůn-tėl′-lůr. *n. ſ.* [*fortune* and *teller.*] One who cheats common people, by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-fac'd
villain,
A thread-bare juggler, and a *fortuneteller*. *Shakeſp.*

A Welchman being at a ſeſſions-houſe, and ſeeing the priſoners hold up their hands at the bar, related to ſome of his acquaintance that the judges were good *fortunetellers*; for if they did but look upon their hand, they could certainly tell whether they ſhould live or die. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Haſt thou given credit to vain predictions of men, to dreams or *fortunetellers*, or gone about to know any ſecret things by lot? *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

There needs no more than impudence on one ſide, and a ſuperſtitious credulity on the other, to the ſetting up of a *fortuneteller*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Long ago a *fortuneteller*
Exactly ſaid what now befell her. *Swift.*

FO′RTY, få′r-tẏ. *adj.* [ꝼeoƿeꞃꞇıᵹ, Sax.] Four times ten.

On fair ground I could beat *forty* of them. *Shak.*

He that upon levity quits his ſtation, in hopes to be better, 'tis *forty* to one loſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

FO′RUM, fo̊′-rům. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Any publick place.

The *forum* was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their ſpeeches before their proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal caſes, to accuſe or excuſe, to complain or defend. *Watts on the Mind.*

Cloſe to the bay great Neptune's fame adjoins,
And near a *forum* flank'd with marble ſhines,
Where the bold youth, the num'rous fleets to ſtore,
Shape the broad ſail, or ſmooth the taper oar. *Pope.*

To **Forwa′nder**, fo̊r-wå′nd-ůr. *v. a.* [*for* and *wander.*] To wander wildly and wearily.

The better part now of the ling'ring day
They travelled had, when as they far eſpy'd
A weary wight *forwand'ring* by the way. *F. Queen.*

FO′RWARD, fo̊r′-wård. *adv.* [ꝼoꞃƿeaꞃꝺ, Sax.] Towards; to a part or place before; onward; progreſſively.

When fervent ſorrow ſlaked was,
She up aroſe, reſolving him to find
Alive or dead, and *forward* forth doth paſs. *F. Queen.*

From ſmaller things the mind of the hearers may go *forward* to the knowledge of greater, and climb up from the loweſt to the higheſt things. *Hooker.*

He that is uſed to go *forward*, and findeth a ſtop, falleth off his own favour, and is not the thing he was. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Fo′rward, fo̊r′-wård. *adj.* [from the adverb.]

1. Warm; earneſt; not backward.

They would that we ſhould remember the poor, which I alſo was *forwarded* to do. *Gal.* ii. 10.

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.

You'll ſtill be too *forward*. *Shak. Two Gent. of Ver.*
Unſkill'd to dart the pointed ſpear,
Or lead the *forward* youth to noble war. *Prior.*

3. Ready; confident; preſumptuous.

Old Butes' form he took, Anchiſes ſquire,
Now left to rule Aſcanius by his ſire;
And thus ſalutes the boy too *forward* for his years. *Dryden.*

4. Not reſerved; not over modeſt.

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, *forward*, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakeſp.*

5. Premature; early ripe.

Short Summer lightly has a *forward* Spring. *Shakeſp.*

6. Quick; ready; haſty.

The mind makes not that benefit it ſhould of the information it receives from civil or natural hiſtorians, in being too *forward* or too ſlow in making obſervations on the particular facts recorded in them. *Locke.*

Had they, who would perſuade us that there are innate principles, conſidered ſeparately the parts out of which theſe propoſitions are made, they would not perhaps have been ſo *forward* to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

7. Antecedent; anterior; oppoſed to poſterior.

Let us take the inſtant by the *forward* top;
For we are old, and on our quick'ſt decrees
The inaudible and noiſeleſs foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakeſp.*

8. Not behindhand; not inferiour.

My good Camillo,
She is as *forward* of her breeding, as
She is i' th' rear o' our birth. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To **Fo′rward**, fo̊r′-wård. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]

1. To haſten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement.

As we houſe hot country plants, as lemons, to ſave them; ſo we may houſe our own country plants to *forward* them, and make them come in the cold ſeaſons. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Whenever I ſhine,
I *forward* the graſs and I ripen the vine. *Swift.*

2. To patroniſe; to advance.

Fo′rwarder, fo̊r′-wår-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *forward.*] He who promotes any thing.

Fo′rwardly, fo̊r′-wård-lẏ. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; haſtily; quickly.

The ſudden and ſurpriſing turns we ourſelves have felt, ſhould not ſuffer us too *forwardly* to admit preſumption. *Atterbury.*

Fo′rwardness, fo̊r′-wård-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *forward.*]

1. Eagerneſs; ardour; readineſs to act.

Abſolutely we cannot diſcommend, we cannot abſolutely approve either willingneſs to live, or *forwardneſs* to die. *Hooker.*

Is it ſo ſtrange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a ſiniſter intent and purpoſe, whoſe *forwardneſs* is not therefore a bridle to ſuch as favour the ſame cauſe with a better and ſincere meaning. *Hooker.*

The great ones were in *forwardneſs*, the people in fury, entertaining this airy phantaſm with incredible affection. *Bacon.*

2. Quickneſs; readineſs.

He had ſuch a dextrous proclivity, as his teachers were fain to reſtrain his *forwardneſs*: that his brothers, who were under the ſame training, might hold pace with him. *Wotton.*

3. Earlineſs; early ripeneſs.

4. Confidence; aſſurance; want of modeſty.

In France it is uſual to bring their children into company, and to cheriſh in them, from their infancy, a kind of *forwardneſs* and aſſurance. *Addiſon.*

Fo′rwards, fo̊r′-wårds. *adv.* Straight before; progreſſively; not backwards.

The Rhodian ſhip paſſed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and *forwards* ſeveral times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum. *Arbuthnot.*

FOSSE, fo̊s′. *n. ſ.* [*foſſa*, Lat. *fos*, Welch.] A ditch; a moat.

Fo′sset, fo̊s′-sit. See **Faucet**.

Fo′sseway, fo̊s′-wå. *n. ſ.* [*foſſe* and *way.*] One of the great Roman inroads through England, ſo called from the ditches on each ſide.

FO′SSIL, fo̊s′-sil. *adj.* [*foſſilis*, Lat. *foſſile*, Fr.] That which is dug out of the earth.

The *foſſil* ſhells are many of them of the ſame kinds with thoſe that now appear upon the neighbouring ſhores; and the reſt ſuch as may be preſumed to be at the bottom of the adjacent ſeas. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Foſſil or rock ſalt, and ſal gemm, differ not in nature from each other; nor from the common ſalt of ſalt ſprings, or that of the ſea, when pure. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

It is of a middle nature, between *foſſil* and animal, being produced from animal excrements, intermixed with vegetable ſalts. *Arbuthn. on Aliments.*

Fo′ssil, fo̊s′-sil. *n. ſ.*

In this globe are many other bodies, which becauſe we diſcover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called by one common name *foſſils*; under which are comprehended metals and minerals. *Locke.*

Many *foſſils* are very oddly and elegantly ſhaped. *Bentley.*

By the word *foſſil*, uſed as a denomination of one of three general diviſions of natural productions, we underſtand bodies formed uſually within the earth, ſometimes on its ſurface, and ſometimes in waters; of a plain and ſimple ſtructure, in which there is no viſible difference of parts, no diſtinction of veſſels and their contents, but every portion of which is ſimilar to and perfect as the whole. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Thoſe bodies which will melt in the fire are called minerals, the reſt *foſſils*. *Pemberton.*

To **FO′STER**, fo̊s′-tůr. *v. a.* [ꝼoꞅꞇꞃıan, Sax.]

1. To nurſe; to feed; to ſupport; to train up.

Some ſay that ravens *foſter* forlorn children. *Shak.*
Our kingdom's earth ſhould not be ſoil'd
With that dear blood which it hath *foſtered*. *Shakeſ.*

That baſe wretch,
Bred but on alms, and *foſter'd* with cold diſhes,
With ſcraps o' th' court. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Foſtering has always been a ſtronger alliance than blood. *Davies.*

No more let Ireland brag her harmleſs nation
Foſters no venom ſince that Scots plantation. *Cleaveland.*

The ſon of Mulciber,
Found in the fire, and *foſter'd* in the plains,
A ſhepherd and a king at once he reigns. *Dryden.*

2. To pamper; to encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but *foſtered* up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney.*

3. To cheriſh; to forward.

Ye *foſtering* breezes blow;
Ye ſoftening dews, ye tender ſhowers deſcend. *Thomſon.*

Fo′sterage, fo̊s′-tůr-idzh. *n. ſ.* [from *foſter.*] The charge of nurſing; alterage.

Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and *foſterage* of this child. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Fo′sterbrother, fo̊s′-tůr-brůth-ůr. *n. ſ.* [ꝼoꞅꞇeꞃ bꞃoðeꞃ, Sax.] One bred at the ſame pap; one fed by the ſame nurſe.

Fosterchi′ld, fo̊s′-tůr-tshild. *n. ſ.* [ꝼoꞅꞇeꞃ cılꝺ, Sax.] A child nurſed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

The *foſterchildren* do love and are beloved of their foſterfathers. *Davies on Ireland.*

The goddeſs thus beguil'd,
With pleaſant ſtories, her falſe *foſterchild.* *Addiſon.*

FOSTERDA'M, fŏs'-tŭr-dăm. *n. ſ.* [*foſter* and *dam.*] A nurſe; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wolf, were laid the martial twins:
Intrepid on her ſwelling dugs they hung;
The *foſterdam* loll'd out her fawning tongue. *Dryd.*

FOSTERE'ARTH, fŏs'-tŭr-ĕrth. *n. ſ.* [*foſter* and *earth.*] Earth by which the plant is nouriſhed, though it did not grow at firſt in it.

In vain the nurſling grove
Seems fair a while, cheriſh'd with *foſterearth*;
But when the alien compoſt is exhauſt,
Its native poverty again prevails! *Philips.*

FO'STERER, fŏs'-tŭr-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *foſter.*] A nurſe; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to *foſterers*; the rich men ſelling, the meaner ſort buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Iriſh, foſtering has always been a ſtronger alliance than blood. *Davies on Ireland.*

FOSTERFA'THER, fŏs''-tŭr-fă'-thŭr. *n. ſ.* [ꝼoꞃꞇeꞃꝼæꞇeꞃ, Sax.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

In Ireland foſterchildren do love and are beloved by their *foſterfathers*, and their ſept, more than of their own natural parents and kindred. *Davies.*

The duke of Bretagne having been an hoſt and a kind of parent or *foſterfather* to the king, in his tenderneſs of age and weakneſs of fortune, did look for aid this time from king Henry. *Bacon.*

Tyrrheus, the *foſterfather* of the beaſt,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his horny fiſt. *Dryden.*

FOSTERMO'THER, fŏs''-tŭr-mŭth'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [*foſter* and *mother.*] A nurſe.

FOSTERNU'RSE, fŏs'-tŭr-nŭrs. *n. ſ.* [*foſter* and *nurſe.* This is an improper compound, becauſe *foſter* and *nurſe* mean the ſame.] A nurſe.

Our *foſternurſe* of nature is repoſe,
The which he lacks. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

FO'STERSON, fŏs'-tŭr-sŭn. *n. ſ.* [*foſter* and *ſon.*] One fed and educated, though not the ſon by nature.

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
O of celeſtial ſeed! O *foſterſon* of Jove! *Dryd. Virg.*

FOUGA'DE, fŏ-gă'd. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] In the art of war, a ſort of little mine in the manner of a well, ſcarce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under ſome work or fortification, and charged with barrels or ſacks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth. *Dict.*

FOUGHT, fă't. The preterite and participle of *fight.*

Though unknown to me, they ſure *fought* well,
Whom Rupert led, and who were Britiſh born.
Dryden.

FO'UGHTEN, fă'tn. [The paſſive participle of *fight.* Rarely uſed.] Conteſted; diſputed by arms.

On the *foughten* field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round
Cherubick waving fires. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

FOUL, fou'l. *adj.* [*fuls*, Gothick, ; ꝼul, Sax.]

1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. Through moſt of its ſignifications it is oppoſed to *fair.*

My face is *foul* with weeping. *Job*, xvi. 16.

It's monſtrous labour when I waſh my brain,
And it grows *fouler.* *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

He that can travel in deep and *foul* ways, ought not to ſay that he cannot walk in fair. *Tillotſon.*

The ſtream is *foul* with ſtains
Of ruſhing torrents and deſcending rains. *Addiſon.*

2. Impure; polluted; full of filth.

With *foul* mouth,
And in the witneſs of his proper ear,
To call him villain. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Kill thy phyſician, and the fee beſtow
Upon the *foul* diſeaſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Intemperance and ſenſuality debaſe mens minds, clog their ſpirits, and make them groſs, *foul*, liſtleſs and unactive. *Tillotſon.*

3. Wicked; deteſtable; abominable.

Jeſus rebuked the *foul* ſpirit. *Mark*, ix. 25.

He hates *foul* leaſings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubberd's Tale.*

This is the groſſeſt and moſt irrational ſuppoſition, as well as the *fouleſt* atheiſm, that can be imagined. *Hale.*

Satire has always ſhone among the reſt,
And is the boldeſt way if not the beſt,
To tell men truly of their *fouleſt* faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts.
Dryden.

4. Not lawful; not according to the eſtabliſhed rules.

By *foul* play were we heav'd thence,
But bleſſedly help'd hither. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

5. Hateful; ugly; loathſome.

Th' other half did woman's ſhape retain,
Moſt loathſome, filthy, *foul*, and full of vile diſdain.
Fairy Queen.

Haſt thou forgot
The *foul* witch Sycorax, who with age and envy
Was grown into a hoop? *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Foul ſights do rather diſpleaſe, in that they excite the memory of *foul* things than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, thoſe *foul* ſights do not much offend. *Bacon.*

All things that ſeem ſo *foul* and diſagreeable in nature, are not really ſo in themſelves, but only relatively. *More.*

6. Diſgraceful; ſhameful.

Too well I ſee and rue the dire event,
That with ſad overthrow and *foul* defeat
Hath loſt us heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Who firſt ſeduc'd them to that *foul* revolt? *Milt.*

Reaſon half extinct,
Or impotent, or elſe approving, ſees
The *foul* diſorder. *Thomſon's Spring.*

7. Coarſe; groſs.

You will have no notion of delicacies if you table with them: they are all for rank and *foul* feeding, and ſpoil the beſt proviſions in cooking. *Felt.*

8. Full of groſs humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation or mundification.

You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is; what rank diſeaſes grow,
And with what danger near the heart of it. *Shak.*

9. Not bright; not ſerene.

Who's there beſides *foul* weather?
One minded like the weather, moſt inquietly. *Shak.*

Be fair or *foul*, or rain or ſhine,
The joys I have profeſs'd, in ſpite of fate are mine.
Dryden.

10. With rough force; with unſeaſonable violence.

So in this throng bright Sachariſſa far'd,
Oppreſs'd by thoſe who ſtrove to be her guard:
As ſhips, though never ſo obſequious, fall
Foul in a tempeſt on their admiral. *Waller.*

In his ſallies their men might fall *foul* of each other. *Clarendon.*

The great art of the devil, and the principal deceit of the heart is to keep fair with God himſelf, while men fall *foul* upon his laws. *South.*

11. [Among ſeamen.] Entangled: as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

To **FOUL**, fou'l. *v. a.* [ꝼulan, Sax.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to dirty.

Sweep your walks from autumnal leaves, leſt the worms draw them into their holes, and *foul* your garden. *Evelyn.*

While Traulus all his ordure ſcatters,
To *foul* the man he chiefly flatters. *Swift.*

She *fouls* a ſmock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid doth in a week. *Swift's Direct. to Serv.*

FO'ULFACED, fou'l-făſt. *adj.* [*foul* and *faced.*] Having an ugly or hateful viſage.

If black ſcandal, or *foulfac'd* reproach,
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your mere enforcement ſhall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and ſtains thereof. *Shak.*

FO'ULLY, fou'l-lў. *adj.* [from *foul.*]

1. Filthily; naſtily; odiouſly; hatefully; ſcandalouſly; diſgracefully; ſhamefully.

We in the world's wide mouth
Live ſcandaliz'd, and *foully* ſpoken of. *Shakeſp.*

The letter to the protector was gilded over with many ſmooth words; but the other two did fully and *foully* ſet forth his obſtinacy, avarice, and ambition. *Hayward.*

O brother, brother! Filbert ſtill is true;
I *foully* wrong'd him: do, forgive me, do. *Gay.*

2. Not lawfully; not fairly.

Thou play'dſt moſt *foully* for't. *Shakeſp.*

FOULMOUTHED, fou'l-mouthd. *adj.* [*foul* and *mouth.*] Scurrilous; habituated to the uſe of opprobrious terms and epithets.

My Lord, he ſpeaks moſt vilely of you, like a *foulmouth'd* man as he is, and ſaid he would cudgel you. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

It was allowed by every body, that ſo *foulmouthed* a witneſs never appeared in any cauſe. *Addiſon.*

My reputation is too well eſtabliſhed in the world to receive any hurt from ſuch a *foulmouthed* ſcoundrel as he. *Arbuthnot.*

Now ſinging ſhrill, and ſcolding oft between,
Scolds anſwer *foulmouth'd* ſcolds; bad neighbourhood I ween. *Pope.*

FO'ULNESS, fou'l-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *foul.*]

1. The quality of being foul; filthineſs; naſtineſs.

The ancients were wont to make garments that were not deſtroyed but purified by fire; and whereas the ſpots or *foulneſs* of other cloaths are waſhed out, in theſe they were uſually burnt away. *Wilk.*

2. Pollution; impurity.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or *foulneſs*,
No unchaſte action, or diſhonour'd ſtep,
That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour.
Shakeſp.

There is not ſo chaſte a nation as this, nor ſo free from all pollution or *foulneſs*: it is the virgin of the world. *Bacon.*

3. Hatefulneſs; atrociouſneſs.

Conſul, you are too mild:
The *foulneſs* of ſome facts takes thence all mercy.
Ben Jonſon.

It is the wickedneſs of a whole life, diſcharging all its filth and *foulneſs* into this one quality, as into a great ſink or common ſhore. *South.*

4. Uglineſs; deformity.

He by an affection ſprung up from exceſſive beauty, ſhould not delight in horrible *foulneſs.* *Sid.*

He's fallen in love with your *foulneſs*, and ſhe'll fall in love with my anger. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

The fury laid aſide
Her looks and limbs, and with new methods tried
The *foulneſs* of th' infernal form to hide. *Dryden.*

5. Diſhoneſty; want of candour.

Piety is oppoſed to hypocriſy and inſincerity and all falſeneſs or *foulneſs* of intentions; eſpecially to that perſonated devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be diſguiſed. *Hammond.*

FOUND, fou'nd. The preterite and participle paſſive of *find.*

I am ſought of them that aſked not for me: I am *found* of them that ſought me not. *Iſaiah*, lxv. 1.

Authors now find, as once Achilles *found*,
The whole is mortal if a part's unſound. *Young.*

To **FOUND**, fou'nd. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Lat. *fonder*, Fr.]

1. To lay the baſis of any building.

It fell not; for it was *founded* upon a rock. *Mat.*

He hath *founded* it upon the ſeas, and eſtabliſhed it upon the floods. *Pſ.* xxiv. 2.

2. To build; to raiſe.

Theſe tunes of reaſon are Amphion's lyre,
Wherewith he did the Theban city *found.* *Davies.*

They Gabian walls, and ſtrong Fidenæ rear,
Nomentum, Bola with Pometia *found*,
And raiſe Colatian tow'rs on rocky ground. *Dryd.*

3. To eſtabliſh; to erect.

This alſo ſhall they gain by their delay
In the wide wilderneſs; there they ſhall *found*
Their government, and their great ſenate chuſe,
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milton.*

He *founding* a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and prophets. *2 Mac.* ii. 13.

4. To give birth or original to: as, he *founded* an art; he *founded* a family.

5. To raiſe upon, as on a principle or ground.

Though ſome have made uſe of the opinion of ſome ſchoolmen, that dominion is *founded* in grace; were it admitted as the moſt certain truth, it could never warrant any ſuch ſanguinary method. *Decay of Piety.*

A right to the uſe of the creatures is *founded* originally in the right a man has to ſubſiſt. *Locke.*

Power, *founded* on contract, can deſcend only to him who has a right by that contract. *Locke.*

The reputation of the Iliad they *found* upon the ignorance of his times. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

6. To fix firm.

Fleance is eſcap'd.
—Then comes my fit again: I had elſe been perfect,
Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock. *Shakeſp.*

To **Found**, fou'nd. *v. a.* [*fundere*, Lat. *fondre*, Fr.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to caſt.

A ſecond multitude
With wondrous art *founded* the maſſy ore,
Severing each kind, ſcum'd the bullion droſs. *Milt.*

Founda'tion, foun-dà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*fondation*, Fr.]

1. The baſis or lower parts of an edifice.

The ſtatelineſs of houſes, the goodlineſs of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but that *foundation* which beareth up the one, that root which miniſtreth unto the other nouriſhment, is in the boſom of the earth concealed. *Hooker.*

That is the way to make the city flat,
To bring the roof to the *foundation*,
To bury all. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

O Jove, I think,
Foundations fly the wretched; ſuch, I mean,
Where they ſhould be reliev'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I draw a line along ſhore;
I lay the deep *foundations* of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden.*

2. The act of fixing the baſis.

Ne'er to theſe chambers where the mighty reſt,
Since their *foundation*, came a nobler gueſt. *Tickel.*

3. The principles or ground on which any notion is raiſed.

If we give way to our paſſions, we do but gratify ourſelves for the preſent, in order to our future diſquiet; but if we reſiſt and conquer them, we lay the *foundation* of perpetual peace in our minds. *Tillotſon.*

That ſhe ſhould be ſubject to her huſband, the laws of mankind, and cuſtoms of nations have ordered it ſo; and there is a *foundation* in nature for it. *Locke.*

4. Original; riſe.

Throughout the world, even from the firſt *foundation* thereof, all men have either been taken as lords or lawful kings in their own houſes. *Hooker.*

5. A revenue ſettled and eſtabliſhed for any purpoſe, particularly charity.

He had an opportunity of going to ſchool on a *foundation*. *Swift.*

6. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.

Fo'under, fou'n-dùr. *n. ſ.* [from *found*.]

1. A builder; one who raiſes an edifice; one who preſides at the erection of a city.

Of famous cities we the *founders* know;
But rivers, old as ſeas to which they go,
Are nature's bounty: 'tis of more renown
To make a river than to build a town. *Waller.*

Nor was Prœneſte's *founder* wanting there,
Whom fame reports the ſon of Mulciber. *Dryden.*

2. One who eſtabliſhes a revenue for any purpoſe.

The wanting orphans ſaw with wat'ry eyes
Their *founders* charity in the duſt laid low. *Dryden.*

This hath been experimentally proved by the honourable *founder* of this lecture in his treatiſe of the air. *Bentley.*

3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning.

And the rude notions of pedantick ſchools
Blaſpheme the ſacred *founder* of our rules. *Roſcom.*

When Jove, who ſaw from high, with juſt diſdain,
The dead inſpir'd with vital breath again,
Struck to the centre with his flaming dart
Th' unhappy *founder* of the godlike art. *Dryden.*

King James I. the *founder* of the Stuart race, had he not confined all his views to the peace of his own reign, his ſon had not been involved in ſuch fatal troubles. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Nor can the ſkilful herald trace
The *founder* of thy ancient race. *Swift.*

4. [*Fondeur*, Fr.] A caſter; one who forms figures by caſting melted matter into moulds.

Founders add a little antimony to their bell-metal, to make it more ſonorous; and ſo pewterers to their pewter, to make it ſound more clear like ſilver. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To **Fo'under**, fou'n-dùr. *v. a.* [*fondre*, Fr.] To cauſe ſuch a ſoreneſs and tenderneſs in a horſe's foot, that he is unable to ſet it to the ground.

Phœbus' ſteeds are *founder'd*,
Or night kept chain'd below. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

I have *foundered* nine ſcore and odd poſts; and here, travel-tainted as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville of the Dale, a moſt furious knight: but what of that? he ſaw me and yielded. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Thy ſtumbling *founder'd* jade can trot as high
As any other Pegaſus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the ſwift-finn'd racers of the flood. *Dorſet.*

Brutes find out where their talents lie:
A bear will not attempt to fly;
A *founder'd* horſe will oft debate,
Before he tries a five-barr'd gate. *Swift.*

If you find a gentleman fond of your horſe, perſuade your maſter to ſell him, becauſe he is vicious, and *foundered* into the bargain. *Swift.*

Men of diſcretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they pleaſe, drive them through the hardeſt and deepeſt roads, without danger of *foundering* or breaking their backs, and will be ſure to find them neither reſty nor vicious. *Swift.*

To **Fo'under**, fou'n-dùr. *v. n.* [from *fond*, Fr. the bottom.]

1. To ſink to the bottom.

New ſhips, built at thoſe rates, have been ready to *founder* in the ſeas with every extraordinary ſtorm. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. To fail; to miſcarry.

In this point
All his tricks *founder*; and he brings his phyſick
After his patient's death. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Fo'undery, fou'n-drŷ. *n. ſ.* [*fonderi*, Fr. from *found*.] A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a caſting-houſe.

Fo'undling, fou'nd-lìng. *n. ſ.* [from *found* of *find*.] A child expoſed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.

We, like baſtards, are laid abroad, even as *foundlings*, to be trained up by grief and ſorrow. *Sidney.*

I paſs the *foundling* by, a race unknown,
At doors expos'd, whom matrons make their own,
And into noble families advance
A nameleſs iſſue; the blind work of chance. *Dryd.*

A piece of charity practiſed by moſt of the nations about us, is a proviſion for *foundlings*, or for thoſe children who are expoſed to the barbarity of cruel and unnatural parents. *Addiſon.*

The goddeſs long had mark'd the child's diſtreſs,
And long had ſought his ſuff'rings to redreſs;
She prays the gods to take the *foundling*'s part,
To teach his hands ſome beneficial art. *Gay.*

Fo'undress, fou'n-drìs. *n. ſ.* [from *founder*.]

1. A woman that founds, builds, eſtabliſhes, or begins any thing.

2. A woman that eſtabliſhes any charitable revenue.

For of their order ſhe was patroneſs,
Albe Clariſſa was their chief'ſt *foundreſs*. *Fairy Q.*

For zeal like hers, her ſervants were to ſhow;
She was the firſt, where need requir'd to go;
Herſelf the *foundreſs*, and attendant too. *Dryd.*

FOUNT, fou'nt. } *n. ſ.* [*fons*, Lat.
FO'UNTAIN, fou'n-tìn. } *fontaine*, Fr.]

1. A well; a ſpring.

He ſet before him ſpread
A table of celeſtial food divine,
Ambroſial fruits, fetch'd from the tree of life;
And from the *fount* of life ambroſial drink. *Milt.*

2. A ſmall baſon of ſpringing water.

Proofs as clear as *founts* in July, when
We ſee each grain of gravel. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Can a man drink better from the *fountain* finely paved with marble, than when it ſwells over the green turf? *Taylor.*

Narciſſus on the graſſy verdure lies;
But whilſt within the cryſtal *fount* he tries
To quench his heat, he feels new heat ariſe. *Add.*

3. A jet; a ſpout of water.

Fountains I intend to be of two natures; the one that ſprinkleth or ſpouteth water; the other a fair receipt of water, without fiſh, or ſlime, or mud. *Bacon.*

4. The head or firſt ſpring of a river.

All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their *fountains*: your compaſſion is general, and has the ſame effect as well on enemies as friends. *Dryden.*

5. Original; firſt principle; firſt cauſe.

Almighty God, the *fountain* of all goodneſs. *Comm. Prayer.*

You may reduce many thouſand bodies to theſe few general figures, as unto their principal heads and *fountains*. *Peacham.*

This one city may well be reckoned not only the ſeat of trade and commerce, not only the *fountain* of habits and faſhions, and good breeding, but of morally good or bad manners to all England. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Fo'untainless, fou'n-tìn-lès. *adj.* [from *fountain*.] Having no fountain; wanting a ſpring.

So large
The proſpect was, that here and there was room,
For barren deſert *fountainleſs* and dry. *Milton.*

Fo'untful, fou'nt-fùl. *adj.* [*fount* and *full*.] Full of ſprings.

But when the *fountful* Ida's top they ſcal'd with utmoſt haſte,
All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks. *Chapman.*

To **Foupe**, fô'p. *v. a.* To drive with ſudden impetuoſity. A word out of uſe.

We pronounce, by the confeſſion of ſtrangers, as ſmoothly and moderately as any of the northern nations, who *foupe* their words out of the throat with fat and full ſpirits. *Camden.*

FOUR, fô'r. *adj.* [ꝼeoƿeꞃ, Sax.] Twice two.

Juſt as I wiſh'd, the lots were caſt on *four*;
Myſelf the fifth. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

FOURBE, fô'rb. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not in uſe.

Jove's envoy, through the air,
Brings diſmal tidings; as if ſuch low care
Could reach their thoughts, or their repoſe diſturb!
Thou art a falſe impoſtor, and a *fourbe*. *Denham.*

Fourfo'ld, fô'r-fôld. *adj.* [*four* and *fold*.] Four times told.

He ſhall reſtore the lamb *fourfold*, becauſe he had no pity. 2 *Sam.* xii. 6.

Fourfo'oted, fỏ'r-fût-ld. *adj.* [*four* and *foot.*] Quadruped; having twice two feet.

Augur Aſtylos, whoſe art in vain
From fight diſſuaded the *fourfooted* train,
Now beat the hoof with Neſſus on the plain. *Dryd.*

Foursco're, fỏ'r-skỏr. *adj.* [*four* and *ſcore.*]

1. Four times twenty; eighty.

When they were out of reach, they turned and croſſed the ocean to Spain, having loſt *fourſcore* of their ſhips, and the greater part of their men. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The Chiots were firſt a free people, being a commonwealth, maintaining a navy of *fourſcore* ſhips. *Sandys.*

The Liturgy had, by the practice of near *fourſcore* years, obtained great veneration from all ſober Proteſtants. *Clarendon.*

2. It is uſed elliptically for fourſcore years in numbering the age of man.

At ſeventeen years many their fortunes ſeek;
But at *fourſcore* it is too late a week. *Shakeſp.*

Some few might be of uſe in council upon great occaſions, 'till after threeſcore and ten; and the two late miniſters in Spain were ſo 'till *fourſcore.* *Temple.*

Foursquare, fỏ'r-skwår. *adj.* [*four* and *ſquare.*] Quadrangular; having four ſides and angles equal.

The temple of Bel was invironed with a wall carried *fourſquare*, of great height and beauty; and on each ſquare certain brazen gates curiouſly engraven. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Fourteen, fỏ'r-tên. *adj.* [feoweꞃtyn, Sax.] Four and ten; twice ſeven.

I am not *fourteen* pence on the ſcore for ſheer ale. *Shakeſp.*

Fourte'enth, fỏr'-tênth. *adj.* [from *fourteen.*] The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

I have not found any that ſee the ninth day, few before the twelfth, and the eyes of ſome not open before the *fourteenth* day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Fourth, fỏ'rth. *adj.* [from *four.*] The ordinal of four; the firſt after the third.

A third is like the former: filthy hags!
Why do you ſhew me this? A *fourth?* ſtart eye!
What! will the line ſtretch out to th' crack of
doom? *Shakeſp.*

Fo'urthly, fỏ'rth-lý. *adv.* [from *fourth.*] In the fourth place.

Fourthly, plants have their ſeed and ſeminal parts uppermoſt, and living creatures have them lowermoſt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Fourwhe'eled, fỏ'r-hwêld. *adj.* [*four* and *wheel.*] Running upon twice two wheels.

Scarce twenty *fourwheel'd* cars, compact and
ſtrong,
The maſſy load could bear, and roll along. *Pope.*

Fo'utra, fỏ'-trå. *n. ſ.* [from *foutre*, Fr.] A fig; a ſcoff: a word of contempt. Not uſed.

A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings baſe. *Sh.*

FOWL, fow'l. *n. ſ.* [fugel, fuhl, Sax. *vogel*, Dut.] A winged animal; a bird. It is colloquially uſed of edible birds, but in books of all the feathered tribes. *Fowl* is uſed collectively: as, we dined upon fiſh and *fowl.*

The beaſts, the fiſhes, and the winged *fowls*,
Are their males ſubjects, and at their controuls. *Sh.*

Lucullus entertained Pompey in a magnificent houſe: Pompey ſaid, this is a marvellous houſe for the Summer; but methinks very cold for Winter. Lucullus anſwered, do you not think me as wiſe as divers *fowls*, to change my habitation in the Winter ſeaſon? *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

This mighty breath
Inſtructs the *fowls* of heaven. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To **Fowl**, fow'l. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To kill birds for food or game.

Fo'wler, fow'l-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *fowl.*] A ſportſman who purſues birds.

The *fowler*, warn'd
By thoſe good omens, with ſwift early ſteps
Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and
glades,
Offenſive to the birds. *Philips.*

With ſlaught'ring guns th' unweary'd *fowler*
roves,
When froſts have whiten'd all the naked groves.
Pope.

Fo'wlingpiece, fow'l-ing-pês. *n. ſ.* [*fowl* and *piece.*] A gun for birds.

'Tis neceſſary that the countryman be provided with a good *fowlingpiece.* *Mortimer.*

FOX, fỏks'. *n. ſ.* [fox, Sax. *vos*, *voſch*, Dut.]

1. A wild animal of the canine kind, with ſharp ears, and a buſhy tail, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and preying upon fowls or ſmall animals.

The *fox* barks not when he would ſteal the lamb.
Shakeſp.

He that truſts to you,
Where he ſhould find you lions, finds you hares;
Where *foxes*, geeſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Theſe retreats are more like the dens of robbers, or holes of *foxes*, than the fortreſſes of fair warriours. *Locke.*

2. By way of reproach, applied to a knave or cunning fellow.

Fo'xcase, fỏks'-kås. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *caſe.*] A fox's ſkin.

One had better be laughed at for taking a *foxcaſe* for a fox, than be deſtroyed by taking a live fox for a caſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fo'xchase, fỏks'-tshås. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *chaſe.*] The purſuit of the fox with hounds.

See the ſame man, in vigour, in the gout;
Alone, in company; in place or out;
Early at buſineſs, and at hazard late;
Mad at a *foxchaſe*, wiſe at a debate. *Pope.*

Fo'xevil, fỏks'-êvl. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *evil.*] A kind of diſeaſe in which the hair ſheds.

Fo'xfish, fỏks'-fiſh'. *n. ſ.* [*vulpecula piſcis.*] A fiſh.

Fo'xgloves, fỏ'ks-glůvz. *n. ſ.* [*digitalis.*] A plant. *Miller.*

Fo'xhunter, fỏks'-hůnt-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *hunter.*] A man whoſe chief ambition is to ſhew his bravery in hunting foxes. A term of reproach uſed of country gentlemen.

The *foxhunters* went their way, and then out ſteals the fox. *L'Eſtrange.*

John Wildfire, *foxhunter*, broke his neck over a ſix-bar gate. *Spectator.*

Fo'xship, fỏks'-ſhip. *n. ſ.* [from *fox.*] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning; miſchievous art.

Had'ſt thou *foxſhip*
To baniſh him that ſtruck more blows for Rome,
Than thou haſt ſpoken words. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Fo'xtail, fỏks'-tål. *n. ſ.* [*alopecurus.*] A plant.

Fo'xtrap, fỏks'-tråp. *n. ſ.* [*fox* and *trap.*] A gin or ſnare to catch foxes.

Anſwer a queſtion, at what hour of the night to ſet a *foxtrap?* *Tatler.*

Foy, fỏ'y. *n. ſ.* [*foi*, Fr.] Faith; allegiance. An obſolete word.

He Eaſterland ſubdued, and Denmark won,
And of them both did *foy* and tribute raiſe. *Fairy Q.*

To **Fract**, fråkt'. *v. a.* [*fractus*, Lat.] To break; to violate; to infringe. Found perhaps only in the following paſſage.

His days and times are paſt,
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
Has ſmit my credit. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

FRA'CTION, fråk'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*fraction*, Fr. *fractio*, Lat.]

1. The act of breaking; the ſtate of being broken.

The ſurface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it diſlocated; ſeveral parcels of nature retain ſtill the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. A broken part of an integral.

The *fractions* of her faith, arts of her love,
The fragments, ſcraps, the bits and greaſy reliques
Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomede.
Shakeſp.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the ſun, whereby years are accounted, conſiſteth of whole numbers, but admits of *fractions* and broken parts. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a *fraction.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Fra'ctional, fråk'-ſhůn-ål. *adj.* [from *fraction.*] Belonging to a broken number; compriſing a broken number.

We make a cypher the medium between increaſing and decreaſing numbers, commonly called abſolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractional* numbers. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

FRA'CTURE, fråk'-tſhůr. *n. ſ.* [*fractura*, Lat.]

1. Breach; ſeparation of continuous parts.

That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more ſtable and fixed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof. *Hale.*

2. The ſeparation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.

But thou wilt ſin and grief deſtroy,
That ſo the broken bones may joy,
And tune together in a well-ſet ſong,
Full of his praiſes,
Who dead men raiſes;
Fractures well cur'd, make us more ſtrong. *Herbert.*

Fractures of the ſcull are dangerous, not in conſequence of the injury done to the cranium itſelf, but as the brain becomes affected. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To **Fra'cture**, fråk'-tſhůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone.

The leg was dreſſed, and the *fractured* bones united together. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

FRA'GILE, frådzh'-il. *adj.* [*fragile*, Fr. *fragilis*, Lat.]

1. Brittle; eaſily ſnapped or broken.

To eaſe them of their griefs,
Their pangs of love, and other incident throes,
That nature's *fragile* veſſel doth ſuſtain
In life's uncertain voyage. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

The ſtalk of ivy is tough, and not *fragile.* *Bacon.*

When ſubtle wits have ſpun their threads too fine,
'Tis weak and *fragile*, like Arachne's line. *Denham.*

A dry ſtick will be eaſily broken, when a green one will maintain a ſtrong reſiſtance; and yet in the moiſt ſubſtance there is leſs reſt than in what is drier and more *fragile.* *Glanville.*

2. Weak; uncertain; eaſily deſtroyed.

Much oſtentation, vain of fleſhly arms,
And *fragile* arms, much inſtrument of war,
Long in preparing, ſoon to nothing brought,
Before mine eyes thou'ſt ſet. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Fragi'lity, frå-jil'-i-tý. *n. ſ.* [from *fragile.*]

1. Brittleneſs; eaſineſs to be broken.

To make an induration with toughneſs, and leſs *fragility*, decoct bodies in water for two or three days. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Weakneſs; uncertainty; eaſineſs to be deſtroyed.

Fear the uncertainty of man's *fragility*, the common chance of war, the violence of fortune. *Knolles.*

3. Frailty; liableneſs to fault.

All could not be right, in ſuch a ſtate, in this lower age of *fragility.* *Wotton.*

FRA'GMENT, fråg'-mênt. *n. ſ.* [*fragmentum*, Lat.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.

He who late a ſceptre did command,
Now graſps a floating *fragment* in his hand. *Dryd.*

Cowley, in his unfiniſhed *fragment* of the Davideis, has ſhewn us this way to improvement. *Watts on the Mind.*

If a thin or plated body, which, being of an even thickneſs, appears all over of one uniform colour, ſhould be ſlit into threads, or broken into *fragments* of the ſame thickneſs with the plate, I ſee no reaſon why every thread or *fragment* ſhould not keep its colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

Some on painted wood
Transfix'd the *fragments*, ſome prepar'd the food. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Fra'gmentary, frag'-men-tar-y. *adj.* [from *fragment.*] Compoſed of fragments. A word not elegant, not in uſe.

She, ſhe is gone; ſhe's gone: when thou know'ſt
What *fragmentary* rubbiſh this world is, [this,
Thou know'ſt, and that it is not worth a thought;
He knows it too too much that thinks it nought. *Donne.*

FRA'GOR, fra'-gor. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A noiſe; a crack; a craſh. Not uſed.

Purſu'd by hideous *fragors*, as before
The flames deſcend, they in their breaches roar. *Sandys.*

Fra'grance, fra'-grans. } *n. ſ.* [*fragrantia*,
Fra'grancy, fra'-gran-ſy. } Lat.] Sweetneſs of ſmell; pleaſing ſcent; grateful odour.

Eve ſeparate he ſpies,
Veil'd in a cloud of *fragrance*, where ſhe ſtood
Half ſpy'd. *Milton's Par, Loſt.*

I am more pleas'd to ſurvey my rows of coleworts and cabbages ſpringing up in their full *fragrancy* and verdure, than to ſee the tender plants of foreign countries kept alive by artificial heats. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Not lovelier ſeem'd Narciſſus to the eye;
Nor, when a flower, could boaſt more *fragrancy*. *Garth.*

Such was the wine; to quench whoſe fervent ſteam
Scarce twenty meaſures from the living ſtream
To cool one cup ſuffic'd: the goblet crown'd,
Breath'd aromatick *fragrancies* around. *Pope's Od.*

FRA'GRANT, fra'-grant. *adj.* [*fragrans*, Lat.] Odorous; ſweet of ſmell.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After ſoft ſhow'rs; and ſweet the coming on
Of grateful evening mild. *Milton.*

The nymph vouchſaf'd to place
Upon her head the various wreath:
The flow'rs, leſs blooming than her face;
Their ſcent leſs *fragrant* than her breath. *Prior.*

Fra'grantly, fra'-grant-ly. *adv.* [from *fragrant.*] With ſweet ſcent.

As the hops begin to change colour, and ſmell *fragrantly*, you may conclude them ripe. *Mortimer.*

Frail, fra'l. *n. ſ.*

1. A baſket made of ruſhes.
2. A ruſh for weaving baſkets.

FRAIL, fra'l. *adj.* [*fragilis*, Lat.]

1. Weak; eaſily decaying; ſubject to caſualties; eaſily deſtroyed.

I know my body's of ſo *frail* a kind,
As force, without fevers within can kill. *Davies.*

When with care we have raiſed an imaginary treaſure of happineſs, we find, at laſt, that the materials of the ſtructure are *frail* and periſhing, and the foundation itſelf is laid in the ſand. *Rogers.*

2. Weak of reſolution; liable to errour or ſeduction.

The truly virtuous do not eaſily credit evil that is told them of their neighbours; for if others may do amiſs, then may theſe alſo ſpeak amiſs: man is *frail*, and prone to evil, and therefore may ſoon fail in words. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Fra'ilness, fra'l-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *frail.*] Weakneſs; inſtability.

There is nothing among all the *frailneſſes* and uncertainties of this ſublunary world ſo tottering and unſtable as the virtue of a coward. *Norris.*

Fra'ilty, fra'l-ty. *n. ſ.* [from *frail.*]

1. Weakneſs of reſolution; inſtability of mind; infirmity.

Though Page be a ſecure fool, and ſtands ſo firmly on his wife's *frailty*, yet I cannot put off my opinion ſo eaſily. *Shakeſp.*

Nor ſhould'ſt thou have truſted that to woman's *frailty:*
Ere I to thee, thou to thyſelf waſt cruel. *Milton.*

God knows our *frailty*, pities our weakneſs, and requires of us no more than we are able to do. *Locke.*

2. Fault proceeding from weakneſs; ſins of infirmity: in this ſenſe it has a plural.

Love did his reaſon blind,
And love's the nobleſt *frailty* of the mind. *Dryd.*

Kind wits will thoſe light faults excuſe;
Thoſe are the common *frailties* of the muſe. *Dryd.*

Death, only death, can break the laſting chain;
And here, ev'n then, ſhall my cold duſt remain;
Here all its *frailties*, all its flames reſign,
And wait, 'till 'tis no ſin to mix with thine. *Pope.*

That Chriſtians are now not only like other men in their *frailties* and infirmities, might be in ſome degree excuſable; but the complaint is, they are like heathens in all the main and chief articles of their lives. *Law.*

FRAI'SCHEUR, fra'-ſhur. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Freſhneſs; coolneſs. A word fooliſhly innovated by *Dryden*.

Hither in Summer-evenings you repair,
To taſte the *fraiſcheur* of the purer air. *Dryden.*

FRAISE, fra'z. *n. ſ.* [Fr. the caul of an animal.] A pancake with bacon in it.

To **FRAME**, fra'm. *v. a.*

1. To form or fabricate by orderly conſtruction and union of various parts.

The double gates he findeth locked faſt;
The one fair *fram'd* of burniſh'd ivory,
The other all with ſilver overcaſt. *Spenſer.*

2. To fit to one another.

They rather cut down their timber to *frame* it, and to do neceſſaries to their convenient uſe, than to fight. *Abbot.*

Hew timber, ſaw it, *frame* it, and ſet it together. *Mortimer.*

3. To make; to compoſe.

Then chuſing out few words moſt horrible,
Thereof did verſes *frame*. *Spenſer.*

Fight valiantly to-day;
And yet I do thee wrong to mind thee of it;
For thou art *fram'd* of the firm truth of valour. *Sh.*

4. To regulate; to adjuſt.

Let us not deceive ourſelves by pretending to this excellent knowledge of Chriſt Jeſus our Lord, if we do not *frame* our lives according to it. *Tillotſon.*

5. To form any rule or method by ſtudy or precept.

Thou art their ſoldier, and, being bred in broils,
Haſt not the ſoft way; but thou wilt *frame*
Thyſelf forſooth hereafter theirs. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

I have been a truant to the law;
I never yet could *frame* my will to it,
And therefore *frame* the law unto my will. *Shakeſ.*

6. To form and digeſt by thought.

The moſt abſtruſe ideas are only ſuch as the underſtanding *frames* to itſelf, by joining together ideas that it had either from objects of ſenſe or from its own operations about them. *Locke.*

Full of that flame his tender ſcenes he warms,
And *frames* his goddeſs by your matchleſs charms. *Granville.*

Urge him with truth to *frame* his ſure replies,
And ſure he will; for wiſdom never lies. *Pope.*

How many excellent reaſonings are *framed* in the mind of a man of wiſdom and ſtudy in a length of years. *Watts.*

7. To contrive; to plan.

Unpardonable the preſumption and inſolence in contriving and *framing* this letter was. *Clarendon.*

8. To ſettle; to ſcheme out.

Though I cannot make true wars,
I'll *frame* convenient peace. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad ſenſe: as, to *frame* a ſtory or lie.

Aſtronomers, to ſolve the phenomena, *framed* to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles. *Bacon.*

Frame, fra'm. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A fabrick; any thing conſtructed of various parts or members.

If the *frame* of the heavenly arch ſhould diſſolve itſelf, if celeſtial ſpheres ſhould forget their wonted motions, and by irregular volubility, turn themſelves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker.*

Caſtles made of trees upon *frames* of timber, with turrets and arches, were anciently matters of magnificence. *Bacon.*

Theſe are thy glorious works, parent of good!
Almighty! thine this univerſal *frame*. *Milton.*

Divine Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal *frame*. *Dryden.*

The gate was adamant; eternal *frame*,
Which, hew'd by Mars himſelf, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god; and all along
Tough iron plates were clench'd to make it ſtrong. *Dryden.*

We ſee this vaſt *frame* of the world, and an innumerable multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a God, attribute to him as the author. *Tillotſon.*

2. Any thing made ſo as to incloſe or admit ſomething elſe.

Put both the tube and the veſſel it leaned on into a convenient wooden *frame*, to keep them from miſchances. *Boyle.*

His picture ſcarcely would deſerve a *frame*. *Dryd.*

A globe of glaſs, about eight or ten inches in diameter, being put into a *frame* where it may be ſwiftly turned round its axis, will, in turning, ſhine, where it rubs againſt the palm of one's hand. *Newton.*

3. Order; regularity; adjuſted ſeries or diſpoſition.

A woman, that is like a German clock,
Still a repairing, ever out of *frame*,
And never going aright. *Shakeſp.*

Your ſteddy ſoul preſerves her *frame*;
In good and evil times the ſame. *Swift.*

4. Scheme; order.

Another party did reſolve to change the whole *frame* of the government in ſtate as well as church. *Clarendon.*

5. Contrivance; projection.

John the Baſtard,
Whoſe ſpirits toil in *frame* of villanies. *Shakeſp.*

6. Mechanical conſtruction.
7. Shape; form; proportion.

A bear's a ſavage beaſt,
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has lick'd it into ſhape and *frame*. *Hudibras.*

Fra'mer, fra'm-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *frame*; ꝼꞃemman, Sax.] Maker; former; contriver; ſchemer.

The forger of his own fate, the *framer* of his fortune, ſhould be improper, if actions were predetermined. *Hammond.*

There was want of accurateneſs in experiments in the firſt original *framer* of thoſe medals. *Arbuthnot.*

Fra'mpold, fram'-pold. *n. ſ.* [This word is written by Dr. *Hacket*, *frampul*. I know not its original.] Peeviſh; boiſterous; rugged; croſsgrained.

Her huſband! Alas, the ſweet woman leads an ill life with him: ſhe leads a very *frampold* life with him. *Shakeſp.*

The *frampul* man could not be pacified. *Hacket.*

FRA'NCHISE, fran'-tſhiz. *n. ſ.* [*franchiſe*, Fr.]

1. Exemption from any onerous duty.
2. Privilege; immunity; right granted.

They granted them markets, and other *franchiſes*, and erected corporate towns among them. *Davies on Ireland.*

His gracious edict the ſame *franchiſe* yields
To all the wild increaſe of woods and fields. *Dryd.*

3. Diſtrict; extent of juriſdiction.

There are other privileges granted unto moſt of the corporations, that they ſhall not be travelled forth of their own *franchiſes*. *Spenſer's State of Irel.*

To **Franchi'se**, från'-tshìz. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchiſe; to make free; to keep free.

I loſe no honour
In ſeeking to augment it; but ſtill keep
My boſom *franchis'd*, and allegiance clear. *Shakeſp.*

Fra'ngible, från'-jìbl. *adj.* [*frango*, Lat.] Fragile; brittle; eaſily broken.

Though it ſeems the ſolideſt wood, if wrought before it be well ſeaſoned, it will ſhew itſelf very *frangible*. *Boyle.*

Fra'nion, från'-ẙòn. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the derivation.] A paramour; a boon companion.

First, by her ſide did ſit the bold Sanſloy,
Fit mate for ſuch a mincing minion,
Who in her looſeneſs took exceeding joy,
Might not be found a franker *franion*. *Fairy Q.*

FRANK, frånk'. *adj.* [*franc*, Fr.]

1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly.

The moiſter ſorts of trees yield little moſs, for the reaſon of the *frank* putting up of the ſap into the boughs. *Bacon.*

They were left deſtitute, either by narrow proviſion, or by their *frank* hearts and their open hands, and their charity towards others. *Spratt's Sermons.*

'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be *frank* of civilities that coſt them nothing. *L'Eſtr.*

2. Open; ingenuous; ſincere; not reſerved.
3. Without conditions; without payment.

Thou haſt it won; for it is of *frank* gift,
And he will care for all the reſt to ſhift. *Hubberd.*

4. Not reſtrained; licentious. Not in uſe.

Might not be found a *franker* franion. *Spenſer.*

Frank, frånk'. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A place to feed hogs in; a ſty; ſo called from liberality of food.

Where ſups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

2. A letter which pays no poſtage.

You'll have immediately, by ſeveral *franks*, my epiſtle to lord Cobham. *Pope to Swift.*

3. A French coin.

To **Frank**, frånk'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhut up in a frank or ſty. *Hanmer.*

In the ſty of this moſt bloody boar,
My ſon George Stanly is *frank'd* up in hold. *Shakeſ.*

2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Junius and Ainſworth.*
3. [From the adjective.] To exempt letters from poſtage.

My lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you ſee I ſend this under his cover, or at leaſt *franked* by him. *Swift.*

Gazette ſent gratis down, and *frank'd*,
For which thy patron's weekly thank'd. *Pope.*

Frankalmoi'gne, från-kål-moì'n. *n. ſ.* The ſame which we in Latin call *libera eleemoſyna*, or free alms in Engliſh; whence that tenure is commonly known among our Engliſh lawyers by the name of a tenure in *frank aumone*, or *frankalmoigne*, which, according to *Briton*, is a tenure by divine ſervice. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Fra'nkincense, frånk'-ìn-sèns. *n. ſ.* [*frank* and *incenſe*; ſo called perhaps from its liberal diſtribution of odour.]

Frankincenſe is a dry reſinous ſubſtance in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowiſh white colour; a ſtrong ſmell, but not diſagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and reſinous taſte. It is very inflammable. The earlieſt hiſtories inform us, that *frankincenſe* was uſed among the ſacred rites and ſacrifices, as it continues to be in many parts. We are ſtill uncertain as to the place whence *frankincenſe* is brought, and as to the tree which produces it. *Hill.*

Take unto thee ſweet ſpices, with pure *frankincenſe*. *Exodus.*

I find in Dioſcorides record of *frankincenſe* gotten in India. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Black ebon only will in India grow,
And od'rous *frankincenſe* on the Sabœan bough. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Cedar and *frankincenſe*, an od'rous pile,
Flam'd on the hearth, and wide perfum'd the iſle. *Pope.*

Fra'nklin, frånk'-lìn. *n. ſ.* [from *frank*.] A ſteward; a bailiff of land. It ſignifies originally a little gentleman, and is not improperly Engliſhed a gentleman ſervant. Not in uſe.

A ſpacious court they ſee,
Both plain and pleaſant to be walked in,
Where them does meet a *franklin* fair and free. *Fairy Queen.*

Fra'nkly, frånk'-lẙ. *adv.* [from *frank*.]

1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.

Oh, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance,
As *frankly* as a pin. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid againſt me, now forgive me *frankly*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

When they had nothing to pay, he *frankly* forgave them both. *Luke*, vii. 42.

By the roughneſs of the earth, the ſap cannot get up to ſpread ſo *frankly* as it ſhould do. *Bacon.*

I value my garden more for being full of blackbirds than cherries, and very *frankly* give them fruit for their ſongs. *Spectator.*

2. Without conſtraint.

The lords mounted their ſervants upon their own horſes; and they, with the volunteers, who *frankly* liſted themſelves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horſe. *Clarendon.*

3. Without reſerve.

He entered very *frankly* into thoſe new deſigns, which were contrived at court. *Clarendon.*

Fra'nkness, frånk'-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *frank*.]

1. Plainneſs of ſpeech; openneſs; ingenuouſneſs.

When the conde duke had ſome eclairciſſement with the duke, in which he made all the proteſtations of his ſincere affection, the other received his proteſtations with all contempt; and declared, with a very unneceſſary *frankneſs*, that he would have no friendſhip with him. *Clarendon.*

Tom made love to a woman of ſenſe, and always treated her as ſuch during the whole time of courtſhip: his natural temper and good breeding hindered him from doing any thing diſagreeable, as his ſincerity and *frankneſs* of behaviour made him converſe with her before marriage in the ſame manner he intended to do afterwards. *Add. Guard.*

2. Liberality; bounteouſneſs.
3. Freedom from reſerve.

He delivered with the *frankneſs* of a friend's tongue, word by word, what Kalander had told him touching the ſtrange ſtory. *Sidney.*

The ableſt men that ever were, have had all an openneſs and *frankneſs* of dealing, and a name of certainty and veracity. *Bacon.*

Frankple'dge, frånk'-plèdzh. *n. ſ.* [*franciplegium*, Lat. of *franc*, i. e. *liber* & *pleige*, i. e. *fidei juſſor*.] A pledge or ſurety for freemen. For the ancient cuſtom of England, for the preſervation of the public peace, was that every freeborn man at fourteen years of age, religious perſons, clerks, knights, and their eldeſt ſons excepted, ſhould find ſecurity for his fidelity to the king, or elſe be kept in priſon: whence it became cuſtomary for a certain number of neighbours to be bound for one another, to ſee each man of their pledge forthcoming at all times, or to anſwer the tranſgreſſion of any one abſenting himſelf. This was called *frankpledge*, and the circuit thereof was called *decenna*, becauſe it commonly conſiſted of ten houſeholds; and every particular perſon, thus mutually bound, was called *decennier*. This cuſtom was ſo ſtrictly obſerved, that the ſheriffs, in every county, did from time to time take the oaths of young ones as they grew to the age of fourteen years, and ſee that they combined in one dozen or other: this branch of the ſheriff's authority was called *viſus franciplegii*, view of frankpledge. *Cowel.*

FRA'NTICK, från'-tìk. *adj.* [corrupted from *phrenetick*, *phreneticus*, Lat. φρενητικὸς.]

1. Mad; deprived of underſtanding by violent madneſs; outrageouſly and turbulently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes them ſo glad;
Of Bacchus' merry fruit they did invent,
Or Cybel's *frantick* rites have made them mad. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Tranſported by violence of paſſion; outrageous; turbulent.

Eſteeming, in the *frantick* error of their minds, the greateſt madneſs in the world to be wiſdom, and the higheſt wiſdom fooliſhneſs. *Hooker.*

To ſuch height their *frantick* paſſion grows,
That what both love, both hazard to deſtroy. *Dryd.*

She tears her hair, and, *frantick* in her griefs,
Calls out Lucia. *Addiſon's Cato.*

3. Simply mad.

The lover, *frantick*,
See Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt. *Shakeſp.*

Fra'ntickly, från'-tìk-lẙ. *adv.* [from *frantick*.] Madly; diſtractedly; outrageouſly.

Fie, fie, how *frantickly* I ſquare my talk. *Shak.*

Fra'ntickness, från'-tìk-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *frantick*.] Madneſs; fury of paſſion; diſtraction.

FRATE'RNAL, frå-tèr'-nål. *adj.* [*fraternel*, Fr. *fraternus*, Lat.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One ſhall ariſe
Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content
With fair equality, *fraternal* ſtate,
Will arrogate dominion undeſerv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The admonitions, *fraternal* or paternal, of his fellow Chriſtians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehenſions; and upon their unſucceſsfulneſs, the cenſures of the church, until he reform and return. *Hammond.*

Plead it to her,
With all the ſtrength and heats of eloquence
Fraternal love and friendſhip can inſpire. *Addiſon.*

Frate'rnally, frå-tèr'-nål-ẙ. *adv.* [from *fraternal*.] In a brotherly manner.

Frate'rnity, frå-tèr'-nì-tẙ. *n. ſ.* [*fraternité*, Fr. *fraternitas*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate or quality of a brother.
2. Body of men united; corporation; ſociety; aſſociation; brotherhood.

'Tis a neceſſary rule in alliances, ſocieties, and *fraternities*, and all manner of civil contracts, to have a ſtrict regard to the humour of thoſe we have to do withal. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Men of the ſame claſs or character.

With what terms of reſpect knaves and ſots will ſpeak of their own *fraternity*. *South's Sermons.*

Fra'tricide, fråt'-trì-sìd. *n. ſ.* [*fratricide*, Fr. *fratricidium*, Lat.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD, frå'd. *n. ſ.* [*fraus*, Lat. *fraude*, Fr.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; ſubtility; ſtratagem.

Our better part remains
To work in cloſe deſign, by *fraud* or guile,
What force effected not. *Milton.*

None need the *frauds* of ſly Ulyſſes fear. *Dryd.*

If ſucceſs a lover's toil attends,
Who aſks if force or *fraud* obtain'd his ends. *Pope.*

Fra'udful, frå'd-fùl. *adj.* [*fraud* and *full*.] Treacherous; artful; trickiſh; deceitful; ſubtle.

The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting ſhort that *fraudful* man.
Shakeſp. Hen. VI.

He, full of *fraudful* arts,
This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden.*

FRA'UDFULLY, frȧ'd-fŭl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *fraudful.*] Deceitfully; artfully; ſubtilly; treacherouſly; by ſtratagem.

FRA'UDULENCE, frȧ'-dŭ-lĕns. } *n. ſ.*
FRA'UDULENCY, frȧ'-dŭ-lĕn-ſŷ. }
[*fraudulentia*, Lat.] Deceitfulneſs; trickiſhneſs; proneneſs to artifice.

We admire the Providence of God in the continuance of Scripture, notwithſtanding the endeavours of infidels to aboliſh, and the *fraudulence* of hereticks always to deprave the ſame. *Hooker.*

FRA'UDULENT, frȧ'-dŭ-lĕnt. *adj.* [*frauduleux*, Fr. *fraudulentus*, Lat.]

1. Full of artifice; trickiſh; ſubtle; deceitful.

He with ſerpent tongue
His *fraudulent* temptation thus began. *Milton.*
She mix'd the potion, *fraudulent* of ſoul;
The potion mantled in the golden bowl. *Pope's Od.*

2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

Now thou haſt aveng'd
Supplanted Adam,
And fruſtrated the conqueſt *fraudulent.* *Milton.*

FRA'UDULENTLY, frȧ'-dŭ-lĕnt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *fraudulent.*] By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

He that by fact, word, or ſign, either *fraudulently* or violently, does hurt to his neighbour, is bound to make reſtitution. *Taylor.*

FRAUGHT, frȧ't. *particip. paſſ.* [from *fraight*, now written *freight.*]

1. Laden; charged.

In the narrow ſeas that part
The French and Engliſh, there miſcarried
A veſſel of our country, richly *fraught.* *Shakeſp.*
With joy
And tidings *fraught*, to hell he now return'd.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

And now approach'd their fleet from India, *fraught*
With all the riches of the riſing ſun,
And precious ſand from ſouthern climates brought.
Dryden.

2. Filled; ſtored; thronged.

The Scripture is *fraught* even with laws of nature. *Hooker.*

By this ſad Una, *fraught* with anguiſh ſore,
Arrived, where they in earth their blood had ſpilt.
Spenſer.

I am ſo *fraught* with curious buſineſs, that I leave out ceremony. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Whoſoever hath his mind *fraught* with many thoughts, his wits and underſtanding do clarify and break up in the communicating and diſcourſing with another. *Bacon.*

Hell, their fit habitation, *fraught* with fire,
Unquenchable, the houſe of woe and pain. *Milt.*

Abdallah and Belfora were ſo *fraught* with all kinds of knowledge, and poſſeſſed with ſo conſtant a paſſion for each other, that their ſolitude never lay heavy on them. *Addiſon.*

FRAUGHT, frȧ't. *n. ſ.* [from the participle.] A freight; a cargo.

Yield up, oh love, thy crown and parted throne
To tyrannous hate! ſwell, boſom, with thy *fraught*;
For 'tis of aſpicks tongues. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
The bark that all our bleſſings brought,
Charg'd with thyſelf and James, a doubly royal *fraught.* *Dryden.*

To **FRAUGHT**, frȧ't. *v. a.* [for *freight*, by corruption.] To load; to crowd.

Hence from my ſight:
If after this command thou *fraught* the court
With thy unworthineſs, thou dy'ſt. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

FRA'UGHTAGE, frȧ't-ȧg. *n. ſ.* [from *fraught.*] Lading; cargo. A bad word.

Our *fraughtage*, ſir,
I have convey'd aboard. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Err.*

FRAY, frȧ'. *n. ſ.* [*effrayer* to fright, Fr.]

1. A battle; a fight.

Time tells, that on that ever bleſſed day, [dy'd,
When Chriſtian ſwords with Perſian blood were
The furious prince Tancredie from that *fray*
His coward foes chaſed through foreſts wide. *Fairf.*
After the bloody *fray* at Wakefield fought.
Shakeſp. H. VI.
He left them to the fates in bloody *fray*,
To toil and ſtruggle through the well-fought day.
Pope.

2. A duel; a combat.

Since, if we fall before th'appointed day,
Nature and death continue long their *fray.* *Denh.*
The boaſter Paris oft deſir'd the day
With Sparta's king to meet in ſingle *fray.* *Pope.*

3. A broil; a quarrel; a riot of violence.

I'll ſpeak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing ſteps
Into a manly ſtride; and ſpeak of *frays*,
Like a fine bragging youth. *Shakeſp.*

To **FRAY**, frȧ'. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, Fr.]

1. To fright; to terrify.

The panther, knowing that his ſpotted hide
Doth pleaſe all beaſts, but that his looks them *fray*,
Within a buſh his dreadful head doth hide,
To let them gaze, while he on them may prey.
Spenſer.
So diverſely themſelves in vain they *fray*,
Whilſt ſome more bold to meaſure him ſtand nigh.
Spenſer.

Fiſhes are thought to be *frayed* with the motion cauſed by noiſe upon the water. *Bacon.*

Theſe vultures prey only on carcaſes, on ſuch ſtupid minds as have not life and vigour to *fray* them away. *Gov. of Ton.*

2. [*frayer*, Fr.] To rub.

FREAK, frė'k. *n. ſ.* [*frech*, Ger. ſaucy, petulant; ꝼnæc, Sax. fugitive.]

1. A ſudden and cauſeleſs change of place.
2. A ſudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.

O! but a fear the fickle *freaks*, quoth ſhe,
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field. *Fairy Q.*

When that *freak* has taken poſſeſſion of a fantaſtical head, the diſtemper is incurable. *L'Eſtran.*

She is reſtleſs and peeviſh, and ſometimes in a *freak* will inſtantly change her habitation. *Spect.*

To vex me more, he took a *freak*
To ſlit my tongue, and make me ſpeak. *Swift.*

To **FREAK**, frė'k. *v. a.* [A word, I ſuppoſe, Scotch, brought into England by *Thomſon.*] To variegate; to chequer.

There furry nations harbour:
Sables of gloſſy black, and dark embrown'd,
Or beauteous, *freak'd* with many a mingled hue.
Thomſon.

FRE'AKISH, frė'k-iſh. *adj.* [from *freak.*] Capricious; humourſome.

It may be a queſtion, whether the wife or the woman was the more *freakiſh* of the two; for ſhe was ſtill the ſame uneaſy fop. *L'Eſtrange.*

FRE'AKISHLY, frė'k-iſh-lŷ. *adv.* [from *freakiſh.*] Capriciouſly; humourſomely.

FRE'AKISHNESS, frė'k-iſh-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *freakiſh.*] Capriciouſneſs; humourſomeneſs; whimſicalneſs.

To **FREAM**, frė'm. *v. n.* [*fremore*, Lat. *fremir*, Fr.] To growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey.*

FRE'CKLE, frĕk'l. *n. ſ.* [*flech* a ſpot, Ger. whence *fleckle*, *freckle.*]

1. A ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the ſun.

Ruddy his lips, and freſh and fair his hue;
Some ſprinkled *freckles* on his face were ſeen,
Whoſe duſk ſet off the whiteneſs of the ſkin. *Dryd.*

2. Any ſmall ſpot or diſcoloration.

The cowſlips tall her penſioners be;
In their gold coats ſpots you ſee:
Thoſe be rubies fairy favours;
In thoſe *freckles* live their favours. *Shakeſp.*

The farewel froſts and eaſterly winds now ſpot your tulips; therefore cover ſuch with mats, to prevent *freckles.* *Evelyn.*

FRE'CKLED, frĕk'ld. *adj.* [from *freckle.*] Spotted; maculated; diſcoloured with ſmall ſpots.

Sometimes we'll angle at the brook,
The *freckled* trout to take
With ſilken worms. *Drayton's Cynthia.*
The even mead that erſt brought ſweetly forth
The *freckled* cowſlip,
Wanting the ſcythe, all uncorrected, rank,
Conceives by idleneſs. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.
Now thy face charms ev'ry ſhepherd,
Spotted over like a leopard;
And, thy *freckled* neck diſplay'd,
Envy breeds in ev'ry maid. *Swift.*

FRE'CKLY, frĕk'-lŷ. *adj.* [from *freckle.*] Full of freckles.

FRED, frė'd. The ſame with *peace;* upon which our forefathers called their ſanctuaries *fredſtole*, *i. e.* the ſeats of peace. So *Frederic* is powerful or wealthy in peace; *Winfred*, victorious peace; *Reinfred*, ſincere peace. *Gibſon's Camden.*

FREE, frė'. *adj.* [ꝼreah, Sax. *vry*, Dut.]

1. At liberty; not a vaſſal; not enſlaved; not a priſoner; not dependant.

A *free* nation is that which has never been conquered, or thereby entered into any condition of ſubjection. *Temple.*

Free! what, and fetter'd with ſo many chains?
Dryden.

How can we think any one *freer* than to have the power to do what he will? *Locke.*

This wretched body trembles at your pow'r:
Thus far could fortune; but ſhe can no more:
Free to herſelf my potent mind remains,
Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains.
Prior.

Set an unhappy pris'ner *free*,
Who ne'er intended harm to thee. *Prior.*

2. Uncompelled; unreſtrained.

Their uſe of meats was not like unto our ceremonies, that being a matter of private action in common life, where every man was *free* to order that which himſelf did; but this is a publick conſtitution for the ordering of the church. *Hooker.*

Do faithful homage, and receive *free* honours,
All which we pine for now. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

It was *free*, and in my choice whether or no I ſhould publiſh theſe diſcourſes; yet the publication being once reſolved, the dedication was not indifferent. *South.*

3. Not bound by fate; not neceſſitated.

Freely they ſtood who ſtood, and fell who fell:
Not *free*, what proof could they have given ſincere
Of true allegiance, conſtant faith, or love,
Where only what they needs muſt do, appear'd;
Not what they would? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. Permitted; allowed.

Why, ſir, I pray, are not the ſtreets as *free*
For me as for you? *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*
Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure; and commands to ſome, leaves *free* to all.
Milton.
To gloomy cares my thoughts alone are *free*,
I'll the gay ſports with troubled thoughts agree.
Pope.

5. Licentious; unreſtrained.

O conſpiracy!
Sham'ſt thou to ſhew thy dang'rous brow by night,
When evils are moſt *free?* *Shakeſp.*

Phyſicians are too *free* upon the ſubject, in the converſation of their friends. *Temple.*

The criticks have been very *free* in their cenſures. *Felton.*

I know there are to whoſe preſumptuous thoughts
Thoſe *freer* beauties, ev'n in them, ſeem faults.
Pope.

6. Open; ingenuous; frank.

Caſtalio, I have doubts within my heart;
Will you be *free* and candid to your friend? *Otway.*

7. Acquainted; converſing without reſerve.

'Tis not to make me jealous;
To ſay my wife is fair, feeds well, loves company,
Is *free* of ſpeech, ſings, plays, and dances well,
Where virtue is, theſe make more virtuous. *Shak.*

Being one day very *free* at a great feaſt, he ſuddenly broke forth into a great laughter. *Hakewill.*

Free and familiar with misfortune grow,
Be us'd to ſorrow, and inur'd to woe. *Prior.*

8. Liberal; not parſimonious: with *of*.

Glo'ſter too, a foe to citizens,
O'erchanging your *free* purſes with large fines,
That ſeeks to overthrow religion. *Shakeſp.*

No ſtatute in his favour ſays,
How *free* or frugal I ſhall paſs my days;
I, who at ſometimes ſpend as others ſpare. *Pope.*

Alexandrian verſes, of twelve ſyllables, ſhould never be allowed but when ſome remarkable beauty or propriety in them atones for the liberty: Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of theſe in his latter works. *Pope.*

9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchaſed.

We wanted words to expreſs our thanks: his noble *free* offers left us nothing to aſk. *Bacon.*

10. Clear from diſtreſs.

Who alone ſuffers, ſuffers moſt i' th' mind,
Leaving *free* things and happy ſhows behind. *Shak.*

11. Guiltleſs; innocent.

Make mad the guilty, and appall the *free*,
Confound the ignorant. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

My hands are guilty, but my heart is *free*. *Dryd.*

12. Exempt; with *of* anciently; more properly *from*.

Theſe
Are ſuch allow'd infirmities, that honeſty
Is never *free of*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Who fears not to do ill, yet fears the name;
And *free from* conſcience, is a ſlave to fame. *Denh.*

Let envy, then, thoſe crimes within you ſee,
From which the happy never muſt be *free*. *Dryd.*

Their ſteeds around,
Free from the harneſs, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

The will, *free from* the determination of ſuch deſires, is left to the purſuit of nearer ſatisfactions. *Locke.*

13. Inveſted with franchiſes; poſſeſſing any thing without vaſſalage; admitted to the privileges of any body: with *of*.

He therefore makes all birds of every ſect
Free of his farm, with promiſe to reſpect
Their ſeveral kinds alike, and equally protect. *Dryden.*

What do'ſt thou make a ſhipboard? To what end
Art thou *of* Bethlem's noble college *free*?
Stark-ſtaring mad, that thou ſhould'ſt tempt the ſea? *Dryden.*

14. Without expence; by charity, as a *free-ſchool*.

To FREE, frè'. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ſet at liberty; to reſcue from ſlavery or captivity; to manumit; to looſe.

The child was priſoner to the womb, and is
By law and proceſs of great nature thence
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a party to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of,
If any be, the treſpaſs of the queen. *Shakeſp.*

He recovered the temple, *free'd* the city, and upheld the laws which were going down. *2 Mac.* ii. 22.

Can'ſt thou no other maſter underſtand,
Than him that *free'd* thee by the pretor's wand? *Dryden.*

Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poiſon through the martial throng,
My jav'lin ſhall revenge ſo baſe a part,
And *free* the ſoul that quivers in thy heart. *Pope.*

2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill: with *of* or *from*.

It is no marvail, that he could think of no better way to be *free'd of* theſe inconveniences the paſſions of thoſe meetings gave him, than to diſſolve them. *Clarendon.*

Hercules
Free'd Erymanthus *from* the foaming boar. *Dryden.*

Our land is from the rage of tygers *free'd*. *Dryden.*

3. To clear from impediments or obſtructions.

The chaſte Sibylla ſhall your ſteps convey,
And blood of offer'd victims *free* the way. *Dryden.*

Fierce was the fight; but haſt'ning to his prey,
By force the furious lover *free'd* his way. *Dryden.*

This maſter-key
Frees every lock, and leads us to his perſon. *Dryd.*

4. To baniſh; to ſend away; to rid. Not in uſe.

We may again
Give to our tables meat, ſleep to our nights,
Free from our feaſts and banquets bloody knives. *Shakeſp.*

Never any Sabbath of releaſe
Could *free* his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel.*

5. To exempt.

For he that is dead is *free'd* from ſin. *Rom.* vi. 7.

FREEBO'OTER, frè-bò'-tùr. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *booty*.] A robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

Perkin was not followed by any Engliſh of name, his forces conſiſted moſtly of baſe people and *freebooters*, fitter to ſpoil a coaſt than to recover a kingdom. *Bacon.*

The earl of Warwick had, as often as he met with any Iriſh frigates, or ſuch *freebooters* as ſailed under their commiſſion, taken all the ſeamen. *Clarendon.*

FREEBO'OTING, frè-bò'-tìng. *n. ſ.* Robbery; plunder; the act of pillaging.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage, that cometh handſomely in his way; and when he goeth abroad in the night on *freebooting*, it is his beſt and ſureſt friend. *Spenſer.*

FRE'EBORN, frè'-bòrn. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *born*.] Not a ſlave; inheriting liberty.

O baſeneſs, to ſupport a tyrant's throne,
And cruſh your *freeborn* brethren of the world! *Dryden.*

I ſhall ſpeak my thoughts like a *freeborn* ſubject, ſuch things perhaps as no Dutch commentator could, and I am ſure no Frenchman durſt. *Dryden.*

Shall *freeborn* men, in humble awe,
Submit to ſervile ſhame;
Who from conſent and cuſtom draw
The ſame right to be rul'd by law,
Which kings pretend to reign? *Dryden.*

FREECHA'PPEL, frè-tſhàp'-ìl. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *chappel*.] Such chappels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the juriſdiction of the ordinary. The king may alſo licenſe a ſubject to found ſuch a chappel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's viſitation. *Cowel.*

FRE'ECOST, frè'-kòſt. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *coſt*.] Without expence; free from charges.

We muſt not vouch any man for an exact maſter in the rules of our modern policy, but ſuch a one as has brought himſelf ſo far to hate and deſpiſe the abſurdity of being kind upon *freecoſt*, as not ſo much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing. *South.*

FRE'EDMAN, frè'd-màn. *n. ſ.* [*freed* and *man*.] A ſlave manumitted. *Libertus.*

The *freedman* joſtles, and will be preferr'd;
Firſt come, firſt ſerv'd, he cries. *Dryden's Juv.*

FRE'EDOM, frè'-dùm. *n. ſ.* [from *free*.]

1. Liberty; exemptiom from ſervitude; independence.

The laws themſelves they do ſpecially rage at, as moſt repugnant to their liberty and natural *freedom*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

O *freedom!* firſt delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their maſters find,
The privilege of doles; nor yet t' inſcribe
Their names in this or t' other Roman tribe:
That falſe enfranchiſement with eaſe is found;
Slaves are made citizens by turning round. *Dryd.*

2. Privileges; franchiſes; immunities.

By our holy Sabbath have I ſworn
To have the due and forfeit of my bond:
If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's *freedom*. *Shak.*

3. Power of enjoying franchiſes.

This prince firſt gave *freedom* to ſervants, ſo as to become citizens of equal privileges with the reſt, which very much increaſed the power of the people. *Swift.*

4. Exemption from fate, neceſſity, or predetermination.

I elſe muſt change
Their nature, and revoke the high decree
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their *freedom*; they themſelves ordain'd their fall. *Milton.*

In every ſin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by ſo much is the act the more ſinful; and where there is nothing to importune, urge, or provoke the will to any act, there is ſo much an higher and perfecter degree of *freedom* about that act. *South.*

5. Unreſtraint.

I will that all the feaſts and ſabbaths ſhall be all days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews in my realm. 1 *Mac.* x.

6. The ſtate of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.

The *freedom* of their ſtate lays them under a greater neceſſity of always chuſing and doing the beſt things. *Law.*

7. Eaſe or facility in doing or ſhowing any thing.

FREEFO'OTED, frè-fùt'-ìd. *adj.* [*free* and *foot*.] Not reſtrained in the march.

We will fetters put upon this fear,
Which now goes too *freefooted*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

FREEHE'ARTED, frè-hà'r-tìd. *adj.* [*free* and *heart*.] Liberal; unreſtrained.

Love muſt *freehearted* be, and voluntary;
And not inchanted, or by fate conſtrain'd. *Davies.*

FREEHO'LD, frè'-hòld. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *hold*.] That land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in deed is the real poſſeſſion of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to ſuch land or tenements before his entry or ſeiſure. *Freehold* is ſometimes taken in oppoſition to villenage. Land, in the time of the Saxons, was called either bockland, that is, holden by book or writing, or foreland, that is, holden, without writing. The former was held by far better conditions, and by the better ſort of tenants, as noblemen and gentlemen, being ſuch as we now call *freehold*. The latter was commonly in the poſſeſſion of clowns, being that which we now call at the will of the lord. *Cowel.*

No alienation of lands holden in chief ſhould be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

There is an unſpeakable pleaſure in calling any thing one's own: a *freehold*, though it be but in ice and ſnow, will make the owner pleaſed in the poſſeſſion, and ſtout in the defence of it. *Addiſon.*

My friends here are very few, and fixed to the *freehold*, from whence nothing but death will remove them. *Swift.*

I ſhould be glad to poſſeſs a *freehold* that could not be taken from me by any law to which I did not give conſent. *Swift.*

Freeho'lder, frè'-hòl-dùr. *n. ſ.* [from *freehold.*] One who has a freehold.

As extortion did baniſh the old Engliſh *freeholder*, who could not live but under the law; ſo the law did baniſh the Iriſh lord, who could not live but by extortion. *Davies.*

Fre'ely, frè'-lỳ. *adv.* [from *free.*]

1. At liberty; without vaſſalage; without ſlavery; without dependance.

2. Without reſtraint; heartily; with full guſt.

If my ſon were my huſband, I would *freelier* rejoice in that abſence wherein he won honour, than in the embracements of his bed, where he would ſhew moſt love. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. Plentifully; laviſhly.

I pledge your grace; and if you knew what pains
I have beſtow'd to breed this preſent peace,
You would drink *freely*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

4. Without ſcruple; without reſerve.

Let ſuch teach others who themſelves excel,
And cenſure *freely* who have written well. *Pope.*

5. Without impediment.

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming than the Greeks in true verſifying, were even to eat acorns with ſwine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men. *Aſcham.*

The path to peace is virtue: what I ſhow,
Thyſelf may *freely* on thyſelf beſtow:
Fortune was never worſhipp'd by the wiſe;
But ſet aloft by fools, uſurps the ſkies. *Dryden.*

6. Without neceſſity; without predetermination.

Freely they ſtood who ſtood, and fell who fell. *Milton.*

He leaves us to chuſe with the liberty of reaſonable beings: they who comply with his grace, comply with it *freely;* and they who reject it, do alſo *freely* reject it. *Rogers.*

7. Frankly; liberally; without coſt.

By nature all things have an equally common uſe: nature *freely* and indifferently opens the boſoms of the univerſe to all mankind. *South.*

8. Spontaneouſly; of its own accord.

Fre'eman, frè'-màn. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *man.*]

1. One not a ſlave; not a vaſſal.

Had you rather Cæſar were living, and die all ſlaves, than that Cæſar were dead, to live all *freemen?* *Shakeſp.*

If to break looſe from the conduct of reaſon, and to want that reſtraint of examination and judgment which keeps us from chuſing or doing the worſt, be liberty, true liberty, madmen and fools are only the *freemen.* *Locke.*

2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

He made us *freemen* of the continent,
What nature did like captives treat before. *Dryd.*

What this union was is expreſſed in the preceding verſe, by their both having been made *freemen* on the ſame day. *Addiſon.*

Freemi'nded, frè-mì'nd-ìd. *adj.* [*free* and *mind.*] Unperplexed; without load of care.

To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully diſpoſed at hours of meat, ſleep, and exerciſe, is one of the beſt precepts of long laſting. *Bacon.*

Fre'eness, frè'-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *free.*]

1. The ſtate or quality of being free.

2. Openneſs; unreſervedneſs; ingenuouſneſs; candour.

The reader may pardon it, if he pleaſe, for the *freeneſs* of the confeſſion. *Dryden.*

3. Generoſity; liberality.

I hope it will never be ſaid that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, ſhall in their corporations exceed the clergy itſelf, and their ſons, in *freeneſs* of giving. *Spratt.*

Freescho'ol, frè'-skòl. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *ſchool.*] A ſchool in which learning is given without pay.

To give a civil education to the youth of this land in the time to come, proviſion was made by another law, that there ſhould be one *freeſchool* at leaſt erected in every dioceſe. *Davies.*

Two clergymen ſtood candidates for a ſmall *freeſchool;* a gentleman who happened to have a better underſtanding than his neighbours, procured the place for him who was the better ſcholar. *Swift.*

Freespo'ken, frè'-spò'kn. *adj.* [*free* and *ſpoken.*] Accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve.

Nerva one night ſupped privately with ſome ſix or ſeven; amongſt whom there was one that was a dangerous man, and began to take the like courſes as Marcellus and Regulus had done: the emperor fell into diſcourſe of the injuſtice and tyranny of the former time, and, by name, of the two accuſers; and ſaid, what ſhould we do with them, if we had them now? One of them that was at ſupper, and was a *freeſpoken* ſenator, ſaid, Marry, they ſhould ſup with us. *Bacon.*

Fre'estone, frè'-stòn. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *ſtone.*] Stone commonly uſed in building.

Freeſtone is ſo named from its being of ſuch a conſtitution as to be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*

I ſaw her hand; ſhe has a leathern hand, a *freeſtone*-coloured hand. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

The ſtreets are generally paved with brick or *freeſtone*, and always kept very neat. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Freethi'nker, frè-thìnk'-ùr. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion.

Atheiſt is an old-faſhioned word: I'm a *freethinker*, child. *Addiſon.*

Of what uſe is freedom of thought, if it will not produce freedom of action, which is the ſole end, how remote ſoever in appearance, of all objections againſt Chriſtianity? And therefore the *freethinkers* conſider it as an edifice, wherein all the parts have ſuch a mutual dependance on each other, that if you pull out one ſingle nail, the whole fabrick muſt fall to the ground. *Swift.*

Freewi'll, frè-wìl'. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *will.*]

1. The power of directing our own actions without reſtraint by neceſſity or fate.

We have a power to ſuſpend the proſecution of this or that deſire; this ſeems to me the ſource of all liberty; in this ſeems to conſiſt that which is improperly called *freewill.* *Locke.*

2. Voluntarineſs; ſpontaneity.

I make a decree, that all they of the people of Iſrael in my realm, which are minded of their own *freewill* to go up to Jeruſalem, go with thee. *Ezra,* vii. 13.

Freewo'man, frè'-wùm-ùn. *n. ſ.* [*free* and *woman.*] A woman not enſlaved.

All her ornaments are taken away of a *freewoman;* ſhe is become a bondſlave. 1 *Mac.* ii. 11.

To **Freeze**, frè'z. *v. n.* preter. *froze.* [*vrieſen*, Dut.]

1. To be congealed with cold.

The aqueous humour of the eye will not *freeze*, which is very admirable, ſeeing it hath the perſpicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray.*

The *freezing* of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidiſtant periods in all parts of the earth, would as well ſerve men to reckon their years by as the motions of the ſun. *Locke.*

2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.

Orpheus with his lute made trees
And mountain tops, that *freeze*,
Bow themſelves when he did ſing. *Shakeſp.*

Thou art all ice, thy kindneſs *freezes.* *Shakeſp.*

Heav'n *froze* above ſevere, the clouds congeal,
And thro' the cryſtal vault appear'd the ſtanding hail. *Dryden.*

To **Freeze**, frè'z. *v. a.* pret. *froze;* part. *frozen* or *froze.*

1. To congeal with cold.

2. To kill by cold.

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almoſt to death, how did he lap me,
Ev'n in his garments! *Shakeſp.*

My maſter and miſtreſs are almoſt *frozen* to death. *Shakeſp.*

3. To chill by the loſs of power or motion.

I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almoſt *freezes* up the heat of life. *Shakeſp.*

Death came on amain,
And exercis'd below his iron reign;
Then upward to the ſeat of life he goes;
Senſe fled before him, what he touch'd he *froze.* *Dryden.*

To **Freight**, frà't. *v. a.* preter. *freighted;* part. *fraught;* which being now uſed as an adjective, *freighted* is adopted. [*fretter*, Fr.]

1. To load a ſhip or veſſel of carriage with goods for tranſportation.

The princes
Have to the port of Athens ſent their ſhips,
Fraught with the miniſters and inſtruments
Of cruel war. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida, Prol.*

Nor is, indeed, that man leſs mad than theſe,
Who *freights* a ſhip to venture on the ſeas;
With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryd.*

Freighted with iron, from my native land
I ſteer my voyage. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a veſſel is freighted.

I would
Have ſunk the ſea within the earth, or ere
It ſhould the good ſhip ſo have ſwallow'd, and
The *freighting* ſouls within her. *Shakeſp.*

Freight, frà't. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing with which a ſhip is loaded.

He clears the deck, receives the mighty *freight;*
The leaky veſſel groans beneath the weight. *Dryd.*

2. The money due for tranſportation of goods.

Fre'ighter, frà't-ùr. *n. ſ.* [*fretteur*, Fr.] He who freights a veſſel.

Fren, frèn'. *n. ſ.* A ſtranger. An old word wholly forgotten here; but retained in Scotland. *Beattie.*

But now from me his madding mind is ſtart,
And wooes the widow's daughter of the glen;
And now fair Roſalind hath bred his ſmart,
So now his friend is changed for a *fren.* *Spenſer.*

FRENCH *Chalk*, frènt'sh-tshà'k. *n. ſ.*

French chalk is an indurated clay, extremely denſe, of a ſmooth gloſſy ſurface, and ſoft and unctuous to the touch; of a greyiſh white colour, variegated with a duſky green. *Hill.*

French chalk is unctuous to the touch, as ſteatites is, but harder, and nearer approaching the conſiſtence of ſtone. *Wood.*

To **Fre'nchify**, frènt'sh-ỳ-fỳ. *v. a.* [from *French.*] To infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

They miſliked nothing more in king Edward the Confeſſor than that he was *frenchified;* and accounted the deſire of foreign language then to be a foretoken of bringing in foreign powers, which indeed happened. *Camden's Remains.*

Has he familiarly diſlik'd
Your yellow ſtarch, or ſaid your doublet
Was not exactly *frenchified?* *Shakeſp.*

Fre'netick, frèn'-è-tìk. *adj.* [*frenetique*, Fr. φρενητικος; generally therefore written *phrenetick.*] Mad; diſtracted.

He himſelf impotent,
By means of his *frenetick* malady. *Daniel.*

Fre'nzy, frèn'-zỳ. *n. ſ.* [φρενιτις; *phrenitis*, Lat. whence *phreneticy*, *phrenetſy*, *phrenzy*, or *frenzy.*] Madneſs; diſtraction of mind; alienation of underſtanding; any violent paſſion approaching to madneſs.

That knave, Ford, hath the fineſt mad devil of jealouſy in him that ever governed *frenzy.* *Shakeſp.*

True fortitude is ſeen in great exploits,
That juſtice warrants, and that wiſdom guides;
All elſe is touring *frenzy* and diſtraction. *Addiſon.*

Why ſuch a diſpoſition of the body induceth ſleep, another diſturbs all the operations of the ſoul, and occaſions a lethargy or *frenzy:* this knowledge exceeds our narrow faculties. *Bent.*

Fre'quence, frè'-kwèns. *n. ſ.* [*frequence*, Fr. *frequentia*, Lat.] Crowd; concourſe; aſſembly.

The *frequence* of degree,
From high to low throughout. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

He, in full *frequence* bright
Of angels, thus to Gabriel ſmiling ſpake. *Milton.*

Fre'quency, frè'-kwèn-ſỳ. *n. ſ.* [*frequentia*, Lat.]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often ſeen or done.

Should a miracle be indulged to one, others would think themſelves equally intitled to it; and if indulged to many, it would no longer have the effect of a miracle: its force and influence would be loſt by the *frequency* of it. *Atterbury.*

2. Concourſe; full aſſembly.

Thou cam'ſt ere while into this ſenate: who
Of ſuch a *frequency*, ſo many friends
And kindred thou haſt here, ſaluted thee? *B. Jonſon.*

FRE'QUENT, frè'-kwènt. *adj.* [*frequent*, Fr. *frequens*, Lat.]

1. Often done; often ſeen; often occurring.

The *frequenter* theſe times are, the better. *Duty of Man.*

An ancient and imperial city falls;
The ſtreets are fill'd with *frequent* funerals. *Dryd.*

Frequent herſes ſhall beſiege your gates. *Pope.*

2. Uſed often to practiſe any thing.

The Chriſtians of the firſt times were generally *frequent* in the practice of it. *Duty of Man.*

Every man thinks he may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and *frequent* in declaring himſelf hearty for the government. *Swift.*

3. Full of concourſe.

Frequent and full. *Milton.*

To **Freque'nt**, frè-kwènt'. *v. a.* [*frequento*, Lat. *frequenter*, Fr.] To viſit often; to be much in any place; to reſort often to.

They in latter day,
Finding in it fit ports for fiſhers trade,
'Gan more the ſame *frequent*, and further to invade. *Spenſer.*

There were ſynagogues for men to reſort unto: our Saviour himſelf and the apoſtles *frequented* them. *Hooker.*

This fellow here, this thy creature,
By night *frequents* my houſe. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

At that time this land was known and *frequented* by the ſhips and veſſels. *Bacon.*

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our ſighs the air
Frequenting, ſent from hearts contrite, in ſign
Of ſorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek. *Milt.*

To ſerve my friends, the ſenate I *frequent*;
And there what I before digeſted, vent. *Denham.*

That he *frequented* the court of Auguſtus, and was well received in it, is moſt undoubted. *Dryd.*

Freque'ntable, frè-kwènt'-àbl. *adj.* [from *frequent.*] Converſable; acceſſible. A word not now uſed, but not inelegant.

While youth laſted in him, the exerciſes of that age and his humour not yet fully diſcovered, made him ſomewhat the more *frequentable* and leſs dangerous. *Sidney.*

Freque'ntative, frè-kwèn'-tà-tìv. *adj.* [*frequentatif*, Fr. *frequentativus*, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to verbs ſignifying the frequent repetition of an action.

Freque'nter, frè-kwènt'-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *frequent.*] One who often reſorts to any place.

Perſons under bad imputations are no great *frequenters* of churches. *Swift.*

Fre'quently, frè'-kwènt-lỳ. *adv.* [*frequenter*, Lat.] Often; commonly; not rarely; not ſeldom; a conſiderable number of times; manifold times.

I could not, without much grief, obſerve how *frequently* both gentlemen and ladies are at a loſs for queſtions and anſwers. *Swift.*

FRE'SCO, frès'-kò. *n. ſ.* [Ital.]

1. Coolneſs; ſhade; duſkineſs, like that of the evening or morning.

Helliſh ſprites
Love more the *freſco* of the nights. *Prior.*

2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in duſk.

Here thy well-ſtudy'd marbles fix our eye;
A fading *freſco* here demands a ſigh. *Pope.*

FRESH, frèſh'. *adj.* [ꝼꞃeꞅc, Sax. *fraiſche*, Fr.]

1. Cool; not vapid with heat.

I'll cull the fartheſt mead for thy repaſt;
The choiceſt herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *freſheſt* ſpring. *Prior.*

2. Not ſalt.

They keep themſelves unmixt with the ſalt water; ſo that, a very great way within the ſea, men may take up as *freſh* water as if they were near the land. *Abbot's Deſcr. of the World.*

3. New; not had before.

No borrowed bays his temples did adorn,
But to our crown he did *freſh* jewels bring. *Dryd.*

4. New; not impaired by time.

This ſecond ſource of men, while yet but few,
And while the dread of judgment paſt remain
Freſh in their minds, fearing the Deity,
With ſome regard to what is juſt and right,
Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

That love which firſt was ſet, will firſt decay;
Mine of a *freſher* date will longer ſtay. *Dryden.*

5. In a ſtate like that of recentneſs.

We will revive thoſe times, and in our memories
Preſerve and ſtill keep *freſh*, like flowers in waters. *Denham.*

With ſuch a care
As roſes from their ſtalks we tear,
When we would ſtill preſerve them new,
And *freſh* as on the buſh they grew. *Waller.*

Thou ſun, ſaid I, fair light!
And thou enlighten'd earth, ſo *freſh* and gay! *Milt.*

Think not, 'cauſe men flatt'ring ſay,
Y'are *freſh* as April, ſweet as May,
Bright as is the morning ſtar,
That you are ſo. *Carew.*

6. Recent; newly come.

Amidſt the ſpirits Palinurus preſs'd;
Yet *freſh* from life, a new admitted gueſt. *Dryden.*

Freſh from the fact, as in the preſent caſe,
The criminals are ſeiz'd upon the place;
Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,
On engines they diſtend their tortur'd joints. *Dryd.*

7. Repaired from any loſs or diminution.

Nor lies ſhe long; but as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and *freſh* to ſecond pain;
Is ſav'd to-day, to-morrow to be ſlain. *Dryd.*

8. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell goeth for him; take order that when he is dead there be choſen a pope of *freſh* years, between fifty and threeſcore. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Two ſwains
Freſh as the morn, and as the ſeaſon fair. *Pope.*

9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy.

Tell me
Haſt thou beheld a *freſher* gentlewoman,
Such war of white and red within her cheeks? *Shak.*

It is no rare obſervation in England to ſee a *freſh* coloured luſty young man yoked to a conſumptive female, and him ſoon after attending her to her grave. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

They repreſent to themſelves a thouſand poor, tall, innocent, *freſh* coloured young gentlemen. *Add.*

10. Briſk; ſtrong; vigorous.

As a *freſh* gale of wind fills the ſails of a ſhip. *Holder.*

11. Faſting; oppoſed to eating or drinking. A low word.

12. Sweet: oppoſed to ſtale or ſtinking.

Fresh, frèſh'. *n. ſ.* Water not ſalt.

He ſhall drink nought but brine; for I'll not ſhew him
Where the quick *freſhes* are. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To **Fre'shen**, frèſh'n. *v. a.* [from *freſh.*] To make freſh.

Precluſive drops let all their moiſture flow
In large effuſion o'er the *freſhen'd* world. *Thomſon.*

To **Fre'shen**, frèſh'n. *v. n.* To grow freſh.

A *freſhening* breeze the magick power ſupply'd,
While the wing'd veſſel flew along the tide. *Pope.*

Fre'shet, frèſh'-ìt. *n. ſ.* [from *freſh.*] A pool of freſh water.

All fiſh from ſea or ſhore,
Freſhet or purling brook, or ſhell or fin. *Milton.*

Fre'shly, frèſh'-lỳ. *adv.* [from *freſh.*]

1. Coolly.

2. Newly; in the former ſtate renewed.

The weeds of hereſy being grown unto ſuch ripeneſs as that was, do, even in the very cutting down, ſcatter oftentimes thoſe ſeeds which for a while lie unſeen and buried in the earth; but afterwards *freſhly* ſpring up again, no leſs pernicious than at the firſt. *Hooker.*

Then ſhall our names,
Familiar in their mouth as houſhold words,
Be in their flowing cups *freſhly* remember'd. *Shak.*

They are now *freſhly* in difference with them. *Bac.*

3. With a healthy look; ruddily.

Looks he as *freſhly* as he did the day he wreſtled? *Shakeſp.*

Fre'shness, frèſh'-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *freſh.*]

1. Newneſs; vigour; ſpirit; the contrary to vapidneſs.

Moſt odours ſmell beſt broken or cruſhed; but flowers preſſed or beaten, do loſe the *freſhneſs* and ſweetneſs of their odour. *Bacon.*

3. Freedom from diminution by time; not ſtaleneſs.

For the conſtant *freſhneſs* of it, it is ſuch a pleaſure as can never cloy or overwork the mind; for ſurely no man was ever weary of thinking, that he had done well or virtuouſly. *South.*

3. Freedom from fatigue; newneſs of ſtrength.

The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freſhneſs* of men. *Hayward.*

4. Coolneſs.

There are ſome rooms in Italy and Spain for *freſhneſs*, and gathering the winds and air in the heats of Summer; but they be but pennings of the winds, and enlarging them again, and making them reverberate in circles. *Bacon.*

Say, if ſhe pleaſe, ſhe hither may repair,
And breathe the *freſhneſs* of the open air. *Dryden.*

She laid her down to reſt,
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breaſt,
To take the *freſhneſs* of the morning air. *Addiſon.*

5. Ruddineſs; colour of health.

The ſecret venom, circling in her veins,
Works through her ſkin, and burſts in bloating ſtains;
Her cheeks their *freſhneſs* loſe and wonted grace,
And an unuſual paleneſs ſpreads her face. *Granv.*

6. Freedom from ſaltneſs.

Freshwa'ter, frèſh-wà'-tùr. [A compound word of *freſh* and *water*, uſed as an adjective.] Raw; unſkilled; unacquainted. A low term borrowed from the ſailors, who ſtigmatiſe thoſe who come firſt to ſea as *freſhwater* men, or novices.

Thoſe nobility, as *freſhwater* ſoldiers which had never ſeen but ſome light ſkirmiſhes, in their vain bravery made light account of the Turks. *Knolles.*

FRET, frèt'. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymology is very doubtful: ſome derive it from ꝼꞃeꞇan to eat; others from ꝼꞃeꞇpan to adorn; ſome from φρίττω; *Skinner* more probably from *fremo*, or the French *fretiller*:

perhaps it comes immediately from the Lat. *fretum.*]

1. A frith, or ſtrait of the ſea, where the water by confinement is always rough.

Euripus generally ſignifieth any ſtrait, *fret*, or channel of the ſea, running between two ſhores. *Brown.*

2. Any agitation of liquours by fermentation, confinement, or other cauſe.

Of this river the ſurface is covered with froth and bubbles; for it runs along upon the *fret*, and is ſtill breaking againſt the ſtones that oppoſe its paſſage. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The blood in a fever, if well governed, like wine upon the *fret*, diſchargeth itſelf of heterogeneous mixtures. *Derham.*

3. That ſtop of the muſical inſtrument which cauſes or regulates the vibrations of the ſtring.

It requireth good winding of a ſtring before it will make any note; and, in the tops of lutes, the higher they go, the leſs diſtance is between the *frets.* *Bacon.*

The harp
Had work, and reſted not: the ſolemn pipe
And dulcimer, all organs of ſweet ſtop,
All ſounds on *fret* by ſtring or golden wire,
Temper'd ſoft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or uniſon. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

They are fitted to anſwer the moſt variable harmony: two or three pipes to all thoſe of a church-organ, or to all the ſtrings and *frets* of a lute. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac.*

4. Work riſing in protuberances.

The *frets* of houſes, and all equal figures, pleaſe; whereas unequal figures are but deformities. *Bac.*

We take delight in a proſpect well laid out, and diverſified with fields and meadows, woods and rivers, in the curious *fret* works of rocks and grottos. *Spectator.*

5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of temper; paſſion.

Calmneſs is great advantage: he that lets
Another chaſe, may warm at his fire,
Mark all his wand'rings, and enjoy his *frets*,
As cunning fencers ſuffer heat to tire. *Herbert.*

The incredulous Pheac, having yet
Drank but one round, reply'd in ſober *fret.* *Tate.*

You, too weak, the ſlighteſt loſs to bear,
Are on the *fret* of paſſion, boil and rage. *Creech.*

Yet then did Dennis rave in furious *fret*;
I never anſwer'd, I was not in debt. *Pope.*

To Fret, frĕt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To agitate violently by external impulſe or action.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noiſe
When they are *fretted* with the guſts of heav'n. *Shak.*

2. To wear away by rubbing.

Drop them ſtill upon one place,
Till they have *fretted* us a pair of graves
Within the earth. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

In the banks of rivers, with the waſhing of the water, there were divers times *fretted* out big pieces of gold. *Abbot.*

Before I ground the object metal on the pitch, I always ground the putty on it with the concave copper, 'till it had done making a noiſe; becauſe, if the particles of the putty were not made to ſtick faſt in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, grate and *fret* the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Optics.*

3. To hurt by attrition.

Antony
Is valiant and dejected; and, by ſtarts,
His *fretted* fortunes give him hope and fear
Of what he has and has not. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

4. To corrode; to eat away.

It is *fret* inward, whether it be bare within or without. *Lev.* xiii. 55.

The painful huſband, plowing up his ground,
Shall find all *fret* with ruſt, both pikes and ſhields,
And empty helms under his harrow ſound. *Hakew.*

5. To form into raiſed work.

Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze, with boſſy ſculptures grav'n;
The roof was *fretted* gold. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

6. To variegate; to diverſify.

Yon grey lines,
That *fret* the clouds, are meſſengers of day. *Shak.*

7. To make angry; to vex.

The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Choſen thou haſt; and they that over-ween,
And at thy growing virtues *fret* their ſpleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and truth. *Milt.*

Becauſe thou haſt *fretted* me in all theſe things, behold I will recompence thy way upon thine head. *Ezek.* xvi. 43.

Such an expectation, cries one, will never come to paſs: therefore I'll even give it up, and go and *fret* myſelf. *Collier.*

Injuries from friends *fret* and gall more, and the memory of them is not ſo eaſily obliterated. *Arbuth.*

To Fret, frĕt'. *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated.

No benefits whatſoever ſhall ever alter or allay that diabolical rancour, that *frets* and ferments in ſome helliſh breaſts, but that it will foam out in ſlander and invective. *South.*

Th' adjoining brook, that purls along
The vocal grove, now *fretting* o'er a rock,
Now ſcarcely moving through a reedy pool. *Thomſ.*

2. To be worn away; to be corroded.

Take a piece of glovers leather that is very thin, and put your gold therein, with ſal armoniack, binding it cloſe, and then hang it up: the ſal armoniack will *fret* away, and the gold remain behind. *Peacham.*

3. To make way by attrition or corroſion.

Theſe do but indeed ſcrape off the exuberances, or *fret* into the wood, and therefore they are very ſeldom uſed to ſoft wood. *Moxon.*

It inflamed and ſwelled very much; many wheals aroſe, and *fretted* one into another with great excoriation. *Wiſeman.*

4. To be angry; to be peeviſh; to vex himſelf.

They trouble themſelves with *fretting* at the ignorance of ſuch as withſtand them in their opinion. *Hooker.*

We are in a *fretting* mind at the church of Rome, and with angry diſpoſition enter into cogitation. *Hooker.*

Helpleſs, what may it boot
To *fret* for anger, or for grief to moan! *F. Queen.*

Their wounded ſteeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead maſters. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Be lion-mettled, proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who *frets*, or where conſpirers are. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

His heart *fretteth* againſt the Lord. *Prov.* xix. 3.

Hudibras *fretting*
Conqueſt ſhould be ſo long a getting,
Drew up his force. *Hudibras.*

He ſwells with wrath, he makes outrageous moan,
He *frets*, he fumes, he ſtares, he ſtamps the ground. *Dryden.*

How ſhould I *fret* to mangle ev'ry line,
In rev'rence to the ſins of thirty-nine. *Pope.*

Fre'tful, frĕt'-fŭl. *adj.* [from *fret.*] Angry; peeviſh; in a ſtate of vexation.

Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to ſtand on end,
Like quills upon the *fretful* porcupine. *Shakeſp.*

Where's the king?
—Contending with the *fretful* elements;
Bids the wind blow the earth into the ſea. *Shak.*

They are extremely *fretful* and peeviſh, never well at reſt; but always calling for this or that, or changing their poſture of lying or ſitting. *Harvey.*

Are you poſitive and *fretful*?
Heedleſs, ignorant, forgetful? *Swift.*

Fre'tfully, frĕt'-fŭl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *fretful.*] Peeviſhly.

Fre'tfulness, frĕt'-fŭl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *fretful.*] Paſſion; peeviſhneſs.

Fre'tty, frĕt'-tŷ. *adj.* [from *fret.*] Adorned with raiſed work.

Friabi'lity, frī-å-bĭl'-ĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *friable.*] Capacity of being eaſily reduced to powder.

Hardineſs, *friability*, and power to draw iron, are qualities to be found in a loadſtone. *Locke.*

FRI'ABLE, frī'-åbl. *adj.* [*friable*, Fr. *friabilis*, Lat.] Eaſily crumbled; eaſily reduced to powder.

A ſpongy excreſcence groweth upon the roots of the laſer-tree, and ſometimes on cedar, very white, light, and *friable*, which we call agarick. *Bacon.*

The liver, of all the viſcera, is the moſt *friable*, and eaſily crumbled or diſſolved. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

FRI'AR, frī'-ĕr. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *frere*, Fr.] A religious; a brother of ſome regular order.

Holy Franciſcan *friar!* brother! ho! *Shakeſp.*

All the prieſts and *friars* in my realm,
Shall in proceſſion ſing her endleſs praiſe. *Shak.*

He's but a *friar*, but he's big enough to be a pope. *Dryden.*

Many jeſuits and *friars* went about, in the diſguiſe of Preſbyterian and Independant miniſters, to preach up rebellion. *Swift.*

A *friar* would need ſhew his talent in Latin. *Swift.*

Fri'arlike, frī'-ĕr-līk. *adj.* [from *friar.*] Monaſtick; unſkilled in the world.

Their *friarlike* general would the next day make one holyday in the Chriſtian calendars, in remembrance of thirty thouſand Hungarian martyrs ſlain of the Turks. *Knolles.*

Fri'arly, frī'-ĕr-lŷ. *adj.* [*friar* and *like.*] Like a friar, or man untaught in life.

Seek not proud riches, but ſuch as thou may'ſt get juſtly, uſe ſoberly, diſtribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet have no abſtract nor *friarly* contempt of them. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Fri'arscowl, frī'-ĕrs-kowl. *n. ſ.* [*friar* and *cowl.*] A plant. It agrees with arum, from which it differs only in having a flower reſembling a cowl.

Fri'ary, frī'-ĕr-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *friar.*] A monaſtery or convent of friars.

Fri'ary, frī'-ĕr-ŷ. *adj.* Like a friar.

Francis Cornfield did ſcratch his elbow when he had ſweetly invented to ſignify his name, St. Francis, with a *friary* cowl in a corn field. *Camden's Rem.*

To FRI'BBLE, frĭb'l. *v. n.* To trifle.

Though cheats, yet more intelligible
Than thoſe that with the ſtars do *fribble.* *Hudibras.*

Fri'bbler, frĭb'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A trifler.

A *fribbler* is one who profeſſes rapture for the woman, and dreads her conſent. *Spectator.*

FRICASSE'E, frĭk-å-ſē'. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A diſh made by cutting chickens or other ſmall things in pieces, and dreſſing them with ſtrong ſauce.

Oh, how would Homer praiſe their dancing dogs,
Their ſtinking cheeſe, and *fricacy* of frogs!
He'd raiſe no fables, ſing no flagrant lye,
Of boys with cuſtard choak'd at Newberry. *King.*

Frica'tion, frī-kā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*fricatio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing againſt another.

Gentle *frication* draweth forth the nouriſhment, by making the parts a little hungry, and heating them: this *frication* I wiſh to be done in the morning. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Reſinous or unctuous bodies, and ſuch as will flame, attract vigorouſly, and moſt thereof without *frication*, as good hard wax, which will convert the needle almoſt as actively as the loadſtone. *Brown.*

Fri'ction, frĭk'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*friction*, Fr. *frictio* from *frico*, Lat.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together.

Do not all bodies which abound with terreſtrial parts, and eſpecially with ſulphureous ones, emit light as often as thoſe parts are ſufficiently agitated, whether the agitation be made by heat, *friction*, percuſſion, putrefaction, or by any vital motion? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. The reſiſtance in machines cauſed by the motion of one body upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the fleſhbruſh or cloaths.

Frictions make the parts more fleſhy and full, as we ſee both in men and in the currying of horſes; for that they draw a greater quantity of ſpirits to the parts. *Bacon.*

Friday, frī'-dā. *n. ſ.* [Fꞃiᵹe dæᵹ, Sax.] The ſixth day of the week, ſo named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity.

An' ſhe were not kin to me, ſhe would be as fair on *Friday* as Helen is on Sunday. *Shakeſp.*

For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,
And ſeldom ſhall we ſee a *Friday* clear. *Dryden.*

FRIEND, frĕnd'. *n. ſ.* [*vriend*, Dut. fꞃeonꝺ, Sax.] This word, with its derivatives, is pronounced *frend, frendly:* the *i* totally neglected.

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: oppoſed to foe or enemy.

Friends of my ſoul, you twain
Rule in this realm, and the gor'd ſtate ſuſtain. *Shak.*

Some man is a *friend* for his own occaſion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble. *Ecc.* vi. 8.

God's beniſon go with you, and with thoſe
That would make good of bad, and *friends* of foes. *Shakeſp.*

Wonder not to ſee this ſoul extend
The bounds, and ſeek ſome other ſelf, a *friend*. *Dryden.*

2. One without hoſtile intentions.

Who comes ſo faſt in ſilence of the night?
—A *friend*.
—What *friend?* your name? *Shakeſp.*

3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the cuſtom of the language ſomewhat irregularly in the plural number.

He's *friends* with Cæſar,
In ſtate of health thou ſay'ſt, and thou ſay'ſt free. *Shakeſp.*

My ſon came then into my mind; and yet my mind
Was then ſcarce *friends* with him. *Shakeſp.*

If ſhe repent, and would make me amends,
Bid her but ſend me hers, and we are *friends*. *Carew.*

4. An attendant or companion.

The king ordains their entrance, and aſcends
His regal ſeat, ſurrounded by his *friends*. *Dryden.*

5. Favourer, one propitious.

Aurora riding upon Pegaſus, ſheweth her ſwiftneſs, and how ſhe is a *friend* to poetry and all ingenious inventions. *Peacham.*

6. A familiar compellation.

Friend, how cameſt thou in hither? *Mat.* xxii. 12.

What ſupports me, do'ſt thou aſk?
The conſcience, *friend*, t'have loſt mine eyes o'erply'd
In liberty's defence. *Milton.*

To **Friend**, frĕnd'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to ſupport.

I know that we ſhall have him well to *friend*. *Sha.*

When vice makes mercy, mercy's ſo extended,
That, for the fault's love, is th' offender *friended*. *Shakeſp.*

Fri'ended, frĕnd'-ĭd. *adj.* Well diſpoſed; inclined to love.

Not *friended* by his wiſh to your high perſon,
His will is moſt malignant, and it ſtretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakeſp.*

Fri'endless, frĕnd'-lĭs. *adj.* [from *friend*.]

1. Wanting friends; wanting ſupport; without countenance; deſtitute; forlorn.

Alas! I am a woman, *friendleſs*, hopeleſs. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Woe to him that is alone, is verified upon none ſo much as upon the *friendleſs* perſon. *South.*

To ſome new clime, or to thy native ſky,
Oh *friendleſs* and forſaken virtue fly. *Dryden.*

To what new clime, what diſtant ſky,
Forſaken, *friendleſs*, will ye fly. *Pope.*

2. *Friendleſs man.* The Saxon word for him whom we call an outlaw, becauſe he was, upon his excluſion from the king's peace and protection, denied all help of friends.

Fri'endliness, frĕnd'-lў-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *friendly*.]

1. A diſpoſition to friendſhip.

Such a liking and *friendlineſs* as hath brought forth the effects. *Sidney.*

2. Exertion of benevolence.

Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendlineſs* and neighbourhood, and means of ſpiritual and corporal health. *Taylor.*

Fri'endly, frĕnd'-lў. *adj.* [from *friend*.]

1. Having the temper and diſpoſition of a friend; kind; favourable; benevolent.

They gave them thanks, deſiring them to be *friendly* ſtill unto them, 2 *Mac.* xii. 31.

Thou to mankind
Be good, and *friendly* ſtill, and oft return! *Milt.*

How art thou
To me ſo *friendly* grown above the reſt
Of brutal kind? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let the Naſſau-ſtar in riſing majeſty appear,
And guide the proſp'rous mariner
With everlaſting beams of *friendly* light. *Prior.*

2. Diſpoſed to union; amicable.

Like *friendly* colours found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new ſtrength and light. *Pope.*

3. Salutary; homogeneal.

Not that Nepenthe, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of ſuch power to ſtir up joy as this,
To life ſo *friendly*, or ſo cool to thirſt. *Milton.*

Fri'endly, frĕnd'-lў. *adv.* In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindneſs; amicably.

Here between the armies,
Let's drink together *friendly*, and embrace;
That all their eyes may bear thoſe tokens home
Of our reſtored love and amity. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Frie'ndship, frĕnd'-ſhĭp. *n. ſ.* [*vriendſchap*, Dut.]

1. The ſtate of minds united by mutual benevolence; amity.

There is little *friendſhip* in the world, and leaſt of all between equals, which was wont to be magnified: that that is, is between ſuperior and inferior, whoſe fortunes may comprehend the one the other. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair intelligence than any *friendſhip* with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

2. Higheſt degree of intimacy.

My ſons, let your unſeemly diſcord ceaſe,
If not in *friendſhip*, live at leaſt in peace. *Dryden.*

3. Favour; perſonal kindneſs.

His *friendſhips*, ſtill to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind. *Swift.*

Raw captains are uſually ſent only preferred by *friendſhip*, and not choſen by ſufficiency. *Spenſer.*

4. Aſſiſtance; help.

Gracious, my lord, hard-by here is a hovel:
Some *friendſhip* will it lend you 'gainſt the tempeſt;
Repoſe you there. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correſpondence; aptneſs to unite.

We know thoſe colours which have a *friendſhip* with each other, and thoſe which are incompatible, in mixing together thoſe colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

FRIEZE, frī'z. *n. ſ.* [*drap de friſe*, Fr.] A coarſe warm cloth, made perhaps firſt in *Frieſland*.

If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but *frieze*,
The All-giver would be unthank'd. *Milton.*

The captive Germans of gigantick ſize,
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in *frieze*. *Dryd.*

He could no more live without his *frieze* coat than without his ſkin. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with ſkirts of *frieze*;
As if a man, in making poſies,
Should bundle thiſtles up with roſes. *Swift.*

Frieze, } frē'z. { *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A
Frize, } { large flat member which ſeparates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns. *Harris.*

No jutting *frieze*,
Buttrice, nor coigne of 'vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant-bed, and procreant cradle. *Shakeſp.*

Nor did there want
Cornice or *frieze* with boſſy ſculptures grav'n;
The roof was fretted gold. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Polydore deſigned admirably well, as to the practical part, having a particular genius for *friezes*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Fri'ezed, frē'zd. *adj.* [from *frieze*.] Shagged or napped with frieze.

Fri'ezelike, frē'z-līk. *adj.* [*frieze* and *like*.] Reſembling a frieze.

I have ſeen the figure of Thalia, the comick muſe, ſometimes with an entire headpiece and a little *friezelike* tower, running round the edges of the face, and ſometimes with a maſk for the face only. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Fri'gat, frĭ'g-ăt. *n. ſ.* [*frigate*, Fr. *fregata*, Ital.]

1. A ſmall ſhip. Ships under fifty guns are generally termed *frigats*.

The treaſure they ſought for was, in their view, embezzled in certain *frigats*. *Raleigh's Apology.*

On high-rais'd decks the haughty Belgians ride,
Beneath whoſe ſhades our humble *frigats* go. *Dry.*

2. Any ſmall veſſel on the water.

Behold the water work and play
About her little *frigat*, therein making way. *F. Q.*

Frigefa'ction, frī-jē-făk'-ſhŭn, *n. ſ.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making cold.

To **FRIGHT**, frī't. *v. a.* [fꞃiᵹhtan, Sax.] To terrify; to diſturb with fear; to ſhock with fear; to daunt; to diſmay. This was in the old authours more frequently written *affright*, as it is always found in the Scripture.

The herds
Were ſtrongly clam'rous in the *frighted* fields. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Such a numerous hoſt
Fled not in ſilence through the *frighted* deep,
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confuſion was confounded. *Milton.*

Cherubic watch, and of a ſword the flame
Wide-waving, all approach far off to *fright*,
And guard all paſſage to the tree of life. *Milton.*

Nor exile or danger can *fright* a brave ſpirit,
With innocence guarded,
With virtue rewarded,
I make of my ſufferings a merit. *Dryden's Alb.*

The mind *frights* itſelf with any thing reflected on in groſs, and at a diſtance: things thus offered to the mind, carry the ſhew of nothing but difficulty. *Locke.*

Whence glaring oft with many a broaden'd orb,
He *frights* the nations. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

Fright, frī't. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſudden terrour.

You, if your goodneſs does not plead my cauſe,
May think I broke all hoſpitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,
And put your noble perſon in a *fright*. *Dryden.*

To **Fri'ghten**, frī'tn. *v. a.* To terrify; to ſhock with dread.

The rugged bear's, or ſpotted lynx's brood,
Frighten the valleys and infeſt the wood. *Prior.*

Fri'ghtful, frî't-fûl *adj.* [from *fright.*]

1. Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy,
Thy ſchooldays *frightful*, deſp'rate, wild, and furious. *Shakeſp.*

Without aid you durſt not undertake
This *frightful* paſſage o'er the Stygian lake. *Dryd.*

2. A cant word among women for any thing unpleaſing.

Frightfully, frî't-fûl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *frightful.*]

1. Dreadfully; horribly.

This will make a prodigious maſs of water, and looks *frightfully* to the imagination; 'tis huge and great. *Burnet.*

2. Diſagreeably; not beautifully. A woman's word.

Then to her glaſs; and Betty, pray,
Don't I look *frightfully* to-day? *Swift.*

Fri'ghtfulness, frî't-fûl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *frightful.*] The power of impreſſing terrour.

FRI'GID, frìdzh'-ìd. *adj.* [*frigidus*, Lat.]

1. Cold; wanting warmth. In this ſenſe it is ſeldom uſed but in ſcience.

In the torrid zone the heat would have been intolerable, and in the *frigid* zones the cold would have deſtroyed both animals and vegetables. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

2. Wanting warmth of affection.

3. Impotent; without warmth of body.

4. Dull; without fire of fancy.

If juſtice Phillip's coſtive head
Some *frigid* rhymes diſburſes,
They ſhall like Perſian tales be read,
And glad both babes and nurſes. *Swift.*

Frigi'dity, frî-jìd'-ì-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*frigiditas*, Lat.]

1. Coldneſs; want of warmth.

2. Dulneſs; want of intellectual fire.

Driving at theſe as at the higheſt elegancies, which are but the *frigidities* of wit. *Brown's V. Err.*

Of the two extremes, one would ſooner pardon phrenzy than *frigidity*. *Pope.*

3. Want of corporeal warmth.

The boiling blood of youth hinders that ſerenity which is neceſſary to ſevere intenſeneſs; and the *frigidity* of decrepit age is as much its enemy, by reaſon of its dulling moiſture. *Glanville's Scep.*

4. Coldneſs of affection.

Fri'gidly, frìdzh'-ìd-lŷ. *adv.* [from *frigid.*] Coldly; dully; without affection.

Fri'gidness, frìdzh'-ìd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *frigid.*] Coldneſs; dulneſs; want of affection.

Frigori'fick, frî-gô-rìf'-ìk. *adj.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cauſing cold. A word uſed in ſcience.

Frigorifick atoms or particles mean thoſe nitrous ſalts which float in the air in cold weather, and occaſion freezing. *Quincy.*

To **Frill**, frìl. *v. a.* [*frilleux*, Fr.] To quake or ſhiver with cold. Uſed of a hawk; as the hawk *frills*. *Dict.*

FRINGE, frìndzh'. *n. ſ.* [*friggio*, Ital. *frange*, Fr.] Ornamental appendages added to dreſs or furniture. It is in converſation uſed of looſe and ſeparate threads.

Thoſe offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes* of his greatneſs. *Wotton.*

The golden *fringe* ev'n ſet the ground on flame,
And drew a precious trail. *Dryd. Flower and Leaf.*

The ſhadows of all bodies, in this light, were bordered with three parallel *fringes*, or bands of coloured light, whereof that which was contiguous to the ſhadow was broadeſt and moſt luminous; and that which was remoteſt from it was narroweſt, and ſo faint as not eaſily to be viſible. *Newton's Opticks.*

To **Fringe**, frìndzh'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

Either ſide of the bank, *fringed* with moſt beautiful trees, reſiſted the ſun's darts. *Sidney.*

Of ſilver wings he took a ſhining pair,
Fringed with gold. *Fairfax.*

Here, by the ſacred bramble ting'd,
My petticoat is doubly *fring'd*. *Swift.*

Fri'pperer, frìp'-ẽr-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *frippier*, Fr.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

Fri'ppery, frìp'-ẽr-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*fripperie*, Fr. *fripperia*, Ital.]

1. The place where old cloaths are ſold.

We know what belongs to a *frippery*. *Shakeſp.*

Lurana is a *frippery* of bankrupts, who fly thither from Druina to play their after-game. *Howel.*

2. Old cloaths; caſt dreſſes; tattered rags.

Poor poet ape, that would be thought our chief,
Whoſe works are ev'n the *frippery* of wit;
From brocage is become ſo bold a thief,
As we, the robb'd, leave rage, and pity it. *B. Jon.*

The fighting-place now ſeamens rage ſupply,
And all the tackling is a *frippery*. *Donne.*

Ragfair is a place near the Tower of London, where old cloaths and *frippery* are ſold. *Pope.*

To **FRISK**, frìſk'. *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Ital.]

1. To leap; to ſkip.

Put water into a glaſs, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glaſs, preſſing it ſomewhat hard; and after drawing it ſome few times about, it will make the water *friſk* and ſprinkle up in a fine dew. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The fiſh fell a *friſking* in the net. *L'Eſtrange.*

Whether every one hath experimented this troubleſome intruſion of ſome *friſking* ideas, which thus importune the underſtanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not. *Locke.*

2. To dance in frolick or gaiety.

We are as twin'd lambs, that did *friſk* i' th' ſun,
And bleat the one at the other: what we chang'd,
Was innocence for innocence; we knew not
The doctrine of ill-doing. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

About them *friſking* play'd
All beaſts of th' earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A wanton heifer *friſked* up and down in a meadow, at eaſe and pleaſure. *L'Eſtrange.*

Watch the quick motions of the *friſking* tail,
Then ſerve their fury with the ruſhing male. *Dry.*

So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beaſts in gambols *friſk'd* before their honeſt god. *Dryden.*

Oft to the mountains airy tops advanc'd,
The *friſking* ſatyrs on the ſummits danc'd. *Addiſ.*

Thoſe merry blades,
That *friſk* it under Pindus' ſhades. *Prior.*

Peg faints at the ſound of an organ, and yet will dance and *friſk* at the noiſe of a bagpipe. *Arbuthnot.*

Sly hunters thus, in Borneo's iſle,
To catch a monkey by a wile,
The mimick animal amuſe:
They place before him gloves and ſhoes;
Which when the brute puts aukward on,
All his agility is gone:
In vain to *friſk* or climb he tries;
The huntſmen ſeize the grinning prize. *Swift.*

Frisk, frìſk'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a fit of wanton gaiety.

Fri'sker, frìſk'-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *friſk.*] A wanton; one not conſtant or ſettled.

Now I will wear this, and now I will wear that;
Now I will wear I cannot tell what:
All new faſhions be pleaſant to me:
Now I am a *friſker*, all men on me look;
What ſhould I do but ſet cock on the hoop? *Camd.*

Fri'skiness, frìſk'-ŷ-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *friſk.*] Gaiety; liveline ſs. A low word.

Fri'sky, frìſk'-ŷ. *adj.* [*friſque*, Fr. from *friſk.*] Gay; airy. A low word.

Frit, frìt'. *n. ſ.* [among chymiſts.] Aſhes or ſalt baked or fried together with ſand. *Dict.*

Frith, frìth. *n. ſ.* [*fretum*, Lat.]

1. A ſtrait of the ſea where the water being confined is rough.

What deſp'rate madman then would venture o'er
The *frith*, or haul his cables from the ſhore? *Dryden's Virgil.*

Batavian fleets
Defraud us of the glittering finny ſwarms
That heave our *friths*, and crowd upon our ſhores. *Thomſon.*

2. A kind of net. I know not whether this ſenſe be now retained.

The Wear is a *frith*, reaching through the Oſe, from the land to low water mark, and having in it a bunt or cod with an eye hook; where the fiſh entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are ſtopt from iſſuing out again. *Carew.*

Friti'llary, frì-tìl'-â-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*fritillaire*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller*

Fri'tinancy, frì'-tì-nân-ſŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *fritinnio*, Lat.] The ſcream of an inſect, as the cricket or cicada.

The note or *fritinancy* thereof is far more ſhrill than that of the locuſt, and its life ſhort. *Br. V. Er.*

FRI'TTER, frìt'-tùr. *n. ſ.* [*friture*, Fr.]

1. A ſmall piece cut to be fried.

Maids, *fritters* and pancakes ynow ſee ye make;
Let Slut have one pancake for company ſake. *Tuſſ.*

2. A fragment; a ſmall piece.

Senſe and putter! have I lived to ſtand in the taunt of one that makes *fritters* of Engliſh! *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

If you ſtrike a ſolid body that is brittle, as glaſs or ſugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into ſhivers and *fritters*; the motion, upon the preſſure, ſearching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weakeſt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights;
And cut whole giants into *fritters*,
To put them into amorous twitters. *Hudibras.*

3. A cheeſecake; a wig. *Ainſworth.*

To **Fri'tter**, frìt'-tùr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut meat into ſmall pieces to be fried.

2. To break into ſmall particles or fragments.

Joy to great chaos! let diviſion reign!
My racks and tortures ſoon ſhall drive them hence,
Break all their nerves, and *fritter* all their ſenſe. *Dunciad.*

How prologues into prefaces decay,
And theſe to notes are *fritter'd* quite away. *Pope.*

FRI'VOLOUS, frìv'-ô-lûs. *adj.* [*frivolus*, Lat. *frivole*, Fr.] Slight; trifling; of no moment.

It is *frivolous* to ſay we ought not to uſe bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and preſume all ſuch bad as it pleaſeth themſelves to diſlike. *Hooker.*

Theſe ſeem very *frivolous* and fruitleſs; for, by the breach of them, little damage can come to the commonwealth. *Spenſer.*

She tam'd the brinded lioneſs,
And ſpotted mountain pard; but ſet at nought
The *frivolous* bolt of Cupid. *Milton.*

Thoſe things which now ſeem *frivolous* and ſlight,
Will be of ſerious conſequence to you,
When they have made you once ridiculous. *Roſc.*

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome agreed in a notion of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn whatever perſon they impeached, however *frivolous* the articles, or however weak the proofs. *Swift.*

I will not defend any miſtake, and do not think myſelf obliged to anſwer every *frivolous* objection. *Arbuthnot.*

Fri'volousness, frìv'-ô-lûs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *frivolous.*] Want of importance; triflingneſs.

Fri'volously, frìv'-ô-lûs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *frivolous.*] Triflingly; without weight.

To **Fri'zle**, frìz'l. *v. a.* [*friſer*, Fr.] To curl in ſhort curls like nap of frieze.

Th' humble ſhrub
And buſh, with *frizled* hair implicit. *Milton.*

They *frizled* and curled their hair with hot irons. *Hakewill.*

I doff'd my ſhoe, and ſwear
Therein I ſpy'd this yellow *frizled* hair. *Gay.*

FRO, frô'. *adv.* [of ꝼꞃa, Sax.]

1. Backward; regreſſively. It is only uſed in oppoſition to the word *to*; *to* and *fro*, backward and forward, *to* and *from.*

The Carthaginians having ſpoiled all Spain, rooted out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did cut off all that favoured the Carthaginians: ſo betwixt them both, to and *fro*, there was ſcarce a native Spaniard left. *Spenſer.*

As when a heap of gather'd thorns is caſt,
Now to, now *fro*, before th' autumnal blaſt,
Together clung, it rolls around the field. *Pope.*

2. It is a contraction of *from*: not now uſed.

They turn round like grindleſtones,
Which they dig out *fro'* the delves,
For their bairns bread, wives and ſelves. *B. Jonſon.*

FROCK, frŏk'. *n. ſ.* [*froc*, Fr.]

1. A dreſs; a coat.

That monſter, cuſtom, is angel yet in this,
That to the uſe of actions fair and good,
He likewiſe gives a *frock* or livery,
That aptly is put on. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and *frock* of mail,
Adamantean proof. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. A kind of cloſe coat for men.

I ſtrip my body of my ſhepherd's *frock.* *Dryden.*

3. A kind of gown for children.

FROG, frŏg'. *n. ſ.* [ꝼꞃoᵹᵹa, Sax.]

1. A ſmall animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturaliſts among mixed animals, as partaking of beaſt and fiſh; famous in Homer's Poem. There is likewiſe a ſmall green frog that perches on trees, ſaid to be venomous.

Poor Tom, that eats the ſwimming *frog*, the toad, the tadpole. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Auſter is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring forth water, with which ſhall deſcend *frogs.* *Peacham.*

2. The hollow part of a horſe's hoof.

FRO'GBIT, frŏg'-bĭt. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *bit.*] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

FRO'GFISH, frŏg'-fĭſh. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *fiſh.*] A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

FRO'GGRASS, frŏg'-grăs. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *graſs.*] A kind of herb.

FRO'GLETTUCE, frŏg'-lĕt-tĭs. *n. ſ.* [*frog* and *lettuce.*] A plant.

FROISE, frŏĭs'. *n. ſ.* [from the French *froiſſer*, as the pancake is criſped or crimpled in frying.] A kind of food made by frying bacon incloſed in a pancake.

FRO'LICK, frŏl'-ĭk. *adj.* [*vrolijck*, Dut.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

We fairies, that do run
By the triple Hecate's team,
From the preſence of the ſun,
Following darkneſs like a dream,
Now are *frolick.* *Shakeſp.*

Whether, as ſome ſages ſing,
The *frolick* wind that breathes the Spring,
Zephyr with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a Maying;
There on beds of violets blue,
And freſh-blown roſes waſh'd in dew,
Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,
So buxom, blithe, and debonnair. *Milton.*

Who ripe, and *frolick* of his full grown age,
Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,
At laſt betakes him to this ominous wood. *Milton.*

The gay, the *frolick*, and the loud. *Waller.*

FRO'LICK, frŏl'-ĭk. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity.

He would be at his *frolick* once again,
And his pretenſions to divinity. *Roſcommon.*

Alcibiades, having been formerly noted for the like *frolicks* and excurſions, was immediately accuſed of this. *Swift.*

While rain depends, the penſive cat gives o'er
Her *frolicks*, and purſues her tail no more. *Swift.*

To FRO'LICK, frŏl'-ĭk. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gaiety.

Manly ſpirit and genius plays not tricks with words, nor *frolicks* with the caprices of a frothy imagination. *Glanville.*

Then to her new love let her go,
And deck her in golden array;
Be fineſt at every fine ſhow,
And *frolick* it all the long day. *Rowe.*

FRO'LICKLY, frŏl'-ĭk-lȳ. *adv.* [from *frolick.*] Gaily; wildly.

FRO'LICKSOME, frŏl'-ĭk-sŭm. *adj.* [from *frolick.*] Full of wild gaiety.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS, frŏl'-ĭk-sŭm-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *frolickſome.*] Wildneſs of gaiety; pranks.

FRO'LICKSOMELY, frŏl'-ĭk-sŭm-lȳ. *adv.* [from *frolickſome.*] With wild gaiety.

FROM, frŏm'. *prep.* [ꝼꞃam, Sax. and Scott.]

1. Away; noting privation.

Your ſlighting Zulema, this very hour
Will take ten thouſand ſubjects *from* your power. *Dryden.*

In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
And took him trembling *from* his ſov'reign's ſide. *Dryden.*

Clariſſa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd weapon *from* the ſhining caſe. *Pope.*

2. Noting reception.

What time would ſpare *from* ſteel receives its date. *Pope.*

3. Noting proceſſion, deſcent, or birth.

Thus the hard and ſtubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint began. *Blackmore.*

The ſong began *from* Jove. *Dryden.*

Succeeding kings riſe *from* the happy bed. *Irene.*

4. Noting tranſmiſſion.

The meſſengers *from* our ſiſter and the king. *Shak.*

5. Noting abſtraction or vacation.

I ſhall find time
From this enormous ſtate, and ſeek to give
Loſſes their remedies. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

6. With *to* following; noting ſucceſſion.

Theſe motions we muſt examine *from* firſt *to* laſt, to find out what was the form of the earth. *Burnet.*

He bid her *from* time *to* time be comforted. *Addiſ.*

7. Out of; noting emiſſion.

When the moſt high
Eternal Father, *from* his ſecret cloud
Amidſt, in thunder utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*

Then pierc'd with pain, ſhe ſhook her haughty head,
Sigh'd *from* her inward ſoul, and thus ſhe ſaid. *Dryd.*

8. Noting progreſs from premiſſes to inferences.

If an objection be not removed, the concluſion of experience *from* the time paſt to the time preſent will not be ſound and perfect. *Bacon.*

This is evident *from* that high and refined morality, which ſhined forth in ſome of the ancient heathens. *South.*

9. Noting the place or perſon from whom a meſſage is brought.

The king is coming, and I muſt ſpeak with him *from* the bridge.
—How now, Fluellan, cam'ſt thou *from* the bridge? *Shak. Hen. V.*

10. Out of; noting extraction.

From high Meonia's rocky ſhores I came,
Of poor deſcent; Acætes is my name. *Addiſon.*

11. Becauſe of. Noting the reaſon or motive of an act or effect.

You are good, but *from* a nobler cauſe;
From your own knowledge, not *from* nature's laws. *Dryden.*

David celebrates the glory of God *from* the conſideration of the greatneſs of his works. *Tillotſon.*

We ſicken ſoon *from* her contagious care;
Grieve for her ſorrows, groan for her deſpair. *Prior.*

Relaxation *from* plenitude is cured by ſpare diet, and *from* any cauſe by that which is contrary to it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

12. Out of. Noting the ground or cauſe of any thing.

By the ſacred radiance of the ſun,
The myſteries of Hecate, and the night;
By all the operations of the orbs,
From whom we do exiſt, and ceaſe to be,
Here I diſclaim all my paternal care. *Shakeſp.*

They who believe that the praiſes which ariſe *from* valour are ſuperiour to thoſe which proceed *from* any other virtues, have not conſidered. *Dryd.*

What entertainment can be raiſed *from* ſo pitiful a machine? We ſee the ſucceſs of the battle from the very beginning. *Dryden.*

'Tis true *from* force the ſtrongeſt title ſprings;
I therefore hold from that which firſt made kings. *Dryden.*

13. Not near to: noting diſtance.

His regiment lies half a mile at leaſt
South *from* the mighty power of the king. *Shak.*

14. Noting ſeparation or receſſion.

To die by thee, were but to die in jeſt;
From thee to die, were torture more than death. *Sh.*

Haſt thou beheld, when *from* the goal they ſtart,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart,
Ruſh to the race, and, panting, ſcarcely bear
Th' extremes of fev'riſh hope and chilling fear. *Dryd. Virgil.*

15. Noting exemption or deliverance.

From jealouſy's tormenting ſtrife,
For ever be thy boſom free'd. *Prior.*

16. Noting abſence.

Our father he hath writ, ſo hath our ſiſter,
Of diff'rences, which I beſt thought it fit
To anſwer *from* our home. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

17. Noting derivation.

I lay the deep foundations of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd *from* me, the city call. *Dryden.*

18. Since. Noting diſtance from the paſt.

The flood was not the cauſe of mountains, but there were mountains *from* the creation. *Raleigh.*

I had, *from* my childhood, a wart upon one of my fingers. *Bacon.*

The other had been trained up *from* his youth in the war of Flanders. *Clarendon.*

The milk of tygers was his infant food,
Taught *from* his tender years the taſte of blood. *Dryden.*

Were there, *from* all eternity, no memorable actions done 'till about that time? *Tillotſon.*

19. Contrary to. Not in uſe.

Any thing ſo overdone is *from* the purpoſe of playing; whoſe end, both at the firſt and now, was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirrour up to nature. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Do not believe,
That *from* the ſenſe of all civility,
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence. *Shakeſp.*

Did you draw bonds to forfeit? Sign, to break?
Or muſt we read you quite *from* what we ſpeak,
And find the truth out the wrong way? *Donne.*

20. Noting removal.

Thrice *from* the ground ſhe leap'd. *Dryden.*

21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipſis with adverbs: as, *from above*, *from* the parts *above*; *from below*, *from* the places *below*; of which ſome are here exemplified.

22. *From above.*

He, which gave them *from above* ſuch power, for miraculous confirmation of that which they taught, endued them alſo with wiſdom *from above*, to teach that which they ſo did confirm. *Hooker.*

No ſooner were his eyes in ſlumber bound,
When, *from above*, a more than mortal ſound
Invades his ears. *Dryden's Æn.*

23. *From afar.*

Light demilances *from afar* they throw. *Dryden.*

24. *From beneath.*

With whirlwinds *from beneath* ſhe toſs'd the ſhip,
And bare expos'd the bottom of the deep. *Dryden.*

An arm ariſes out of Stygian flood,
Which, breaking *from beneath* with bellowing ſound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling ſtones around.
Dryden.

25. *From behind.*

See, to their baſe reſtor'd, earth, ſeas, and air,
And joyful ages *from behind*, in crowding ranks appear.
Dryden.

26. *From far.*

Their train proceeding on their way,
From far the town and lofty tow'rs ſurvey. *Dryden.*

27. *From high.*

Then heav'n's imperious queen ſhot down *from high*.
Dryden.

28. *From thence.* Here *from* is ſuperfluous.

In the neceſſary differences which ariſe *from thence*, they rather break into ſeveral diviſions than join in any one public intereſt; and *from hence* have always riſen the moſt dangerous factions, which have ruined the peace of nations. *Clarendon.*

29. *From whence.* *From* is here ſuperfluous.

While future realms his wand'ring thoughts delight,
His daily viſion, and his dream by night,
Forbidden Thebes appears before his eye,
From whence he ſees his abſent brother fly. *Pope.*

30. *From where.*

From where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with o'er-arching ſhades and pendent woods,
Us to theſe ſhores our filial duty draws. *Pope's Od.*

31. *From without.*

When the plantation grows to ſtrength, then it is time to plant it with women as well as with men, that it may ſpread into generations, and not be pierced *from without*. *Bacon.*

If native power prevail not, ſhall I doubt
To ſeek for needful ſuccour *from without*. *Dryden.*

32. *From* is ſometimes followed by another prepoſition, with its proper caſe.

33. *From amidſt.*

Thou too ſhalt fall by time or barb'rous foes,
Whoſe circling walls the ſev'n fam'd hills encloſe;
And thou, whoſe rival tow'rs invade the ſkies,
And, *from amidſt* the waves, with equal glory riſe.
Addiſon.

34. *From among.*

Here had new begun
My wand'ring, had not he, who was my guide
Up hither, *from among* the trees appear'd,
Preſence divine! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

35. *From beneath.*

My worthy wife our arms miſlaid,
And *from beneath* my head my ſword convey'd.
Dryden's Æn.

36. *From beyond.*

There followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and *from beyond* Jordan. *Mat.* iv. 25.

37. *From forth.*

Young Aretus, *from forth* his bridal bow'r,
Brought the full laver o'er their hands to pour,
And caniſters of conſecrated flour. *Pope's Od.*

38. *From off.*

The ſea being conſtrained to withdraw *from off* certain tracts of lands, which lay till then at the bottom of it. *Woodward.*

Knights, unhors'd, may riſe *from off* the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*

39. *From out.*

The king with angry threatnings *from out* a window, where he was not aſhamed the world ſhould behold him a beholder, commanded his guard and the reſt of his ſoldiers to haſten their death. *Sidney.*

And join thy voice unto the angel-quire,
From out his ſecret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire.
Milton.

Now ſhake, *from out* thy fruitful breaſt, the ſeeds
Of envy, diſcord, and of cruel deeds. *Dryden's Æn.*

Strong god of iron, whoſe iron ſceptre ſways
The freezing North and hyperborean ſeas,
Terror is thine, and wild amazement, flung
From out thy chariot, withers ev'n the ſtrong. *Dryd.*

40. *From out of.*

Whatſoever ſuch principle there is, it was at the firſt found out by diſcourſe, and drawn *from out of* the very bowels of heaven and earth. *Hooker.*

41. *From under.*

He, though blind of ſight,
Deſpis'd, and thought extinguiſh'd quite,
With inward eyes illuminated,
His fiery virtue rous'd
From under aſhes into ſudden flame. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

42. *From within.*

From within
The broken bowels, and the bloated ſkin,
A buzzing noiſe of bees his ears alarms. *Dryden.*

Fro'mward, fróm'-wård. *prep.* [ꝼꞃam and ƿeaꞃꝺ, Sax.] Away from; the contrary to the word *towards*. Not now in uſe.

As cheerfully going towards as Pyrocles went froward *fromward* his death. *Sidney.*

The horizontal needle is continually varying towards Eaſt and Weſt; and ſo the dipping or inclining needle is varying up and down, towards or *fromwards* the zenith. *Cheyne.*

Frondi'ferous, frón-dĭf'-fê-rûs. *adj.* [*frondifer*, Lat.] Bearing leaves. *Dict.*

FRONT, frónt'. *n. ſ.* [*frons*, Lat. *front*, Fr.]

1. The face.

His *front* yet threatens, and his frowns command.
Prior.

They ſtand not *front* to *front*, but each doth view
The other's tail, purſu'd as they purſue. *Creech.*

The patriot virtues that diſtend thy thought,
Spread on thy *front* and in thy boſom glow. *Thomſon.*

2. The face, in a ſenſe of cenſure or diſlike: as, a hardened *front*; a fierce *front*. This is the uſual ſenſe.

3. The face as oppoſed to an enemy.

His forward hand, inur'd to wounds, makes way
Upon the ſharpeſt *fronts* of the moſt fierce. *Daniel.*

4. The part or place oppoſed to the face.

The acceſs of the town was only by a neck of land: our men had ſhot, that thundered upon them from the rampier in *front*, and from the gallies that lay at ſea in flank. *Bacon.*

5. The van of an army.

'Twixt hoſt and hoſt but narrow ſpace was left,
A dreadful interval! and *front* to *front*
Preſented, ſtood in terrible array. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

6. The forepart of any thing, as of a building.

Both theſe ſides are not only returns, but parts of the *front*; and uniform without, though ſeverally partitioned within, and are on both ſides of a great and ſtately tower, in the midſt of the *front*. *Bacon.*

Palladius adviſeth the *front* of his edifice ſhould ſo reſpect the South, that in its firſt angle it receive the riſing rays of the Winter ſun, and decline a little from the Winter ſetting thereof. *Brown.*

The prince approach'd the door,
Poſſeſs'd the porch, and on the *front* above
He fix'd the fatal bough. *Dryden's Æn.*

One ſees the *front* of a palace covered with painted pillars of different orders. *Addiſon on Italy.*

7. The moſt conſpicuous part or particular.

To **Front**, frónt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oppoſe directly, or face to face; to encounter.

You four ſhall *front* them in the narrow lane; we will walk lower: if they 'ſcape from your encounter, then they light on us. *Shakeſp.*

Can you, when you have puſh'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to *front* his revenges with eaſy groans. *Shakeſp.*

Some are either to be won to the ſtate in a faſt and true manner, or *fronted* with ſome other of the ſame party that may oppoſe them, and ſo divide the reputation. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I ſhall *front* thee, like ſome ſtaring ghoſt,
With all my wrongs about me. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

2. To ſtand oppoſed or overagainſt any place or thing.

The ſquare will be one of the moſt beautiful in Italy when this ſtatue is erected, and a town houſe built at one end to *front* the church that ſtands at the other. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To **Front**, frónt'. *v. n.* To ſtand foremoſt.

I *front* but in that file,
Where others tell ſteps with me. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

Fro'ntal, frónt'-ål. *n. ſ.* [*frontale*, Lat. *frontal*, Fr.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead, generally compoſed amongſt the ancients of coolers and hypnoticks. *Quincy.*

We may apply intercipients upon the temples of maſtick: *frontales* may alſo be applied. *Wiſeman.*

The torpedo, alive, ſtupefies at a diſtance; but after death produceth no ſuch effect; which had they retained, they might have ſupplied opium, and ſerved as *frontals* in phrenſies. *Brown.*

Fro'ntated, frón'-tå-tĭd. *adj.* [from *frons*, Lat.] In botany, the *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at laſt perhaps terminates in a right line: uſed in oppoſition to cuſpated, which is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Quincy.*

Fro'ntbox, frónt'-bóks. *n. ſ.* [*front* and *box*.] The box in the playhouſe from which there is a direct view to the ſtage.

How vain are all theſe glories, all our pains,
Unleſs good ſenſe preſerve what beauty gains!
That men may ſay, when we the *frontbox* grace,
Behold the firſt in virtue, as in face. *Pope.*

Fro'nted, frónt'-ĭd. *adj.* [from *frons*.] Formed with a front.

Part *fronted* brigades form. *Milton.*

Fro'ntier, frón'-tyėr. *n. ſ.* [*frontiere*, Fr.] The marches; the limit; the utmoſt verge of any territory; the border; properly that which terminates not at the ſea, but fronts another country.

Draw all the inhabitants of thoſe borders away, or plant garriſons upon all thoſe *frontiers* about him. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I upon my *frontiers* here keep reſidence,
That little which is left ſo to defend. *Milton.*

Fro'ntier, frón'-tyėr. *adj.* Bordering; conterminous.

A place there lies on Gallia's utmoſt bounds,
Where riſing ſeas inſult the *frontier* grounds. *Add.*

Fro'ntispiece, frón'-tĭs-pês. *n. ſ.* [*frontiſpicium, id quod in fronte conſpicitur*; *frontiſpice*, Fr.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

With *frontiſpiece* of diamond and gold
Embelliſh'd, thick with ſparkling orient gems
The portal ſhone. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Who is it has informed us that a rational ſoul can inhabit no tenement, unleſs it has juſt ſuch a ſort of *frontiſpiece?* *Locke.*

The *frontiſpiece* of the townhouſe has pillars of a beautiful black marble, ſtreaked with white. *Add.*

Fro'ntless, frónt'-lĭs. *adj.* [from *front*.] Not bluſhing; wanting ſhame; void of diffidence.

Thee, *frontleſs* man, we follow'd from afar,
Thy inſtruments of death and tools of war. *Dryd.*

For vice, though *frontleſs*, and of harden'd face,
Is daunted at the ſight of awful grace. *Dryden.*

Strike a bluſh through *frontleſs* flattery. *Pope.*

Fro'ntlet, frónt'-lĭt. *n. ſ.* [from *frons*, Lat. *fronteau*, Fr.] A bandage worn upon the forehead.

How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on? You are too much of late i' th' frown. *Shakeſp.*

They ſhall be as *frontlets* between thine eyes.
Deut. vi. 8.

To the forehead *frontlets* were applied, to reſtrain and intercept the influx. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Frontro'om, frónt'-róm. *n. ſ.* [*front* and *room*.] An apartment in the forepart of the houſe.

If your ſhop ſtands in an eminent ſtreet, the *frontrooms* are commonly more airy than the backrooms; and it will be inconvenient to make the *frontroom* ſhallow. *Moxon.*

Frore, frŏ'r. *adj.* [*bevrozen*, Dut. frozen.] Frozen. This word is not uſed ſince the time of *Milton*.

The parching air
Burns *frore*, and cold performs th' effect of fire. *Milton.*

Frorne, frŏrn'. *adj.* [*bevrozen*, frozen, Dut.] Frozen; congealed with cold. Obſolete.

O, my heart-blood is well nigh *frorne* I feel,
And my galage grown faſt to my heel. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

FROST, frŏst. *n. ſ.* [ꝼꞃoꞅꞇ, Sax.]

1. The laſt effect of cold; the power or act of congelation.

This is the ſtate of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow bloſſoms,
And bears his bluſhing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a *froſt*, a killing *froſt*,
And when he thinks, good eaſy man, full ſurely
His greatneſs is a ripening, nips his root,
And then he falls. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

When the *froſt* ſeizes upon wine, only the more wateriſh parts are congealed: there is a mighty ſpirit which can retreat into itſelf, and within its own compaſs lie ſecure from the freezing impreſſion. *South.*

2. The appearance of plants and trees ſparkling with congelation of dew.

Behold the groves that ſhine with ſilver *froſt*,
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure loſt. *Pope.*

Fro'stbitten, frŏst'-bĭtn. *adj.* [*froſt* and *bitten.*] Nipped or withered by the froſt.

The leaves are too much *froſtbitten*. *Mortimer.*

Fro'sted, frŏs'-tĭd. *adj.* [from *froſt.*] Laid on in inequalities like thoſe of the hoar froſt upon plants.

The rich brocaded ſilk unfold,
Where riſing flow'rs grow ſtiff with *froſted* gold. *Gay.*

Fro'stily, frŏs'-tĭ-lȳ. *adv.* [from *froſty.*]

1. With froſt; with exceſſive cold.
2. Without warmth of affection.

Courtling, I rather thou ſhould'ſt utterly
Diſpraiſe my work, than praiſe it *froſtily*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Fro'stiness, frŏs'-tȳ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *froſty.*] Cold; freezing cold.

Fro'stnail, frŏst'-nāl. *n. ſ.* [*froſt* and *nail.*] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horſe's ſhoes, that it may pierce the ice.

The claws are ſtrait only to take hold, for better progreſſion; as a horſe that is ſhod with *froſtnails*. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Fro'stwork, frŏst'-wŭrk. *n. ſ.* [*froſt* and *work.*] Work in which the ſubſtance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon ſhrubs.

By nature ſhap'd to various figures, thoſe
The fruitful rain, and theſe the hail compoſe;
The ſnowy fleece and curious *froſtwork* theſe,
Produce the dew, and thoſe the gentle breeze. *Black.*

Fro'sty, frŏs'-tȳ. *adj.* [from *froſt.*]

1. Having the power of congelation; exceſſive cold.

For all my blood in Rome's great quarrel ſhed,
For all the *froſty* nights that I have watch'd,
Be pitiful to my condemned ſons. *Shak. Tit. Andron.*

The air, if very cold, irritateth the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely; as fire ſcorcheth in *froſty* weather. *Bacon.*

A gnat half-ſtarved with cold and hunger, went out one *froſty* morning to a bee-hive. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Chill in affection; without warmth of kindneſs or courage.

What a *froſty* ſpirited rogue is this! *Shakeſp.*

3. Hoary; grey-haired; reſembling froſt.

Where is loyalty?
If it be baniſh'd from the *froſty* head,
Where ſhall it find a harbour in the earth? *Shak.*

FROTH, frå'th. *n. ſ.* [*froe*, Dan. and Scott.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles cauſed in liquours by agitation.

His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And therewith all enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his *froth* foamy ſteed. *Fairy Queen.*

When wind expireth from under the ſea, as it cauſeth ſome reſounding of the water, ſo it cauſeth ſome light motions of bubbles, and white circles of *froth*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Surging waves againſt a ſolid rock,
Though all to ſhivers daſh'd, th' aſſault renew;
Vain batt'ry, and in *froth* or bubbles end. *Milton.*

The uſeleſs *froth* ſwims on the ſurface, but the pearl lies covered with a maſs of waters. *Glanville.*

The ſcatter'd ocean flies;
Black ſands, diſcolour'd *froth*, and mingled mud
ariſe. *Dryden.*

They were the *froth* my raging folly mov'd
When it boil'd up; I knew not then I lov'd,
Yet then lov'd moſt. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let water, a little thickened with ſoap, be agitated to raiſe a *froth*; and after that *froth* has ſtood a little, there will appear, to one that ſhall view it intently, various colours every where in the ſurfaces of the bubbles; but to one that ſhall go ſo far off that he cannot diſtinguiſh the colours from one another, the whole *froth* will grow white, with a perfect whiteneſs. *Newton.*

A painter, having finiſhed the picture of a horſe, excepting the looſe *froth* about his mouth and his bridle; and after many unſucceſsful eſſays, deſpairing to do that to his ſatisfaction, in a great rage threw a ſponge at it, all beſmeared with the colours, which fortunately hitting upon the right place, by one bold ſtroke of chance moſt exactly ſupplied the want of ſkill in the artiſt. *Bent. Serm.*

2. Any empty or ſenſeleſs ſhew of wit or eloquence.
3. Any thing not hard, ſolid, or ſubſtantial.

Who eateth his veal, pig and lamb being *froth*,
Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth. *Tuſſer.*

To **Froth**, frå'th. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out ſpume; to generate ſpume.

He frets within, *froths* treaſon at his mouth,
And churns it through his teeth. *Dryden.*

Exceſs muddies the beſt wit, and only makes it flutter and *froth* high. *Grew.*

Fro'thily, frŏth'-ĭ-lȳ. *adv.* [from *frothy.*]

1. With foam; with ſpume.
2. In an empty trifling manner.

Fro'thy, frŏth'-ȳ. *adj.* [from *froth.*]

1. Full of foam, froth, or ſpume.

The ſap of trees is of differing natures; ſome watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears; ſome thick, as apples; ſome gummy, as cherries; and ſome *frothy*, as elms. *Bacon.*

Behold a *frothy* ſubſtance riſe;
Be cautious, or your bottle flies. *Swift.*

2. Soft; not ſolid; waſting.

Their bodies are ſo ſolid and hard as you need not fear that bathing ſhould make them *frothy*. *Bac.*

3. Vain; empty; trifling.

What's a voluptuous dinner, and the *frothy* vanity of diſcourſe that commonly attends theſe pompous entertainments? What is it but a mortification to a man of ſenſe and virtue? *L'Eſtrange.*

Though the principles of religion were never ſo clear and evident, yet they may be made ridiculous by vain and *frothy* men; as the graveſt and wiſeſt perſon in the world may be abuſed by being put in a fool's coat. *Tillotſon.*

FROUNCE, froun's. *n. ſ.* A word uſed by falconers for a diſtemper, in which white ſpittle gathers about the hawk's bill. *Skinn.*

To **Frounce**, froun's. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To frizzle or curl the hair about the face. This word was at firſt probably uſed in contempt.

Some *frounce* their curled hair in courtly guiſe,
Some prank their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Fairy Queen.*

Some warlike ſign muſt be uſed; either a ſlovenly buſkin, or an overſtaring *frounced* head. *Aſcham.*

Thus, night, oft ſee me in thy pale career,
'Till civil ſuited morn appear;
Not trick'd and *frounc'd* as ſhe was wont,
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

Fro'uzy, frou'-zȳ. *adj.* [A cant word.]

1. Fœtid; muſty.

Petticoats in *frouzy* heaps. *Swift.*

2. Dim; cloudy.

When firſt Diana leaves her bed,
Vapours and ſteams her looks diſgrace;
A *frouzy* dirty-colour'd red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face. *Swift.*

FRO'WARD, frŏ'-wĕrd. *adj.* [ꝼꞃamƿeaꞃꝺ, Sax.] Peeviſh; ungovernable; angry; perverſe: the contrary to *toward*.

The *froward* pain of mine own heart made me delight to puniſh him, whom I eſteemed the chiefeſt let in the way. *Sidney.*

She's not *froward*, but modeſt as the dove:
She is not hot, but temperate as the morn. *Shak.*

Whoſe ways are crooked, and they *froward* in their paths. *Prov.* ii. 15.

Time moveth ſo round, that a *froward* retention of cuſtom is as turbulent a thing as innovation. *Bacon.*

'Tis with *froward* men, and *froward* factions too, as 'tis with *froward* children; they'll be ſooner quieted by fear than by any ſenſe of duty. *L'Eſtrange.*

Motions occaſion ſleep, as we find by the common uſe and experience of rocking *froward* children in cradles. *Temple.*

Fro'wardly, frŏ'-wĕrd-lȳ. *adv.* [from *froward.*] Peeviſhly; perverſely.

I hid me and was wroth, and he went *frowardly* in the way of his heart. *Iſ.* lvii. 17.

Fro'wardness, frŏ'-wĕrd-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *froward.*] Peeviſhneſs; perverſeneſs.

How many *frowardneſſes* of ours does he ſmother? how many indignities does he paſs by? how many affronts does he put up at our hands? *South.*

We'll mutually forget
The warmth of youth, and *frowardneſs* of age. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Fro'wer, frowr'. *n. ſ.* [I know not the etymology.] A cleaving tool.

A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a ſawpit, good huſbandry hath. *Tuſſer.*

To **FROWN**, frown'. *v. a.* [*frogner*, old Fr. to wrinkle. *Skinner.*] To expreſs diſpleaſure by contracting the face to wrinkles; to look ſtern.

Say, that ſhe *frowns*; I'll ſay, ſhe looks as clear
As morning roſes newly waſh'd with dew. *Shak.*

They chuſe their magiſtrate;
And ſuch a one as he, who puts his ſhall,
His popular ſhall, againſt a graver bench
Than ever *frown'd*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

How now, daughter, what makes that frontlet on? you are too much of late i' th' *frown*.

—Thou waſt a pretty fellow, when thou hadſt no need to care for her *frowning*. *Shak. King Lear.*

Heroes in animated marble *frown*. *Pope.*

The wood,
Whoſe ſhady horrors on a riſing brow
Wav'd high, and *frown'd* upon the ſtream below. *Pope.*

Frown, frown'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wrinkled look; a look of diſpleaſure.

Patiently endure that *frown* of fortune, and by ſome notable exploit win again her favour. *Knolles.*

In his half-clos'd eyes,
Stern vengeance yet and hoſtile terror ſtand;
His front yet threatens, and his *frowns* command. *Prior.*

Fro'wningly, fro'wn-ĭng-lȳ. *adv.* [from *frown.*] Sternly; with a look of diſpleaſure.

What, look'd he *frowningly*?
—A countenance more in ſorrow than in anger. *Shakeſp.*

Fro'wy, frŏw'-ỳ. *adj.* Muſty; moſſy. This word is now not uſed; but inſtead of it *frouzy*.

But if they with thy gotes ſhould yede,
They ſoon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the *frowy* fede,
Or with the weeds be glutted. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Fro'zen, frŏ'zn. *part. paſſ.* of *freeze*.

1. Congealed with cold.

What was the waſte of war, what fierce alarms
Shook Aſia's crown with European arms?
Ev'n ſuch have heard, if any ſuch there be,
Whoſe earth is bounded by the *frozen* ſea. *Dryden.*

Fierce Boreas, with his offſpring, iſſues forth
T' invade the *frozen* waggon of the North. *Dryd.*

A cheerful blaze aroſe, and by the fire
They warm'd their *frozen* feet, and dry'd their
wet attire. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

2. Chill in affection.

Againſt whom was the fine *frozen* knight, *frozen* in deſpair; but his armour naturally repreſenting ice, and all his furniture lively anſwering thereto. *Sidney.*

Be not ever *frozen*, coy;
One beam of love will ſoon deſtroy
And melt that ice to floods of joy. *Carew.*

3. Void of heat or appetite.

Even here, where *frozen* chaſtity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires. *Pope.*

F.R.S. *Fellow* of the *Royal Society*.

Who *virtû* profeſs
Shine in the dignity of *F. R. S.* *Pope.*

Fructi'ferous, frůk-tìf'-fĕr-ůs. *adj.* [*fructifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit. *Ainſw.*

To Fru'ctify, frůk'-tỳ-fỳ. *v. a.* [*fructifier*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to fertiliſe.

The legal levies the ſovereign raiſes are as vapours which the ſun exhales, which fall down in ſweet ſhowers to *fructify* the earth. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Wheree'er ſhe looks, behold ſome ſudden birth
Adorns the trees, and *fructifies* the earth. *Granv.*

To Fru'ctify, frůk'-tỳ-fỳ. *v. n.* To bear fruit.

It watereth the heart, to the end it may *fructify*; maketh the virtuous, in trouble, full of magnanimity and courage; and ſerveth as a moſt approved remedy againſt all doleful and heavy accidents which befal men in this preſent life. *Hooker.*

Thus would there nothing *fructify*, either near or under them, the ſun being horizontal to the poles. *Brown.*

Fructifica'tion, frůk-tỳ-fì-kå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *fructify*.] The act of cauſing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

That the ſap doth powerfully riſe in the Spring, to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree, hath ſlender reaſon to doubt. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Fru'ctuous, frůk'-tů-ůs. *adj.* [*fructueux*, Fr. from *fructify*.] Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

Apples of price, and plenteous ſheaves of corn
Oft interlac'd occur; and both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, ſo rich the ſoil,
So much does *fructuous* moiſture o'erabound! *Phil.*

FRU'GAL, frŏ'-gål. *adj.* [*frugalis*, Lat. *frugal*, Fr.] Thrifty; ſparing; parſimonious; not prodigal; not profuſe; not laviſh.

Reaſoning, I oft admire,
How nature wiſe and *frugal* could commit
Such diſproportions, with ſuperfluous hand
So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater ſo manifold to this one uſe. *Milton.*

And wing'd purveyors his ſharp hunger fed
With *frugal* ſcraps of fleſh and maſlin bread. *Harte.*

If through miſts he ſhoots his ſullen beams,
Frugal of light, in looſe and ſtraggling ſtreams,
Suſpect a driſling day. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Fru'gally, frŏ'-gal-ỳ. *adv.* [from *frugal*.] Parſimoniouſly; ſparingly; thriftily.

Mean time young Paſimond his marriage preſs'd,
And *frugally* reſolv'd, the charge to ſhun,
To join his brother's bridal with his own. *Dryden.*

Fruga'lity, frŏ'-gål-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*frugalité*, Fr. *frugalitas*, Lat.] Thrift; parſimony; good huſbandry.

As for the general ſort of men, *frugality* may be the cauſe of drinking water; for that is no ſmall ſaving, to pay nothing for one's drink. *Bacon.*

Frugality and bounty too,
Thoſe diff'ring virtues, meet in you. *Waller.*

In this *frugality* of your praiſes, ſome things I cannot omit. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*

The boundaries of virtues are indiviſible lines: it is impoſſible to march up cloſe to the frontiers of *frugality*, without entering the territories of parſimony. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Frugi'ferous, frŏ-jìf'-fĕr-ůs. *adj.* [*frugifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit. *Ainſworth.*

FRUIT, frŏ't. *n. ſ.* [*fructus*, Lat. *frwyth*, Welſh; *fruit*, Fr.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the ſeeds are contained.

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the nettle,
And wholeſome berries thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by *fruit* of baſer quality. *Shakeſp.*

2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.

By taſting of that *fruit* forbid,
Where they ſought knowledge, they did error
find. *Davies.*

See how the riſing *fruits* the gardens crown,
Imbibe the ſun, and make his light their own. *Blackmore.*

3. Production.

The *fruit* of the ſpirit is in all goodneſs and righteouſneſs, and truth. *Epheſ.* v. 9.

4. The offſpring of the womb; the young of any animal.

Can'ſt thou their reck'nings keep? the time
compute,
When their ſwol'n bellies ſhall enlarge the *fruit*. *Sandys.*

5. Advantage gained by any enterpriſe or conduct.

What is become of all the king of Sweden's victories? Where are the *fruits* of them at this day? Or of what benefit will they be to poſterity? *Swift.*

Another *fruit*, from conſidering things in themſelves, will be, that each man will purſue his thoughts in that method which will be moſt agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehenſion of what it ſuggeſts to him. *Locke.*

6. The effect or conſequence of any action.

She bluſhed when ſhe conſidered the effect of granting; ſhe was pale when ſhe remembered the *fruits* of denying. *Sidney.*

They ſhall eat of the *fruit* of their own way. *Prov.*

Fru'itage, frŏ't-ìdzh. *n. ſ.* [*fruitage*, Fr.] Fruit collectively; various fruits.

In heav'n the trees
Of life ambroſial *fruitage* bear, and vines
Yield nectar. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Greedily they pluck'd
The *fruitage*, fair to ſight, like that which grew
Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flam'd. *Milton.*

What is more ordinary with them than the taking in flowers and *fruitage* for the garniſhing of their work? *More.*

Fru'itbearer, frŏ't-bĕr-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*fruit* and *bearer*.] That which produces fruit.

Trees, eſpecially *fruitbearers*, are often infected with the meaſles. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Fru'itbearing, frŏ't-bĕr-ìng. *adj.* [*fruit* and *bear*.] Having the quality of producing fruit.

By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another, as *fruitbearing* trees on thoſe that bear not. *Mortimer.*

Frui'terer, frŏ't-ĕr-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*fruitier*, Fr.] One who trades in fruit.

I did fight with one Sampſon Stockfiſh, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's-inn. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Walnuts the *fruit'rer*'s hand in Autumn ſtain;
Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain. *Gay.*

Fru'itery, frŏ't-ĕr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*fruiterie*, Fr.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.

Oft, notwithſtanding all thy care
To help thy plants, on the ſmall *fruitery*
Exempt from ills, an oriental blaſt
Diſaſtrous flies. *Philips.*

2. A fruit-loft; a repoſitory for fruit.

Fru'itful, frŏ't-fůl. *adj.* [*fruit* and *full*.]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; liberal of vegetable product.

If ſhe continued cruel, he could no more ſuſtain his life than the earth remain *fruitful* in the ſun's continual abſence. *Sidney.*

The Earth,
Though in compariſon of Heav'n, ſo ſmall,
Nor gliſt'ring, may of ſolid good contain
More plenty than the ſun that barren ſhines,
Whoſe virtue on itſelf works no effect,
But in the *fruitful* earth. *Milton.*

2. Actually bearing fruit.

Adonis' gardens,
That one day bloom'd, and *fruitful* were the next. *Shakeſp.*

3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.

Hear, Nature, hear! dear goddeſs, hear a father!
Suſpend thy purpoſe, if thou did'ſt intend
To make this creature *fruitful*:
Into her womb convey ſterility. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Male he created thee, but thy conſort
Female for race; then bleſs'd mankind, and ſaid,
Be *fruitful*, multiply, and fill the Earth;
Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold. *Milton.*

I have copied Nature, making the youths amorous and the damſels *fruitful*. *Gay.*

4. Plenteous; abounding in any thing.

While you, my lord, the rural ſhades admire,
And from Britannia's publick poſts retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys,
Through nations *fruitful* of immortal lays. *Addiſon.*

Fru'itfully, frŏ't-fůl-ỳ. *adv.* [from *fruitful*.]

1. In ſuch a manner as to be prolifick.

How ſacred ſeeds of ſea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through univerſal night,
And empty ſpace did *fruitfully* unite. *Roſcommon.*

2. Plenteouſly; abundantly.

You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered. *Shakeſp.*

Fruitfully abound. *Dryden.*

Fru'itfulness, frŏ't-fůl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *fruitful*.]

1. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production.

Neither can we aſcribe the ſame *fruitfulneſs* to any part of the earth, nor the ſame virtue to any plant thereon growing, that they had before the flood. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. The quality of being prolifick, or bearing many children.

The goddeſs, preſent at the match ſhe made,
So bleſs'd the bed, ſuch *fruitfulneſs* convey'd,
That ere ten moons had ſharpen'd either horn,
To crown their bliſs, a lovely boy was born. *Dryd.*

3. Exuberant abundance.

The remedy of *fruitfulneſs* is eaſy, but no labour will help the contrary: I will like and praiſe ſome things in a young writer, which yet, if he continues in, I cannot but juſtly hate him for. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

Fru'itgroves, frŏ't-grŏvz. *n. ſ.* [*fruit* and *groves*.] Shades, or cloſe plantations of fruit trees.

The faithful ſlave,
Whom to my nuptial train Icarius gave,
To tend the *fruitgroves*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

FRUI'TION, frỏ-ìsh'-ủn. *n. ſ.* [*fruor*, Lat.] Enjoyment; poſſeſſion; pleaſure given by poſſeſſion or uſe.

Man doth not ſeem to reſt ſatisfied either with *fruition* of that wherewith his life is preſerved, or with performance of ſuch actions as advance him moſt deſervedly in eſtimation. *Hooker.*

I am driv'n, by breath of her renown,
Either to ſeek ſhipwreck, or to arrive
Where I may have *fruition* of her love. *Shakeſp.*

God riches and renown to men imparts,
Ev'n all they wiſh; and yet their narrow hearts
Cannot ſo great a fluency receive,
But their *fruition* to a ſtranger leave. *Sandys.*

Wit once, like beauty, without art or dreſs,
Naked and unadorned, could find ſucceſs;
'Till by *fruition*, novelty deſtroyed,
The nymph muſt find new charms to be enjoy'd.
Granville.

Affliction generally diſables a man from purſuing thoſe vices in which the guilt of men conſiſts: if the affliction be on his body, his appetites are weakened, and capacity of *fruition* deſtroyed. *Rogers's Sermons.*

FRU'ITIVE, frỏ'-ì-tìv. *adj.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; poſſeſſing; having the power of enjoyment. A word not legitimate.

To whet our longings for *fruitive* or experimental knowledge, it is reſerved among the prerogatives of being in heaven, to know how happy we ſhall be, when there. *Boyle.*

FRU'ITLESS, frỏ't-lìs. *adj.* [from *fruit.*]

1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit.

The Spaniards of Mexico, for the firſt forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear ſeed; but it grew up as high as the trees, and was *fruitleſs.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable.

O! let me not, quoth he, return again
Back to the world, whoſe joys ſo *fruitleſs* are;
But let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or ſtraightway on that laſt long voyage fare.
Spenſer.

Serpent! we might have ſpar'd our coming hither;
Fruitleſs to me, though fruit be here t' exceſs. *Milt.*

The other is for entirely waving all ſearches into antiquity, in relation to this controverſy, as being either needleſs or *fruitleſs.* *Waterland.*

3. Having no offspring.

Upon my head they plac'd a *fruitleſs* crown,
And put a barren ſceptre in my gripe;
No ſon of mine ſucceeding. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

FRU'ITLESSLY, frỏ't-lìs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *fruitleſs.*] Vainly; idly; unprofitably.

After this fruit curioſity *fruitleſly* enquireth, and confidence blindly determineth. *Brown.*

Walking they talk'd, and *fruitleſly* divin'd
What friend the prieſteſs by thoſe words deſign'd.
Dryden.

FRU'IT-TIME, frỏ't-tỉm. *n. ſ.* [*fruit* and *time.*] The Autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRU'ITTREE, frỏ't-trẻ. *n. ſ.* [*fruit* and *tree.*] A tree of that kind whoſe principal value ariſes from the fruit produced by it.

Lady, by yonder bleſſed moon I vow,
That tips with ſilver all theſe *fruittree* tops. *Shak.*

They poſſeſſed houſes full of all goods, wells digged, vineyards and oliveyards, and *fruittrees* in abundance. *Neh.* ix. 25.

All with a border of rich *fruittrees* crown'd,
Whoſe loaded branches hide the lofty mound.
Waller.

FRUMENTA'CIOUS, frỏ-mẻn-tả'-shủs. *adj.* [from *frumentum*, Lat.] Made of grain. *Dict.*

FRUME'NTY, frỏ'-mẻn-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [*frumentum* corn, Lat.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To **FRUMP**, frủmp'. *v. a.* To mock; to browbeat. *Skinner.* *Ainſworth.*

To **FRUSH**, frủsh'. *v. a.* [*froiſſer*, Fr.] To break, bruiſe, or cruſh. *Hanmer.*

I like thy armour well;
I'll *fruſh* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be maſter of it. *Shakeſp.*

FRUSH, frủsh'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the ſole, and at ſome diſtance from the toe: it divides into two branches, running towards the heel, in the form of a fork.
Farrier's Dict.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS, frủs-trả'-nyủs. *adj.* [*fruſtra*, Lat.] Vain; uſeleſs; unprofitable; without advantage.

Their attempts being ſo *fruſtraneous*, and the demonſtrations to the contrary ſo perſpicuous, it is a marvel that any man ſhould be zealouſly affected in a cauſe that has neither truth nor any honeſt uſefulneſs in it. *More.*

He timely withdraws his *fruſtraneous* baffled kindneſſes, and ſees the folly of endeavouring to ſtroke a tyger into a lamb, or to court an Ethiopian out of his colour. *South.*

To **FRU'STRATE**, frủs'-trảt. *v. a.* [*fruſtror*, Lat. *fruſtrer*, Fr.]

1. To defeat; to diſappoint; to baulk.

It is an axiom of nature, that natural deſire cannot utterly be *fruſtrate.* *Hooker.*

I ſurvive,
To mock the expectations of the world;
To *fruſtrate* prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Stern look'd the fiend, as *fruſtrate* of his will;
Not half ſuffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. *Dryden.*

Not more almighty to reſiſt our might,
Than wiſe to *fruſtrate* all our plots and wiles. *Milt.*

2. To make null; to nullify.

The act of parliament which gave all his lands to the queen, did cut off and *fruſtrate* all ſuch conveyances. *Spenſer.*

Now thou haſt aveng'd
Supplanted Adam; and by vanquiſhing
Temptation, haſt regain'd loſt paradiſe,
And *fruſtrated* the conqueſt fraudulent. *Milton.*

The peculiar ſtrength of the motive may of itſelf perhaps contribute to *fruſtrate* the efficacy of it, rendering it liable to be ſuſpected by him to whom it is addreſſed. *Atterbury.*

FRU'STRATE, frủs'-trẻt. *participial adj.* [from the verb.]

1. Vain; ineffectual; uſeleſs; unprofitable.

He is drown'd
Whom thus we ſtray to find, and the ſea mocks
Our *fruſtrate* ſearch on land. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The ruler of the province of Judea being by Julian buſied in the re-edifying of this temple, flaming balls of fire iſſuing near the foundation, and oft conſuming the workmen, made the enterprize *fruſtrate.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

All at once employ their thronging darts;
But out of order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes *fruſtrate* the deſign. *Dryden.*

2. Null; void.

Few things are ſo reſtrained to any one end or purpoſe, that, the ſame being extinct, they ſhould forthwith utterly become *fruſtrate.* *Hooker.*

FRUSTRA'TION, frủs-trả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*fruſtratio*, Lat. from *fruſtrate.*] Diſappointment; defeat.

In ſtates notoriouſly irreligious, a ſecret and irreſiſtible power countermands their deepeſt projects, ſplits their counſels, and ſmites their moſt refined policies with *fruſtration* and a curſe. *South.*

FRU'STRATIVE, frủs'-trả-tìv. *adj.* [from *fruſtrate.*] Fallacious; diſappointing.
Ainſworth.

FRU'STRATORY, frủs''-trả-tủr'-ỷ. *adj.* [from *fruſtrate.*] That which makes any procedure void; that which vacates any former proceſs.

Bartolus reſtrains this to a *fruſtratory* appeal. *Ayl.*

FRUSTUM, frủs'-tủm. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of ſcience.

FRY, frỷ'. *n. ſ.* [from *froe* foam, Dan. *Skinner.*]

1. The ſwarm of little fiſhes juſt produced from the ſpawn.

They come to us, but as love draws;
He ſwallows us, and never chaws;
By him, as by chain'd ſhot, whole ranks to die;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the *fry.* *Donne.*

Forthwith the ſounds and ſeas, each creek and bay,
With *fry* innumerable ſwarm, and ſhoals
Of fiſh, that with their fins and ſhining ſcales
Glide under the green wave in ſculls, that oft
Bank the mid-ſea. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The angler had the hap to draw up a very little fiſh from among the *fry.* *L'Eſtrange.*

So cloſe behind ſome promontory lie
The huge leviathans, t' attend their prey;
And give no chace, but ſwallow in the *fry*,
Which through their gaping jaws miſtake the way.
Dryden.

2. Any ſwarm of animals; or young people in contempt.

Out of the *fry* of theſe rakehell horſeboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern continually ſupplied and maintained. *Spenſ. on Irel.*

Them before the *fry* of children young,
Their wanton ſports and childiſh mirth did play,
And to the maidens ſounding timbrels ſung. *Fairy Q.*

Draw me no conſtellations there,
Nor dog nor goat, nor bull nor bear;
Nor any of that monſtrous *fry*
Of animals that ſtock the ſky. *Oldham.*

The young *fry* muſt be held at a diſtance, and kept under the diſcipline of contempt. *Collier.*

FRY, frỷ'. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſieve.

He dreſſeth the duſt from malt, by running it through a fan or *fry.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **FRY**, frỷ'. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Lat. *ffrio*, Welſh; *frijck*, Erſe.] To dreſs food by roaſting it in a pan on the fire.

To **FRY**, frỷ'. *v. n.*

1. To be roaſted in a pan on the fire.

2. To ſuffer the action of fire.

So when with crackling flames a cauldron fries,
The bubbling waters from the bottom riſe;
Above the brims they force their fiery way,
Black vapours climb aloft, and cloud the day. *Dryd.*

3. To melt with heat.

Spices and gums about them melting *fry*,
And, phenix like, in that rich neſt they die. *Waller.*

4. To be agitated like liquour in the pan on the fire.

Oil of ſweet almonds, newly drawn with ſugar, and a little ſpice, ſpread upon bread toaſted, is an excellent nouriſher; but then, to keep the oil from *frying* in the ſtomach, drink mild beer after it.
Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.

Where no ford he finds, no water *fries*,
Nor billows with unequal murmurs roar,
But ſmoothly ſlide along, and ſwell the ſhoar,
That courſe he ſteer'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

FRY, frỷ'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A diſh of things fried.

FRY'INGPAN, frỷ'-ìng-pản. *n. ſ.* [*fry* and *pan.*] The veſſel in which meat is roaſted on the fire.

If I paſs by ſea, I may chance to fall from the *fryingpan* into the fire. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

We underſtand by out of the *fryingpan* into the fire, that things go from bad to worſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

A freeman of London has the privilege of diſturbing a whole ſtreet with the twanking of a braſs kettle or a *fryingpan.* *Addiſon.*

To **FUB**, fỏb'. *v. a.* To put off; to delay by falſe pretences; to cheat. It is generally written *fob.* See **FOB**.

A hundred mark is a long lone for a poor lone woman to bear! and I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been *fubb'd* off and *fubb'd* off from this day to that day, that it is a ſhame to be thought on. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

FUB, fůb'. *n. ſ.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainſw.*

FU'CATED, fů'-kå-tid. *adj.* [*fucatus*, Lat.]

1. Painted; diſguiſed with paint.

2. Diſguiſed by falſe ſhow.

FU'CUS, fů'-kůs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Paint for the face. Not now in uſe.

Women chat
Of *fucus* this, and *fucus* that. *Ben Jonſon.*

Thoſe who paint for debauchery ſhould have the *fucus* pulled off, and the coarſeneſs underneath diſcovered. *Collier.*

To **FU'DDLE**, fůd'l. *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To make drunk.

The table floating round,
And pavement faithleſs to the *fuddled* feet. *Thomſ.*

To **FU'DDLE**, fůd'l. *v. n.* To drink to exceſs.

Men will be whoring and *fuddling* on ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

FU'EL, fů'-il. *n. ſ.* [from *feu* fire, Fr.] The matter or aliment of fire.

This ſhall be burning and *fuel* of fire. *Iſ.* ix. 5.

This ſpark will prove a raging fire,
If wind and *fuel* be brought to feed it with. *Shak.*

Mov'd by my charms, with them your love may ceaſe;
And as the *fuel* ſinks, the flame decreaſe. *Prior.*

To **FU'EL**, fů'-il. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To feed fire with combuſtible matter.

And yet ſhe cannot waſte by this,
Nor long endure this torturing wrong;
For more corruption needleſs is,
To *fuel* ſuch a fever long. *Donne.*

Never, alas! the dreadful name
That *fuels* the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

The *fuel'd* chimney blazes wide. *Thomſon.*

2. To ſtore with firing.

Some are plainly œconomical, as that the ſeat be well watered, and well *fuelled*. *Wotton's Architect.*

FUE'ILLEMORTE, fů'-il-lė-mŏrt. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomot*. *Fueillemorte* colour ſignifies the colour of withered leaves in Autumn

FUGA'CIOUS, fů-gå'-ſhůs. *adj.* [*fugax*, *fugacis*, Lat.] Volatile.

FUGA'CIOUSNESS, fů-gå'-ſhůs-nis. *n. ſ.* [*fugax*, Lat.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CITY, fů-gås'-i-tý. *n. ſ.* [*fugax*, Lat.]

1. Volatility; quality of flying away.

Spirits and ſalts, which, by their *fugacity*, colour, ſmell, taſte, and divers experiments that I purpoſely made to examine them, were like the ſalt and ſpirit of urine and ſoot. *Boyle.*

2. Uncertainty; inſtability.

FUGH, fů'. *interj.* [perhaps from φεῦ.] An expreſſion of abhorrence. Commonly *foh*.

A very filthy fellow: how odiouſly he ſmells of his country garlick! *fugh*, how he ſtinks of Spain! *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

FU'GITIVE, fů'-ji-tiv. *adj.* [*fugitif*, Fr. *fugitivus*, Lat.]

1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.

Our idea of infinity is a growing and *fugitive* idea, ſtill in a boundleſs progreſſion, that can ſtop no where. *Locke.*

Happineſs, object of that waking dream,
Which we call life, miſtaking: *fugitive* theme
Of my purſuing verſe, ideal ſhade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

2. Unſteady; unſtable; not durable.

3. Volatile; apt to fly away.

The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more ſturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the ſupply from beneath: thoſe only which are more tenacious, making a ſhift to ſubſiſt without ſuch recruit. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. Flying; running from danger.

Whilſt yet with Parthian blood thy ſword is warm,
The *fugitive* Parthians follow. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

The Trojan chief
Thrice *fugitive* about Troy wall. *Milton.*

5. Flying from duty; falling off.

Can a *fugitive* daughter enjoy herſelf, while her parents are in tears? *Clariſſa.*

6. Wandering; runnagate; vagabond.

The moſt malicious ſurmiſe was countenanced by a libellous pamphlet of a *fugitive* phyſician. *Wotton.*

FU'GITIVE, fů'-ji-tiv. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. One who runs from his ſtation or duty.

Unmarried men are beſt friends, beſt maſters, beſt ſervants, but not always beſt ſubjects; for they are light to run away, and almoſt all *fugitives* are of that condition. *Bacon.*

Back to thy puniſhment,
Falſe *fugitive!* and to thy ſpeed add wings,
Leſt with a whip of ſcorpions I purſue
Thy ling'ring. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

We underſtand by ſome *fugitives* that he hath commanded
The generals to return with victory, or expect
A ſhameful death. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. One who takes ſhelter under another power from puniſhment.

Too many, being men of good inheritance, are fled beyond the ſeas, where they live under princes which are her majeſty's profeſſed enemies; and converſe and are confederates with other traytors and *fugitives* there abiding. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Your royal highneſs is too great and too juſt, either to want or to receive the homage of rebellious *fugitives*. *Dryden.*

5. One hard to be caught or detained.

What muſe but his can Nature's beauties hit,
Or catch that airy *fugitive*, call'd wit. *Harte.*

FU'GITIVENESS, fů'-ji-tiv-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *fugitive*.]

1. Volatility; fugacity.

That divers ſalt, emerging upon the analyſis of many concretes, are very volatile, is plain from the *fugitiveneſs* of ſalt and of hartſhorn attending in diſtillation. *Boyle.*

2. Inſtability; uncertainty.

FUGUE, fůg. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *fuga*, Lat.] In muſick, ſome point conſiſting of four, five, ſix, or any other number of notes begun by ſome one ſingle part, and then ſeconded by a third, fourth, fifth and ſixth part, if the compoſition conſiſts of ſo many; repeating the ſame or ſuch like notes, ſo that the ſeveral parts follow, or come in one after another in the ſame manner, the leading parts ſtill flying before thoſe that follow. *Harris.*

The reports and *fugues* have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and traduction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſkilful organiſt plies his grave and fancied deſcant in lofty *fugues*. *Milton on Education.*

His volant touch
Inſtinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant *fugue*. *Milton.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ſtage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In ſongs and airs expreſs their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a *fugue* expire. *Addiſon.*

FU'LCIMENT, fůl'-sý-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [*fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, Lat.] That on which a body reſts, which acts or is acted upon at each end, as a balance or a lever.

The power that equiponderates with any weight, muſt have the ſame proportion unto it, as there is betwixt their ſeveral diſtances from the centre or *fulciment*. *Wilkins.*

To **FULFI'L**, fůl-fil'. *v. a.* [*full* and *fill*.]

1. To fill till there is no room for more. This ſenſe is now not uſed.

Six gates i' th' city, with maſſy ſtaples,
And correſponſive and *fulfilling* bolts,
Sparre up the ſons of Troy. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſ.*

2. To anſwer any prophecy or promiſe by performance.

They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophets which are read every ſabbath-day, they have *fulfilled* them in condemning him. *Acts*, xiii. 27.

The fury bath'd them in each other's blood;
Then, having fix'd the fight, exulting flies,
And bears *fulfilled* her promiſe to the ſkies. *Dryd.*

3. To anſwer any purpoſe or deſign.

Here nature ſeems *fulfill'd* in all her ends. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. To anſwer any deſign by compliance or gratification.

If on my wounded breaſt thou drop'ſt a tear,
Think for whoſe ſake my breaſt that wound did bear;
And faithfully my laſt deſires *fulfil*,
As I perform my cruel father's will. *Dryden's Ovid.*

5. To anſwer any law by obedience.

Love worketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore love is the *fulfilling* of the law. *Rom.* xiii. 10.

This I my glory account
My exaltation, and my whole delight,
That thou in me well-pleas'd declar'ſt thy will
Fulfill'd, which to *fulfill* is all my bliſs. *Milton.*

FULFRA'UGHT, fůl-frắt. *adj.* [*full* and *fraught*.] Fully ſtored.

Thy fall hath left a kind of blot
To mark the *fulfraught* man, the beſt endu'd,
With ſome ſuſpicion. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

FU'LGENCY, fůl'-jėn-sý. *n. ſ.* [*fulgens*, Lat.] Splendour; glitter. *Dict.*

FU'LGENT, fůl'-jėnt. *adj.* [*fulgens*, Lat.] Shining; dazzling; exquiſitely bright.

As from a clowd his *fulgent* head,
And ſhape ſtar-bright, appear'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The illumination is not ſo bright and *fulgent* as to obſcure or extinguiſh all perceptibility of reaſon. *More's Divine Dial.*

FU'LGID, fůl'-jid. *adj.* [*fulgidus*, Lat.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.

FULGI'DITY, fůl-jid'-i-tý. *n. ſ.* [from *fulgid*.] Splendour; dazzling glitter. *Dict.*

FU'LGOUR, fůl'-gůr. *n. ſ.* [*fulgor*, Lat.] Splendour; dazzling brightneſs like that of lightning.

Glow-worms alive project a luſtre in the dark; which *fulgour*, notwithſtanding, ceaſeth after death. *Brown.*

When I ſet my eyes on this ſide of things, there ſhines from them ſuch an intellectual *fulgour*, that methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes viſible through them. *More.*

FULGURA'TION, fůl-gů-rå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*fulguratio*, Lat.] The act of lightening.

FU'LHAM, fůl'-håm. *n. ſ.* A cant word for falſe dice. *Hanmer.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts, for gourd and *Fulham*'s hold,
And high and low beguile the rich and poor. *Shak.*

FULI'GINOUS, fů-lidzh'-in-ůs. *adj.* [*fuligineux-ſe*, Fr. *fuliginoſus*, Lat.] Sooty; ſmoky.

Burrage hath an excellent ſpirit to repreſs the *fuliginous* vapours of duſky melancholy, and ſo cure madneſs. *Bacon.*

Whereas hiſtory ſhould be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a *fuliginous* link of lies. *Howel.*

FU'LIMART, fů'-li-mårt. *n. ſ.* [This word, of which *Skinner* obſerves that he found it only in this paſſage, ſeems to mean the ſame with *float*.] A kind of ſtinking ferret.

The fichat, the *fulimart*, and the ferret, live upon the face, and within the bowels of the earth. *Walton's Angler.*

FULL, fůl'. *adj.* [Fulle, Sax. *vol*, Dut.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; having no ſpace void.

Better is an handful with quietneſs, than both the hands *full* with travel and vexation of ſpirit. *Eccl.* iv. 6.

Valley *full* of chariots. *Iſaiah.*

The trees of the Lord are *full* of ſap. *Pſalms.*

Where all muſt *full* or not coherent be. *Pope.*

2. Abounding in any quality good or bad.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her *full*, but *full* of warefulneſs. *Sidney.*

You ſhould tread a courſe
Pretty and *full* of view. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Followers, who make themſelves as trumpets of the commendation of thoſe they follow, are *full* of inconvenience; they taint buſineſs through want of ſecrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

That muſt be our cure,
To be no more; ſad cure; for who would loſe,
Though *full* of pain, this intellectual being,
Thoſe thoughts that wander through eternity? *Milton.*

Gay religion's *full* of pomp and gold. *Milton.*

In that ſweet ſeaſon, as in bed I lay,
I turn'd my weary ſide, but ſtill in vain,
Though *full* of youthful health and void of pain. *Dryden.*

He is *full* of wants which he cannot ſupply, and compaſſed about with infirmities which he cannot remove. *Tillotſon.*

From yon bright heaven our author fetch'd his fire,
And paints the paſſions that your eyes inſpire;
Full of that flame, his tender ſcenes he warms,
And frames his goddeſs by your matchleſs charms. *Granville.*

3. Stored with any thing; well ſupplied with any thing.

Full of days was he;
Two ages paſt, he liv'd the third to ſee. *Tickel.*

4. Plump; ſaginated; fat.

A gentleman of a *full* body having broken his ſkin by a fall, the wound inflamed. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

5. Saturated; ſated.

I am *full* of the burnt offerings of rams. *Iſa.* i. 11.

The alteration of ſcenes feeds and relieves the eye, before it be *full* of the ſame object. *Bacon.*

6. Crowded with regard to the imagination or memory.

Every one is *full* of the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak conſtitutions. *Locke.*

7. That which fills or makes full; large; great in effect.

Water digeſteth a *full* meal ſooner than any liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

8. Complete; ſuch as that nothing further is deſired or wanted.

That day had ſeen the *full* accompliſhment
Of all his travels. *Daniel's Civil War.*

What remains, ye gods,
But up and enter now into *full* bliſs? *Milton.*

Being tried at that time only with a promiſe, he gave *full* credit to that promiſe, and ſtill gave evidence of his fidelity as faſt as occaſions were offered. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

The reſurrection of Jeſus from the dead hath given the world *full* aſſurance of another life. *Till.*

9. Complete without abatement; at the utmoſt degree.

At the end of two *full* years Pharaoh dreamed. *Geneſis.*

After hard riding plunge the horſes into water, and allow them to drink as they pleaſe; but gallop them *full* ſpeed, to warm the water in their bellies. *Swift.*

10. Containing the whole matter; expreſſing much.

Where my expreſſions are not ſo *full* as his, either our language or my art were defective; but where mine are *fuller* than his, they are but the impreſſions which the often reading of him have left upon my thoughts. *Denham.*

Should a man go about with never ſo ſet ſtudy to deſcribe ſuch a natural form of the year before the deluge as that which is at preſent eſtabliſhed, he could ſcarcely do it in ſo few words, ſo fit and proper, ſo *full* and expreſs. *Woodward.*

11. Strong; not faint; not attenuated.

I did never know ſo *full* a voice iſſue from ſo empty a heart; but the empty veſſel makes the greateſt ſound. *Shakeſp.*

Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make all noiſes in the ſame more *full* and reſounding. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the *full* reſounding line. *Pope.*

12. Mature; perfect.

In the ſultanry of the Mamalukes, ſlaves reigned over families of free men; and much like were the caſe, if you ſuppoſe a nation, where the cuſtom were that after *full* age the ſons ſhould expulſe their fathers out of their poſſeſſions. *Bacon.*

So law appears imperfect, and but given
With purpoſe to reſign them in *full* time
Up to a better covenant. *Milton.*

Theſe thoughts
Full counſel muſt mature. *Milton.*

13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.

Towards the *full* moon, as he was coming home one morning he felt his legs faulter. *Wiſeman.*

14. Not continuous, or a full ſtop.

Therewith he ended, making a *full* point of a hearty ſign. *Sidney.*

15. Spread to view in all dimenſions.

'Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember to have ſeen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a *full* face: they always appear in profile. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Full, fŭl'. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. Complete meaſure; freedom from deficiency.

When we return,
We'll ſee thoſe things affected to the *full*. *Shakeſp.*

He liked the pomp and abſolute authority of a general well, and preſerved the dignity of it to the *full*. *Clarendon.*

The picture of Ptolemy Philopater is given by authors to the *full*. *Dryden.*

Sicilian tortures and the brazen bull,
Are emblems, rather than expreſs the *full*
Of what he feels. *Dryden's Perſ.*

If where the rules not far enough extend,
Some lucky licence anſwer to the *full*
Th' intent propos'd, that licence is a rule. *Pope.*

2. The higheſt ſtate or degree.

The ſwan's down feather,
That ſtands upon the ſwell at *full* of tide,
Neither way inclines. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. The whole; the total.

The king hath won, and hath ſent out
A ſpeedy pow'r to encounter you, my lord:
This is the news at *full*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

But what at *full* I know, thou know'ſt no part;
I knowing all my peril, thou no art. *Shakeſp.*

4. The ſtate of being ſatiated.

When I had fed them to the *full*. *Jer.* v. 7.

5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fulleſt in the *full* of the moon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Full, fŭl'. *adv.*

1. Without abatement or diminution.

He *full*
Reſplendent all his Father manifeſt
Expreſs'd. *Milton.*

In the unity of place they are *full* as ſcrupulous; which many of their criticks limit to that very ſpot of ground where the play is ſuppoſed to begin. *Dryd.*

A modeſt bluſh ſhe wears, not form'd by art;
Free from deceit his face, and *full* as free his heart. *Dryden.*

The moſt judicious writer is ſometimes miſtaken after all his care; but the haſty critick, who judges on a view, is *full* as liable to be deceived. *Dryden.*

Since you may
Suſpect my courage, if I ſhould not lay,
The pawn I proffer ſhall be *full* as good. *Dryd. Virg.*

2. With the whole effect.

'Tis the pencil, thrown luckily *full* upon the horſe's mouth to expreſs the foam, which the painter, with all his ſkill, could not perform without it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This univerſal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compaſs of the notes it ran,
The diapaſon cloſing *full* in man. *Dryden.*

3. Exactly.

Full in the centre of the ſacred wood,
An arm ariſeth of the Stygian flood. *Addiſon.*

Full nineteen ſailors did the ſhip convey,
A ſhole of nineteen dolphins round her play. *Addiſ.*

4. Directly.

He met her *full*, but full of warefulneſs. *Sidney.*

He then confronts the bull,
And on his ample forehead aiming *full*,
The deadly ſtroke deſcending pierc'd the ſkull. *Dryden.*

At length reſolv'd, he throws with all his force
Full at the temples of the warrior horſe. *Dryden.*

5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives, to intend or ſtrengthen their ſignification.

Tell me why on your ſhield, ſo goodly ſcor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head?
Full lively is the ſemblant, though the ſubſtance dead. *Spenſer.*

I was ſet at work
Among my maids; *full* little, God knows, looking
Either for ſuch men or ſuch buſineſs. *Shakeſp.*

Full well ye reject the commandment. *Mar.* vii. 9.

Adam was all in tears, and to his guide
Lamenting turn'd *full* ſad. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

You *full* little think that you muſt be the beginner of the diſcourſe yourſelf. *More's Divine Dial.*

Full little thought of him the gentle knight. *Dryd.*

Full well the god his ſiſter's envy knew,
And what her aims and what her arts purſue. *Dryd.*

There is a perquiſite *full* as honeſt, by which you have the beſt part of a bottle of wine for yourſelf. *Swift.*

Full is much uſed in compoſition to intimate any thing arrived at its higheſt ſtate, or utmoſt degree.

Full-blown, fŭl'-blōn. *adj.* [*full* and *blown.*]

1. Spread to the utmoſt extent, as a perfect bloſſom.

My glories are paſt danger; they're *full-blown*:
Things, that are blaſted, are but in the bud. *Denh.*

My *full-blown* youth already fades apace;
Of our ſhort being 'tis the ſhorteſt ſpace! *Dryden.*

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmoſt extent.

He who with bold Cratinus is inſpir'd,
With zeal and equal indignation fir'd;
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And ſteers againſt it with a *full-blown* ſail. *Dryden.*

Full-bo'ttomed, fŭl-bŏt'-tŭmd. *adj.* [*full* and *bottom.*] Having a large bottom.

I was obliged to ſit at home in my morning-gown, having pawned a new ſuit of cloaths and a *full-bottomed* wig for a ſum of money. *Guardian.*

Full-ea'red, fŭl-ē'rd. *adj.* [*full* and *ear.*] Having the heads full of grain.

As flames roll'd by the winds conſpiring force,
O'er *full-ear'd* corn, or torrents raging courſe. *Denham.*

Full-ey'ed, fŭl-ī'd. *adj.* [*full* and *eye.*] Having large prominent eyes.

Full-fed, fŭl-fĕd'. *adj.* [*full* and *fed.*] Sated; fat; ſaginated.

All as a partridge plump, *full-fed* and fair,
She form'd this image of well bodied air. *Pope.*

Full-la'den, fŭl-lā'dn. *adj.* [*full* and *laden.*] Laden 'till there can be no more added.

It were unfit that ſo excellent a reward as the Goſpel promiſes ſhould ſtoop down, like fruit upon a *full-laden* bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand. *Tillotſon.*

Full-spre'ad, fůl-ſprĕd′. *adj.* [*full* and *ſpread.*] Spread to the utmoſt extent.

How eaſy 'tis, when deſtiny proves kind,
With *full-ſpread* ſails to run before the wind;
But thoſe that 'gainſt ſtiff gales laveering go,
Muſt be at once reſolv'd and ſkilful too. *Dryden.*

Full-su'mmed, fůl-ſůmd′. *adj.* [*full* and *ſummed.*] Complete in all its parts.

The cedar ſtretched forth its branches, and the king of birds neſted within its leaves, thick feathered, and with *full-ſummed* wings faſtening his talons Eaſt and Weſt; but now the eagle is become half naked. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

To **FULL**, fůl′. *v. a.* [*fullo*, Lat.] To cleanſe cloth from its oil or greaſe.

Fu'llage, fůl′-lâg. *n. ſ.* [from *full.*] The money paid for fulling or cleanſing cloth.

Fu'ller, fůl′-lůr. *n. ſ.* [*fullo*, Lat.] One whoſe trade is to cleanſe cloth.

The clothiers have put off
The ſpinſters, carders, *fullers*, weavers. *Shakeſp.*

His raiment became ſhining, exceeding white as ſnow; ſo as no *fuller* on earth can whiten them. *Mar.* ix. 3.

Fu'llers *Earth*, fůl′-lůrz-ĕrth′. *n. ſ.*

Fullers earth is a marl of a cloſe texture, extremely ſoft and unctuous to the touch: when dry it is of a greyiſh colour, in all degrees, from very pale to almoſt black, and generally has a greeniſh caſt in it. The fineſt *fullers earth* is dug in our own iſland. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

The *fullers earth* of England very much exceeds any yet diſcovered abroad in goodneſs; which is one great reaſon why the Engliſh ſurpaſs all other nations in the woollen manufacture. *Woodward.*

Fu'llers *Thiſtle*, fůl′-lůrz-thĭs′l, or *Weed*. *n. ſ.* [*dipſacus.*] A plant.

Fu'llery, fůl′-lĕ-rў. *n. ſ.* [from *fuller.*] The place where the trade of a fuller is exerciſed.

Fu'llingmill, fůl′-lĭng-mĭl. *n. ſ.* [*full* and *mill.*] A mill where the water raiſes hammers which beat the cloth 'till it be cleanſed.

By large hammers, like thoſe uſed for paper and *fullingmills*, they beat their hemp. *Mortimer.*

Fu'lly, fůl′-lў. *adv.* [from *full.*]

1. Without vacuity.

2. Completely; without lack; without more to be deſired.

There are many graces for which we may not ceaſe hourly to ſue, graces which are in beſtowing always, but never come to be *fully* had in this preſent life; and therefore, when all things here have an end, endleſs thanks muſt have their beginning in a ſtate which bringeth the full and final ſatisfaction of all ſuch perpetual deſires. *Hooker.*

He *fully* poſſeſſed the entire revelation he had received from God, and had thoroughly digeſted it. *Locke.*

The goddeſs cry'd
It is enough, I'm *fully* ſatisfied. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

Fu'lminant, fůl′-mĭ-nânt. *adj.* [*fulminant*, Fr. *fulminans*, Lat.] Thundering; making a noiſe like thunder.

To **FU'LMINATE**, fůl′-mĭ-nât. *v. n.* [*fulmina*, Lat. *fulminer*, Fr.]

1. To thunder.

I cannot *fulminate* nor tonitruate words
To puzzle intellects; my ninth lap affords
No Lycophronian buſkins. *Tho. Randolph.*

2. To make a loud noiſe or crack.

Whilſt it was in fuſion we caſt into it a live coal, which preſently kindled it, and made it boil and flaſh for a pretty while: after which we caſt in another glowing coal, which made it *fulminate* afreſh. *Boyle.*

In damps, one is called the ſuffocating, and the other the *fulminating* damp. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

3. To iſſue out eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

To **Fu'lminate**, fůl′-mĭ-nât. *v. a.* To throw out as an object of terrour.

As excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now *fulminated*; ſo this conſtitution is out of uſe among us in a great meaſure. *Ayliffe.*

Fulmina'tion, fůl-mĭ-nâ′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*fulminatio*, Lat. *fulmination*, Fr. from *fulminate.*]

1. The act of thundering.

2. Denunciations of cenſure.

The *fulminations* from the vatican were turned into ridicule. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Fu'lminatory, fůl′′-mĭn-â-tůr′-ў. *adj.* [*fulmineus*, Lat. from *fulminate.*] Thundering; ſtriking horror.

Fu'lness, fůl′-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *full.*]

1. The ſtate of being filled ſo as to have no part vacant.

Your heave-offering ſhall be reckoned the *fulneſs* of the wine preſs. *Numb.* xviii. 27.

Let the ſea roar and the *fulneſs* thereof. *Deut.*

To the houſes I wiſhed nothing more than ſafety, *fulneſs*, and freedom. *King Charles.*

2. The ſtate of abounding in any quality good or bad.

3. Completeneſs; ſuch as leaves nothing to be deſired.

Your enjoyments are ſo complete, I turn wiſhes into gratulations, and congratulating their *fulneſs* only wiſh their continuance. *South.*

4. Completeneſs from the coalition of many parts.

The king ſet forwards to London, receiving the acclamations and applauſes of the people as he went; which indeed were true and unfeigned, as might well appear in the very demonſtration and *fulneſs* of the cry. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

5. Completeneſs; freedom from deficiency.

In thy preſence is *fulneſs* of joy. *Pſalms.*

He is the half part of a bleſſed man,
Left to be finiſhed by ſuch as ſhe;
And ſhe a fair divided excellence,
Whoſe *fulneſs* of perfection lies in him. *Shakeſp.*

6. Repletion; ſatiety.

I need not inſtance in the habitual intemperance of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of *fulneſs*, pride and luſt, wantonneſs and ſoftneſs. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

7. Plenty; wealth.

To lapſe in *fulneſs*
Is ſorer than to lie for need; and falſhood
Is worſe in kings than beggars. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

8. Struggling perturbation; ſwelling in the mind.

A principal fruit of friendſhip is the eaſe and diſcharge of the *fulneſs* of the heart, which paſſions of all kinds do cauſe and induce. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

9. Largeneſs; extent.

There wanted the *fulneſs* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought; and perhaps ſomething might have been added to the beauty of the ſtyle. *Dryden.*

10. Force of ſound, ſuch as fills the ear; vigour.

This ſort of paſtoral derives almoſt its whole beauty from a natural eaſe of thought and ſmoothneſs of verſe; whereas that of moſt other kinds conſiſts in the ſtrength and *fulneſs* of both. *Pope.*

FU'LSOME, fůl′-ſům. *adj.* [from fulle, Sax. foul.]

1. Nauſeous; offenſive.

He that brings *fulſome* objects to my view,
With nauſeous images my fancy fills,
And all goes down like oxymel of ſquills. *Roſcommon.*

Now half the youth of Europe are in arms,
How *fulſome* muſt it be to ſtay behind,
And die of rank diſeaſes here at home? *Otway.*

2. Rank; groſs: to the ſmell.

White ſatyrion is of a dainty ſmell, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and thoſe not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and *fulſome* ſmell. *Bacon.*

3. Luſtful.

He ſtuck them up before the *fulſome* ewes. *Shak.*

4. Tending to obſcenity.

A certain epigram, which is aſcribed to the emperor, is more *fulſome* than any paſſage I have met with in our poet. *Dryden.*

Fu'lsomely, fůl′-ſům-lў. *adv.* [from *fulſome.*] Nauſeouſly; rankly; obſcenely.

Fu'lsomeness, fůl′-ſům-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *fulſome.*]

1. Nauſeouſneſs.

2. Rank ſmell.

3. Obſcenity.

No decency is conſidered, no *fulſomeneſs* is omitted, no venom is wanting, as far as dulneſs can ſupply it. *Dryden.*

Fu'mado, fů-mâ′-dô. *n. ſ.* [*fumus*, Lat.] A ſmoked fiſh.

Fiſh that ſerve for the hotter countries, they uſed at firſt to fume, by hanging them upon long ſticks one by one, drying them with the ſmoke of a ſoft and continual fire, from which they purchaſed the name of *fumadoes*. *Carew.*

Fu'mage, fů′-mâg. *n. ſ.* [from *fumus*, Lat.] Hearth-money. *Dict.*

Fu'matory, fů′-mâ-tůr-ў. *n. ſ.* [*fumaria*, Lat. *fumeterre*, Fr.] An herb.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumatory*,
Doth root upon. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

To **FU'MBLE**, fům′bl. *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Dut.]

1. To attempt any thing aukwardly or ungainly.

Our mechanick theiſts will have their atoms never once to have *fumbled* in theſe their motions, nor to have produced any inept ſyſtem. *Cudworth.*

2. To puzzle; to ſtrain in perplexity.

Am not I a friend to help you out? You would have been *fumbling* half an hour for this excuſe. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

3. To play childiſhly.

I ſaw him *fumble* with the ſheets, and play with flowers, and ſmile upon his finger's end. *Shakeſp.*

To **Fu'mble**, fům′bl. *v. a.* To manage aukwardly.

As many farewels as be ſtars in heav'n,
With diſtinct breath and conſign'd kiſſes to them,
He *fumbles* up all in one looſe adieu. *Shakeſp.*

His greaſy bald-pate choir
Came *fumbling* o'er the beads, in ſuch an agony
They told 'em falſe for fear. *Dryd. Spaniſh Fryar.*

Fu'mbler, fům′-blůr. *n. ſ.* [from *fumble.*] One who acts aukwardly.

Fu'mblingly, fům′-blĭng-lў. *adv.* [from *fumble.*] In an aukward manner.

Fume, fům. *n. ſ.* [*fumée*, Fr. *fumus*, Lat.]

1. Smoke.

Thus fighting fires a while themſelves conſume;
But ſtreight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,
They firſt lay tender bridges of their *fume*,
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly. *Dryd.*

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.

Love is a ſmoke rais'd with the *fume* of ſighs:
Being purg'd, a fire ſparkling in lovers' eyes. *Shak.*

It were good to try the taking of *fumes* by pipes, as they do in tobacco, or other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*

In Winter, when the heat without is leſs, breath becomes ſo far condenſed as to be viſible, flowing out of the mouth in form of a *fume*, or craſſer vapour; and may, by proper veſſels, ſet in a ſtrong freezing mixture, be collected in a conſiderable quantity. *Woodward.*

3. Exhalation from the ſtomach.

The *fumes* of drink diſcompoſe and ſtupify the brains of a man overcharged with it. *South.*

Plung'd in ſloth we lie, and ſnore ſupine,
As fill'd with *fumes* of undigeſted wine. *Dryden.*

Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain ſurprize,
And its mad *fumes* in your diſcourſes riſe;
But time theſe yielding vapours will remove:
Mean while I'll taſte the ſober joys of love. *Dryd.*

4. Rage; heat of mind; paſſion.

The *fumes* of his paſſion do really intoxicate and confound his judging and diſcerning faculty. *South.*

5. Any thing unſubſtantial.

When Duncan is aſleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and waſſel ſo convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a *fume*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.

Plato's great year would have ſome effect, not in renewing the ſtate of like individuals; for that is the *fume* of thoſe, that conceive the celeſtial bodies have more accurate influence upon theſe things below, than they have, but in groſs. *Bacon.*

To lay aſide all that may ſeem to have a ſhew of *fumes* and fancies, and to ſpeak ſolids, a war with Spain is a mighty work. *Bacon.*

To **FUME**, fů'm. *v. n.* [*fumer*, Fr. *fumo*, Lat.]

1. To ſmoke.

Their pray'rs paſs'd
Dimenſionleſs through heav'nly doors; then clad
With incenſe, where the golden altar *fum'd*
By the great interceſſor; came in ſight
Before their father's throne. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

From thence the *fuming* trail began to ſpread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryd.*

Strait hover round the fair her airy band;
Some, as ſhe ſipp'd, the *fuming* liquor fann'd. *Pope.*

2. To vapour; to yield exhalations, as by heat.

Tie up the libertine in a field of feaſts,
Keep his brain *fuming*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Silenus lay,
Whoſe conſtant cups lay *fuming* to his brain,
And always boil in each extended vein. *Roſcommon.*

3. To paſs away in vapours.

We have
No anger in our eyes, no ſtorm, no lightning:
Our heat is ſpent and *fum'd* away in vapour,
Before our hands be at work. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

Their parts are kept from *fuming* away by their fixity, and alſo by the vaſt weight and denſity of the atmoſpheres incumbent upon them. *Cheyne.*

The firſt freſh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd race,
Of uncorrupted man, nor bluſh'd to ſee
The ſluggard ſleep beneath its ſacred beam;
For their light ſlumbers gentle *fum'd* away. *Thomſ.*

4. To be in a rage; to be hot with anger.

When he knew his rival free'd and gone,
He ſwells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:
He frets, he *fumes*, he ſtares, he ſtamps the ground,
The hollow tow'r with clamours ring around. *Dryd.*

To **FUME**, fů'm. *v. a.*

1. To ſmoke; to dry in the ſmoke.

Thoſe that ſerve for hot countries they uſed at firſt to *fume*, by hanging upon them long ſticks one by one, and drying them with the ſmoke of a ſoft fire. *Carew.*

2. To perfume with odours in the fire.

She *fum'd* the temples with an od'rous flame,
And oft before the ſacred altars came,
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dryd.*

The *fuming* of the holes with brimſtone, garlick, and other unſavory things, will drive moles out of the ground. *Mortimer.*

3. To diſperſe in vapours.

The heat will *fume* away moſt of the ſcent. *Mortimer.*

FUME'T, fů-mět'. *n. ſ.* The dung of the deer.

FUME'TTE, fů'-mět. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A word introduced by cooks, and the pupils of cooks, for the ſtink of meat.

A haunch of ven'ſon made her ſweat,
Unleſs it had the right *fumette*. *Swift.*

FU'MID, fů'-mĭd. *adj.* [*fumidus*, Lat.] Smoky; vaporous.

A craſs and *fumid* exhalation is cauſed from the combat of the ſulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous ſpirits of *aquafortis*. *Brown.*

FU'MIDITY, fů'-mĭd-ĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *fumid*.] Smokineſs; tendency to ſmoke. *Dict.*

To **FU'MIGATE**, fů'-mĭ-gåt. *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Lat. *fumiger*, Fr.]

1. To ſmoke; to perfume by ſmoke or vapour.

Would thou preſerve thy famiſh'd family,
With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*,
And break the waxen walls to ſave the ſtate. *Dryd.*

2. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGA'TION, fů-mĭ-gå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*fumigatio*, Lat. *fumigation*, Fr. from *fumigate*.]

1. Scents raiſed by fire.

Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial. *Arbuthnot.*

My *fumigation* is to Venus, juſt
The ſouls of roſes, and red coral's duſt:
And, laſt, to make my *fumigation* good,
'Tis mixt with ſparrows brains and pigeons blood. *Dryden.*

2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FU'MINGLY, fů'-mĭng-lŷ. *adv.* [from *fume*.] Angrily; in a rage.

That which we move for our better learning and inſtruction ſake, turneth unto anger and choler in them: they grow altogether out of quietneſs with it; they anſwer *fumingly*, that they are aſhamed to defile their pens with making anſwer to ſuch idle queſtions. *Hooker.*

FU'MITER, fů'-mĭ-tůr. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Why, he was met even now,
As mad as the vext ſea; ſinging aloud,
Crown'd with rank *fumiter* and furrow weeds. *Sh.*

FU'MOUS, fů'-můs. } *adj.* [*fumeux-ſe*, Fr.
FU'MY, fů'-mŷ. } from *fume*.] Producing fumes.

From dice and wine the youth retir'd to reſt,
And puff'd the *fumy* god from out his breaſt:
Ev'n then he dreamt of drink and lucky play;
More lucky had it laſted 'till the day. *Dryden.*

FUN, fůn'. *n. ſ.* [A low cant word.] Sport; high merriment; frolickſome delight.

Don't mind me, though, for all my *fun* and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks. *More.*

FU'NCTION, fůnk'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*functio*, Lat.]

1. Diſcharge; performance.

There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a repreſenting commoner in the *function* of his publick calling, and the ſame perſon in common life. *Swift.*

2. Employment; office.

The miniſtry is not now bound to any one tribe: now none is ſecluded from that *function* of any degree, ſtate, or calling. *Whitgifte.*

You have paid the heav'ns your *function*, and the priſoner the very other debt of your calling. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Nor was it any policy, or obſtinacy, or partiality of affection either to the men or their *function*, which fixed me. *King Charles.*

This double *function* of the goddeſs gives a conſiderable light and beauty to the ode which Horace has addreſſed to her. *Addiſon.*

Let not theſe indignities diſcourage us from aſſerting the juſt privileges and pre-eminence of our holy *function* and character. *Atterbury.*

3. Single act of any office.

Without difference thoſe *functions* cannot, in orderly ſort, be executed. *Hooker.*

They have ſeveral offices and prayers againſt fire, tempeſts, and eſpecially for the dead, in which *functions* they uſe ſacerdotal garments. *Stillingfleet.*

4. Trade; occupation.

Follow your *function*; go, and batten on cold bits. *Shakeſp.*

5. Office of any particular part of the body.

The bodies of men, and other animals, are excellently well fitted for life and motion; and the ſeveral parts of them well adapted to their particular *functions*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

6. Power; faculty: either animal or intellectual.

Tears in his eyes, diſtraction in his aſpect,
A broken voice, and his whole *function* ſuiting
With forms to his conceit. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Nature ſeems
In all her *functions* weary of herſelf:
My race of glory run, and race of ſhame;
And I ſhall ſhortly be with them that reſt. *Milton.*

Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head,
As the mind opens, and its *functions* ſpread,
Imagination plies her dang'rous art,
And pours it all upon the peccant part. *Pope.*

Though every human conſtitution is morbid, yet are their diſeaſes conſiſtent with the common *functions* of life. *Arbuthnot.*

FUND, fůnd'. *n. ſ.* [*fond*, Fr. *fundo* a bag, Lat.]

1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is ſupported.

He touches the paſſions more delicately than Ovid, and performs all this out of his own *fund*, without diving into the arts and ſciences for a ſupply. *Dryden.*

Part muſt be left, a *fund* when foes invade,
And part employ'd to roll the watry tide. *Dryd.*

In preaching, no men ſucceed better than thoſe who truſt entirely to the ſtock or *fund* of their own reaſon, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*

2. Stock or bank of money.

As my eſtate has been hitherto either toſt upon ſeas, or fluctuating in *funds*, it is now fixed in ſubſtantial acres. *Addiſon.*

FU'NDAMENT, fůn'-då-měnt. *n. ſ.* [*fundamentum*, Lat.] The back part of the body.

FUNDAME'NTAL, fůn-då-měn'-tål. *adj.* [*fundamentalis*, Lat. from *fundament*.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the reſt is built; eſſential; important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and *fundamental* cauſe of the moſt grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth. *Raleigh.*

You that will be leſs fearful than diſcreet,
That love the *fundamental* part of ſtate,
More than you doubt the charge of it. *Shakeſp.*

Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant, thought the ſucceſſion ſhould go to the next heir, according to the *fundamental* laws of the kingdom, as if the laſt king were actually dead. *Swift's Examiner.*

Gain ſome general and *fundamental* truths, both in philoſophy, in religion, and in human life. *Watts.*

Such we find they are, as can controul
The ſervile actions of our wav'ring ſoul,
Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will;
Their ills all built on life, that *fundamental* ill. *Prior.*

Yet ſome there were among the ſounder few,
Of thoſe who leſs preſum'd, and better knew,
Who durſt aſſert the juſter ancient cauſe,
And here reſtor'd wit's *fundamental* laws. *Pope.*

FUNDAME'NTAL, fůn-då-měn'-tål. *n. ſ.* Leading propoſition; important and eſſential part which is the groundwork of the reſt.

We propoſe the queſtion, whether thoſe who hold the *fundamentals* of faith may deny Chriſt damnably in reſpect of ſuperſtructures and conſequences that ariſe from them. *South.*

It is a very juſt reproach, that there ſhould be ſo much violence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in all *fundamentals*, and only differ in ſome ceremonies, or mere ſpeculative points. *Swift.*

FUNDAME'NTALLY, fůn-då-měn'-tål-ŷ. *adv.* [from *fundamental*.] Eſſentially; originally.

As virtue is ſeated *fundamentally* in the intellect, ſo perſpectively in the fancy; ſo that virtue is the force of reaſon, in the conduct of our actions and paſſions to a good end. *Grew.*

Religion is not only uſeful to civil ſociety, but *fundamentally* neceſſary to its very birth and conſtitution. *Bentley.*

The unlimited power placed *fundamentally* in the body of a people, the legiſlators endeavour to depoſit in ſuch hands as would preſerve the people. *Swift.*

FU'NERAL, fu'-ne-ral. *n. ſ.* [*funus*, Lat *funerailles*, Fr.]

1. The ſolemnization of a burial; the payment of the laſt honours to the dead; obſequies.

Here, under leave of Brutus, and the reſt,
Come I to ſpeak in Cæſar's *funeral*. *Shakeſp.*

All things that we ordained feſtival,
Turn from their office to black *funeral*. *Shakeſp.*

He that had caſt out many unburied, had none to mourn for him, nor any ſolemn *funerals*, nor ſepulchre with his fathers. *2 Mac.* v. 10.

No widow at his *funeral* ſhall weep. *Sandys.*

2. The pomp or proceſſion with which the dead are carried.

The long *fun'rals* blacken all the way. *Pope.*

You are ſometimes deſirous to ſee a *funeral* paſs by in the ſtreet. *Swift.*

3. Burial; interment.

May he find his *funeral*
I' th' ſands, when he before his day ſhall fall.
Denham.

FU'NERAL, fu'-ne-ral. *adj.* Uſed at the ceremony of interring the dead.

Our inſtruments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding chear to a ſad *funeral* feaſt. *Shak.*

Let ſuch honours
And *funeral* rites, as to his birth and virtues
Are due, be firſt perform'd, *Denham's Sophy.*

Thy hand o'er towns the *fun'ral* torch diſplays,
And forms a thouſand ills ten thouſand ways. *Dryd.*

FUNE'REAL, fu-ne'-ryal. *adj.* [*funerea*, Lat.] Suiting a funeral; dark; diſmal.

But if his ſoul hath wing'd the deſtin'd flight,
Inhabitant of deep diſaſtrous night,
Homeward with pious ſpeed repaſs the main,
To the pale ſhade *funereal* rites ordain. *Pope.*

FUNGO'SITY, fung-gos'-ı-ty. *n. ſ.* [from *fungus*.] Unſolid excreſcence. *Dict.*

FU'NGOUS, fung'-gus. *adj.* [from *fungus*.] Excreſcent; ſpongy; wanting firmneſs.

It is often employed to keep down the *fungous* lips that ſpread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the eſcharotick medicines. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FU'NGUS, fung'-gus. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Strictly a muſhroom: a word uſed to expreſs ſuch excreſcences of fleſh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excreſcence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-tree, and auriculæ Judæ from elder. *Quincy.*

The ſurgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen too much, are too fluid, and produce *funguſes*, or as they harden and produce calloſities. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

This eminence is compoſed of little points, or granula, called *fungus*, or proud fleſh. *Sharp.*

FU'NICLE, fu'-nıkl. *n. ſ.* [*funiculus*, Lat.] A ſmall cord; a ſmall ligature; a fibre.

FUNI'CULAR, fu-nık'-u-lar. *adj.* [*funiculaire*, Fr. from *funicle*.] Conſiſting of a ſmall cord or fibre.

FUNK, funk'. *n. ſ.* A ſtink. A low word.

FU'NNEL, fun'-nıl. *n. ſ.* [*infundibulum*, Lat. whence *fundible*, *fundle*, *funnel*.]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe deſcending from it, through which liquors are poured into veſſels with narrow mouths; a tundiſh.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it; but with a *funnel*, and by degrees, you ſhall fill many of them. *Ben Jonſon.*

Some the long *funnel's* curious mouth extend,
Through which ingeſted meats with eaſe deſcend.
Blackm.

The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and contracted by degrees, to draw the ſound inward, to take in as much as may be of it, as we uſe a *funnel* to pour liquor into any veſſel. *Ray.*

2. A pipe or paſſage of communication.

Towards the middle are two large *funnels*, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or freſh air. *Addiſon.*

FUR, fur'. *n. ſ.* [*fourrure*, Fr.]

1. Skin with ſoft hair with which garments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.

December muſt be expreſſed with a horrid and fearful countenance; as alſo at his back a bundle of holly, holding in *fur* mittens the ſign of Capricorn. *Peacham on Drawing.*

'Tis but dreſſing up a bird of prey in his cap and *furs* to make a judge of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

And lordly gout wrapt up in *fur*,
And wheezing aſthma, loth to ſtir. *Swift.*

2. Soft hair of beaſts found in cold countries, where nature provides coats ſuitable to the weather; hair in general.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would
couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their *fur* dry, unbonnetted he runs,
And bids what will take all. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Such animals as ſeed upon fleſh qualify it, the one by ſwallowing the hair or *fur* of the beaſts they prey upon, the other by devouring ſome part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themſelves with. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Any moiſture exhaled to ſuch a degree as that the remainder ſticks on the part.

Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part;
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart:
My pulſe unequal, and my breath is ſtrong;
Beſides a filthy *fur* upon my tongue. *Dryden.*

To **FUR**, fur'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair.

How mad a ſight it was to ſee Dametas, like rich tiſſue *furred* with lambſkins? *Sidney.*

Through tatter'd cloaths ſmall vices do appear;
Robes and *furr'd* gowns hide all. *Shakeſp.*

You are for dreams and ſlumbers, brother prieſt;
You *fur* your gloves with reaſons. *Shakeſp.*

2. To cover with ſoft matter.

To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten baſon; and, as it groweth to be *furred* and black within, ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell. *Peacham.*

Three ſiſters, mourning for their brother's loſs,
Their bodies hid in bark, and *furr'd* with moſs. *Dryd.*

Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry *furr'd* tongues. *Philips.*

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls
On all ſides *furr'd* with mouldy damps, and hung
With clots of ropy gore. *Addiſon.*

FUR, fur'. *adv.* [It is now commonly written *far*.] At a diſtance.

The white lovely dove
Doth on her wing her utmoſt ſwiftneſs prove,
Finding the gripe of faulcon fierce not *fur*. *Sidney.*

FUR-WROUGHT, fur'-rat'. *adj.* [*fur* and *wrought*.] Made of fur.

Silent along the mazy margin ſtray,
And with the *fur-wrought* fly delude the prey.
Gay's Paſt.

FURA'CIOUS, fu-ra'-shus. *adj.* [*furax*, Lat.] Thieviſh; inclined to ſteal. *Dict.*

FURA'CITY, fu-ras'-ı-ty. *n. ſ.* [from *furax*, Lat.] Diſpoſition to theft; thieviſhneſs.

FU'RBELOW, fur'-be-lo. *n. ſ.* A piece of ſtuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on the petticoats or gowns of women. This, like a great many other words, is the child of mere caprice. *Trev. Dict.*

Nay, oft in dreams invention we beſtow
To change a flounce, or add a *furbelow*. *Pope.*

To **FU'RBELOW**, fur'-be-lo. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dreſs.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm them with a milder air;
To break their points, you turn their force,
And *furbelow* the plain diſcourſe. *Prior.*

She was flounced and *furbelowed*; every ribbon was crinkled and every part of her garments in curl. *Addiſon.*

To **FU'RBISH**, fur'-bısh. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, Fr.] To burniſh; to poliſh; to rub to brightneſs.

It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,
And *furbiſh* new the name of John o'Gaunt.
Shakeſp. Rich. II.

Furbiſh the ſpears, and put on the brigandines.
Jer. xlvi. 4.

Some others who *furbiſh* up and reprint his old errours, hold that the ſufferings of the damned are not to be, in a ſtrict ſenſe, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there ſhall be a general gaol-delivery of the ſouls in priſon, and that not a farther execution, but a final releaſe. *South.*

As after Numa's peaceful reign,
The martial Ancus did the ſceptre wield;
Furbiſh'd the ruſty ſword again,
Reſum'd the long-forgotten ſhield,
And led the Latins to the duſty field. *Dryden.*

Inferior miniſters, for Mars repair
His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;
And ſend him forth again, with *furbiſh'd* arms.
Dryden.

FU'RBISHER, fur'-bısh-ur. *n. ſ.* [*fourbiſſeur*, Fr. from *furbiſh*.] One who poliſhes any thing.

FURCA'TION, fur-ka'-shun. *n. ſ.* [*furca*, Lat.] Forkineſs; the ſtate of ſhooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

When ſtags grow old they grow leſs branched, and firſt loſe their brow-antlers, or loweſt *furcations* next the head. *Brown.*

FU'RFUR, fur'-fur. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Huſk or chaff, ſcurff or dandriff, that grows upon the ſkin, with ſome likeneſs to bran. *Quincy.*

FURFURA'CEOUS, fur-fu-ra'-shus. *adj.* [*furfuraceus*, Lat.] Huſky; branny; ſcaly.

FU'RIOUS, fu'-ryus. *adj.* [*furieux*, Fr. *furioſus*, Lat.]

1. Mad; phrenetick.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be puniſhable. *Hooker.*

2. Raging; violent; tranſported by paſſion beyond reaſon.

Who can be wiſe, amaz'd, temp'rate and *furious*,
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

To be *furious*,
Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood,
The dove will peck the eſtridge. *Shakeſp.*

Noiſe, other than the ſound of dance or ſong,
Torment, and loud lament, and *furious* rage. *Milt.*

3. Violent; impetuouſly agitated.

With clamour thence the rapid currents drive,
Towards the retreating ſea their *furious* tide. *Milt.*

FU'RIOUSLY, fu'-ryus-ly. *adv.* [from *furious*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother ſaw, fraught with
great grief
And wrath, he to him leapt *furiouſly*. *Fairy Queen.*

They obſerve countenance to attend the practice; and this carries them on *furiouſly* to that which of themſelves they are inclined. *South.*

She heard not half, ſo *furiouſly* ſhe flies;
Fear gave her wings. *Dryden.*

Fu'riousness, fů'-ryůs-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *furious.*] Frenzy; madneſs; tranſport of paſſion.

To **Furl**, fůrl. *v. a.* [*freſler*, Fr.] To draw up; to contract.

When fortune ſends a ſtormy wind,
Then ſhew a brave and preſent mind;
And when with too indulgent gales
She ſwells too much, then *furl* thy ſails. *Creech.*

Fu'rlong, fůr'-lŏng. *n. ſ.* [ꝼuꞃlanᵹ, Sax.] A meaſure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

If a man ſtand in the middle of a field and ſpeak aloud, he ſhall be heard a *furlong* in a round and that in articulate ſounds. *Bacon.*

Coming within a few *furlongs* of the temple, they paſſed through a very thick grove. *Addiſon.*

Fu'rlough, fůr'-lŏ. *n. ſ.* [*verlof*, Dut.] A temporary diſmiſſion from military ſervice; a licence given to a ſoldier to be abſent.

Brutus and Cato might diſcharge their ſouls,
And give them *furlo*'s for another world;
But we, like ſentries, are oblig'd to ſtand
In ſtarleſs nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

Fu'rmenty, fůr'-mĕn-tẏ. *n. ſ.* [More properly *frumenty*, or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Lat.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The ſeed-cake, the paſties, and *furmenty* pot. *Tuſſer.*

Fu'rnace, fůr'-nis. *n. ſ.* [*furnus*, Lat.] An incloſed fireplace.

Heat not a *furnace* for your foe ſo hot
That it may ſinge yourſelf. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The fining pot is for ſilver and the *furnace* for gold. *Prov.*

We have alſo *furnaces* of great diverſities, that keep great diverſity of heats. *Bacon.*

The kings of Spain have erected divers *furnaces* and forges, for the trying and fining of their gold. *Abbot.*

Whoſo falleth not down and worſhippeth, ſhall the ſame hour be caſt into the midſt of a burning fiery *furnace.* *Dan.*

A dungeon horrible, on all ſides around,
As one great *furnace*, flam'd. *Milton.*

To **Fu'rnace**, fůr'-nis. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw out as ſparks from a furnace. A bad word.

He *furnaces*
The thick ſighs from him. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To **FU'RNISH**, fůr'-niſh. *v. a.* [*fournir*, Fr.]

1. To ſupply with what is neceſſary to a certain purpoſe.

She hath directed
How I ſhall take her from her father's houſe;
What gold and jewels ſhe is *furniſh'd* with. *Shak.*

His training ſuch,
That he may *furniſh* and inſtruct great teachers,
And never ſeek for aid out of himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Thou ſhalt *furniſh* him liberally out of thy flock. *Deut.* xv.

Come, thou ſtranger, and *furniſh* a table, and feed me of that thou haſt ready. *Eccles.*

Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by ſea and land, *furniſhed* the city with corn, wine, victual, and powder. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

I ſhall not need to heap up inſtances; every one's reading and converſation will ſufficiently *furniſh* him, if he wants to be better ſtored. *Locke.*

2. To give; to ſupply.

Theſe ſimple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are ſuggeſted and *furniſhed* to the mind only by theſe two ways, ſenſation and reflection. *Locke.*

It is not the ſtate, but a compact among private perſons that hath *furniſhed* out theſe ſeveral remittances. *Addiſon*

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.

Something deeper,
Whereof perchance theſe are but *furniſhings.* *Shak.*

Plato entertained ſome of his friends at dinner, and had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and coſtly *furniſhed.* Diogenes came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, ſaying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly anſwered, But with greater pride, Diogenes. *Bacon's Apophth.*

We were led into another great room, *furniſhed* with old inſcriptions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.

Will your lordſhip lend me a thouſand pounds to *furniſh* me? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Ideas, forms, and intellects,
Have *furniſh'd* out three diff'rent ſects. *Prior.*

Doubtleſs the man Jeſus Chriſt is *furniſhed* with ſuperior powers to all the angels in heaven, becauſe he is employed in ſuperior work. *Watts.*

5. To decorate; to ſupply with ornamental houſehold ſtuff.

The wounded arm would *furniſh* all their rooms,
And bleed for ever ſcarlet in the looms. *Halifax.*

Fu'rnisher, fůr'-niſh-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*fourniſſeur*, Fr. from *furniſh.*] One who ſupplies or fits out.

Fu'rniture, fůr'-ni-tſhůr. *n. ſ.* [*fourniture*, Fr. from *furniſh.*]

1. Moveables; goods put in a houſe for uſe or ornament.

No man can tranſport his large retinue, his ſumptuous fare, and his rich *furniture* into another world. *South.*

There are many noble palaces in Venice; their *furniture* is not very rich, if we except the pictures. *Addiſon.*

2. Appendages.

By a general conflagration mankind ſhall be deſtroyed, with the form and all the *furniture* of the earth. *Tillotſon.*

3. Equipage; embelliſhments; decorations.

Young Clarion, with vauntful luſtyhed,
After his guiſe did caſt abroad to fare,
And thereto 'gan his *furnitures* prepare. *Spenſer.*

The duke is coming: ſee the barge be ready,
And fit it with ſuch *furniture* as ſuits
The greatneſs of his perſon. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The ground muſt be of a mixt brown, and large enough, or the horſe's *furniture* muſt be of very ſenſible colours. *Dryden.*

Fu'rrier, fůr'-yĕr. *n. ſ.* [from *fur.*] A dealer in furs.

Fu'rrow, fůr'-rŏ. *n. ſ.* [ꝼuꞃh, Sax.]

1. A ſmall trench made by the plow for the reception of ſeed.

Wheat muſt be ſowed above *furrow* before Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*

Then ploughs for ſeed the fruitful *furrows* broke,
And oxen labour'd firſt beneath the yoke. *Dryden.*

2. Any long trench or hollow; as a wrinkle.

My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face
With many *furrows* ſince I ſaw it firſt;
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground quite
to forget it. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

Fu'rrow-weed, fůr'-rŏ-wēd. *n. ſ.* [*furrow* and *weed.*] A weed that grows in furrowed land.

Crown'd with rank fumiter, and *furrow-weeds.* *Shakeſp.*

To **Fu'rrow**, fůr'-rŏ. *v. a.* [from the noun; ꝼẏꞃian, Sax.]

1. To cut in furrows.

While the ploughman near at hand,
Whiſtles o'er the *furrow'd* land. *Milton.*

2. To divide in long hollows.

No briny tear has *furrow'd* her ſmooth cheek. *Suckling.*

The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace
On the rough ſea, and ſmooths its *furrow'd* face. *Dryden.*

3. To make by cutting.

There go the ſhips that *furrow* out their way;
Yea, there of whales enormous ſights we ſee. *Wot.*

Fu'rry, fůr'-rẏ. *adj.* [from *fur.*]

1. Covered with fur; dreſſed in fur.

From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his *furry* troops to war. *Felton.*

2. Conſiſting of fur.

Stretch out thy lazy limbs, awake, awake,
And Winter from thy *furry* mantle ſhake. *Dryd.*

Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
Or claws to ſeize their *furry* ſpoils in fight. *Dryd.*

FU'RTHER, fůr'-thĕr. *adj.* [from *forth*, not from *far*, as is commonly imagined; *forth*, *further*, *furtheſt*, corrupted from *forther*, *fortheſt*, ꝼoꞃðeꞃ, Sax. *Forther* is uſed by Sir *Thomas More.* See Forth and Farther, of which the examples are to be referred to this word.]

1. At a greater diſtance.

2. Beyond this.

What *further* need have we for witneſſes. *Mat.* xxvi. 65.

Satan had journey'd on, penſive and ſlow:
But *further* way found none, ſo thick intwin'd,
As one continu'd brake, the undergrowth
Of ſhrubs and tangling buſhes had perplex'd
All path of man or beaſt that paſs'd that way. *Milton.*

Their earneſt eyes they fix'd, imagining
For one forbidden tree a multitude
Now ris'n to work them *further* woe or ſhame. *Milton.*

I may meet
Some wand'ring ſpirit, from him to draw
What *further* would be learn'd. *Milton.*

3. *Further* has in ſome ſort the force of a ſubſtantive in the phraſe *no further*, for nothing *further.*

Let this appeaſe
Thy doubt, ſince human reach no *further* knows. *Milton.*

Fu'rther, fůr'-thĕr. *adv.* [from *forth.*] To a greater diſtance.

And the angel of the Lord went *further*, and ſtood in a narrow place. *Numb.* xxii. 26.

To **Fu'rther**, fůr'-thĕr. *v. a.* [from the adverb; ꝼoꞃðꞃian, Sax.] To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance; to aſſiſt; to help.

Things thus ſet in order, in quiet and reſt,
Shall *further* thy harveſt, and pleaſure thee beſt. *Tuſſer.*

Could their fond ſuperſtition have *furthered* ſo great attempts, without the mixture of a true perſuaſion concerning the irreſiſtible force of divine power. *Hooker.*

Grant not, O Lord, the deſires of the wicked; *further* not his wicked device. *Pſ.* cxl. 8.

This binds thee then to *further* my deſign,
As I am bound by vow to *further* thine. *Dryden.*

Fu'rtherance, fůr'-thĕr-ăns. *n. ſ.* [from *further.*] Promotion; advancement; help.

The Gauls learned them firſt, and uſed them only for the *furtherance* of their trade and private buſineſs. *Spenſer.*

Our diligence muſt ſearch out all helps and *furtherances* of direction, which ſcriptures, councils, fathers, hiſtories, the laws and practices of all churches afford. *Hooker.*

For gain and work, and ſucceſs in his affairs, he ſeeketh *furtherance* of him that hath no manner of power. *Hooker.*

Cannot my body, nor blood-ſacrifice,
Intreat you to your wonted *furtherance?* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

If men were minded to live righteouſly, to believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any ſuch deſign, but very much for the advancement and *furtherance* of it. *Tillotſon.*

Fu'rtherer, fůr'-thĕr-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *further.*] Promoter; advancer.

That earneſt favourer and *furtherer* of God's true religion, that faithful ſervitor to his prince and country. *Aſcham.*

Fu′rthermore, fůr′-thėr-mŏr. *adv.* [*further* and *more.*] Moreover; beſides.

> This ring I do accept moſt thankfully,
> And ſo, I pray you, tell him: *furthermore*,
> I pray you, ſhew my youth old Shylock's houſe. *Shakeſp.*

Fu′rtive, fůr′-tiv. *adj.* [*furtive*, Fr. *furtivus*, Lat.] Stolen; gotten by theft.

> Or do they, as your ſchemes, I think, have ſhown,
> Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own,
> All ſervants to that ſource of light, the ſun? *Prior.*

Fu′runcle, fů′-runkl. *n. ſ.* [*furoncle*, Fr. *furunculus*, Lat.] A bile; an angry puſtule.

A *furuncle* is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed; and as it increaſeth, it riſeth up with an acute head, and ſometimes a puſtule; and then it is more inflamed and painful, when it arrives at its ſtate, which is about the eighth or ninth day. *Wiſeman.*

Fu′ry, fů′-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*furor*, Lat. *fureur*, Fr.]

1. Madneſs.

2. Rage; paſſion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madneſs.

> I do oppoſe my patience to his *fury*; and am arm'd
> To ſuffer with a quietneſs of ſpirit
> The very tyranny and rage of his. *Shakeſp.*

He hath given me to know the natures of living creatures, and the furies of wild beaſts. *Wiſd.* vii. 20.

3. Enthuſiaſm; exaltation of fancy.

Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine *fury* inſpired; and her voice would, in ſo beloved an occaſion, ſecond her wit. *Sidney.*

> A ſybil, that had number'd in the world
> The ſun to courſe two hundred compaſſes,
> In her prophetick *fury* ſew'd the work. *Shakeſp.*

> Greater than human kind ſhe ſeem'd to look,
> And with an accent more than mortal ſpoke;
> Her ſtaring eyes with ſparkling *fury* roll,
> When all the god came ruſhing on her ſoul. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. [From *furia*, Lat.] One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a ſtormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.

> The ſight of any of the houſe of York,
> Is as a *fury* to torment my ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

It was the moſt proper place for a *fury* to make her exit; and I believe every reader's imagination is pleaſed, when he ſees the angry goddeſs thus ſinking in a tempeſt, and plunging herſelf into hell, amidſt ſuch a ſcene of horror and confuſion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

FURZ, fůr′z. *n. ſ.* [ꝼyꞃꞅ, Sax. *geniſta ſpinoſa*, Lat.] Gorſe; goſs.

The whole plant is very thorny; the flowers, which are of the pea-bloom kind, are diſpoſed in ſhort thick ſpikes, which are ſucceeded by ſhort compreſſed pods, in each of which are contained three or four kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. *Miller.*

> Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
> Both timber and *furzin*, the turf and the cole. *Tuſſer.*

For fewel, there groweth great ſtore of *furze*, of which the ſhrubby ſort is called tame, and the better grown French. *Carew.*

> We may know,
> And when to reap the grain, and when to ſow,
> Or when to fell the *furzes*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Fu′rzy, fůr′-zŷ. *adj.* [from *furze.*] Overgrown with furze; full of gorſe.

> Wide through the *furzy* field their rout they take,
> Their bleeding boſoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

Fusca′tion, fůs-kå′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*fuſcus*, Lat.] The act of darkening or obſcuring. *Dict.*

To **FUSE**, fů′z. *v. a.* [*fundo*, *fuſum*, Lat.] To melt; to put into fuſion; to liquify by heat.

To **Fuse**, fů′z. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liquified by heat.

Fu′see, fů-zė′. *n. ſ.* [*fuſeau*, Fr.]

1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch.

The reaſon of the motion of the balance is by the motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and that by the motion of the *fuſee*, and that by the motion of the ſpring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reaſonableneſs in it, the paſſive impreſſion of the intellectual idea that was in the artiſt. *Hale.*

2. A firelock [from *fuſil*, Fr.] a ſmall neat muſquet. This is more properly written *fuſil*.

Fuſe of a bomb or granado ſhell, is that which makes the whole powder or compoſition in the ſhell take fire, to do the deſigned execution. 'Tis uſually a wooden pipe or tap filled with wildfire, or ſome ſuch matter; and is intended to burn no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which time Anderſon makes twenty-ſeven ſeconds. *Harris.*

Fu′see, fů-zė′. *n. ſ.* Track of a buck. *Ainſworth.*

Fu′sible, fů′-sibl. *adj.* [from *fuſe.*] Capable of being melted; capable of being made liquid by heat.

Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either colliquate with, or otherwiſe penetrate into other bodies, eſpecially *fuſible* ones. *Boyle.*

Fusibi′lity, fů-sŷ-bil′-i-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſible.*] Capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.

The ancients obſerving in that material a kind of metallical nature, or at leaſt a *fuſibility*, ſeem to have reſolved it into a nobler uſe. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The bodies of moſt uſe, that are ſought for out of the depths of the earth, are the metals which are diſtinguiſhed from other bodies by their weight, *fuſibility*, and malleableneſs. *Locke.*

Fu′sil, fů′-sil. *adj.* [*fuſile*, Fr. *fuſilis*, Lat.]

1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.

Some, leſs ſkilful, fancy theſe ſcapi that occur in moſt of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial; and will have it, that they are a kind of *fuſil* marble. *Woodward.*

2. Running by the force of heat.

> The liquid ore he drain'd
> Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd
> Firſt his own tools: then, what might elſe be wrought
> *Fuſile*, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

> Perpetual flames,
> O'er ſand and aſhes, and the ſtubborn flint,
> Prevailing, turn into a *fuſil* ſea. *Philips.*

Fu′sil, fů′-sil. *n. ſ.* [*fuſil*, Fr.]

1. A firelock; a ſmall neat muſquet.

2. [In heraldry; from *fuſus*, Lat.] Something like a ſpindle.

Fuſils muſt be made long, and ſmall in the middle, in the antient coat of Montague, argent three *fuſils* in feſſe gules. *Peacham.*

Fu′silier, fů-zil-lė′r. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſil.*] A ſoldier armed with a fuſil; a muſketeer.

Fu′sion, fů′-zhůn. *n. ſ.* [*fuſio*, Lat. *fuſion*, Fr.]

1. The act of melting.

2. The ſtate of being melted, or of running with heat.

Metals in *fuſion* do not flame for want of a copious fume, except ſpelter, which fumes copiouſly, and thereby flames. *Newton's Opt.*

Fuss, fůs′. *n. ſ.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a buſtle.

> End as it befits your ſtation;
> Come to uſe and application;
> Nor with ſenates keep a *fuſs*:
> I ſubmit, and anſwer thus. *Swift.*

FUST, fůst′. *n. ſ.* [*fuſte*, Fr.]

1. The trunk or body of a column.

2. [From *fuſte*, Fr.] A ſtrong ſmell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To **Fust**, fůst′. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow mouldy; to ſmell ill.

FU′STIAN, fůs′-tſhån. *n. ſ.* [*futaine*, Fr. from *fuſte* a tree, becauſe cotton grows on trees.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.

Is ſupper ready, the houſe trimm'd, the ſervingmen in their new *fuſtian* and their white ſtockings? *Shakeſp.*

2. A high ſwelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill aſſociated; bombaſt.

> Nor will you raiſe in me combuſtion,
> By dint of high heroick *fuſtian*. *Hudibras.*

What *fuſtian* have I heard theſe gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes! In general, I will ſay, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the ſtrength of thoſe images which they condemn. *Dryden.*

Fuſtian is thoughts and words ill ſorted, and without the leaſt relation to each other. *Dryden.*

> Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the cloſe,
> Oft riſe to *fuſtian*, or deſcend to proſe. *Smith.*

Fu′stian, fůs′-tſhån. *adj.* [from the noun.]

1. Made of fuſtian.

2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculouſly tumid. Uſed of ſtile.

> When men argue, th' greateſt part
> O' th' conteſt falls on terms of art,
> Until the *fuſtian* ſtuff be ſpent,
> And then they fall to th' argument. *Hudibras.*

Virgil, if he could have ſeen the firſt verſes of the Sylvæ, would have thought Statius mad in his *fuſtian* deſcription of the ſtatue on the brazen horſe. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Fu′stic, fůs′-tik. *n. ſ.* A ſort of wood brought from the Weſt-Indies, uſed in dying of cloth. *Dict.*

To **Fu′stigate**, fůs′-ti-gåt. *v. a.* [*fuſtigo*, Lat.] To beat with a ſtick; to cane. *Dict.*

Fustila′rian, fůs-tŷ-lå′-ryån. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſty.*] A low fellow; a ſtinkard; a ſcoundrel. A word uſed by *Shakeſpeare* only.

Away, you ſcullion, you rampallian, you *fuſtilarian*: I'll tickle your cataſtrophe. *Shakeſp.*

Fu′stiness, fůs′-tŷ-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *fuſty.*] Mouldineſs; ſtink.

Fusty, fůs′-tŷ. *adj.* [from *fuſt.*] Ill-ſmelling; mouldy.

Hector ſhall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he were as good crack a *fuſty* nut with no kernel. *Shakeſp.*

The *fuſty* plebeians hate thine honours. *Shak.*

> The large Achilles, at this *fuſty* ſtuff,
> From his deep cheſt laughs out a loud applauſe. *Shakeſp.*

FU′TILE, fů′-til. *adj.* [*futile*, Fr. *futilis*, Lat.]

1. Talkative; loquacious.

One *futile* perſon, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. *Bacon.*

2. Trifling; worthleſs; of no weight.

Futi′lity, fů-til′-i-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*futilité*, Fr. from *futile.*]

1. Talkativeneſs; loquacity.

This fable does not ſtrike ſo much at the *futility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Triflingneſs; want of weight; want of ſolidity.

Trifling *futility* appears in their ſigns of the zodiack, and their mutual relations and aſpects. *Bent.*

Fu′ttocks, fůt′-tůks. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *foot hooks. Skinner.*] The lower timbers that hold the ſhip together.

FU′TURE, fů′-tſhůr. *adj.* [*futurus*, Lat. *futur*, Fr.]

That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* ſtate.

Glory they ſung to the moſt High! good will
To *future* men, and in their dwellings peace. *Milt.*

He ſows the teeth at Pallas's command,
And flings the *future* people from his hand. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

Fu′ture, fů′-tſhůr. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; ſomewhat to happen hereafter.

Thy letters have tranſported me beyond
This ign'rant preſent time; and I feel now
The *future* in the inſtant. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is diſabled for the *future*, or elſe checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

Fu′turely, fů′-tſhůr-lỳ. *adv.* [from *future*.] In time to come.

This preſcience of God, as it is preſcience, is not the cauſe of any thing *futurely* ſucceeding; neither doth God's aforeknowledge impoſe any neceſſity, or bind. *Raleigh.*

Futuri′tion, fů-tſhȯ-rĭſh′-ůn. *n. ſ.* [from *future*.] The ſtate of being to be; the condition of being come to paſs hereafter.

Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption ſhould reſt only in the number of poſſibilities, and hang ſo looſe in reſpect of its *futurition*, as to leave the event in an equal poiſe, whether ever there ſhould be ſuch a thing or no? *South.*

Futu′rity, fů-tſhȯ′-rĭ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *future*.]

1. Time to come; events to come.

Not my ſervice paſt, nor preſent ſorrows,
Nor purpos'd merit in *futurity*,
Can ranſom me. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

I will contrive ſome way to make it known to *futurity*, that I had your lordſhip for my patron. *Swift.*

2. Event to come.

All *futurities* are naked before that All-ſeeing Eye, the ſight of which is no more hindred by diſtance of time than the ſight of an angel can be determined by diſtance of place. *South.*

This, great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee,
Thou ſkill'd in fate and dark *futurity*. *Pope.*

3. The ſtate of being to be; futurition.

It may be well reckoned among the bare poſſibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*; it requiring ſuch a free, ſedate and intent mind, as it may be, is no where found but among the platonical ideas. *Glanville's Sepſis.*

To **FUZZ**, fůz′. *v. n.* [without etymology.] To fly out in ſmall particles.

Fu′zzball, fůz′-bål. *n. ſ.* [*fuzz* and *ball*.] A kind of fungus which, when preſſed, burſts and ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

Fy, fỳ′. *interj.* [*fy*, Fr. and Flem. φεῦ, Gr. *vah*, Lat.] A word of blame and diſapprobation.

And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,
Whoſe wrathful wreaks themſelves do now allay. *Spenſer.*

Fy, my lord, *fy!* a ſoldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakeſp.*

A bawd, ſir, *fy* upon him! *Shakeſp.*

But *fy*, my wand'ring muſe, how thou do'ſt ſtray!
Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*

Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?
Unhand me, or, I ſwear, I'll ſcratch your face:
Let go, for ſhame; you make me mad for ſpite:
My mouth's my own; and if you kiſs, I'll bite. *Dryden.*

Fy, madam, he cried, we muſt be paſt all theſe gaieties. *Tatler.*

G.

G HAS two ſounds, one from the Greek Γ, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard *G*, becauſe it is formed by a preſſure ſomewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue againſt the upper gum. This ſound *G* retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*; as, *gate*, *go*, *gull*. The other ſound, called that of the ſoft *G*, reſembles that of *J*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e*, *i*; as, *gem*, *gibbet*. Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which theſe words are commonly derived: thus, for *benign*, *malign*, *condign*, we pronounce *benine*, *maline*, *condine*. It is often ſilent in the middle of the words before *h*; as, *might*. The Saxon Ᵹ, ʒ, ſeems to have had generally the ſound of *y* conſonant; whence *gate* is by ruſticks ſtill pronounced *yate*.

Ga′bardine, găb-år-dē′n. *n. ſ.* [*gavardina*, Ital.] A coarſe frock; any mean dreſs.

My beſt way is to creep under his *gabardine*; there is no other ſhelter hereabouts. *Shakeſp.*

You call me miſbeliever, cut-throat dog,
And ſpit upon my Jewiſh *gabardine*. *Shakeſp.*

The knight did ſtrait ſubmit,
And laid his weapons at her feet:
Next he diſrob'd his *gabardine*,
And with it did himſelf reſign. *Hudibras.*

To **Ga′bble**, găb′l. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Ital. *gabberen*, Dut.]

1. To make an inarticulate noiſe.

When thou could'ſt not, ſavage,
Shew thine own meaning, but would'ſt *gabble* like
A thing moſt brutiſh, I endow'd thy purpoſes
With words that made them known. *Shakeſp.*

Flocks of fowl, that when the tempeſt roar,
With their hoarſe *gabbling* ſeek the ſilent ſhoar. *Dryden.*

2. To prate loudly without meaning.

Have you no wit, manners, nor honeſty, but to *gabble* like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye make an alehouſe of my lady's houſe? *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Which made ſome think, when he did *gabble*,
Th' had heard three labourers of Babel. *Hudibras.*

Such a rout, and ſuch a rabble,
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*

Ga′bble, găb′l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Inarticulate noiſe like that of brute animals.

Not to know what we ſpeak one to another, ſo we ſeem to know, is to know ſtraight our purpoſe: chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

2. Loud talk without meaning.

Forthwith a hideous *gabble* riſes loud
Among the builders; each to other calls,
Not underſtood. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Ga′bbler, găb′-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

Ga′bel, gā′bl. *n. ſ.* [*gabello*, Fr. *gabella*, Ital. ʒafel, Sax. a tribute.] An exciſe; a tax.

The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco. *Addiſon on Italy.*

GABION, gā′-byůn. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A wicker baſket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and caſks filled with ſand. *Knolles.*

Ga′ble, gā′bl. *n. ſ.* [*gaval*, Welſh; *gable*, Fr.]. The ſloping roof of a building.

Take care that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable* ends, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Gad, găd′. *n. ſ.* [ʒaꝺ, Sax. *gaddur*, Iſlandick, a club.]

1. A wedge or ingot of ſteel.

Flemiſh ſteel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts, ſome in bars, and ſome in *gads*; and therefore called Flemiſh ſteel, and ſometimes *gad* ſteel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

2. It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for a ſtile or graver, [from ʒaꝺ, Sax. a goad.]

I will go get a leaf of braſs,
And with a *gad* of ſteel will write theſe words. *Shakeſp.*

To **Gad**, găd′. *v. n.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gadfly*; by *Junius* from *gadaw*, Welſh, to forſake; thought by others only the preterite of the old word aʒaan *to go*.] To ramble about without any ſettled purpoſe; to rove looſely and idly.

How now, my headſtrong, where have you been *gadding*?
—Where I have learnt me to repent. *Shakeſp.*

Give the water no paſſage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Eccles.* xxv. 25.

The leſſer devils aroſe with ghaſtly rore,
And thronged forth about the world to *gad*;
Each land they fill'd, river, ſtream and ſhore. *Fairfax.*

Envy is a *gadding* paſſion, and walketh the ſtreets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon.*

Gad not abroad at ev'ry queſt and call
Of an untrained hope or paſſion;
To court each place or fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonneſs in contemplation. *Herbert.*

Thee, ſhepherd, thee the woods and deſart caves,
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,
And all their echo's moan. *Milton.*

A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their ſtings draw blood,
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood. *Dry.*

She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;
With furies frights her from her native home,
And drives her *gadding*, round the world to roam. *Dryden.*

There's an ox loſt, and this coxcomb runs a *gadding* after wild fowl. *L'Eſtrange.*

No wonder their thoughts ſhould be perpetually ſhifting from what diſguſts them, and ſeek better entertainment in more pleaſing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*. *Locke.*

GADDER, gȁd'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *gad.*] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without buſineſs.

A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, cauſeth great anger, and ſhe will not cover her own ſhame. *Eccles.* xxvi. 8.

GA'DDINGLY, gȁd'-dĭng-lȳ. *adv.* [from *gad.*] In a rambling, roving manner.

GA'DFLY, gȁd'-flȳ. *n. ſ.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by *Skinner*, who makes it the original of *gad*, it is called *goadfly*. Suppoſed to be originally from *goad*, in Saxon ȝaꝺ, and *fly.*] A fly that when he ſtings the cattle makes them gad or run madly about; the breeſe.

The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of ſomewhat that ſwimmeth upon the top of the water, and is moſt about ponds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Light fly his ſlumbers, if perchance a flight
Of angry *gadflies* faſten on the herd. *Thomſon.*

GAFF, gȁf'. *n. ſ.* A harpoon or large hook. *Ainſworth.*

GAFFER, gȁf'-fŭr. *n. ſ.* [ȝeꝼeꞃe companion, Sax.] A word of reſpect now obſolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean perſon.

For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,
Exceſſive ſorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

GA'FFLES, gȁf'lz. *n. ſ.* [gaꝼelucaꞃ ſpears, Sax.]

1. Artificial ſpurs put upon cocks when they are ſet to fight.
2. A ſteel contrivance to bend croſs-bows. *Ainſworth.*

To **GAG**, gȁg'. *v. n.* [from *gaghel*, Dut. the palate, *Minſhew.*] To ſtop the mouth with ſomething that may allow to breathe, but hinder to ſpeak.

He's out of his guard already: unleſs you laugh and miniſter occaſion to him, he is *gagg'd*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

There foam'd rebellious logick, *gagg'd* and bound. *Pope.*

GAG, gȁg'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder ſpeech or eating.

Some, when the kids their dams too deeply drain,
With *gags* and muzzles their ſoft mouths reſtrain. *Dryden.*

Your woman would have run up ſtairs before me; but I have ſecured her below with a *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden.*

GAGE, gȁ'j. *n. ſ.* [*gage*, Fr.]

1. A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in ſecurity.

He, when the ſhamed ſhield of ſlain Sansfoy
He ſpy'd, with that ſame fairy champion's page,
He to him leapt; and that ſame envious *gage*,
Of victor's glory from him ſnatcht away. *Fairy Queen.*

There I throw my *gage*,
Diſclaiming here the kindred of a king,
And lay aſide my high blood's royalty. *Shakeſp.*

There is my *gage*, the manual ſeal of death,
That marks thee out for hell. *Shakeſp.*

They from their mothers breaſts poor orphans rend,
Nor without *gages* to the needy lend. *Sandys.*

I am made the cautionary pledge,
The *gage* and hoſtage of your keeping it. *Southern.*

But ſince it was decreed, auſpicious king,
In Britain's right that thou ſhould'ſt wed the main,
Heav'n, as a *gage*, would caſt ſome previous thing,
And therefore doom'd that Lawſon ſhould be ſlain. *Dryden.*

In any truth, that gets not poſſeſſion of our minds by ſelf-evidence or demonſtration, the arguments that gain it aſſent, are the vouchers and *gage* of its probability. *Locke.*

2. A meaſure; a rule of meaſuring.

One judges, as the weather dictates, right
The poem is at noon, and wrong at night;
Another judges by a ſurer *gage*,
An author's principles or parentage. *Young.*

To **GAGE**, gȁ'j. *v. a.* [*gager*, Fr.]

1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn; to give as a caution, pledge, or ſecurity.

A moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Shakeſp.*

He found the Turkiſh merchants making merry: unto theſe merchants he gave due ſalutations, *gaging* his faith for their ſafety, and they likewiſe to him. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

2. To bind by ſome caution or ſurety; to engage.

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, ſomething too prodigal,
Hath left me *gaged*. *Shakeſp.*

3. To meaſure; to take the contents of any veſſel of liquids particularly. More properly *gauge*. See **GAUGE**.

We ſhall ſee your bearing.
—Nay, but I bar to-night: you ſhall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Shakeſp.*

To **GA'GGLE**, gȁg'l. *v. n.* [*gagen*, *gagelen*, Dut.] To make a noiſe like a gooſe.

Birds prune their feathers, geeſe *gaggle*, and crows ſeem to call upon rain; which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

May fat geeſe *gaggle* with melodious voice,
And ne'er want gooſeberries or apple-ſauce. *King.*

GA'ILY, gȁ'-lȳ. *adv.* [from *gay.*]

1. Airily; cheerfully.
2. Splendidly. See **GAYLY**.

GAIN, gȁ'n. *n. ſ.* [*gain*, Fr.]

1. Profit; advantage; contrary to *loſs*.

But what things were *gain* to me, thoſe I counted loſs for Chriſt. *Phil.* iii. 7.

Beſides the purpoſe it were now, to teach how victory ſhould be uſed, or the *gains* thereof communicated to the general conſent. *Raleigh.*

Havock and ſpoil, and ruin are my *gain*. *Milton.*

It is in praiſe of men as in gettings and *gains*; for light *gains* make heavy purſes; for light *gains* come thick, whereas great come but now and then. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This muſt be made by ſome governor upon his own private account, who has a great ſtock that he is content to turn that way, and is invited by the *gains*. *Temple.*

Compute the *gains* of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill ſuits his cloth the praiſe of railing well. *Dryd.*

Folly fights for kings or dives for *gain*. *Pope.*

2. Intereſt; lucrative views.

That, ſir, which ſerves for *gain*,
And follows but for form,
Will pack, when it begins to rain,
And leave thee in the ſtorm. *Shakeſp.*

3. Unlawful advantage.

Did I make a *gain* of you by any of them whom I ſent unto you? *2 Cor.* xii. 17.

If pride, if envy, if the luſt of *gain*,
If mad ambition in thy boſom reign,
Thou boaſt'ſt, alas! thy ſober ſenſe in vain. *Fitzgerald.*

4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any thing oppoſed to loſs.

To **GAIN**, gȁ'n. *v. a.* [*gagner*, Fr.]

1. To obtain as profit or advantage.

Egypt became a *gained* ground by the muddy and limeous matter brought down by the Nilus, which ſettled by degrees into a firm land. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He *gains*, to live as Man,
Higher degree of life. *Milton.*

What reinforcement we may *gain* from hope. *Milton.*

2. To win; not to loſe.

A leper once he loſt, and *gain'd* a king. *Milton.*

3. To have the overplus in comparative computation.

If you have two veſſels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you *gain* nothing by that. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

4. To obtain; to procure; to receive.

I acceptance found, which *gain'd*
This anſwer from the gracious voice divine. *Milt.*

That ſide from ſmall reflexion *gains*
Of glimm'ring air, leſs vex'd with tempeſt loud. *Milton.*

If ſuch a tradition were endeavoured to be ſet on foot, it is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt *gain* entertainment; but much more difficult to conceive however it ſhould come to be univerſally propagated. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

For fame with toil we *gain*, but loſe with eaſe,
Sure ſome to vex, but never all to pleaſe. *Pope.*

5. To obtain increaſe of any thing allotted.

I know that ye would *gain* the time, becauſe ye ſee the king is gone from me. *Dan.* ii. 8.

6. To obtain whatever, good or bad.

Ye ſhould not have looſed from Crete, and have *gained* this harm and loſs. *Acts*, xxvii. 21.

7. To win againſt oppoſition.

They who were ſent to the other paſs, after a ſhort reſiſtance, *gained* it. *Clarendon.*

Fat fees from the defended Umbrian draws,
And only *gains* the wealthy client's cauſe. *Dryden's Perſ.*

O love! for Sylvia let me *gain* the prize,
And make my tongue victorious as her eyes. *Pope.*

8. To draw into any intereſt or party.

Come, with preſents, laden from the port,
To gratiſy the queen and *gain* the court. *Dryden.*

If Pyrrhus muſt be wrought to pity,
No woman does it better than yourſelf:
If you *gain* him, I ſhall comply of courſe. *A. Philips.*

9. To obtain as a wooer.

He never ſhall find out fit mate, but ſuch
As ſome misfortune brings him, or miſtake,
Or whom he wiſhes moſt ſhall ſeldom *gain*
Through her perverſeneſs, but ſhall ſee her *gain'd*
By a far worſe. *Milton.*

10. To reach; to attain.

The Weſt ſtill glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day:
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To *gain* the timely inn. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Death was the poſt, which I almoſt did *gain*:
Shall I once more be toſt into the main? *Waller.*

Sun! ſound his praiſe
In thy eternal courſe, both when thou climb'ſt
And when high noon haſt *gain'd*, and when thou fall'ſt. *Milton.*

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troubleſome march to *gain* the top of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Thus ſav'd from death, they *gain* the Pheſtan ſhores,
With ſhatter'd veſſels and diſabled oars. *Pope.*

11. *To gain over.* To draw to another party or intereſt.

The court of Hanover ſhould have endeavoured to *gain over* thoſe who were repreſented as their enemies. *Swift.*

To **GAIN**, gȁ'n. *v. n.*

1. To grow rich; to have advantage; to be advanced in intereſt or happineſs.

Thou haſt taken uſury and increaſe, and thou haſt greedily *gained* of thy neighbours by extortions. *Ezek.* xxii. 12.

2. To encroach; to come forward by degrees: with *on*.

When watchful herons leave their watry ſtand,
And mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the ſkies, and ſoar above the ſight. *Dryden's Virgil.*

So *on* the land, while here the ocean *gains*,
In other parts it leaves wide ſandy plains. *Pope.*

3. To get ground; to prevail againſt: with *on*.

The Engliſh have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itſelf. *Addiſon.*

4. To obtain influence with: with *on*.

My good behaviour had *gained* ſo far *on* the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty. *Swift.*

Gain, gå'n. *adj.* [an old word now out of uſe.] Handy; ready; dexterous. *Preface to the Accidence.*

Ga'iner, gå'n-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *gain*.] One who receives profit or advantage.

The client, beſides retaining a clear conſcience, is always a *gainer*, and by no means can be at any loſs, as ſeeing, if the compoſition be overhard, he may relieve himſelf by recourſe to his oath. *Bacon.*

If what I get in empire
I loſe in fame, I think myſelf no *gainer*.
Denham's Sophy.

He that loſes any thing, and gets wiſdom by it, is a *gainer* by the loſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

By trade, we are as great *gainers* by the commodities of other countries as of our own nation. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Ga'inful, gå'n-fůl. *adj.* [*gain* and *full*.]

1. Advantageous; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and bait him in with the luſcious propoſal of ſome *gainful* purchaſe, ſome rich match, or advantageous project. *South.*

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

Nor knows he merchants *gainful* care. *Dryden.*

Maro's muſe commodious precepts gives,
Inſtructive to the ſwains, nor wholly bent
On what is *gainful*: ſometimes ſhe diverts
From ſolid counſels. *Philips.*

Ga'infully, gå'n-fůl-ý. *adv.* [from *gainful*.] Profitably; advantageouſly.

Ga'infulness, gå'n-fůl-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *gainful*.] Profit; advantage.

Ga'ingiving, gå'n-glv-lng. *n. ſ.* [*'gainſt* and *give*.] The ſame as miſgiving; a giving againſt: as gainſaying which is ſtill in uſe, is ſaying againſt, or contradicting.

It is but foolery; but it is ſuch kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Ga'inless, gå'n-lls. *adj.* [from *gain*.] Unprofitable; producing no advantage.

Ga'inlessness, gå'n-lės-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *gainleſs*.] Unprofitableneſs; want of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the *gainleſſneſs* as well as laboriouſneſs of the work: miners, buried in earth and darkneſs, were never the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is the inſatiable miſer. *Decay of Piety.*

Ga'inly, gå'n-lý. *adv.* [from *gain*.] Handily; readily; dexterouſly. Out of uſe.

To **Ga'insay**, gå'n-så. *v. a.* [*'gainſt* and *ſay*.]

1. To contradict; to oppoſe; to controvert with; to diſpute againſt.

Speeches which *gainſay* one another, muſt of neceſſity be applied both unto one and the ſame ſubject. *Hooker.*

Too facile then, thou didſt not much *gainſay*;
Nay, didſt permit, approve, and fair diſmiſs. *Milt.*

2. To deny any thing.

I never heard yet
That any of thoſe bolder vices wanted
Leſs impudence to *gainſay* what they did,
Than to perform it firſt. *Shakeſp.*

Gainsa'yer, gå'n-så-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *gainſay*.] Opponent; adverſary.

Such as may ſatisfy *gainſayers*, when ſuddenly, and beſides expectation, they require the ſame at our hands. *Hooker.*

We are, for this cauſe, challenged as manifeſt *gainſayers* of Scripture, even in that which we read for Scripture unto the people. *Hooker.*

It was full matter of conviction to all *gainſayers*. *Hammond.*

Others ſought themſelves a name by being his *gainſaying*, but failed of their purpoſe. *Fell.*

'Gainst, gėnst'. *prep.* [for *againſt*.] See Against.

Tremble, ye nations! who, ſecure before,
Laugh'd at thoſe arms, that *'gainſt* ourſelves we
bore. *Dryden.*

To **Ga'instand**, gå'n-ſtånd. *v. a.* [*'gainſt* and *ſtand*.] To withſtand; to oppoſe; to reſiſt. A proper word, but not in uſe.

Love proved himſelf valiant, that durſt with the ſword of reverent duty *gainſtand* the force of ſo many enraged deſires. *Sidney.*

GA'IRISH, gå'-rlsh. *adj.* [ᵹeɲɲian to dreſs fine, Sax.]

1. Gaudy; ſhowy; ſplendid; fine.

Three or four will outrage in apparel, huge hoſe, monſtrous hats, and *gairiſh* colours. *Aſcham.*

I call'd thee then poor ſhadow, painted queen,
The preſentation of but what I was;
A mother, only mock'd with two fair babes;
A dream of what thou waſt, a *gairiſh* flag,
To be the aim of every dangerous ſhot. *Shakeſp.*

There in cloſe covert by ſome brook,
Where no profaner eye may look,
Hide me from day's *gairiſh* eye. *Milton.*

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Fame and glory tranſport a man out of himſelf: it makes the mind looſe and *gairiſh*, ſcatters the ſpirits, and leaves a kind of diſſolution upon all the faculties. *South.*

Ga'irishness, gå'-rlsh-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *gairiſh*.]

1. Finery; flaunting gaudineſs.
2. Flighty or extravagant joy.

Let your hope be without vanity, or *gairiſhneſs* of ſpirit, but ſober, grave, and ſilent. *Taylor.*

Gait, gå't. *n. ſ.* [*gat*, Dut.]

1. A way: as, *gang your gait*.

Good youth, addreſs thy *gait* unto her;
Be not denied acceſs, ſtand at her door. *Shakeſp.*

2. March; walk.

Nought regarding, they kept on their *gait*,
And all her vain allurements did forſake. *Fairy Q.*

Thou art ſo lean and meagre waxen late,
That ſcarce thy legs uphold thy feeble *gait*.
Hubb. Tale.

3. The manner and air of walking.

Great Juno comes; I know her by her *gait*.
Shakeſp.

He had in his perſon, in his aſpect, the appearance of a great man, which he preſerved in his *gait* and motion. *Clarendon.*

A third, who, by his *gait*
And fierce demeanour, ſeems the prince of hell.
Milton.

Leviathans
Wallowing, unwieldy, enormous in their *gait*.
Milton.

I deſcrib'd his way,
Bent all on ſpeed, and mark'd his airy *gait*. *Milt.*

Gala'ge, gål-åg'. *n. ſ.* A ſhepherd's clog. Not in uſe.

My heart-blood is well nigh frorne, I feel;
And my *galage* grown faſt to my heel. *Spenſer.*

Gala'ngal, gå-lå'ng-gål. *n. ſ.* [*galange*, Fr.] A medicinal root.

The leſſer *galangal* is in pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickneſs of a man's little finger; a browniſh red colour, extremely hot and pungent. The larger *galangal* is in pieces, about two inches or more in length, and an inch in thickneſs: its colour is brown, with a faint caſt of red in it: it has a diſagreeable, but much leſs acrid and pungent taſte. *Hill.*

Gala'xy, gå'-låk-sý. *n. ſ.* [γαλαξία; *galaxie*, Fr.] The milky way; a ſtream of light in the ſky, conſiſting of many ſmall ſtars.

A broad and ample road, whoſe duſt is gold,
And pavement ſtars, as ſtars to thee appear,
Seen in the *galaxy*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A brown, for which heaven would diſband
The *galaxy*, and ſtars be tann'd. *Cleaveland.*

Several lights will not be ſeen,
If there be nothing elſe between;
Men doubt, becauſe they ſtand ſo thick i' th' ſky,
If thoſe be ſtars that paint the *galaxy*. *Cowley.*

We dare not undertake to ſhew what advantage is brought to us by thoſe innumerable ſtars in the *galaxy*. *Bentley.*

GA'LBANUM, gål'-bå-nům. *n. ſ.*

We meet with *galbanum* ſometimes in looſe granules, called drops of tears, which is the pureſt, and ſometimes in large maſſes. It is ſoft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowiſh or reddiſh colour: its ſmell is ſtrong and diſagreeable. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a reſin, being inflammable as a reſin, and ſoluble in water as a gum, and will not diſſolve in oil as pure reſins do. It is the produce of an umbelliferous plant. *Hill.*

It yielded indeed a pleaſant odour, like the beſt myrrh; as *galbanum*. *Eccles.* xxiv. 15.

Gale, gå'l. *n. ſ.* [*gabling* haſty, ſudden, German.] A wind not tempeſtuous, yet ſtronger than a breeze.

What happy *gale*
Blows you to Padua here, from old Verona? *Shak.*

Winds
Of gentleſt *gale* Arabian odours fann'd
From their ſoft wings, and Flora's earlieſt ſmells.
Milton.

Freſh *gales* and gentle air. *Milton.*

Umbria's green retreats,
Where weſtern *gales* eternally reſide. *Addiſon.*

Ga'leated, gål'-yå-tld. *adj.* [*galeatus*, Lat.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.

A *galeated* eſchinus copped, and in ſhape ſomewhat more conick than any of the foregoing. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower reſembling an helmet, as the monkſhood.

Galeri'culate, gå-le-rl'-ků-låt. *adj.* [from *galerus*, Lat.] Covered as with a hat.

Ga'liot, gål'-yůt. *n. ſ.* [*galiotte*, Fr.] A little galley or ſort of brigantine, built very ſlight and fit for chaſe. It carries but one maſt, and two or three pattereroes. It can both ſail and row, and has fixteen or twenty ſeats for the rowers, with one man to each oar. *Dict.*

Barbaroſſa ſent two notable pyrates with thirty *galiots*, who, landing their men, were valiantly encountered, and forced again to their *galiots*. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

GALL, gå'l. *n. ſ.* [ᵹeala, Sax. *galle*, Dut.]

1. The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its ſuppoſed bitterneſs.

Come to my woman's breaſt,
And take my milk for *gall*, you murthering miniſters! *Shakeſp.*

A honey tongue, a heart of *gall*,
Is fancy's ſpring, but ſorrow's fall. *Shakeſp.*

This poſition informs us of a vulgar errour, terming the *gall* bitter, as their proverb implies It's as bitter as *gall*; whereas there's nothing guſtable ſweeter; and what is moſt unctuous muſt needs partake of a ſweet ſavour. *Harvey.*

Gall is the greateſt reſolvent of curdled milk: Boerhaave has given at a time one drop of the *gall* of an eel with ſucceſs. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The part which contains the bile.

The married couple, as a teſtimony of future concord, did caſt the *gall* of the ſacrifice behind the altar. *Brown.*

3. Any thing extremely bitter.

Thither write, my queen,
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you ſend,
Though ink be made of *gall*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Poiſon be their drink!
Gall, worſe than *gall*, the daintieſt meat they taſte!
Shakeſp.

She ſtill inſults, and you muſt ſtill adore;
Grant that the honey's much, the *gall* is more.
Dryden's Juvenal.

4. Rancour; malignity.

They did great hurt unto his title, and have left a perpetual *gall* in the minds of the people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

5. Anger; bitterneſs of mind.

Suppoſe your hero were a lover,
Though he before had *gall* and rage;
He grows diſpirited and low,
He hates the fight, and ſhuns the blow. *Prior.*

6. A ſlight hurt by fretting off the ſkin. [From the verb.]

This is the fataliſt wound; as much ſuperior to the former, as a gangrene is to a *gall* or ſcratch. *Government of the Tongue.*

7. [From *galla.*]

Galls or galnuts are preternatural and accidental tumours, produced on trees; but thoſe of the oak only are uſed in medicine. We have Oriental and European *galls:* the Oriental are brought from Aleppo, of the bigneſs of a large nutmeg, with tubercles on their ſurface, of a very firm texture, and a diſagreeable, acerb, and aſtringent taſte. The European *galls* are of the ſame ſize, with perfectly ſmooth ſurfaces: they are light, often ſpongy, and cavernous within, and always of a lax texture. They have a leſs auſtere taſte, and are of much leſs value than the firſt ſort. The general hiſtory of galls is this: An inſect of the fly kind wounds the branches of the trees, and in the hole depoſites her egg; the lacerated veſſels of the tree diſcharging their contents, form a tumour or woody caſe about the hole, where the egg is thus defended from all injuries. This tumour alſo ſerves for the food of the tender maggot, produced from the egg, which, as ſoon as it is in its winged ſtate, gnaws its way out, as appears from the hole found in the gall; and where no hole is ſeen, the maggot, or its remains, are ſure to be found within. It has been obſerved, that the oak does not produce galls in cold countries: but this obſervation ſhall be confined to the medicinal galls; for all thoſe excreſcencies which we call oak-apples, oak-grapes, and oak-cones, are true galls, though leſs firm in their texture. *Hill.*

Beſides the acorns, the oak beareth *galls*, oak-apples, and oak-nuts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Malpighi, in his treatiſe of *galls*, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morboſe excreſcences, demonſtrates that all ſuch excreſcences, where any inſects are found, are excited by ſome venenoſe liquor, which, together with their eggs, ſuch inſects ſhed. *Ray on the Creation.*

The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than caſes of inſects, which are bred in them. *Derham.*

To Gall, gå'l. *v. a.* [*galer*, Fr.]

1. To hurt by fretting the ſkin.

I'll touch my point
With this contagion, that, if I *gall* him ſlightly,
It may be death. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

His yoke is eaſy, when by us embrac'd;
But loads and *galls*, if on our necks 'tis caſt. *Denh.*

A carrier, when he would think of a remedy for his *galled* horſe, begins with caſting his eye upon all things. *Locke.*

On the monarch's ſpeech Achilles broke,
And furious thus, and interrupting ſpoke,
Tyrant, I well deſerved thy *galling* chain. *Pope.*

2. To impair; to wear away.

He doth object, I am too great of birth;
And that my ſtate being *galled* with my expence,
I ſeek to heal it only by his wealth. *Shakeſp.*

If it ſhould fall down in a continual ſtream like a river, it would *gall* the ground, waſh away plants by the roots, and overthrow houſes. *Ray.*

To teaze; to fret; to vex.

In honour of that action, and to *gall* their minds who did not ſo much commend it, he wrote his book. *Hooker.*

What they ſeem contented with, even for that very cauſe we reject; and there is nothing but it pleaſeth us the better, if we eſpy that it *galleth* them. *Hooker.*

When I ſhew juſtice,
I pity thoſe I do not know;
Which a diſmiſs'd offence would after *gall.* *Shak.*

All ſtudies here I ſolemnly defy,
Save how to *gall* and pinch this Bolingbroke.
Shakeſp. Hen. IV.

No man commits any ſin but his conſcience ſmites him, and his guilty mind is frequently *galled* with the remembrance of it. *Tillotſon.*

4. To haraſs; to miſchief; to keep in a ſtate of uneaſineſs.

The Helots had gotten new heart, and with divers ſorts of ſhot from corners of ſtreets and houſe-windows *galled* them. *Sidney.*

Light demilances from afar they throw,
Faſten'd with leathern thongs, to *gall* the foe.
Dryden's Æn.

In our wars againſt the French of old, we uſed to *gall* them with our long bows, at a greater diſtance than they could ſhoot their arrows. *Addiſ.*

***To* Gall**, gå'l. *v. n.* To fret.

I have ſeen you glecking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakeſp.*

GA'LLANT, gål'-lånt. *adj.* [*galant*, Fr. from *gala* fine dreſs, Span.]

1. Gay; well dreſſed; ſhowy; ſplendid; magnificent.

A place of broad rivers, wherein ſhall go no galley with oars, neither ſhall *gallant* ſhips paſs thereby. *Iſ.* xxxiii. 21.

The gay, the wiſe, the *gallant*, and the grave,
Subdu'd alike, all but one paſſion have. *Waller.*

2. Brave; high ſpirited; daring; magnanimous.

Scorn, that any ſhould kill his uncle, made him ſeek his revenge in manner *gallant* enough. *Sidney.*

But, fare thee well, thou art a *gallant* youth.
Shakeſp.

A *gallant* man, whoſe thoughts fly at the higheſt game, requires no further inſight. *Digby.*

3. Fine; noble; ſpacious.

There are no tricks in plain and ſimple faith;
But hollow men, like horſes hot at hand,
Make *gallant* ſhew and promiſe of their mettle.
Shakeſp.

4. Courtly with reſpect to ladies.

He diſcourſed, how *gallant* and how brave a thing it would be for his highneſs to make a journey into Spain, and to fetch home his miſtreſs. *Clarendon.*

When firſt the ſoul of love is ſent abroad,
The gay troops begin
In *gallant* thought to plume their painted wings.
Thomſon.

Ga'llant, gål-lånt'. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A gay, ſprightly, airy, ſplendid man.

The new proclamation.
—What is't for?
—The reformation of our travell'd *gallants*,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylors.
Shakeſp.

The *gallants* and luſty youths of Naples came and offered themſelves unto Vaſtius. *Knolles.*

The *gallants*, to protect the lady's right,
Their fauchions brandiſh'd at the griſly ſpright.
Dryden.

Gallants, look to't, you ſay there are no ſprights;
But I'll come dance about your beds at nights.
Dryden.

2. A whoremaſter, who careſſes women to debauch them.

One, worn to pieces with age, ſhews himſelf a young *gallant.* *Shakeſp.*

She had left the good man at home, and brought away her *gallant.* *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage. In the two latter ſenſes it has commonly the accent on the laſt ſyllable.

Ga'llantly, gål'-lånt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *gallant.*]

1. Gayly; ſplendidly.
2. Bravely; nobly; generouſly.

You have not dealt ſo *gallantly* with us as we did with you in a parallel caſe: laſt year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. *Swift.*

Ga'llantry, gål'-lån-trŷ. *n. ſ.* [*galanterie*, Fr.]

1. Splendour of appearance; ſhow; magnificence; glittering grandeur; oſtentatious finery.

Make the ſea ſhine with *gallantry*, and all
The Engliſh youth flock to their admiral. *Waller.*

2. Bravery; nobleneſs; generoſity.

The eminence of your condition, and the *gallantry* of your principles, will invite gentlemen to the uſeful and ennobling ſtudy of nature.
Glanville's Sceps. Preface.

3. A number of gallants.

Hector, Deïphobus, and all the *gallantry* of Troy, I would have arm'd to-day. *Shakeſp.*

4. Courtſhip; refined addreſs to women.

The martial Moors, in *gallantry* refin'd,
Invent new arts to make their charmers kind.
Granville.

5. Vicious love; lewdneſs; debauchery.

It looks like a ſort of compounding between virtue and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be vicious, provided ſhe be not a profligate; as if there were a certain point where *gallantry* ends, and infamy begins. *Swift.*

Ga'lleass, gå'l-lê-ås. *n. ſ.* [*galeas*, Fr.] A heavy low-built veſſel, with both ſails and oars. It carries three maſts, but they cannot be lowered, as in a galley. It has thirty-two ſeats for rowers, and ſix or ſeven ſlaves to each. They carry three tire of guns at the head, and at the ſtern there are two tire of guns. *Dict.*

The Venetians pretend they could ſet out, in caſe of great neceſſity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten *galleaſſes.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

My father hath no leſs
Than three great argoſies, beſides two *galleaſſes*,
And twelve tight gallies. *Shakeſp.*

Galle'on, gål-lô'n. *n. ſ.* [*galion*, Fr.] A large ſhip with four or ſometimes five decks, now in uſe only among the Spaniards.

I aſſured them that I would ſtay for them at Trinidado, and that no force ſhould drive me thence, except I were ſunk, or ſet on fire by the Spaniſh *galleons.* *Raleigh's Apology.*

The number of veſſels were one hundred and thirty, whereof galleaſſes and *galleons* ſeventy-two, goodly ſhips, like floating towers or caſtles.
Bacon's War with Spain.

Ga'llery, gål'-lêr-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*galerie*, Fr. derived by *Du Cange* from *galeria*, low Latin, a fine room.]

1. A kind of walk along the floor of a houſe, into which the doors of the apartments open; in general, any building of which the length much exceeds the breadth.

In moſt part there had been framed by art ſuch pleaſant arbours, that, one anſwering another, they became a *gallery* aloft from tree to tree, almoſt round about, which below gave a perfect ſhadow. *Sidney.*

High lifted up were many lofty towers,
And goodly *galleries* fair overlaid. *Spenſer.*

Your *gallery*
Have we paſs'd through, not without much content. *Shakeſp.*

The row of return on the banquet ſide, let it be all ſtately *galleries*, in which *galleries*, let there be three cupolas. *Bacon.*

A private *gallery* 'twixt th' apartments led,
Not to the foe yet known. *Denham.*

Nor is the ſhape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with *galleries* gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the pariſh churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many *galleries* every day built in them. *Graunt.*

There are covered *galleries* that lead from the palace to five different churches. *Addiſon.*

2. The ſeats in the playhouſe above the pit, in which the meaner people ſit.

While all its throats the *gallery* extends,
And all the thunder of the pit aſcends. *Pope.*

Ga'lletyle, gål'-lŷ-tîl. *n. ſ.* I ſuppoſe this word has the ſame import with *gallipot.*

Make a compound body of glaſs and *galletyle*; that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a ſtuff between a porcellane and a glaſs. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

GA'LLEY, gål'-lŷ. *n. ſ.* [*galea*, Ital. *galere*, Fr. derived, as ſome think, from *galea* a helmet, pictured anciently on the prow; as others from γαλεώτης the ſword-fiſh; as others from *galleon*, expreſſing in Syriac men expoſed to the ſea. From *galley* come *galleaſs*, *galleon*, *galliot*.]

1. A veſſel driven with oars, much in uſe in the Mediterranean, but found unable to endure the agitation of the main ocean.

Great Neptune grieved underneath the load
Of ſhips, hulks, *gallies*, barks, and brigandines. *Fairfax:*

In the ages following, navigation did every where greatly decay, by the uſe of *gallies*, and ſuch veſſels as could hardly brook the ocean. *Bacon.*

Jaſon ranged the coaſts of Aſia the Leſs in an open boat or kind of *galley*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

On oozy ground his *gallies* moor;
Their heads are turn'd to ſea, their ſterns to ſhore. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially conſidered as a place of toilſome miſery, becauſe criminals are condemned to row in them.

The moſt voluptuous perſon, were he tied to follow his hawks and his hounds, his dice and his courtſhips every day, would find it the greateſt torment that could befal him: he would fly to the mines and the *gallies* for his recreation, and to the ſpade and the mattock for a diverſion from the miſery of a continual uninterrupted pleaſure. *South.*

Ga'lley-slave, gål'-lŷ-ſlåv. *n. ſ.* [*galley* and *ſlave*.] A man condemned for ſome crime to row in the gallies.

As if one chain were not ſufficient to load poor men, he muſt be clogged with innumerable chains: this is juſt ſuch another freedom as the Turkiſh *galley-ſlaves* do enjoy. *Bramb.*

Hardened *galley-ſlaves* deſpiſe manumiſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

The ſurges gently daſh againſt the ſhore,
Flocks quit the plains, and *galley-ſlaves* their oar. *Garth.*

Ga'lliard, gål'-lyård. *n. ſ.* [*gaillard*, Fr. imagined to be derived from the Gauliſh *ard* genius, and *gay*.]

1. A gay, briſk, lively man; a fine fellow.

Selden is a *galliard* by himſelf. *Cleaveland.*

2. An active, nimble, ſprightly dance. It is in both ſenſes now obſolete.

I did think, by the excellent conſtitution of thy leg, it was form'd under the ſtar of a *galliard*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

There's nought in France
That can be with a nimble *galliard* won:
You cannot revel into dukedoms there. *Shakeſp.*

If there be any that would take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and bring others on; as muſicians uſe to do with thoſe that dance too long *galliards*. *Bacon.*

The tripla's and changing of times have an agreement with the changes of motion; as when *galliard* time and meaſure time are in the medley of one dance. *Bacon.*

GA'LLIARDISE, gål'-lyår-dîz. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Merriment; exuberant gaiety. Not in uſe.

At my nativity my aſcendant was the watery ſign of Scorpius: I was born in the planetary hour of Saturn, and I think I have a piece of that leaden planet in me; I am no way facetious, nor diſpoſed for the mirth and *galliardiſe* of company. *Brown.*

Ga'llicism, gål'-lŷ-sîzm. *n. ſ.* [*galliciſme*, Fr. from *gallicus*, Lat.] A mode of ſpeech peculiar to the French language: ſuch as, he *figured* in controverſy; he *held* this conduct; he *held* the ſame language that another had *held* before: with many other expreſſions to be found in the pages of *Bolingbroke*.

In Engliſh I would have *galliciſms* avoided, that we may keep to our own language, and not follow the French mode in our ſpeech. *Felton on the Claſſ.*

Ga'lligaskins, gål-lŷ-gås'-kîns. *n. ſ.* [*Caligæ Gallo-Vaſconum. Skinner.*] Large open hoſe. Not uſed but in ludicrous language.

My *galligaſkins*, that have long withſtood
The Winter's fury, and encroaching froſts,
By time ſubdu'd, what will not time ſubdue,
An horrid chaſm diſcloſe. *Philips.*

GALLIMA'TIA, gål-lŷ-må'-shå. *n. ſ.* [*galimathias*, Fr.] Nonſenſe; talk without meaning.

Gallimau'fry, gål-lŷ-må'-frŷ. *n. ſ.* [*galimafrée*, Fr.]

1. A hoch-poch, or haſh of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat; a medley. *Hanmer.*

They have made of our Engliſh tongue a *gallimaufry*, or hodgepodge of all other ſpeeches. *Spenſ.*

2. Any inconſiſtent or ridiculous medley.

They have a dance, which the wenches ſay is a *gallimaufry* of gambols, becauſe they are not in't. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The painter who, under pretence of diverting the eyes, would fill his picture with ſuch varieties as alter the truth of hiſtory, would make a ridiculous piece of painting, and a mere *gallimaufry* of his work. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* ludicrouſly of a woman.

Sir John affects thy wife.
—Why, ſir, my wife is not young.
—He wooes both high and low, both rich and poor;
He loves thy *gallimaufry* friend. *Shakeſp.*

Ga'lliot, gål'-lyůt. *n. ſ.* [*galiotte*, Fr.] A ſmall ſwift galley.

Barbaroſſa departing out of Helleſpontus with eighty gallies and certain *galliots*, ſhaped his courſe towards Italy. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Ga'llipot, gål'-lŷ-pôt. *n. ſ.* [*gleye*, Dut. ſhining earth. *Skinner*. The true derivation is from *gala*, Span. finery. *Gala*, or gallypot, is a fine painted pot.] A pot painted and glazed, commonly uſed for medicines.

Plato ſaid his maſter Socrates was like the apothecary's *gallipots*, that had on the outſides apes, owls, and ſatyrs; but within, precious drugs. *Bacon's Apophth.*

Here phials in nice diſcipline are ſet;
Their *gallipots* are rang'd in alphabet. *Garth.*

Alexandrinus thought it unſafe to truſt the real ſecret of his phial and *gallipot* to any man. *Spect.*

Thou that doſt Æſculapius decide,
And o'er his *gallipots* in triumph ride. *Fenton.*

Ga'llon, gål'-lůn. *n. ſ.* [*gelo*, low Lat.] A liquid meaſure of four quarts.

Beat them into powder, and boil them in a *gallon* of wine, in a veſſel cloſe ſtopped. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Gallo'on, gål-lôô'n. *n. ſ.* [*galon*, Fr.] A kind of cloſe lace made of gold or ſilver, or of ſilk alone.

To **GA'LLOP**, gål'-lůp. *v. n.* [*galoper*, Fr.] Derived by all the etymologiſts, after Budæus, from καλϖάζειν; but perhaps it comes from *gant* all, and *loopen* to run, Dut. that is, to go on full ſpeed.]

1. To move forward by leaps, ſo that all the feet are off the ground at once.

I did hear
The *galloping* of horſe: who was't come by? *Shak.*

His ſteeds will be reſtrain'd,
But *gallop* lively down the weſtern hill. *Donne.*

In ſuch a ſhape grim Saturn did reſtrain
His heav'nly limbs, and flow'd with ſuch a mane,
When half ſurpriz'd, and fearing to be ſeen,
The leacher *gallop'd* from his jealous queen. *Dryd.*

2. To ride at the pace which is performed by leaps.

Seeing ſuch ſtreams of blood as threatened a drowning life, we *galloped* toward them to part them. *Sidney.*

They 'gan eſpy
An armed knight towards them *gallop* faſt,
That ſeem'd from ſome feared foe to fly. *F. Queen.*

He who fair and ſoftly goes ſteadily forward, in a courſe that points right, will ſooner be at his journey's end than he that runs after every one he meets, though he *gallop* all day full ſpeed. *Locke.*

3. To move very faſt.

The golden ſun
Gallops the zodiack in his gliſt'ring coach. *Shakeſp.*

Whom doth time *gallop* withal?
—With a thief to the gallows. *Shakeſp.*

He that rides poſt through a country may, from the tranſient view, tell how in general the parts lie: ſuch ſuperficial ideas he may collect in *galloping* over it. *Locke.*

Gallop, gål'-lůp. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The motion of a horſe when he runs at full ſpeed; in which, making a kind of a leap forwards, he lifts both his forelegs very near at the ſame time; and while theſe are in the air, and juſt upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hindlegs almoſt at once. *Farrier's Dict.*

Ga'lloper, gål'-lůp-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *gallop*.]

1. A horſe that gallops.

Mules bred in cold countries are much better to ride than horſes for their walk and trot; but they are commonly rough *gallopers*, though ſome of them are very fleet. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. A man that rides faſt, or makes great haſte.

Ga'lloway, gål'-lô-wå. *n. ſ.* A horſe not more than fourteen hands high, much uſed in the North; probably as coming originally from Galloway, a ſhire in Scotland.

To **Ga'llow**, gål'-lô. *v. a.* [agælƿan to fright, Sax.] To terrify; to fright.

The wrathful ſkies
Gallow the very wand'rers of the dark,
And make them keep their caves. *Shakeſp.*

Ga'llowglasses, gål'-lô-glås-sêz. *n. ſ.*

1. It is worn likewiſe of footmen under their ſhirts of mail, the which footmen the Iriſh call *gallowglaſſes*: the which name doth diſcover them alſo to be ancient Engliſh; for *gallogla* ſignifies an Engliſh ſervitor or yeoman. And he being ſo armed in a long ſhirt of mail, down to the calf of his leg, with a long broad ax in his hand, was then *pedes gravis armaturæ*; and was inſtead of the footman that now weareth a corſlet, before the corſlet was uſed, or almoſt invented. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

2. [*Hanmer*, otherwiſe than *Spenſer*.] Soldiers among the wild Iriſh, who ſerve on horſeback.

A puiſſant and mighty pow'r
Of *gallowglaſſes* and ſtout kernes,
Is marching hitherward in proud array. *Shakeſp.*

GA'LLOW, gål'-lô. } *n. ſ.* [It is uſed by
GA'LLOWS, gål'-lûs. } ſome in the ſingular; but by more only in the plural, or ſometimes has another plural *gallowſes*. *Galgo*, Goth. ʒealʒa, Sax. *galge*, Dut. which ſome derive from *gabalus furca*, Lat. others from גבה high, others from *gallu*, Welſh, power: but it is probably derived like *gallow* to fright, from aʒælpan, the gallows being the great object of legal terrour.]

1. A beam laid over two poſts, on which malefactors are hanged.

This monſter ſat like a hangman upon a pair of *gallows*: in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, in his left hand a purſe of money. *Sidney.*

I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good; O, there were deſolation of gaolers and *gallowſes*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

I propheſied if a *gallows* were on land,
This fellow could not drown. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

He took the mayor aſide, and whiſpered him that execution muſt that day be done, and therefore required him that a pair of *gallows* ſhould be erected. *Hayward.*

A poor fellow, going to the *gallows*, may be allowed to feel the ſmart of waſps while he is upon Tyburn road. *Swift.*

2. A wretch that deſerves the gallows.

Cupid hath been five thouſand years a boy.
—Ay, and a ſhrewd unhappy *gallows* too. *Shak.*

GA'LLOWSFREE, gål-lûs-frè. *adj.* [*gallows* and *free*.] Exempt by deſtiny from being hanged.

Let him be *gallowsfree* by my conſent,
And nothing ſuffer, ſince he nothing meant. *Dryd.*

GA'LLOWTREE, gål'-lô-trè. *n. ſ.* [*gallows* and *tree*.] The tree of terrour; the tree of execution.

He hung their conquer'd arms, for more defame,
On *gallowtrees*, in honour of his deareſt dame.
Spenſer.

A Scot, when from the *gallowtree* got looſe,
Drops into Styx, and turns a ſoland gooſe. *Cleavel.*

GAMBA'DE, gåm-bå'd. } *n. ſ.* [*gamba*, Ital.
GAMBA'DO, gåm-bå'-dô. } a leg.] Spatterdaſhes; boots worn upon the legs above the ſhoe.

The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambadoes* once a week. *Dennis's Letters.*

GA'MBLER, gåm'-blûr. *n. ſ.* [A cant word, I ſuppoſe, for *game* or *gameſter*.] A knave whoſe practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GA'MBOGE, gåm-bô'j. *n. ſ.*

Gamboge is a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a reſinous nature, heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and ſcarce any ſmell. It is brought from America and the Eaſt Indies, particularly from Cambaja, or Cambogia. *Hill.*

To GA'MBOL, gåm'-bûl. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, Fr.]

1. To dance; to ſkip; to friſk; to jump for joy; to play merry frolicks.

Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gambol'd before them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The king of elfs, and little fairy queen,
Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on ev'ry green.
Dryden.

The monſters of the flood
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,
And heavy whales in awkward meaſures play.
Pope.

To leap; to ſtart.

'Tis not madneſs
That I have utter'd; bring me to the teſt,
And I the matter will record, which madneſs
Would *gambol* from. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

GA'MBOL, gåm'-bûl. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſkip; a hop; a leap for joy.

A gentleman had got a favourite ſpaniel, that would be ſtill toying and leaping upon him, and playing a thouſand pretty *gambols*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,
And beaſts in *gambols* friſk'd before their honeſt god. *Dryden.*

2. A frolick; a wild prank.

For who did ever play his *gambols*,
With ſuch unſufferable rambles! *Hudibras.*

GA'MBREL, gåm'-rîl. *n. ſ.* [from *gamba*, *gambarella*, Ital.] The leg of a horſe.

What can be more admirable than for the principles of the fibres of a tendon to be ſo mixed as to make it a ſoft body, and yet to have the ſtrength of iron? as appears by the weight which the tendon, lying on a horſe's *gambrel*, doth then command, when he rears up with a man upon his back. *Grew.*

GAME, gå'm. *n. ſ.* [*gaman* a jeſt, Iſlandick.]

1. Sport of any kind.

We have had paſtimes here, and pleaſing *game*.
Shakeſp.

2. Jeſt; oppoſed to earneſt or ſeriouſneſs.

Then on her head they ſet a garland green,
And crowned her 'twixt earneſt and 'twixt *game*.
Spenſer.

3. Inſolent merriment; ſportive inſult.

Do they not ſeek occaſion of new quarrels,
On my refuſal, to diſtreſs me more;
Or make a *game* of my calamities? *Milton's Ag.*

4. A ſingle match at play.

5. Advantage in play.

Mutual vouchers for our fame we ſtand,
And play the *game* into each other's hand. *Dryden.*

6. Scheme purſued; meaſures planned.

This ſeems to be the preſent *game* of that crown, and that they will begin no other 'till they ſee an end of this. *Temple.*

7. Field ſports: as, the chace, falconry.

If about this hour he make his way,
Under the colour of his uſual *game*,
He ſhall here find his friends with horſe and men,
To ſet him free from his captivity. *Shakeſp.*

What arms to uſe, or nets to frame
Wild beaſts to combat, or to tame,
With all the myſt'ries of that *game*. *Waller.*

Some ſportſmen, that were abroad upon *game*, ſpied a company of buſtards and cranes. *L'Eſtrange.*

8. Animals purſued in the field; animals appropriated to legal ſportſmen.

Hunting, and men, not beaſts, ſhall be his *game*,
With war, and hoſtile ſnare, ſuch as refuſe
Subjection to his empire tyrannous. *Milton.*

There is ſuch a variety of *game* ſpringing up before me, that I know not which to follow. *Dryd.*

A bloodhound will follow the perſon he purſues, and all hounds the particular *game* they have in chace. *Arbuthnot.*

Go, with thy Cynthia hurl the pointed ſpear
At the rough bear, or chace the flying deer;
I and my Chloe take a nobler aim,
At human hearts we fling, nor ever miſs the *game*.
Prior.

Proud Nimrod firſt the bloody chace began,
A mighty hunter, and his prey was man:
Our haughty Norman boaſts that barb'rous name,
And makes his trembling ſlaves the royal *game*.
Pope.

Shorten my labour, if its length you blame,
For, grow but wiſe, you rob me of my *game*. *Young.*

9. Solemn conteſts, exhibited, as ſpectacles to the people.

The *games* are done, and Cæſar is returning.
Shakeſp.

Milo, when ent'ring the Olympick *game*,
With a huge ox upon his ſhoulders came. *Denham.*

To GAME, gå'm. *v. n.* [ʒaman, Sax.]

1. To play at any ſport.

2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

Gaming leaves no ſatisfaction behind it: it no way profits either body or mind. *Locke.*

GA'MECOCK, gå'm-kôk. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *cock*.] Cocks bred to fight.

They manage the diſpute as fiercely as two *gamecocks* in the pit. *Locke.*

GA'ME-EGG, gå'm-èg. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *egg*.] Eggs from which fighting cocks are bred.

Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey,
To make the fowl more furious for the fray. *Garth.*

GA'MEKEEPER, gå'm-kèp-ûr. *n. ſ.* [*game* and *keep*.] A perſon who looks after game and ſees it is not deſtroyed.

GA'MESOME, gå'm-ſûm. *adj.* [from *game*.] Frolickſome; gay; ſportive; playful; ſportful.

Geron, though old, yet *gameſome*, kept one end with Coſma. *Sidney.*

I am not *gameſome*; I do lack ſome part
Of that quick ſpirit that is in Antony. *Shakeſp.*

The *gameſome* wind among her treſſes play,
And curleth up thoſe growing riches ſhort. *Fairf.*

Belial, in like *gameſome* mood. *Milton.*

This *gameſome* humour of children ſhould rather be encouraged, to keep up their ſpirits and improve their ſtrength and health, than curbed or reſtrained.
Locke.

GA'MESOMENESS, gå'm-ſûm-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *gameſome*.] Sportiveneſs; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY, gå'm-ſûm-lỳ. *adv.* [from *gameſome*.] Merrily.

GA'MESTER, gå'mſ-tûr. *n. ſ.* [from *game*.]

1. One who is vitiouſly addicted to play.

Keep a *gameſter* from the dice, and a good ſtudent from his book, and it is wonderful. *Shak.*

A *gameſter*, the greater maſter he is in his art, the worſe man he is. *Bacon.*

Gameſters for whole patrimonies play;
The ſteward brings the deeds, which muſt convey
The whole eſtate. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Could we look into the mind of a common *gameſter*, we ſhould ſee it full of nothing but trumps and mattadores: her ſlumbers are haunted with kings, queens, and knaves. *Addiſon.*

All the ſuperfluous whims relate,
That fill a female *gameſter*'s pate;
What agony of ſoul ſhe feels
To ſee a knave's inverted heels. *Swift.*

Her youngeſt daughter is run away with a *gameſter*, a man of great beauty, who in dreſſing and dancing has no ſuperior. *Law.*

2. One who is engaged at play.

When lenity and cruelty play for kingdoms,
The gentler *gameſter* is the ſooneſt winner. *Shakeſp.*

A man may think, if he will, that two eyes ſee no more than one; or that a *gameſter* ſeeth always more than a looker-on: but, when all is done, the help of good counſel is that which ſetteth buſineſs ſtrait. *Bacon.*

3. A merry frolickſome perſon.

You're a merry *gameſter*,
My lord Sandys. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

4. A proſtitute; not in uſe.

She's impudent, my lord,
And was a common *gameſter* to the camp. *Shakeſp.*

GA'MMER, gåm'-mûr. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology; perhaps from *grand mere*, and therefore uſed commonly to old women.] The compellation of a woman correſponding to gaffer; as, *Gammer* Gurton's Needle. An old play.

GA'MMON, gåm'-mûn. *n. ſ.* [*gambone*, Ital.]

1. The buttock of an hog ſalted and dried; the lower end of the flitch.

Aſk for what price thy venal tongue was ſold:
A ruſty *gammon* of ſome ſev'n years old. *Dryden.*

Gammons, that give a reliſh to the taſte,
And potted fowl, and fiſh, come in ſo faſt,
That ere the firſt is out, the ſecond ſtinks. *Dryd.*

2. A kind of play with dice.

The quick dice,
In thunder leaping from the box, awake
The ſounding *gammon*. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

Ga'mut, gȁm'-ůt. *n. ſ.* [*gama*, Ital.] The ſcale of muſical notes.

Madam, before you touch the inſtrument,
To learn the order of my fingering,
I muſt begin with rudiments of art,
To teach you *gamut* in a brieſer ſort. *Shakeſp.*

When by the *gamut* ſome muſicians make
A perfect ſong, others will undertake,
By the ſame *gamut* chang'd, to equal it:
Things ſimply good can never be unfit. *Donne.*

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ſtage,
That rant by note, and through the *gamut* rage;
In ſongs and airs expreſs their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a feuge expire. *Addiſon.*

'Gan, gȁn', for *began*, from *'gin* for *begin.*

The noble knight *'gan* feel
His vital force to faint. *Spenſer.*

To **Ganch**, gȁnſh. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, from *gancio* a hook, Ital. *ganche*, Fr.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of puniſhment; a practice in Turkey, to which *Smith* alludes in his *Pocockius.*

Cohors catenis qua pia ſtridulis
Gemunt onuſti, vel ſude trans ſinum
Luctantur actâ, pendulive
Sanguineis trepidant in uncis. *Muſæ Angl.*

Ga'nder, gȁn'-důr. *n. ſ.* [ganðra, Sax.] The male of the gooſe.

As deep drinketh the gooſe as the *gander. Camd.*

One *gander* will ſerve five geeſe. *Mortimer.*

To **GANG**, gȁng'. *v. n.* [*gangen*, Dut. ʒanʒan, Sax. *gang*, Scott.] To go; to walk: an old word not now uſed, except ludicrouſly.

But let them *gang* alone,
As they have brewed, ſo let them bear blame. *Spenſer.*

Your flaunting beaus *gang* with their breaſts open. *Arbuthnot.*

Gang, gȁng'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe; a herd. It is ſeldom uſed but in contempt or abhorrence.

O, you panderly raſcals! there's a knot, a *gang*, a pack, a conſpiracy againſt me. *Shakeſp.*

As a *gang* of thieves were robbing a houſe, a maſtiff fell a barking. *L'Eſtrange.*

Admitted in among the *gang*,
He acts and talks as they befriend him. *Prior.*

GA'NGHON, gȁn'-gồn. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A kind of flower. *Ainſw.*

Ga'nglion, gȁng'-glyůn. *n. ſ.* [γαγγλιον.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

Boneſetters uſually repreſent every bone diſlocated, though poſſibly it be but a *ganglion*, or other crude tumour or preternatural protuberance of ſome part of a joint. *Wiſeman.*

To **Ga'ngrenate**, gȁng'-grě-nȁt. *v. a.* [from *gangrene.*] To produce a gangrene; to mortify.

Parts cauterized, *gangrenated*, ſiderated, and mortified, become black, the radical moiſture or vital ſulphur ſuffering an extinction. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

GA'NGRENE, gȁn'-grěn. *n. ſ.* [*gangrene*, Fr. *gangræna*, Lat.] A mortification; a ſtoppage of circulation; followed by putrefaction.

This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of *gangrenes*, either coming of themſelves, or induced by too much applying of opiates. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

She ſaves the lover, as we *gangrenes* ſtay,
By cutting hope, like a lopt limb, away. *Waller.*

A diſcolouring in the part was ſuppoſed an approach of a *gangrene.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

If the ſubſtance of the ſoul is feſtered with theſe paſſions, the *gangrene* is gone too far to be ever cured: theſe inflammations will rage to all eternity. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To **Ga'ngrene**, gȁn'-grěn. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, Fr. from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.

In cold countries, when men's noſes and ears are mortified, and, as it were, *gangrened* with cold, if they come to a fire they rot off preſently; for that the few ſpirits that remain in thoſe parts, are ſuddenly drawn forth, and ſo putrefaction is made complete. *Bacon.*

Gangren'd members muſt be lop'd away,
Before the nobler parts are tainted to decay. *Dryd.*

To **Ga'ngrene**, gȁn'-grěn. *v. n.* To become mortified.

Wounds immedicable
Rankle and feſter, and *gangrene*
To black mortification. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

As phlegmons are ſubject to mortification, ſo alſo in fat bodies they are apt to *gangrene* after opening, if that fat be not ſpeedily digeſted out. *Wiſeman.*

Ga'ngrenous, gȁn'-grý-nůs. *adj.* [from *gangrene.*] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the veſſels, producing hæmorrhages, puſtules red, lead-coloured, black and *gangrenous. Arbuth. on Ali.*

Ga'ngway, gȁng'-wȁ. *n. ſ.* In a ſhip, the ſeveral ways or paſſages from one part of it to the other. *Dict.*

Ga'ngweek, gȁng'-wěk. *n. ſ.* [*gang* and *week.*] Rogation week, when proceſſions are made to luſtrate the bounds of pariſhes. *Dict.*

Ga'ntelope, gȁnt'-lůp. }
Ga'ntlet, gȁnt'-lit. } *n. ſ.* [*gantlet* is only corrupted from *gantelope*, *gant*, all; and *loopen* to run, Dut.] A military puniſhment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a laſh from each man.

But would'ſt thou, friend, who haſt two legs alone,
Would'ſt thou to run the *gantlet* theſe expoſe,
To a whole company of hob-nail'd ſhoes? *Dryd.*

Young gentlemen are driven with a whip, to run the *gantlet* through the ſeveral claſſes. *Locke.*

Ga'nza, gȁn'-zȁ. *n. ſ.* [*ganſa*, Span. a gooſe.] A kind of wild gooſe, by a flock of which a virtuoſo was fabled to be carried to the lunar world.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And ſavour ſtrongly of the *ganza's.* *Hudibras.*

GAOL, jȁl. *n. ſ.* [*geol*, Welſh; *geole*, Fr.] A priſon; a place of confinement. It is always pronounced and too often written *jail*, and ſometimes *goal.*

Then am I the priſoner, and his bed my *gaol.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Have I been ever free, and muſt my houſe
Be my retentive enemy, my *gaol?* *Shakeſp.*

If we mean to thrive and do good, break open the *gaols*, and let out the priſoners. *Shakeſp.*

To **Gaol**, jȁl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impriſon; to commit to gaol.

Gaoling vagabonds was chargeable, peſterous, and of no open example. *Bacon.*

Ga'oldelivery, jȁl-dě-lĭv'-ůr-ý. *n. ſ.* [*gaol* and *deliver.*] The judicial proceſs, which by condemnation or acquittal of perſons confined evacuates the priſon.

Then doth th' aſpiring ſoul the body leave,
Which we call death; but were it known to all,
What life our ſouls do by this death receive,
Men would it birth of *gaoldelivery* call. *Davies.*

Theſe make a general *gaoldelivery* of ſouls, not for puniſhment. *South.*

Ga'oler, jȁl-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *gaol.*] Keeper of a priſon; he to whoſe care the priſoners are committed.

This is a gentle provoſt; ſeldom, when
The ſteeled *gaoler* is the friend of men. *Shakeſp.*

I know not how or why my ſurly *gaoler*,
Hard as his irons, and inſolent as pow'r
When put in vulgar hands, Cleanthes,
Put off the brute. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

From the polite part of mankind ſhe had been baniſhed and immured, 'till the death of her *gaoler.* *Tatler.*

Gap, gȁp'. *n. ſ.* [from *gape.*]

1. An opening in a broken fence.

Behold the deſpair,
By cuſtom and covetous pates,
By *gaps* and opening of gates. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

With terrours and with furies to the bounds
And cryſtal wall of heav'n; which, opening wide,
Roll'd inward, and a ſpacious *gap* diſclos'd
Into the waſteful deep. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Buſhes are moſt laſting of any for dead hedges, or to mend *gaps.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

I ſought for a man, ſays God, that ſhould make up the hedge, and ſtand in the *gap* before me, for the land that I ſhould not deſtroy it. *Rogers.*

2. A breach.

The loſs of that city concerned the Chriſtian commonweal: manifold miſeries afterwards enſued by the opening of that *gap* to all that ſide of Chriſtendom. *Knolles.*

3. Any paſſage.

So ſtands the Thracian herdſman with his ſpear
Full in the *gap*, and hopes the hunted bear,
And hears him ruſtling in the wood. *Dryden.*

4. An avenue; an open way.

The former kings of England paſſed into them a great part of their prerogatives; which though then it was well intended, and perhaps well deſerved, yet now ſuch a *gap* of miſchief lies open thereby, that I could wiſh it were well ſtopt. *Spenſer.*

5. A hole; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed againſt him, miſtaking his purpoſe, it would make a great *gap* in your honour. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Nor is it any botch or *gap* in the works of nature. *More.*

6. Any interſtice; a vacuity.

Each one demand, and anſwer to his part
Perform'd in his wide *gap* of time, ſince firſt
We were diſſever'd. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

That I might ſleep out this great *gap* of time my Antony is away. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To make 'twixt words and lines huge *gaps*
Wide as meridians in maps. *Hudibras.*

One can revive a languiſhing converſation by a ſudden ſurpriſing ſentence; another is more dexterous in ſeconding; a third can fill the *gap* with laughing. *Swift.*

7. An opening of the mouth in ſpeech during the pronunciation of two ſucceſſive vowels.

The hiatus, or *gap* between two words, is cauſed by two vowels opening on each other. *Pope.*

8. *To ſtop a gap*, is to eſcape by ſome mean ſhift; alluding to hedges mended with dead buſhes, 'till the quickſets will grow.

His policy conſiſts in ſetting traps,
In finding ways and means, and *ſtopping gaps.* *Swift.*

9. *To ſtand in the gap.* To make defence; to expoſe himſelf for the protection of ſomething in danger.

What would become of the church, if there were none more concerned for her rights than this? Who would *ſtand in the gap?* *Leſley.*

Gap-toothed, gȁp'-tồtht. *adj.* [*gap* and *tooth.*] Having interſtices between the teeth.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are diſtinguiſhed from each other, as much as the mincing lady prioreſs and the broad ſpeaking *gaptoothed* wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

To **GAPE**, gȁ'p. *v. n.* [ʒeapan, Sax.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

Some men there are love not a *gaping* pig;
Some, that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakeſp.*

Gaping or yawning, and ſtretching, do paſs from man to man; for that that cauſeth *gaping* and ſtretching is when the ſpirits are a little heavy by any vapour. *Arbuthnot.*

She ſtretches, *gapes*, unglues her eyes,
And aſks if it be time to riſe. *Swift.*

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

As callow birds,
Whoſe mother's kill'd in ſeeking of the prey,
Cry in their neſt, and think her long away;
And at each leaf that ſtirs, each blaſt of wind,
Gape for the food which they muſt never find. *Dryden.*

As in a drought the thirſty creatures cry,
And *gape* upon the gather'd clouds for rain,
Then firſt the martlet meets it in the ſky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*

3. To deſire earneſtly; to crave: with *for*.

To her grim death appears in all her ſhapes;
The hungry grave *for* her due tribute *gapes*. *Denh.*

To thy fortune be not thou a ſlave;
For what haſt thou to fear beyond the grave?
And thou, who gap'ſt for my eſtate, draw near;
For I would whiſper ſomewhat in thy ear. *Dryd.*

4. With *after*.

What ſhall we ſay of thoſe who ſpend their days in *gaping after* court-favour and preferments? *L'Eſtrange.*

5. With *at*.

Many have *gaped at* the church revenues; but, before they could ſwallow them, have had their mouth ſtopped in the church-yard. *South.*

6. To open in fiſſures or holes.

If it aſſume my noble father's perſon,
I'll ſpeak to it, though hell itſelf ſhould *gape*
And bid me hold my peace. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

May that ground *gape*, and ſwallow me alive,
Where I ſhall kneel to him that ſlew my father. *Shakeſp.*

The great horſe-muſſel, with the fine ſhell, doth *gape* and ſhut as the oyſters do. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

The reception of one is as different from the admiſſion of the other, as when the earth falls open under the inciſions of the plough, and when it *gapes* and greedily opens itſelf to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreſhments of a ſhower. *South.*

The mouth of a little artery and nerve *gapes* into the cavity of theſe veſicles. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

7. To open with a breach.

The planks, their pitchy coverings waſh'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach diſplay:
The roaring waters, with a hoſtile tide,
Ruſh through the ruins of her *gaping* ſide. *Dryden.*

That all theſe actions can be performed by aliment, as well as medicines, is plain; by obſerving the effects of different ſubſtances upon the fluids and ſolids, when the veſſels are open and *gape* by a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

8. To open; to have an hiatus.

There is not, to the beſt of my remembrance, one vowel *gaping* on another for want of a cæſura in this poem. *Dryden.*

9. To make a noiſe with open throat.

And, if my muſe can through paſt ages ſee,
That noiſy, nauſeous, *gaping* fool is he. *Roſcommon.*

10. To ſtare with hope or expectation.

Others will *gape* t' anticipate
The cabinet deſigns of fate;
Apply to wizards, to foreſee
What ſhall, and what ſhall never be. *Hudibras.*

11. To ſtare with wonder.

Parts of different ſpecies jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; and the end of all this to cauſe laughter: a very monſter in a Bartholomew fair, for the mob to *gape at*. *Dryden.*

Where elevated o'er the *gaping* crowd,
Claſp'd in the board the perjur'd head is bow'd,
Betimes retreat. *Gay's Trivia.*

12. To ſtare irreverently.

They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth. *Job*, xvi. 10.

Ga'per, gả'-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *gape*.]

1. One who opens his mouth.
2. One who ſtares fooliſhly.
3. One who longs or craves.

The golden ſhower of the diſſolved abbey-lands rained well near into every *gaper*'s mouth. *Carew.*

Gar, gả'r. in Sax. ſignifies a weapon; ſo *Eadgar* is a happy weapon; *Ethelgar* a noble weapon. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To **Gar**, gả'r. *v. a.* [*giera*, Iſlandick.] To cauſe; to make. Obſolete. It is ſtill uſed in Scotland.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gars* thee greet?
What! hath ſome wolf thy tender lambs ytorn?
Or is thy bagpipe broke, that ſounds ſo ſweet?
Or art thou of thy loved laſs forlorne? *Spenſer.*

Garb, gả'rb. *n. ſ.* [*garbe*, Fr.]

1. Dreſs; cloaths; habit.

Thus Belial, with words cloath'd in reaſon's *garb*,
Counſel'd ignoble eaſe and peaceful ſloth. *Milton.*

He puts himſelf into the *garb* and habit of a profeſſor of phyſick, and ſets up. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Faſhion of dreſs.

Horace's wit, and Virgil's ſtate,
He did not ſteal, but emulate;
And when he would like them appear,
Their *garb*, but not their cloaths did wear. *Denh.*

3. Exteriour appearance.

This is ſome fellow,
Who, having been prais'd for bluntneſs, doth affect
A ſaucy roughneſs, and conſtrains the *garb*
Quite from his nature. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Ga'rbage, gảr'-bǐdzh. *n. ſ.* [*garbear*, Span. This etymology is very doubtful.]

1. The bowels; the offal; that part of the inwards which is ſeparated and thrown away.

The cloyed will,
That ſatiate, yet unſatisfy'd deſire, that tub
Both fill'd and running, ravening firſt the lamb,
Longs after for the *garbage*. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

Luſt, though to a radiant angel link'd,
Will ſate itſelf in a celeſtial bed,
And prey on *garbage*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

A flam more ſenſeleſs than the rog'ry
Of old Aruſpicy and aug'ry,
That out of *garbages* of cattle
Preſag'd th' events of truce or battle. *Hudibras.*

Who, without averſion, ever look'd
On holy *garbage*, though by Homer cook'd? *Roſc.*

When you receive condign puniſhment, you run to your confeſſor, that parcel of guts and *garbage*. *Dryden.*

Ga'rbel, gả'r-bǐl. *n. ſ.* A plant next the keel of a ſhip. *Bailey.*

Ga'rbidge, gả'r-bǐdzh. *n. ſ.* Corrupted from *garbage*.

All ſhavings of horns, hoofs of cattle, blood, and *garbidge*, is good manure for land. *Mortimer.*

Ga'rbish, gả'r-bǐsh. *n. ſ.* Corrupted from *garbage*.

In Newfoundland they improve their ground with the *garbiſh* of fiſh. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **GA'RBLE**, gả'rbl. *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Ital.] To ſift; to part; to ſeparate the good from the bad.

But you who fathers and traditions take,
And *garble* ſome, and ſome you quite forſake. *Dryden.*

Had our author ſet down this command, without *garbling*, as God gave it, and joined mother to father, it had made directly againſt him. *Locke.*

The underſtanding works to collate, combine, and *garble* the images and ideas, the imagination and memory preſent to it. *Cheyne.*

Ga'rbler, gả'r-blŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *garble*.] He who ſeparates one part from another.

A farther ſecret in this clauſe may beſt be diſcovered by the projectors, or at leaſt the *garblers* of it. *Swift's Examiner.*

Ga'rboil, gả'r-boil. *n. ſ.* [*garbouille*, Fr. *garbuglio*, Ital.] Diſorder; tumult; uproar. *Hanmer.*

Look here, and at thy ſovereign leiſure read
What *garboils* ſhe awak'd. *Shakeſp.*

Gard, gả'rd. *n. ſ.* [*garde*, Fr.] Wardſhip; care; cuſtody.

GA'RDEN, gả'r-dǐn. *n. ſ.* [*gardd*, Welſh; *jardin*, Fr. *giardino*, Ital.]

1. A piece of ground incloſed, and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs or fruits for food, or laid out for pleaſure.

Thy promiſes are like Adonis' *gardens*,
Which one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next. *Shakeſp.*

My lord of Ely, when I was laſt in Holbourn,
I ſaw good ſtrawberries in your *garden* there. *Shak.*

In the royal ordering of *gardens*, there ought to be *gardens* for all the months in the year. *Bacon.*

In every *garden* ſhould be provided flowers, fruit, ſhade and water. *Temple.*

My *garden* takes up half my daily care,
And my field aſks the minutes I can ſpare. *Harte.*

2. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.

I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy,
The pleaſant *garden* of great Italy. *Shakeſp.*

3. *Garden* is often uſed in compoſition for *hortenſis*, or belonging to a garden.

4. *Garden-mould*. Mould fit for a garden.

They delight moſt in rich black *garden-mould*, that is deep and light, and mixed rather with ſand than clay. *Mortimer.*

5. *Garden-tillage*. Tillage uſed in cultivating gardens.

Peas and beans are what belong to *garden-tillage* as well as that of the field. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

6. *Garden-ware*. The produce of gardens.

A clay bottom is a much more pernicious ſoil for trees and *garden-ware* than gravel. *Mortimer.*

To **Ga'rden**, gả'r-dǐn. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cultivate a garden; to lay out gardens.

At firſt, in Rome's poor age,
When both her kings and conſuls held the plough,
Or *garden'd* well. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

When ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build ſtately, ſooner than to *garden* finely; as if *gardening* were the greater perfection. *Bacon.*

Ga'rdener, gả'rd-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *garden*.] He that attends or cultivates gardens.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are *gardeners*; ſo that, if we plant nettles, or ſow lettuce, the power lies in our will. *Shakeſp.*

Gardeners tread down any looſe ground, after they have ſown onions or turnips. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

The *gardener* may lop religion as he pleaſes. *Howel.*

The life and felicity of an excellent *gardener* is preferable to all other diverſions. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Then let the learned *gard'ner* mark with care
The kinds of ſtocks, and what thoſe kinds will bear. *Dryden.*

Ga'rdening, gả'rd-nǐng. *n. ſ.* [from *garden*.] The act of cultivating or planning gardens.

My compoſitions in *gardening* are after the Pindarick manner, and run into the beautiful wildneſs of nature, without affecting the nicer elegancies of art. *Spectator.*

Gare, gả'r. *n. ſ.* Coarſe wool growing on the legs of ſheep. *Dict.*

Ga'rgarism, gả'r-gả-rǐzm. *n. ſ.* [γαργαρισμος; *gargariſme*, Fr.] A liquid form of medicine to waſh the mouth with. *Quincy.*

Apophlegmatiſms and *gargariſms* draw the rheum down by the palate. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **Gargari'ze**, gả'r-gả-rǐz. *v. a.* [γαργαρίζω; *gargariſer*, Fr.] To waſh the mouth with medicated liquours.

Vinegar, put to the noſtrils, or *gargariſed*, doth eaſe the hiccough; for that it is aſtringent, and inhibiteth the motion of the ſpirit. *Bacon.*

This being relaxed, may make a ſhaking of the larynx; as when we *gargarize*. *Holder*.

Ga'rget, gå'r-gît. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper in cattle.

The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder parts. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*.

To **GA'RGLE**, gå'rgl. *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, Fr. *gargogliare*, Ital. *gurgel*, Germ. the throat.]

1. To waſh the throat with ſome liquour not ſuffered immediately to deſcend.

Gargle twice or thrice with ſharp oxycrate. *Harvey*.

The exciſion made, the bleeding will ſoon be ſtopt by *gargling* with oxycrate. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

They comb, and then they order ev'ry hair;
Next *gargle* well their throats. *Dryden's Perſ.*

2. To warble; to play in the throat. An improper uſe.

Thoſe which only warble long,
And *gargle* in their throats a ſong. *Waller*.

So charm'd you were, you ceas'd a while to doat
On nonſenſe *gargl'd* in an eunuch's throat. *Fenton*.

Ga'rgle, gå'rgl. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A liquour with which the throat is waſhed.

His throat was waſhed with one of the *gargles* ſet down in the method of cure. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

Ga'rglion, gå'r-glî-ôn. *n. ſ.* An exſudation of nervous juice from a bruiſe, or the like, which indurates into a hard immoveable tumour. *Quincy*.

Ga'rgol, gå'r-gùl. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper in hogs.

The ſigns of the *gargol* in hogs are, hanging down of the head, moiſt eyes, ſtaggering, and loſs of appetite. *Mortimer*.

Ga'rland, gå'r-lånd. *n. ſ.* [*garlande*, *guirland*, Fr.]

1. A wreath of branches or flowers.

Strephon, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,
A *garland* made, on temples for to wear;
For he then choſen was the dignity
Of village-lord that Whitſuntide to bear. *Sidney*.

A reeling world will never ſtand upright,
'Till Richard wear the *garland* of the realm.
—How! wear the *garland!* do'ſt thou mean the crown?
—Ay, my good lord. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Then party-colour'd flow'rs of white and red
She wove, to make a *garland* for her head. *Dryd.*

Vanquiſh again; though ſhe be gone,
Whoſe *garland* crown'd the victor's hair,
And reign; though ſhe has left the throne,
Who made thy glory worth thy care. *Prior*.

Her gods and godlike heroes riſe to view,
And all her faded *garlands* bloom anew. *Pope*.

2. The top; the principal; the thing moſt prized.

With every minute you do change a mind,
And call him noble, that was now your hate,
Him vile, that was your *garland*. *Shakeſp.*

GA'RLICK, gå'r-lîk. *n. ſ.* [ᵹaꞃ, Sax. a lance; and *leek*, the leek that ſhoots up in blades. *Skinner*. *Allium*, Lat.]

It has a bulbous root, conſiſting of many ſmall tubercles included in its coats: the leaves are plain: the flowers conſiſt of ſix leaves, formed into a corymbus on the top of the ſtalk; and are ſucceeded by ſubrotund fruit, divided into three cells, which contain roundiſh ſeeds. *Miller*.

Garlick is of an extremely ſtrong ſmell, and of an acrid and pungent taſte. It is extremely active, as may be proved by applying plaſters of *garlick* to the feet, which will give a ſtrong ſmell to the breath. *Hill*.

Garlick has, of all our plants, the greateſt ſtrength, affords moſt nouriſhment, and ſupplies moſt ſpirits to thoſe who eat little fleſh. *Temple*.

'Tis mortal ſin an onion to devour;
Each clove of *garlick* is a ſacred pow'r:
Religious nations ſure, and bleſt abodes,
Where ev'ry orchard is o'er-run with gods. *Tate*.

Ga'rlick *Pear-tree*, gå'r-lîk pê'r-trê. *n. ſ.*

This tree is pretty common in Jamaica, and ſeveral other places of America, where it uſually riſes to the height of thirty or forty feet, and ſpreads into many branches. When the flowers fall off the pointal, it becomes a round fruit, which, when ripe, has a rough browniſh rind, and a mealy ſweet pulp, but a ſtrong ſcent of garlick. *Miller*.

Ga'rlick *Wild*, gå'r-lîk wîld. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Ga'rlickea'ter, gå'r-lîk-ê'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*garlick* and *eat*.] A mean fellow.

You've made good work,
You and your apron men, that ſtood ſo much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlickeaters*. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Ga'rment, gå'r-mênt. *n. ſ.* [*guarniment*, old Fr.] Any thing by which the body is covered; cloaths; dreſs.

Hence, rotten thing, or I ſhall ſhake thy bones
Out of thy *garments*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*.

Our leaf, once fallen, ſpringeth no more; neither doth the ſun or ſummer adorn us again with the *garments* of new leaves and flowers. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

Faireſt thing that ſhines below,
Why in this robe doſt thou appear?
Would'ſt thou a while more perfect ſhow,
Thou muſt at all no *garment* wear. *Cowley*.

Three worthy perſons from his ſide it tore,
And dy'd his *garment* with their ſcatter'd gore. *Waller*.

The peacock, in all his pride, does not diſplay half the colours that appear in the *garments* of a Britiſh lady, when ſhe is dreſſed. *Addiſon's Spect.*

Let him that ſues for the coat, i. e. the ſhirt, or inner *garment*, take the cloak alſo, is a proverbial phraſe too; for in the truth of the letter, a ſhirt is no likely matter of a lawſuit, and ſignifies an uncontesting ſufferance of ſuch ſmall loſſes. *Kettlewell*.

GA'RNER, gå'r nůr. *n. ſ.* [*grenier*, Fr.] A place in which threſhed grain is ſtored up.

Earth's increaſe, and foyſon plenty,
Barns and *garners* never empty. *Shakeſp.*

For ſundry foes the rural realm ſurround;
The fieldmouſe builds her *garner* under ground:
For gather'd grain the blind laborious mole,
In winding mazes, works her hidden hole. *Dryd.*

To **Ga'rner**, gå'r-nůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore as in garners.

There, where I have *garner'd* up my heart,
Where either I muſt live, or bear no life. *Shakeſp.*

Ga'rnet, gå'r-nît. *n. ſ.* [*garnato*, Ital. *granatus*, low Lat. from its reſemblance in colour to the grain of the pomegranate.]

The *garnet* is a gem of a middle degree of hardneſs, between the ſaphire and the common cryſtal. It is found of various ſizes. Its ſurfaces are not ſo ſmooth or polite as thoſe of a ruby, and its colour is ever of a ſtrong red, with a plain admixture of blueiſh: its degree of colour is very different, and it always wants much of the brightneſs of the ruby. *Hill*.

The *garnet* ſeems to be a ſpecies of the carbuncle of the ancients: the Bohemian is red, with a ſlight caſt of a flame-colour; and the Syrian is red, with a ſlight caſt of purple. *Woodward's Met. Foſſils*.

To **GA'RNISH**, gå'r-nîsh. *v. a.* [*garnir*, Fr.]

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages.

There were hills which *garniſhed* their proud heights with ſtately trees. *Sidney*.

All within with flowers was *garniſhed*,
That, when mild Zephyrus amongſt them blew,
Did breathe out bounteous ſmells, and painted colours ſhew. *Spenſer*.

With taper light
To ſeek the beauteous eye of heav'n to *garniſh*,
Is waſteful and ridiculous exceſs. *Shakeſp.*

Paradiſe was a terreſtrial garden, *garniſhed* with fruits, delighting both the eye and the taſte. *Raleigh*.

All the ſtreets were *garniſhed* with the citizens, ſtanding in their liveries. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. To embelliſh a diſh with ſomething laid round it.

With what expence and art, how richly dreſt!
Garniſh'd with 'ſparagus, himſelf a feaſt! *Dryd.*

No man lards ſalt pork with orange-peel,
Or *garniſhes* his lamb with ſpitchcock'd eel. *K. Cookery*.

3. To fit with fetters. A cant term.

Ga'rnish, gå'r-nîsh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment.

So are you, ſweet,
Ev'n in the lovely *garniſh* of a boy. *Shakeſp.*

Matter and figure they produce;
For *garniſh* this, and that for uſe;
They ſeek to feed and pleaſe their gueſts. *Prior*.

2. Things ſtrewed round a diſh.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters. A cant term.

4. *Penſiuncula carceraria*; an acknowledgement in money when firſt a priſoner goes into a gaol. *Ainſworth*.

Ga'rnishment, gå'r-nîsh-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *garniſh*.] Ornament; embelliſhment.

The church of Sancta Guiſtiniana in Padoua is a ſound piece of good art, where the materials being ordinary ſtone, without any *garniſhment* of ſculpture, raviſh the beholders. *Wotton*.

Ga'rniture, gå'r-nî-tſhůr. *n. ſ.* [from *garniſh*.] Furniture; ornament.

They conclude, if they fall ſhort in *garniture* of their knees, that they are inferiour in furniture of their heads *Government of the Tongue*.

Plain ſenſe, which pleas'd your ſires an age ago,
Is loſt, without the *garniture* of ſhow. *Granville*.

As nature has poured out her charms upon the female part of our ſpecies, ſo they are very aſſiduous in beſtowing upon themſelves the fineſt *garniture* of art. *Addiſon's Spectator*.

Ga'rous, gå'-růs. *adj.* [from *garum*.] Reſembling pickle made of fiſh.

In a civet-cat an offenſive odour proceeds, partly from its food, that being eſpecially fiſh; whereof this humour may be a *garous* excretion, and olidous ſeparation. *Brown*.

Ga'rran, går'-růn. *n. ſ.* [Erſe. It imports the ſame as gelding. The word is ſtill retained in Scotland.] A ſmall horſe; a hobby. A Highland horſe, which, when brought into the North of England, takes the name of *galloway*.

When he comes forth, he will make their cows and *garrans* to walk, if he doth no other harm to their perſons. *Spenſer*.

Every man would be forced to provide Winter-fodder for his team, whereas common *garrans* ſhift upon graſs the year round; and this would force men to the encloſing of grounds, ſo that the race of *garrans* would decreaſe. *Temple*.

GA'RRET, går'-rît. *n. ſ.* [*garite* the tower of a citadel, Fr.]

1. A room on the higheſt floor of the houſe.

The mob, commiſſion'd by the government,
Are ſeldom to an empty *garret* ſent. *Dryden*.

John Bull ſkipped from room to room; ran up ſtairs and down ſtairs, from the kitchen to the *garret*. *Arbuthnot's John Bull*.

On earth the god of wealth was made
Sole patron of the building trade;
Leaving the arts the ſpacious air,
With licence to build caſtles there:
And 'tis conceiv'd their old pretence,
To lodge in *garrets*, comes from thence. *Swift*.

2. Rotten wood. Not in uſe.

The colour of the ſhining part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in ſome pieces white, and in ſome pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*. *Bacon*.

Garretee'r, går-rêt-tê'r. *n. ſ.* [from *garret*.] An inhabitant of a garret.

GA'RRISON, går'-rî-sůn. *n. ſ.* [*garriſon*, Fr.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or caſtle to defend it.

How oft he ſaid to me,
Thou art no ſoldier fit for Cupid's *garriſon*. *Sidney*.

2. Fortified place ſtored with ſoldiers.

Whom the old Roman wall ſo ill confin'd,
With a new chain of *garriſons* you bind. *Waller*.

3. The ſtate of being placed in a fortification for its defence.

Some of them that are laid in *garriſon* will do no great hurt to the enemies. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To **Ga'rrison**, går'-rì-ſůn. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſecure by fortreſſes.

Others thoſe forces join,
Which *garriſon* the conqueſts near the Rhine.
Dryd. Juv.

GARRU'LITY, går-rů'-lì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*garrulitas*, Lat.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a ſecret.

Let me here
Expiate, if poſſible, my crime,
Shameful *garrulity*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeneſs.

Some vices of ſpeech muſt carefully be avoided: firſt of all, loquacity or *garrulity*. *Ray on the Creat.*

Ga'rrulous, gå'r-rů-lůs. *adj.* [*garrulus*, Lat.] Prattling; talkative.

Old age looks out,
And *garrulous* recounts the feats of youth. *Thomſ.*

GA'RTER, gå'r-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*gardus*, Welſh; *jartier*, Fr. from *gar*, Welſh, the binding of the knee.]

1. A ſtring or ribband by which the ſtocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be ſleekly comb'd, their blue coats bruſh'd, and their *garters* of an indifferent knit. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

When we reſt in our cloaths we looſen our *garters*, and other ligatures, to give the ſpirits free paſſage. *Ray.*

Handſome *garters* at your knees. *Swift.*

There lay three *garters*, half a pair of gloves,
And all the trophies of his former loves. *Pope.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the higheſt order of Engliſh knighthood.

Now by my george, my *garter*.
—The george, profan'd, hath loſt his holy honour.
The *garter*, blemiſh'd, pawn'd his knightly virtue.
Shakeſp. Rich. III.

You owe your Ormond nothing but a ſon,
To fill in future times his father's place,
And wear the *garter* of his mother's race. *Dryden.*

3. The principal king at arms.

To **Ga'rter**, gå'r-tůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.

He, being in love, could not ſee to *garter* his hoſe. *Shakeſp.*

A perſon was wounded in the leg, below the *gartering* place. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Garth, gėrth'. *n. ſ.* [as if *girth*, from *gird*.] The bulk of the body meaſured by the girdle.

Gas, gås'. *n. ſ.* [A word invented by the chymiſts.] It is uſed by Van Helmont, and ſeems deſigned to ſignify, in general, a ſpirit not capable of being coagulated: but he uſes it looſely in many ſenſes. *Harris.*

GASCONA'DE, gås-kô-nå'd. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *Gaſcon*, a nation eminent for boaſting.] A boaſt; a bravado.

Was it a *gaſconade* to pleaſe me, that you ſaid your fortune was increaſed to one hundred a year ſince I left you? *Swift.*

To **Gascona'de**, gås-kô-nå'd. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To boaſt; to brag; to bluſter.

To **GASH**, gåsh'. *v. a.* [from *hacher* to cut, Fr. *Skinner.*] To cut deep ſo as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt inſtrument ſo as to make the wound wide.

Where the Engliſhmen at arms had been defeated, many of their horſes were found grievouſly *gaſhed* or gored to death. *Hayward.*

Wit is a keen inſtrument, and every one can cut and *gaſh* with it; but to carve a beautiful image requires art. *Tillotſon.*

See me *gaſh'd* with knives,
Or ſear'd with burning ſteel. *Rowe's Royal Conv.*

Streaming with blood, all over *gaſh'd* with wounds,
He reel'd, he groan'd, and at the altar fell. *Philips.*

Gash, gåsh'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound.

He glancing on his helmet, made a large
And open *gaſh* therein; were not his targe,
That broke the violence of his intent,
The weary ſoul from thence it would diſcharge.
Spenſer.

A perilous *gaſh*, a very limb lopt off. *Shakeſp.*

Hamilton drove Newton almoſt to the end of the liſts; but Newton on a ſudden gave him ſuch a *gaſh* on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground. *Hayward.*

But th' ethereal ſubſtance clos'd,
Not long diviſible; and from the *gaſh*
A ſtream of nectarous humour iſſuing flow'd. *Milt.*

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was fond of back-ſword and cudgel play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue *gaſh* and ſcar. *Arbuthnot.*

Ga'skins, gås'-kìnz. *n. ſ.* [from *Gaſcoigne*. See **Galligaskins**.] Wide hoſe; wide An old ludicrous word.

If one point break, the other will hold;
Or, if both break, your *gaſkins* fall. *Shakeſp.*

To **Gasp**, gåsp'. *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner*; from *giſpe*, Dan. to ſob, *Junius*.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to catch breath with labour.

The ſick for air before the portal *gaſp*. *Dryd.*

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling notes;
But the weak voice deceiv'd their *gaſping* throats.
Dryden.

The *gaſping* head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk. *Dryden's Æn.*

The ladies *gaſp'd*, and ſcarcely could reſpire;
The breath they drew no longer air, but fire. *Dryd.*

A ſcantling of wit lay *gaſping* for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbiſh. *Dryden.*

The rich countrymen in Auſtria were faint and *gaſping* for breath. *Brown's Travels.*

Pale and faint,
He *gaſps* for breath; and, as his life flows from him,
Demands to ſee his friends. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulſively.

I lay me down to *gaſp* my lateſt breath;
The wolves will get a breakfaſt by my death. *Dryd.*

He ſtaggers round, his eyeballs roll in death,
And with ſhort ſobs he *gaſps* away his breath.
Dryden's Æn.

3. To long for. This ſenſe is, I think, not proper, as nature never expreſſes deſire by gaſping.

The Caſtilian and his wife had the comfort to be under the ſame maſter, who, ſeeing how dearly they loved one another, and *gaſped* after their liberty, demanded a moſt exorbitant price for their ranſom. *Spectator.*

Gasp, gåsp'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The ſhort catch of breath in the laſt agonies.

His fortunes all lie ſpeechleſs, and his name
Is at laſt *gaſp*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Ah, Warwick, Montague hath breath'd his laſt;
And to the lateſt *gaſp* cry'd out for Warwick. *Shak.*

If in the dreadful hour of death,
If at the lateſt *gaſp* of breath,
When the cold damp bedews your brow,
You hope for mercy, ſhew it now. *Addiſon.*

To **Gast**, gåst'. *v. a.* [from ȝaſt, Sax. See **Aghast**.] To make aghaſt; to fright; to ſhock; to terrify; to fear; to affray.

When he ſaw my beſt alarmed ſpirits
Bold in the quarrel's right, rous'd to th' encounter,
Or whether *gaſted* by the noiſe I made,
Full ſuddenly he fled. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Ga'strick, gås'-trìk. *adj.* [from γαςηρ.] Belonging to the belly.

Gastro'raphy, gås-trô'-rå-fỳ. *n. ſ.* [γαςηρ and ῥάπτω.] In ſtrictneſs of etymology ſignifies no more than ſewing up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the inteſtine. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Gastro'tomy, gås-trôt'-ô-mỳ. *n. ſ.* [γαςηρ and τέτομα.] The act of cutting open the belly.

Gat, gåt'. The preterite of *get*.

Moſes *gat* him up into the mount. *Ex.* xxiv. 18.

GATE, gåt'. *n. ſ.* [ȝeat, Sax.]

1. The door of a city, caſtle, palace, or large building.

Open the *gate* of mercy, gracious God!
My ſoul flies through theſe wounds to ſeek thee. *Sh.*

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd ſo high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious turbands on, without
Good-morrow to the ſun. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a paſſage into incloſed grounds.

Know'ſt thou the way to Dover?
—Both ſtile and *gate*, horſeway and footpath. *Shak.*

3. An avenue; an opening.

Auria had done nothing but wiſely and politickly, in ſetting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a *gate* for a long war. *Knolles.*

Ga'tevein, gå't-vèn. *n. ſ.* The *vena porta*.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade ſick, nor any obſtruction to continue in the *gatevein* which diſperſeth that blood. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Ga'teway, gå't-wå. *n. ſ.* [*gate* and *way*.] A way through gates of incloſed grounds.

Gateways between incloſures are ſo miry, that they cannot cart between one field and another. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **GA'THER**, gåth'-ůr. *v. a.* [ȝaꝺeꞃan, Sax.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place.

Gather ſtones—and they took ſtones and made an heap. *Gen.*

2. To get in harveſt.

The ſeventh year we ſhall not ſow, nor *gather* in our increaſe. *Lev.* xxv. 20.

3. To pick up; to glean.

His opinions
Have ſatisfied the king for his divorce,
Gather'd from all the famous colleges. *Shakeſp.*

Caſt up the highway, *gather* out the ſtones.
Iſ. lxii. 10.

I will ſpend this preface upon thoſe from whom I have *gathered* my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer. *Wotton.*

To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he muſt *gather* up money by degrees. *Locke.*

4. To crop; to pluck.

What have I done?
To ſee my youth, my beauty, and my love
No ſooner gain'd, but ſlighted and betray'd;
And like a roſe juſt *gather'd* from the ſtalk,
But only ſmelt, and cheaply thrown aſide,
To wither on the ground! *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*

5. To aſſemble.

They have *gathered* themſelves together againſt me. *Job.*

All the way we went there were *gathered* ſome people on both ſides, ſtanding in a row. *Bacon.*

6. To heap up; to accumulate.

He that by uſury and unjuſt gain increaſeth his ſubſtance, ſhall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor. *Proverbs.*

7. To ſelect and take.

Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name.
Pſ. cvi. 47.

8. To ſweep together.

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was caſt into the ſea, and *gathered* of every kind.
Mat. xiii. 47.

9. To collect charitable contributions.

10. To bring into one body or intereſt.

I will *gather* others to him, beſides thoſe that are *gathered* unto him. *Iſ.* lvi. 8.

11. To draw together from a ſtate of diffuſion; to compreſs; to contract.

Immortal Tully ſhone,
The Roman roſtra deck'd the conſul's throne;
Gath'ring his flowing robe he ſeem'd to ſtand,
In act to ſpeak, and graceful ſtretch'd his hand. *Pope.*

12. To gain.

He *gathers* ground upon her in the chace;
Now breathes upon her hair with nearer pace. *Dryd.*

13. To pucker needlework.

14. To collect logically; to know by inference.

That which, out of the law of reaſon or of God, men probably *gathering* to be expedient, they make it law. *Hooker.*

The reaſon that I *gather* he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being ſhut againſt his entrance. *Sh.*

After he had ſeen the viſion, we endeavoured to get into Macedonia, aſſuredly *gathering* that the Lord had called us. *Acts.*

From this doctrine of the increaſing and leſſening of ſin in this reſpect, we may *gather*, that all ſins are not alike and equal, as the ſtoicks of ancient times, and their followers, have falſely imagined. *Perkins.*

Return'd
By night, and liſtening where the hapleſs pair
Sat in their ſad diſcourſe, and various plaint,
Thence *gather'd* his own doom. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Madamoiſeille de Scudery, who is as old as Sibyl, is tranſlating Chaucer into French: from which I *gather* that he has formerly been tranſlated into the old Provençal. *Dryden.*

15. To draw together in needlework.

16. *To gather breath.* [A proverbial expreſſion.] To have reſpite from any calamity.

The luckleſs lucky maid
A long time with that ſavage people ſtaid,
To *gather breath*, in many miſeries. *Spenſer.*

To GA'THER, gåth'-ůr. *v. n.*

1. To be condenſed; to thicken.

If ere night the *gath'ring* clouds we fear,
A ſong will help the beating ſtorm to bear. *Dryden.*

When *gath'ring* clouds o'erſhadow all the ſkies,
And ſhoot quick lightnings, weigh my boys! he cries. *Dryden.*

When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, Eaſt and Weſt, on airy courſers born,
The whirlwind *gathers*, and the woods are torn. *Dryd.*

Think on the ſtorm that *gathers* o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burſt upon it. *Addiſ.*

2. To grow larger by the accretion of ſimilar matter.

Their ſnow-ball did not *gather* as it went; for the people came in to them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. To aſſemble.

There be three things that mine heart feareth; the ſlander of a city, the *gathering* together of an unruly multitude, and a falſe accuſation. *Eccl.* xxvi. 5.

4. To generate pus or matter.

Aſk one, who by repeated reſtraints hath ſubdued his natural rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis no leſs happy than the eaſe of a broken impoſthume after the painful *gathering* and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'THER, gåth'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the *gathers*,
Part cannons, perriwigs, and feathers. *Hudibras.*

GA'THERER, gåth'-ėr-růr. *n. ſ.* [from *gather*.]

1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.

I will ſpend this preface about thoſe from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am but a *gatherer* and diſpoſer of other men's ſtuff. *Wotton.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.

I was a herdman and a *gatherer* of ſycamore fruit. *Amos.*

Nor in that land
Do poiſonous herbs deceive the *gatherer*'s hand. *May's Virgil.*

GA'THERING, gåth'-ėr-ìng. *n. ſ.* [from *gather*.] Collection of charitable contributions.

Let every one lay by him in ſtore, that there be no *gatherings* when I come. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 2.

GA'TTEN-TREE, gåt'-tìn-trè. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of Cornelian cherry.

GAUDE, gå'd. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is uncertain: *Skinner* imagines it may come from *gaude*, Fr. a yellow flower, yellow being the moſt gaudy colour. *Junius*, according to his cuſtom, talks of ἄγανος; and Mr. *Lye* finds *gaude*, in *Douglaſs*, to ſignify deceit or fraud, from *gwawdio*, Welſh, to cheat. It ſeems to me moſt eaſily deducible from *gaudium*, Lat. joy; the cauſe of joy; a token of joy: thence aptly applied to any thing that gives or expreſſes pleaſure. In Scotland this word is ſtill retained, both as a ſhowy bawble, and the perſon fooled. It alſo in Scotland denotes a yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing; any thing worn as a ſign of joy. It is not now much uſed.

He ſtole th' impreſſion of her fantaſy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gaudes*, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, noſegays, ſweetmeats. *Shakeſp.*

The ſun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleaſures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of *gaudes*,
To give me audience. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

My love to Hermia
Is melted as the ſnow; ſeems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle *gaude*,
Which in my childhood I did doat upon. *Shakeſp.*

Some bound for Guiney, golden ſand to find,
Bore all the *gaudes* the ſimple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Turkiſh courts deſign'd,
For folded turbants fineſt holland bear. *Dryden.*

To GAUDE, gå'd. *v. a.* [*gaudeo*, Lat.] To exult; to rejoice at any thing.

Go to a goſſip's feaſt, and *gaude* with me,
After ſo long grief ſuch nativity. *Shakeſp.*

GA'UDERY, gå'-dėr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *gaude*.] Finery; oſtentatious luxury of dreſs.

The triumph was not pageants and *gaudery*, but one of the wiſeſt and nobleſt inſtitutions that ever was: *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Age, which is but one remove from death, and ſhould have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation for it, ſcarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmoſt *gaudery* of youth, with cloaths as ridiculouſly, and as much in the faſhion, as the perſon that wears them is uſually grown out of it. *South.*

A plain ſuit, ſince we can make but one,
Is better than to be by tarniſh'd *gaud'ry* known. *Dry.*

GA'UDILY, gå'-dì-lỳ. *adv.* [from *gaudy*.] Showily.

GA'UDINESS, gå'-dỳ-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *gaudy*.] Showineſs; tinſel appearance.

GA'UDY, gå'-dỳ. *adj.* [from *gaude*.] Showy; ſplendid; pompous; oſtentatiouſly fine.

Coſtly thy habit as thy purſe can buy,
But not expreſt in fancy; rich, not *gaudy*;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakeſp.*

Fancies fond with *gaudy* ſhapes poſſeſs,
As thick and numberleſs
As the gay motes that people the ſun-beams. *Milt.*

A goldfinch there I ſaw, with *gaudy* pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from ſide to ſide. *Dryden.*

The Bavarian duke his brigades leads,
Gallant in arms, and *gaudy* to behold. *Philips.*

A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive thither much ſooner than him who wanders aſide to gaze at every thing, or to gather every *gaudy* flower. *Watts.*

It is much to be lamented, that perſons ſo naturally qualified to be great examples of piety, ſhould, by an erroneous education, be made poor and *gaudy* ſpectacles of the greateſt vanity. *Law.*

GA'UDY, gå'-dỳ. *n. ſ.* [*gaudium*, Lat.] A feaſt; a feſtival; a day of plenty. A word uſed in the univerſity.

He may ſurely be content with a faſt to-day, that is ſure of a *gaudy* to-morrow. *Cheyne.*

GAVE, gå'v. The preterite of *give*.

Thou can'ſt not every day give me thy heart;
If thou can'ſt give it, then thou never *gav'ſt* it:
Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,
It ſtays at home, and thou with loſing ſav'ſt it. *Donne.*

GA'VEL, gåv'-ìl. *n. ſ.* A provincial word for ground.

Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days. *Mort.*

GA'VELKIND, gåv'-ìl-kìnd. *n. ſ.* [In law.] A cuſtom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death amongſt all his ſons, or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers, if he have no iſſue of his own. This cuſtom is of force in divers places of England, but eſpecially in Kent. *Cowel.*

Among other Welſh cuſtoms he aboliſhed that of *gavelkind*, whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the baſtards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the very Iriſh *gavelkind*. *Davies on Ireland.*

To GAUGE, gå'j. *v. a.* [*gauge*, *jauge*, a meaſuring rod, Fr. It is pronounced, and often written, *gage*.]

1. To meaſure with reſpect to the contents of a veſſel.

2. To meaſure with regard to any proportion.

The vanes nicely *gauged* on each ſide, broad on one ſide, and narrow on the other, both which miniſter to the progreſſive motion of the bird. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itſelf than that artful manner in Homer, of taking meaſure or *gaging* his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character of one perſon by the oppoſition of it to ſome other he is made to excel. *Pope.*

GAUGE, gå'j. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A meaſure; a ſtandard.

This plate muſt be a *gage* to file your worm and groove to equal breadth by. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from the owner himſelf, it might then be had at the market rate, which would be a conſtant *gauge* of your trade and wealth. *Locke.*

Timothy propoſed to his miſtreſs, that ſhe ſhould entertain no ſervant that was above four feet ſeven inches high; and for that purpoſe had prepared a *gage*, by which they were to be meaſured. *Arbuth.*

GAU'GER, gå'-jůr. *n. ſ.* [from *gauge*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to meaſure veſſels or quantities.

Thoſe earls and dukes have been privileged with royal juriſdiction; and appointed their ſpecial officers, as ſheriff, admiral, *gauger*, and eſcheator. *Carew on Cornwall.*

GAUNT, gånt'. *adj.* [As if *gewant*, from ȝepanian to leſſen, Sax.] Thin; ſlender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name befits my compoſition!
Old *Gaunt*, indeed, and *gaunt* in being old:
Within me grief hath kept a tedious faſt;
And who abſtains from meat that is not *gaunt*?
For ſleeping England long time have I watch'd;
Watching breeds leanneſs, leanneſs is all *gaunt*:
The pleaſure that ſome fathers feed upon
Is my ſtrict faſt; I mean my childrens looks;
And therein faſting, thou haſt made me *gaunt*:
Gaunt am I for the grave, *gaunt* as a grave,
Whoſe hollow womb inherits nought but bones. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

Two maſtiffs, *gaunt* and grim, her flight purſu'd,
And oft their faſten'd fangs in blood embru'd. *Dryd.*

Ga'untly, gånt'-lỳ. *adv.* [from *gaunt.*] Leanly; ſlenderly; meagerly.

Ga'untlet, gånt'-lìt. *n. ſ.* [*gantelet*, Fr.] An iron glove uſed for defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is ſometimes in poetry uſed for the *ceſtus* or boxing glove.

A ſcaly *gauntlet* now, with joints of ſteel,
Muſt glove this hand. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Feel but the difference, ſoft and rough;
This a *gauntlet*, that a muff. *Cleaveland.*

Some ſhall in ſwiftneſs for the goal contend,
And others try the twanging bow to bend;
The ſtrong with iron *gauntlets* arm'd ſhall ſtand,
Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow ſand. *Dryden.*

Who naked wreſtled beſt, beſmear'd with oil;
Or who with *gauntlets* gave or took the foil. *Dryd.*

The funeral of ſome valiant knight
May give this thing its proper light;
View his two *gauntlets*; theſe declare
That both his hands were us'd to war. *Prior.*

So to repel the Vandals of the ſtage,
Our vet'ran bard reſumes his tragick rage;
He throws the *gauntlet* Otway us'd to wield,
And calls for Engliſhmen to judge the field. *Southern.*

Ga'vot, gåv'-ŏt. *n. ſ.* [*gavotte*, Fr.] A kind of dance.

The diſpoſition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, ſarabands, jigs and *gavots*, are real qualities in the inſtrument. *Arbuthnot.*

Gauze, gå'z. *n. ſ.* A kind of thin tranſparent ſilk.

Silken cloaths were uſed by the ladies; and it ſeems they were thin, like *gauze*. *Arbuthnot.*

Brocadoes and damaſks, and tabbies and *gauzes*,
Are lately brought over. *Swift.*

Gawk, gå'k. *n. ſ.* [ȝeac, Sax.]
1. A cuckow.
2. A fooliſh fellow. In both ſenſes it is retained in Scotland.

Gawn, gå'n. *n. ſ.* [corrupted for *gallon.*] A ſmall tub, or lading veſſel. A provincial word.

Ga'wntree, gå'n-trè. *n. ſ.* [Scott.] A wooden frame on which beer-caſks are ſet when tunned.

GAY, gå'. *adj.* [*gay*, Fr.]
1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;
Belinda ſmil'd, and all the world was *gay*. *Pope.*

Ev'n rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,
And the *gay* mourn'd, who never mourn'd before. *Pope.*

2. Fine; ſhowy.

A virgin that loves to go *gay*. *Bar.* vi. 9.

Gay, gå'. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embelliſhment.

Moroſe and untractable ſpirits look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of ſo many old wives tales. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ga'yety, gå'-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*gayeté*, Fr. from *gay.*]
1. Cheerfulneſs; airineſs; merriment.
2. Acts of juvenile pleaſure.

And from thoſe *gayeties* our youth requires
To exerciſe their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

3. Finery; ſhow.

Our *gayety* and our guilt are all beſmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakeſp.*

Ga'yly, gå'-lỳ. *adv.*
1. Merrily; cheerfully; airily.
2. Splendidly; pompouſly; with great ſhow.

The ladies, *gayly* dreſs'd, the Mall adorn
With curious dies, and paint the ſunny morn. *Gay.*

Like ſome fair flow'r, that early Spring ſupplies,
That *gayly* blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. *Pope.*

Ga'yness, gå'-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *gay.*] Gayety; finery. Not much in uſe.

To **GAZE**, gå'z. *v. n.* [ἀγάζεσθαι, or rather ȝeſean to ſee, Sax.] To look intently and earneſtly; to look with eagerneſs.

What ſee'ſt thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world:
If ſo, *gaze* on. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

From ſome ſhe caſt her modeſt eyes below;
At ſome her *gazing* glances roving flew. *Fairfax.*

Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by thoſe things that are precious in her. *Eccles.* ix. 5.

A lover's eyes will *gaze* an eagle blind. *Shakeſp.*

High ſtations tumults, but not bliſs create;
None think the great unhappy, but the great.
Fools *gaze* and envy; Envy darts a ſting,
Which makes a ſwain as wretched as a king. *Young.*

To **Gaze**, gå'z. *v. a.* To view ſtedfaſtly.

Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,
And *gaz'd* a while the ample ſky. *Milton.*

Gaze, gå'z. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Intent regard; look of eagerneſs or wonder; fixed look.

Being lighten'd with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,
And lifted up above the world's *gaze*,
To ſing with angels her immortal praiſe. *Spenſer.*

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
If any air of muſick touch their ears,
You ſhall perceive them make a mutual ſtand,
Their ſavage eyes turn'd to a modeſt *gaze*,
By the ſweet power of muſick. *Shakeſp.*

Not a month
'Fore your queen dy'd, ſhe was more worth ſuch *gazes*
Than what you look on now. *Shakeſp.*

With ſecret *gaze*,
Or open admiration, him behold,
On whom the great Creator hath beſtow'd
Worlds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as to our underſtanding, ſoars out of ſight, and leaves his readers at a *gaze*. *Dryden.*

After having ſtood at *gaze* before this gate, he diſcovered an inſcription. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. The object gazed on.

I muſt die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;
Made of my enemies the ſcorn and *gaze*;
To grind in brazen fetters, under taſk,
With my heav'n-gifted ſtrength. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Ga'zel, gåz'l. *n. ſ.* An Arabian deer.

Ga'zer, gå'-zůr. *n. ſ.* [from *gaze.*] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerneſs or admiration.

In her cheeks the vermil red did ſhew,
Like roſes in a bed of lilies ſhed;
The which ambroſial odours from them threw,
And *gazers* ſenſe with double pleaſure fed. *Fairy Q.*

I'll ſlay more *gazers* than the baſiliſk. *Shakeſp.*

Bright as the ſun, her eyes the *gazers* ſtrike;
And, like the ſun, they ſhine on all alike. *Pope.*

His learned ideas give him a tranſcendent delight; and yet, at the ſame time, diſcover the blemiſhes which the common *gazer* never obſerved. *Watts.*

Ga'zeful, gå'z-fůl. *adj.* [*gaze* and *full.*] Looking intently.

The brightneſs of her beauty clear,
The raviſht hearts of *gazeful* men might rear
To admiration of that heavenly light. *Spenſer.*

Ga'zehound, gå'z-hound. *n. ſ.* [*gaze* and *hound*; *canis agaſæus*, *Skinner.*] A hound that purſues not by the ſcent, but by the eye.

Se'eſt thou the *gazehound!* how with glance ſevere
From the cloſe herd he marks the deſtin'd deer!
Tickel.

GA'ZETTE, gå-zět'. *n. ſ.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a news paper, of which the firſt was publiſhed at Venice.] A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is accented differently on the firſt or laſt ſyllable.

And ſometimes when the loſs is ſmall,
And danger great, they challenge all;
Print new additions to their feats,
And emendations in *gazettes*. *Hudibras.*

An Engliſh gentleman, without geography, cannot well underſtand a *gazette*. *Locke.*

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that does not bring to mind a piece of the *gazette*. *Addiſ.*

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the preſs;
Like the laſt *gazette*, or the laſt addreſs. *Pope.*

Gazette'er, gåz-ět-tè'r. *n. ſ.* [from *gazette.*]
1. A writer of news.
2. An officer appointed to publiſh news by authority, whom *Steele* calls the loweſt miniſter of ſtate.

Satire is no more: I feel it die:
No *gazetteer* more innocent than I. *Pope.*

Ga'zingstock, gå'-zìng-ſtŏk. *n. ſ.* [*gaze* and *ſtock.*] A perſon gazed at with ſcorn or abhorrence.

Theſe things are offences to us, by making us *gazingſtocks* to others, and objects of their ſcorn and deriſion. *Ray.*

GAZO'N, gå-zŏ'n. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] In fortification pieces of freſh earth covered with graſs, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long and half a foot thick, to line parapets and the traverſes of galleries. *Harris.*

Gear, gè'r. *n. ſ.* [ȝẏꝛian to cloath; ȝeaꝛpe furniture, Sax.]
1. Furniture; accoutrements; dreſs; habit; ornaments.

Array thyſelf in her moſt gorgeous *gear*. *Fairy Q.*

When he found her bound, ſtript from her *gear*,
And vile tormentors ready ſaw in place,
He broke through. *Fairfax.*

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick duſt,
I ſhall appear ſome harmleſs villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country *gear*. *Milt.*

I fancy every body obſerves me as I walk the ſtreets, and long to be in my old plain *gear* again. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To ſee ſome radiant nymph appear
In all her glitt'ring birthday *gear*,
You think ſome goddeſs from the ſky
Deſcended, ready cut and dry. *Swift.*

2. The traces by which horſes or oxen draw.

Apollo's ſpite Pallas diſcerned, and flew to
Tydeus' ſon;
His ſcourge reacht, and his horſe made freſh;
then took her angry run
At king Eumelus, brake his *gears*. *Chapman's Il.*

The frauds he learn'd in his frantick years
Made him uneaſy in his lawful *gears*. *Dryden.*

3. Stuff. *Hanmer.*

If fortune be a woman, ſhe is a good wench for
this *gear*. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

4. [In *Scotland.*] Goods or riches: as, he has *gear* enough.
5. The furniture of a draught-horſe.

Ge'ason, jè'-ſůn. *adj.* [A word which I find only in *Spenſer.*] Wonderful.

It to Leeches ſeemed ſtrange and *geaſon*. *Hubb.*

Geat, gè't. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *jett.*] The hole through which the metal runs into the mold. *Moxon.*

Geck, gěk'. *n. ſ.* [ȝeac a cuckow; *geck*, Ger. a fool; *gawk*, Scott.] A bubble eaſily impoſed upon. *Hanmer.* Obſolete.

Why did you ſuffer Jachimo to taint his noble heart and brain with needleſs jealouſy, and to become the *geck* and ſcorn o' th' other's villainy? *Shak.*

Why have you ſuffer'd me to be impriſon'd,
And made the moſt notorious *geck* and gull
That e'er invention play'd on? *Shakeſp.*

To **Geck**, gěk'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat; to trick.

Gee, jè'. A term uſed by waggoners to their horſes when they would have them go faſter.

Geese, gè's. The plural of *gooſe*.

Ge'lable, jěl'-låbl. *adj.* [from *gelu*, Lat.] What may be congealed, or concreted into a gelly.

GE'LATINE, jĕl'-ă-tĭn. } *adj.* [*gelatus*, **GELA'TINOUS**, jĕ-lăt'-ĭn-ŭs. } Lat.] Formed into a gelly; viſcous; ſtiff and coheſive.

That pellucid *gelatinous* ſubſtance is an excrement caſt off from the ſhoals of fiſh that inhabit the main. *Woodward.*

You ſhall always ſee their eggs laid carefully up in that ſpermatick *gelatine* matter, in which they are repoſited. *Derb.*

To **GELD**, gĕld'. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gelt*; part. paſſ. *gelded* or *gelt*. [*gelten*, Ger.]

1. To caſtrate; to deprive of the power of generation.

Geld bull-calf and ram-lamb as ſoon as they fall. *Tuſſer.*

Lord Say hath *gelded* the commonwealth, and made it an eunuch. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

2. To deprive of any eſſential part.

He bears his courſe, and runs me up
With like advantage on the other ſide,
Gelding th' oppos'd continent as much
As on the other ſide it takes from you. *Shakeſp.*

3. To deprive of any thing immodeſt, or liable to objection.

They were diligent enough to make ſure work, and to *geld* it ſo clearly in ſome places, that they took away the very manhood of it. *Dryden.*

GE'LDER, gĕld'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *geld*.] One that performs the act of caſtration.

Geld later with *gelders*, as many one do,
And look of a dozen to geld away two. *Tuſſer.*
No ſow-*gelder* did blow his horn
To geld a cat, but cry'd reform. *Hudibras.*

GE'LDER-ROSE, gĕl'-dŭr-rŏ'z. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe brought from *Guelderland*.] The leaves are like thoſe of the maple-tree: the flowers conſiſt of one leaf, in a circular roſe form. *Miller.*

The *gelder-roſe* is increaſed by ſuckers and cuttings. *Mort.*

GE'LDING, gĕl'-dĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *geld*.] Any animal caſtrated, particularly an horſe.

Though naturally there be more males of horſes, bulls or rams than females; yet artificially, that is, by making *geldings*, oxen and wethers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The lord lieutenant may chuſe out one of the beſt horſes, and two of the beſt *geldings*; for which ſhall be paid one hundred pounds for the horſe, and fifty pounds a-piece for the *geldings*. *Temple.*

GELID, jĕl'-ĭd. *adj.* [*gelidus*, Lat.] Extremely cold.

From the deep ooze and *gelid* cavern rous'd,
They flounce. *Thomſon's Spring.*

GELI'DITY, jĕ-lĭd'-ĭ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LIDNESS, jĕl'-ĭd-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *gelid*.] Extreme cold. *Dict.*

GE'LLY, jĕl'-lỳ. *n. ſ.* [*gelatus*, Lat.] Any viſcous body; viſcidity; glue; gluey ſubſtance.

My beſt blood turn
To an infected *gelly*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
The tapers of the gods,
The ſun and moon, became like waxen globes,
The ſhooting ſtars end all in purple *gellies*,
And chaos is at hand. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

The white of an egg will coagulate by a moderate heat, and the hardeſt of animal ſolids are reſolvable again into *gellies*. *Arbuthnot.*

GELT, gĕlt'. *n. ſ.* [from *geld*.] A caſtrated animal; gelding. Not uſed.

The ſpayed *gelts* they eſteem the moſt profitable. *Mortimer.*

GELT, gĕlt'. The participle paſſive of *geld*.

Let the others be *gelt* for oxen. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

GELT, gĕlt'. *n. ſ.* [corrupted for the ſake of rhime from *gilt*.] Tinſel; gilt ſurface.

I won her with a girdle of *gelt*,
Emboſt with bugle about the belt. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

GEM, jĕm'. *n. ſ.* [*gemma*, Lat.]

1. A jewel; a precious ſtone of whatever kind.

Love his fancy drew;
And ſo to take the *gem* Urania ſought. *Sidney.*
I ſaw his bleeding rings,
Their precious *gems* new loſt, became his guide,
Led him, begg'd for him, ſav'd him from deſpair. *Shakeſp.*

It will ſeem a hard matter to ſhadow a *gem*, or well pointed diamond, that hath many ſides, and to give the luſtre where it ought. *Peach. on Drawing.*

Stones of ſmall worth may lie unſeen by day;
But night itſelf does the rich *gem* betray. *Cowley.*

The baſis of all *gems* is, when pure, wholly diaphanous, and either cryſtal or an adamantine matter; but we find the diaphaneity of this matter changed, by means of a fine metallick matter. *Woodward.*

2. The firſt bud.

From the joints of thy prolifick ſtem
A ſwelling knot is raiſed, call'd a *gem*;
Whence, in ſhort ſpace, itſelf the cluſter ſhows. *Denham.*
Embolden'd out they come,
And ſwell the *gems*, and burſt the narrow room. *Dryden.*

To **GEM**, jĕm'. *v. a.* [*gemmo*, Lat.] To adorn, as with jewels or buds.

To **GEM**, jĕm'. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Lat.] To put forth the firſt buds.

Laſt roſe, in dance, the ſtately trees, and ſpread
Their branches, hung with copious fruit; or *gemm'd*
Their bloſſoms. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

GEME'LLIPAROUS, jĕ-mĕl-lĭp''-pă-rŭs. *adj.* [*gemelli* and *pario*, Lat.] Bearing twins. *Dict.*

To **GE'MINATE**, jĕm'-mỳ-nāt. *v. a.* [*gemino*, Lat.] To double. *Dict.*

GEMINA'TION, jĕm-mỳ-nā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *geminate*.] Repetition; reduplication.

Be not afraid of them that kill the body: fear him, which, after he hath killed, hath power to caſt into hell: yea, I ſay unto you, with a *gemination*, which the preſent controverſy ſhews not to have been cauſeleſs, fear him. *Boyle.*

GE'MINY, jĕm'-mỳ-nỳ. *n. ſ.* [*gemini*, Lat.] Twins; a pair; a brace; a couple.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch fellow, Nim; or elſe you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Shakeſp.*

A *geminy* of aſſes ſplit will make juſt four of you. *Congreve.*

GE'MINOUS, jĕm'-mỳ-nŭs. *adj.* [*geminus*, Lat.] Double.

Chriſtians have baptized theſe *geminous* births, and double connaſcencies, with ſeveral names, as conceiving in them a diſtinction of ſouls. *Brown.*

GE'MMARY, jĕm'-mă-rỳ. *adj.* [from *gem*.] Pertaining to gems or jewels.

The principle and *gemmary* affection is its tranſlucency: as for irradiancy, which is found in many gems, it is not diſcoverable in this. *Brown.*

GE'MMEOUS, jĕm'-myŭs. *adj.* [*gemmeus*, Lat.]

1. Tending to gems.

Sometimes we find them in the *gemmeous* matter itſelf. *Woodward.*

2. Reſembling gems.

GEMMO'SITY, jĕm-mŏs'-ĭt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *gem*.] The quality of being a jewel. *Dict.*

GE'MOTE, jĕm'-ŏt. *n. ſ.* A meeting; the court of the hundred. Obſolete.

GE'NDER, jĕn'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [*genus*, Lat. *gendre*, Fr.]

1. A kind; a ſort. Not in uſe.

Our bodies are our gardens, to the which our wills are gardeners; ſo that if we will ſupply it with one *gender* of herbs, or diſtract it with many, the power and corrigible authority of this lies in our will. *Shakeſp.*

The other motive,
Why to a publick court I might not go,
Is the great love the general *gender* bare me. *Shak.*

2. A ſex.

3. [In grammar.] A denomination given to nouns from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination. *Clark.*

Cubitus, ſometimes cubitum in the neutral *gender*, ſignifies the lower part of the arm on which we lean. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulyſſes ſpeaks of Nauſicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the maſculine *gender*. *Broome.*

To **GE'NDER**, jĕn'-dŭr. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, Fr.]

1. To beget.

2. To produce; to cauſe.

Fooliſh and unlearned queſtions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* ſtrife. 2 *Tim.* ii. 23.

To **GE'NDER**, jĕn'-dŭr. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.

A ciſtern for foul toads
To *gender* in. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Thou ſhalt not let thy cattle *gender* with a diverſe kind. *Lev.* xix. 19.

GENEALO'GICAL, jĕn'-ĕ-ă-lŏdzh''-ĭ-kăl. *adj.* [from *genealogy*.] Pertaining to deſcents or families; pertaining to the hiſtory of the ſucceſſions of houſes.

GENEA'LOGIST, jĕn-ĕ-ăl'-ŏ-gĭſt. *n. ſ.* [γενεαλογέω; *genealogiſte*, Fr.] He who traces deſcents.

GENEA'LOGY, jĕn-ĕ-ăl'-ŏ-jỳ. *n. ſ.* [γενεὰ and λόγος.] Hiſtory of the ſucceſſion of families; enumeration of deſcent in order of ſucceſſion; a pedigree.

The ancients ranged chaos into ſeveral regions; and in that order ſucceſſively riſing one from another, as if it was a pedigree or *genealogy*. *Burnet's Theory.*

GE'NERABLE, jĕn'-ĕ-răbl. *adj.* [from *genero*, Lat.] That may be produced or begotten.

GE'NERAL, jĕn'-ĕ-răl. *adj.* [*general*, Fr. *generalis*, Lat.]

1. Comprehending many ſpecies or individuals; not ſpecial; not particular.

To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a falſe way of arguing. *Broome.*

2. Lax in ſignification; not reſtrained to any ſpecial or particular import.

Where the author ſpeaks more ſtrictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more looſe and *general* expreſſions. *Watts.*

3. Not reſtrained by narrow or diſtinctive limitations.

A *general* idea is an idea in the mind, conſidered there as ſeparated from time and place, and ſo capable to repreſent any particular being that is conformable to it. *Locke.*

4. Relating to a whole claſs or body of men, or a whole kind of any being.

They, becauſe ſome have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular. *Whitgifte.*

5. Publick; compriſing the whole.

Nor would we deign him burial of his men,
Till he diſburſed at St. Colmeſkill iſle,
Ten thouſand dollars to our *gen'ral* uſe. *Shakeſp.*
Nor fail'd they to expreſs how much they prais'd,
That for the *general* ſafety he deſpis'd
His own. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

6. Not directed to any ſingle object.

If the ſame thing be peculiarly evil, that *general* averſion will be turned into a particular hatred againſt it. *Spratt.*

7. Having relation to all.

The wall of Paradiſe upſprung,
Which to our *general* ſire gave proſpect large
Into his nether empire neighb'ring round. *Milton.*

8. Extenſive, though not univerſal.

9. Common; uſual.

I've been bold,
For that I knew it the moſt *general* way. *Shakeſp.*

10. *General* is appended to ſeveral offices; as, *Attorney General*, *Solicitor General*, *Vicar General*.

Ge′neral, jėn′-ė-rål. *n. ſ.*

1. The whole; the totality; the main, without inſiſting on particulars.

That which makes an action fit to be commanded or forbidden, can be nothing elſe, in *general*, but its tendency to promote or hinder the attainment of ſome end. *Norris.*

In particulars our knowledge begins, and ſo ſpreads itſelf by degrees to *generals*. *Locke.*

I have conſidered Milton's Paradiſe Loſt in the fable, the characters, the ſentiments, and the language; and have ſhewn that he excels, in *general*, under each of theſe heads. *Addiſon.*

An hiſtory painter paints man in *general*; a portrait painter a particular man, and conſequently a defective model. *Reynolds.*

2. The publick; the intereſt of the whole. Not in uſe.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of buſineſs,
Hath raiſed me from my bed; nor doth the *general*
Take hold on me; for my particular grief
Ingluts and ſwallows other ſorrows. *Shakeſp.*

3. The vulgar. Not in uſe.

The play, I remember, pleaſed not the million; 'twas caviare to the *general*: but it was, as I received it, and others, whoſe judgment in ſuch matters cried in the top of mine, an excellent play. *Shakeſp.*

4. [*General*, Fr.] One that has the command over an army.

A *general* is one that hath power to command an army. *Locke.*

The *generals* on the enemy's ſide are inferior to ſeveral that once commanded the French armies. *Addiſon on the War.*

The war's whole art each private ſoldier knows,
And with a *gen'ral's* love of conqueſt glows. *Add.*

Generali′ssimo, jėn-ė-rå-lis′-ſy̆-mȯ. *n. ſ.* [*generaliſſime*, Fr. from *general*.] The ſupreme commander. It is often rather a title of honour than office.

Commiſſion of *generaliſſimo* was likewiſe given to the prince. *Clarendon.*

Pompey had deſerved the name of great; and Alexander, of the ſame cognomination, was *generaliſſimo* of Greece. *Brown.*

Genera′lity, jėn-ė-ràl′-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*generalité*, Fr. from *general*.]

1. The ſtate of being general; the quality of including ſpecies or particulars.

Becauſe the curioſity of man's wit doth with peril wade farther in the ſearch of things than were convenient, the ſame is thereby reſtrained unto ſuch *generalities* as, every where offering themſelves, are apparent to men of the weakeſt conceit. *Hooker.*

Theſe certificates do only in the *generality* mention the parties contumacies and diſobedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

2. The main body; the bulk; the common maſs.

Neceſſity, not extending to the *generality*, but reſting upon private heads. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

By his own principles he excludes from ſalvation the *generality* of his own church; that is, all that do not believe upon his grounds. *Tillotſon.*

The *generality* of the Engliſh have ſuch a favourable opinion of treaſon, nothing can cure them. *Addiſon.*

They publiſh their ill-natured diſcoveries with a ſecret pride, and applaud themſelves for the ſingularity of their judgment, which has found a flaw in what the *generality* of mankind admires. *Addiſon.*

The wiſeſt were diſtracted with doubts, while the *generality* wandered without any ruler. *Rogers.*

Ge′nerally, jėn′-ė-ràl-y̆. *adv.* [from *general*.]

1. In general; without ſpecification or exact limitation.

I am not a woman to be touched with ſo many giddy fancies as he hath *generally* taxed their whole ſex withal. *Shakeſp.*

Generally we would not have thoſe that read this work of Sylva Sylvarum, account it ſtrange that we have ſet down particulars untried. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Extenſively, though not univerſally.

3. Commonly; frequently.

4. In the main; without minute detail; in the whole taken together.

Generally ſpeaking, they live very quietly. *Add.*

Generally ſpeaking, they have been gaining ever ſince, though with frequent interruptions. *Swift.*

Generally ſpeaking, perſons deſigned for long life, though in their former years they were ſmall eaters, yet find their appetites encreaſe with their age. *Blackmore.*

Ge′neralness, jėn′-ė-ràl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *general*.] Wide extent; though ſhort of univerſality; frequency; commonneſs.

They had, with a general conſent, rather ſpringing by the *generalneſs* of the cauſe than of any artificial practice, ſet themſelves in arms. *Sidney.*

Ge′neralty, jėn′-ė-ràl′-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *general*.] The whole; the totality.

The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vaſt extent, and include in their *generalty* all thoſe ſeveral laws which are allowed as the rule of juſtice and judicial proceedings. *Hale.*

Ge′nerant, jėn′-ė-rånt. *n. ſ.* [*generans*, Lat.] The begetting or productive power.

Some believe the ſoul made by God, ſome by angels, and ſome by the *generant*: whether it be immediately created or traduced hath been the great ball of contention. *Glanville's Sceſpis.*

In ſuch pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is ſuppoſed to be the ſun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwiſe than by his heat. *Ray.*

To **GE′NERATE**, jėn′-ė-råt. *v. a.* [*genero*, Lat.]

1. To beget; to propagate.

Thoſe creatures which being wild *generate* ſeldom, being tame, *generate* often. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. To produce to life; to procreate.

God created the great whales, and each
Soul living, each that crept, which plenteouſly
The waters *generated* by their kinds. *Milton.*
Or find ſome other way to *generate*
Mankind. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. To cauſe; to produce.

Sounds are *generated* where there is no air at all. *Bacon.*

Whatever *generates* a quantity of good chyle, muſt likewiſe *generate* milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Genera′tion, jėn-ė-rå′-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [from *generate*; *generation*, Fr.]

1. The act of begetting or producing.

Seals make excellent impreſſions; and ſo it may be thought of ſounds in their firſt *generation*: but then the dilation of them, without any new ſealing, ſhews they cannot be impreſſions. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He longer will delay, to hear thee tell
His *generation*, and the riſing birth
Of nature, from the unapparent deep. *Milton.*

If we deduce the ſeveral races of mankind in the ſeveral parts of the world from *generation*, we muſt imagine the firſt numbers of them, who in any place agree upon any civil conſtitutions, to aſſemble as ſo many heads of families whom they repreſent. *Temple.*

2. A family; a race.

Y'are a dog.
—Thy mother's of my *generation*: what's ſhe, if I be a dog? *Shakeſp. Timon.*

3. Progeny; offſpring.

The barb'rous Scythian,
Or he that makes his *generation* meſſes,
To gore his appetite, ſhall to my boſom
Be as well neighbour'd. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

4. A ſingle ſucceſſion; one gradation in the ſcale of genealogical deſcent.

This *generation* ſhall not paſs 'till all theſe things be fulfilled. *Matt.* xxiv. 34.

In the fourth *generation* they ſhall come hither again. *Gen.*

A marvellous number were excited to the conqueſt of Paleſtine, which with ſingular virtue they performed, and held that kingdom ſome few *generations*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

5. An age.

By ſome of the ancients a *generation* was fixed at an hundred years; by others at an hundred and ten; by others at thirty-three, thirty, twenty-five, and twenty: but it is remarked, that the continuance of *generations* is ſo much longer as they come nearer to the more ancient times. *Calmet.*

Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the Chriſtian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be againſt it. *Hooker.*

Ge′nerative, jėn′-ė-rå-tìv. *adj.* [*generatif*, Fr. from *genero*, Lat.]

1. Having the power of propagation.

He gave to all, that have life, a power *generative*, thereby to continue their ſpecies and kinds. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

In grains and kernels the greateſt part is but the nutriment of that *generative* particle, ſo diſproportionable unto it. *Brown.*

2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful.

If there hath been ſuch a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? *Bentley.*

Genera′tor, jėn′-ė-rå-tùr. *n. ſ.* [from *genero*, Lat.] The power which begets, cauſes, or produces.

Imagination aſſimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered. *Brown.*

GENE′RICAL, jė-nėr′-ì-kål. } *adj.* [*generique*,
GENE′RICK, jė-nėr′-rìk. } Fr. from *genus*, Lat.] That which comprehends the genus, or diſtinguiſhes from another genus, but does not diſtinguiſh the ſpecies.

The word conſumption being applicable to a proper, and improper to a true and baſtard conſumption, requires a *generical* deſcription quadrate to both. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or *generick* difference; for it does not diſtinguiſh wine from cyder or perry: the ſpecifick difference of wine, therefore, is its preſſure from the grape. *Watts's Logick.*

Gene′rically, jė-nėr′-rì-kål-y̆. *adv.* [from *generick*.] With regard to the genus, though not the ſpecies.

Theſe have all the eſſential characters of ſea-ſhells, and ſhew that they are of the very ſame ſpecifick gravity with thoſe to which they are ſo *generically* allied. *Woodward.*

Genero′sity, jėn-ė-ròs′-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*generoſité*, Fr. *generoſitas*, Lat.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality.

Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and *generoſity* than his young tutor is? *Locke on Education.*

It would not have been your *generoſity*, to have paſſed by ſuch a fault as this. *Locke.*

GE′NEROUS, jėn′-ė-rùs. *adj.* [*generoſus*, Lat. *genereux*, Fr.]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.

2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart.

A *generous* virtue of a vigorous kind,
Pure in the laſt receſſes of the mind. *Dryden.*
That *gen'rous* boldneſs to defend
An innocent or abſent friend. *Swift.*
The *gen'rous* critick fann'd the poet's fire,
And taught the world with reaſon to admire. *Pope.*
Such was Roſcommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners *generous* as his noble blood. *Pope.*
The *gen'rous* god who wit and gold refines,
And ripens ſpirits as he ripens mines. *Pope.*
His *gen'rous* ſpouſe, Theano, heav'nly fair,
Nurs'd the young ſtranger with a mother's care. *Pope.*

Pray for others in ſuch forms, with ſuch length, importunity, and earneſtneſs, as you uſe for yourſelf; and you will find all little ill-natured paſſions die away, your heart grow great and *generous*, delighting in the common happineſs of others, as you uſed only to delight in your own. *Law.*

3. It is uſed of animals. Spritely; daring; courageous.

So the imperial eagle does not ſtay
Till the whole carcaſe he devour,
As if his *gen'rous* hunger underſtood
That he can never want plenty of food,
He only ſucks the taſteful blood. *Cowley.*

Actæon ſpies
His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries:
A *gen'rous* pack. *Addiſon.*

4. Liberal; munificent.

When from his veſt the young companion bore
The cup the *gen'rous* landlord own'd before,
And paid profuſely with the precious bowl,
The ſtinted kindneſs of this churliſh ſoul. *Parnel.*

Faſt by the margin of her native flood,
Whoſe wealthy waters are well known to fame,
Fair as the bordering flowers the princeſs ſtood,
And rich in bounty as the *gen'rous* ſtream. *Heigh.*

5. Strong; vigorous.

Having in a digeſtive furnace drawn off the ardent ſpirit from ſome good ſack, the phlegm, even in this *generous* wine, was copious. *Boyle.*

Thoſe who in ſouthern climes complain,
From Phœbus' rays they ſuffer pain,
Muſt own that pain is well repaid,
By *gen'rous* wines beneath a ſhade. *Swift.*

GE'NEROUSLY, jĕn'-ĕ-rŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *generous.*]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.
2. Magnanimouſly; nobly.

When all the gods our ruin have foretold,
Yet *generouſly* he does his arms withhold. *Dryden.*

3. Liberally; munificently.

GE'NEROUSNESS, jĕn'-ĕ-rŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *generous.*] The quality of being generous.

Is it poſſible to conceive that the overflowing *generouſneſs* of the divine Nature would create immortal beings with mean or envious principles? *Collier.*

GE'NESIS, jĕn'-ĕ-sĭs. *n. ſ.* [γένεσις; *geneſe*, Fr.] Generation; the firſt book of *Moſes*, which treats of the production of the world.

GE'NET, jĕn'-nĭt. *n. ſ.* [Fr. The word originally ſignified a horſeman, and perhaps a gentleman or knight.] A ſmall-ſized well-proportioned Spaniſh horſe.

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have courſers for couſins, and *genets* for germanes. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

It is no more likely that frogs ſhould be engendered in the clouds, than Spaniſh *genets* be begotten by the wind. *Ray.*

He ſhews his ſtatue too, where plac'd on high,
The *genet* underneath him ſeems to fly. *Dryden.*

GENETHLI'ACAL, gĕ-nĕth-lī-ă'-kăl. *adj.* [γενεθλιακὸς.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by aſtronomers; ſhewing the configurations of the ſtars at any birth.

The night immediately before he was ſlighting the art of thoſe fooliſh aſtrologers, and *genethliacal* ephemeriſts, that uſe to pry into the horoſcope of nativities. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

GENETHLI'ACKS, gĕ-nĕth'-lȳ-ăks. *n. ſ.* [from γενέθλη.] The ſcience of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the ſtars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIA'TICK, gĕ'-nĕth-lȳ-ăt"-ĭk. *n. ſ.* [γενέθλη.] He who calculates nativities.

The truth of aſtrological predictions is not to be referred to the conſtellations: the *genethliaticks* conjecture by the diſpoſition, temper, and complexion of the perſon. *Drummond.*

GENE'VA, jĕ-nĕ'-vă. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *genevre*, Fr. a juniper-berry.]

We uſed to keep a diſtilled ſpirituous water of juniper in the ſhops. At preſent only a better kind is diſtilled from the juniper-berry: what is commonly ſold is made with no better an ingredient than oil of turpentine, put into the ſtill, with a little common ſalt and the coarſeſt ſpirit. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

GE'NIAL, jē'-nyăl. *adj.* [*genialis*, Lat.]

1. That which contributes to propagation.

Higher of the *genial* bed by far,
And with myſterious reverence I deem. *Milton.*

Creator Venus, *genial* pow'r of love,
The bliſs of men below and gods above! *Dryden.*

2. That gives cheerfulneſs or ſupports life.

Nor will the light of life continue long,
But yields to double darkneſs nigh at hand;
So much I feel my *genial* ſpirits droop. *Milton.*

3. Natural; native.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural incapacity, and *genial* indiſpoſition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

GE'NIALLY, jē'-nyăl-lȳ. *adv.* [from *genial.*]

1. By genius; naturally.

Some men are *genially* diſpoſed to ſome opinions, and naturally averſe to others. *Glanville.*

2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENI'CULATED, jĕ-nĭk'-ŭ-lā-tĭd. *adj.* [*geniculatus*, Lat.] Knotted; jointed.

A piece of ſome *geniculated* plant ſeeming to be part of a ſugarcane. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

GENICULA'TION, jē'-nĭk-ŭ-lā"-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*geniculatio*, Lat.] Knottineſs; the quality in plants of having knots or joints.

GE'NIO, jē'-nyō. *n. ſ.* [*genio*, Ital. *genius*, Lat.] A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some *genios* are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry, or any other ſcience. *Tatler.*

GE'NITALS, jĕn'-ĭ-tălz. *n. ſ.* [*genitalis*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation.

Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngeſt ſon, who is ſaid to have cut off the *genitals* of his father. *Brown.*

GE'NITING, jĕn'-nĭ-tĭn. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *Janeton*, Fr. ſignifying *Jane* or *Janet*, having been ſo called in honour of ſome lady of that name; and the Scottiſh dialect calls them *Janet* apples, which is the ſame with *Janeton*; otherwiſe ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *Juneting*.] An early apple gathered in June.

In July come early pears and plumbs in fruit, *genitings* and codlins. *Bacon.*

GE'NITIVE, jĕn'-ĭ-tĭv. *adj.* [*genitivus*, Lat.] In grammar, the name of a caſe, which, among other relations, ſignifies one begotten, as, the father *of a ſon*; or one begetting, as ſon *of a father*.

GE'NIUS, jē'-nyŭs. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *genie*, Fr.]

1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.

There is none but he
Whoſe being I do fear: and, under him,
My *genius* is rebuk'd; as it is ſaid
Antony's was by Cæſar. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The genius and the mortal inſtruments
Are then in council; and the ſtate of man,
Like to a little kingdom, ſuffers then. *Shakeſp.*

And as I awake, ſweet muſick breathe,
Sent by ſome ſpirit to mortals good,
Or th' unſeen *genius* of the wood. *Milton.*

And the tame demon that ſhould guard my throne,
Shrinks at a *genius* greater than his own. *Dryden.*

To your glad *genius* ſacrifice this day;
Let common meats reſpectfully give way. *Dryden.*

2. A man endowed with ſuperiour faculties.

There is no little writer of Pindarick who is not mentioned as a prodigious *genius*. *Addiſon.*

3. Mental power or faculties.

The ſtate and order does proclaim
The *genius* of that royal dame. *Waller.*

4. Diſpoſition of nature by which any one is qualified for ſome peculiar employment.

A happy *genius* is the gift of nature. *Dryden.*

Your majeſty's ſagacity, and happy *genius* for natural hiſtory, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the ſchools. *Burnet's Theory, Preface.*

One ſcience only will one *genius* fit;
So vaſt is art, ſo narrow human wit. *Pope on Crit.*

The Romans, though they had no great *genius* for trade, yet were not entirely neglectful of it. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Nature; diſpoſition.

Studious to pleaſe the *genius* of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he ſlurs his crimes. *Dryden.*

Another *genius* and diſpoſition improper for philoſophical contemplations, is not ſo much from the narrowneſs of their underſtanding, as becauſe they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet.*

He tames the *genius* of the ſtubborn plain. *Pope.*

GENT, jĕnt'. *adj.* [*gent*, old Fr.] Elegant; ſoft; gentle; polite. A word now diſuſed.

Veſpaſian, with great ſpoil and rage,
Forewaſted all: 'till Genuiſſa *gent*
Perſuaded him to ceaſe. *Fairy Queen.*

She that was noble, wiſe, as fair and *gent*,
Caſt how ſhe might their harmleſs lives preſerve. *Fairfax.*

GENTE'EL, jĕn-tē'l. *adj.* [*gentil*, Fr.]

1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.

He had a *genteeler* manner of binding the chains of this kingdom than moſt of his predeceſſors. *Swift.*

Their poets have no notion of *genteel* comedy, and fall into the moſt filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Graceful in mien.

So ſpruce that he can never be *genteel*. *Tatler.*

3. Elegantly dreſſed.

Several ladies that have twice her fortune, are not able to be always ſo *genteel*, and ſo conſtant at all places of pleaſure and expence. *Law.*

GENTE'ELLY, jĕn-tē'l-lȳ. *adv.* [from *genteel.*]

1. Elegantly; politely.

Thoſe that would be *genteelly* learned, need not purchaſe it at the dear rate of being atheiſts. *Glanv.*

After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining *genteelly*. *South.*

2. Gracefully; handſomely.

GENTE'ELNESS, jĕn-tē'l-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *genteel.*]

1. Elegance; gracefulneſs; politeneſs.

He had a genius full of *genteelneſs* and ſpirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his poſtures and dreſſes. *Dryd. Dufreſn.*

Parmegiano has dignified the *genteelneſs* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the ſimplicity of the ancients, and the grandeur and ſeverity of Michael Angelo. *Reynolds.*

2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GE'NTIAN, jĕn'-tshăn. *n. ſ.* [*gentiane*, Fr. *gentiana*, Lat.] Felwort or baldmony.

The root of *gentian* is large and long, of a tolerable firm texture, and remarkably tough: it has a faintiſh and diſagreeable ſmell, and an extremely bitter taſte. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

If it be fiſtulous, and the orifice ſmall, dilate it with *gentian* roots. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

GENTIANE'LLA, jĕn-tshă-nĕl'-lă. *n. ſ.* A kind of blue colour.

GE'NTILE, jĕn'-tĭl. *n. ſ.* [*gentilis*, Lat.]

1. One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

Tribulation and anguiſh upon every ſoul that doeth evil, of the Jew firſt, and alſo of the *gentile*. *Rom.* ii. 9.

Gentiles or infidels, in thoſe actions, upon both the ſpiritual and temporal good, have been in one purſuit conjoined. *Bacon.*

2. A perſon of rank. Obſolete.

Fine Baſil deſireth it may be her lot
To grow, as a gilliflower, trim in her pot;

That ladies and *gentiles*, for whom we do ſerve,
May help him as needeth, poor life to preſerve. *Tuſſer.*

GENTILE'SSE, jĕn-tỹ-lĕs'. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Complaiſance; civility. Not uſed.

She with her wedding-cloaths undreſſes
Her complaiſance and *gentileſſes*. *Hudibras.*

GE'NTILISM, jĕn'-tĭ-lĭzm. *n. ſ.* [*gentiliſme*, Fr. from *gentile*.] Heatheniſm; paganiſm.

If invocation of ſaints had been produced in the apoſtolical times, it would have looked like the introducing of *gentiliſm* again. *Stillingfleet.*

GENTILI'TIOUS, jĕn-tĭ-lĭsh'-ŭs. *adj.* [*gentilitius*, Lat.]

1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation.

That an unſavory odour is *gentilitious*, or national unto the Jews, reaſon or ſenſe will not induce. *Brown.*

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cauſe of this diſtemper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* diſpoſition of body. *Arbuthnot.*

GENTI'LITY, jĕn-tĭl'-ĭ-tỹ. *n. ſ.* [*gentilité*, Fr. from *gentil*, Fr. *gentilis*, Lat.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.
2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulneſs of mien; nicety of taſte.
3. Gentry; the claſs of perſons well born.

Gavelkind muſt needs, in the end, make a poor *gentility*. *Davies on Ireland.*

4. Paganiſm; heatheniſm.

When people began to eſpy the falſhood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. *Hooker.*

GE'NTLE, jĕnt'l. *adj.* [*gentilis*, Lat.]

1. Wellborn; well deſcended; ancient, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the *gentle* and rich faction, for honeſty ſake broke open all priſons. *Sidney.*

Theſe are the ſtudies wherein our noble and *gentle* youth ought to beſtow their time. *Milton on Educat.*

Of *gentle* blood, part ſhed in honour's cauſe,
Each parent ſprung. *Pope.*

2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable.

I am one of thoſe *gentle* ones that will uſe the devil himſelf with curteſy. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Her voice was ever ſoft,
Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman. *Shak.*

As *gentle*, and as jocund, as to jeſt,
Go I to fight. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

A virtuous and a good man, reverend in converſation, and *gentle* in condition. 2 *Mac.* xv. 12.

The *gentleſt* heart on earth is prov'd unkind. *Fairf.*

Your change was wiſe; for, had ſhe been deny'd,
A ſwift revenge had follow'd from her pride:
You from my *gentle* nature had no fears;
All my revenge is only in my tears. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

He had ſuch a *gentle* method of reproving their faults, that they were not ſo much afraid as aſhamed to repeat them. *Atterb.*

3. Soothing; pacifick.

And though this ſenſe firſt *gentle* muſick found,
Her proper object is the ſpeech of men. *Davies.*

GE'NTLE, jĕnt'l. *n. ſ.*

1. A gentleman; a man of birth. Now out of uſe.

Gentles, do not reprehend;
If you pardon, we will mend. *Shakeſp.*

Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? *Gentles*, methinks you frown. *Shakeſp.*

2. A particular kind of worm.

He will in the three hot months bite at a flagworm, or at a green *gentle*. *Walton's Angler.*

To **GE'NTLE**, jĕnt'l. *v. a.* To make gentle; to raiſe from the vulgar. Obſolete.

He to-day that ſheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother: be he never ſo vile,
This day ſhall *gentle* his condition. *Shakeſp.*

GE'NTLEFOLK, jĕnt'l-fōk. *n. ſ.* [*gentle* and *folk*.] Perſons diſtinguiſhed by their birth from the vulgar.

The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*. *Shak.*

Gentlefolks will not care for the remainder of a bottle of wine; therefore ſet a freſh one before them. *Swift.*

GE'NTLEMAN, jĕnt'l-măn. *n. ſ.* [*gentilhomme*, Fr. *gentilhuomo*, Ital. that is, *homo gentilis*, a man of anceſtry. All other derivations ſeem to be whimſical.]

1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble.

A civil war was within the bowels of that ſtate, between the *gentleman* and the peaſants. *Sidney.*

I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a *gentleman*. *Shakeſp.*

He hither came a private *gentleman*,
But young and brave, and of a family
Ancient and noble. *Otway's Orphan.*

You ſay a long deſcended race
Makes *gentlemen*, and that your high degree
Is much diſparag'd to be match'd with me. *Dryden.*

2. A man raiſed above the vulgar by his character or poſt.

Inquire me out ſome mean-born *gentleman*,
Whom I will marry ſtrait to Clarence' daughter. *Sh.*

He is ſo far from deſiring to be uſed as a *gentleman*, that he deſires to be uſed as the ſervant of all. *Law.*

3. A term of complaiſance; ſometimes ironical.

The ſame *gentlemen* who have fixed this piece of morality on the three naked ſiſters dancing hand in hand, would have found out as good a one had there been four of them ſitting at a diſtance, and covered from head to foot. *Addiſon.*

4. The ſervant that waits about the perſon of a man of rank.

Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorſhip, came to his wife's pew, and uſed the uſual words of his *gentleman* uſher, Madam, my lord is gone. *Camden.*

Let be call'd before us
That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in perſon. *Shak.*

5. It is uſed of any man however high.

The earl of Hereford was reputed then
In England the moſt valiant *gentleman*. *Shakeſp.*

The king is a noble *gentleman*, and my familiar. *Shakeſp.*

GENTLEMANLI'KE, jĕnt'l-măn-līk. } *adj.*
GE'NTLEMANLY, jĕnt'l-măn-lỹ. }
[*gentleman* and *like*.] Becoming a man of birth.

He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and ſcorneth to work, which, he ſaith, is the life of a peaſant or churl; but enureth himſelf to his weapon, and to the *gentlemanly* trade of ſtealing. *Spenſer.*

Pyramus is a ſweet-faced man; a proper man as one ſhall ſee in a Summer's day; a moſt lovely *gentlemanlike* man. *Shakeſp.*

You have train'd me up like a peaſant, hiding from me all *gentlemanlike* qualities. *Shakeſp.*

Two clergymen ſtood candidates for a free-ſchool, where a gentleman procured the place for the better ſcholar and more *gentlemanly* perſon of the two. *Swift.*

GENTLENESS, jĕnt'l-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Dignity of birth; goodneſs of extraction.
2. Softneſs of manners; ſweetneſs of diſpoſition; meekneſs; tenderneſs.

My lord Sebaſtian,
The truth, you ſpeak, doth lack ſome *gentleneſs*. *Sh.*

Your brave and haughty ſcorn of all,
Was ſtately and monarchical;
All *gentleneſs* with that eſteem'd,
A dull and ſlaviſh virtue ſeem'd. *Cowley.*

Still ſhe retains
Her maiden *gentleneſs*, and oft at eve
Viſits the herds. *Milton.*

The perpetual *gentleneſs* and inherent goodneſs of the Ormond family. *Dryden's Fables, Dedic.*

Changes are brought about ſilently and inſenſibly, with all imaginable benignity and *gentleneſs*. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Maſters muſt correct their ſervants with *gentleneſs*, prudence, and mercy. *Rogers.*

Women ought not to think *gentleneſs* of heart deſpicable in a man. *Clariſſa.*

3. Kindneſs; benevolence. Obſolete.

The *gentleneſs* of all the gods go with thee. *Sh.*

GE'NTLESHIP, jĕnt'l-ſhĭp. *n. ſ.* [from *gentle*.] Carriage of a gentleman. Obſolete.

Some in France, which will needs be gentlemen, have more *gentleſhip* in their hat than in their head. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

GE'NTLEWOMAN, jĕnt'l-wŭm-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*gentle* and *woman*. See GENTLEMAN.]

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a woman well deſcended.

The *gentlewomen* of Rome did not ſuffer their infants to be ſo long ſwathed as poorer people. *Abbot.*

Doth this ſir Protheus
Often reſort unto this *gentlewoman*? *Shakeſp.*

Gentlewomen may do themſelves much good by kneeling upon a cuſhion, and weeding. *Bacon.*

2. A woman who waits about the perſon of one of high rank.

The late queen's *gentlewoman*, a knight's daughter,
To be her miſtreſs' miſtreſs! *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Her *gentlewomen*, like the nereids,
So many mermaids, tended her i' th' eyes,
And made their bends adorings. *Shakeſp.*

3. A word of civility or irony.

Now, *gentlewoman*, you are confeſſing your enormities; I know it by that hypocritical downcaſt look. *Dryden.*

GE'NTLY, jĕnt'-lỹ. *adv.* [from *gentle*.]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffenſively; kindly.

My miſtreſs *gently* chides the fault I made. *Dryd.*

The miſchiefs that come by inadvertency, or ignorance, are but very *gently* to be taken notice of. *Locke.*

2. Softly; without violence.

Fortune's blows,
When moſt ſtruck home, being *gently* warded, craves
A noble cunning. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A ſort of great bat, as men lay aſleep with their legs naked, will ſuck their blood at a wound ſo *gently* made as not to awake them. *Grew's Muſ.*

GEN'TRY, jĕn'-trỹ. *n. ſ.* [*gentlery*, *gentry*, from *gentle*.]

1. Birth; condition; rank derived from inheritance.

You are certainly a gentleman,
Clerk-like experienc'd, which no leſs adorns
Our *gentry* than our parent's noble name,
In whoſe ſucceſs we are gentle. *Shak. Wint. Tale.*

2. Claſs of people above the vulgar; thoſe between the vulgar and the nobility.

They ſlaughtered many of the *gentry*, for whom no ſex or age could be accepted for excuſe. *Sidney.*

Let ſtates, that aim at greatneſs, take heed how their nobility and *gentry* multiply too faſt. *Bacon.*

How cheerfully the hawkers cry
A ſatyr, and the *gentry* buy. *Swift.*

3. A term of civility real or ironical.

The many-colour'd *gentry* there above,
By turns are rul'd by tumult and by love. *Prior.*

4. Civility; complaiſance. Obſolete.

Shew us ſo much *gentry* and good-will,
As to extend your time with us a-while. *Shakeſp.*

GENUFLE'CTION, jĕ'-nŭ-flĕk"-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*genuflexion*, Fr. *genu* and *flecto*, Lat.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expreſſed by bending the knee.

Here uſe all the rites of adoration, *genuflexions*, wax-candles, incenſe, oblations, prayers only excepted. *Stillingfleet.*

GE'NUINE, jĕn'-ŭ-ĭn. *adj.* [*genuinus*, Lat.] Not ſpurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.

Experiments were at one time tried with *genuine* materials, and at another time with ſophiſticated ones. *Boyle.*

The belief and remembrance, and love and fear of God, have ſo great influence to make men religious, that where any of theſe is, the reſt, together with the true and *genuine* effects of them, are ſuppoſed to be. *Tillotſon.*

A ſudden darkneſs covers all;
True *genuine* night: night added to the groves.
Dryden.

Ge'nuinely, jĕn'-ŭ-ĭn-lȳ. *adv.* [from *genuine.*] Without adulteration; without foreign admixtures; naturally.

There is another agent able to analize compound bodies leſs violently, more *genuinely*, and more univerſally than the fire. *Boyle.*

Ge'nuineness, jĕn'-ŭ-ĭn-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *genuine.*] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration; purity; natural ſtate.

It is not eſſential to the *genuineneſs* of colours to be durable. *Boyle.*

GE'NUS, jē'-nŭs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] In ſcience, a claſs of being, comprehending under it many ſpecies: as *quadruped* is a *genus* comprehending under it almoſt all terreſtrial beaſts.

A general idea is called by the ſchools *genus*, and it is one common nature agreeing to ſeveral other common natures: ſo animal is a *genus*, becauſe it agrees to horſe, lion, whale, and butterfly. *Watts.*

If minerals are not convertible into another ſpecies, though of the ſame *genus*, much leſs can they be ſurmiſed reducible into a ſpecies of another *genus*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Geoce'ntrick, jē-ō-sĕn'-trĭk. *adj.* [γῆ and κέντρον; *geocentrique*, Fr.] Applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the ſame centre with the earth. *Harris.*

GEODÆSIA, jē-ō-dē'-syă. *n. ſ.* [γεωδαισία; *geodeſie*, Fr.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine or art of meaſuring ſurfaces, and finding the contents of all plain figures. *Harris.*

Geodæ'tical, jē-ō-dĕt'-ĭ-kăl. *adj.* [from *geodæſia.*] Relating to the art of meaſuring ſurfaces; comprehending or ſhowing the art of meaſuring land.

GE'OGRAPHER, jŏg'-gră-fŭr. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and γράφω; *geographe*, Fr.] One who deſcribes the earth according to the poſition of its different parts.

A greater part of the earth hath ever been peopled than hath been known or deſcribed by *geographers*. *Brown.*

The bay of Naples is called the Crater by the old *geographers*. *Addiſon.*

From ſea to ſea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a meer *geographer* by love. *Tickel.*

Geogra'phical, jē'-ō-grăf''-ĭ-kăl. *adj.* [*geographique*, Fr. from *geography.*] Relating to geography; belonging to geography.

Geogra'phically, jē'-ō-grăf''-ĭ-kăl-ȳ. *adv.* [from *geographical.*] In a geographical manner; according to the rules of geography.

Minerva lets Ulyſſes into the knowledge of his country; ſhe *geographically* deſcribes it to him. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

Geo'graphy, jŏg'-gră-fȳ. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and γράφω; *geographie*, Fr.] *Geography*, in a ſtrict ſenſe, ſignifies the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the ſituation of the various parts of the earth. When it is taken in a little larger ſenſe, it includes the knowledge of the ſeas alſo; and in the largeſt ſenſe of all, it extends to the various cuſtoms, habits, and governments of nations. *Watts.*

Olympus is extolled by the Greeks as attaining unto heaven; but *geography* makes ſlight account hereof, when they diſcourſe of Andes or Teneriff. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Accordin[illegible]t fables the Argonauts ſailed up the Danube, and from thence paſſed into the Adriatick, carrying their ſhips upon their ſhoulders: a mark of great ignorance in *geography*. *Arbuthnot.*

Geo'logy, jē-ŏl'-ō-jȳ. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and λόγος.] The doctrine of the earth; the knowledge of the ſtate and nature of the earth.

Ge'omancer, jē'-ō-măn-sŭr. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and μάντις.] A fortuneteller; a caſter of figures; a cheat who pretends to foretel futurity by other means than the aſtrologer.

Fortunetellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, and the incantatory impoſtors, though commonly men of inferior rank, daily delude the vulgar. *Brown.*

GE'OMANCY, jē'-ō-măn-sȳ. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and μαντία; *geomance*, Fr.] The act of caſting figures; the act of foretelling by figures what ſhall happen.

According to ſome there are four kinds of divination; hydromancy, pyromancy, aeromancy, and *geomancy*. *Ayliffe.*

Geoma'ntick, jē-ō-măn'-tĭk. *adj.* [from *geomancy.*] Pertaining to the act of caſting figures.

Two *geomantick* figures were diſplay'd
Above his head, a warrior and a maid;
One when direct, and one when retrograde. *Dryd.*

Geo'meter, jē-ŏm'-ē-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [γεωμέτρης; *geometre*, Fr.] One ſkilled in geometry; a geometrician.

He became one of the chief *geometers* of his age. *Watts.*

Geo'metral, jē-ŏm'-ē-trăl. *adj.* [*geometral*, Fr. from *geometry.*] Pertaining to geometry. *Dict.*

Geome'trical, jē'-ō-mĕt''-trĭ-kăl. } *adj.*
Geome'trick, jē'-ō-mĕt''-trĭk. }

[γεωμετρικὸς; *geometrique*, Fr. from *geometry.*]

1. Pertaining to geometry.

A *geometrical* ſcheme is let in by the eyes, but the demonſtration is diſcerned by reaſon. *More.*

This mathematical diſcipline, by the help of *geometrical* principles, doth teach to contrive ſeveral powers. *Wilkins.*

2. Preſcribed or laid down by geometry.

Muſt men take the meaſure of God juſt by the ſame *geometrical* proportions that he did, that gather'd the height and bigneſs of Hercules by his foot? *Stillingfleet.*

Does not this wiſe philoſopher aſſert,
That the vaſt orb, which caſts ſo fair his beams,
Is ſuch, or not much bigger than he ſeems?
That the dimenſions of his glorious face
Two *geometrick* feet do ſcarce ſurpaſs? *Blackmore.*

3. Diſpoſed according to geometry.

Geometrick jaſper ſeemeth of affinity with the *lapis ſanguinalis* deſcribed by Boetius; but it is certainly one ſort of *lapis crucifermis*. *Grew's Muſ.*

Geome'trically, jē'-ō-mĕt''-trĭ-kăl-ȳ. *adv.* [from *geometrical.*] According to the laws of geometry.

'Tis poſſible *geometrically* to contrive ſuch an artificial motion as ſhall be of greater ſwiftneſs than the revolutions of the heavens. *Wilkins's Math.*

All the bones, muſcles, and veſſels of the body are contrived moſt *geometrically*, according to the ſtricteſt rules of mechanicks. *Ray.*

Geometri'cian, jē'-ō-mē-trĭsh''-ăn. *n. ſ.* [γεωμέτρης.] One ſkilled in geometry; a geometer.

Although there be a certain truth, *geometricians* would not receive ſatisfaction without demonſtration thereof. *Brown.*

How eaſily does an expert *geometrician*, with one glance of his eye, take in a complicated diagram, made up of many lines and circles! *Watts.*

To **Geo'metrize**, jē-ŏm'-ē-trīz. *v. a.* [γεωμετρέω.] To act according to the laws of geometry.

We obtained good ſtore of cryſtals, whoſe figures were differing enough, though prettily ſhaped, as if nature had at once affected variety in their figuration, and yet confined herſelf to *geometrize*. *Boyle.*

GEO'METRY, jŏm'-mē-trȳ. *n. ſ.* [γεωμετρία; *geometrie*, Fr.] Originally ſignifies the art of meaſuring the earth, or any diſtances or dimenſions on or within it: but it is now uſed for the ſcience of quantity, extenſion, or magnitude abſtractedly conſidered, without any regard to matter.

Geometry is uſually divided into ſpeculative and practical; the former of which contemplates and treats of the properties of continued quantity abſtractedly; and the latter applies theſe ſpeculations and theorems to uſe and practice. *Harris.*

In the muſcles alone there ſeems to be more *geometry* than in all the artificial engines in the world. *Ray on the Creation.*

Him alſo for my cenſor I diſdain,
Who thinks all ſcience, as all virtue, vain;
Who counts *geometry* and numbers toys,
And with his foot the ſacred duſt deſtroys. *Dryd.*

Geopo'nical, jē-ō-pŏn'-ĭ-kăl. *adj.* [γῆ and πόνος; *geoponique*, Fr.] Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground.

Such expreſſions are frequent in authors *geoponical*, or ſuch as have treated *de re ruſtica*. *Brown.*

Geopo'nicks, jē-ō-pŏn'-ĭks. *n. ſ.* [γῆ and πόνος.] The ſcience of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

George, jă'rj. *n. ſ.* [*Georgius*, Lat.]

1. A figure of St. George on horſeback worn by the knights of the garter.

Look on my *george*, I am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou wilt. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

2. A brown loaf. Of this ſenſe I know not the original.

Cubb'd in a cabbin, on a mattraſs laid,
On a brown *george*, with lowſy ſwobbers, fed.
Dryden.

Geo'rgick, jă'r-jĭk. *n. ſ.* [γεωργικὸν; *georgiques*, Fr.] Some part of the ſcience of huſbandry put into a pleaſing dreſs, and ſet off with all the beauties and embelliſhments of poetry. *Addiſon.*

Geo'rgick, jă'r-jĭk. *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

Here I peruſe the Mantuan's *georgick* ſtrains,
And learn the labours of Italian ſwains. *Gay.*

Geo'tick, jē-ŏt'-ĭk. *adj.* [from γῆ.] Belonging to the earth; terreſtrial. *Dict.*

Ge'rent, jē'-rĕnt. *adj.* [*gerens*, Lat.] Carrying; bearing. *Dict.*

Ge'rfalcon, jĕr-fă'kn. *n. ſ.* A bird of prey, in ſize between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greateſt ſtrength next to the eagle. *Bailey.*

Ge'rman, jĕr'-măn. *n. ſ.* [*germain*, Fr. *germanus*, Lat.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or ſiſters are called couſins *german*, the only ſenſe in which the word is now uſed.

They knew it was their couſin *german*, the famous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

And to him ſaid, go now, proud miſcreant,
Thyſelf thy meſſage do to *german* dear. *Fairy Q.*

Wert thou a bear, thou wouldſt be kill'd by the horſe; wert thou a horſe, thou wouldſt be ſeiz'd by the leopard; wert thou a leopard, thou wert *german* to the lion, and the ſpots of thy kindred were juries on thy life. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

You'll have your nephews neigh to you; you'll have courſers for couſins, and genets for *germans*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Ge'rman, jĕr'-măn. *adj.* [*germanus*, Lat.] Related. Obſolete.

Not he alone ſhall ſuffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but thoſe that are *german* to him, though removed fifty times, ſhall come under the hangman. *Shakeſp.*

Ge'rmander, jĕr'-măn-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [*germandrée*, Fr. *chamædrys*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Ge'rme, jĕrm'. *n. ſ.* [*germen*, Lat.] A ſprout or ſhoot; that part which grows and ſpreads.

Whether it be not made out of the *germe*, or treadle of the egg, doth ſeem of leſſer doubt. *Brown.*

Ge′rmin, jẻr′-mìn. *n. ſ.* [*germen*, Lat.] A ſhooting or ſprouting ſeed. Out of uſe.

Though palaces and pyramids do ſlope
Their heads to their foundations; though the trea-
Of nature's *germins* tumble all together, [ſure
Even 'till deſtruction ſicken; anſwer me
To what I aſk you. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Thou all-ſhaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick rotundity o' the world;
Crack nature's mould, all *germins* ſpill at once
That make ungrateful man. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

To GE′RMINATE, jẻr′-mì-nẳt. *v. n.* [*germino*, Lat.] To ſprout; to ſhoot; to bud; to put forth.

This action is furthered by the chalcites, which hath within a ſpirit that will put forth and *germinate*, as we ſee in chymical trials. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ſeeds of all kinds of vegetables being planted near the ſurface of the earth, in a convenient ſoil, amongſt matter proper for the formation of vegetables, would *germinate*, grow up, and repleniſh the face of the earth. *Woodward.*

Germina′tion, jẻr-mì-nẳ′-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*germination*, Fr. from *germinate.*] The act of ſprouting or ſhooting; growth.

For acceleration of *germination*, we ſhall handle the ſubject of plants generally. *Bacon.*

The duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination*; and ſurely, had he been a plant, he would have been reckoned among the *ſponte naſcentes*. *Wotton.*

There is but little ſimilitude between a terreous humidity and plantal *germinations*. *Glanville.*

Suppoſe the earth ſhould be carried to the great diſtance of Saturn; there the whole globe would be one frigid zone; there would be no life, no *germination*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Ge′rund, jẻr′-rủnd. *n. ſ.* [*gerundium*, Lat.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs caſes like a verb.

Gest, jẻſt′. *n. ſ.* [*geſtum*, Lat.]

1. A deed; an action; an atchievement.

Who fair them quites, as him beſeemed beſt,
And goodly can diſcourſe with many a noble *geſt*. *Spenſer.*

2. Show; repreſentation.

Geſts ſhould be interlarded after the Perſian manner, by ages, young and old.

3. The roll or journal of the ſeveral days, and ſtages prefixed, in the progreſſes of our kings, many of them being ſtill extant in the herald's office. [from *giſte* or *gite*, Fr.] *Hanmer.*

I'll give you my commiſſion,
To let him there a month, behind the *geſt*,
Prefix'd for's parting. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

4. A ſtage; ſo much of a journey as paſſes without interruption. In all ſenſes obſolete.

He diſtinctly ſets down the *geſts* and progreſs thereof. *Brown.*

Gesta′tion, jẻs-tẳ′-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*geſtatio*, Lat.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

Ariſtotle affirmeth the birth of the infant, or time of its *geſtation*, extendeth ſometimes unto the eleventh month; but Hippocrates avers that it exceedeth not the tenth. *Brown.*

Why in viviparous animals, in the time of *geſtation*, ſhould the nouriſhment be carried to the embryo in the womb, which at other times goeth not that way? *Ray on the Creation.*

To GESTI′CULATE, jẻs-tìk′-ủ-lẳt. *v. n.* [*geſticulor*, Lat. *geſticuler*, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to ſhew poſtures. *Dict.*

Gesticula′tion, jẻs-tìk-ủ-lẳ′-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*geſticulatio*, Lat. *geſticulation*, Fr. from *geſticulate.*] Antick tricks; various poſtures.

Ge′sture, jẻs′-tshủr. *n. ſ.* [*gero*, *geſtum*, Lat. *geſte*, Fr.]

1. Action or poſture expreſſive of ſentiment.

Ah, my ſiſter, if you had heard his words, or ſeen his *geſtures*, when he made me know what and to whom his love was, you would have matched in yourſelf thoſe two rarely matched together, pity and delight. *Sidney.*

When we make profeſſion of our faith, we ſtand; when we acknowledge our ſins, or ſeek unto God for favour, we fall down; becauſe the *geſture* of conſtancy becometh us beſt in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility. *Hooker.*

To the dumbneſs of the *geſture*
One might interpret. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Humble and reverend *geſtures* in our approaches to God expreſs the inward reverence of our ſouls. *Duty of Man.*

2. Movement of the body.

Grace was in all her ſteps, heav'n in her eye,
In ev'ry *geſture* dignity and love! *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Every one will agree in this, that we ought either to lay aſide all kinds of *geſture*, or at leaſt to make uſe of ſuch only as are graceful and expreſſive. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

To Ge′sture, jẻs′-tshủr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or poſture.

Our attire diſgraceth it, it is not orderly read, nor *geſtured* as beſeemeth. *Hooker.*

He undertook ſo to *geſture* and muffle up himſelf in his hood, as the duke's manner was, that none ſhould diſcern him. *Wotton.*

To GET, gẻt′. *v. a.* pret. *I got*, antiently *gat*; part.paſſ. *got*, or *gotten*.[ᵹetan, ᵹeттan, Sax.]

1. To procure; to obtain.

Thine be the coſſet, well haſt thou it *got*. *Spenſer.*

Of that which was our father's hath he *gotten* all this glory. *Gen.* xxxi. 1.

We *gat* our bread with the peril of our lives. 1 *Sam.* v. 9.

David *gat* him a name when he returned from ſmiting of the Syrians. 2 *Sam.* viii. 13.

Moſt of theſe things might be more exactly tried by the Torricellian experiments, if we could *get* tubes ſo accurately blown that the cavity were perfectly cylindrical. *Boyle.*

Such a conſcience, as has not been wanting to itſelf, in endeavouring to *get* the utmoſt and cleareſt information about the will of God, that its power, advantages, and opportunities could afford it, is that great internal judge, whoſe abſolution is a rational and ſure ground of confidence. *South.*

He inſenſibly *got* a facility, without perceiving how; and that is attributed wholly to nature; which was much more the effect of uſe and practice. *Locke.*

The man who lives upon alms, *gets* him his ſet of admirers, and delights in ſuperiority. *Addiſon.*

Sphinx was a monſter that would eat
Whatever ſtranger ſhe could *get*,
Unleſs his ready wit diſclos'd,
The ſubtle riddle ſhe propos'd. *Addiſon's Whig Ex.*

This practice is to be uſed at firſt, in order to *get* a fixed habit of attention, and in ſome caſes only. *Watts.*

The word *get* is variouſly uſed: we ſay to *get* money, to *get* in, to *get* off, to *get* ready, to *get* a ſtomach, and to *get* a cold. *Watts.*

2. To force; to ſeize.

Such loſels and ſcatterlings cannot eaſily, by any conſtable, or other ordinary officer, be *gotten*, when they are challenged for any ſuch fact. *Spenſ.*

The king ſeeing this, ſtarted from where he ſat,
Out from his trembling hand his weapon *gat*. *Dan.*

All things, but one, you can reſtore;
The heart you *get* returns no more. *Waller.*

3. To win by conteſt.

Henry the ſixth hath loſt
All that which Henry the fifth had *gotten*. *Shak.*

He *gat* his people great honour, and he made battles, protecting the hoſt with his ſword. 1 *Mac.* iii. 3.

To *get* the day of them of his own nation, would be a moſt unhappy day for him. 2 *Mac.* v. 6.

Auria held that courſe to have drawn the gallies within his great ſhips, who thundering amongſt them with their great ordnance, might have opened a way unto his gallies to have *gotten* a victory. *Knolles.*

4. To have poſſeſſion of; to have. This ſenſe is commonly in the compound preterite.

Then forcing thee, by fire he made thee bright;
Nay, thou haſt *got* the face of man. *Herbert.*

5. To beget upon a female.

Thoſe boys are boys of ice; they'll none of her: ſure they are baſtards to the Engliſh, the French never *got* them. *Shakeſp.*

Women with ſtudy'd arts they vex:
Ye gods, deſtroy that impious ſex:
And if there muſt be ſome t'invoke
Your pow'rs, and make your altars ſmoke,
Come down yourſelves, and, in their place,
Get a more juſt and nobler race. *Waller.*

Children they *got* on their female captives. *Locke.*

If you'll take 'em as their fathers *got* 'em, ſo and well; if not, you muſt ſtay 'till they *get* a better generation. *Dryden.*

Has no man, but who has kill'd
A father, right to *get* a child? *Prior.*

Let ev'ry married man, that's grave and wiſe,
Take a tartuff of known ability,
Who ſhall ſo ſettle laſting reformation;
Firſt *get* a ſon, then give him education. *Dorſet.*

The god of day, deſcending from above,
Mixt with the day, and *got* the queen of love. *Granville.*

6. To gain as profit.

Though creditors will loſe one fifth of their principal and uſe, and landlords one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not *get* it. *Locke.*

7. To gain a ſuperiority or advantage.

If they *get* ground and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of ſteel. *Shak.*

8. To earn; to gain by labour.

Having no mines, nor any other way of *getting* or keeping of riches but by trade, ſo much of our trade as is loſt, ſo much of our riches muſt neceſſarily go with it. *Locke.*

If it be ſo much pains to count the money I would ſpend, what labour did it coſt my anceſtors to *get* it? *Locke.*

9. To receive as a price or reward.

Any tax laid on foreign commodities in England raiſes their price, and makes the importer *get* more for them; but a tax laid on your home-made commodities leſſens their price. *Locke.*

10. To learn.

This defect he frequently lamented, it being harder with him to *get* one ſermon by heart than to pen twenty. *Fell.*

Get by heart the more common and uſeful words out of ſome judicious vocabulary. *Watts.*

11. To procure to be.

I ſhall ſhew how we may *get* it thus informed, and afterwards preſerve and keep it ſo. *South.*

12. To put into any ſtate.

Nature taught them to make certain veſſels of a tree, which they *got* down, not with cutting, but with fire. *Abbot.*

Take no repulſe, whatever ſhe doth ſay;
For, *get* you gone, ſhe doth not mean away. *Shak.*

He who attempts to *get* another man into his abſolute power, does thereby put himſelf into a ſtate of war with him. *Locke.*

Before your ewes bring forth, they may be pretty well kept, to *get* them a little into heart. *Mortimer.*

Helim, who was taken up in embalming the bodies, viſited the place very frequently: his greateſt perplexity was how to *get* the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. *Guardian.*

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not *get* him to engage in a life of buſineſs, he made him however his chief companion. *Spectator.*

14. To draw; to hook.

With much communication will he tempt thee, and ſmiling upon thee *get* out thy ſecrets. *Eccles.* xiii.

By the marriage of his grandſon Ferdinand he *got* into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. *Addiſon.*

After having *got* out of you every thing you can ſpare, I ſcorn to treſpaſs. *Guardian.*

15. To betake; to remove; implying haſte or danger.

Get you to bed on th' inſtant; I will be return'd forthwith. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Ariſe, *get* thee out from this land. *Gen.* xxxi. 13.

Leſt they join alſo unto our enemies, and fight againſt us, and ſo *get* them up out of the land. *Exodus*, i. 10.

He with all ſpeed *got* himſelf with his followers to the ſtrong town of Mega. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

16. To remove by force or art.

She was quickly *got* off the land again. *Knolles.*

The roving fumes of quickſilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes faſten upon the gold in ſuch plenty, as would put him to much trouble to *get* them off from his rings. *Boyle.*

When mercury is *got* by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may ſuppoſe this quickſilver to have been a perfect body of its own kind. *Boyle.*

They would be glad to *get* out thoſe weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be eaſily extirpated. *Locke.*

17. To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night. *Shakeſp.*

18. *To get off.* To ſell or diſpoſe of by ſome expedient.

Wood, to *get* his halfpence *off*, offered an hundred pounds in his coin for ſeventy in ſilver. *Swift.*

To GET, g$\overset{1}{\text{e}}$t'. *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any ſtate or poſture by degrees with ſome kind of labour, effort, or difficulty: uſed either of perſons or things.

Phalantus was entrapped, and ſaw round about him, but could not *get* out. *Sidney.*

You knew he walk'd o'er perils, on an edge
More likely to fall in than to *get* o'er. *Shak. H.* IV.

The ſtranger ſhall *get* up above thee very high, and thou ſhalt come down very low. *Deut.* xxviii. 43.

The fox bragged what a number of ſhifts and devices he had to *get* from the hounds, and the cat ſaid he had but one, which was to climb a tree. *Bacon.*

Thoſe that are very cold, and eſpecially in their feet, cannot *get* to ſleep. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

I utterly condemn the practice of the latter times, that ſome who are pricked for ſheriffs, and were fit, ſhould *get* out of the bill. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

He *got* away unto the Chriſtians, and hardly eſcaped. *Knolles.*

He would be at their backs before they could *get* out of Armenia. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

She plays with his rage, and *gets* above his anger. *Denham.*

The latitant air had *got* away in bubbles. *Boyle.*

There are few bodies whoſe minute parts ſtick ſo cloſe together, but that it is poſſible to meet with ſome other body whoſe ſmall parts may *get* between, and ſo disjoin them. *Boyle.*

There was but an inſenſible diminution of the liquor upon the receſs of whatever it was that *got* through the cork. *Boyle.*

Although the univerſe, and every part thereof, are objects full of excellency, yet the multiplicity thereof is ſo various, that the underſtanding falls under a kind of deſpondency of *getting* through ſo great a taſk. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If there ſhould be any leak at the bottom of the veſſel, yet very little water would *get* in, becauſe no air could *get* out. *Wilkins.*

O heav'n, in what a lab'rinth am I led!
I could *get* out, but ſhe detains the thread! *Dryd.*

So have I ſeen ſome fearful hare maintain
A courſe, 'till tir'd before the dog ſhe lay;
Who, ſtretch'd behind her, pants upon the plain,
Paſt pow'r to kill, as ſhe to *get* away. *Dryden.*

The more oily and light part of this maſs would *get* above the other, and ſwim upon it. *Burnet.*

Having *got* through the foregoing paſſage, let us go on to his next argument. *Locke.*

The removing of the pains we feel, is the *getting* out of miſery, and conſequently the firſt thing to be done, in order to happineſs, is to acquire juſt ideas of abſent good. *Locke.*

If, having *got* into the ſenſe of the epiſtles, we will but compare what he ſays, in the places where he treats of the ſame ſubject, we can hardly be miſtaken in his ſenſe. *Locke.*

I *got* up as faſt as poſſible, girt on my rapier, and ſnatched up my hat, when my landlady came up to me. *Tatler.*

Bucephalus would let nobody *get* upon him but Alexander the Great. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Impriſon'd fires, in the cloſe dungeons pent,
Roar to *get* looſe, and ſtruggle for a vent;
Eating their way, and undermining all,
'Till with a mighty burſt whole mountains fall. *Addiſon.*

When Alma now, in diff'rent ages,
Has finiſh'd her aſcending ſtages,
Into the head at length ſhe *gets*,
And there in publick grandeur ſits,
To judge of things. *Prior.*

I reſolved to break through all meaſures to *get* away. *Swift.*

2. To fall; to come by accident.

Two or three men of the town are *got* among them. *Tatler.*

3. To find the way; to inſinuate itſelf.

When an egg is made hard by boiling, ſince there is nothing that appears to *get* in at the ſhell, unleſs ſome little particles of the water, it is not eaſy to diſcover from whence elſe this change proceeds than from a change made in the texture of the parts. *Boyle.*

He raves; his words are looſe
As heaps of ſands, and ſcattering wide from ſenſe:
So high he's mounted in his airy hopes,
That now the wind is *got* into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dry. Span. Fryar.*

A child runs to overtake and *get* up to the top of his ſhadow, which ſtill advances at the ſame rate that he does. *Locke.*

Should dreſſing, feaſting, and balls once *get* among the Cantons, their military roughneſs would be quickly loſt. *Addiſon.*

The fluids which ſurround bodies, upon the ſurface of the globe, *get* in between the ſurface of bodies, when they are at any diſtance. *Cheyne.*

4. To move; to remove.

Get home with thy fewel make ready to ſet;
The ſooner, and eaſier carriage to get. *Tuſſer.*

5. To have recourſe to.

The Turks made great haſte through the midſt of the town ditch, to *get* up into the bulwark to help their fellows. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Lying is ſo cheap a cover for any miſcarriage, and ſo much in faſhion, that a child can ſcarce be kept from *getting* into it. *Locke.*

6. To go; to repair.

They ran to their weapons, and furiouſly aſſailed the Turks, now fearing no ſuch maſter, and were not as yet all *got* into the caſtle. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

A knot of ladies, *got* together by themſelves, is a very ſchool of impertinence. *Swift.*

7. To put one's ſelf in any ſtate.

They might get over the river Avon at Stratford, and *get* between the king and Worceſter. *Clarendon.*

We can neither find ſource nor iſſue for ſuch an exceſſive maſs of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to *get quit* of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Without his aſſiſtance we can no more *get quit* of our affliction, than but by his permiſſion we ſhould have fallen into it. *Wake.*

There is a ſort of men who pretend to diveſt themſelves of partiality on both ſides, and to *get* above that imperfect idea of their ſubject which little writers fall into. *Pope on Homer.*

As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happieſt end of this life, ſo the next felicity is to *get* rid of fools and ſcoundrels. *Pope to Swift.*

8. To become by any act what one was not before.

The laughing ſot, like all unthinking men,
Bathes and *gets* drunk; then bathes and drinks again. *Dryden.*

9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.

Like jewels to advantage ſet,
Her beauty by the ſhade does *get*. *Waller.*

10. *To get off.* To eſcape.

The gallies, by the benefit of the ſhores and ſhallows, *got off*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Whate'er thou doſt, deliver not thy ſword;
With that thou may'ſt *get off*, tho' odds oppoſe thee. *Dryden.*

11. *To get over.* To conquer; to ſuppreſs; to paſs without being ſtopped in thinking or acting.

'Tis very pleaſant to hear the lady propoſe her doubts, and to ſee the pains he is at to *get over* them. *Addiſon.*

I cannot *get over* the prejudice of taking ſome little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their ſermons. *Swift.*

To remove this difficulty, Peterborough was diſpatched to Vienna, and *got over* ſome part of thoſe diſputes. *Swift.*

12. *To get up.* To riſe from repoſe.

Sheep will *get up* betimes in the morning to feed againſt rain. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

13. *To get up.* To riſe from a ſeat.

14. To remove from a place.

Get you *up* from about the tabernacle of Koran, Dathan, and Abiram. *Numb.* xvi.

15. *To get*, in all its ſignifications, both active and neutral, implies the acquiſition of ſomething, or the arrival at ſome ſtate or place by ſome means; except in the uſe of the preterite compound, which often implies mere poſſeſſion: as, *he* has got *a good eſtate*, does not always mean that he has acquired, but barely that he poſſeſſes it. So we ſay *the lady* has got *black eyes*, merely meaning that ſhe has them.

GE'TTER, g$\overset{1}{\text{e}}$t'-t$\overset{1}{\text{u}}$r. *n. ſ.* [from *get*.]

1. One who procures or obtains.

2. One who begets on a female.

Peace is a very lethargy, a *getter* of more baſtard children than war's a deſtroyer of men. *Shakeſp.*

GE'TTING, g$\overset{1}{\text{e}}$t'-t$\overset{1}{\text{i}}$ng. *n. ſ.* [from *get*.]

1. Act of getting; acquiſition.

Wiſdom is the principal thing, therefore get wiſdom; and with all thy *getting* get underſtanding. *Prov.* iv. 7.

2. Gain; profit.

Who hath a ſtate to repair may not deſpiſe ſmall things; and it is leſs diſhonourable to abridge a petty charge than to ſtoop to petty *gettings*. *Bacon.*

The meaner families return a ſmall ſhare of their *gettings*, to be a portion for the child. *Swift.*

GE'WGAW, g$\overset{3}{\text{u}}$'-g$\overset{3}{\text{a}}$. *n. ſ.* [ᵹeᵹaꝼ, Sax. *joyau*, Fr.] A ſhowy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a ſplendid plaything.

That metal they exchanged for the meaneſt trifles and *gewgaws* which the others could not bring. *Abbot.*

Prefer that which Providence has pronounced to be the ſtaff of life, before a glittering *gewgaw* that has no other value than what vanity has ſet upon it. *L'Eſtrange.*

As children, when they throw one toy away,
Straight a more fooliſh *gewgaw* comes in play.
Dryden.

A heavy *gewgaw*, call'd a crown, that ſpread
About his temples, drown'd his narrow head,
And would have cruſh'd it. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Some looſe the bands
Of ancient friendſhip, cancel nature's laws
For pageantry and tawdry *gewgaws*. *Philips.*

The firſt images were fans, ſilks, ribbands, laces, and many other *gewgaws*, which lay ſo thick that the whole heart was nothing elſe but a toyſhop. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Ge'wgaw, gů'-gå. *adj.* Splendidly trifling; ſhowy without value.

Let him that would learn the happineſs of religion, ſee the poor *gewgaw* happineſs of Feliciana. *Law's Serious Call.*

Gha'stful, gåſt'-fůl. *adj.* [ᵹaꞅꞇ and ꝼulle, Sax.] Dreary; diſmal; melancholy; fit for walking ſpirits. Obſolete.

Here will I dwell apart,
In *ghaſtful* grave, 'till my laſt ſleep
Do cloſe mine eyes:
Help me, ye baneful birds, whoſe ſhrieking ſound
Is ſign of dreary death. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Gha'stliness, gåſt'-lẏ-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *ghaſtly*.] Horrour of countenance; reſemblance of a ghoſt; paleneſs.

GHA'STLY, gåſt'-lẏ. *adj.* [ᵹaꞅꞇ, or *ghoſt* and *like*.]

1. Like a ghoſt; having horrour in the countenance; pale; dreadful; diſmal.

Why looks your grace ſo heavily to-day?
—O, I have paſt a miſerable night;
So full of ugly ſights, of *ghaſtly* dreams,
So full of diſmal terrour was the time. *Shakeſp.*

Envy quickly diſcovered in court Solyman's changed countenance upon the great baſſa, and began now to ſhew her *ghaſtly* face. *Knolles.*

Death
Grinn'd horrible a *ghaſtly* ſmile, to hear
His famine ſhould be fill'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Thoſe departed friends, whom at our laſt ſeparation we ſaw disfigured by all the *ghaſtly* horrours of death, we ſhall then ſee aſſiſting about the majeſtick throne of Chriſt, with their once vile bodies transfigured into the likeneſs of his glorious body, mingling their glad acclamations with the hallelujahs of thrones, principalities and powers. *Boyle.*

He came, but with ſuch alter'd looks,
So wild, ſo *ghaſtly*, as if ſome ghoſt had met him,
All pale and ſpeechleſs. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

I did not for theſe *ghaſtly* viſions ſend;
Their ſudden coming does ſome ill portend. *Dryd.*

2. Horrible; ſhocking; dreadful.

To be leſs than gods
Diſdain'd; but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,
Mangled with *ghaſtly* wounds through plate and mail. *Milton.*

I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghaſtly with wounds, and lifeleſs on the bier!
Prior.

Gha'stness, gåſt'-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from ᵹaꞅꞇ, Sax.] Ghaſtlineſs; horrour of look. Not uſed.

Look you pale, miſtreſs?
Do you perceive the *ghaſtneſs* of the eye? *Shakeſp.*

Gh'erkin, gėr'-kỉn. *n. ſ.* [from *gurcke*, Germ. a cucumber.] A ſmall pickled cucumber.
Skinner.

To **Ghess**, gės'. *v. n.* [See To Guess. *Gheſs* is by criticks conſidered as the true orthography, but *gueſs* has univerſally prevailed.] To conjecture.

GHOST, gỏ'ſt. *n. ſ.* [ᵹaꞅꞇ, Sax.]

1. The ſoul of man.

Vex not his *ghoſt*: O, let him paſs! He hates him,
That would upon the rack of this rough world
Stretch him out longer. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Often did I ſtrive
To yield the *ghoſt*; but ſtill the envious flood
Kept in my ſoul. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

2. A ſpirit appearing after death.

The mighty *ghoſts* of our great Harrys roſe,
And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes,
To ſee this fleet among unequal foes,
By which fate promis'd them their Charles ſhould riſe. *Dryden.*

3. *To give up the ghoſt.* To die; to yield up the ſpirit into the hands of God.

Their ſhadows ſeem
A canopy moſt fatal, under which
Our army lies ready to *give up the ghoſt*. *Shakeſp.*

4. The third perſon in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghoſt.

To **Ghost**, gỏ'ſt. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghoſt; to die. Not in uſe.

Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into ſuch a love-fit, that within a few hours ſhe *ghoſted*. *Sidney.*

To **Ghost**, gỏ'ſt. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obſolete.

Julius Cæſar
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghoſted*,
There ſaw you labouring for him. *Shakeſp.*

Gho'stliness, gỏ'ſt-lẏ-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *ghoſtly*.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the ſoul.

Gho'stly, gỏ'ſt-lẏ. *adj.* [from *ghoſt*.]

1. Spiritual; relating to the ſoul; not carnal; not ſecular.

Save and defend us from our *ghoſtly* enemies.
Common Prayer.

Our common neceſſities, and the lack which we all have, as well of *ghoſtly* as of earthly favours, is in each kind eaſily known; but the gifts of God, according to theſe degrees and times, which he in his ſecret wiſdom ſeeth meet, are ſo diverſly beſtowed, that it ſeldom appeareth what all receive: what all ſtand in need of ſeldom lieth hid.
Hooker.

The graces of the ſpirit are much more precious than worldly benefits, and our *ghoſtly* evils of greater importance than any harm which the body feeleth. *Hooker.*

To deny me the *ghoſtly* comfort of my chaplains, ſeems a greater barbarity than is ever uſed by Chriſtians. *King Charles.*

2. Having a character from religion; ſpiritual.

Hence will I to my *ghoſtly* friar's cell,
His help to crave, and my dear hap to tell. *Shak.*
The *ghoſtly* father now hath done his ſhrift. *Shak.*

GIA'LALINA, jỉ-ål'-ål-ė-nå. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and very much valued by painters.
Woodward's Met. Foſſ.

Gia'mbeux, jåm'-bỏs. *n. ſ.* [*jambes*, Fr.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves.

The mortal ſteel diſpiteouſly entail'd,
Deep in their fleſh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple ſtream adown their *giambeux* falls. *Spenſer.*

GI'ANT, jỉ'-ånt. *n. ſ.* [*geant*, Fr. *gigas*, Lat.] A man of ſize above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. It is obſervable, that the idea of a giant is always aſſociated with pride, brutality, and wickedneſs.

Now does he feel his axle
Hang looſe about him, like a *giant's* robe
Upon a dwarfiſh thief. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Gates of monarchs
Are arch'd ſo high that *giants* may jet through,
And keep their impious turbans on, without
Good-morrow to the ſun. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Woman's gentle brain
Could not drop forth ſuch *giant* rude invention;
Such Ethiop words. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Fierce faces threat'ning wars,
Giants of mighty bone, and bold empriſe! *Milton.*

Thoſe *giants*, thoſe mighty men, and men of renown, far exceeded the proportion, nature, and ſtrength of thoſe *giants* remembered by Moſes of his own time. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The *giant* brothers, in their camp, have found
I was not forc'd with eaſe to quit my ground. *Dryd.*

By weary ſteps and ſlow
The groping *giant* with a trunk of pine
Explor'd his way. *Addiſon.*

Neptune, by pray'r repentant, rarely won,
Afflicts the chief t'avenge his *giant* ſon,
Great Polypheme of more than mortal might. *Pope.*

Gi'antess, jỉ'-ån-tės. *n. ſ.* [from *giant*.] A ſhe giant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a *gianteſs*, and lie under mount Pelion. *Shakeſp.*

Were this ſubject to the cedar, ſhe would be able to make head againſt that huge *gianteſs*. *Howel.*

Gi'antlike, jỉ'-ånt-lỉk. } *adj.* [from *giant*
Gi'antly, jỉ'-ånt-lẏ. } and *like*.] Gigantick; vaſt; bulky.

Single courage has often, without romance, overcome *giantly* difficulties. *Decay of Piety.*

Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, which they are deplorably ſtrangers to, and thoſe unanſwerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their cups, they pretend to have againſt Chriſtianity; perſuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the proud man not to adore himſelf, and I dare undertake that all their *giantlike* objections againſt the Chriſtian religion ſhall preſently vaniſh and quit the field. *South.*

Gi'antship, jỉ'-ånt-ſhỉp. *n. ſ.* [from *giant*.] Quality or character of a giant.

His *giantſhip* is gone ſomewhat creſt fallen,
Stalking with leſs unconſcionable ſtrides,
And lower looks. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Gi'bbe, gỉb'. *n. ſ.* Any old worn-out animal.
Hanmer.

For who that's but a queen, fair, ſober, wiſe,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gibbe*,
Such dear concernings hide? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To **Gi'bber**, gỉb'-bůr. *v. n.* [from *jabber*.] To ſpeak inarticulately.

The ſheeted dead
Did ſqueak and *gibber* in the Roman ſtreets. *Shak.*

Gi'bberish, gỉb'-bėr-ỉſh. *n. ſ.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gaber*, Fr. to cheat; by others conjectured to be formed by corruption from *jabber*. But as it was anciently written *gebriſh*, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of *Geber* and his tribe.] Cant; the private language of rogues and gipſeys; words without meaning.

Some, if they happen to hear an old word, albeit very natural and ſignificant, cry out ſtraightway, that we ſpeak no Engliſh, but *gibberiſh*. *Spenſer.*

Some of both ſexes writing down a number of letters, juſt as it came into their heads; upon reading this *gibberiſh*, that which the men had wrote ſounded like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian. *Swift.*

Gi'bbet, jỉb'-bỉt. *n. ſ.* [*gibet*, Fr.]

1. A gallows; the poſt on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcaſes are expoſed.

When was there ever curſed atheiſt brought
Unto the *gibbet*, but he did adore
That bleſſed pow'r which he had ſet at nought?
Davies.

You ſcandal to the ſtock of verſe, a race
Able to bring the *gibbet* in diſgrace. *Cleaveland.*

Haman ſuffered death himſelf upon the very *gibbet* that he had provided for another. *L'Eſtr.*

Papers lay ſuch principles to the Tories, as, if they were true, our next buſineſs ſhould be to erect *gibbets* in every pariſh, and hang them out of the way. *Swift.*

2. Any traverſe beams.

To GI'BBET, jib'-bit. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To hang or expoſe on a gibbet.

I'll *gibbet* up his name. *Oldham.*

2. To hang on any thing going traverſe: as the beam of a gibbet.

He ſhall come off and on ſwifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

GI'BBIER, jib'-ber. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Game; wild fowl.

Theſe impoſts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the ſame time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax-free. *Addiſon on Italy.*

GIBBO'SITY, gib-bos'-i-ty. *n. ſ.* [*gibboſité*, Fr. from *gibbous.*] Convexity; prominence; protuberance.

When ſhips, ſailing contrary ways, loſe the ſight one of another, what ſhould take away the ſight of ſhips from each other, but the *gibboſity* of the interjacent water? *Ray.*

GI'BBOUS, gib'-bus. *adj.* [*gibbus*, Lat. *gibbeux*, Fr.]

1. Convex; protuberant; ſwelling into inequalities.

The bones will riſe, and make a *gibbous* member. *Wiſeman.*

A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew *gibbous* from behind the mountain's back. *Dryden.*

The ſea, by this acceſs and receſs, ſhuffling the empty ſhells, wears them away, reducing thoſe that are concave and *gibbous* to a flat. *Woodward.*

2. Crookbacked.

I demand how the camels of Bactria came to have two bunches in their back, whereas the camels of Arabia have but one? How oxen, in ſome countries, began and continue *gibbous*, or hunchbacked? *Brown.*

GI'BBOUSNESS, gib'-bus-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *gibbous.*] Convexity; prominence.

To make the convexity of the earth diſcernible, ſuppoſe a man lifted in the air, that he may have a ſpacious horizon; but then, becauſe of the diſtance, the convexity and *gibbouſneſs* would vaniſh away, and he would only ſee a great circular flat. *Bentley's Sermons.*

GIBCAT, jib'-kat. *n. ſ.* [*gib* and *cat.*] An old worn-out cat.

I am as melancholy as a *gibcat*, or a lugg'd bear. *Shakeſp.*

To GIBE, jib. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old Fr. to ſneer, to ridicule.] To ſneer; to join cenſoriouſneſs with contempt.

They ſeem to imagine that we have erected of late a frame of ſome new religion, the furniture whereof we ſhould not have borrowed from our enemies, leſt they ſhould afterwards laugh and *gibe* at our party. *Hooker.*

When he ſaw her toy, and *gibe*, and geer,
And paſs the bounds of modeſt merry make,
Her dalliance he deſpis'd. *Spenſer.*

Why that's the way to choke a *gibing* ſpirit,
Whoſe influence is begot of that looſe grace
Which ſhallow laughing hearers give to fools. *Sh.*

Thus with talents well endu'd
To be ſcurrilous and rude,
When you pertly raiſe your ſnout,
Fleer and *gibe*, and laugh and flout. *Swift.*

To GIBE, jib. *v. a.* To reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to ſcoff; to ridicule; to treat with ſcorn; to ſneer; to taunt.

When rioting in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did *gibe* my miſſive out of audience. *Shakeſp.*

Draw the beaſts as I deſcribe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them. *Swift.*

GIBE, jib. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; ſcoff; act or expreſſion of ſcorn; taunt.

Mark the fleers, the *gibes*, and notable ſcorns
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. *Shakeſp.*

The rich have ſtill a *gibe* in ſtore,
And will be monſtrous witty on the poor. *Dryden.*

If they would hate from the bottom of their hearts, their averſion would be too ſtrong for little *gibes* every moment. *Spectator.*

But the dean, if this ſecret ſhould come to his ears,
Will never have done with his *gibes* and his jeers. *Swift.*

GI'BER, ji'-bur. *n. ſ.* [from *gibe.*] A ſneerer; one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a ſcoffer; a taunter.

You are well underſtood to be a more perfect *giber* of the table, than a neceſſary bencher of the capitol. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He is a *giber*, and our preſent buſineſs
Is of more ſerious conſequence. *Ben Jonſon.*

GI'BINGLY, ji'-bing-ly. *adv.* [from *gibe.*] Scornfully; contemptuouſly.

His preſent portance,
Gibingly and ungravely he did faſhion
After th' inveterate hate he bears to you. *Shak.*

GI'BLETS, jib'-lits. *n. ſ.* [According to *Minſhew* from *gobbet*, *gobblet*: according to *Junius* more properly from *gibier* game, Fr.] The parts of a gooſe which are cut off before it is roaſted.

'Tis holyday; provide me better cheer:
'Tis holyday; and ſhall be round the year:
Shall I my houſhold gods and genius cheat,
To make him rich who grudges me my meat?
That he may loll at eaſe; and pamper'd high,
When I am laid, may feed on *giblet* pie? *Dryden.*

GI'BSTAFF, jib'-ſtaf. *n. ſ.*

1. A long ſtaff to gage water, or to ſhove forth a veſſel into the deep.

2. A weapon uſed formerly to fight beaſts upon the ſtage. *Dict.*

GI'DDILY, gid'-dy-ly. *adv.* [from *giddy.*]

1. With the head ſeeming to turn round.

2. Inconſtantly; unſteadily.

To roam
Giddily, and be every where but at home,
Such freedom doth a baniſhment become. *Donne.*

3. Careleſly; heedleſly; negligently.

The parts that fortune hath beſtow'd upon her,
Tell her, I hold as *giddily* as fortune. *Shakeſp.*

GI'DDINESS, gid'-dy-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *giddy.*]

1. The ſtate of being giddy or vertiginous; the ſenſation which we have when every thing ſeems to turn round.

Megrims and *giddineſs* are rather when we riſe after long ſitting, than while we ſit. *Bacon.*

This bleſſed thiſtle, which is ſo ſovereign a medicine againſt the *giddineſs* of the brain; 'tis this will ſettle it. *Holyday.*

Vain ſhow and noiſe intoxicate the brain,
Begin with *giddineſs*, and end in pain. *Young.*

2. Inconſtancy; unſteadineſs; mutability; changeableneſs.

There be that delight in *giddineſs*, and count it a bondage to fix a belief. *Bacon.*

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.

The indignation of Heaven rolling and turning us, 'till at length ſuch a *giddineſs* ſeized upon government, that it fell into the very dregs of ſectaries. *South.*

4. Frolick; wantonneſs of life.

Thou, like a contrite penitent,
Charitably warn'd of thy ſins, do'ſt repent
Theſe vanities and *giddineſſes*. *Donne.*

GI'DDY, gid'-dy. *adj.* [ᵹiᵹıᵹ, Sax. I know not whether this word may not come from *gad* to wander, to be in motion, *gad*, *gid*, *giddy.*]

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or ſenſation of circular motion, ſuch as happens by diſeaſe or drunkenneſs.

Them rev'ling thus the Tentyrites invade,
By *giddy* heads and ſtagg'ring legs betray'd. *Tate.*

2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.

As Ixion fix'd, the wretch ſhall feel
The *giddy* motion of the whirling mill. *Pope.*

3. Inconſtant; mutable; unſteady; changeful.

Our fancies are more *giddy* and unfirm,
More longing, wavering, ſooner loſt and won,
Than women's are. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

It may be gnats and flies have their imagination more mutable and *giddy*, as ſmall birds likewiſe have. *Bacon.*

Thanks to *giddy* chance, which never bears
That mortal bliſs ſhould laſt for length of years,
She caſt us headlong from our high eſtate,
And here in hope of thy return we wait. *Dryden.*

The *giddy* vulgar, as their fancies guide,
With noiſe ſay nothing, and in parts divide. *Dryd.*

You are as *giddy* and volatile as ever, the reverſe of Pope, who hath always loved a domeſtick life. *Swift to Gay.*

4. That which cauſes giddineſs.

The frequent errors of a pathleſs wood,
The *giddy* precipice, and the dang'rous flood. *Prior.*

The ſylphs through myſtick mazes guide their way,
Through all the *giddy* circle they purſue. *Pope.*

5. Heedleſs; thoughtleſs; uncautious; wild.

Too many *giddy* fooliſh hours are gone,
And in fantaſtick meaſures danc'd away. *Rowe.*

How inexcuſable are thoſe *giddy* creatures, who, in the ſame hour, leap from a parent's window to a huſband's bed. *Clariſſa.*

6. Tottering; unfixed.

As we have pac'd along
Upon the *giddy* footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ſter ſtumbled. *Shakeſp.*

7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtleſſneſs; overcome by any overpowering inticement.

Art thou not *giddy* with the faſhion too, that thou haſt ſhifted out of thy tale into telling me of the faſhion? *Shakeſp.*

Like one of two contending in a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes;
Hearing applauſe and univerſal ſhout,
Giddy in ſpirit, gazing ſtill in doubt,
Whether thoſe peals of praiſe be his or no. *Shakeſp.*

To GI'DDY, gid'-dy. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To turn quick. Obſolete.

A ſodaine North-wind fetcht,
With an extreame ſea, quite about againe,
Our whole endeavours; and our courſe conſtrain
To *giddie* round. *Chapman.*

GI'DDYBRAINED, gid'-dy-brand. *adj.* [*giddy* and *brain.*] Careleſs; thoughtleſs.

Turn him out again, you unneceſſary, uſeleſs, *giddybrain'd* aſs! *Otway's Venice Preſerved.*

GI'DDYHEADED, gid'-dy-hed-id. *adj.* [*giddy* and *head.*] Without thought or caution; without ſteadineſs or conſtancy.

And ſooner may a gulling weather ſpy,
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme deſcry
What faſhion'd hats or ruffs, or ſuits, next year,
Our *giddyheaded* antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

That men are ſo miſaffected, melancholy, *giddyheaded*, hear the teſtimony of Solomon. *Burton.*

GI'DDYPACED, gid'-dy-paſt. *adj.* [*giddy* and *pace.*] Moving without regularity.

More than light airs, and recollected terms,
Of theſe moſt briſk and *giddypaced* times. *Shakeſp.*

GI'ER-EAGLE, jer'-egl. *n. ſ.* [Sometimes it is written *jer-eagle.*] An eagle of a particular kind.

Theſe fowls ſhall not be eaten, the ſwan and the pelican, and the *gier-eagle*. *Lev.* xi. 18.

GIFT, gift'. *n. ſ.* [from *give.*]

1. A thing given or beſtowed; ſomething conferred without price.

They preſented unto him *gifts*, gold, and frankincenſe and myrrh. *Matt.* ii. 11.

Recall your *gift*, for I your pow'r confeſs;
But firſt take back my life, a *gift* that's leſs. *Dryd.*

2. The act of giving.

Creator bounteous, and benign,
Giver of all things good, but faireſt this
Of all thy *gifts*, nor envyeſt. *Milton*

Thee all things living gaze on, all things thine
By *gift*. *Milton.*

3. The right or power of beſtowing.

They cannot give;
For had the *gift* been theirs, it had not here
Thus grown. *Milton.*

No man has any antecedent right or claim to that which comes to him by free *gift*. *South.*

4. Oblation; offering.

Many nations ſhall come with *gifts* in their hands, even *gifts* to the king of heaven. *Tob.* xiii. 11.

5. A bribe.

Thou ſhalt not wreſt judgement, thou ſhalt not reſpect perſons, neither take a *gift*; for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wiſe. *Deut.* xvi. 19.

6. Power; faculty.

And if the boy have not a woman's *gift*,
To rain a ſhower of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for ſuch a ſhift. *Shakeſp.*

She was lovely to attract
Thy love, not thy ſubjection, and her *gifts*
Were ſuch as made government well ſeem'd
Unſeemly to bear rule. *Milton.*

He who has the *gift* of ridicule, finds fault with any thing that gives him an opportunity of exerting his talent. *Addiſon.*

GI'FTED, gif'-tid. *adj.* [from *gift*.]

1. Given; beſtowed.

Made of my enemies the ſcorn and gaze,
To grind in brazen fetters, under taſk,
With my heav'n *gifted* ſtrength. *Milton's Agon.*

2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. It is commonly uſed ironically.

Two of their *gifted* brotherhood, Hacket and Coppinger, got up into a peaſe-cart, and harangued the people to diſpoſe them to an inſurrection. *Dryden.*

There is no talent ſo pernicious as eloquence, to thoſe who have it not under command: women, who are ſo liberally *gifted* by nature in this particular, ought to ſtudy the rules of female oratory. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

GIG, gig'. *n. ſ.* [Etymology uncertain.]

1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.

Playthings, as tops, *gigs*, battledores, ſhould be procured them. *Locke.*

2. [*Gigia*, Iſlandick.] A fiddle. Now out of uſe.

GIGA'NTICK, ji-gån'-tik. *adj.* [*gigantes*, Lat.] Suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous; likewiſe wicked; atrocious.

Others from the wall defend
With dart and jav'lin, ſtones, and ſulphurous fire;
On each hand ſlaughter and *gigantick* deeds. *Milt.*

I dread him not, nor all his giant brood,
Though fame divulg'd him father of five ſons,
All of *gigantick* ſize, Goliah chief. *Milton's Agon.*

The ſon of Hercules he juſtly ſeems,
By his broad ſhoulders, and *gigantick* limbs. *Dryd.*

The Cyclopean race in arms aroſe;
A lawleſs nation of *gigantick* foes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **GI'GGLE**, gig'l. *v. n.* [*gichelen*, Dut.] To laugh idly; to titter; to grin with merry levity. It is retained in Scotland.

We ſhew our preſent joking, *giggling* race;
True joy conſiſts in gravity and grace. *Garrick's Ep.*

GI'GGLER, gig'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *giggle*.] A laugher; a titterer; one idly and fooliſhly merry.

A ſad wiſe valour is the brave complexion,
That leads the van, and ſwallows up the cities:
The *giggler* is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or the fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

GI'GLET, gig'-lit. *n. ſ.* [ꝫeaꝫl, Sax. *geyl*, Dut. *gillet*, Scott. is ſtill retained.] A wanton; a laſcivious girl. Now out of uſe.

Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a *giglet* wench. *Shakeſp.*

The fam'd Caſſibelan was once at point,
Oh, *giglet* fortune! to maſter Cæſar's ſword. *Shak.*

Away with thoſe *giglets* too, and with the other confederate companion. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

GI'GOT, jig'-ůt. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] The hip joint. It ſeems to mean in *Chapman* a joint for the ſpit.

The inwards ſlit,
They broil'd on coales, and eate: the reſt, in *gigots* cut, they ſplit. *Chapman.*

To **GILD**, gild'. *v. a.* pret. *gilded*, or *gilt*. [ꝫilꝺan, Sax.]

1. To waſh over with gold; to cover with foliated gold.

The room was large and wide,
As it ſome *gilt* or ſolemn temple were:
Many great golden pillars did uprear
The maſſy roof. *Spenſer.*

To *gild* refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet. *Shakeſp.*

And the *gilded* car of day
His glowing axle doth allay
In the ſteep Atlantick ſtream. *Milton.*

Purchaſing riches with our time and care,
We loſe our freedom in a *gilded* ſnare. *Roſcommon.*

When Britain, looking with a juſt diſdain
Upon this *gilded* majeſty of Spain,
And knowing well that empire muſt decline,
Whoſe chief ſupport and ſinews are of coin. *Waller.*

Her joy in *gilded* chariots, when alive;
And love of ombre after death ſurvive. *Pope.*

2. To cover with any yellow matter.

Thou did'ſt drink
The ſtale of horſes and the *gilded* puddle,
Which beaſts would cough at. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. To adorn with luſtre.

No more the riſing ſun ſhall *gild* the morn,
Nor ev'ning Cynthia fill her ſilver horn. *Pope's Meſ.*

4. To brighten; to illuminate.

The lightſome paſſion of joy was not that trivial, vaniſhing, ſuperficial thing, that only *gilds* the apprehenſion, and plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul. *South.*

5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments.

For my part, if a lie may do thee grace,
I'll *gild* it with the happieſt terms I have. *Shakeſp.*

Yet, oh! th' imperfect piece moves more delight;
'Tis *gilded* o'er with youth, to catch the ſight. *Dryd.*

GI'LDER, gil'-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *gild*.]

1. One who lays gold on the ſurface of any other body.

Gilders uſe to have a piece of gold in their mouth, to draw the ſpirits of the quickſilver. *Bac.*

We have here a *gilder*, with his anvil and hammer. *Broome.*

2. A coin, from one ſhilling and ſix pence, to two ſhillings. *Phil.*

I am bound
To Perſia, and want *gilders* for my voyage. *Shak.*

GI'LDING, gil'-ding. *n. ſ.* [from *gild*.] Gold laid on any ſurface by way of ornament.

Silvering will ſully and canker more than *gilding*, which, if it might be corrected with a little mixture of gold, there is profit. *Bacon.*

The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it, is covered with ſtatues, *gilding*, and paint. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Could laureate Dryden Pimp and Fry'r engage,
And I not ſtrip the *gilding* off a knave,
Unplac'd, unpenſion'd, no man's heir or ſlave? *Pope.*

GILL, jil'. *n. ſ.* [*agulla*, Span. *gula*, Lat.]

1. The apertures at each ſide of a fiſh's head.

The leviathan,
Stretch'd like a promontory, ſleeps or ſwims,
And ſeems a moving land, and at his *gills*
Draws in, and at his trunk ſpouts out a ſea. *Milton.*

Fiſhes perform reſpiration under water by the *gills*. *Ray.*

He hath two *gill*-fins; not behind the *gills*, as in moſt fiſhes, but before them. *Walton.*

'Till they, of farther paſſage quite bereft,
Were in the meſh with *gills* entangl'd left. *King.*

2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl.

The turkeycock hath great and ſwelling *gills*, and the hen hath leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. The fleſh under the chin.

In many there is no paleneſs at all; but, contrariwiſe, redneſs about the cheeks and *gills*, which is by the ſending forth of ſpirits in an appetite to revenge. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Like the long bag of fleſh hanging down from the *gills* of the people in Piedmont. *Swift.*

4. [*Gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A meaſure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint.

Every bottle muſt be rinced with wine: ſome, out of miſtaken thrift, will rince a dozen with the ſame: change the wine at every ſecond bottle: a *gill* may be enough. *Swift.*

5. A kind of meaſure among the tinners.

They meaſure their block-tin by the *gill*, which containeth a pint. *Carew.*

6. In the northern counties it is half a pint of liquid meaſure.

7. [From *gillian*, the old Engliſh way of writing *Julian*, or *Juliana*.] The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language.

I can, for I will,
Here at Burley o' th' Hill,
Give you all your fill,
Each Jack with his *Gill*. *Ben Jonſon's Gypſies.*

8. [*Chelidonium*.] The name of a plant; ground-ivy.

9. Malt liquour medicated with ground-ivy.

GI'LLHOUSE, jil'-hous. *n. ſ.* [*gill* and *houſe*.] A houſe where *gill* is ſold.

Thee ſhall each alehouſe, thee each *gillhouſe* mourn,
And anſw'ring ginſhops ſourer ſighs return. *Pope.*

GI'LLYFLOWER, jil'-ly-flowr. *n. ſ.* [Either corrupted from *Julyflower*, or from *giroflée*, Fr.]

Gillyflowers or rather *Julyflowers*, ſo called from the month they blow in, may be reduced to theſe ſorts; red and white, purple and white, ſcarlet and white. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

In July come *gillyflowers* of all varieties. *Bacon.*

Fair is the *gillyflow'r* of gardens ſweet,
Fair is the marygold, for pottage meet. *Gay's Paſt.*

GILT, gilt'. *n. ſ.* [from *gild*.] Golden ſhow; gold laid on the ſurface of any matter. Now obſolete.

Our gayneſs and our *gilt* are all beſmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakeſp.*

When thou waſt in thy *gilt*, and thy perfume, they mockt thee for too much curioſity: in thy rags thou know'ſt none, but art deſpis'd for the contrary. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

GILT, gilt'. The participle of **GILD**, which ſee.

Where the *gilt* chariot never mark'd its way. *Pope.*

GI'LTHEAD, gilt'-hèd. *n. ſ.* [*gilt* and *head*.]

1. A ſea-fiſh. *Dict.*

2. A bird.

He blended together the livers of *giltheads*, the brains of pheaſants and peacocks, tongues of phenicopters, and the melts of lampres. *Hakewill.*

GILT-TAIL, gilt'-tål. *n. ſ.* [*gilt* and *tail*.] A worm ſo called from his yellow tail.

GIM, jim'. *adj.* [An old word.] Neat; ſpruce; well dreſſed.

Gi'mcrack, jìm'-kràk. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be ludicrouſly formed from *gin*, derived from *engine*.] A ſlight or trivial mechaniſm.

For though theſe *gimcracks* were away,
However, more reduc'd and plain,
The watch would ſtill a watch remain;
But if the horal orbit ceaſes,
The whole ſtands ſtill, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

What's the meaning of all theſe trangrams and *gimcracks?* Jumping over my maſter's hedges, and running your lines croſs his grounds? *Arbuthnot.*

Gi'mlet, gìm'-lìt. *n. ſ.* [*gibelet*, *guimbelet*, Fr.] A borer with a ſcrew at its point.

The *gimlet* hath a worm at the end of its bit. *Moxon.*

Gi'mmal, gìm'-màl. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* and *Ainſworth* to be derived from *gimellus*, Lat. and to be uſed only of ſomething conſiſting of correſpondent parts, or double. It ſeems rather to be gradually corrupted from *geometry* or *geometrical*. Any thing done by occult means is vulgarly ſaid to be done by geometry.] Some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery. *Hanmer.*

I think by ſome odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are ſet like clocks, ſtill to ſtrike on,
Elſe they could not hold out ſo as they do. *Shakeſp.*

Gi'mmer, gìm'-mùr. *n. ſ.* [See Gimmal.] Movement; machinery.

The holding together of the parts of matter has ſo confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude with myſelf, that the *gimmers* of the world hold together not ſo much by geometry as ſome natural magick. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Gimp, gìmp'. *n. ſ.* [See Gim. *Gimp*, in old Engliſh, is neat, ſpruce.] A kind of ſilk twiſt or lace.

Gin, jìn'. *n. ſ.* [from *engine*.]

1. A trap; a ſnare.

As the day begins,
With twenty *gins* we will the ſmall birds take,
And paſtime make. *Sidney.*

Which two, through treaſon and deceitful *gin*,
Hath ſlain ſir Mordant. *Spenſer.*

So ſtrives the woodcock with the *gin*;
So doth the coney ſtruggle in the net. *Shakeſp.*

Be it by *gins*, by ſnares, by ſubtilty. *Shakeſp.*

If thoſe, who have but ſenſe, can ſhun
The engines that have them annoy'd;
Little for me had reaſon done,
If I could not thy *gins* avoid. *Ben Jonſon's Foreſt.*

I know thy trains,
Though dearly to my coſt, thy *gins* and toils;
No more on me have pow'r, their force is null'd. *Milton.*

He made a planetary *gin*,
Which rats would run their own heads in,
And come on purpoſe to be taken,
Without th' expence of cheeſe and bacon. *Hudibras.*

Keep from flaying ſcourge thy ſkin,
And ankle free from iron *gin*. *Hudibras.*

2. Any thing moved with ſcrews, as an engine of torture.

Typhæus' joints were ſtretched on a *gin*. *Spenſer.*

3. A pump worked by rotatory ſails.

The delfs would be ſo flown with waters, it being impoſſible to make any adits or ſoughs to drain them, that no *gins* or machines would ſuffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray.*

A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black, formed by water driveling on the outſide of the *gin* pump of Moſtyn coalpits. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

4. [Contracted from Geneva, which ſee.] The ſpirit drawn by diſtillation from juniper berries.

This calls the church to deprecate our ſin,
And hurls the thunder of our laws on *gin*. *Pope.*
Gin ſhops ſourer ſighs return. *Pope.*

GI'NGER, jìn'-jùr. *n. ſ.* [*zinziber*, Lat. *gingero*, Ital.]

The flower conſiſts of five leaves, ſhaped ſomewhat like thoſe of the iris: theſe are produced in the head or club, each coming out of a ſeparate leafy ſcale. The ovary becomes a triangular fruit, having three cells which contain ſeeds. *Miller.*

The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taſte, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable ſmell. The Indians eat both the young ſhoots of the leaves and the roots themſelves. *Hill.*

Or waſting *ginger* round the ſtreets to go,
And viſit alehouſe where ye firſt did grow. *Pope.*

Gi'ngerbread, jìn'-jùr-brĕd. *n. ſ.* [*ginger* and *bread*.] A kind of farinaceous ſweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biſcuit, ſweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and ſome other aromatick ſeeds. It is ſometimes gilt.

An' I had but one penny in the world, thou ſhould'ſt have it to buy *gingerbread*. *Shakeſp.*

Her currants there and gooſeberries were ſpread,
With the enticing gold of *gingerbread*. *King's Cook.*

'Tis a loſs you are not here, to partake of three weeks froſt, and eat *gingerbread* in a booth by a fire upon the Thames. *Swift.*

Gi'ngerly, jìn'-jùr-lỳ. *adv.* [I know not whence derived.] Cautiouſly; nicely.

What is't that you
Took up ſo *gingerly?* *Shakeſp.*

Gi'ngerness, jìn'-jùr-nìs. *n. ſ.* Niceneſs; tenderneſs. *Dict.*

Gi'ngival, jìn'-jỳ-vàl. *adj.* [*gingiva*, Lat.] Belonging to the gums.

Whilſt the Italians ſtrive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between D and T, ſo to ſweeten it, they make the occluſe appulſe, eſpecially the *gingival*, ſofter than we do, giving a little of perviouſneſs. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To **Gi'ngle**, jìngl'. *v. n.*

1. To utter a ſharp clattering noiſe; to utter a ſharp noiſe in quick ſucceſſion.

The foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,
And in thy pocket *gingling* halfpence found. *Gay.*

Once, we confeſs, beneath the patriot's cloak,
From the crack'd bag the dropping guinea ſpoke,
And *gingling* down the backſtairs, told the crew,
Old Cato is as great a rogue as you. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

2. To make an affected ſound in periods or cadence.

To **Gi'ngle**, jìngl'. *v. a.* To ſhake ſo that a ſharp ſhrill clattering noiſe ſhould be made.

Her infant grandame's whiſtle next it grew;
The bells ſhe *gingled*, and the whiſtle blew. *Pope.*

Gi'ngle, jìngl'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſhrill reſounding noiſe.
2. Affectation in the ſound of periods.

Gi'nglymoid, gìng'-lỳ-moid. *adj.* [γιγγλυμος a hinge, and εἶδος.] Reſembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

The malleus lies along, fixed to the tympanum, and on the other end is joined to the incus by a double or *ginglymoid* joint. *Holder.*

Gi'nglymus, gìng'-lỳ-mùs. *n. ſ.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge, of which the elbow is an inſtance. *Wiſeman.*

Gi'nnet, jìn'-nĕt. *n. ſ.* [γίννος.] A nag; a mule; a degenerated breed. Hence, according to ſome, but, I believe, erroneouſly, a Spaniſh *gennet*, improperly written for *ginnet*.

Gi'nseng, jìn'-sĕng. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe *Chineſe*.] A root brought lately into Europe, of a browniſh colour on the outſide, and ſomewhat yellowiſh within; and ſo pure and fine, that it ſeems almoſt tranſparent. It is of a very agreeable and aromatick ſmell, though not very ſtrong. Its taſte is acrid and aromatick, and has ſomewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. The Chineſe value this root at three times its weight in ſilver. *Hill.*

To **Gip**, jìp'. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*

GI'PSY, jìp'-sỳ. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*; for when they firſt appeared in Europe, they declared, and, perhaps, truly, that they were driven from Egypt by the Turks. They are now mingled with all nations.]

1. A vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmeſtry or phyſiognomy.

The butler, though he is ſure to loſe a knife, a fork, or a ſpoon every time his fortune is told him, ſhuts himſelf up in the pantry with an old *gipſy* for above half an hour. *Addiſon.*

A frantick *gipſey* now, the houſe he haunts,
And in wild phraſes ſpeaks diſſembled wants. *Prior.*

In this ſtill labyrinth around her lie
Spells, philters, globes, and ſpheres of palmeſtry;
A ſigil in his hand the *gipſy* bears,
In th' other a prophetic ſieve and ſheers. *Garth.*

I, near yon ſtile, three fallow *gypſies* met;
Upon my hand they caſt a poring look,
Bid me beware, and thrice their heads they ſhook. *Gay.*

2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion.

Laura, to her lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a *gipſy*; Helen and Hero hildings and harlots. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Jul.*

3. A name of ſlight reproach to a woman.

The widow play'd the *gypſy*, and ſo did her confidant too, in pretending to believe her. *L'Eſtrange.*

A ſlave I am to Clara's eyes:
The *gipſy* knows her pow'r, and flies. *Prior.*

Gi'rasole, jì'-rà-sòl. *n. ſ.* [*giraſol*, Fr.]

1. The herb turnſol.
2. The opal ſtone.

To **GIRD**, gĕrd'. *v. a.* pret. *girded*, or *girt*. [ᵹẏꞃdan, Sax.]

1. To bind round.

They ſprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their loins with ſackcloth. 2 *Mac.* x. 25.

2. To put on ſo as to ſurround or bind.

Cords of the bigneſs of packthread were faſtened to bandages, which the workmen had *girt* round my neck. *Swift.*

3. To faſten by binding.

He *girt* his warlike harneſs about him. 1 *Mac.* iii. 3.

My bow and thunder, my almighty arms
Gird on, and ſword upon thy puiſſant thigh. *Milt.*

No, let us riſe at once, *gird* on our ſwords,
And, at the head of our remaining troops,
Attack the foe. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The combatant too late the field declines,
When now the ſword is *girded* to his loins. *Prior.*

4. To inveſt.

Stoop then, and ſet your knee againſt my foot;
And in reguerdon of that duty done,
I *gird* thee with the valiant ſword of York. *Shak.*

The ſon appear'd,
Girt with omnipotence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

5. To dreſs; to habit; to clothe.

I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with ſilk. *Ezek.* xvi. 10.

Tyſiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her ſanguine gown, by night and day,
Obſervant of the ſouls that paſs the downward way. *Dryden.*

6. To cover round as a garment.

Theſe, with what ſkill they had, together ſow'd,
To *gird* their waiſt: vain covering, if it hide
Their guilt, and dreaded ſhame! *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

7. To furniſh; to equip.

So to the coaſt of Jordan he directs
His eaſy ſteps, *girded* with ſnaky wiles. *Milton.*

8. To incloſe; to incircle.
That Nyſeian iſle,
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham
Hid Amalthea, and her florid ſon
Young Bacchus, from his ſtepdame Rhea's eye. *Milton.*

9. To reproach; to gibe.
Being mov'd, he will not ſpare to *gird* the god. *Shakeſp.*

To GIRD, gẻrd'. *v. n.* [Of this word in this ſenſe I know not the original; it may be formed by a very cuſtomary tranſpoſition from *gride* or *cut*.] To break a ſcornful jeſt; to gibe; to ſneer.

This wondred error growth
At which our criticks *gird*. *Drayton.*

Men of all ſorts take a pride to *gird* at me: the brain of this fooliſh compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends to laughter more than I invent, or is invented on me: I am not only witty in myſelf, but the cauſe that wit is in other men. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

GIRD, gẻrd'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang: it may come from the ſenſation cauſed by a bandage or girdle drawn hard ſuddenly. This word is now ſeldom uſed, unleſs the former etymology be admitted.

Sweet king! the biſhop hath a kindly *gird*:
For ſhame, my lord of Wincheſter, relent. *Shak.*

Conſcience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheiſt feels. *Tillotſon.*

He has the glory of his conſcience, when he doth well, to ſet againſt the checks and *girds* of it when he doth amiſs. *Goodman.*

GI'RDER, gẻr'-dủr. *n. ſ.* [from *gird*.] In architecture, the largeſt piece of timber in a floor. Its end is uſually faſtened into the ſummers, or breaſt ſummers, and the joiſts are framed in at one arm to the girders. *Harris.*

The *girders* are alſo to be of the ſame ſcantling the ſummers and ground-plates are of, though the back *girder* need not be ſo ſtrong as the front *girder*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Theſe mighty *girders* which the fabrick bind,
Theſe ribs robuſt and vaſt in order join'd. *Blackm.*

GI'RDLE, gẻrd'l. *n. ſ.* [ȝẏꞃꝺe, Sax.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waiſt, and tied or buckled.

There will I make thee beds of roſes,
With a thouſand fragrant poſies;
A cap of flowers, and a *girdle*,
Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. *Shakeſp.*

Many conceive there is ſomewhat amiſs, until they put on their *girdle*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

On him his mantle, *girdle*, ſword and bow,
On him his heart and ſoul he did beſtow. *Cowley.*

2. Encloſure; circumference.

Suppoſe within the *girdle* of theſe walls
Are now confin'd two mighty monarchies. *Shak.*

3. The zodiack.

Great breezes in great circles, ſuch as are under the *girdle* of the world, do refrigerate. *Bacon.*

To GI'RDLE, gẻrd'l. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle.

Lay the gentle babes, *girdling* one another
Within their innocent alabaſter arms. *Shakeſp.*

2. To incloſe; to ſhut in; to environ.

Thoſe ſleeping ſtones,
That as a waiſt do *girdle* you about. *Shakeſp.*

Let me look back upon thee, O thou wall,
That *girdleſt* in thoſe wolves! *Shakeſp. Timon.*

GI'RDLEBELT, gẻrd'l-bẻlt. *n. ſ.* [*girdle* and *belt*.] The belt that incircles the waiſt.

Nor did his eyes leſs longingly behold
The *girdlebelt*, with nails of burniſh'd gold. *Dryd.*

GI'RDLER, gẻrd'-lủr. *n. ſ.* [from *girdle*.] A maker of girdles.

GIRE, jỉ'r. *n. ſ.* [*gyrus*, Lat.] A circle deſcribed by any thing in motion. See GYRE.

GIRL, gẻrl. *n. ſ.* [About the etymology of this word there is much queſtion: *Meric Caſaubon*, as is his cuſtom, derives it from κόρη of the ſame ſignification; *Minſhew* from *garrula*, Lat. a prattler, or *girella*, Ital. a weathercock; *Junius* thinks that it comes from *herlodes*, Welſh, from which, ſays he, *harlot* is very eaſily deduced. *Skinner* imagines that the Saxons, who uſed ceoꞃl for a man, might likewiſe have ceoꞃla for a woman, though no ſuch word is now found. Dr. *Hickes* derives it moſt probably from the Iſlandick *karlinna* a woman.] A young woman, or female child.

In thoſe unfledg'd days was my wife a *girl*. *Shak.*
I will love thee ne'er the leſs, my *girl*. *Shakeſp.*
The foole Amphimachus, to field brought gold
to be his wracke,
Proude *girle* like, that doth ever beare her dowre
upon her backe. *Chapman.*

A weather-beaten lover, but once known,
Is ſport for every *girl* to practiſe on. *Donne.*

Tragedy ſhould bluſh as much to ſtoop
To the low mimick follies of a farce,
As a grave matron would to dance with *girls*. *Roſc.*

A boy, like thee, would make a kingly line;
But oh! a *girl*, like her, muſt be divine! *Dryden.*

GI'RLISH, gẻr'-lỉsh. *adj.* [from *girl*.] Suiting a girl; youthful.

In her *girliſh* age ſhe kept ſheep on the moor. *Carew.*

GI'RLISHLY, gẻr'-lỉsh-lẏ. *adv.* [from *girliſh*.] In a girliſh manner.

To GIRN, gỉrn'. *v. n.* It ſeems to be a corruption of *grin*. It is ſtill uſed in Scotland, and is applied to a crabbed, captious, or peeviſh perſon.

GI'RROCK, gỉr'-rỏk. *n. ſ.* [*acus major*.] A kind of fiſh. *Dict.*

GIRT, gẻrt'. *part. paſſ.* [from *To gird*.]

To GIRT, gẻrt'. *v. a.* [from *gird*.] To gird; to encompaſs; to encircle. Not proper.

In the dread ocean, undulating wide
Beneath the radiant line that *girts* the globe. *Thomſ.*

GIRT, gẻrt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A band by which the ſaddle or burthen is fixed upon the horſe.

Here lies old Hobſon, death hath broke his *girt*;
And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt. *Milton.*

2. A circular bandage.

The moſt common way of bandage is by that of the *girt*, which *girt* hath a bolſter in the middle, and the ends are tacked firmly together. *Wiſeman.*

GIRTH, gẻrth'. *n. ſ.* [from *gird*.]

1. A band by which the ſaddle is fixed upon the horſe.

Or the ſaddle turn'd round, or the *girths* brake;
For low on the ground, woe for his ſake,
The law is found. *Ben Jonſon's Underwoods.*

Nor Pegaſus could bear the load,
Along the high celeſtial road;
The ſteed oppreſs'd, would break his *girth*,
To raiſe the lumber from the earth. *Swift.*

Mordanto gallops on alone;
The roads are with his foll'wers ſtrown;
This breaks a *girth*, and that a bone. *Swift.*

2. The compaſs meaſured by the girdle, or encloſing bandage.

He's a luſty jolly fellow that lives well, at leaſt three yards in the *girth*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To GIRTH, gẻrth'. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE *Ground*, gỉz'. *v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own ſtock, but takes in other cattle to graze. *Bailey.*

GI'SLE, gỉzl'. Among the Engliſh Saxons, ſignifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgiſle* is a pledge of peace; *Giſlebert* an illuſtrious pledge, like the Greek *Homerus*. *Gibſ. Camden.*

GITH, gỉth'. *n. ſ.* [*nigilla*.] An herb called Guinea pepper.

To GIVE, gỉv'. *v. a.* preter. *gave*; part. paſſ. *given*. [ȝiꝼan, Sax.]

1. To beſtow; to confer without any price or reward; not to ſell.

I had a maſter that *gave* me all I could aſk, but thought fit to take one thing from me again. *Temple.*

Conſtant at church and change; his gains were
ſure,
His *givings* rare, ſave farthings to the poor. *Pope.*

While tradeſmen ſtarve, theſe Philomels are gay;
For gen'rous lords had rather *give* than pay. *Young.*

Half uſeleſs doom'd to live,
Pray'rs and advice are all I have to *give*. *Harte.*

2. To tranſmit from himſelf to another by hand, ſpeech, or writing; to deliver.

The woman whom thou gaveſt to be with me, ſhe *gave* me of the tree, and I did eat. *Gen.* iii. 12.

They were eating and drinking, marrying and *giving* in marriage. *Matt.* xxiv. 38.

Thoſe bills were printed not only every week, but alſo a general account of the whole year was *given* in upon the Thurſday before Chriſtmas. *Graunt.*

We ſhall *give* an account of theſe phenomena. *Burnet.*

Ariſtotle adviſes not poets to put things evidently falſe and impoſſible into their poems, nor *gives* them licenſe to run out into wildneſs. *Broome.*

3. To put into one's poſſeſſion; to conſign; to impart; to communicate.

Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. *Matt.* xxv.

Nature *gives* us many children and friends, to take them away; but takes none away to *give* them us again. *Temple.*

Give me, ſays Archimedes, where to ſtand firm, and I will remove the earth. *Temple.*

If the agreement of men firſt *gave* a ſceptre into any one's hands, or put a crown on his head, that almoſt muſt direct its conveyance. *Locke.*

4. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange.

All that a man hath will he *give* for his life. *Job*, ii. 4.

If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,
If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring,
And would conceive for what I *gave* the ring,
And how unwillingly I left the ring,
You would abate the ſtrength of your diſpleaſure. *Shakeſp.*

He would *give* his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange his ſheep for ſhells, or wool for a ſparkling pebble. *Locke.*

5. To yield; not to withhold.

Philip, Alexander's father, gave ſentence againſt a priſoner at a time he was drowſy, and ſeemed to *give* ſmall attention. The priſoner, after ſentence was pronounced, ſaid, I appeal: the king, ſomewhat ſtirred, ſaid, To whom do you appeal? The priſoner anſwered, from Philip, when he *gave* no ear, to Philip, when he ſhall *give* ear. *Bacon's Apophth.*

Conſtantia accuſed herſelf for having ſo tamely *given* an ear to the propoſal. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

6. To quit; to yield as due.

Give place, thou ſtranger, to an honourable man. *Eccles.*

7. To confer; to impart.

I will bleſs her, and *give* thee a ſon alſo of her. *Gen.* xvii.

Nothing can *give* that to another which it hath not itſelf. *Bramb. againſt Hobbes.*

What beauties I loſe in ſome places, I *give* to others which had them not originally. *Dryden.*

8. To expoſe; to yield without retention.

All clad in ſkins of beaſts the jav'lin bear;
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair. *Dryd.*

9. To grant; to allow.

'Tis *given* me once again to behold my friend. *Rowe.*

He has not *given* Luther fairer play. *Atterbury.*

10. To yield; not to deny.

I *gave* his wiſe propoſal way;
Nay, urg'd him to go on: the ſhallow fraud
Will ruin him. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

11. To afford; to ſupply.

This opinion abated the fear of death in them which were ſo reſolved, and *gave* them courage to all adventures. *Hooker.*

Give us alſo ſacrifices and burnt offerings, that we may ſacrifice unto the Lord. *Ex.* x. 25.

12. To empower; to commiſſion.

Prepare
The due libation and the ſolemn pray'r;
Then *give* thy friend to ſhed the ſacred wine. *Pope.*

13. To enable.

God himſelf requireth the lifting up of pure hands in prayers; and hath *given* the world to underſtand, that the wicked, although they cry, ſhall not be heard. *Hooker.*

Give me to know
How this foul rout began, who ſet it on. *Shakeſp.*

So ſome weak ſhoot, which elſe would poorly riſe,
Jove's tree adopts, and liſts into the ſkies;
Through the new pupil foſt'ring juices flow,
Thruſt forth the gems, and *give* the flow'rs to blow. *Tickel.*

14. To pay.

The applauſe and approbation I *give* to both your ſpeeches. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce.

So you muſt be the firſt that *gives* this ſentence,
And he that ſuffers. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

The Rhodians ſeeing their enemies turn their backs, *gave* a great ſhout in deriſion of them. *Knolles.*

Let the firſt honeſt diſcoverer *give* the word about, that Wood's half-pence have been offered, and caution the poor people not to receive them. *Swift.*

16. To exhibit; to ſhew.

This inſtance *gives* the impoſſibility of an eternal exiſtence in any thing eſſentially alterable or corruptible. *Hale.*

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.

The number of men being divided by the number of ſhips, *gives* four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece. *Arbuthnot.*

18. To do any act of which the conſequence reaches others.

As we deſire to *give* no offence ourſelves, ſo neither ſhall we take any at the difference of judgment in others. *Burnet.*

19. To exhibit; to ſend forth as odours from any body.

In oranges the ripping of the rind *giveth* out their ſmell more. *Bacon.*

20. To addict; to apply.

The Helots, of the other ſide, ſhutting their gates, *gave* themſelves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds, and reſt their wearied bodies. *Sidney.*

After man began to grow to number, the firſt thing we read they *gave* themſelves into, was the tilling of the earth and the feeding of cattle. *Hooker.*

Groves and hill-altars were dangerous, in regard of the ſecret acceſs which people, ſuperſtitiouſly *given*, might have always thereunto with eaſe. *Hook.*

The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well *given*,
To dream on evil, or to work my downfal. *Shakeſ.*

Fear him not, Cæſar, he's not dangerous:
He is a noble Roman, and well *given*. *Shakeſp.*

His name is Falſtaff: if that man ſhould be lewdly *given*, he deceives me; for, Harry, I ſee virtue in his looks. *Shakeſp.*

Huniades, the ſcourge of the Turks, was dead long before; ſo was alſo Mathias: after whom ſucceeded others, *given* all to pleaſure and eaſe. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

Though he was *given* to pleaſure, yet he was likewiſe deſirous of glory. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He that *giveth* his mind to the law of the moſt High, will ſeek out the wiſdom of all the ancients. *Eccles.* xxxix. 1.

He is much *given* to contemplation, and the viewing of this theatre of the world. *More againſt Ath.*

They who *gave* themſelves to warlike action and enterpriſes, went immediately to the place of Odin. *Temple.*

Men are *given* to this licentious humour of ſcoffing at perſonal blemiſhes and defects. *L'Eſtran.*

Beſides, he is too much *given* to horſeplay in his raillery; and comes to battle, like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*

I have ſome buſineſs of importance with her; but her huſband is ſo horribly given to be jealous. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

What can I refuſe to a man ſo charitably *given?* *Dryden.*

21. To reſign; to yield up.

Finding ourſelves in the midſt of the greateſt wilderneſs of waters, without victual, we *gave* ourſelves for loſt men, and prepared for death. *Bacon.*

Who ſay, I care not, thoſe I *give* for loſt;
And to inſtruct them will not quit the coſt. *Herbert.*

Virtue *giv'n* for loſt,
Depreſt and overthrown, as ſeem'd;
Like that ſelf-begotten bird
From out her aſhy womb now teem'd. *Milt. Ago.*

Since no deep within her gulph can hold
Immortal vigour, though oppreſs'd and fall'n,
I *give* not Heaven for loſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

For a man to *give* his name to Chriſtianity in thoſe days, was to liſt himſelf a martyr. *South.*

Ours *gives himſelf* for gone; you've watch'd your time,
He fights this day unarm'd, without his rhyme. *Dryden.*

The parents, after a long ſearch for the body, *gave* him for drowned in one of the canals. *Addiſ.*

As the hinder feet of the horſe ſtuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himſelf from ſliding off his back, in ſo much that the people *gave* him for gone. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

22. To conclude; to ſuppoſe.

Whence came you here, O friend, and whither bound?
All *gave* you loſt on far Cyclopean ground. *Garth.*

23. *To give away.* To alienate from one's ſelf; to make over to another; to transfer.

The more he got, the more he ſhewed that he *gave away* to his new miſtreſs, when he betrayed his promiſes to the former. *Sidney.*

If you ſhall marry,
You *give away* this hand, and that is mine;
You *give away* heav'n's vows, and thoſe are mine;
You *give away* myſelf, which is known mine. *Shak.*

Honeſt company, I thank you all,
That have beheld me *give away* myſelf
To this moſt patient, ſweet, and virtuous wife. *Shak.*

I know not how they ſold themſelves; but thou, like a kind fellow, *gav'ſt* thyſelf *away* gratis, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Love *gives away* all things, that ſo he may advance the intereſt of the beloved perſon. *Taylor.*

But we who *give* our native rights *away*,
And our enſlav'd poſterity betray,
Are now reduc'd to beg an alms, and go
On holidays to ſee a puppet-ſhow. *Dryd. Juv.*

Alas, ſaid I, man was made in vain! How is he *given away* to miſery and mortality! *Addiſon.*

Theodoſius made a private vow never to inquire after Conſtantia, whom he looked upon as *given away* to his rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to have been ſolemnized. *Addiſon.*

Whatſoever we employ in charitable uſes, during our lives, is *given away* from ourſelves; what we bequeath at our death, is given from others only, as our neareſt relations. *Atterbury.*

24. *To give back.* To return; to reſtore.

Their vices perhaps *give back* all thoſe advantages which their victories procured. *Atterbury.*

25. *To give forth.* To publiſh; to tell.

Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that the king was dead. *Hayward.*

26. *To give the hand.* To yield pre-eminence, as being ſubordinate or inferior.

Leſſons being free from ſome inconveniencies, whereunto ſermons are more ſubject, they may in this reſpect no leſs take than in others they muſt *give the hand*, which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hook.*

27. *To give over.* To leave; to quit; to ceaſe.

Let novelty therefore in this *give over* endleſs contradictions, and let ancient cuſtoms prevail. *Hooker.*

It may be done rather than that be *given over.* *Hooker.*

Never *give* her *o'er;*
For ſcorn at firſt makes after love the more. *Shak.*

If Deſdemona will return me my jewels, I will *give over* my ſuit, and repent my unlawful ſolicitations. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

All the ſoldiers, from the higheſt to the loweſt, had ſolemnly ſworn to defend the city, and not to *give* it *over* unto the laſt man. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Thoſe troops which were levied, have *given over* the proſecution of the war. *Clarendon.*

But worſt of all to *give* her *over*,
'Till ſhe's as deſperate to recover. *Hudibras.*

A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg; ſhe fancied that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day; but the hen grew fat, and *gave* quite *over* laying. *L'Eſtrange.*

Many have *given over* their purſuits after fame, either from the diſappointments they have met, or from their experience of the little pleaſure which attends it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

28. *To give over.* To addict; to attach to.

Zelmane, govern and direct me; for I am wholly *given over* unto thee. *Sidney.*

When the Babylonians had *given* themſelves *over* to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had ſet up that empire, to pull it down. *Grew.*

I uſed one thing ill, or *gave* myſelf ſo much *over* to it as to neglect what I owed either to God or the world. *Temple.*

29. *To give over.* To conclude loſt.

Since it is lawful to practiſe upon them that are forſaken and *given over*, I will adventure to preſcribe to you. *Suckling.*

'Tis not amiſs, ere y' are *giv'n o'er*,
To try one deſp'rate med'cine more;
And where your caſe can be no worſe,
The deſp'rateſt is the wiſeſt courſe. *Hudibras.*

The abbeſs, finding that the phyſicians had *given* her *over*, told her that Theodoſius was juſt gone before her, and had ſent her his benediction. *Addiſon.*

Her condition was now quite deſperate, all regular phyſicians, and her neareſt relations, having *given* her *over.* *Arbuthnot.*

Yet this falſe comfort never *gives* him *o'er*,
That, whilſt he creeps, his vig'rous thoughts can ſoar. *Pope.*

Not one foretells I ſhall recover;
But all agree to *give* me *over.* *Swift.*

30. *To give over.* To abandon.

The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all manner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and therefore beſt to *give* it *over.* *Hooker.*

Abdemelech, as one weary of the world, *gave over* all, and betook himſelf to a ſolitary life, and became a monk. *Knolles.*

Sleep hath forſook, and *giv'n* me *o'er*
To death's benumbing opium, as my only cure. *Milton.*

The cauſe for which we fought and ſwore
So boldly, ſhall we now *give o'er?* *Hudibras.*

31. *To give out.* To proclaim; to publiſh; to utter.

The fathers *give* it *out* for a rule, that whatſoever Chriſt is ſaid in Scripture to have received, the ſame we ought to apply only to the manhood of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

It is *given out*, that, ſleeping in my orchard,
A ſerpent ſtung me. So the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged proceſs of my death,
Rankly abuſed. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

One that *gives out* himſelf prince Florizel,
Son of Polixenes, with his princeſs. *Shakeſp.*

It hath been *given out*, by an hypocritical thief, who was the firſt maſter of my ſhip, that I carried with me out of England twenty-two thouſand pieces of twenty-two ſhillings per piece. *Raleigh.*

He *gave out* general ſummons for the aſſembly of his council for the wars. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

The night was diſtinguiſhed by the orders which he *gave out* to his army, that they ſhould forbear all inſulting of their enemies. *Addiſon.*

32. *To give out.* To ſhow in falſe appearance.

His *givings out* were of an infinite diſtance
From his true meant deſign. *Shakeſp.*

She that, ſo young, could *give out* ſuch a ſeeming,
To ſeal her father's eyes up cloſe as oak. *Shakeſp.*

33. *To give up.* To reſign; to quit; to yield.

The people, weary of the miſeries of war, would *give* him *up*, if they ſaw him ſhrink. *Sidney.*

He has betray'd your buſineſs, and *given up*,
For certain drops of ſalt, your city Rome. *Shak.*

The ſun, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revived many, before ready to *give up* the ghoſt for cold, and gave comfort to them all. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

He found the lord Hopton in trouble for the loſs of the regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected aſſurance of the *giving up* of Arundel-caſtle. *Clarendon.*

Let us *give* ourſelves wholly *up* to Chriſt in heart and deſire. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Such an expectation will never come to paſs; therefore I'll e'en *give* it *up* and go and fret myſelf. *Collier againſt Deſpair.*

I can *give up* to the hiſtorians of your country the names of ſo many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. *Dryden.*

He declares himſelf to be now ſatisfied to the contrary, in which he has *given up* the cauſe. *Dryd.*

The leagues made between ſeveral ſtates diſowning all claim to the land in the other's poſſeſſion, have, by common conſent, *given up* their pretences to their natural right. *Locke.*

If they *give* them *up* to their reaſons, then they with them *give up* all truth and farther enquiry, and think there is no ſuch thing as certainty. *Locke.*

We ſhould ſee him *give up* again to the wild common of nature, whatever was more than would ſupply the conveniencies of life. *Locke.*

Juba's ſurrender, ſince his father's death,
Would *give up* Africk into Cæſar's hands,
And make him lord of half the burning zone. *Addiſon.*

Learn to be honeſt men, *give up* your leaders,
And pardon ſhall deſcend on all the reſt. *Addiſon.*

A popiſh prieſt threatened to excommunicate a Northumberland ſquire, if he did not *give up* to him the church lands. *Addiſon.*

He ſaw the celeſtial deities acting in a confederacy againſt him, and immediately *gave up* a cauſe which was excluded from all poſſibility of ſucceſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he wondered he would *give up* the queſtion when he had the better, I am never aſhamed, ſays he, to be confuted by one who is maſter of fifty legions. *Addiſon.*

He may be brought to *give up* the cleareſt evidence. *Atterbury.*

The conſtant health and longevity of men muſt be *given up* alſo, as a groundleſs conceit. *Bentley.*

Have the phyſicians *giv'n up* all their hopes?
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch? *Rowe.*

Theſe people were obliged to demand peace, and *give up* to the Romans all their poſſeſſions in Sicily. *Arbuthnot.*

Every one who will not aſk for the conduct of God in the ſtudy of religion, has juſt reaſon to fear he ſhall be left of God, and *given up* a prey to a thouſand prejudices, that he ſhall be conſigned over to the follies of his own heart. *Watts.*

Give yourſelves *up* to ſome hours of leiſure. *Watts.*

34. *To give up.* To abandon.

If any be *given up* to believe lyes, ſome muſt be firſt *given up* to tell them. *Stillingfleet.*

Our minds naturally *give* themſelves *up* to every diverſion which they are much accuſtomed to; and we always find that play, when followed with aſſiduity, engroſſes the whole woman. *Addiſon.*

A good poet no ſooner communicates his works, but it is imagined he is a vain young creature *given up* to the ambition of fame. *Pope.*

I am obliged at this time to *give up* my whole application to Homer. *Pope.*

Perſons, who, through misfortunes, chuſe not to dreſs, ſhould not, however, *give up* neatneſs. *Clariſſa.*

35. *To give up.* To deliver.

And Joab *gave up* the ſum of the number of the people to the king. *2 Sam.* xxiv. 9.

His accounts were confuſed, and he could not then *give* them *up*. *Swift*

36. *To give way.* To yield; not to reſiſt; to make room for.

Private reſpects, with him, *gave way* to the common good. *Carew.*

Perpetual puſhing and aſſurance put a difficulty out of countenance, and make a ſeeming impoſſibility *give way*. *Collier.*

Scarce had he ſpoken when the cloud *gave way*;
The miſts flew upwards, and diſſolv'd in day. *Dryd.*

His golden helm *gives way* with ſtony blows,
Batter'd and flat, and beaten to his brows. *Dryd.*

37. The word *give* is uſed with great laxity, the general idea is that of tranſmitting from one to another.

To Give, gív'. *v. n.*

1. To ruſh; to fall on; to give the aſſault. A phraſe merely French, and not worthy of adoption.

Your orders come too late, the fight's begun;
The enemy *gives on* with fury led. *Dryden.*

Hannibal *gave upon* the Romans. *Hooke.*

2. To relent; to grow moiſt; to melt or ſoften; to thaw.

Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again, and grow ſoft; as the cruſt of bread, biſket, ſweetmeats, and ſalt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Only a ſweet and virtuous ſoul,
Like ſeaſon'd timber, never *gives*;
But though the whole world turn to coal,
Then chiefly lives. *Herbert.*

Unleſs it is kept in a hot houſe, it will ſo *give* again, that it will be little better than raw malt. *Mortimer.*

Before you carry your large cocks in, open them once, and ſpread them: hay is apt to *give* in the cock. *Mortimer.*

3. To move. A French phraſe.

Up and down he traverſes his ground,
Then nimbly ſhifts a thruſt, then lends a wound;
Now back he *gives*, then ruſhes on amain. *Daniel's Civil War.*

4. *To give in.* To go back; to give away. Not in uſe.

The charge was given with ſo well governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to *give in*. *Hayward.*

5. *To give into.* [A French phraſe.] To adopt; to embrace.

This is a geography particular to the medaliſts; the poets, however, have ſometimes *given in to* it, and furniſh us with very good lights for the explication of it. *Addiſon on Medals.*

This conſideration may induce a tranſlator to *give in to* thoſe general phraſes, which have attained a veneration in our language from being uſed in the Old Teſtament. *Pope.*

The whole body of the people are either ſtupidly negligent, or elſe *giving in* with all their might *to* thoſe very practices that are working their deſtruction. *Swift.*

6. *To give off.* To ceaſe; to forbear.

The puniſhment would be kept from being too much, if we *gave off* as ſoon as we perceived that it reaches the mind. *Locke.*

7. *To give over.* To ceaſe; to act no more.

If they will ſpeak to the purpoſe, they muſt *give over*, and ſtand upon ſuch particulars only as they can ſhew we have either added or abrogated, otherwiſe than we ought, in the matter of church polity. *Hooker.*

Neither hath Chriſt, thro' union of both natures, incurred the damage of either; leſt, by being born a man, we ſhould think he hath *given over* to be God, or that becauſe he continued God, therefore he cannot be man alſo. *Hooker.*

Give not *o'er* ſo; to him again; intreat him,
Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown;
You are too cold. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The ſtate of human actions is ſo variable, that to try things oft, and never to *give over*, doth wonders. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Demetrius, king of Macedon, had a petition offered him divers times by an old woman, and ſtill anſwered he had no leiſure; whereupon the woman ſaid aloud, Why then *give over* to be king. *Bacon.*

So Satan, whom repulſe upon repulſe
Met ever, and to ſhameful ſilence brought,
Yet *gives* not *o'er*, though deſperate of ſucceſs. *Milton.*

Shall we kindle all this flame
Only to put it out again?
And muſt we now *give o'er*,
And only end where we begun?
In vain this miſchief we have done,
If we can do no more. *Denham.*

It would be well for all authors, if they knew when to *give over*, and to deſiſt from any farther purſuits after fame. *Addiſon.*

He coined again, and was forced to *give over* for the ſame reaſon. *Swift.*

8. *To give out.* To publiſh; to proclaim.

Simon bewitched the people of Samaria, *giving out* that himſelf was ſome great one. *Acts*, viii. 9.

Julius Cæſar laid aſleep Pompey's preparations, by a fame that he cunningly *gave out* how Cæſar's own ſoldiers loved him not. *Bacon.*

Your ill-wiſhers will *give out* you are now going to quit your ſchool. *Swift.*

9. *To give out.* To ceaſe; to yield.

We are the earth; and they,
Like moles within us, heave and caſt about:
And 'till they foot and clutch their prey;
They never cool, much leſs *give out*. *Herbert.*

Madam, I always believ'd you ſo ſtout,
That for twenty denials you would not *give out*. *Swift.*

Gi'ver, gív'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *give*.] One that gives; donor; beſtower; diſtributer; granter.

Well we may afford
Our *givers* their own gifts. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

By thee how fairly is the *giver* now
Repaid? But gratitude in thee is loſt
Long ſince. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

I have not liv'd ſince firſt I heard the news;
The gift the guilty *giver* doth accuſe. *Dryden.*

Both gifts deſtructive to the *givers* prove;
Alike both lovers fall by thoſe they love. *Pope.*

Gives, gi'vz. *n. ſ.* Fetters or ſhackles for the feet.

Gi'zzard, gíz'-zůrd. *n. ſ.* [*geſier*, Fr. *gigeria*, Lat.] It is ſometimes called *gizzern*.

1. The ſtrong muſculous ſtomach of a fowl.

Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up ſtones to convey them into their ſecond ventricle, the *gizzerne*. *More.*

In birds there is no maſtication in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not carnivorous, it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop, a kind of anteſtomach, where it is moiſtened by ſome proper juice from the glandules diſtilling in there, and thence transferred into the *gizzard*, or muſculous ſtomach. *Ray.*

They neſtle near the throne,
By their high crops and corny *gizzards* known. *Dryden.*

2. It is proverbially uſed for apprehenſion or conception of mind: as, he *frets his gizzard*, he haraſſes his imagination.

But that which does them greateſt harm,
Their ſpiritual *gizzards* are too warm;
Which puts the overheated ſots
In fevers ſtill. *Hudibras.*

Satisfaction and reſtitution lie ſo curſedly hard upon the *gizzards* of our publicans, that their blood is not half ſo dear to them as the treaſure in their coffers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gla'brity, glăb'-rĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *glaber*, Lat.] Smoothneſs; baldneſs. *Dict.*

Gla'cial, glā'-shăl. *adj.* [*glacial*, Fr. *glacialis*, Lat.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To **GLACIATE**, glā'-shāt. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Lat. *glacer*, Fr.] To turn into ice.

Glacia'tion, glă-shā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *glaciate.*] The act of turning into ice; ice formed.

Ice is plain upon the ſurface of water, but round in hail, which is alſo a *glaciation*, and figured in its guttulous deſcent from the air. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Gla'cious, glā'-shŭs. *adj.* [*glacio*, Lat.] Icy; reſembling ice.

Although exhaled and placed in cold conſervatories, it will cryſtallize and ſhoot into *glacious* bodies. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

GLA'CIS, glā'-sĭs. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] In fortification, a ſloping bank. It is more eſpecially taken for that which rangeth from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the ſide of the field. *Harris.*

GLAD, glăd'. *adj.* [ᵹlæᵭ, Sax. *glad*, Dan.]

1. Cheerful; gay; in a ſtate of hilarity.

They bleſſed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and *glad* of heart. 1 *Kings*, viii. 66.

Glad we return'd up to the coaſts of light. *Milt.*
The wily adder blithe and *glad*. *Milton.*

Thither they
Haſted with *glad* precipitance. *Milton.*

2. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; ſhowy.

The wilderneſs and the ſolitary place ſhall be *glad* for them, and the deſart ſhall rejoice and bloſſom as the roſe. *Iſaiah*, xxxv.

Then firſt adorn'd
With their bright luminaries, that ſet and roſe,
Glad Ev'ning and *glad* Morn crown'd the fourth day. *Milton.*

3. Pleaſed; elevated with joy. It has generally *of*, ſometimes *at* or *with* before the cauſe of gladneſs: perhaps *of* is moſt proper, when the cauſe of joy is ſomething gained or poſſeſſed; and *at* or *with*, when it is ſome accident befallen himſelf or another.

I am *glad* to ſee your worſhip. *Shakeſp.*

He hath an uncle in Meſſia will be very much *glad of* it. *Shakeſp.*

He that is *glad at* calamities ſhall not be unpuniſhed. *Proverbs.*

He *glad*
Of her attention, gain'd with ſerpent tongue,
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*

If he be my enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend, he will be *glad of* my repentance. *Dryden.*

The gaping wound guſh'd out a crimſon flood;
The Trojan, *glad with* ſight of hoſtile blood,
His fauchion drew. *Dryden's Æn.*
Glad of a quarrel ſtrait I clap the door. *Pope.*

4. Pleaſing; exhilarating.

Her converſation
More *glad* to me than to a miſer money is. *Sidney.*

5. Expreſſing gladneſs.

Hark! a *glad* voice the lonely deſert cheers:
Prepare the way, a God, a God appears! *Pope.*

6. It is uſed in a familiar ſenſe, approaching to ludicrouſneſs.

I would be *glad* to learn from thoſe who pronounce that the human ſoul always thinks, how they know it. *Locke.*

To **Glad**, glăd'. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

He ſaw rich nectar-thaws releaſe the rigour
Of th' icy North; from froſt-bound Atlas hands
His adamantine fetters fall: green vigour
Gladding the Scythian rocks, and Lybian ſands. *Craſhaw.*

It *glads* me
To ſee ſo many virtues thus united,
To reſtore juſtice and dethrone oppreſſion. *Otway.*

Each drinks the juice that *glads* the heart of man. *Pope.*

If juſtice Philips' coſtive head
Some frigid rhymes diſburſes,
They ſhall like Perſian tales be read,
And *glad* both babes and nurſes. *Swift.*

To **Gla'dden**, glăd'n. *v. a.* [from *glad.*] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.

Oh, he was all made up of love and charms!
Delight of every eye! When he appear'd,
A ſecret pleaſure *gladden'd* all that ſaw him. *Addiſ.*

A kind of vital heat in the ſoul cheers and *gladdens* her, when ſhe does not attend to it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Gla'dder, glăd'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *glad.*] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates.

Thou *gladder* of the mount of Cytheron,
Have pity, goddeſs. *Dryden.*

Glade, glā'd. *n. ſ.* [from ᵹlopan to be hot, or to ſhine; whence the Daniſh *glod*, and the obſolete Engliſh *gleed* a red hot coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Lucus.* It is taken for an avenue through a wood, whether open or ſhaded, and has therefore epithets of oppoſite meaning.

So flam'd his eyen with rage and rancorous ire;
But far within, as in a hollow *glade*,
Thoſe glaring lamps were ſet, that made a dreadful ſhade. *Spenſer.*

Lo where they ſpy'd, how in a gloomy *glade*
The lion ſleeping, lay in ſecret ſhade. *Hubberd.*

O might I here
In ſolitude live ſavage, in ſome *glade*
Obſcur'd, where higheſt woods, impenetrable
To ſtar or ſun-light, ſpread their umbrage broad,
And brown as evening. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When any, favour'd of high Jove,
Chances to paſs through this adventurous *glade*,
Swift as a ſparkle of a glancing ſtar
I ſhoot from heav'n to give him ſafe convoy. *Milt.*

For noonday's heat are cloſer arbours made,
And for freſh ev'ning air the op'ner *glade*. *Dryd.*

There interſpers'd in lawns and opening *glades*;
Thin trees ariſe that ſhun each other's ſhades. *Pope.*

By the heroes armed ſhades
Glitt'ring through the gloomy *glades*;
By the youths that dy'd for love,
Wand'ring in the myrtle grove,
Reſtore, reſtore Eurydice to life!
Oh! take the huſband or reſtore the wife! *Pope.*

She ſmil'd, array'd
With all the charms of ſun-ſhine, ſtream and *glade*,
New dreſt and blooming as a bridal maid. *Harte.*

Gla'den, glăd'n. } *n. ſ.* [from *gladius*,
Gla'der, glăd'-dŭr. } Lat. a ſword.] Swordgraſs: a general name of plants that riſe with a broad blade like ſedge. *Junius.*

Gla'dfulness, glăd'-fŭl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [*glad* and *fulneſs*.] Joy; gladneſs. Obſolete.

And there him reſts in riotous ſuffiſance
Of all his *gladfulneſs*, and kingly joyance. *Spenſer.*

Gladia'tor, glă-dyā'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *gladiateur*, Fr.] A ſwordplayer; a prizefighter.

Then whilſt his foe each *gladiator* foils,
The atheiſt, looking on, enjoys the ſpoils. *Denham.*

Beſides, in gratitude for ſuch high matters,
Know I have vow'd two hundred *gladiators*. *Dryd.*

Gla'dly, glăd'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *glad.*] Joyfully; with gayety; with merriment; with triumph; with exultation.

For his particular, I'll receive him *gladly*;
But not one follower. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

You are going to ſet us right; and 'tis an advantage every body will *gladly* ſee you engroſs the glory of. *Blount to Pope.*

Gla'dness, glăd'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *glad.*] Cheerfulneſs; joy; exultation.

By ſuch degrees the ſpreading *gladneſs* grew
In every heart, which fear had froze before:
The ſtanding ſtreets with ſo much joy they view,
That with leſs grief the periſh'd they deplore. *Dryden.*

Gla'dsome, glăd'-sŭm. *adj.* [from *glad.*]

1. Pleaſed; gay; delighted.

The higheſt angels to and fro deſcend,
From higheſt heaven in *gladſome* company. *Fairy Q.*

The *gladſome* ghoſt in circling troops attend,
And with unweary'd eyes behold their friend. *Dryden.*

2. Cauſing joy; having an appearance of gayety.

Each morn they wak'd me with a ſprightly lay;
Of opening heav'n they ſung and *gladſome* day. *Prior.*

Gla'dsomely, glăd'-sŭm-lŷ. *adv.* [from *gladſome.*] With gayety and delight.

Gla'dsomeness, glăd'-sŭm-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *gladſome.*] Gayety; ſhowyneſs; delight.

Glaire, glā'r. *n. ſ.* [ᵹlæn, Sax. amber; *glar*, Dan. glaſs; *glaire*, Fr. *glarea*, Lat.]

1. The white of an egg.

Take the *glaire* of eggs, and ſtrain it as ſhort as water. *Peacham.*

2. A kind of halbert. *Dict.*

To **Glaire**, glā'r. *v. a.* [*glairer*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſmear with the white of an egg. This word is ſtill uſed by the bookbinders.

GLANCE, glăn's. *n. ſ.* [*glantz*, Germ. glitter.]

1. A ſudden ſhoot of light or ſplendour.

His off'ring ſoon propitious fire from heav'n
Conſum'd with nimble *glance*, and grateful ſteam:
The other's not; for his was not ſincere. *Milton.*

2. A ſtroke or dart of the beam of ſight.

The aſpects which procure love are not gazings, but ſudden *glances* and dartings of the eye. *Bacon.*

There are of thoſe ſort of beauties which laſt but for a moment; ſome particularity of a violent paſſion, ſome graceful action, a ſmile, a *glance* of an eye, a diſdainful look, and a look of gravity. *Dryd.*

Boldly ſhe look'd, like one of high degree:
Yet never ſeem'd to caſt a *glance* on me;
At which I inly joy'd, for truth to ſay,
I felt an unknown awe, and ſome diſmay. *Harte.*

3. A ſnatch of ſight; a quick view.

The ample mind takes a ſurvey of ſeveral objects with one *glance*. *Watts on the Mind.*

To **Glance**, glăn's. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhoot a ſudden ray of ſplendour.

He double blows about him fiercely laid,
That *glancing* fire out of the iron play'd,
As ſparkles from the anvil uſe,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are ſway'd. *Spenſer.*

When through the gloom the *glancing* lightnings fly,
Heavy the rattling thunders roll on high. *Rowe.*

2. To fly off in an oblique direction.

He has a little gall'd me, I confeſs;
But as the jeſt did *glance* away from me,
'Tis ten to one it maim'd you two outright. *Shak.*

3. To ſtrike in an oblique direction.

Through Paris' ſhield the forceful weapon went,
His corſlet pierces, and his garment rends,
And *glancing* downwards near his flank deſcends.
Pope.

4. To view with a quick caſt of the eye; to play the eye.

O' th' ſudden up they riſe and dance,
Then ſit again, and ſigh and *glance*;
Then dance again and kiſs. *Suckling.*

Mighty dulneſs crown'd, [round;
Shall take through Grub-ſtreet her triumphant
And her Parnaſſus *glancing* o'er at once,
Behold a hundred ſons, and each a dunce. *Pope.*

5. To cenſure by oblique hints.

How can'ſt thou thus, for ſhame, Titania,
Glance at my credit with Hippolita,
Knowing I know thy love to Theſeus? *Shakeſp.*

Some men *glance* and dart at others, by juſtifying themſelves by negatives; as to ſay, this I do not. *Bacon.*

I have never *glanced* upon the late deſigned proceſſion of his holineſs and his attendants, notwithſtanding it might have afforded matter to many ludicrous ſpeculations. *Addiſon.*

He had written verſes wherein he *glanced* at a certain reverend doctor, famous for dulneſs. *Swift.*

To **Glance**, glån's. *v. a.* To move nimbly; to ſhoot obliquely.

Glancing an eye of pity on his loſſes,
Enough to preſs a royal merchant down. *Shakeſp.*

Gla'ncingly, glån'-sǐng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *glance.*] In an oblique broken manner; tranſiently.

Sir Richard Hawkins hath done ſomething in this kind, but brokingly and *glancingly*, intending chiefly a diſcourſe of his own voyage. *Hakewill.*

GLAND, glånd'. *n. ſ.* [*glans*, Lat. *gland*, Fr.]

All the *glands* of a human body are reduced to two ſorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate *gland* is a little ſmooth body, wrapt up in a fine ſkin, by which it is ſeparated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to paſs in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out: of this ſort are the *glands* in the brain, the labial *glands*, and teſtes. A conglomerate *gland* is compoſed of many little conglobate *glands*, all tied together, and wrapt up in the common tunicle or membrane. *Quincy.*

The abſceſs begun deep in the body of the *glands*. *Wiſeman.*

The *glands*, which o'er the body ſpread,
Fine complicated clues of nervous thread,
Involv'd and twiſted with th' arterial duct,
The rapid motion of the blood obſtruct. *Blackmore.*

Gla'nders, glån'-důrz. *n. ſ.* [from *gland.*] In a horſe is the running of corrupt matter from the noſe, which differs in colour according to the degree of the malignity, being white, yellow, green, or black.
Farrier's Dict.

His horſe is poſſeſt with the *glanders*, and like to moſe in the chine. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Glandi'ferous, glån-dǐf'-fė-růs. *adj.* [*glans* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing maſt; bearing acorns, or fruit like acorns.

The beech is of two ſorts, and numbered amongſt the *glandiferous* trees. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

GLA'NDULE, glån'-důl. *n. ſ.* [*glandula*, Lat. *glandule*, Fr.] A ſmall gland ſerving to the ſecretion of humours.

Nature hath provided ſeveral *glandules* to ſeparate this juice from the blood, and no leſs than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are called *ductus ſalivates*. *Ray.*

Glandulo'sity, glån-dů-lòs'-ǐ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *glandulous.*] A collection of glands.

In the upper parts of worms are found certain white and oval *glanduloſities*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Gla'ndulous, glån'-dů-lůs. *adj.* [*glanduloſus*, Lat. *glanduleux*, Fr. from *glandule.*] Pertaining to the glands; ſubſiſting in the glands; having the nature of glands.

The beaver's bags are no teſticles, or parts official unto generation, but *glandulous* ſubſtances, that hold the nature of emunctories. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Such conſtitutions muſt be ſubject to *glandulous* tumours, and ruptures of the lymphaticks. *Arbuth.*

To **GLARE**, glå'r. *v. n.* [*glaren*, Dut.]

1. To ſhine ſo as to dazzle the eyes.

After great light, if you come ſuddenly into the dark, or, contrariwiſe, out of the dark into a *glaring* light, the eye is dazzled for a time, and the ſight confuſed. *Bacon.*

His *glaring* eyes with anger's venom ſwell,
And like the brand of foul Alecto flame. *Fairfax.*

He is every where above conceits of epigrammatick wit, and groſs hyperboles: he maintains majeſty in the midſt of plainneſs; he ſhines, but *glares* not; and is ſtately without ambition. *Dryd.*

The court of Cacus ſtands reveal'd to ſight;
The cavern *glares* with new admitted light. *Dryd.*

Alas, thy dazzled eye
Beholds this man in a falſe *glaring* light,
Which conqueſt and ſucceſs have thrown upon him.
Addiſon.

2. To look with fierce piercing eyes.

Thou haſt no ſpeculation in thoſe eyes,
Which thou doſt *glare* with. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Look, how pale he *glares*! *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;
But when they met they made a ſurly ſtand,
And *glar'd*, like angry lions, as they paſs'd,
And wiſh'd that ev'ry look might be their laſt. *Dry.*

3. To ſhine oſtentatiouſly, or with too much laboured luſtre.

The moſt *glaring* and notorious paſſages are none of the fineſt, or moſt correct. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To **Glare**, glå'r. *v. a.* To ſhoot ſuch ſplendour as the eye cannot bear.

One ſpirit in them rul'd, and every eye
Glar'd lightning, and ſhot forth pernicious fire
Among th' accurſt, that wither'd all their ſtrength.
Milton.

Glare, glå'r. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Overpowering luſtre; ſplendour, ſuch as dazzles the eye.

The frame of burniſh'd ſteel, that caſt a *glare*
From far, and ſeem'd to thaw the freezing air.
Dryden's Fab.

I have grieved to ſee a perſon of quality gliding by me in her chair at two o'clock in the morning, and looking like a ſpectre amidſt a *glare* of flambeaux. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Here in a grotto, ſhelter'd cloſe from air,
And ſcreen'd in ſhades from day's deteſted *glare*,
She ſighs for ever. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

2. A fierce piercing look.

About them round,
A lion now he ſtalks with fiery *glare*. *Milton.*

Gla'reous, glå'-ryůs. *adj.* [*glaireux*, Fr. *glareoſus*, Lat. from *glaire.*] Conſiſting of viſcous tranſparent matter, like the white of an egg.

Gla'ring, glå'-rǐng. *adj.* Applied to any thing notorious: as, a *glaring* crime.

GLASS, glås'. *n. ſ.* [ᵹlæꞅ, Sax. *glas*, Dut. as *Pezon* imagines from *glâs*, Britiſh, green. In Erſe it is called *klânn*, and this primarily ſignifies clean or clear, being ſo denominated from its tranſparency.]

1. An artificial ſubſtance made by fuſing fixed ſalts and flint or ſand together, with a vehement fire.

The word *glaſs* cometh from the Belgick and High Dutch: *glaſs*, from the verb *glanſen*, which ſignifies amongſt them to ſhine; or perhaps from *glacies* in the Latin, which is ice, whoſe colour it reſembles. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Glaſs is thought ſo compact and firm a body, that it is indeſtructible by art or nature, and is alſo of ſo cloſe a texture that the ſubtleſt chymical ſpirits cannot pervade it. *Boyle.*

Show'rs of grenadoes rain, by ſudden burſt
Diſploding murd'rous bowels, fragments of ſteel
And ſtones, and *glaſs* and nitrous grain aduſt.
Philips.

2. A glaſs veſſel of any kind.

I'll ſee no more:
And yet the eighth appears, who bears a *glaſs*
Which ſhews me many more. *Shakeſp. Mach.*

3. A looking-glaſs; a mirrour.

He was the mark and *glaſs*, copy and book,
That faſhion'd others. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He ſpreads his ſubtile nets from ſight,
With trinkling *glaſſes*, to betray
The larks that in the meſhes light. *Dryd. Horace.*

4. *An hour glaſs.* A glaſs uſed in meaſuring time by the flux of ſand.

Were my wife's liver
Infected as her life, ſhe would not live
The running of one *glaſs*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

5. The deſtined time of man's life.

No more his royall ſelf did live, no more his
noble ſonne,
The golden Meleager now, their *glaſſes* all were run
Chapman.

6. A cup of glaſs uſed to drink in.

To this laſt coſtly treaty,
That ſwallow'd ſo much treaſure, and like a *glaſs*
Did break i' th' rinſing. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

When thy heart
Dilates with fervent joys, and eager ſoul
Prompts to purſue the ſparkling *glaſs*, be ſure
'Tis time to ſhun it. *Philips.*

7. The quantity of wine uſually contained in a glaſs; a draught.

While a man thinks one *glaſs* more will not make him drunk, that one *glaſs* hath diſabled him from well diſcerning his preſent condition.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

The firſt *glaſs* may paſs for health, the ſecond for good-humour, the third for our friends; but the fourth is for our enemies. *Temple.*

8. A perſpective glaſs.

The moon whoſe orb
Through optick *glaſs* the Tuſcan artiſt views. *Milt.*

Like thoſe who ſurvey the moon by *glaſſes*, I tell of a ſhining world above, but not relate the glories of the place. *Dryden.*

Glass, glås'. *adj.* Vitreous; made of glaſs.

Get thee *glaſs* eyes:
And, like a ſcurvy politician, ſeem
To ſee the things thou do'ſt not. *Shak. King Lear.*

Glaſs bottles are more fit for this ſecond fining than thoſe of wood. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **Glass**, glås'. *v. a.*

1. To ſee as in a glaſs; to repreſent as in a glaſs or mirrour. Not in uſe.

Methinks I am partaker of thy paſſion,
And in thy caſe do *glaſs* mine own debility. *Sidney.*

2. To caſe in glaſs.

Methought all his ſenſes were lockt in his eye,
As jewels in cryſtal for ſome prince to buy;
Who tend'ring their own worth, from whence
they were *glaſſt*,
Did point out to buy them, along as you paſt. *Shak.*

3. To cover with a glaſs; to glaze.

I have obſerved little grains of ſilver to lie hid in the ſmall cavities, perhaps *glaſſed* over, by a vitrifying heat, in crucibles wherein ſilver has been long kept in fuſion. *Boyle.*

Gla'ssfurnace, glås'-fůr-nås. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *furnace.*] A furnace in which glaſs is made by liquefaction.

If our dreamer pleaſes to try whether the glowing heat of a *glaſs-furnace* be barely a wandering imagination in a drowſy man's fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be awakened into a certainty that it is ſomething more than bare imagination. *Locke.*

Gla'ssgazing, glås'-gå-zǐng *adj.* [*glaſs* and *gazing.*] Finical; often contemplating himſelf in a mirrour.

A whorſon, *glaſſgazing*, finical rogue. *Shakeſp.*

Gla'ssgrinder, glås'-grind-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *grinder.*] One whoſe trade is to poliſh and grind glaſs.

The *glaſsgrinders* complain of the trouble they meet with. *Boyle.*

Gla'sshouse, glås'-hous. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *houſe.*] A houſe where glaſs is manufactured.

I remember to have met with an old Roman Moſaic, compoſed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the *glaſshouſes.* *Addiſon.*

Gla'ssman, glås'-mån. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *man.*] One who ſells glaſs.

The profit of glaſſes conſiſts only in a ſmall preſent made by the *glaſsman.* *Swift.*

Gla'ssmetal, glås'-mètl. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *metal.*] Glaſs in fuſion.

Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or braſs with *glaſsmetal.* *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

Gla'sswork, glås'-wůrk. *n. ſ.* [*glaſs* and *work.*] Manufactory of glaſs.

The cryſtalline Venice glaſs is a mixture, in equal portions, of ſtones brought from Pavia, and the aſhes of a weed called kali, gathered in a deſert between Alexandria and Roſetta; by the Egyptians uſed firſt for fuel, and then they cruſh the aſhes into lumps like a ſtone, and ſo ſell them to the Venetians for their *glaſsworks.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Gla'sswort, glås'-wůrt. *n. ſ.* [*ſalicornia*, or ſaltwort.]

It hath an apetalous flower, wanting the empalement; for the ſtamina, or chives, and the embryoes grow on the extreme part of the leaves; theſe embryoes afterward become pods or bladders, which, for the moſt part, contain one ſeed. The inhabitants near the ſea-coaſt cut the plants up toward the latter end of Summer; and, having dried them in the ſun, they burn them for their aſhes, which are uſed in making of glaſs and ſoap. Theſe herbs are by the country people called kelp. From the aſhes of theſe plants is extracted the ſalt called ſal kali, or alkali, by the chymiſts. *Miller.*

For the fine glaſs we uſe the pureſt of the fineſt ſand, and the aſhes of chali or *glaſswort*; and for the coarſer or green ſort, the aſhes of brake or other plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Gla'ssy, glås'-sỳ. *adj.* [from *glaſs.*]

1. Made of glaſs; vitreous.

In the valley near mount Carmel in Judea there is a ſand, which, of all others, hath moſt affinity with glaſs; inſomuch as other minerals laid in it turn to a *glaſſy* ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

2. Reſembling glaſs, as in ſmoothneſs or luſtre, or brittleneſs.

Man! proud man!
Dreſt in a little brief authority,
Moſt ignorant of what he's moſt aſſur'd:
His *glaſſy* eſſence, like an angry ape,
Plays ſuch fantaſtick tricks before high heav'n,
As makes the angels weep. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

There is a willow grows aſlant a brook,
That ſhows his hoary leaves in the *glaſſy* ſtream. *Shakeſp.*

The magnet attracteth the ſhining or *glaſſy* powder brought from the Indies, uſually employed in writing-duſt. *Brown.*

Whoſe womb produc'd the *glaſſy* ice? Who bred
The hoary froſts that fall on Winter's head? *Sandys.*

The *glaſſy* deep. *Dryden's Æn.*

Glastonbury *Thorn*, glåsn''-bèr-ỳ-thårn. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of Medlar.

This ſpecies of thorn produces ſome bunches of flowers in Winter, and flowers again in the Spring. *Miller.*

Glauco'ma, glå-kò'-må. *n. ſ.* [γλαύκωμα; *glaucome*, Fr.] A fault in the eye, which changes the cryſtalline humour into a greyiſh colour, without detriment of ſight, and therein differs from what is commonly underſtood by ſuffuſion. *Quincy.*

The *glaucoma* is no other diſeaſe than the cataract. *Sharp.*

Glave, glå'v. *n. ſ.* [*glaive*, Fr. *glaif* a hook, Welſh.] A broad ſword; a falchion.

Two hundred Greeks came next in fight well try'd,
Not ſurely arm'd in ſteel or iron ſtrong,
But each a *glave* hath pendant by his ſide. *Fairfax.*

When zeal, with aged clubs and *glaves*,
Gave chace to rockets and white ſtaves. *Hudibras.*

To **Glaver**, glå'vr. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welſh, flattery; ᵹliƿan, Sax. to flatter. It is ſtill retained in Scotland.] To flatter; to wheedle. A low word.

Kingdoms have their diſtempers, intermiſſions, and paroxyſms, as well as natural bodies; and a *glavering* council is as dangerous as a wheedling prieſt, or a flattering phyſician. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Glaze**, glå'z. *v. a.* [*To glaſs*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furniſh with windows of glaſs.

Let there be two delicate cabinets daintily paved, richly hanged, and *glazed* with cryſtalline glaſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. To cover with glaſs, as potters do their earthen ware; [from the French *glaiſe*, *argilla.*]

3. To overlay with ſomething ſhining and pellucid.

Sorrow's eye, *glaz'd* with brining tears,
Divides one thing entire to many objects. *Shakeſp.*

The reaſon of one man operates on that of another in all true oratory; wherein though with other ornaments he may *glaze* and brandiſh the weapons, yet is it ſound reaſon that carries the ſtroke home. *Grew's Coſm. Sac.*

White, with other ſtrong colours, with which we paint that which we intend to *glaze*, are the life, the ſpirit, and the luſtre of it. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Gla'zier, glå'-zhůr. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *glaſier*, or *glaſſier*, of *glaſs.*] One whoſe trade is to make glaſs windows. Other manufactures of glaſs are otherwiſe named.

Into rabbets the ſeveral panes of glaſſwork are ſet, and faſtened by the *glazier.* *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

The dext'rous *glazier* ſtrong returns the bound,
And gingling ſaſhes on the penthouſe ſound. *Gay.*

And then, without the aid of neighbour's art,
Perform'd the carpenter's and *glazier's* part. *Harte.*

GLEAM, glè'm. *n. ſ.* [ᵹelioma, Sax.] Sudden ſhoot of light; luſtre; brightneſs.

Then was the fair Dodonian tree far ſeen
Upon ſeven hills to ſpread his gladſome *gleam*;
And conquerors bedecked with his green,
Along the banks of the Auſonian ſtream. *Spenſer.*

At laſt a *gleam*
Of dawning light turn'd thitherward in haſte
His travell'd ſteps. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

As I bent down to look juſt oppoſite,
A ſhape within the wat'ry *gleam* appear'd,
Bending to look on me. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Mine is a *gleam* of bliſs, too hot to laſt;
Wat'ry it ſhines, and will be ſoon o'ercaſt. *Dryd.*

We ken them from afar; the ſetting ſun
Plays on their ſhining arms and burniſh'd helmets,
And covers all the field with *gleams* of fire. *Addiſon.*

In the clear azure *gleam* the flocks are ſeen,
And floating foreſts paint the waves with green. *Pope.*

Nought was ſeen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful *gleams*,
Fires that glow. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

To **Gleam**, glè'm. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhine with ſudden coruſcation.

Obſervant of approaching day,
The meek-ey'd morn appears, mother of dews,
At firſt faint *gleaming* in the dappled Eaſt. *Thomſon.*

2. To ſhine.

On each hand the guſhing waters play,
And down the rough caſcade white daſhing fall,
Or *gleam* in length'ned viſtas through the trees. *Thomſon.*

Glea'my, glè'm-ỳ. *adj.* [from *gleam.*] Flaſhing; darting ſudden coruſcations of light.

In brazen arms, that caſt a *gleamy* ray,
Swift through the town the warriour bends his way. *Pope.*

To **GLEAN**, glè'n. *v. a.* [*glaner*, Fr. as *Skinner* thinks, from *granum*, Lat.]

1. To gather what the gatherers of the harveſt leave behind.

She came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers. *Ruth, ii.*

Cheap conqueſt for his following friends remain'd;
He reap'd the field, and they but only *glean'd.* *Dryden.*

The precept of not gathering their land clean, but that ſomething ſhould be left to the poor to *glean*, was a ſecondary offering to God himſelf. *Nelſon.*

She went, by hard neceſſity compell'd,
To *glean* Palæmon's fields. *Thomſon's Autum.*

2. To gather any thing thinly ſcattered.

Gather
So much as from occaſions you may *glean*,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus. *Shak.*

That goodneſs
Of *gleaning* all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, card'nal, by extortion. *Shak.*

They *gleaned* of them in the highways five thouſand men. *Judges, xx. 45.*

But Argive chiefs, and Agamemnon's train,
When his refulgent arms flaſh'd through the ſhady plain,
Fled from his well-known face with wonted fear;
As when his thund'ring ſword and pointed ſpear
Drove headlong to their ſhips, and *glean'd* the routed rear. *Dryden's Æn.*

In the knowledge of bodies we muſt be content to *glean* what we can from particular experiments; ſince we cannot, from a diſcovery of their real eſſences, graſp at a time whole ſheaves, and in bundles comprehend the nature and properties of whole ſpecies together. *Locke.*

Glean, glè'n. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriouſly by ſlow degrees.

Plains, meads, and orchards all the day he plies;
The *gleans* of yellow thyme diſtend his thighs:
He ſpoils the ſaffron. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Gle'aner, glè'n-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *glean.*]

1. One who gathers after the reapers.

For ſtill the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,
Which ſcarce the firm philoſopher can ſcorn,
Should his heart own a *gleaner* in the field. *Thomſ.*

2. One who gathers any thing ſlowly and laboriouſly.

An ordinary coffee-houſe *gleaner* of the city is an arrant ſtateſman. *Locke.*

Gle'aning, glè'n-ìng. *n. ſ.* [from *glean.*] The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned.

There ſhall be as the ſhaking of an olive-tree, and as the *gleaning* of grapes when the vintage is done. *Bible.*

The orphan and widow are members of the ſame common family, and have a right to be ſupported out of the incomes of it, as the poor Jews had to gather the *gleanings* of the rich man's harveſt. *Atterbury.*

GLEBE, glè'b. *n. ſ.* [*gleba*, Lat.]

1. Turf; ſoil; ground.

This, like the moory plots, delights in ſedgy bowers;
The graſſy garlands loves, and oft attir'd with flowers
Of rank and mellow *glebe.* *Drayton.*

Fertile of corn the *glebe*, of oil and wine,
With herds the paſtures throng'd, with flocks the hills. *Milton.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
If od'rous blooms the bearing branches load,
The *glebe* will anſwer to the ſylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

Sleeping vegetables lie,
'Till the glad ſummons of a genial ray
Unbinds the *glebe*, and calls them out to-day. *Garth*

2. The land poſſeſſed as a part of the revenue of an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

The ordinary living or revenue of a parſonage is of three ſorts: the one in land, commonly called the *glebe*; another in tythe, which is a ſet part of our goods rendered to God; the third, in other offerings beſtowed upon God and his church by the people. *Spelman.*

A treſpaſs done on a parſon's *glebe* land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a ſpiritual court. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Many pariſhes have not an inch of *glebe*. *Swift.*

Gle'bous, glē'-bŭs. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy. *Dict.*

Gle'by, glē'-bȳ. *adj.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy; perhaps in the following paſſage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious flatt'ry! thy malignant ſeeds
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand
Sadly diffus'd o'er virtue's *gleby* land,
With riſing pride amidſt the corn appear,
And choke the hopes and harveſt of the year. *Prior.*

Glede, glē'd. *n. ſ.* [ᵹliða ᵹliðe, Sax.] A kind of hawk.

Ye ſhall not eat the *glede*, the kite, and the vulture. *Deut.*

GLEE, glē'. *n. ſ.* [ᵹliᵹᵹe, Sax.] Joy; merriment; gayety. It anciently ſignified muſick played at feaſts. It is not now uſed, except in ludicrous writing, or with ſome mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knight,
Whom all the people follow with great *glee*. *Fairy Q.*

Many wayfarers make themſelves *glee*, by vexing the inhabitants; who again foreſlow not to baigne them with perfume. *Carew.*

Is Blouzelinda dead? Farewel, my *glee*!
No happineſs is now reſerv'd for me. *Gay*

The poor man then was rich, and liv'd with *glee*;
Each barley-head untaxt, and day-light free. *Harte.*

Gleed, glē'd. *n. ſ.* [from ᵹloƿan, Sax. to glow.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obſolete word.

Gle'eful, glē'-fŭl. *adj.* [*glee* and *full*.] Gay; merry; cheerful. Not uſed.

My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'ſt thou ſad,
When every thing doth make a *gleeful* boaſt? *Sh.*

Gleek, glē'k. *n. ſ.* [ᵹliᵹᵹe, Sax.] Muſick; or muſician.

What will you give us?—No money, but the *gleek*: I will give you the minſtrel. *Shakeſp.*

To **Gleek**, glē'k. *v. a.* [ᵹligman, in Saxon, is a mimick or a droll.]

1. To ſneer; to gibe; to droll upon.

I can *gleek* upon occaſion. *Shakeſp.*

I have ſeen you *gleeking* or galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Shakeſp.*

2. In Scotland it is ſtill retained, and ſignifies to fool or ſpend time idly, with ſomething of mimickry or drollery.

To **Gleen**, glē'n. *v. n.* To ſhine with heat or poliſh. I know not the original notion of this word: it may be of the ſame race with *glow* or with *gleam*. I have not remarked it in any other place.

Thoſe who labour
The ſweaty forge, who edge the crooked ſcythe,
Bend ſtubborn ſteel, and harden *gleening* armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior.*

GLEET, glē't. *n. ſ.* [It is written by *Skinner glitt*, and derived from ᵹliðan, Sax. to run ſoftly.] A ſanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a ſore.

A hard dry eſchar, without either matter or *gleet*. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

To **Gleet**, glē't. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin ſanious liquour.

His thumb being inflamed and ſwelled, I made an inciſion into it to the bone: this not only bled, but *gleeted* a few drops. *Wiſeman.*

2. To run ſlowly.

Vapours raiſed by the ſun make clouds, which are carried up and down the atmoſphere, 'till they hit againſt the mountainous places of the globe, and by this concuſſion are condenſed, and ſo *gleet* down the caverns of theſe mountains, whoſe inner parts, being hollow, afforded them a baſon. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

Gle'ety, glē'-tȳ. *adj.* [from *gleet*.] Ichory; thinly ſanious.

If the fleſh loſe its ruddineſs, and the matter change to be thin and *gleety*, you may ſuſpect it corrupting. *Wiſeman.*

Glen, glĭn'. *n. ſ.* [*gleann*, Erſe.] A valley; a dale; a depreſſion between two hills.

From me his madding mind is ſtart,
And wooes the widow's daughter of the *glen*. *Spenſer.*

Glew, glū'. *n. ſ.* [*gluten*, Lat.] A viſcous cement made by diſſolving the ſkins of animals in boiling water, and drying the gelly. See **Glue**.

GLIB, glĭb'. *adj.* [from λεῖος. *Skinner.*]

1. Smooth; ſlippery; ſo formed as to be eaſily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to ſuſtain their parts, nor any thing to cement them: the parts being *glib* and continually in motion, fall off from one another, which way ſoever gravity inclines them. *Burnet's Theory.*

Habbakkuk brought him a ſmooth ſtrong rope, compactly twiſted together, with a nooſe that ſlipt as *glib* as a birdcatcher's gin. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Smooth; voluble.

I want that *glib* and oily art
To ſpeak and purpoſe not, ſince what I well intend,
I'll do't before I ſpeak. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

There was never ſo much *glib* nonſenſe put together in well ſounding Engliſh. *Locke.*

Now Curl his ſhop from rubbiſh drains;
Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains:
And then, to make them paſs the *glibber*,
Revis'd by Tibbald, More, and Cibber. *Swift.*

Be ſure he's a fine ſpoken man;
Do but hear on the clergy how *glib* his tongue ran. *Swift.*

Glib, glĭb'. *n. ſ.*

The Iriſh have from the Scythians mantles and long *glibs*; which is a thick curled buſh of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monſtrouſly diſguiſing them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To **Glib**, glĭb'. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To caſtrate.

I'll geld them all: fourteen they ſhall not ſee,
To bring falſe generations; they are coheirs,
And I had rather *glib* myſelf, than they
Should not produce fair iſſue. *Shakeſp.*

Gli'bly, glĭb'-lȳ. *adv.* [from *glib*.] Smoothly; volubly.

Many who would ſtartle at an oath, whoſe ſtomachs as well as conſcience recoil at an obſcenity, do yet ſlide *glibly* into a detraction. *Government of the Tongue.*

Gli'bness, glĭb'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *glib*.] Smoothneſs; ſlipperineſs.

A poliſh'd ice-like *glibneſs* doth enfold
The rock. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

The tongue is the moſt ready for motion of any member, needs not ſo much as the flexure of a joint, and by acceſs of humours acquires a *glibneſs* too, the more to facilitate its moving. *Government of the Tongue.*

To **GLIDE**, glī'd. *v. n.* [ᵹliðan, Sax. *glijden*, Dut.]

1. To flow gently and ſilently.

By Eaſt, among the duſty vallies, *glide*
The ſilver ſtreams of Jordan's cryſtal flood. *Fairf.*

Broke by the jutting land on either ſide,
In double ſtreams the briny waters *glide*. *Dryden.*

Juſt before the confines of the wood,
The *gliding* Lethe leads her ſilent flood. *Dryden.*

Where ſtray the Muſes, in what lawn or grove?
In thoſe fair fields where ſacred Iſis *glides*,
Or elſe where Cam his winding vales divides. *Pope.*

2. To paſs on without change of ſtep.

Ye *gliding* ghoſts, permit me to relate
The myſtic wonders of your ſilent ſtate. *Dryden.*

3. To move ſwiftly and ſmoothly along.

If one of mean affairs
May plod it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Shoals of fiſh, with fins and ſhining ſcales,
Glide under the green wave. *Milton.*

He trembl'd every limb, and felt a ſmart
As if cold ſteel had *glided* through his heart. *Dryden's Fables.*

All things are beheld as in a haſty motion, where the objects only *glide* before the eye and diſappear. *Dryden.*

Glide, glī'd. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Lapſe; act or manner of paſſing ſmoothly.

About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had wreath'd itſelf,
Who, with her head nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but ſuddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itſelf,
And with indented *glides* did ſlip away
Into a buſh. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Gli'der, glī'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *glide*.] One that glides.

The glaunce into my heart did glide;
Hey ho the *glider*;
Therewith my ſoul was ſharply gride,
Such wounds ſoon waxen wider. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

Glike, glī'k. *n. ſ.* [ᵹliᵹ, Sax. See **Gleek**.] A ſneer; a ſcoff; a flout. Not now in uſe.

Where's the baſtard's braves, and Charles his *glikes*? *Shakeſp.*

To **GLI'MMER**, glĭm'-mŭr. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Dan. to ſhine; *glimmen*, Dut. to glow.]

1. To ſhine faintly.

The Weſt yet *glimmers* with ſome ſtreaks of day. *Shakeſp.*

The truth appears ſo naked on my ſide,
That any purblind eye may find it out.
—And on my ſide it is ſo well apparel'd,
So clear, ſo ſhining, and ſo evident,
That it will *glimmer* through a blind man's eye. *Sh.*

For theire no twilight of the ſun's dull ray
Glimmers upon the pure and native day. *Cowley.*

Oft in *glimmering* bowers and glades
He met her. *Milton.*

See'ſt thou yon' dreary plain, forlorn and wild,
The ſeat of deſolation, void of light,
Save what the *glimmering* of theſe livid flames
Caſts pale and dreadful? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The ſacred influence
Of light appears, and from the walls of heav'n
Shoots far into the boſom of dim night
A *glimmering* dawn. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Through theſe ſad ſhades this chaos in my ſoul,
Some ſeeds of light at length began to roll;
The riſing motion of an infant ray,
Shot *glimmering* through the cloud, and promis'd day. *Prior.*

Oft by the winds, extinct the ſignal lies;
Or ſmother'd in the *glimm'ring* ſocket dies. *Gay's Trivia.*

When roſy morning *glimmer'd* o'er the dales,
He drove to paſture all the luſty males. *Pope.*

2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

On the way the baggage poſt-boy, who had been at court, got a *glimmering* who they were. *Wotton.*

The Pagan prieſthood was always in the druids; and there was a perceivable *glimmering* of the Jewiſh rites in it, though much corrupted. *Swift.*

Gli'mmer, glĭm'-mŭr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint ſplendour; weak light.

2. A kind of foſſil.

The leſſer maſſes that are lodged in ſparry and ſtony bodies, diſperſedly, from their ſhining and glimmering, were an inducement to the writers of foſſils to give thoſe bodies the name of mica and *glimmer*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Stones which are compoſed of plates, that are generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible and elaſtick: talc, catſilver, or *glimmer*, of which there are three ſorts, the yellow or golden, the white or ſilvery, and the black. *Woodward.*

Glimpse, glimp's. *n. ſ.* [*glimmen*, Dut. to glow.]

1. A weak faint light.

Such vaſt room in nature,
Only to ſhine, yet ſcarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpſe* of light, convey'd ſo far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them. *Milton.*

Thouſands of things, which now either wholly eſcape our apprehenſions, or which our ſhort-ſighted reaſon having got ſome faint *glimpſe* of, we, in the dark, grope after. *Locke.*

2. A quick flaſhing light.

Light as the lightning *glimpſe* they ran. *Milton.*

My thoughtleſs youth was wing'd with vain deſires;
My manhood, long miſled by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd falſe lights; and when their *glimpſe* was gone,
My pride ſtruck out new ſpangles of her own. *Dry.*

3. Tranſitory luſtre.

There no dear *glimpſe* of the ſun's lovely face
Strikes through the ſolid darkneſs of the place. *Cowley.*

If I, celeſtial ſire, in aught
Have ſerv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,
One *glimpſe* of glory to my iſſue give;
Grac'd for the little time he has to live. *Dryden.*

4. Short fleeting enjoyment.

If, while this wearied fleſh draws fleeting breath,
Not ſatisfy'd with life, afraid of death,
If haply be thy will that I ſhould know
Glimpſe of delight, or pauſe from anxious woe;
From now, from inſtant now, great ſire, diſpel
The clouds that preſs my ſoul. *Prior.*

5. A ſhort tranſitory view.

O friends! I hear the tread of nimble feet
Haſting this way, and now by *glimpſe* diſcern
Ithuriel, and Zephon, through the ſhade. *Milton.*

Some God puniſheth exemplarily in this world, that we might have a taſte or *glimpſe* of his preſent juſtice. *Hakewill.*

A man uſed to ſuch ſort of reflections, ſees as much at one *glimpſe* as would require a long diſcourſe to lay before another, and make out in one entire and gradual deduction. *Locke.*

What ſhould I do! while here I was enchain'd,
No *glimpſe* of godlike liberty remain'd. *Dryden.*

6. The exhibition of a faint reſemblance.

No man hath a virtue that he has not a *glimpſe* of. *Shakeſp.*

To **Gli'sten**, glis'n. *v. n.* [*glittan*, Ger.] To ſhine; to ſparkle with light.

The bleating kind
Eye the bleak Heaven, and next the *gliſtening* earth,
With looks of dumb deſpair. *Thomſon's Winter.*

The ladies eyes *gliſtened* with pleaſure. *Richardſon's Pamela.*

To **Gli'ster**, glis'-tůr. *v. n.* [*glittan*, Ger. *gliſteren*, Dut.] To ſhine; to be bright.

The wars flame moſt in Summer, and the helmets *gliſter* brighteſt in the faireſt ſunſhine. *Spenſ.*

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a *gliſtering* grief,
And wear a golden ſorrow. *Shakeſp.*

The golden ſun
Gallops the zodiack in his *gliſt'ring* coach. *Shakeſp.*

All that *gliſters* is not gold. *Shakeſp.*

You were more the eye and talk
Of the court to-day, than all
Elſe that *gliſter'd* in Whitehall. *Ben Jonſon.*

When the ſun ſhone upon the ſhields of gold and braſs, the mountains *gliſtered* therewith, and ſhined like lamps of fire. 1 *Mac.* vi. 39.

It conſiſted not of rubies, yet the ſmall pieces of it were of a pleaſant reddiſh colour, and *gliſtered* prettily. *Boyle.*

Gli'ster, glis'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [Properly written *clyſter*, from κλύζω.] See **Clyster**. It is written wrong even by *Brown*.

Now enters Buſh with new ſtate airs,
His lordſhip's premier miniſter;
And who, in all profound affairs,
Is held as needful as his *gliſter*. *Swift.*

Choler is the natural *gliſter*, or one excretion whereby nature excludeth another; which, deſcending daily unto the bowels, extimulates thoſe parts, and excites them unto expulſion. *Brown.*

To **Gli'tter**, glit'-tůr. *v. n.* [ȝlitinian, Sax.]

1. To ſhine; to exhibit luſtre; to gleam.

Steel gloſſes are more reſplendent than the like plates of braſs, and ſo is the *glittering* of a blade. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

Before the battle joins, from afar
The field yet *glitters* with the pomp of war. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Scarce had'ſt thou time t' unſheath thy conqu'ring blade;
It did but *glitter*, and the rebels fled. *Granville.*

2. To be ſpecious; to be ſtriking.

On the one hand ſet the moſt *glittering* temptations to diſcord, and on the other the diſmal effects of it. *Decay of Piety.*

In *glitt'ring* ſcenes, o'er her own heart ſevere;
In crowds collected; and in courts ſincere. *Young.*

Gli'tter, glit'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Luſtre; bright ſhow; ſplendour.

Clad
With what permiſſive glory ſince his fall
Was left him, or falſe *glitter*. *Milton.*

Flouriſh not too much upon the *glitter* of fortune, for fear there ſhould be too much alloy in it. *Collier on Pride.*

Take away this meaſure from our dreſs and habits, and all is turned into ſuch paint and *glitter*, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real ſhame to the wearer. *Law.*

Gli'tterand, glit'-tůr-ånd. Shining; ſparkling. A participle uſed by *Chaucer* and the old Engliſh poets. This participial termination is ſtill retained in Scotland.

Gli'tteringly, glit'-tůr-ing-lỷ. *adv.* [from *glitter*.] With ſhining luſtre.

To **Gloar**, glỏ'r. *v. a.* [*gloeren*, Dut.]

1. To ſquint; to look aſkew. *Skinner.*

2. In Scotland, to ſtare: as, *what a* gloarand *quean*.

To **Gloat**, glỏ't. *v. n.* [This word I conceive to be ignorantly written for *gloar*.] To caſt ſide glances as a timorous lover.

Teach every grace to ſmile in your behalf,
And her deluding eyes to *gloat* for you. *Rowe.*

Glo'bard, glỏ'-bård. *n. ſ.* [from *glow*.] A glow-worm.

Glo'bated, glỏ'-bå-tid. *adj.* [from *globe*.] Formed in ſhape of a globe; ſpherical; ſpheroidical.

GLOBE, glỏ'b. *n. ſ.* [*globe*, Fr. *globus*, Lat.]

1. A ſphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the ſurface is at the ſame diſtance from the centre.

2. The terraqueous ball.

The youth, whoſe fortune the vaſt *globe* obey'd,
Finding his royal enemy betray'd,
Wept at his fall. *Stepney.*

Where God declares his intention to give dominion, he meant that he would make a ſpecies of creatures that ſhould have dominion over the other ſpecies of this terreſtrial *globe*. *Locke.*

3. A ſphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the conſtellations are laid down according to their places in the ſky.

The aſtrologer who ſpells the ſtars,
Miſtakes his *globe*, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's phyſiognomy. *Cleaveland.*

Theſe are the ſtars,
But raiſe thy thought from ſenſe, nor think to find
Such figures as are in *globes* deſign'd. *Creech.*

4. A body of ſoldiers drawn into a circle.

Him round
A *globe* of fiery ſeraphim incloſ'd,
With bright imblazoning, and horrent arms. *Milt.*

Globe *Amaranth*, glỏ'b åm'-å-rånth, or *everlaſting flower*. *n. ſ.* [*amaranthoides*.] A flower. *Miller.*

Globe *Daiſy*, glỏ'b då'-zỷ. *n. ſ.* A kind of flower.

Globe *Fiſh*, glỏ'b fiſh'. *n. ſ.* A kind of orbicular fiſh.

Globe *Ranunculus*, glỏ'b rå-nůnk'-ů-lůs. *n. ſ.* [*helleboro-ranunculus*.] A plant. *Miller.*

Globe *Thiſtle*, glỏ'b this'l. *n. ſ.* [*carduus orbiculatus*.] A plant. *Miller.*

GLOBO'SE, glỏ-bỏ's. *adj.* [*globoſus*, Lat.] Spherical; round.

Regions, to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the ſea; from one entire *globoſe*
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Then form'd the moon
Globoſe, and ev'ry magnitude of ſtars. *Milton.*

Globo'sity, glỏ-bỏs'-i-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *globoſe*.] Sphericity; ſphericalneſs.

Why the ſame eclipſe of the ſun, which is ſeen to them that live more eaſterly, when the ſun is elevated ſix degrees above the horizon, ſhould be ſeen to them that live one degree more weſterly, where the ſun is but five degrees above the horizon, and ſo lower and lower proportionably, till at laſt it appear not at all: no account can be given, but the *globoſity* of the earth. *Ray on the Creation.*

Glo'bous, glỏ'-bůs. *adj.* [*globoſus*, Lat. When the accent is intended to be on the laſt ſyllable, the word ſhould be written *globoſe*, when on the firſt *globous*: I have transferred hither a paſſage of *Milton*, in which this rule has been neglected.] Spherical; round.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this *globoſe* earth in plain outſpread;
Such are the courts of God! *Milton.*

The brazen inſtruments of death diſcharge
Horrible flames, and turpid ſtreaming clouds;
Large *globous* irons fly, or dreadful hiſs,
Singeing the air. *Philips.*

Glo'bular, glỏb'-ů-lår. *adj.* [*globulus*, Lat.] Having the form of a ſmall ſphere; round; ſpherical.

The figure of the atoms of all viſible fluids ſeemeth to be *globular*, there being no other figure ſo well fitted to the making of fluidity. *Grew.*

GLOBULA'RIA, glỏb ů-lår'-ỷa. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *globulaire*, Fr.] A floſculous flower. *Miller.*

GLO'BULE, glỏb'-ůl. *n. ſ.* [*globule*, Fr. *globulus*, Lat.] Such a ſmall particle of matter as is of a globular or ſpherical figure; as the red particles of the blood, which ſwim in a tranſparent ſerum, and are eaſily diſcovered by the microſcope. Theſe will attract one another when they come within a due diſtance, and unite like the ſpheres of quickſilver. *Quincy.*

The hailſtones have opaque *globules* of ſnow in their centre, to intercept the light within the halo. *Newton's Opticks.*

Blood conſiſts of red *globules*, ſwimming in a thin liquor called ſerum: the red *globules* are elaſtick, and will break; the veſſels which admit the ſmaller *globule*, cannot admit the greater without a diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Glo'bulous, glŏb'-ŭ-lŭs. *adj.* [from *globule.*] In form of a ſmall ſphere; round.

The whiteneſs of ſuch *globulous* particles proceeds from the air included in the froth. *Boyle.*

To **Glo'merate**, glŏm'-ĕr-ât. *v. a.* [*glomero*, Lat.] To gather into a ball or ſphere. A filamentous ſubſtance gathered into a ball is ſaid to be *glomerated*, but diſcontinuous particles are *conglobated.*

Glomera'tion, glŏm-ĕ-râ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*glomeratio*, Lat.]

1. The act of forming into a ball or ſphere.
2. A body formed into a ball.

The rainbow conſiſteth of a *glomeration* of ſmall drops, which cannot fall but from the air that is very low. *Bacon.*

Glo'merous, glŏm'-ĕr-ŭs. *adj.* [*glomeroſus*, Lat.] Gathered into a ball or ſphere, as a ball of thread.

GLOOM, glȏ'm. *n. ſ.* [glomanᵹ, Sax. twilight.]

1. Imperfect darkneſs; diſmalneſs; obſcurity; defect of light.

Glowing embers through the room,
Teach light to counterfeit a *gloom*. *Milton.*

This the ſeat,
That we muſt change for heav'n? This mournful *gloom*,
For that celeſtial light? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The ſtill night, not now, as ere man fell,
Wholeſome, and cool, and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd; with damps, and dreadful *gloom.* *Milton.*

Now warm in love, now with'ring in thy bloom,
Loſt in a convent's ſolitary *gloom.* *Pope.*

2. Cloudineſs of aſpect; heavineſs of mind; ſullenneſs.

To **Gloom**, glȏ'm. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhine obſcurely; as the twilight. This ſenſe is not now in uſe.

His gliſt'ring armour made
A little *glooming* light much like a ſhade. *Spenſer.*

Scarcely had Phœbus in the *glooming* Eaſt
Yet harneſſed his fiery-footed team. *Spenſer.*

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.
3. To be melancholy; to be ſullen.

Gloo'mily, glȏ'm-ȳ-lȳ. *adv.* [from *gloomy.*]

1. Obſcurely; dimly; without perfect light; diſmally.
2. Sullenly; with cloudy aſpect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

See, he comes: how *gloomily* he looks! *Dryden.*

Gloomily retir'd the ſpider lives. *Thomſon.*

Gloo'miness, glȏ'm-ȳ-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *gloomy.*]

1. Want of light; obſcurity; imperfect light; diſmalneſs.
2. Want of cheerfulneſs; cloudineſs of look; heavineſs of mind; melancholy.

Neglect ſpreads *gloomineſs* upon their humour, and makes them grow ſullen and inconverſable. *Collier of the Spleen.*

The *gloomineſs* in which ſometimes the minds of the beſt men are involved, very often ſtands in need of ſuch little incitements to mirth and laughter as are apt to diſperſe melancholy. *Addiſon.*

Gloo'my, glȏ'm-ȳ. *adj.* [from *gloom.*]

1. Obſcure; imperfectly illuminated; almoſt dark; diſmal for want of light.

Theſe were from without
The growing miſeries, which Adam ſaw
Already in part, though hid in *gloomieſt* ſhade,
To ſorrow abandon'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Deep in a cavern dwells the drowſy god,
Whoſe gloomy manſion nor the riſing ſun,
Nor ſetting viſits, nor the lightſome noon. *Dryden's Fables.*

The ſurface of the earth is clearer or *gloomier*, juſt as the ſun is bright or more overcaſt. *Pope.*

2. Dark of complexion.

That fair field
Of Enna, where Proſerpine gathering flow'rs,
Herſelf a fairer flow'r, by *gloomy* Dis
Was gather'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

Glo'ried, glŏ'-rȳd. *adj.* [from *glory.*] Illuſtrious; honourable; decorated with glory; dignified with honours. Not in uſe.

Old reſpect,
As I ſuppoſe, toward your once *glory'd* friend,
My ſon, now captivate, hither hath inform'd
Your younger feet, while mine caſt back with age
Came lagging after. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Glorifica'tion, glŏ'-rȳ-fī-kâ"-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*glorification*, Fr. from *glorify.*] The act of giving glory.

At opening your eyes, enter upon the day with thankſgiving for the preſervation of you the laſt night, with the *glorification* of God for the works of the creation. *Taylor.*

To **GLO'RIFY**, glŏ'-rȳ-fȳ. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, Fr. *glorifico*, Lat.]

1. To procure honour or praiſe to one.

Two ſuch ſilver currents, when they join,
Do *glorify* the banks that bound them in. *Shakeſp.*

Juſtice is their virtue: that alone
Makes them ſit ſure, and *glorifies* the throne. *Dan.*

2. To pay honour or praiſe in worſhip.

God is *glorified* when ſuch his excellency, above all things, is with due admiration acknowledged. *Hooker.*

This form and manner of *glorifying* God was not at that time firſt begun; but received long before, and alledged at that time as an argument for the truth. *Hooker.*

Good fellow, tell us here the circumſtance,
That we for thee may *glorify* the Lord. *Shakeſp.*

All nations ſhall *glorify* thy name. *Pſ.* lxxxvi. 9.

Our bodies with which the apoſtle commands us to *glorify* God, as well as with our ſouls. *Duty of Man.*

This is the perfection of every thing, to attain its true and proper end; and the end of all theſe gifts and endowments, which God hath given us, is to *glorify* the giver. *Tillotſon.*

3. To praiſe; to honour; to extol.

Whomſoever they find to be moſt licentious of life, deſperate in all parts of diſobedience and rebellious diſpoſition, him they ſet up and *glorify*. *Spenſer.*

No chymiſt yet the elixir got,
But *glorifies* his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall,
Some odoriferous thing, or med'cinal. *Donne.*

4. To exalt to glory in heaven; to raiſe to celeſtial beatitude.

If God be glorified in him, God ſhall alſo *glorify* him in himſelf, and ſhall ſtraightway *glorify* him. *Jo* xiii. 32.

Whom he juſtified, them he alſo *glorified.* *Rom.* viii. 30.

The members of the church remaining, being perfectly ſanctified, ſhall be eternally *glorified*; then ſhall the whole church be truly and perfectly holy. *Pearſon.*

The ſoul, being immortal, will, at ſome time or other, reſume its body again in a *glorified* manner. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

GLO'RIOUS, glŏ'-ryŭs. *adj.* [*glorioſus*, Lat. *glorieux*, Fr.]

1. Boaſtful; proud; haughty; oſtentatious.

Glorious followers, who make themſelves as trumpets of the commendation of thoſe they follow, taint buſineſs for want of ſecrecy. *Bacon.*

They that are *glorious* muſt needs be factious; for all bravery ſtands upon compariſons. *Bacon.*

2. Noble; illuſtrious; excellent. It is frequently uſed by theological writers, to expreſs the brightneſs of triumphant ſanctity rewarded in heaven.

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and *glorious* over the whole world. *Dan.* iii. 22.

He is *glorious* in reſpect of the brightneſs and ſplendor of his celeſtial body, ſtill made more *glorious* and majeſtick by the authority which his Father hath committed to him of univerſal judge. *Nelſon.*

Impartial juſtice holds her equal ſcales,
'Till ſtronger virtue does the weight incline;
If over thee thy *glorious* foe prevails;
He now defends the cauſe that once was thine. *Prior.*

Let us remember we are Cato's friends,
And act like men who claim that *glorious* title. *Addiſon's Cato.*

She muſt ſtand amongſt the firſt ſervants of God, and be *glorious* amongſt thoſe that have fought the good fight. *Law.*

If there be nothing ſo *glorious* as doing good, if there is nothing that makes us ſo like to God, then nothing can be ſo *glorious* in the uſe of our money, as to uſe it all in works of love and goodneſs. *Law.*

Glo'riously, glŏ'-ryŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *glorious.*] Nobly; ſplendidly; illuſtriouſly.

They inſpire with thoſe celeſtial flames, which ſhine ſo *glorioſly* in their works. *Dryden.*

Great wits ſometimes may *glorioſly* offend,
And riſe to faults true criticks dare not mend. *Pope.*

Glo'ry, glŏ'-rȳ. *n. ſ.* [*gloire*, Fr. *gloria*, Lat. Among the old poets it was uſed ſometimes as one ſyllable, *glore.*]

1. Praiſe paid in adoration.

Glory to God in the higheſt. *Luke*, ii. 14.

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for thoſe that pleaſe God.

Thou ſhalt guide me with thy counſel, and afterwards receive me into thy *glory.* *Pſal.* lxxiii. 24.

Then enter into *glory*, and reſume
His ſeat at God's right hand, exalted high
Above all names in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

It is hardly poſſible for you to beſeech and intreat God to make any one happy in the higheſt enjoyments of his *glory* to all eternity, and yet be troubled to ſee him enjoy the much ſmaller gifts of God, in this ſhort and low ſtate of human life. *Law.*

3. Honour; praiſe; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it no *glory* to ſwell in tyranny. *Sidney.*

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaſeth to enlarge itſelf,
'Till by broad ſpreading it diſperſe to nought. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

And with that word and warning ſoon was dight,
Each ſoldier longing for near coming *glory.* *Fairf.*

Iſrael's bright ſceptre far leſs *glory* brings,
There have been fewer friends on earth than kings. *Cowley.*

Can we imagine that neither the ambition of princes, or intereſt, or gain in private perſons, or curioſity and the deſire of knowledge, or the *glory* of diſcoveries, could ever move them in that endleſs time to try their fortunes upon the ſea. *Burnet.*

Your ſex's *glory* 'tis to ſhine unknown,
Of all applauſe, be fondeſt of your own. *Young.*

4. Splendour; magnificence.

Solomon, in all his *glory*, was not arrayed like one of theſe. *Matt.* vi. 29.

Treated ſo ill, chas'd from your throne,
Returning, you adorn the town;
And with a brave revenge do ſhow
Their *glory* went and came with you. *Waller.*

Ariſtotle ſays, that ſhould a man under ground converſe with works of art, and be afterwards brought up into the open day, and ſee the ſeveral *glories* of the heaven and earth, he would pronounce them the works of God. *Addiſon's Spect.*

5. Luſtre; brightneſs.

Now ſleeping flocks on their ſoft fleeces lie;
The moon, ſerene in *glory*, mounts the ſky. *Pope.*
From opening ſkies may ſtreaming *glories* ſhine,
And ſaints embrace thee with a love like mine.
Pope.

6. A circle of rays which ſurrounds the heads of ſaints in picture.

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; ſuch an one as irradiates, and puts a circle of *glory* about the head of him upon whom it deſcends. *South.*

A ſmile plays with a ſurpriſing agreeableneſs in the eye, breaks out with the brighteſt diſtinction, and ſits like a *glory* upon the countenance. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

7. Pride; boaſtfulneſs; arrogance.

By the vain *glory* of men they entered into the world, and therefore ſhall they come ſhortly to an end. *Wiſd.* xiv. 14.

On death-beds ſome in conſcious *glory* lie,
Since of the doctor in the mode they die. *Young.*

8. Generous pride.

The ſucceſs of thoſe wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto. *Sidney.*

To Glo'ry, glỏ'-rŷ. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Lat.] To boaſt in; to be proud of.

With like judgment *glorying* when he had happened to do a thing well, as when he had performed ſome notable miſchief. *Sidney.*

They were wont, in the pride of their own proceedings, to *glory*, that whereas Luther did but blow away the roof, and Zuinglius batter but the walls of popiſh ſuperſtition, the laſt and hardeſt work of all remained, which was to raze up the very ground and foundation of popery. *Hooker.*

Let them look they *glory* not in miſchief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men;
For then my guiltleſs blood muſt cry againſt them.
Shakeſp.

Your *glorying* is not good. 1 *Cor.* v. 6.

Thou haſt ſeen mount Atlas,
While ſtorms and tempeſts thunder on its brow,
And oceans break their billows at its feet,
It ſtands unmov'd, and *glories* in its height.
Addiſon's Cato.

This title of Freeholder is what I moſt *glory* in, and what moſt effectually calls to my mind the happineſs of that government under which I live. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

If others may *glory* in their birth, why may not we, whoſe parents were called by God to attend on him at his altar? *Atterbury.*

No one is out of the reach of misfortune; no one therefore ſhould *glory* in his proſperity. *Clariſſa.*

To Glose, glỏ'z. *v. a.* To flatter; to collogue. *Hanmer.* See *To* Gloze.

GLOSS, glỏs'. *n. ſ.* [γλῶσσα; *gloſe*, Fr.]

1. A ſcholium; a comment.

They never hear ſentence, which mentioneth the word or ſcripture, but forthwith their *gloſſes* upon it are the word preached, the ſcripture explained, or delivered unto us in ſermons. *Hooker.*

If then all ſouls, both good and bad, do teach,
With gen'ral voice, that ſouls can never die;
'Tis not man's flatt'ring *gloſs*, but nature's ſpeech,
Which, like God's oracles, can never lie. *Davies.*

Some mutter at certain paſſages therein, by putting ill *gloſſes* upon the text, and taking with the left hand what I offer with the right. *Howel.*

All this, without a *gloſs* or comment,
He could unriddle in a moment. *Hudibras.*

In many places he has perverted my meaning by his *gloſſes*, and interpreted my words into blaſphemy and bawdry, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

They give the ſcandal, and the wiſe diſcern;
Their *gloſſes* teach an age too apt to learn. *Dryden.*

Explaining the text in ſhort *gloſſes*, was Accurſius's method. *Baker on Learning.*

Indentures, cov'nants, articles they draw,
Large as the fields themſelves, and larger far
Than civil codes with all their *gloſſes* are. *Pope.*

2. Superficial luſtre. In this ſenſe it ſeems to have another derivation; it has perhaps ſome affinity to *glow*.

His iron coat all over-grown with ruſt,
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Whoſe gliſtering *gloſs* dark'ned with filthy duſt.
Spenſer.

You are a ſectary,
That's the plain truth: your painted *gloſs* diſcovers,
To men that underſtand you, words and weakneſs.
Shakeſp.

Golden opinions from all ſorts of people,
Which would be worn now in their neweſt *gloſs*.
Shakeſp.

The doubt will be whether it will poliſh ſo well; for ſteel *gloſſes* are more reſplendent than plates of braſs. *Bacon.*

Weeds that the wind did toſs
The virgins wore: the youths, woven coats, that
caſt a faint dim *gloſs*,
Like that of oil. *Chapman's Iliads.*

It was the colour of devotion, giving a luſtre to reverence, and a *gloſs* to humility. *South.*

Groves, fields, and meadows, are at any ſeaſon pleaſant to look upon; but never ſo much as in the opening of the *Spring*, when they are all new and freſh, with their firſt *gloſs* upon them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. An interpretation artfully ſpecious; a ſpecious repreſentation. This ſenſe ſeems to partake of both the former.

Poor painters oft with ſilly poets join,
To fill the world with ſtrange but vain conceit;
One brings the ſtuff, the other ſtamps the coin,
Which breeds nought elſe but *gloſſes* of deceit.
Sidney.

It is no part of my ſecret meaning to draw you hereby into hatred, or to ſet upon the face of this cauſe any fairer *gloſs* than the naked truth doth afford. *Hooker, Preface.*

He ſeems with forged quaint conceit
To ſet a *gloſs* upon his bad intent. *Shakeſp.*
The common *gloſs*
Of theologians. *Milton.*

To Gloss, glỏs'. *v. n.* [*gloſer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To comment.

Thou detain'ſt Briſeis in thy bands,
By prieſtly *gloſſing* on the god's commands. *Dryd.*

2. To make ſly remarks.

Her equals firſt obſerv'd her growing zeal,
And laughing *gloſs'd*, that Abra, ſerv'd ſo well.
Prior.

To Gloss, glỏs'. *v. a.*

1. To explain by comment.

In parchment then, large as the fields, he draws
Aſſurances, big as *gloſs'd* civil laws. *Donne.*

2. To palliate by ſpecious expoſition or repreſentation.

Is this the paradiſe, in deſcription whereof ſo much *gloſſing* and deceiving eloquence hath been ſpent? *Hooker's Sermons.*

Do I not reaſon wholly on your conduct?
You have the art to *gloſs* the fouleſt cauſe. *Philips.*

3. To embelliſh with ſuperficial luſtre.

But thou, who lately of the common ſtrain
Wert one of us, if ſtill thou doſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame follies too,
Gloſs'd over only with a ſaint-like ſhow,
Then I reſume the freedom which I gave,
Still thou art bound to vice, and ſtill a ſlave.
Dryden's Perſ.

Glo'ssary, glỏs'-ſả-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*gloſſarium*, Lat. *gloſſaire*, Fr.] A dictionary of obſcure or antiquated words.

According to Varro, when *delubrum* was applied to a place, it ſignified ſuch a one, *in quo dei ſimulacbrum dedicatum eſt*; and alſo in the old *gloſſaries*. *Stillingfleet.*

I could add another word to the *gloſſary*. *Baker.*

Glossa'tor, glỏs-ſả'-tủr. *n. ſ.* [*gloſſateur*, Fr. from *gloſs*.] A writer of gloſſes; a commentator.

The reaſon why the aſſertion of a ſingle judge does not prove the exiſtence of judicial acts, is becauſe his office is to pronounce judgment, and not to become an evidence: but why may not the ſame be ſaid of two judges? Therefore, in this reſpect, the *gloſſator's* opinion muſt be falſe. *Ayliffe.*

Glo'sser, glỏs'-ſủr. *n. ſ.* [*gloſſarius*, Lat.

1. A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.

2. A poliſher.

Glo'ssiness, glỏs'-ſŷ-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *gloſſy*.] Smooth poliſh; ſuperficial luſtre

Their ſurfaces had a ſmoothneſs and *gloſſineſs* much ſurpaſſing whatever I had obſerved in marine or common ſalt. *Boyle.*

Glo'ssographer, glỏs-ſỏg'-grả-fủr. *n. ſ.* [γλῶσσα and γράφω.] A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.

Glo'ssography, glỏs-ſỏg'-grả-fŷ. *n. ſ.* [γρῶσσα and γράφω.] The writing of commentaries.

Glo'ssy, glỏs'-ſŷ. *adj.* [from *gloſs*.] Shining; ſmoothly poliſhed.

There came towards us a perſon of place; he had on him a gown with wide ſleeves, of a kind of water-camblet, of an excellent azure colour, far more *gloſſy* than ours. *Bacon.*

The reſt entire
Shone with a *gloſſy* ſcurf. *Milton.*

His ſurcoat was a bearſkin on his back;
His hair hung long behind, and *gloſſy* raven black.
Dryden.

Myſelf will ſearch our planted grounds at home,
For downy peaches and the *gloſſy* plum. *Dryden.*

GLOVE, glủv'. *n. ſ.* [ʒloꝼe, Sax. from *klaffue*, Dan. to divide.] Cover of the hands.

They flew about like chaff i' th' wind;
For haſte ſome left their maſks behind,
Some could not ſtay their *gloves* to find. *Drayton.*

White *gloves* were on his hands, and on his head
A wreath of laurel. *Dryden.*

To Glove, glủv'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove.

My limbs,
Weaken'd with grief, being now enraged with
grief,
Are thrice themſelves; hence therefore, thou nice
crutch;
A ſcaly gauntlet now, with joints of ſteel,
Muſt *glove* this hand. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

The next he preys on is her palm,
That alm'ner of tranſpiring balm;
So ſoft, 'tis air but once remov'd;
Tender as 'twere a jelly *glov'd*. *Cleaveland.*

Glo'ver, glủv'-ủr. *n. ſ.* [from *glove*.] One whoſe trade is to make or ſell gloves.

Does he not wear a great round beard like a *glover's* paring knife? *Shakeſp.*

To Glout, glỏut'. *v. n.* [A low word of which I find no etymology.] To pout; to look ſullen. It is ſtill uſed in Scotland.

She lurks in midſt of all her den, and ſtreaks
From out a ghaſtly whirlpool all her necks,
Where, *glowting* round her rock, to fiſh ſhe falls.
Chapman.

Glouting with ſullen ſpight, the fury ſhook
Her clotted locks, and blaſted with each look.
Garth.

To GLOW, glỏ'. *v. n.* [ʒloƿan, Sax. *gloeyen*, Dut.]

1. To be heated ſo as to ſhine without flame.

But ſithence ſilence leſſeneth not my fire,
But told it flames, and hidden it does *glow*,
I will reveal what ye ſo much deſire. *Spenſer.*

His goodly eyes,
That o'er the files and muſters of the war
Have *glow'd* like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Their office upon a tawny front. *Shakeſp.*

Kunigund, wife to the emperor Henry II. to ſhow her innocency, did take ſeven *glowing* irons, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm. *Hakewill.*

Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd
With radiant light, as *glowing* iron with fire. *Milt.*

2. To burn with vehement heat.

Nor would you find it eaſy to compoſe
The mettled ſteeds, when from their noſtrils flows
The ſcorching fire that in their entrails *glows.*
Addiſon's Ovid.

How op'ning heav'ns their happy regions ſhow,
And yawning gulphs with flaming vengeance *glow.*
Smith.

Fires that *glow,*
Shrieks of woe. *Pope.*

3. To feel heat of body.

Did not his temples *glow*
In the ſame ſultry winds and ſcorching heats?
Addiſon's Cato.

The cord ſlides ſwiftly through his *glowing* hands.
Gay.

4. To exhibit a ſtrong bright colour.

With ſmile that *glow'd*
Celeſtial roſy red, love's proper hue. *Milton.*

Clad in a gown that *glows* with Tyrian rays.
Dryden.

A malicious joy,
Whoſe red and fiery beams caſt through your viſage
A *glowing* pleaſure. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

From the mingled ſtrength of ſhade and light,
A new creation riſes to my ſight;
Such heav'nly figures from his pencil flow,
So warm with life his blended colours *glow,*
Amidſt the ſoft variety I'm loſt. *Addiſon.*

Like th' ethereal *glow'd* the green expanſe. *Savage.*

Fair ideas flow,
Strike in the ſketch, or in the picture *glow.* *Pope.*

Not the fair fruit that on yon branches *glows,*
With that ripe red th' autumnal ſun beſtows,
Can move the god. *Pope.*

Each pleaſing Blount ſhall endleſs ſmiles beſtow,
And fair Belinda's bluſh for ever *glow.* *Pope.*

Here clearer ſtars *glow* round the frozen pole. *Pope.*

5. To feel paſſion of mind, or activity of fancy.

You ſtrive in vain
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well
The inward *glowings* of a heart in love. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Forc'd compliments and formal bows
Will ſhew thee juſt above neglect;
The fire with which thy lover *glows,*
Will ſettle into cold reſpect. *Prior.*

Did Shadrach's zeal my *glowing* breaſt inſpire
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire. *Prior.*

Let the gay conſcience of a life well ſpent
Calm ev'ry thought, inſpirit ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and ſmile upon thy face. *Pope.*

With furies ſurrounded,
Deſpairing, confounded,
He trembles, he *glows,*
Amidſt Rhodope's ſnows. *Pope.*

So periſh all, whoſe breaſts ne'er learn'd to *glow*
For others good, or melt at others woe. *Pope.*

To praiſe is always hard,
When real virtue fires the *glowing* bard. *Lewis.*

6. To rage or burn as a paſſion.

A fire which every windy paſſion blows;
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it *glows.*
Dryden.

When crept into aged veins,
Love ſlowly burns, and long remains;
It *glows,* and with a ſullen heat,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long. *Shadwell.*

To Glow, glō'. *v. a.* To make hot ſo as to ſhine. Not in uſe.

On each ſide her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like ſmiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whoſe wind did ſeem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool.
Shakeſp.

Glow, glō'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Shining heat.

2. Vehemence of paſſion.

3. Brightneſs or vividneſs of colour.

The pale complexion of true love,
And the red *glow* of ſcorn and proud diſdain. *Shak.*

A waving *glow* his bloomy beds diſplay,
Bluſhing in bright diverſities of day. *Pope.*

Such as ſuppoſe that the great ſtile might happily be blended with the ornamental, that the ſimple, grave, and majeſtic dignity of Raffaelle could unite with the *glow* and buſtle of a Paulo, or Tintoret, are totally miſtaken. *Reynolds.*

Glo'wworm, glō'-wůrm. *n. ſ.* [*glow* and *worm.*] A ſmall creeping grub with a luminous tail.

The honey bags ſteal from the humble bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery *glowworm's* eyes. *Shak.*

The *glowworm* ſhews the mattin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his ineffectual fire. *Shakeſp.*

A great light drowneth a ſmaller that it cannot be ſeen; as the ſun that of a *glowworm.* *Bacon.*

The man, who firſt upon the ground
A *glowworm* ſpy'd, ſuppoſing he had found
A moving diamond, a breathing ſtone;
For life it had, and like thoſe jewels ſhone:
He held it dear, 'till by the ſpringing day
Informed, he threw the worthleſs worm away.
Waller.

To Gloze, glō'z. *v. n.* [ʒleſan, Sax.]

1. To flatter; to wheedle; to inſinuate; to fawn.

Man will hearken to his *glozing* lies,
And eaſily tranſgreſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

So *gloz'd* the tempter, and his proem tun'd:
Into the heart of Eve his words made way. *Milton.*

A falſe *glozing* paraſite would call his foolhardineſs valour, and then he may go on boldly, becauſe blindly, and by miſtaking himſelf for a lion, come to periſh like an aſs. *South.*

Now for a *glozing* ſpeech,
Fair proteſtations, ſpecious marks of friendſhip.
Philips.

2. To comment. This ſhould be *gloſs.*

Which Salique land the French unjuſtly *gloze*
To be the realm of France. *Shakeſp.*

Gloze, glō'z. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; inſinuation.

Now to plain dealing; lay theſe *glozes* by. *Shak.*

2. Specious ſhow; gloſs. Not uſed.

Precious couches full oft are ſhaked with a fever;
If then a bodily evil in a bodily *gloze* be not hidden,
Shall ſuch morning dews be an eaſe to the heat of a
lover's fire? *Sidney.*

Glo'zen, glō'zn. *n. ſ.* [from *gloze.*] A flatterer.

GLUE, glů'. *n. ſ.* [*glu,* Fr. *gluten,* Lat. *glud,* Welſh.] A viſcous body commonly made by boiling the ſkins of animals to a gelly; any viſcous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement.

Water, and all liquors, do haſtily receive dry and more terreſtrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other ſide, drink in waters and liquors: ſo that, as it was well ſaid by one of the ancients of earthly and watery ſubſtances, one is a *glue* to another. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The drieſt and moſt tranſparent *glue* is the beſt.
Moxon.

To build the earth did chance materials chuſe,
And through the parts cementing *glue* diffuſe.
Blackmore.

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a ſort of *glue.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To Glue, glů'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viſcous cement.

I fear thy overthrow
More than my body's parting with my ſoul:
My love and fear *glu'd* many friends to thee.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Whoſo teacheth a fool is as one that *glueth* a potſherd together. *Eccles.* xxii. 7.

The cuſtom of crowning the Holy Virgin is ſo much in vogue among the Italians, that one often ſees in their churches a little tinſel crown, or a circle of ſtars, *glued* to the canvaſs over the head of the figure. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Moſt wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the fleſh will *glue* together with its own native balm. *Derham.*

2. To hold together.

The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies, which fully touch one another, ſtick together very ſtrongly; and for explaining how this may be, ſome have invented hooked atoms, which is begging the queſtion; and others tell us their bodies are *glued* together by reſt; that is, by an occult quality, or rather by nothing. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. To join; to unite; to inviſcate.

Thoſe waſps in a honeypot are ſenſual men plunged in their luſts and pleaſures; and when they are once *glued* to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themſelves out. *L'Eſtrange.*

Intemperance, ſenſuality, and fleſhly luſts, do debaſe mens minds and clog their ſpirits; ſink us down into ſenſe, and *glue* us to thoſe low and inferior things. *Tillotſon.*

She curb'd a groan, that elſe had come;
And pauſing, view'd the preſent in the tomb:
Then to the heart ador'd devoutly *glu'd*
Her lips, and, raiſing it, her ſpeech renew'd. *Dryd.*

I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,
And round thy phantom *glue* my claſping arms. *Pope.*

Glu'eboiler, glů'-boil-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*glue* and *boil.*] One whoſe trade is to make glue.

Glu'er, glů'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *glue.*] One who cements with glue.

Glum, glům'. *adj.* [A low cant word formed by corrupting *gloom.*] Sullen; ſtubbornly grave.

Some, when they hear a ſtory, look *glum,* and cry, Well, what then? *Guardian.*

To GLUT, glůt'. *v. a.* [*engloutir,* Fr. *glutio,* Lat. to ſwallow; γλύζω.]

1. To ſwallow; to devour.

'Till cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burſt
With ſuck'd and *glutted* offal. *Milton.*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond ſufficiency; to ſate; to diſguſt.

The ambaſſador, making his oration, did ſo magnify the king and queen, as was enough to *glut* the hearers. *Bacon.*

Love breaks friendſhip, whoſe delights
Feed, but not *glut* our appetites. *Denham.*

What way remove
His ſettled hate, and reconcile his love,
That he may look propitious on our toils,
And hungry graves no more be *glutted* with our
ſpoils. *Dryden.*

No more, my friend;
Here let our *glutted* execution end. *Dryden's Æn.*

I found
The fickle ear ſoon *glutted* with the ſound,
Condemn'd eternal changes to purſue,
Tir'd with the laſt, and eager of the new. *Prior.*

3. To feaſt or delight even to ſatiety.

With death's carcaſe *glut* the grave. *Milton.*

His faithful heart, a bloody ſacrifice,
Torn from his breaſt, to *glut* the tyrant's eyes. *Dryd.*

A ſylvan ſcene, which, riſing by degrees,
Leads up the eye below, nor *gluts* the ſight
With one full proſpect; but invites by many,
To view at laſt the whole. *Dryden.*

4. To overfill; to load.

He attributes the ill ſucceſs of either party to their *glutting* the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at once. *Arbuthnot.*

5. To ſaturate.

The menſtruum, being already *glutted,* could not act powerfully enough to diſſolve it. *Boyle.*

Glut, glůt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is gorged or ſwallowed.

Diſgorged foul
Their deviliſh *glut,* chain'd thunderbolts, and hail
Of iron globes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Plenty even to loathing and ſatiety.

So death
Shall be deceiv'd his *glut*; and with us two
Be forc'd to ſatisfy his rav'nous maw. *Milton.*

Let him but ſet the one in balance againſt the other, and he ſhall find himſelf miſerable, even in the very *glut* of his delights. *L'Eſtrange.*

A *glut* of ſtudy and retirement in the firſt part of my life, caſt me into this; and this will throw me again into ſtudy and retirement. *Pope to Swift.*

3. More than enough; overmuch.

If you pour a *glut* of water upon a bottle, it receives little of it. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

4. Any thing that fills up a paſſage.

The water ſome ſuppoſe to paſs from the bottom of the ſea to the heads of ſprings, through certain ſubterranean conduits or channels, until they are, by ſome *glut*, ſtopped, or, by other means, arreſted, in their paſſage. *Woodward.*

GLU'TINOUS, glů'-tì-nůs. *adj.* [*glutineux*, Fr. from *gluten*, Lat.] Gluy; viſcous; tenacious.

The cauſe of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable heat, working upon a *glutinous* and yielding ſubſtance; for the heat doth bring forth ſpirit in that ſubſtance, and the ſubſtance being *glutinous*, produceth two effects; the one, that the ſpirit is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the matter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion of the ſpirits, after ſome ſwelling, into ſhape and members. *Bacon.*

Next this marble venom'd ſeat,
Smear'd with gums of *glutinous* heat. *Milton.*

Nouriſhment too viſcid and *glutinous* to be ſubdued by the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

GLU'TINOUSNESS, glů'-tì-nůs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *glutinous.*] Viſcoſity; tenacity.

There is a reſiſtance in fluids, which may ariſe from their elaſticity, *glutinouſneſs*, and the friction of their parts. *Cheyne.*

GLU'TTON, glůt'n. *n. ſ.* [*glouton*, Fr. from *glutio*, Lat. to ſwallow.]

1. One who indulges himſelf too much in eating.

The Chineſe eat horſefleſh at this day, and ſome *gluttons* have uſed to have catsfleſh baked. *Bacon.*

Through Macer's gullet ſhe runs down,
While the vile *glutton* dines alone;
And, void of modeſty and thought,
She follows Bibo's endleſs draught. *Prior.*

If a *glutton* was to ſay in excuſe of his gluttony, that he only eats ſuch things as it is lawful to eat, he would make as good an excuſe for himſelf as the greedy, covetous, ambitious tradeſman, that ſhould ſay, he only deals in lawful buſineſs. *Law.*

2. One eager of any thing to exceſs.

The reſt bring home in ſtate the happy pair
To that laſt ſcene of bliſs, and leave them there;
All thoſe free joys inſatiably to prove,
With which rich beauty feaſts the *glutton* love. *Cowley.*

Gluttons in murder, wanton to deſtroy,
Their fatal arts ſo impiouſly employ. *Granville.*

To **GLUTTONI'SE**, glůt'n-ìze. *v. n.* [from *glutton.*] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.

GLU'TTONOUS, glůt'n-ůs. *adj.* [from *glutton.*] Given to exceſſive feeding; delighted overmuch with food.

When they would ſmile and fawn upon his debts,
And take down th' intereſt in their *glutt'nous* maws. *Shakeſp.*

The exceeding luxurioùſneſs of this *gluttonous* age, wherein we preſs nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her ſtrength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and commit it to the artificial help of ſtrong waters. *Raleigh.*

Well obſerve
The rule of not too much, by temperance taught
In what thou eat'ſt and drink'ſt; ſeeking from thence
Due nouriſhment, no *gluttonous* delight. *Milton.*

GLU'TTONOUSLY, glůt'-ůn-ůs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *gluttonous.*] With the voracity of a glutton.

GLU'TTONY, glůt'-ůn-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*glutonnie*, Fr. from *glutton.*] Exceſs of eating; luxury of the table.

Gluttony, a vice in a great fortune, a curſe in a ſmall. *Holiday.*

Their ſumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feaſts,
On citron tables or Atlantick ſtone. *Milton.*

Well may they fear ſome miſerable end,
Whom *gluttony* and want at once attend. *Dryden.*

The inhabitants of cold moiſt countries are generally more fat than thoſe of warm and dry; but the moſt common cauſe is too great a quantity of food, and too ſmall a quantity of motion; in plain Engliſh, *gluttony* and lazineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

GLU'Y, glů'-ỳ. *adj.* [from *glue.*] Viſcous; tenacious; glutinous.

It is called balſamick mixture, becauſe it is a *gluy* ſpumous matter. *Harvey on Conſ.*

With *gluy* wax ſome new foundations lay
Of virgin combs. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

Whatever is the compoſition of the vapour, let it have but one quality of being very *gluy* or viſcous, and it will mechanically ſolve all the phœnomena of the grotto. *Addiſon.*

GLYN, glìn'. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh; *gleann*, *glyn*, plur. Erſe; *glenn*, Scott.] A hollow between two mountains.

Though he could not beat out the Iriſh, yet he did ſhut them up within thoſe narrow corners and *glyns* under the mountain's foot. *Spenſer.*

To **GNAR**, nå'r. } *v. n.* [ȝnýꞃꞃan, Sax.
To **GNARL**, nårl. } *knorren*, Dut.] To growl; to murmur; to ſnarl.

When he 'gan to rear his briſtles ſtrong,
And felly *gnar*, until day's enemy
Did him appeaſe. *Spenſer.*

Thus is the ſhepherd beaten from thy ſide,
And wolves are *gnarling* who ſhall gnaw thee firſt. *Shakeſp.*

Gnarling ſorrow hath leſs power to bite
The man that mocks at it, and ſets it light. *Shakeſp. R.* II.

The *gnarring* porter durſt not whine for doubt;
Still were the furies while their ſovereign ſpoke. *Fairfax.*

GNA'RLED, nå'r-lìd. *adj.* [*gnar*, *nar*, or *nurr*, is in Staffordſhire a hard knot of wood which boys drive with ſticks.] Knotty.

Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy ſharp and ſulph'rous bolt
Split'ſt the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak,
Than the ſoft myrtle. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

To **GNASH**, nåſh'. *v. a.* [*knaſchen*, Dut.] To ſtrike together; to claſh.

The ſeer, who could not yet this wrath aſſwage,
Rowl'd his green eyes, that ſparkl'd with his rage,
And *gnaſh'd* his teeth. *Dryd. Virg.*

To **GNASH**, nåſh'. *v. n.*

1. To grind or collide the teeth.

He ſhall *gnaſh* with his teeth, and melt away. *Pſ.* cxii. 10.

There ſhall be weeping and *gnaſhing* of teeth. *Matth.* viii.

2. To rage even to colliſion of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

His great iron teeth he ſtill did grind,
And grimly *gnaſh*, threatning revenge in vain. *Spenſer.*

They *gnaſhed* upon me with their teeth. *Pſ.* xxxv. 16.

They him laid
Gnaſhing for anguiſh, and deſpite and ſhame,
To find himſelf not matchleſs. *Milton.*

With boiling rage Attrides burn'd,
And ſoam betwixt his *gnaſhing* grinders churn'd. *Dryden.*

GNAT, nåt'. *n. ſ.* [ȝnæt, Sax.]

1. A ſmall winged ſtinging inſect.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the laſh of film;
Her waggoner, a ſmall grey-coated *gnat*. *Shakeſp.*

2. Any thing proverbially ſmall.

Ye blind guides, which ſtrain at a *gnat* and ſwallow a camel. *Mat.* xxiii. 24.

GNA'TFLOWER, nåt'-flowr. *n. ſ.* [*gnat* and *flower.*] A flower, otherwiſe called the beeflower.

GNA'TSNAPPER, nåt'-ſnåp-půr. *n. ſ.* [*gnat* and *ſnap.*] A bird ſo called, becauſe he lives by catching gnats.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnatſnapper*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To **GNAW**, nå'. *v. a.* [ȝnaȝan, Sax. *knaghen*, Dut.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by ſlow corroſion.

A knowing fellow, that would *gnaw* a man
Like to a vermine, with his helliſh braine,
And many an honeſt ſoule, even quick had ſlain. *Chapman.*

To you ſuch ſcabb'd harſh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young ſoldiers at their exercìſings *gnaw*. *Dry. Juv.*

2. To bite in agony or rage.

Alas, why *gnaw* you ſo your nether lip?
Some bloody paſſion ſhakes your very frame. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

They *gnawed* their tongues for pain. *Rev.* xvi. 10.

He comely fell, and dying *gnaw'd* the ground. *Dryden.*

3. To wear away by biting.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds aſunder,
I gain'd my freedom. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth,
Gnawn into rags by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

A lion, hampered in a net, called to a mouſe to help him out of the ſnare: the mouſe *gnawed* the threads to pieces, and ſet the lion at liberty. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To fret; to waſte; to corrode.

5. To pick with the teeth.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they *gnaw*. *Dryden.*

To **GNAW**, nå'. *v. n.* To exerciſe the teeth. It is now uſed actively.

I might well, like the ſpaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me; but I ſhould ſooner mar my teeth than procure liberty. *Sidney.*

See the hell of having a falſe woman: my bed ſhall be abuſed, my coffers ranſacked, my reputation *gnawn* at. *Shakeſp.*

I thought I ſaw a thouſand fearful wrecks,
A thouſand men that fiſhes *gnaw'd* upon. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

GNA'WER, nå'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *gnaw.*] One that gnaws.

GNO'MON, nô'-môn. *n. ſ.* [γνώμων.] The hand or pin of a dial.

The *gnomon* of every dial is ſuppoſed to repreſent the axis of the world, and therefore the two ends or extremities thereof muſt directly anſwer to the North and South pole. *Harris.*

There were from great antiquity ſun-dials, by the ſhadow of a ſtyle or *gnomon*, denoting the hours of the day. *Brown.*

GNO'MONICKS, nô-môn'-ìks. *n. ſ.* [γνωμονική.] A ſcience which makes part of the mathematicks: it teaches to find a juſt proportion of ſhadows for the conſtruction of all kinds of ſun and moon dials, and for knowing what o'clock it is by means thereof; as alſo of a *gnomon* or ſtile, that throws off the ſhadow for this purpoſe. *Trevoux.*

To **GO**, gô'. *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone*. [ȝan, Sax. This was probably changed to *gone*, or *gang*, then contracted to *go*. *Went* is the preterite of the old verb *wend*.]

1. To walk; to move ſtep by ſtep.

You know that love
Will creep in ſervice where it cannot *go*. *Shakeſp.*

After ſome months thoſe muſcles become callous; and having yielded to the extenſion, the patient makes ſhift to *go* upon it, though lamely. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. To move; not ſtand ſtill.

Riſe, let us be *going*. *Matt.* xxvi. 46.

3. To walk ſolemnly.

If there be cauſe for the church to *go* forth in ſolemn proceſſion, his whole family have ſuch buſineſs come upon them that no one can be ſpared. *Hooker.*

4. To walk leiſurely; not run.

And muſt I *go* to him?
—Thou muſt run to him; for thou haſt ſtaid ſo long, that *going* will ſcarce ſerve the turn. *Shak.*

5. To march or walk a-foot.

I will only *go* through on my feet. *Num.* xx. 19.

6. To travel; to journey.

From them I *go*,
This uncouth errand ſole. *Milton.*

7. To proceed; to make a progreſs.

Thus others we with defamation wound,
While they ſtab us; and ſo the jeſt *goes* round. *Dryd.*

8. To remove from place to place.

I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that, ſhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as *go* o'er. *Shakeſp.*

9. To depart from a place; to move from a place; the oppoſite of *to come*.

I hope it be not *gone*, to tell my lord
That I kiſs aught but him. *Shakeſp.*

At once, good-night:
Stand not upon the order of your *going*,
But *go* at once. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

And when ſhe had ſo ſaid ſhe *went* her way. *Jo.* xi. 28.

I will let you *go*, that ye may ſacrifice, only you ſhall not *go* very far away. *Ex.* viii. 28.

Colcheſter oyſters are put into pits, where the ſea *goeth* and cometh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A young tall ſquire
Did from the camp at firſt before him *go*. *Cowley.*

Then I concur to let him *go* for Greece,
And wiſh our Egypt fairly rid of him. *Dryden.*

Go firſt the maſter of thy herds to find,
True to his charge, a loyal ſwain and kind. *Pope.*

10. To move or paſs in any manner, or to any end.

Though the vicar be bad, or the parſon be evil,
Go not for thy tything thyſelf to the devil. *Tuſſer.*

She may *go* to bed when ſhe liſt; all is as ſhe will. *Shakeſp.*

You did wiſh that I would make her turn;
Sir, ſhe can turn and turn, and yet *go* on. *Shak.*

I am glad to ſee your lordſhip abroad: I heard ſay your lordſhip was ſick: I hope your lordſhip *goes* abroad by advice. *Shakeſp.*

The mourners *go* about the ſtreets. *Eccl.* xii. 5.

The ſun ſhall *go* down over the prophets, and the day ſhall be dark over them. *Mac.* iii. 6.

Put every man his ſword by his ſide, and *go* in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp. *Ex.* xxxii. 27.

The ſun, which once did ſhine alone,
Hung down his head, and wiſh'd for night,
When he beheld twelve ſuns for one
Going about the world, and giving light. *Herbert.*

This ſeen, the reſt at awful diſtance ſtood,
As if they had been there as ſervants ſet,
To ſtay, or to *go* on, as he thought good,
And not purſue, but wait on his retreat. *Dryd.*

Turn not children *going*, till you have given them all the ſatisfaction they are capable of. *Locke.*

Hiſtory only acquaints us that his fleet *went* up the Elbe, he having carried his arms as far as that river. *Arbuthnot.*

The laſt advice I give you relates to your behaviour when you are going to be hanged, which, either for robbing your maſter, for houſebreaking, or *going* upon the highway, may very probably be your lot. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

Thoſe who come for gold will *go* off with pewter and braſs, rather than return empty. *Swift.*

11. To paſs in company with others.

Thou ſhalt again be adorned with thy tabrets, and ſhalt *go* forth in the dances of them that make merry. *Jer.* xxxi. 4.

Away, and with thee *go*, the worſt of woes,
That ſeek'ſt my friendſhip, and the gods thy foes. *Chapman.*

He goeth in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men. *Job.*

Whatever remains in ſtory of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is ſo obſcured with age or fables, that it may *go* along with thoſe of the Atlantick iſlands. *Temple.*

12. To proceed in any courſe of life good or bad.

And the Levites that are *gone* away far from me, when Iſrael *went* aſtray, which *went* aſtray away from me after their idols, they ſhall even bear their iniquity. *Ezek.* xliv. 10.

13. To proceed in mental operations.

If I had unwarily too far engaged myſelf for the preſent publiſhing it, truly I ſhould have kept it by me till I had once again *gone* over it. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

Thus I have *gone* through the ſpeculative conſideration of the Divine Providence. *Hale.*

I hope, by *going* over all theſe particulars, you may receive ſome tolerable ſatisfaction about this great ſubject. *South.*

If we *go* over the laws of Chriſtianity, we ſhall find that, excepting a few particulars, they enjoin the ſame things, only they have made our duty more clear and certain. *Tillotſon.*

In their primary qualities we can *go* but a very little way. *Locke.*

I *go* over ſome parts of this argument again, and enlarge a little more upon them. *Locke.*

They are not able all their life-time to reckon, or regularly *go* over any moderate ſeries of numbers. *Locke.*

14. To take any road.

I will *go* along by the highway; I will neither turn to the right hand, nor to the left. *Deut.* ii. 27.

Who ſhall bemoan thee? Or who ſhall *go* aſide to aſk how thou doeſt? *Jer.* xv. 5.

His horſes *go* about
Almoſt a mile. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I have endeavoured to eſcape into the eaſe and freedom of a private ſcene, where a man may *go* his own way and his own pace. *Temple.*

15. To march in a hoſtile or warlike manner.

You were adviſ'd his fleſh was capable
Of wounds and ſcars, and that his forward ſpirit
Would lift where moſt trade of danger rang'd;
Yet did you ſay *go* forth. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

We be not able to *go* up againſt the people; for they are ſtronger than we. *Numb.* xiii. 31.

Let us *go* down after the Philiſtines by night, and ſpoil them until the morning light. 1 *Sa.* xiv. 36.

Thou art able to *go* againſt this Philiſtine to fight with him. 1 *Sa.* xvii. 33.

The remnant of Jacob ſhall be among the Gentiles as a lion among the beaſts of the foreſt; who, if he *go* through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver. *Mic.* v. 8.

16. To change ſtate or opinion for better or worſe.

We will not hearken to the king's words to *go* from our religion. 1 *Mac.* ii. 22.

The regard of the publick ſtate, in ſo great a danger, made all thoſe goodly things, which *went* ſo to wreck, to be lightly accounted of in compariſon of their lives and liberty. *Knolles.*

They look upon men and matters with an evil eye; and are beſt pleaſed when things *go* backward, which is the worſt property of a ſervant of a prince or ſtate. *Bacon.*

All *goes* to ruin, they themſelves contrive
To rob the honey, and ſubvert the hive. *Dryden.*

Landed men, by their providence and good huſbandry, accommodating their expences to their income, keep themſelves from *going* backwards in the world. *Locke.*

Cato, we all *go* into your opinion. *Addiſon.*

17. To apply one's ſelf.

Seeing himſelf confronted by ſo many, like a reſolute orator, he *went* not to denial, but to juſtify his cruel falſehood. *Sidney.*

Becauſe this atheiſt *goes* mechanically to work, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryon could, according to his explication, be formed at a time. *Bentley.*

18. To have recourſe to.

Dare any of you, having a matter againſt another, *go* to law before the unjuſt, and not before the ſaints? 1 *Cor.*

19. To be about to do.

So extraordinary an example, in ſo degenerate an age, deſerves for the rarity, and, I was *going* to ſay, for the incredibility of it, the atteſtation of all that knew him, and conſidered his worth. *Locke.*

20. To ſhift; to paſs life not quite well.

Every goldſmith, eager to engroſs to himſelf as much as he could, was content to pay high for it, rather than *go* without. *Locke.*

Cloaths they muſt have; but if they ſpeak for this ſtuff, or that colour, they ſhould be ſure to *go* without it. *Locke.*

21. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin. This ſenſe is only in the participles *going* and *gone*.

He is far *gone*, and, truly, in my youth,
I ſuffer'd much extremity for love,
Very near this. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

22. To be in party or deſign.

They with the vanquiſh'd prince and party *go*,
And leave their temples empty to the foe. *Dryd.*

23. To eſcape.

Timotheus himſelf fell into the hands of Doſitheus and Soſipater, whom he beſought with much craft to let him *go* with his life. 2 *Mac.* xii. 24.

24. To tend to any act.

There be ſome women, Silvius, had they mark'd him
In parcels as I did, would have *gone* near
To fall in love with him. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

25. To be uttered.

His diſciples perſonally appeared among them and aſcertained the report which had *gone* abroad concerning a life ſo full of miracles. *Addiſon.*

26. To be talked of; to be known.

It has the greateſt town in the iſland that *goes* under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in ſeveral places covered with a very fruitful ſoil. *Addiſon.*

27. To paſs; to be received.

Becauſe a fellow of my acquaintance ſet forth her praiſes in verſe, I will only repeat them, and ſpare my own tongue, ſince ſhe goes for a woman. *Sidney.*

And the man *went* among men for an old man in the days of Saul. 1 *Sa.* xvii. 12.

A kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion: it ſtamps value upon his face, and tells the people he is to *go* for ſo much. *Collier.*

Clipping ſhould be finally ſtopped, and the money which remains ſhould *go* according to its true value. *Locke.*

28. To move by mechaniſm.

This pope is decrepid, and the bell *goeth* for him. *Bacon.*

Clocks will *go* as they are ſet; but man,
Irregular man's never conſtant, never certain. *Otw.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go juſt alike, yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

29. To be in motion from whatever cauſe.

The weyward ſiſters, hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do *go* about, about. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Clipt and waſhed money *goes* about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up. *Waller.*

30. To move in any direction.

Doctor, he is a curer of ſouls, and you a curer of bodies: if you ſhould fight, you *go* againſt the hair of your profeſſions. *Shakeſp.*

Shall the ſhadow *go* forward ten degrees, or *go* back ten degrees? 2 *Kings*, xx. 9.

31. To flow; to paſs; to have a courſe.

The god I am, whoſe yellow water flows
Around theſe fields, and fattens as it *goes*,
Tyber my name. *Dryden's Æn.*

32. To have any tendency.

Athenians, know
Againſt right reaſon all your counſels *go*;
This is not fair, nor profitable that,
Nor t'other queſtion proper for debate. *Dryden.*

33. To be in a ſtate of compact or partnerſhip.

As a lion was beſtriding an ox that he had newly plucked down, a robber paſſing by cried out to him, half ſhares; you ſhould *go* your ſnip, ſays the lion, if you were not ſo forward to be your own carver. *L'Eſtrange.*

There was a hunting match agreed upon betwixt a lion, an aſs, and a fox, and they were to *go* equal ſhares in the booty. *L'Eſtrange.*

34. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles.

Where the multitude beareth ſway, laws that ſhall tend to the preſervation of that ſtate muſt make common ſmaller offices to *go* by lot, for fear of ſtrife and diviſions likely to ariſe. *Hooker.*

We are to *go* by another meaſure. *Spratt.*

The principles I there *went* on, I ſee no reaſon to alter. *Locke.*

The reaſons that they *went* upon were very ſpecious and probable. *Bentley.*

35. To be pregnant.

Great bellied women,
That had not half a week to *go*. *Shakeſp.*
The fruit ſhe *goes* with,
I pray that it good time and life may find.
Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.

Of living creatures ſome are a longer time in the womb, and ſome ſhorter: women *go* commonly nine months, the cow and the ewe about ſix months. *Bacon.*

Some do *go* with their young the ſixth part of a year, or two over or under, that is, about ſix or nine weeks: and the whelps of theſe ſee not till twelve days. *Brown.*

And now with ſecond hopes ſhe *goes*,
And calls Lucina to her throws. *Milton.*

36. To paſs; not to remain.

She began to afflict him, and his ſtrength *went* from him. *Judges*, xvi. 19.

When our merchants have brought them, if our commodities will not be enough, our money muſt *go* to pay for them. *Locke.*

37. To paſs, or be looſed; not to be retained.

Then he lets me *go*,
And, with his head over his ſhoulder turn'd,
He ſeem'd to find his way without his eyes. *Shak.*
Let *go* the hand of that arch heretick. *Shak.*

38. To be expended.

Scholars are cloſe and frugal of their words, and not willing to let any *go* for ornament, if they will not ſerve for uſe. *Felton.*

39. To be in order of time or place.

We muſt enquire farther what is the connexion of that ſentence with thoſe that *go* before it, and thoſe which follow it. *Watts.*

40. To reach or be extended to any degree.

Can another man perceive that I am conſcious of any thing, when I perceive it not myſelf? No man's knowledge here can *go* beyond his experience. *Locke.*

41. To extend to conſequences.

It is not one maſter that either directs or takes notice of theſe: it *goes* a great way barely to permit them. *L'Eſtrange.*

42. To reach by effects.

Conſidering the cheapneſs, ſo much money might *go* farther than a ſum ten times greater could do now. *Wilkins.*

43. To extend in meaning.

His amorous expreſſions *go* no further than virtue may allow. *Dryden's Ovid, Preface.*

44. To ſpread; to be diſperſed; to reach.

Whoſe fleſh, torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In morſels cut, to make it farther *go*. *Tate.*

45. To have influence; to be of weight; to be of value.

I had another reaſon to decline it, that ever uſes to *go* far with me upon all new inventions or experiments; which is, that the beſt trial of them is by time, and obſerving whether they live or no. *Temple.*

'Tis a rule that *goes* a great way in the government of a ſober man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be ſecured by induſtry, conſideration, or circumſpection. *L'Eſtrange.*

Whatever appears againſt their prevailing vice *goes* for nothing, being either not applied, or paſſing for libel and ſlander. *Swift.*

46. To be rated one with another; to be conſidered with regard to greater or leſs worth.

I think, as the world *goes*, he was a good ſort of man enough. *Arbuthnot.*

47. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient.

The medicines which *go* to the ointments are ſo ſtrong, that, if they were uſed inwards, they would kill thoſe that uſe them. *Bacon.*

More parts of the greater wheels *go* to the making one part of their lines. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

There *goes* a great many qualifications to the compleating this relation: there is no ſmall ſhare of honour and conſcience and ſufficiency required. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

I give the ſex their revenge, by laying together the many vicious characters that prevail in the male world, and ſhewing the different ingredients that *go* to the making up of ſuch different humours and conſtitutions. *Addiſon.*

Something better and greater than high birth and quality muſt *go* toward acquiring thoſe demonſtrations of publick eſteem and love. *Swift to Pope.*

48. To fall out, or terminate; to ſucceed.

Your ſtrong poſſeſſion much more than your right,
Or elſe it muſt *go* wrong with you and me. *Shak.*
Howe'er the buſineſs *goes*, you have made fault
I' th' boldneſs of your ſpeech. *Shakeſp.*

I will ſend to thy father, and they ſhall declare unto him how things *go* with thee. *Tob.* x. 8.

In many armies, if the matter ſhould be tried by duel between two champions, the victory ſhall *go* on the one ſide; and yet, if it be tried by the groſs, it would *go* on the other ſide. *Bacon.*

It has been the conſtant obſervation of all, that if a miniſter had a cauſe depending in the court, it was ten to one but it *went* againſt him. *South.*

At the time of the prince's landing, the father, eaſily foreſeeing how things would *go*, went over, like many others, to the prince. *Swift.*

Whether the cauſe *goes* for me or againſt me, you muſt pay me the reward. *Watts's Logick.*

49. To be in any ſtate. This ſenſe is imperſonal.

It ſhall *go* ill with him that is left in his tabernacle. *Job*, xx.

He called his name Beriah, becauſe it *went* evil with his houſe. 1 *Chron.* vii. 23.

50. To proceed in train or conſequence.

How *goes* the night, boy?
—The moon is down: I have not heard the clock;
And ſhe goes down at twelve. *Shakeſp.*
I had hope,
When violence was ceaſed, and war on earth,
All would have then *gone* well. *Milton.*

Duration in itſelf is to be conſidered as *going* on in one conſtant, equal, uniform courſe. *Locke.*

51. *To go about.* To attempt; to endeavour; to ſet one's ſelf to any buſineſs.

O dear father,
It is thy buſineſs that I *go about*. *Shakeſp.*
I loſt him; but ſo found, as well I ſaw
He could not loſe himſelf, but *went about*
His father's buſineſs. *Milton.*

Which anſwer exceedingly united the vulgar minds to them, who concurred only with them as they ſaw them like to prevail in what they *went about*. *Clarendon.*

Some men, from a falſe perſuaſion that they cannot reform their lives, and root out their old vicious habits, never ſo much as attempt, endeavour, or *go about* it. *Smith.*

Either my book is plainly enough written to be rightly underſtood by thoſe who peruſe it with attention and indifferency, or elſe I have writ mine ſo obſcurely that it is in vain to *go about* to mend it. *Locke.*

They never *go about*, as in former times, to hide or palliate their vices; but expoſe them freely to view. *Swift.*

52. *To go aſide.* To err; to deviate from the right.

If any man's wife *go aſide*, and commit a treſpaſs againſt him. *Numb.* v. 12.

53. *To go between.* To interpoſe; to moderate between two.

I did *go between* them, as I ſaid; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. *Shakeſp.*

54. *To go by.* To paſs away unnoticed.

Do not you come my tardineſs to chide,
That laps'd in time and paſſion, lets *go by*
Th' important acting of your dread command?
Shakeſp. Hamlet.
So much the more our carver's excellent,
Which lets *go by* ſome ſixteen years, and makes her
As ſhe liv'd now. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
What's that to us? The time *goes by*; away.
Shakeſp.

55. *To go by.* To find or get in the concluſion.

In argument with men a woman ever
Goes by the worſe, whatever be her cauſe. *Milton.*

He's ſure to *go by* the worſt that contends with an adverſary that is too mighty for him. *L'Eſtrange.*

56. *To go by.* To obſerve as a rule.

'Tis not to be ſuppoſed, that by ſearching one can poſitively judge of the ſize and form of a ſtone; and indeed the frequency of the fits, and violence of the ſymptoms, are a better rule to *go by*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

57. *To go down.* To be ſwallowed; to be received, not rejected.

Nothing ſo ridiculous, nothing ſo impoſſible, but it *goes down* whole with him for truth and earneſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

Folly will not eaſily *go down* in its own natural form with diſcerning judges. *Dryden.*

If he be hungry, bread will *go down*. *Locke.*

Miniſters are ſo wiſe to leave their proceedings to be accounted for by reaſoners at a diſtance, who often mould them into the ſyſtems that do not only *go down* very well in the coffeehouſe, but are ſupplies for pamphlets in the preſent age. *Swift.*

58. *To go in and out.* To do the buſineſs of life.

The Lord ſhall preſerve thy *going out* and thy coming *in*. *Pſal.*

59. *To go in and out.* To be at liberty.

He ſhall *go in and out*, and find paſture. *John.*

60. *To go off.* To die; to go out of life; to deceaſe.

I would the friends we miſs were ſafe arrived:
Some muſt *go off*; and yet, by theſe I ſee,
So great a day as this is cheaply bought. *Shakeſp.*

In this manner he *went off*, not like a man that departed out of life, but one that returned to his abode. *Tatler.*

61. *To go off.* To depart from a poſt.

The leaders having charge from you to ſtand,
Will not *go off* until they hear you ſpeak.
Shakeſp. Hen. IV.

62. *To go on.* To make attack.

Bold Cethegus,
Whoſe valour I have turn'd into his poiſon,
And prais'd ſo to daring, as he would
Go on upon the Gods. *Ben Jonſon.*

63. *To go on.* To proceed.

He found it a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to *go on* in his ſtory. *Sidney.*

He that deſires only that the work of God and religion ſhall *go on*, is pleaſed with *it*, whoever is the inſtrument. *Taylor.*

I have eſcaped many threats of ill fits by theſe motions; if they *go on*, the only poltice I have dealt with is wool from the belly of a fat ſheep. *Temple.*

To look upon the ſoul as *going on* from ſtrength to ſtrength, to conſider that ſhe is to ſhine for ever with new acceſſions of glory, and brighten to all eternity, is agreeable. *Addiſon.*

Go on chearfully in the glorious courſe you have undertaken. *Addiſon.*

Copious bleeding is the moſt effectual remedy in the beginning of the diſeaſe; but when the expectoration *goes on* ſucceſsfully, not ſo proper, becauſe it ſometimes ſuppreſſeth it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

I have already handled ſome abuſes during the late management, and in convenient time ſhall *go on* with the reſt. *Swift.*

When we had found that deſign impracticable, we ſhould not have *gone on* in ſo expenſive a management of it. *Swift.*

Many clergymen write in ſo diminutive a manner, with ſuch frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to *go on* without perpetual heſitations, or extraordinary expletives. *Swift.*

I wiſh you health to *go on* with that noble work. *Berkley.*

64. *To go over.* To revolt; to betake himſelf to another party.

In the change of religion, men of ordinary underſtandings don't ſo much conſider the principles as the practice of thoſe to whom they *go over*. *Addiſon.*

Power, which, according to the old maxim, was uſed to follow, is now *gone over* to money. *Swift.*

65. *To go out.* To go upon any expedition.

You need not have pricked me: there are other men fitter to *go out* than I. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

66. *To go out.* To be extinguiſhed.

Think'ſt thou the fiery fever will *go out*,
With titles blown from adulation? *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Spirit of wine burned till it *go out* of itſelf, will burn no more. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The care of a ſtate, or an army, ought to be as conſtant as the chymiſt's fire, to make any great production; and if it *goes out* for an hour, perhaps the whole operation fails. *Temple.*

The morning, as miſtaken, turns about;
And all her early fires again *go out*. *Dryd. Aureng.*

Let the acquaintance be decently buried, and the flame rather *go out* than be ſmothered. *Collier.*

My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave,
And life itſelf *goes out* at thy diſpleaſure. *Addiſ. Cato.*

And at her felt approach and ſecret might,
Art after art *goes out*, and all is night. *Pope's Dunc.*

67. *To go through.* To perform throughly; to execute.

Finding Pyrocles every way able to *go through* with that kind of life, he was as deſirous for his ſake as for his own to enter into it. *Sidney.*

If you can as well *go through* with the ſtatute laws of that land, I will think you have not loſt all your time there. *Spenſer.*

Kings ought not to ſuffer their council to *go through* with reſolution and direction, as if it depended on them, but take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

He much feared the earl of Antrim had not ſteadineſs of mind enough to *go through* with ſuch an undertaking. *Clarendon.*

The amazing difficulty and greatneſs of his account will rather terrify than inform him, and keep him from ſetting heartily about ſuch a taſk, as he deſpairs ever to *go through* with it. *South's Sermons.*

The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order to *go through* their part of the expence. *Addiſon on the War.*

68. *To go through.* To ſuffer; to undergo.

I tell thee that it is abſolutely neceſſary for the common good that thou ſhouldeſt *go through* this operation. *Arbuthnot.*

69. *To go upon.* To take as a principle.

This ſuppoſition I have *gone upon* through thoſe papers. *Addiſon.*

70. The ſenſes of this word are very indiſtinct: its general notion is motion or progreſſion. It commonly expreſſes paſſage from a place, in oppoſition to *come*. This is often obſervable even in figurative expreſſions. We ſay, the words that *go* before and that *come* after: to-day *goes* away and to-morrow *comes*.

Go to, gő-tő'. *interj.* Come, come, take the right courſe. A ſcornful exhortation.

Go to then, O thou far renowned ſon
Of great Apollo; ſhew thy famous might
In medicine. *Spenſer.*

Go to, go to, thou art a fooliſh fellow;
Let me be clear of thee. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

My favour is not bought with words like theſe:
Go to; you'll teach your tongue another tale. *Rowe.*

Go-by, gő-bȳ'. *n. ſ.* Deluſion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.

Except an apprentice is inſtructed how to adulterate and varniſh, and give you the *go by* upon occaſion, his maſter may be charged with neglect. *Collier on Pride.*

Go-cart, gő'-kårt. *n. ſ.* [*go* and *cart*.] A machine in which children are incloſed to teach them to walk, and which they puſh forward without danger of falling.

Young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their ſteps from ſliding,
When members knit, and legs grow ſtronger,
Make uſe of ſuch machine no longer. *Prior.*

Goad, gő'd. *n. ſ.* [ᵹaꝺ, Sax.] A pointed inſtrument with which oxen are driven forward.

Oft in his harden'd hand a *goad* he bears. *Pope.*

To **Goad**, gő'd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick or drive with the goad.

2. To incite; to ſtimulate; to inſtigate; to drive forward.

Moſt dangerous
Is that temptation, that doth *goad* us on
To ſin in loving virtue. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Goaded with moſt ſharp occaſions,
Which lay nice manners by, I put you to
The uſe of your own virtues. *Shakeſp.*

Of all that breathes the various progeny,
Stung with delight, is *goaded* on by thee. *Dryden.*

Goal, gő'l. *n. ſ.* [*gaule*, Fr. a long pole, ſet up to mark the bounds of the race.]

1. The landmark ſet up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run.

As at the Olympian games, or Pythian fields,
Part curb their fiery ſteeds, or ſhun the *goal*
With rapid wheels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

And the ſlope ſun his upward beam
Shoots againſt the duſky pole,
Pacing toward the other *goal*. *Milton.*

2. The ſtarting poſt.

Haſt thou beheld, when from the *goal* they ſtart,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Ruſh to the race? *Dryden's Virgil.*

3. The final purpoſe; the end to which a deſign tends.

Our poet has always the *goal* in his eye, which directs him in his race: ſome beautiful deſign, which he firſt eſtabliſhes, and then contrives the means, which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

Each individual ſeeks a ſeveral *goal*;
But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole. *Pope.*

So man, who here ſeems principal alone,
Perhaps acts ſecond to ſome ſphere unknown;
Touches ſome wheel, or verges to ſome *goal*;
'Tis but a part we ſee, and not a whole. *Pope.*

4. It is ſometimes improperly written for *goal*, or *jail*.

Goar, gő'r. *n. ſ.* [*goror*, Welſh.] Any edging ſewed upon cloth to ſtrengthen it. *Skinner.*

GOAT, gő't. *n. ſ.* [ᵹaꞇ, Sax. and Scott.] A ruminant animal that ſeems a middle ſpecies between deer and ſheep.

Gall of *goat*, and ſlips of yew. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

We Cyclops care not for your *goat*-fed Jove,
Nor other bleſt ones; we are better farre. *Chapm.*

You may draw naked boys riding and playing with their paper-mills upon *goats*, eagles, or dolphins. *Peacham.*

The little bear that rock'd the mighty Jove,
The ſwan whoſe borrow'd ſhape conceal'd his love,
Are grac'd with light; the nurſing *goat*'s repaid
With heav'n, and duty rais'd the pious maid. *Creech.*

Goa'tbeard, gő't-bėrd. *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *beard*; *barba capri*.] A plant.

Goa'tchafer, gő't-tshåf-fůr. *n. ſ.* An inſect; a kind of beetle. *Bailey.*

Goa'therd, gő't-hėrd. *n. ſ.* [ᵹaꞇ and hẏꞃꝺ, Sax. a feeder or tender.] One whoſe employment is to tend goats.

Is not thilk ſame *goatherd* proud,
That ſits on yonder bank,
Whoſe ſtraying herd themſelf doth ſhroud
Among the buſhes rank? *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

The firſt gave the *goatherd* good contentment, and the marquis and his ſervant chaced the kid about the ſtack. *Wotton.*

Goa'tmarjoram, gő't-mår-jůr-ům. *n. ſ.* The ſame with **Goatsbeard**.

Goa'tsmilk, gő'ts-mĭlk. *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *milk*.] This is more properly two words.

After the fever and ſuch like accidents are diminiſhed, aſſes and *goatſmilk* may be neceſſary. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Goa'tmilker, gő't-mĭlk-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *milker*.] A kind of owl ſo called from ſucking goats. *Bailey.*

Goat's *Rue*, gő'ts-rő. *n. ſ.* [*galega*.] A plant.

Goat's Rue has the reputation of being a great alexipharmick and ſudorifick: the Italians eat it raw and boiled; with us it is of no eſteem. *Hill.*

Goa'tskin, gő'ts-skĭn. *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *ſkin*.]

Then fill'd two *goatſkins*, with her hands divine;
With water one, and one with ſable wine. *Pope.*

Goa'ts-thorn, gő'ts-th̄ŏrn. *n. ſ.* [*goat* and *thorn*.] An herb.

Goa'tish, gő't-ĭsh. *adj.* [from *goat*.] Reſembling a goat in any quality: as, rankneſs; luſt.

An admirable evaſion of a whoremaſter, man, to lay his *goatiſh* diſpoſition on the change of a ſtar. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The laſt is notorious for its *goatiſh* ſmell, and tufts not unlike the beard of that lecherous animal. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Gob, gŏb'. *n. ſ.* [*gobe*, Fr.] A ſmall quantity. A low word.

Do'ſt think I have ſo little wit as to part with ſuch a *gob* of money? *L'Eſtrange.*

GO'BBET, gŏb'-bĭt. *n. ſ.* [*gobe*, Fr.] A mouthful; as much as can be ſwallowed at once.

Therewith ſhe ſpew'd, out of her filthy maw,
A flood of poiſon, horrible and black,
Full of great lumps of fleſh and *gobbets* raw. *Spenſ.*

By deviliſh policy art thou grown great,
And like ambitious Sylla, overgorg'd
With *gobbets* of thy mother's bleeding heart. *Shak.*

The cooks, ſlicing it into little *gobbets*, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys's Travels.*

The giant gorg'd with fleſh, and wine, and blood,
Lay ſtretch'd at length, and ſnoring in his den,
Belching raw *gobbets* from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and cruddled gore confus'd. *Addiſon.*

To **GO'BBET**, gŏb'-bĭt. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſwallow at a mouthful. A low word.

Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbets* up both together. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **GO'BBLE**, gŏb'l. *v. a.* [*gober* to ſwallow, old Fr.] To ſwallow haſtily with tumult and noiſe.

The ſheep were ſo keen upon the acorns, that they *gobbled* up now and then a piece of the coat along with them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Of laſt year's corn in barn great ſtore;
Fat turkeys *gobbling* at the door. *Prior.*

The time too precious now to waſte,
And ſupper *gobbled* up in haſte,
Again afreſh to cards they run. *Swift.*

GO'BBLER, gŏb'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *gobble.*] One that devours in haſte; a gormand; a greedy eater.

GO'-BETWEEN, gŏ'-bĕ-twĕn. *n. ſ.* [*go* and *between.*] One that tranſacts buſineſs by running between two parties. Commonly in an ill ſenſe.

Even as you came in to me, her aſſiſtant, or *go-between*, parted from me: I ſay I ſhall be with her between ten and eleven. *Shakeſp.*

GO'BLET, gŏb'-lĭt. *n. ſ.* [*gobelet*, Fr.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

My figur'd *goblets* for a diſh of wood. *Shakeſp.*

We love not loaded boards, and *goblets* crown'd;
But free from ſurfeits our repoſe is found. *Denham.*

Crown high the *goblets* with a cheerful draught;
Enjoy the preſent hour, adjourn the future thought. *Dryden.*

GO'BLIN, gŏb'-lĭn. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *gobeline*, which *Spenſer* has once retained; writing it in three ſyllables. This word ſome derive from the *Gibellines*, a faction in Italy; ſo that *elfe* and *goblin* is *Guelph* and *Gibelline*, becauſe the children of either party were terrified by their nurſes with the name of the other: but it appears that *elfe* is Welſh, and much older than thoſe factions. *Eilff Uiſhon*, are *phantoms of the night*, and the Germans likewiſe have long had ſpirits among them named *Goboldi*, from which *gobeline* might be derived.]

1. An evil ſpirit; a walking ſpirit; a frightful phantom.

Angels and miniſters of grace defend us!
Be thou a ſpirit of health, or *goblin* damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from heav'n, or blaſts from
hell. *Shakeſp.*

To whom the *goblin*, full of wrath, reply'd,
Art thou that traytor angel? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Always, whilſt he is young, be ſure to preſerve his tender mind from all impreſſions and notions of ſpirits and *goblins*, or any fearful apprehenſions in the dark. *Locke.*

2. A fairy; an elf.

His ſon was Elfinel, who overcame
The wicked *gobbelines* in bloody field;
But Elfant was of moſt renowned fame,
Who of all cryſtal did Panthea build. *Spenſer.*

Go, charge my *goblins* that they grind their joints
With dry convulſions; ſhorten up their ſinews
With aged cramps. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Mean time the village rouſes up the fire,
While well atteſted, and as well believ'd,
Heard ſolemn goes the *goblin* ſtory round. *Thomſon.*

GOD, gŏd'. *n. ſ.* [ᵹoꝺ, Sax. which likewiſe ſignifies *good*. The ſame word paſſes in both ſenſes with only accidental variations through all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The Supreme Being.

God is a ſpirit, and they that worſhip him muſt worſhip him in ſpirit and in truth. *John*, iv. 24.

God above
Deal between thee and me. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

All the churches of *God* are united into one by the unity of diſcipline and government, by virtue whereof the ſame Chriſt ruleth in them all. *Pearſon.*

The Supreme Being, whom we call *God*, is neceſſary, ſelf-exiſtent, eternal, immenſe, omnipotent, omniſcient, and beſt being; and therefore alſo a being who is and ought to be eſteemed moſt ſacred or holy. *Grew's Coſmol.*

2. A falſe god; an idol.

He that ſacrificeth unto any *god*, ſave unto the Lord only, he ſhall be utterly deſtroyed. *Exod.* xxii.

As flies to wanton boys are we to the *gods*,
They kill us for their ſport. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Strong *god* of arms, whoſe iron ſceptre ſways
The freezing North, and Hyperborean ſeas,
And Scythian colds, and Thracia's Winter coaſt,
Where ſtand thy ſteeds, and thou art honour'd moſt. *Dryden.*

3. Any perſon or thing deified or too much honoured.

Whoſe end is deſtruction, whoſe *god* is their belly. *Phil.* iii.

I am not Licio,
But one that ſcorns to live in this diſguiſe,
For ſuch a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a *god* of ſuch a cullion. *Shakeſp.*

To **GOD**, gŏd'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours.

This laſt old man,
Lov'd me above the meaſure of a father;
Nay, *godded* me, indeed. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

GO'DCHILD, gŏd'-tſhīld. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *child.*] A term of ſpiritual relation; one for whom one became ſponſor at baptiſm, and promiſed to ſee educated as a Chriſtian.

GO'DDAUGHTER, gŏd'-dâ-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *daughter.*] A girl for whom one became ſponſor in baptiſm. A term of ſpiritual relation.

GO'DDESS, gŏd'-dĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *god.*] A female divinity.

Hear, nature, hear! dear *goddeſs*, hear a father! *Shakeſp.*

A woman I forſwore; but I will prove,
Thou being a *goddeſs*, I forſwore not thee:
My vow was earthy, thou a heav'nly love. *Shak.*

I long have waited in the temple nigh,
Built to the gracious *goddeſs* Clemency;
But rev'rence thou the pow'r. *Dryden's Fables.*

From his ſeat the *goddeſs* born aroſe,
And thus undaunted ſpoke. *Dryden's Fables.*

When the daughter of Jupiter preſented herſelf among a crowd of *goddeſſes*, ſhe was diſtinguiſhed by her graceful ſtature and ſuperior beauty. *Addiſ.*

Modeſty with-held the *goddeſs'* train. *Pope's Odyſ.*

GO'DDESS-LIKE, gŏd'-dĭs-līk. *adj.* [*goddeſs* and *like.*] Reſembling a goddeſs.

Then female voices from the ſhore I heard;
A maid amidſt them *goddeſs-like* appear'd. *Pope.*

GO'DFATHER, gŏd'-fâ-thŭr. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *father.*] The ſponſor at the font.

He had a ſon by her, and the king did him the honour as to ſtand *godfather* to his child. *Bacon.*

Confirmation, a profitable uſage of the church, tranſcribed from the apoſtles, conſiſts in the child's undertaking in his own name the baptiſmal vow; and, that he may more ſolemnly enter this obligation, bringing ſome *godfather* with him, not now, as in baptiſm, as his procurator. *Hammond.*

GO'DHEAD, gŏd'-hĕd. *n. ſ.* [from *god.*]

1. Godſhip; deity; divinity; divine nature. It is uſed both of idols and of the true God.

Be content;
Your low-laid ſon our *godhead* will uplift. *Shakeſp.*

At the holy mount
Of heav'n's high-ſeated top, th' imperial throne
Of *godhead*, fix'd for ever firm and ſure,
The filial pow'r arriv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

So may thy *godhead* be confeſt,
So the returning year be bleſt. *Prior.*

2. A deity in perſon; a god or goddeſs.

Were your *godheads* to borrow of men, men would forſake the gods. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Adoring firſt the genius of the place,
The nymphs and native *godheads* yet unknown. *Dryden's Æn.*

GO'DLESS, gŏd'-lĭs. *adj.* [from *god.*] Without ſenſe of duty to God; atheiſtical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

Of theſe two ſorts of men, both *godleſs*, the one has utterly no knowledge of God, and the other ſtudies how to perſuade themſelves that there is no ſuch thing to be known. *Hooker.*

That *godleſs* crew
Rebellious. *Milton.*

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of *godleſs* men, and of rebellious times,
Him his ungrateful country ſent,
Their beſt Camillus, into baniſhment. *Dryden.*

GO'DLIKE, gŏd'-līk. *adj.* [*god* and *like.*] Divine; reſembling a divinity; ſupremely excellent.

Thus Adam his illuſtrious gueſt beſought,
And thus the *godlike* angel anſwer'd mild. *Milton.*

Muſing and much revolving in his breaſt,
How beſt the mighty work he might begin
Of Saviour to mankind, and which way firſt
Publiſh his *godlike* office now mature. *Milton.*

That prince ſhall be ſo wiſe and *godlike*, as, by eſtabliſhed laws of liberty, to ſecure protection and encouragement to the honeſt induſtry of mankind. *Locke.*

GO'DLING, gŏd'-lĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *god.*] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

Thy puny *godlings* of inferior race,
Whoſe humble ſtatues are content with braſs. *Dryd.*

GO'DLINESS, gŏd'-lȳ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *godly.*]

1. Piety to God.

2. General obſervation of all the duties preſcribed by religion.

Virtue and *godlineſs* of life are required at the hands of the miniſter of God. *Hooker.*

GO'DLY, gŏd'-lȳ. *adj.* [from *God.*]

1. Pious towards God.

Grant that we may hereafter live a *godly*, righteous, and ſober life. *Common Prayer.*

2. Good; righteous; religious.

Help, Lord, for the *godly* man ceaſeth, for the faithful fail among the children of men. *Pſ.* xii. 1.

The ſame church is really holy in this world, in relation to all *godly* perſons contained in it, by a real infuſed ſanctity. *Pearſon.*

GO'DLY, gŏd'-lȳ. *adv.* Piouſly; righteouſly. By analogy it ſhould be *godlily*, but the repetition of the ſyllable is too harſh.

The apoſtle St. Paul teacheth, that every one that will live *godly* in Chriſt Jeſus muſt ſuffer perſecution. *Hooker.*

GO'DLYHEAD, gŏd'-lȳ-hĕd. *n. ſ.* [from *godly.*] Goodneſs; righteouſneſs. An old word.

For this, and many more ſuch outrage,
I crave your *godlyhead* to aſſwage
The rancorous rigour of his might. *Spenſer.*

GO'DMOTHER, gŏd'-mŭth-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *mother.*] A woman who has undertaken ſponſion in baptiſm. A term of ſpiritual relation.

GO'DSHIP, gŏd'-ſhĭp. *n. ſ.* [from *god.*] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Diſcourſing largely on this theme,
O'er hills and dales their *godſhips* came. *Prior.*

GO'DSON, gŏd'-ſŭn. *n. ſ.* [*god* and *ſon.*] One for whom one has been ſponſor at the font.

What, did my father's *godſon* ſeek your life?
He whom my father named? your Edgar? *Shak.*

GO'DWARD, gŏd'-wârd. *adj.* To *Godward* is *toward God*. So we read, *Hac Arethuſa tenus*, for *hactenus Arethuſa*.

And ſuch truſt have we through Chriſt to *Godward*. *2 Cor.*

GO'DWIT, gŏd'-wĭt. *n. ſ.* [ᵹoꝺ good, and pꞇa an animal.] A bird of particular delicacy.

Nor ortelans nor *godwits* crown his board. *Cowley.*

Go'dyeld, } gŏd'-yēld. { *adv.* [corrupted from *God ſhield* or protect.] A term of thanks. Now not uſed.
Go'dyield, }

Herein I teach you,
How you ſhould bid *godyeld* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Goel, gŏ'-ĭl. *adj.* [ᵹolen, Sax.] Yellow. An old word.

In March at the furtheſt, dry ſeaſon or wet,
Hop roots ſo well choſen let ſkilful go ſet;
The *goeler* and younger, the better I love;
Well gutted and pared, the better they prove. *Tuſſ.*

Go'er, gŏ'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *go.*]

1. One that goes; a runner.

I would they were in Africk both together,
Myſelf by with a needle, that I might prick
The *goer* back. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Such a man
Might be a copy to theſe younger times;
Which, follow'd well, would now demonſtrate them
But *goers* backward. *Shakeſp. All's well.*

Nothing could hurt either of us ſo much as the intervening officious impertinence of thoſe *goers* between us, who in England pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to intimacies with me. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.

The earl was ſo far from being a good dancer, that he was no graceful *goer.* *Wotton.*

3. The foot. Obſolete.

A double mantle, caſt
A'thwart his ſhoulders, his faire *goers* grac'ſt
With fitted ſhoes. *Chapman.*

To Goggle, gŏg'l. *v. n.* To look aſquint.

Inflam'd all over with diſgrace,
To be ſeen by her in ſuch a place,
Which made him hang his head, and ſcoul,
And wink and *goggle* like an owl. *Hudibras.*

Nor ſighs, nor groans, nor *goggling* eyes did want. *Dryden.*

Goggle-eyed, gŏg'l-īd. *adj.* [ꞅceᵹl eᵹen, Sax.] Squint-eyed; not looking ſtrait.

They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unſeemly to look upon, except to men that be *goggle-eyed* themſelves. *Aſcham.*

Go'ing, gŏ'-ĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *go.*]

1. The act of walking.

When nobles are their taylors tutors,
No hereticks burnt, but wenches ſuitors,
Then comes the time, who lives to ſee't,
That *going* ſhall be us'd with feet. *Shakeſp.*

2. Pregnancy.

The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth; moſt women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compaſs of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part of their *going.* *Grew's Coſmol. Sacra.*

3. Departure.

Thy *going* is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy huſband; him to follow thou art bound. *Milton.*

Go'la, gŏ'-lå. *n. ſ.* The ſame with Cymatium.

In a cornice the *gola,* or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble ſhow. *Spectator.*

GOLD, gŏ'ld. *n. ſ.* [ᵹolꝺ, Sax. *golud* riches, Welſh. It is called *gold* in our Engliſh tongue, either of *geel,* as *Scaliger* ſays, which is in Dutch to ſhine; or of another Dutch word, which is *gelten,* and ſignifies in Latin *valere,* in Engliſh to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordinary word *gelt,* for money. *Peacham on Drawing.*]

1. *Gold* is the heavieſt, the moſt denſe, the moſt ſimple, the moſt ductile, and moſt fixed of all bodies, not to be injured either by air or fire, and ſeeming incorruptible. It is ſoluble by means of ſea-ſalt; but is injured by no other ſalt. *Gold* is frequently found native, and very rarely in a ſtate of ore. Pure *Gold* is ſo fixed, that Boerhaave informs us of an ounce of it ſet in the eye of a glaſs furnace for two months, without loſing a ſingle grain. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Gold hath theſe natures: greatneſs of weight, cloſeneſs of parts, fixation, pliantneſs or ſoftneſs, immunity from ruſt, and the colour or tincture of yellow. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,
To try if thou be current *gold* indeed. *Shakeſp.*

We readily ſay this is *gold,* and that a ſilver goblet, only by the different figures and colours repreſented to the eye by the pencil. *Locke.*

The *gold* fraught veſſel which mad tempeſts beat,
He ſees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryden.*

2. Money.

For me, the *gold* of France did not ſeduce,
Although I did admit as a motive
The ſooner to effect what I intended. *Shakeſp.*

Thou that ſo ſtoutly had reſiſted me,
Give me thy *gold,* if thou haſt any *gold;*
For I have bought it with an hundred blows. *Shak.*

3. It is uſed for any thing pleaſing or valuable. So among the ancients χρυσῆ ἀφροδίτη; and *animamque moreſque* aureos *educit in aſtra.* Horace.

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of *gold,*
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Gold *of Pleaſure,* gŏ'ld-ŏv'-plĕzh'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [*myagrum.*] A plant.

Go'ldbeater, gŏ'ld-bē-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*gold* and *beat.*] One whoſe occupation is to beat or foliate gold to gild other matter.

Our *goldbeaters,* though, for their own profit ſake, they are wont to uſe the fineſt gold they can get, yet they ſcruple not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-maſters are wont to alloy with copper or ſilver, to make the coin more ſtiff, and leſs ſubject to be waſted by attrition. *Boyle.*

Go'ldbeater's *Skin,* gŏ'ld-bē-tŭrz-skĭn'. *n. ſ.* The inteſtinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or ſmall freſh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*

When your gillyflowers blow, if they break the pod, open it with a penknife at each diviſion, as low as the flower has burſt it, and bind it about with a narrow ſlip of *goldbeater's ſkin,* which moiſten with your tongue, and it will ſtick together. *Mortimer.*

Go'ldbound, gŏ'ld-bound. *adj.* [*gold* and *bound.*] Encompaſſed with gold.

Thy air,
Thou other *goldbound* brow is like the firſt. *Shak.*

Go'lden, gŏ'ldn. *adj.* [from *gold.*]

1. Made of gold; conſiſting of gold.

O would to God that the incluſive verge
Of *golden* metal, that muſt round my brow,
Were red hot ſteel to ſear me to the brain. *Shak.*

Nine royal knights in equal rank ſucceed,
Each warrior mounted on a fiery ſteed,
In *golden* armour glorious to behold;
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold. *Dryden.*

2. Shining; bright; ſplendid; reſplendent.

So ſweet a kiſs the *golden* ſun gives not
To thoſe freſh morning drops upon the roſe;
Nor ſhines the ſilver moon one half ſo bright
Through the tranſparent boſom of the deep. *Shak.*

'Tis better to be lowly born
Than wear a *golden* ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Heaven's *golden* winged herald late he ſaw
To a poor Galilean virgin ſent. *Craſhaw.*

To her hard yoke you muſt hereafter bow,
Howe'er ſhe ſhines all *golden* to you now. *Dryden.*

And ſee the guardian angels of the good,
Reclining ſoft on many a *golden* cloud. *Rowe.*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.

Golden ruſſeting hath a gold coloured coat under a ruſſet hair, and its fleſh of a yellow colour. *Mor.*

4. Excellent; valuable.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all ſort of people,
Which would be worn now in their neweſt gloſs,
Not caſt aſide ſo ſoon. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

That verſe which they commonly call *golden,* has two ſubſtantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

Thence ariſes that *golden* rule of dealing with others as we would have others deal with us. *Watts.*

5. Happy; reſembling the age of gold.

Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and fleet the time careleſly, as they did in the *golden* world. *Shakeſp.*

Go'lden *Saxifrage,* gŏ'ldn-săk'-ſȳ-frădzh. *n. ſ.* [*chryſoplenium.*] An herb.

Go'ldenly, gŏ'ldn-lȳ. *adv.* [from *golden.*] Delightfully; ſplendidly.

My brother Jacques he keeps at ſchool, and report ſpeaks *goldenly* of his profit. *Shak. As you like it.*

Go'ldfinch, gŏ'ld-fĭntsh. *n. ſ.* [ᵹolꝺꝼinc, Sax.] A ſinging bird, ſo named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordſhire a *proud taylor.*

Of ſinging birds they have linnets, *goldfinches,* ruddocks, Canary-birds, blackbirds, thruſhes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A *goldfinch* there I ſaw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes that hopp'd from ſide to ſide. *Dryden.*

Go'ldfinder, gŏ'ld-fīnd-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [*gold* and *find.*] One who finds gold. A term ludicrouſly applied to thoſe that empty jakes.

His empty paunch that he might fill,
He ſuck'd his vittels through a quill;
Untouch'd it paſs'd between his grinders,
Or't had been happy for *goldfinders.* *Swift.*

Go'ldhammer, gŏ'ld-hăm-mŭr. *n. ſ.* A kind of bird. *Dict.*

Go'lding, gŏ'ld-ĭng. *n. ſ.* A ſort of apple. *Dict.*

Go'ldney, gŏ'ld-nȳ. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fiſh, otherwiſe called *Gilthead.* *Dict.*

Go'ldpleasure, gŏ'ld-plĕzh-ŭr. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Dict.*

Go'ldsize, gŏ'ld-sīz. *n. ſ.* A glue of a golden colour; glue uſed by gilders.

The gum of ivy is good to put into your *goldſize,* and other colours. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Go'ldsmith, gŏl'd-smĭth. *n. ſ.* [ᵹolꝺ and ꞅmıꞇ, Sax.]

1. One who manufactures gold.

Neither chain nor *goldſmith* came to me. *Shak.*

2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.

The *goldſmith* or ſcrivener, who takes all your fortune to diſpoſe of, when he has beforehand reſolved to break the following day, does ſurely deſerve the gallows. *Swift.*

Go'ldylocks, gŏ'l-dȳ-lŏks. *n. ſ.* [*coma aurea,* Lat.] A plant.

Goll, gŏl'. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as *Skinner* thinks, from ƿal or ƿol, whence ƿealꝺan to handle or manage.] Hands; paws; claws. Uſed in contempt, and obſolete.

They ſet hands, and Mopſa put her golden *golls* among them; and blind fortune, that ſaw not the colour of them, gave her the pre-eminence. *Sidney.*

Gome, gŏ'm. *n. ſ.* The black greaſe of a cartwheel. *Bailey.*

GOMPHO'SIS, gŏm-fŏ'-sĭs. *n. ſ.* A particular form of articulation.

Gomphoſis is the connexion of a tooth to its ſocket. *Wiſeman.*

GO'NDOLA, gŏn'-dŏ-lă. *n. ſ.* [*gondole*, Fr.] A boat much uſed in Venice; a ſmall boat.

He ſaw did ſwim
Along the ſhore, as ſwift as glance of eye,
A little *gondelay*, bedecked trim
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. *Spen.*

In a *gondola* were ſeen together Lorenzo and his amorous Jeſſica. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

As with *gondolas* and men, his
Good excellence the duke of Venice
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring. *Prior.*

GONDOLI'ER, gŏn-dŏ-lēr. *n. ſ.* [from *gondola.*] A boatman; one that rows a gondola.

Your fair daughter,
Tranſported with no worſe nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a *gondolier*,
To the groſs claſps of a laſcivious Moor. *Shakeſp.*

GONE, gŏn'. *part. preter.* [from *go.* See To Go.]

1. Advanced; forward in progreſs.

I have known ſheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far *gone* with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Mortimer.*

The obſervator is much the briſker of the two, and, I think, farther *gone* of late in lyes and impudence than his Preſbyterian brother. *Swift.*

2. Ruined; undone.

He muſt know 'tis none of your daughter, nor my ſiſter; we are *gone* elſe. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

3. Paſt.

I'll tell the ſtory of my life,
And the particular accidents *gone* by,
Since I came to this iſle. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

4. Loſt; departed.

When her maſters ſaw that the hope of their gains was *gone*, they caught Paul and Silas. *Acts*, xvi. 19.

Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only thoſe that are in preſence, and is tranſient and *gone*. *Holder.*

5. Dead; departed from life.

I mourn Adonis dead and *gone*. *Oldham.*

A dog, that has his noſe held in the vapour, loſes all ſigns of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite *gone*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

GO'NFALON, gŏn'-fă-lŭn. } *n. ſ.* [*gonfanon*,
GO'NFANON, gŏn'-fă-nŭn. } Fr. *gunfana*, Iſlandick, from *gunn* a battle, and *fani* a flag. Mr. *Lye.*] An enſign; a ſtandard.

Ten thouſand thouſand enſigns high advanc'd,
Standards and *gonfalons*, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton.*

GONORRHOE'A, gŏn-ŏr-rē'-ă. *n. ſ.* [γόνος and ῥέω.] A morbid running of venereal hurts.

Rauty mummy or ſtone mummy grows on the tops of high rocks; they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to ſtop *gonorrhoeas*. *Woodw.*

GOOD, gŭd'. *adj.* comp. *better*, ſuperl. *beſt.* [ʒoꝺ, Sax. *goed*, Dut.]

1. Having, either generally or for any particular end, ſuch phyſical qualities as are expected or deſired. Not bad; not ill.

God ſaw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very *good*. *Gen.* i. 31.

An univerſe of death! which God by curſe
Created evil; for evil only *good*. *Milton.*

Reſolv'd
From an ill cauſe to draw a *good* effect. *Dryden.*

Notwithſtanding this criticiſm the verſes were *good*. *Spectator.*

A man is no more to be praiſed upon this account, than becauſe he has a regular pulſe and a *good* digeſtion. *Addiſon.*

Ah! ne'er ſo dire a thirſt of glory boaſt,
Nor in the critick let the man be loſt!
Good nature and *good* ſenſe muſt ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine. *Pope.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient; right; not wrong.

Amongſt a man's peers a man ſhall be ſure of familiarity, and therefore it is *good* a little to keep ſtate: amongſt a man's inferiors one ſhall be ſure of reverence, and therefore it is *good* a little to be familiar. *Bacon.*

If you think *good*, give Martius leave. *Bacon.*

It was a *good* time to comply with the importunity of the gentlemen of Suſſex. *Clarendon.*

3. Conducive to happineſs.

It is not *good* that the man ſhould be alone. *Gen.* ii. 18.

We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want without God's aſſiſtance, as to know what is *good* for us without his direction. *Smalridge.*

4. Uncorrupted; undamaged.

He alſo bartered away plumbs, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would laſt *good* for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*

5. Wholeſome; ſalubrious.

A man firſt builds a country ſeat,
Then finds the walls not *good* to eat. *Prior.*

6. Medicinal; ſalutary.

The water of Nilus is ſweeter than other waters in taſte, and it is excellent *good* for the ſtone and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

7. Pleaſant to the taſte.

Eat thou honey, becauſe it is *good*; and the honeycomb, which is ſweet. *Prov.* xxiv. 13.

Of herbs and plants ſome are *good* to eat raw; as lettuce, endive, and purſlane. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

8. Complete; full.

The Proteſtant ſubjects of the abbey make up a *good* third of its people. *Addiſon on Italy.*

9. Uſeful; valuable.

All quality, that is *good* for any thing, is originally founded upon merit. *Collier on Envy.*

We diſcipline betimes thoſe other creatures we would make uſeful and *good* for ſomewhat. *Locke.*

10. Sound; not falſe; not fallacious.

He is reſolved now to ſhew how ſlight the propoſitions were which Luther let go for *good*. *Atter.*

11. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.

According to military cuſtom the place was *good*, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainſhip in the ſame regiment. *Wotton.*

12. Confirmed; atteſted; valid.

Ha! am I ſure ſhe's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis malice!
Slave, make it clear, make *good* your accuſation. *Smith.*

13. With *as* preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted ſenſe; *as good as*, no better than.

Therefore ſprang there even of one, and him *as good as* dead, ſo many as the ſtars of the ſky in multitude. *Heb.* xi.

14. With *as* preceding. No worſe.

He ſharply reproved them as men of no courage, which, being many times *as good as* in poſſeſſion of the victory, had moſt cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

The maſter will be *as good as* his word, for his own buſineſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

15. Well qualified; not deficient.

If they had held their royalties by that title, either there muſt have been but one ſovereign over them all, or elſe every father of a family had been *as good* a prince, and had as good a claim to royalty as theſe. *Locke.*

16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.

Flatter him it may, I confeſs; as thoſe are generally *good* at flattering who are *good* for nothing elſe. *South.*

I make my way where-e'er I ſee my foe;
But you, my lord, are *good* at a retreat. *Dryden.*

17. Happy; proſperous.

Behold how *good* and how pleaſant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. *Pſ.* cxxxiii. 1.

Many *good* morrows to my noble lord!
—*Good* morrow, Cateſby, you are early ſtirring. *Shakeſp.*

Good e'en, neighbours;
Good e'en to you all, *good* e'en to you all. *Shakeſp.*

At my window bid *good* morrow. *Milton.*

Good morrow, Portius! let us once embrace. *Addiſon.*

18. Honourable.

They caſt to get themſelves a name,
Regardleſs whether *good* or evil fame. *Milton.*

Silence, the knave's repute, the whore's *good* name,
The only honour of the wiſhing dame. *Pope.*

19. Chearful; gay. Joined with any words expreſſing temper of mind.

They may be of *good* comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. 2 *Mac.* xi. 26.

Quietneſs improves into cheerfulneſs, enough to make me juſt ſo *good* humoured as to wiſh the world well. *Pope.*

20. Conſiderable; not ſmall though not very great.

A *good* while ago God made choice that the Gentiles by my mouth ſhould hear the word. *Acts*, xv. 7.

The plant, having a great ſtalk and top, doth prey upon the graſs a *good* way about, by drawing the juice of the earth from it. *Bacon.*

Myrtle and pomegranate, if they be planted though a *good* ſpace one from the other, will meet. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The king had provided a *good* fleet, and a body of three thouſand foot to be embarked. *Clarendon.*

We may ſuppoſe a great many degrees of littleneſs and lightneſs in theſe earthy particles, ſo as many of them might float in the air a *good* while, like exhalations, before they fell down. *Burnet.*

They held a *good* ſhare of civil and military employments during the whole time of the uſurpation. *Swift.*

21. Elegant; decent; delicate: with *breeding.*

If the critick has publiſhed nothing but rules and obſervations in criticiſm, I then conſider whether there be a propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, clearneſs and delicacy in his remarks, wit and *good breeding* in his raillery. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we expreſs by the word *good-breeding*. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe among them, who return into their ſeveral countries, are ſure to be followed and imitated as the greateſt patterns of wit and *good-breeding*. *Swift.*

22. Real; ſerious; not feigned.

Love not in *good* earneſt, nor no farther in ſport neither, than with ſafety of a pure bluſh thou may'ſt in honour come off again. *Shakeſp.*

23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.

Antonio is a *good* man: my meaning, in ſaying that he is a *good* man, is to have you underſtand me that he is ſufficient. *Shakeſp.*

24. Having moral qualities, ſuch as are wiſhed; virtuous; pious; religious; applied both to perſons and actions. Not bad; not evil.

For a *good* man ſome would even dare to die. *Rom.* v. 7.

The woman hath wrought a *good* work upon me. *Matt.*

All man's works on me,
Good or not *good*, ingraft my merit, theſe
Shall perfect, and for theſe my death ſhall pay. *Milton.*

What reward
Awaits the *good*, the reſt what puniſhment. *Milt.*

The only Son of light
In a dark age, againſt example *good*,
Againſt allurement. *Milton.*

Such follow him, as ſhall be regiſtred
Part *good*, part bad, of bad the larger ſcroll. *Milt.*

Grant the bad what happineſs they would,
One they muſt want, which is to paſs for *good*. *Pope.*

Why drew Marſeilles' *good* biſhop purer breath,
When Nature ſicken'd, and each gale was death? *Pope.*

Such was Roſcommon, not more learn'd than *good*,
With manners gen'rous as his noble blood. *Pope.*

No farther intercourſe with Heav'n had he,
But left *good* works to men of low degree. *Harte.*

25. Kind; ſoft; benevolent.

Matters being ſo turned in her, that where at firſt liking her manners did breed *good* will, now *good* will became the chief cauſe of liking her manners. *Sidney.*

Glory to God in the higheſt, and on earth peace and *good* will towards men. *Luke*, ii. 14.

Without *good* nature man is but a better kind of vermin. *Bacon.*

Here we are lov'd, and there we love;
Good nature now and paſſion ſtrive
Which of the two ſhould be above,
And laws unto the other give. *Suckling.*

'Tis no wonder if that which affords ſo little glory to God, hath no more *good* will for men. *Decay of Piety.*

When you ſhall ſee him, ſir, to die for pity,
'Twere ſuch a thing, 'twould ſo deceive the world,
'Twould make the people think you were *good* natur'd. *Denham.*

To teach him betimes to love and be *good* natured to others, is to lay early the true foundation of an honeſt man. *Locke.*

Good ſenſe and *good* nature are never ſeparated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwiſe. *Dryden.*

Affability, mildneſs, tenderneſs, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original ſignification of virtue, I mean *good* nature, are of daily uſe. *Dryden.*

This doctrine of God's *good* will towards men, this command of men's proportionable *good* will to one another, is not this the very body and ſubſtance, this the very ſpirit and life of our Saviour's whole inſtitution? *Spratt.*

It was his greateſt pleaſure to ſpread his healing wings over every place, and to make every one ſenſible of his *good* will to mankind. *Calamy.*

How could you chide the young *good* natur'd prince,
And drive him from you with ſo ſtern an air? *Addiſ.*

26. Favourable; loving.

But the men were very *good* unto us, and we were not hurt. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 15.

Truly God is *good* to Iſrael, even to ſuch as are of a clean heart. *Pſ.* lxxiii. 1.

You have *good* remembrance of us always, deſiring greatly to ſee us, as we alſo to ſee you. 1 *Theſſ.* iii. 6.

This idea muſt neceſſarily be adequate, being referred to nothing elſe but itſelf, nor made by any other original but the *good* liking and will of him that firſt made this combination. *Locke.*

27. Companionable; ſociable; merry. Often uſed ironically.

Though he did not draw the *good* fellows to him by drinking, yet he eat well. *Clarendon.*

Not being permitted to drink without eating, will prevent the cuſtom of having the cup often at his noſe; a dangerous beginning and preparation to *good* fellowſhip. *Locke.*

It was well known, that Sir Roger had been a *good* fellow, in his youth. *Arbuthnot.*

28. It is ſometimes uſed as an epithet of ſlight contempt, implying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill.

My *good* man, as far from jealouſy as I am from giving him cauſe. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

She had left the *good* man at home, and brought away her gallant. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

29. In a ludicrous ſenſe.

As for all other *good* women that love to do but little work, how handſome it is to louſe themſelves in the ſunſhine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witneſs. *Spenſer.*

30. Hearty; earneſt; not dubious.

He, that ſaw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called unto us to follow him, which we both, bound by oath, and willing by *good* will, obeyed. *Sidney.*

The *good* will of the nation to the preſent war has been ſince but too much experienced by the ſucceſſes that have attended it. *Temple.*

Good will, ſhe ſaid, my want of ſtrength ſupplies;
And diligence ſhall give what age denies. *Dryden.*

31. *In good time.* Not too faſt.

In good time, replies another, you have heard them diſpute againſt a vacuum in the ſchools. *Collier.*

32. *In good ſooth.* Really; ſeriouſly.

What, muſt I hold a candle to my ſhames?
They in themſelves, *good ſooth*, are too too light. *Shakeſp.*

33. *Good* [*To make.*] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon.

There died upon the place all the chieftains, all *making good* the fight without any ground given. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He forced them to retire in ſpite of their dragoons, which were placed there to *make good* their retreat. *Clarendon.*

Since we claim a proper intereſt above others in the pre-eminent rights of the houſhold of faith, then to *make good* that claim, we are obliged above others to conform to the proper manners and virtues that belong to this houſhold. *Spratt.*

He without fear a dangerous war purſues;
As honour made him firſt the danger chuſe,
So ſtill he *makes* it *good* on virtue's ſcore. *Dryden.*

34. *Good* [*To make.*] To confirm; to eſtabliſh.

I farther will maintain
Upon his bad life to *make* all this *good*. *Shakeſp.*

To *make good* this explication of the article, it will be neceſſary to prove that the church, which our Saviour founded and the apoſtles gathered, was to receive a conſtant and perpetual acceſſion. *Pearſ.*

Theſe propoſitions I ſhall endeavour to *make good*. *Smalridge.*

35. *Good* [*To make.*] To perform.

While ſhe ſo far extends her grace,
She *makes* but *good* the promiſe of her face. *Waller.*

36. *Good* [*To make.*] To ſupply.

Every diſtinct being has ſomewhat peculiar to itſelf, to *make good* in one circumſtance what it wants in another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Good, gůd'. *n. ſ.*

1. That which phyſically contributes to happineſs; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil or miſery.

I fear the emperor means no *good* to us. *Shakeſp.*

Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I will do any man's heart *good* to hear me. *Shakeſp.*

He wav'd indifferently 'twixt them, doing neither *good* nor harm. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Love with fear the only God,
Merciful over all his works, with *good*
Still overcoming evil. *Milton.*

God is alſo in ſleep, and dreams adviſe,
Which he hath ſent propitious, ſome great *good*
Preſaging. *Milton.*

Nature in man's heart, her laws doth pen,
Preſcribing truth to wit, and *good* to will. *Davies.*

The leſſening or eſcaping of evil is to be reckoned under the notion of *good*: the leſſening or loſs of *good* is to be reckoned under the notion of evil. *Wilkins.*

This caution will have alſo this *good* in it, that it will put them upon conſidering, and teach them the neceſſity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

Good is what is apt to cauſe or increaſe pleaſure, or diminiſh pain in us; or elſe to procure or preſerve us in the poſſeſſion of any other *good*, or abſence of any evil. *Locke.*

Refuſe to leave thy deſtin'd charge too ſoon,
And for the church's *good* defer thy own. *Prior.*

Works may have more wit than does them *good*,
As bodies periſh through exceſs of blood. *Pope.*

A thirſt after truth, and a deſire of *good*, are principles which ſtill act with a great and univerſal force. *Rogers.*

2. Proſperity; advancement.

If he had employ'd
Thoſe excellent gifts of fortune and of nature
Unto the *good*, not ruin of the ſtate. *Ben Jonſon.*

3. Earneſt; not jeſt.

The good woman never died after this, 'till ſhe came to die for *good* and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. Moral qualities, ſuch as are deſireable; virtue; righteouſneſs; piety; the contrary to wickedneſs.

Depart from evil, and do *good*. *Pſ.* xxxiv. 14.

Not only carnal good from evil does not juſtify; but no *good*, no not a purpoſed *good*, can make evil good. *Holyday.*

O ſons, like one of us is Man become,
To know both *good* and evil, ſince his taſte
Of that defended fruit; but let him boaſt
His knowledge of *good* loſt, and evil got:
Happier had it ſuffic'd him to have known
Good by itſelf, and evil not at all. *Milton.*

Empty of all *good*, wherein conſiſts
Woman's domeſtick honour, and chief praiſe. *Milt.*

By *good*, I queſtion not but *good*, morally ſo called *bonum honeſtum*, ought, chiefly at leaſt, to be underſtood; and that the *good* of profit or pleaſure the *bonum utile*, or *jucundum*, hardly come into any account here. *South.*

Nor holds this earth a more deſerving knight
For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,
Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in *good*. *Dryd.*

5. **Good** placed after *had*, with *as*, ſeems a ſubſtantive; but the expreſſion is, I think, vicious; and *good* is rather an adjective elliptically uſed, or it may be conſidered as adverbial. See **Good**, *adv.*

The pilot muſt intend ſome port before he ſteers his courſe, or he had *as good* leave his veſſel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves. *South.*

Without good nature and gratitude, men had *as good* live in a wilderneſs as in a ſociety. *L'Eſtrange.*

Good, gůd'. *adv.*

1. Well; not ill; not amiſs.

2. *As good.* No worſe.

Was I to have never parted from thy ſide,
As good have grown there ſtill a lifeleſs rib. *Milt.*

Says the cuckow to the hawk, Had you not *as good* have been eating worms now as pigeons? *L'Eſtrange.*

Good, gůd'. *interjection.* Well! right! It is ſometimes uſed ironically.

Good-conditioned, gůd'-kŏn-dĭsh''-ůnd. *adj.* Without ill qualities or ſymptoms. Uſed both of things and perſons, but not elegantly.

No ſurgeon dilates an abſceſs of any kind by injections, when the pus is *good-conditioned*. *Sharp.*

Good-now, gůd'-now. *interjection.*

1. In good time; *a la bonne heure*. A gentle exclamation of intreaty. It is now a low word.

Good-now, ſit down, and tell me, he that knows,
Why this ſame watch? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. A ſoft exclamation of wonder.

Good-now, *good-now*, how your devotions jump
with mine! *Dryden.*

Goo'dliness, gůd'-lŷ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *goodly.*] Beauty; grace; elegance.

She ſung this ſong with a voice no leſs beautiful to his ears, than her *goodlineſs* was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney.*

The ſtatelineſs of houſes, the *goodlineſs* of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye. *Hooker.*

Goo'dly, gůd'-lŷ. *adj.* [from *good.*]

1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; ſplendid. Now little in uſe.

A prince of a *goodly* aſpect, and the more *goodly* by a grave majeſty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces. *Sidney.*

A *goodly* city is this Antium. *Shakeſp. Coriola.*

Patience and ſorrow ſtrove
Which ſhould expreſs her *goodlieſt*: you have ſeen
Sunſhine and rain at once. Her ſmiles and tears
Were like a wetter May. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Here from gracious England have I offer
Of *goodly* thouſands. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Rebekah took *goodly* raiment of her eldeſt ſon Eſau, and put them upon Jacob. *Gen.* xxvii. 15.

There was not among the children of Iſrael a *goodlier* perſon than he. 1 *Sam.* ix. 2.

Both yonger then they were; of ſtature more;
And all their formes, much *goodlier* then before. *Chapman.*

He had not made them any recompence for their *goodly* houſes and olive gardens, deſtroyed in the former wars. *Knolles.*

The *goodlieſt* man of men ſince born
His ſons, the faireſt of her daughters Eve. *Milton.*

Of the fourth Edward was his noble ſong;
Fierce, *goodly*, valiant, beautiful, and young. *Waller.*

Not long ſince walking in the field,
My nurſe and I, we there beheld
A *goodly* fruit, which, tempting me,
I would have pluck'd. *Waller.*

How full of ornament is all I view
In all its parts! and ſeems as beautiful as new:
O *goodly* order'd work! O power divine!
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! *Dryden.*

His eldeſt born, a *goodly* youth to view,
Excell'd the reſt in ſhape and outward ſhew;
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,
But of a heavy, dull, degen'rate mind. *Dryden.*

2. Bulky; ſwelling; affectedly turgid.

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he ſails behind his link. *Dryden.*

3. Happy; deſirable; gay.

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately inur'd to the mild and *goodly* government of the Confeſſor. *Spenſer.*

We have many *goodly* days to ſee. *Shakeſp.*

Goo'dly, gůd'-lŷ. *adv.* Excellently. Obſolete.

There Alma, like a virgin queen moſt bright,
Doth flouriſh in all beauty excellent;
And to her gueſts doth bounteous banquet dight,
Attempered *goodly* well for health and for delight. *Spenſer.*

Goo'dlyhood, gůd'-lŷ-hůd. *n. ſ.* [from *goodly.*] Grace; goodneſs. Obſolete.

But mote thy *goodlyhood* forgive it me,
To meet which of the gods I ſhall thee name. *Spenſer.*

Goo'dman, gůd'-mån. *n. ſ.* [*good* and *man.*]

1. A ſlight appellation of civility: generally ironical.

How now, what's the matter? part——
—With you, *goodman* boy, if you pleaſe.
Come, I'll fleſh ye. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. A ruſtick term of compliment; gaffer.

Nay, hear you, *goodman* delver. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

But ſee the ſun-beams bright to labour warn,
And gild the thatch of *goodman* Hodge's barn. *Gay.*

Old *goodman* Dobſon of the green,
Remembers he the trees has ſeen. *Swift.*

Goo'dness, gůd'-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *good.*] Deſirable qualities either moral or phyſical; kindneſs; favour.

If for any thing he loved greatneſs, it was becauſe therein he might exerciſe his *goodneſs.* *Sidney.*

There is in all things an appetite or deſire, whereby they incline to ſomething which they may be; all which perfections are contained under the general name of *goodneſs.* *Hooker.*

All *goodneſs*
Is poiſon to thy ſtomach.
—Yes, that *goodneſs*
Of gleaning all the land's wealth into one,
Into your own hands, cardinal, by extortion:
The *goodneſs* of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope againſt the king; your *goodneſs*,
Since you provoke me, ſhall be moſt notorious. *Sh.*

There's no *goodneſs* in thy face. *Shakeſp.*

There is a general, or natural *goodneſs* in creatures, and a more ſpecial or moral *goodneſs.* *Perkins.*

The *goodneſs* of every thing is meaſured by its end and uſe, and that's the beſt thing which ſerves the beſt end and purpoſe. *Tillotſon.*

All made very particular relations of the ſtrength of the Scots army, the excellent diſcipline that was obſerved in it, and the *goodneſs* of the men. *Clarend.*

No body can ſay that tobacco of the ſame *goodneſs* is riſen in reſpect of itſelf: one pound of the ſame *goodneſs* will never exchange for a pound and a quarter of the ſame *goodneſs.* *Locke.*

Goods, gůd'z. *n. ſ.* [from *good.*]

1. Moveables in a houſe.

That giv'ſt to ſuch a gueſt
As my poor ſelfe, of all thy *goods* the beſt. *Chapm.*

2. Perſonal or moveable eſtate.

That a writ be ſu'd againſt you,
To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
Caſtles, and whatſoever. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

This hinders nothing the proceedings of the civil courts, which reſpect the temporal puniſhment upon body and *goods.* *Leſley.*

3. Wares; freight; merchandiſe.

Her majeſty, when the *goods* of our Engliſh merchants were attached by the duke of Alva, arreſted likewiſe the *goods* of the low Dutch here in England. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Salee, that ſcorn'd all power and laws of men,
Goods with their owners hurrying to their den. *Waller.*

Goo'dy, gůd'-dŷ. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *good wife.*] A low term of civility uſed to mean perſons.

Soft, *goody* ſheep, then ſaid the fox, not ſo;
Unto the king ſo raſh you may not go. *Hubbert.*

Swarm'd on a rotten ſtick the bees I ſpy'd,
Which erſt I ſaw when *goody* Dobſon dy'd. *Gay.*

Plain *goody* would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her grogram gown. *Swift.*

Goo'dyship, gůd'-dŷ-ſhîp. *n. ſ.* [from *goody.*] The quality of goody. Ludicrous.

The more ſhame for her *goodyſhip*,
To give ſo near a friend the ſlip. *Hudibras.*

GOOSE, gős. *n. ſ.* plural *geeſe.* [ȝoſ, Sax. *goes*, Dut. *gawe*, Erſe, ſing, *gewey*, plural.]

1. A large waterfowl proverbially noted, I know not why, for fooliſhneſs.

Thou cream-faced lown,
Where got'ſt thou that *gooſe* look? *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Since I pluckt *geeſe*, play'd truant, and whipt top,
I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately. *Sh.*

Birds moſt eaſy to be drawn are waterfowl; as the *gooſe* and ſwan. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Nor watchful dogs, nor the more wakeful *geeſe*,
Diſturb with nightly noiſe the ſacred peace. *Dryd.*

2. A taylor's ſmoothing iron.

Come in, tailor: here you may roaſt your *gooſe.* *Shakeſp.*

Go'oseberry, gőz-bèr-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*gooſe* and *berry*, becauſe eaten with young geeſe as ſauce.] A berry and tree. The ſpecies are, 1. The common gooſeberry. 2. The large manured gooſeberry. 3. The red hairy gooſeberry. 4. The large white Dutch gooſeberry. 5. The large amber gooſeberry. 6. The large green gooſeberry. 7. The large red gooſeberry. 8. The yellow-leaved gooſeberry. 9. The ſtriped-leaved gooſeberry. *Miller.*

Auguſt has upon his arm a baſket of all manner of ripe fruits; as pears, plums, apples, *gooſeberries.* *Peacham.*

Upon a *gooſeberry* buſh a ſnail I found;
For always ſnails near ſweeteſt fruit abound. *Gay.*

Go'osecap, gős-kåp. *n. ſ.* [from *gooſe* and *cap.*] A ſilly perſon.

Go'osefoot, gős-fůt. *n. ſ.* [*chenopodium.*] Wild orach. *Miller.*

Go'osegrass, gős-gråſs. *n. ſ.* Clivers; an herb.

Gooſegraſs, or wild tanſy, is a weed that ſtrong clays are very ſubject to. *Mortimer.*

GO'RBELLY, gå'r-bèl-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from ȝoꞃ, dung, and *belly*, according to *Skinner* and *Junius.* It may perhaps come from *gor*, Welſh, beyond, too much; or, as ſeems to me more likely, may be contracted from *gormand*, or *gorman's belly*, the belly of a glutton.] A big paunch; a ſwelling belly. A term of reproach for a fat man.

Go'rbellied, gå'r-bèl-ŷd. *adj.* [from *gorbelly.*] Fat; bigbellied; having ſwelling paunches.

Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves, are you undone? No, ye fat chuffs, I would your ſtore were here. *Shak.*

Gord, gå'rd. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument of gaming, as appears from *Beaumont* and *Fletcher.* *Warburton.*

Thy dry bones can reach at nothing now, but *gords* and *ninepins.* *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

Let vultures gripe thy guts; for *gords* and Fulham holds. *Shakeſp.*

GORE, gőr. *n. ſ.* [ȝoꞃe, Sax. *gôr*, Welſh, ſanious matter.]

1. Blood effuſed from the body.

A grieſly wound,
From which forth guſh'd a ſtream of *gore* blood thick,
That all her goodly garment ſtain'd around,
And into a deep ſanguine dy'd the graſſy ground. *Spenſer.*

Another's crimes the youth unhappy bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltleſs *gore.* *Dryd.*

2. Blood clotted or congealed.

The bloody fact
Will be aveng'd; though here thou ſee him die,
Rolling in duſt and *gore.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

His horrid beard and knotted treſſes ſtood
Stiff with his *gore*, and all his wounds ran blood. *Denham.*

To **Gore**, gőr. *v. a.* [ȝebeꞃian, Sax.]

1. To ſtab; to pierce.

Oh, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gor'd* with Mowbray's ſpear. *Shak.*

No weaker lion's by a ſtronger ſlain;
Nor from his larger tuſks the foreſt boar
Commiſſion takes his brother ſwine to *gore.* *Tate.*

For arms his men long pikes and jav'lins bore,
And poles with pointed ſteel their foes in battle *gore.* *Dryden.*

2. To pierce with a horn.

Some toſs'd, ſome *gor'd*, ſome trampling down he kill'd. *Dryden.*

He idly butting, feigns
His rival *gor'd* in every knotty trunk. *Thomſ. Spring.*

GORGE, gå'rj. *n. ſ.* [*gorge*, Fr.]

1. The throat; the ſwallow.

There were birds alſo made ſo finely, that they did not only deceive the ſight with their figures, but the hearing with their ſongs, which the watry inſtruments did make their *gorge* deliver. *Sidney.*

And now how abhorred in my imagination it is! my *gorge* riſes at it. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Her delicate tenderneſs will find itſelf abuſed, begin to heave the *gorge*, diſreliſh and abhor the Moor. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. That which is gorged or ſwallowed. Not in uſe.

And all the way, moſt like a brutiſh beaſt,
He ſpewed up his *gorge*, that all did him deteſt. *Spenſer.*

To **Gorge**, gå'rj. *v. n.* [*gorger*, Fr.]

1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to ſatiate.

Being with his preſence glutted, *gorg'd*, and full. *Shakeſp.*

He that makes his generation meſſes,
To *gorge* his appetite. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite. *Dryden*.

I deſire that they will not *gorge* the lion either with nonſenſe or obſcenity. *Addiſon.*

Nor would his ſlaughter'd army now have lain
On Africk's ſands, disfigur'd with their wounds,
To *gorge* the wolves and vultures of Numidia. *Add.*

The giant, *gorg'd* with fleſh, and wine, and blood,
Lay ſtretch'd at length, and ſnoring in his den. *Add.*

3. To ſwallow: as, *the fiſh has* gorged *the book*.

Go'rged, gå'rjd. *adj.* [from *gorge*.] Having a gorge or throat.

Look up a height, the ſhrill *gorg'd* lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shakeſp.*

GO'RGEOUS, gå'r-jůs. *adj.* [*gorgias*, old Fr. *Skinner*.] Fine; ſplendid; glittering in various colours; ſhowy; magnificent.

O, that deceit ſhould dwell
In ſuch a *gorgeous* palace! *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

As full of ſpirit as the month of May,
And *gorgeous* as the ſun at Midſummer. *Shakeſp.*

He bad them look upon themſelves and upon their enemies, themſelves dreadful, their enemies *gorgeous* and brave. *Hayward.*

The *gorgeous* Eaſt, with richeſt hand,
Pours on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. *Milt.*

With *gorgeous* wings, the marks of ſovereign ſway,
The two contending princes make their way. *Dryd.*

Go'rgeously, gå'r-jůs-lý. *adv.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendidly; magnificently; finely.

The duke, one ſolemn day, *gorgeouſly* clad in a ſuit all over ſpread with diamonds, loſt one of them of good value. *Wotton.*

Go'rgeousness, gå'r-jůs-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *gorgeous*.] Splendour; magnificence; ſhow.

Go'rget, gå'r-jit. *n. ſ.* [from *gorge*.] The piece of armour that defends the throat.

He with a palſy fumbling on his *gorget*,
Shakes in and out the rivet. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſida.*

He did oftentimes ſpend the night in the church alone praying, his headpiece, *gorget*, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles.*

See how his *gorget* peers above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *B. Jonſ.*

About his neck a threefold *gorget*,
As rough as trebled leathern target. *Hudibras.*

Go'rgon, gå'r-gůn. *n. ſ.* [γοργω.] A monſter with ſnaky hairs, of which the ſight turned beholders to ſtone; any thing ugly or horrid.

Gorgons and hydras, and chymeras dire. *Milt.*

Why did'ſt thou not encounter man for man,
And try the virtue of that *gorgon* face
To ſtare me into ſtature. *Dryden.*

GO'RMAND, gå'r-månd. *n. ſ.* [*gourmand*, Fr.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To **Go'rmandize**, gå'r-mån-dîz. *v. n.* [from *gormand*.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenouſly.

Gormandi'zer, gå"r-mån-dî'-zůr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.

Gorse, gôr's. *n. ſ.* [ʒoꞃꞅ, Sax.] Furz; a thick prickly ſhrub that bears yellow flowers in Winter.

Gory, gô'-rý. *adj.* [from *gore*.]

1. Covered with congealed blood.

When two boars with rankling malice met,
Their *gory* ſides the freſh wounds fiercely fret. *Spenſer.*

Why do'ſt thou ſhake thy *gory* locks at me?
Thou can'ſt not ſay I did it. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. Bloody; murtherous; fatal. Not in uſe.

The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain. *Shakeſp.*

Go'shawk, gôs'-håk. *n. ſ.* [ʒoꞅ gooſe, and hafoc a hawk.] A hawk of a large kind.

Such dread his awful viſage on them caſt;
So ſeem poor doves at *goſhawks* ſight aghaſt. *Fa. rf.*

Go'sling, gôz'-ling. *n. ſ.* [from *gooſe*.]

1. A young gooſe; a gooſe not yet full grown.

Why do you go nodding and waggling ſo like a fool, as if you were hipſhot? ſays the gooſe to her *goſling*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nature hath inſtructed even a brood of *goſlings* to ſtick together, while the kite is hovering over their heads. *Swift.*

2. A katkin on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL, gôs'-pil. *n. ſ.* [ʒoꝺeꞅ ꞅpel, or God's or good tidings; εὐαγγέλιον; *ſoſkel*, *ſkeal ſuach* happy tidings, Erſe.]

1. God's work; the holy book of the Chriſtian revelation.

Thus may the *goſpel* to the riſing ſun
Be ſpread, and flouriſh where it firſt begun. *Waller.*

All the decrees whereof Scripture treateth are conditionate, receiving Chriſt as the *goſpel* offers him, as Lord and Saviour; the former, as well as the latter, being the condition of ſcripture-election, and the rejecting, or not receiving him thus, the condition of the ſcripture-reprobation. *Hamm.*

How is a good Chriſtian animated and cheered by a ſtedfaſt belief of the promiſes of the *goſpel*. *Bentley.*

2. Divinity; theology.

To **Go'spel**, gôs'-pil. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with ſentiments of religion. This word in *Shakeſpeare*, in whom alone I have found it, is uſed, though ſo venerable in itſelf, with ſome degree of irony: I ſuppoſe from the goſpellers, who had long been held in contempt.

Are you ſo *goſpell'd*
To pray for this good man, and for his iſſue,
Whoſe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave? *Shakeſp.*

Go'speller, gôs'-pil-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *goſpel*.] A name of the followers of *Wickliffe*, who firſt attempted a reformation from popery, given them by the Papiſts in reproach, from their profeſſing to follow and preach only the goſpel.

Theſe *goſpellers* have had their golden days,
Have troden down our holy Roman faith. *Rowe.*

Go'ssamer, gôs'-så-můr. *n. ſ.* [*goſſipium*, low Lat.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the air in calm ſunny weather, eſpecially about the time of Autumn. *Hanmer.*

A lover may beſtride the *goſſamour*,
That idles in the wanton Summer air,
And yet not fall, ſo light is vanity. *Shakeſp.*

Four nimble gnats the horſes were,
Their harneſſes of *goſſamere*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

The filmy *goſſamer* now flits no more,
Nor halcyons baſk on the ſhort ſunny ſhore. *Dryd.*

GO'SSIP, gôs'-sip. *n. ſ.* [from ʒoꝺ, and ꞅyb, relation, affinity, Sax.]

1. One who anſwers for the child in baptiſm.

Go to a *goſſip's* feaſt and gaude with me,
After ſo long grief ſuch nativity. *Shakeſp.*

At the chriſtening of George duke of Clarence, who was born in the Caſtle of Dublin, he made both the earl of Kildare and the earl of Ormond his *goſſips*. *Davies on Ireland.*

2. A tippling companion.

And ſometimes lurk I in a *goſſip's* bowl,
In very likeneſs of a roaſted crab,
And when ſhe drinks againſt her lips I bob. *Shak.*

3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in.

To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a *goſſip* at his labour. *Hudibras.*

'Tis ſung in ev'ry ſtreet,
The common chat of *goſſips* when they meet. *Dry.*

To **Go'ssip**, gôs'-sip. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To chat; to prate; to be merry.

Go to a *goſſip's* feaſt and gaude with me.
—With all my heart, I'll *goſſip* at this feaſt. *Shak.*

His mother was a votreſs of my order,
And, in the ſpiced Indian air by night,
Full often hath ſhe *goſſipt* by my ſide. *Shakeſp.*

The market and exchange muſt be left to their own ways of talking; and *goſſipings* not be robbed of their ancient privilege. *Locke.*

He gives himſelf up to an idle *goſſiping* converſation. *Law.*

2. To be a pot-companion.

Nor met with fortune, other than at feaſt,
Full warm of blood, of mirth, of *goſſiping*. *Shak.*

Go'ssipred, gôs'-sip-ěrd. *n. ſ.* [*goſſipry*, from *goſſip*.]

Goſſipred or compaternity, by the canon law, is a ſpiritual affinity; and the juror, that was goſſip to either of the parties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent. *Davies.*

Go'sting, gôs'-ting. *n. ſ.* [*rubia*.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Got, gôt'. *pret.* [from the verb *get*.]

Titus Lartius writes, they fought together; but Aufidius *got* off. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

If you have ſtrength Achilles' arms to bear,
Though foul Therſites *got* thee, thou ſhalt be
Lov'd and eſteem'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Theſe regions and this realm my wars have *got*;
This mournful empire is the loſer's lot. *Dryden.*

When they began to reaſon about the means how the ſea *got* thither, and away back again, there they were preſently in the dark. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Got, gôt'. *part. paſſ.* of *get*.

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil haps, in a plot ſo well by them laid, more than he did the victory of others *got* by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reaſon. *Knolles.*

A gentle perſuaſion in reaſoning, when the firſt point of ſubmiſſion to your will is *got*, will moſt times do. *Locke.*

If he behaves himſelf ſo when he depends on us for his daily bread, can any man ſay what he will do when he is *got* above the world? *Arbuthnot.*

Thou wert from Ætna's burning entrails torn,
Got by fierce whirlwinds, and in thunder born. *Pope.*

Go'tten, gôt'n. *part. paſſ.* of *get*.

Wiſdom cannot be *gotten* for gold. *Job*, xxviii. 15.

Few of them, when they are *gotten* into an office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it. *Temple.*

Goud, goůd'. *n. ſ.* Woad: a plant. *Dict.*

Gove, gôv'. *n. ſ.* A mow. *Tuſſer.*

To **Gove**, gôv'. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. An old word.

Load ſafe, carry home, follow time being fair,
Gove juſt in the barn, it is out of deſpair. *Tuſſer.*

To **GO'VERN**, gův'-ůrn. *v. a.* [*gouverner*, Fr. *guberno*, Lat.]

1. To rule as a chief magiſtrate.

This inconvenience is more hard to be redreſſed in the governor than the *governed*; as a malady in a vital part is more incurable than in an external. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Slaves to our paſſions we become, and then
It grows impoſſible to *govern* men. *Waller.*

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

I am at preſent againſt war, though it puts the power into my hands, and though ſuch turbulent and naughty ſpirits as you are, *govern* all things in times of peace. *Davenant.*

The chief point, which he is to carry always in his eye, and by which he is to *govern* all his counſels, deſigns, and actions. *Atterbury.*

3. To manage; to reſtrain.

Go after her, ſhe's deſperate; *govern* her. *Shak.*

4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to ſyntax; as, *amo governs* the accuſative caſe.

Liſten, children, unto me,
And let this your leſſon be,
In our language evermore
Words that *govern* go before. *Mauger's Fr. Gram.*

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ſhip.

To **Go'vern**, gŭv'-ŭrn. *v. n.* To keep ſuperiority; to behave with haughtineſs.

By that rule,
Your wicked atoms may be working now
To give bad counſel, that you ſtill may *govern.*
Dryden.

Go'vernable, gŭv'-ŭr-năbl. *adj.* [from *govern.*] Submiſſive to authority; ſubject to rule; obedient; manageable.

The flexibleneſs of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headſtrong, makes it more *governable* and ſafe. *Locke.*

Go'vernance, gŭv'-ŭr-năns. *n. ſ.* [from *govern.*]

1. Government; rule; management.

Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time, and roſe up inſtead of his brother Judas.
1 *Mac.* ix. 31.

2. Controul, as that of a guardian.

Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
'Till through wiſe handling, and fair *governance*,
I him recurred to a better will. *Spenſer.*

What! ſhall king Henry be a pupil ſtill,
Under the ſurly Gloſter's *governance?* *Shakeſp.*

3. Behaviour; manners. Obſolete.

He likeſt is to fall into miſchance
That is regardleſs of his *governance.* *Spenſer.*

Go'vernante, gŏ-vŭr-năn't. *n. ſ.* [*gouvernante*, Fr.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality. The more uſual and proper word is *governeſs.*

Go'verness, gŭv'-ŭr-nis. *n. ſ.* [*gouverneresſe*, old Fr. from *gove.*]

1. A female inveſted with authority.

The moon, the *governeſs* of floods,
Pale in her anger, waſhes all the air,
That rheumatick diſeaſes do abound. *Shakeſp.*

2. A tutoreſs; a woman that has the care of young ladies.

He preſented himſelf unto her, falling down upon both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old *governeſs* of Danae is painted, when ſhe ſuddenly ſaw the golden ſhower. *Sidney.*

His three younger children were taken from the *governeſs* in whoſe hands he put them. *Clarend.*

3. A tutoreſs; an inſtructreſs; a directreſs.

Great affliction that ſevere *governeſs* of the life of man brings upon thoſe ſouls ſhe ſeizes on.
More againſt Atheiſm.

Go'vernment, gŭv'-ŭrn-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*gouvernement*, Fr.]

1. Form of a community with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the ſupreme authority.

There ſeem to be but two general kinds of *government* in the world: the one exerciſed according to the arbitrary commands and will of ſome ſingle perſon; and the other according to certain orders or laws introduced by agreement or cuſtom, and not to be changed without the conſent of many. *Temple.*

No *government* can do any act to limit itſelf: the ſupreme legiſlative power cannot make itſelf not to be abſolute. *Leſley.*

2. An eſtabliſhed ſtate of legal authority.

There they ſhall found
Their *government*, and their great ſenate chuſe
Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. *Milton.*

While he ſurvives, in concord and content
The commons live, by no diviſion rent;
But the great monarch's death diſſolves the *government.* *Dryden.*

Every one knows, who has conſidered the nature of *government*, that there muſt be in each particular form of it an abſolute unlimited power. *Addiſon.*

Where any one perſon or body of men ſeize into their hands the power in the laſt reſort, there is properly no longer a *government*, but what Ariſtotle and his followers call the abuſe or corruption of one. *Swift.*

3. Adminiſtration of publick affairs.

Safety and equal *government* are things
Which ſubjects make as happy as their kings.
Waller.

Thoſe *governments* which curb not evils, cauſe;
And a rich knave's a libel on our laws. *Young.*

4. Regularity of behaviour. Not in uſe.

You needs muſt learn, lord, to amend this fault;
Though ſometimes it ſhews greatneſs, courage, blood,
Yet oftentimes it doth preſent harſh rage,
Defect of manners, want of *government*,
Pride, haughtineſs, opinion, and diſdain. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis *government* that makes them ſeem divine;
The want thereof makes thee abominable. *Shak.*

5. Manageableneſs; compliance; obſequiouſneſs.

Thy eyes windows fall,
Like death, when he ſhuts up the day of life;
Each part depriv'd of ſupple *government*,
Shall ſtiff and ſtark, and cold appear, like death.
Shakeſp.

6. Management of the limbs or body. Obſolete.

Their god
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I them warded all with wary *government.* *Spenſ.*

7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to conſtruction.

Go'vernour, gŭv'-ŭr-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [*gouverneur*, Fr.]

1. One who has the ſupreme direction.

It muſt be confeſſed, that of Chriſt, working as a creator and a *governour* of the world by providence, all are partakers. *Hooker.*

They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and *governour* of ſuch ſtupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and praiſe. *Bentley.*

2. One who is inveſted with ſupreme authority in a ſtate.

For the kingdom is the Lord's, and he is the *governour* among the nations. *Pſ.* xxii. 28.

The magiſtrate cannot urge obedience upon ſuch potent grounds as the miniſter, if ſo diſpoſed, can urge diſobedience: as, for inſtance, if my *governour* ſhould command me to do a thing, or I muſt die, or forfeit my eſtate; and the miniſter ſteps in and tells me, that I offend God, and ruin my ſoul, if I obey that command, 'tis eaſy to ſee a greater force in this perſuaſion. *South.*

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.

To you, lord *governour*,
Remains the cenſure of this helliſh villain. *Shak.*

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Eltam will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his ſpecial *governour*;
And for his ſafety there I'll beſt deviſe. *Shakeſp.*

The great work of a *governour* is to faſhion the carriage, and form the mind; to ſettle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wiſdom. *Locke.*

During the minority of kings, the election of biſhops, and other affairs of the church, muſt be left in the hands of their *governours* and courtiers.
Leſley.

5. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold all the ſhips, which though they be ſo great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very ſmall helm, whitherſoever the *governour* liſteth. *Ja.* iii. 4.

GOUGE, gŏ'j. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A chiſſel having a round edge, for the cutting of ſuch wood as is to be rounded or hollowed. *Moxon.*

Go'ujeres, gŏ-jĕ'r. *n. ſ.* [*gouje*, Fr. a camp trull.] The French diſeaſe. *Hanmer.*

Gourd, gŏ'rd. *n. ſ.* [*gouhorde*, Fr.]

1. A plant. The fruit of ſome ſpecies are long, of others round, or bottle ſhaped.
Miller.

But I will haſte, and from each bough and brake,
Each plant and juicieſt *gourd*, will pluck ſuch choice
To entertain our angel-gueſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Gourd ſeeds abound ſo much in oil, that a ſweet and pleaſant one may be drawn from thence by expreſſion; they are of the four greater cold ſeeds, and are uſed in emulſions. *Hill.*

2. A bottle [from *gourt*, old Fr.] *Skinner.* The large fruit ſo called is often ſcooped hollow, for the purpoſe of containing and carrying wine, and other liquors: from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the ſame name, and ſo the word is uſed by *Chaucer.* *Hanmer.*

Gou'rdiness, gŏ'r-dỳ-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *gourd.*] A ſwelling in a horſe's leg after a journey.
Farrier's Dict.

Gournet, gŭr'-nit. *n. ſ.* [*cuculus.*] A fiſh.

GOUT, gout'. *n. ſ.* [*goutte*, Fr.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical diſeaſe attended with great pain.

The *gout* is a diſeaſe which may affect any membraneous part, but commonly thoſe which are at the greateſt diſtance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the ſloweſt, the reſiſtance, friction, and ſtricture of the ſolid parts the greateſt, and the ſenſation of pain, by the dilaceration of the nervous fibres, extreme.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

One that's ſick o' th' *gout*, had rather
Groan ſo in perplexity, than be cur'd
By th' ſure phyſician death. *Shakeſp. Cymbel.*

This very rev'rend lecher, quite worn out
With rheumatiſms, and crippled with his *gout*,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And ſwinges his own vices in his ſon. *Dryden.*

2. A drop. [*goutte*, Fr. *gutta*, Lat.] *Gut* for *drop* is ſtill uſed in Scotland by phyſicians.

I ſee thee ſtill,
And on the blade o' th' dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
Which was not ſo before. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

GOUT, gŏ'. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A taſte. An affected cant word.

Catalogues ſerve for a direction to any one that has a *goût* for the like ſtudies. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Go'utwort, gout'-wŭrt. *n. ſ.* [*gout* and *wort*, *podagraria.*] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Go'uty, gou'-tỳ. *adj.* [from *gout.*]

1. Afflicted or diſeaſed with the gout.

There dies not above one of a thouſand of the gout, although I believe that more die *gouty.*
Graunt.

Knots upon his *gouty* joints appear,
And chalk is in his crippled fingers found. *Dryd.*

Moſt commonly a *gouty* conſtitution is attended with great acuteneſs of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities, being delicate. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. Relating to the gout.

There are likewiſe other cauſes of blood ſpitting; one is the ſettlement of a *gouty* matter in the ſubſtance of the lungs. *Blackmore.*

GOWN, gown'. *n. ſ.* [*gonna*, Ital. *gwn*, Welſh and Erſe.]

1. A long upper garment.

They make garments either ſhort, as cloaks, or, as *gowns*, long to the ground. *Abbot.*

If ever I ſaid a looſebodied *gown*, ſew me up in the ſkirts of it, and beat me to death with a bottom of brown thread; I ſaid a *gown.* *Shakeſp.*

In length of train deſcends her ſweeping *gown*,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known. *Dryden.*

2. A woman's upper garment.

I deſpiſe your new *gown*, 'till I ſee you dreſſed in it. *Pope.*

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.

The benefices themſelves are ſo mean in Iriſh counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for any honeſt miniſter, ſcarcely to buy him a *gown*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Girt in his Gabin *gown* the hero ſat. *Dryden.*

Yet not ſuperior to her ſex's cares,
The mode ſhe fixes by the *gown* ſhe wears;
Of ſilks and china ſhe's the laſt appeal;
In theſe great points ſhe loads the common weal. *Young.*

4. The dreſs of peace.

He Mars depos'd, and arms to *gowns* made yield;
Succeſsful councils did him ſoon approve
As fit for cloſe intrigues as open field. *Dryden.*

Go'wned, gownd'. *adj.* [from *gown*.] Dreſſed in a gown.

A noble crew about them waited round
Of ſage and ſober peers, all gravely *gown'd*. *Spenſ.*

In velvet white as ſnow the troop was *gown'd*,
The ſeams with ſparkling emeralds ſet around. *Dryden.*

Go'wnman, gown'-mån. *n. ſ.* [*gown* and *man*.] A man devoted to the arts of peace; one whoſe proper habit is a gown.

Let him with pedants
Pore out his life amongſt the lazy *gownmen*. *Rowe.*

Thus will that whole bench, in an age or two, be compoſed of mean, fawning *gownmen*, dependants upon the court for a morſel of bread. *Swift.*

To **Gra'bble**, gråb'l. *v. n.* [probably corrupted from *grapple*.] To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of theſe rogues, with their bloody hands *grabbling* in my guts, and pulling out my very entrails. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

To **Gra'bble**, gråb'l. *v. a.* To lie proſtrate on the ground. *Ainſworth.*

GRACE, grȧ's. *n. ſ.* [*grace*, Fr. *gratia*, Lat. *graace*, Erſe.]

1. Favour; kindneſs.

If the higheſt love in no baſe perſon may aſpire to *grace*, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity. *Sidney.*

O momentary *grace* of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the *grace* of God! *Shakeſp.*

Such as were popular,
And well deſerving, were advanc'd by *grace*. *Dan.*

Is this the reward and thanks I am to have for thoſe many acts of *grace* I have lately paſſed? *King Charles.*

Yet thoſe remov'd,
Such *grace* ſhall one juſt man find in his ſight,
That he relents, not to blot out mankind. *Milton.*

He receiv'd all the *graces* and degrees, the proctorſhip and the doctorſhip could be obtained there. *Clarendon.*

Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*;
Then either of you knights may well deſerve
A princeſs born. *Dryden's Fables.*

None of us, who now your *grace* implore,
But held the rank of ſov'reign queen before. *Dryd.*

Proffer'd ſervice I repaid the fair,
That of her *grace* ſhe gave her maid to know
The ſecret meaning of this moral ſhow. *Dryden.*

2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind.

The *grace* of God, that paſſeth underſtanding, keep your hearts and minds. *Common Prayer.*

The evil of ſin is that we are eſpecially to pray againſt, moſt earneſtly begging of God, that he will, by the power of his *grace*, preſerve us from falling into ſin. *Duty of Man.*

Prevenient *grace* deſcending had remov'd
The ſtony from their hearts, and made new fleſh
Regenerate grow inſtead. *Milton.*

3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.

Within the church, in the publick profeſſion and external communion thereof, are contained perſons truly good and ſanctified, and hereafter ſaved; and together with them other perſons void of all ſaving *grace*, and hereafter to be damned. *Pearſon.*

How Van wants *grace*, who never wanted wit. *Pope.*

4. Pardon; mercy.

Noble pity held
His hand a while, and to their choice gave ſpace
Which they would prove, his valour or his *grace*. *Waller.*

Bow and ſue for *grace*
With ſuppliant knee. *Milton.*

5. Favour conferred.

I ſhould therefore eſteem it great favour and *grace*,
Would you be ſo kind as to go in my place. *Prior.*

6. Privilege.

But to return and view the cheerful ſkies,
To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*. *Dryden.*

7. A goddeſs, by the heathens ſuppoſed to beſtow beauty.

This forehead, where your verſe has ſaid
The loves delighted and the *graces* play'd. *Prior.*

8. Behaviour, conſidered as decent or unbecoming.

The ſame words in Philoclea's mouth, as from one woman to another, ſo as there were no other body by, might have had a better *grace*, and perchance have found a gentler receipt. *Sidney.*

Have I reaſon or good *grace* in what I do? *Temple.*

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleaſing appearance.

One lilac only, with a ſtatelier *grace*,
Preſum'd to claim the oak's and cedar's place;
And, looking round him with a monarch's care,
Spread his exalted boughs to wave in air. *Harte.*

Her purple habits ſits with ſuch a *grace*
On her ſmooth ſhoulders, and ſo ſuits her face. *Dryden's Æn.*

To write and ſpeak correctly gives a *grace*, and gains a favourable attention to what one has to ſay. *Locke.*

10. Natural excellence.

It doth grieve me, that things of principal excellency ſhould be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with *graces* both of wit and learning, for better purpoſes. *Hooker.*

To ſome kind of men,
Their *graces* ſerve them but as enemies. *Shakeſp.*

In his own *grace* he doth exalt himſelf
More than in your advancement. *Shakeſp.*

The charming Lauſus, full of youthful fire,
To Turnus only ſecond in the *grace*
Of manly mien, and features of the face. *Dryden.*

11. Embelliſhment; recommendation; beauty.

Where juſtice grows, there grows the greater *grace*,
The which doth quench the brand of helliſh ſmart. *Spenſer.*

Set all things in their own peculiar place,
And know that order is the greateſt *grace*. *Dryden.*

The flow'r which laſts for little ſpace,
A ſhort liv'd good, and an uncertain *grace*. *Dryden.*

12. Single beauty.

I paſs their form and every charming *grace*. *Dryd.*

13. Ornament; flower; higheſt perfection.

By their hands this *grace* of kings muſt die,
If hell and treaſon hold their promiſes. *Shakeſp.*

14. Single or particular virtue.

The king-becoming *graces*,
As juſtice, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The *graces* of his religion prepare him for the moſt uſeful diſcharge of every relation of life. *Rogers.*

15. Virtue phyſical.

O, mickle is the pow'rful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, ſtones, and their true qualities. *Shakeſp.*

16. The title of a duke or archbiſhop; formerly of the king, meaning the ſame as *your goodneſs*, or *your clemency*.

Here come I from our princely general,
To know your griefs; to tell you from his *grace*,
That he will give you audience. *Shak. Henry IV.*

High and mighty king, your *grace*, and thoſe your nobles here preſent, may be pleaſed to bow your ears. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

According to the uſual proceeding of your *grace*, and of the court, with delinquents which are overtaken with error in ſimplicity, there was yielded unto him a deliberate, patient, and full hearing, together with a ſatisfactory anſwer to all his main objections. *White.*

17. A ſhort prayer ſaid before and after meat.

Your ſoldiers uſe him as the *grace* 'fore meat,
Their talk at table, and their thanks at end. *Shak.*

While *grace* is ſaying after meat, do you and your brethren take the chairs from behind the company. *Swift.*

Then cheerful healths, your miſtreſs ſhall have place;
And what's more rare, a poet ſhall ſay *grace*. *Pope.*

Grace-cup, grȧ's-kůp. *n. ſ.* [*grace* and *cup*.] The cup or health drank after grace.

The *grace-cup* ſerv'd, the cloth away,
Jove thought it time to ſhew his play. *Prior.*

To **Grace**, grȧ's. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embelliſh; to recommend; to decorate.

This they ſtudy, this they practiſe, this they *grace* with a wanton ſuperfluity of wit. *Hooker.*

I do not think a braver gentleman,
More daring, or more bold is now alive,
To *grace* this latter age with noble deeds. *Shakeſp.*

Little of this great world can I ſpeak,
And therefore little ſhall I *grace* my cauſe,
In ſpeaking for myſelf. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation and *gracing*, where cauſes are well handled. *Bacon.*

Rich crowns were on their royal ſcutcheons plac'd,
With ſaphires, diamonds, and with rubies *grac'd*. *Dryden.*

By both his parents of deſcent divine;
Great Jove and Phœbus *grac'd* his nobler line. *Pope.*

Though triumphs were to generals only due,
Crowns were reſerv'd to *grace* the ſoldiers too. *Pope.*

2. To dignify or raiſe by an act of favour.

He writes
How happily he lives, how well belov'd,
And daily *graced* by the emperor. *Shakeſp.*

He might at his pleaſure *grace* or diſgrace whom he would in court. *Knolles.*

Diſpoſe all honours of the ſword and gun,
Grace with a nod, and ruin with a frown. *Dryden.*

3. To favour.

When the gueſts withdrew,
Their courteous hoſt ſaluting all the crew,
Regardleſs paſs'd her o'er, nor *grac'd* with kind adieu. *Dryden.*

Gra'ced, grȧ'st. *adj.* [from *grace*.]

1. Beautiful; graceful. Not in uſe.

He ſaw this gentleman, one of the propereſt and beſt *graced* men that ever I ſaw, being of a middle age and a mean ſtature. *Sidney.*

2. Virtuous; regular; chaſte. Not in uſe.

Epicuriſm and luſt
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a *grac'd* palace. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Gra'ceful, grȧ's-fůl. *adj.* [from *grace*.] Beautiful with dignity.

Amid' the troops, and like the leading god,
High o'er the reſt in arms the *graceful* Turnus rode. *Dryden.*

Matchleſs his pen, victorious was his lance;
Bold in the liſts, and *graceful* in the dance. *Pope.*

Yet *graceful* eaſe, and ſweetneſs void of pride,
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide. *Pope.*

Graceful to ſight, and elegant to thought,
The great are vanquiſh'd, and the wiſe are taught.
Young.

GRA'CEFULLY, grå's-fůl-ý. *adv.* [from *graceful.*] Elegantly; with pleaſing dignity.

Through nature and through art ſhe rang'd,
And *gracefully* her ſubject chang'd. *Swift.*

Walking is the mode or manner of man, or of a beaſt; but walking *gracefully* implies a manner or mode ſuperadded to that action. *Watts's Logick.*

GRA'CEFULNESS, grå's-fůl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *graceful.*] Elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.

His neck, his hands, his ſhoulders, and his breaſt,
Did next in *gracefulneſs* and beauty ſtand
To breathing figures. *Dryden's Ovid.*

He executed with ſo much *gracefulneſs* and beauty, that he alone got money and reputation. *Dryd.*

There is a ſecret *gracefulneſs* of youth which accompanies his writings, though the ſtaidneſs and ſobriety of age be wanting. *Dryden's Ovid, Pref.*

If hearers are amaz'd from whence
Proceeds that fund of wit and ſenſe,
Which, though her modeſty would ſhroud,
Breaks like the ſun behind a cloud;
While *gracefulneſs* its art conceals,
And yet through ev'ry motion ſteals. *Swift.*

GRA'CELESS, grå's-lìs. *adj.* [from *grace.*] Void of grace; wicked; hopeleſly corrupt; abandoned.

This *graceleſs* man, for furtherance of his guile,
Did court the handmaid of my lady dear. *Spenſer.*
Whoſe hap ſhall be to have her,
Will not ſo *graceleſs* be, to be ingrate. *Shakeſp.*

In all manner of *graceleſs* and hopeleſs characters, ſome are loſt for want of advice, and others for want of heed. *L'Eſtrange.*

Furniſh'd for offence, he croſs'd the way,
Betwixt the *graceleſs* villain and his prey. *Dryden.*

GRA'CES, grå'-sìz. *n. ſ.* *Good graces* for favour is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

Demand deliv'ry of her heart,
Her goods and chattels, and good *graces*,
And perſon up to his embraces. *Hudibras.*

GRA'CILE, gràs'-sìl. *adj.* [*gracilis*, Lat.] Slender; ſmall. *Dict.*

GRA'CILENT, gràs'-ì-lěnt. *adj.* [*gracilentus*, Lat.] Lean. *Dict.*

GRACILI'TY, grå-sìl'-ì-tý. *n. ſ.* [*gracilitas*, Lat.] Slenderneſs; ſmallneſs.

GRA'CIOUS, grå'-shůs. *adj.* [*gracieux*, Fr.]

1. Merciful; benevolent.

Common ſenſe and reaſon could not but tell them, that the good and *gracious* God could not be pleaſed, nor conſequently worſhipped, with any thing barbarous or cruel. *South.*

To be good and *gracious*, and a lover of knowledge, are two of the moſt amiable things. *Burnet.*

2. Favourable; kind.

And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compaſſion on them. 2 *Kings*, xiii. 23.

Unblam'd Ulyſſes' houſe,
In which I finde receipt ſo *gracious*. *Chapman.*
From now reveal
A *gracious* beam of light; from now inſpire
My tongue to ſing, my hand to touch the lyre.
Prior.

3. Acceptable; favoured.

Doctrine is much more profitable and *gracious* by example than by rule. *Spenſer.*

He made us *gracious* before the kings of Perſia, ſo that they gave us food. 1 *Eſdr.* viii. 80.

Goring, who was now general of the horſe, was no more *gracious* to prince Rupert than Wilmot had been. *Clarendon.*

4. Virtuous; good.

Kings are no leſs unhappy, their iſſue not being *gracious*, than they are in loſing them when they have approved their virtues. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

5. Excellent. Obſolete.

The grievous abuſe which hath been of councils, ſhould rather cauſe men to ſtudy how ſo *gracious* a thing may again be reduced to that firſt perfection. *Hooker.*

6. Graceful; becoming. Obſolete.

Our women's names are more *gracious* than their Rutilia, that is, red head. *Camden.*

GRA'CIOUSLY, grå'-shůs-lý. *adv.* [from *gracious.*]

1. Kindly; with kind condeſcenſion.

His teſtimony he *graciouſly* confirmed, that it was the beſt of all my tragedies. *Dryden.*

He heard my vows, and *graciouſly* decreed
My grounds to be reſtor'd, my former flocks to feed.
Dryden.

If her majeſty would but *graciouſly* be pleaſed to think a hardſhip of this nature worthy her royal conſideration. *Swift.*

2. In a pleaſing manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS, grå'-shůs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *gracious.*]

1. Kind condeſcenſion.

The *graciouſneſs* and temper of this anſwer made no impreſſion on them. *Clarendon.*

2. Pleaſing manner.

GRADA'TION, grå-då'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*gradation*, Fr. *gradus*, Lat.]

1. Regular progreſs from one degree to another.

The deſire of more and more riſes by a natural *gradation* to moſt, and after that to all. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Regular advance ſtep by ſtep.

From thence,
By cold *gradation*, and well balanc'd form,
We ſhall proceed with Angelo. *Shakeſp.*

The pſalmiſt very elegantly expreſſeth to us the ſeveral *gradations* by which men at laſt come to this horrid degree of impiety. *Tillotſon.*

3. Order; ſequence; ſeries.

'Tis the curſe of ſervice;
Preferment goes by letter and affection,
Not, as of old, *gradation*, where each ſecond
Stood heir to th' firſt. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

4. Regular proceſs of argument.

Certain it is, by a direct *gradation* of conſequences from this principle of merit, that the obligation to gratitude flows from, and is enjoined by, the firſt dictates of nature. *South.*

GRA'DATORY, gràd'-å-tůr-ý. *n. ſ.* [*gradus*, Lat.] Steps from the cloiſters into the church. *Ainſworth.*

GRA'DIENT, grå'-dyěnt. *adj.* [*gradiens*, Lat.] Walking; moving by ſteps.

Amongſt thoſe *gradient* automata, that iron ſpider is eſpecially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigneſs, did creep up and down as if it had been alive. *Wilkins.*

GRA'DUAL, gràd'-ů-ål. *adj.* [*graduel*, Fr.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing ſtep by ſtep; from one ſtage to another.

Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with *gradual* life,
Of growth, ſenſe, reaſon, all ſumm'd up in man.
Milton.

Men ſtill ſuppoſe a *gradual* natural progreſs of things; as that, from great, things and perſons ſhould grow greater, 'till at length, by many ſteps and aſcents they come to be at greateſt. *South.*

GRA'DUAL, gràd'-ů-ål. *n. ſ.* [*gradus*, Lat.] An order of ſteps.

Before the *gradual* proſtrate they ador'd,
The pavement kiſs'd, and thus the ſaint implor'd.
Dryden.

GRA'DUALITY, gràd-ů-ål'-ì-tý. *n. ſ.* [from *gradual.*] Regular progreſſion.

This ſome aſcribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *graduality* of opacity and light. *Brown.*

GRA'DUALLY, gràd'-ů-ål-ý. *adv.* [from *gradual.*]

1. By degrees; in regular progreſſion.

When the moon paſſes over the fixed ſtars, and eclipſes them, your light vaniſhes; not *gradually*, like that of the planets, but all at once. *Newton.*

The Author of our being weans us *gradually* from our fondneſs of life the nearer we approach towards the end of it. *Swift.*

Human creatures are able to bear air of much greater denſity in diving, and of much leſs upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes be made *gradually*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In degree.

Human reaſon doth not only *gradually*, but ſpecifically differ from the fantaſtick reaſon of brutes. *Grew.*

To GRA'DUATE, gràd'-ů-åt. *v. a.* [*graduer*, Fr. *gradus*, Lat.]

1. To dignify with a degree in the univerſity.

John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did good ſervice. *Carew's Surv. of Corn.*

Concerning columns and their adjuncts, architects make ſuch a noiſe, as if the terms of architraves, frizes, and cornices, were enough to *graduate* a maſter of this art. *Wotton.*

2. To mark with degrees.

The places were marked where the ſpirits ſtood at the ſevereſt cold and greateſt heat, and according to theſe obſervations he *graduates* his thermometers. *Derham.*

3. To raiſe to a higher place in the ſcale of metals: a chemical term.

The tincture was capable to tranſmute or *graduate* as much ſilver as equalled in weight the gold. *Boyle.*

4. To heighten; to improve.

Not only vitriol is a cauſe of blackneſs, but the ſalts of natural bodies; and dyers advance and *graduate* their colours with ſalts. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

GRA'DUATE, grå'd-ů-ět. *n. ſ.* [*gradué*, Fr. from *gradus*, Lat.] A man dignified with an academical degree.

Of *graduates* I diſlike the learned rout,
And chuſe a female doctor for the gout. *Bramſton.*

GRADUA'TION, gràd-ů-å'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*graduation*, Fr. from *graduate*.]

1. Regular progreſſion by ſucceſſion of degrees.

The *graduation* of the parts of the univerſe is likewiſe neceſſary to the perfection of the whole. *Grew.*

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities.

Of greater repugnancy unto reaſon is that which he delivers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguiſhed in oyl of mars or iron, the loadſtone acquires an ability to extract a nail faſtened in a wall. *Brown.*

3. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF, gråf'. *n. ſ.* A ditch; a moat. See GRAVE.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the *graff* broad and deep. *Clarendon.*

GRAFF, gråf'. } *n. ſ.* [*greffe*, Fr.] A ſmall
GRAFT, gråf't. } branch inſerted into the ſtock of another tree, and nouriſhed by its ſap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon.

God gave unto man all kinds of ſeeds and *graffs* of life; as the vegetative life of plants, the ſenſual of beaſts, the rational of man, and the intellectual of angels. *Raleigh.*

It is likely, that as in fruit-trees the *graff* maketh a greater fruit, ſo in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater leaves. *Bacon.*

'Tis uſual now an inmate *graff* to ſee
With inſolence invade a foreign tree. *Dryd. Virg.*

If you cover the top with clay and horſe-dung, in the ſame manner as you do a *graft*, it will help to heal the ſooner. *Mort.*

Now the cleft rind inſerted *graffs* receives,
And yields an offspring more than nature gives.
Pope.

To **GRAFF**, grȧ'f. } *v. a.* [*greffer*, Fr.]
To **GRAFT**, grȧ'ft. }

1. To inſert a cyon or branch of one tree into the ſtock of another.

His growth is but a wild and fruitleſs plant;
I'll cut his barren branches to the ſtock,
And *graft* you on to bear. *Dryden's Don Sebaſt.*

With his pruning hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head,
And *graft* more happy in their ſtead. *Dryden.*

2. To propagate by inſertion or inoculation.

Now let me *graff* my pears, and prune the vine. *Dryden.*

3. To inſert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.

And they alſo, if they bide not ſtill in unbelief, ſhall be *graffed* in; for God is able to *graff* them in again. *Romans.*

Theſe are th' Italian names which fate will join
With ours, and *graff* upon the Trojan line. *Dryden.*

4. To impregnate with an adſcititious branch.

We've ſome old crab-trees here at home, that will not
Be *grafted* to your reliſh. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The noble iſle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal ſtock *graft* with ignoble plants. *Shakeſp.*

5. To join one thing ſo as to receive ſupport from another.

This reſolution againſt any peace with Spain is a new incident *grafted* upon the original quarrel, by the intrigues of a faction among us. *Swift.*

May one kind grave unite each hapleſs name,
And *graft* my love immortal on thy fame. *Pope.*

To **Graff**, grȧ'f. *v. n.* To practice inſition.

In March is good *graffing* the ſkilful do know,
So long as the wind in the Eaſt do not blow:
From moon being changed, 'till paſt be the prime,
For *graffing* and cropping is very good time. *Tuſſer.*

To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to *graft*, not only upon young ſtocks, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas, if you *graft* but upon one ſtock, the tree can bear but few. *Bacon.*

Gra'fter, grȧf'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *graff* or *graft*.] One who propagates fruit by grafting.

I am informed, by the trials of the moſt ſkilful *grafters* of theſe parts, that a man ſhall ſeldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the ſame year in which the inſition is made. *Evelyn.*

Grail, grȧ'l. *n. ſ.* [from *grêle*, Fr.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was,
And, lying down upon the ſandy *grails*,
Drank of the ſtream as clear as cryſtal glaſs. *Spenſ.*

GRAIN, grȧ'n. *n. ſ.* [*graine*, Fr. *granum*, Lat. *grano*, Ital. has all the following ſignifications.]

1. A ſingle ſeed of corn.

Look into the ſeeds of time,
And ſay which *grain* will grow, and which will not. *Shakeſp.*

His reaſons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two buſhels of chaff. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Let them pronounce the ſteep Tarpeian death,
Vagabond exile, flaying, pent to linger
But with a *grain* a day, I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word. *Shakeſp.*

Many of the ears, being ſix inches long, had ſixty *grains* in them, and none leſs than forty. *Mortimer.*

2. Corn.

As it ebbs, the ſeedſman
Upon the ſlime and ooze ſcatters his *grain*,
And ſhortly comes to harveſt. *Shakeſp.*

Pales no longer ſwell'd the teeming *grain*,
Nor Phœbus fed his oxen on the plain. *Dryden.*

'Tis a rich ſoil, I grant you; but oftner covered with weeds than *grain*. *Collier on Fame.*

3. The ſeed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any ſingle body.

Thou exiſt'ſt on many thouſand *grains*
That iſſue out of duſt. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

By intelligence
And proofs as clear as founts in July, when
We ſee each *grain* of gravel. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

5. The ſmalleſt weight, of which in phyſick twenty make a ſcruple, and in Troy weight twenty four make a pennyweight; a grain ſo named becauſe it is ſuppoſed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

Unity is a precious diamond, whoſe *grains* as they double, twice double in their value. *Holyday.*

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a *grain*; which ariſeth, being multiplied, to ſcruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds. *Holder.*

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing ſeverally ſeven drachms, in the air; the balance in the water weighing only four drachms and forty-one *grains*, and abateth of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen *grains*: the balance kept the ſame depth in the water. *Bacon.*

His brain
Outweigh'd his rage but half a *grain*. *Hudibras.*

6. Any thing proverbially ſmall.

For the whole world before thee is as a little *grain* of the balance. *Wiſd.* xi. 22.

It is a ſincerely pliable, ductile temper, that neglects not to make uſe of any *grain* of grace. *Ham.*

The ungrateful perſon lives to himſelf, and ſubſiſts by the good nature of others, of which he himſelf has not the leaſt *grain*. *South.*

7. *Grain of allowance.* Something indulged or remitted; ſomething above or under the exact weight.

He, whoſe very beſt actions, muſt be ſeen with *grains of allowance*, cannot be too mild, moderate, and forgiving. *Addiſon.*

I would always give ſome *grains of allowance* to the ſacred ſcience of theology. *Watts on the Mind.*

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Knots, by the conflux of meeting ſap,
Infect the ſound pine, and divert his *grain*
Tortive and errant from his courſe of growth. *Shakeſp.*

9. The body of the wood as modified by the fibres.

The beech, the ſwimming alder, and the plane,
Hard box, and linden of a ſofter *grain*. *Dryden.*

10. The body conſidered with reſpect to the form or direction of the conſtituent particles.

The tooth of a ſea-horſe, in the midſt of the ſolider parts, contains a curdled *grain* not to be found in ivory. *Brown.*

Stones of a conſtitution ſo compact, and a *grain* ſo fine, that they bear a fine poliſh. *Woodward.*

11. Died or ſtained ſubſtance.

How the red roſes fluſh up in her cheeks,
And the pure ſnow with goodly vermil ſtain,
Like crimſon dy'd in *grain*. *Spenſer.*

Over his lucid arms
A military veſt of purple flow'd,
Livelier than Melibæan, or the *grain*
Of Sarra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton.*

Come, penſive nun, devout and pure,
All in a robe of darkeſt *grain*,
Flowing with majeſtick train. *Milton.*

The third, his feet
Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctur'd *grain*! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

12. Temper; diſpoſition; inclination; humour from the direction of fibres.

Your minds, preoccupied with what
You rather muſt do than with what you ſhould do,
Made you againſt the *grain* to voice him conſul. *Shakeſp.*

Quoth Hudibras, it is in vain,
I ſee, to argue 'gainſt the *grain*. *Hudibras.*

Old clients, weary'd out with fruitleſs care,
Diſmiſs their hopes of eating, and deſpair;
Though much againſt the *grain*, forc'd to retire,
Buy roots for ſupper, and provide a fire. *Dryden.*

13. The heart; the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other ſtiff and impatient of a ſuperior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain*. *Hayward.*

14. The form of the ſurface with regard to roughneſs and ſmoothneſs.

The ſmaller the particles of cutting ſubſtances are, the ſmaller will be the ſcratches by which they continually fret and wear away the glaſs until it be poliſhed; but be they never ſo ſmall, they can wear away the glaſs no otherwiſe than by grating and ſcratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore poliſh it no otherwiſe than by breaking its roughneſs to a very fine *grain*, ſo that the ſcratches and frettings of the ſurface become too ſmall to be viſible. *Newt. Opt.*

Gra'ined, grȧ'nd. *adj.* [from *grain*.] Rough; made leſs ſmooth.

Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
In ſap conſuming Winter's drizzled ſnow,
Yet hath my night of life ſome memory. *Shakeſp.*

Grains, grȧ'nz. *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular.] The huſks of malt exhauſted in brewing.

Give them *grains* their fill,
Huſks, draff, to drink and ſwill. *Ben Jonſon.*

Grains *of Paradiſe*, grȧ'nz ŏv pȧr'-rȧ-dĭs. *n. ſ.* [*cardamomum*, Lat.] An Indian ſpice.

Gra'iny, grȧ'-ný. *adj.* [from *grain*.]

1. Full of corn.

2. Full of grains or kernels.

Grame'rcy, grȧ-mėr'-ſý. *interj.* [contracted from *grant me mercy*.] An obſolete expreſſion of ſurpriſe.

Gramercy, ſir, ſaid he; but mote I weet
What ſtrange adventure do ye now purſue? *Spenſ.*

Gramercy, lovely Lucius, what's the news? *Shakeſp.*

Grami'neus, grȧ-mĭn'-yůs. *adj.* [*gramineus*, Lat.] Graſſy. *Gramineous* plants are ſuch as have a long leaf without a footſtalk.

Gramini'vorous, grȧ-mĭn-ĭv'-ŏ-růs. *adj.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Lat.] Graſs-eating; living upon graſs.

The ancients were verſed chiefly in the diſſection of brutes, among which the *graminivorous* kind have a party-coloured choroides. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRAMMAR, grȧm'-můr. *n. ſ.* [*grammaire*, Fr. *grammatica*, Lat. γραμματικη.]

1. The ſcience of ſpeaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

To be accurate in the *grammar* and idioms of the tongues, and then as a rhetorician to make all their graces ſerve his eloquence. *Fell.*

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to ſpeak but by the rules of *grammar*. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Men ſpeaking language, according to the *grammar* rules of that language, do yet ſpeak improperly of things. *Locke.*

2. Propriety or juſtneſs of ſpeech; ſpeech according to grammar.

Varium & mutabile ſemper femina, is the ſharpeſt ſatire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and *animal* muſt be underſtood to make them *grammar*. *Dryden.*

3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

Gra'mmar *School*, grȧm'-můr-skŏŏl. *n. ſ.* A ſchool in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

Thou haſt moſt traiterouſly corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar ſchool*. *Shakeſp.*

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a *grammar ſchool* I cannot encourage. *Locke.*

GRAMMA'RIAN, gråm-må'-ryån. *n. ſ.* [*grammairien*, Fr. from *grammar*.] One who teaches grammar; a philologer.

Many diſputes the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the *grammarians*. *Holder*.

They who have called him the torture of *grammarians*, might alſo have called him the plague of tranſlators. *Dryden*.

GRAMMA'TICAL, gråm-måt'-î-kål. *adj.* [*grammatical*, Fr. *grammaticus*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to grammar.

The beauty of virtue ſtill being ſet before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than *grammatical* rules. *Sidney*.

I ſhall take the number of conſonants, not from the *grammatical* alphabets of any language, but from the diverſity of ſounds framed by ſingle articulations with appulſe. *Holder*.

2. Taught by grammar.

They ſeldom know more than the *grammatical* conſtruction, unleſs born with a poetical genius. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy*.

GRAMMA'TICALLY, gråm-måt'-î-kål-ŷ. *adv.* [from *grammatical*.] According to the rules or ſcience of grammar.

When a ſentence is diſtinguiſhed into the nouns, the verbs, pronouns, adverbs, and other particles of ſpeech which compoſe it, then it is ſaid to be analyſed *grammatically*. *Watts*.

As grammar teacheth us to ſpeak properly, ſo it is the part of rhetorick to inſtruct how to do it elegantly, by adding beauty to that language that before was naked and *grammatically* true. *Baker*.

GRAMMATICASTER, gråm-måt-î-kås'-tèr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A mean verbal pedant; a low grammarian.

I have not vexed language with the doubts, the remarks, and eternal triflings of the French *grammaticaſters*. *Rymer*.

GRA'MPLE, gråm'pl. *n. ſ.* A crab-fiſh. *Ainſw.*

GRA'MPUS, gråm'-pås. *n. ſ.* A large fiſh of the cetaceous kind.

GRA'NARY, grån'-å-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [*granarium*, Lat.] A ſtorehouſe for threſhed corn.

Ants, by their labour and induſtry, contrive that corn will keep as dry in their neſts as in our *granaries*. *Addiſon*.

The naked nations cloaths,
And be th' exhauſtleſs *granary* of a world.
Thomſon's Spring.

GRA'NATE, grån'-åt. *n. ſ.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A kind of marble ſo called, becauſe it is marked with ſmall variegations like grains. Otherwiſe GRANITE.

GRAND, grånd'. *adj.* [*grand*, Fr. *grandis*, Lat.]

1. Great; illuſtrious; high in power or dignity.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradiſe and garden of ſo *grand* a Lord. *Raleigh's Hiſtory*.

2. Great; ſplendid; magnificent.

A voice has flown
To re-enflame a *grand* deſign. *Young*.

3. Principal; chief.

What cauſe
Mov'd our *grand* parents in that happy ſtate,
Favour'd of heav'n ſo highly, to fall off
From their Creator. *Milton*.

4. Eminent; ſuperiour: very frequently in an ill ſenſe.

Our *grand* foe, Satan. *Milton*.
So clomb this firſt *grand* thief into God's fold.
Milton.

5. Noble; ſublime; lofty; conceived or expreſſed with great dignity.

6. It is uſed to ſignify aſcent or deſcent of conſanguinity.

GRA'NDAM, grån'-dåm. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame*.]

1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady
Was fairer than his *grandam*, and as chaſte
As may be in the world. *Shakeſp.*

We have our forefathers and great *grandames* all before us, as they were in Chaucer's days. *Dryden*.

Thy tygreſs heart belies thy angel face:
Too well thou ſhew'ſt thy pedigree from ſtone;
Thy *grandame*'s was the firſt by Pyrrha thrown.
Dryden.

2. An old withered woman.

The women
Cry'd, one and all, the ſuppliant ſhould have right,
And to the *grandame* hag adjudg'd the knight.
Dryden.

GRA'NDCHILD, grånd'-tſhîld. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *child*.] The ſon or daughter of my ſon or daughter; one in the ſecond degree of deſcent.

Auguſtus Cæſar, out of indignation againſt his daughters and Agrippa his *grandchild*, would ſay that they were not his ſeed, but impoſthumes broken from him. *Bacon*.

Theſe hymns may work on future wits, and ſo
May great *grandchildren* of thy praiſes grow. *Donne*.

He hoped his majeſty did believe, that he would never make the leaſt ſcruple to obey the *grandchild* of King James. *Clarendon*.

Fair daughter, and thou ſon and *grandchild* both!
Milton.

He 'ſcaping, with his gods and reliques fled,
And tow'rds the ſhore his little *grandchild* led.
Denham.

GRA'NDAUGHTER, grånd'-då-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *daughter*.] The daughter of a ſon or daughter.

GRANDE'E, grån-dè'. *n. ſ.* [*grand*, Fr. *grandis*, Lat.] A man of great rank, power or dignity.

They had ſome ſharper and ſome milder differences, which might eaſily happen in ſuch an interview of *grandees*, both vehement on the parts which they ſwayed. *Wotton*.

When a prince or *grandee* manifeſts a liking to ſuch a thing, men generally ſet about to make themſelves conſiderable for ſuch things. *South*.

Some parts of the Spaniſh monarchy are rather for ornament than ſtrength: they furniſh out vice-royalties for the *grandees*, and poſts of honour for the noble families. *Addiſon*.

GRANDE'VITY, grån-dèv'-î-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *grandævus*, Lat.] Great age; length of life. *Dict.*

GRANDE'VOUS, grån-dèv'-ůs. *adj.* [*grandævus*, Lat.] Long lived; of great age. *Dict.*

GRA'NDEUR, grånd'-jůr. *n. ſ.* [Fr.]

1. State; ſplendour of appearance; magnificence.

As a magiſtrate or great officer, he locks himſelf from all approaches by the multiplied formalities of attendance, by the diſtance of ceremony and *grandeur*. *South*.

2. Elevation of ſentiment, language or mien.

GRA'NDFATHER, grånd'-få-thůr. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *father*.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father or mother in the ſcale of aſcent.

One was ſaying that his great grandfather and *grandfather*, and father, died at ſea: ſaid another that heard him, an' I were as you, I would never come at ſea. Why, ſaith he, where did your great grandfather, and *grandfather*, and father die? He anſwered, where but in their beds? He anſwered, an' I were as you, I would never come in bed. *Bacon*.

Our grandchildren will ſee a few rags hung up in Weſtminſter-hall, which coſt an hundred millions, whereof they are paying the arrears, and boaſt that their *grandfathers* were rich and great. *Swift*.

GRANDI'FICK, grånd-îf'-îk. *adj.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Lat.] Making great. *Dict.*

GRA'NDINOUS, grån'-dî-nůs. *adj.* [*grando*, Lat.] Full of hail; conſiſting of hail. *Dict.*

GRA'NDITY, grån'-dît-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *grandis*, Lat.] Greatneſs; grandeur; magnificence. An old word.

Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, ſmoothneſs and property, in quickneſs and briefneſs.
Camden.

GRA'NDMOTHER, grånd'-můth-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *mother*.] The father's or mother's mother.

Thy *grandmother* Lois, and thy mother Eunice.
2 *Tim.* i. 5.

GRA'NDSIRE, grånd'-sîr. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *ſire*.]

1. Grandfather.

Think'ſt thou, that I will leave my kingly throne,
Wherein my *grandſire* and my father ſat? *Shakeſp.*

Thy *grandſire*, and his brother, to whom fame
Gave, from two conquer'd parts o' th' world, their name. *Denham*.

The wreaths his *grandſire* knew to reap
By active toil and military ſweat. *Prior*.

2. Any anceſtor, poetically.

Why ſhould a man whoſe blood is warm within,
Sit like his *grandſire* cut in alabaſter? *Shakeſp.*

Above the portal, carv'd in cedar wood,
Plac'd in their ranks, their godlike *grandſires* ſtood.
Dryden.

So mimick ancient wits at beſt,
As apes our *grandſires* in their doublets dreſt. *Pope*.

GRA'NDSON, grånd'-sůn. *n. ſ.* [*grand* and *ſon*.] The ſon of a ſon or daughter.

Almighty Jove augment your wealthy ſtore,
Give much to you, and to his *grandſons* more.
Dryden.

Grandfathers in private families are not much obſerved to have great influence on their *grandſons*, and, I believe, they have much leſs among princes.
Swift.

GRANGE, grånj. *n. ſ.* [*grange*, Fr.] A farm: generally a farm with a houſe at a diſtance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old *grange*, would needs ſell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaimed the virtues of it: nothing ever thrived on it, ſaith he; the trees were all blaſted, the ſwine died of the meaſles, the cattle of the murrain, and the ſheep of the rot; nothing was ever reared there, not a duckling or a gooſe. *Ben Jonſon*.

At the moated *grange* reſides this dejected Mariana. *Shakeſp.*

The looſe unletter'd hinds,
When for their teeming flocks and *granges* full
In wanton dance they praiſe the bounteous Pan.
Milton.

If the church was of their own foundation, they might chuſe, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any other therein; unleſs, perhaps, the ſaid church had people belonging to it; for then they muſt ſtill maintain a curate; and of this ſort were their *granges* and priories. *Ayliffe*.

GRA'NITE, grån'-ît. *n. ſ.* [*granit*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat. becauſe conſiſting as it were of grains, or ſmall diſtinct particles.] A ſtone compoſed of ſeparate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardneſs, giving fire with ſteel; not fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire. The hard white granite with black ſpots, commonly called moor-ſtone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated maſs. It is found in immenſe ſtrata in Ireland, but not uſed there. In Cornwall it is found in prodigious maſſes, and brought to London, for the ſteps of publick buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardneſs and beauty, and capable of a moſt elegant poliſh. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Alabaſter, marble of divers colours, both ſimple and mixed, the opulites, porphyry, and the *granite.* *Woodward.*

There are ſtill great pillars of *granite*, and other fragments of this ancient temple. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Grani′vorous, grå-nlv′-vô-rûs. *adj.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granivorous birds, as a crane, upon the firſt peck of their bills, can diſtinguiſh the qualities of hard bodies, which the ſenſe of men diſcerns not without maſtication. *Brown.*

Panick affords a ſoft demulcent nouriſhment, both for *granivorous* birds and mankind. *Arbuthnot.*

Gra′nnam, grån′-nåm. *n. ſ.* [for *grandam*.] Grandmother. Only uſed in burleſque works.

Oft my kind *grannam* told me, Tim, take warning. *Gay.*

To GRANT, grå′nt. *v. a.* [from *garantir*, Fr. *Junius* and *Skinner*; perhaps, as *Minſhew* thinks, from *gratuito*, or rather from *gratia* or *gratificor*.]

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow; to yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and ſo, in effect, they plainly *grant*, that we ourſelves may lawfully make laws for the church. *Hooker.*

I take it for *granted*, that though the Greek word which we tranſlate ſaints, be in itſelf as applicable to things as perſons; yet in this article it ſignifieth not holy things, but holy ones. *Pearſon.*

Grant that the fates have firm'd, by their decree,
The Trojan race to reign in Italy. *Dryden's Æn.*

Suppoſe, which yet I *grant* not, thy deſire
A moment elder than my rival fire,
Can chance of ſeeing firſt thy title prove? *Dryd.*

If he be one indifferent as to the preſent rebellion, they may take it for *granted* his complaint is the rage of a diſappointed man. *Addiſon's Freeh.*

2. To beſtow ſomething which cannot be claimed of right.

The God of Iſrael *grant* thee thy petition that thou haſt aſked of him. 1 *Sam.* xvii.

Then hath God alſo to the gentiles *granted* repentance unto life. *Acts*, xiii. 18.

Didſt thou not kill this king?
—I grant ye.
—Do'ſt grant me, hedgehog? then *grant* me too,
Thou may'ſt be damned for that wicked deed. *Shakeſp.*

He heard, and *granted* half his prayer;
The reſt the winds diſpers'd. *Pope.*

Grant, grå′nt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of granting or beſtowing.
2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Courtiers juſtle for a *grant*,
And when they break their friendſhip plead their want. *Dryden.*

3. [In law.] A gift in writing of ſuch a thing as cannot aptly be paſſed or conveyed by word only; as rent, reverſions, ſervices, advowſons in groſs, common in groſs, tithes, &c. or made by ſuch perſons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politick; which differences be often in ſpeech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatſoever, made of any thing by any perſon; and he that granteth it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is ſaid to be in *grant* which cannot be aſſigned without deed. *Cowel.*

All the land is the queen's, unleſs there be ſome *grant* of any part thereof, to be ſhewed from her majeſty. *Spenſer.*

Not only the laws of this kingdom, but of other places, and the Roman laws, provide that the prince ſhould not be deceived in his *grants*. *Dav.*

4. Conceſſion; admiſſion of ſomething in diſpute.

But of this ſo large a *grant*, we are content not to take advantage. *Hooker.*

This *grant* deſtroys all you have urg'd before. *Dryden.*

Gra′ntable, grå′nt-åbl. *adj.* [from *grant*.] That which may be granted.

The office of the biſhop's chancellor was *grantable* for life. *Ayliffe.*

Grante′e, grån-tè′. *n. ſ.* [from *grant*.] He to whom any grant is made.

To ſmooth the way for popery in Mary's time, the *grantees* were confirmed by the pope in the poſſeſſion of the abbey-lands. *Swift.*

Gra′ntor, grå′nt-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *grant*.] He by whom a grant is made.

A *duplex querela* ſhall not be granted under pain of ſuſpenſion of the *grantor* from the execution of his office. *Ayliffe.*

Gra′nulary, grån′-ů-lår-ỳ. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Small and compact; reſembling a ſmall grain or ſeed.

Small-coal, with ſulphur and nitre, proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granulary* bodies, do make up that powder which is uſed for guns. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To GRA′NULATE, grån′-ů-låt. *v. n.* [*granuler*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat.] To be formed into ſmall grains.

The juice of grapes, inſpiſſated by heat, *granulates* into ſugar. *Spratt.*

To Gra′nulate, grån′-ů-låt. *v. a.*

1. To break into ſmall maſſes or granules.
2. To raiſe into ſmall aſperities.

I have obſerved, in many birds, the gullet, before its entrance into the gizzard, to be much dilated, and thick ſet, or as it were *granulated* with a multitude of glandules, each whereof was provided with its excretory veſſel. *Ray.*

Granula′tion, grån-ů-lå′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*granulation*, Fr. from *granulate*.]

1. The act of pouring melted metal into cold water, ſo as it may granulate or congeal into ſmall grains: it is generally done through a colander, or a birchen broom. Gunpowder and ſome ſalts are likewiſe ſaid to be granulated, from their reſemblance to grain or ſeed. *Quincy.*

2. The act of ſhooting or breaking in ſmall maſſes.

Tents in wounds, by reſiſting the growth of the little *granulations* of the fleſh, in proceſs of time harden them, and in that manner produce a fiſtula. *Sharp's Surgery.*

GRA′NULE, grån′-ůl. *n. ſ.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A ſmall compact particle.

With an excellent microſcope, where the naked eye did ſee but a green powder, the aſſiſted eye could diſcern particular *granules*, ſome blue, and ſome yellow. *Boyle on Colours.*

Gra′nulous, grån′-ů-lůs. *adj.* [from *granule*.] Full of little grains.

GRAPE, grå′p. *n. ſ.* [*grappe*, Fr. *krappe*, Dut.] The fruit of the vine, growing in cluſters; the fruit from which wine is expreſſed.

And thou ſhalt not glean thy vineyard, neither ſhalt thou gather every *grape* of thy vineyard; thou ſhalt leave them for the poor and ſtranger. *Lev.* xix. 10.

Anacreon, for thy ſake
I of the *grape* no mention make;
Ere my Anacreon by thee fell,
Curſed plant, I lov'd thee well. *Cowley.*

Here are the vines in early flow'r deſcry'd,
Here *grapes* diſcolour'd on the ſunny ſide. *Pope.*

Grape *Hyacinth*, or Grape *Flower*. gråp-flowr. *n. ſ.* A flower.

Gra′pestone, grå′p-ſtôn. *n. ſ.* [*grape* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone or ſeed contained in the grape.

When obedient nature knows his will,
A fly, a *grapeſtone*, or a hair can kill. *Prior.*

GRA′PHICAL, gråf′-ì-kål. *adj.* [γράφω.] Well delineated.

Write with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young; for as they grow, ſo the letters will grow more large and *graphical*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Gra′phically, gråf′-ì-kål-ỳ. *adv.* [from *graphical*.] In a pictureſque manner; with good deſcription or delineation.

The hyena odorata, or civet cat, is delivered and *graphically* deſcribed by Caſtellus. *Brown.*

Gra′pnel, gråp′-nìl. *n. ſ.* [*grapin*, Fr.]

1. A ſmall anchor belonging to a little veſſel.
2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ſhip faſtens on another.

To GRA′PPLE, gråp′l. *v. n.* [*grabbelen*, Dut. *krappeln*, German.]

1. To contend by ſeizing each other, as wreſtlers.

They muſt be alſo practiſed in all the locks and gripes of wreſtling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or *grapple*, and to cloſe. *Milton.*

Living virtue, all atchievements paſt,
Meets envy, ſtill to *grapple* with at laſt. *Waller.*

Does he think that he can *grapple* with divine vengeance, and endure the everlaſting burnings? *South.*

Antæus here and ſtern Alcides ſtrive,
And both the *grappling* ſtatues ſeem to live. *Addiſ.*

2. To conteſt in cloſe fight.

I'll in my ſtandard bear the arms of York,
To *grapple* with the houſe of Lancaſter. *Shak.*

Sometimes, from fighting ſquadrons of each fleet,
Two *grappling* Ætnas on the ocean meet,
And Engliſh fires with Belgian flames contend. *Dryd.*

To Gra′pple, gråp′l. *v. a.*

1. To faſten; to fix; to join indiſſolubly. Now obſolete.

Grapple your minds to ſternage of the navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight ſtill. *Sha.*

That buſineſs
Grapples you to the heart and love of us. *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſeize; to lay faſt hold of.

For Hippagines, veſſels for the tranſporting of horſe, we are indebted to the Salaminians; for *grappling* hooks to Anacharſis. *Heylyn.*

Gra′pple, gråp′l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Conteſt hand to hand, in which the combatants ſeize each other; the wreſtlers hold.

As when earth's ſon, Antæus ſtrove
With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, ſtill roſe
Freſh from his fall, and fiercer *grapple* join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milt.*

Or did his genius
Know mine the ſtronger demon, fear'd the *grapple*,
And, looking round him, found this nook of fate,
To ſkulk behind my ſword. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

2. Cloſe fight.

In the *grapple* I boarded them; on the inſtant they got clear of our ſhip, ſo I alone became their priſoner. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

3. Iron inſtrument by which one ſhip faſtens on another.

But Cymon ſoon his crooked *grapples* caſt,
Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd. *Dryd.*

Gra′pplement, gråp′l-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *grapple*.] Cloſe fight; hoſtile embrace. Not in uſe.

They catching hold of him, as down he lent,
Him backward overthrew, and down him ſtay'd
With their rude hands and grieſly *grapplement*. *Spen.*

Gra′shopper, grås′-hôp-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*graſs* and *hop*.] A ſmall inſect that hops in the ſummer. The *cicada* of the Latins is often by the poets tranſlated *graſhopper*, but improperly.

Her waggon ſpokes made of long ſpinners legs,
The cover of the wings of *graſhoppers*. *Shakeſp.*

Graſhoppers eat up the green of the whole countries. *Bacon.*

Where ſilver lakes with verdant ſhadows crown'd,
Diſperſe a grateful chilneſs all around;
The *graſhopper* avoids th' untainted air,
Nor in the midſt of Summer ventures there. *Addiſ.*

The women were of ſuch an enormous ſtature, that we appeared as *graſhoppers* before them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

GRA'SIER, grâ'-zhûr. See **GRAZIER**.

To **GRASP**, gràsp'. *v. a.* [*graſpare*, Ital.]

1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.

O fool that I am, that thought I could *graſp* water and bind the wind. *Sidney.*

In his right hand
Graſping ten thouſand thunders, which he ſent
Before him, ſuch as in their ſouls infix'd
Plagues. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Kings, by *graſping* more than they can hold,
Firſt made their ſubjects, by oppreſſion, bold. *Den.*

Doom, as they pleaſe, my empire not to ſtand,
I'll *graſp* my ſceptre with my dying hand. *Dryd.*

2. To ſeize; to catch at.

This *graſping* of the militia of the kingdom into their own hands, was deſired the Summer before. *Clarendon.*

For what are men who *graſp* at praiſe ſublime,
But bubbles on the rapid ſtream of time? *Young.*

To **GRASP**, gràsp'. *v. n.*

1. To catch; to endeavour to ſeize; to try at.

So endleſs and exorbitant are the deſires of men, that they will *graſp* at all, and can form no ſcheme of perfect happineſs with leſs. *Swift.*

2. To ſtruggle; to ſtrive; to grapple. Not now in uſe.

See, his face is black, and full of blood;
His hands abroad diſplay'd, as one that *graſpt*
And tugg'd for life. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

3. To gripe; to encroach.

Like a miſer 'midſt his ſtore,
Who *graſps* and *graſps* 'till he can hold no more. *Dryden.*

GRASP, gràsp'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The gripe or ſeizure of the hand.

Nor wanted in his *graſp*
What ſeem'd both ſpear and ſhield. *Milton.*

This hand and ſword have been acquainted well;
It would have come before into my *graſp*,
To kill the raviſher. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

The left arm is a little defaced, though one may ſee it held ſomething in its *graſp* formerly. *Addiſ.*

2. Poſſeſſion; hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think'ſt
For the whole ſpace that's in the tyrant's *graſp*,
And the rich Eaſt to boot. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. Power of ſeizing.

Within the direful *graſp*
Of ſavage hunger, or of ſavage heat. *Milton.*

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their *graſp*. *Clarendon.*

GRA'SPED, gràspt'. *n. ſ.* [from *graſp*.] One that graſps, ſeizes, or catches at.

GRASS, gràs'. *n. ſ.* [ᵹꞃæꞅ, Sax.] The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed; an herb with long narrow leaves.

Ye are grown fat as the heifer at *graſs*, and bellow as bulls. *Jer.* l. 11.

The beef being young, and only *graſs* fed, was thin, light, and moiſt, and not of a ſubſtance to endure the ſalt. *Temple.*

You'll be no more your former you;
But for a blooming nymph will paſs,
Juſt fifteen, coming Summer's *graſs*. *Swift.*

GRASS *of Parnaſſus*, gràs' ôv pàr-nàs'-sùs. *n. ſ.* [*parnaſſia*, Lat.] A plant.

This plant is called *parnaſſia*, from mount Parnaſſus, where it was ſuppoſed to grow; and becauſe the cattle feed on it, it obtained the name of graſs, though the plant has no reſemblance to the graſs kind. *Miller.*

To **GRASS**, gràs'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed graſs; to become paſture.

Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
With oats ye may ſow it, the ſooner to *graſs*,
More ſoon to be paſture, to bring it to paſs. *Tuſſer.*

GRASS-PLOT, gràs'-plòt. *n. ſ.* [*graſs* and *plot*.] A ſmall level covered with ſhort graſs.

Here on this *graſs plot*, in this very place,
Come and ſport. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The part of your garden next your houſe ſhould be a parterre for flowers, or *graſs-plots* bordered with flowers. *Temple.*

They are much valued by our modern planters to adorn their walks and *graſs-plots* *Mortimer.*

GRASS-POLA, gràs'-pô-lâ. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of **WILLOW-WORT**.

GRA'SSINESS, gràs'-sŷ-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *graſſy*.] The ſtate of abounding in graſs.

GRA'SSY, gràs'-sŷ. *adj.* [from *graſs*.] Covered with graſs; abounding with graſs.

Ne did he leave the mountains bare unſeen,
Nor the rank *graſſy* fens delights untry'd. *Spenſer.*

Rais'd of *graſſy* turf
Their table was, and moſſy ſeats had round. *Milt.*

The moſt in fields, like herded beaſts, lie down,
To dews obnoxious, on the *graſſy* floor. *Dryden.*

GRATE, grâ't. *n. ſ.* [*crates*, Lat.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or croſſing each other: ſuch as in cloyſters or priſons.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch fellow, Nim: or elſe you had look'd through the *grates*, like a geminy of baboons. *Shakeſp.*

Out at a little *grate* his eyes he caſt
Upon thoſe bord'ring hills, and open plain. *Daniel.*

A fan has on it a nunnery of lively black eyed veſtals, who are endeavouring to creep out at the *grates*. *Addiſon.*

2. The range of bars within which fires are made.

My dear is of opinion that an old faſhioned *grate* conſumes coals, but gives no heat. *Spect.*

To **GRATE**, grâ't. *v. a.* [*gratter*, Fr.]

1. To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body.

Thereat the fiend his gnaſhing teeth did *grate*. *Spenſer.*

Blind oblivion ſwallow'd cities up,
And mighty ſtates characterleſs are *grated*
To duſty nothing. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

If the particles of the putty were not made to ſtick faſt in the pitch, they would, by rolling up and down, *grate* and fret the object metal, and fill it full of little holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To offend by any thing harſh or vexatious.

Thereat enraged, ſoon he 'gan upſtart,
Grinding his teeth, and *grating* his great heart. *Spenſer.*

They have been partial in the goſpel, culled and choſen out thoſe ſofter and more gentle dictates which would leſs *grate* and diſturb them. *Decay of Piety.*

Juſt reſentment and hard uſage coin'd
Th' unwilling word, and *grating* as it is,
Take it for 'tis thy due. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

This habit of writing and diſcourſing, wherein I unfortunately differ from almoſt the whole kingdom, and am apt to *grate* the ears of more than I could wiſh, was acquired during my apprenticeſhip in London. *Swift.*

3. To form a ſound by colliſion of aſperities or hard bodies.

The *grating* ſhock of wrathful iron arms. *Shak.*

On a ſudden open fly,
With impetuous recoil and jarring ſound,
Th' infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harſh thunder, that the loweſt bottom ſhook
Of Erebus. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **GRATE**, grâ't. *v. n.*

1. To rub hard ſo as to injure or offend; to offend, as by oppreſſion or importunity.

Wherein have you been galled by the king?
What peer hath been ſuborn'd to *grate* on you,
That you ſhould ſeal this lawleſs bloody book
Of forg'd rebellion with a ſeal divine? *Shakeſp.*

I have *grated* upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, or elſe you had looked through the grates. *Shakeſp.*

Paradoxing is of great uſe; but the faculty muſt be ſo tenderly managed as not to *grate* upon the truth and reaſon of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

This *grated* harder upon the hearts of men. *South.*

I never heard him make the leaſt complaint, in a caſe that would have *grated* ſorely on ſome men's patience, and have filled their lives with diſcontent. *Locke.*

2. To make a harſh noiſe, as that of a rough body drawn over another.

We are not ſo nice as to caſt away a ſharp knife, becauſe the edge of it may ſometimes *grate*. *Hooker.*

GRA'TEFUL, grâ't-fûl. *adj.* [*gratus*, Lat.]

1. Having a due ſenſe of benefits; willing to acknowledge and to repay benefits.

A *grateful* mind
By owing owes not, but ſtill pays. *Milton.*

When ſome degree of health was given, he exerted all his ſtrength in a return of *grateful* recognition to the author of it. *Fell.*

Years of ſervice paſt,
From *grateful* ſouls exact reward at laſt. *Dryden.*

2. Pleaſing; acceptable; delightful; delicious.

Whatſoever is ingrate at firſt, is made *grateful* by cuſtom; but whatſoever is too pleaſing at firſt, groweth quickly to ſatiate. *Bacon.*

A man will endure the pain of hunger and thirſt, and refuſe ſuch meats and drinks as are moſt *grateful* to his appetite, if he be perſuaded that they will endanger his health. *Wilkins.*

This place is the more *grateful* to ſtrangers, in reſpect that it being a frontier town, and bordering upon divers nations, many languages are underſtood here. *Brown's Travels.*

Now golden fruits on loaded branches ſhine,
And *grateful* cluſters ſwell with floods of wine. *Pope.*

GRA'TEFULLY, grâ't-fûl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *grateful*.]

1. With willingneſs to acknowledge and repay benefits; with due ſenſe of obligation.

He, as new wak'd, thus *gratefully* reply'd. *Milt.*

Enough remains for houſehold charge beſide,
His wife and tender children to ſuſtain,
And *gratefully* to feed his dumb deſerving train. *Dryd. Virg.*

In Cyprus long by men and gods obey'd,
The lovers toil ſhe *gratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

2. In a pleaſing manner.

Study detains the mind by the perpetual occurrence of ſomething new, which may *gratefully* ſtrike the imagination. *Watts.*

GRA'TEFULNESS, grâ't-fûl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *grateful*.]

1. Gratitude; duty to benefactors. Now obſolete.

A Laconian knight having ſometime ſerved him with more *gratefulneſs* than good courage defended him. *Sidney.*

Bleſſings beforehand, ties of *gratefulneſs*,
The ſound of glory ringing in our ears. *Herbert.*

2. Quality of being acceptable; pleaſantneſs.

GRA'TER, grâ't-ùr. *n. ſ.* [*gratoir*, Fr. from *grate*.] A kind of coarſe file with which ſoft bodies are rubbed to powder.

Tender handed touch a nettle,
And it ſtings you for your pains,
Graſp it like a man of mettle,
And it ſoft as ſilk remains.
So it is with common natures,
Treat them gently they rebel,
But be rough as nutmeg-*graters*,
And the rogues obey you well. *A. Hill.*

GRATIFICA'TION, gràt-ŷ-fî-kâ'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*gratificatio*, Lat.]

1. The

The act of pleaſing.

They are incapable of any deſign above the preſent *gratification* of their palates. *South.*

Pleaſure; delight.

How hardly is his will brought to change all its deſires and averſions, and to renounce thoſe *gratifications* in which he has been long uſed to place his happineſs. *Rogers.*

Reward; recompence. A low word.

To Gra'tify, grắt′-ỷ-fỷ. *v. a.* [*gratificor*, Lat.]

1. To indulge; to grant by compliance.

You ſteer between the country and the court,
Nor *gratify* whate'er the great deſire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require. *Dryden.*

2. To delight; to pleaſe; to humour; to ſooth.

But pride ſtood ready to prevent the blow;
For who would die to *gratify* a foe? *Dryden's Fab.*

The captive generals to his car are ty'd;
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide
Echoing his glory, *gratify* his pride. *Prior.*

A palled appetite is humorous, and muſt be *gratified* with ſauces rather than food. *Tatler.*

At once they *gratify* their ſcent and taſte,
While frequent cups prolong the rich repaſt. *Pope.*

A thouſand little impertinencies are very *gratifying* to curioſity, though not improving to the underſtanding. *Addiſon.*

3. To requite with a gratification: as, I'll *gratify* you for this trouble.

Gra'tingly, grắ′t-tỉng-lỷ. *adv.* [from *grate.*] Harſhly; offenſively.

Gratis, grắ′-tỉs. *adv.* [Lat.] For nothing; without a recompence.

The people cry you mock them; and, of late,
When corn was given them *gratis*, you repin'd. *Sh.*

They ſold themſelves; but thou, like a kind fellow, gav'ſt thyſelf away *gratis*, and I thank thee for thee. *Shakeſp.*

The taking of uſe, though he judged lawful, yet never approved by practice, but lent ſtill *gratis* both to friends and ſtrangers. *Fell.*

Kindred are no welcome clients, where relation gives them a title to have advice *gratis*. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſcorned to take my degree at Utrecht or Leyden, though offered it *gratis* by thoſe univerſities. *Arbuthnot.*

Gra'titude, grắt′-ỷ-tủd. *n. ſ.* [*gratitudo*, low Lat.]

1. Duty to benefactors.

Forbid
That our renowned Rome, whoſe *gratitude*
Tow'rds her deſerving children is enroll'd,
Should now eat up her own! *Shakeſp.*

Suſpicious thoughts his penſive mind employ,
A ſullen *gratitude*, and clouded joy. *Harte.*

2. Deſire to return benefits.

The debt immenſe of endleſs *gratitude*. *Milton.*

Gratitude is properly a virtue, diſpoſing the mind to an inward ſenſe and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received, together with a readineſs to return the ſame, or the like. *South's Sermons.*

GRATU'ITOUS, grắ-tủ′-ỷ-tủs. *adj.* [*gratuitus*, Lat. *gratuit*, Fr.]

1. Voluntary; granted without claim or merit.

We miſtake the *gratuitous* bleſſings of heaven for the fruits of our own induſtry. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Aſſerted without proof.

The ſecond motive they had to introduce this *gratuitous* declination of atoms, the ſame poet gives us. *Ray.*

Gratu'itously, grắ-tủ′-ỷ-tủs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *gratuitous.*]

1. Without claim or merit.

2. Without proof.

I would know whence came this obliquity of direction, which they *gratuitouſly* tack to matter: this is to aſcribe will and choice to theſe particles. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Gratu'ity, grắ-tủ′-ỉ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [*gratuité*, Fr. from *gratuitous.*] A preſent or acknowledgment; a free gift.

They might have pretended to comply with Ulyſſes, and diſmiſſed him with a ſmall *gratuity*. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

He uſed every year to preſent us with his almanack, upon the ſcore of ſome little *gratuity* we gave him. *Swift.*

To **Gra'tulate**, grắt′-ủ-lắt. *v. a.* [*gratulor*, Lat.]

1. To congratulate; to ſalute with declarations of joy.

To gratify the good Andronicus,
And *gratulate* his ſafe return to Rome,
The people will accept whom he admires. *Shakeſp.*

Whither away ſo faſt?
—No farther than the Tower,
To *gratulate* the gentle princes there. *Shakeſp.*

Since nature could behold ſo dire a crime,
I *gratulate* at leaſt my native clime,
That ſuch a land, which ſuch a monſter bore,
So far is diſtant from our Thracian ſhore. *Dryd.*

2. To declare joy for; to mention with expreſſions of joy.

Yet give thy jealous ſubjects leave to doubt,
Who this thy 'ſcape from rumour *gratulate*,
No leſs than if from peril; and devout,
Do beg thy care unto thy after ſtate. *Ben Jonſon.*

Gratula'tion, grắt-ủ-lắ′-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *gratulatio*, Lat.] Salutations made by expreſſing joy; expreſſion of joy.

They are the firſt *gratulations* wherewith our Lord and Saviour was joyfully received at his entrance into the world, by ſuch as in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him. *Hooker.*

The earth
Gave ſigns of *gratulation*, and each hill. *Milton.*

Your enjoyments, according to the ſtandard of a Chriſtian deſire, require no addition: I ſhall turn my wiſhes into *gratulations*, and, congratulating their fulneſs, only wiſh their continuance. *South.*

Gra'tulatory, grắt″-ủ-lắ-tủr′-ỷ. *adj.* [from *gratulate.*] Congratulatory; expreſſing congratulation.

Grave, grắ′v. a final ſyllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon ᵹꞃæꝼ a grove or cave. *Gibſon's Camden.*

GRAVE, grắ′v. *n. ſ.* [ᵹꞃæꝼ, Sax.] The place in the ground in which the dead are repoſited.

Now it is the time of night,
That the *graves*, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his ſpright,
In the church-way paths to glide. *Shakeſp.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathſome *grave*. *Milton.*

To walk upon the *graves* of our dead maſters,
Is our own ſecurity. *Denham's Sophy.*

A flood of waters would overwhelm all thoſe fragments which the earth broke into, and bury in one common *grave* all the inhabitants of the earth. *Burnet.*

They were wont once a year to meet at the *graves* of the martyrs; there ſolemnly to recite their ſufferings and triumphs, to praiſe their virtues, to bleſs God for their pious examples, for their holy lives and their happy deaths. *Nelſon.*

Gra've-cloaths, grắ′v-klỏz. *n. ſ.* [*grave* and *cloaths.*] The dreſs of the dead.

But of ſuch ſubtle ſubſtance and unſound,
That like a ghoſt he ſeem'd, whoſe *grave-cloaths*
were unbound. *Spenſer.*

And he that was dead came forth, bound hand and foot with *grave-cloaths*. *John*, xi. 44.

Gra'ver, grắ′-vủr. comp. of *grave*. See **Grave.**

Gra'vest, grắ′-vỉſt. ſuperl. of *grave*. See **Grave.**

Gra've-stone, grắ′v-ſtỏn. *n. ſ.* [*grave* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone that is laid over the grave; the monumental ſtone.

Timon, preſently prepare thy grave;
Lye where the light foam of the ſea may beat
Thy *grave-ſtone* daily. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

To **GRAVE**, grắ′v. *v. a.* preter. *graved*; part. paſſ. *graven.* [*graver*, Fr. γϱάφω.]

1. To inſculp; to carve a figure or inſcription in any hard ſubſtance.

Cornice with boſſy ſculptures *graven*. *Milton.*

Later vows, oaths, or leagues can never blot out thoſe former *gravings* or characters, which by juſt and lawful oaths were made upon their ſouls. *King Charles.*

Thy ſum of duty let two words contain;
O! may they *graven* in thy heart remain,
Be humble and be juſt. *Prior.*

2. To carve or form.

What profiteth the *graven* image, that the maker thereof hath *graven* it? *Heb.* ii. 18.

3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal, in order to be impreſſed on paper.

The gravers can and ought to imitate the bodies of the colours by the degrees of the lights and ſhadows: 'tis impoſſible to give much ſtrength to what they *grave*, after the works of the ſchools, without imitating in ſome ſort the colour of the objects. *Dryden's Duf.*

4. [From *grave.*] To entomb. Not in uſe.

There's more gold:
Do you damn others, and let this damn you:
And ditches *grave* you all! *Shakeſp. Timon.*

5. To clean, caulk, and ſheath a ſhip. *Ainſw.* on hard ſubſtances.

To **Grave**, grắ′v. *v. n.* To write or delineate

Thou ſhalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it. *Ex.* xxviii. 36.

Grave, grắ′v. *adj.* [*grave*, Fr. *gravis*, Lat.]

1. Solemn; ſerious; ſober; not gay; not light or trifling.

To th' more mature,
A glaſs that featur'd them; and to the *grave*,
A child that guided dotards. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

We ſhould have elſe deſir'd
Your good advice, which ſtill hath been both *grave*
And proſperous, in this day's council. *Shakeſp.*

That *grave* awfulneſs, as in your beſt breed of maſtives, or elegancy and prettineſs, as in your leſſer dogs, are modes of beauty. *More againſt Ath.*

Even the *grave* and ſerious characters are diſtinguiſhed by their ſeveral ſorts of gravity. *Dryd.*

Youth on ſilent wings is flown;
Graver years come rolling on. *Prior.*

To laugh, were want of goodneſs and of grace;
And to be *grave*, exceeds all power of face. *Pope.*

Folly-painting humour, *grave* himſelf,
Calls laughter forth. *Thomſon.*

They have as much reaſon to pretend to, and as much neceſſity to aſpire after, the higheſt accompliſhments of a Chriſtian and ſolid virtue, as the *graveſt* and wiſeſt among Chriſtian philoſophers. *Law.*

2. Of weight; not futile; credible. Little uſed.

The Roman ſtate was of all others the moſt celebrated for their virtue, as the *graveſt* of their own writers, and of ſtrangers, do bear them witneſs. *Grew's Coſmol.*

3. Not ſhowy; not tawdry: as, a *grave* ſuit of cloaths.

4. Not ſharp of ſound; not acute.

Accent, in the Greek names and uſage, ſeems to have regarded the tone of the voice; the acute accent raiſing the voice, in ſome ſyllables, to a higher, *i. e.* more acute pitch or tone, and the *grave* depreſſing it lower, and both having ſome emphaſis, *i. e.* more vigorous pronunciation. *Holder.*

GRA'VEL, grắv′-ỉl. *n. ſ.* [*gravier*, Fr. *graveel*, Dut. *gravel*, Armorick.]

1. Hard ſand; ſand conſiſting of very ſmall pebble-ſtones.

Gravel conſiſts of flints of all the uſual ſizes and colours, of the ſeveral ſorts of pebbles; ſometimes with a few pyritæ, and other mineral bodies, confuſedly intermixed, and common ſand. *Woodw.*

He diſdained not to appear at *great* tables and feſtival entertainments. *Atterbury.*

15. Intellectually great; ſublime.

This new created world, how good, how fair,
Anſwering his *great* idea. *Milton.*

16. Swelling; proud.

Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be diſcouraged with *great* looks; wherefore he began to batter the walls. *Knolles.*

17. Familiar; much acquainted. A low word.

Thoſe that would not cenſure, or ſpeak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of thoſe that are *great* with them, and thereby wound their honour. *Bacon.*

18. Pregnant; teeming.

His eyes ſometimes even *great* with tears. *Sidney.*

Their bellies *great*
With ſwelling vanity, bring forth deceit. *Sandys.*

This fly, for moſt he ſtings in heat of day,
From cattle *great* with young keep thou away. *May.*

19. It is added in every ſtep of aſcending or deſcending conſanguinity: as *great* grandſon is the ſon of my grandſon.

I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our *great-great-great* grandſires tongue came out of Perſia. *Camden.*

What we call *great great* grandfather they called forthafader. *Camden's Remains.*

Their holyday-cloaths go from father to ſon, and are ſeldom worn out till the ſecond or third generation; ſo that 'tis common enough to ſee a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his *great* grandfather. *Addiſon.*

20. Hard; difficult; grievous. A proverbial expreſſion.

It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good natured and meek perſons. *Taylor's Devotion.*

GREAT, grå't. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The whole; the groſs; the whole in a lump.

To let out thy harveſt by *great* or by day,
Let this by experience lead thee the way:
By *great* will deceive thee with ling'ring it out,
By day will diſpatch. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

It were behoveful, for the ſtrength of the navy, that no ſhips ſhould be builded by the *great*; for by daily experience they are found to be weak and imperfect. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He did at length ſo many ſlain forget,
And loſt the tale, and took them by the *great*. *Dryd.*

Carpenters build an houſe by the *great*, and are agreed for the ſum of money. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

I ſet aſide one day in a week for lovers, and interpret by the *great* for any gentlewoman who is turned of ſixty. *Addiſon.*

GRE'ATBELLIED, grå't-bel-ŷd. *adj.* [*great* and *belly.*] Pregnant; teeming.

Greatbellied women,
That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would ſhake the preſs. *Shak.*

A *greatbellied* woman, walking through the city in the day-time, had her child ſtruck out of her womb, and carried half a furlong from her. *Wilkins.*

To **GRE'ATEN**, grå't-ln. *v. a.* [from *great.*] To aggrandize; to enlarge; to magnify. A word little uſed.

After they ſought to *greaten* themſelves in Italy itſelf, uſing ſtrangers for the commanders of their armies, the Turks by degrees beat them out of all their goodly countries. *Raleigh.*

A favourite's buſineſs is to pleaſe his king, a miniſter's to *greaten* and exalt him. *Ken.*

GREATHEARTED, grå't-hå'rt-ld. *adj.* [*great* and *heart.*] High ſpirited; undejected.

The earl, as *greathearted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendſhip, nor feared his hatred. *Clarendon.*

GRE'ATLY, grå't-lŷ. *adv.* [from *great.*]

1. In a great degree.

Thy ſorrow I will *greatly* multiply. *Milton.*

2. Nobly; illuſtriouſly.

Yet London, empreſs of the northern clime,
By an high fate thou *greatly* didſt expire. *Dryden.*

3. Magnanimouſly; generouſly; bravely.

Where are theſe bold intrepid ſons of war,
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe,
And to their general ſend a brave defiance? *Addiſ.*

GRE'ATNESS, grå't-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *great.*]

1. Largeneſs of quantity or number.

2. Comparative quantity.

We can have no poſitive idea of any ſpace or duration, which is not made up of and commenſurate to repeated numbers of feet or yards, or days or years, and whereby we judge of the *greatneſs* of theſe ſort of quantities. *Locke.*

All abſent good does not, according to the *greatneſs* it has, or is acknowledged to have, cauſe pain equal to that *greatneſs*, as all pain cauſes deſire equal to itſelf; becauſe the abſence of good is not always a pain, as the preſence of pain is. *Locke.*

3. High degree of any quality.

Zeal, in duties, ſhould be proportioned to the *greatneſs* of the reward, and the certainty. *Rogers.*

4. High place; dignity; power; influence; empire.

The moſt ſervile flattery is lodged moſt eaſily in the groſſeſt capacity; for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to *greatneſs*, and then have they not wit to diſcern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

Farewel, a long farewel to all my *greatneſs*. *Shak.*

So many
As will to *greatneſs* dedicate themſelves. *Shakeſp.*

I beg your *greatneſs* not to give the law
In other realms; but, beaten, to withdraw. *Dryden.*

Approaching *greatneſs* met him with her charms
Of pow'r and future ſtate;
He ſhook her from his arms. *Dryden.*

Themiſtocles raiſed the Athenians to their *greatneſs* at ſea, which he thought to be the true and conſtant intereſt of that commonwealth. *Swift.*

5. Swelling pride; affected ſtate.

My lord would have you know, that it is not of pride or *greatneſs* that he cometh not aboard your ſhips. *Bacon.*

6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleneſs of mind.

Greatneſs of mind and nobleneſs their ſeat
Build in her lovelieſt. *Milton.*

7. Grandeur; ſtate; magnificence.

Greatneſs with Timon dwells in ſuch a draught,
As brings all Brobdignag before your thought. *Pope.*

GREAVE, grē'v. *n. ſ.* [ᵹɲæꝼ, Sax.] A grove. *Spenſer.*

Yet when there haps a honey-fall,
We'll lick the ſirupt leaves,
And tell the bees that theirs is gall
To that upon the *greaves*. *M. Drayton.*

GREAVES, grē'vz. *n. ſ.* [from *grevés*, Fr.] Armour for the legs; a ſort of boots. It wants the ſingular number.

He had *greaves* of braſs upon his legs. 1 *Sa.* xvii.

A ſhield make for him, and a helm, fair *greaves*,
and curets ſuch
As may renown thy workmanſhip, and honour him
as much. *Chapman's Iliads.*

GRE'CISM, grē'-slzm. *n. ſ.* [*græciſmus*, Lat.] An idiom of the Greek language.

GREE, grē'. *n. ſ.* [*gré*, Fr. probably from *gratia.*] Good will; favour; good graces.

And falling her before on lowly knee,
To her makes preſent of his ſervice ſeen,
Which ſhe accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*. *Spenſer.*

GREECE, grē's. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *degrees*: It is written likewiſe *greeze* or *grice.*] A flight of ſteps. Obſolete.

Ev'ry *greece* of fortune
Is ſmother'd by that below. *Shakeſp.*

After the proceſſion, the king himſelf remaining ſeated in the quire, the lord archbiſhop, upon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration. *Bacon.*

GRE'EDILY, grē'-dŷ-lŷ. *adv.* [from *greedy.*] Eagerly; ravenouſly; voraciouſly; wi keen appetite or deſire.

Greedily ſhe engorg'd without reſtraint. *Milt*

He ſwallow'd it as *greedily*
As parched earth drinks rain. *Denh*

Ev'n deadly plants, and herbs of poiſnous jui
Wild hunger ſeeks; and to prolong our breath,
We *greedily* devour our certain death. *Dryd*

GRE'EDINESS, grē'-dŷ-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *greed* Ravenouſneſs; voracity; hunger; eag neſs of appetite or deſire.

Fox in ſtealth, wolf in *greedineſs*. *Shak. King L*

Thither with all *greedineſs* of affection are th gone, and there they intend to ſup. *Sh*

If thou wert the wolf, thy *greedineſs* would flict thee. *Shakeſp. Tim*

I with the ſame *greedineſs* did ſeek,
As water when I thirſt, to ſwallow Greek. *D*

GREEDY, grē'-dŷ. *adj.* [ᵹɲæꝺıᵹ, Sax. *greed* Dan. *gretig*, Dut.]

1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.

As a lion that is *greedy* of his prey. *Pſ.* xvii. 12

Be not unſatiable in any dainty thing, nor to *greedy* upon meats. *Eccles.* xxxvii. 29

He made the *greedy* ravens to be Elias's cat ers, and bring him food. *King Charle*

2. Eager; vehemently deſirous. It is no commonly taken in an ill ſenſe.

Greedy to know, as is the mind of man,
Their cauſe of death, ſwift to the fire ſhe ran. *Fa*

The ways of every one that is *greedy* of gain. *P*

Stern look'd the fiend, as fruſtrate of his wi
Not half ſuffic'd, and *greedy* yet to kill. *Dry*

While the reaper fills his *greedy* hands,
And binds the golden ſheaves in brittle bands. *D*

How fearful would he be of all *greedy* and un ways of raiſing their fortune? *Lo*

GREEN, grē'n. *adj.* [*grun* Germ. *gre* Dut.]

1. Having a colour formed commonly b compounding blue and yellow; of the co lour of the leaves of trees or herbs. Th green colour is ſaid to be moſt favourab to the ſight.

The general colour of plants is *green*, whi a colour that no flower is of: there is a gree primroſe, but it is pale and ſcarce a *green*. *Ba*

Groves for ever *green*. *Pop*

2. Pale; ſickly: from whence we call th maid's diſeaſe the *green* ſickneſs, or *chloro* Like it is *Sappho's* χλωροτέρη ποίας.

Was the hope drunk
Wherein you dreſt yourſelf? Hath it ſlept ſince?
And wakes it now to look ſo *green* and pale
At what it did ſo freely? *Shakeſp. Macbe*

There's never any of theſe demure boys com to any proof: they fall into a kind of male gre ſickneſs. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Till the *green* ſickneſs and love's force betray'd
To death's remorſeleſs arms th' unhappy maid. *Gar*

3. Flouriſhing; freſh; undecayed: from trees in Spring.

If I have any where ſaid a *green* old age, I hav Virgil's authority; *Sed cruda deo viridiſque ſe Dry*

4. New; freſh: as, a *green* wound.

The door is open, ſir; there lies your way:
You may be jogging while your boots are gre *Shakeſ*

Griefs are *green*;
And all thy friends, which thou muſt make thy
friends,
Have but their ſtings and teeth newly ta'en ou *Shakeſ*

In a vault,
Where bloody Tybalt, yet but *green* in earth,
Lies feſtering in his blood. *Shak. Romeo and Ju*

A man that ſtudieth revenge keepeth his ow wounds *green*, which otherwiſe would heal an do well. *Bacon's Eſſ*

I might dilate on the temper of the people, the power, arts, and intereſt of the contrary party, but thoſe are invidious topicks, too *green* in our remembrance. *Dryden.*

5. Not dry.

If a ſpark of error have thus far prevailed falling even where the wood was *green*, and fartheſt off from any inclination unto furious attempts; muſt not the peril thereof be greater in men, whoſe minds are of themſelves as dry fewel, apt beforehand unto tumults? *Hooker, Dedication.*

Being an olive tree
Which late he fell'd; and being *greene*, muſt be
Made lighter for his manage. *Chapman.*

Of fragility the cauſe is an impotency to be extended, and therefore ſtone is more fragil than metal, and ſo dry wood is more fragil than *green*. *Bacon.*

If you but conſider a piece of *green* wood burning in a chimney, you will readily diſcern, in the diſbanded parts of it, the four elements. *Boyle.*

The *green* do often heat the ripe, and the ripe, ſo heated, give fire to the *green*. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

6. Not roaſted; half raw.

Under this head we may rank thoſe words which ſignify different ideas, by a ſort of an unaccountable far-fetched analogy, or diſtant reſemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another; as when we ſay the meat is *green*, when it is half roaſted. *Watts's Logick.*

7. Unripe; immature; young; becauſe fruits are green before they are ripe.

My ſallad days,
When I was *green* in judgment, cold in blood! *Shakeſp.*

O charming youth, in the firſt op'ning page;
So many graces in ſo *green* an age. *Dryden.*

You'll find a difference
Between the promiſe of his *greener* days,
And theſe he maſters now. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

If you would fat *green* geeſe, ſhut them up when they are about a month old. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Stubble geeſe at Michaelmas are ſeen
Upon the ſpit, next May produces *green*. *King.*

Green, gre'n. *n. ſ.*

1. The green colour; green colour of different ſhades.

Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in *green*, ſhe ſhall be looſe enrob'd. *Shakeſp.*

But with your preſence cheer'd, they ceaſe to mourn,
And walks wear freſher *green* at your return. *Dryd.*

Cinnabar, illuminated by this beam, appears of the ſame red colour as in day light; and if at the lens you intercept the *green* making and blue making rays, its redneſs will become more full and lively. *Newton's Opticks.*

Let us but conſider the two colours of yellow and blue; if they are mingled together in any conſiderable proportion, they make a *green* *Watts's Logick.*

2. A graſſy plain.

For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In warlike march theſe *greens* before your town. *Shakeſp.*

O'er the ſmooth enamell'd *green*,
Where no print of ſtep hath been,
Follow me as I ſing. *Milton.*

The young Æmilia, fairer to be ſeen
Than the fair lily on the flow'ry *green*. *Dryden.*

3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.

With *greens* and flow'rs recruit their empty hives,
And ſeek freſh forage to ſuſtain their lives. *Dryden.*

Ev'ry brow with cheerful *green* is crown'd;
The feaſts are doubled, and the bowls go round. *Dryden.*

The fragrant *greens* I ſeek, my brows to bind. *Dryden.*

To **Green**, gre'n. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make green. A low word.

Great Spring before
Green'd all the year; and fruits and bloſſoms bluſh'd
In ſocial ſweetneſs on the ſelf-ſame bough. *Thomſon.*

Gre'enbroom, gre'n-brom. *n. ſ.* [*cytiſo geniſtra*, Lat.] A ſhrub. *Miller.*

Gre'encloth, gren'-klath. *n. ſ.* A board or court of juſtice held in the counting-houſe of the king's houſhold, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and juſtice within the king's court-royal; and for correcting all the ſervants that ſhall offend. *Dict.*

For the *greencloth* law, take it in the largeſt ſenſe, I have no opinion of it. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Gre'eneyed, gre'n-id. *adj.* [*green* and *eye.*] Having eyes coloured with green.

Doubtful thoughts, and raſh-embrac'd deſpair,
And ſhudd'ring fear, and *greeney'd* jealouſy. *Shak.*

Gre'enfinch, gre'n-fintſh. *n. ſ.* [*chloris.*] A kind of bird.

The chaffinch, *greenfinch*, dormouſe, and other ſmall birds, are injurious to ſome fruits. *Mortimer.*

Gre'enfish, gre'n-fiſh. *n. ſ.* [*aſellus*, Lat.] A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Gre'engage, gre'n-ga''dzh. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of plum.

Gre'enhouse, gre'n-hous. *n. ſ.* [*green* and *houſe.*] A houſe in which tender plants are ſheltered from the weather.

If the ſeaſon prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a moiſtened cloth ſet in your *greenhouſe*, kindle ſome charcoal. *Evelyn.*

Sometimes our road led us into ſeveral hollow apartments among the rocks and mountains, that look like ſo many natural *greenhouſes*, as being always ſhaded with a great variety of trees and ſhrubs that never loſe their verdure. *Addiſon.*

A kitchen garden is a more pleaſant ſight than the fineſt orangery or artificial *greenhouſe*. *Spectator.*

Gre'enish, gre'n-iſh. *adj.* [from *green.*] Somewhat green; tending to green.

With goodly *greeniſh* locks, all looſe, unty'd,
As each had been a bride. *Spenſer.*

Of this order the green of all vegetables ſeems to be, partly by reaſon of the intenſeneſs of their colours, and partly becauſe, when they wither, ſome of them turn to a *greeniſh* yellow. *Newton.*

Gre'enly, gre'n-ly. *adv.* [from *green.*]

1. With a greeniſh colour.
2. Newly; freſhly.
3. Immaturely.
4. Wanly; timidly. Not in uſe.

Kate, I cannot look *greenly*, nor gaſp out my eloquence; nor have I cunning in proteſtation. *Shakeſp.*

Gre'enness, gre'n-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *green.*]

1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridneſs.

About it grew ſuch ſort of trees, as either excellency of fruit, ſtatelineſs of growth, continual *greenneſs*, or poetical fancies have made at any time famous. *Sidney.*

In a meadow, though the meer graſs and *greenneſs* delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heighten and beautify. *Ben Jonſon.*

My reaſon, which diſcourſes on what it finds in my phantaſy, can conſider *greenneſs* by itſelf, or mellowneſs, or ſweetneſs, or coldneſs, ſingly and alone by itſelf. *Digby on Bodies.*

2. Immaturity; unripeneſs.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excuſed by the *greenneſs* of his youth, which took all the fault upon itſelf, loved a private man's wife. *Sidney.*

3. Freſhneſs; vigour.

Take the picture of a man in the *greenneſs* and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declenſion of his drooping years, and you will ſcarce know it to belong to the ſame perſon. *South.*

4. Newneſs.

Gre'ensickness, gre'n-ſik-nis. *n. ſ.* [*green* and *ſickneſs.*] The diſeaſe of maids, ſo called from the paleneſs which it produces.

Sour eructations, and a craving appetite, eſpecially of terreſtrial and abſorbent ſubſtances, are the caſe of girls in the *greenſickneſs*. *Arbuthnot.*

Gre'ensward, } gre'n-sward. { *n. ſ.* [*green*
Gre'ensword, } and *ſward*: of the ſame original with *ſwath.*] The turf on which graſs grows.

This is the prettieſt low-born laſs that ever
Ran on the *greenſword*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

After break their faſt
On *greenſword* ground, a cool and grateful taſte. *Dryden.*

In ſhallow ſoils all is gravel within a few inches; and ſometimes in low ground a thin *greenſward*, and ſloughy underneath; which laſt turns all into bog. *Swift.*

Gre'enweed, gre'n-wed. *n. ſ.* [*green* and *weed.*] Dyers weed.

Gre'enwood, gre'n-wud. *n. ſ.* [*green* and *wood.*] A wood conſidered as it appears in the Spring or Summer. It is ſometimes uſed as one word.

Among wild herbs under the *greenwood* ſhade. *Fairfax.*

It happen'd on a Summer's holiday,
That to the *greenwood* ſhade he took his way;
For Cymon ſhunn'd the church. *Dryden.*

To **GREE'T**, gre't. *v. a.* [*grator*, Lat. ᵹretan, Sax.]

1. To addreſs at meeting.

I think if men, which in theſe places live,
Durſt look in themſelves, and themſelves retrieve,
They would like ſtrangers *greet* themſelves. *Donne.*

I would gladly go,
To *greet* my Pallas with ſuch news below. *Dryd.*

2. To addreſs in whatever manner.

My noble partner
You *greet* with preſent grace, and great prediction;
To me you ſpeak not. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee,
And mark my *greeting* well; for what I ſpeak,
My body ſhall make good. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

3. To ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect.

My lord, the mayor of London comes to *greet* you.
—God bleſs your grace with health and happy days. *Shakeſp.*

Now the herald lark
Left his ground neſt, high tow'ring to deſcry
The morn's approach, and *greet* her with his ſong. *Milton.*

Once had the early matrons run
To *greet* her of a lovely ſon. *Milton.*

The ſea's our own: and now all nations *greet*,
With bending ſails, each veſſel of our fleet. *Waller.*

Thus pale they meet, their eyes with fury burn:
None *greets*; for none the *greeting* will return;
But in dumb ſurlineſs, each arm'd with care,
His foe profeſt, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

4. To congratulate.

His lady, ſeeing all that channel from far,
Approacht in haſte to *greet* his victorie. *Spenſer.*

5. To pay compliments at a diſtance.

The king's a-bed,
And ſent great largeſs to your officers;
This diamond he *greets* your wife withal,
By the name of moſt kind hoſteſs. *Shak. Macbeth.*

6. To meet, as thoſe do who go to pay congratulations. Not much in uſe.

Your haſte
Is now urg'd on you.
—We will *greet* the time. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **Greet**, gre't. *v. n.* To meet and ſalute.

There *greet* in ſilence, as the dead are wont,
And ſleep in peace. *Shakeſp.*

Such was that face on which I dwelt with joy,
Ere Greece aſſembled ſtem'd the tides to Troy;
But parting then for that deteſted ſhore,
Our eyes, unhappy! never *greeted* more. *Pope.*

Gre'eter, grē'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He who greets.

Gre'eting, grē'-tìng. *n. ſ.* [from *greet.*] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a diſtance.

I from him
Give you all *greetings*, that a king, as friend,
Can ſend his brother. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Greeze, grē'z. *n. ſ.* [Otherwiſe written *greece.* See Greece, or Grieze, or Grice; from *degrees.*] A flight of ſteps; a ſtep.

Gre'gal, grē'-gål. *adj.* [*grex, gregis*, Lat.] Belonging to a flock. *Dict.*

Grega'rious, grè-gå'-ryůs. *adj.* [*gregarius*, Lat.] Going in flocks or herds, like ſheep or partridges.

No birds of prey are *gregarious*. *Ray on the Creat.*

Gre'mial, grē'-myål. *adj.* [*gremium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the lap. *Dict.*

GRENA'DE, grē-nå'd. *n. ſ.* [from *pomum granatum*, Lat.] A little hollow globe or ball of iron, or other metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, is ſet on fire by means of a ſmall fuſee faſtened to the touchhole; as ſoon as it is kindled, the caſe flies into many ſhatters, much to the damage of all that ſtand near. *Harris.*

Gre'nadier, grån-å-dē'r. *n. ſ.* [*grenadier*, Fr. from *grenade.*] A tall footſoldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment: ſuch men being employed to throw grenades.

Peace allays the ſhepherd's fear
Of wearing cap of *grenadier*. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Grena'do, grē-nå'-dỏ. *n. ſ.* See Grenade.

Yet to expreſs a Scot, to play that prize,
Not all thoſe mouth *grenados* can ſuffice. *Cleaveland.*

You may as well try to quench a flaming *grenado* with a ſhell of fair water as hope to ſucceed. *Watts.*

Greut, grůt'. *n. ſ.* A kind of foſſile body.

A ſort of tin ore, with its *greut*; that is, a congeries of cryſtals, or ſparks of ſpar, of the bigneſs of bayſalt, and of a brown ſhining colour immerſed therein. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Grew, grỏ'. The preterite of *grow.*

The pleaſing taſk he fails not to renew;
Soft and more ſoft at ev'ry touch it *grew.* *Dryden.*

Grey, grē'. *adj.* [*gris*, Fr. More properly written *gray.*] See Gray.

This ancient ruffian, ſir, whoſe life I ſpar'd at ſuit of his *grey* beard. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Our green youth copies what *grey* ſinners act,
When venerable age commends the fact. *Dryden.*

Gre'yhound, grē'-hound. *n. ſ.* [ᵹꞃiᵹhunꝺ, Sax.] A tall fleet dog that chaſes in ſight.

Firſt may a truſty *greyhound* transform himſelf into a tyger. *Sidney.*

So, on the Downs we ſee, near Wilton fair,
A haſt'ned hare from greedy *greyhounds* go. *Sidney.*
Th' impatient *greyhound*, ſlipt from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe to catch the fearful hare. *Dryd.*

Grice, grī's. *n. ſ.*

1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*
2. A ſtep or *greeze.*

No, not a *grice*;
This a ſtep to love. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

To **Gride**, grī'd. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Ital.] To cut; to make way by cutting. A word elegant, but not in uſe.

His poignant ſpear he thruſt with puiſſant ſway,
That through his thigh the mortal ſteel did *gride.* *Spenſer.*

So ſore
The *griding* ſword, with diſcontinuous wound,
Paſs'd through him! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Gri'delin, grìd'-ē-lìn. *adj.* A colour mixed of white and red.

The ladies dreſs'd in rich ſymars were ſeen,
Of Florence ſattin, flower'd with white and green,
And for a ſhade betwixt the bloomy *gridelin.* *Dryd.*

Gri'diron, grìd'-ī-ůrn. *n. ſ.* [*grind*, Iſlandick, a grate, and *iron.*] A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

He had added two bars to the *gridiron.* *Spectat.*

Grief, grē'f. *n. ſ.* [from *grieve*; *griff*, Welſh, probably from the Engliſh.]

1. Sorrow; trouble for ſomething paſt.

I will inſtruct my ſorrows to be proud;
For *grief* is proud, and makes his owner ſtout. *Sb.*

Wringing of the hands, knocking the breaſt, are but the ceremonies of ſorrow, the pomp and oſtentation of an effeminate *grief*, which ſpeak not ſo much the greatneſs of the miſery as the ſmallneſs of the mind. *South.*

The mother was ſo afflicted at the loſs of a fine boy, who was her only ſon, that ſhe died for *grief* of it. *Addiſon.*

2. Grievance; harm. [*Grief*, Fr.] Not in uſe.

Be factious for redreſs of all theſe *griefs*,
And I will ſet this foot of mine as far
As who goes fartheſt. *Shakeſp.*

The king hath ſent to know
The nature of your *griefs*, and whereupon
You conjure from the breaſt of civil peace
Such bold hoſtility? *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

3. Pain; diſeaſe. Obſolete.

Grie'vance, grē'-våns. *n. ſ.* [from *grief.*]

1. A ſtate of uneaſineſs. Out of uſe.
2. The cauſe of uneaſineſs. Uſed of ſuch cauſes as are the effects of human conduct.

What remedy can be found againſt *grievances*, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage thoſe who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future puniſhment, will be moved to juſtice and integrity? *Swift.*

To **GRIEVE**, grē'v. *v. a.* [*grever*, Fr. *griever*, Flem. *gravis*, Lat.]

1. To afflict; to hurt.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor *grieve* the children of men. *Luke*, iii. 33.

Forty years long was I *grieved* with this generation. *Pſal.*

It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it *grieved* him at his heart. *Gen.* vi.

Griev'd at the thought, he vow'd his whole endeavour
Should be to cloſe thoſe breaches. *Rowe.*

2. To make ſorrowful.

When one man kills another, thinking that he killeth a wild beaſt; if the ſame man remembreth afterwards what he hath done, and is not *grieved* for the fact, in this caſe he hath ſinned; becauſe his not grieving is offenſive unto God, though the fact were merely beſides his will. *Perkins.*

To **Grieve**, grē'v. *v. n.* To be in pain for ſomething paſt; to mourn; to ſorrow, as for the death of friends. It has ſometimes *at* and ſometimes *for* before the cauſe of grief: perhaps *at* is proper before our misfortunes, and *for* before our faults.

Do not you *grieve at* this. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

How didſt thou *grieve* then, Adam, to behold
The end of all thy offspring end ſo ſad. *Milton.*

With equal mind what happens let us bear;
Nor joy nor *grieve* too much *for* things beyond our care. *Dryden.*

Grie'vingly, grē'v-ìng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *grieve.*] In ſorrow; ſorrowfully.

Grievingly, I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The coſt that did conclude it. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

GRIE'VOUS, grē'v-ůs. *adj.* [*gravis*, Lat. or from *To grieve.*]

1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be born.

To the fleſh, as the apoſtle himſelf granteth, all affliction is naturally *grievous.* *Hooker.*

Correction is *grievous* unto him that forſaketh the way, and he that hateth reproof ſhall die. *Prov.* xv. 10.

2. Such as cauſes ſorrow.

To own a great but *grievous* truth, though they quicken and ſharpen the invention, they corrupt the temper. *Watts.*

3. Expreſſing a great degree of uneaſineſs.

He durſt not diſobey, but ſent *grievous* complaints to the parliament of the uſage he was forced to ſubmit to. *Clarendon.*

4. Atrocious; heavy.

It was a *grievous* fault,
And grievouſly hath Cæſar anſwer'd it. *Shakeſp.*

Crying ſins I call thoſe, which are ſo heinous, and in their kind ſo *grievous*, that they haſten God's judgments and call down for ſpeedy vengeance upon the ſinner. *Perkins.*

5. Sometimes uſed adverbially in low language.

He cannot come, my lord; he's *grievous* ſick. *Shakeſp.*

Grie'vously, grē'v-ůs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *grievous.*]

1. Painfully; with pain.

Wide was the wound, and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the roſe, thence guſhed *grievouſly.* *Spenſer.*

2. With diſcontent; with ill-will.

Grittus perceiving how *grievouſly* the matter was taken, with the danger he was in, began to doubt. *Knolles.*

3. Calamitouſly; miſerably.

I ſee how a number of ſouls are, for want of right information, oftentimes *grievouſly* vexed. *Hooker.*

4. Vexatiouſly; to a great degree of uneaſineſs.

Houſes built in plains are apt to be *grievouſly* annoyed with mire and dirt. *Ray on the Creation.*

Grie'vousness, grē'v-ůs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *grievous.*] Sorrow; pain; calamity.

They fled from the ſwords, from the drawn ſword and from the bent bow, and from the *grievouſneſs* of war. *Iſ.* xxi. 15.

Gri'ffin, } grìf'-fìn. { *n. ſ.* [This ſhould
Gri'ffon, } { rather be written *gryfon*, or *gryphon*; *gryps*, γρὺψ; but it is generally written *griffon.*] A fabled animal, ſaid to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle.

Of all bearing among theſe winged creatures, the *griffin* is the moſt ancient. *Peach. on Blazoning.*

Ariſteus, a poet of Proconeſus, affirmed, that near the one-eyed nations *griffins* defended the mines of gold. *Brown.*

Grig, grìg'. *n. ſ.* [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]

1. It ſeems originally to have ſignified any thing below the natural ſize.
2. A ſmall eel.
3. A merry creature. [Suppoſed from *Greek*; *græculus feſtivus*, Lat.]

Hard is her heart as flint or ſtone,
She laughs to ſee me pale;
And merry as a *grig* is grown,
And briſk as bottle-ale. *Swift.*

To **Grill**, grìl'. *v. n.* [*grille* a grate, Fr.] To broil on a grate or gridiron.

Gri'llade, grìl-lå'd. *n. ſ.* [from *grill.*] Any thing broiled on the gridiron.

To **Gri'lly**, grìl'-lỳ. *v. a.* [from *grill.*] This word ſignifies, as it ſeems, to haraſs; to hurt: as we now ſay, *to roaſt a man*, for *to teaſe him.*

For while we wrangle here and jar
We are *grillied* all at Temple-bar. *Hudibras.*

GRIM, grìm'. *adj.* [ᵹꞃimma, Sax.]

1. Having a countenance of terrour; horrible; hideous; frightful.

The innocent prey in haſte he does forſake,
Which quit from death, yet quakes in every limb,
With change of fear to ſee the lion look ſo *grim.* *Spenſer.*

Grim Saturn yet remains,
Bound in thoſe gloomy caves with adamantine chains. *Drayton.*

Thou haſt a *grim* appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Their dear cauſes
Would to the bleeding and the *grim* alarm
Excite the mortified man. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

What if the breath that kindled thoſe *grim* fires,
Awak'd, ſhould blow them into ſevenfold rage?
Milton.

Expert to turn the ſway
Of battle, open when and where to cloſe
The ridges of *grim* war. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He that dares to die,
May laugh at the *grim* face of law, and ſcorn
The cruel wrinkle of a tyrant brow. *Denh. Sophy.*

Their ſwarthy hoſts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more *grim*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

2. Ugly; ill-looking.

Strait ſtood up to him
Divine Ulyſſes; who with lookes exceeding grave
and *grim*,
This better check gave. *Chapman.*

Grim viſag'd war hath ſmooth'd his wrinkl'd
front. *Shakeſp.*

Venus was like her mother; for her father is but *grim*. *Shakeſp.*

Grima'ce, grỳ-mås'. *n. ſ.* [Fr. from *grim.*]

1. A diſtortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or inſolence.

He had not ſpar'd to ſhew his piques,
Againſt th' haranguer's politicks,
With ſmart remarks of leering faces,
And annotations of *grimaces!* *Hudibras.*

The favourable opinion and good word of men comes oftentimes at a very eaſy rate; and by a few demure looks and affected whims, ſet off with ſome odd devotional poſtures and *grimaces*, and ſuch other little arts of diſſimulation, cunning men will do wonders. *South's Sermons.*

The buffoon ape, with *grimaces* and gambols, carried it from the whole field. *L'Eſtrange.*

The French nation is addicted to *grimace*. *Spect.*

2. Air of affectation.

Vice in a vizard, to avoid *grimace*,
Allows all freedom, but to ſee the face. *Granville.*

Grima'lkin, grim-mål'-kin. *n. ſ.* [*gris*, Fr. grey, and *malkin*, or little *Moll.*] Grey little woman; the name of an old cat.

Grimalkin, to domeſtick vermin ſworn
An everlaſting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtleſs mice
Sure ruin. *Philips.*

Grime, grī'm. *n. ſ.* [from *grim.*] Dirt deeply inſinuated; ſullying blackneſs not eaſily cleanſed.

Swart, like my ſhoe, but her face nothing ſo clean kept; for why? She ſweats: a man may go over ſhoes in the *grime* of it. *Shakeſp.*

Collow is the word by which they denote black *grime* of burnt coals or wood. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To **Grime**, grī'm. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to ſully deeply.

My face I'll *grime* with filth,
Blanket my loins, elf all my hair in knots. *Shakeſp.*

Gri'mly, grim'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *grim.*]

1. Horribly; hideouſly; terribly.

We've landed in ill time: the ſkies look *grimly*,
And threaten preſent bluſters. *Shakeſp.*

So Pluto, ſeiz'd of Proſerpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid;
There *grimly* ſmil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his ſunſhine and his ſkies. *Addiſ.*

2. Sourly; ſullenly.

The augurs
Say they know not; they cannot tell; look *grimly*,
And dare not ſpeak their knowledge. *Shakeſp.*

Gri'mness, grim'-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *grim.*] Horror; frightfulneſs of viſage.

To **GRIN**, grin'. *v. n.* [ᵹnennian, Sax. *grinnen*, *grinden*, Dut. undoubtedly of the ſame origin with *To grind*, as we now ſay to *grind the teeth*; *grincer*, Fr.]

1. To ſet the teeth together and withdraw the lips either in anger or in mirth.

Death, death! oh, amiable, lovely death!
Come *grin* on me, and I will think thou ſmil'ſt. *Shak.*

What valour were it, when a cur doth *grin*,
For one to truſt his hand between his teeth,
When he might ſpurn him with his foot away. *Sh.*

It was no unpleaſant entertainment to me to ſee the various methods with which they have attacked me; ſome with piteous moans and outcries, others *grinning*, and only ſhewing their teeth. *Stillingfleet.*

A lion's hide he wears;
About his ſhoulders hangs the ſhaggy ſkin;
The teeth and gaping jaws ſeverely *grin*. *Dryden.*

They neither could defend, nor can purſue;
But *grinn'd* their teeth, and caſt a helpleſs view.
Dryden.

Madneſs, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth
To *grinning* laughter, and to frantick mirth. *Prior.*

Fools *grin* on fools, and Stoicklike ſupport,
Without one ſigh, the pleaſures of a court. *Young.*

2. To fix the teeth as in anguiſh.

I like not ſuch *grinning* honour as Sir Walter hath: give me life, which if I can ſave, ſo; if not, honour comes unlook'd for, and there's an end. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Grin, grin'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of cloſing the teeth and ſhewing them.

He laughs at him: in's face too.
—O you miſtake him; 'twas an humble *grin*,
The fawning joy of courtiers and of dogs. *Dryden.*

The muſcles were ſo drawn together on each ſide of his face, that he ſhewed twenty teeth at a *grin*. *Addiſon.*

Deiſts are effectually beaten in all their combats at the weapons of men, that is, reaſon and arguments; and they would now attack our religion with the talents of a vile animal, that is, *grin* and grimace. *Watts on the Mind.*

What lords are thoſe ſaluting with a *grin?*
One is juſt out, and one is lately in. *Young.*

Grin, grin'. *n. ſ.* [ᵹrẏn, ᵹẏrene, Sax.] A ſnare; a trap.

Like a bride that haſteth to his *gryn*,
Not knowinge the perile. *Chaucer.*

The *grin* ſhall take him by the heel, and the robber ſhall prevail againſt him. *Job*, xviii. 9.

To **GRIND**, grī'nd. *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. paſſ. *ground*. [ᵹrindan, ᵹeᵹrunden, ground, Sax.]

1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction; to comminute by attrition.

And whoſoever ſhall fall on this ſtone, ſhall be broken; but on whomſoever it ſhall fall, it will *grind* him to powder. *Mat.*

He that will have a cake out of the wheat, muſt needs tarry the *grinding*. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

What relation or affinity is there between a minute body and cogitation, any more than the greateſt? Is a ſmall drop of rain any wiſer than the ocean? Or do we *grind* inanimate corn into living and rational meal? *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. To ſharpen or ſmooth by rubbing on ſomething hard.

Meeting with time, ſlack thing, ſaid I,
Thy ſithe is dull; whet it, for ſhame:
No marvel, ſir, he did reply,
If it at length deſerve ſome blame;
But where one man would have me *grind* it,
Twenty to one too ſharp do find it. *Herbert.*

Againſt a ſtump his tuſk the monſter *grinds*,
And in the ſharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryd.*

3. To rub one againſt another.

So up he let him riſe; who with grim look,
And count'nance ſtern, upſtanding, 'gan to *grind*
His grated teeth for great diſdain. *Spenſer.*

Harſh ſounds, as of a ſaw when it is ſharpened, and *grinding* of one ſtone againſt another, make a ſhivering or horror in the body, and ſet the teeth on edge. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

That the ſtomach in animals grinds the ſubſtances which it receives, is evident from the diſſection of animals, which have ſwallowed metals, which have been found poliſhed on the ſide next the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

4. To haraſs; to oppreſs.

Some merchants and tradeſmen, under colour of furniſhing the colony with neceſſaries, may not *grind* them ſo as ſhall always keep them in poverty. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Another way the Spaniards have taken to *grind* the Neapolitans, and yet to take off the odium from themſelves. *Addiſon.*

5. In the following lines, I know not whether it be not corruptly uſed for *griding*, cutting.

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of ſudden ſhootings and of *grinding* pains,
My throes come thicker, and my cries encreas'd.
Dryden.

To **Grind**, grī'nd. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.

Fetter'd they ſend thee
Into the common priſon, there to *grind*
Among the ſlaves and aſſes. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.

Shrinking ſinews ſtart,
And ſmeary foam works o'er my *grinding* jaws.
Rowe.

Gri'nder, grī'n-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *grind.*]

1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.

2. The inſtrument of grinding.

His heart a ſolid rock, to fear unknown,
And harder than the *grinder*'s nether ſtone. *Sandys.*

Now exhort
Thy hinds to exerciſe the pointed ſteel
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form
To the expected *grinder*. *Philips.*

3. Ᵹrind-toðar.] The back teeth; the double teeth.

The teeth are in men of three kinds: ſharp, as the foreteeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the molar-teeth, or *grinders*; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both. *Bacon.*

He the raging lioneſs confounds,
The roaring lion with his javelin wounds;
Scatters their whelps, their *grinders* breaks; ſo they
With the old hunter ſtarve for want of prey. *Sandys.*

The jaw-teeth or *grinders*, in Latin *molares*, are made flat and broad a-top, and withal ſomewhat uneven and rugged, that, by their knobs and little cavities, they may the better retain, *grind*, and commix the aliments. *Ray on the Creation.*

Nature is at a great deal of labour to tranſmute vegetable into animal ſubſtances; therefore herb-eating animals, which do not ruminate, have ſtrong *grinders*, and chew much. *Arbuthnot.*

4. The teeth, in irony or contempt.

One, who at the ſight of ſupper, open'd wide
His jaws before, and whetted *grinders* try'd. *Dryd.*

Both he brought;
He mouth'd them, and betwixt his *grinders* caught.
Dryden.

Gri'ndlestone, grind'l-stōn. } *n. ſ.* [from
Gri'ndstone, grī'nd-stōn. } *grind* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone on which edged inſtruments are ſharpened.

Such a light and metall'd dance
Saw you never yet in France;
And by the lead-men, for the nonce,
That turn round like *grindleſtones*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Literature is the *grindſtone* to ſharpen the coulters, and to whet their natural faculties. *Hammond.*

Smiths that make hinges brighten them, yet ſeldom file them; but grind them on a *grindſtone* 'till bright. *Moxon.*

Gri'nner, grin'-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *grin.*] He that grins.

The frightful'ſt *grinner*
Be the winner. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Gri'nningly, grin'-ning-lŷ. *adv.* [from *grin.*] With a grinning laugh.

Grip, grìp′. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ditch. *Ainſworth.*

To **GRIPE**, grìp′. *v. a.* [*greipan*, Goth. ᵹꞃipan, Sax. *grijpen*, Dut. *gripp*, Scott.]

1. To hold with the fingers cloſed; to graſp; to preſs with the fingers.

He that ſpeaks doth *gripe* the hearer's wriſt,
Whilſt he that hears makes fearful action
With wrinkl'd brows. *Shakeſp. King John.*

2. To hold hard.

He ſeiz'd the ſhining bough with *griping* hold,
And rent away with eaſe the ling'ring gold. *Dryd.*

3. [*Gripper*, Fr.] To catch eagerly; to ſeize.

You took occaſion to be quickly woo'd,
To *gripe* the gen'ral ſway into your hands. *Shak.*

4. To cloſe; to clutch.

Unlucky Welſted! thy unfeeling maſter,
The more thou tickleſt, *gripes* his hand the faſter. *Pope.*

5. To pitch; to preſs; to ſqueeze.

A wond'rous way it for this lady wrought,
From lion's claws to pluck the *griped* prey. *Spenſer.*
And firſt the dame came ruſhing thro' the wood;
And next the famiſh'd hounds that ſought their food,
And *grip'd* her flanks, and oft eſſay'd their jaws in blood. *Dryden's Fables.*

6. To give a pain in the bowels.

Thus full of counſel to the den ſhe went,
Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent. *Dryd.*

To **Gripe**, grìp′. *v. n.*

1. To feel the colick, to have the belly-ach.

Many people would, with reaſon, prefer the *griping* of an hungry belly to thoſe diſhes which are a feaſt to others. *Locke.*

Manna, by the bulk, figure, texture, and motion of its parts, has a power to produce the ſenſations of ſickneſs, and ſometimes of acute pains or *gripings* in us. *Locke.*

2. To pinch; to catch at money meanly.

It is mean revenue, by being ſcattered, in the worſt of times growing upon him, when others that had great ones, by *griping*, made them leſs, and grew ſtark beggars. *Fell.*

Gripe, grīp. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Graſp; hold; ſeizure of the hand or paw.

Therefore ſtill on high
He over him did hold his cruel claws,
Threatning with greedy *gripe* to do him dy. *Spenſ.*
They put a barren ſceptre in my *gripe*,
Thence to be wrench'd with an unlineal hand. *Shak.*
Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the ſtairs
That mount the Capitol; join *gripes* with hands
Made hardy with hourly falſhood as with labour. *Shakeſp.*
He gave me his hand,
And, with a feeble *gripe*, ſays, dear, my lord,
Command my ſervice. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
I fell; and with my weight the helm conſtrain'd,
Was drawn along, which yet my *gripe* retain'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Squeeze; preſſure.

Fir'd with this thought, at once he ſtrain'd the breaſt;
'Tis true, the harden'd breaſt reſiſts the *gripe*,
And the cold lips return a kiſs unripe. *Dryden.*

3. Oppreſſion; cruſhing power.

I take my cauſe
Out of the *gripes* of cruel men, and give it
To a moſt noble judge, the king my maſter. *Shak.*

4. Affliction; pinching diſtreſs.

Adam, at the news
Heart-ſtruck with chilling *gripe* of ſorrow ſtood,
That all his ſenſes bound! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Can'ſt thou bear cold and hunger? Can theſe limbs,
Fram'd for the tender offices of love,
Endure the bitter *gripes* of ſmarting poverty? *Otw.*

5. [In the plural.] Belly-ach; colick.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting; and the icterical have a great ſourneſs and *gripes*, with windineſs. *Floyer.*

Gri′per, grī′-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *gripe.*] Oppreſſor; uſurer; extortioner.

Others pretend zeal, and yet are profeſſed uſurers, *gripers*, monſters of men, and harpies. *Burton.*

Gri′pingly, grī′-pìng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *griping.*] With pain in the guts.

Clyſters help, leſt the medicine ſtop in the guts, and work *gripingly.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Gri′ple, grìp′l. *n. ſ.* A greedy ſnatcher; a griping miſer. *Spenſer.*

Grisa′mber, grìs′-ăm-bŭr. *n. ſ.* Uſed by *Milton* for ambergriſe.

Beaſts of chaſe, or fowl of game,
In paſtry built, or from the ſpit, or boil'd,
Griſamber ſteam'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Grise, grìz′. *n. ſ.* [See **Greece**, as it ſhould be written.] A ſtep, or ſcale of ſteps.

Let me ſpeak like ourſelf; and lay a ſentence,
Which, as a *griſe* or ſtep, may help theſe lovers
Into your favour. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Gri′skin, grìs′-kìn. *n. ſ.* [*griſgin* roaſt meat, Iriſh.] The vertebræ of a hog broiled.

Gri′sly, grìz′-lỳ. *adj.* [ᵹꞃiꞅlu, Sax.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.

His *griſly* locks, long growen and unbound,
Diſordered hung about his ſhoulders round. *Spenſ.*
Where I was wont to ſeek the honey bee,
The *griſly* toadſtool grown there might I ſee. *Spenſ.*
My *griſly* countenance made others fly;
None durſt come near, for fear of ſudden death. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*
Back ſtep'd thoſe two fair angels, half amaz'd
So ſudden to behold the *griſly* king;
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accoſt him ſoon. *Milton.*
For that damn'd magician, let him be girt
With all the *griſly* legions that troop
Under the ſooty flag of Acheron. *Milton.*
The beauteous form of fight
Is chang'd, and war appears a *griſly* ſight. *Dryden.*
In viſion thou ſhalt ſee his *griſly* face,
The king of terrors raging in thy race. *Dryd. Inno.*
Thus the *griſly* ſpectre ſpoke again. *Dryden.*
Cloſe by each other laid, they preſs'd the ground,
Their manly boſoms pierc'd with many a *griſly* wound. *Dryden.*
So ruſhes on his foe the *griſly* bear. *Addiſon.*

Grist, grìst′. *n. ſ.* [ᵹꞃiꞅꞇ, Sax.]

1. Corn to be ground.

Get *griſt* to the mill to have plenty in ſtore,
Leſt miller lack water. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*
A mighty trade this luſty miller drove;
Much *griſt* from Cambridge to his lot did fall,
And all the corn they us'd at ſcholar's hall. *Miller of Tromp.*

2. Supply; proviſion.

Matter, as wiſe logicians ſay,
Cannot without a form ſubſiſt;
And form, ſay I, as well as they,
Muſt fail, if matter brings no *griſt.* *Swift.*

3. *Griſt to Mill*, is profit; gain.

The computation of degrees, in all matrimonial cauſes, is wont to be made according to the rules of that law, becauſe it brings *griſt to* the *mill.* *Ayliffe.*

GRI′STLE, grìs′l. *n. ſ.* [ᵹꞃiꞅꞇle, Sax.] A cartilage; a part of the body next in hardneſs to a bone.

No living creatures, that have ſhells very hard, as oyſters, crabs, lobſters, and eſpecially the tortoiſe, have bones within them, but only little *griſtles.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Leſt the aſperity or hardneſs of cartilages ſhould hurt the œſophagus or gullet, which is tender and of a ſkinny ſubſtance, or hinder the ſwallowing of our meat, therefore the annulary *griſtles* of the windpipe are not made round, or intire circles; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle is only a ſoft membrane, which may eaſily give way to the dilatation of the gullet. *Ray.*

Gri′stly, grìs′-lỳ. *adj.* [from *griſtle.*] Cartilaginous; made of griſtle.

At laſt they ſpit out pieces of their lungs; it may be ſmall *griſtly* bits, that are eaten off from the lung-pipes. *Harvey.*

She has made the back-bone of ſeveral vertebræ, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and leſs in danger of breaking, than if they were all one intire bone without theſe *griſtly* junctures. *More.*

Fins are made of *griſtly* ſpokes, or rays connected by membranes; ſo that they may be contracted or extended like womens fans. *Ray.*

They have a louder and ſtronger note than other birds of the ſame bigneſs, which have only a *griſtly* windpipe. *Grew.*

Each pipe diſtinguiſh'd by its *griſtly* rings,
To cheriſh life aerial paſture brings. *Blackmore.*

GRIT, grìt′. *n. ſ.* [ᵹꞃýꞇꞇa, ᵹꞃeoꞇ, Sax.]

1. The coarſe part of meal.
2. Oats huſked, or coarſely ground.
3. Sand; rough hard particles.

Sileſian bole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the leaſt particle of *grit*, feels as ſmooth as ſoap. *Grew.*

The ſturdy pear-tree here
Will riſe luxuriant, and with tougheſt root
Pierce the obſtructing *grit* and reſtive marle. *Phil.*

4. *Grits* are foſſils found in minute maſſes, forming together a kind of powder; the ſeveral particles of which are of no determinate ſhape, but ſeem the rudely broken fragments of larger maſſes; not to be diſſolved or diſunited by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a maſs. One ſort is a fine, dull looking, grey *grit*, which, if wetted with ſalt water, into mortar or paſte, dries almoſt immediately, and coaleſces into a hard ſtony maſs, ſuch as is not eaſily afterwards diſunited by water. This is the *pulvis peteolanus* of the ancients, mixed among their cements uſed in buildings ſunk into the ſea; and in France and Italy an ingredient in their harder plaiſters, under the name of pozzolane. It is common on the ſides of hills in Italy. Another ſpecies, which is a coarſe, beautifully green, dull *grit*, is the *chryſocolla* of the ancients, which they uſed in ſoldering gold, long ſuppoſed a loſt foſſil. It ſerves the purpoſe of ſoldering metals better than borax. The ferrugineous black glittering *grit*, is the black ſhining ſand employed to throw over writing, found on the ſhores of Italy. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Gri′ttiness, grìt′-tỳ-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *gritty.*] Sandineſs; the quality of abounding in grit.

In fuller's-earth he could find no ſand by the microſcope, nor any *grittineſs.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Gri′tty, grìt′-tỳ. *adj.* [from *grit.*] Full of hard particles; conſiſting of grit.

I could not diſcern the unevenneſs of the ſurface of the powder, nor the little ſhadows let fall from the *gritty* particles thereof. *Newton.*

Gri′zelin, grìz′-lìn. *adj.* [more properly *gridelin.* See **Gridelin.**]

The Burgundy, which is a *grizelin* or pale red, of all others, is ſureſt to ripen in our climate. *Temp.*

GRI′ZZLE, grìz′l. *n. ſ.* [from *gris* gray; *griſaille*, Fr.] A mixture of white and black; gray.

O thou diſſembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath ſow'd a *grizzle* on thy face? *Shak.*

Gri′zzled, grìz′ld. *adj.* [from *grizzle.*] Interſperſed with gray.

To the boy Cæſar, ſend this *grizzled* head. *Shak.*
His beard was *grizzled*?
—It was as I have ſeen it in his life. *Shakeſp. Ham.*
His hair juſt *grizzled*,
As in a green old age. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*
Thoſe *grizzled* locks, which nature did provide
In plenteous growth their aſſes ears to hide. *Dryd.*

Gri′zzly, grìz′-lỳ. *adj.* [from *gris* gray, Fr.] Somewhat gray.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turned to be gray and white; as is ſeen in men, though ſome earlier, ſome later; in horſes that are dappled and turn white; and in old ſquirrels, that turn *grizzly*. *Bacon.*

To **GROAN**, grȏ'n. *v. n.* [ᵹnanan, Sax. *gronen*, Dut.] To breathe with a hoarſe noiſe, as in pain or agony.

Many an heir
Of theſe fair edifices, for my wars,
Have I heard *groan* and drop. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Men *groan* from out of the city, and the ſoul of the wounded crieth out. *Job*, xxiv. 12.

Repenting and *groaning* for anguiſh of ſpirit. *Wiſd.* v. 3.

So ſhall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight *groaning*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Nothing can ſo peculiarly gratify the noble diſpoſitions of humanity, as for one man to ſee another ſo much himſelf as to ſigh his griefs and *groan* his pains. *South.*

On the blazing pile his parent lay,
Or a lov'd brother *groan'd* his life away. *Pope's Od.*

Groan, grȏ'n. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Breath expired with noiſe and difficulty, from pain, faintneſs, or wearineſs.

Alas, poor country,
Where ſighs and *groans*, and ſhrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I led to ſlaughter, and to ſlaughter leave;
And ev'n from hence their dying *groans* receive. *Dryden.*

Hence aching boſoms wear a viſage gay,
And ſtifled *groans* frequent the ball and play. *Young.*

2. Any hoarſe dead ſound.

Such ſheets of fire, ſuch burſts of horrid thunder,
Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain, I never
Remember to have heard. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Gro'anful, grȏ'n-fůl. *adj.* [*groan* and *full*.] Sad; agonizing. Not uſed.

Adown he keſt it with ſo puiſſant wreſt,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave againſt his mother earth a *groanful* ſound. *Spenſer.*

Groat, grȃ't. *n. ſ.* [*groot*, Dut. *groſſo*, Ital.]

1. A piece valued at four pence.
2. A proverbial name for a ſmall ſum.

My mother was wont
To call them woollen vaſſals, things created
To buy and ſell with *groats*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I dare lay a *groat*,
A tertian ague is at leaſt your lot. *Dryden's Fables.*

Imagine a perſon of quality to marry a woman much his inferior, and without a *groat* to her fortune. *Swift.*

3. *Groats.* Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainſworth.*

GRO'CER, grȏ'-sůr. *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *groſſer*, from *groſs* a large quantity; a *grocer* originally being one who dealt by wholeſale; or from *groſſus* a fig, which their preſent ſtate ſeems to favour.]

A *grocer* is a man who buys and ſells tea, ſugar, and plumbs and ſpices for gain. *Watts's Logick.*

But ſtill the offspring of your brain ſhall prove
The *grocer*'s care, and brave the rage of Jove. *Garth.*

Gro'cery, grȏ'-sůr-ỹ. *n. ſ.* [from *grocer*.] Grocers ware, ſuch as tea; ſugar; raiſins; ſpice.

His troops being now in a country where they were not expected, met with many cart loads of wine, *grocery*, and tobacco. *Clarendon.*

Gro'geram, Gro'gram, Gro'gran, grȏg'-rům. *n. ſ.* [*gros*, *grain*, Fr. *groſſogranus*, low Lat. *Ainſworth*.] Stuff woven with large woof and a rough pile.

Certes they're neatly cloth'd: I of this mind am,
Your only wearing is your *grogeram*. *Donne.*

Natolia affords great ſtore of chamelots and *grograms*. *Sandys.*

Some men will ſay this habit of John's was neither of camel's ſkin nor any coarſe texture of its hair, but rather ſome finer weave of camelot, *grogram*, or the like. *Brown.*

The natural ſweetneſs and innocence of her behaviour ſhot me through and through, and did more execution upon me in *grogram* than the greateſt beauty in town had ever done in brocade. *Addiſ.*

Plain goody would no longer down;
'Twas madam in her *grogram* gown. *Swift.*

Groin, groi'n. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain derivation.] The part next the thigh.

Antipleus, a ſonne of Priam, threw
His lance at Ajax through the preaſſe, which went by him, and flew,
On Leucus, wiſe Ulyſſes' friend: His *groine* it ſmote. *Chapman.*

The fatal dart arrives,
And through the border of his buckler drives;
Paſs'd through and pierc'd his *groin*; the deadly wound
Caſt from his chariot, roll'd him on the ground. *Dryden.*

Gro'mwell, grȏm'-wěl. *n. ſ.* [*lithoſpermum*, Lat.] Gromill or graymill. A plant. *Miller.*

Groom, grȏ'm. *n. ſ.* [*grom*, Dut.]

1. A boy; a waiter; a ſervant.

Then called ſhe a *groom*, that forth him led
Into a goodly lodge. *Spenſer.*

From Egypt's kings ambaſſadours they come;
Them many a ſquire attends, and many a *groom*. *Fairfax.*

Think then, my ſoul! that death is but a *groom*
Which brings a taper to the outward room. *Donne.*

In the time of Edward VI. lived Sternhold, whom King Henry his father had made *groom* of his chamber, for turning of certain of David's pſalms into verſe. *Peacham.*

Would'ſt thou be touch'd
By the preſuming hands of ſaucy *grooms*? *Dryden.*

Amid' the fold he rages, nor the ſheep
Their ſhepherds, nor the *grooms* their bulls can keep. *Dryden.*

2. A young man.

I preſume for to intreat this *groom*,
And ſilly maid, from danger to redeem. *Fairfax.*

3. A man newly married.

By this the brides are wak'd, their *grooms* are dreſs'd;
All Rhodes is ſummon'd to the nuptial feaſt. *Dry.*

Groove, grȏ'v. *n. ſ.* [from *grave*.]

1. A deep cavern, or hollow in mines.

He might, to avoid idleneſs, work in a *groove* or mine-pit thereabouts, which at that time was little eſteemed. *Boyle.*

2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

The ſcrew-plate is a kind of ſteel well tempered, with ſeveral holes in it, each leſs than other; and in thoſe holes are threads grooved inwards, which *grooves* fit the reſpective taps that belong to them. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To **Groove**, grȏ'v. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut hollow.

Of the box every joint was well *grooved*. *Swift.*

To **GROPE**, grȏ'p. *v. n.* [ᵹnapan, Sax.] To feel where one cannot ſee.

My ſea-gown ſcarf about me, in the dark
Grop'd I, to find out them. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

We *grope* for the wall like the blind, and we *grope* as if we had no eyes. *Iſ.* lix. 10.

They meet with darkneſs in the cleareſt light;
And *grope* at noon, as if involv'd with night. *San.*

A boy was *groping* for eels, and laid his hand upon a ſnake. *L'Eſtrange.*

This, no doubt, is better for men than that they ſhould in the dark *grope* after knowledge; as St. Paul tells us all nations did after God. *Locke.*

He heard us in our courſe,
And with his outſtretch'd arms around him *grop'd*. *Addiſon.*

O truth divine! enlighten'd by thy ray,
I *grope* and gueſs no more, but ſee my way. *Arbuth.*

To **Grope**, grȏ'p. *v. a.* To ſearch by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to ſee.

How vigilant to *grope* mens thoughts, and to pick out ſomewhat whereof they might complain. *Hayward.*

They have left our endeavours to *grope* them out by twilight, and by darkneſs almoſt to diſcover that, whoſe exiſtence is evidenced by light. *Brown.*

But Strephon, cautious, never meant
The bottom of the pan to *grope*. *Swift.*

Gro'per, grȏ'p-ěr. *n. ſ.* [from *grope*.] One that ſearches in the dark.

GROSS, grȏ's. *adj.* [*gros*, Fr. *groſſo*, Ital. *craſſus*, Lat.]

1. Thick; bulky.

The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew ſcarce ſo *groſs* as beetles. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

There are two *groſs* volumes concerning the power of popes. *Baker.*

2. Shameful; unſeemly; enormous.

He ripely conſidered how *groſs* a thing it were for men of his quality, wiſe and grave men, to live with ſuch a multitude, and to be tenants at will under them. *Hooker.*

They can ſay that in doctrine, in diſcipline, in prayers, and in ſacraments, the church of Rome hath very foul and *groſs* corruptions. *Hooker.*

So far hath the natural underſtanding, even of ſundry whole nations, been darkened, that they have not diſcerned, no, not *groſs* iniquity to be ſin. *Hooker.*

There is a vain and imprudent uſe of their eſtates, which, though it does not deſtroy like *groſs* ſins, yet diſorders the heart, and ſupports it in ſenſuality and dulneſs. *Law.*

3. Intellectually coarſe; palpable; impure; unrefined.

To all ſenſe 'tis *groſs*
You love my ſon: invention is aſham'd,
Againſt the proclamation of thy paſſion,
To ſay thou do'ſt not. *Shakeſp.*

Examples *groſs* as earth exhort me. *Shakeſp.*

Belial came laſt, than whom a ſpirit more lewd
Fell not from heaven, or more *groſs* to love
Vice for itſelf. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Is not religion ſo perfectly good in itſelf, above all, in its Authour, that, without the *groſſeſt* ſenſuality, we cannot but admire it? *Spratt.*

It is a *groſs* miſtake of ſome men, to think that our want only and imperfections do naturally induce us to be beneficent. *Smalridge.*

But ſhe dares never boaſt the preſent hour,
So *groſs* the cheat, it is beyond her pow'r. *Young.*

4. Inelegant; diſproportionate in bulk.

The ſun's oppreſſive ray the roſeat bloom
Of beauty blaſting, gives the gloomy hue,
And feature *groſs*. *Thomſon's Summer.*

5. Denſe; not refined; not attenuated; not pure.

It is manifeſt, that when the eye ſtandeth in the finer medium, and the object is in the *groſſer*, things ſhew greater; but contrariwiſe, when the eye is placed in the *groſſer* medium, and the object in the finer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Of elements,
The *groſſer* feeds the purer; earth the ſea,
Earth and the ſea feed air. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Light fumes are merry, *groſſer* fumes are ſad;
Both are the reaſonable ſoul run mad. *Dryden's Fab.*

Or ſuck the miſts in *groſſer* air below,
Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. *Pope.*

6. Stupid; dull.

If ſhe doth then the ſubtile ſenſe excel,
How *groſs* are they that drown her in her blood? *Davies.*

And in clear dream and ſolemn viſion,
Tell her of things that no *groſs* ear can hear. *Milton.*

Some men give more light and knowledge by the bare ſtating of the queſtion with perſpicuity and juſtneſs, than others by talking of it in *groſs* confuſion for whole hours together. *Watts.*

7. Coarſe; rough; oppoſite to delicate.

Fine and delicate ſculptures are helped with nearneſs, and *groſs* with diſtance. *Wotton's Arch.*

8. Thick; fat; bulky.

His ſtature was of juſt height and all proportionate dimenſions, avoiding the extremes of *groſs* and meager. *Fell.*

Gross, grŏ's. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The main body; the main force.

The Belgians hop'd, that with diſorder'd haſte,
The deep-cut keels upon the ſands might run;
Or, if with caution leiſurely we paſt,
Their numerous *groſs* might charge us one by one. *Dryden.*

Several caſuiſts are of opinion, that, in a battle, you ſhould diſcharge upon the *groſs* of the enemy, without levelling your piece at any particular perſon. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The *groſs* of the people can have no other proſpect in changes and revolutions than of publick bleſſings. *Addiſon.*

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its ſeveral parts.

Certain general inducements are uſed to make ſaleable your cauſe in *groſs*. *Hooker.*

There was an opinion in *groſs*, that the ſoul was immortal. *Abbot.*

There is confeſſion, that is, the acknowledging our ſins to God; and this may be either general or particular: The general is, when we only confeſs in *groſs* that we are ſinful; the particular, when we mention the ſeveral ſorts and acts of our ſins. *Duty of Man.*

Remember, ſon,
You are a general: other wars require you;
For ſee the Saxon *groſs* begins to move. *Dryden.*

Notwithſtanding the decay and loſs of ſundry trades and manufactures, yet, in the *groſs*, we ſhip off now one third part more of the manufactures, as alſo lead and tin, than we did twenty years paſt. *Child on Trade.*

3. Not individual; but a body together.

He hath ribbons of all the colours i' th' rainbow; they come to him by the *groſs*. *Shakeſp.*

I cannot inſtantly raiſe up the *groſs*
Of full three thouſand ducats. *Shakeſp.*

You ſee the united deſign of many perſons to make up one figure: after they have ſeparated themſelves in many petty diviſions, they rejoin one by one into a *groſs*. *Dryden.*

4. The chief part; the main maſs.

Comets, out of queſtion, have likewiſe power and effect over the *groſs* and maſs of things. *Bacon.*

The articulate ſounds are more confuſed, though the *groſs* of the ſound be greater. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

5. The number of twelve dozen. [*Groſſe*, Fr.]

It is made up only of that ſimple idea of an unit repeated; and repetitions of this kind, joined together, make thoſe diſtinct ſimple modes of a dozen, a *groſs*, and a million. *Locke.*

Gro'ssly, grŏ's-ly. *adv.* [from *groſs*.]

1. Bulkily; in bulky parts; coarſely: as, *this matter is* groſsly *pulverized*.

2. Without ſubtilty; without art; without delicacy; without refinement; coarſely; palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies as have been ſo *groſsly* and ſhamefully abuſed in the church of Rome, where they remain, are ſcandalous. *Hooker.*

Treaſon and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils ſworn to others purpoſe;
Working ſo *groſsly* in a natural cauſe,
That admiration did not whoop at them. *Shakeſp.*

And thine eyes
See it ſo *groſsly* ſhown in thy behaviour,
That in their kind they ſpeak it. *Shakeſp.*

What! are we cuckolds ere we have deſerv'd it?
—Speak not ſo *groſsly*. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

What I have ſaid has been forced from me, by ſeeing a noble ſort of poetry ſo happily reſtored by one man, and ſo *groſsly* copied by almoſt all the reſt. *Dryden.*

If I ſpeak of light and rays as endued with colours, I would be underſtood to ſpeak not philoſophically and properly, but *groſsly*, and according to ſuch conceptions as vulgar people would be apt to frame. *Newton's Opticks.*

While it is ſo difficult to learn the ſprings and motives of ſome facts, it is no wonder they ſhould be ſo *groſsly* miſrepreſented to the publick by curious inquiſitive heads. *Swift.*

Gro'ssness, grŏ's-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *groſs*.]

1. Coarſeneſs; not ſubtilty; thickneſs; ſpiſſitude; denſity; greatneſs of parts.

The purpoſe is perſpicuous even as ſubſtance,
Whoſe *groſſneſs* little characters ſum up. *Shakeſp.*

And I will purge that mortal *groſſneſs* ſo,
That thou ſhalt like an airy ſpirit go. *Shakeſp.*

The cauſe of the epilepſy from the ſtomach is the *groſſneſs* of the vapours which riſe and enter into the cells of the brain. *Bacon.*

Then all this earthy *groſſneſs* quit;
Attir'd with ſtars we ſhall for ever ſit,
Triumphing over death. *Milton.*

This being the firſt colour which vapours begin to reflect, it ought to be the colour of the fineſt and moſt tranſparent ſkies, in which vapours are not arrived to that *groſſneſs* requiſite to reflect other colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

For envy'd wit, like Sol eclips'd, was known
Th' oppoſing body's *groſſneſs*, not its own. *Pope.*

2. Inelegant fatneſs; unwieldy corpulence.

Wiſe men, that be over-fat and fleſhy, go to ſojourn abroad at the temperate diet of ſome ſober man; and ſo, by little and little, eat away the *groſſneſs* that is in them. *Aſcham.*

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarſeneſs.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fairies; and yet the guiltineſs of my mind drove the *groſſneſs* of the foppery into a received belief that they were fairies. *Shakeſp.*

Whatever beauties it may want, 'tis free at leaſt from the *groſſneſs* of thoſe faults I mentioned. *Dryd.*

What a *groſſneſs* is there in the mind of that man, who thinks to reach a lady's heart by wounding her ears! *Clariſſa.*

Grot, grŏt'. *n. ſ.* [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] A cave; a cavern for coolneſs and pleaſure.

In the remoteſt wood and lonely *grot*,
Certain to meet that worſt of evils, thought. *Prior.*

Awful ſee the Egerian *grot*. *Pope.*

Grote'sque, grŏ-tĕsk'. *adj.* [*groteſque*, Fr. *grotteſco*, Ital.] Diſtorted of figure, unnatural; wildly formed.

The champaign head
Of a ſteep wilderneſs, whoſe hairy ſides
With thicket overgrown, *groteſque* and wild,
Acceſs deny'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There is yet a lower ſort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; for a farce is that in poetry which *groteſque* is in a picture: the perſons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners falſe, that is, inconſiſting with the characters of mankind: *groteſque* painting is the juſt reſemblance of this. *Dryden.*

An hideous figure of their foes they drew,
Nor lines, nor looks, nor ſhades, nor colours true,
And this *groteſque* deſign expos'd to publick view.
Dryden.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Groteſco roofs, and ſtucco floors. *Pope.*

Gro'tto, grŏt'-tŏ. *n. ſ.* [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] A cavern or cave made for coolneſs. It is not uſed properly of a dark horrid cavern.

Their careleſs chiefs to the cool *grottos* run,
The bow'rs of kings, to ſhade them from the ſun.
Dryden.

This was found at the entry of the *grotto* in the Peak. *Woodward.*

Grove, grŏ'v. *n. ſ.* [from *grave*.] A walk covered by trees meeting above.

I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move:
Within this three mile may you ſee it coming;
I ſay, a moving *grove*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Fortunate fields, and *groves*, and flow'ry vales;
Thrice happy iſles! *Milton.*

She left the flow'ry field, and waving *grove*.
Blackmore.

Baniſh'd from courts and love,
Abandon'd truth ſeeks ſhelter in the *grove*. *Granv.*

Can fierce paſſions vex his breaſt,
While every gale is peace, and every *grove*
Is melody? *Thomſon's Spring.*

To **Gro'vel**, grŏv'l. *v. n.* [*grufde*, Iſlandick, flat on the face. It may perhaps come by gradual corruption from *ground fell*.]

1. To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.

The ſteel-head paſſage wrought,
And through his ſhoulder pierc'd; wherewith to ground
He *groveling* fell, all gored in his guſhing wound.
Spenſer.

What ſee'ſt thou there? king Henry's diadem,
Inchas'd with all the honours of the world!
If ſo, gaze on, and *grovel* on thy face,
Until thy head be circled with the ſame. *Shakeſp.*

Oke maſt and beech, and cornell fruit they eate,
Groveling like ſwine on earth, in fowleſt ſort. *Chapm.*

Now they lie
Groveling and proſtrate on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*

Upon thy belly *groveling* thou ſhalt go. *Milton.*

Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this part of excellence: not to do it, is to want courage, and not dare to ſhew themſelves: 'tis to creep and *grovel* on the ground. *Dryden.*

2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.

I muſt diſclaim whate'er he can expreſs;
His *groveling* ſenſe will ſhew my paſſion leſs. *Dryd.*

Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *groveling*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

GROUND, grou'nd. *n. ſ.* [ᵹꝛunꝺ, Sax. *grondt*, Dan.]

1. The earth, conſidered as ſuperficially extended, and therefore related to tillage, travel, habitation, or almoſt any action. The main maſs of terrene matter is never called the *ground*. We never diſtinguiſh the terraqueous globe into *ground* and water, but into *earth*, or land, and water; again, we never ſay under *earth*, but under *ground*.

Iſrael ſhall go on dry *ground* through the ſea.
Ex. xiv. 16.

Man to till the *ground*
None was, and from the earth a dewy miſt
Went up, and water'd all the *ground*. *Milton.*

From the other hill
To their fix'd ſtation, all in bright array,
The cherubim deſcended, on the *ground*
Gliding meteorous. *Milton.*

A black bituminous gurge
Boils up from under *ground*. *Milton.*

And yet ſo nimbly he would bound,
As if he ſcorn'd to touch the *ground*. *Hudibras.*

2. The earth as diſtinguiſhed from air and water.

I have made man and beaſt upon the *ground*.
Jeremiah.

There was a dew upon all the *ground*. *Judg.* vi 40.

They ſumm'd their wings, and ſoaring th' air ſublime,
With clang deſpis'd the *ground*. *Milton.*

Too late young Turnus the deluſion found;
Far on the ſea, ſtill making from the *ground*. *Dryd.*

3. Land; country.

The water breaks its bounds,
And overflows the level *grounds*. *Hudibras.*

4. Region; territory.

On heav'nly *ground* they ſtood, and from the ſhore
They view'd the vaſt immeaſurable abyſs. *Milton.*

With theſe came they, who from the bord'ring flood
Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian *ground*, had general names
Of Baalim and Aſhtaroth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

5. Eſtate; poſſeſſion.

Uneaſy ſtill within theſe narrow bounds,
Thy next deſign is on thy neighbour's *grounds:*
His crop invites, to full perfection grown;
Thy own ſeems thin, becauſe it is thy own. *Dryd.*

6. Land occupied.

The ſea o'erflow'd my *ground*,
And my beſt Flanders mare was drown'd. *Milton.*

7. The floor or level of the place.

Wherefore ſhould I ſmite thee to the *ground?* 2 *Sam.* ii. 22.

Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground.* 1 *Sam.* v. 4.

A multitude ſit on the *ground.* *Matt.* xv. 35.

Some part of the month of June, the water of this lake deſcends under *ground*, through many great holes at the bottom. *Brown.*

8. Dregs; lees; fæces; that which ſettles at the bottom of liquors.

Set by them cyder, verjuice, ſour drink, or *grounds.* *Mortimer.*

Some inſiſt upon having had particular ſucceſs in ſtopping gangrenes, from the uſe of the *grounds* of ſtrong beer, mixed up with bread or oatmeal. *Sharp's Surgery.*

9. The firſt ſtratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted.

We ſee the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the painter to lay his *grounds* with darkſome colours. *Hakew.*

When ſolid bodies, ſenſible to the feeling and dark, are placed on light and tranſparent *grounds*, as, for example, the heavens, the clouds and waters, and every other thing which is in motion, and void of different objects; they ought to be more rough, and more diſtinguiſhable, than that with which they are encompaſſed. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

10. The fundamental ſubſtance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are ſupported.

O'er his head
A well-wrought heaven of ſilk and gold was ſpread,
Azure the *ground*, the ſun in gold ſhone bright. *Cowley.*

Indeed it was but juſt that the fineſt lines in nature ſhould be drawn upon the moſt durable *ground.* *Pope.*

Then, wrought into the ſoul, let virtues ſhine,
The *ground* eternal, as the work divine. *Young.*

11. The plain ſong; the tune on which deſcants are raiſed.

Get a prayer-book in your hand,
And ſtand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that *ground* I'll build a holy deſcant. *Shakeſp.*

12. Firſt hint; firſt traces of an invention; that which gives occaſion to the reſt.

Though jealouſy of ſtate th' invention found,
Yet love refin'd upon the former *ground*;
That way the tyrant had reſerv'd to fly,
Purſuing hate, now ſerv'd to bring two lovers nigh. *Dryden.*

13. The firſt principles of knowledge.

The concords will eaſily be known, if the fore-*grounds* be thoroughly beaten in. *Pref. to Accidence.*

Here ſtateſmen, or of them they which can read,
May of their occupation find the *grounds.* *Donne.*

The *grounds* are already laid whereby that is unqueſtionably reſolved; for having granted that God gives ſufficient grace, yet when he co-operates moſt effectually, he doth it not irreſiſtibly. *Hammond.*

After evening repaſts, 'till bed-time, their thoughts will be beſt taken up in the eaſy *grounds* of religion, and the ſtory of ſcripture. *Milton.*

14. The fundamental cauſe; the true reaſon; original principle.

He deſired the ſteward to tell him particularly the *ground* and event of this accident. *Sidney.*

Making happineſs the *ground* of his unhappineſs, and good news the argument of his ſorrow. *Sidney.*

The uſe and benefit of good laws all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort, albeit the *grounds* and firſt original cauſes from whence they have ſprung be unknown. *Hooker.*

In the ſolution of the Sabbatizer's objection, my method ſhall be, to examine, in the firſt place, the main *grounds* and principles upon which he buildeth. *White.*

Thou could'ſt not have diſcern'd
Fraud in the ſerpent, ſpeaking as he ſpake,
No *ground* of enmity between us known. *Milton.*

Nor did either of them ever think fit to make any particular relation of the *grounds* of their proceedings, or the cauſes of their miſadventures. *Clarendon.*

Sound judgment is the *ground* of writing well. *Roſcommon.*

Love once given from her, and plac'd in you,
Would leave no *ground* I ever would be true. *Dryd.*

It is not eaſy to imagine how any ſuch tradition could ariſe ſo early, and ſpread ſo univerſally, if there were not a real *ground* for it. *Wilkins.*

If it be natural, ought we not to conclude that there is ſome *ground* and reaſon for theſe fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpoſe. *Tillotſon.*

Thus it appears, that ſuits at law are not ſinful in themſelves, but may lawfully be uſed, if there is no unlawfulneſs in the *ground* and way of management. *Kettlewell.*

Upon that prince's death, although the *grounds* of our quarrel with France had received no manner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his ſentiments. *Swift.*

The miraculous increaſe of the profeſſors of Chriſtianity was without any viſible *grounds* and cauſes, and contrary to all human probability and appearance. *Atterbury.*

15. The field or place of action.

Here was thy end decreed, when theſe men roſe;
And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring,
Or haſten'd at the leaſt upon this *ground.* *Daniel.*

16. The ſpace occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire.

At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to loſe *ground.* *Sidney.*

Heartleſs they fought, and quitted ſoon their *ground*,
While our's with eaſy victory were crown'd. *Dryd.*

He has loſt *ground* at the latter end of the day, by purſuing his point too far, like the prince of Conde at the battle of Seneffe. *Dryd. Fables, Preface.*

17. The intervening ſpace between the flyer and purſuer.

Ev'ning miſt,
Ris'n from a river, o'er the mariſh glides,
And gathers *ground* faſt at the labourer's heels,
Homeward returning. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to ſee another get *ground* upon them, and overtake them in the purſuits of glory. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Even whilſt we ſpeak our conqueror comes on,
And gathers *ground* upon us every moment. *Addiſ.*

18. The ſtate in which one is with reſpect to opponents or competitors.

Had'ſt thou ſway'd as kings ſhould do,
Giving no *ground* unto the houſe of York,
They never then had ſprung. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

If they get *ground* and 'vantage of the king,
Then join you with them like a rib of ſteel,
To make them ſtronger. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

He will ſtand his *ground* againſt all the attacks that can be made upon his probity. *Atterbury.*

Whatever *ground* we may have gotten upon our enemies, we have gotten none upon our vices, the worſt enemies of the two; but are even ſubdued and led captive by the one, while we triumph ſo glorioully over the others. *Atterbury.*

19. State of progreſs or receſſion.

I have known ſo many great examples of this cure, and heard of its being ſo familiar in Auſtria, that I wonder it has gained no more *ground* in other places. *Temple.*

The ſquirrel is perpetually turning the wheel in her cage: ſhe runs apace, and wearies herſelf with her continual motion, and gets no *ground.* *Dryden.*

20. The foil to ſet a thing off.

Like bright metal on a ſullen *ground*,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to ſet it off. *Shakeſp.*

To **Ground**, grou'nd. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To fix on the ground.

2. To found, as upon cauſe, reaſon, or principle.

Wiſdom *groundeth* her laws upon an infallible rule of compariſon. *Hooker.*

The church of England, walking in the good and old way of the orthodoxal primitive fathers, *groundeth* the religious obſervation of the Lord's-day, and of other Chriſtian holidays, upon the natural equity, and not upon the letter of the fourth commandment. *White.*

It may ſerve us to *ground* conjectures more approaching to the truth than we have hitherto met with. *Boyle.*

If your own actions on your will you *ground*,
Mine ſhall hereafter know no other bound. *Dryd.*

Some eminent ſpirit, having ſignalized his valour, becomes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader in warlike expeditions; and this is *grounded* upon the principles of nature and common reaſon, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather incite us to fly to a ſingle perſon than a multitude. *Swift.*

3. To ſettle in firſt principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Being rooted and *grounded* in love. *Eph.* iii. 17.

Ground, grou'nd. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *grind.*

How dull and rugged, ere 'tis *ground*
And poliſh'd, looks a diamond. *Hudibras.*

Ground is much uſed in compoſition for that which is next the ground, or near the ground.

Gro'und-ash, grou'nd-ȧſh. *n. ſ.* A ſaplin of aſh taken from the ground; not a branch cut from a tree.

A lance of tough *ground-aſh* the Trojan threw,
Rough in the rind, and knotted as it grew. *Dryden's Æn.*

Some cut the young aſhes off about an inch above the ground, which cauſes them to make very large ſtraight ſhoots, which they call *ground-aſh.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Gro'und-bait, grou'nd-bȧt. *n. ſ.* [from *ground* and *bait.*] A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you deſign to angle, ſinks to the bottom, and draws the fiſh to it.

Take the depth of the place where you mean after to caſt your *ground-bait*, and to fiſh. *Walton's Angler.*

Gro'und-floor, grou'nd-flȯr. *n. ſ.* [*ground* and *floor.*] The lower ſtory of a houſe.

Gro'und-ivy, grou'nd-ī'-vy̆. *n. ſ.* [*hedera terreſtris*, Lat.] Alehoof, or tunhoof.

Alehoof or *ground-ivy* is, in my opinion, of the moſt excellent uſe and virtue of any plants among us. *Temple.*

Gro'und-oak, grou'nd-ȯk. *n. ſ.* [*ground* and *oak.*]

If the planting of oaks were more in uſe for underwoods, it would ſpoil the cooper's trade for the making of hoops, either of haſel or aſh; becauſe one hoop made of the young ſhoots of a *ground-oak*, would outlaſt ſix of the beſt aſh. *Mort.*

Gro'und-pine, grou'nd-pīn. *n. ſ.* [*chamæpitys*, Lat.] A plant.

The whole plant has a very ſingular ſmell, reſembling that of reſin; whence its name *ground-pine.* It grows on dry and barren hills, and in ſome places on the ditch banks by road ſides. *Hill.*

Gro'und-plate, grou'nd-plăt. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] The outermoſt pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortiſes and tennons. In theſe alſo are mortiſes made to receive the tennons of the joiſts, the ſummer and girders; and ſometimes the trimmers for the ſtair-caiſe and chimney-way, and the binding joiſt. *Harris.*

In the orthographical ſchemes there ſhould be a true delineation, if it be a timber-building, of the ſeveral ſizes of the *ground plates*, breaſt ſummers, and beams. *Mortimer.*

Gro'und-plot, grou'nd-plŏt. *n. ſ.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed.

Wretched Gynecia, where can'ſt thou find any ſmall *ground-plot* for hope to dwell upon? *Sidney.*

A *ground-plot* ſquare five hives of bees contains;
Emblems of induſtry and virtuous gains. *Harte.*

2. The ichnography of a building.

Gro'und-rent, grou'nd-rĕnt. *n. ſ.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

A foot in front, and thirty-three five-ſevenths deep, would bring in a *ground-rent* of five pounds. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

The ſite was neither granted him, nor giv'n;
'Twas nature's, and the *ground-rent* due to Heav'n. *Harte.*

Gro'und-room, grou'nd-rôm. *n. ſ.* A room on the level with the ground.

I beſeeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room*; for that otherwiſe it would be impoſſible for an artiſt of any other kind to live near him. *Tatler.*

Gro'undedly, grou'n-dĭd-lȳ. *adv.* [from *grounded.*] Upon firm principles.

He hath given the firſt hint of ſpeaking *groundedly*, and to the purpoſe, upon this ſubject. *Glanv.*

Gro'undless, grou'nd-lĭs. *adj.* [from *ground.*] Void of reaſon; wanting ground.

But when vain doubt and *groundleſs* fear
Do that dear fooliſh boſom tear. *Prior.*

We have great reaſon to look upon the high pretenſions which the Roman church makes to miracles as *groundleſs*, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. *Atterbury.*

The party who diſtinguiſh themſelves by their zeal for the preſent eſtabliſhment, ſhould be careful to diſcover ſuch a reverence for religion, as may ſhew how *groundleſs* that reproach is which is caſt upon them, of being averſe to our national worſhip. *Freeholder.*

Gro'undlessly, grou'nd-lĕs-lȳ. *adj.* [from *groundleſs.*] Without reaſon; without cauſe; without juſt reaſon.

Divers perſons have produced the like by ſpirit of vitriol, or juice of lemons; but have *groundleſsly* aſcribed the effect to ſome peculiar quality of thoſe two liquors. *Boyle on Colours.*

Gro'undlessness, grou'nd-lĕs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *groundleſs.*] Want of juſt reaſon.

He durſt not cite the words either of my book or ſermons, leſt the reader ſhould have diſcovered the notorious falſhood and *groundleſsneſs* of his calumny. *Tillotſon.*

Gro'undling, grou'nd-lĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *ground.*] A fiſh which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the low vulgar. *Hanmer.*

It offends me to the ſoul, to hear a robuſteous perriwig-pated fellow tear a paſſion to tatters, to very rags, to ſplit the ears of the *groundlings.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Gro'undly, grou'nd-lȳ. *adv.* [from *ground.*] Upon principles; ſolidly; not ſuperficially. Not in uſe.

A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himſelf, in uſing by epitome to draw other mens works, for his own memory ſake, into ſhorter room. *Aſcham.*

Gro'undsel, grou'nd-sĭl. *n. ſ.* [ȝrund and ſyle the baſis, Sax. perhaps from *ſella*, Lat.] The timber or raiſed pavement next the ground.

The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outſide about half an inch into the frame; and all theſe rabbets, but that on the *groundſel*, are grooved ſquare; but the rabbet on the *groundſel* is levelled downwards, that rain or ſnow may the freelier fall off. *Moxon.*

Gro'undsel, grou'nd-sĭl. *n. ſ.* [*ſenecio*, Lat.] A plant.

Gro'undwork, grou'nd-wŭrk. *n. ſ.* [*ground* and *work.*]

1. The ground; the firſt ſtratum; the firſt part of the whole; that to which the reſt is additional.

A way there is in heav'n's expanded plain,
Which, when the ſkies are clear, is ſeen below,
And mortals by the name of milky know;
The *groundwork* is of ſtars. *Dryden's Fables.*

2. The firſt part of an undertaking; the fundamentals.

The main ſkill and *groundwork* will be, to temper them ſuch lectures and explanations, upon every opportunity, as may lead and draw them in willing obedience. *Milton.*

3. Firſt principle; original reaſon.

The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheleſs true and certain, however they through ignorance diſguiſe the ſame, or through vanity. *Spenſer's State of Irel.*

The morals is the firſt buſineſs of the poet, as being the *groundwork* of his inſtruction. *Dryden.*

Group, grôp. *n. ſ.* [*grouppe*, Fr. *groppo*, Ital.] A crowd; a cluſter; a hurdle; a number thronged together.

In a picture, beſides the principal figures which compoſe it, and are placed in the midſt of it, there are leſs *groups* or knots of figures diſpoſed at proper diſtances, which are parts of the piece, and ſeem to carry on the ſame deſign in a more inferior manner. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

I cannot doubt but the poet had here in view the picture of Zetus, in the famous *group* of figures which repreſents the two brothers binding Dirce to the horns of a mad bull. *Addiſon.*

You ſhould try your graving tools
On this odious *group* of fools. *Swift.*

To **Group**, grôp. *v. a.* [*groupper*, Fr.] To put into a crowd; to huddle together.

The difficulty lies in drawing and diſpoſing, or, as the painters term it, in *grouping* ſuch a multitude of different objects, preſerving ſtill the juſtice and conformity of ſtyle and colouring. *Prior.*

Grouse, grou's. *n. ſ.* A kind of fowl; a heath-cock.

The 'ſquires in ſcorn will fly the houſe
For better game, and look for *grouſe.* *Swift.*

Grout, grou't. *n. ſ.* [ȝrut, Sax. In Scotland they call it *groats.*]

1. Coarſe meal; pollard.

King Hardicnute, 'midſt Danes and Saxons ſtout,
Carous'd in nut-brown ale, and din'd on *grout*:
Which diſh its priſtine honour ſtill retains,
And when each prince is crown'd in ſplendour reigns. *King.*

2. That which purges off.

Sweet honey ſome condenſe, ſome purge the *grout*;
The reſt, in cells apart, the liquid nectar ſhout. *Dryden.*

3. A kind of wild apple. [*Agriomelum*, Lat.]

To **GROW**, grô. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. paſſ. *grown.* [ȝrowan, Sax. *groyen*, Dut.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion; to increaſe by vegetation.

It is not the *growing* of fruit that nouriſheth man; but it is thy word which preſerveth them. *Wiſd.* xvi. 26.

He cauſeth the graſs to *grow* for the cattle, and herb for the ſervice of man. *Pſ.* civ. 14.

2. To be produced by vegetation.

In this country *groweth* abundance of that wood, which ſince is brought into Europe to die red colours. *Abbot.*

A bag, that *groweth* in the fields, at the firſt is hard like a tennis-ball, and white; and after *groweth* of a muſhroom-colour, and full of light duſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

But ſay, where *grows* the tree? from hence how far? *Milton.*

In colder regions men compoſe
Poiſon with art; but here it *grows.* *Waller.*

Thoſe tow'rs of oak o'er fertile plains might go,
And viſit mountains where they once did *grow.* *Waller.*

3. To ſhoot in any particular form.

Children, like tender oſiers, take the bow;
And as they firſt are faſhion'd, always *grow.* *Dryden's Juv.*

4. To increaſe in ſtature.

I long with all my heart to ſee the prince;
I hope he is much *grown* ſince laſt I ſaw him. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

The poor man had nothing, ſave one little ewe lamb, which he had bought and rear'd up; and it *grew* up together with him and with his children. *2 Sam.* xii. 3.

5. To come to manhood from infancy; commonly followed by *up.*

Now the prince *groweth up* faſt to be a man, and is of a ſweet and excellent diſpoſition. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The main thing to be conſidered, in every action of a child, is how it will become him when he is bigger, and whither it will lead him when he is *grown up.* *Locke.*

We are brought into the world children, ignorant and impotent; and we *grow up* in vanity and folly. *Wake.*

6. To iſſue, as plants from a ſoil, or as branches from the main trunk.

They will ſeem not ſtuck into him, but *growing* out of him. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

7. To increaſe in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.

Bones, after full growth, continue at a ſtay: as for nails they *grow* continually. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Then their numbers ſwell,
And *grow* upon us. *Denham.*

Diviſions *grow* upon us, by neglect of practick duties: as every age degenerated from primitive piety, they advanced in nice inquiries. *Decay of Piety.*

8. To improve; to make progreſs.

Grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. *2 Pet.* iii. 18.

He then diſpenſed his beſt of legacies, his bleſſings; moſt paſſionately exhorting the young *growing* hopes of the family. *Fell.*

As he *grew* forward in years he was trained up to learning, under one Pronapides, who taught the Pelaſgick letter invented by Linus. *Pope.*

9. To advance to any ſtate.

Nature, as it *grows* again towards earth,
Is faſhion'd for the journey dull and heavy. *Shak.*

They doubted whereunto this would *grow.* *Acts*, v. 24.

The king, by this time, was *grown* to ſuch an height of reputation for cunning and policy, that every accident and event that went well was laid and imputed to his foreſight. *Bacon.*

But when to ripen'd manhood he ſhall *grow*,
The greedy ſailor ſhall the ſeas forego. *Dryden.*

10. To come by degrees; to reach any ſtate gradually.

After they *grew* to reſt upon number, rather competent than vaſt, they *grew* to advantages of place, cunning diverſions, and the like; and they grew more ſkilful in the ordering of their battles. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Verſe, or the other harmony of proſe, I have ſo long ſtudied and practiſed, that they are *grown* into a habit, and become familiar to me. *Dryden.*

The treſpaſſes of people are *grown* up to heaven, and their ſins are got beyond all reſtraints of law and authority. *Rogers.*

11. To come forward; to gather ground.

Some ſeeing the end of their government nigh, and troublous practice *growing* up, which may work trouble to the next governour, will not attempt redreſs. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

It was now the beginning of October, and Winter began to *grow* faſt on: great rain, with terrible thunder and lightning, and mighty tempeſts, then fell abundantly. *Knolles.*

12. To be changed from one ſtate to another; to become either better or worſe; to turn.

A good man's fortune may *grow* out at heels. *Shakeſp.*

Scipio Naſica feared leſt, if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romans would *grow* either to idleneſs or civil diſſenſion. *Abbot.*

Hence, hence, and to ſome barbarous climate fly,
Which only brutes in human form does yield,
And man *grows* wild in nature's common field. *Dryden.*

The nymph *grew* pale, and in a mortal fright,
Spent with the labour of ſo long a flight. *Dryden.*

Patient of command
In time he *grew*; and *growing* us'd to hand,
He waited at his maſter's board for food. *Dryden.*

We may trade and be buſy, and *grow* poor by it, unleſs we regulate our expences. *Locke.*

You will *grow* a thing contemptible, unleſs you can ſupply the loſs of beauty with more durable qualities. *Swift.*

Delos, by being reckoned a ſacred place, *grew* to be a free port, where nations warring traded, as in a neutral country. *Arbuthnot.*

By degrees the vain, deluded elf,
Grew out of humour with his former ſelf. *Harte.*

13. To proceed as from a cauſe or reaſon.

What will *grow* out of ſuch errours, as maſked under the cloak of divine authority, impoſſible it is that ever the wit of man ſhould imagine, 'till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

Shall we ſet light by that cuſtom of reading, from whence ſo precious a benefit hath *grown*? *Hooker.*

Take heed now that ye fail not to do this: why ſhould damage *grow* to the hurt of the king? *Ez. iv. 22.*

Hence *grows* that neceſſary diſtinction of the ſaints on earth and the ſaints in heaven; the firſt belonging to the militant, the ſecond to the triumphant church. *Pearſon.*

The want of trade in Ireland proceeds from the want of people; and this is not *grown* from any ill qualities of the climate or air, but chiefly from ſo many wars. *Temple.*

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

Ev'n juſt the ſum that I do owe to you,
Is *growing* to me by Antipholis. *Shakeſp.*

15. To adhere; to ſtick together.

Honour and policy, like unſever'd friends,
I' th' war do *grow* together. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The frog's mouth *grows* up, and he continues ſo for at leaſt ſix months without eating. *Walton.*

In burnings and ſcaldings the fingers would many times *grow* together; the chin would *grow* to the breaſt, and the arms to the ſides, were they not hindered. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

16. To ſwell: a ſea term.

Mariners are uſed to the tumbling and rolling of ſhips from ſide to ſide, when the ſea is never ſo little *grown*. *Raleigh.*

17. The general idea given by this word is proceſſion or paſſage from one ſtate to another. It is always change, but not always increaſe; for a thing may *grow* leſs, as well as *grow* greater.

GRO'WER, grō'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *grow.*] An increaſer.

It will grow to a great bigneſs, being the quickeſt *grower* of any kind of elm. *Mortimer.*

To GROWL, grow'l. *v. n.* [*grollen,* Flem.]

1. To ſnarl or murmur like an angry cur.

They roam amid' the fury of their heart,
And *growl* their horrid loves. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Dogs in this country are of the ſize of common maſtiffs, and by nature never bark, but *growl* when they are provoked. *Ellis.*

2. To murmur; to grumble.

Othello, neighbours—how he would roar about a fooliſh handkerchief! and then he would *growl* ſo manfully. *Gay.*

GROWN, grō'n. The participle paſſive of *grow.*

1. Advanced in growth.
2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing.

I went by the field of the ſlothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of underſtanding; and lo, it was all *grown* over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof. *Proverbs.*

3. Arrived at full growth or ſtature.

I ſaw lately a pair of China ſhoes, which I was told were for a *grown* woman, that would ſcarce have been big enough for one of our little girls. *Locke.*

GROWTH, grō'th. *n. ſ.* [from *grown.*]

1. Vegetation; vegetable life; increaſe of vegetation.

Deep in the palace of long *growth* there ſtood
A laurel's trunk of venerable wood. *Dryden's Æn.*

Thoſe trees that have the ſloweſt *growth*, are, for that reaſon, of the longeſt continuance *Atterb.*

2. Product; production; thing produced; act of producing.

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog
To touch the proſperous *growth* of this tall wood. *Milton.*

Our little world, the image of the great,
Of her own *growth* hath all that nature craves,
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves. *Wall.*

The trade of a country ariſes from the native *growths* of the ſoil or ſeas. *Temple.*

I had thought, for the honour of our nation, that the knight's tale was of Engliſh *growth*, and Chaucer's own. *Dryden.*

3. Increaſe in number, bulk, or frequency.

What I have tried, or thought, or heard upon this ſubject, may go a great way in preventing the *growth* of this diſeaſe, where it is but new. *Temple.*

4. Increaſe of ſtature; advance to maturity.

They ſay my ſon of York
Has almoſt overta'en him in his *growth*. *Shakeſp.*

The ſtag, now conſcious of his fatal *growth*,
To ſome dark covert his retreat had made. *Denh.*

Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk 'till the laſt period of life. *Arbuthnot on Ali.*

If parents ſhould be daily calling upon God in a ſolemn, deliberate manner, altering and extending their interceſſions, as the ſtate and *growth* of their children required, ſuch devotion would have a mighty influence upon the reſt of their lives. *Law.*

5. Improvement; advancement.

It grieved David's religious mind to conſider the *growth* of his own eſtate and dignity, the affairs of religion continuing ſtill in the former manner. *Hooker.*

GRO'WTHEAD, grōt'-hěd. } *n. ſ.* [from *groſs* or *great head*; *capito,* Lat.]
GRO'WTNOL, grōt'-nŏl. }

1. A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*
2. An idle lazy fellow. Obſolete.

Though ſleeping one hour refreſheth his ſong,
Yet truſt not Hob *growthead* for ſleeping too long. *Tuſſer.*

To GRUB, grŭb'. *v. a.* [*graban,* preter. *grob* to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to deſtroy by digging; to root out of the ground; to eradicate by throwing up out of the ſoil.

A fooliſh heir cauſed all the buſhes and hedges about his vineyard to be *grubbed* up. *L'Eſtrange.*

Foreſt land,
From whence the ſurly ploughman *grubs* the wood. *Dryden.*

The *grubbing* up of woods and trees may be very needful, upon the account of their unthriftineſs. *Mortimer.*

As for the thick woods, which not only Virgil but Homer mentions, they are moſt of them *grubbed* up, ſince the promontory has been cultivated and inhabited. *Addiſon on Italy.*

GRUB, grŭb'. *n. ſ.* from *grubbing,* or mining.

1. A ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies.

There is a difference between a *grub* and a butterfly, and yet your butterfly was a *grub*. *Shakeſp.*

New creatures riſe,
A moving maſs at firſt, and ſhort of thighs;
'Till ſhooting out with legs, and imp'd with wings,
The *grubs* proceed to bees with pointed ſtings. *Dryd.*

The *grub*
Oft unobſerv'd, invades the vital core;
Pernicious tenant! and her ſecret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp
Ceaſeleſs. *Philips.*

2. A ſhort thick man; a dwarf. In contempt.

John Romane, a ſhort clowniſh *grub*, would bear the whole carcaſe of an ox, yet never tugged with him. *Carew.*

To GRU'BBLE, grŭb'l. *v. n.* [*grubelen,* Germ. from *grub.*] To feel in the dark.

Thou haſt a colour;
Now let me rowl and *grubble* thee:
Blind men ſay white feels ſmooth, and black feels rough:
Thou haſt a rugged ſkin; I do not like thee. *Dryd.*

GRU'BSTREET, grŭb'-strēt. *n. ſ.* Originally the name of a ſtreet, near Moorfields in London, much inhabited by writers of ſmall hiſtories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubſtreet.*

Χαῖρ' Ἰθάκη μεθ' ἄεθλα, μεθ' ἄλγεα πικρὰ
Ἀσπασίως τεὸν οὖδας ἱκάνομαι.

The firſt part, though calculated only for the meridian of *grubſtreet*, was yet taken notice of by the better ſort. *Arbuthnot.*

I'd ſooner ballads write, and *grubſtreet* lays. *Gay.*

To GRUDGE, grud'zh. *v. a.* [from *gruger,* according to *Skinner,* which in French is to grind or eat. In this ſenſe we ſay of one who reſents any thing ſecretly *he chews it.* *Grwgnach,* in Welſh, is to murmur; to grumble. *Grunigh,* in Scotland, denotes a grumbling moroſe countenance.]

1. To envy; to ſee any advantage of another with diſcontent.

What means this baniſhing me from your counſels?
Do you love your ſorrow ſo well, as to *grudge* me part of it? *Sidney.*

'Tis not in thee
To *grudge* my pleaſures, to cut off my train. *Shak.*

He ſtruggles into birth, and cries for aid;
Then helpleſs in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks; and, iſſuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began. *Dryden.*

Theſe clamours with diſdain he heard,
Much *grudg'd* the praiſe, but more the rob'd reward. *Dryden.*

Do not, as ſome men, run upon the tilt, and taſte of the ſediments of a *grudging* uncommunicative diſpoſition. *Spectator.*

Let us conſider the inexhauſted treaſures of the ocean; and though ſome have *grudged* the great ſhare that it takes of the ſurface of the earth, yet we ſhall propoſe this too, as a conſpicuous mark and character of the wiſdom of God. *Bentley.*

I have often heard the Preſbyterians ſay they did not *grudge* us our employments. *Swift.*

2. To give or take unwillingly.

Let me at leaſt a funeral marriage crave,
Nor *grudge* my cold embraces in the grave. *Dryden.*

They have *grudged* thoſe contributions, which have ſet our country at the head of all the governments of Europe. *Addiſon.*

To **Grudge**, grud'zh. *v. n.*

1. To murmur; to repine.

They knew the force of that dreadful curſe, whereunto idolatry maketh ſubject; nor is there cauſe why the guilty ſuſtaining the ſame ſhould *grudge* or complain of injuſtice. *Hooker.*

We do not *grudge* or repine at our portion, but are contented with thoſe circumſtances which the providence of God hath made to be our lot. *Nelſon.*

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.

Many times they go with as great *grudging* to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips, as if it were to be ſlaves in the gallies. *Raleigh.*

You ſteer betwixt the country and the court,
Nor gratify whate'er the great deſire,
Nor *grudging* give what publick needs require.
Dryden's Fables.

3. To be envious.

Grudge not one againſt another, brethren, leſt ye be condemned. *James*, v. 9.

4. To wiſh in ſecret. A low word.

E'en in the moſt ſincere advice he gave,
He had a *grudging* ſtill to be a knave. *Dryden.*

5. To give or have any uneaſy remains. I know not whether the word in this ſenſe be not rather *grugeons*, or remains; *grugeons* being the part of corn that remains after the fine meal has paſſed the ſieve.

My Dolabella,
Haſt thou not ſtill ſome *grudgings* of thy fever?
Dryden.

Grudge, grŭd'zh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence; ſullen malice.

Many countries about her were full of wars, which, for old *grudges* to Corinth, were thought ſtill would conclude there. *Sidney.*

Two houſholds, both alike in dignity,
From ancient *grudge* break to new mutiny,
Where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. *Shak.*

Let me go in to ſee the generals:
There is ſome *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Deep-feſter'd hate:
A *grudge* in both, time out of mind, begun,
And mutually bequeath'd from ſire to ſon. *Tate.*

2. Anger; ill-will.

The god of wit, to ſhew his *grudge*,
Clapt aſs's ears upon the judge. *Swift.*

3. Unwillingneſs to benefit.

Thoſe to whom you have
With *grudge* preferr'd me. *Ben Jonſon.*

4. Envy; odium; invidious cenſure.
5. Remorſe of conſcience. *Ainſworth.*
6. Some little commotion, or forerunner of a diſeaſe. *Ainſworth.*

Gru'dgingly, grŭd'-zhĭng-lȳ. *adv.* [from *grudge.*] Unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly.

Like harpies they could ſcent a plenteous board;
Then to be ſure they never fail'd their lord:
The reſt was form, and bare attendance paid;
Then drank and eat, and *grudgingly* obey'd. *Dryd.*

Gru'el, grŏ'-ĭl. *n. ſ.* [*gruau, gruelle*, Fr.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.

Finger of birth-ſtrangl'd babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the *gruel* thick and ſlab. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
Upon the ſtrength of water *gruel?* *Prior.*

Gruel made of grain, broths, malt drink not much hopped, poſſet-drinks, and in general whatever relaxeth. *Arbuthnot.*

GRUFF, grŭf'. *adj.* [*groff*, Dut.] Sour of aſpect; harſh of manners.

Around the fiend, in hideous order, ſat
Foul bawling infamy and bold debate,
Gruff diſcontent, through ignorance miſled. *Garth.*

The appellation of honour was ſuch an one the *gruff*, ſuch an one the ſtocky. *Addiſon*

Gru'ffly, grŭf'-lȳ. *adv.* [from *gruff.*] Harſhly; ruggedly; roughly.

The form of Mars high on a chariot ſtood,
All ſheath'd in arms, and *gruffly* look'd the god.
Dryden.

Gru'ffness, grŭf'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *gruff.*] Ruggedneſs of mien; harſhneſs of look or voice.

Grum, grŭm'. *adj.* [contracted from *grumble.*] Sour; ſurly; ſevere. A low word.

Nic looked ſour and *grum*, and would not open his mouth. *Arbuthnot.*

To **GRU'MBLE**, grŭm'bl. *v. n.* [*grommelen, grommen*, Dut.]

1. To murmur with diſcontent.

A bridegroom,
A *grumbling* groom, and that the girl ſhall find.
Shakeſp.

Thou *grumbleſt* and raileſt every hour on Achilles, and thou art as full of envy at his greatneſs as Cerberus is at Proſerpina's beauty. *Shakeſp.*

Th' accurſt Philiſtian ſtands on th' other ſide,
Grumbling aloud, and ſmiles 'twixt rage and pride.
Cowley.

Suitors, all but one, will depart *grumbling*, becauſe they miſs of what they think their due. *South.*

Providence has allotted man a competency: all beyond it is ſuperfluous; and there will be *grumbling* without end, if we reckon that we want this, becauſe we have it not. *L'Eſtrange.*

L'Avare, not uſing half his ſtore,
Still *grumbles* that he has no more. *Prior.*

2. To growl; to gnarl.

The lion, though he ſees the toils are ſet,
Yet, pinch'd with raging hunger, ſcours away;
Hunts in the face of danger all the day;
At night, with ſullen pleaſure, *grumbles* o'er his prey. *Dryden.*

3. To make a hoarſe rattle.

Thou *grumbling* thunder join thy voice. *Motteux.*

Like a ſtorm
That gathers black upon the frowning ſky,
And *grumbles* in the wind. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

Vapours foul
Daſh on the mountains brow, and ſhake the woods
That *grumbling* wave below. *Thomſon's Winter.*

Gru'mbler, grŭm'-blŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *grumble.*] One that grumbles; a murmurer; a diſcontented man.

The half-pence are good half-pence, and I will ſtand by it: if I made them of ſilver, it would be the ſame thing to the *grumbler*. *Swift.*

Gru'mbling, grŭm'-blĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *grumble.*] A murmuring through diſcontent; a grudge.

I have ſerv'd
Without or grudge or *grumblings*. *Shakeſp.*

GRUME, grŏ'm. *n. ſ.* [*grumeau*, Fr. *grumus*, Lat.] A thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid: as the white of an egg, or clotted like cold blood. *Quincy.*

Gru'mly, grŭm'-lȳ. *adv.* [from *grum.*] Sullenly; moroſely.

Gru'mous, grŏ'-mŭs. *adj.* [from *grume.*] Thick; clotted.

The blood, when let, was black, *grumous*, the red part without a due conſiſtence, the ſerum ſaline, and of a yellowiſh green. *Arbuthnot.*

Gru'mousness, grŏ'-mŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *grumous.*] Thickneſs of a coagulated liquour.

The cauſe may be referred either to the coagulation of the ſerum, or *grumouſneſs* of the blood.
Wiſeman's Surgery.

Gru'nsel, grŭn'-ſĭl. *n. ſ.* [More uſually *groundſil*, unleſs *Milton* intended to preſerve the Saxon ᵹrunꝺ.] The groundſil; the lower part of the building.

Next came one
Who mourn'd in earneſt, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, heads and hands lopp'd off
In his own temple, on the *grunſel* edge,
Where he fell flat, and ſham'd his worſhippers.
Milton.

To **GRUNT**, grŭnt'. } *v. n.* [*grunnio*,
To **GRU'NTLE**, grŭnt'l. } Lat.] To murmur like a hog.

And neigh, and bark, and *grunt*, and roar and burn,
Like horſe, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every turn.
Shakeſp.

Lament, ye ſwine! in *gruntings* ſpend your grief;
For you, like me, have loſt your ſole relief. *Gay.*

Thy brinded boars may ſlumber undiſmay'd,
Or *grunt* ſecure beneath the cheſnut ſhade. *Tickel.*

The ſcolding quean to louder notes doth riſe,
To her full pipes the *grunting* hog replies;
The *grunting* hogs alarm the neighbours round.
Swift.

Grunt, grŭnt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The noiſe of a hog.

Swine's ſnowts, ſwine's bodies, took they, briſtles, *grunts*. *Chapman.*

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of purſuing dogs;
With many a deadly *grunt* and doleful ſqueak,
Poor ſwine, as if their pretty hearts would break.
Dryden.

From hence were heard
The *grunts* of briſtled boars, and groans of bears,
And herds of howling wolves. *Dryden's Æn.*

Gru'nter, grŭn'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *grunt.*]

1. He that grunts.
2. A kind of fiſh. [χρομις.] *Ainſworth.*

Gru'ntling, grŭnt'-lĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *grunt.*] A young hog.

To **Grutch**, grŭt'ſh. *v. n.* [corrupted for the ſake of rhyme from *grudge.*] To envy; to repine; to be diſcontented. Not uſed.

The poor at the encloſure doth *grutch*,
Becauſe of abuſes that fall,
Leſt ſome men ſhould have but too much,
And ſome again nothing at all. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

But what we're born for we muſt bear,
Our frail condition it is ſuch,
That what to all may happen here,
If't chance to me, I muſt not *grutch*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Grutch, grŭt'ſh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.

In it he melted leaden bullets,
To ſhoot at foes, and ſometimes pullets;
To whom he bore ſo fell a *grutch*,
He ne'er gave quarter t' any ſuch. *Hudibras.*

Gry, grī'. *n. ſ.* [γρῦ.] Any thing of little value; as, the paring of the nails. *Dict.*

Guaia'cum, gwå'-å-kŭm. *n. ſ.*

Guaiacum is attenuant and aperient. It is excellent in many chronick caſes, and was once famous for curing the venereal diſeaſe, which it ſtill does ſingly in warmer climates, but with us we find it inſufficient. We have a reſin of it, improperly called gum *guaiacum*. *Hill.*

Guarante'e, går-răn-tē'. *n. ſ.* [*guarant*, Fr.] A power who undertakes to ſee ſtipulations performed.

God, the great *guarantee* for the peace of mankind, where laws cannot ſecure it, may think it the concern of his providence. *South.*

A prince diſtinguiſhed by being a patron of Proteſtants, and *guarantee* of the Weſtphalian treaty. *Addiſon on the War.*

An oath is a promiſe made to God, and God is our ſuperior, ſuperior to kings. And he is alſo the *guarantee* and avenger of all breach of faith and injuſtice. *Leſley.*

To **GUA'RANTY**, gȧr-rȧn-tė'. *v. a.* [*garantir*, Fr.] To undertake to ſecure the performance of any articles.

To **GUARD**, gȧ'rd. *v. a.* [*garder*, Fr. from our word *ward*, the *w* being changed by the French into *g*; as *Galles* for *Wales*.]

1. To watch by way of defence and ſecurity.

2. To protect; to defend.

Naked the graces *guarded* you from all
Dangers abroad, and now your thunder ſhall. *Waller.*

Your pow'r you never uſe, but for defence,
To *guard* your own or others innocence. *Dryden.*

Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not ſlow
To *guard* their ſhore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

The port of Genoa is very ill *guarded* againſt the ſtorms. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. To preſerve by caution.

One would take care to *guard* one's ſelf againſt this particular imperfection, becauſe it is that which our nature very ſtrongly inclines us to. *Addiſon.*

4. To provide againſt objections.

Homer has *guarded* every circumſtance with as much caution as if he had been made aware of the objection. *Broome on Od.*

5. To adorn with liſts, laces, or ornamental borders. Obſolete.

Give him a livery
More *guarded* than his fellows. *Shakeſp.*

See a fellow
In a long motley, *guarded* with yellow. *Shakeſp.*

To **GUARD**, gȧ'rd. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of caution or defence.

There are caſes, in which a man muſt *guard*, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the penny. *Collier.*

To *guard* againſt ſuch miſtakes, it is neceſſary to acquaint ourſelves a little with words. *Watts.*

GUARD, gȧ'rd. *n. ſ.* [*garde*, Fr. *ward*, Teutonick.]

1. A man, or body of men, whoſe buſineſs is to watch by way of defence or prevention.

The *guard* bare them, and brought them back into the guard chamber. 1 *Kings*, xiv. 28.

Up into heav'n, from paradiſe, in haſte
Th' angelick *guards* aſcended, mute, and ſad
For man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

They miſs'd courts, *guards*, a gay and num'rous train,
Our judges like our laws were rude and plain. *Cowley.*

With lifted hands, and gazing eyes,
His *guards* behold him ſoaring through the ſkies. *Dryden.*

He muſt be truſted to his own conduct, ſince there cannot always be a *guard* upon him, except what you put into his own mind by good principles. *Locke.*

They, uſurping arbitrary power, had their *guards* and ſpies, after the practice of tyrants. *Swift.*

2. A ſtate of caution; a ſtate of vigilance.

The great alteration which he made in the ſtate eccleſiaſtical, cauſed him to ſtand upon his *guard* at home. *Davies.*

Temerity puts a man off his *guard*. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is wiſdom to keep ourſelves upon *a guard*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Now he ſtood collected and prepar'd;
For malice and revenge had put him on his *guard*. *Dryden.*

Others are cooped in cloſe by the ſtrict *guards* of thoſe whoſe intereſt it is to keep them ignorant. *Locke.*

Men are always upon their *guard* againſt an appearance of deſign. *Smalridge.*

3. Limitation; anticipation of objection; caution of expreſſion.

They have expreſſed themſelves with as few *guards* and reſtrictions as I. *Atterbury.*

4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border. Obſolete.

5. Part of the hilt of a ſword.

GUA'RDAGE, gȧ'r-dȧg. *n. ſ.* [from *guard*.] State of wardſhip. Obſolete.

A maid ſo tender, fair and happy,
Run from her *guardage* to the ſooty boſom
Of ſuch a thing as thou. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

GUA'RDER, gȧ'r-důr. *n. ſ.* One who guards. *Ainſworth.*

GUA'RDIAN, gȧ'r-dyȧn. *n. ſ.* [*gardien*, Fr. from *guard*.]

1. One that has the care of an orphan; one who is to ſupply the want of parents.

I am ſorry for her, as I have juſt cauſe, being her uncle and her *guardian*. *Shakeſp. Much Ado.*

When perjur'd *guardians*, proud with impious gains,
Choak up the ſtreets, too narrow for their trains! *Dryden.*

Hocus, with two other of the *guardians*, thought it their duty to take care of the intereſt of the three girls. *Arbuthnot.*

2. One to whom the care and preſervation of any thing is committed.

I gave you all,
Made you my *guardians*, my depoſitaries;
But kept a reſervation to be follow'd
With ſuch a number. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

It then becomes the common concern of all that have truth at heart, and more eſpecially of thoſe who are the appointed *guardians* of the Chriſtian faith, to be upon the watch againſt ſeducers. *Waterl.*

3. A repoſitory or ſtorehouſe. Not uſed.

Where is Duncan's body?
—Carried to Colmeſkill,
The ſacred ſtorehouſe of his predeceſſors,
And *guardian* of their bones. *Shakeſp.*

GUARDIAN *of the Spiritualities*, gȧ'r-dyȧn ȯv thė spėr'-ȋt-tshů-ȧl''-ȋ-tės. He to whom the ſpiritual juriſdiction of any dioceſe is committed, during the vacancy of the ſee. He may be either guardian in law, or *jure magiſtratûs*, as the archbiſhop is of any dioceſe within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbiſhop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. *Cowel.*

GUA'RDIAN, gȧ'r-dyȧn. *adj.* Performing the office of a kind protector or ſuperintendant.

My charming patroneſs protects me unſeen, like my *guardian* angel; and ſhuns my gratitude like a fairy, who is bountiful by ſtealth, and conceals the giver when ſhe beſtows the gift. *Dryden.*

Thus ſhall mankind his *guardian* care engage,
The promis'd father of the future age. *Pope.*

Mean while Minerva, in her *guardian* care,
Shoots from the ſtarry vaults through fields of air. *Pope.*

GUA'RDIANSHIP, gȧ'r-dyȧn-ſhȋp. *n. ſ.* [from *guardian*.] The office of a guardian.

The curate ſtretched his patent for the cure of ſouls, to a kind of tutelary *guardianſhip* over goods and chattels. *L'Eſtrange.*

This holds true, not only in loſſes and indignities offered to ourſelves, but alſo in the caſe of truſt, when they are offered to others who are committed to our care and *guardianſhip*. *Kettlewell.*

Theſeus is the firſt who eſtabliſhed the popular ſtate in Athens, aſſigning to himſelf the *guardianſhip* of the laws, and chief commands in war. *Swift.*

GUA'RDLESS, gȧ'rd-lȋs. *adj.* [from *guard*.] Without defence.

So on the *guardleſs* herd, their keeper ſlain,
Ruſhes a tyger in the Lybian plain. *Waller.*

A rich land, *guardleſs* and undefended, muſt needs have been a double incitement. *South.*

GUA'RDSHIP, gȧ'rd-ſhȋp. *n. ſ.* [from *guard*.]

1. Care; protection.

How bleſs'd am I, by ſuch a man led!
Under whoſe wiſe and careful *guardſhip*
I now deſpiſe fatigue and hardſhip. *Swift.*

2. [*Guard* and *ſhip*.] A king's ſhip to guard the coaſt.

GUAIA'VA, gwȧ-yȧ'-vȧ. } *n. ſ.* An American
GUA'VA, gwȧ'-vȧ. } fruit. The fruit, ſays Sir Hans Sloane, is extremely delicious and wholeſome. They have only this inconvenience, that being very aſtringent, they ſtop up the belly, if taken in great quantities. *Miller.*

GUBERNA'TION, gů-bėr-nȧ'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*gubernatio*, Lat.] Government; ſuperintendency; ſuperiour direction.

Perhaps there is little or nothing in the government of the kingdoms of nature and grace, but what is tranſacted by the man Jeſus, inhabited by the divine power and wiſdom, and employed as a medium or conſcious inſtrument of this extenſive *gubernation*. *Watts.*

GU'DGEON, gůd'-zhůn. *n. ſ.* [*goujon*, Fr.]

1. A ſmall fiſh found in brooks and rivers, eaſily caught, and therefore made a proverbial name for a man eaſily cheated.

'Tis true, no turbets dignify my boards;
But *gudgeons*, flounders, what my Thames affords. *Pope.*

2. A man eaſily cheated.

This he did to draw you in, like ſo many *gudgeons*, to ſwallow his falſe arguments. *Swift.*

3. Something to be caught to a man's own diſadvantage; a bait; an allurement: gudgeons being commonly uſed as baits for pike.

But fiſh not with this melancholy bait,
For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion. *Shakeſp.*

GUE'RDON, gwėr'-důn. *n. ſ.* [*guerdon*, *gardon*, Fr.] A reward; a recompenſe, in a good and bad ſenſe. A word now no longer in uſe.

But to the virgin comes, who all this while
Amazed ſtands herſelf ſo mock'd to ſee,
By him who has the *guerdon* of his guile,
For ſo miſfeigning her true knight to be. *Spenſer.*

He ſhall, by thy revenging hand, at once receive the juſt *guerdon* of all his former villanies. *Knolles.*

Fame is the ſpur that the clear ſpirit doth raiſe
To ſcorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair *guerdon* when we hope to find,
And think to burſt out into ſudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred ſheers,
And ſlits the thin-ſpun life. *Milton.*

To **GUESS**, gės'. *v. a.* [*ghiſſen*, Dut.]

1. To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment.

Incapable and ſhallow innocents!
You cannot *gueſs* who caus'd your father's death. *Shakeſp.*

Let not your ears deſpiſe my tongue for ever,
Which ſhall poſſeſs them with the heavieſt ſound
That ever yet they heard.
—Hum! I *gueſs* at it. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He that, by reaſon of his ſwift motions, can inform himſelf of all places and preparations, ſhould he not very often *gueſs* rightly of things to come, where God pleaſeth not to give impediment? *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

There iſſue ſwarming bands
Of ambuſh'd men, whom, by their arms and dreſs,
To be Taxcallan enemies I *gueſs*. *Dryden.*

The ſame author ventures to *gueſs* at the particular fate which would attend the Roman government. *Swift.*

Nor can imagination *gueſs*,
How that ungrateful charming maid,
My pureſt paſſion has betray'd. *Swift.*

2. To conjecture rightly, or upon ſome juſt reaſon.

One may *gueſs* by Plato's writings, that his meaning, as to the inferiour deities, was, that they who would have them might, and they who would not, might let them alone; but that himſelf had a right opinion concerning the true God. *Stillingfleet.*

To **Guess**, gěs'. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident; to determine rightly of any thing without certain direction of the judgment.

If Xerxes was able to call every common ſoldier by his name in his army, it may be *gueſſed* he got not this wonderful ability by learning his leſſons by heart. *Locke.*

Guess, gěs'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any poſitive or certain grounds.

The enemy's in view; draw up your powers:
Hard is the *gueſs* of their true ſtrength and forces. *Shakeſp.*

His *gueſſe* was uſually as near to prophecy as any man's. *Fell.*

A poet muſt confeſs
His art's like phyſick, but a happy *gueſs.* *Dryden.*

It is a wrong way of proceeding to venture a greater good for a leſs, upon uncertain *gueſſes*, before a due examination. *Locke.*

We may make ſome *gueſs* at the diſtinction of things, into thoſe that are according to, above, and contrary to reaſon. *Locke.*

This problem yet, this offspring of a *gueſs*,
Let us for once a child of truth confeſs. *Prior.*

No man is bleſt by accident, or *gueſs*,
True wiſdom is the price of happineſs. *Young.*

Gue'sser, gěs'-sŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *gueſs.*] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

It is the opinion of divers good *gueſſers*, that the laſt fit will not be more violent than advantageous. *Pope.*

If fortune ſhould pleaſe but to take ſuch a crotchet,
To thee I apply, great Smedley's ſucceſſor,
To give thee lawn ſleeves, a mitre and rochet,
Whom would'ſt thou reſemble? I leave thee a *gueſſer.* *Swift.*

Gue'ssingly, gěs'-sing-lŷ. *adv.* [from *gueſſing.*] Conjecturally; uncertainly. Not in uſe.

I have a letter *gueſſingly* ſet down. *Shakeſp.*

GUEST, gěst'. *n. ſ.* [ᵹeꞅꞇ, ᵹiꞅꞇ, Sax. *gweſt*, Welſh.]

1. One entertained in the houſe or at the table of another.

They all murmured, ſaying, that he was gone to be *gueſt* with a man that is a ſinner. *Luke*, xix. 7.

Methinks a father
Is, at the nuptial of his ſon, a *gueſt*
That beſt becomes the table. *Shakeſp.*

Tell my royal *gueſt*
I add to his commands my own requeſt. *Dryden.*

2. A ſtranger; one who comes newly to reſide.

O deſarts, deſarts! how fit a *gueſt* am I for you, ſince my heart can people you with wild ravenous beaſts, which in you are wanting? *Sidney.*

Thoſe happieſt ſmiles
That play'd on her ripe lip, ſeem'd not to know
What *gueſts* were in her eyes; which parted thence
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakeſp.*

Gue'strite, gěst'-rîte. *n. ſ.* [from *gueſt* and *rite.*] Offices due to a gueſt.

Ulyſſes ſo dear
A gift eſteem'd it, that he would not beare
In his black fleete that *gueſt-rite* to the war. *Chapm.*

Gue'stchamber, gěst'-tshâm-bŭr. *n. ſ.* [*gueſt* and *chamber.*] Chamber of entertainment.

Where is the *gueſtchamber*, where I ſhall eat the paſſover with my diſciples? *Mark*, xiv. 14.

To **Gu'ggle**, gŭg'l. *v. n.* [*gorgolaire*, Ital.] To ſound as water running with intermiſſions out of a narrowmouthed veſſel.

Gui'dage, gŷ'-dĭdzh. *n. ſ.* [from *guide.*] The reward given to a guide. *Ainſworth.*

Gui'dance, gŷ'-dâns. *n. ſ.* [from *guide.*] Direction; government.

They charge me with neglecting the *guidance* of wiſer men. *Spenſer.*

As to thoſe who lived under the *guidance* of reaſon alone, without the aſſiſtance of ſupernatural light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a meſſage from the dead, would perſuade them. *Atterb.*

Particular application muſt be left to Chriſtian prudence, under the *guidance* of God's holy ſpirit, who knows our neceſſity before we aſk, and our ignorance in aſking. *Rogers.*

This to the young—but thy experienc'd age
Wants not the *guidance* of a former ſage. *Sewell.*

A prince ought not to be under the *guidance* or influence of either faction, becauſe he declines from his office of preſiding over the whole to be the head of a party. *Swift.*

To **GUIDE**, gŷ'd. *v. a.* [*guider*, Fr.]

1. To direct in a way.

When the ſpirit of truth is come, he will *guide* you into all truth. *John*, xvi. 13.

The new light ſerved to *guide* them to their neighbours coffers. *Decay of Piety.*

Whoſoever has a faithful friend to *guide* him in the dark paſſages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet ſee never the worſe. *South.*

2. To influence.

Upon theſe, or ſuch like ſecular maxims, when nothing but the intereſt of this world *guides* men, they many times conclude that the ſlighteſt wrongs are not to be put up. *Kettlewell.*

3. To govern by counſel; to inſtruct.

For thy name's ſake lead me and *guide* me. *Pſ.* xxxi. 3.

4. To regulate; to ſuperintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul aſſigns them as their proper buſineſs, the *guiding* of the houſe. *Decay of Piety.*

Guide, gŷ'd. *n. ſ.* [*guide*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Thou gaveſt them a burning pillar of fire to be a *guide* of the unknown journey. *Wiſd* xviii. 3.

Can knowledge have no bound, but muſt ad- [vance
So far to make us wiſh for ignorance?
And rather in the dark to grope our way,
Than, led by a falſe *guide*, to err by day? *Denham.*

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young, his father dy'd,
And left him to an happy *guide.* *Waller.*

They have all the ſame paſtoral *guides* appointed, authoriſed, ſanctified, and ſet apart by the appointment of God by the direction of the ſpirit, to direct and lead the people of God in the ſame way of eternal ſalvation. *Pearſon.*

3. Director; regulator.

Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of nature? In him we live, move, and are. Thoſe things which nature is ſaid to do, are by divine art performed, uſing nature as an inſtrument: nor is there any ſuch knowledge divine in nature herſelf working, but in the *guide* of nature's work. *Hooker.*

Some truths are not by reaſon to be tried,
But we have ſure experience for our *guide.* *Dryden.*

Gui'deless, gŷ'd-lĭs. *adj.* [from *guide.*] Having no guide; wanting a governour or ſuperintendant.

Th' ambitious Swede, like reſtleſs billows toſt,
Though in his life he blood and ruin breath'd,
To his now *guideleſs* kingdom peace bequeath'd. *Dryden.*

There fierce winds o'er duſky valleys blow,
Whoſe every puff bears empty ſhades away,
Which *guideleſs* in thoſe dark dominions ſtray. *Dryden.*

Gui'der, gŷ'-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *guide.*] Director; regulator; guide. Obſolete.

Our *guider* come! to the Roman camp conduct us. *Shakeſp.*

That perſon, that being provoked by exceſſive pain, thruſt his dagger into his body, and thereby, inſtead of reaching his vitals, opened an impoſthume, the unknown cauſe of all his pain, and ſo ſtabbed himſelf into perfect health and eaſe, ſurely had great reaſon to acknowledge chance for his chirurgeon, and Providence for the *guider* of his hand. *South.*

GUI'DON, gŷ'd'-ŏn. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A ſtandard-bearer; a ſtandard. Obſolete.

GUILD, gĭl'd. *n. ſ.* [ᵹilꝺꞅcip, Sax. a fellowſhip, a corporation.] A ſociety; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themſelves by their prince's licence. Hence the common word *gild* or *guildhall* proceeds, being a fraternity or commonalty of men gathered into one combination, ſupporting their common charge by mutual contribution. *Cowel.*

Towards three or four o'clock
Look for the news that the *guild* hall affords. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

In woollen cloth it appears, by thoſe ancient *guilds* that were ſettled in England for this manufacture, that this kingdom greatly flouriſhed in that art. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

As when the long-ear'd milky mothers wait
At ſome ſick miſer's triple bolted gate,
For their defrauded abſent foals they make
A moan ſo loud, that all the *guild* awake. *Pope.*

GUILE, gŷ'l. *n. ſ.* [*guille*, *gille*, old Fr. the ſame with *wile.*] Deceitful cunning; inſidious artifice; miſchievous ſubtilty.

With fawning words he courted her awhile,
And looking lovely, and oft ſighing ſore,
Her conſtant heart did court with divers *guile*;
But words and looks, and ſighs ſhe did abhor. *Spenſer.*

When I have moſt need to employ a friend,
Deep, hollow, treacherous, and full of *guile*,
Be he to me! This do I beg of heav'n,
When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. *Shakeſp.*

We may, with more ſucceſsful hope, reſolve
To wage by force or *guile* eternal war. *Milton.*

Nor thou his malice and falſe *guile* contemn:
Subtile he needs muſt be who could ſeduce
Angels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Gui'leful, gŷ'l-fŭl. *adj.* [*guile* and *full.*]

1. Wily; inſidious; miſchievouſly artful.

The way not to be inveigled by them that are ſo *guileful* through ſkill, is thoroughly to be inſtructed in that which maketh ſkilful againſt guile. *Hooker.*

Without expence at all,
By *guileful* fair words, peace may be obtain'd. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

He ſaw his *guileful* act
By Eve, though all unweeting, ſeconded
Upon her huſband. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The *guileful* phantom now forſook the ſhrowd,
And flew ſublime, and vaniſh'd in a cloud. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Treacherous; ſecretly miſchievous.

I train'd thy brethren to that *guileful* hole,
Where the dead corps of Baſſianus lay. *Shakeſp.*

Gui'lefully, gŷ'l-fŭl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *guileful.*] Inſidiouſly; treacherouſly.

To whom the tempter *guilefully* reply'd. *Milt.*

Gui'lefulness, gŷ'l-fŭl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *guileful.*] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.

Gui'leless, gŷ'l-lĭs. *adj.* [from *guile.*] Free from deceit; void of inſidiouſneſs; ſimply honeſt.

GUI'LER, gyi'l-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *guile.* See BEGUILE.] One that betrays into danger by inſidious practices.

But he was wary wiſe in all his way,
And well perceived his deceitful ſleight;
Ne ſuffered luſt his ſafety to betray;
So goodly did beguile the *guiler* of the prey. *Spenſer.*

GUILT, gilt'. *n. ſ.* [ᵹılꞇ, Sax. originally ſignified the fine or mulct paid for an offence, and afterward the offence itſelf.]

1. The ſtate of a man juſtly charged with a crime; the contrary to innocence.

It was neither *guilt* of crime, nor reaſon of ſtate, that could quench the envy that was upon the king for this execution. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

When theſe two are taken away, the poſſibility of *guilt*, and the poſſibility of innocence, what reſtraint can the belief of the creed lay upon any man? *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

2. A crime; an offence.

Cloſe pent up *guilts*
Rive your concealing continents, and aſk
Theſe dreadful ſummoners grace. *Shakeſp.*

GUI'LTILY, gilt'-i-ly̆. *adv.* [from *guilty.*] Without innocence; without clearneſs of conſcience.

Bloody and guilty; *guiltily* awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on lord Haſtings, and deſpair, and die. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

GUI'LTINESS, gilt'-i-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *guilty.*] The ſtate of being guilty; wickedneſs; conſciouſneſs of crime.

He thought his flight rather to proceed of a fearful *guiltineſs* than of an humble faithfulneſs. *Sidney.*

The laſt was I that felt thy tyranny:
O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terrour of thy *guiltineſs.* *Shakeſp.*
I ſhould be guiltier than my *guiltineſs.* *Shakeſp.*

GUI'LTLESS, gilt'-lis. *adj.* [from *guilt.*] Innocent; free from crime.

I am in this commanded to deliver
The noble duke of Clarence to your hands:
I will not reaſon what is meant hereby,
Becauſe I will be *guiltleſs* of the meaning. *Shakeſp.*
Many worthy and chaſte dames thus,
All *guiltleſs*, meet reproach. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Then ſhall the man be *guiltleſs* from iniquity, and this woman ſhall bear her iniquity. *Num.* v. 31.

Thou, who do'ſt all thou wiſheſt at thy will,
And never willeſt aught but what is right,
Preſerve this *guiltleſs* blood they ſeek to ſpill;
Thine be my kingdom. *Fairfax.*
Guiltleſs of greatneſs, thus he always pray'd,
Nor knew nor wiſh'd he that thoſe vows he made
On his own head ſhould be at laſt repaid. *Dryd.*
The teeming earth yet *guiltleſs* of the plough,
And unprovok'd did fruitful ſtores allow. *Dryden.*
Thou know'ſt how *guiltleſs* firſt I met thy flame,
When love approach'd me under friendſhip's name. *Pope.*

GUI'LTLESSLY, gilt'-lès-ly̆. *adv.* [from *guiltleſs.*] Without guilt; innocently.

GUI'LTLESSNESS, gilt'-lès-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *guiltleſs.*] Innocence; freedom from crime.

A good number, truſting to their number more than to their valour, and valuing money higher than equity, felt that *guiltleſſneſs* is not always with eaſe oppreſſed. *Sidney.*

I would not have had any hand in his death, of whoſe *guiltleſſneſs* I was better aſſured than any man living could be. *King Charles.*

GUILTY, gilt'-ty̆. *adj.* [ᵹılꞇıᵹ, Sax. one condemned to pay a fine for an offence.]

1. Juſtly chargeable with a crime; not innocent.

Is there not a ballad of the king and the beggar? —The world was *guilty* of ſuch a ballad ſome three ages ſince. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

Mark'd you not
How that the *guilty* kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence death? *Shakeſp.*

We are verily *guilty* concerning our brother, in that we ſaw the anguiſh of his ſoul when he beſought us, and we would not hear. *Gen.* xlii. 21.

With mortal hatred I purſu'd his life,
Nor he, nor you, were *guilty* of the ſtrife;
Nor I, but as I lov'd; yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my impotence of mind. *Dryden.*
Farewel the ſtones
And threſhold, *guilty* of my midnight moans. *Dry.*

There is no man, that is knowingly wicked, but is *guilty* to himſelf; and there is no man, that carries guilt about him, but he receives a ſting into his ſoul. *Tillotſon.*

2. Wicked; corrupt.

All the tumult of a *guilty* world,
Toſt by ungenerous paſſion, ſinks away. *Thomſon.*

GUI'NEA, gin'-ny̆. *n. ſ.* [from *Guinea*, a country in *Africa*, abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty ſhillings.

By the word gold I muſt be underſtood to deſign a particular piece of matter; that is, the laſt *guinea* that was coined. *Locke.*

Ladies, whoſe love is conſtant as the wind:
Cits, who prefer a *guinea* to mankind. *Young.*

GUI'NEADROPPER, gin'-ny̆-dròp-pův. *n. ſ.* [*guinea* and *drop.*] One who cheats by dropping guineas.

Who now the *guineadropper*'s bait regards,
Trick'd by the ſharper's dice, or juggler's cards. *Gay.*

GUI'NEAHEN, gin'-ny̆-hèn. *n. ſ.* A fowl, ſuppoſed to be of *Guinea.*

GUI'NEAPEPPER, gin'-ny̆-pèp-pův. *n. ſ.* [*capſicum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

GUI'NEAPIG, gin'-ny̆-pig. *n. ſ.* A ſmall animal with a pig's ſnout, brought, I believe, from *Africa.*

GUISE, gyi'ze. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with *wiſe*, *guiſe*, Fr. ƿıꞅa, Sax. the ƿ or *w* being changed, as is common, into *g.*]

1. Manner; mien; habit; caſt of behaviour.

His own ſire, and maſter of his *guiſe*,
Did often tremble at his horrid view. *Spenſer.*
Thus women know, and thus they uſe the *guiſe*,
T' enchant the valiant and beguile the wiſe. *Fairf.*

Lo you! here ſhe comes: this is her very *guiſe*; and, upon my life, faſt aſleep: obſerve her, ſtand cloſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

They ſtand a horrid front
Of dreadful length, and dazzling arms, in *guiſe*
Of warriors old, with order'd ſpear and ſhield,
Awaiting what command their mighty chief
Had to impoſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
By their *guiſe*
Juſt men they ſeem, and all their ſtudy bent
To worſhip God a-right. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Back, ſhepherds, back:
Here be without duck or nod,
Other trippings to be trod,
Of lighter toes and ſuch court *guiſe*
As Mercury did firſt deviſe. *Milton.*

Their external ſhapes are notoriouſly accommodated to that law or *guiſe* of life that nature has deſigned them. *More.*

2. Practice; cuſtom; property.

I have drunke wine paſt my uſual *guiſe*;
Strong wine commands the foole, and moves the wiſe. *Chapman.*
This would not be ſlept;
Old *guiſe* muſt be kept. *Ben Jonſon.*
The ſwain reply'd, it never was our *guiſe*
To ſlight the poor, or aught humane deſpiſe. *Pope.*

3. External appearance; dreſs.

When I was very young, nothing was ſo much talked of as rickets among children, and conſumptions among young people: after theſe the ſpleen came in play, and then the ſcurvy, which was the general complaint, and both were thought to appear in many various *guiſes.* *Temple.*

The Hugonots were engaged in a civil war, by the ſpecious pretences of ſome, who, under the *guiſe* of religion, ſacrificed ſo many thouſands to their own ambition. *Swift.*

GUITA'R, git-tå'r. *n. ſ.* [*ghitara*, Ital. *guiterre*, Fr.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

Sallads and eggs, and lighter fare,
Tune the Italian ſpark's *guitar.* *Prior.*

GULCH, gůlſh. } *n. ſ.* [from *gulo*, Lat.]
GU'LCHIN, gůl'-ſhin. } A little glutton. *Skin.*

GULES, gů'lz. *adj.* [perhaps from *goule* the throat.] Red: a barbarous term of heraldry.

Follow thy drum;
With man's blood paint the ground: *gules*, *gules*;
Religious canons, civil laws are cruel;
Then what ſhould war be? *Shakeſp. Timon.*
He whoſe ſable arms,
Black as his purpoſe, did the knight reſemble,
When he laid couched in the ominous horſe,
Hath now his dread and black complexion ſmear'd
With heraldry more diſmal; head to foot,
Now he is total *gules.* *Shakeſp.*

GULF, gůlf'. *n. ſ.* [*golfo*, Ital.]

1. A bay; an opening into land.

The Venetian admiral withdrew himſelf farther off from the iſland Curfu, into the *gulf* of the Adriatick. *Knolles.*

2. An abyſs; an unmeaſurable depth.

Thence turning back, in ſilence ſoft they ſtole,
And brought the heavy corſe with eaſy pace
To yawning *gulph* of deep Avernus' hole. *Spenſ.*
I know thou'd'ſt rather
Follow thine enemy in a fiery *gulph*,
Than flatter him in a bower. *Shakeſp.*

This is the *gulf* through which Virgil's Alecto ſhoots herſelf into hell: the fall of waters, the woods that encompaſs it, are all in the deſcription. *Addiſon.*

The ſea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loſs to the world; and muſt we now have an ocean of mere flats and ſhallows, to the utter ruin of navigation, for fear our heads ſhould turn giddy at the imagination of gaping abyſſes and unfathomable *gulfs?* *Bentley.*

3. A whirlpool; a ſucking eddy.

England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a *gulf.* *Shakeſp.*

4. Any thing inſatiable, as the mouth or ſtomach.

Scull of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witches mummy; maw and *gulf*
Of the ravening ſalt ſea ſhark;
Root of hemlock, digg'd i' th' dark. *Shakeſp.*

GU'LFY, gůl'-fy̆. *adj.* [from *gulf.*] Full of gulfs or whirlpools; *vorticoſus.*

Rivers ariſe; whether thou be the ſon
Of utmoſt Tweed, or Ooſe, or *gulfy* Dun. *Milton.*
At their native realms the Greeks arriv'd,
All who the war of ten long years ſurviv'd,
And ſcap'd the perils of the *gulfy* main. *Pope.*
High o'er a *gulfy* ſea the Pharian iſle
Fronts the deep roar of diſemboguing Nile. *Pope.*

To GULL, gůl'. *v. a.* [*guiller* to cheat, old Fr.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud; to deceive.

If I do not *gull* him into a nay word, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie ſtraight in my bed. *Shakeſp.*

Yet love theſe ſorc'ries did remove, and move
Thee to *gull* thine own mother for my love. *Donne.*
He would have *gull'd* him with a trick,
But Mart was too too politick. *Hudibras.*

They are not to be *gull'd* twice with the ſame trick. *L'Eſtrange.*

The Roman people were groſly *gulled* twice or thrice over, and as often enſlaved in one century, and under the ſame pretence of reformation. *Dryd.*

By their deſigning leaders taught,
The vulgar, *gull'd* into rebellion, arm'd. *Dryden.*

For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be out-ridden, though out-run;
By fortune he was now to Venus trin'd,
And with ſtern Mars in Capricorn was join'd:
Of him diſpoſing in his own abode,
He ſooth'd the goddeſs, while he *gull'd* the god. *Dryden.*

Gull, gůl'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. [*Mergus.*] A ſea-bird.

2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick.

I ſhould think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow ſpeaks it. *Shakeſp. Much Ado.*

Either they have theſe excellencies they are praiſed for, or they have not; if they have not, 'tis an apparent cheat and *gull*. *Government of the Tongue.*

3. A ſtupid animal; one eaſily cheated.

Being fed by us you us'd us ſo,
As that ungentle *gull*, the cuckow bird,
Uſeth the ſparrow. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Why have you ſuffer'd me to be impriſon'd,
Kept in a dark houſe, viſited by the prieſt,
And made the moſt notorious geck and *gull*
That e'er invention plaid on. *Shakeſp. Twelfth N.*

That paltry ſtory is untrue,
And forg'd to cheat ſuch *gulls* as you. *Hudibras.*

Gu'llcatcher, gůl'-kåtsh-ůr. *n. ſ.* [*gull* and *catch.*] A cheat; a man of trick; one who catches ſilly people.

Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*. *Shakeſp.*

Gu'ller, gůl'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *gull.*] A cheat; an impoſtor.

Gu'llery, gůl'-lůr-ý. *n. ſ.* [from *gull.*] Cheat; impoſture. *Ainſw.*

Gu'llet, gůl'-lit. *n. ſ.* [*goulet*, Fr. *gula*, Lat.]

1. The throat; the paſſage through which the food paſſes; the meat-pipe; the œſophagus.

It might be his doom
One day to ſing
With *gullet* in ſtring *Denham.*

Many have the *gullet* or feeding channel which have no lungs or windpipes; as fiſhes which have gills, whereby the heart is refrigerated; for ſuch thereof as have lungs and reſpiration are not without wizzon, as whales and cetaceous animals. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. A ſmall ſtream or lake. Not in uſe.

Nature has various tender muſcles plac'd,
By which the artful *gullet* is embrac'd. *Blackmore.*

The liquor in the ſtomach is a compound of that which is ſeparated from its inward coat, the ſpittle which is ſwallowed, and the liquor which diſtils from the *gullet*. *Arbuthnot.*

The Euxine ſea and the Mediterranean, ſmall *gullets*, if compared with the ocean. *Heylyn.*

To **Gu'lly**, gůl'-lý. *v. n.* [corrupted from *gurgle.*] To run with noiſe.

Gu'llyhole, gůl'-lý-hỏl. *n. ſ.* [from *gully* and *hole.*] The hole where the gutters empty themſelves in the ſubterraneous ſewer.

Gu'losity, gů-lỏs'-i-tý. *n. ſ.* [*guloſus*, Lat.] Greedineſs; gluttony; voracity.

They are very temperate, ſeldom offending in ebriety, nor erring in *guloſity*, or ſuperfluity of meats. *Brown.*

To **Gulp**, gůlp'. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dut.] To ſwallow eagerly; to ſuck down without intermiſſion.

He looſens the fiſh, *gulps* it down, and ſo ſoon as ever the morſel was gone wipes his mouth. *L'Eſtr.*

I ſee the double flaggon charge their hand;
See them puff off the froth, and *gulp* amain,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. *Gay.*

Gulp, gůlp'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] As much as can be ſwallowed at once.

In deep ſuſpirations we take more large *gulps* of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and ſorrow. *More.*

As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,
And peep above the ſeas, he names the fair. *Dryd.*

GUM, gům'. *n. ſ.* [*gummi*, Lat.]

1. A vegetable ſubſtance differing from a reſin, in being more viſcid and leſs friable, and generally diſſolving in aqueous menſtruums; whereas reſins, being more ſulphurous, require a ſpirituous diſſolvent. *Quincy.*

One whoſe eyes,
Albeit unuſed to the melting mood,
Drop tears as faſt as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal *gum*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

He ripens ſpices, fruit, and precious *gum*,
Which from remoteſt regions hither come. *Waller.*

Her maiden train,
Who bore the veſts that holy rites require,
Incenſe, and od'rous *gums*, and cover'd fire. *Dryd.*

2. [Goma, Sax. *gumme*, Dut.] The fleſhy covering that inveſts and contains the teeth.

The babe that milks me,
I'd pluck my nipple from his boneleſs *gums*. *Shak.*

Sh' untwiſts a wire, and from her *gums*
A ſet of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To **Gum**, gům'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloſe with gum; to ſmear with gum.

The eyelids are apt to be *gummed* together with a viſcous humour. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Gu'mminess, gům'-mý-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *gummy.*] The ſtate of being gummy; the accumulation of gum.

The tendons are involved with great *gummineſs* and collection of matter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Gummo'sity, gům-mỏs'-si-tý. *n. ſ.* [from *gummous.*] The nature of gum; gummineſs.

Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the elaſtick fermenting particles are detained by their innate *gummoſity*. *Floyer.*

Gu'mmous, gům'-můs. *adj.* [from *gum.*] Of the nature of gum.

Obſervations concerning Engliſh amber, and relations about the amber of Pruſſia, prove that amber is not a *gummous* or reſinous ſubſtance drawn out of trees by the ſun's heat, but a natural foſſil. *Woodward.*

Gu'mmy, gům'-mý. *adj.* [from *gum.*]

1. Conſiſting of gum; of the nature of gum.

From the utmoſt end of the head branches there iſſueth out a *gummy* juice, which hangeth downward like a cord. *Raleigh.*

Nor all the *gummy* ſtores Arabia yields. *Dryden.*

How each ariſing alder now appears,
And o'er the Po diſtils her *gummy* tears. *Dryden.*

2. Productive of gum.

The clouds
Tine the ſlant light'ning; whoſe thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine. *Milton.*

3. Overgrown with gum.

The yawning youth, ſcarce half awake, eſſays
His lazy limbs and dozy head to raiſe;
Then rubs his *gummy* eyes, and ſcrubs his pate. *Dryd.*

GUN, gůn'. *n. ſ.* [Of this word there is no ſatisfactory etymology. Mr. *Lye* obſerves that *gun* in Iceland ſignifies *battle*; but when *guns* came into uſe we had no commerce with Iceland. May not *gun* come by gradual corruption from *canne*, *ganne*, *gunne*? *Canne* is the original of *cannon.*] The general name for fire-arms; the inſtrument from which ſhot is diſcharged by fire.

Theſe dread curſes, like the ſun 'gainſt glaſs,
Or like an overcharged *gun*, recoil
And turn upon thyſelf. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The emperor, ſmiling, ſaid that never emperor was yet ſlain with a *gun*. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

The bullet flying, makes the *gun* recoil. *Cleavel.*

In vain the dart or glitt'ring ſword we ſhun,
Condemn'd to periſh by the ſlaught'ring *gun*. *Gran.*

Gu'nnel, gůn'-nil. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *gunwale.* See **Gunwale.**]

Gu'nner, gůn'-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *gun.*] Cannonier; he whoſe employment is to manage the artillery in a ſhip.

The nimble *gunner*
With lynſtock now the deviliſh cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

They ſlew the principal *gunners*, and carried away their artillery. *Hayward.*

Gu'nnery, gůn'-nůr-ý. *n. ſ.* [from *gunner.*] The ſcience of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

Gu'npowder, gůn'-pow-důr. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *powder.*] The powder put into guns to be fired. It conſiſts of about fifteen parts of nitre, three parts of ſulphur, and two of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.

Gunpowder conſiſteth of three ingredients, ſaltpetre, ſmallcoal, and brimſtone. *Brown's Vul. Er.*

Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at ſea. *Wiſeman.*

Gu'nshot, gůn'-ſhỏt. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſhot.*] The reach or range of a gun; the ſpace to which a ſhot can be thrown.

Thoſe who are come over to the royal party are ſuppoſed to be out of *gunſhot*. *Dryden.*

Gu'nshot, gůn'-ſhỏt. *adj.* Made by the ſhot of a gun.

The ſymptoms I have tranſlated to *gunſhot* wounds. *Wiſeman.*

Gu'nsmith, gůn'-ſmith. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſmith.*] A man whoſe trade is to make guns.

It is of particular eſteem with the *gunſmiths* for ſtocks. *Mortimer.*

Gu'nstick, gůn'-ſtik. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtick.*] The rammer; or ſtick with which the charge is driven into a gun.

Ev'n a *gunſtick* flying into fame. *Stewart.*

Gu'nstock, gůn'-ſtỏk. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtock.*] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

The timber is uſed for bows, pullies, ſcrews, mills, and *gunſtocks*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Gu'nstone, gůn'-ſtỏn. *n. ſ.* [*gun* and *ſtone.*] The ſhot of cannon. They uſed formerly to ſhoot ſtones from artillery.

Tell the pleaſant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his ball to *gunſtones*, and his ſoul
Shall ſtand ſore charged for the waſteful vengeance
That ſhall fly with them. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Gu'nwale, or **Gunnel** *of a Ship*, gůn'-nil. *n. ſ.* That piece of timber which reaches on either ſide of the ſhip from the half deck to the fore-caſtle, being the uppermoſt bend which finiſheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the ſtanchions which ſupport the waſte tree; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ſhip or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is alſo termed the *gunwale*. *Harris.*

Gurge, gůrdzh'. *n. ſ.* [*gurges*, Lat.] Whirlpool; gulf.

Marching from Eden he ſhall find
The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils out from under ground. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Gu'rgion, gůr'-dzhůn. *n. ſ.* The coarſer part of the meal, ſifted from the bran.

To **Gu'rgle**, gůr'gl. *v. n.* [*gorgogliare*, Ital.] To fall or guſh with noiſe, as water from a bottle.

Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play,
They ruſh to land, and end in feaſts the day. *Pope.*

Pure *gurgling* rills the lonely deſert trace,
And waſte their muſick on the ſavage race. *Young.*

Gu'rnard, Gu'rney, } gůr'-nlt. { *n. ſ. gournal*, Fr.] A kind of ſea fiſh.

If I be not aſham'd of my ſoldiers I am a ſowc'd *gurnet*: I have miſus'd the king's preſs damnably. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

To **Gush**, gůsh'. *v. n.* [*goſtelen*, Dut.]

1. To flow or ruſh out with violence; not to ſpring in a ſmall ſtream, but in a larger body.

A ſea of blood *guſh'd* from the gaping wound,
That her gay garments ſtain'd with filthy gore. *Spen.*

The covering of this abyſs was broken aſunder, and the water *guſhed* out that made the deluge. *Burnet.*

Inceſſant ſtreams of thin magnetick rays
Guſh from their fountains with impetuous force,
In either pole, then take an adverſe courſe. *Blackm.*

On either hand the *guſhing* waters play,
And down the rough caſcade white daſhing fall. *Thomſon.*

2. To emit in a copious effluxion.

The gaping wound *guſh'd* out a crimſon flood. *Dryden.*

Line after line my *guſhing* eyes o'erflow,
Led through a ſad variety of woe. *Pope.*

Gush, gůsh'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An emiſſion of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor ſo emitted.

If a lung-vein be burſted, generally at the firſt cough a great *guſh* of blood is coughed up. *Harvey.*

Gu'sset, gůs'-slt. *n. ſ.* [*gouſſet*, Fr.] Any thing ſewed on to cloth in order to ſtrengthen it.

GUST, gůst'. *n. ſ.* [*gouſt*, Fr. *guſtus*, Lat.]

1. Senſe of taſting.

Deſtroy all creatures for thy ſport or *guſt*,
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjuſt. *Pope.*

2. Height of perception; height of ſenſual enjoyment.

They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *guſt*, inſtead of fruit
Chew'd bitter aſhes, which th' offended taſte
With ſpattering noiſe rejected. *Milton.*

Where love is duty on the female ſide,
On theirs meer ſenſual *guſt*, and ſought with ſurly pride. *Dryden's Fables.*

My ſight, and ſmell, and hearing were employ'd,
And all three ſenſes in full *guſt* enjoy'd. *Dryden.*

3. Love; liking.

To kill, I grant, is ſin's extremeſt *guſt*;
But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made juſt. *Shakeſp.*

Old age ſhall do the work of taking away both the *guſt* and comfort of them. *L'Eſtrange.*

We have loſt, in a great meaſure, the *guſt* and reliſh of true happineſs. *Tillotſon.*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taſte.

The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made moſt proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *guſt* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*

5. [From *guſter*, Iſlandick.] A ſudden violent blaſt of wind.

She led calm Henry, though he were a king,
As doth a ſail, fill'd with a fretting *guſt*,
Command an argoſie to ſtem the waves. *Shakeſp.*

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noiſe,
When they are fretted with the *guſts* of heav'n. *Sh.*

Preſently come forth ſwarms and volleys of libels, which are the *guſts* of liberty of ſpeech reſtrained. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

As when fierce northern blaſts from th' Alps deſcend,
From his firm roots with ſtruggling *guſts* to rend
An aged ſturdy oak. *Denham.*

Part ſtay for paſſage, 'till a *guſt* of wind
Ships o'er their forces in a ſhining ſheet. *Dryden.*

Pardon a weak diſtemper'd ſoul, that ſwells
With ſudden *guſts*, and ſinks as ſoon in calms,
The ſport of paſſions. *Addiſon's Cato.*

6. It is written in *Spenſer* vitiouſly for *juſts*, ſports.

For jolly knight he ſeem'd, and fair did ſit,
As one for knightly *guſts* and fierce encounters fit. *Spenſer.*

Gu'stable, gůs'-tåbl. *adj.* [*guſto*, Lat.]

1. To be taſted.

This poſition informs us of a vulgar errour, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *guſtable* ſweeter. *Harvey.*

2. Pleaſant to the taſte.

A *guſtable* thing, ſeen or ſmelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth. *Derham.*

Gusta'tion, gůs-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*guſto*, Lat.] The act of taſting.

The gullet and conveying parts partake of the nerves of *guſtation*, or appertaining unto ſapor. *Brown.*

Gu'stful, gůst'-fůl. *adj.* [*guſt* and *full*.] Taſteful; well-taſted.

What he defaults from ſome dry inſipid ſin, is but to make up for ſome other more *guſtful*. *Decay of Piety.*

GU'STO, gůs'-tô. *n. ſ.* [Ital.]

1. The reliſh of any thing; the power by which any thing excites ſenſations in the palate.

Pleaſant *guſtos* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Derham.*

2. Intellectual taſte; liking.

In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *guſto* along with them. *Dryden.*

Gu'sty, gůs'-tỳ. *adj.* [from *guſt*.] Stormy; tempeſtuous.

Once upon a raw and *guſty* day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his ſhores. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Or whirl'd tempeſtuous by the *guſty* wind. *Thomſ.*

GUT, gůt'. *n. ſ.* [*kutteln*, Germ.]

1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the ſtomach to the vent.

This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his head. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

A viol ſhould have a lay of wire-ſtrings below, cloſe to the belly, and then the ſtrings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper ſtrings ſtricken ſhould make the lower reſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The inteſtines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acrid or poiſonous ſubſtance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The ſtomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially.

And cramm'd them 'till their *guts* did ake,
With cawdle, cuſtard, and plum-cake. *Hudibras.*

With falſe weights their ſervants *guts* they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryden.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandiſing.

Apicius, thou did'ſt on thy *guts* beſtow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was ſpent,
Ten millions ſtill remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to ſuffer thirſt and famiſhment,
In poiſon'd potion drank'ſt. *Hakewill on Provid.*

To **Gut**, gůt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eviſcerate; to draw; to exenterate.

The fiſhermen ſave the moſt part of their fiſh; ſome are *gutted*, ſplitted, powdered, and dried. *Carew's Cornwal.*

2. To plunder of contents.

In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime,
A troop of cut-throat guards were ſent to ſeize
The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces. *Dryd.*

Tom Brown of facetious memory, having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, uſed it as freely as he pleaſed. *Addiſon.*

Gu'ttated, gůt'-tå-tld. *adj.* [from *gutta*, Lat. a drop.] Beſprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Dict.*

Gu'tter, gůt'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *guttur* a throat, Lat.]

1. A paſſage for water; a paſſage made by water.

Theſe *gutter* tiles are in length ten inches and a half. *Moxon.*

Rocks riſe one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the ſides of them by torrents of rain. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. A ſmall longitudinal hollow.

To **Gu'tter**, gůt'-tůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in ſmall hollows.

Tempeſts themſelves, high ſeas, and howling winds,
The *gutter'd* rocks, and congregated ſands,
Traitors enſteep'd to clog the guiltleſs keel,
As having ſenſe of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures, letting ſafe go by
The divine Deſdemona. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

My cheeks are *gutter'd* with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*

Firſt in a place, by nature cloſe, they build
A narrow flooring, *gutter'd*, wall'd, and til'd. *Dryd.*

To **Gu'ttle**, gůt'l. *v. n.* [from *gut*.] To feed luxuriouſly; to gormandiſe. A low word.

His jolly brother, oppoſite in ſenſe,
Laughs at his thrift; and, laviſh of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his own defence. *Dryd.*

To **Gu'ttle**, gůt'l. *v. a.* [from *gut*.] To ſwallow. A low word.

The fool ſpit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiſs: they did not hiſs, and ſo he *guttled* them up, and ſcalded his chops. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gu'ttler, gůt'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *guttle*.] A greedy eater.

Gu'ttulous, gůt'-tů-lůs. *adj.* [from *guttula*, Lat.] In the form of a ſmall drop.

Ice is plain upon the ſurface of the water, but round in hail, which is alſo a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* deſcent from the air. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

GU'TTURAL, gůt'-tů-rål. *adj.* [*gutturalis*, Lat.] Pronounced with the throat; belonging to the throat.

The Hebrews have aſſigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which *guttural*. *Bacon.*

In attempting to pronounce the naſals, and ſome of the vowels ſpiritally, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a *guttural* pronunciation. *Holder.*

Gu'tturalness, gůt'-tů-rål-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *guttural*.] The quality of being guttural. *Dict.*

Gu'twort, gůt'-wůrt. *n. ſ.* [*gut* and *wort*.] An herb.

Guy, gỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *guide*.] A rope uſed to lift any thing into the ſhip. *Skinner.*

To **Gu'zzle**, gůz'l. *v. n.* [from *gut* or *guſt*, to *guttle* or *guſtle*.] To gormandiſe; to feed immoderately; to ſwallow any liquour greedily.

Well ſeaſon'd bowls the goſſip's ſpirits raiſe,
Who while ſhe *guzzles* chats the doctor's praiſe. *Roſcommon.*

They fell to lapping and *guzzling*, till they burſt themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

No more her care ſhall fill the hollow tray,
To fat the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey *Gay.*

To **Gu'zzle**, gůz'l. *v. a.* To ſwallow with immoderate guſt.

The Pylian king
Was longeſt liv'd of any two-legg'd thing,
Still *guzzling* muſt of wine. *Dryden.*

Gu'zzler, gůz'-lůr. *n. ſ.* [from *guzzle*.] A gormandiſer; an immoderate eater or drinker.

Gybe, dzhỳb. *n. ſ.* [See **Gibe**.] A ſneer; a taunt; a ſarcaſm.

Ready in *gybes*, quick anſwer'd, ſaucy, and as quarrellous as the weazel. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To **Gybe**, dzhỳb. *v. n.* To ſneer; to taunt.

The vulgar yield an open ear,
And common courtiers love to *gybe* and fleer. *Spenſ.*

Gymna'stically, dzhlm-nås'-tỳ-kål-ỳ. *adv.* [from *gymnaſtick*.] Athletically; fitly for ſtrong exerciſe.

Such as with agility and vigour are not *gymnaſtically* compoſed, nor actively uſe thoſe parts. *Brown.*

GYMNA'STICK, dzhim-nås'-tik. *adj.* [γυμναστικὸς; *gymnaſtique*, Fr.] Pertaining to athletick exerciſe; conſiſting of leaping, wreſtling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.

The Cretans wiſely forbid their ſervants *gymnaſticks* as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exerciſe themſelves daily, whilſt their enervated lords are ſoftly lolling in their chariots. *Arbuthnot.*

GY'MNICK, dzhim'-nik. *adj.* [γυμνικὸς; *gymnique*, Fr.] Such as practiſe the athletick or gymnaſtick exerciſes.

Have they not ſword-players, and ev'ry ſort
Of *gymnick* artiſts, wreſtlers, riders, runners? *Milt.*

GYMNOSPE'RMOUS, dzhim-nô-ſpėr'-mûs. *adj.* [γύμνὸς and σπέρμα.] Having the ſeeds naked.

GY'NECOCRACY, jî-nė-kôk'-rå-ſy̆. *n. ſ.* [γυναικοκρατία; *gynecocratie*, Fr.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYRA'TION, dzhî-rå'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*gyro*, Lat.] The act of turning any thing about.

This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air, which, returning home, in a *gyration* carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electrick. *Brown.*

If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reaſon of which is, that the ſenſation of the coal in the ſeveral places of that circle remains impreſſed on the ſenſorium, until the coal return again to the ſame place. *Newton.*

GYRE, dzhî'r. *n. ſ.* [*gyrus*, Lat.] A circle deſcribed by any thing moving in an orbit.

Ne thenceforth his approved ſkill to ward,
Or ſtrike, or hurlen round in warlike *gyre*,
Remember'd he; ne car'd for his ſafe guard,
But rudely rag'd. *Spenſer.*

Does the wild haggard tow'r into the ſky,
And to the South by thy direction fly?
Or eagle in her *gyres* the clouds embrace? *Sandys.*

He faſhion'd thoſe harmonious orbs, that roll
In reſtleſs *gyres* about the Artick pole. *Sandys.*

Quick and more quick he ſpins in giddy *gyres*,
Then falls, and in much foam his ſoul expires. *Dryden.*

GY'RED, jî'-rėd. *adj.* Falling in rings.

Hamlet, with his doublet all unbrac'd,
No hat upon his head, his ſtockings looſe
Ungarter'd, and down *gyred* to his ankle. *Shakeſp.*

GYVES, gy̆v's. *n. ſ.* [*gevyn*, Welſh.] Fetters; chains for the legs.

The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had *gyves* on. *Shakeſp.*

And knowing this, ſhould I yet ſtay,
Like ſuch as blow away their lives,
And never will redeem a day,
Enamour'd of their golden *gyves*? *Ben Jonſon.*

The poor priſoners, boldly ſtarting up, break off their chains and *gyves*. *Knolles.*

Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton.*

But Telamon ruſh'd in, and hap'd to meet
A riſing root, that held his faſten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom ſprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden *gyves* unbound. *Dryden.*

To **GYVE**, gy̆'v. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to ſhackle; to enchain; to enſnare.

With as little a web as this, will I enſnare as great a fly as Caſſio. Ay, ſmile upon her, do. I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtſhip. *Shakeſp.*

H.

H Is in Engliſh, as in other languages, a note of aſpiration, ſounded only by a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of ſpeech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in Engliſh is ſcarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *houſe*, *behaviour*: where it is followed by a conſonant it has no ſound, according to the preſent pronunciation; but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the ſyllable guttural; as *right*, *bought*.

HA, hå". *interject.* [*ha*, Lat.]

1. An expreſſion of wonder, ſurpriſe, ſudden queſtion, or ſudden exertion.

You ſhall look fairer ere I give or hazard:
What ſays the golden cheſt? *ha!* let me ſee. *Shak.*

Ha! what art thou! thou horrid headleſs trunk!
It is my Haſtings! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

2. An expreſſion of laughter. Uſed with reduplication.

He ſaith among the trumpets *ha*, *ha*, and he ſmelleth the battle afar off. *Job*, xxxix, 25.

Ha, *ha*, 'tis what ſo long I wiſh'd and vow'd;
Our plots and deluſions
Have wrought ſuch confuſions,
That the monarch's a ſlave to the crown. *Dryd.*

HAAK, hå'k. *n. ſ.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HA'BEAS CORPUS, hå'-bė-ås kår-pûs. [Lat.] A writ, the which, a man indicted of ſome treſpaſs, being laid in priſon for the ſame, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himſelf thither at his own coſt, and to anſwer the cauſe there. *Cowel.*

HABERDA'SHER, håb'-ûr-dåsh-ûr. *n. ſ.* [This word is ingeniouſly deduced by *Minſheu* from *habt ihr daſs*, Germ. *have you this*, the expreſſion of a ſhopkeeper offering his wares to ſale.] One who ſells ſmall wares; a pedlar.

Becauſe theſe cunning men are like *haberdaſhers* of ſmall wares, it is not amiſs to ſet forth their ſhop. *Bacon.*

A *haberdaſher*, who was the oracle of the coffee-houſe, declared his opinion. *Addiſon.*

HA'BERDINE, håb'-ûr-dîn. *n. ſ.* A dried ſalt cod. *Ainſworth.*

HA'BERGEON, håb'-ûr-jôn. *n. ſ.* [*haubergeon*, Fr. *halbergium*, low Lat.] Armour to cover the neck and breaſt; breaſt-plate; neck-piece; gorget.

And halbert ſome, and ſome a *habergion*;
So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Fairfax.*

The ſhot let fly, and grazing
Upon his ſhoulder, in the paſſing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's braſs *habergeon*. *Hudibras.*

HABI'LIMENT, hå-bil'-y̆-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [*habiliment*, Fr.] Dreſs; clothes; garment.

He the faireſt Una found,
Strange lady, in ſo ſtrange *habiliment*,
Teaching the ſatyres. *Fairy Queen.*

My riches are theſe poor *habiliments*,
Of which if you ſhould here diſfurniſh me,
You take the ſum and ſubſtance that I have. *Shak.*

The clergy ſhould content themſelves with wearing gowns and other *habiliments* of Iriſh drapery. *Swift.*

To **HABI'LITATE**, hå-bil'-y̆-tåt. *v. n.* [*habiliter*, Fr.] To qualify; to entitle. Not in uſe.

Divers perſons in the houſe of commons were attainted, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to ſerve in parliament, being diſabled in the higheſt degree. *Bacon.*

HABILITA'TION, hå-bil-y̆-tå'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *habilitate*.] Qualification.

The things are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation*, without intention and act? *Bacon.*

HABI'LITY, hå-bil'-î-ty̆. *n. ſ.* [*habilité*, Fr.] Faculty; power: now *ability*.

HA'BIT, håb'-ît. *n. ſ.* [*habitus*, Lat.]

1. State of any thing: as *habit* of body.

2. Dreſs; accoutrement; garment.

I ſhifted
Into a madman's rags, t'aſſume a ſemblance
The very dogs diſdain'd; and in this *habit*
Met I my father. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

If you have any juſtice, any pity;
If ye be any thing but churchmen's *habits*. *Shakeſp.*

Both the poets being dreſſed in the ſame Engliſh *habit*, ſtory compared with ſtory, judgment may be made betwixt them. *Dryden.*

The ſcenes are old, the *habits* are the ſame
We wore laſt year. *Dryden.*

Changes there are in veins of wit, like thoſe of *habits*, or other modes. *Temple.*

There are among the ſtatues ſeveral of Venus, in different *habits*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The clergy are the only ſet of men who wear a diſtinct *habit* from others. *Swift.*

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the ſame thing. *Locke.*

He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakeſp.*

4. Cuſtom; inveterate uſe.

The laſt fatal ſtep is, by frequent repetition of the ſinful act, to continue and perſiſt in it, 'till at length it ſettles into a fixed confirmed *habit* of ſin; which being that which the apoſtle calls the finiſhing of ſin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but alſo as to actual infliction. *South.*

No civil broils have ſince his death aroſe,
But faction now by *habit* does obey;
And wars have that reſpect for his repoſe,
As winds for halcyons when they breed at ſea. *Dryden.*

The force of education is ſo great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what ſhape we pleaſe, and give the impreſſions of ſuch *habits*, as ſhall ever afterwards remain. *Atterbury.*

To **Ha'bit**, hab'-it. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs; to accoutre; to array.

Preſent yourſelf and your fair princeſs
Before Leontes:
She ſhall be *habited* as it becomes
The partner of your bed. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, and the cloaths he uſed to wear, in which at that time he ſeemed to be *habited*, he thought him to be that perſon. *Clarendon.*

They *habited* themſelves like thoſe rural deities, and imitated them in their ruſtick dances. *Dryd.*

HA'BITABLE, hab'-i-tabl. *adj.* [*habitable*, Fr. *habitabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of ſuſtaining human creatures.

By means of our ſolitary ſituation, we know well moſt part of the *habitable* world, and are ourſelves unknown. *Bacon.*

That was her torrid and inflaming time:
This is her *habitable* tropique clime. *Donne.*

The torrid zone is now found *habitable*. *Cowley.*

Look round the *habitable* world, how few
Know their own good, or knowing it purſue. *Dry.*

Ha'bitableness, hab'-i-tabl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *habitable*.] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the Equinoctial line decides that controverſy of the *habitableneſs* of the torrid zone. *More.*

Thoſe ancient problems of the ſpherical roundneſs of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableneſs* of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonſtrated. *Ray.*

Ha'bitance, hab'-i-tans. *n. ſ.* [*habitatio*, Lat.] Dwelling; abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in deſart haſt thine *habitance?*
And theſe rich heaps of wealth do'ſt hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right uſance.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

Ha'bitant, hab'-i-tant. *n. ſ.* [*habitant*, Fr. *habitans*, Lat.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are thoſe bright luminaries
Officious; but to the earth's *habitant*. *Milton.*

Pow'rs celeſtial to each other's view
Stand ſtill confeſt, though diſtant far they lie,
Or *habitants* of earth, or ſea, or ſky. *Pope.*

Habita'tion, hab-i-ta'-ſhun. *n. ſ.* [*habitation*, Fr. *habitatio*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of a place receiving dwellers.

Amplitude almoſt immenſe, with ſtars
Numerous, and every ſtar perhaps a world
Of deſtin'd *habitation*. *Milton.*

2. Act of inhabiting; ſtate of dwelling.

Palaces,
For want of *habitation* and repair,
Diſſolve to heaps of ruins. *Denham.*

Rocks and mountains, which in the firſt ages were high and craggy, and conſequently then inconvenient for *habitation*, were by continual deterration brought to a lower pitch. *Woodward.*

3. Place of abode; dwelling.

Wiſdom, to the end ſhe might ſave many, built her houſe of that nature which is common unto all; ſhe made not this or that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us. *Hooker.*

God oft deſcends to viſit men
Unſeen, and through their *habitations* walks
To mark their doings. *Milton.*

HABITA'TOR, hab'-i-ta-tur. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Dweller; inhabitant.

The ſun's preſence is more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longeſt day in Cancer is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the ſouthern *habitators*. *Brown.*

Habi'tual, ha-bit'-u-al. *adj.* [*habituel* from *habit*, Fr.] Cuſtomary; accuſtomed; inveterate; eſtabliſhed by frequent repetition. It is uſed for both good and ill.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once actual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton.*

Art is properly an *habitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

By length of time
The ſcurf is worn away of each committed crime:
No ſpeck is left of their *habitual* ſtains;
But the pure ether of the ſoul remains. *Dryden.*

'Tis impoſſible to become an able artiſt, without making your art *habitual* to you. *Dryden.*

Habi'tually, ha-bit'-u-al-y. *adv.* [from *habitual*.] Cuſtomarily; by habit.

Internal graces and qualities of mind ſanctify our natures, and render us *habitually* holy. *Atterb.*

To **Habi'tuate**, ha-bit'-u-at. *v. a.* [*habituer*, Fr.] To accuſtom; to uſe one's ſelf by frequent repetition; with *to*.

Men are firſt corrupted by bad counſel and company, and next they *habituate* themſelves to their vicious practices. *Tillotſon.*

Such as live in a rarer air are *habituated to* the exerciſe of a greater muſcular ſtrength. *Arbuthnot.*

Ha'bitude, hab'-i-tud. *n. ſ.* [*habitudo*, Lat. *habitude*, Fr.]

1. Relation; reſpect; ſtate with regard to ſomething elſe.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or *habitude* they hold unto the ſun. *Brown.*

The will of God is like a ſtreight unalterable rule; but the various comportments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occaſions ſeveral *habitudes* of this rule unto it. *Hale.*

It reſults from the very nature of things, as they ſtand in ſuch a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another. *South.*

As by the objective part of perfect happineſs we underſtand that which is beſt and laſt, and to which all other things are to be referred; ſo by the formal part muſt be underſtood the beſt and laſt *habitude* of man toward that beſt object. *Norris.*

In all the *habitudes* of life,
The friend, the miſtreſs, and the wife,
Variety we ſtill purſue. *Swift.*

2. Familiarity; converſe; frequent intercourſe.

His knowledge in the nobleſt uſeful arts,
Was ſuch dead authors could not give;
But *habitudes* with thoſe who live. *Dryden.*

To write well, one muſt have frequent *habitudes* with the beſt company. *Dryden.*

3. Long cuſtom; habit; inveterate uſe. This is more properly *habit*.

Mankind is willing to continue in a pleaſing error, ſtrengthened by a long *habitude*. *Dryden.*

Thy ear, inur'd to charitable ſounds,
And pitying love, muſt feel the hateful wounds
Of jeſt obſcene, and vulgar ribaldry,
The ill-bred queſtion, and the loud reply,
Brought by long *habitude* from bad to worſe:
Muſt hear the frequent oath, the direful curſe.
Prior.

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

It is impoſſible to gain an exact *habitude*, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryden.*

Ha'bnab, hab'-nab. *adv.* [*hap ne hap*, or *nap*; as *would nould*, or *ne would*; *will nill*, or *ne will*; that is, *let it happen or not*.] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

He circles draws, and ſquares,
With cyphers, aſtral characters;
Then looks 'em o'er to underſtand 'em,
Although ſet down *habnab* at random. *Hudibras.*

To **HACK**, hak'. *v. a.* [haccan, Sax. *hacken*, Dut. *hacher*, Fr. from acaſe an axe, Sax.]

1. To cut into ſmall pieces; to chop; to cut ſlightly with frequent blows; to mangle with unſkilful blows. It bears commonly ſome notion of contempt or malignity.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though *hacked* in ſome places, bewraying ſome fight not long ſince paſſed. *Sidn.*

What a ſlave art thou, to *hack* thy ſword as thou haſt done, and ſay it was in fight! *Shakeſp.*

Richard the Second here was *hack'd* to death.
Shakeſp.

I'll fight 'till from my bones my fleſh be *hackt*.
Shakeſp.

One flouriſhing branch of his moſt royal root
Is *hackt* down, and his Summer leaves all faded,
By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe. *Shakeſp.*

Burn me, *hack* me, hew me into pieces. *Dryden.*

Not the *hack'd* helmet, nor the duſty field,
But purple veſts, and flow'ry garlands pleaſe.
Addiſon.

But fate with butchers plac'd thy prieſtly ſtall,
Meek modern faith to murder, *hack*, and mawl.
Pope.

2. To ſpeak unreadily, or with heſitation.

Diſarm them, and let them queſtion; let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our Engliſh.
Shakeſp.

To **HACK**, hak'. *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or proſtitute. *Hanmer.*

Ha'ckle, hak'l. *n. ſ.* Raw ſilk; any flimſy ſubſtance unſpun.

Take the *hackle* of a cock or capon's neck, or a plover's top: take off one ſide of the feather, and then take the *hackle* ſilk, gold or ſilver thread, and make theſe faſt at the bent of the hook. *Walton.*

To **HA'CKLE**, hak'l. *v. a.* To dreſs flax.

Ha'ckney, hak'-ny. *n. ſ.* [*hacknai*, Welſh; *hackeneye*, Teutonick; *haquenée*, Fr.]

1. A pacing horſe.

2. A hired horſe; hired horſes being uſually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd perſons were as eaſily ſuborned to make an affidavit for money, as poſt-horſes and *hackneys* are taken to hire. *Bacon.*

Who, mounted on a broom, the nag
And *hackney* of a Lapland hag,
In queſt of you came hither poſt. *Hudibras.*

3. An hireling; a proſtitute.

Three kingdoms rung
With his accumulative and *hackney* tongue. *Roſc.*

That is no more than every lover
Does for his *hackney* lady ſuffer. *Hudibras.*

Shall each ſpurgall'd *hackney* of the day,
Or each new penſion'd ſycophant, pretend
To break my windows. *Pope.*

4. Any thing let out for hire.

A wit can ſtudy in the ſtreets;
Not quite ſo well, however, as one ought;
A *hackney* coach may chance to ſpoil a thought.
Pope.

5. Much uſed; common.

Theſe notions young ſtudents in phyſick derive from their *hackney* authors. *Harvey.*

To **Hackney**, hak'-ny. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practiſe in one thing; to accuſtom, as to the road.

He is long *hackney'd* in the ways of men. *Shakeſp.*

Ha'cqueton, hak'-e-ton. *n. ſ.* [*haquet*, old Fr. a little horſe.] Some piece of armour.

You may ſee the very faſhion of the Iriſh horſeman in his long hoſe, riding ſhoes of coſtly cordwain, his *hacqueton*, and his habergeon. *Spenſer.*

Had, had'. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *have*. I *had* better, you *had* better, &c. means the ſame as, *it would be better for me* or *you*; or, *it would be more eligible*: it is always uſed potentially, not indicatively: nor is *have* ever uſed to that import. We ſay likewiſe, *it had been better* or *worſe*.

I *had* rather be a country ſervant maid,
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shakeſp.*

Had we not better leave this Utica,
To arm Numidia in our cauſe? *Addiſon's Cato.*

HA'DDOCK, had'-duk. *n. ſ.* [*hadot*, Fr.] A ſea fiſh of the cod kind, but ſmall.

The coaſt is plentifully ſtored with pilchards, herrings, and *haddocks*. *Carew.*

HAFT, haft'. *n. ſ.* [hæft, Sax. *heft*, Dut. from *To have* or *hold*.] A handle; that part of any inſtrument that is taken into the hand.

This brandiſh'd dagger
I'll bury to the *haft* in her fair breaſt. *Dryden.*

Theſe extremities of the joints are the *hafts* and handles of the members. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

A needle is a ſimple body, being only made of ſteel; but a ſword is a compound, becauſe its *haft* or handle is made of materials different from the blade. *Watts.*

To **HAFT**, haft'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet in a haft. *Ainſworth.*

HAG, hag'. *n. ſ.* [hægeſſe a goblin, Sax. *heckle* a witch, Dut.]

1. A fury; a ſhe-monſter.

Thus ſpoke th' impatient prince, and made a pauſe:
His foul *hags* rais'd their heads, and clapt their hands;
And all the powers of hell, in full applauſe,
Flouriſh'd their ſnakes, and toſt their flaming brands. *Craſhaw.*

2. A witch; an enchantreſs.

Out of my door, you witch! you *hag*, you baggage, you poulcat, you runnion. *Shakeſp.*

3. An old ugly woman.

Such affectations may become the young;
But thou, old *hag*, of threeſcore years and three,
Is ſhewing of thy parts in Greek for thee? *Dryden.*

To **HAG**, hag'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to haraſs with vain terrour.

That makes them in the dark ſee viſions,
And *hag* themſelves with apparitions. *Hudibras.*

How are ſuperſtitious men *hagged* out of their wits with the fancy of omens, tales, and viſions! *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'GARD, hag'-gard. *adj.* [*hagard*, Fr.]

1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable.

As *hagard* hawk, preſuming to contend
With hardy fowl above his able might,
His weary pounces all in vain doth ſpend,
To truſs the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fairy Q.*

She's too diſdainful;
I know her ſpirits are as coy and wild,
As *hagard* as the rock. *Shakeſp.*

2. [*Hager*, Germ.] Lean; rugged; perhaps, ugly. To this ſenſe I have put the following paſſage; for the author ought to have written *hagard*.

A *hagged* carion of a wolf, and a jolly ſort of dog, with good fleſh upon's back, fell into company together. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Deformed with paſſion; wildly diſordered.

Fearful beſides of what in fight had paſs'd,
His hands and *hagard* eyes to heav'n he caſt. *Dryd.*

Where are the conſcious looks, the face now pale,
Now fluſhing red, the down-caſt *hagard* eyes,
Or fixt on earth, or ſlowly rais'd! *Smith.*

HAGGARD, hag'-gard. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable.

I will be married to a wealthy widow,
Ere three days paſs, which has as long lov'd me
As I have lov'd this proud diſdainful *haggard*. *Shak.*

2. A ſpecies of hawk.

Does the wild *haggard* tow'r into the ſky,
And to the South by thy direction fly? *Sandys.*

I enlarge my diſcourſe to the obſervation of the aires, the brancher, the ramiſh hawk, and the *haggard*. *Walton.*

3. A hag. So *Garth* has uſed it for want of underſtanding it.

Beneath the gloomy covert of an yew,
In a dark grot, the baleful *haggard* lay,
Breathing black vengeance, and infecting day. *Garth.*

HA'GGARDLY, hag'-gard-ly. *adv.* [from *haggard*.] Deformedly; uglily.

For her the rich Arabia ſweats her gum;
And precious oils from diſtant Indies come,
How *haggardly* ſoe'er ſhe looks at home. *Dryden.*

HA'GGESS, hag'-gis. *n. ſ.* [from *hog* or *hack*.] A maſs of meat, generally pork chopped, and incloſed in a membrane. In Scotland it is commonly made in a ſheep's maw of the entrails of the ſame animal, cut ſmall, with ſuet and ſpices.

HA'GGISH, hag'-giſh. *adj.* [from *hag*.] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid.

But on us both did *haggiſh* age ſteal on,
And wore us out of act. *Shakeſp.*

To **HA'GGLE**, hag'l. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack*.] To cut; to chop; to mangle: always in a bad ſenſe.

Suffolk firſt died, and York all *haggled* o'er,
Comes to him where in gore he lay inſteep'd. *Shak.*

To **HA'GGLE**, hag'l. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GGLER, hag'-lur. *n. ſ.* [from *haggle*.]

1. One that cuts.
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HA'GIOGRAPHER, hag'-y-og-ra-fur. *n. ſ.* [ἅγιος and γράφω.] A holy writer. The Jews divide the Holy Scriptures of the Old Teſtament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.

HAH, ha'. *interject.* An expreſſion of ſudden effort.

Her coats tuck'd up, and all her motions juſt,
She ſtamps, and then cries *hah!* at ev'ry thruſt. *Dryden.*

HAIL, hal. *n. ſ.* [hagel, Sax.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*

Thunder mix'd with *hail*,
Hail mix'd with fire, muſt rend th' Egyptian ſky. *Milton.*

To **HAIL**, hal. *v. n.* To pour down hail.

My people ſhall dwell in a peaceable habitation when it ſhall *hail*, coming down on the foreſt. *Iſ.* xxxii. 19.

HAIL, hal. *interject.* [hœl health, Sax. *hail*, therefore, is the ſame as *ſalve* of the Latins, or ὑγίαινε of the Greeks, health be to you.] A term of ſalutation now uſed only in poetry; health be to you. It is uſed likewiſe to things inanimate.

Hail, *hail*, brave friend!
Say to the king the knowledge of the broil. *Shak.*

Her ſick head is bound about with clouds:
It does not look as it would have a *hail*,
Or health wiſh'd in it, as on other morns. *B. Jonſon.*

The angel *hail*
Beſtow'd, the holy ſalutation uſ'd
Long after to bleſt Mary, ſecond Eve. *Milton.*

Farewell, happy fields,
Where joy for ever dwells! *hail* horrors! *hail*
Infernal world! and thou profoundeſt hell
Receive thy new poſſeſſor! *Milton.*

All *hail*, he cry'd, thy country's grace and love;
Once firſt of men below, now firſt of birds above. *Dryden.*

Hail to the ſun! from whoſe returning light
The cheerful ſoldier's arms new luſtre take. *Rowe.*

To **HAIL**, hal. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſalute; to call to.

A galley drawing near unto the ſhore was *hailed* by a Turk, accompanied with a troop of horſemen. *Knolles.*

Thrice call upon my name, thrice beat your breaſt,
And *hail* me thrice to everlaſting reſt. *Dryden.*

HA'ILSHOT, hal-ſhot. *n. ſ.* [*hail* and *ſhot*.] Small ſhot ſcattered like hail.

The maſter of the artillery did viſit them ſharply with murdering *hailſhot*, from the pieces mounted towards the top of the hill. *Hayward.*

HA'ILSTONE, hal-ſton. *n. ſ.* [*hail* and *ſtone*.] A particle or ſingle ball of hail.

You are no ſurer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or *hailſtone* in the ſun. *Shakeſp.*

Hard *hailſtones* lie not thicker on the plain,
Nor ſhaken oaks ſuch ſhow'rs of acorns rain. *Dryd.*

HA'ILY, ha'-ly. *adj.* [from *hail*.] Conſiſting of hail.

From whoſe dark womb a rattling tempeſt pours,
Which the cold North congeals to *haily* ſhowers. *Pope.*

HAIR, har. *n. ſ.* [hær, Sax.]

1. One of the common teguments of the body. It is to be found upon all the parts of the body, except the ſoles of the feet and palms of the hands. When we examine the hairs with a microſcope, we find that they have each a round bulbous root, which lies pretty deep in the ſkin, and which draws their nouriſhment from the ſurrounding humours: that each hair conſiſts of five or ſix others, wrapt up in a common tegument or tube. They grow as the nails do, each part near the root thruſting forward that which is immediately above it, and not by any liquor running along the hair in tubes, as plants grow. *Quincy.*

My fleece of woolly *hair* uncurls. *Shakeſp.*

Shall the difference of *hair* only, on the ſkin, be a mark of a different internal conſtitution between a changeling and a drill? *Locke.*

2. A ſingle hair.

Naughty lady,
Theſe *hairs* which thou do'ſt raviſh from my chin,
Will quicken and accuſe thee. *Shakeſp.*

Much is breeding;
Which, like the courſer's *hair*, hath yet but life,
And not a ſerpent's poiſon. *Shakeſp.*

3. Any thing proverbially ſmall.

If thou tak'ſt more
Or leſs than juſt a pound; if the ſcale turn
But in the eſtimation of a *hair*,
Thou dieſt. *Shakeſp.*

He judges to a *hair* of little indecencies, and knows better than any man what is not to be written. *Dryden.*

4. Courſe; order; grain; the hair falling in a certain direction.

He is a curer of ſouls, and you a curer of bodies: if you ſhould fight, you go againſt the *hair* of your profeſſion. *Shakeſp.*

HA'IRBRAINED, har-brand. *adj.* [This ſhould rather be written *harebrained*, unconſtant, unſettled, wild as a *hare*.] Wild; irregular; unſteady.

Let's leave this town; for they are *hairbrain'd* ſlaves,
And hunger will enforce them be more eager. *Shak.*

HA'IRBREADTH, har-bredth. *n. ſ.* [*hair* and *breath*.] A very ſmall diſtance; the diameter of a hair.

Seven hundred choſen men left-handed could ſling ſtones at an *hairbreadth*, and not miſs. *Judges*, xx. 16.

I ſpoke of moſt diſaſtrous chances,
Of moving accidents by flood and field;
Of *hairbreadth* 'ſcapes in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shakeſp.*

HA'IRBEL, har-bel. *n. ſ.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth.

HA'IRCLOTH, har-kloth. *n. ſ.* [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn ſometimes in mortification.

It is compoſed of reeds and parts of plants woven together, like a piece of *haircloth*. *Grew.*

HAIRLA'CE, har-las. *n. ſ.* [*hair* and *lace*.] The fillet with which women tie up their hair.

Some worms are commonly reſembled to a woman's *hairlace* or fillet, thence called tenia. *Harvey.*

If Molly happens to be careleſs,
And but neglects to warm her *hairlace*,
She gets a cold as ſure as death. *Swift.*

HA'IRLESS, hå'r-lĭs. *adj.* [from *hair*.] Wanting hair.

White beards have arm'd their thin and *hairleſs* ſcalps
Againſt thy majeſty. *Shakeſp.*

HA'IRINESS, hå'-rŷ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *hairy*.] The ſtate of being covered with hair, or abounding with hair.

HA'IRY, hå'r-ŷ. *adj.* [from *hair*.]

1. Overgrown with hair; covered with hair.

She his *hairy* temples then had rounded
With coronet of flowers. *Shakeſp.*

Children are not *hairy*, for that their ſkins are more perſpirable. *Bacon.*

2. Conſiſting of hair.

Storms have ſhed
From vines the *hairy* honours of their head. *Dryden.*

HAKE, hå'k. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

The coaſt is ſtored with mackrel and *hake*. *Carew.*

HA'KOT, håk'-ŭt. *n. ſ.* [from *hake*.] A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HAL, hå'l. in local names, is derived like *al* from the Sax. þealle, *i. e.* a hall, a palace. In Gothick *alh* ſignifies a temple, or any other famous building. *Gibſon's Camden.*

HA'LBERD, hå'l-bŭrd. *n. ſ.* [*halebarde*, Fr. *hallebarde*, Dut. from *harde* an axe, and *hale* a court, halberds being the common weapons of guards.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole.

Advance thy *halberd* higher than my breaſt. *Shak.*

Our *halberds* did ſhut up his paſſage. *Shakeſp.*

Four knaves in garbs ſuccinct, a truſty band,
Caps on their heads, and *halberds* in their hand,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

HA'LBERDIER, hå'l-bŭr-dēr. *n. ſ.* [*halberdier*, Fr. from *halberd*.] One who is armed with a halberd.

The ducheſs appointed him a guard of thirty *halberdeers*, in a livery of murrey and blue, to attend his perſon. *Bacon.*

The king had only his *halberdeers*, and fewer of them than uſed to go with him. *Clarendon.*

HA'LCYON, hål'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*halcyo*, Lat.] A bird, of which it is ſaid that ſhe breeds in the ſea, and that there is always a calm during her incubation.

Such ſmiling rogues, as theſe, ſooth ev'ry paſſion,
Bring oil to fire, ſnow to their colder moods;
Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon* beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their maſters. *Shakeſp.*

Amidſt our arms as quiet you ſhall be,
As *halcyons* brooding on a Winter ſea. *Dryden.*

HA'LCYON, hål'-shŭn. *adj.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; ſtill; peaceful.

When great Auguſtus made war's tempeſt ceaſe,
His *halcyon* days brought forth the arts of peace. *Denham.*

No man can expect eternal ſerenity and *halcyon* days from ſo incompetent and partial a cauſe, as the conſtant courſe of the ſun in the equinoctial circle. *Bentley.*

HALE, hå'l. *adj.* [This ſhould rather be written *hail*, from *hæl* health.] Healthy; ſound; hearty; well complexioned.

My ſeely ſheep like well below,
For they been *hale* enough I trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenſer.*

Some of theſe wiſe partizans concluded the government had hired two or three hundred *hale* men, to be pinioned, if not executed, as the pretended captives. *Addiſon.*

His ſtomach too begins to fail;
Laſt year we thought him ſtrong and *hale*,
But now he's quite another thing:
I wiſh he may hold out 'till Spring. *Swift.*

To **HALE**, hå'l. *v. a.* [*halen*, Dut. *haler*, Fr.] To drag by force; to pull violently and rudely.

Fly to your houſe;
The plebeians have got your fellow-tribune,
And *hale* him up and down. *Shakeſp.*

My third comfort,
Starr'd moſt unluckily, is from my breaſt
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakeſp.*

Give diligence that thou mayeſt be delivered from him, leſt he *hale* thee to the judge. *Luke.*

He by the neck hath *hal'd*, in pieces cut,
And ſet me as a mark on every butt. *Sandys.*

Thither by harpy-footed furies *hal'd*,
At certain revolutions, all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton.*

This ſiniſtrous gravity is drawn that way by the great artery, which then ſubſideth, and *haleth* the heart unto it. *Brown.*

Who would not be diſguſted with any recreation, in itſelf indifferent, if he ſhould with blows be *haled* to it when he had no mind? *Locke.*

In all the tumults at Rome, though the people proceeded ſometimes to pull and *hale* one another about, yet no blood was drawn 'till the time of the Gracchi. *Swift.*

HA'LER, hå'l-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *hale*.] He who pulls and hales.

HALF, hå'f. *n. ſ.* plural *halves*. [þealf, Sax. and all the Teutonick dialects. The *l* is often not ſounded.]

1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.

An *half* acre of land. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 14.

Many might go to heaven with *half* the labour they go to hell, if they would venture their induſtry the right way. *Ben Jonſon.*

Well choſen friendſhip, the moſt noble
Of virtues all our joys makes double,
And into *halves* divides our trouble. *Denham.*

Or what but riches is there known
Which man can ſolely call his own;
In which no creature goes his *half*,
Unleſs it be to ſquint and laugh? *Hudibras.*

No mortal tongue can *half* the beauty tell;
For none but hands divine could work ſo well. *Dryd.*

Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one *half*, and the other *half* were conſumed amongſt ourſelves. *Locke.*

The council is made up *half* out of the noble families, and *half* out of the plebeian. *Addiſon.*

Half the miſery of life might be extinguiſhed, would men alleviate the general curſe by mutual compaſſion. *Addiſon.*

Her beauty in thy ſofter *half*
Bury'd and loſt, ſhe ought to grieve. *Prior.*

Natural was it for a prince, who had propoſed to himſelf the empire of the world, not to neglect the ſea, the *half* of his dominions. *Arbuthnot.*

2. It ſometimes has a plural ſignification when a number is divided.

Had the land ſelected of the beſt,
Half had come hence, and let the world provide
the reſt. *Dryden.*

HALF, hå'f. *adv.*

1. In part; equally.

I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,
To lead my way; *half* loth, and *half* conſenting. *Dryden.*

2. It is much uſed in compoſition to ſignify a thing imperfect, as the following examples will ſhow.

HALF-BLOOD, hå'f-blŭd. *n. ſ.* One not born of the ſame father and mother.

Which ſhall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the diſſection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Whether a ſiſter by the *half-blood* ſhall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood? *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED, hå'f-blŭd-ĭd. *adj.* [*half* and *blood*.] Mean; degenerate.

The let alone lies not in your good will.
—Nor in thine, lord.
—*Half-blooded* fellow, yes. *Shakeſp.*

HALF CAP, hå'f-kåp. *n. ſ.* Cap imperfectly put off, or faintly moved.

With certain *half caps* and cold moving nods,
They froze me into ſilence. *Shakeſp.*

HA'LFENDEAL, hå'f-ĭn-dēl. *n. ſ.* [*half* and ðæl, Sax.] Part. *Spenſer.*

HALF-FACED, hå'f-fåst. *adj.* [*half* and *faced*.] Showing only part of the face; ſmall faced: in contempt.

Proud incroaching tyranny
Burns with revenging fire, whoſe hopeful colours
Advance a *half-faced* ſun ſtriving to ſhine. *Shakeſp.*

This ſame *half-faced* fellow, Shadow; give me this man: he preſents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. *Shakeſp.*

HALF-HATCHED, hå'f-håtcht. *adj.* [*half* and *hatch*.] Imperfectly hatched.

Here, thick as hailſtones pour,
Turnips, and *half-hatch'd* eggs, a mingled ſhow'r,
Among the rabble rain. *Gay.*

HALF-HEARD, hå'f-hērd. *adj.* Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.

Not added years on years my taſk could cloſe;
Back to thy native iſlands might'ſt thou ſail,
And leave *half-heard* the melancholy tale. *Pope.*

HALF-MOON, hå'lf-mōn. *n. ſ.*

1. The moon in its appearance when at half increaſe or decreaſe.

2. Any thing in the figure of a half-moon.

See how in warlike muſter they appear,
In rhombs and wedges, and *half-moons* and wings. *Milton.*

HALF-PENY, hå'-pĕn-nŷ. *n. ſ.* plural *half-pence*. [*half* and *peny*.]

1. A copper coin, of which two make a peny.

Bardolph ſtole a lute-caſe, bore it twelve leagues, and ſold it for three *half-pence*. *Shakeſp.*

I thank you; and ſure, dear friend, my thanks are too dear of a *half-penny*. *Shakeſp.*

He cheats for *half-pence*, and he doffs his coat
To ſave a farthing in a ferryboat. *Dryden.*

Never admit this pernicious coin, no not ſo much as one ſingle *half-peny*. *Swift.*

2. It has the force of an adjective conjoined with any thing of which it denotes the price.

There ſhall be in England ſeven *half-peny* loaves ſold for a peny. *Shakeſp.*

You will wonder how Wood could get his majeſty's broad ſeal for ſo great a ſum of bad money, and that the nobility here could not obtain the ſame favour, and make our own *half-pence* as we uſed to do. *Swift.*

HALF-PIKE, hå'f-pīk. *n. ſ.* [*half* and *pike*.] The ſmall pike carried by officers.

The various ways of paying the ſalute with the *half-pike*. *Tatler.*

HALF-PINT, hå'f-pīnt. *n. ſ.* [*half* and *pint*.] The fourth part of a quart.

One *half-pint* bottle ſerves them both to dine;
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

HALF-SCHOLAR, hå'f-skŏl-lŭr. *n. ſ.* One imperfectly learned.

We have many *half-ſcholars* now-a-days, and there is much confuſion and inconſiſtency in the notions and opinions of ſome perſons. *Watts.*

HALF-SEAS *over*, hå'f-sēz-ŏ'-vŭr. A proverbial expreſſion for any one far advanced. It is commonly uſed of one half drunk.

I am *half-ſeas o'er* to death;
And ſince I muſt die once, I would be loth
To make a double work of what's half finiſh'd. *Dryden.*

Half-sighted, hå'f-sît-êd. *adj.* [*half* and *ſight*.] Seeing imperfectly; having weak diſcernment.

The officers of the king's houſhold had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift: they muſt look both ways, elſe they are but *half-ſighted*. *Bacon.*

Half-sphere, hå'f-sfêr. *n. ſ.* [*half* and *ſphere*.] Hemiſphere.

Let night grow blacker with thy plots; and day,
At ſhewing but thy head forth, ſtart away
From this *half-ſphere*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Half-strained, hå'f-strånd. *adj.* [*half* and *ſtrain*.] Half-bred; imperfect.

I find I'm but a *half-ſtrain'd* villain yet,
But mungril-miſchievous; for my blood boil'd
To view this brutal act. *Dryden.*

Half-sword, hå'f-sôrd. *n. ſ.* Cloſe fight; within half the length of a ſword.

I am a rogue, if I were not at *half-ſword* with a dozen of them two hours together. *Shakeſp.*

Half-way, hå'f-wå. *adv.* [*half* and *way*.] In the middle.

Fearleſs he ſees, who is with virtue crown'd,
The tempeſt rage, and hears the thunder ſound;
Ever the ſame, let fortune ſmile or frown:
Serenely as he liv'd reſigns his breath;
Meets deſtiny *half-way*, nor ſhrinks at death. *Gran.*

Half-wit, hå'f-wît. *n. ſ.* [*half* and *wit*.] A blockhead; a fooliſh fellow.

Half-wits are fleas, ſo little and ſo light,
We ſcarce could know they live, but that they bite.
Dryden.

Half-witted, håf-wît'-tîd. *adj.* [from *half-wit*.] Imperfectly furniſhed with underſtanding. When *half* is added to any word noting perſonal qualities, it commonly notes contempt.

I would rather have truſted the refinement of our language, as to ſound, to the judgment of the women than of *half-witted* poets. *Swift.*

Jack had paſſed for a poor, well-meaning, *half-witted*, crack-brained fellow: people were ſtrangely ſurpriſed to find him in ſuch a roguery. *Arbuth.*

Ha'libut, hôl'-lŷ-bůt. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Ha'lidom, hôl'-ŷ-dôm. *n. ſ.* [haliᵹ ꝺom, holy judgment, or haliᵹ and *dame*, for lady.] Our bleſſed lady. In this it ſhould be *Halidam*.

By my *halidom*, quoth he,
Ye a great maſter are in your degree. *Hubberd.*

Ha'limass, hôl'-lŷ-mås. *n. ſ.* [haliᵹ and *maſs*.] The feaſt of All-ſouls.

She came adorned hither like ſweet May;
Sent back like *halimaſs*, or ſhorteſt day. *Shakeſp.*

Ha'lituous, hå-lît'-û-ůs. *adj.* [*halitus*, Lat.] Vaporous; fumous.

We ſpeak of the atmoſpheroas of a peculiar thin and *halituous* liquor, much lighter than ſpirit of wine. *Boyle.*

Hall, hå'l. *n. ſ.* [hal, Sax. *halle*, Dut.]

1. A court of juſtice; as Weſtminſter Hall.

O loſt too ſoon in yonder houſe or *hall*. *Pope.*

2. A manour-houſe ſo called, becauſe in it were held courts for the tenants.

Captain Sentry, my maſter's nephew, has taken poſſeſſion of the *hall* houſe, and the whole eſtate. *Addiſon.*

3. The publick room of a corporation.

With expedition on the beadle call,
To ſummon all the company to the *hall*. *Garth.*

4. The firſt large room of a houſe.

That light we ſee is burning in my *hall*. *Shak.*

Courteſy is ſooner found in lowly ſheds
With ſmoky rafters, than in tap'ſtry *halls*
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

Hallelu'jah, hål'-lê-lô''-yå. *n. ſ.* [.הללויה] *Praiſe ye the Lord.* A ſong of thankſgiving.

Then ſhall thy ſaints
Unfained *hallelujahs* to Thee ſing,
Hymns of high praiſe. *Milton.*

Singing thoſe devout hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the church militant ſeems ambitious to emulate the triumphant, and echo back the ſolemn praiſes and *hallelujahs* of the celeſtial choirs. *Boyle.*

Ha'lloo, hål-lô'. *interj.* The original of this word is controverted: ſome imagine it corrupted from *a lui* to him! others from *allons* let us go! and *Skinner* from *haller* to draw.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let looſe on their game.

Some popular chief,
More noiſy than the reſt, but cries *halloo*,
And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out.
Dryden.

To **Ha'lloo**, hål-lô'. *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.]

1. To cry as after the dogs.

A cry more tuneable
Was never *halloo'd* to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shak.*

2. To treat as in contempt.

Country folks *hallooed* and hooted after me, as the arranteſt coward that ever ſhewed his ſhoulders to his enemy. *Sidney.*

To **Ha'lloo**, hål-lô'. *v. a.*

1. To encourage with ſhouts.

If, whilſt a boy, Jack ran from ſchool,
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole,
Though gout and age his ſpeed detain,
Old John *halloos* his hounds again. *Prior.*

2. To chaſe with ſhouts.

If I fly, Marcius,
Halloo me like a hare. *Shakeſp.*

3. To call or ſhout to.

When we have found the king, he that firſt lights on him,
Halloo the other. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **Ha'llow**, hål'-lô. *v. a.* [halᵹian, haliᵹ, Sax. holy.]

1. To conſecrate; to make holy.

When we ſanctify or *hallow* churches, it is only to teſtify that we make them places of publick reſort; that we inveſt God himſelf with them, and that we ſever them from common uſes. *Hooker.*

It cannot be endured to hear a man profeſs that he putteth fire to his neighbour's houſe, but yet ſo *halloweth* the ſame with prayer, that he hopeth it ſhall not burn. *Hooker.*

Is't Cade that I have ſlain, that monſtrous traitor?
Sword, I will *hallow* thee for this thy deed,
And hang thee o'er my tomb, when I am dead.
Shakeſp.

My prayers
Are not words duly *hallow'd*, nor my wiſhes
More worth than vanities; yet pray'rs and wiſhes
Are all I can return. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

God from work
Now reſting, bleſs'd and *hallow'd* the ſeventh day,
As reſting on that day from all his works,
But not in ſilence holy kept. *Milton.*

Then baniſh'd faith ſhall once again return,
And veſtal fires in *hallow'd* temples burn. *Dryden.*

No ſatyr lurks within this *hallow'd* ground;
But nymphs and heroines, kings and gods abound.
Granville.

2. To reverence as holy; *hallowed* be thy name.

Hallucina'tion, hål-lů-sŷ-nå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*hallucinatio*, Lat.] Errour; blunder; miſtake; folly.

A waſting of fleſh, without cauſe, is frequently termed a bewitched diſeaſe; but queſtionleſs a mere *hallucination* of the vulgar. *Harvey.*

This muſt have been the *hallucination* of the tranſcriber, who probably miſtook the daſh of the I for a T. *Addiſon.*

Halm, hå'm. *n. ſ.* [healm, Sax.] Straw: pronounced *hawm*: which ſee.

Ha'lo, hå'-lô. *n. ſ.* A red circle round the ſun or moon.

If the hail be a little flatted, the light tranſmitted may grow ſo ſtrong, at a little leſs diſtance than that of twenty-ſix degrees, as to form a *halo* about the ſun or moon; which *halo*, as often as the hail-ſtones are duly figured, may be coloured.
Newton.

I ſaw by reflexion, in a veſſel of ſtagnated water, three *halos*, crowns or rings of colours about the ſun, like three little rainbows, concentrick to his body. *Newton.*

Ha'lsening, håls'-ſn-îng. *adj.* [*hals*, Germ. *haſs*, Scott. the neck.] Sounding harſhly; inharmonious in the throat or tongue. Not in uſe.

This is *halſening* horny name hath, as Cornutus in Italy, opened a gap to the ſcoffs of many. *Carew.*

Ha'lser, hå'-sůr. *n. ſ.* [from halꞅ neck, and ꞅeel a rope. It is now in marine pronunciation corrupted to *hawſer*.] A rope leſs than a cable.

A beechen maſt then in the hollow baſe
They hoiſted, and with well-wreath'd *halſers* hoiſe
Their white ſails. *Chapman.*

No *halſers* need to bind theſe veſſels here,
Nor bearded anchors; for no ſtorms they fear.
Dryden.

To **Halt**, hå'lt. *v. n.* [healt, Sax. lame; healtan to limp.]

1. To limp; to be lame.

And will ſhe yet debaſe her eyes
On me, that *halt* and am miſ-ſhapen thus? *Shak.*

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage,
Or wars of exil'd heirs, or foreign rage,
'Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age. *Dryden.*

Spenſer himſelf affects the obſolete,
And Sidney's verſe *halts* ill on Roman feet. *Pope.*

2. To ſtop in a march.

I was forced to *halt* in this perpendicular march.
Addiſon.

3. To heſitate; to ſtand dubious.

How long *halt* ye between two opinions?
1 *Kings.*

4. To fail; to faulter.

Here's a paper written in his hand;
A *halting* ſonnet of his own pure brain,
Faſhion'd to Beatrice. *Shakeſp.*

All my familiars watched for my *halting*, ſaying, peradventure he will be enticed, and we ſhall prevail againſt him. *Jeremiah.*

Halt, hå'lt. *adj.* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.

Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the halt, and the blind. *Luke.*

Halt, hå'lt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.

2. [*Alte*, Fr.] A ſtop in a march.

The heav'nly bands
Down from a ſky of jaſper lighted now
In Paradiſe, and on a hill made *halt*. *Milton.*

Scouts each coaſt light armed ſcour
Each quarter to deſcry the diſtant foe,
Where lodg'd, or whither fled, or if for fight
In motion, or in *halt*. *Milton.*

Without any *halt* they marched between the two armies. *Clarendon.*

He might have made a *halt* 'till his foot and artillery came up to him. *Clarendon.*

Ha'lter, hå'l-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *halt*.] He who limps.

Ha'lter, hå'l-tůr. *n. ſ.* [healꞅꞇꞃe, Sax. from halꞅ the neck.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors.

He's fled, my lord, and all his pow'rs do yield;
And humbly thus, with *halters* on their necks,
Expect your highneſs' doom of life or death. *Shak.*

They were to die by the ſword if they ſtood upon defence, and by the *halter* if they yielded; wherefore they made choice to die rather as ſoldiers than as dogs. *Hayward.*

Were I a drowſy judge, whoſe diſmal note
Diſgorgeth *halter*, as a juggler's throat
Doth ribbands. *Cleaveland.*

He gets renown, who, to the *halter* near,
But narrowly eſcapes, and buys it dear. *Dryden.*

2. A cord; a ſtrong ſtring.

Whom neither *halter* binds nor burthens charge. *Sandys.*

To **HA'LTER**, hål-tůr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord; to catch in a nooſe.

He might have employed his time in the frivolous delights of catching moles and *haltering* frogs. *Atterbury.*

To **HALVE**, hå'v. *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves*.] To divide into two parts.

HALVES, hå'vz. *interj.* [from *half*, *halves* being the plural.] An expreſſion by which any one lays claim to an equal ſhare.

Have you not ſeen how the divided dam
Runs to the ſummons of her hungry lamb?
But when the twin cries *halves*, ſhe quits the firſt. *Cleaveland.*

HAM, håm', whether initial or final, is no other than the Sax ham, a houſe, farm, or village. *Gibſon's Camden.*

HAM, håm'. *n. ſ.* [ham, Sax. *hamme*, Dut.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh with the knee.

The *ham* was much relaxed; but there was ſome contraction remaining. *Wiſeman.*

2. The thigh of a hog ſalted.

Who has not learn'd, freſh ſturgeon and *ham* pye
Are no rewards for want and infamy? *Pope.*

HA'MATED, håm'-å-tid. *adj.* [*hamatus*, Lat.] Hooked; ſet with hooks.

To **HA'MBLE**, håmbl'. *v. n.* [from *ham*.] To cut the ſinews of the thigh; to hamſtring.

HAMS, hå'm. *n. ſ.* [hama, Sax.] The collar by which a horſe draws in a waggon.

HA'MLET, håm'-lit. *n. ſ* [ham, Sax. and *let*, the diminutive termination.] A ſmall village.

Within the ſelf-ſame lordſhip, pariſh, or *hamlet*, lands have divers degrees of value. *Bacon.*

He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,
The country waſted and the *hamlets* burn'd. *Dryd.*

HA'MMER, håm'-můr. *n. ſ.* [hamer, Sax. *hammer*, Dan.]

1. The inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven.

The armourers,
With buſy *hammers* cloſing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakeſp.*

The ſtuff will not work well with a *hammer*. *Bacon.*

It is broken not without many blows, and will break the beſt anvils and *hammers* of iron. *Brown.*

Every morning he riſes freſh to his *hammer* and his anvil. *South.*

The ſmith prepares his *hammer* for the ſtroke. *Dryden's Juv.*

2. Any thing deſtructive.

That renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* of hereſies, St. Auguſtine. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To **HA'MMER**, håm'-můr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a hammer.

His bones the *hammer'd* ſteel in ſtrength ſurpaſs. *Sandys.*

2. To forge or form with a hammer.

Some *hammer* helmets for the fighting field. *Dryden.*

Drudg'd like a ſmith, and on the anvil beat,
'Till he had *hammer'd* out a vaſt eſtate. *Dryden.*

I muſt pay with *hammered* money inſtead of milled. *Dryden.*

3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour; uſed commonly in contempt.

Wilt thou ſtill be *hammering* treachery,
To humble down thy huſband and thyſelf? *Shak.*

He was nobody that could not *hammer* out of his name an invention by this witchcraft, and picture it accordingly. *Camden.*

Some ſpirits, by whom they were ſtirred and guided in the name of the people, *hammered* up the articles. *Hayward.*

To **HA'MMER**, håm'-můr. *v. n.*

1. To work; to be buſy: in contempt.

Nor need'ſt thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been *hammering*. *Shak.*

I have been ſtudying how to compare
This priſon where I live unto the world;
And, for becauſe the world is populous,
And here is not a creature but myſelf,
I cannot do it; yet I'll *hammer* on't. *Shakeſp.*

2. To be in agitation.

Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are *hammering* in my head. *Shakeſp.*

HA'MMERER, håm'-můr-růr. *n. ſ.* [from *hammer*.] He who works with a hammer.

HA'MMERHARD, håm'-můr-hård. *n. ſ.* [*hammer* and *hard*.]

Hammerhard is when you harden iron or ſteel with much hammering on it. *Moxon.*

HA'MMOCK, håm'-můk. *n. ſ.* [hamaca, Sax.] A ſwinging bed.

Prince Maurice of Naſſau, who had been accuſtomed to *hammocks*, uſed them all his life. *Temp.*

HA'MPER, håmp'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Minſhew* to be contracted from *hand panier*; but *hanaperium* appears to have been a word long in uſe, whence *hanaper*, *hamper*.] A large baſket for carriage.

What powder'd wigs! what flames and darts!
What *hampers* full of bleeding hearts! *Swift.*

To **HA'MPER**, håmp'-ůr. *v. a.* [The original of this word, in its preſent meaning, is uncertain: *Junius* obſerves that *hamplyns* in Teutonick is a quarrel: others imagine that *hamper* or *hanaper*, being the treaſury to which fines are paid, to *hamper*, which is commonly applied to the law, means originally to fine.]

1. To ſhackle; to entangle, as in chains or nets.

O looſe this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free ſoul may uſe her wing,
Which now is pinion'd with mortality,
As an entangl'd, *hamper'd* thing. *Herbert.*

We ſhall find ſuch engines to aſſail,
And *hamper* thee, as thou ſhalt come of force. *Milton.*

What was it but a lion *hampered* in a net! *L'Eſtrange.*

Wear under vizard-maſks their talents,
And mother wits before their gallants;
Until they're *hamper'd* in the nooſe,
Too faſt to dream of breaking looſe. *Hudibras.*

They *hamper* and entangle our ſouls, and hinder their flight upwards. *Tillotſon.*

2. To enſnare; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.

She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby. *Shakeſp.*

3. To complicate; to tangle.

Engend'ring heats, theſe one by one unbind,
Stretch their ſmall tubes, and *hamper'd* nerves unwind. *Blackmore.*

4. To perplex; to embarraſs by many lets and troubles.

And when th' are *hamper'd* by the laws,
Releaſe the lab'rers for the cauſe. *Hudibras.*

HA'MSTRING, håm'-ſtring. *n. ſ.* [*ham* and *ſtring*.] The tendon of the ham.

A player, whoſe conceit
Lies in his *hamſtring*, doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue, and ſound
'Twixt his ſtretch'd footing and the ſcaffoldage. *Shakeſp.*

On the hinder ſide it is guarded with the two *hamſtrings*. *Wiſeman.*

To **HA'MSTRING**, håm'-ſtring. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *hamſtrung*. [from the noun.] To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

Hamſtring'd behind, unhappy Gyges dy'd;
Then Phalaris is added to his ſide. *Dryden.*

HAN, hån'. for *have*, in the plural. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

HA'NAPER, hån'-å-pår. *n. ſ.* [*hanaperium*, low Lat.] A treaſury; an exchequer. The clerk of the *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king for the ſeal of charters and patents.

The fines for all original writs were wont to be immediately paid into the *hanaper* of the Chancery. *Bacon.*

HA'NCES, hån'-ſis. *n. ſ.* [In a ſhip.] Falls of the fife-rails placed on baniſters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gang-way. *Harris.*

HA'NCES, hån'-ſis. [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches; and theſe are the arches of ſmaller circles than the ſcheme, or middle part of the arch. *Harris.*

The ſweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you muſt cement pieces to many of the courſes in the *hance*, to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches. *Moxon.*

HAND, hånd'. *n. ſ.* [hand, hond, Sax. and in all the Teutonick dialects.]

1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or uſe any inſtrument.

They laid *hands* upon him, and bound him, *hand* and foot. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

They *hand* in *hand*, with wandering ſteps and ſlow,
Through Eden took their ſolitary way. *Milton.*

That wonderful inſtrument the *hand*, was it made to be idle? *Berkley.*

2. Meaſure of four inches; a meaſure uſed in the matches of horſes; a palm.

3. Side, right or left.

For the other ſide of the court-gate on this *hand*, and that *hand*, were hangings of fifteen cubits. *Exod.* xxxviii. 15.

4. Part; quarter; ſide.

It is allowed on all *hands*, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the ſun. *Swift.*

5. Ready payment with reſpect to the receiver.

Of which offer the baſſa accepted, receiving in *hand* one year's tribute. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Theſe two muſt make our duty very eaſy; a conſiderable reward in *hand*, and the aſſurance of a far greater recompence hereafter. *Tillotſon.*

6. Ready payment with regard to the prayer.

Let not the wages of any man tarry with thee, but give it him out of *hand*. *Tob.* iv. 14.

7. Rate; price.

Time is the meaſure of buſineſs; money of wares: buſineſs is bought at a dear *hand*, where there is ſmall diſpatch. *Bacon.*

8. Terms; conditions; rate.

With ſimplicity admire and accept the myſtery; but at no *hand* by pride, ignorance, intereſt, or vanity wreſt it to ignoble ſenſes. *Taylor's Worthy Com.*

It is either an ill ſign or an ill effect, and therefore at no *hand* conſiſtent with humility. *Taylor.*

9. Act; deed; external action.

Thou ſaweſt the contradiction between my heart and *hand*. *King Charles.*

10. Labour; act of the hand.

Alnaſchar was a very idle fellow, that never would ſet his *hand* to any buſineſs during his father's life. *Addiſon.*

I rather ſuſpect my own judgment than I can believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay ſo long under Virgil's correction, and had his laſt *hand* put to it. *Addiſon.*

11. Performance.

Where are theſe porters,
Theſe lazy knaves? Y'ave made a fine *hand!* fellows,
There's a trim rabble let in. *Shakeſp.*

12. Power of performance.

He had a great mind to try his *hand* at a Spectator, and would fain have one of his writing in my works. *Addiſon.*

A friend of mine has a very fine *hand* on the violin. *Addiſon.*

13. Attempt; undertaking.

Out of them you dare take in *hand* to lay open the original of ſuch a nation. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

14. Manner of gathering or taking.

As her majeſty hath received great profit, ſo may ſhe, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like. *Bacon.*

15. Workmanſhip; power or act of manufacturing or making.

An intelligent being, coming out of the *hands* of infinite perfection, with an averſion or even indifferency to be reunited with its Author, the ſource of its utmoſt felicity, is ſuch a ſhock and deformity in the beautiful analogy of things, as is not conſiſtent with finite wiſdom and perfection. *Cheyne.*

16. Manner of acting or performing.

The maſter ſaw the madneſs riſe;
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And while he heav'n and earth defy'd,
Chang'd his *hand*, and check'd his pride. *Dryden.*

17. Agency; part in action.

God muſt have ſet a more than ordinary eſteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an *hand* in. *South.*

18. The act of giving or preſenting.

Let Tamar dreſs the meat in my ſight, that I may eat it at her *hand*. 2 *Sam.* xiii. 5.

To-night the poet's advocate I ſtand,
And he deſerves the favour at my *hand*. *Addiſon.*

19. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's hand, when it only waits to be taken.

His power reaches no farther than to compound and divide the materials that are made to his *hand*; but can do nothing towards the making or deſtroying one atom of what is already in being. *Locke.*

Many, whoſe greatneſs and fortune were not made to their *hands*, had ſufficient qualifications and opportunities of riſing to theſe high poſts *Addiſon.*

20. Care; neceſſity of managing.

Jupiter had a farm a long time upon his *hands*, for want of a tenant to come up to his price. *L'Eſtr.*

When a ſtateſman wants a day's defence,
Or envy holds a whole week's war with ſenſe,
Or ſimple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be whiſtled off my *hands*. *Pope.*

21. Diſcharge of duty.

Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at the *hands* of the clergy, to be in meanneſs of eſtate like the apoſtles; at the *hands* of the laity, to be as they who lived under the apoſtles. *Hooker.*

22. Reach; nearneſs: as, at *hand*, within reach, near, approaching.

Your huſband is at *hand*, I hear his trumpet. *Shakeſp.*

Couſins, I hope the days are near at *hand*,
That chambers will be ſafe. *Shakeſp.*

He is at *hand*, and Pindarus is come
To do you ſalutation. *Shakeſp.*

The ſight of his mind was like ſome ſights of eyes; rather ſtrong at *hand* than to carry afar off. *Bac.*

Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, ſheweth a wind at *hand*. *Bacon.*

A very great ſound near *hand* hath ſtrucken many deaf. *Bacon.*

It is not probable that any body ſhould effect that at a diſtance, which, nearer *hand*, it cannot perform. *Brown.*

When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have at *hand* ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury. *Boyle.*

23. Manual management.

Nor ſwords at *hand*, nor hiſſing darts afar,
Are doom'd t'avenge the tedious bloody war. *Dry.*

24. State of being in preparation.

Where is our uſual manager of mirth?
What revels are in *hand?* Is there no play,
To eaſe the anguiſh of a torturing hour? *Shakeſp.*

25. State of being in preſent agitation.

I look'd upon her with a ſoldier's eye;
That lik'd, but had a rougher taſk in *hand*
Than to drive liking to the name of war. *Shakeſp.*

It is indifferent to the matter in *hand* which way the learned ſhall determine of it. *Locke.*

26. Cards held at a game.

There was never a *hand* drawn, that did double the reſt of the habitable world, before this. *Bacon.*

27. That which is uſed in oppoſition to another.

He would diſpute,
Confute, change *hands*, and ſtill confute. *Hudibras.*

28. Scheme of action.

Conſult of your own ways, and think which *hand*
Is beſt to take. *Ben Jonſon.*

They who thought they could never be ſecure, except the king were firſt at their mercy, were willing to change the *hand* in carrying on the war. *Clarendon.*

29. Advantage; gain; ſuperiority.

The French king, ſuppoſing to make his *hand* by thoſe rude ravages in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hoſtility. *Hayward.*

30. Competition; conteſt.

She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds *hand* with any princeſs in the world. *Shak.*

31. Tranſmiſſion; conveyance; agency of conveyance.

The ſalutation by the *hand* of me Paul. *Col.* v. 18.

32. Poſſeſſion; power.

Sacraments ſerve as the moral inſtruments of God to that purpoſe; the uſe whereof is in our *hands*, the effect in his. *Hooker.*

And though you war, like petty wrangling ſtates,
You're in my *hand;* and when I bid you ceaſe,
You ſhall be cruſh'd together into peace. *Dryden.*

Between the landlord and tenant there muſt be a quarter of the revenue of the land conſtantly in their *hands*. *Locke.*

It is fruitleſs pains to learn a language, which one may gueſs by his temper he will wholly neglect, as ſoon as an approach to manhood, ſetting him free from a governour, ſhall put him into the *hands* of his own inclination. *Locke.*

Vectigales Agri were lands taken from the enemy, and diſtributed amongſt the ſoldiers, or left in the *hands* of the proprietors under the condition of certain duties. *Arbuthnot.*

33. Preſſure of the bridle.

Hollow men, like horſes, hot at *hand*,
Make gallant ſhow and promiſe of their mettle. *Shakeſp.*

34. Method of government; diſcipline; reſtraint.

Menelaus bare an heavy *hand* over the citizens, having a malicious mind againſt his countrymen. 2 *Mac.* v. 23.

He kept a ſtrict *hand* on his nobility, and choſe rather to advance clergymen and lawyers. *Bacon.*

However ſtrict a *hand* is to be kept upon all deſires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy muſt be permitted to ſpeak. *Locke.*

35. Influence; management.

Flattery, the dang'rous nurſe of vice,
Got *hand* upon his youth, to pleaſures bent. *Daniel.*

36. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing.

The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable diſtance with other bodies, as faſt as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow one another, the thing ſeems to ſtand ſtill; as is evident in the *hands* of clocks and ſhadows of ſundials. *Locke.*

37. Agent; perſon employed; a manager.

The wiſeſt prince, if he can ſave himſelf and his people from ruin, under the worſt adminiſtration, what may not his ſubjects hope for when he changeth *hands*, and maketh uſe of the beſt? *Swift.*

38. Giver and receiver.

This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind of man, than tranſmitted from *hand* to *hand* through all generations. *Tillotſon.*

39. An act; a workman; a ſoldier.

Your wrongs are known: impoſe but your commands,
This hour ſhall bring you twenty thouſand *hands*. *Dryden.*

Demetrius appointed the painter guards, pleaſed that he could preſerve that *hand* from the barbarity and inſolence of ſoldiers. *Dryden.*

A dictionary containing a natural hiſtory requires too many *hands*, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for. *Locke.*

40. Catch or reach without choice.

The men of Iſrael ſmote as well the men of every city as the beaſt, and all that came to *hand*. *Judges.*

A ſweaty reaper from his tillage brought
Firſt fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf,
Uncull'd as came to *hand*. *Milton.*

41. Form or caſt of writing.

Here is th' indictment of the good lord Haſtings,
Which in a ſet *hand* fairly is engroſs'd;
Eleven hours I've ſpent to write it over. *Shakeſp.*

Solyman ſhewed him his own letters intercepted, aſking him if he knew not that *hand*, if he knew not that ſeal? *Knolles.*

Being diſcovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's *hand*, I happily eſcaped. *Denham.*

If my debtors do not keep their day,
Deny their *hands*, and then refuſe to pay,
I muſt attend. *Dryden.*

Whether men write court or Roman *hand*, or any other, there is ſomething peculiar in every one's writing. *Cockburn.*

The way to teach to write, is to get a plate graved with the characters of ſuch *hand* you like. *Locke.*

Conſtantia ſaw that the *hand* writing agreed with the contents of the letter. *Addiſon.*

I preſent theſe thoughts in an ill *hand*; but ſcholars are bad penmen, we ſeldom regard the mechanick part of writing. *Felton.*

They were wrote on both ſides, and in a ſmall *hand*. *Arbuthnot.*

42. *Hand over head.* Negligently; raſhly; without ſeeing what one does.

So many ſtrokes of the alarum bell of fear and awaking to other nations, and the facility of the titles, which *hand over head*, have ſerved their turn, doth ring the peal ſo much the louder. *Bacon.*

A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree: Thus 'tis, ſays a paſſenger, when people will be doing things *hand over head*, without either fear or wit. *L'Eſtrange.*

43. *Hand to hand.* Cloſe fight.

In ſingle oppoſition, *hand to hand*,
He did confound the beſt part of an hour. *Shakeſp.*

He iſſues, ere the fight, his dread command,
That flings afar, and poinards *hand to hand*,
He baniſh'd from the field. *Dryden.*

44. *Hand in hand.* In union; conjointly.

Had the ſea been Marlborough's element, the war had been beſtowed there, to the advantage of the country, which would then have gone *hand in hand* with his own. *Swift.*

45. *Hand in hand.* Fit; pat.

As fair and as good, a kind of *hand in hand* compariſon, had been ſomething too fair and too good for any lady in Britanny. *Shakeſp.*

46. *Hand to mouth.* As want requires.

I can get bread from *hand to mouth*, and make even at the year's end. *L'Eſtrange.*

47. *To bear in hand.* To keep in expectation; to elude.

A raſcally yea forſooth knave, to *bear in hand*, and then ſtand upon ſecurity. *Shakeſp.*

48. *To be hand and glove.* To be intimate and familiar; to ſuit one another.

To HAND, hånd'. *v. a.* [from the noun.

1. To give or tranſmit with the hand.

Judas was not far off, not only becauſe he dipped in the ſame diſh, but becauſe he was ſo near that our Saviour could *hand* the ſop unto him. *Brown.*

I have been ſhewn a written prophecy that is *handed* among them with great ſecrecy. *Addiſon.*

2. To guide or lead by the hand.

Angels did *hand* her up, who next God dwell. *Donne.*

By ſafe and inſenſible degrees he will paſs from a boy to a man, which is the moſt hazardous ſtep in life: this therefore ſhould be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence *handed* over it. *Locke.*

3. To ſeize; to lay hands on.

Let him, that makes but trifles of his eyes,
Firſt *hand* me: on mine own accord, I'll off. *Shak.*

4. To manage; to move with the hand.

'Tis then that with delight I rove,
Upon the boundleſs depth of love:
I bleſs my chains, I *hand* my oar,
Nor think on all I left on ſhore. *Prior.*

5. To tranſmit in ſucceſſion, with *down*; to deliver from one to another.

They had not only a tradition of it in general, but even of ſeveral the moſt remarkable particular accidents of it likewiſe, which they *handed* downward to the ſucceeding ages. *Woodward*

I know no other way of ſecuring theſe monuments, and making them numerous enough to be *handed down* to future ages. *Addiſon.*

Arts and ſciences conſiſt of ſcattered theorems and practices, which are *handed* about amongſt the maſters, and only revealed to the *filii artis*, 'till ſome great genius appears, who collects theſe disjointed propoſitions, and reduces them into a regular ſyſtem. *Arbuthnot.*

One would think a ſtory ſo fit for age to talk of, and infancy to hear, were incapable of being *handed down* to us. *Pope.*

HAND is much uſed in compoſition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *handſaw*; or borne in the hand, as a *handbarrow*.

HA'NDBARROW, hånd'-bår-rô. *n. ſ.* A frame on which any thing is carried by the hands of two men, without wheeling on the ground.

A *handbarrow*, wheelbarrow, ſhovel, and ſpade. *Tuſſer.*

Set the board whereon the hive ſtandeth on a *handbarrow*, and carry them to the place you intend. *Mortimer.*

HAND-BASKET, hånd'-bås-kit. *n. ſ.* A portable baſket.

You muſt have woollen yarn to tie grafts with, and a ſmall *handbaſket* to carry them in. *Mortimer.*

HAND-BELL, hånd'-bêl. *n. ſ.* A bell rung by the hand.

The ſtrength of the percuſſion is the principal cauſe of the loudneſs or ſoftneſs of ſounds; as in ringing of a *hand-bell* harder or ſofter. *Bacon.*

HAND-BREADTH, hånd'-brêdth. *n. ſ.* A ſpace equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

A border of an *handbreadth* round about. *Exod.*

The eaſtern people determined their *hand breadth* by the breadth of barley-corns, ſix making a digit, and twenty-four a *hand's breadth*. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'NDED, hån'-did. *adj.* [from *hand.*]

1. Having the uſe of the hand left or right.

Many are right *handed*, whoſe livers are weakly conſtituted; and many uſe the left, in whom that part is ſtrongeſt. *Brown.*

2. With hands joined.

Into their inmoſt bow'r
Handed they went. *Milton.*

HA'NDER, hån'-dûr. *n. ſ.* [from *hand.*] Tranſmitter; conveyor in ſucceſſion.

They would aſſume, with wond'rous art,
Themſelves to be the whole who are but part,
Of that vaſt frame the church; yet grant they were
The *handers* down, can they from thence infer
A right t' interpret? Or would they alone,
Who brought the preſent, claim it for their own? *Dryden.*

HA'NDFAST, hånd'-fåst. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *faſt.*] Hold; cuſtody. Obſolete.

If that ſhepherd be not in *handfaſt*, let him fly. *Shakeſp.*

HA'NDFUL, hånd'-fûl. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *full.*]

1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain.

I ſaw a country gentleman at the ſide of Roſamond's pond, pulling a *handful* of oats out of his pocket, and gathering the ducks about him. *Addiſ.*

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.

Take one veſſel of ſilver and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom, and the ſound will be more reſounding from the veſſel of ſilver than that of wood. *Bacon.*

The peaceful ſcabbard where it dwelt,
The rancour of its edge had felt;
For of the lower end two *handful*
It had devour'd, it was ſo manful. *Hudibras.*

3. A ſmall number or quantity.

He could not, with ſuch a *handful* of men, and without cannon, propoſe reaſonably to fight a battle. *Clarendon.*

4. As much as can be done.

Being in poſſeſſion of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themſelves from firing. *Raleigh.*

HAND-GALLOP, hånd'-gål-lûp. *n. ſ.* A ſlow and eaſy gallop, in which the hand preſſes the bridle to hinder increaſe of ſpeed.

Ovid, with all his ſweetneſs, has as little variety of numbers and ſounds as he: he is always upon a *hand-gallop*, and his verſe runs upon carpet ground. *Dryden.*

HAND-GUN, hånd'-gûn. *n. ſ.* A gun wielded by the hand.

Guns have names given them, ſome from ſerpents or ravenous birds, as culverines or colubrines; others in other reſpects, as cannons, demicannons, *hand-guns*, and muſkets. *Camden.*

HA'NDICRAFT, hån'-dŷ-kråft. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *craft.*]

1. Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Particular members of convents have excellent mechanical geniuſes, and divert themſelves with painting, ſculpture, architecture, gardening, and ſeveral kinds of *handicrafts*. *Addiſon.*

2. A man who lives by manual labour.

The cov'nants thou ſhalt teach by candle-light,
When puffing ſmiths, and ev'ry painful trade
Of *handicrafts*, in peaceful beds are laid. *Dryden.*

The nurſeries for children of ordinary gentlemen and *handicrafts* are managed after the ſame manner. *Gulliver's Travels.*

HANDICRA'FTSMAN, hån'-dŷ-kråfts-mån. *n. ſ.* [*handicraft* and *man.*] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

O miſerable age! virtue is not regarded in *handicraftſmen*. *Shakeſp.*

He has ſimply the beſt wit of any *handicraftſman* in Athens. *Shakeſp.*

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground, free ſervants, and *handicraftſmen*; as ſmiths, maſons, and carpenters. *Bacon.*

The profaneneſs and ignorance of *handicraftſmen*, ſmall traders, ſervants, and the like, are to a degree very hard to be imagined greater. *Swift.*

It is the landed man that maintains the merchant and ſhopkeeper, and *handicraftſmen*. *Swift.*

HA'NDILY, hån'-dî-lŷ. *adv.* [from *handy.*] With ſkill; with dexterity.

HA'NDINESS, hån'-dŷ-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *handy.*] Readineſs; dexterity.

HA'NDIWORK, hån'-dŷ-wûrk. *n. ſ.* [*handy* and *work.*] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not repugnant unto the natural will of God, which wiſheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiwork*, all happineſs; although perhaps, for ſome ſpecial cauſe in our own particular, a contrary determination have ſeemed more convenient. *Hooker.*

As proper men as ever trod upon neats-leather have gone upon my *handiwork*. *Shakeſp.*

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament ſheweth his *handiwork*. *Pſalms.*

He parted with the greateſt bleſſing of human nature for the *handiwork* of a taylor. *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'NDKERCHIEF, hång'-kêr-tſhif. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *kerchief.*] A piece of ſilk or linen uſed to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her ſitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her *handkerchief*, which had lately drunk up the tears of her eyes. *Sidney.*

He was torn to pieces with a bear: this avouches the ſhepherd's ſon, who has not only his innocence, but a *handkerchief* and rings of his, that Paulina knows. *Shakeſp.*

The Romans did not make uſe of *handkerchiefs*, but of the lacinia or border of the garment, to wipe their face. *Arbuthnot.*

To HA'NDLE, handl. *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dut. from *hand.*]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand.

The bodies which we daily *handle* make us perceive, that whilſt they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the part of our hands that preſs them. *Locke.*

2. To manage; to wield.

That fellow *handles* his bow like a crow-keeper. *Shakeſp.*

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An incurable ſhyneſs is the general vice of the Iriſh horſes, and is hardly ever ſeen in Flanders, becauſe the hardneſs of the winters forces the breeders there to houſe and *handle* their colts ſix months every year. *Temple.*

4. To treat; to mention in writing or talk.

He left nothing fitting for the purpoſe
Untouch'd, or ſlightly *handled* in diſcourſe. *Shak.*

Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice,
Thou *handleſt* in thy diſcourſe. *Shakeſp.*

Leaving to the author the exact *handling* of every particular, and labouring to follow the rules of abridgment. *2 Mac.*

Of a number of other like inſtances we ſhall ſpeak more, when we *handle* the communication of ſounds. *Bacon.*

By Guidus Ubaldus, in his treatiſe, for the explication of this inſtrument, the ſubtleties of it are largely and excellently *handled*. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

In an argument, *handled* thus briefly, every thing cannot be ſaid. *Atterbury.*

5. To deal with; to practiſe.

They that *handle* the law know me not. *Jer.* ii. 8.

6. To treat well or ill.

Talbot, my life, my joy, again return'd!
How wert thou *handled*, being priſoner? *Shakeſp.*

They were well enough pleaſed to be rid of an enemy that had *handled* them ſo ill. *Clarendon.*

7. To practiſe upon; to tranſact with.

Pray you, my lord, give me leave to queſtion; you ſhall ſee how I'll *handle* her. *Shakeſp.*

HA'NDLE, hån'dl. *n. ſ.* [handle, Sax.]

1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand; a haſt.

No hand of blood and bone
Can gripe the ſacred *handle* of our ſceptre,
Unleſs he do profane, ſteal, or uſurp. *Shakeſp.*

Fortune turneth the *handle* of the bottle, which is eaſy to be taken hold of; and after the belly, which is hard to graſp. *Bacon.*

There is nothing but hath a double *handle*, or at leaſt we have two hands to apprehend it. *Taylor.*

A carpenter, that had got the iron work of an axe, begged only ſo much wood as would make a *handle* to it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Of bone the *handles* of my knives are made,
Yet no ill taſte from thence affects the blade,
Or what I carve; nor is there ever left
Any unſav'ry haut-gouſt from the haft. *Dryden.*

A beam there was, on which a beechen pail
Hung by the *handle* on a driven nail. *Dryden.*

2. That of which uſe is made.

They overturned him in all his intereſts by the ſure but fatal *handle* of his own good nature. *South.*

HA'NDLESS, hånd'-lĭs. *adj.* [*hand* and *leſs.*] Without a hand.

Speak, my Lavinia, what accurſed hand
Hath made thee *handleſs?* *Shakeſp.*

His mangled myrmidons,
Noſeleſs, *handleſs*, hackt and clipt, come to him,
Crying on Hector. *Shakeſp.*

HA'NDMAID, hånd'-måd. *n. ſ.* A maid that waits at hand.

Brave Burgundy, undoubted hope of France!
Stay, let thy humble *handmaid* ſpeak to thee. *Shak.*

She gave the knight great thanks in little ſpeech,
And ſaid ſhe would his *handmaid* poor remain. *Fairfax.*

I will never ſet politicks againſt ethicks, eſpecially for that true ethicks are but as a *handmaid* to divinity and religion. *Bacon.*

Heav'n's youngeſt teamed ſtar
Hath fix'd her poliſh'd car,
Her ſleeping Lord with *handmaid* lamp attending. *Milton.*

Love led them on; and faith, who knew them beſt
Thy *handmaids*, clad them o'er with purple beams
And azure wings, that up they flew ſo dreſt,
And ſpeak the truth of thee on glorious themes
Before the judge. *Milton.*

Thoſe of my family their maſter ſlight,
Grown deſpicable in my *handmaid*'s ſight. *Sandys.*

By viewing nature, nature's *handmaid*, Art,
Makes mighty things from ſmall beginnings great;
Thus fiſhes firſt to ſhipping did impart,
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

Since he had placed his heart upon wiſdom, health, wealth, victory and honour ſhould always wait on her as her *handmaids*. *Addiſon.*

Then criticiſm the muſe's *handmaid* prov'd,
To dreſs her charms and make her more belov'd. *Pope.*

HA'NDMILL, hånd'-mĭl. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *mill.*] A mill moved by the hand.

Oft the drudging aſs is driv'n with toil;
Returning late, and loaden home with gain
Of barter'd pitch, and *handmills* for the grain. *Dryden.*

HANDS *off*, håndz-ŏf'. A vulgar phraſe for keep off; forbear.

They cut a ſtag into parts; but as they were entering upon the dividend, *hands off*, ſays the lion. *L'Eſtrange.*

HA'NDSAILS, hånd'-sålz. *n. ſ.* Sails managed by the hand.

The ſeamen will neither ſtand to their *handſails*, nor ſuffer the pilot to ſteer. *Temple.*

HA'NDSAW, hånd'-så. *n. ſ.* Saw manageable by the hand.

My buckler cut through and through, and my ſword hack'd like a *handſaw*. *Shakeſp.*

To perform this work, it is neceſſary to be provided with a ſtrong knife and a ſmall *handſaw*. *Mortimer.*

HA'NDSEL, hån'-sĭl. *n. ſ.* [*hanſel* a firſt gift, Dut.] The firſt act of uſing any thing; the firſt act of ſale. It is now not uſed, except in the dialect of trade.

The apoſtles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *handſel* or earneſt of that which is to come. *Hooker.*

Thou art joy's *handſel*; heav'n lies flat in thee,
Subject to every mounter's bended knee. *Herbert.*

To **HA'NDSEL**, hån'-sĭl. *v. a.* To uſe or do any thing the firſt time.

In timorous deer he *handſels* his young paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*

I'd ſhow you
How eaſy 'tis to die, by my example,
And *handſel* fate before you. *Dryden.*

HA'NDSOME, hån'-sŭm. *adj.* [*handſaem*, Dut. ready, dexterous.]

1. Ready; gainly; convenient.

For a thief it is ſo *handſome*, as it may ſeem it was firſt invented for him. *Spenſer.*

2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful.

A great man entered by force into a peaſant's houſe, and, finding his wife very *handſome*, turned the good man out of his dwelling. *Addiſon.*

3. Elegant; graceful.

That eaſineſs and *handſome* addreſs in writing is hardeſt to be attained by perſons bred in a meaner way. *Felton.*

4. Ample; liberal: as, a *handſome* fortune.

5. Generous; noble: as, a *handſome* action.

To **HA'NDSOME**, hån'-sŭm. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat.

Him all repute
For his device in *handſoming* a ſuit;
To judge of lace he hath the beſt conceit. *Donne.*

HA'NDSOMELY, hån'-sŭm-lў. *adv.* [from *handſome.*]

1. Conveniently; dexterouſly.

Under it he may cleanly convey any fit pillage that cometh *handſomely* in his way. *Spenſer.*

When the kind nymph, changing her faultleſs ſhape,
Becomes unhandſome, *handſomely* to 'ſcape. *Waller.*

2. Beautifully; gracefully.

3. Elegantly; neatly.

A carpenter, after he hath ſawn down a tree, hath wrought it *handſomely*, and made a veſſel thereof. *Wiſdom.*

4. Liberally; generouſly.

I am finding out a convenient place for an alms-houſe, which I intend to endow very *handſomely* for a dozen ſuperannuated huſbandmen. *Addiſon.*

HA'NDSOMENESS, hån'-sŭm-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *handſome.*] Beauty; grace; elegance.

Accompanying her mourning garments with a doleful countenance, yet neither forgetting *handſomeneſs* in her mourning garments, nor ſweetneſs in her doleful countenance. *Sidney.*

For *handſomeneſs*' ſake, it were good you hang the upper glaſs upon a nail. *Bacon.*

In cloths, cheap *handſomeneſs* doth bear the bell. *Herbert.*

Perſons of the fairer ſex like that *handſomeneſs* for which they find themſelves to be the moſt liked. *Boyle.*

HA'NDVICE, hånd'-vīs. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *vice.*] A vice to hold ſmall work in. *Moxon.*

HA'NDWRITING, hånd'-rī-tĭng. *n. ſ.* [*hand* and *writing.*] A caſt or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

That you beat me at the mart, I have your hand to ſhow;
If the ſkin were parchment, and the blows you gave me ink,
Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think. *Shakeſp.*

To no other cauſe than the wiſe providence of God can be referred the diverſity of *handwritings*. *Cockburn.*

HA'NDY, hån'-dў. *adj.* [from *hand.*]

1. Executed or performed by the hand.

They were but few, yet they would eaſily overthrow the great numbers of them, if ever they came to *handy* blows. *Knolles.*

Both parties now were drawn ſo cloſe,
Almoſt to come to *handy* blows. *Hudibras.*

2. Ready; dexterous; ſkilful.

She ſtript the ſtalks of all their leaves; the beſt
She cull'd, and them with *handy* care ſhe dreſt. *Dryden.*

The ſervants waſh the platter, ſcour the plate;
And each is *handy* in his way. *Dryden.*

3. Convenient; ready to the hand.

The ſtrike-block is a plane ſhorter than the jointer, and is more *handy* than the long jointer. *Moxon.*

HA'NDYDANDY, hån'-dў-dån'-dў. *n. ſ.* A play in which children change hands and places.

See how yond juſtice rails upon yond ſimple thief! Hark in thine ear: change places; and, *handy-dandy*, which is the juſtice, which is the thief? *Shakeſp.*

Neither croſs and pile, nor ducks and drakes, are quite ſo ancient as *handydandy*. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

To **HANG**, hång'. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *hanged* or *hung*, anciently *hong*. [ɦanȝan, Sax.]

1. To ſuſpend; to faſten in ſuch a manner as to be ſuſtained, not below, but above.

Strangely viſited people he cures;
Hanging a golden ſtamp about their necks;
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakeſp.*

His great army is utterly ruined, he himſelf ſlain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and *hung* up before Jeruſalem. *South.*

2. To place without any ſolid ſupport.

Thou all things haſt of nothing made,
That *hung'ſt* the ſolid earth in fleeting air,
Vein'd with clear ſprings, which ambient ſeas repair. *Sandys.*

3. To choak and kill by ſuſpending by the neck, ſo as that the ligature intercepts the breath and circulation.

He hath commiſſion from thy wife and me
To *hang* Cordelia in the priſon. *Shakeſp.*

Hanging ſuppoſes human ſoul and reaſon;
This animal's below committing treaſon:
Shall he be *hang'd*, who never could rebel?
That's a preferment for Achitophel. *Dryden.*

4. To diſplay; to ſhow aloft.

This unlucky mole miſled ſeveral coxcombs; and, like the *hanging* out of falſe colours, made ſome of them converſe with Roſalinda in what they thought the ſpirit of her party. *Addiſon.*

5. To let fall below the proper ſituation; to decline.

There is a wicked man that *hangeth* down his head ſadly; but inwardly he is full of deceit. *Eccluſ.* xix. 26.

The beauties of this place ſhould mourn;
Th' immortal fruits and flow'rs at my return
Should *hang* their wither'd head; for ſure my breaſt
Is now more pois'nous. *Dryden.*

The roſe is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet ſweet, but quickly paſt the prime;
White lillies *hang* their heads, and ſoon decay;
And whiter ſnow in minutes melts away. *Dryd.*

The cheerful birds no longer ſing;
Each drops his head, and *hangs* his wing. *Prior.*

6. To fix in ſuch a manner as in ſome directions to be moveable.

The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them. 1 *Mac.* iv. 57.

7. To cover or charge by any thing ſuſpended.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night! *Shakeſp.*

The pavement ever foul with human gore;
Heads and their mangled members *hung* the door. *Dryden.*

8. To furniſh with ornaments or draperies faſtened to the wall.

Muſick is better in chambers wainſcotted than *hanged*. *Bacon.*

If e'er my pious father for my ſake
Did grateful off'rings on thy altars make,
Or I increas'd them with my ſylvan toils,
And *hung* thy holy roofs with ſavage ſpoils,
Give me to ſcatter theſe. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has *hung* ſeveral parts of his houſe with the trophies of his labours. *Addiſon.*

To HANG, hång'. *v. n.*

1. To be ſuſpended; to be ſupported above, not below.

Over it a fair portcullis *hong*,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compaſs and compacture ſtrong. *Spen.*

2. To depend; to fall looſely on the lower part; to dangle.

Upon her ſhoulders wings ſhe wears,
Like *hanging* ſleeves, lin'd through with ears.
Hudibras.

If gaming does an aged ſire entice,
Then my young maſter ſwiftly learns the vice,
And ſhakes in *hanging* ſleeves the little box and dice. *Dryden.*

3. To bend forward.

By *hanging* is only meant a poſture of bending forward to ſtrike the enemy. *Addiſon.*

4. To float; to play.

And fall theſe ſayings from that gentle tongue,
Where civil ſpeech and ſoft perſuaſion *hung*? *Prior.*

5. To be ſupported by ſomething raiſed above the ground.

Whatever is placed on the head may be ſaid to *hang*; as we call *hanging* gardens ſuch as are planted on the top of the houſe. *Addiſon.*

6. To reſt upon by embracing.

She *hung* about my neck, and kiſs on kiſs
She vied. *Shakeſp.*

To-day might I, *hanging* on Hotſpur's neck,
Have talk'd of Monmouth's grave. *Shakeſp.*

Fauſtina is deſcribed in the form of a lady ſitting upon a bed, and two little infants *hanging* about her neck. *Peacham.*

7. To hover; to impend.

He hath a heavenly gift of prophecy;
And ſundry bleſſings *hang* about his throne,
That ſpeak him full of grace. *Shakeſp.*

Odious names of diſtinction, which had ſlept while the dread of popery *hung* over us, were revived. *Atterbury.*

8. To be looſely joined.

Whither go you?
—To ſee your wife: is ſhe at home?
—Ay, and as idle as ſhe may *hang* together. *Shak.*

9. To drag; to be incommodiouſly joined.

In my Lucia's abſence
Life *hangs* upon me, and becomes a burden. *Add.*

10. To be compact or united: with *together*.

In the common cauſe we are all of a piece; we *hang together*. *Dryden.*

Your device *hangs* very well *together*; but is it not liable to exceptions? *Addiſon.*

11. To adhere, unwelcomely or incommodiouſly.

A cheerful temper ſhines out in all her converſation, and diſſipates thoſe apprehenſions which *hang* on the timorous or the modeſt, when admitted to her preſence. *Addiſon.*

Shining landſkips, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, diſperſe that gloomineſs which is apt to *hang* upon the mind in thoſe dark diſconſolate ſeaſons. *Addiſon.*

12. To reſt; to reſide.

Sleep ſhall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouſe lid. *Shakeſp*

13. To be in ſuſpenſe; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty.

Thy life ſhall *hang* in doubt before thee, and thou ſhalt fear day and night, and ſhalt have none aſſurance of thy life. *Deut.*

14. To be delayed; to linger.

A noble ſtroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not, but ſo ſwift with tempeſt fell
On the proud creſt of Satan. *Milton.*

She thrice eſſay'd to ſpeak: her accents *hung*,
And fault'ring dy'd unfiniſh'd on her tongue. *Dry.*

15. To be dependant on.

Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs* on princes' favours!
Shakeſp.

Great queen! whoſe name ſtrikes haughty monarchs pale,
On whoſe juſt ſceptre *hangs* Europa's ſcale. *Prior.*

16. To be fixed or ſuſpended with attention.

Though wond'ring ſenates *hung* on all he ſpoke,
The club muſt hail him maſter of the joke. *Pope.*

17. To have a ſteep declivity.

Suſſex marl ſhews itſelf on the middle of the ſides of *hanging* grounds. *Mortimer.*

18. To be executed by the halter.

The court forſakes him, and ſir Balaam *hangs*.
Pope.

19. To decline; to tend down.

His neck obliquely o'er his ſhoulders *hung*,
Preſs'd with the weight of ſleep that tames the ſtrong. *Pope.*

HA'NGER, hång'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *hang*.] That by which any thing hangs; as, the pot *hangers*.

HA'NGER, hång'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *hang*.] A ſhort broad ſword.

HA'NGER-ON, hång-ůr-ŏn'. *n. ſ.* [from *hang*.] A dependant; one who eats and drinks without payment.

If the wife or children were abſent, their rooms were ſupplied by the umbræ, or *hangers-on*. *Brown.*

They all excuſed themſelves ſave two, which two he reckoned his friends, and all the reſt *hangers-on*. *L'Eſtrange.*

He is a perpetual *hanger-on*, yet nobody knows how to be without him. *Swift.*

HA'NGING, hång'-ǐng. *n. ſ.* [from *hang*.]

1. Drapery hung or faſtened againſt the walls of rooms by way of ornament.

Like rich *hangings* in an homely houſe,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakeſp.*

Being informed that his breakfaſt was ready, he drew towards the door, where the *hangings* were held up. *Clarendon.*

Now purple *hangings* cloath the palace walls,
And ſumptuous feaſts are made in ſplendid halls.
Dryden.

Lucas Van Leyden has infected all Europe with his deſigns for tapeſtry, which, by the ignorant, are called ancient *hangings*. *Dryden.*

Rome oft has heard a croſs haranguing,
With prompting prieſt behind the *hanging*. *Prior.*

2. Any thing that hangs to another. Not in uſe.

A ſtorm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow *hangings*, nay, my leaves,
And left me bare to weather. *Shakeſp.*

HA'NGING, hång'-ǐng. *participial adj.* [from *hang*.]

1. Foreboding death by the halter.

Surely, ſir, a good favour you have; but that you have a *hanging* look. *Shakeſp.*

What Æthiops lips he has!
How full a ſnout, and what a *hanging* face! *Dryd.*

2. Requiring to be puniſhed by the halter; a *hanging* matter.

HA'NGMAN, hång'-mǎn. *n. ſ.* [*hang* and *man.*]

1. The publick executioner.

This monſter ſat like a *hangman* upon a pair of gallows; in his right hand he was painted holding a crown of laurel, and in his left hand a purſe of money. *Sidney.*

Who makes that noiſe there? who are you?
—Your friend, ſir, the *hangman*: you muſt be ſo good, ſir, to riſe, and be put to death. *Shakeſp.*

Men do not ſtand
In ſo ill caſe, that God hath with his hand
Sign'd kings blank charters to kill whom they hate;
Nor are they vicars, but *hangmen* to fate. *Donne.*

I never knew a critick, who made it his buſineſs to laſh the faults of other writers, that was not guilty of greater himſelf; as the *hangman* is generally a worſe malefactor than the criminal that ſuffers by his hand. *Addiſon.*

2. A term of reproach, either ſerious or ludicrous.

One cried, God bleſs us! and Amen! the other;
As they had ſeen me with theſe *hangman*'s hands:
Liſtening their fear, I could not ſay Amen,
When they did ſay God bleſs us. *Shakeſp.*

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowſtring, and the little *hangman* dare not ſhoot at him. *Shak.*

HANK, hånk'. *n. ſ.* [*hank*, Iſlandick, a chain or coil of rope.]

1. A ſkein of thread.

2. A tye; a check; an influence. A low word.

Do we think we have the *hank* that ſome gallants have on their truſting merchants, that, upon peril of loſing all former ſcores, he muſt ſtill go on to ſupply? *Decay of Piety.*

To HA'NKER, hånk'-ůr. *v. n.* [*hankeren*, Dut.] To long importunately; to have an inceſſant wiſh: it has commonly *after* before the thing deſired. It is ſcarcely uſed but in familiar language.

And now the ſaints began their reign,
For which th' had yearn'd ſo long in vain,
And felt ſuch bowel *hankerings*,
To ſee an empire all of kings. *Hudibras.*

Among women and children, care is to be taken that they get not a *hankering* after theſe juggling aſtrologers and fortune-tellers. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſhepherd would be a merchant, and the merchant *hankers* after ſomething elſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Do'ſt thou not *hanker* after a greater liberty in ſome things? If not, there's no better ſign of a good reſolution. *Calamy.*

The wife is an old coquette, that is always *hankering* after the diverſions of the town. *Addiſon.*

The republick that fell under the ſubjection of the duke of Florence, ſtill retains many *hankerings* after its ancient liberty. *Addiſon.*

HAN'T, hå'nt, for *has not*, or *have not*.

That roguiſh leer of your's makes a pretty woman's heart ake: you *han't* that ſimper about the mouth for nothing. *Addiſon.*

HAP, håp'. *n. ſ.* [*anhap*, in Welſh, is misfortune.]

1. Chance; fortune.

Whether art it were, or heedleſs *hap*,
As through the flow'ring foreſt raſh ſhe fled,
In her rude hairs ſweet flowers themſelves did lap,
And flouriſhing freſh leaves and bloſſoms did enwrap. *Spenſer.*

2. That which happens by chance or fortune.

Curſt be good *haps*, and curſt be they that build
Their hopes on *haps*, and do not make deſpair
For all theſe certain blows the ſureſt ſhield. *Sidney.*

To have ejected whatſoever that church doth make account of, without any other crime than that it hath been the *hap* thereof to be uſed by the church of Rome, and not to be commanded in the word of God, might haply have pleaſed ſome few men, who, having begun ſuch a courſe themſelves, muſt be glad to ſee their example followed. *Hooker.*

Things caſual do vary, and that which a man doth but chance to think well of cannot ſtill have the like *hap*. *Hooker.*

Solyman commended them for their valour in their evil *haps*, more than the victory of others got by good fortune. *Knolles.*

A fox had the *hap* to fall into the walk of a lion.
L'Eſtrange.

3. Accident; caſual event; misfortune.

Nor feared ſhe among the bands to ſtray
Of armed men; for often had ſhe ſeen
The tragick end of many a bloody fray:
Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been. *Fairf.*

HAP-HAZARD, håp-håz'-ǎrd. *n. ſ.* Chance; accident: perhaps originally *hap hazardè*.

The former of theſe is the moſt ſure and infallible way; but ſo hard that all ſhun it, and had rather walk as men do in the dark by *hap-hazard*, than tread ſo long and intricate mazes for knowledge' ſake. *Hooker.*

We live at *hap-hazard*, and without any inſight into cauſes and effects. *L'Eſtrange.*

We take our principles at *hap-hazard* upon truſt, and then believe a whole ſyſtem, upon a preſumption that they are true. *Locke.*

To HAP, håp'. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To happen; to have the caſual conſequence.

It will be too late to gather ſhips or ſoldiers, which may need to be preſently employed, and whoſe want may *hap* to hazard a kingdom. *Spenſ.*

2. To come by chance; to befall caſually.

Run you to the citadel,
And tell my lord and lady what hath *hap'd*. *Shak.*

In deſtructions by deluge, the remnant which *hap* to be reſerved are ignorant people. *Bacon.*

HA'PLY, håp'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *hap.*]

1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be.

This love of theirs myſelf have often ſeen,
Haply when they have judg'd me faſt aſleep. *Shak.*

To warn
Us, *haply* too ſecure, of our diſcharge
From penalty, becauſe from death releas'd
Some days. *Milton.*

Then *haply* yet your breaſt remains untouch'd,
Though that ſeems ſtrange. *Rowe.*

Let us now ſee what concluſions may be found for inſtruction of any other ſtate, that may *haply* labour under the like circumſtances. *Swift.*

2. By chance; by accident.

Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugeſt, that ſwim the ocean ſtream,
Him *haply* ſlumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of ſome ſmall night-founder'd ſkiff
Deeming ſome iſland oft, as ſeamen tell,
Who fixed anchor in his ſcaly rind,
Moors by his ſide. *Milton.*

HA'PLESS, håp'-lis. *adj.* [from *hap.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckleſs; unlucky.

Hapleſs Ægeon, whom the fates have mark'd
To bear th' extremity of dire miſhap! *Shakeſp.*

Here *hapleſs* Icarus had found his part,
Had not the father's grief reſtrain'd his art. *Dryd.*

Did his *hapleſs* paſſion equal mine,
I would refuſe the bliſs. *Smith.*

To HA'PPEN, håp'n. *v. n.* [from *hap.*]

1. To fall out; to chance; to come to paſs.

Bring forth your ſtrong reaſons, and ſhew us what ſhall *happen*. *Iſaiah.*

Say not I have ſinned, and what harm hath *happened* unto me. *Eccles.* v. 4.

If it ſo fall out that thou art miſerable for ever, thou haſt no reaſon to be ſurprized, as if ſome unexpected thing had *happened* to thee. *Tillotſon.*

2. To light; to fall by chance.

I have *happened* on ſome other accounts relating to mortalities. *Graunt.*

HA'PPILY, håp'-pŷ-lŷ. *adv.* [from *happy.*]

1. Fortunately; luckily; ſucceſsfully.

I come to wive it wealthily in Padua:
If wealthily, then *happily* in Padua. *Shakeſp.*

Preferr'd by conqueſt, *happily* o'erthrown,
Falling they riſe to be with us made one. *Waller.*

Neither is it ſo trivial an undertaking to make a tragedy end *happily*; for 'tis more difficult to ſave than kill. *Dryden.*

2. Addreſsfully; gracefully; without labour.

Form'd by thy converſe, *happily* to ſteer
From grave to gay, from lively to ſevere. *Pope.*

3. In a ſtate of felicity; as, he lives *happily*.

4. By chance; peradventure. In this ſenſe *happily* is written erroneouſly for *haply*.

One thing more I ſhall wiſh you to deſire of them, who *happily* may peruſe theſe two treatiſes. *Digby.*

HA'PPINESS, håp'-pŷ-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *happy.*]

1. Felicity; ſtate in which the deſires are ſatisfied.

Happineſs is that eſtate whereby we attain, ſo far as poſſibly may be attained, the full poſſeſſion of that which ſimply for itſelf is to be deſired, and containeth in it after an eminent ſort the contentation of our deſires, the higheſt degree of all our perfection. *Hooker.*

Oh! *happineſs* of ſweet retir'd content,
To be at once ſecure and innocent. *Denham.*

Philoſophers differ about the chief good or *happineſs* of man. *Temple.*

The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the ſame thing is not good to every man alike: this variety of purſuits ſhews, that every one does not place his *happineſs* in the ſame thing. *Locke.*

2. Good luck; good fortune.

3. Fortuitous elegance; unſtudied grace.

Certain graces and *happineſſes*, peculiar to every language, give life and energy to the words. *Denh.*

Some beauties yet no precepts can declare;
For there's a *happineſs* as well as care. *Pope.*

Form'd by ſome rule that guides but not conſtrains,
And finiſh'd more through *happineſs* than pains. *Pope.*

HA'PPY, håp'-pŷ. *adj.* [from *hap*; as *lucky* for *luck.*]

1. In a ſtate of felicity; in a ſtate where the deſire is ſatisfied.

At other end Uran did Strephon lend
Her *happy* making hand. *Sidney.*

Am I *happy* in thy news?
—If to have done the thing you gave in charge
Beget your happineſs, be *happy* then;
For it is done. *Shakeſp.*

Truth and peace, and love, ſhall ever ſhine
About the ſupreme throne
Of him, t' whoſe *happy* making ſight alone,
Our heav'nly guided ſoul ſhall climb. *Milton.*

Though the preſence of imaginary good cannot make us *happy*, the abſence of it may make us miſerable. *Addiſon.*

2. Lucky; ſucceſsful; fortunate.

Chymiſts have been more *happy* in finding experiments than the cauſes of them. *Boyle.*

Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,
And fear ſupply'd him with this *happy* thought. *Dryden.*

3. Addreſsful; ready.

One gentleman is *happy* at a reply, and another excels in a rejoinder. *Swift.*

HA'QUETON, håk'-ê-tôn. *n. ſ.* A coat of mail. *Spenſer.*

HARA'NGUE, hå-rång'. *n. ſ.* [*harangue*, Fr. The original of the French word is much queſtioned: *Menage* thinks it a corruption of *hearing*, Engliſh; *Junius* imagines it to be *diſcours au rang*, to a circle, which the Italian *arringo* ſeems to favour. Perhaps it may be from *orare*, or *orationare*, *orationer*, *oraner*, *aranger*, *haranguer.*] A ſpeech; a popular oration.

Gray-headed men, and grave, with warriors mix'd,
Aſſemble, and *harangues* are heard, but ſoon
In factious oppoſition. *Milton.*

Nothing can better improve political ſchoolboys than the art of making plauſible or implauſible *harangues*, againſt the very opinion for which they reſolve to determine. *Swift.*

Many preachers neglect method in their *harangues*. *Watts.*

To HARA'NGUE, hå-rång'. *v. n.* [*haranguer*, Fr.] To make a ſpeech; to pronounce an oration.

To HARA'NGUE, hå-rång'. *v. a.* To addreſs by an oration; as, he *harangued* the troops.

HARA'NGUER, hå-rång'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *harangue.*] An orator; a publick ſpeaker: generally with ſome mixture of contempt.

To HA'RASS, hår'-ås. *v. a.* [*haraſſer*, Fr. from *haraſſe* a heavy buckler, according to *Du Cange.*] To weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour and uneaſineſs.

Theſe troops came to the army but the day before, *haraſſed* with a long and weariſome march. *Bacon.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our beſt men ſlain;
The reſt, an heartleſs number, ſpent with watching,
And *haraſs'd* out with duty. *Dryden.*

Nature oppreſs'd, and *haraſs'd* out with care,
Sinks down to reſt. *Addiſon.*

Out increaſes the force of the verb.

HA'RASS, hår'-ås. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Waſte; diſturbance.

The men of Judah, to prevent
The *haraſs* of their land, beſet me round. *Milton.*

HA'RBINGER, hår'-bin-jůr. *n. ſ.* [*herberger*, Dut. one who goes to provide lodgings or an *harbour* for thoſe that follow.] A forerunner; a precurſor.

Make all our trumpets ſpeak, give them all breath,
Thoſe clam'rous *harbingers* of blood and death. *Shak.*

I'll be myſelf the *harbinger*, and make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach. *Shak.*

Sin, and her ſhadow death, and miſery,
Death's *harbinger*. *Milton.*

And now of love they treat, 'till th' evening ſtar,
Love's *harbinger*, appear'd. *Milton.*

Before him a great prophet, to proclaim
His coming, is ſent *harbinger*, who all
Invites. *Milton.*

As Ormond's *harbinger* to you they run;
For Venus is the promiſe of the Sun. *Dryden.*

HA'RBOUR, hå'r-bůr. *n. ſ.* [*herberge*, Fr. *herberg*, Dut. *albergo*, Ital.]

1. A lodging; a place of entertainment.

For *harbour* at a thouſand doors they knock'd;
Not one of all the thouſand but was lock'd. *Dryd.*

Doubly curs'd
Be all thoſe eaſy fools who give it *harbour*. *Rowe.*

2. A port or haven for ſhipping.

Three of your argoſies
Are richly come to *harbour* ſuddenly. *Shakeſp.*

They leave the mouths of Po,
That all the borders of the town o'erflow;
And ſpreading round in one continu'd lake,
A ſpacious hoſpitable *harbour* make. *Addiſon.*

3. An aſylum; a ſhelter; a place of ſhelter and ſecurity.

To HA'RBOUR, hå'r-bůr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to ſojourn; to take ſhelter.

This night let's *harbour* here in York. *Shakeſp.*

They are ſent by me,
That they ſhould *harbour* where their lord would be. *Shakeſp.*

Southwards they bent their flight,
And *harbour'd* in a hollow rock at night:
Next morn they roſe, and ſet up every ſail;
The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale. *Dryd.*

Let me be grateful; but let far from me
Be fawning cringe, and falſe diſſembling look,
And ſervile flattery, that *harbours* oft
In courts and gilded roofs. *Philips.*

To HA'RBOUR, hå'r-bůr. *v. a.*

1. To entertain; to permit to reſide.

My lady bids me tell you, that though ſhe *harbours* you as her uncle, ſhe's nothing allied to your diſorders. *Shakeſp.*

Knaves I know, which in this plainneſs
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty ſilky ducking obſervants. *Shakeſp.*

Let not your gentle breaſt *harbour* one thought
Of outrage from the king. *Rowe.*

We owe this old houſe the ſame kind of gratitude that we do to an old friend who *harbours* us in his declining condition, nay even in his laſt extremities. *Pope.*

How people, ſo greatly warmed with a ſenſe of liberty, ſhould be capable of *harbouring* ſuch weak ſuperſtition; and that ſo much bravery and ſo much folly can inhabit the ſame breaſts. *Pope.*

2. To ſhelter; to ſecure.

Harbour yourſelf this night in this caſtle: this country is very dangerous for murthering thieves to truſt a ſleeping life among them. *Sidney.*

Ha'rbourage, hå'r-bůr-ìdzh. *n. ſ.* [*herbergage*, Fr. from *harbour.*] Shelter; entertainment.

Let in us, your king, whoſe labour'd ſpirits,
Forewearied in this action of ſwift ſpeed,
Crave *harbourage* within your city walls. *Shakeſp.*

Ha'rbourer, hå'r-bůr-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *harbour.*] One that entertains another.

Ha'rbourless, hå'r-bůr-lìs. *adj.* [from *harbour.*] Wanting harbour; being without lodging; without ſhelter.

Harbrough for *harbour.* *Spenſer.*

HARD, hå'rd. *adj.* [heaꞃꝺ, Sax. *hard*, Dut.]

1. Firm; reſiſting penetration or ſeparation; not ſoft; not eaſy to be pierced or broken.

Repoſe you there, while I to the *hard* houſe,
More *hard* than is the ſtone whereof 'tis rais'd;
Which even but now, demanding after you,
Denied me to come in. *Shakeſp.*

2. Difficult; not eaſy to the intellect.

Some diſeaſes, when they are eaſy to be cured, are *hard* to be known. *Sidney.*

The *hard* cauſes they brought unto Moſes; but every ſmall matter they judged themſelves. *Exodus.*

When *hard* words, jealouſies, and fears,
Set folks together by the ears. *Hudibras.*

'Tis *hard* to ſay if Clymene were mov'd
More by his pray'r, whom ſhe ſo dearly lov'd,
Or more with fury fir'd. *Dryden.*

As for the *hard* words, which I was obliged to uſe, they are either terms of art, or ſuch as I ſubſtituted in place of others that were too low. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Difficult of accompliſhment; full of difficulties.

Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord? *Geneſis.*

Poſſeſs
As lords a ſpacious world, t' our native heav'n
Little inferior, by my adventure *hard*
With peril great atchiev'd. *Milton.*

Long is the way
And *hard*, that out of hell leads up to light:
Our priſon ſtrong. *Milton.*

He now diſcern'd he was wholly to be on the defenſive, and that was like to be a very *hard* part too. *Clarendon.*

Nervous and tendinous parts have worſe ſymptoms, and are *harder* of cure, than fleſhy ones. *Wiſeman.*

The love and pious duty which you pay
Have paſs'd the perils of ſo *hard* a way. *Dryden.*

4. Painful; diſtreſsful; laborious action or ſuffering.

Rachael travailed, and ſhe had *hard* labour. *Geneſis.*

Worceſter's horſe came but to-day;
And now their pride and mettle is aſleep,
Their courage with *hard* labour tame and dull,
That not a horſe is half of himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Continual *hard* duty, with little fighting, leſſened and diminiſhed his army. *Clarendon.*

When Sebaſtian weeps, his tears
Come *harder* than his blood. *Dryden.*

A man obliged to *hard* labour is not reduced to the neceſſity of having twice as much victuals as one under no neceſſity to work. *Cheyne.*

5. Cruel; oppreſſive; rigorous: as, a *hard* heart.

The bargain of Julius III. may be accounted a very *hard* one. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Whom ſcarce my ſheep, and ſcarce my painful plough,
The needful aids of human life allow;
So wretched is thy ſon, ſo *hard* a mother thou. *Dryden.*

If you thought that *hard* upon you, we would not refuſe you half your time. *Dryden.*

A loſs of one third of their eſtates will be a very *hard* caſe upon a great number of people. *Locke.*

No people live with more caſe and proſperity than the ſubjects of little commonwealths; as, on the contrary, there are none who ſuffer more under the grievances of a *hard* government than the ſubjects of little principalities. *Addiſon.*

To find a bill that may bring puniſhment upon the innocent, will appear very *hard.* *Swift.*

6. Sour; rough; ſevere.

What, have you given him any *hard* words of late? *Shakeſp.*

Rough ungovernable paſſions hurry men on to ſay or do very *hard* or offenſive things. *Atterbury.*

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

As thou lov'ſt me, do him not that wrong,
To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth. *Shakeſp.*

Abſalom and Achitophel he thinks is a little *hard* on his fanatick patrons. *Dryden.*

Some *hard* rumours have been tranſmitted from t'other ſide the water, and rumours of the ſevereſt kind. *Swift.*

8. Inſenſible; inflexible.

If I by chance ſucceed
In what I write, and that's a chance indeed,
Know I am not ſo ſtupid, or ſo *hard*,
Not to feel praiſe, or fame's deſerv'd reward. *Dryd.*

9. Unhappy; vexatious.

It is a very *hard* quality upon our ſoil or climate, that ſo excellent a fruit, which proſpers among all our neighbours, will not grow here. *Temple.*

10. Vehement; keen; ſevere: as, a *hard* Winter; *hard* weather.

11. Unreaſonable; unjuſt.

It is a little *hard*, that in an affair of the laſt conſequence to the very being of the clergy, this whole reverend body ſhould be the ſole perſons not conſulted. *Swift.*

It is the *hardeſt* caſe in the world, that Steele ſhould take up the reports of his faction, and put them off as additional fears. *Swift.*

12. Forced; not eaſily granted.

If we allow the firſt couple, at the end of one hundred years, to have left ten pair of breeders, which is no *hard* ſuppoſition; there would ariſe from theſe, in fifteen hundred years, a greater number than the earth was capable of. *Burnet.*

13. Powerful; forcible.

The ſtag was too *hard* for the horſe, and the horſe flies for ſuccour to the man that's too *hard* for him, and rides the one to death, and outright kills the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let them conſider the vexation they are treaſuring up for themſelves, by ſtruggling with a power which will be always too *hard* for them. *Addiſon.*

A diſputant, when he finds that his adverſary is too *hard* for him, with ſlyneſs turns the diſcourſe. *Watts.*

14. Auſtere; rough, as liquids.

In making of vinegar, ſet veſſels of wine overagainſt the noon ſun, which calleth out the more oily ſpirits, and leaveth the ſpirit more ſour and *hard.* *Bacon.*

15. Harſh; ſtiff; conſtrained.

Others, ſcrupulouſly tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the marble itſelf. *Dryden.*

His direction is *hard*, his figures too bold, and his tropes, particularly his metaphors, inſufferably ſtrained. *Dryden.*

16. Not plentiful; not proſperous.

There are bonfires decreed; and, if the times had not been *hard*, my billet ſhould have burnt too. *Dryden.*

17. Avaricious; faultily ſparing.

Hard, hå'rd. *adv.* [*hardo*, very old Germ.]

1. Cloſe; near: often with *by*.

Hard by was a houſe of pleaſure, built for a Summer retiring place. *Sidney.*

They doubted a while what it ſhould be, 'till it was caſt up even *hard* before them; at which time they fully ſaw it was a man. *Sidney.*

A little lowly hermitage it was,
Down in a dale *hard by* a foreſt's ſide,
Far from reſort of people that did paſs
In travel to and fro. *Spenſer.*

Scarce had he ſaid, when *hard* at hand they ſpie
That quickſand nigh, with water covered. *Spenſer.*

When theſe marſhal the way, *hard* at hand comes the maſter and main exerciſe. *Shakeſp.*

Abimelech went *hard* unto the door of the tower, to burn it with fire. *Judges.*

The Philiſtines followed *hard* upon Saul. *2 Sam.*

Hard by a cottage chimney ſmokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks. *Milton.*

2. Diligently; laboriouſly; inceſſantly; vehemently; earneſtly; importunately.

Geneura roſe in his defence,
And pray'd ſo *hard* for mercy from the prince,
That to his queen the king th' offender gave. *Dryden.*

An ant works as *hard* as a man who ſhould carry a very heavy load every day four leagues. *Addiſon.*

Whoever my unknown correſpondent be, he preſſes *hard* for an anſwer, and is earneſt in that point. *Atterbury.*

3. Uneaſily; vexatiouſly.

When a man's ſervant ſhall play the cur with him, look you it goes *hard.* *Shakeſp.*

4. Diſtreſsfully; ſo as to raiſe difficulties.

The queſtion is *hard* ſet, and we have reaſon to doubt. *Brown.*

A ſtag, that was *hard* ſet by the huntſmen, betook himſelf to a ſtall for ſanctuary. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. Faſt; nimbly; vehemently.

The wolves ſcampered away as *hard* as they could drive. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.

Solid bodies foreſhow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind *hard.* *Bacon.*

7. Tempeſtuouſly; boiſterouſly.

When the North wind blows *hard*, and it rains ſadly, none but fools ſit down in it and cry; wiſe people defend themſelves againſt it. *Taylor.*

Ha'rdbound, hå'rd-bound. *adj.* [*hard* and *bound.*] Coſtive.

Juſt writes to make his barrenneſs appear,
And ſtrains from *hardbound* brains eight lines a-year. *Pope.*

To **Ha'rden**, hå'rdn. *v. n.* [from *hard.*] To grow hard.

The powder of loadſtone and flint, by the addition of whites of eggs and gum-dragon, made into paſte, will in a few days *harden* to the hardneſs of a ſtone. *Bacon.*

To **Ha'rden**, hå'rdn. *v. a.* [from *hard.*]

1. To make hard; to indurate.

Sure he, who firſt the paſſage try'd,
In *harden'd* oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his ſide. *Dryden.*

A piece of the *hardened* marl. *Woodward.*

2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.

3. To confirm in wickedneſs; to make obdurate.

But exhort one another daily, leſt any of you be *hardened* through the deceitfulneſs of ſin. *Hebrews.*

He ſtiffened his neck, and *hardened* his heart from turning unto the Lord. *2 Chron.*

It is a melancholy conſideration, that there ſhould be ſeveral among us ſo *hardened* and deluded as to think an oath a proper ſubject for a jeſt. *Addiſon.*

4. To make inſenſible; to ſtupify.

Religion ſets before us not the example of a ſtupid Stoick, who had by obſtinate principles *hardened* himſelf againſt all ſenſe of pain; but an example of a man like ourſelves, that had a tender ſenſe of the leaſt ſuffering, and yet patiently endured the greateſt. *Tillotſon.*

Years have not yet *hardened* me, and I have an addition of weight on my ſpirits ſince we loſt him. *Swift to Pope.*

5. To make firm; to endue with conſtancy.

Then ſhould I have comfort? yea, I would *harden* myſelf in ſorrow. *Job.*

One raiſes the ſoul, and *hardens* it to virtue; the other ſoftens it again, and unbends it into vice. *Dryden.*

HA'RDENER, hå'rd-nůr. *n. ſ.* [from *harden.*] One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFA'VOURED, hå'rd-få-vůrd. *adj.* [*hard* and *favour.*] Coarſe of feature; harſh of countenance.

When the blaſt of war blows in your ears,
Stiffen the ſinews, ſummon up the blood,
Diſguiſe fair Nature with *hardfavour'd* looks,
Then lend the eye a terrible aſpect. *Shakeſp.*

The brother a very lovely youth, and the ſiſter *hardfavoured.* *L'Eſtrange.*

When Vulcan came into the world, he was ſo *hardfavoured* that both his parents frowned on him. *Dryden.*

HARDHA'NDED, hå'rd-hån-dĭd. *adj.* [*hard* and *hand.*] Coarſe; mechanick; one that has hands hard with labour.

Hardhanded men that work in Athens here,
Which never labour'd in their minds'till now. *Shak*

HA'RDHEAD, hå'rd-hěd. *n. ſ.* [*hard* and *head.*] Claſh of heads; manner of fighting in which the combatants daſh their heads together.

I have been at *hardhead* with your butting citizens; I have routed your herd, I have diſpers'd them. *Dryden.*

HARDHE'ARTED, hård-hå'rt-ĭd. *adj.* [*hard* and *heart.*] Cruel; inexorable; mercileſs; pitileſs; barbarous; inhuman; ſavage; uncompaſſionate.

Hardhearted Clifford, take me from the world;
My ſoul to heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

Can you be ſo *hardhearted* to deſtroy
My ripening hopes, that are ſo near to joy? *Dryd.*

John Bull, otherwiſe a good-natured man, was very *hardhearted* to his ſiſter Peg. *Arbuthnot.*

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS, hård-hå'rt-ĭd-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *hardhearted.*] Cruelty; want of tenderneſs; want of compaſſion.

Hardheartedneſs and cruelty is not only an inhuman vice, but worſe than brutal. *L'Eſtrange.*

How black and baſe a vice ingratitude is, may be ſeen in thoſe vices which it is always in combination with, pride and *hardheartedneſs*, or want of compaſſion. *South.*

Hardheartedneſs, is an eſſential in the character of a libertine. *Clariſſa.*

HA'RDIHEAD, hå'r-dỳ-hěd. } *n. ſ.* [from *hardy.*]
HA'RDIHOOD, hå'r-dỳ-hůd. } Stoutneſs; bravery. Obſolete.

Enflam'd with fury and fierce *hardyhead*,
He ſeem'd in heart to harbour thoughts unkind,
And nouriſh bloody vengeance in his bitter mind. *Spenſer.*

Boldly aſſault the necromancer's hall,
Where if he be, with dauntleſs *hardihood.* *Milton.*

HA'RDIMENT, hå'r-dỳ-měnt. *n. ſ.* [from *hardy*, *hardiment*, adv. Fr.] Courage; ſtoutneſs; bravery. Not in uſe.

But full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for ought be ſtaid. *Spenſer.*

On the gentle Severn's ſedgy bank,
In ſingle oppoſition, hand to hand,
He did confound the beſt part of an hour
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower. *Shak.*

Zeal was the ſpring whence flowed her *hardiment.* *Fairfax.*

HA'RDINESS, hå'r-dỳ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [*hardieſſe*, Fr. from *hardy.*]

1. Hardſhip; fatigue.

They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardineſs.* *Spenſer.*

2. Stoutneſs; courage; bravery.

If we, with thrice ſuch powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog,
Let us be worried; and our nation loſe
The name of *hardineſs* and policy. *Shakeſp.*

Perkin had gathered together a power of all nations, neither in number, nor in the *hardineſs* and courage of their perſons contemptible. *Bacon.*

He has the courage of a rational creature, and ſuch an *hardineſs* we ſhould endeavour by cuſtom and uſe to bring children to. *Locke.*

Criminal as you are, you avenge yourſelf againſt the *hardineſs* of one that ſhould tell you of it. *Spect.*

3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLA'BOURED, hå'rd-lå-bůrd. *adj.* [*hard* and *labour.*] Elaborate; ſtudied; diligently wrought.

How chearfully the hawkers cry
A ſatire, and the gentry buy!
While my *hardlabour'd* poem pines,
Unſold upon the printer's lines. *Swift.*

HA'RDLY, hå'rd-lỳ. *adv.* [from *hard.*]

1. With difficulty; not eaſily.

Touching things which generally are received, although in themſelves they be moſt certain, yet, becauſe men preſume them granted of all, we are *hardlieſt* able to bring ſuch proof of their certainty as may ſatisfy gainſayers, when ſuddenly and beſides expectation they require the ſame at our hands. *Hooker.*

There are but a few, and they endued with great ripeneſs of wit and judgment, free from all ſuch affairs as might trouble their meditations, inſtructed in the ſharpeſt and ſubtleſt points of learning; who have, and that very *hardly*, been able to find out but only the immortality of the ſoul. *Hooker.*

God hath delivered a law as ſharp as the two-edged ſword, piercing the very cloſeſt and moſt unſearchable corners of the heart, which the law of nature can *hardly*, human laws by no means, poſſibly reach unto. *Hooker.*

There are in living creatures parts that nouriſh and repair eaſily, and parts that nouriſh and repair *hardly.* *Bacon.*

The barks of thoſe trees are more cloſe and ſoft than thoſe of oaks and aſhes, whereby the moſs can the *hardlier* iſſue out. *Bacon.*

The father, mother, daughter they invite;
Hardly the dame was drawn to this repaſt. *Dryd.*

Recov'ring *hardly* what he loſt before,
His right endears it much, his purchaſe more. *Dryd.*

Falſe confidence is eaſily taken up, and *hardly* laid down. *South.*

2. Scarcely; ſcant; not lightly; with no likelihood.

The fiſh that once was caught, new bait will *hardly* bite. *Fairy Queen.*

They are worn, lord conſul, ſo
That we ſhall *hardly* in our ages ſee
Their banners wave again. *Shakeſp.*

Hardly ſhall you find any one ſo bad, but he deſires the credit of being thought good. *South.*

3. Almoſt not; barely.

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part,
Weak was the pulſe, and *hardly* heav'd the heart. *Dryden.*

There is *hardly* a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with ſome of that body. *Swift.*

4. Grudgingly; as an injury.

If I unwittingly
Have aught committed that is *hardly* borne
By any in this preſence, I deſire
To reconcile me. *Shakeſp.*

5. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are ſome reaſons inducing you to think *hardly* of our laws, are thoſe reaſons demonſtrative, are they neceſſary, or mere poſſibilities only? *Hooker.*

6. Rigorouſly; oppreſſively.

Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with. *Clarendon.*

They are now in priſon, and treated *hardly* enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years. *Addiſon.*

They have begun to ſay, and to fetch inſtances, where he has in many things been *hardly* uſed. *Swift.*

7. Unwelcomely; harſhly.

Such information comes very *hardly* and harſhly to a grown man; and, however ſoftened, goes but ill down *Locke.*

8. Not ſoftly; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy; bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodg'd. *Dryden.*

HA'RDMOUTHED, hå'rd-mouthd. *adj.* [*hard* and *mouth.*] Diſobedient to the rein; not ſenſible of the bit.

'Tis time my *hardmouth'd* courſers to controul,
Apt to run riot, and tranſgreſs the goal. *Dryden.*

But who can youth, let looſe to vice, reſtrain?
When once the *hardmouth'd* horſe has got the rein,
He's paſt thy pow'r to ſtop. *Dryden.*

HA'RDNESS, hå'rd-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *hard.*]

1. Durity; power of reſiſtance in bodies.

Hardneſs is a firm coheſion of the parts of matter that make up maſſes of a ſenſible bulk, ſo that the whole does not eaſily change its figure. *Locke.*

From the various combinations of theſe corpuſcles happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them, in colour, taſte, ſmell, *hardneſs*, and ſpecifick gravity. *Woodward.*

2. Difficulty to be underſtood.

This label on my boſom
Is ſo from ſenſe in *hardneſs*, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakeſp.*

3. Difficulty to be accompliſhed.

It was time now or never to ſharpen my intention to pierce through the *hardneſs* of this enterprize. *Sidney.*

Concerning the duty itſelf, the *hardneſs* thereof is not ſuch as needeth much art. *Hooker.*

4. Scarcity; penury.

The tenants poor, the *hardneſs* of the times,
Are all excuſes for a ſervant's crimes. *Swift.*

5. Obduracy; profligateneſs.

Every commiſſion of ſin introduces unto the ſoul a certain degree of *hardneſs*, and an aptneſs to continue in that ſin. *South.*

6. Coarſeneſs; harſhneſs of look.

By their virtuous behaviour they compenſate the *hardneſs* of their favour, and by the pulchritude of their ſouls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *Ray.*

7. Keenneſs; vehemence of weather or ſeaſons.

If the *hardneſs* of the Winter ſhould ſpoil them, neither the loſs of ſeed nor labour will be much. *Mortimer.*

8. Cruelty of temper; ſavageneſs; harſhneſs; barbarity.

We will aſk,
That if we fail in our requeſt, the blame
May hang upon our *hardneſs.* *Shakeſp.*

They quicken ſloth, perplexities unty,
Make roughneſs ſmooth, and *hardneſs* mollify. *Denham.*

9. Stiffneſs; harſhneſs.

Sculptors are obliged to follow the manners of the painters, and to make many ample folds, which are inſufferable *hardneſſes*, and more like a rock than a natural garment. *Dryden.*

10. Faulty parſimony; ſtingineſs.

HA'RDOCK, hå'r-dŏk. *n. ſ.* I ſuppoſe the ſame with *burdock.*

Why he was met ev'n now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With *hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers. *Shakeſp.*

HARDS, hå'rdz. *n. ſ.* The refuſe or coarſer part of flax.

HA'RDSHIP, hå'rd-ſhĭp. *n. ſ.* [from *hard.*]

1. Injury; oppreſſion.

They are ripe for a peace, to enjoy what we have conquered for them; and ſo are we, to recover the effects of their *hardſhips* upon us. *Swift.*

Inconvenience; fatigue.

They were expoſed to *hardſhip* and penury. *Spratt.*

You could not undergo the toils of war,
Nor bear the *hardſhips* that your leaders bore. *Add.*

In journeys or at home, in war or peace,
By *hardſhips* many, many fall by eaſe. *Prior.*

Ha'rdware, hå'rd-wår. *n. ſ.* [*hard* and *ware*.] Manufactures of metal.

Ha'rdwareman, hå'rd-wår-mån. *n. ſ.* [*hardware* and *man*.] A maker or ſeller of metalline manufactures.

One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin copper to paſs in Ireland. *Swift.*

Ha'rdy, hå'r-dŷ. *adj.* [*hardi*, Fr.]

Bold; brave; ſtout; daring; reſolute.

Try the imagination of ſome in cock-fights, to make one cock more *hardy*, and the other more cowardly. *Bacon.*

Recite
The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight
Betwixt the *hardy* queen and hero knight. *Dryden.*

Who is there *hardy* enough to contend with the reproach which is prepared for thoſe, who dare venture to diſſent from the received opinions of their country? *Locke.*

Could thirſt of vengeance, and deſire of fame,
Excite the female breaſt with martial flame?
And ſhall not love's diviner pow'r inſpire
More *hardy* virtue, and more gen'rous fire? *Prior.*

Strong; hard; firm.

Is a man confident of his preſent ſtrength? An unwholeſome blaſt may ſhake in pieces his *hardy* fabrick. *South.*

Confident; impudent; viciouſly ſtubborn.

Hare and **Here**, differing in pronunciation only, ſignify both an army and a lord. So *Harold* is a general of an army; *Hareman* a chief man in the army; *Herwin* a victorious army; which are much like *Stratocles*, *Polemarchus*, and *Hegeſiſtratus* among the Greeks. *Gibſon's Camd.*

Hare, hå'r. *n. ſ.* [þaꞃa, Sax. *karb*, Erſe.]

1. A ſmall quadruped, with long ears and ſhort tail, that moves by leaps, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters.

Diſmay'd not this
Our captains Macbeth and Banquo?
—As ſparrows, eagles; or the *hare*, the lion. *Shak.*

We view in the open champaign a brace of ſwift greyhounds courſing a good ſtout and well-breathed *hare*. *More.*

Your dreſſings muſt be with *hare*'s fur. *Wiſeman.*

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid *hare*. *Thomſ.*

2. A conſtellation.

The *hare* appears, whoſe active rays ſupply
A nimble force, and hardly wings deny. *Creech.*

To **Hare**, hå'r. *v. n.* [*harier*, Fr.] To fright; to hurry with terrour.

To *hare* and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. *Locke.*

Ha'rebell, hå'r-bêl. *n. ſ.* [*hare* and *bell*.] A blue flower campaniform.

Thou ſhalt not lack
The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primroſe; nor
The azur'd *harebell*, like thy veins. *Shak. Cymb.*

Ha'rebrained, hå'r-brånd. *adj.* [from *hare* the verb and *brain*.] Volatile; unſettled; wild; fluttering; hurried.

That *harebrained* wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it. *Bacon.*

Ha'refoot, hå'r-fût. *n. ſ.* [*hare* and *foot*.]

1. A bird. *Ainſworth.*

2. An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Ha'relip, hå'r-lîp. *n. ſ.* A fiſſure in the upper lip with want of ſubſtance, a natural defect. *Quincy.*

The blots of nature's hand
Shall not in their iſſue ſtand;
Never mole, *harelip*, nor ſcar,
Shall upon their children be. *Shakeſp.*

The third ſtitch is performed with pins or needles, as in *harelips*. *Wiſeman.*

Ha'resear, hå'rz-êr. *n. ſ.* [*bupleurum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Ha'rier, hår'-rŷ-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *hare*.] A dog for hunting hares. *Ainſworth.*

To **Hark**, hå'rk. *v. n.* [Contracted from *hearken*.] To liſten.

The king,
To me inveterate, *harks* my brother's ſuit. *Shak.*

Pricking up his ears, to *hark*
If he could hear too in the dark. *Hudibras.*

Hark, hårk'. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark*.] Liſt! hear! liſten!

What harmony is this? My good friends, *hark!* *Shakeſp.*

The butcher ſaw him upon the gallop with a piece of fleſh, and called out, *Hark* ye, friend, you may make the beſt of your purchaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hark! methinks the roar that late purſu'd me,
Sinks like the murmurs of a falling wind. *Rowe.*

Hark how loud the woods
Invite you forth! *Thomſon.*

Harl, hå'rl. *n. ſ.*

1. The filaments of flax.

2. Any filamentous ſubſtance.

The general ſort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or *harl*, daubed with cow-dung. *Mortimer.*

Ha'rlequin, hå'r-lê-kîn. *n. ſ.* [This name is ſaid to have been given by *Francis* of France to a buſy buffoon, in ridicule of his enemy *Charles le quint*. *Menage* derives it more probably from a famous comedian that frequented Mr. *Harley*'s houſe, whom his friends called *Harlequino*, little Harley. *Trev.*] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a jack-pudding; a zani.

The joy of a king for a victory muſt not be like that of a *harlequin* upon a letter from his miſtreſs. *Dryden.*

The man in graver tragick known,
Though his beſt part long ſince was done,
Still on the ſtage deſires to tarry;
And he who play'd the *harlequin*,
After the jeſt ſtill loads the ſcene,
Unwilling to retire, though weary. *Prior.*

HA'RLOT, hå'r-lůt. *n. ſ.* [*herlodes*, Welſh, a girl. Others for *horelet* a little whore. Others from the name of the mother of *William* the Conqueror. *Hurlet* is uſed in *Chaucer* for a low male drudge.] A whore; a ſtrumpet.

Away, my diſpoſition, and poſſeſs me with
Some *harlot*'s ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*

They help thee by ſuch aids as geeſe and *harlots*. *Ben Jonſon.*

The barbarous *harlots* crowd the publick place;
Go, fools, and purchaſe an unclean embrace. *Dryd.*

Ha'rlotry, hå'r-lůt-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *harlot*.]

1. The trade of a harlot; fornication.

Nor ſhall,
From Rome's tribunal, thy harangues prevail
'Gainſt *harlotry*, while thou art clad ſo thin. *Dryd.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

A peeviſh ſelf-will'd *harlotry*,
That no perſuaſion can do good upon. *Shakeſp.*

HARM, hå'rm. *n. ſ.* aꞃm, Sax.

1. Injury; crime; wickedneſs.

2. Miſchief; detriment; hurt.

We, ignorant of ourſelves,
Beg often our own *harms*, which the wiſe Powers
Deny us for our good. *Shakeſp.*

How are we happy ſtill in fear of *harm*?
But *harm* precedes not ſin. *Milton.*

They ſhould be ſuffered to write on: it would keep them out of *harm*'s way, and prevent them from evil courſes. *Swift.*

To **Harm**, hå'rm. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure.

What ſenſe had I of her ſtol'n hours of luſt?
I ſaw't not, thought it not, it *harm'd* not me. *Shak.*

Paſſions ne'er could grow
To *harm* another, or impeach your reſt. *Waller.*

After their young are hatched, they brood them under their wings, leſt the cold, and ſometimes the heat, ſhould *harm* them. *Ray.*

Ha'rmful, hå'rm-fůl. *adj.* [*harm* and *full*.] Hurtful; miſchievous; noxious; injurious; detrimental.

His dearly loved ſquire
His ſpear of heben-wood behind him bare,
Whoſe *harmful* head, thrice heated in the fire,
Had riven many a breaſt with pike-head ſquare. *Spenſer.*

Let no man fear that *harmful* creature leſs, becauſe he ſees the apoſtle ſafe from that poiſon. *Hall.*

The earth brought forth fruit and food for man, without any mixture of *harmful* quality. *Raleigh.*

For flax and oats will burn the tender field,
And ſleepy poppies *harmful* harveſts yield. *Dryden.*

Ha'rmfully, hå'rm-fůl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfully; noxiouſly; detrimentally.

A ſcholar is better occupied in playing or ſleeping, than ſpending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully* in ſuch kind of exerciſe. *Aſcham.*

Ha'rmfulness, hå'rm-fůl-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *harmful*.] Hurtfulneſs; miſchievouſneſs; noxiouſneſs.

Ha'rmless, hå'rm-lîs. *adj.* [from *harm*.]

1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful.

Touching ceremonies *harmleſs* in themſelves, and hurtful only in reſpect of number, was it amiſs to decree that thoſe things that were leaſt needful, and newlieſt come, ſhould be the firſt that were taken away? *Hooker.*

She, like *harmleſs* lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her maſter; hitting
Each object with a joy. *Shakeſp.*

2. Unhurt; undamaged.

The ſhipwright will be careful to gain by his labour, or at leaſt to ſave himſelf *harmleſs*, and therefore ſuit his work ſlightly, according to a ſlight price. *Raleigh.*

Ha'rmlessly, hå'rm-lîs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *harmleſs*.] Innocently; without hurt; without crime.

He ſpent that day free from worldly trouble, *harmleſsly*, and in a recreation that became a churchman. *Walton.*

Bullets batter the walls which ſtand inflexible, but fall *harmleſsly* into wood or feathers. *Decay of Piety.*

Ha'rmlessness, hå'rm-lês-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *harmleſs*.] Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt.

When, through taſteleſs flat humility,
In dough-bak'd men ſome *harmleſsneſs* we ſee,
'Tis but his phlegm that's virtuous, and not he. *Donne.*

Compare the *harmleſsneſs*, the credulity, the tenderneſs, the modeſty, and the ingenuous pliableneſs to virtuous counſels, which is in youth untainted, with the miſchievouſneſs, the ſlyneſs, the craft, the impudence, the falſhood, and the confirmed obſtinacy in an aged long-practiſed ſinner. *South.*

Harmo'nical, hår-môn'-î-kål. } *adj.* [ἁρμονικος;
Ha'rmonick, hår-môn'-îk. } *harmonique*, Fr.]

1. Relating to muſick; ſuſceptible of muſical proportion to each other.

After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all *harmonical* uſe, one half note to be interpoſed. *Bacon.*

2. Concordant; muſical; proportioned to each other: leſs properly.

Harmonical ſounds, and diſcordant ſounds, are both active and poſitive; but blackneſs and darkneſs are, indeed, but privatives. *Bacon.*

So ſwells each wind-pipe; aſs intones to aſs,
Harmonick twang of leather, horn, and braſs. *Pope.*

HARMO'NIOUS, hår-mỏ'-nyůs. *adj.* [*harmonieux*, Fr. from *harmony*.]

1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other; ſymmetrical.

All the wide-extended ſky,
And all the *harmonious* worlds on high,
And Virgil's ſacred work ſhall dye. *Cowley.*

God has made the intellectual world *harmonious* and beautiful without us; but it will never come into our heads all at once; we muſt bring it home piece-meal. *Locke.*

2. Having ſounds concordant to each other; muſical; ſymphonious.

Thoughts that voluntary move *harmonious* numbers. *Milton*

The verſe of Chaucer is not *harmonious* to us; they who lived with him, thought it muſical. *Dryd*

HARMO'NIOUSLY, hår-mỏ'-nyůs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *harmonious*.]

1. With juſt adaptation and proportion of parts to each other.

Not chaos-like, together cruſh'd and bruis'd;
But as the world, *harmoniouſly* confus'd:
Where order in variety we ſee,
And where, though all things differ, they agree. *Pope.*

That all theſe diſtances, motions, and quantities of matter ſhould be ſo accurately and *harmoniouſly* adjuſted in this great variety of our ſyſtem, is above the fortuitous hits of blind material cauſes, and muſt certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wiſdom. *Bentley.*

2. Muſically; with concord of ſounds.

If we look upon the world as a muſical inſtrument, well-tuned, and *harmoniouſly* ſtruck, we ought not to worſhip the inſtrument, but him that makes the muſick. *Stillingfleet.*

HARMO'NIOUSNESS, hår-mỏ'-nyůs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *harmonious*.] Proportion; muſicalneſs.

To **HA'RMONIZE**, hå'r-mỏ-nìz. *v. a.* [from *harmony*.] To adjuſt in fit proportions; to make muſical.

Love firſt invented verſe, and form'd the rhime,
The motion meaſur'd, *harmoniz'd* the chime. *Dryd.*

HA'RMONY, hå'r-mỏ-nỳ. *n. ſ.* [ἁρμονία; *harmonie*, Fr.]

1. The juſt adaptation of one part to another.

The pleaſures of the eye and ear are but the effects of equality, good proportion, or correſpondence; ſo that equality and correſpondence are the cauſes of *harmony*. *Bacon.*

The *harmony* of things,
As well as that of ſounds, from diſcord ſprings. *Denham.*

Sure infinite wiſdom muſt accompliſh all its works with conſummate *harmony*, proportion, and regularity. *Cheyne.*

2. Juſt proportion of ſound; muſical concord.

The ſound
Symphonious, of ten thouſand harps that tun'd
Angelic *harmonies*. *Milton.*

Harmony is a compound idea, made up of different ſounds united. *Watts.*

3. Concord; correſpondent ſentiment.

In us both one ſoul,
Harmony to behold in wedded pair!
More grateful than harmonious ſounds to th' ear. *Milton.*

I no ſooner in my heart divin'd,
My heart, which by a ſecret *harmony*
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion ſweet! *Milton.*

HA'RNESS, hå'r-nìs. *n. ſ.* [*harnois*, Fr. ſuppoſed from *iern* or *hiern*, Runick; *hiairn*, Welſh and Erſe, iron.]

1. Armour; defenſive furniture of war. Somewhat antiquated.

A goodly knight, all dreſs'd in *harneſs* meet,
That from his head no place appeared to his feet. *Spenſer.*

Of no right, nor colour like to right,
He doth fill fields with *harneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

Were I a great man, I ſhould fear to drink:
Great men ſhould drink with *harneſs* on their throats. *Shakeſp.*

2. The traces of draught horſes, particularly of carriages of pleaſure or ſtate: of other carriages we ſay *geer*.

Or wilt thou ride? Thy horſes ſhall be trapp'd,
Their *harneſs* ſtudded all with gold and pearl. *Shak.*

Their ſteeds around,
Free from their *harneſs*, graze the flow'ry ground. *Dryden.*

To **HA'RNESS**, hå'r-nìs. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs in armour.

He was *harneſt* light, and to the field goes he. *Shakeſp.*

Full fifty years, *harneſs'd* in rugged ſteel,
I have endur'd the biting Winter's blaſt. *Rowe.*

2. To fix horſes in their traces.

Before the door her iron chariot ſtood,
All ready *harneſſed* for journey new. *Spenſer.*

Harneſs the horſes, and get up the horſemen, and ſtand forth with your hamlets. *Jer.* xlvi. 4.

When I plow my ground, my horſe is *harneſſed* and chained to my plough. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To the *harneſſed* yoke
They lend their ſhoulder, and begin their toil. *Thomſon.*

HARP, hå'rp. *n. ſ.* [ƿeaꞃp, Sax. *harpe*, Fr. It is uſed through both the Teutonick and Roman dialects, and has been long in uſe.
Romanuſq; lyrâ plaudat tibi, Barbarus harpâ.
Ven. Fort.]

1. A lyre; an inſtrument ſtrung with wire, and commonly ſtruck with the finger.

Arion, when through tempeſts cruel wreck
He forth was thrown into the greedy ſeas,
Through the ſweet muſick which his *harp* did make,
Allur'd a dolphin him from death to eaſe. *Spenſer.*

They touch'd their golden *harps*, and hymning prais'd
God and his works. *Milton.*

Nor wanted tuneful *harp*, nor vocal quire;
The muſes ſung, Apollo touch'd the lyre. *Dryden.*

2. A conſtellation.

Next ſhines the *harp*, and through the liquid ſkies
The ſhell, as lighteſt, firſt begins to riſe;
This when ſweet Orpheus ſtruck, to liſt'ning rocks
He ſenſes gave, and ears to wither'd oaks. *Creech.*

To **HARP**, hå'rp. *v. n.* [*harper*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To play on the harp.

I heard the voice of harpers *harping* with their harps. *Rev.*

Things without life giving ſound, whether pipe or harp, except they give a diſtinction in the ſounds, how ſhall it be known what is piped or *harped*? *1 Cor.*

The helmed cherubim,
And ſworded ſeraphim,
Are ſeen in glitt'ring ranks with wings diſplay'd,
Harping in loud and ſolemn quire,
With unexpreſſive notes to heav'n's new-born heir. *Milton.*

You *harp* a little too much upon one ſtring. *Collier.*

2. To touch any paſſion, as the harper touches a ſtring; to dwell on a ſubject.

Gracious duke,
Harp not on that, nor do not baniſh reaſon
For inequality; but let your reaſon ſerve
To make the truth appear. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

For thy good caution, thanks:
Thou'ſt *harp'd* my fear aright. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He ſeems
Proud and diſdainful, *harping* on what I am,
Not what he knew I was. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

HA'RPER, hå'r-půr. *n. ſ.* [from *harp*.] A player on the harp.

Never will I truſt to ſpeeches penn'd,
Nor to the motion of a ſchoolboy's tongue;
Nor wooe in rhime, like a blind *harper's* ſong. *Shak.*

I'm the god of the harp: ſtop, my faireſt:— in vain;
Nor the harp, nor the *harper*, could fetch her again. *Tickell.*

HA'RPING *Iron*, hå'r-pìng-ì-ůrn. *n. ſ.* [from *harpago*, Lat.] A bearded dart with a line faſtened to the handle, with which whales are ſtruck and caught.

The boat which on the firſt aſſault did go,
Struck with a *harping iron* the younger foe;
Who, when he felt his ſide ſo rudely gor'd,
Loud as the ſea that nouriſh'd him he roar'd. *Waller.*

HARPONE'ER, hår-pỏ-nè'r. *n. ſ.* [*harponeur*, Fr. from *harpoon*.] He that throws the harpoon in whalefiſhing.

HARPO'ON, hår-pỏ'n. *n. ſ.* [*harpon*, Fr.] A harping iron.

HA'RPSICHORD, hå'rp-ſỳ-kůrd. *n. ſ.* A muſical inſtrument, ſtrung with wires, and played by ſtriking keys.

HA'RPY, hå'r-pỳ. *n. ſ.* [*harpyia*, Lat. *harpie*, *harpye*, Fr.]

1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures, which, when the table was furniſhed for Phineus, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the victuals, did ſo defile the reſt that they could not be endured. *Raleigh.*

That an *harpy* is not a centaur is by this way as much a truth, as that a ſquare is not a circle. *Locke.*

2. A ravenous wretch; an extortioner.

I will do you any ambaſſage to the pigmies, rather than hold three words conference with this *harpy*. *Shakeſp.*

HA'RQUEBUSS, hå'r-kỳ-bůs. *n. ſ.* [See ARQUEBUSE.] A handgun.

HA'RQUEBUSSIER, hår-kỳ-bůs-sè'r. *n. ſ.* [from *harquebuſs*.] One armed with a harquebuſs.

Twenty thouſand nimble *harquebuſſiers* were ranged in length, and but five in a rank. *Knolles.*

HARRIDA'N, hår-rỳ-dån'. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *haridelle* a worn-out worthleſs horſe.] A decayed ſtrumpet.

She juſt endur'd the Winter ſhe began,
And in four months a batter'd *harridan*;
Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and ſhrunk,
To bawd for others, and go ſhares with punk. *Swift.*

HA'RROW, hår'-rỏ. *n. ſ.* [*charroue*, Fr. *harcke*, Germ. a rake.] A frame of timbers croſſing each other, and ſet with teeth, drawn over ſowed ground to break the clods, and throw the earth over the ſeed.

The land with daily care
Is exercis'd, and with an iron war
Of rakes and *harrows*. *Dryden.*

Two ſmall *harrows*, that clap on each ſide of the ridge, harrow it right up and down. *Mortimer.*

To **HA'RROW**, hår'-rỏ. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with earth by the harrow.

Friend, *harrow* in time, by ſome manner of means,
Not only thy peaſon, but alſo thy beans. *Tuſſer.*

2. To break with the harrow.

Can'ſt thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he *harrow* the valleys after thee? *Job.*

Let the Volſcians
Plow Rome, and *harrow* Italy. *Shakeſp.*

3. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whoſe lighteſt word
Would *harrow* up thy ſoul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like ſtars, ſtart from their ſpheres. *Shakeſp.*

Imagine you behold me bound and ſcourg'd,
My aged muſcles *harrow'd* up with whips;
Or hear me groaning on the rending rack. *Rowe.*

4. To pillage; to ſtrip; to lay waſte. See HARRY, which in Scottiſh is the ſame thing.

As the king did excel in good commonwealth laws, ſo he had in ſecret a deſign to make uſe of them, as well for collecting of treaſure as for correcting of manners; and ſo meaning thereby to *harrow* his people, did accumulate them the rather. *Bacon.*

5. To invade; to haraſs with incurſions. [From Heꞃᵹian, Sax.] Obſolete.

And he that *harrow'd* hell with heavy ſtowre,
The faulty ſouls from thence brought to his heavenly bowre. *Fairy Queen.*

Moſt glorious Lord of life, that on this day
Didſt make thy triumph over death and ſin;
And having *harrow'd* hell, didſt bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win. *Spenſer.*

6. To diſturb; to put into commotion. [This ſhould rather be written *harry*, *harer*, Fr.]

Moſt like: it *harrows* me with fear and wonder. *Shakeſp.*

Amaz'd I ſtood, *harrow'd* with grief and care. *Milton.*

HA'RROW, hå'r-rò. *interj.* An exclamation of ſudden diſtreſs. Now out of uſe.

Harrow now out and weal away, he cried;
What diſmal day hath ſent this curſed light,
To ſee my lord ſo deadly damnify'd? *Spenſer.*

HA'RROWER, hå'r-rò-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *harrow.*]

1. He who harrows.

2. A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

To **HA'RRY**, hår'-rỳ. *v. a.* [*harer*, Fr.]

1. To teaze; to hare; to ruffle.

Thou muſt not take my former ſharpneſs ill.
—I repent me much
That I ſo *harry'd* him. *Shakeſp.*

2. In Scotland it ſignifies to rob, plunder, or oppreſs: as, *one* harried *a neſt;* that is, he took the young away: as alſo, *he* harried *me out of houſe and home*; that is, he robbed me of my goods, and turned me out of doors. See *To* HARROW.

HARSH, hå'rsh. *adj.* [*herviſche*, Germ. *Skinner.*]

1. Auſtere; roughly ſour.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine;
Some ſorts, when old, continue briſk and fine:
So age's gravity may ſeem ſevere,
But nothing *harſh* or bitter ought t' appear. *Denham.*

Sweet, bitter, ſour, *harſh* and ſalt, are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberleſs variety of reliſhes. *Locke.*

The ſame defect of heat which gives a fierceneſs to our natures, may contribute to that roughneſs of our language, which bears ſome analogy to the *harſh* fruit of colder countries. *Swift.*

2. Rough to the ear.

A name unmuſical to Volſcian ears,
And *harſh* in ſound to thine. *Shakeſp.*

Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Have taught the ſmoothneſs of thy native tongue;
But ſatire needs not that, and wit will ſhine
Through the *harſh* cadence of a rugged line. *Dryd.*

The unneceſſary conſonants made their ſpelling tedious, and their pronunciation *harſh*. *Dryden.*

Thy lord commands thee now
With a *harſh* voice, and ſupercilious brow,
To ſervile duties. *Dryden.*

3. Crabbed; moroſe; peeviſh.

He was a wiſe man and an eloquent; but in his nature *harſh* and haughty. *Bacon.*

Bear patiently the *harſh* words of thy enemies, as knowing that the anger of an enemy admoniſhes us of our duty. *Taylor.*

No *harſh* reflection let remembrance raiſe;
Forbear to mention what thou can'ſt not praiſe. *Prior.*

A certain quickneſs of apprehenſion inclined him to kindle into the firſt motions of anger; but, for a long time before he died, no one heard an intemperate or *harſh* word proceed from him. *Atterb.*

4. Rugged to the touch; rough.

Black feels as if you were feeling needles points, or ſome *harſh* ſand; and red feels very ſmooth. *Boyle.*

5. Unpleaſing; rigorous.

With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though *harſh* the precept, yet the preacher charm'd. *Dryden.*

HA'RSHLY, hå'rsh-lỳ. *adv.* [from *harſh.*]

1. Sourly; auſterely to the palate, as unripe fruit.

2. With violence; in oppoſition to gentleneſs, unleſs in the following paſſage it rather ſignifies unripely.

'Till, like ripe fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap; or be with eaſe
Gather'd, not *harſhly* pluck'd. *Milton.*

3. Severely; moroſely; crabbedly.

I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, that would treat me *harſhly*, than of an effeminate nature. *Addiſon.*

4. Unpleaſantly to the ear.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day;
I tell you, 'twould ſound *harſhly* in her ears. *Shakeſ.*

Get from him why he puts on this confuſion,
Grating ſo *harſhly* all his days of quiet
With turbulent and dang'rous lunacy. *Shakeſp.*

The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring ſound, and *harſhly* rung. *Dryden.*

HA'RSHNESS, hå'rsh-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *harſh.*]

1. Sourneſs; auſtere taſte.

Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard: the rolling doth ſoften and ſweeten the fruit, which is nothing but the ſmooth diſtribution of the ſpirits into the parts; for the unequal diſtribution of the ſpirits maketh the *harſhneſs.* *Bacon.*

2. Roughneſs to the ear.

Neither can the natural *harſhneſs* of the French, or the perpetual ill accent, be ever refined into perfect harmony like the Italian. *Dryden.*

Cannot I admire the height of Milton's invention, and the ſtrength of his expreſſion, without defending his antiquated words, and the perpetual *harſhneſs* of their ſound? *Dryden.*

'Tis not enough no *harſhneſs* gives offence;
The ſound muſt ſeem an echo to the ſenſe. *Pope.*

3. Ruggedneſs to the touch.

Harſhneſs and ruggedneſs of bodies is unpleaſant to the touch. *Bacon.*

4. Crabbedneſs; moroſeneſs; peeviſhneſs.

Thy tender hefted nature ſhall not give
Thee o'er to *harſhneſs:* her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn. *Shakeſp.*

HART, hå'rt. *n. ſ.* [Heoꞃꞇ, Sax.] A he-deer; the male of the roe.

That inſtant was I turn'd into a *hart*,
And my deſires, like fell and cruel hounds,
E'er ſince purſue me. *Shakeſp.*

The deer
And fearful *harts* do wander every where
Amidſt the dogs. *May's Virgil.*

HA'RTSHORN, hå'rts-hòrn. *n. ſ.*

Hartſhorn is a drug that comes into uſe many ways, and under many forms. What is uſed here are the whole horns of the common male deer, which fall off every year. This ſpecies is the fallow deer; but ſome tell us, that the medicinal *hartſhorn* ſhould be that of the true hart or ſtag. The ſalt of *hartſhorn* is a great ſudorifick, and the ſpirit has all the virtues of volatile alkalies: it is uſed to bring people out of faintings by its pungency, holding it under the noſe, and pouring down ſome drops of it in water. *Hill.*

Ramoſe concretions of the volatile ſalts are obſervable upon the glaſs of the receiver, whilſt the ſpirits of vipers and *hartſhorn* are drawn. *Woodw.*

HA'RTSHORN, hå'rts-hòrn. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HA'RT-ROYAL, hå'rt-roy-ỳel. *n. ſ.* A plant. A ſpecies of buckthorn plantain.

HA'RTSTONGUE, hå'rts-tůng. *n. ſ.* [*lingua cervina*, Lat.] A plant.

It commonly grows out from the joints of old walls and buildings, where they are moiſt and ſhady. There are very few of them in Europe. *Miller.*

Hartſtongue is propagated by parting the roots, and alſo by ſeed. *Mortimer.*

HA'RTWORT, hå'rt-wůrt. *n. ſ.* [*tordylium*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

HA'RVEST, hå'r-vìst. *n. ſ.* [Hæꞃꝼeꞅꞇ, Sax.]

1. The ſeaſon of reaping and gathering the corn.

As it ebbs, the ſeedſman
Upon the ſlime and ooze ſcatters his grain,
And ſhortly comes to *harveſt.* *Shakeſp.*

With *harveſt* work he is worſe than in Spring. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. The corn ripened, gathered and inned.

From Ireland come I with my ſtrength,
And reap the *harveſt* which that raſcal ſow'd. *Shak.*

When the father is too fondly kind,
Such ſeed he ſows, ſuch *harveſt* ſhall he find. *Dry.*

3. The product of labour.

Let us the *harveſt* of our labour eat;
'Tis labour makes the coarſeſt diet ſweet. *Dryden.*

HA'RVEST-HOME, hå'r-vìst-hòm. *n. ſ.*

1. The ſong which the reapers ſing at the feaſt made for having inned the harveſt.

Your hay it is mow'd, and your corn is reap'd;
Your barns will be full, and your hovels heap'd;
Come, my boys, come,
Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out *harveſt-home.* *Dryden.*

2. The time of gathering harveſt.

At *harveſt-home*, and on the ſhearing-day,
When he ſhould thanks to Pan and Pales pay. *Dry.*

3. The opportunity of gathering treaſure.

His wife I will uſe as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer; and there's my *harveſt-home.* *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

HA'RVEST-LORD, hå'r-vìst-lård. *n. ſ.* The head reaper at the harveſt.

Grant *harveſt-lord* more by a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do. *Tuſſer.*

HA'RVESTER, hå'r-vìs-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *harveſt.*] One who works at the harveſt.

HA'RVESTMAN, hå'r-vìst-màn. *n. ſ.* [*harveſt* and *man.*] A labourer in harveſt.

Like to a *harveſt-man* that's taſk'd to mow
Or all, or loſe his hire. *Shakeſp.*

To **HASH**, håsh'. *v. n.* [*hacher*, Fr.] To mince; to chop into ſmall pieces and mingle.

He rais'd his arm
Above his head, and rain'd a ſtorm
Of blows ſo terrible and thick,
As if he meant to *haſh* her quick. *Hudibras.*

What have they to complain of but too great variety, though ſome of the diſhes be not ſerved in the exacteſt order, and politeneſs; but *haſhed* up in haſte? *Garth.*

HASK, håsk'. *n. ſ.* This ſeems to ſignify a caſe or habitation made of ruſhes or flags. Obſolete.

Phœbus, weary of his yearly taſk,
Eſtabliſhed hath his ſteeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fiſhes *haſk.* *Spenſer.*

HA'SLET, } hå'r-slìt. { *n. ſ.* [*haſla*, Iſlandick, a bundle;
HA'RSLET, }

haſterel, *haſtereau*, *haſtier*, Fr.] The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe, and part of the throat to it.

HASP, håsp'. *n. ſ.* [Hæpſ, Sax. whence in ſome provinces it is yet called *hapſe.*] A claſp folded over a ſtaple, and faſtened on with a padlock.

Have doors to open and ſhut at pleaſure, with *haſps* to them. *Mortimer.*

To **HASP**, håsp'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhut with a haſp.

HA'SSOCK, hàs'-sůk. *n. ſ.* [*haſeck*, Germ.] *Skinner.*

1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

He found his pariſhioners very irregular; and in order to make them kneel, and join in the reſponſes, he gave every one of them a *haſſock* and common prayer book. *Addiſon.*

2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of ruſhes or privet, on which a perſon may ſit: it is therefore probable that *haſſock* and *haſk* are the ſame.

Hast, hăſt'. The ſecond perſon ſingular of *have*.

HASTE, hå'ſt. *n. ſ.* [*haſte*, Fr. *haeſte*, Dut.]

1. Hurry; ſpeed; nimbleneſs; precipitation.

Spare him, death!
But O, thou wilt not, can'ſt not ſpare!
Haſte hath never time to hear. *Craſhaw.*

Our lines reform'd, and not compos'd in *haſte*,
Poliſh'd like marble, would like marble laſt;
But as the preſent, ſo the laſt age writ;
In both we find like negligence and wit. *Waller.*

In as much *haſte* as I am, I cannot forbear giving an example. *Dryden.*

The wretched father running to their aid
With pious *haſte*, but vain, they next invade. *Dryd.*

2. Paſſion; vehemence.

I ſaid in my *haſte* all men are liars. *Pſalms.*

To **Haste**, hå'ſt. } *v. n.* [*haſter*, Fr. *haſten*,
To **Ha'sten**, hå'ſtn. } Dut.]

1. To make haſte; to be in a hurry; to be buſy; to be ſpeedy.

I have not *haſtened* from being a paſtor to follow thee. *Jer.*

2. To move with ſwiftneſs; eagerneſs; or hurry.

'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his gait;
He is a friend. Cinna, where *haſte* you ſo? *Shak.*

They were troubled and *haſted* away. *Pſalms.*

All thoſe things are paſſed away like a ſhadow, and as a poſt that *haſted* by. *Wiſdom.*

Haſting to pay his tribute to the ſea,
Like mortal life to meet eternity. *Denham.*

Theſe rites perform'd, the prince, without delay,
Haſtes to the nether world, his deſtin'd way. *Dry.*

To diſtant Sparta, and the ſpacious waſte
Of ſandy Pyle, the royal youth ſhall *haſte*. *Pope.*

Soon as the ſun awakes, the ſprightly court
Leave their repoſe, and *haſten* to the ſport. *Prior.*

To **Haste**, hå'ſt. } *v. a.* To puſh forward;
To **Ha'sten**, hå'ſtn. } to urge on; to precipitate; to drive to a ſwifter pace.

Let it be ſo *haſted*, that ſupper be ready at the fartheſt by five of the clock. *Shakeſp.*

All hopes of ſuccour from your arms are paſt;
To ſave us now, you muſt our ruin *haſte*. *Dryden.*

Each ſees his lamp with diff'rent luſtre crown'd;
Each knows his courſe with diff'rent periods bound,
And in his paſſage through the liquid ſpace,
Nor *haſtens*, nor retards his neighbour's race. *Prior.*

Ha'stener, hå'ſt-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *haſten*.] One that haſtens or hurries.

Ha'stily, hå's-tĭ-lŷ. *adv.* [from *haſty*.]

1. In a hurry; ſpeedily; nimbly; quickly.

A voice that called loud and clear,
Come hither, hither, O come *haſtily*! *Spenſer.*

If your grace incline that we ſhould live,
You muſt not, ſir, too *haſtily* forgive. *Waller.*

The next to danger, hot purſu'd by fate,
Half cloth'd, half naked, *haſtily* retire. *Dryden.*

2. Raſhly; precipitately.

Without conſidering conſequences, we *haſtily* engaged in a war which hath coſt us ſixty millions. *Swift.*

3. Paſſionately; with vehemence.

Ha'stiness, hå's-tŷ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *haſty*.]

1. Haſte; ſpeed.

2. Hurry; precipitation.

A fellow being out of breath, or ſeeming to be for haſte, with humble *haſtineſs* told Baſilius. *Sidney.*

3. Raſh; eagerneſs.

The turns of his verſe, his breakings, his propriety, his numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *haſtineſs* of my performance, would allow. *Dryden.*

There is moſt juſt cauſe to fear, leſt our *haſtineſs* to embrace a thing of ſo perilous conſequence, ſhould cauſe poſterity to feel thoſe evils. *Hooker.*

4. Angry teſtineſs; paſſionate vehemence.

Ha'stings, hå's-tĭngz. *n. ſ.* [from *haſty*.] Peas that come early.

The large white and green *haſtings* are not to be ſet till the cold is over. *Mortimer.*

Ha'sty, hå's-tŷ. *adj.* [*haſtif*, Fr. from *haſte*; *haeſtig*, Dut.]

1. Quick; ſpeedy.

Is this the counſel that we two have ſhar'd,
The ſiſters vows, the hours that we have ſpent,
When we have chid the *haſty* footed time
For parting us! *Shakeſp.*

2. Paſſionate; vehement.

He that is ſlow to wrath is of great underſtanding; but he that is *haſty* of ſpirit exalteth folly. *Proverbs.*

3. Raſh; precipitate.

See'ſt thou a man that is *haſty* in his words?
There is more hope of a fool than of him. *Proverbs.*

Be not raſh with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be *haſty* to utter any thing before God. *Eccl.* v. 2.

4. Early ripe.

Beauty ſhall be a fading flower, and as the *haſty* fruit before the Summer. *Iſaiah.*

Ha'sty-pudding, hå's-tŷ-pŭd'-dĭng. *n. ſ.* A pudding made of milk and flower, boiled quick together; as alſo of oatmeal and water boiled together.

Sure *haſty-pudding* is thy chiefeſt diſh,
With bullock's liver, or ſome ſtinking fiſh. *Dorſet.*

HAT, hăt'. *n. ſ.* [hæt, Sax. *hatt*, Germ.] A cover for the head.

She's as big as he is; and there's her thrum *hat*, and her muffler too. *Shakeſp.*

Out of mere ambition you have made
Your holy *hat* be ſtampt on the king's coin. *Shak.*

His *hat* was like a helmet, or Spaniſh montero. *Bacon.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
And with ſoft words his drooping ſpirits cheer'd;
His *hat* adorn'd with wings diſclos'd the god,
And in his hand he bore the ſleep-compelling rod. *Dryden.*

Ha'tband, hăt'-bănd. *n. ſ.* [*hat* and *band*.] A ſtring tied round the hat.

They had hats of blue velvet, with fine plumes of divers colours, ſet round like *hatbands*. *Bacon.*

Room for the noble gladiator! ſee
His coat and *hatband* ſhew his quality. *Dryden.*

Ha'tcase, hăt'-kåſ. *n. ſ.* [*hat* and *caſe*.] A ſlight box for a hat.

I might mention a *hatcaſe*, which I would not exchange for all the beavers in Great Britain. *Addiſon.*

To **HATCH**, hătſh'. *v. a.* [*hecken*, Germ. as *Skinner* thinks, from *heghen*, *eghen*, æg, egg, Sax.]

1. To produce young from eggs by the warmth of incubation.

He kindly ſpreads his ſpacious wing,
And *hatches* plenty for th' enſuing Spring. *Denham.*

The tepid caves, and fens and ſhores,
Their brood as numerous *hatch* from th' eggs, that ſoon
Burſting with kindly rapture, forth diſclos'd
Their callow young. *Milton.*

2. To quicken the egg by incubation.

When they have laid ſuch a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give over, and begin to ſit. *Ray.*

Others *hatch* their eggs, and tend the birth, 'till it is able to ſhift for itſelf. *Addiſon.*

3. To produce by precedent action.

Which thing they very well knew, and I doubt not, will eaſily confeſs, who live both to their great toil and grief, where the blaſphemies of Arians are renewed by them; who, to *hatch* their hereſy, have choſen thoſe churches as fitteſt neſts where Athanaſius's creed is not heard. *Hooker.*

4. To form by meditation; to contrive.

He was a man harmleſs and faithful, and one who never *hatched* any hopes prejudicial to the king, but always intended his ſafety and honour. *Hayward.*

5. [From *hacher* to cut.] To ſhade by lines in drawing or graving.

Who firſt ſhall wound, through others arms, his blood appearing freſh,
Shall win this ſword, ſilver'd and *hatcht*. *Chapm.*

Such as Agamemnon and the hand of Greece
Should hold up high in braſs! and ſuch again
As venerable Neſtor, *hatch'd* in ſilver,
Should with a bond of air, ſtrong as the axle-tree
On which heav'n rides, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienced tongue. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe tender hairs, and thoſe *hatching* ſtrokes of the pencil, which make a kind of minced meat in painting, are never able to deceive the ſight. *Dryden.*

To **HATCH**, hătſh'. *v. n.*

1. To be in a ſtate of growing quick.

He obſerved circumſtances in eggs, whilſt they were *hatching*, which varied. *Boyle.*

2. To be in a ſtate of advance towards effect.

Hatch, hătſh'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A brood excluded from the egg.

2. The act of excluſion from the egg.

3. Diſcloſure; diſcovery.

Something's in his ſoul,
O'er which his melancholy ſits on brood:
And, I do doubt, the *hatch* and the diſcloſe
Will be ſome danger. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

4. [Hæca, Sax. *hecke*, Dut. a bolt.] A half door; a door with opening over it: perhaps from *hacher* to cut, as a *hatch* is part of a door cut in two.

Something about, a little from the right,
In at the window, or elſe o'er the *hatch*. *Shakeſp.*

5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings by which they deſcend from one deck or floor of a ſhip to another.

To the king's ſhip, inviſible as thou art,
There ſhalt thou find the mariners aſleep
Under the *hatches*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

There ſhe's hid;
The mariners all under *hatches* ſtow'd. *Shakeſp.*

So ſeas, impell'd by winds with added pow'r,
Aſſault the ſides, and o'er the *hatches* tow'r. *Dryd.*

A ſhip was faſten'd to the ſhore;
The plank was ready laid for ſafe aſcent,
For ſhelter there the trembling ſhadow bent,
And ſkipp'd and ſkulk'd, and under *hatches* went. *Dryden.*

6. *To be under hatches.* To be in a ſtate of ignominy, poverty, or depreſſion.

He aſſures us how this fatherhood continued its courſe, 'till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was *under hatches*. *Locke.*

7. *Hatches.* Floodgates. *Ainſworth.*

To **HA'TCHEL**, hăk'l. *v. a.* [*hachelen*, Germ.] To beat flax ſo as to ſeparate the fibrous from the brittle part.

The aſbeſtos, mentioned by Kircher in his deſcription of China, put into water, moulders like clay, and is a fibrous ſmall excreſcence, like hairs growing upon the ſtones; and for the *hatchelling*, ſpinning, and weaving it, he refers to his *mundus ſubterraneus*. *Woodward.*

Ha'tchel, hăk'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *hachel*, Germ.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten.

Ha'tcheller, hăk'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *hatchel*.] A beater of flax.

HA'TCHET, hătſh'-ĭt. *n. ſ.* [*hache*, *hachette*, Fr. *aſcia*, Lat.] A ſmall axe.

The *hatchet* is to hew the irregularities of ſtuff. *Moxon.*

His harmful *hatchet* he hent in his hand,
And to the field he ſpeedeth. *Spenſer.*

Yo

Ye ſhall have a hempen caudle then, and the help of a *hatchet*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Nails, hammers, *hatchets* ſharp, and halters ſtrong. *Craſhaw.*

Tyrrheus, the foſter-father of the beaſt,
Then clench'd a *hatchet* in his horny fiſt. *Dryden.*

Our countryman preſented him with a curious *hatchet*, and aſking him whether it had a good edge, tried it upon the donor. *Addiſon.*

HA'TCHET-FACE, håtsh'-ît-fås. *n. ſ.* An ugly face; ſuch, I ſuppoſe, as might be hewn out of a block by a hatchet.

An ape his own dear image will embrace:
An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face*. *Dryden.*

HA'TCHMENT, håtsh'-mênt. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *atchievement*. See ATCHIEVEMENT.] Armorial eſcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

His means of death, his obſcure funeral,
No trophy, ſword, nor *hatchment* o'er his bones,
No noble rites nor formal oſtentation,
Cry to be heard. *Shakeſp.*

HA'TCHWAY, håtsh'-wå. *n. ſ.* [*hatches* and *way*.] The way over or through the hatches.

To **HATE**, hå't. *v. a.* [ƿaðian, Sax.] To deteſt; to abhor; to abominate; to regard with the paſſion contrary to love.

You are, I think, aſſur'd I love you not.
—Your majeſty hath no juſt cauſe to *hate* me. *Shak.*
Do all men kill the thing they do not love?
—*Hates* any man the thing he would not kill?
—Every offence is not a *hate* at firſt. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe old inhabitants of thy holy land thou *hateſt* for doing moſt odious works. *Wiſd.* xii. 4.

But whatſoever our jarring fortunes prove,
Though our lords *hate*, methinks we two may love. *Dryden.*

HATE, hå't. *n. ſ.* [aðe, Sax.] Malignity; deteſtation; the contrary to love.

Speak then to me, who neither beg nor fear
Your favours nor your *hate*. *Shakeſp.*

Hate to Mezentius, arm'd five hundred more. *Dryden.*

Nauſicaa teaches, that the afflicted are not always the objects of divine *hate*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſ.*

HA'TEFUL, hå't-fůl. *adj.* [*hate* and *full*.]

1. That which cauſes abhorrence; odious; abominable; deteſtable.

My name's Macbeth.
—The devil himſelf could not pronounce a title
More *hateful* to mine ear. *Shakeſp.*

There is no vice more *hateful* to God and man than ingratitude. *Peacham.*

What owe I to his commands
Who hates me, and hath hither thruſt me down,
To ſit in *hateful* office here confin'd,
Inhabitant of heav'n, and heav'nly born? *Milton.*

I hear the tread
Of *hateful* ſteps; I muſt be viewleſs now. *Milton.*

But Umbriel, *hateful* gnome! forbears not ſo;
He breaks the phial whence the ſorrows flow. *Pope.*

2. That which feels abhorrence; abhorrent; deteſting; malignant; malevolent.

Palamon, compell'd
No more to try the fortune of the field;
And, worſe than death, to view with *hateful* eyes
His rival's conqueſt. *Dryden.*

HA'TEFULLY, hå't-fůl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *hateful*.]

1. Odiouſly; abominably.

2. Malignantly; maliciouſly,

All their hearts ſtood *hatefully* appald
Long ſince. *Chapman.*

They ſhall deal with thee *hatefully*, take away all thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare. *Ezek.* xxiii. 29.

HA'TEFULNESS, hå't-fůl-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *hateful*.] Odiouſneſs.

HA'TER, hå'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *hate*.] One that hates; an abhorrer; a deteſter.

I of her underſtood of that moſt noble conſtancy, which whoſoever loves not, ſhews himſelf to be a *hater* of virtue, and unworthy to live in the ſociety of mankind. *Sidney.*

Whilſt he ſtood up and ſpoke,
He was my maſter, and I wore my life
To ſpend upon his *haters*. *Shakeſp.*

An enemy to God, and a *hater* of all good. *Brow.*

They never wanted ſo much knowledge as to inform and convince them of the unlawfulneſs of a man's being a murderer, an *hater* of God, and a covenant-breaker. *South.*

HA'TRED, hå'-trîd. *n. ſ.* [from *hate*.] Hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; diſlike; abhorrence; deteſtation; abomination; the paſſion contrary to love.

Hatred is the thought of the pain which any thing preſent or abſent is apt to produce in us. *Locke.*

I wiſh I had a cauſe to ſeek him there,
To oppoſe his *hatred* fully. *Shakeſp.*

Hatred is the paſſion of defiance, and there is a kind of averſation and hoſtility included in its very eſſence; but then, if there could have been *hatred* in the world when there was ſcarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compaſs of its proper object. *South.*

Hatreds are often begotten from ſlight and almoſt innocent occaſions, and quarrels propagated in the world. *Locke.*

Retain no malice nor *hatred* againſt any: be ready to do them all the kindneſs you are able. *Wake.*

She is a Preſbyterian of the moſt rank and virulent kind, and conſequently has an inveterate *hatred* to the church. *Swift.*

Hatred has in it the guilt of murder, and luſt the guilt of adultery. *Sherlock.*

To **HA'TTER**, håt'-tůr. *v. a.* [Perhaps corrupted from *batter*.] To haraſs; to weary; to wear out with fatigue.

He's *hatter'd* out with penance. *Dryden.*

HA'TTER, håt'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *hat*.] A maker of hats.

A *hatter* ſells a dozen of hats for five ſhillings a-piece. *Swift.*

HA'TTOCK, håt'-tůk. *n. ſ.* [*attock*, Erſe.] A ſhock of corn. *Dict.*

HAU'BERK, hå'-bêrk. *n. ſ.* [*hauberg*, old Fr.] A coat of mail; a breaſt-plate.

Him on the *hauberk* ſtruck the princeſs ſore,
That quite diſparted all the linked frame,
And pierced to the ſkin. *Fairy Queen.*

Hauberks and helms are hew'd with many a wound;
The mighty maces with ſuch haſte deſcend,
They break the bones, and make the ſolid armour bend. *Dryden.*

To **HAVE**, håv'. *v. a.* in the preſent I *have*, thou *haſt*, he *hath*; we, ye, they *have*; pret. and part. paſſ. *had*. [*haban*, Gothick; ƿabban, Sax. *hebben*, Dut. *avoir*, Fr. *avere*, Ital.]

1. Not to be without.

I have brought him before you, that after examination had, I might *have* ſomething to write. *Acts*, xxv. 26.

2. To carry; to wear.

Upon the maſt they ſaw a young man, who ſat as on horſeback, *having* nothing upon him. *Sidney.*

3. To make uſe of.

I *have* no Levite to my prieſt. *Judges.*

4. To poſſeſs.

He that gathered much *had* nothing over, and he that gathered little *had* no lack. *Exod.* xvi. 18.

5. To obtain; to enjoy; to poſſeſs.

Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own ſelf, with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was. *John*, xvii. 5.

6. To take; to receive.

A ſecret happineſs in Petronius is called *curioſa felicitas*, and which I ſuppoſe he *had* from the *feliciter audere* of Horace. *Dryden.*

7. To be in any ſtate; to be attended with or united to as accident or concomitant.

Have I need of madmen, that ye have brought this fellow? 1 *Sam.* xxi. 15.

8. To put; to take.

That done, go and cart it, and *have* it away. *Tuſſ.*

9. To procure; to find.

I would *have* any one name to me that tongue, that one can ſpeak as he ſhould do, by the rules of grammar. *Locke.*

10. Not to neglect; not to omit.

I cannot ſpeak; if my heart be not ready to burſt.—Well, ſweet Jack, *have* a care of thyſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Your plea is good: but ſtill I ſay beware:
Laws are explain'd by men; ſo *have* a care. *Pope.*

11. To hold; to regard.

Of the maid ſervants ſhall I be *had* in honour. 2 *Sam.*

The proud *have had* me greatly in deriſion. *Pſ.*

12. To maintain; to hold opinion.

Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, whereas ſome of them are crude and cold; and ſometimes they will *have* them to be the qualities of the tangible parts, whereas they are things by themſelves. *Bacon.*

13. To contain.

You have of theſe pedlars that *have* more in 'em than you'd think, ſiſter. *Shakeſp.*

I will never truſt a man again for keeping his ſword clean; nor believe he can *have* every thing in him by wearing his apparel neatly. *Shakeſp.*

14. To require; to claim.

What would theſe madmen *have*?
Firſt they would bribe us without pence,
Deceive us without common ſenſe,
And without pow'r enſlave. *Dryden.*

15. To be a huſband or wife to another.

If I had been married to him, for all he was in woman's apparel, I would not have *had* him. *Sha.*

16. To be engaged, as in a taſk or employment.

If we maintain things that are eſtabliſhed, we *have* to ſtrive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. *Hooker.*

The Spaniard's captain never *hath* to meddle with his ſoldiers pay. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Of the evils which hindered the peace and good ordering of that land, the inconvenience of the laws was the firſt which you *had* in hand. *Spenſer.*

Kings *have* to deal with their neighbours, their wives, their children, their prelates or clergy, their nobles, their merchants, and their common. *Bacon.*

17. To wiſh; to deſire; in a lax ſenſe.

I *had* rather be a door-keeper in the houſe of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedneſs. *Pſ.*

I would *have* no man diſcouraged with that kind of life or ſeries of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own neceſſities, may have engaged him. *Addiſon.*

18. To buy.

If theſe trifles were rated only by art and artfulneſs, we ſhould *have* them much cheaper. *Collier.*

19. It is moſt uſed in Engliſh, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenſes; *have*, *haſt*, and *hath*, or *has*, the preterperfect; and *had*, and *hadſt*, the preterpluperfect.

If there *had* been words enow between them to *have* expreſſed provocation, they *had* gone together by the ears. *Congreve.*

I have heard one of the greateſt geniuſes this age *has* produced, who *had* been trained up in all the polite ſtudies of antiquity, aſſure me, upon his being obliged to ſearch into records, that he at laſt took an incredible pleaſure in it. *Addiſon.*

I *have* not here conſidered cuſtom as it makes things eaſy, but as it renders them delightful; and though others *have* made the ſame reflections, it is poſſible they may not *have* drawn thoſe uſes from it. *Addiſon.*

That admirable precept which Pythagoras is ſaid to *have* given to his diſciples, and which that philoſopher muſt *have* drawn from the obſervation I *have* enlarged upon. *Addiſon.*

The gods *have* placed labour before virtue. *Add.*

This obſervation we *have* made on man. *Addiſ.*

Evil ſpirits *have* contracted in the body habits of luſt and ſenſuality, malice, and revenge. *Addiſ.*

Their torments *have* already taken root in them. *Addiſon.*

That excellent author *has* ſhewn how every particular cuſtom and habit of virtue will, in its own nature, produce the heaven, or a ſtate of happineſs, in him who ſhall hereafter practice it. *Addiſon.*

10. *Have at*, or *with*, is an expreſſion denoting reſolution to make ſome attempt. They ſeem to be imperative expreſſions; *have this at you; let this reach you*, or *take this; have with you; take this with you*; but this will not explain *have at it*, or *have at him*, which muſt be conſidered as mere elliptical; as, we will *have* a trial *at it*, or *at him*.

He that will caper with me for a thouſand marks, let him lend me the money, and *have at* him. *Shakeſp.*

I can bear my part; 'tis my occupation: *have at* it with you. *Shakeſp.*

I never was out at a mad frolick, though this is the maddeſt I ever undertook: *have with* you, lady mine; I take you at your word. *Dryden.*

HA'VEN, hå'vn. *n. ſ.* [*haven*, Dut. *havre*, Fr.]

1. A port; a harbour; a ſtation for ſhips.

Love was threatened and promiſed to him, and his couſin, as both the tempeſt and *haven* of their beſt years. *Sidney.*

Order for ſea is given:
They have put forth the *haven*. *Shakeſp.*

After an hour and a half ſailing, we entered into a good *haven*, being the port of a fair city. *Bac.*

The queen beheld, as ſoon as day appear'd,
The navy under ſail, the *haven* clear'd. *Denham.*

We may be ſhipwreck'd by her breath:
Love, favour'd once with that ſweet gale,
Doubles his haſte, and fills his ſail,
'Till he arrive, where ſhe muſt prove
The *haven*, or the rock of love. *Waller.*

2. A ſhelter; an aſylum.

All places, that the eye of heaven viſits,
Are to a wiſe man ports and happy *havens*. *Shak.*

HA'VENER, hå'vn-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *haven*.] An overſeer of a port.

Theſe earls and dukes appointed their ſpecial officers, as receiver, *havener*, and cuſtomer. *Carew.*

HA'VER, hăv'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *have*.] Poſſeſſor; holder.

Valour is the chiefeſt virtue, and
Moſt dignifies the *haver*. *Shakeſp.*

HA'VER is a common word in the northern counties for oats; as, *haver* bread for oaten bread; perhaps properly *aven*, from *avena*, Lat.

When you would anneal, take a blue ſtone, ſuch as they make *haver* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the croſs bars of iron. *Peacham.*

HAUGHT, hå't. *adj.* [*haut*, Fr.]

1. Haughty; inſolent; proud; contemptuous; arrogant. Obſolete.

The proud inſulting queen,
With Clifford and the *haught* Northumberland,
Have wrought the eaſy melting king, like wax. *Shakeſp.*

No lord of thine, thou *haught* inſulting man;
Nor no man's lord. *Shakeſp.*

2. High; proudly magnanimous.

His courage *haught*,
Deſir'd of foreign foemen to be known,
And far abroad for ſtrange adventures ſought. *Spenſer.*

HA'UGHTILY, hå'-tĭ-lŷ. *adv.* [from *haughty*.] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuouſly.

Her heav'nly form too *haughtily* ſhe priz'd;
His perſon hated, and his gifts deſpis'd. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTINESS, hå'-tŷ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *haughty*.] Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

By the head we make known our ſupplications, our threatnings, our mildneſs, our *haughtineſs*, our love, and our hatred. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTY, hå'-tŷ. *adj.* [*hautaine*, Fr.]

1. Proud; lofty; inſolent; arrogant; contemptuous.

His wife, being a woman of a *haughty* and imperious nature, and of a wit ſuperior to his, quickly reſented the diſreſpect ſhe received from him. *Clarendon.*

I ſhall ſing of battles, blood and rage,
And *haughty* ſouls, that mov'd with mutual hate,
In fighting fields purſu'd and found their fate. *Dryd.*

2. Proudly great.

Our vanquiſh'd wills that pleaſing force obey:
Her goodneſs takes our liberty away;
And *haughty* Britain yields to arbitrary ſway. *Prior.*

3. Bold; adventurous; of high hazard. Obſolete.

Who now ſhall give me words and ſound
Equal unto this *haughty* enterprize?
Or who ſhall lend me wings, with which from ground
My lowly verſe may loftily ariſe? *Fairy Queen.*

HA'VING, hăv'-ĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *have*.]

1. Poſſeſſion; eſtate; fortune.

My *having* is not much;
I'll make diviſion of my preſent with you:
Hold, there's half my coffer. *Shakeſp.*

2. The act or ſtate of poſſeſſing.

Of the one ſide was alledged the *having* a picture, which the other wanted; of the other ſide, the firſt ſtriking the ſhield. *Sidney.*

Thou art not for the faſhion of theſe times,
Where none will ſweat but for promotion;
And having that, do choak their ſervice up,
Even with the *having*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

3. Behaviour; regularity. This is ſtill retained in the Scottiſh dialect. It may poſſibly be the meaning here.

The gentleman is of no *having*: he kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a region; he knows too much. *Shakeſp.*

HA'VIOUR, hå'-vyŭr. *n. ſ.* [for *behaviour*.] Conduct; manners. Not uſed.

Their ill *haviour* garres men miſſay
Both of their doctrines and their ſay. *Spenſer.*

To **HAUL**, hå'l. *v. a.* [*haler*, Fr. to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. A word which, applied to things, implies violence; and, to perſons, awkwardneſs or rudeneſs. This word is liberally exemplified in *hale*; etymology is regarded in *hale*, and pronunciation in *haul*.

Thy Dol, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in baſe durance and contagious priſon,
Haul'd thither by mechanick dirty hands. *Shakeſp.*

The youth with ſongs and rhimes,
Some dance, ſome *haul* the rope. *Denham.*

Some the wheels prepare,
And faſten to the horſes feet; the reſt
With cables *haul* along th' unwieldy beaſt. *Dryd.*

In his grandeur he naturally chuſes to *haul* up others after him whoſe accompliſhments moſt reſemble his own. *Swift.*

Thither they bent, and *haul'd* their ſhips to land;
The crooked keel divides the yellow ſand. *Pope.*

Romp-loving miſs
Is *haul'd* about in gallantry robuſt. *Thomſon.*

HAUL, hå'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging.

The leap, the flap, the *haul*. *Thomſon.*

HAUM, hå'm. *n. ſ.* [or *hame*, or *halm*; þealm, Sax. *halm*, Dut. and Dan.] Straw.

In champion countrie a pleaſure they take
To mow up their *haume* for to brew and to bake:
The *haume* is the ſtraw of the wheat or the rie,
Which once being reaped, they mow by and by. *Tuſſer.*

Having ſtripped off the *haum* or binds from the poles, as you pick the hops, ſtack them up. *Mortim.*

HAUNCH, hånts'h. *n. ſ.* [*hancke*, Dut. *hanche*, Fr. *anca*, Ital.]

1. The thigh; the hind hip.

Hail, groom! didſt thou not ſee a bleeding hind,
Whoſe right *haunch* earſt my ſtedfaſt arrow ſtrake? *Spenſer.*

To make a man able to teach his horſe to ſtop and turn quick, and to reſt on his *haunches*, is of uſe to a gentleman both in peace and war. *Locke.*

2. The rear; the hind part.

Thou art a Summer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of Winter ſings
The lifting up of day. *Shakeſp.*

To **HAUNT**, hånt'. *v. a.* [*hanter*, Fr.]

1. To frequent; to be much about any place or perſon.

A man who for his hoſpitality is ſo much *haunted*, that no news ſtir but come to his ears. *Sidney.*

Now we being brought known unto her, after once we were acquainted, and acquainted we were ſooner than ourſelves expected, ſhe continually almoſt *haunted* us. *Sidney.*

I do *haunt* thee in the battle thus,
Becauſe ſome tell me that thou art a king. *Shakeſp.*

She this dangerous foreſt *haunts*,
And in ſad accents utters her complaints. *Waller.*

Earth now
Secur'd like to heav'n, a ſeat where gods might dwell,
Or wander with delight, and love to *haunt*
Her ſacred ſhades. *Milton.*

Celeſtial Venus *haunts* Idalia's groves;
Diana Cynthus, Ceres Hybla loves. *Pope.*

2. It is uſed frequently in an ill ſenſe of one that comes unwelcome.

You wrong me, ſir, thus ſtill to *haunt* my houſe;
I told you, ſir, my daughter is diſpos'd of. *Shakeſp.*

Oh, could I ſee my country-ſeat!
There leaning near a gentle brook,
Sleep, or peruſe ſome ancient book;
And there in ſweet oblivion drown
Thoſe cares that *haunt* the court and town. *Swift.*

3. It is eminently uſed of apparitions or ſpectres that appear in a particular place.

Foul ſpirits *haunt* my reſting place,
And ghaſtly viſions break my ſleep by night. *Fairf.*

All theſe the woes of Oedipus have known,
Your fates, your furies, and your *haunted* town. *Pope.*

To **HAUNT**, hånt'. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently.

I've charged thee not to *haunt* about my doors:
In honeſt plainneſs thou haſt heard me ſay,
My daughter's not for thee. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Where they moſt breed and *haunt* I have obſerv'd,
The air is delicate. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

HAUNT, hånt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Place in which one is frequently found.

We ſet toils, nets, gins, ſnares and traps, for beaſts and birds in their own *haunts* and walks. *L'Eſtrange.*

To me pertains not, ſhe replies,
To know or care where Cupid flies;
What are his *haunts*, or which his way,
Where he would dwell, or whither ſtray. *Prior.*

A ſcene where, if a god ſhould caſt his ſight,
A god might gaze and wonder with delight!
Joy touch'd the meſſenger of heav'n; he ſtay'd,
Entranc'd, and all the bliſsful *haunts* ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

2. Habit of being in a certain place.

The *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary. *Arbuthnot.*

HA'UNTER, hånt'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *haunt*.] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

The ancient Grecians were an ingenious people, of whom the vulgar ſort, ſuch as were *haunters* of theatres, took pleaſure in the conceits of Ariſtophanes. *Wotton on Education.*

O goddeſs, *haunter* of the woodland green,
Queen of the nether ſkies! *Dryden.*

HA'VOCK, hȧv'-vůk. *n. ſ.* [*hafog*, Welſh, devaſtation.] Waſte; wide and general devaſtation; mercileſs deſtruction.

Having been never uſed to have any thing of their own, they make no ſpare of any thing, but *havock* and confuſion of all they meet with. *Spenſ.*

Saul made *havock* of the church. *Acts*, viii. 3.

Ye gods! what *havock* does ambition make
Among your works! *Addiſon's Cato.*

The Rabbins, to expreſs the great *havock* which has been made of the Jews, tell us, that there were ſuch torrents of holy blood ſhed, as carried rocks of a hundred yards in circumference above three miles into the ſea. *Addiſon.*

If it had either air or fuel, it muſt make a greater *havock* than any hiſtory mentions. *Cheyne.*

HA'VOCK, hȧv'-vůk. *interj.* [from the noun.] A word of encouragement to ſlaughter.

Why ſtand theſe royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry *havock*, kings! *Shakeſp.*
Até by his ſide,
Cries *havock!* and lets looſe the dogs of war. *Shak.*

To **HA'VOCK**, hȧv'-ůk. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waſte; to deſtroy; to lay waſte.

Whatſoever they leave, the ſoldier ſpoileth and *havocketh*; ſo that, between both, nothing is left. *Spenſer.*

See, with what heat theſe dogs of hell advance,
To waſte and *havock* yonder world, which I
So fair and good created! *Milton.*

HA'UTBOY, hő'-boy. *n. ſ.* [*haut* and *bois.*] A wind inſtrument.

I told John of Gaunt he beat his own name; for you might have truſs'd him and all his apparel into an eel-ſkin: the caſe of a treble *hautboy* was a manſion for him. *Shakeſp.*

Now give the *hautboys* breath; he comes, he comes. *Dryden.*

HA'UTBOY *Strawberry*, hő'-boy strå'-bėr-ỳ. See STRAWBERRY.

HAW, hå'. *n. ſ.* [ƿaȝ, Sax.]

1. The berry and ſeed of the hawthorn.

The ſeed of the bramble with kernel and *haw.* *Tuſſer.*

Store of *haws* and hips portend cold Winters. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

His quarrel to the hedge was, that his thorns and his brambles did not bring forth raiſins, rather than *haws* and blackberries. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. An excreſcence in the eye.

3. [ƿaȝa, Sax. *haw* a garden, Dan.] A ſmall piece of ground adjoining to an houſe. In Scotland they call it *haugh.*

Upon the *haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog. *Carew.*

To **HAW**, hå'. *v. n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *hawk* or *hack.*] To ſpeak ſlowly with frequent intermiſſion and heſitation.

'Tis a great way; but yet, after a little humming and *hawing* upon't, he agreed to undertake the job. *L'Eſtrange.*

HAWK, hå'k. *n. ſ.* [*hæbeg*, Welſh; ƿaƿoc, Sax. *accipiter*, Lat.]

1. A bird of prey, uſed much anciently in ſport to catch other birds.

Do'ſt thou love hawking? Thou haſt *hawks* will ſoar
Above the morning lark. *Shakeſp.*

It can be no more diſgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his *hawk*'s meat. *Peacham.*

Whence borne on liquid wing
The ſounding culver ſhoots; or where the *hawk*,
High in the beetling cliffs, his airy builds. *Thomſ.*

2. [*Hoch*, Welſh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To **HAWK**, hå'k. *v. n.* [from *hawk.*]

1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk.

Ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to *hawk.* *Shakeſp.*

One followed ſtudy and knowledge, and another *hawking* and hunting. *Locke.*

He that *hawks* at larks and ſparrows has no leſs ſport, though a much leſs conſiderable quarry, than he that flies at nobler game. *Locke.*

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma *hawks*;
With her of tarſels and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

2. To fly at; to attack on the wing.

A faulcon tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mouſing owl *hawk'd* at and kill'd. *Shak.*

Whether upward to the moon they go,
Or dream the Winter out in caves below,
Or *hawk* at flies elſewhere, concerns us not to know. *Dryden.*

3. [*Hoch*, Welſh.] To force up phlegm with a noiſe.

Come, ſit, ſit, and a ſong.——Shall we clap into't roundly, without *hawking* or ſpitting, or ſaying we are hoarſe, which are the only prologues to a bad voice? *Shakeſp.*

She complained of a ſtinking tough phlegm which ſhe *hawked* up in the mornings. *Wiſeman.*

Blood, caſt out of the throat or windpipe, is ſpit out with a *hawking* or ſmall cough; that out of the gums is ſpit out without *hawking*, coughing, or vomiting. *Harvey.*

4. To ſell by proclaiming it in the ſtreets. [From *hock*, Germ. a ſaleſman.]

His works were *hawk'd* in every ſtreet;
But ſeldom roſe above a ſheet. *Swift.*

HA'WKED, hå'-kid. *adj.* [from *hawk.*] Formed like a hawk's bill.

Flat noſes ſeem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Perſian, a large and prominent noſe unto the Roman. *Brown.*

HA'WKER, hå'-kůr. *n. ſ.* [from *hock*, Germ.] One who ſells his wares by proclaiming them in the ſtreet.

I ſaw my labours, which had coſt me ſo much thought, bawled about by common *hawkers*, which I once intended for the conſideration of the greateſt perſon. *Swift.*

To grace this honour'd day, the queen proclaims,
By herald *hawkers*, high heroick games:
She ſummons all her ſons; an endleſs band
Pours forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land. *Pope.*

HA'WKWEED, hå'k-wėd. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Oxtongue is a ſpecies of this plant. *Miller.*

HA'WSES, hå'-ziz. *n. ſ.* [of a ſhip.] Two round holes under the ſhip's head or beak, through which the cables paſs when ſhe is at anchor. *Harris.*

HA'WTHORN, hå'-thårn. *n. ſ.* [ƿæȝ ðopn, Sax.] A ſpecies of medlar; the thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

The uſe to which it is applied in England is to make hedges: there are two or three varieties of it about London; but that ſort which produces the ſmalleſt leaves is preferable, becauſe its branches always grow cloſe together. *Miller.*

There is a man haunts the foreſt, that abuſes our young plants with carving Roſalind on their barks; hangs odes upon *hawthorns*, and elegies on brambles. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Some in their hands, beſide the lance and ſhield,
The boughs of woodbine or of *hawthorn* held. *Dryd.*

Now *hawthorns* bloſſom, now the daiſies ſpring. *Pope.*

The *hawthorn* whitens. *Thomſon.*

HA'WTHORN FLY, hå'-thårn-flỳ. *n. ſ.* An inſect.

The *hawthorn fly* is all black, and not big. *Walton.*

HAY, hå'. *n. ſ.* [ƿeȝ, ƿiȝ, Sax. *hey*, Dut.] Graſs dried to fodder cattle in Winter.

Make *hay* while the ſun ſhines. *Camden's Rem.*

Make poor men's cattle break their necks;
Set fire on barns and *hay* ſtacks in the night,
And bid the owners quench them with their tears. *Shakeſp.*

We have heats of dungs, and of *hays* and herbs laid up moiſt. *Bacon.*

Or if the earlier ſeaſon lead
To the tann'd *hay* cock in the mead. *Milton.*

Bring them for food ſweet boughs and oſiers cut,
Nor all the Winter long thy *hay* rick ſhut. *May.*

Some turners turn long and ſlender ſprigs of ivory, as ſmall as an *hay* ſtalk. *Moxon.*

By ſome *hay* cock, or ſome ſhady thorn,
He bids his beads both even ſong and morn. *Dryd.*

The beſt manure for meadows is the bottom of *hay* mows and *hay* ſtacks. *Mortimer.*

Hay and oats, in the management of a groom, will make ale. *Swift.*

To dance the hay. To dance in a ring: probably from dancing round a hay cock.

I will play on the tabor to the worthies,
And let them *dance the hay.* *Shakeſp.*

This maids think on the hearth they ſee,
When fires well nigh conſumed be,
There dancing *hays* by two and three,
Juſt as your fancy caſts them. *Drayton.*

The gum and gliſt'ning, which with art
And ſtudy'd method, in each part
Hangs down,
Looks juſt as if that day
Snails there had crawl'd the *hay.* *Suckling.*

HAY, hå'. *n. ſ.* [from *haie*, Fr. a hedge.] A net which incloſes the haunt of an animal.

Coneys are deſtroyed by *hays*, curs, ſpaniels, or tumblers, bred up for that purpoſe. *Mortimer.*

HA'YMAKER, hå'-må-kůr. *n. ſ.* [*hay* and *make.*] One employed in drying graſs for hay.

As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here, you might enquire of his *haymakers.* *Pope to Swift.*

HA'ZARD, hȧz'-ůrd. *n. ſ.* [*hazard*, Fr. *azar*, Span. *haſki*, Runick, danger.]

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.

I have ſet my life upon a caſt,
And I will ſtand the *hazard* of the die. *Shakeſp.*

I will upon all *hazards* well believe
Thou art my friend, that know'ſt my tongue ſo well. *Shakeſp.*

Where the mind does not perceive connection, there men's opinions are not the product of judgment, but the effects of chance and *hazard*, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice and without direction. *Locke.*

2. Danger; chance of danger.

We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the Father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto the world; a law wherein ſo many things are laid open, as a light which otherwiſe would have been buried in darkneſs, not without the *hazard*, or rather not with the *hazard*, but with the certain loſs of thouſands of ſouls, moſt undoubtedly now ſaved. *Hooker.*

The *hazard* I have run to ſee you here, ſhould inform you that I love not at a common rate. *Dryd.*

Men are led on from one ſtage of life to another in a condition of the utmoſt *hazard*, and yet without the leaſt apprehenſion of their danger. *Rogers.*

3. A game at dice.

The duke playing at *hazard*, held in a great many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold. *Swift.*

To **HA'ZARD**, hȧz'-ůrd. *v. a.* [*hazarder*, Fr.] To expoſe to chance; to put into danger.

They might, by perſiſting in the extremity of that opinion, *hazard* greatly their own eſtates, and ſo weaken that part which their places now give. *Hooker.*

It was not in his power to adventure upon his own fortune, or bearing a publick charge to *hazard* himſelf againſt a man of private condition. *Haylw.*

By dealing indifferently mercies to all, you may *hazard* your own ſhare. *Sherlock.*

To **HA'ZARD**, hȧz'-ůrd. *v. n.*

1. To try the chance.

I pray you tarry; pauſe a day or two,
Before you *hazard*; for in chaſing wrong,
I loſe your company. *Shakeſp.*

2. To adventure; to run the danger.

She from her fellow-provinces would go,
Rather than *hazard* to have you her foe. *Waller.*

HA'ZARDABLE, hȧz'-ȧr-dȧbl. *adj.* [from *hazard.*] Venturous; liable to chance.

An *hazardable* determination it is, unto fluctuating and indifferent effects, to affix a poſitive type or period. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER, hȧz'-ȧr-dŭr. *n.ſ.* [from *hazard.*] He who hazards.

HA'ZARDRY, hȧz'-ȧr-drŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *hazard.*] Temerity; precipitation; raſh adventurouſneſs. Obſolete.

Haſty wrath, and heedleſs *hazardry*,
Do breed repentance late, and laſting infamy. *Spenſer.*

HA'ZARDOUS, hȧz'-ȧr-dŭs. *adj.* [*hazardeux*, Fr. from *hazard.*] Dangerous; expoſed to chance.

Grant that our *hazardous* attempt prove vain,
We feel the worſt, ſecur'd from greater pain. *Dryd.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY, hȧz'-ȧr-dŭs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *hazardous.*] With danger or chance.

HAZE, hå'z. *n.ſ.* [The etymology unknown.] Fog; miſt.

To HAZE, hå'z. *v. n.* To be foggy or miſty.

To HAZE, hå'z. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainſw.*

HA'ZEL, hå'zl. [hæꞅel, Sax. *corylus*, Lat.] Nut tree.

The nuts grow in cluſters, and are cloſely joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an outward huſk or cup, which opens at the top, and when the fruit is ripe it falls out. The ſpecies are hazelnut, cobnut, and filbert. The red and white filberts are moſtly eſteemed for their fruit. *Miller.*

Kate, like the *hazel* twig,
Is ſtraight and ſlender; and as brown in hue
As *hazel* nuts, and ſweeter than the kernels. *Shak.*

Her chariot is an empty *hazel* nut. *Shakeſp.*

Why ſit we not beneath the grateful ſhade,
Which *hazels*, intermix'd with elms, have made? *Dryden*

There are ſome from the ſize of a *hazel* nut to that of a man's fiſt. *Woodward.*

HA'ZEL, hå'zl. *adj.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

Chuſe a warm dry ſoil, that has a good depth of light *hazel* mould. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZELLY, hå'zl-lŷ. *adj.* Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.

Uplands conſiſt either of ſand, gravel, chalk, rock or ſtone, *hazelly* loam, clay, or black mould. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZY, hå'-zŷ. *adj.* [from *haze.*] Dark; foggy; miſty.

Our cleareſt day here is miſty and *hazy*; we ſee not far, and what we do ſee is in a bad light. *Burnet's Theory.*

Oft engender'd by the *hazy* North,
Myriads on myriads, inſect armies waſt. *Thomſon.*

HE, hè'. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them.* [*hy*, Dut. he, Sax. It ſeems to have borrowed the plural from ðiꞅ, plural ꝺaꞅ, dative ꝺiꞅum.]

1. The man that was named before.

All the conſpirators, ſave only *he*,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæſar. *Shak.*

If much you note *him*,
You ſhall offend *him*, and increaſe his paſſion;
Feed and regard *him* not. *Shakeſp.*

I am weary of this moon; would *he* would change. *Shakeſp.*

Adam ſpoke;
So cheer'd *he* his fair ſpouſe, and ſhe was cheer'd. *Milton.*

When Adam wak'd, *he* on his ſide
Leaning half rais'd hung over her. *Milton.*

Thus talking, hand in hand along *they* paſs'd
On to their bliſsful bow'rs. *Milton.*

Extol
Him firſt, *him* laſt, *him* midſt. *Milton.*

2. The man; the perſon. It ſometimes ſtands without reference to any foregoing word.

He is never poor
That little hath, but *he* that much deſires. *Daniel.*

3. Man or male being.

Such mortal drugs I have; but Mantua's law
Is death to any *he* that utters them. *Shakeſp.*

I ſtand to anſwer thee, or any *he* the proudeſt of thy ſort. *Shakeſp.*

Tros and his race the ſculptor ſhall employ,
And *he* the god who built the walls of Troy. *Dryd.*

4. Male: as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. It is uſed where the male and female have not different denominations.

The *he*'s in birds have the faireſt feathers. *Bac.*

5. In the two laſt ſenſes *he* is rather a noun than pronoun.

HEAD, hėd'. *n.ſ.* [heaꝼoꝺ, heaꝼꝺ, Sax. *hoofd*, Dut. *heved*, old Engliſh, whence by contraction *head.*]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of ſenſation and ſeat of thought.

Vein healing verven, and *head* purging dill. *Spen.*

Over *head* up-grew
Inſuperable height of loftieſt ſhade. *Milton.*

The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy *head.* *Dryd.*

I could ſtill have offers, that ſome, who held their *heads* higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift.*

2. Perſon as expoſed to any danger or penalty.

What he gets more of her than ſharp words, let it lie on my *head.* *Shakeſp.*

Who of all ages to ſucceed, but feeling
The evil on him brought by me, will curſe
My *head?* ill fare our anceſtor impure. *Milton.*

3. *Head and ears.* The whole perſon.

In jingling rhimes well fortified and ſtrong,
He fights intrench'd o'er *head and ears* in ſong. *Granville.*

4. Denomination of any animals.

When Innocent deſired the marquis of Carpio to furniſh thirty thouſand *head* of ſwine, he could not ſpare them; but thirty thouſand lawyers he had at his ſervice. *Addiſon.*

The tax upon paſturage was raiſed according to a certain rate *per head* upon cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

5. Chief; principal perſon; one to whom the reſt are ſubordinate; leader; commander.

For their commons, there is little danger from them, except it be where they have great and potent *heads.* *Bacon.*

Your *head* I him appoint;
And by myſelf have ſworn, to him ſhall bow
All knees in heav'n, and ſhall confeſs him lord. *Milton.*

The *heads* of the chief ſects of philoſophy, as Thales, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras, did conſent to this tradition. *Tillotſon.*

6. Place of honour; the firſt place.

Notwithſtanding all the juſtices had taken their places upon the Bench, they made room for the old knight at the *head* of them. *Addiſon.*

7. Place of command.

An army of fourſcore thouſand troops, with the duke of Marlborough at the *head* of them, could do nothing. *Addiſon on the War.*

8. Countenance; preſence.

Richard not far from hence hath hid his *head.* *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

With Cain go wander through the ſhade of night,
And never ſhew thy *head* by day or light. *Shakeſp.*

Ere to-morrow's ſun ſhall ſhew his *head.* *Dryd.*

9. Underſtanding; faculties of the mind: commonly in a ludicrous ſenſe.

The wenches laid their *heads* together. *L'Eſtra.*

A fox and a goat went down a well to drink: the goat fell to hunting which way to get back; Oh, ſays Reynard, never trouble your *head*, but leave that to me. *L'Eſtrange.*

Work with all the eaſe and ſpeed you can, without breaking your *head*, and being ſo very induſtrious in ſtarting ſcruples. *Dryden.*

The lazy and inconſiderate took up their notions by chance, without much beating their *heads* about them. *Locke.*

If a man ſhews that he has no religion, why ſhould we think that he beats his *head*, and troubles himſelf to examine the grounds of this or that doctrine? *Locke.*

When in ordinary diſcourſe we ſay a man has a fine *head*, we expreſs ourſelves metaphorically, and ſpeak in relation to his underſtanding; and when we ſay of a woman ſhe has a fine *head*, we ſpeak only in relation to her commode. *Addiſon.*

We laid our *heads* together, to conſider what grievances the nation had ſuffered under king George. *Addiſon.*

10. Face; front; fore part.

The gathering crowd purſues;
The raviſhers turn *head*, the fight renews. *Dryden.*

11. Reſiſtance; hoſtile oppoſition.

Then made he *head* againſt his enemies,
And Hymner ſlew. *Fairy Queen.*

Sometimes hath Henry Bolingbroke made *head* againſt my power. *Shakeſp.*

Two valiant gentlemen making *head* againſt them, ſeconded by half a dozen more, made forty run away. *Raleigh.*

Sin having depraved his judgment, and got poſſeſſion of his will, there is no other principle left him naturally, by which he can make *head* againſt it. *South.*

12. Spontaneous reſolution.

The bordering wars in this kingdom were made altogether by voluntaries, upon their own *head*, without any pay or commiſſion from the ſtate. *Davies.*

13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known.

It was a buck of the firſt *head.* *Shakeſp.*

The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the firſt *head.* *Shakeſp.*

14. Individual. It is uſed in numbers or computation.

If there be ſix millions of people, then there is about four acres for every *head.* *Graunt.*

15. The top of any thing bigger than the reſt.

His ſpear's *head* weighed ſix hundred ſhekels of iron. 1 *Sam.*

As high
As his proud *head* is rais'd towards the ſky,
So low tow'rds hell his roots deſcend. *Denham.*

Trees, which have large and ſpreading *heads*, would lie with their branches up in the water. *Woodward.*

If the buds are made our food, they are called *heads* or tops; ſo heads of aſparagus or artichoaks. *Watts.*

Head is an equivocal term; for it ſignifies the *head* of a nail, or of a pin, as well as of an animal. *Watts.*

16. The fore part of any thing, as of a ſhip.

By gallies with brazen *heads* ſhe might tranſport over Indus at once three hundred thouſand ſoldiers. *Raleigh.*

His gallies moor;
Their *heads* are turn'd to ſea, their ſterns to ſhore. *Dryden.*

17. That which riſes on the top.

Led it ſtand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the caſk, ſtirring it twice a-day, and beating down the *head* or yeaſt into it. *Mortimer.*

18. The blade of an axe.

A man fetcheth a ſtroke with the axe to cut down the tree, and the *head* ſlippeth from the helve. *Deut.* xix. 5.

19. Upper part of a bed.

Iſrael bowed upon the bed's *head.* *Gen.* xlvii. 31.

20. The brain.

As eaſtern prieſts in giddy circles run,
And turn their *heads* to imitate the ſun. *Pope.*

21. Dreſs of the head.

Ladies think they gain a point when they have teazed their huſbands to buy them a laced *head*, or a fine petticoat. *Swift.*

22. Principal topick of diſcourſe.

Theſe *heads* are of a mixed order, and we propoſe only ſuch as belong to the natural world. *Burnet's Theory.*

'Tis our great intereſt, and duty, to ſatisfy ourſelves on this *head*, upon which our whole conduct depends. *Atterbury.*

23. Source of a ſtream.

It is the glory of God to give; his very nature delighteth in it: his mercies in the current, through which they would paſs, may be dried up, but at the *head* they never fail. *Hooker.*

The current by Gaza is but a ſmall ſtream, riſing between it and the Red ſea, whoſe *head* from Gaza is little more than twenty Engliſh miles. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Some did the ſong, and ſome the choir maintain,
Beneath a laurel ſhade, where mighty Po
Mounts up to woods above, and hides his *head*
below. *Dryden.*

24. Criſis; pitch.

The indiſpoſition which has long hung upon me, is at laſt grown to ſuch a *head*, that it muſt quickly make an end of me, or of itſelf. *Addiſon.*

25. Power; influence; force; ſtrength; dominion.

Within her breaſt though calm, her breaſt
though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got *head*, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

26. Body; conflux.

People under command chuſe to conſult, and after to march in order; and rebels, contrariwiſe, run upon an *head* together in confuſion. *Bacon.*

A mighty and a fearful *head* they are,
As ever offer'd foul play in a ſtate. *Shakeſp.*
Far in the marches here we heard you were,
Making another *head* to fight again. *Shakeſp.*
Let all this wicked crew gather
Their forces to one *head*. *Ben Jonſon.*

27. Power; armed force.

My lord, my lord, the French have gather'd
head. *Shakeſp.*
At ſixteen years,
When Tarquin made a *head* for Rome, he ſought
Beyond the mark of others. *Shakeſp.*

28. Liberty in running a horſe.

He gave his able horſe the *head*,
And bounding forward ſtruck his agile heels
Againſt the panting ſides of his poor jade
Up to the rowel-head. *Shakeſp.*

29. Licence; freedom from reſtraint; a metaphor from horſemanſhip.

God will not admit of the paſſionate man's apology, that he has ſo long given his unruly paſſions their *head*, that he cannot now govern nor controul them. *South.*

30. It is very improperly applied to roots.

How turneps hide their ſwelling *heads* below,
And how the cloſing coleworts upwards grow.
Gay.

31. *Head and ſhoulders.* By force; violently.

People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, will be ſtill bringing it in by *head and ſhoulders*, over and over, in ſeveral companies. *L'Eſtra.*

They bring in every figure of ſpeech, *head and ſhoulders* by main force, in ſpite of nature and their ſubject. *Felton.*

HEAD, hèd'. *adj.* Chief; principal; as, the *head* workman; the *head* inn.

The horſe made their eſcape to Wincheſter, the *head* quarters. *Clarendon.*

To **HEAD**, hèd'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.

Alas, who ſeem'd our friend, is either fled,
Or, what we fear, our enemies does *head*. *Dryden.*

Nor is what has been ſaid of princes leſs true of all other governours, from him that *heads* an army to him that is maſter of a family, or of one ſingle ſervant. *South.*

This lord had *headed* his appointed bands,
In firm allegiance to his king's commands. *Prior.*

2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.

If you *head* and hang all that offend that way but for ten years together, you'll be glad to give out a commiſſion for more heads. *Shakeſp.*

3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part.

Headed with flints and feathers bloody dy'd,
Arrows the Indians in their quivers hide. *F. Queen.*
Of cornel-wood a ſpear upright,
Headed with piercing ſteel, and poliſh'd bright.
Dryden.

4. To lop trees.

You muſt diſbranch them, leaving only the ſummit entire: it may be neceſſary to *head* them too. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADACH, hèd'-àk. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *ach.*] Pain in the head.

From the cruel *headach*,
Riches do not preſerve. *Sidney.*

Nothing more expoſes to *headachs*, colds, catarrhs, and coughs, than keeping the head warm. *Locke.*

In the *headach* he orders the opening of the vein of the forehead. *Arbuthnot.*

At ſome dear idle time,
Nor plagu'd with *headachs*, or the want of rhyme.
Pope.

HE'ADBAND, hèd'-bànd. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *band.*]

1. A fillet for the head; a topknot.

The Lord will take away the bonnets, and the *headbands*. *Iſaiah.*

2. The band at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH, hèd'-bùr-rò. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *borough.*] A conſtable; a ſubordinate conſtable.

Here lies John Dod, a ſervant of God, to whom
he is gone,
Father or mother, ſiſter or brother, he never knew
none;
A *headborough* and a conſtable, a man of fame,
The firſt of his houſe, and laſt of his name. *Camd.*
This none are able to break thorough,
Until they're freed by *head* of *borough*. *Hudibras.*

HE'ADDRESS, hèd'-drès. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *dreſs.*]

1. The covering of a woman's head.

There is not ſo variable a thing in nature as a lady's *headdreſs*: I have known it riſe and fall. *Addiſon.*

If ere with airy horns I planted heads,
Or diſcompos'd the *headdreſs* of a prude. *Pope.*

2. Any thing reſembling a headdreſs, and prominent on the head.

Among birds the males very often appear in a moſt beautiful *headdreſs*, whether it be a creſt, a comb, a tuft of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the very top of the head. *Addiſon.*

HE'ADER, hèd'-dùr. *n. ſ.* [from *head.*]

1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.
2. The firſt brick in the angle.

If the *header* of one ſide of the wall is toothed as much as the ſtretcher on the outſide, it would be a ſtronger toothing, and the joints of the *headers* of one ſide would be in the middle of the *headers* of the courſe they lie upon of the other ſide. *Moxon.*

HE'ADGARGLE, hèd'-gàrgl. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *gargle.*] A diſeaſe, I ſuppoſe, in cattle.

For the *headgargle* give powder of fenugreek. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADINESS, hèd'-dỳ-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *heady.*] Hurry; raſhneſs; ſtubbornneſs; precipitation; obſtinacy.

If any will raſhly blame ſuch his choice of old and unwonted words, him may I more juſtly blame and condemn, either of witleſs *headineſs* in judging, or of headleſs hardineſs in condemning. *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLAND, hèd'-lànd. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *land.*]

1. Promontory; cape.

An heroick play ought to be an imitation of an heroick poem, and conſequently love and valour ought to be the ſubject of it: both theſe Sir William Davenant began to ſhadow; but it was ſo as diſcoverers draw their maps with *headlands* and promontories. *Dryden.*

2. Ground under hedges.

Now down with the graſs upon *headlands* about,
That groweth in ſhadow ſo rank and ſo ſtout. *Tuſſ.*

HE'ADLESS, hèd'-lìs. *adj.* [from *head.*]

1. Without an head; beheaded.

His ſhining helmet he 'gan ſoon unlace,
And left his *headleſs* body bleeding at the place.
Spenſer.
Were I a man, a duke, and next of blood,
I would remove theſe tedious ſtumbling blocks,
And ſmooth my way upon their *headleſs* necks.
Shakeſp.
On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A *headleſs* carcaſe, and a nameleſs thing. *Denham.*
Prickly ſtubs, inſtead of trees, are found;
Headleſs the moſt, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

2. Without a chief.

They reſted not until they had made the empire ſtand *headleſs* about ſeventeen years. *Raleigh.*

3. Obſtinate; inconſiderate; ignorant; wanting intellects; perhaps for *heedleſs*.

Him may I more juſtly blame and condemn, either of witleſs headineſs in judging, or of *headleſs* hardineſs in condemning. *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLONG, hèd'-lòng. *adj.*

1. Steep; precipitous.
2. Raſh; thoughtleſs.
3. Sudden; precipitate.

It ſuddenly fell from an exceſs of favour, which many examples having taught them, never ſtopt his race, 'till it came to a *headlong* overthrow. *Sid.*

HE'ADLONG, hèd'-lòng. *adv.* [*head* and *long.*]

1. With the head foremoſt. It is often doubtful whether this word be adjective or adverb.

I'll look no more,
Leſt my brain turn, and the deficient ſight
Topple down *headlong*. *Shakeſp.*
Who, while he ſteering view'd the ſtars, and
bore
His courſe from Africk to the Latian ſhore,
Fell *headlong* down. *Dryden.*
Headlong from thence the glowing fury ſprings,
And o'er the Theban palace ſpreads her wings.
Pope.

2. Raſhly; without thought; precipitately.

To give Ahab ſuch warning as might infallibly have prevented his deſtruction, was eſteemed by him evil; and to puſh him on *headlong* into it, becauſe he was fond of it, was accounted good. *South.*

Some aſk for envy'd pow'r, which publick hate
Purſues, and hurries *headlong* to their fate,
Down go the titles. *Dryden.*

3. Haſtily; without delay or reſpite.

Unhappy offspring of my teeming womb!
Dragg'd *headlong* from thy cradle to thy tomb.
Dryden.

4. It is very negligently uſed by *Shakeſpeare*.

Hence will I drag thee *headlong* by the heels,
Unto a dunghill, which ſhall be thy grave. *Shak.*

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT, hèd'-mòld-shòt. *n. ſ.* [*head*, *mould*, and *ſhot.*] This is when the ſutures of the ſkull, generally the coronal, ride; that is, have their edges ſhot over one another; which is frequent in infants, and occaſions convulſions and deaths. *Quincy.*

HE'ADPIECE, hèd'-pès. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *piece.*]

1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.

I pulled off my *headpiece*, and humbly entreated her pardon, or knowledge why ſhe was cruel. *Sid.*

The word is giv'n; with eager ſpeed they lace
The ſhining *headpiece*, and the ſhield embrace. *Dryden.*

A reaſon for this fiction of the one-eyed Cyclops, was their wearing a *headpiece*, or martial vizor, that had but one ſight. *Broome.*

This champion will not come into the field, before his great blunderbuſs can be got ready, his old ruſty breaſtplate ſcoured, and his cracked *headpiece* mended. *Swift.*

2. Underſtanding; force of mind.

'Tis done by ſome ſeverals
Of *headpiece* extraordinary, lower meſſes
Perchance are to this buſineſs purblind. *Shakeſp.*

Eumenes had the beſt *headpiece* of all Alexander's captains. *Prideaux.*

HE′ADQUARTERS, hĕd′′-kwå′r-tŭrz. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *quarters*.] The place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for ſoldiers. This is properly two words.

Thoſe ſpirits, poſted upon the out-guards, immediately ſcour off to the brain, which is the *headquarters*, or office of intelligence, and there they make their report. *Collier.*

HE′ADSHIP, hĕd′-ſhĭp. *n. ſ.* [from *head*.] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HE′ADSMAN, hĕd′z-măn. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *man*.] Executioner; one that cuts off heads.

Rods broke on our aſſociates bleeding backs,
And *headſmen* lab'ring 'till they blunt their ax? *Dryden.*

HE′ADSTALL, hĕd′-ſtål. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *ſtall*.] Part of the bridle that covers the head.

His horſe, with a half-check'd bit, and a *headſtall* of ſheep's leather, which being reſtrained to keep him from ſtumbling, hath been often burſt, and now repaired with knots. *Shakeſp.*

HE′ADSTONE, hĕd′-ſtōn. *n. ſ.* [*head* and *ſtone*.] The firſt or capital ſtone.

The ſtone, which the builders refuſed, is become the *headſtone*. *Pſ.* cxviii. 24.

HE′ADSTRONG, hĕd′-ſtrŏng. *adj.* [*head* and *ſtrong*.] Unreſtrained; violent; ungovernable; reſolute to run his own way; as a horſe whoſe head cannot be held in.

An example, for *headſtrong* and inconſiderate zeal, no leſs fearful than Achitophel for proud and irreligious wiſdom. *Hooker.*

How now, my *headſtrong*! where have you
been gadding?
—Where I have learnt me to repent the ſin
Of diſobedient oppoſition. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Jul.*

But ſuch a *headſtrong* potent fault it is,
That it but mocks reproof. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

He ill aſpires to rule
Cities of men or *headſtrong* multitudes,
Subject himſelf to anarchy within. *Milton.*

There's no oppoſing the torrent of a *headſtrong* multitude. *L'Eſtrange.*

Now let the *headſtrong* boy my will controul:
Virtue's no ſlave of man; no ſex confines the ſoul:
I, for myſelf, th' imperial ſeat will gain,
And he ſhall wait my leiſure for his reign. *Dryd.*

Your father's folly took a *headſtrong* courſe;
But I'll rule yours, and teach you love by force. *Dryden.*

Can we forget how the mad *headſtrong* rout
Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account
Of faith or duty, or allegiance ſworn? *Philips.*

I'll try if yet I can reduce to reaſon
This *headſtrong* youth, and make him ſpurn at Cato. *Addiſon.*

You'll be both judge and party: I am ſorry thou diſcovereſt ſo much of thy *headſtrong* humour. *Arbuthnot.*

HE′ADWORKMAN, hĕd-wŭrk′-măn. *n. ſ.* [*head work* and *man*.] The foreman, or chief ſervant over the reſt. Properly two words.

Can Wood be otherwiſe regarded than as the mechanick, the *headworkman*, to prepare furnace and ſtamps? *Swift.*

HE′ADY, hĕd′-dȳ. *adj.* [from *head*.]

1. Raſh; precipitate; haſty; violent; ungovernable; hurried on with paſſion.

Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temp'rate wind of grace
O'erblows the filthy and contagious clouds
Of *heady* murther, ſpoil and villany. *Shakeſp.*

I am adviſed what I ſay:
Neither diſturb'd with the effect of wine,
Nor, *heady* raſh, provok'd with raging ire;
Albeit my wrongs might make one wiſer mad. *Sh.*

I'll forbear,
And am fall'n out with my more *heady* will,
To take the indiſpos'd and ſickly fit
For the ſound man. *Shakeſp.*

Wives, the readieſt helps
To betray *heady* huſbands, rob the eaſy. *Ben Jonſon.*

Thoſe only are regarded who are true to their party; and all the talent required is to be hot, to be *heady*, to be violent on one ſide or other. *Temple.*

Men, naturally warm and *heady*, are tranſported with the greateſt fluſh of good-nature. *Addiſon.*

2. Apt to affect the head.

I was entertained with a ſort of wine which was very *heady*, but otherwiſe ſeemed to be ſack. *Boyle.*

Since hearty beef and mutton will not do,
Here's julep-dance, ptiſan of ſong and ſhow:
Give you ſtrong ſenſe, the liquor is too *heady*;
You're come to farce, that's aſſes milk, already. *Dryden.*

Flow, Welſted! flow, like thine inſpirer, beer;
Heady, not ſtrong; and foaming, though not full. *Pope.*

3. Violent; impetuous.

Never came reformation in a flood
With ſuch a *heady* current ſcow'ring faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulneſs
So ſoon did loſe his ſeat. *Shakeſp.*

To **HEAL**, hē′l. *v. a.* [*halgan*, Goth. þælan, Sax. *heelen*, Dut.]

1. To cure a perſon; to reſtore from hurt or ſickneſs.

I will reſtore health, and *heal* thee of thy wounds. *Jer.* xxx.

Who would not believe that our Saviour *healed* the ſick, and raiſed the dead, when it was publiſhed by thoſe who themſelves often did the ſame miracles? *Addiſon.*

Phyſicians, by juſt obſervations, grow up to an honourable degree of ſkill in the art of *healing*. *Watts.*

2. To cure a wound or diſtemper.

Thou haſt no *healing* medicines. *Jer.* xxx. 13.

A fontanel had been made in the ſame leg, which he was forced to *heal* up, by reaſon of the pain. *Wiſeman.*

3. To perform the act of making a ſore to cicatrize, after it is cleanſed.

After ſeparation of the eſchar, I deterged and *healed*. *Wiſeman.*

4. To reconcile; as, he *healed* all diſſenſions.

To **HEAL**, hē′l. *v. n.* To grow well. Uſed of wounds or ſores.

Thoſe wounds *heal* that men do give themſelves. *Shakeſp.*

Abſceſſes will have a greater or leſs tendency to *heal*, as they are higher or lower in the body. *Sharp.*

HE′ALER, hē′l-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *heal*.] One who cures or heals.

I will not be an *healer*. *Iſaiah.*

HEALING, hē′l-ĭng. *participial adj.* [from *heal*.] Mild; mollifying; gentle; aſſuaſive; as he is of a *healing*, pacifick temper.

HEALTH, hĕlth′. *n. ſ.* [from þeel, Sax.]

1. Freedom from bodily pain or ſickneſs.

Health is the faculty of performing all actions proper to a human body, in the moſt perfect manner. *Quincy.*

Our father is in good *health*, he is yet alive. *Geneſis.*

May be he is not well;
Infirmity doth ſtill neglect all office,
Whereto our *health* is bound. *Shakeſp.*

2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodneſs; principle of ſalvation.

There is no *health* in us. *Common Prayer.*

The beſt preſervative to keep the mind in *health*, is the faithful admonition of a friend. *Bacon.*

3. Salvation ſpiritual and temporal.

My God, my God, why haſt thou forſaken me, and art ſo far from my *health*, and from the words of my complaint? *Pſalms.*

4. Wiſh of happineſs uſed in drinking.

Come, love and *health* to all;
I drink to th' general joy of the whole table. *Shak.*

He aſked leave to begin two *healths*: the firſt was to the king's miſtreſs, and the ſecond to his wife. *Howel.*

For peace at home, and for the public wealth,
I mean to crown a bowl to Cæſar's *health*. *Dryden.*

HE′ALTHFUL, hĕlth′-fŭl. *adj.* [*health* and *full*.]

1. Free from ſickneſs.

Adam knew no diſeaſe, ſo long as temperance from the forbidden fruit ſecured him. Nature was his phyſician, and innocence and abſtinence would have kept him *healthful* to immortality. *South.*

2. Well diſpoſed.

Such an exploit have I in hand,
Had you an *healthful* ear to hear it. *Shakeſp.*

3. Wholeſome; ſalubrious.

Many good and *healthful* airs do appear by habitation and proofs, that differ not in ſmell from other airs. *Bacon.*

While they pervert pure nature's *healthful* rules
To loathſome ſickneſs; worthily ſince they
God's image did not reverence in themſelves. *Milt.*

Our *healthful* food the ſtomach labours thus,
At firſt embracing what it ſtrait doth cruſh. *Dryd.*

4. Salutary; productive of ſalvation.

Pour upon them the *healthful* ſpirit of thy grace. *Common Prayer.*

HE′ALTHFULLY, hĕlth′-fŭl-ȳ. *adv.* [from *healthful*.]

1. In health.

2. Wholeſomely.

HE′ALTHFULNESS, hĕlth′-fŭl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *healthful*.]

1. State of being well.

2. Wholeſomeneſs; ſalubrious qualities.

You have taſted of that cup whereof I have liberally drank, which I look upon as God's phyſick, having that in *healthfulneſs* which it wants in pleaſure. *King Charles.*

We ventured to make a ſtandard of the *healthfulneſs* of the air from the proportion of acute and epidemical diſeaſes. *Graunt.*

To the winds the inhabitants of Geneva aſcribe the *healthfulneſs* of their air; for as the Alps ſurround them on all ſides, there would be a conſtant ſtagnation of vapours, did not the north wind put them in motion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

HE′ALTHILY, hĕlth′-ĭ-lȳ. *adv.* [from *healthy*.] Without ſickneſs or pain.

HE′ALTHINESS, hĕlth′-ȳ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *healthy*.] The ſtate of health.

HE′ALTHLESS, hĕlth′-lĭs. *adj.* [from *health*.]

1. Weak; ſickly; infirm.

2. Not conducive to health.

He that ſpends his time in ſports, is like him whoſe garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but ſauces; they are *healthleſs*, chargeable, and uſeleſs. *Taylor.*

HE′ALTHSOME, hĕlth′-ſŭm. *adj.* [from *health*.] Wholeſome; ſalutary. Not uſed.

Shall I not then be ſtifled in the vault,
To whoſe foul mouth no *healthſome* air breathes in,
And there be ſtrangl'd ere my Romeo comes? *Shak.*

HE′ALTHY, hĕl′-thȳ. *adj.* [from *health*.]

1. Enjoying health; free from ſickneſs; hale; ſound.

The huſbandman returns from the field, and from manuring his ground, ſtrong and *healthy*, becauſe innocent and laborious. *South.*

Temperance, induſtry, and a publick ſpirit, running through the whole body of the people in Holland,

land, hath preſerved an infant commonwealth, of a ſickly conſtitution, through ſo many dangers, as a much more *healthy* one could never have ſtruggled againſt without thoſe advantages. *Swift.*

Air and exerciſe contribute to make the animal *healthy*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Conducive to health; wholeſome.

Gardening or huſbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of ſtudy or buſineſs. *Locke.*

Heam, hè'm. *n. ſ.* In beaſts the ſame as the after-birth in women.

HEAP, hè'p. *n. ſ.* [heap, Sax. *hoop*, Dut. and Scottiſh.]

1. Many ſingle things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation.

The way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet diſtinctly ranges,
In *heaps* and piles of ruin. *Shakeſp.*

The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon another. *Wiſd.* xviii. 23.

Huge *heaps* of ſlain around the body riſe. *Dryd.*

Venice in its firſt beginnings had only a few *heaps* of earth for its dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

'Tis one thing, only as a *heap* is one. *Blackmore.*

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble.

A cruel tyranny; a *heap* of vaſſals and ſlaves, no freemen, no inheritance, no ſtirp or ancient families. *Bacon.*

3. Cluſter; number driven together.

An univerſal cry reſounds aloud;
The ſailors run in *heaps*, a helpleſs crowd. *Dryd.*

To **Heap**, hè'p. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together.

Heap on wood, kindle the fire. *Ezek.* xxiv. 10.

2. To accumulate; to lay up.

Though the wicked *heap* up ſilver as the duſt, and raiment as the clay; but the juſt ſhall put it on, and the innocent ſhall divide the ſilver. *Job*, xxvii. 16.

How great the credit was, wherein that oracle was preſerved, may be gathered from the vaſt riches which were there *heaped* up from the offerings of all the Grecian nations. *Temple.*

They who will make profeſſion of painting, muſt *heap* up treaſures out of their reading, and there will find many wonderful means of raiſing themſelves above others. *Dryden.*

3. To add to ſomething elſe.

For thoſe of old,
And the late dignities *heap'd* up to them,
We reſt your hermits. *Shakeſp.*

He'aper, hè'p-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *heap*.] One that makes piles or heaps.

He'apy, hè'p-ỳ. *adj.* [from *heap*.] Lying in heaps.

Where a dim gleam the paly lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement, *heapy* rubbiſh grows. *Gay.*

Scarce his head
Rais'd o'er the *heapy* wreath, the branching elk
Lies ſlumb'ring ſullen in the white abyſs. *Thomſ.*

To **HEAR**, hè'r. *v. n.* [hẏꞃan, Sax. *hooren*, Dut.]

1. To enjoy the ſenſe by which ſounds are diſtinguiſhed.

Sound is nothing but a certain modulation of the external air, which, being gathered by the external ear, beats, as is ſuppoſed, upon the membrana tympani, which moves the four little bones in the tympanum: in like manner as it is beat by the external air, theſe little bones move the internal air which is in the tympanum and veſtibulum; which internal air makes an impreſſion upon the auditory nerve in the labyrinth and cochlea, according as it is moved by the little bones in the tympanum: ſo that, according to the various reflexions of the external air, the internal air makes various impreſſions upon the auditory nerve, the immediate organ of *hearing*; and theſe different impreſſions repreſent different ſounds. *Quincy.*

The object of *hearing* is ſound, whoſe variety is ſo great, that it brings in admirable ſtore of intelligence. *Holder.*

Princes cannot ſee far with their own eyes, nor *hear* with their own ears. *Temple.*

2. To liſten; to hearken to; as, he *heard* with great attention.

So ſpake our mother Eve, and Adam *heard*,
Well-pleas'd, but anſwer'd not. *Milton.*

Great laughter was in heav'n,
And looking down, to ſee the hubbub ſtrange,
And *hear* the din. *Milton.*

3. To be told; to have an account: with *of*.

I have *heard* by many *of* this man. *Acts*, ix. 13.

I was bowed down at the *hearing of* it; I was diſmayed at the ſeeing of it. *Hoſea.*

Hear of ſuch a crime
As tragick poets, ſince the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd. *Tate's Juvenal.*

This, of eldeſt parents, leaves us more in the dark, who, by divine inſtitution, has a right to civil power, than thoſe who never *heard* any thing at all *of* heir or deſcent. *Locke.*

To **Hear**, hè'r. *v. a.*

1. To perceive by the ear.

The trumpeters and ſingers were as one ſound to be *heard* in praiſing the Lord. 2 *Chron.* v. 13.

And ſure he *heard* me, but he would not *hear*. *Dryden.*

2. To give an audience, or allowance to ſpeak.

He ſent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Chriſt. *Acts*, xxiv. 24.

I muſt beg the forbearance of cenſure, 'till I have been *heard* out in the ſequel of this diſcourſe. *Locke.*

3. To attend; to liſten to; to obey.

A ſcorner *heareth* not rebuke. *Proverbs.*

Hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. *Ezek.* iii. 17.

To-day if ye will *hear* his voice, harden not your hearts. *Hebrews.*

4. To attend favourably.

They think they ſhall be *heard* for their much ſpeaking. *Matthew.*

Since 'tis your command, what you ſo well
Are pleas'd to *hear*, I cannot grieve to tell. *Denham.*

The goddeſs *heard*. *Pope.*

5. To try; to attend judicially.

Hear the cauſes, and judge righteouſly. *Deut.* i. 16.

6. To attend, as to one ſpeaking.

On earth
Who againſt faith or conſcience can be *heard*
Infallible? *Milton.*

7. To acknowledge a title. A Latin phraſe.

Or *hear'ſt* thou rather pure ethereal ſtream,
Whoſe fountain who ſhall tell? *Milton.*

Hear'ſt thou ſubmiſſive, but a lowly birth? *Prior.*

Heard, hè'rd, ſignifies a keeper, and is ſometimes initial; as *heard-beart* a glorious keeper: ſometimes final, as *cyneheard* a royal keeper. *Gibſon's Camden.* It is now written *herd*: as, *cowherd* a cowkeeper; hẏꞃꝺ, Sax.

He'arer, hè'r-rùr. *n. ſ.* [from *hear*.]

1. One who hears.

And ſo was ſhe dulled withal, that we could come ſo near as to hear her ſpeeches, and yet ſhe not perceive the *hearers* of her lamentation. *Sidney.*

St. John and St. Matthew, which have recorded theſe ſermons, heard them; and being *hearers*, did think themſelves as well reſpected as the Phariſees. *Hooker.*

Words, be they never ſo few, are too many, when they benefit not the *hearer*. *Hooker.*

The *hearers* will ſhed tears
And ſay, Alas! it was a piteous deed! *Shakeſp.*

Tell thou the lamentable fall of me,
And ſend the *hearers* weeping to their beds. *Shakeſp.*

2. One who attends doctrine or diſcourſe orally delivered by another; as, the *hearers* of the goſpel.

3. One of a collected audience.

Plays in themſelves have neither hopes nor fears;
Their fate is only in their *hearers* ears. *Ben Jonſon.*

Her *hearers* had no ſhare
In all ſhe ſpoke, except to ſtare. *Swift.*

He'aring, hè'r-Ing. *n. ſ.* [from *hear*.]

1. The ſenſe by which ſounds are perceived.

Bees are called with ſound upon braſs, and therefore they have *hearing*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Audience.

The French ambaſſador upon that inſtant
Crav'd audience; and the hour, I think, is come
To give him *hearing*. *Shakeſp.*

3. Judicial trial.

Agrippa and Bernice entered into the place of *hearing*. *Acts.*

The readers are the jury to decide according to the merits of the cauſe, or to bring it to another *hearing* before ſome other court. *Dryden.*

Thoſe of different principles may be betrayed to give you a fair *hearing*, and to know what you have to ſay for yourſelf. *Addiſon.*

4. Note by the ear; reach of hearing.

If we profeſs, as Peter did, that we love the Lord, and profeſs it in the *hearing* of men; charity is prone to hear all things, and therefore charitable men are likely to think we do ſo. *Hooker.*

In our *hearing* the king charged thee, beware that none touch Abſalom. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 12.

You have been talked of ſince your travels much,
And that in Hamlet's *hearing*, for a quality
Wherein they ſay you ſhine. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **HE'ARKEN**, hà'rkn. *v. n.* [heaꞃcnian, Sax.]

1. To liſten; to liſten eagerly or curiouſly.

The youngeſt daughter, whom you *hearken* for,
Her father keeps from exceſs of ſuitors. *Shakeſp.*

He *hearkens* after prophecies and dreams. *Shak.*

They do me too much injury,
That ever ſaid I *hearken'd* for your death:
If it were ſo, I might have let alone
Th' inſulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakeſp.*

The gaping three-mouth'd dog forgets to ſnarl;
The furies *hearken*, and their ſnakes uncurl. *Dryd.*

Louder and yet more loud, I hear the alarms
Of human cries:
I mount the terraſs, thence the town ſurvey,
And *hearken* what the fruitful ſounds convey. *Dryd.*

He who makes much neceſſary, will want much; and, wearied with the difficulty of the attainment, will *hearken* after any expedient that offers to ſhorten his way to it. *Rogers.*

2. To attend; to pay regard.

Hearken unto me, thou ſon of Zippor. *Numbers.*

Thoſe who put paſſion in the place of reaſon, neither uſe their own, nor *hearken* to other people's reaſon, any farther than it ſuits their humour. *Locke.*

There's not a bleſſing individuals find,
But ſome way leans and *hearkens* to the kind. *Pope.*

He'arkener, hà'rk-nùr. *n. ſ.* [from *hearken*.] Liſtener; one that hearkens.

He'arsay, hè'r-sà. *n. ſ.* [*hear* and *ſay*.] Report; rumour; what is not known otherwiſe than by account from others.

For prey theſe ſhepherds two he took,
Whoſe metal ſtiff he knew he could not bend
With *hearſay* pictures, or a window look. *Sidney.*

He affirms by *hearſay*, that ſome giants ſaved themſelves upon the mountain Baris in Armenia. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

All the little ſcramblers after fame fall upon him, publiſh every blot in his life, and depend upon *hearſay* to defame him. *Addiſon.*

Hearse, hè'rs. *n. ſ.* [Of unknown etymology.]

1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

2. A temporary monument ſet over a grave.

To add to your laments
Wherewith you now bedew King Henry's *hearſe*,
I muſt inform you of a diſmal ſight. *Shakeſp.*

HEART, hà'rt. *n. ſ.* [heoꞃt, Sax. *hertz*, Germ.]

1. The muſcle which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the courſe of circulation, and is therefore conſidered as the ſource of vital motion.

2. It is ſuppoſed in popular language to be the ſeat ſometimes of courage, ſometimes of affection, ſometimes of honeſty, or baſeneſs.

He with providence and courage ſo paſſed over all, that the mother took ſuch ſpiteful grief at it, that her *heart* brake withal, and ſhe died. *Sidney.*

Thou would'ſt have left thy deareſt *heart* blood there,
Rather than made that ſavage duke thine heir,
And diſinherited thine only ſon. *Shakeſp.*

Snakes in my *heart* blood warm'd, that ſting my *heart*. *Shakeſp.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the uſe of arms,
Our armour all as ſtrong, our cauſe the beſt;
Then reaſon wills our *hearts* ſhould be as good. *Shak.*

I thank you for my veniſon, maſter Shallow.
—Maſter Page, much good do it your good *heart*. *Shakeſp.*

But ſince the brain doth lodge the pow'rs of ſenſe,
How makes it in the *heart* thoſe paſſions ſpring?
The mutual love, the kind intelligence
'Twixt *heart* and brain, this ſympathy doth bring. *Davies.*

We all ſet our *hearts* at reſt, ſince whatever comes from above is for the beſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

The only true zeal is that which is guided by a good light in the head, and that which conſiſts of good and innocent affections in the *heart*. *Spratt.*

Preſt with *heart* corroding grief and years,
To the gay court a rural ſhed prefers. *Pope.*

3. The chief part; the vital part; the vigorous or efficacious part.

Barley being ſteeped in water, and turned upon a dry floor, will ſprout half an inch; and if it be let alone, much more, until the *heart* be out. *Bacon.*

4. The inner part of any thing.

Some Engliſhmen did with great danger paſs by water into the *heart* of the country. *Abbot.*

The king's forces are employed in appeaſing diſorders more near the *heart* of the kingdom. *Hayward.*

Generally the inſide or *heart* of trees is harder than the outward parts. *Boyle.*

Here in the *heart* of all the town I'll ſtay,
And timely ſuccour where it wants convey. *Dryd.*

If the foundation be bad, provide good piles made of *heart* of oak, ſuch as will reach ground. *Moxon.*

5. Perſon; character. Uſed with reſpect to courage or kindneſs.

The king's a bawcock, and a *heart* of gold,
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakeſp.*
Hey, my *hearts*; cheerly, my *hearts*. *Shakeſp.*
What ſays my *heart* of elder? Ha! is he dead? *Shakeſp.*

6. Courage; ſpirit.

If it pleaſe you to make his fortune known, I will after take *heart* again to go on with his falſehood. *Sidney.*

There did other like unhappy accidents happen out of England, which gave *heart* and good opportunity to them to regain their old poſſeſſions. *Spenſ.*

Wide was the wound; and a large lukewarm flood,
Red as the roſe, thence guſhed grievouſly,
That when the painim ſpy'd the ſtreaming blood,
Gave him great *heart* and hope of victory. *F. Queen.*

Eve, recov'ring *heart*, reply'd. *Milton.*

Having left that city well provided, and in good *heart*, his majeſty removed with his little army to Bewdley. *Clarendon.*

Finding that it did them no hurt, they took *heart* upon't, went up to't, and viewed it. *L'Eſtrange.*

The expelled nations take *heart*, and when they fly from one country invade another. *Temple.*

7. Seat of love.

Ah! what avails it me the flocks to keep,
Who loſt my *heart* while I preſerv'd my ſheep! *Pope.*

8. Affection; inclination.

Joab perceived that the king's *heart* was towards Abſalom. *2 Sam.*

Means how to feel, and learn each other's *heart*,
By th' abbot's ſkill of Weſtminſter is found. *Daniel.*

Nor ſet thy *heart*,
Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine. *Milt.*

'Tis well to be tender; but to ſet the *heart* too much upon any thing is what we cannot juſtify. *L'Eſtrange.*

A friend makes me a feaſt, and ſets all before me, but I ſet my *heart* upon one diſh alone, and if that happen to be thrown down, I ſcorn all the reſt. *Temple.*

Then mixing pow'rful herbs with magick art,
She chang'd his form who could not change his *heart*. *Dryden.*

What did I not, her ſtubborn *heart* to gain?
But all my vows were anſwer'd with diſdain. *Dryd.*

9. Memory: though South ſeems to diſtinguiſh.

Whatſoever was attained to, concerning God and his working in nature, the ſame was delivered over by *heart* and tradition from wiſe men to a poſterity equally zealous. *Raleigh.*

We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it by *heart*; for it is the memory that muſt tranſmit it to the *heart*; and it is in vain to expect that the *heart* ſhould keep its hold of any truth, when the memory has let it go. *South.*

Shall I in London act this idle part?
Compoſing ſongs for fools to get by *heart*. *Pope.*

10. Good-will; ardour of zeal. *To take to heart* any thing, is to be zealous or ſolicitous or ardent about it.

If he take not their cauſes to *heart*, how ſhould there be but in them frozen coldneſs, when his affections ſeem benumbed, from whom theirs ſhould take fire? *Hooker.*

If he would take the buſineſs to *heart*, and deal in it effectually, it would ſucceed well. *Bacon.*

The lady marchioneſs of Hertford engaged her huſband to take this buſineſs to *heart*. *Clarendon.*

Amongſt thoſe, who took it moſt to *heart*, Sir John Stawell was the chief. *Clarendon.*

Every prudent and honeſt man would join himſelf to that ſide which had the good of their country moſt at *heart*. *Addiſon.*

Learned men have been now a long time ſearching after the happy country from which our firſt parents were exiled: if they can find it, with all my *heart*. *Woodward.*

I would not be ſorry to find the Preſbyterians miſtaken in this point, which they have moſt at *heart*. *Swift.*

What I have moſt at *heart* is, that ſome method ſhould be thought on for aſcertaining and fixing our language. *Swift.*

11. Paſſions; anxiety; concern.

Set your *heart* at reſt;
The fairy land buys not the child of me. *Shakeſp.*

12. Secret thoughts; receſſes of the mind.

Michal ſaw King David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and ſhe deſpiſed him in her *heart*. 2 *Sam.* vi. 16.

The next generation will in tongue and *heart*, and every way elſe, become Engliſh; ſo as there will be no difference or diſtinction, but the Iriſh ſea, betwixt us. *Davies.*

Thou ſaweſt the contradiction between my *heart* and hand. *K. Charles.*

Would you have him open his *heart* to you, and aſk your advice, you muſt begin to do ſo with him firſt. *Locke.*

Men, ſome to pleaſure, ſome to buſineſs take;
But every woman is, at *heart*, a rake. *Pope.*

13. Diſpoſition of mind.

Doing all things with ſo pretty a grace, that it ſeemed ignorance could not make him do amiſs, becauſe he had a *heart* to do well. *Sidney.*

14. The heart is conſidered as the ſeat of tenderneſs: a *hard heart* therefore is cruelty.

I've ſeen thee ſtern, and thou haſt oft beheld
Heart hardening ſpectacles. *Shakeſp.*
Such iron *hearts* we are, and ſuch
The baſe barbarity of human kind. *Rowe.*

15. *To find in the heart.* To be not wholly averſe.

For my breaking the laws of friendſhip with you, I could *find in my heart* to aſk you pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reaſon to confirm my former dealing. *Sidney.*

16. Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will on with my ſpeech in your praiſe,
And then ſhew you the *heart* of my meſſage. *Shakeſ.*

17. Conſcience; ſenſe of good or ill.

Every man's *heart* and conſcience doth in good or evil, even ſecretly committed, and known to none but itſelf, either like or diſallow itſelf. *Hooker.*

18. Strength; power; vigour; efficacy.

Try whether leaves of trees, ſwept together, with ſome chalk and dung mixed, to give them more *heart*, would not make a good compoſt. *Bacon.*

That the ſpent earth may gather *heart* again,
And, better'd by ceſſation, bear the grain. *Dryden.*

Care muſt be taken not to plow ground out of *heart*, becauſe if 'tis not in *heart*, it may be improved by marl again. *Mortimer.*

19. Utmoſt degree.

This gay charm,
Like a right gipſy, hath, at faſt and looſe,
Beguil'd me to the very *heart* of loſs. *Shakeſp.*

20. Life. *For my heart* ſeems ſometimes to ſignify, *if life was at ſtake*; and ſometimes *for tenderneſs*.

I bid the raſcal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him *for my heart* to do it. *Shakeſ.*

I gave it to a youth,
A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:
I could not *for my heart* deny it him. *Shakeſp.*

Profoundly ſkill'd in the black art,
As Engliſh Merlin *for his heart*. *Hudibras.*

21. It is much uſed in compoſition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACH, hå'rt-åk. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *ach.*] Sorrow; pang; anguiſh of mind.

To die—to ſleep—
No more; and, by a ſleep, to ſay we end
The *heart-ach*, and the thouſand natural ſhocks
That fleſh is heir to. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

HEART-BREAK, hå'rt-brĕk. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *break.*] Overpowering ſorrow.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of *heartbreak*. *Shakeſp.*

HEART-BREAKER, hå'rt-brĕk-ůr. *n. ſ.* A cant name for a woman's curls, ſuppoſed to break the heart of all her lovers.

Like Samſon's *heartbreakers*, it grew
In time to make a nation rue. *Hudibras.*

HEART-BREAKING, hå'rt-brĕk-ǐng. *adj.* Overpowering with ſorrow.

Thoſe piteous plaints and ſorrowful ſad time,
Which late you poured forth, as ye did ſit
Beſide the ſilver ſprings of Helicone,
Making your muſick of *heartbreaking* mone. *Spenſ.*

HEART-BREAKING, hå'rt-brĕk-ǐng. *n. ſ.* Overpowering grief.

What greater *heartbreaking* and confuſion can there be to one, than to have all his ſecret faults laid open, and the ſentence of condemnation paſſed upon him? *Hakewill.*

HEART-BURNED, hå'rt-bůrnd. *adj.* [*heart* and *burn.*] Having the heart inflamed.

How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can ſee him but I am *heart-burn'd* an hour after. *Shakeſ.*

HEART-BURNING, hå'rt-bůr-nǐng. *n. ſ.* [*heart* and *burn.*]

1. Pain at the ſtomach, commonly from an acrid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the moſt noble abſorbents, and powerfully corrects and ſubdues the acrid humours in the ſtomach: this property renders it very ſerviceable in the cardialgia, or *heart-burning*. *Woodward.*

2. Diſcontent; ſecret enmity.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much *heart-burning* and diſcontent among the meaner people. *Swift.*

HEART-DEAR, hă'rt-dêr. *adj.* Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word,
When you were more endear'd to it than now;
When your own Percy, when my *heart-dear* Harry,
Threw many a northward look to ſee his father
Bring up his pow'rs; but he did long in vain! *Shakeſp.*

HEART-EASE, hă'rt-êz. *n. ſ.* Quiet; tranquillity.

What infinite *heart-eaſe* muſt kings neglect,
That private men enjoy? *Shakeſp.*

HEART-EASING, hă'rt-êz-ĭng. *adj.* Giving quiet.

But come, thou goddeſs, fair and free,
In heav'n yclep'd Euphroſyne,
And by men *heart-eaſing* mirth. *Milton.*

HEART-FELT, hă'rt-fêlt. *adj.* Felt in the conſcience.

What nothing earthly gives, or can deſtroy,
The ſoul's calm ſun-ſhine, and the *heart-felt* joy,
Is virtue's prize. *Pope.*

HEART-PEAS, hă'rt-pêz. *n. ſ.* A plant with round ſeeds in form of peas, of a black colour, having the figure of an heart of a white colour upon each. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING, hă'rt-kwêl-ĭng. *adj.* Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love,
With her *heart-quelling* ſon, upon you ſmile. *Spenſ.*

HEART-RENDING, hă'rt-rênd-ĭng. *adj.* Killing with anguiſh.

Heart-rending news, and dreadful to thoſe few
Who her reſemble, and her ſteps purſue;
That death ſhould licence have to rage among
The fair, the wiſe, the virtuous, and the young! *Waller.*

HEART-ROBBING, hă'rt-rôb-ĭng. *adj.* Ecſtatick; depriving of thought. Obſolete.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyſelf ſweet art;
For when on me thou ſhinedſt, late in ſadneſs,
A melting pleaſance ran through every part,
And me revived with *heart-robbing* gladneſs. *Spenſ.*

HEART-SICK, hă'rt-sĭk. *adj.*

1. Pained in mind.

If we be *heart-ſick*, or afflicted with an uncertain ſoul, then we are true deſirers of relief and mercy. *Taylor.*

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the heart.

Good Romeo, hide thyſelf.
—Not I, unleſs the breach of *heart-ſick* groans
Miſt like, infold me from the ſearch of eyes. *Shakeſ.*

HEARTS-EASE, hă'rtz-êz. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Hearts-eaſe is a ſort of violet that blows all Summer, and often in Winter: it ſows itſelf. *Mortimer.*

HEART-SORE, hă'rt-sôr. *n. ſ.* That which pains the mind.

Wherever he that godly knight may find,
His only *heart-ſore* and his only foe. *Fairy Queen.*

HEART-STRING, hă'rt-strĭng. *n. ſ.* [*ſtring* and *heart.*] The tendons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace and ſuſtain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived
Of life himſelf, and *heart-ſtrings* of an eagle rived. *Spenſer.*

How, out of tune on the ſtrings?
—Not ſo; but yet ſo falſe, that he grieves my very *heart-ſtrings.* *Shakeſp.*

That grates my *heart-ſtrings*: what ſhould diſcontent him!
Except he thinks I live too long. *Denham.*

If thou thinkeſt thou ſhalt periſh, I cannot blame thee to be ſad 'till thy *heart-ſtrings* crack. *Taylor.*

There's the fatal wound
That tears my *heart-ſtrings*; but he ſhall be found,
My arms ſhall hold him. *Granville.*

HEART-STRUCK, hă'rt-strŭk. *adj.*

1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind.

Who is with him?
—None but the fool who labours to out-jeſt
His *heart-ſtruck* injuries. *Shakeſp.*

2. Shocked with fear or diſmay.

He added not; for Adam, at the news
Heart-ſtruck, with chilling gripe of ſorrow ſtood,
That all his ſenſes bound! *Milton.*

HEART-SWELLING, hă'rt-swĕl-lĭng. *adj.* Rankling in the mind.

Drawn into arms, and proof of mortal fight,
Through proud ambition and *heart-ſwelling* hate. *Spenſer.*

HEART-WHOLE, hă'rt-hôl. *adj.*

1. With the affections yet unfixed.

You have not ſeen me yet, and therefore I am confident you are *heart-whole.* *Dryden.*

Cupid hath clapt him o' th' ſhoulder; but I'll warrant him *heart-whole.* *Shakeſp.*

2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEARTWOUNDED, hårt-wŏ'n-dĭd. *adj.* Filled with paſſion of love or grief.

Mean time the queen, without reflection due,
Heart-wounded, to the bed of ſtate withdrew. *Pope.*

HEARTWOUNDING, hårt-wŏ'n-dĭng. *adj.* Filling with grief.

With a ſhriek *heart-wounding* loud ſhe cry'd,
While down her cheeks the guſhing torrents ran,
Faſt falling on her hands. *Rowe.*

HE'ARTED, hă'rt-ĭd. *adj.* It is only uſed in compoſition: as, hard *hearted.*

He ne'er like bullies coward *hearted*,
Attacks in publick to be parted. *Gay.*

To **HE'ARTEN**, hă'rtn. *v. a.* [from *heart.*]

1. To encourage; to animate; to ſtir up.

Palladius blaming thoſe that were ſlow, *heartening* them that were forward, but eſpecially with his own example leading them, made an impreſſion into the ſquadron. *Sidney.*

My royal father, cheer theſe noble lords,
And *hearten* thoſe that fight in your defence:
Unſheath your ſword, good father; cry, St. George. *Shakeſp*

This rare man, Tydides, would prepare;
That he might conquer, *hearten'd* him. *Chapman.*

Thus *hearten'd* well, and fleſh'd upon his prey,
The youth may prove a man another day. *Dryden.*

2. To meliorate or renovate with manure.

The ground one year at reſt; forget not then
With richeſt dung to *hearten* it again. *May's Virgil.*

HEARTH, hă'rth. *n. ſ.* The pavement of a room on which a fire is made; the ground under the chimney.

Hoop'd out of Rome: now this extremity
Hath brought me to this *hearth.* *Shakeſp.*

Cricket, to Windſor chimneys ſhalt thou leap,
Where thou find'ſt fires unrak'd, and *hearths* unſwept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry. *Shakeſp.*

Good luck befriend thee, ſon; for at thy birth
The fairy ladies *danc'd* upon the *hearth.* *Milton.*

The vanquiſh'd fires withdraw from every place;
Or, full with feeding, ſink into a ſleep:
Each houſehold genius ſhews again its face,
And from the *hearths* the little lares creep. *Dryden.*

HE'ARTILY, hă'r-tĭ-lỳ. *adv.* [from *hearty.*]

1. From the heart; fully.

I bear no malice for my death;
But thoſe that ſought it, I could wiſh more Chriſtians;
Be what they will, I *heartily* forgive them. *Shakeſp.*

If to be ſad is to be wiſe,
I do moſt *heartily* deſpiſe
Whatever Socrates has ſaid,
Or Tully writ, or Wanley read. *Prior.*

2. Sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorouſly.

Where his judgment led him to oppoſe men on a publick account, he would do it vigorouſly and *heartily*; yet the oppoſition ended there. *Atterbury.*

3. Eagerly; with deſire.

As for my eating *heartily* of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating 'till this moment. *Addiſon.*

HE'ARTINESS, hă'r-tỳ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *hearty.*]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy.

This entertainment may a free face put on; derive a liberty from *heartineſs*, and well become the agent. *Shakeſp.*

2. Vigour; eagerneſs.

The anger of an enemy repreſents our faults, or admoniſhes us of our duty, with more *heartineſs* than the kindneſs of a friend. *Taylor.*

HE'ARTLESS, hă'rt-lĭs. *adj.* [from *heart.*] Without courage; ſpiritleſs.

I joyed oft to chaſe the trembling pricket,
Or hunt the *heartleſs* hare 'till ſhe were tame. *Spenſ.*

Then hopeleſs, *heartleſs* 'gan the cunning thief,
Perſuade us die, to ſtint all further ſtrife. *Fairy Q.*

What, art thou drawn among theſe *heartleſs* hinds?
Turn thee, Benvolio; look upon thy death. *Shakeſ.*

Thouſands beſides ſtood mute and *heartleſs* there,
Men valiant all; nor was I us'd to fear. *Cowley.*

The peaſants were accuſtomed to payments, and grew *heartleſs* as they grew poor. *Temple.*

Heartleſs they fought, and quitted ſoon their ground,
While our's with eaſy victory were crown'd. *Dryd.*

HE'ARTLESSLY, hă'rt-lês-lỳ. *adv.* [from *heartleſs.*] Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS, hă'rt-lês-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *heartleſs.*] Want of courage or ſpirit; dejection of mind.

HE'ARTY, hă'r-tỳ. *adj.* [from *heart.*]

1. Sincere; undiſſembled; warm; zealous.

They did not bring that *hearty* inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done. *Clarendon.*

But the kind hoſts their entertainment grace
With *hearty* welcome and an open face;
In all they did, you might diſcern with eaſe
A willing mind, and a deſire to pleaſe. *Dryden.*

Every man may pretend to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himſelf *hearty* for the government. *Swift.*

2. In full health.

3. Vigorous; ſtrong.

Whoſe laughs are *hearty*, though his jeſts are coarſe,
And loves you beſt of all things but his horſe. *Pope.*

4. Strong; hard; durable.

Oak, and the like true *hearty* timber, being ſtrong in all poſitions, may be better truſted in croſs and tranſverſe work *Wotton.*

HEARTY-HALE, hă'r-tỳ-hâl. *adj.* [*heart* and *hale.*] Good for the heart.

Vein-healing verven, and head-purging dill,
Sound ſavory, and baſil *hearty hale.* *Spenſer.*

HEAT, hê't. *n. ſ.* [ƿeat, ƿæt, Sax. *heete*, Dan.]

1. The ſenſation cauſed by the approach or touch of fire.

Heat is a very briſk agitation of the inſenſible parts of the object, which produces in us that ſenſation from whence we denominate the object hot; ſo what in our ſenſation is *heat*, in the object is nothing but motion. *Locke.*

The word *heat* is uſed to ſignify the ſenſation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cauſe of that ſenſation, which is in the fire itſelf; and thence we conclude, that there is a ſort of *heat* in the fire reſembling our own ſenſation: whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter, of ſuch particular ſhapes as are fitted to impreſs ſuch motions on our fleſh as excite the ſenſe of *heat.* *Watts.*

2. The cauſe of the ſenſation of burning.

The ſword which is made fiery doth not only cut by reaſon of the ſharpneſs which ſimply it hath, but alſo burns by means of that *heat* which it hath from fire. *Hooker.*

3. Hot weather.

After they came down into the valley, and found the intolerable *heats* there, and knew no means of lighter apparel, they were forced to go naked. *Bacon.*

Mark well the flow'ring almonds in the wood;
The glebe will anſwer to the ſylvan reign;
Great *heats* will follow, and large crops of grain. *Dryden.*

The pope would not comply with the propoſal, as fearing the *heats* might advance too far before they had finiſhed their work, and produce a peſtilence among the people. *Addiſon.*

4. State of any body under the action of the fire.

The *heats* ſmiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat*, a white flame *heat*, and a ſparkling or welding *heat*. *Moxon.*

5. Fermentation; efferveſcence.

6. One violent action unintermitted.

The continual agitations of the ſpirits muſt needs be a weakening of any conſtitution, eſpecially in age: and many cauſes are required for refreſhment betwixt the *heats*. *Dryden.*

7. The ſtate of being once hot; a ſingle effort.

I'll ſtrike my fortune with him at a *heat*,
And give him not the leiſure to forget. *Dryden.*

They the turn'd lines on golden anvils beat,
Which look as if they ſtruck them at a *heat*. *Tate.*

8. A courſe at a race, between each of which courſes there is an intermiſſion.

Feign'd zeal, you ſaw, ſet out the ſpeedier pace;
But the laſt *heat*, plain dealing won the race. *Dryd.*

9. Pimples in the face; fluſh.

It has raiſed animoſities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces, and broke out in their ribbans. *Addiſ.*

10. Agitation of ſudden or violent paſſion; vehemence of action.

They ſeeing what forces were in the city with them, iſſued againſt the tyrant while they were in this *heat*, before practices might be uſed to diſſever them. *Sidney.*

The friend hath loſt his friend;
And the beſt quarrels, in the *heat*, are curſt
By thoſe that feel their ſharpneſs. *Shakeſp.*

It might have pleaſed in the *heat* and hurry of his rage, but muſt have diſpleaſed in cool ſedate reflection. *South.*

We have ſpilt no blood but in the *heat* of the battle, or the chaſe. *Atterbury.*

One playing at hazard, drew a huge heap of gold; but in the *heat* of play, never obſerved a ſharper, who ſwept it into his hat. *Swift.*

11. Faction; conteſt; party rage.

They are in a moſt warlike preparation, and hope to come upon them in the *heat* of their diviſion. *Shakeſp.*

I was ſorry to hear with what partiality and popular *heat* elections were carried. *K. Charles.*

What can more gratify the Phrygian foe
Than thoſe diſtemper'd *heats?* *Dryden.*

12. Ardour of thought or elocution.

Plead it to her
With all the ſtrength and *heat* of eloquence,
Fraternal love and friendſhip can inſpire. *Addiſ. Cato.*

To HEAT, hè't. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning.

He commanded that they ſhould *heat* the furnace one ſeven times more than it was wont to be *heated*. *Dan.* iii. 19.

2. To cauſe to ferment.

Hops lying undried *heats* them, and changes their colour. *Mortimer.*

3. To make the conſtitution feveriſh.

Thou art going to Lord Timon's feaſt.
—Ay, to ſee meat fill knaves, and wine *heat* fools. *Shakeſp.*

Whatever increaſeth the denſity of the blood, even without increaſing its celerity, *heats*, becauſe a denſer body is hotter than a rarer. *Arbuthnot.*

4. To warm with vehemence of paſſion or deſire.

A noble emulation *heats* your breaſt,
And your own fame now robs you of your reſt. *Dryden.*

5. To agitate the blood and ſpirits with action.

When he was well *heated* the younger champion could not ſtand before him; and we find the elder contended not for the gift, but for the honour. *Dryden.*

HE'ATER, hè'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *heat.*] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to ſmooth and plait linen.

HEATH, hè'th. *n. ſ.* [*erica*, Lat.]

1. A ſhrub of low ſtature: the leaves are ſmall, and abide green all the year. *Miller.*

In Kent they cut up the *heath* in May, burn it, and ſpread the aſhes. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Oft with bolder wing they ſoaring dare
The purple *heath*. *Thomſon.*

2. A place overgrown with heath.

Say, from whence
You owe this ſtrange intelligence? or why,
Upon this blaſted *heath* you ſtop our way
With ſuch prophetick greeting? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Health and long life have been found rather on the peak of Derbyſhire, and the *heaths* of Staffordſhire, than fertile ſoils. *Temple.*

3. A place covered with ſhrubs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranges, and *heaths* of roſemary, will ſmell a great way into the ſea. *Bacon.*

HEATHCOCK, hèth-kŏk. *n. ſ.* [*heath* and *cock.*] A large fowl that frequents heaths.

Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheaſant, *heath-cock*, and powte. *Carew's Survey.*

HEATH-PEAS, hè'th-pèz. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bitter VETCH, which ſee.

HEATH-POUT, hè'th-pout. *n. ſ.* [*heath* and *pout.*] A bird.

Not *heath-pout*, or the rarer bird
Which Phaſis or Ionia yields,
More pleaſing morſels would afford
Than the fat olives of my fields. *Dryden.*

HEATH-ROSE, hè'th-rŏz. *n. ſ.* [*heath* and *roſe.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HE'ATHEN, hè'thn. *n. ſ.* [*heyden*, Germ.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the *heathen*, that we may give thanks to thy holy name. 1 *Chron.* xvi. 35.

If the opinions of others whom we think well of, be a ground of aſſent, men have reaſon to be *heathens* in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papiſts in Spain, and proteſtants in England. *Locke.*

In a paper of morality, I conſider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient *heathens*. *Addiſon.*

HE'ATHEN, hè'thn. *adj.* Gentile; pagan.

It was impoſſible for a *heathen* author to relate theſe things, becauſe, if he had believed them, he would no longer have been a heathen. *Addiſon.*

HE'ATHENISH, hè'th-nîsh. *adj.* [from *heathen.*]

1. Belonging to the Gentiles.

When the apoſtles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of *heatheniſh* religion, choſen they were, St. Paul excepted; the reſt unſchooled altogether, and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

2. Wild; ſavage; rapacious; cruel.

The Moors did tread under their *heatheniſh* feet whatever little they found yet there ſtanding. *Spenſer.*

That execrable Cromwell made a *heatheniſh* or rather inhuman edict againſt the epiſcopal clergy, that they ſhould neither preach, pray in publick, baptize, marry, bury, nor teach ſchool. *South.*

HE'ATHENISHLY, hè'th-nîsh-lŷ. *adv.* [from *heatheniſh.*] After the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISM, hè'thn-îzm. *n. ſ.* [from *heathen.*] Gentiliſm; paganiſm.

It ſignifies the acknowledgment of the true God, in oppoſition to *heatheniſm*. *Hammond.*

HE'ATHY, hè'th-ŷ. *adj.* [from *heath.*] Full of heath.

This ſort of land they order the ſame way with the *heathy* land. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To HEAVE, hè'v. *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved*, or *hoven*.

1. To lift; to raiſe from the ground.

So ſtretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay,
Chain'd on the burning lake; nor ever thence
Had ris'n, or *heav'd* his head, but that the will
And high permiſſion of all-ruling heaven
Left him at large. *Milton.*

2. To carry.

Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there; and there being ſeen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
Athwart the ſea. *Shakeſp.*

3. To raiſe; to lift.

So daunted, when the giant ſaw the knight,
His heavy hand he *heaved* up on high,
And him to duſt thought to have batter'd quite. *Spenſer.*

I cannot *heave*
My heart into my mouth. *Shakeſp.*

He dy'd in fight;
Fought next my perſon, as in conſort fought,
Save when he *heav'd* his ſhield in my defence,
And on his naked ſide receiv'd my wound. *Dryd.*

4. To cauſe to ſwell.

The groans of ghoſts, that cleave the earth with pain,
And *heave* it up: they pant and ſtick half way. *Dryden.*

The glittering finny ſwarms,
That *heave* our friths and crowd upon our ſhores. *Thomſon.*

5. To force up from the breaſt.

Made ſhe no verbal queſt?
—Yes, once or twice ſhe *heav'd* the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it preſt her heart. *Shakeſp.*

The wretched animal *heav'd* forth ſuch groans,
That their diſcharge did ſtretch his leathern coat
Almoſt to burſting. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

6. To exalt; to elevate.

Poor ſhadow-painted queen!
One *heav'd* on high, to be hurl'd down below. *Shakeſp.*

7. To puff; to elate.

The Scots, *heaved* up into high hope of victory, took the Engliſh for fooliſh birds fallen into their net, forſook their hill, and marched into the plain. *Hayward.*

To HEAVE, hè'v. *v. n.*

1. To pant; to breathe with pain.

'Tis ſuch as you,
That creep like ſhadows by him, and do ſigh
At each his needleſs *heavings*; ſuch as you
Nouriſh the cauſe of his awaking. *Shakeſp.*

He *heaves* for breath, which, from his lungs ſupply'd,
And fetch'd from far, diſtends his lab'ring ſide. *Dryden.*

2. To labour.

The church of England had ſtruggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever ſince Wickliff's days. *Atterbury.*

3. To riſe with pain; to ſwell and fall.

Thou haſt made my curdled blood run back,
My heart *heave* up, my hair to riſe in briſtles. *Dryden.*

The wand'ring breath was on the wing to part;
Weak was the pulſe, and hardly *heav'd* the heart. *Dryden.*

No object affects my imagination ſo much as the ſea or ocean: I cannot ſee the *heaving* of this prodigious bulk of waters, even in a calm, without a very pleaſing aſtoniſhment. *Addiſon.*

Frequent for breath his panting boſom *heaves*. *Prior.*

The *heaving* tide
In widen'd circles beats on either ſide. *Gay.*

4. To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

Heave, hĕ′v. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards.

None could gueſs whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would ſettle them on the firſt foundation, or ſwallow them. *Dryden.*

2. Riſing of the breaſt.

There's matter in theſe ſighs; theſe profound *heaves*
You muſt tranſlate; 'tis fit we underſtand them. *Shakeſp.*

3. Effort to vomit.

4. Struggle to riſe.

But after many ſtrains and *heaves*,
He got up to his ſaddle eaves. *Hudibras.*

Heave *Offering*, hĕ′v ŏf′-fĕr-rĭng. *n. ſ.* An offering among the Jews.

Ye ſhall offer a cake of the firſt of your dough for an *heave offering*, as ye do the *heave offering* of the threſhing floor. *Numbers.*

HE′AVEN, hĕ′vn. *n. ſ.* [heoꝼon, which ſeems to be derived from heoꝼꝺ, the places over head, Sax.]

1. The regions above; the expanſe of the ſky.

A ſtation like the herald Mercury,
New lighted on a *heaven* kiſſing hill. *Shakeſp.*

Thy race in time to come
Shall ſpread the conqueſts of imperial Rome;
Rome, whoſe aſcending tow'rs ſhall *heav'n* invade,
Involving earth and ocean in her ſhade. *Dryden.*

The words are taken more properly for the air and ether than for the *heavens*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

This act, with ſhouts *heav'n* high, the friendly band
Applaud. *Dryden.*

Some fires may fall from *heaven*. *Temple.*

2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure ſouls departed.

It is a knell
That ſummons thee to *heaven*, or to hell.
Shakeſp. Macbeth.

Theſe, the late
Heav'n baniſh'd hoſt, left deſert utmoſt hell. *Milt.*

All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n fall'n, in ſtation ſtood, or juſt array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*

3. The ſupreme power; the ſovereign of heaven.

Now *heav'n* help him! *Shakeſp.*

The will
And high permiſſion of all-ruling *heav'n*
Left him at large. *Milton.*

The prophets were taught to know the will of God, and thereby inſtruct the people, and enabled to propheſy, as a teſtimony of their being ſent by *heaven*. *Temple.*

4. The pagan gods; the celeſtials.

Take phyſick, pomp;
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'ſt ſhake the ſuperflux to them,
And ſhow the *heavens* more juſt. *Shakeſp.*

They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thoſe myſteries which *heaven*
Will not have earth to know. *Shakeſp.*

Heav'ns! what a ſpring was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his ſhield, and roſe at ev'ry blow. *Dryden.*

5. Elevation; ſublimity.

O, for a muſe of fire, that would aſcend
The brighteſt *heav'n* of invention. *Shakeſp.*

6. It is often uſed in compoſition.

Heaven-begot, hĕ′vn-bў-gŏt. Begot by a celeſtial power.

If I am *heav'n-begot*, aſſert your ſon
By ſome ſure ſign. *Dryden.*

Heaven-born, hĕ′vn-bărn. Deſcended from the celeſtial regions; native of heaven.

If once a fever fires his ſulphurous blood,
In ev'ry fit he feels the hand of God,
And *heav'n-born* flame. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Oh! *heav'n-born* ſiſters! ſource of art!
Who charm the ſenſe, or mend the heart;
Who lead fair virtue's train along,
Moral truth, and myſtick ſong! *Pope.*

Heaven-bred, hĕv′n-brĕd. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

Much is the force of *heav'n-bred* poeſy. *Shak.*

Heaven-built, hĕv′n-bĭlt. Built by the agency of gods.

His arms had wrought the deſtin'd fall
Of ſacred Troy, and raz'd her *heav'n-built* wall.
Pope.

Heaven-directed, hĕv′n-dĭ-rĕk″-tĭd.

1. Raiſed towards the ſky.

Who taught that *heav'n-directed* ſpire to riſe?
Pope.

2. Taught by the powers of heaven.

O ſacred weapon; left for truth's defence;
To all but *heaven-directed* hands deny'd;
The muſe may give it, but the gods muſt guide.
Pope.

He′avenly, hĕv′n-lў. *adj.* [from *heaven.*]

1. Reſembling heaven; ſupremely excellent.

As the love of heaven makes one *heavenly*, the love of virtue virtuous, ſo doth the love of the world make one become worldly. *Sidney.*

Not Maro's muſe, who ſung the mighty man;
Nor Pindar's *heav'nly* lyre, nor Horace when a ſwan. *Dryden.*

2. Celeſtial; inhabiting heaven.

Adoring firſt the genius of the place,
Then earth, the mother of the *heav'nly* race. *Dryd.*

He′avenly, hĕv′n-ly. *adv.*

1. In a manner reſembling that of heaven.

In theſe deep ſolitudes and awful cells,
Where *heav'nly* penſive contemplation dwells,
And ever-muſing melancholy reigns,
What means this tumult in a veſtal's veins? *Pope.*

2. By the agency or influence of heaven.

Truth and peace and love ſhall ever ſhine
About the ſupreme throne
Of him, t'whoſe happy-making ſight alone,
Our *heav'nly* guided ſoul ſhall climb. *Milton.*

He′avenward, hĕv′n-wărd. *adv.* [*heaven* and ƿeaꞃꝺ, Sax.] Towards heaven.

I proſtrate lay,
By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,
Or to object; at length, my mournful look,
Heav'nward erect, determin'd, thus I ſpoke. *Prior.*

He′avily, hĕv′-ĭ-lў. *adv.* [from *heavy.*]

1. With great ponderouſneſs.

2. Grievouſly; afflictively.

Eaſe muſt be impracticable to the envious: they lie under a double misfortune; common calamities and common bleſſings fall *heavily* upon them. *Collier.*

3. Sorrowfully; with grief.

I came hither to tranſport the tydings,
Which I have *heavily* borne. *Shakeſp.*

This O'Neil took very *heavily*, becauſe his condition in the army was leſs pleaſant to him. *Clar.*

4. With an air of dejection.

Why looks your grace ſo *heavily* to-day?
—O, I have paſt a miſerable night. *Shakeſp.*

He′aviness, hĕv′-vў-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *heavy.*]

1. Ponderouſneſs; the quality of being heavy; weight.

The ſubject is concerning the *heavineſs* of ſeveral bodies, or the proportion that is required betwixt my weight and the power which may move it. *Wilkins.*

2. Dejection of mind; depreſſion of ſpirit.

We are, at the hearing of ſome, more inclined unto ſorrow and *heavineſs*; of ſome more mollified, and ſoftened in mind. *Hooker.*

Againſt ill chances men are ever merry;
But *heavineſs* foreruns the good event. *Shakeſp.*

Let us not burthen our remembrance with
An *heavineſs* that's gone. *Shakeſp.*

Heavineſs in the heart of man maketh it ſtoop; but a good word maketh it glad. *Prov.* xii. 25.

Ye greatly rejoice; though now for a ſeaſon ye are in *heavineſs*, through manifold temptations.
1 Pet. i. 6.

3. Inaptitude to motion or thought; ſluggiſhneſs; torpidneſs; dulneſs of ſpirit; languidneſs; languor.

Our ſtrength is all gone into *heavineſs*,
That makes the weight. *Shakeſp.*

What means this *heavineſs* that hangs upon me?
This lethargy that creeps through all my ſenſes?
Addiſon.

He would not violate that ſweet receſs,
And found beſides a welcome *heavineſs*,
Which ſeiz'd his eyes *Dryden.*

A ſenſation of drouſineſs, oppreſſion, *heavineſs*, and laſſitude, are ſigns of a too plentiful meal.
Arbuthnot.

4. Oppreſſion; cruſh; affliction: as, the *heavineſs* of taxes.

5. Deepneſs or richneſs of ſoil.

As Alexandria exported many commodities, ſo it received ſome, which, by reaſon of the fatneſs and *heavineſs* of the ground, Egypt did not produce; ſuch as metals, wood, and pitch. *Arbuthnot.*

HE′AVY, hĕv′-vў. *adj.* [heaꝼıᵹ, Sax.]

1. Weighty; ponderous; tending ſtrongly to the centre; contrary to light.

Merſennus tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were much *heavier* than it is.
Wilkins.

2. Sorrowful; dejected; depreſſed.

Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a *heavy* huſband. *Shak.*

3. Grievous; oppreſſive; afflictive.

Menelaus bore an *heavy* hand over the citizens, having a malicious mind. *2 Mac.* v. 23.

Let not your ears deſpiſe my tongue for ever,
Which ſhall poſſeſs them with the *heavieſt* ſound
That ever yet they heard. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

If the cauſe be not good, the king himſelf hath a *heavy* reckoning to make. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Pray for this good man, and for his iſſue,
Whoſe *heavy* hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever. *Shakeſp.*

Chartres, at the levee,
Tells with a ſneer the tyding *heavy*. *Swift.*

4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briſkneſs of appearance.

My *heavy* eyes, you ſay, confeſs
A heart to love and grief inclin'd. *Prior.*

5. Wanting ſpirit or rapidity of ſentiment; unanimated.

A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thouſand copies were beſpoke. *Swift.*

6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy.

Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd;
But of a *heavy*, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden.*

7. Drouſy; dull; torpid.

Peter and they that were with him were *heavy* with ſleep. *Luke.*

8. Slow; ſluggiſh.

But let thy ſpiders that ſuck up thy venom,
And *heavy* gaited toads lie in their way. *Shakeſp.*

9. Stupid; fooliſh.

This *heavy* headed revel, Eaſt and Weſt
Makes us traduc'd, and tax'd of other nations.
Shakeſp.

I would not be accounted ſo baſe minded, or *heavy* headed, that I will confeſs that any of them is for valour, power, or fortune better than myſelf. *Knolles.*

10. Burdenſome; troubleſome; tedious.

I put into thy hands what has been the diverſion of ſome of my idle and *heavy* hours. *Locke.*

When alone, your time will not lie *heavy* upon your hands for want of ſome trifling amuſement.
Swift.

11. Loaded; incumbered; burthened.

Hearing that there were forces coming againſt him, and not willing that they ſhould find his men *heavy* and laden with booty, he returned unto Scotland. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

12. Not eaſily digeſted; not light to the ſtomach.

Such preparations as retain the oil or fat, are moſt *heavy* to the ſtomach, which makes baked meat hard of digeſtion. *Arbuthnot.*

13. Rich in ſoil; fertile, as *heavy* lands.

14. Deep; cumberſome, as *heavy* roads.

Hea′vy, hĕv′-vŷ. *adv.* As an adverb it is only uſed in compoſition; heavily.

Your carriages were *heavy* laden; they are a burden to the weary beaſt. *Iſa.* xlvi. 1.

Come unto me all ye that labour and are *heavy* laden, and I will give you reſt. *Math.* xi. 28.

HE′BDOMAD, hĕb′-dŏ-măd. *n. ſ.* [*hebdomas*, Lat.] A week; a ſpace of ſeven days.

Computing by the medical month, the firſt *hebdomad* or ſeptenary conſiſts of ſix days, ſeventeen hours and a half. *Brown.*

Hebdo′madal, hĕb-dŏm′-ă-dăl.
Hebdo′madary, hĕb-dŏm′-ă-dăr-ŷ. } *adj.*
[from *hebdomas*, Lat.] Weekly, conſiſting of ſeven days.

As for *hebdomadal* periods, or weeks, in regard of their ſabbaths, they were obſerved by the Hebrews. *Brown.*

To **HE′BETATE**, hĕb′-ĕ-tăt. *v. a.* [*hebeto*, Lat. *hebeter*, Fr.] To dull; to blunt; to ſtupify.

The eye, eſpecially if *hebetated*, might cauſe the ſame perception. *Harvey.*

Beef may confer a robuſtneſs on the limbs of my ſon, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Hebeta′tion, hĕb-ĕ-tă′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *hebetate.*]

1. The act of dulling.

2. The ſtate of being dulled.

He′betude, heb′-ĕ-tŭd. *n. ſ.* [*hebetudo*, Lat.] Dulneſs; obtuſeneſs; bluntneſs.

The peſtilent ſeminaries, according to their groſſneſs or ſubtility, activity or *hebetude*, cauſe more or leſs truculent plagues. *Harvey.*

He′braism, hĕ′-bră-ĭzm. *n. ſ.* [*hebraiſme*, Fr. *hebraiſmus*, Lat.] A Hebrew idiom.

Milton has infuſed a great many Latiniſms, as well as Græciſms, and ſometimes *Hebraiſms*, into his poem. *Spectator.*

He′braist, hĕ-bră′-ĭst. *n. ſ.* [*hebræus*, Lat.] A man ſkilled in Hebrew.

He′brician, hĕ-brĭsh′-ăn. *n. ſ.* [from *Hebrew.*] One ſkilful in Hebrew.

The words are more properly taken for the air or ether than the heavens, as the beſt *Hebricians* underſtand them. *Raleigh.*

The nature of the Hebrew verſe, as the meaneſt *Hebrician* knoweth, conſiſts of uneven feet. *Peacham.*

He′catomb, hĕk′-ă-tŏm. *n. ſ.* [*hecatombe*, Fr. ἑκατόμβη.] A ſacrifice of an hundred cattle.

In rich mens homes
I bid kill ſome beaſts, but no *hecatombs*;
None ſtarve, none ſurfeit ſo. *Donne.*

One of theſe three is a whole *hecatomb*,
And therefore only one of them ſhall die. *Dryden.*

Her triumphant ſons in war ſucceed,
And ſlaughter'd *hecatombs* around 'em bleed. *Addiſ.*

He′ctical, hĕk′-tŷ-kăl. }
He′ctick, hĕk′-tĭk. } *adj.* [*hectique*, Fr. from ἕξις.]

1. Habitual; conſtitutional.

This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is ſlow and continual, and ending in a conſumption, is the contrary to thoſe fevers which ariſe from a plethora, or too great fullneſs from obſtruction. It is attended with too lax a ſtate of the excretory paſſages, and generally thoſe of the ſkin; whereby ſo much runs off as leaves not reſiſtance enough in the contractile veſſels to keep them ſufficiently diſtended, ſo that they vibrate oftener, agitate the fluids the more, and keep them thin and hot. *Quincy.*

A *hectick* fever hath got hold
Of the whole ſubſtance, not to be controul'd. *Donne.*

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.

No *hectick* ſtudent ſcars the gentle maid. *Taylor.*

He′ctick, hĕk′-tĭk. *n. ſ.* An hectick fever.

Like the *hectick* in my blood he rages,
And thou muſt cure me. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He′ctor, hĕk′-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from the name of *Hector*, the great *Homeric* warriour.] A bully; a bluſtering, turbulent, pervicacious, noiſy fellow.

Thoſe uſurping *hectors*, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a lye a blot not to be waſhed out but by blood. *South.*

We'll take one cooling cup of nectar,
And drink to this celeſtial *hector*. *Prior.*

To **He′ctor**, hĕk′-tŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with inſolent authoritative terms.

They reckon they muſt part with honour together with their opinion, if they ſuffer themſelves to be *hectored* out of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

The weak low ſpirit Fortune makes her ſlave;
But ſhe's a drudge, when *hector'd* by the brave. *Dryden.*

An honeſt man, when he came home at night, found another fellow domineering in his family, *hectoring* his ſervants, and calling for ſupper. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To **He′ctor**, hĕk′-tŭr. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluſter.

They have attacked me, ſome with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only ſhewing their teeth, others ranting and *hectoring*, others ſcolding and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

One would think the *hectoring*, the ſtorming, the ſullen, and all the different ſpecies of the angry, ſhould be cured. *Spectator.*

Don Carlos made her chief director,
That ſhe might o'er the ſervants *hector*. *Swift.*

Hedera′ceous, hĕd-ĕr-ă′-shŭs. *adj.* [*hederaceus*, Lat.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*

HEDGE, hĕdzh′. *n. ſ.* [Hegge, Sax.] A fence made round grounds with prickly buſhes, or woven twigs.

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very uſeful for ſtakes in *hedges*. *Mortimer.*

The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the *hedges* breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*

Through the verdant maze
Of ſweet-briar *hedges* I purſue my walk. *Thomſon.*

Hedge, hĕdzh′, prefixed to any word, notes ſomething mean, vile of the loweſt claſs: perhaps from a *hedge*, or *hedge born man*, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the firſt ſhew; the pedant, the braggart, the *hedge-prieſt*, the fool, and the boy. *Sha.*

The clergy do much better than a little *hedge*, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be preſumed to do. *Swift.*

A perſon, who, by his ſtyle and literature, ſeems to have been the corrector of a *hedge-preſs* in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

To **Hedge**, hĕdzh′. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To incloſe with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

Hedge thy poſſeſſion about with thorns. *Eccles.*

Thoſe alleys muſt be *hedged* at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon.*

2. To obſtruct.

I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns. *Hoſ.* ii. 6.

3. To incircle for defence.

England, *hedg'd* in with the main,
That water-walled bulwark, ſtill ſecure
And confident from foreign purpoſes. *Shakeſp.*

There's ſuch divinity doth *hedge* a king,
That treaſon can but peep to what it would. *Shak.*

4. To ſhut up within an incloſure.

It muſt not be paid and exported in ready money; ſo ſays our law; but that is a law to *hedge* in the cuckow, and ſerves for no purpoſe: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange? *Locke.*

5. To force into a place already full. This ſeems to be miſtaken for *edge*. To *edge in*, is to put in by the way that requires leaſt room; but *hedge* may ſignify to thruſt in with difficulty, as into a *hedge*.

You forget yourſelf
To *hedge* me in. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

When I was haſty, thou delay'dſt me longer:
I pr'ythee, let me *hedge* one moment more
Into thy promiſe; for thy life preſerv'd. *Dryden.*

When you are ſent on an errand, be ſure to *hedge* in ſome buſineſs of your own. *Swift.*

To **Hedge**, hĕdzh′. *v. n.* To ſhift; to hide the head.

I myſelf ſometimes, hiding mine honour in my neceſſity, am fain to ſhuffle, to *hedge*, and to lurch. *Shakeſp.*

Hedge-born, hĕdzh′-bărn. *adj.* [*hedge* and *born.*] Of no known birth; meanly born.

He then, that is not furniſh'd in this ſort,
Doth but uſurp the ſacred name of knight,
And ſhould, if I were worthy to be judge,
Be quite degraded, like a *hedge-born* ſwain,
That doth preſume to boaſt of gentle blood. *Shak.*

Hedge-creeper, hĕdzh′-krĕ′-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *creep.*] One that ſkulks under hedges for bad purpoſes.

Hedge-fumitory, hĕdzh′-fŭ-mĭ-tŭr-ŷ. *n. ſ.* A plant; *fumaria ſepium*. *Ainſworth.*

Hedge-hog, hĕdzh′-hŏg. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *hog*; *crinaceus.*]

1. An animal ſet with prickles, like thorns in an hedge.

Like *hedge-hogs*, which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Few have belief to ſwallow, or hope enough to experience, the collyrium of Albertus; that is to make one ſee in the dark: yet thus much, according to his receipt, will the right eye of an *hedge-hog*, boiled in oil, and preſerved in a brazen veſſel, effect. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The *hedge-hog* hath his backſide and flanks thick ſet with ſtrong and ſharp prickles; and beſides, by the help of a muſcle, can contract himſelf into a globular figure, and ſo withdraw his whole underpart, head, belly, and legs, within his thicket of prickles. *Ray.*

2. A term of reproach.

Did'ſt thou not kill this king?
—I grant ye.
—Do'ſt grant me, *hedge-hog*? *Shakeſp.*

3. A plant; trefoil; *medica echinata*. *Ainſworth.*

4. The globe-fiſh; *orbis echinatus*. *Ainſworth.*

Hedge-hyssop, hĕdzh′-hŷ′-sŭp. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *hyſſop.*] A ſpecies of willowwort; *gratiola*.

Hedge-hyſſop is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is ſaid to be a vulnerary. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

Hedge-mustard, hĕdzh′-mŭs′-tărd. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Hedge-nettle, hĕdzh′-nĕt′l. *n. ſ.* A plant; *galeopſia*. *Ainſworth.*

Hedge-note, hĕdzh′-nŏt. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *note.*] A word of contempt for low-writing.

When they began to be ſomewhat better bred, they left theſe *hedge-notes* for another ſort of poem, which was alſo full of pleaſant raillery. *Dryden.*

Hedge-pig, hĕdzh′-pĭg. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *pig.*] A young hedge-hog.

Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd,
Thrice and once the *hedge-pig* whin'd. *Shakeſp.*

Hedge-row, hĕdzh′-rŏ. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *row.*] The ſeries of trees or buſhes planted for incloſures.

Sometime walking not unſeen
By *hedge-row* elms, on hillocks green. *Milton.*

The fields in the northern ſide are divided by *hedge-rows* of myrtle. *Berkley to Pope.*

HEDGE-SPARROW, hĕdzh'-spăr'-rō. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *ſparrow*; *curruca.*] A ſparrow that lives in buſhes, diſtinguiſhed from a ſparrow that builds in thatch.

The *hedge-ſparrow* fed the cuckoo ſo long,
That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shakeſp.*

HE'DGING-BILL, hĕdzh'-ĭng-bĭll. *n. ſ.* [*hedge* and *bill.*] A cutting-hook uſed in making hedges.

Comes maſter Dametas with a *hedging-bill* in his hand, chaffing and ſwearing. *Sidney.*

HE'DGER, hĕdzh'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *hedge.*] One who makes hedges.

The labour'd ox
In his looſe traces from the furrow came,
And the ſwink'd *hedger* at his ſupper ſat. *Milton.*

He would be laughed at, that ſhould go about to make a fine dancer out of a country *hedger* at paſt fifty. *Locke.*

To **HEED**, hēd. *v. a.* [hedan, Sax.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

With pleaſure Argus the muſician *heeds*;
But wonders much at thoſe new vocal reeds. *Dryd.*

He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landſcape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention *heed* all the parts of it. *Locke.*

HEED, hēd. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; attention.

With wanton *heed* and giddy cunning,
The melting voice through mazes running. *Milton.*

Take *heed* that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural coheſion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*

Thou muſt take *heed*, my Portius;
The world has all its eyes on Cato's ſon. *Addiſon.*

2. Caution; fearful attention; ſuſpicious watch.

Either wiſe bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diſeaſes, one of another; therefore, let men take *heed* of their company. *Shakeſp.*

Take *heed*; have open eye; for thieves do foot
by night:
Take *heed* ere Summer comes, or cuckoo birds
affright. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

3. Care to avoid.

We ſhould take *heed* of the neglect or contempt of his worſhip. *Tillotſon.*

4. Notice; obſervation.

Speech muſt come by hearing and learning; and birds give more *heed*, and mark words more than beaſts. *Bacon.*

5. Seriouſneſs; ſtaidneſs.

He did unſeal them; and the firſt he view'd,
He did it with a ſerious mind; a *heed*
Was in his countenance. *Shakeſp.*

6. Regard; reſpectful notice.

It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no *heed* is given to what he ſays. *L'Eſtrange.*

HE'EDFUL, hēd-fŭl. *adj.* [from *heed.*]

1. Watchful; ſuſpicious; vigilant.

Give him *heedful* note;
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;
And, after, we will both our judgments join,
In cenſure of his ſeeming. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. Attentive; careful; obſerving; with *of.*

I am commanded
To tell the paſſion of my ſovereign's heart;
Where fame, late ent'ring at his *heedful* ears,
Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue.
Shakeſp.

To him one of the other twins was bound,
Whilſt I had been like *heedful of* the other. *Shakeſp.*

Thou, *heedful of* advice, ſecure proceed;
My praiſe the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope.*

HE'EDFULLY, hēd-fŭl-ȳ. *adv.* [from *heedful.*] Attentively; carefully; cautiouſly.

Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his inſtructor, and *heedfully* liſten to his inſtructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts.*

HE'EDFULNESS, hēd-fŭl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *heedful.*] Caution; vigilance; attention.

HE'EDILY, hēd-ĭl-ȳ. *adv.* Cautiouſly; vigilantly. *Dict.*

HE'EDINESS, hēd-ȳ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*

HE'EDLESS, hēd-lĭs. *adj.* [from *heed.*] Negligent; inattentive; careleſs; thoughtleſs; regardleſs; unobſerving: with *of.*

The *heedleſs* lover does not know
Whoſe eyes they are that wound him ſo. *Waller.*

Heedleſs of verſe, and hopeleſs of the crown,
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown.
Dryden.

Some ideas which have more than once offered themſelves to the ſenſes, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either *heedleſs*, as in children, or otherwiſe employed, as in men *Locke.*

Surpriſes are often fatal to *heedleſs* unguarded innocence. *Sherlock.*

HE'EDLESSLY, hēd-lĕs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſsly; negligently; inattentively.

Whilſt ye diſcharge the duties of matrimony, ye *heedleſsly* ſlide into ſin. *Arbuthnot and Pope*

HE'EDLESSNESS, hēd-lĕs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *heedleſs.*] Careleſsneſs; thoughtleſsneſs; negligence; inattention.

In the little harms they ſuffer from knocks and falls, they ſhould not be pitied, but bid do ſo again; which is a better way to cure their *heedleſsneſs.* *Locke.*

HEEL, hēl. *n. ſ.* [hele, Sax.]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.

If the luxated bone be diſtorted backward, it lieth over the *heel* bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

2. The whole foot of animals.

The ſtag recals his ſtrength, his ſpeed,
His winged *heels*, and then his armed head;
With theſe t' avoid, with that his fate to meet;
But fear prevails, and bids him truſt his feet.
Denham.

Pegaſus appeared hanging off the ſide of a rock, with a fountain running from his *heel.* *Addiſon.*

3. The feet, as employed in flight.

Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their maſters to bears and tygers, and ſhew them a fair pair of *heels* for't. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. *To be at the heels.* To purſue cloſely; to follow hard.

Sir, when comes your book forth?
—Upon the *heels* of my preſentment. *Shakeſp.*
But is there no ſequel at the *heels* of this
Mother's admiration? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

5. To attend cloſely.

Could we break our way
By force, and at our *heels* all hell ſhould riſe
With blackeſt inſurrection, to confound
Heav'n's pureſt light. *Milton.*

6. To purſue as an enemy.

The Spaniards fled on towards the North to ſeek their fortunes, being ſtill chaſed by the Engliſh navy at their *heels*, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Bacon.*

Want! hungry want! that hungry meagre fiend
Is at my *heels*, and chaces me in view. *Otway.*

7. To follow cloſe as a dependant.

Through proud London he came ſighing on,
After th' admired *heels* of Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*

8. *To lay by the heels.* To fetter; to ſhackle; to put in gyves.

If the king blame me for't, I'll *lay* ye all
By th' heels, and ſuddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakeſp.*

One half of man, his mind,
Is, *ſui juris*, unconfin'd,
And cannot be *laid by the heels.* *Hudibras.*

I began to ſmoke that they were a parcel of mummers; and wondered that none of the Middleſex juſtices took care to *lay* ſome of them *by the heels.* *Addiſon.*

9. Any thing ſhaped like a heel.

At the other ſide is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

10. The back part of a ſtocking: whence the phraſe *to be out at heels*, to be worn out.

A good man's fortune may grow *out at heels.* *Shak.*

To **HEEL**, hēl. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To dance.

I cannot ſing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor ſweeten talk. *Shak.*

2. To lean on one ſide; as, the ſhip *heels.*

To **HEEL**, hēl. *v. a.* To arm a cock.

HE'ELER, hēl-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *heel.*] A cock that ſtrikes well with his heels.

HE'EL-PIECE, hēl-pēs. *n. ſ.* [*heel* and *piece.*] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the ſhoe, to ſupply what is worn away.

To **HE'EL-PIECE**, hēl-pēs. *v. a.* [*heel* and *piece.*] To put a piece of leather on a ſhoe heel.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her ſhoes. *Arbuthnot.*

HEFT, hăft'. *n. ſ.* [from *heave.*]

1. Heaving; effort.

May be in the cup
A ſpider ſteep'd, and one may drink; depart,
And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected: but if one preſent
Th' abhorrent ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his ſides
With violent *hefts.* *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. [For *haft.*] Handle.

His oily ſide devours both blade and *heft.* *Waller.*

HE'GIRA, hē-jī'-ră. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, ſignifying the epocha, or account of time, uſed by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that *Mahomet* was forced to make his eſcape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday, July 16, *A. D.* 622, under the reign of the emperor *Heraclius.*
Harris.

HEI'FER, hĕf'-fŭr. *n. ſ.* [heafore, Sax.] A young cow.

Who finds the *heifer* dead and bleeding freſh,
And ſees faſt by a butcher with an axe,
But will ſuſpect 'twas he that made the ſlaughter?
Shakeſp.

A *heifer* will put up her noſe, and ſnuff in the air, againſt the rain. *Bacon.*

For her the flocks refuſe the verdant food,
Nor thirſty *heifer* ſeek the gliding flood. *Pope.*

HEIGH HO, hī'-hō'. *interj.*

1. An expreſſion of ſlight languor and uneaſineſs.

Heigh ho! an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shakeſp.*

2. It is uſed by *Dryden*, contrarily to cuſtom, as a voice of exultation.

We'll toſs off our ale 'till we cannot ſtand,
And *heigh-ho* for the honour of Old England. *Dryd.*

HEIGHT, hīt. *n. ſ.* [from *high.*]

1. Elevation above the ground: indefinite.

Into what pit thou ſeeſt,
From what *height* fall'n! *Milton.*

An amphitheatre's amazing *height*
Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Addiſon.*

2. Altitude; definite ſpace meaſured upwards.

Abroad I'll ſtudy thee,
As he removes far off, that great *heights* takes.
Donne.

There is in Ticinium a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in *height* near fifty. *Bacon.*

An amphitheatre appear'd,
Rais'd in degrees, to ſixty paces rear'd;
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to ſee. *Dryden.*

3. Degree of latitude. Latitudes are higher as they approach the pole.

Guinea lieth to the North ſea, in the ſame *height* as Peru to the South. *Abbot.*

4. Summit; aſcent; towering eminence; high place.

From Alpine *heights* the father firſt deſcends;
His daughter's huſband in the plain attends. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. Elevation of rank; ſtation of dignity; great degree of excellence.

By him that rais'd me to this careful *height*,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd. *Shak.*

Ten kings had from the Norman conqu'ror reign'd,
When England to her greateſt *height* attain'd,
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth, and ſtate. *Daniel.*

Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the *heights* to which ſome others have arrived. *Watts.*

6. The utmoſt degree; full completion.

Putrefaction doth not riſe to its *height* at once. *Bacon.*

Did not ſhe
Of Timna firſt betray me, and reveal
The ſecret, wreſted from me in the *height*
Of nuptial love profeſs'd? *Milton.*

Hide me from the face
Of God, whom to behold was then my *height*
Of happineſs! *Milton.*

Deſpair is the *height* of madneſs. *Sherlock.*

7. Utmoſt exertion.

Come on, ſir; I ſhall now put you to the *height* of your breeding. *Shakeſp.*

8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection.

Social duties are carried to greater *heights*, and enforced with ſtronger motives, by the principles of our religion. *Addiſon.*

To **HE'IGHTEN**, hì'tn. *v. a.* [from *height.*]

1. To raiſe higher.
2. To improve; to meliorate.
3. To aggravate.

Foreign ſtates uſed their endeavours to *heighten* our confuſions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war. *Addiſon.*

4. To improve by decorations.

As in a room, contrived for ſtate, the height of the roof ſhould bear a proportion to the area; ſo in the *heightenings* of poetry, the ſtrength and vehemence of figures ſhould be ſuited to the occaſion. *Dryden.*

HE'INOUS, hè'-nûs. *adj.* [*haineux*, Fr. from *hane* hate; or from the Teutonick, *hoon* ſhame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.

To abrogate or innovate the goſpel of Chriſt, if men or angels ſhould attempt, it were moſt *heinous* and accurſed ſacrilege. *Hooker.*

This is the man ſhould do the bloody deed:
The image of a wicked *heinous* fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakeſp.*

As it is a moſt *heinous*, ſo it is a moſt dangerous impiety to deſpiſe him that can deſtroy us. *Tillotſon.*

HE'INOUSLY, hè'-nûs-lý. *adv.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociouſly; wickedly.

HE'INOUSNESS, hè'-nûs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociouſneſs; wickedneſs.

He who can treat offences, provoking God, as jeſts and trifles, muſt have little ſenſe of the *heinouſneſs* of them. *Rogers.*

HEIR, è'r. *n. ſ.* [*heire*, old Fr. *hæres*, Lat.]

1. One that is inheritor of any thing after the preſent poſſeſſor.

An *heir* ſignifies the eldeſt, who is, by the laws of England, to have all his father's land. *Locke.*

What lady is that?
—The *heir* of Alanſon, Roſaline her name. *Shak.*

That I'll give my voice on Richard's ſide,
To bar my maſter's *heirs* in true deſcent,
God knows, I will not do it. *Shakeſp.*

Being *heirs* together of the grace of life. 1 *Pet.* iii. 7.

Sunk is the hero, and his glory loſt,
And I his *heir* in miſery alone. *Pope.*

The *heirs* to titles and large eſtates have a weakneſs in their eyes, and a tenderneſs in their conſtitutions. *Swift.*

2. One newly inheriting an eſtate.

The young extravagant *heir* had got a new ſteward, and was reſolved to look into his eſtate. *Swift.*

To **HEIR**, è'r. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inherit.

His ſon in blooming youth was ſnatch'd by fate,
One only daughter *heir'd* the royal ſtate. *Dryden.*

HE'IRESS, è'r-ìs. *n. ſ.* [from *heir.*] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits.

An *heireſs* ſhe, while yet alive;
All that was her's to him did give. *Waller.*

Æneas, though he married the *heireſs* of the crown, yet claimed no title to it during the life of his father-in-law. *Dryden.*

HE'IRLESS, è'r-lès. *adj.* [from *heir.*] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him.

I ſtill think of
The wrong I did myſelf; which was ſo much,
That *heirleſs* it hath made my kingdom. *Shakeſp.*

HE'IRSHIP, è'r-ſhìp. *n. ſ.* [from *heir.*] The ſtate, character, or privileges of an heir.

A layman appoints an heir or an executor in his will, to build an hoſpital within a year, under pain of being deprived of his *heirſhip*. *Ayliffe's Par.*

HE'IRLOOM, è'r-lôm. *n. ſ.* [*heir* and geloma goods, Sax.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to deſcend by inheritance, and therefore inſeparable from the freehold.

Achilles' ſceptre was of wood,
Tranſmitted to the hero's line;
Thence through a long deſcent of kings
Came an *heirloom*, as Homer ſings. *Swift.*

HELD, hèld'. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *hold.*

A rich man beginning to fall, is *held* up of friends. *Eccles.*

If Minerva had not appeared and *held* his hand, he had executed his deſign. *Dryden.*

HELI'ACAL, hè-lì'-å-kål. *adj.* [*heliaque*, Fr. from ἥλιος.] Emerging from the luſtre of the ſun, or falling into it.

Had they aſcribed the heat of the ſeaſon to this ſtar, they would not have computed from its *heliacal* aſcent. *Brown.*

HE'LIACALLY, hè-lì'-å-kål-lý. *adv.* [from *heliacal.*]

From the riſing of this ſtar, not coſmically, that is, with the ſun, but *heliacally*, that is, its emerſion from the rays of the ſun, the ancients computed their canicular days. *Brown.*

He is tempeſtuous in the Summer, when he riſes *heliacally*; and rainy in the Winter, when he riſes achronically. *Dryden.*

HE'LICAL, hèl'-ìk-ål. *adv.* [*helice*, Fr. from ἕλιξ.] Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

The ſcrew is a kind of wedge, multiplied or continued by a *helical* revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any ſtroke, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins.*

HE'LIOID *Parabola*, hè'-lý-ôd på-rå'-bô-lå, in mathematicks, or the parabolick ſpiral, is a curve which ariſes from the ſuppoſition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line then paſſing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge towards the centre of the ſaid circle. *Harris.*

HELIOCE'NTRICK, hè'-lyô-sèn"-trìk. *adj.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr. ἥλιος and κέντρον.]

The *heliocentrick* place of a planet is ſaid to be ſuch as it would appear to us from the ſun, if our eye were fixed in its centre. *Harris.*

HE'LIOSCOPE, hè'-lyô-ſkôp. *n. ſ.* [*helioſcope*, Fr. ἥλιος and σκοπέω.] A ſort of teleſcope fitted ſo as to look on the body of the ſun, without offence to the eyes. *Harris.*

HE'LIOTROPE, hè'-lyô-trôp. *n. ſ.* [ἥλιος and τρέπω; *heliotrope*, Fr. *heliotropium*, Lat.] A plant that turns towards the ſun; but more particularly the turnſol, or ſunflower.

'Tis an obſervation of flatterers, that they are like the *heliotrope*; they open only towards the ſun, but ſhut and contract themſelves at night, and in cloudy weather. *Government of the Tongue.*

HE'LISPHERICAL, hè-lý-ſfèr-rý-kål. *adj.* [*helix* and *ſphere.*]

The *heliſpherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is ſo called becauſe on the globe it winds round the pole ſpirally, and ſtill comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it. *Harris.*

HE'LIX, hè'-lìks. *n. ſ.* [*helice*, Fr. ἕλιξ.] Part of a ſpiral line; a circumvolution.

Find the true inclination of the ſcrew, together with the quantity of water which every *helix* does contain. *Wilkins.*

HELL, hèl'. *n. ſ.* [helle, Sax.]

1. The place of the devil and wicked ſouls.

For it is a knell
That ſummons thee to heaven, or to *hell*. *Shakeſp.*

If a man were a porter of *hell* gates, he ſhould have old turning the key. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Let none admire
That riches grow in *hell*; that ſoil may beſt
Deſerve the precious bane. *Milton.*

Hell's black tyrant trembled to behold
The glorious light he forfeited of old. *Cowley.*

2. The place of ſeparate ſouls, whether good or bad.

I will go down to my ſon mourning to *hell*. *Gen.*

He deſcended into *hell*. *Apoſtles Creed.*

3. Temporal death.

The pains of *hell* came about me; the ſnares of death overtook me. *Pſ.* xviii. 4.

4. The place at a running play to which thoſe who are caught are carried.

Then couples three be ſtraight allotted there;
They of both ends the middle two do fly;
The two that in mid-place, *hell* called were,
Muſt ſtrive with waiting foot and watching eye,
To catch of them, and them to *hell* to bear,
That they, as well as they, *hell* may ſupply. *Sid.*

5. The place into which the taylor throws his ſhreds.

This truſty ſquire, he had as well
As the bold Trojan knight ſeen *hell*;
Not with a counterfeited paſs
Of golden bough, but true gold-lace. *Hudibras.*

In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deſerve a place in his own *hell*. *King's Cookery.*

6. The infernal powers.

Much danger firſt, much toil did he ſuſtain,
While Saul and *hell* croſt his ſtrong fate in vain. *Cowley.*

7. It is uſed in compoſition by the old writers more than by the modern.

HELL-BLACK, hèl'-blåk. *adj.* Black as hell.

The ſea, with ſuch a ſtorm as his bare head
In *hell-black* night endur'd, would have boil'd up,
And quench'd the ſtelled fires. *Shak. King Lear.*

HELL-BRED, hèl'-brèd. *adj.* [*hell* and *bred.*] Produced in hell

Heart cannot think what courage and what cries,
With foul enfouldred ſmoak and flaſhing fire,
The *hell-bred* beaſt threw forth into the ſkies. *Spen.*

HELL-BROTH, hèl'-bråth. *n. ſ.* [*hell* and *broth.*] A compoſition boiled up for infernal purpoſes.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's ſting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing;
For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble. *Shakeſp. Mach.*

HELL-DOOMED, hẻl'-dỏmd. *adj.* [*hell* and *doom*,] Conſigned to hell.

And reckon'ſt thou thyſelf with ſpirits of heav'n,
Hell-doom'd! and breath'ſt defiance here and ſcorn,
Where I reign'd king? *Milton.*

HELL-GOVERNED, hẻl'-gủv-ẻrnd. *adj.* Directed by hell.

Earth gape open wide and eat him quick,
As thou doſt ſwallow up this good king's blood,
Which his *hell-govern'd* arm hath butcher'd. *Shak.*

HELL-HATED, hẻl'-hả-tẻd. *adj.* Abhorred like hell.

Back do I toſs theſe treaſons to thy head,
With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart. *Shak.*

HELL-HAUNTED, hẻl'-hảnt-ẻd. *adj.* [*hell* and *haunt.*] Haunted by the devil.

Fierce Oſmond clos'd me in the bleeding bark,
And bid me ſtand expoſed to the bleak winds,
Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted* grove. *Dryd.*

HELL-HOUND, hẻl'-hound. *n. ſ.* [ꝩelle ꝩunꝺ, Sax.]

1. Dog of hell.

From forth the kennel of thy womb hath crept
A *hell-hound* that doth hunt us all to death. *Shakeſp.*

Now the *hell-hounds* with ſuperior ſpeed
Had reach'd the dame, and, faſtning on her ſide,
The ground with iſſuing ſtreams of purple dy'd. *Dryden.*

2. Agent of hell.

I call'd
My *hell-hounds* to lick up the draff, and filth,
Which man's polluting ſin with taint had ſhed
On what was pure. *Milton.*

HELL-KITE, hẻl'-kỉt. *n. ſ.* [*hell* and *kite.*] Kite of infernal breed. The term *hell* prefixed to any word notes deteſtation.

Did you ſay all? What all? Oh, *hell-kite!* all?
What, all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell ſwoop? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

HE'LLEBORE, hẻl'-lẻ-bủr. *n. ſ.* [*helleborus*, Lat.] Chriſtmas flower.

HE'LLEBORE *White*, hẻl'-lẻ-bủr-hwỉt. *n. ſ.* [*veratrum*, Lat.] A plant.

There are great doubts whether any of its ſpecies be the true *hellebore* of the ancients. *Miller.*

HE'LLENISM, hẻl'-lẻ-nỉzm. *n. ſ.* [ἑλληνισμὸς.] A Greek idiom. *Ainſworth.*

HE'LLISH, hẻl'-lỉſh. *adj.* [from *hell.*]

1. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.

O thou celeſtial or infernal ſpirit of love, or what other heavenly or *helliſh* title thou liſt to have, for effects of both I find in myſelf, have compaſſion of me. *Sidney.*

Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great duel, not of arms,
But to vanquiſh by wiſdom *helliſh* wiles. *Milton.*

2. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; deteſtable.

No benefits ſhall ever allay that diabolical rancor that ferments in ſome *helliſh* breaſts, but that it will foam out as its foul mouth in ſlander. *South.*

HE'LLISHLY, hẻl'-lỉſh-lỷ. *adv.* [from *helliſh.*] Infernally; wickedly; deteſtably.

HE'LLISHNESS, hẻl'-lỉſh-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *helliſh.*] Wickedneſs; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD, hẻl'-wảrd. *adv.* [from *hell.*] Toward hell.

Be next thy care the ſable ſheep to place
Full o'er the pit, and *hellward* turn their face. *Pope.*

HELM, hẻlm', denotes defence: as, *Eadhelm* happy defence; *Sighelm* victorious defence; *Berthelm* eminent defence; like *Amyntas* and *Boetius* among the Greeks. *Gibſon's Camden.*

HELM, hẻlm'. *n. ſ.* [Ꝩelm, Sax. from *helan* to cover, to protect.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morrion; an headpiece.

France ſpreads his banners in our noiſeleſs land!
With plumed *helm* the ſlayer begins his threats. *Shakeſp.*

Mneſtheus lays hard load upon his *helm.* *Dryd.*

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the creſt.

More might be added of *helms*, creſts, mantles, and ſupporters. *Camden's Remains.*

3. The upper part of the retort.

The vulgar chymiſts themſelves pretend to be able, by repeated cohobations, and other fit operations, to make the diſtilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the *helm.* *Boyle.*

4. [Ꝩelma, Sax.] The ſteerage; the rudder.

They did not leave the *helm* in ſtorms;
And ſuch they are make happy ſtates. *Ben Jonſon.*

More in proſperity is reaſon toſt
Than ſhips in ſtorms, their *helms* and anchors loſt. *Denham.*

Fair occaſion ſhews the ſpringing gale,
And int'reſt guides the *helm*, and honour ſwells
the ſail. *Prior.*

5. The ſtation of government.

I may be wrong in the means; but that is no objection againſt the deſign: let thoſe at the *helm* contrive it better. *Swift.*

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether *ſteerſman* or *defender* is intended: I think *ſteerſman.*

You ſlander
The *helms* o' th' ſtate, who care for you like fathers,
When you curſe them as enemies. *Shakeſp.*

To **HELM**, hẻlm'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Hanmer.*

The very ſtream of his life, and the buſineſs he hath *helmed*, muſt give him a better proclamation. *Shakeſp.*

HE'LMED, hẻl'-mỉd. *adj.* [from *helm.*] Furniſhed with a head-piece.

The *helmed* cherubim
Are ſeen in glittering ranks with wings diſplay'd. *Milton.*

HE'LMET, hẻl'-mỉt. *n. ſ.* [Probably a diminutive of *helm.*] A helm; a head-piece; armour for the head.

I ſaw him down; thrice up again, and fighting;
From *helmet* to the ſpur all bleeding o'er. *Shakeſp.*

Sev'n darts are thrown at once, and ſome rebound
From his bright ſhield, ſome on his *helmet* ſound. *Dryden.*

HELMI'NTHICK, hẻl'-mỉn-thỉk. *adj.* [from ἑλμινθ@.] Relating to worms. *Dict.*

To **HELP**, hẻlp'. *v. a.* preter. *helped*, or *holp*; part. *helped*, or *holpen.* [*hilpan*, Gothick; Ꝩelpan, Sax.]

1. To aſſiſt; to ſupport; to aid.

Let us work as valiant men behoves;
For boldeſt hearts good fortune *helpeth* out. *Fairf.*

O Lord, make haſte to *help* me. *Pſalms.*

God *helped* him againſt the Philiſtines. 2 *Chron.*

They *helped* them in all things with ſilver and gold. 1 *Eſdr.*

A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to *help* his underſtanding and direct his expreſſions. *Stillingfleet.*

2. It has, in familiar language, the particle *out*, which ſeems to have meant, originally, *out of* a difficulty.

This he conceives not hard to bring about,
If all of you ſhould join to *help* him *out.* *Dryden.*

What I offer is ſo far from doing any diſkindneſs to the cauſe theſe gentlemen are engaged in, that it does them a real ſervice, and *helps* them *out* with the main thing whereat they ſtuck. *Woodw.*

The God of learning and of light,
Would want a god himſelf to *help* him *out.* *Swift.*

3. To raiſe by help: with *up.*

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to *help* him *out.* *Eccl.* iv. 10.

4. To enable to ſurmount: with *over.*

Wherever they are at a ſtand, *help* them preſently *over* the difficulty without any rebuke. *Locke.*

5. To remove by help: with *off.*

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourſe to thoſe fooliſh or ill ways in uſe, to *help off* their time. *Locke.*

6. To free from pain or vexation.

Help and eaſe them, but by no means bemoan them. *Locke.*

7. To cure; to heal: with *of.* Obſolete.

Love doth to her eyes repair,
To *help* him *of* his blindneſs. *Shakeſp.*

8. It is uſed commonly before the diſeaſe.

The true calamus *helps* coughs. *Gerard.*

9. To remedy; to change for the better.

Ceaſe to lament for that thou can'ſt not *help*;
And ſtudy help for that which thou lament'ſt. *Shakeſp.*

10. To prevent; to hinder.

Thoſe few who reſide among us, only becauſe they cannot *help* it. *Swift.*

If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot *help*, and therefore the whole blame muſt lie upon them. *Sanderſ.*

It is a high point of ill nature to make ſport with any man's imperfections that he cannot *help.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe cloſing ſkies may ſtill continue bright;
But who can *help* it, if you'll make it night. *Dryd.*

She, betwixt her modeſty and pride,
Her wiſhes, which ſhe could not *help*, would hide. *Dryden.*

It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference in opinion, becauſe that is a thing which no man can *help* in himſelf. *Swift.*

11. To forbear; to avoid.

He cannot *help* believing, that ſuch things he ſaw and heard. *Atterbury.*

I cannot *help* remarking the reſemblance betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

12. To promote; to forward.

And they *helped* forward the afflictive. *Zech.*

If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in faſhion of a ſugar-loaf reverſed, it will *help* the experiment. *Bacon.*

13. *To help to.* To ſupply with; to furniſh with.

Whom they would *help to* a kingdom, thoſe reign; and whom again they would, they diſplace. 1 *Mac.* viii. 13.

The man that is now with Tireſias can *help* him *to* his oxen again. *L'Eſtrange.*

14. To preſent at table.

In plenty ſtarving, tantaliz'd in ſtate,
And complaiſantly *help'd to* all I hate;
Treated, careſs'd, and tir'd, I take my leave. *Pope.*

To **HELP**, hẻlp'. *v. n.*

1. To contribute aſſiſtance.

Sir, how come it you
Have *holp* to make this reſcue? *Shakeſp.*

Diſcreet followers and ſervants *help* much to reputation. *Bacon.*

Bennet's grave look was a pretence,
And Danby's matchleſs impudence
Help'd to ſupport the knave. *Dryden.*

A generous preſent *helps* to perſuade as well as an agreeable perſon. *Garth.*

2. To bring a ſupply.

Some, wanting the talent to write, made it their care that the actors ſhould *help* out where the muſes failed. *Rymer.*

HELP, hẻlp'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dut.]

1. Aſſiſtance; aid; ſupport; ſuccour.

Muleaſſes, deſpairing to recover the city, hardly eſcaped his enemies hands by the good *help* of his uncle. *Knolles.*

He may be beholden to experience and acquired notions, where he thinks he has not the leaſt *help* from them. *Locke.*

So great is the ſtupidity of ſome of thoſe, that they may have no ſenſe of the *help* adminiſtered to them. *Smalridge.*

2. That which gives help.

Though theſe contrivances increaſe the power, yet they proportionably protract the time; that which by ſuch *helps* one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate ſtrength of a hundred men in one day. *Wilkins.*

Virtue is a friend and an *help* to nature; but it is vice and luxury that deſtroys it, and the diſeaſes of intemperance are the natural product of the ſins of intemperance. *South.*

Another *help* St. Paul himſelf affords us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his epiſtles. *Locke.*

3. That which forwards or promotes.

Coral is in uſe as an *help* to the teeth of children. *Bacon.*

4. Remedy.

There is no *help* for it, but he muſt be taught accordingly to comply with the faulty way of writing. *Holder on Speech.*

HE'LPER, hĕl'-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *help*.]

1. An aſſiſtant; an auxiliary; an aider; one that helps or aſſiſts.

There was not any left, nor any *helper* for Iſrael. *2 Kings.*

We ought to receive ſuch, that we might be fellow *helpers* to the truth. *3 John*, viii.

It is impoſſible for that man to deſpair who remembers that his *helper* is omnipotent. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. One that adminiſters remedy.

Compaſſion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle ſpectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils. *More.*

3. One that ſupplies with any thing wanted: with *to*.

Heaven
Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dower,
As it hath fated her to be my motive,
And *helper to* a huſband. *Shakeſp.*

4. A ſupernumerary ſervant.

I live in the corner of a vaſt unfurniſhed houſe: my family conſiſts of a ſteward, a groom, a *helper* in the ſtable, a footman, and an old maid. *Swift.*

HE'LPFUL, hĕlp'-fŭl. *adj.* [*help* and *full*.]

1. Uſeful; that which gives aſſiſtance.

Let's fight with gentle words,
'Till time lend friends, and friends their *helpful* ſwords. *Shakeſp.*

He orders all the ſuccours which they bring;
The *helpful* and the good about him run,
And form an army. *Dryden.*

2. Wholeſome; ſalutary.

A ſkilful chymiſt can as well, by ſeparation of viſible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poiſon, as poiſon out of the moſt healthful herbs. *Raleigh.*

HE'LPLESS, hĕlp'-lĭs. *adj.* [from *help*.]

1. Wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf.

One dire ſhot
Cloſe by the board the prince's main-maſt bore;
All three now *helpleſs* by each other lie. *Dryden.*

Let our enemies rage and perſecute the poor and the *helpleſs*; but let it be our glory to be pure and peaceable. *Rogers.*

2. Wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance.

How ſhall I then your *helpleſs* fame defend?
'Twill then be infamy to ſeem your friend. *Pope.*

3. Irremediable; admitting no help.

Such *helpleſs* harms it's better hidden keep,
Than rip up grief, where it may not avail. *Spenſer.*

4. Unſupplied; void: with *of*. This is unuſual, perhaps improper.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire,
Helpleſs of all that human wants require. *Dryden.*

HE'LPLESSLY, hĕlp'-lĕs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *helpleſs*.] Without ability; without ſuccour.

HE'LPLESSNESS, hĕlp'-lĕs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *helpleſs*.] Want of ability; want of ſuccour.

HELTER-SKELTER, hĕl'-tŭr-skĕl'-tŭr. *adv.* [As *Skinner* fancies, from Heolꞅꞇeꞃ ꞅceaꝺo the darkneſs of hell; hell, ſays he, being a place of confuſion.] In a hurry; without order; tumultuouſly.

Sir John, I am thy Piſtol, and thy friend;
And *helter-ſkelter* have I rode to England,
And tidings do I bring. *Shakeſp.*

He had no ſooner turned his back but they were at it *helter-ſkelter*, throwing books at one another's heads. *L'Eſtrange.*

HELVE, hĕlv'. *n. ſ.* [Helfe, Sax.] The handle of an axe.

The ſlipping of an axe from the *helve*, whereby another is ſlain, was the work of God himſelf. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

To **HELVE**, hĕlv'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM, hĕm'. *n. ſ.* [Hem, Sax.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and ſewed to keep the threads from ſpreading.

Rowlers muſt be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, ſeam, or thread hanging by. *Wiſeman.*

2. [*Hemmen*, Dut.] The noiſe uttered by a ſudden and violent expiration of the breath.

I would try if I could cry *hem*, and have him. *Shakeſp.*

He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleaſed with any one who takes notice of the ſtrength which he ſtill exerts in his morning *hems*. *Addiſon.*

3. *Interject.* Hem! [Lat.]

To **HEM**, hĕm'. *v. a.*

1. To cloſe the edge of cloth by a hem or double border ſewed together.

2. To border; to edge.

All the ſkirt about
Was *hem'd* with golden fringe. *Fairy Queen.*

3. To encloſe; to environ; to confine; to ſhut: perhaps always with a particle; as, *in*, *about*, *round*.

Along the ſhoar of ſilver ſtreaming Thames,
Whoſe ruſhy bank, the which his river *hems*. *Spen.*

So of either ſide, ſtretching itſelf in a narrow length, was it *hemmed in* by woody hills, as if indeed nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. *Sidney.*

What lets us then the great Jeruſalem
With valiant ſquadrons round *about* to *hem*? *Fairf.*

Why, Neptune, haſt thou made us ſtand alone,
Divided from the world for this, ſay they;
Hemm'd in to be a ſpoil to tyranny,
Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? *Daniel.*

I hurry me *in* haſte away,
And find his honour *in* a pound,
Hemm'd by a triple circle *round*,
Chequer'd with ribbons, blue and green. *Pope.*

To **HEM**, hĕm'. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dut.] To utter a noiſe by violent expulſion of the breath.

HE'MICRANY, hĕm'-ŷ-krā-nŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἥμισυ half, and κράνιον the ſkull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HE'MICYCLE, hĕm'-ŷ-sĭkl. *n. ſ.* [ἡμίκυκλος.] A half round.

HE'MINA, hĕm'-ŷ-nā. *n. ſ.* An ancient meaſure: now uſed in medicine to ſignify about ten ounces in meaſure. *Quincy.*

HE'MIPLEGY, hĕm'-ŷ-plē-dzhŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἥμισυ half, and πλήσσω to ſtrike or ſeize.] A palſy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that ſeizes one ſide at a time; ſome partial diſorder of the nervous ſyſtem.

HE'MISPHERE, hĕm'-ŷ-ſfēr. *n. ſ.* [ἡμισφαίριον; *hemiſphere*, Fr.] The half of a globe when it is ſuppoſed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greateſt circles.

That place is earth, the ſeat of man: that light
His day, which elſe, as th' other *hemiſphere*,
Night would invade. *Milton.*

A hill
Of Paradiſe, the higheſt from whoſe top
The *hemiſphere* of earth, in cleareſt ken
Stretch'd out to th' ampleſt reach of proſpect lay. *Milton.*

The ſun is more powerful in the northern *hemiſphere*, and in the apogeum; for therein his motion is ſlower. *Brown.*

In open proſpect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth ſeems join'd unto the ſky;
So in this *hemiſphere* our utmoſt view
Is only bounded by our king and you. *Dryden.*

HEMISPHE'RICAL, hĕm'-ŷ-ſfĕr'-ĭk-ăl. } *adj.*
HEMISPHE'RICK, hĕm'-ŷ-ſfĕr'-ĭk. }
[from *hemiſphere*.] Half round; containing half a globe.

The thin film of water ſwells above the ſurface of the water it ſwims on, and commonly conſtitutes *hemiſpherical* bodies with it. *Boyle.*

A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an *hemiſpherick* figure, in much the ſame manner as an acorn in its cup. *Woodward.*

HE'MISTICK, hē-mĭs'-tĭk. *n. ſ.* [ἡμιστίχιον; *hemiſtiche*, Fr.] Half a verſe.

He broke off in the *hemiſtick*, or midſt of the verſe; but ſeized, as it were, with a divine fury, he made up the latter part of the *hemiſtick*. *Dryden.*

HE'MLOCK, hĕm'-lŏk. *n. ſ.* [Hemloc, Sax.] An herb.

The leaves are cut into many minute ſegments; the petals of the flower are bifid, heart-ſhaped, and unequal: the flower is ſucceeded by two ſhort channeled ſeeds. One ſort is ſometimes uſed in medicine, though it is noxious; but the *hemlock* of the ancients, which was ſuch deadly poiſon, is generally ſuppoſed different. *Miller.*

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds,
With hardocks, *hemlock*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

We cannot with certainty affirm, that no man can be nouriſhed by wood or ſtones, or that all men will be poiſoned by *hemlock*. *Locke.*

HE'MORRHAGE, hĕm'-ō-rădzh. } *n. ſ.*
HE'MORRHAGY, hĕm'-ō-ră-dzhŷ. }
[αἱμοῤῥαγία; *hemorragie*, Fr.] A violent flux of blood.

Great *hemorrhagy* ſucceeds the ſeparation. *Ray.*

Twenty days faſting will not diminiſh its quantity ſo much as one great *hemorrhage*. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'MORRHOIDS, hĕm'-ō-roidzh. *n. ſ.* [αἱμοῤῥοΐδες; *hemorrhoids*, Fr.] The piles; the emrods.

I got the *hemorrhoids*. *Swift.*

HE'MORRHOIDAL, hĕm-ō-roi'd-ăl. *adj.* [*hemorrhoidal*, Fr. from *hemorrhoids*.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Beſides there are hemorrhages from the noſe and *hemorrhoidal* veins, and fluxes of rheum. *Ray.*

Emboſt upon the field, a battle ſtood
Of leeches, ſpouting *hemorrhoidal* blood. *Garth.*

HEMP, hĕmp'. *n. ſ.* [Hænep, Sax. *hampe*, Dut. *cannabis*.] A fibrous plant of which coarſe linen and ropes are made.

It hath digitated leaves oppoſite to one another: the flowers have no viſible petals; it is male and female in different plants. Its bark is uſeful for cordage and cloth. *Miller.*

Let gallows go for dog; let man go free,
And let not *hemp* his windpipe ſuffocate. *Shakeſp.*

Hemp and flax are commodities that deſerve encouragement, both for their uſefulneſs and profit. *Mortimer.*

HEMP *Agrimony*, hĕmp ăg'-rŷ-mŭn-nŷ. *n. ſ.* A plant.

The common *hemp agrimony* is found wild by ditches and ſides of rivers. *Miller.*

HE'MPEN, hĕmp'n. *adj.* [from *hemp*.] Made of hemp.

In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree,
About his neck a *hempen* rope he wears. *Fairy Q.*

Behold
Upon the *hempen* tackle ſhip-boys climbing. *Shak.*

Ye ſhall have a *hempen* caudle then, and the help of a hatchet. *Shakeſp.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wiſt not when the *hempen* ſtring I drew. *Gay.*

HEN, hèn. *n. ſ.* [þenne, Sax. and Dut. *han*, Germ. a cock.]

1. The female of a houſe-cock.

2. The female of any land fowl.

The peacock, pheaſant, and goldfinch cocks have glorious colours; the *hens* have not. *Bacon.*

Whilſt the *hen* bird is covering her eggs, the male generally takes his ſtand upon a neighbouring bough within her hearing, and by that means diverts her with his ſongs during the whole time of her ſitting. *Addiſon.*

O'er the trackleſs waſte
The heath *hen* flutters. *Thomſon.*

Hen-driver, hèn-drì'-vùr. *n. ſ.* [*hen* and *driver.*] A kind of hawk.

The *hen-driver* I forbear to name. *Walton.*

Hen-harm, hèn'-hàrm. } *n. ſ.* A kind
Hen-harrier, hèn'-hàr-rỳ-ùr. } of kite.
Ainſworth. So called probably from deſtroying chickens. *Pygurgus.*

Hen-hearted, hèn'-hàr-tìd. *adj.* [*hen* and *heart.*] Daſtardly; cowardly; like a hen. A low word.

Henpecked, hèn'-pèkt. *adj.* [*hen* and *pecked.*] Governed by the wife.

A ſtepdame too I have, a curſed ſhe,
Who rules my *hen-peck'd* ſire, and orders me. *Dryd.*

The neighbours reported that he was *hen-pecked*, which was impoſſible, by ſuch a mild-ſpirited woman as his wife. *Arbuthnot.*

Hen-roost, hèn'-ròſt. *n. ſ.* [*hen* and *rooſt.*] The place where the poultry reſt.

Many a poor devil ſtands to a whipping poſt for the pilfering of a ſilver ſpoon, or the robbing of a *hen-rooſt*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Her houſe is frequented by a company of rogues, whom ſhe encourageth to rob his *hen-rooſts*. *Swift.*

If a man proſecutes gipſies with ſeverity, his *hen-rooſt* is ſure to pay for it. *Addiſon.*

They oft have ſally'd out to pillage
The *hen-rooſts* of ſome peaceful village. *Tickell.*

He'nbane, hèn'-bàn. *n. ſ.* [*hyoſcyamus*, Lat.] A plant.

It is very often found growing upon the ſides of banks and old dunghills. This is a very poiſonous plant. *Miller.*

That to which old Socrates was curs'd,
Or *henbane* juice, to ſwell 'em 'till they burſt. *Dryd.*

He'nbit, hèn'-bìt. *n. ſ.* [*Alſine foliis hederaceis.*] A plant.

In a ſcarcity in Sileſia a rumour was ſpread of its raining milletſeed; but it was found to be only the ſeeds of the ivy-leaved ſpeedwell, or ſmall *henbit*. *Derham's Phyſ. Theology.*

HENCE, hèn's. *adv.* or *interj.* [þeonan, Sax. *hennes*, old Engliſh.]

1. From this place to another.

Diſcharge my follow'rs; let them *hence* away,
From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day. *Shakeſp.*

Th' Almighty hath not built
Here for his envy; will not drive us *hence*. *Milt.*

A ſullen prudence drew thee *hence*
From noiſe, fraud, and impertinence. *Roſcommon.*

2. Away; to a diſtance. A word of command.

Be not found here; *hence* with your little ones. *Shakeſp.*

Hence with denial vain, and coy excuſe. *Milton.*

3. At a diſtance; in other places. Not in uſe.

Why ſhould I then be falſe, ſince it is true
That I muſt die here, and live *hence* by truth? *Shak.*

All members of our cauſe, both here and *hence*,
That are inſinewed to this action. *Shakeſp.*

4. From this time; in the future.

He who can reaſon well to-day about one ſort of matters, cannot at all reaſon to-day about others, though perhaps a year *hence* he may. *Locke.*

Let not poſterity a thouſand years *hence* look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. *Arbuth*

5. For this reaſon; in conſequence of this.

Hence perhaps it is, that Solomon calls the fear of the Lord the beginning of wiſdom. *Tillotſon.*

6. From this cauſe; from this ground.

By too ſtrong a projectile motion the aliment tends to putrefaction: *hence* may be deduced the force of exerciſe in helping digeſtion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

7. From this ſource; from this original; from this ſtore.

My Flora was my ſun; for as
One ſun, ſo but one Flora was;
All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace, as ſtars do thence. *Suckling.*

8. *From hence* is a vicious expreſſion, which crept into uſe even among good authors, as the original force of the word *hence* was gradually forgotten. *Hence* ſignifies *from this*.

An ancient author propheſy'd *from hence*,
Behold on Latian ſhores a foreign prince! *Dryden.*

To Hence, hèn's. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To ſend off; to diſpatch to a diſtance. Obſolete.

Go, bawling cur! thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me;
With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he curs'd. *Sidney.*

Hencefo'rth, hèn's-fòrth. *adv.* [þenonforð, Sax.] From this time forward.

Thanes and kinſmen,
Henceforth be earls. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Never *henceforth* ſhall I joy again;
Never, oh never, ſhall I ſee more joy. *Shakeſp.*

Happier thou may'ſt be, worthier can'ſt not be;
Taſte this, and be *henceforth* among the gods,
Thyſelf a goddeſs. *Milton.*

I never from thy ſide *henceforth* will ſtray,
'Till day droop. *Milton.*

If we treat gallant ſoldiers in this ſort,
Who then *henceforth* to our defence will come? *Dryden.*

Hencefo'rward, hèns-fòr'-wùrd. *adv.* [*hence* and *forward.*] From this time to all futurity.

Henceforward will I bear
Upon my target three fair ſhining ſuns. *Shakeſp.*

Pardon, I beſeech you;
Henceforward I am ever rul'd by you. *Shakeſp.*

The royal academy will admit *henceforward* only ſuch who are endued with good qualities. *Dryden.*

He'nchman, hèntſh'-màn. *n. ſ.* [þync a ſervant, and *man*, *Skinner*; þenȝꞅt a horſe, and *man*, *Spelman.*] A page; an attendant. Obſolete.

Why ſhould Titania croſs her Oberon:
I do but beg a little changeling boy,
To be my *henchman*. *Shakeſp.*

Three *henchmen* were for ev'ry knight aſſign'd,
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind. *Dryden.*

To Hend, hènd'. *v. a.* [þenðan, Sax. from *hendo*, low Lat. which ſeems borrowed from *hand* or *hond*, Teutonick.]

1. To ſeize; to lay hold on.

With that the ſergeants *hent* the young man ſtout,
And bound him likewiſe in a worthleſs chain. *Fairſ.*

2. To crowd; to ſurround. Perhaps the following paſſage is corrupt, and ſhould be read *hemmed*; or it may mean *to take poſſeſſion*.

The generous and graveſt citizens
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Shakeſp.*

Hende'cagon, hèn-dèk'-à-gòn. *n. ſ.* [ἕνδεκα and γωνία.] A figure of eleven ſides or angles.

Hens-feet, hènz-fèt. *n. ſ.* [*fumaria ſepium.*] Hedge fumitory.

Hepa'tical, hè-pàt'-ì-kàl. } *adj.* [*hepaticus*,
Hepa'tick, hè-pàt'-ìk. } Lat. *hepatique*,
Fr. from ἧπαρ.] Belonging to the liver.

If the evacuated blood be florid, it is ſtomach blood; if red and copious, it is *hepatick*. *Harvey.*

The cyſtick gall is thick, and intenſely bitter; the *hepatick* gall is more fluid, and not ſo bitter. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Heps, hìp's. *n. ſ.* Hawthorn-berries: commonly written *hips*. *Ainſworth.*

In hard Winters there is obſerved great plenty of *heps* and haws, which preſerve the ſmall birds from ſtarving. *Bacon.*

Heptaca'psular, hèp-tà-kàp'-ſù-làr. *adj.* [ἑπτὰ and *capſula.*] Having ſeven cavities or cells.

HE'PTAGON, hèp'-tà-gòn. *n. ſ.* [*heptagone*, Fr. ἑπτὰ and γωνία.] A figure with ſeven ſides or angles.

Hepta'gonal, hèp-tàg'-ò-nàl. *adj.* [from *heptagon.*] Having ſeven angles or ſides.

He'ptarchy, hèp'-tàr-kỳ. *n. ſ.* [*heptarchie*, Fr. ἑπτὰ and ἀρχή.] A ſevenfold government.

In the Saxon *heptarchy* I find little noted of arms, albeit the Germans, of whom they deſcended, uſed ſhields. *Camden.*

England began not to be a people, when Alfred reduced it into a monarchy; for the materials thereof were extant before, namely, under the *heptarchy*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The next returning planetary hour
Of Mars, who ſhar'd the *heptarchy* of pow'r,
His ſteps bold Arcite to the temple bent. *Dryden.*

Her, hùr'. *pron.* [þeꞃa, þeꞃ, in Sax. ſtood for *their*, or of *them*, which at length became the female poſſeſſive.]

1. Belonging to a female; of a ſhe; of a woman.

About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had wreath'd itſelf,
Who with *her* head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Still new favourites ſhe choſe,
'Till up in arms my paſſion roſe,
And caſt away *her* yoke. *Cowley.*

One month, three days, and half an hour,
Judith held the ſov'reign pow'r;
Wond'rous beautiful *her* face;
But ſo weak and ſmall *her* wit,
That ſhe to govern were unfit,
And ſo Suſanna took *her* place. *Cowley.*

2. The oblique caſe of *ſhe*.

England is ſo idly king'd,
Her ſceptre ſo fantaſtically borne,
That fears attend *her* not. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

She cannot ſeem deform'd to me,
And I would have *her* ſeem to others ſo. *Cowley.*

The moon aroſe clad o'er in light,
With thouſand ſtars attending on *her* train;
With *her* they riſe, with *her* they ſet again. *Cowl.*

Should I be left, and thou be loſt, the ſea,
That bury'd *her* I lov'd, ſhould bury me. *Dryden.*

Hers, hùrz'. *pronoun.* This is uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before: as, ſuch are *her* charms, ſuch charms as *hers*.

This pride of *hers*,
Upon advice, hath drawn my love from her. *Shak.*

Thine own unworthineſs,
Will ſtill that thou art mine not *hers* confeſs. *Cowl.*

Some ſecret charm did all her acts attend,
And what his fortune wanted, *hers* could mend. *Dryden.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Indeed to ſave a crown, not *hers* but yours. *Dryd.*

HE'RALD, hèr'-àld. *n. ſ.* [*herault*, Fr. *herald*, Germ.]

1. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to regiſter genealogies, adjuſt enſigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry meſſages between princes, and proclaim war and peace.

May none, whoſe ſcatter'd names honour my
book,
For ſtrict degrees of rank or title look;
'Tis 'gainſt the manners of an epigram,
And I a poet here, no *herald* am. *Ben Jonſon.*

When time ſhall ſerve let but the *herald* cry,
And I'll appear again. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Embaſſador of peace, if peace you chuſe;
Or *herald* of a war, if you refuſe. *Dryden.*

Pleaſe thy pride, and ſearch the *herald*'s roll,
Where thou ſhalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryd.*

2. A precurſor; a forerunner; a harbinger.

It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the moſt mighty gods, by tokens, ſend
Such dreadful *heralds* to aſtoniſh us. *Shakeſp.*

It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn. *Shak.*

3. A proclaimer; a publiſher.

After my death I wiſh no other *herald*,
No other ſpeaker of my living actions,
But ſuch an honeſt chronicler as Griffith. *Shakeſp.*

To **HE'RALD**, hėr'-åld. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as by an herald. A word not uſed.

We are ſent from our royal maſter,
Only to *herald* thee into his ſight,
Not pay thee. *Shakeſp.*

HE'RALDRY, hėr'-ål-drẏ. *n. ſ.* [*heraulderie*, Fr. from *herald*.]

1. The art or office of a herald.

I am writing of *heraldry*. *Peacham.*

Grant her, beſides, of noble blood that ran
In ancient veins, ere *heraldry* began. *Dryden.*

2. Regiſtry of genealogies.

'Twas no falſe *heraldry* when madneſs drew
Her pedigree from thoſe who too much knew.
Denham.

3. Blazonry.

Metals may blazon common beauties; ſhe
Makes pearls and planets humble *heraldry*. *Cleavel.*

HERB, hėrb'. *n. ſ.* [*herbe*, Fr. *herba*, Lat.]

Herbs are thoſe plants whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing woody in them; as graſs and hemlock. *Locke.*

In ſuch a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted *herbs*
That did renew old Æſon. *Shakeſp.*

With ſweet-ſmelling *herbs*
Eſpouſed Eve deck'd firſt her nuptial bed. *Milton.*

Unhappy, from whom ſtill conceal'd does lie
Of *herbs* and roots the harmleſs luxury. *Cowley.*

If the leaves are of chief uſe to us, then we call them *herbs*; as ſage and mint. *Watts's Logick.*

Herb-eating animals, which don't ruminate, have ſtrong grinders, and chew much.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.

HERB *Chriſtopher*, hėrb' krls-tô-fůr, or *Baneberries*. *n. ſ.* A plant.

HERBA'CEOUS, hėr-bå'-ſhůs. *adj.* [from *herba*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to herbs.

Ginger is the root of neither tree nor trunk; but an *herbaceous* plant, reſembling the water flower-de-luce. *Brown.*

2. Feeding on vegetables: perhaps not properly.

Their teeth are fitted to their food; the rapacious to catching, holding, and tearing their prey; the *herbaceous* to gathering and comminution of vegetables. *Derham.*

HE'RBAGE, hėr'-bldzh. *n. ſ.* [*herbage*, Fr.]

1. Herbs collectively; graſs; paſture.

Rocks lie cover'd with eternal ſnow;
Thin *herbage* in the plains, and fruitleſs fields.
Dryden.

At the time the deluge came, the earth was loaded with *herbage*, and thronged with animals. *Woodw.*

2. The tythe and the right of paſture. *Ainſw.*

HE'RBAL, hėr'-bål. *n. ſ.* [from *herb*.] A book containing the names and deſcription of plants.

We leave the deſcription of plants to *herbals*, and other like books of natural hiſtory. *Bacon.*

Such a plant will not be found in the *herbal* of nature. *Brown.*

As for the medicinal uſes of plants, the large *herbals* are ample teſtimonies thereof. *More.*

Our *herbals* are ſufficiently ſtored with plants.
Baker.

HE'RBALIST, hėr'-bå-llst. *n. ſ.* [from *herbal*.] A man ſkilled in herbs.

Herbaliſts have diſtinguiſhed them, naming that the male whoſe leaves are lighter, and fruit rounder. *Brown.*

HE'RBAR, hėr'-bår. *n. ſ.* [A word, I believe, only to be found in *Spenſer*.] Herb; plant.

The roof hereof was arched over head,
And deck'd with flowers and *herbars* daintily.
Fairy Queen.

HE'RBARIST, hėr'-bå-rlst. *n. ſ.* [*herbarius*, from *herba*, Lat.] One ſkilled in herbs.

Herbariſts have exerciſed a commendable curioſity in ſubdividing plants of the ſame denomination. *Boyle.*

He was too much ſwayed by the opinions then current amongſt *herbariſts*, that different colours, or multiplicity of leaves in the flower, were ſufficient to conſtitute a ſpecifick difference. *Ray.*

As to the fuci, their ſeed hath been diſcovered and ſhewed me firſt by an ingenious *herbariſt*. *Derham.*

HE'RBELET, hėrb'-llt. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *herb*, or of *herbula*, Lat.] A ſmall herb.

Theſe *herbelets*, which we upon you ſtrow. *Shak.*

HERBE'SCENT, hėr-bės'-ſėnt. *adj.* [*herbeſcens*, Lat.] Growing into herbs.

HE'RBID, hėr'-bld. *adj.* [*herbidus*, Lat.] Covered with herbs.

HE'RBORIST, hėr'-bô-rlst. *n. ſ.* [from *herb*.] One curious in herbs. This ſeems a miſtake for *herbariſt*.

A curious *herboriſt* has a plant, whoſe flower periſhes in about an hour. *Ray.*

HE'RBOROUGH, hėr-bůr'-rô. *n. ſ.* [*herberg*, Germ.] Place of temporary reſidence. Now written *harbour*.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms ſet up in his laſt *herborough*. *Ben Jonſon.*

HE'RBOUS, hėr'-bůs. *adj.* [*herboſus*, Lat.] Abounding with herbs.

HE'RBULENT, hėr'-bů-lėnt. *adj.* [from *herbula*.] Containing herbs. *Dict.*

HE'RBWOMAN, hėrb'-wům-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*herb* and *woman*.] A woman that ſells herbs.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher and baker; even my *herbwoman* dunned me as I went along. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'RBY, hėrb'-ẏ. *adj.* [from *herb*.] Having the nature of herbs.

No ſubſtance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as tile and ſtone, yieldeth any moſs or *herby* ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

HERD, hėrd'. *n. ſ.* [heoꞃð, Sax.]

1. A number of beaſts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. *Flocks* and *herds* are *ſheep* and *oxen* or *kine*.

Note a wild and wanton *herd*,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakeſp.*

There find a *herd* of heifers, wand'ring o'er
The neighbouring hill, and drive them to the ſhore.
Addiſon.

2. A company of men, in contempt or deteſtation.

Survey the world, and where one Cato ſhines,
Count a degenerate *herd* of Catilines. *Dryden.*

I do not remember where ever God delivered his oracles by the multitude, or nature truth by the *herd*. *Locke.*

3. It anciently ſignified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is ſtill uſed. [hẏꞃð, Sax.] A ſenſe ſtill retained in compoſition: as *goatherd*.

To **HERD**, hėrd'. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies.

Weak women ſhould, in danger, *herd* like deer.
Dryden.

It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to endear men to one another, and make them *herd* together, like fellow-ſailors in a ſtorm. *Norris.*

2. To aſſociate; to become one of any number or party.

I'll *herd* among his friends, and ſeem
One of the number. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Run to towns, to *herd* with knaves and fools,
And undiſtinguiſh'd paſs among the crowd. *Walſh.*

To **HERD**, hėrd'. *v. a.* To throw or put into an herd.

The reſt,
However great we are, honeſt and valiant,
Are *herded* with the vulgar. *Ben Jonſon's Catiline.*

HE'RDGROOM, hėrd'-grôm. *n. ſ.* [*herd* and *groom*.] A keeper of herds. Not in uſe.

But who ſhall judge the wager won or loſt?
That ſhall yonder *herdgroom*, and none other. *Spenſ.*

HE'RDMAN, hėrd'-mån. } *n. ſ.* [*herd* and *man*.]
HE'RDSMAN, hėrd'z-mån. } One employed in tending herds: formerly, an owner of herds.

A *herdſman* rich, of much account was he,
In whom no evil did reign, or good appear. *Sidney.*

And you, enchantment,
Worthy enough a *herdſman*, if e'er thou
Theſe rural latches to his entrance open,
I will deviſe a cruel death for thee. *Shakeſp.*

Scarce themſelves know how to hold
A ſheephook, or have learn'd ought elſe the leaſt
That to the faithful *herdman*'s art belongs. *Milton.*

There oft the Indian *herdſman*, ſhunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his paſturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickeſt ſhade. *Milton.*

So ſtands a Thracian *herdſman* with his ſpear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear. *Dryd.*

The *herdſman*, round
The chearful fire, provoke his health in goblets
crown'd. *Dryden.*

When their *herdſmen* could not agree, they parted by conſent. *Locke.*

HERE, hė'r. *adv.* [heꞃ, Sax. *hier*, Dut.]

1. In this place.

Before they *here* approach,
Old Siward, with ten thouſand warlike men,
All ready at a point, was ſetting forth. *Shakeſp.*

I, upon my frontiers *here*,
Keep reſidence. *Milton.*

Here Nature firſt begins
Her fartheſt verge. *Milton.*

How wretched does Prometheus' ſtate appear,
While he his ſecond mis'ry ſuffers *here*! *Cowley.*

To-day is ours, we have it *here*. *Cowley.*

2. In the preſent ſtate.

Thus ſhall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

3. It is uſed in making an offer or attempt.

Then *here*'s for earneſt:
'Tis finiſh'd. *Dryden.*

4. In drinking a health.

Here's to thee, Dick. *Cowley.*

However, friend, *here*'s to the king, one cries;
To him who was the king, the friend replies. *Prior.*

5. It is often oppoſed to *there*; in one place, diſtinguiſhed from another.

Good-night: mine eyes do itch;
Doth that bode weeping?
—'Tis neither *here* nor *there*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

We are come to ſee thee fight, to ſee thee foigne, to ſee thee traverſe, to ſee thee *here*, to ſee thee *there*. *Shakeſp.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;
Poſt *here* for help, ſeek *there* their followers. *Daniel.*

I would have in the heath ſome thickets made only of ſweet-briar and honey-ſuckle, and ſome wild vine amongſt; and the ground ſet with violets; for theſe are ſweet, and proſper in the ſhade; and theſe to be in the heath *here* and *there*, not in order. *Bacon.*

The devil might perhaps, by inward ſuggeſtions, have drawn in *here* and *there* a ſingle proſelyte. *Government of the Tongue.*

Your city, after the dreadful fire, was rebuilt, not preſently, by raiſing continued ſtreets; but at firſt *here* a houſe, and *there* a houſe, to which others by degrees were joined. *Spratt's Sermons.*

He that rides poſt through a country may be able to give ſome looſe deſcription of *here* a mountain and *there* a plain, *here* a moraſs and *there* a river, woodland in one part, and ſavanas in another. *Locke.*

6. *Here* ſeems, in the following paſſage, to mean *this place.*

Bid them farewel, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou loſeſt *here*, a better where to find. *Shakeſp.*

Hereabo'uts, hèr-å-bouts. *adv.* [*here* and *about.*] About this place.

I ſaw *hereabouts* nothing remarkable, except Auguſtus's bridge. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Herea'fter, hèr-åf'-tůr. *adv.* [*here* and *after.*]

1. In time to come; in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear *hereafter*, rather than ſtory him in his own hearing. *Shakeſp.*

The grand-child, with twelve ſons increas'd, departs
From Canaan, to a land *hereafter* call'd
Egypt. *Milton.*

Hereafter he from war ſhall come,
And bring his Trojans peace. *Dryden.*

2. In a future ſtate.

You ſhall be happy here, and more happy *hereafter.* *Bacon.*

Herea'fter, hèr-åf'-tůr. *n. ſ.* A future ſtate. This is a figurative noun, not to be uſed but in poetry.

'Tis the divinity that ſtirs within us;
'Tis Heaven itſelf that points out an *hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addiſon's Cato.*

I ſtill ſhall wait
Some new *hereafter*, and a future ſtate. *Prior.*

Herea't, hèr-åt'. *adv.* [*here* and *at.*] At this.

One man coming to the tribune, to receive his donative, with a garland in his hand, the tribune, offended *hereat*, demanded what this ſingularity could mean? *Hooker.*

Hereby', hèr-bý'. *adv.* [*here* and *by.*] By this.

In what eſtate the fathers reſted, which were dead before, it is not *hereby* either one way or other determined. *Hooker.*

Hereby the Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being in this deſcription no conſideration of colours. *Brown.*

The acquiſition of truth is of infinite concernment: *hereby* we become acquainted with the nature of things. *Watts.*

Here'ditable, hè-rėd'-ìt-åbl. *adj.* [*hæres*, Lat.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy *hereditable*, the power which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's. *Locke.*

He'reditament, hè-rėd'-ì-tå-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [*hæredium*, Lat.] A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary eſtate.

HERE'DITARY, hè-rėd'-ì-tėr-ý. *adj.* [*hereditaire*, Fr. *hereditarius*, Lat.] Poſſeſſed or claimed by right of inheritance; deſcending by inheritance.

To thee and thine, *hereditary* ever,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom. *Shak.*

Theſe old fellows
Have their ingratitude in them *hereditary*. *Shakeſp.*

He ſhall aſcend
The throne *hereditary*, and bound his reign
With earth's wide bounds, his glory with the heavens. *Milton.*

Thus while the mute creation downward bend
Their ſight, and to their earthly mother tend,
Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes
Beholds his own *hereditary* ſkies. *Dryden's Ovid.*

When heroick verſe his youth ſhall raiſe,
And form it to *hereditary* praiſe. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Here'ditarily, hè-rėd'-ì-tėr-ì-lý. *adv.* [from *hereditary.*] By inheritance.

Here is another, who thinks one of the greateſt glories of his father was to have diſtinguiſhed and loved you, and who loves you *hereditarily.* *Pope.*

Herei'n, hèr-ìn'. *adv.* [*here* and *in.*] In this.

How highly ſoever it may pleaſe them with words of truth to extol ſermons, they ſhall not *herein* offend us. *Hooker.*

My beſt endeavours ſhall be done *herein.* *Shak.*

Since truths, abſolutely neceſſary to ſalvation, are ſo clearly revealed that we cannot err in them, unleſs we be notoriouſly wanting to ourſelves, *herein* the fault of the judgment is reſolved into a precedent default in the will. *South.*

Herei'nto, hèr-ìn'-tò. *adv.* [*here* and *into.*] Into this.

Becauſe the point about which we ſtrive is the quality of our laws, our firſt entrance *hereinto* cannot better be made than with conſideration of the nature of law in general. *Hooker.*

Hereo'f, hèr-ŏv'. *adv.* [*here* and *of.*] From this; of this.

Hereof comes it that prince Harry is valiant. *Shak.*

Hereo'n, hèr-ŏn'. *adv.* [*here* and *on.*] Upon this.

If we ſhould ſtrictly inſiſt *hereon*, the poſſibility might fall into queſtion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Hereo'ut, hèr-out'. *adv.* [*here* and *out.*]

1. Out of this place.

A bird all white, well feather'd on each wing,
Here-out up to the throne of God did fly. *Spenſer.*

2. All the words compounded of *here* and a prepoſition, except *hereafter*, are obſolete, or obſoleſcent; never uſed in poetry, and ſeldom in proſe, by elegant writers, though perhaps not unworthy to be retained.

Heremi'tical, hèr-è-mìt'-ìk-ål. *adj.* [It ſhould be written *eremitical*, from *eremite*, of ἔρημος a deſart; *heremitique*, Fr.] Solitary; ſuitable to a hermit.

You deſcribe ſo well your *heremitical* ſtate of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you for a cave in a rock. *Pope.*

He'resy, hèr'-è-cý. *n. ſ.* [*hereſie*, Fr. *hæreſis*, Lat. αἵρεσις.] An opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.

Hereſy prevaileth only by a counterfeit ſhew of reaſon, whereby notwithſtanding it becometh invincible, unleſs it be convicted of fraud by manifeſt remonſtrance clearly true, and unable to be withſtood. *Hooker.*

As for ſpeculative *hereſies*, they work mightily upon men's wits; yet do not produce great alterations in ſtates. *Bacon.*

Let the truth of that religion I profeſs be repreſented to her judgment, not in the odious diſguiſes of levity, ſchiſm, *hereſy*, novelty, cruelty, and diſloyalty. *King Charles.*

He'resiarch, hè-rè'-syårk. *n. ſ.* [*hereſiarque*, Fr. αἵρεσις ἀρχὴ.] A leader in hereſy; the head of a herd of hereticks.

The pope declared him not only an heretick, but an *hereſiarch.* *Stillingfleet.*

HE'RETICK, hèr'-è-tìk. *n. ſ.* [*heretique*, Fr. αἱρετικὸς.]

1. One who propagates his private opinions in oppoſition to the catholick church.

Theſe things would be prevented, if no known *heretick* or ſchiſmatick be ſuffered to go into thoſe countries. *Bacon.*

No *hereticks* deſire to ſpread
Their wild opinions like theſe Epicures. *Davies.*

Bellarmin owns, that he has quoted a *heretick* inſtead of a father. *Baker on Learning.*

When a Papiſt uſes the word *hereticks*, he generally means Proteſtants; when a proteſtant uſes the word, he means any perſons wilfully and contentiouſly obſtinate in fundamental errours. *Watts.*

2. It is or has been uſed ludicrouſly for any one whoſe opinion is erroneous.

I rather will ſuſpect the ſun with cold
Than thee with wantonneſs; thy honour ſtands,
In him that was of late an *heretick*,
As firm as faith. *Shakeſp.*

Here'tical, hè-rėt'-ìk-ål. *adj.* [from *heretick.*] Containing hereſy.

How exclude they us from being any part of the church of Chriſt under the colour of hereſy, when they cannot but grant it poſſible even for him to be, as touching his own perſonal perſuaſion, *heretical*, who, in their opinion, not only is of the church, but holdeth the chiefeſt place of authority over the ſame? *Hooker.*

Conſtantinople was in an uproar, upon an ignorant jealouſy that thoſe words had ſome *heretical* meaning. *Decay of Piety.*

Here'tically, hè-rėt'-ì-kål-ý. *adv.* [from *heretical.*] With hereſy.

Hereto', hèr-tò'. *adv.* [*here* and *to.*] To this; add to this.

Heretofo're, hèr-tò-fò'r. *adv.* [*hereto* and *fore.*] Formerly; anciently.

I have long deſired to know you *heretofore*, with honouring your virtue, though I love not your perſon. *Sidney.*

So near is the connection between the civil ſtate and religious, that *heretofore* you will find the government and the prieſthood united in the ſame perſon. *South.*

We now can form no more
Long ſchemes of life, as *heretofore*. *Swift.*

Hereunto', hèr-ůn-tò'. *adv.* [*here* and *unto.*] To this.

They which rightly conſider after what ſort the heart of man *hereunto* is framed, muſt of neceſſity acknowledge, that whoſo aſſenteth to the words of eternal life, doth it in regard of his authority whoſe words they are. *Hooker.*

Agreeable *hereunto* might not be amiſs to make children often to tell a ſtory of any thing they know. *Locke.*

Herewi'th, hèr-wìth'. *adv.* [*here* and *with.*] With this.

You, fair ſir, be not *herewith* diſmaid,
But conſtant keep the way in which ye ſtand. *Spenſ.*

Herewith the caſtle of Hame was ſuddenly ſurpriſed by the Scots. *Hayward.*

He'riot, hè'-rì-ŏt. *n. ſ.* [heꞃeᵹild, Sax.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder, commonly the beſt thing in the landholder's poſſeſſion.

This he detains from the ivy; for he ſhould be the true poſſeſſory lord thereof, but the olive diſpenſeth with his conſcience to paſs it over with a compliment and an *heriot* every year. *Howel.*

Though thou conſume but to renew,
Yet love, as lord, doth claim a *heriot* due. *Cleavel.*

I took him up, as your *heriot*, with intention to have made the beſt of him, and then have brought the whole produce of him in a purſe to you. *Dryd.*

He'ritable, hèr'-ì-tåbl. *adj.* [*hæres*, Lat.] A perſon that may inherit whatever may be inherited.

By the canon law this ſon ſhall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England. *Hale.*

He'ritage, hèr'-ý-tìdzh. *n. ſ.* [*heritage*, Fr.]

1. Inheritance; eſtate devolved by ſucceſſion; eſtate in general.

Let us our father's *heritage* divide. *Hubberd.*

He conſiders that his proper home and *heritage* is in another world, and therefore regards the events of this with the indifference of a gueſt that tarries but a day. *Rogers.*

2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

O Lord, ſave thy people, and bleſs thine *heritage*. *Common Prayer.*

HERMA'PHRODITE, hėr-mâf'-frô-dît. *n. ſ.* [*hermaphrodite*, Fr. from ἑρμῆς and ἀφροδίτη.] An animal uniting two ſexes.

Man and wife make but one right
Canonical *hermaphrodite*. *Cleaveland.*

Monſtroſity could not incapacitate from marriage, witneſs *hermaphrodites*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Hermaphrodi'tical, hėr-mâf-frô-dît'-î-kâl. *adj.* [from *hermaphrodite.*] Partaking of both ſexes.

There may be equivocal ſeeds and *hermaphroditical* principles, that contain the radicality of different forms. *Brown.*

HERME'TICAL, hėr-mėt'-î-kâl. }
HERME'TIC, hėr-mėt'-îk. } *adj.*
[from *Hermes*, or *Mercury*, the imagined inventer of chymiſtry; *hermetique*, Fr.] Chymical.

An *hermetical* ſeal, or to ſeal any thing hermetically, is to heat the neck of a glaſs 'till it is juſt ready to melt, and then with a pair of hot pincers to twiſt it cloſe together. *Quincy.*

The tube was cloſed at one end with diachylon, inſtead of an *hermetical* ſeal. *Boyle.*

Herme'tically, hėr-mėt'-î-kâl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *hermetical.*] According to the hermetical or chemick art.

He ſuffered thoſe things to putrefy in *hermetically* ſealed glaſſes, and veſſels cloſe covered with paper, and not only ſo, but in veſſels covered with fine lawn, ſo as to admit the air, and keep out the inſects: no living thing was ever produced there. *Bentley.*

HE'RMIT, hėr'-mît. *n. ſ.* [*hermite*, Fr. contracted from *eremite*, ἐρημίτης.]

1. A ſolitary; an anchoret; one who retires from ſociety to contemplation and devotion.

A wither'd *hermit*, fiveſcore winters worn,
Might ſhake off fifty looking in her eye. *Shakeſp.*

You lay this command upon me, to give you my poor advice for your carriage in ſo eminent a place: I humbly return you mine opinion, ſuch as an *hermit* rather than a courtier can render. *Bacon.*

He had been duke of Savoy, and, after a very glorious reign, took on him the habit of a *hermit*, and retired into this ſolitary ſpot. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. A beadſman; one bound to pray for another. Improper.

For thoſe of old,
And the late dignities heap'd up to them,
We reſt your *hermit*. *Shakeſp.*

He'rmitage, hėr'-mît-îdzh. *n. ſ.* [*hermitage*, Fr.] The cell or habitation of a hermit.

By that painful way they paſs
Forth to an hill, that was both ſteep and high;
On top whereof a ſacred chapel was,
And eke a little *hermitage* thereby. *Fairy Queen.*

Go with ſpeed
To ſome forlorn and naked *hermitage*,
Remote from all the pleaſures of the world. *Shak.*

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful *hermitage*,
The hairy gown and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit and rightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar that heav'n doth ſhew,
And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

About two leagues from Fribourg we went to ſee a *hermitage*: it lies in the prettieſt ſolitude imaginable, among woods and rocks. *Addiſon on Italy.*

He'rmitess, hėr'-mît-tės. *n. ſ.* [from *hermit.*] A woman retired to devotion.

Hermi'tical, hėr-mît'-î-kâl. *adj.* [from *hermit.*] Suitable to a hermit.

He'rmodactyl, hėr'-mô-dâk-tîl. *n. ſ.* [ἑρμῆς and δάκτυλος.]

Hermodactyl is a root of a determinate and regular figure, and repreſents the common figure of a heart cut in two, from half an inch to an inch in length. This drug was firſt brought into medicinal uſe by the Arabians, and comes from Egypt and Syria, where the people uſe them, while freſh, as a vomit or purge; and have a way of roaſting them for food, which they eat in order to make themſelves fat. The dried roots are a gentle purge, now little uſed. *Hill.*

Hern, hėr'n. *n. ſ.* [Contracted from Heron, which ſee.]

Birds that are moſt eaſy to be drawn are the mallard, ſwan, *hern*, and bittern. *Peacham.*

He'rnhill, hėr'n-hîl. *n. ſ.* [*hern* and *hill.*] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HE'RNIA, hėr'-nyâ. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Any kind of rupture, diverſified by the name of the part affected.

A *hernia* would certainly ſucceed. *Wiſeman.*

HE'RO, hė'-rô. *n. ſ.* [*heros*, Lat. ἥρως.]

1. A man eminent for bravery.

I ſing of *heroes* and of kings,
In mighty numbers mighty things. *Cowley.*

Heroes in animated marble frown. *Pope.*

In this view he ceaſes to be an *hero*, and his return is no longer a virtue. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Theſe are thy honours, not that here thy buſt
Is mix'd with *heroes*, or with kings thy duſt. *Pope.*

2. A man of the higheſt claſs in any reſpect; as, a *hero* in learning.

He'roess, hė'-rô-îs. *n. ſ.* [from *hero*; *herois*, Lat.] A heroine; a female hero. Not in uſe.

In which were held, by ſad diſeaſe,
Heroes and *heroeſſes*. *Chapman.*

Hero'ical, hė-rô'-î-kâl. *adj.* [from *hero.*] Befitting an hero; noble; illuſtrious; heroick.

Muſidorus was famous over all Aſia for his *heroical* enterprizes. *Sidney.*

Though you have courage in an *heroical* degree,
I aſcribe it to you as your ſecond attribute. *Dryd.*

Hero'ically, hė-rô'-î-kâl-lŷ. *adv.* [from *heroical.*] After the way of a hero; ſuitably to an hero.

Not *heroically* in killing his tyrannical couſin. *Sidney.*

Free from all meaning, whether good or bad;
And, in one word, *heroically* mad. *Dryden.*

Hero'ick, hė-rô'-îk. *adj.* [from *hero*; *heroique*, Fr.]

1. Productive of heroes.

Bolingbroke
From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree,
Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line. *Shakeſp.*

2. Noble; ſuitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterpriſing; illuſtrious.

Not that which juſtly gives *heroick* name
To perſon, or to poem. *Milton.*

Verſe makes *heroick* virtue live,
But you can life to verſes give. *Waller.*

3. Reciting the acts of heroes. Uſed of poetry.

Methinks *heroick* poeſy, 'till now,
Like ſome fantaſtick fairy land did ſhow. *Cowley.*

I have choſen the moſt *heroick* ſubject which any poet could deſire: I have taken upon me to deſcribe the motives, the beginning, progreſs and ſucceſſes of a moſt juſt and neceſſary war. *Dryden.*

An *heroick* poem is the greateſt work which the ſoul of man is capable to perform: the deſign of it is to form the mind to *heroick* virtue by example. *Dryden.*

Hero'ickly, hė-rô'-îk-lŷ. *adv.* [from *heroick.*] Suitably to an hero. *Heroically* is more frequent, and more analogical.

Samſon hath quit himſelf
Like Samſon, and *heroickly* hath finiſh'd
A life heroick. *Milton.*

He'roine, hėr'-ô-în. *n. ſ.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, Fr.] A female hero. Anciently, according to Engliſh analogy, *heroeſs*.

But inborn worth, that fortune can controul,
New-ſtrung, and ſtiffer bent her ſofter ſoul;
The *heroine* aſſum'd the woman's place,
Confirm'd her mind, and fortify'd her face. *Dryd.*

Then ſhall the Britiſh ſtage
More noble characters expoſe to view,
And draw her finiſh'd *heroines* from you. *Addiſon.*

He'roism, hėr'-ô-îzm. *n. ſ.* [*heroiſme*, Fr.] The qualities or character of an hero.

If the Odyſſey be leſs noble than the Iliad, it is more inſtructive: the Iliad abounds with more *heroiſm*, this with more morality. *Broome.*

HERON, hėrn'. *n. ſ.* [*heron*, Fr.]

1. A bird that feeds upon fiſh.

So lords, with ſport of ſtag and *heron* full,
Sometimes we ſee ſmall birds from neſts do pull. *Sidney.*

The *heron*, when ſhe ſoareth high, ſheweth winds. *Bacon.*

2. It is now commonly pronounced *hern*.

The tow'ring hawk let future poets ſing,
Who terror bears upon his ſoaring wing;
Let them on high the frighted *hern* ſurvey,
And lofty numbers paint their airy fray. *Gay.*

He'ronry, hėrn'-rŷ. }
He'ronshaw, hėrn'-shâ. } *n. ſ.* [from *heron*, commonly pronounced *hernry.*] A place where herons breed.

They carry their load to a large *heronry* above three miles. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

He'rpes, hėr'-pėz. *n. ſ.* [ἕρπης.] A cutaneous inflammation of two kinds: *miliaris*, or *puſtularis*, which is like millet-ſeed upon the ſkin; and *excedens*, which is more corroſive and penetrating, ſo as to form little ulcers. *Quincy.*

A farther progreſs towards acrimony maketh a *herpes*; and, if the acceſs of acrimony be very great, it maketh an *herpes excedens*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

He'rring, hėr'-rîng. *n. ſ.* [*hareng*, Fr. hæꞃinᵹ, Sax.] A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

The coaſt is plentifully ſtored with round fiſh, pilchard, *herring*, mackrel, and cod. *Carew.*

Buy my *herring* freſh. *Swift.*

Hers, hůr'z. *pron.* The female poſſeſſive uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before: as, this is *her* houſe, this houſe is *hers*. See her.

How came her eyes ſo bright? not with ſalt tears;
If ſo, my eyes are oftener waſh'd than *hers*. *Shak.*

Whom ill fate would ruin, it prefers;
For all the miſerable are made *hers*. *Waller.*

I ſee her rowling eyes;
And panting, lo! the god, the god, ſhe cries;
With words not *hers*, and more than human ſound,
She makes th' obedient ghoſts peep trembling through the ground. *Roſcommon.*

HERSE, hėr's. *n. ſ.* [*herſia*, low Lat. ſuppoſed to come from heꞃian to praiſe] This is likewiſe written *hearſe*; ſee hearse.

1. A temporary monument raiſed over a grave.

2. The carriage in which corpſes are drawn to the grave.

When mourning nymphs attend their Daphnis' *herſe*,
Who does not weep that reads the moving verſe? *Roſcommon.*

On all the line a ſudden vengeance waits,
And frequent *herſes* ſhall beſiege your gates. *Pope.*

To **Herse**, hėr's. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a herſe.

I would my daughter were dead at my foot, and the jewels in her ear. O, would ſhe were *hers'd* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin. *Shakeſp.*

The Grecians ſpritefully drew from the darts the corſe,
And *hers'd* it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapman.*

The houſe is *hers'd* about with a black wood,
Which nods with many a heavy-headed tree. *Craſhaw.*

Herself, hůr-sėlf'. *pronoun.*

1. A female individual, as diſtinguiſhed from others.

The jealous o'er-worn widow and *herſelf*,
Since that our brother dubb'd them gentlewomen,
Are mighty goſſips in this monarchy. *Shakeſp.*

2. Being in her own power; miſtreſs of her own thoughts.

The more ſhe looks, the more her fears increaſe,
At nearer ſight; and ſhe's *herſelf* the leſs. *Dryden.*

3. The obliquecaſe of the reciprocal pronoun; as, ſhe hurt *herſelf*.

The daughter of Pharaoh came down to waſh *herſelf*. *Exodus.*

She returned anſwer to *herſelf*. *Judges.*

He'rselike, hėr's-līk. *adj.* [*herſe* and *like*.] Funereal; ſuitable to funerals.

Even in the Old Teſtament, if you liſten to David's harp, you ſhall hear as many *herſelike* airs as carols. *Bacon.*

To **He'ry**, hė'-rŷ. *v. a.* [ꝥeꞃıan, Sax. to praiſe, to celebrate.] To hallow; to regard as holy. Now no longer in uſe.

Thenot, now nis the time of merrymake,
Nor Pan to *hery*, nor with love to play;
Like mirth in May is meeteſt for to make,
Or Summer ſhade, under the cocked hay. *Spenſer.*

But were thy years green as now be mine,
Then wouldſt thou learn to carol of love,
And *hery* with hymns thy laſs's glove. *Spenſer.*

He'sitancy, hėz'-ī-tȧn-sŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *heſitate*.] Dubiouſneſs; uncertainty; ſuſpence.

The reaſon of my *heſitancy* about the air is, that I forgot to try whether that liquor, which ſhot into cryſtals, expoſed to the air, would not have done the like in a veſſel accurately ſtopped. *Boyle.*

Some of them reaſoned without doubt or *heſitancy*, and lived and died in ſuch a manner as to ſhow that they believed their own reaſonings. *Atterbury.*

To **HE'SITATE**, hėz'-ī-tȧt. *v. a.* [*hæſito*, Lat. *heſiter*, Fr.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pauſe; to make difficulty.

A ſpirit of revenge makes him curſe the Grecians in the ſeventh book, when they *heſitate* to accept Hector's challenge. *Pope.*

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to ſtrike,
Juſt hint a fault, and *heſitate* diſlike;
Alike reſerv'd to blame or to commend,
A tim'rous foe, and a ſuſpicious friend. *Pope.*

esita'tion, hėz-ī-tȧ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *heſitate*.]

Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.

I cannot foreſee the difficulties and *heſitations* of every one: they will be more or fewer, according to the capacity of each peruſer. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

Intermiſſion of ſpeech; want of volubility.

Many clergymen write in ſo diminutive a manner, with ſuch frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *heſitations*. *Swift.*

est, hėst'. *n. ſ.* [ꝥæſꞇ, Sax.] Command; precept; injunction. Obſolete, or written *beheſt*.

Thou doſt afflict the not deſerver,
As him that doth thy lovely *heſts* deſpiſe. *Spenſer.*

Thou waſt a ſpirit too delicate
To act her earthy and abhorr'd commands,
Refuſing her grand *heſts*. *Shakeſp.*

E'TEROCLITE, hėt''-ē-rō-klī't. *n. ſ.* [*heteroclite*, Fr. *heteroclitum*, Lat. ἑτερὸς and κλίνω.] Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declenſion, by any redundancy, defect, or otherwiſe. *Clarke.*

The *heteroclite* nouns of the Latin ſhould not be touched in the firſt learning of the rudiments of the tongue. *Watts.*

Any thing or perſon deviating from the common rule.

terocli'tical, hėt'-ē-rō-klīt''-ī-kȧl. *adj.* [from *heteroclite*.] Deviating from the common rule.

In the mention of ſins *heteroclitical*, and ſuch as want either name or precedent, there is oft times a ſin, even in their hiſtories. *Brown.*

He'terodox, hėt'-ėr-ō-dŏks. *adj.* [*heterodoxe*, Fr. ἑτερος and δόξα.] Deviating from the eſtabliſhed opinion; not orthodox.

Partiality may be obſerved in ſome to vulgar, in others to *heterodox* tenets. *Locke.*

He'terodox, hėt'-ėr-ō-dŏks. *n. ſ.* An opinion peculiar.

Not only a ſimple *heterodox*, but a very hard paradox it will ſeem, and of great abſurdity, if we ſay attraction is unjuſtly appropriated unto the loadſtone. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Heteroge'neal, hėt'-ėr-ō-gē'-nyȧl. *adj.* [*heterogene*, Fr. ἑτερος and γένος.] Not of the ſame nature; not kindred.

Let the body adjacent and ambient be not commaterial, but merely *heterogeneal* towards the body that is to be preſerved: ſuch are quickſilver and white amber to herbs and flies. *Bacon.*

The light whoſe rays are all alike refrangible, I call ſimple, homogeneal, and ſimilar; and that whoſe rays are ſome more refrangible than others, I call compound, *heterogeneal*, and diſſimilar. *Newt.*

Heterogene'ity, hėt-ėr-ō-gē-nē'-ī-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*heterogeneité*, Fr. from *heterogeneous*.]

1. Oppoſition of nature; contrariety or diſſimilitude of qualities.

2. Oppoſite or diſſimilar part.

Guaiacum, burnt with an open fire in a chimney, is ſequeſtered into aſhes and ſoot; whereas the ſame wood, diſtilled into a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*, and is reſolved into oil, ſpirit, vinegar, water and charcoal. *Boyle.*

HETEROGE'NEOUS, hėt-ėr-ō-gē'-nyŭs. *adj.* [ἕτερος and γένος.] Not kindred; oppoſite or diſſimilar in nature.

I have obſerved ſuch *heterogeneous* bodies, which I found included in the maſs of this ſandſtone. *Woodward.*

Hetero'scians, hėt-ē-rŏs'-kyȧns. *n. ſ.* [ἑτέρος and σκία.] Thoſe whoſe ſhadows fall only one way, as the ſhadows of us who live north of the Tropick fall at noon always to the North.

To **HEW**, hŭ'. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed*. [ꝥeaꝥan, Sax. *hauwen*, Dut.]

1. To cut by blows with an edged inſtrument; to hack.

Upon the joint the lucky ſteel did light,
And made ſuch way that *hew'd* it quite in twain. *Spenſer.*

I had purpoſe
Once more to *hew* thy target from thy brawn,
Or loſe my arm for't. *Shakeſp.*

He was *hewn* in pieces by Hamilton's friends. *Hayward.*

One Vane was ſo grievouſly *hewn*, that many thouſands have died of leſs than half his hurts, whereof he was cured. *Hayward.*

2. To chop; to cut.

He from deep wells with engines water drew,
And us'd his noble hands the wood to *hew*. *Dryd.*

3. To cut, as with an axe: with the particles *down*, when it ſignifies to fell; *up*, to excavate from below; *off*, to ſeparate.

He that depends
Upon your favours, ſwims with fins of lead,
And *hews down* oaks with ruſhes. *Shakeſp.*

Brave followers, yonder ſtands the thorny wood,
Which, by the heav'ns aſſiſtance and your ſtrength,
Muſt by the roots be *hewn up* yet ere night. *Shak.*

Scarce can I ſpeak, my choler is ſo great:
Oh! I could *hew up* rocks and fight with flint. *Sh.*

Yet ſhall the axe of juſtice *hew* him *down*,
And level with the root his lofty crown. *Sandys.*

He from the mountain *hewing* timber tall,
Began to build a veſſel of huge bulk. *Milton.*

We'll force the gate where Marcus keeps his guard,
And *hew down* all that would oppoſe our paſſage. *Addiſon.*

4. To form or ſhape with an axe: with *out*.

Thou haſt *hewed* thee *out* a ſepulchre here, as he that *hewed* him *out* a ſepulchre on high. *Iſa.* xxii.

Nor is it ſo proper to *hew out* religious reformations by the ſword, as to poliſh them by fair and equal diſputations. *K. Ch.*

This river riſes in the very heart of the Alps, and has a long valley that ſeems *hewn out* on purpoſe to give its waters a paſſage amidſt ſo many rocks. *Addiſon on Italy.*

5. To form laboriouſly.

The gate was adamant; eternal frame;
Which, *hew'd* by Mars himſelf, from Indian quarries came,
The labour of a god. *Dryden's Fables.*

Next unto bricks are preferr'd the ſquare *hewn* ſtone. *Mort.*

I now paſs my days, not ſtudious nor idle, rather poliſhing old works than *hewing out* new. *Pope to Swift.*

He'wer, hŭ'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *hew*.] One whoſe employment is to cut wood or ſtone.

At the building of Solomon's temple there were fourſcore thouſand *hewers* in the mountains. *Brown.*

HE'XAGON, hėks'-ȧ-gŏn. *n. ſ.* [*hexagone*, Fr. ἕξ and γωνία.] A figure of ſix ſides or angles: the moſt capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interſtice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

Hexa'gonal, hėks'-ȧg'-ō-nȧl. *adj.* [from *hexagon*.] Having ſix ſides or corners.

As for the figures of cryſtal, it is for the moſt part *hexagonal*, or ſix-cornered. *Brown.*

Many of them ſhoot into regular figures; as cryſtal and baſtard diamonds into *hexagonal*. *Ray.*

Hexa'gony, hėks-ȧg'-gŭn-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *hexagon*.] A figure of ſix angles.

When I read in St. Ambroſe of *hexagonies*, or ſexangular cellars of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians? *Bramhall.*

Hexa'meter, hėks-ȧm'-ē-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [ἕξ and μέτρον.] A verſe of ſix feet.

The Latin *hexameter* has more feet than the Engliſh heroick. *Dryden.*

Hexa'ngular, hėks-ȧng'-gŭ-lȧr. *adj.* [ἕξ and *angulus*, Lat.] Having ſix corners.

Hexangular ſprigs or ſhoots of cryſtal. *Woodward.*

He'xapod, hėks'-ȧ-pŏd. *n. ſ.* [ἕξ and πόδες.] An animal with ſix feet.

I take thoſe to have been the *hexapods*, from which the greater ſort of beetles come; for that ſort of *hexapods* are eaten in America. *Ray.*

Hexa'stick, hėks-ȧs'-tīk. *n. ſ.* [ἕξ and στίχος.] A poem of ſix lines.

Hey, hī'. *interj.* [from *high*.] An expreſſion of joy, or mutual exhortation: the contrary to the Latin *hei*.

Shadwell from the town retires,
To bleſs the town with peaceful lyrick;
Then *hey* for praiſe and panegyrick. *Prior.*

Hey'day, hī'-dȧ. *interj.* [for *high day*.] An expreſſion of frolick and exultation, and ſometimes of wonder.

Thou'lt ſay anon he is ſome kin to thee,
Thou ſpend'ſt ſuch *heyday* wit in praiſing him. *Shak.*

'Twas a ſtrange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lov'd her, *heyday*! *Hudibras.*

Hey'day, hē'-dȧ. *n. ſ.* A frolick; wildneſs.

At your age
The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble,
And waits upon the judgment. *Shakeſp.*

He'ydegives, hī-dē-gīv's. *n. ſ.* A wild frolick dance. Obſolete.

But friendly fairies met with many graces,
And light-foot nymphs can chaſe the ling'ring night
With *heydegives*, and trimly trodden traces. *Spenſ.*

Hia'tion, hī-ȧ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *hio*, Lat.] The act of gaping.

Men obſerving the continual *hiation*, or holding open the camelion's mouth, conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air; but this is alſo occaſioned by the greatneſs of the lungs. *Brown.*

Hia'tus, hī-å'-tůs. *n. ſ.* [*hiatus*, Lat.]

1. An aperture; a gaping breach.

Thoſe *hiatus*'s are at the bottom of the ſea, whereby the abyſs below opens into and communicates with it. *Woodward.*

2. The opening of the mouth by the ſucceſſion of an initial to a final vowel.

The *hiatus* ſhould be avoided with more care in poetry than in oratory; and I would try to prevent it, unleſs where the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the ſound than the *hiatus* itſelf. *Pope.*

Hibe'rnal, hī-bėr'-nål. *adj.* [*hibernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the Winter.

This ſtar ſhould rather manifeſt its warming power in the Winter, when it remains conjoined with the ſun in its *hibernal* converſion. *Brown.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS, hĭk'-shůs-dỏk-shůs. *n.ſ.* [Corrupted, I fancy, from *hic eſt doctus*, *this*, or *here* is the learned man. Uſed by jugglers of themſelves.] A cant word for a juggler; one that plays faſt and looſe.

An old dull ſot, who told the clock
For many years at Bridewell dock,
At Weſtminſter and Hick's hall,
And *hiccius doccius* play'd in all;
Where, in all governments and times,
H' had been both friend and foe to crimes. *Hudib.*

Hicco'ugh, hĭk'-kůp. *n. ſ.* [*hicken*, Dan.] A convulſion of the ſtomach producing ſobs.

So by an abbey's ſkeleton of late
I heard an echo ſupererogate
Through imperfection, and the voice reſtore,
As if ſhe had the *hiccough* o'er and o'er. *Cleavel.*

Sneezing cureth the *hiccough*, and is profitable unto women in hard labour. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

If the ſtomach be hurt, ſingultus or *hiccough* follows. *Wiſeman.*

To **Hi'ccough**, hĭk'-kůp. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſob with convulſion of the ſtomach.

To **Hi'ckup**, hĭk'-kůp. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough*.] To ſob with a convulſed ſtomach.

Quoth he, to bid me not to love,
Is to forbid my pulſe to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit, to *hickup*. *Hudibras.*

Hi'ckwall, hĭk'-wål. }
Hi'ckway, hĭk'-wå. } *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſw.*

Hid, hĭd'. }
Hi'dden, hĭd'n. } *part. paſſ.* of *hide*.

Thus fame ſhall be atchiev'd, renown on earth;
And what moſt merits fame, in ſilence *hid*. *Milton.*

Other *hidden* cauſe
Left them ſuperior. *Milton.*

Nature and nature's laws lay *hid* in night:
God ſaid, Let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

To **HIDE**, hīd. *v. a.* preter. *hid*; part. paſſ. *hid* or *hidden*, [hıðan, Sax.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from ſight or knowledge.

Avaunt, and quit my ſight; let the earth *hide*
thee! *Shakeſp.*

His reaſons are as two grains of wheat *hid* in two buſhels of chaff. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Nile hears him knocking at his ſev'nfold gates,
And ſeeks his *hidden* ſpring, and fears his nephews
fates. *Dryden.*

Thus the ſire of gods and men below:
What I have *hidden*, hope not thou to know. *Dryd.*

The ſev'ral parts lay *hidden* in the piece;
Th' occaſion but exerted that, or this. *Dryden.*

Then for my corps a homely grave provide,
Which love and me from public ſcorn may *hide*. *Dryden.*

Seas *hid* with navies, chariots paſſing o'er
The channel, on a bridge from ſhore to ſhore. *Dryd.*

With what aſtoniſhment and veneration may we look into our own ſouls, where there are ſuch *hidden* ſtores of virtue and knowledge, ſuch inexhauſted ſources of perfection? *Addiſon.*

The crafty being makes a much longer voyage than Ulyſſes, puts in practice many more wiles, and *hides* himſelf under a greater variety of ſhapes. *Addiſon.*

Hell trembles at the ſight, and *hides* its head
In utmoſt darkneſs, while on earth each heart
Is fill'd with peace. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

To **Hide**, hīd. *v. n.* To lye hid; to be concealed.

A fox, hard run, begged of a countryman to help him to ſome *hiding* place. *L'Eſtrange.*

Our bolder talents in full view diſplay'd;
Your virtues open in the faireſt ſhade:
Bred to diſguiſe, in publick 'tis you *hide*,
Where none diſtinguiſh 'twixt your ſhame and
pride,
Weakneſs or delicacy. *Pope.*

Hide *and* **Seek**, hīd-ånd-sė'k. *n. ſ.* A play in which ſome hide themſelves, and another ſeeks them.

The boys and girls would venture to come and play at *hide* and *ſeek* in my hair. *Gulliver's Trav.*

HIDE, hīd. *n. ſ.* [hýðe, Sax. *haude*, Dut.]

1. The ſkin of any animal, either raw or dreſſed.

The trembling weapon paſt
Through nine bull *hides*, each under other plac'd
On his broad ſhield. *Dryden.*

Piſiſtratus was firſt to graſp their hands,
And ſpread ſoft *hides* upon the yellow ſands. *Pope.*

2. The human ſkin: in contempt.

Oh, tyger's heart, wrapt in a woman's *hide!*
How could'ſt thou drain the life-blood of the child? *Shakeſp.*

His mantle, now his *hide*, with rugged hairs
Cleaves to his back; a famiſhed face he bears. *Dry.*

3. A certain quantity of land. [*Hide*, *hyde*, Fr. *hida*, barbarous Lat. as much as one plough can till.] *Ainſworth.*

One of the firſt things was a more particular inquiſition than had been before of every *hide* of land within the precincts of his conqueſt, and how they were holden. *Wotton.*

Hidebo'und, hīd-bound. *adj.* [*hide* and *bound.*]

1. A horſe is ſaid to be *hidebound* when his ſkin ſticks ſo hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up or looſen the one from the other. It ſometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at other times from over-riding, or a ſurfeit. *Farrier's Dict.*

2. [In trees.] Being in the ſtate in which the bark will not give way to the growth.

A root of a tree may be *hidebound*, but it will not keep open without ſomewhat put into it. *Bacon.*

Like ſtinted *hidebound* trees, that juſt have got
Sufficient ſap at once to bear and rot. *Swift.*

3. Harſh; untractable.

And ſtill the harſher and *hidebounder*
The damſels prove, become the fonder. *Hudibras.*

4. Niggardly; penurious; parſimonious. *Ainſworth.*

HI'DEOUS, hĭd'-yůs. *adj.* [*hideux*, Fr.]

1. Horrible; dreadful; ſhocking.

If he could have turned himſelf to as many forms as Proteus, every form ſhould have been made *hideous*. *Sidney.*

Some monſter in thy thoughts,
Too *hideous* to be ſhewn. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

I fled, and cry'd out death!
Hell trembled at the *hideous* name, and ſigh'd
From all her caves, and back reſounded death. *Milton.*

Her eyes grew ſtiffen'd, and with ſulphur burn;
Her *hideous* looks and helliſh form return;
Her curling ſnakes with hiſſings fill the place,
And open all the furies of her face. *Dryden.*

2. It is commonly uſed of riſible objects: the following uſe is leſs authoriſed.

'Tis forced through the hiatuſes at the bottom of the ſea with ſuch vehemence, that it puts the ſea into the moſt horrible diſorder, making it rage and roar with the moſt *hideous* and amazing noiſe. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. It is uſed by Spenſer in a ſenſe not now retained; deteſtable.

O *hideous* hanger of dominion! *Spenſer.*

Hi'deously, hĭd'-yůs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *hideous.*] Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that ſhocks.

I arm myſelf
To welcome the condition of the time;
Which cannot look more *hideouſly* on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantaſy. *Shakeſp.*

This, in the preſent application, is *hideouſly* profane; but the ſenſe is intelligible. *Collier's Defence.*

Hi'deousness, hĭd'-yůs-nĭs. *n. ſ* [from *hideous.*] Horribleneſs; dreadfulneſs; terror.

Hi'der, hī'-důr. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He that hides.

To **Hie**, hī. *v. n.* [hıeȝan, Sax.]

1. To haſten; to go in haſte.

When they had mark'd the changed ſkies,
They wiſt their hour was ſpent; then each to reſt
him *hies*. *Fairy Queen.*

My will is even this,
That preſently you *hie* you home to bed. *Shakeſp.*

Well, I will *hie*,
And ſo beſtow theſe papers as you bade me. *Shakeſp.*

Some to the ſhores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear adviſ'd;
But running from, all to deſtruction *hie*. *Daniel.*

The ſnake no ſooner hiſt,
But virtue heard it, and away ſhe *hy'd*. *Craſhaw.*

Thither, full fraught with miſchievous revenge,
Accurs'd, and in a curſed hour, he *hies*. *Milton.*

Thus he adviſ'd me, on yon aged tree
Hang up thy lute, and *hie* thee to the ſea. *Waller.*

The youth, returning to his miſtreſs, *hies*. *Dryd.*

2. It was anciently uſed with or without the reciprocal pronoun. It is now almoſt obſolete in all its uſes.

Auſter ſpy'd him;
Cruel Auſter thither *hy'd* him. *Craſhaw.*

HI'ERARCH, hī'-ė-rårk. *n. ſ.* [ἱερὸς and ἀρχὴ; *hierarque*, Fr.] The chief of a ſacred order.

Angels, by imperial ſummons call'd,
Forthwith from all the ends of heav'n appear'd,
Under their *hierarchs* in orders bright. *Milton.*

Hiera'rchical, hī-ė-rå'r-kỳ-kål. *adj.* [*hierarchique*, Fr.] Belonging to ſacred or eccleſiaſtical government.

Hi'erarchy, hī'-ė-rår-kỳ. *n.ſ.* [*hierarchie*, Fr.]

1. A ſacred government; rank or ſubordination of holy beings.

Out of the *hierarchies* of angels ſheen,
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the reſt. *Fairf.*

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's choriſters, organick throats;
Which, if they did not die, might ſeem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly *hierarchy*. *Donne.*

Jehovah, from the ſummit of the ſky,
Environ'd with his winged *hierarchy*,
The world ſurvey'd. *Sandys.*

Theſe the ſupreme king
Exalted to ſuch pow'r, and gave to rule,
Each in his *hierarchy*, the orders bright. *Milton.*

The bleſſedeſt of mortal wights, now queſtionleſs the higheſt ſaint in the celeſtial *hierarchy*, began to be ſo importuned, that a great part of the divine liturgy was addreſſed ſolely to her. *Howel.*

2. Eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment.

The preſbytery had more ſympathy with the diſcipline of Scotland than the *hierarchy* of England. *Bacon.*

While the old Levitical *hierarchy* continued, it was part of the miniſterial office to flay the ſacrifices. *South.*

Conſider what I have written, from regard for the church eſtabliſhed under the *hierarchy* of biſhops. *Swift.*

HIEROGLYPH, hī'-ē-rō-glĭf. } *n. ſ.*
IEROGLY'PHICK, hī-ē-rō-glĭf'-ĭk. }
[*hieroglyphe*, Fr. ἱερὸς ſacred, and γλύφω to carve.]

. An emblem; a figure by which a word was implied. *Hieroglyphicks* were uſed before the alphabet was invented. *Hieroglyph* ſeems to be the proper ſubſtantive, and *hieroglyphick* the adjective.

This *hieroglyphick* of the Egyptians was erected for parental affection, manifeſted in the protection of her young ones, when her neſt was ſet on fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A lamp amongſt the Egyptians is the *hieroglyphick* of life. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

The firſt writing men uſed was only the ſingle pictures and gravings of the things they would repreſent, which way of expreſſion was afterwards called *hieroglyphick*. *Woodward.*

Between the ſtatues obeliſks were plac'd,
And the learned walls with *hieroglyphicks* grac'd. *Pope.*

. The art of writing in picture.

No brute can endure the taſte of ſtrong liquor, and conſequently it is againſt all the rules of *hieroglyph* to aſſign any animals as patrons of punch. *Swift.*

IEROGLY'PHICAL, hī-ē-rō-glĭf'-ĭ-kăl. } *adj.*
IEROGLY'PHICK, hī-ē-rō-glĭf'-ĭk. }
[*hieroglyphique*, Fr. from the noun.]

. Charged with hieroglyphical ſculpture.

In this place ſtands a ſtately *hieroglyphical* obeliſk of Theban marble. *Sandys's Travels.*

. Emblematical; expreſſive of ſome meaning beyond what immediately appears.

Th' Egyptian ſerpent figures time,
And, ſtripp'd, returns into his prime;
If my affection, thou would'ſt win,
Firſt caſt thy *hieroglyphick* ſkin. *Cleaveland.*

The original of the conceit was probably *hieroglyphical*, which after became mythological, and, by a proceſs of tradition, ſtole into a total verity, which was but partly true in its morality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IEROGLY'PHICALLY, hī-ē-rō-glĭf'-ĭ-kăl-ȳ. *adv.* [from *hieroglyphical*.] Emblematically.

Others have ſpoken emblematically and *hieroglyphically* as the Egyptians, and the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the ſun. *Brown.*

IERO'GRAPHY, hī-ē-rŏg'-grăf-fȳ. *n. ſ.* [ἱερὸς and γράφω.] Holy writing.

IE'ROPHANT, hī'-ē-rō-fănt. *n. ſ.* [ἱεροφάντης.] One who teaches rules of religion; a prieſt.

Herein the wantonneſs of poets, and the crafts of their heatheniſh prieſts and *hierophants*, abundantly gratified the fancies of the people. *Hale.*

o HIGGLE, hĭg'l. *v. n.* [of uncertain etymology, probably corrupted from *haggle*.]

. To chaffer; to be penurious in a bargain.

In good offices and due retributions we may not be pinching and niggardly: it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged, to *higgle* and dodge in the amends. *Hale.*

Baſe thou art!
To *higgle* thus for a few blows,
To gain thy knight an op'lent ſpouſe. *Hudibras.*

Why all this *higgling* with thy friend about ſuch a paltry ſum? Does this become the generoſity of the noble and rich John Bull? *Arbuthnot.*

. To go ſelling proviſions from door to door. This ſeems the original meaning, ſuch proviſions being cut into ſmall quantities.

IGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, hĭk'l-dȳ-pĭk'l-dȳ. *adv.* A cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confuſed maſs, as higglers carry a huddle of proviſions together.

'GGLER, hĭg'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *higgle*.] One who ſells proviſions by retail.

IGH, hī'. *adj.* [Heah, Sax. *hoogh*, Dut.]

. Long upwards; riſing above from the ſurface, or from the centre: oppoſed to *deep*, or long *downward*.

Their Andes, or mountains, were far *higher* than thoſe with us; whereby the remnants of the generation of men were, in ſuch a particular deluge, ſaved. *Bacon.*

The *higher* parts of the earth being continually ſpending, and the lower continually gaining, they muſt of neceſſity at length come to an equality. *Burnet's Theory.*

2. Elevated in place; raiſed aloft: oppoſed to *low*.

They that ſtand *high* have many blaſts to ſhake them,
And, if they fall, they daſh themſelves to pieces. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

High o'er their heads a mould'ring rock is plac'd,
That promiſes a fall, and ſhakes at ev'ry blaſt. *Dryd.*

Reaſon elevates our thoughts as *high* as the ſtars, and leads us through the vaſt ſpaces of this mighty fabrick; yet it comes far ſhort of the real extent of even corporeal being. *Locke.*

3. Exalted in nature.

The *higheſt* faculty of the ſoul. *Baxter.*

4. Elevated in rank or condition: as, *high* prieſt.

He wooes both *high* and low, both rich and poor. *Shakeſp.*

O mortals! blind in fate, who never know
To bear *high* fortune, or endure the low. *Dryden.*

5. Exalted in ſentiment.

Solomon liv'd at eaſe, nor aim'd beyond
Higher deſign than to enjoy his ſtate. *Milton.*

6. Difficult; abſtruſe.

They meet to hear, and anſwer ſuch *high* things. *Shakeſp.*

7. Boaſtful; oſtentatious.

His forces, after all the *high* diſcourſes, amounted really but to eighteen hundred foot. *Clarendon.*

8. Arrogant; proud; lofty.

The governor made himſelf merry with his *high* and threatening language, and ſent him word he would neither give nor receive quarter. *Clarendon.*

9. Severe; oppreſſive.

When there appeareth on either ſide an *high* hand, violent proſecution, cunning advantages taken, and combination, then is the virtue of a judge ſeen. *Bacon.*

10. Noble; illuſtrious.

Truſt me, I am exceeding weary.
—I had thought wearineſs durſt not have attacked ſo *high* blood—It doth me, though it diſcolours the complection of my greatneſs to acknowledge it. *Shakeſp.*

11. Violent; tempeſtuous; loud. Applied to the wind.

More ſhips in calms on a deceitful coaſt,
Or unſeen rocks, than in *high* ſtorms are loſt. *Denh.*

Spiders cannot weave their nets in a *high* wind. *Duppa.*

At length the winds are rais'd, the ſtorm blows *high*;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury. *Addiſon's Cato.*

12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.

Not only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but *high* winds worſe within,
Began to riſe; *high* paſſions, anger,
Miſtruſt, ſuſpicion, diſcord, hate, ſhook ſore
Their inward ſtate of mind. *Milton.*

Can heav'nly minds ſuch high reſentment ſhow,
Or exerciſe their ſpite in human woe? *Dryden.*

13. Full; complete: applied to time; now uſed only in curſory ſpeech.

High time now 'gan it wax for Una fair,
To think of thoſe her captive parents dear. *Fairy Q.*

Sweet warriour, when ſhall I have peace with you?
High time it is this war now ended were. *Spenſer.*

It was *high* time to do ſo, for it was now certain that forces were already upon their march towards the Weſt. *Clarendon.*

It was *high* time for the lords to look about them. *Clarendon.*

14. Raiſed to any great degree: as, *high* pleaſure; *high* luxury; a *high* performance; a *high* colour.

Solomon liv'd at eaſe, and full
Of honour, wealth, *high* fare. *Milton.*

High ſauces and ſpices are fetch'd from the Indies. *Baker.*

15. Advancing in latitude from the line.

They are forced to take their courſe either *high* to the North, or low to the South. *Abbot.*

16. At the moſt perfect ſtate; in the meridian: as, by the ſun it is *high* noon: whence probably the foregoing expreſſion, *high* time.

It is yet *high* day, neither is it time that the cattle ſhould be gathered. *Gen.* xxix. 7.

17. Far advanced into antiquity.

The nominal obſervation of the ſeveral days of the week is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians, who named the ſame according to the ſeven planets. *Brown.*

18. Dear; exorbitant in price.

If they muſt be good at ſo *high* a rate, they know they may be ſafe at a cheaper. *South.*

19. Capital; great; oppoſed to little: as, *high* treaſon, in oppoſition to *petty*.

HIGH, hī'. *n. ſ.* High place; elevation; ſuperior region: only uſed with *from* and *on*.

Which when the king of gods beheld from *high*,
He ſigh'd. *Dryden.*

On **HIGH**, ŏn-hī'. Aloft; above; into ſuperior regions.

Wide is the fronting gate, and raiſed on *high*,
With adamantine columns threats the ſky. *Dryden.*

HIGH is much uſed in compoſition with variety of meaning.

HIGH-BLES'T, hī'-blĕst. *adj.* Supremely happy.

The good which we enjoy from heav'n deſcends;
But that from us ought ſhould aſcend to heav'n,
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God *high-bleſt*, or to incline his will,
Hard to belief may ſeem. *Milton.*

HI'GH-BLOWN, hī'-blōn. Swelled much with wind; much inflated.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that ſwim on bladders,
Theſe many Summers on a ſea of glory;
But far beyond my depth: my *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me, and now has left me,
Weary, and old with ſervice, to the mercy
Of a rude ſtream, that muſt for ever hide me. *Shak.*

HI'GH-BORN, hī'-bårn. Of noble extraction.

Caſt round your eyes
Upon the *high-born* beauties of the court;
There chuſe ſome worthy partner of your heart. *Rowe.*

HI'GH-BUILT, hī'-bĭlt. *adj.*

1. Of lofty ſtructure.

I know him by his ſtride,
The giant Harapha of Gath; his look
Haughty as is his pile, *high-built* and proud. *Milt.*

2. Covered with lofty buildings.

In dreadful wars
The *high-built* elephant his caſtle rears,
Looks down on man below, and ſtrikes the ſtars. *Creech.*

HIGH-CO'LOURED, hī-kŭl'-lŭrd. Having a deep or glaring colour.

A fever in a rancid oily blood produces a ſcorbutic fever, with *high-coloured* urine, and ſpots in the ſkin. *Floyer.*

HIGH-DESI'GNING, hī'-dē-sī'-nĭng. Having great ſchemes.

His warlike mind, his ſoul devoid of fear,
His *high-deſigning* thoughts were figur'd there. *Dryd.*

HI'GH-FED, hī'-fĕd. Pampered.

A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of fleſh and mettle, would ſtill be bragging of his family. *L'Eſtrange.*

HIGH-FLA'MING, hī'-flăm-ĭng. Throwing the flame to a great height.

Hecatombs of bulls to Neptune ſlain,
High-flaming, pleaſe the monarch of the main. *Pope.*

HIGH-FLI'ER, hī-flī'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* One that carries his opinions to extravagance.

She openly profeſſeth herſelf to be a *high-flier*; and it is not improbable ſhe may alſo be a Papiſt at heart. *Swift.*

HI'GH-FLOWN, hī'-flōn. *adj.* [*high* and *flown*, from *fly*.]

1. Elevated; proud.

This ſtiff-neck'd pride nor art nor force can bend,
Nor *high-flown* hopes to Reaſon's lure deſcend. *Denham.*

2. Turgid; extravagant.

This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miſeries of marriage. *L'Eſtrange.*

HIGH-FLY'ING, hī'-flȳ-ĭng. Extravagant in claims or opinions.

Clip the wings
Of their *high-flying* arbitrary kings. *Dryd. Virgil.*

HIGH-HE'APED, hī'-hēpd. *adj.*

1. Covered with high piles.

The plenteous board *high-heap'd* with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the laughing wine. *Pope.*

2. Raiſed into high piles.

I ſaw myſelf the vaſt unnumber'd ſtore
Of braſs, *high-heap'd* amidſt the regal dome. *Pope.*

HIGH-HEELED, hī'-hēld. Having the heel of the ſhoe much raiſed.

By theſe embroider'd *high-heel'd* ſhoes,
She ſhall be caught as in a nooſe. *Swift.*

HIGH-HUNG, hī'-hŭng. Hung aloft.

By the *high-hung* taper's light,
I could diſcern his cheeks were glowing red. *Dryd.*

HIGH-ME'TTLED, hī'-mĕtld. Proud or ardent of ſpirit.

He fails not in theſe to keep a ſtiff rein on a *high mettled* Pegaſus; and takes care not to ſurfeit here, as he has done on other heads, by an erroneous abundance. *Garth.*

HIGH-MI'NDED, hī'-mīn-dĭd. Proud; arrogant.

My breaſt I'll burſt with ſtraining of my courage,
But I will chaſtiſe this *high-minded* ſtrumpet. *Shak.*

Becauſe of unbelief they were broken off, and thou ſtandeſt by faith: be not *high-minded*, but fear. *Rom.* xi. 20.

HIGH-PRINCIPLED, hī-prĭn'-ſĭpld. Extravagant in notions of politicks.

This ſeems to be the political creed of all the *high-principled* men I have met with. *Swift.*

HIGH-RED, hī'-rĕd. Deeply red.

Oil of turpentine, though clear as water, being digeſted upon the purely white ſugar of lead, has in a ſhort time afforded a *high-red* tincture. *Boyle.*

HIGH-SE'ASONED, hī'-ſē-zŭnd. Piquant to the palate.

Be ſparing alſo of ſalt in the ſeaſoning of all his victuals, and uſe him not to *high-ſeaſoned* meats. *Locke.*

HIGH-SI'GHTED, hī-ſīt'-ĕd. Always looking upwards.

Let *high-ſighted* tyranny range on,
'Till each man drop by lottery. *Shakeſp.*

HIGH-SPI'RITED, hī-ſpĕr'-ĭt-ĭd. Bold; daring; inſolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED, hī-ſtŭm'-mŭkt. Obſtinate; lofty.

High-ſtomach'd are they both, and full of ire;
In rage, deaf as the ſea, haſty as fire. *Shakeſp.*

HIGH-TA'STED, hī-tāſt'-ĭd. Guſtful; piquant.

Flattery ſtill in ſugar'd words betrays,
And poiſon in *high-taſted* meats conveys. *Denham.*

HIGH-VI'CED, hī-vī'ſd. Enormouſly wicked.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er ſome *high-vic'd* city hang his poiſon
In the ſick air. *Shakeſp.*

HI'GH-WROUGHT, hī-rȧ't. Accurately finiſhed; nobly laboured.

Thou triumph'ſt, victor of the *high-wrought* day,
And the pleas'd dame, ſoft ſmiling, lead'ſt away. *Pope.*

HI'GHLAND, hī'-lănd. *n. ſ.* [*high* and *land*.] Mountainous region.

The wond'ring moon
Beholds her brother's ſteeds beneath her own;
The *highlands* ſmoak'd, cleft by the piercing rays. *Addiſon.*

Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland uſe this diſcipline to their children in the midſt of Winter, and find that cold water does them no harm. *Locke.*

HIGHLA'NDER, hī'-lăn-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *highland*.] An inhabitant of mountains; mountaineer.

His cabinet council of *highlanders*. *Addiſon.*

HI'GHLY, hī'-lȳ. *adv.* [from *high*.]

1. With elevation as to place and ſituation; aloft.

2. In a great degree.

Whatever expedients can allay thoſe heats, which break us into different factions, cannot but be uſeful to the public, and *highly* tend to its ſafety. *Addiſon.*

It cannot but be *highly* requiſite for us to enliven our faith, by dwelling often on the ſame conſiderations. *Atterbury.*

3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiouſly.

What thou wouldſt *highly*,
That thou wouldſt holily; wouldſt not play falſe,
And yet wouldſt wrongly win. *Shakeſp.*

4. With eſteem; with eſtimation.

Every man that is among you, not to think of himſelf more *highly* than he ought to think. *Rom.* xii.

HI'GHMOST, hī'-mŭſt. *adj.* [an irregular word.] Higheſt; topmoſt.

Now is the ſun upon the *highmoſt* hill
Of this day's journey. *Shakeſp.*

HIGHNESS, hī'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *high*.]

1. Elevation above the ſurface; altitude; loftineſs.

2. The title of princes; anciently of kings.

Moſt royal majeſty,
I crave no more than that your *highneſs* offer'd. *Shak.*

How long in vain had nature ſtriv'd to frame
A perfect princeſs, ere her *highneſs* came? *Waller.*

Beauty and greatneſs are eminently joined in your royal *highneſs*. *Dryden.*

3. Dignity of nature; ſupremacy.

Deſtruction from God was a terror to me, and by reaſon of his *highneſs* I could not endure. *Job*, xxxi.

HIGHT, hī't. [This is an imperfect verb, uſed only in the preterite tenſe with a paſſive ſignification: ƿatan to call, Sax. *heſſen* to be called, Germ.]

1. Was named; was called.

The city of the great king *hight* it well,
Wherein eternal peace and happineſs doth dwell, *Spenſer.*

Within this homeſtead liv'd, without a peer
For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer;
So *hight* her cock. *Dryden's Nun's Prieſt.*

2. It is ſometimes uſed as a participle paſſive: called; named.

It is now obſolete, except in burleſque writings.

Amongſt the reſt a good old woman was,
Hight mother Hubberd. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Hearn he *hight*. *Pope.*

HIGHWA'TER, hī-wȧ'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*high* and *water*.] The utmoſt flow of the tide.

They have a way of draining lands that lie below the *high-water*, and are ſomething above the low-water mark. *Mortimer.*

HIGHWA'Y, hī-wā'. *n. ſ.* [*high* and *way*.]

1. Great road; publick path.

So few there be
That chuſe the narrow path, or ſeek the right:
All keep the broad *highway*, and take delight
With many rather for to go aſtray. *Fairy Queen.*

Two inſcriptions give a great light to the hiſtories of Appius, who made the *highway*, and of Fabius the dictator. *Addiſon.*

Ent'ring on a broad *highway*,
Where power and titles ſcatter'd lay,
He ſtrove to pick up all he found. *Swift.*

2. Figuratively a train of action, with apparent conſequence.

I could mention more trades we have loſt, and are in the *highway* to loſe. *Child on Trade.*

HI'GHWAYMAN, hī'-wā-măn. *n. ſ.* [*highway* and *man*.] A robber that plunders on the publick roads.

'Tis like the friendſhip of pickpockets and *highwaymen*, that obſerve ſtrict juſtice among themſelves. *Bentley.*

A remedy like that of giving my money to a *highwayman*, before he attempts to take it by force, to prevent the ſin of robbery. *Swift.*

HI'GLAPER, hĭg'-lā-pĕr. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

HILA'RITY, hĭl-lăr'-ĭt-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*hilaritas*, Lat.] Merriment; gaiety.

Averroes reſtrained his *hilarity*, and made no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a ſober incaleſcence for wine. *Brown.*

HILD, hĭld', in *Elrick*'s grammar, is interpreted a lord or lady: ſo *Hildebert* is a noble lord; *Mathild* an heroick lady. *Gibſon.*

HI'LDING, hĭl'-dĭng. *n. ſ.* [ƿild, Sax. ſignifies a lord: perhaps *hilding* means originally a *little lord* in contempt, for a man that has only the delicacy or bad qualities of high rank; or a term of reproach abbreviated from *hinderling* degenerate. *Hughes.*]

1. A ſorry, paltry, cowardly fellow.

He was ſome *hilding* fellow, that had ſtol'n
The horſe he rode on. *Shakeſp.*

If your lordſhip find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your reſpect. *Shakeſp.*

A baſe ſlave.
A *hilding* for a livery, a ſquire's cloth. *Shakeſp.*

2. It is uſed likewiſe for a mean woman.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen wench:
Helen and Hero, *hildings* and harlots. *Shakeſp.*

This idle toy, this *hilding* ſcorns my power,
And ſets us all at nought. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

HILL, hĭll'. *n. ſ.* [ƿil, Sax.] An elevation of ground leſs than a mountain.

My ſheep are thoughts, which I both guide and ſerve;
Their paſture is fair *hills* of fruitleſs love. *Sidney.*

Jeruſalem is ſeated on two *hills*,
Of height unlike, and turned ſide to ſide. *Fairfax.*

Three ſides are ſure imbar'd with craggs and *hills*,
The reſt is eaſy, ſcant to riſe eſpy'd;
But mighty bulwarks fence the plainer part:
So art helps nature, nature ſtrengtheneth art. *Fairf.*

When our eye ſome proſpect would purſue,
Deſcending from a *hill*, looks round to view. *Gran.*

A *hill* is nothing but the neſt of ſome metal or mineral which, by a plaſtick virtue, and the efficacy of ſubterranean fires, converting the adjacent earths into their ſubſtance, do increaſe and grow. *Cheyne.*

HI'LLOCK, hĭll'-lŏk. *n. ſ.* [from *hill*.] A little hill.

Yet weigh this, alas! great is not great to the greater:
What, judge ye, doth a *hillock* ſhow by the lofty Olympus. *Sidney.*

Sometime walking not unſeen,
By hedge-row elms, on *hillocks* green. *Milton.*

This mountain, and a few neighbouring *hillocks* that lie ſcattered about the bottom of it, is the whole circuit of theſe dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

HI'LLY, hĭll-lȳ. *adj.* [from *hill*.] Full of hills; unequal in the ſurface.

Towards the *hilly* corners of Druina remain yet her very Aborigines, thruſt amongſt an aſſembly of mountains. *Howel.*

Climbing to a *hilly* ſteep,
He views his herds in vales afar. *Dryden.*

Lo! how the Norrick plains
Riſe *hilly*, with large piles of ſlaughter'd knights. *Philips.*

Hilly countries afford the moſt entertaining proſpects, though a man would chuſe to travel through a plain one. *Addiſon.*

HILT, hilt'. *n. ſ.* [þilt, Sax. from þealdan to hold.] The handle of any thing, particularly of a ſword.

Now ſits expectation in the air,
And hides a ſword from *hilt* unto the point,
With crowns imperial; crowns and coronets. *Shak.*

Take thou the *hilt*,
And when my face is cover'd as 'tis now,
Guide thou the ſword. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Be his this ſword, whoſe blade of braſs diſplays
A ruddy gleam; whoſe *hilt*, a ſilver blaze. *Pope.*

HIM, him'. [þim, Sax.]

1. The oblique caſe of *he*.

Me he reſtored unto my office, and *him* he hanged. *Gen.* xli.

2. *Him* was anciently uſed for *it* in a natural ſenſe.

The ſubjunctive mood hath evermore ſome conjunction joined with *him*. *Accidence.*

HIMSE'LF, him-ſelf'. *pron.* [*him* and *ſelf*.]

1. In the nominative the ſame as *he*, only more emphatical, and more expreſſive of individual perſonality.

It was a ſparing ſpeech of the ancients to ſay, that a friend is another *himſelf*; for that a friend is far more than *himſelf*. *Bacon.*

With ſhame remembers, while *himſelf* was one
Of the ſame herd, *himſelf* the ſame had done.
Denham.

2. It is added to a perſonal pronoun or noun, by way of emphatical diſcrimination.

He *himſelf* returned again. *Judges.*

God *himſelf* is with us for our captain. *Chron.*

3. In ancient authors it is uſed neutrally for *itſelf*.

She is advanc'd
Above the clouds as high as Heav'n *himſelf*. *Shak.*

4. In the oblique caſes it has a reciprocal ſignification.

David hid *himſelf* in the field. *Samuel.*

5. It is ſometimes not reciprocal.

I perceive it was not altogether your brother's evil diſpoſition made him ſeek his death; but a provoking merit ſet a work by a reproveable badneſs in *himſelf*. *Shakeſp.*

Nothing in nature can ſo peculiarly gratify the noble diſpoſitions of humanity, as for one man to ſee another ſo much *himſelf* as to ſigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to ſing his joys, and do and feel every thing by ſympathy. *South.*

By HIMSELF, by' him-ſelf'. Alone; unaccompanied.

Ahab went one way *by himſelf*, and Obadiah went another way *by himſelf*. *Kings.*

HIN, hin'. *n. ſ.* [הין.] A meaſure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints.

With the one lamb a tenth deal of flour, mingled with the fourth part of an *hin* of beaten oil. *Exod.* xxix. 40.

HIND, hi'nd. *adj.* compar. *hinder*; ſuperl. *hindmoſt*. [þyndan, Sax.] Backward; contrary in poſition to the face; as, *hind* legs. See HINDER and HINDMOST.

Bringing its tail to its head, it bends its back ſo far till its head comes to touch its *hind* part, and ſo with its armour gathers itſelf into a ball. *Ray.*

The ſtag
Hears his own feet, and thinks they ſound like more,
And fears his *hind* legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

HIND, hi'nd. *n. ſ.* [þinde, Sax. from *hinnus*, Lat.]

1. The ſhe to a ſtag, the female of red deer.

How he flew, with glancing dart amiſs,
A gentle *hind*, the which the lovely boy
Did love as life. *Fairy Queen.*

Can'ſt thou mark when the *hinds* do calve? *Job.*

Nor Hercules more lands or labours knew,
Not though the brazen-footed *hind* he ſlew. *Dryd.*

2. [Þine, Sax.] A ſervant.

A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by their miſtreſs, to carry me in the name of foul cloaths to Datchet-lane. *Shakeſp.*

3. [Þineman, Sax.] A peaſant; a boor; a mean ruſtick.

The Dutch, who came like greedy *hinds* before,
To reap the harveſt their ripe years did yield,
Now look like thoſe, when rolling thunders roar,
And ſheets of light'ning blaſt the ſtanding field.
Dryden.

He cloath'd himſelf in coarſe array,
A lab'ring *hind* in ſhew. *Dryden's Fables.*

HINDBE'RRIES, hind'-bėr-ryz. *n. ſ.* The ſame as raſpberries. *Ainſworth.*

To HI'NDER, hin'-dur. *v. a.* [þindrian, Sax.] To obſtruct; to ſtop; to let; to impede.

Hinder me not, ſeeing the Lord hath proſpered my way. *Gen.* xxiv. 56.

The whole world ſhined with clear light, and none were *hindered* in their labour. *Wiſd.* xvii. 20.

If the alms were *hindered* only by entreaty, the hinderer is not tied to reſtitution, becauſe entreaty took not liberty away from the giver. *Taylor.*

Solitude damps thought and wit; too much company diſſipates and *hinders* it from fixing. *Temple.*

What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the ſame right. *Locke.*

To HINDER, hin'-dur. *v. n.* To raiſe hindrances; to cauſe impediment.

You minimus of *hindering* knot-graſs made! *Sha.*

This objection *hinders* not but that the heroick action of ſome commander, enterpriſed for the Chriſtian cauſe, and executed happily, may be written. *Dryden.*

HI'NDER, hin'-dur. *adj.* [from *hind*.] That which is in a poſition contrary to that of the face: oppoſed to *fore*.

Bears, fighting with any man, ſtand upon their *hinder* feet, and ſo this did, being ready to give me a ſhrewd embracement. *Sidney.*

As the *hinder* feet of the horſe ſtuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himſelf from ſliding off his back. *Addiſon.*

HI'NDERANCE, hin'-drans. *n. ſ.* [from *hinder*.] Impediment; let; ſtop; obſtruction: with *of*, ſometimes with *to*, before the thing hindered; with *to* before the perſon.

Falſe opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent practiſes againſt the *hinderances* of them, and thoſe practiſes new opinions, more pernicious than the firſt; yea, moſt extremely ſometimes oppoſite to the firſt. *Hooker.*

They muſt be in every Chriſtian church the ſame, except mere impoſſibility of ſo having it be the *hinderance*. *Hooker.*

What *hinderance* have they been to the knowledge of what is well done? *Dryden.*

Have we not plighted each our holy oath,
One ſoul ſhould both inſpire, and neither prove
His fellow's *hinderance* in purſuit of love? *Dryden.*

He muſt conquer all theſe difficulties, and remove all theſe *hinderances* out of the way that leads to juſtice. *Atterbury.*

HINDERER, hin'-dėr-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *hinder*.] He or that which hinders or obſtructs.

Brakes, great *hinderers* of all plowing, grow.
May

HI'NDERLING, hin'-dur-ling. *n. ſ.* [from *hind* or *hinder*.] A paltry, worthleſs, degenerate animal.

HI'NDERMOST, hin'-dur-muſt. *adj.* [This word ſeems to be leſs proper than *hindmoſt*.] Hindmoſt; laſt; in the rear.

He put the handmaids and their children foremoſt, and Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joſeph *hindermoſt*. *Geneſis.*

Like to an enter'd tide they all ruſh by,
And leave you *hindermoſt*. *Shakeſp.*

HI'NDMOST, hind'-muſt. *adj.* [*hind* and *moſt*.] The laſt; the lag; that which comes in the rear.

'Tis not his wont to be the *hindmoſt* man,
Whate'er occaſion keeps him from us now. *Shak.*

He met thee by the way, and ſmote the *hindmoſt* of thee, even all that were feeble behind.
Deut. xxv.

Let him retire, betwixt two ages caſt,
The firſt of this, and *hindmoſt* of the laſt,
A loſing gameſter. *Dryden.*

The race by vigour, not by vaunts is won;
So take the *hindmoſt*, hell—he ſaid, and run. *Pope.*

HINGE, hindzh'. *n. ſ.* [or *hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang*.]

1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns.

At the gate
Of heav'n arriv'd, the gate ſelf-open'd wide,
On golden *hinges* turning. *Milton.*

Then from the *hinge* their ſtrokes the gates divorce,
And where the way they cannot find, they force.
Denham.

Heav'n's imperious queen ſhot down from high;
At her approach the brazen *hinges* fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

2. The cardinal points of the world, Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South.

If when the moon is in the *hinge* at Eaſt,
The birth breaks forward from its native reſt;
Full eighty years, if you two years abate,
This ſtation gives. *Creech's Manilius.*

3. A governing rule or principle.

The other *hinge* of puniſhment might turn upon a law, whereby all men, who did not marry by the age of five and twenty, ſhould pay the third part of their revenue. *Temple.*

4. *To be off the hinges.* To be in a ſtate of irregularity and diſorder.

The man's ſpirit is out of order, and *off the hinges*; and till that be put into its right frame, he will be perpetually diſquieted. *Tillotſon.*

Methinks we ſtand on ruins, Nature ſhakes
About us, and this univerſal frame
So looſe, that it but wants another puſh
To leap *from off its hinges*. *Dryden.*

To HINGE, hindzh'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with hinges.

2. To bend as an hinge.

Be thou a flatt'rer now, and *hinge* the knee,
And let his very breath, whom thou'lt obſerve,
Blow off thy cap. *Shakeſp.*

To HINT, hint'. *v. a.* [*enter*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To bring to mind by a ſlight mention or remote alluſion; to mention imperfectly.

Willing to wound, and yet afraid to ſtrike,
Juſt *hint* a fault, and heſitate diſlike. *Pope.*

In waking whiſpers, and repeated dreams,
To *hint* pure thought, and warn the favour'd ſoul.
Thomſon.

To HINT *at*, hint'. To allude to; to touch ſlightly upon.

Speaking of Auguſtus's actions, he ſtill remembers that agriculture ought to be ſome way *hinted at* throughout the whole poem.
Addiſon on the Georgicks.

HINT, hint'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote alluſion; diſtant inſinuation.

Let him ſtrictly obſerve the firſt ſtirrings and intimations, the firſt *hints* and whiſpers of good and evil, that paſs in his heart. *South.*

2. Suggeſtion; intimation.

On this *hint* I ſpake,
She lov'd me for the dangers I had paſt. *Sha. Othello.*

Actions are ſo full of circumſtances, that, as men obſerve ſome parts more than others, they take different *hints*, and put different interpretations on them. *Addiſon.*

HIP, hĭp'. *n. ſ.* [hẏpe, Sax.]

1. The joint of the thigh.

How now, which of your *hips* has the moſt profound ſciatica? *Shakeſp.*

Hippocrates affirmeth of the Scythians, that, uſing continual riding, they were generally moleſted with the ſciatica or *hip* gout. *Brown's Vulgar Er.*

2. The haunch; the fleſh of the thigh.

So ſhepherds uſe
To ſet the ſame mark on the *hip*
Both of their ſound and rotten ſheep. *Hudibras.*

Againſt a ſtump his tuſks the monſter grinds,
And ranch'd his *hips* with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*

3. *To have on the hip.* [A low phraſe.] To have an advantage over another. It ſeems to be taken from hunting, the *hip* or *haunch* of a deer being the part commonly ſeized by the dogs.

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cheriſh
For his quick hunting, ſtand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Caſſio *on the hip.* *Shakeſp.*

Hip, hĭp'. *n. ſ.* [from heopa, Sax.] The fruit of the briar or the dogroſe.

Eating *hips*, and drinking wat'ry foam. *Hub. Tale.*

Why ſhould you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;
The oaks bear maſts, the briars ſcarlet *hips.* *Shakeſp.*

Years of ſtore of haws and *hips* do commonly portend cold winters. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To Hip, hĭp'. *v. a.* [from *hip.*]

1. To ſprain or ſhoot the hip.

His horſe was *hipp'd.* *Shakeſp.*

2. *Hip-hop.* A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop.*

Your different taſtes divide our poet's cares;
One foot the ſock, t'other the buſkin wears:
Thus, while he ſtrives to pleaſe, he's forc'd to do't,
Like Volſcius *hip-hop* in a ſingle boot. *Congreve.*

Hip, hĭp'. *interject.* An exclamation, or calling to one; the ſame as the Latin *eho, heus!* *Ainſworth.*

Hip, hĭp'. } *adj.* A corruption of *hy-*
Hi'ppish, hĭp'-pĭsh. } *pochondriack.* *Ainſw.*

Hippoce'ntaur, hĭp-pô-ſĕn'-tår. *n. ſ.* [ἱπποκένταυρος; *hippocentaure,* Fr.] A fabulous monſter, half horſe and half man.

How are poetical fictions, how are *hippocentaurs* and chimeras to be imagined, which are things quite out of nature, and whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

Hi'ppocrass, hĭp'-pô-kråſ. *n. ſ.* [*hypocras,* Fr. *quaſi vinum Hippocratis.*] A medicated wine.

Sack and the well-ſpic'd *hippocraſs,* the wine,
Waſſail the bowl, with ancient ribbands fine. *King.*

Hi'ppocrates's *Sleeve,* hĭp-pŏk'-krå-tĕz-ĕz-ſlēv. *n. ſ.* A woollen bag, made by joining the two oppoſite angles of a ſquare piece of flannel, uſed to ſtrain ſyrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

Hi'ppogriff, hĭp'-pô-grĭf. *n. ſ.* [ἵππος and γρὺψ; *hippogriffe,* Fr.] A winged horſe; a being imagined by Arioſto.

He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriff* bore through the air ſublime. *Milton.*

Hipp'opotamus, hĭp-pô-pŏt'-å-mŭs. *n. ſ.* [ἵππος and ποταμός.] The river horſe. An animal found in the Nile.

Hi'pshot, hĭp'-ſhŏt. *adj.* [*hip* and *ſhot.*] Sprained or diſlocated in the hip.

Why do you go nodding and waggling ſo like a fool, as if you were *hipſhot?* ſays the gooſe to the goſling. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hi'pwort, hĭp'-wŭrt. *n. ſ.* [*hip* and *wort.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

To HIRE, hī'r. *v. a.* [hẏpan, Sax.]

1. To procure any thing for temporary uſe at a certain price.

His ſordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and *hires* the jakes. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

2. To engage a man in temporary ſervice for wages.

They weigh ſilver in the balance, and *hire* a goldſmith, and he maketh it a god. *Iſa.* xlvi. 6.

I cannot ſtrike at wretched kerns, whoſe arms
Are *hir'd* to bear their ſtaves. *Shakeſp.*

3. To bribe.

Themetes firſt, 'tis doubtful whether *hir'd,*
Or ſo the Trojan deſtiny requir'd,
Mov'd that the ramparts might be broken down. *Dryden.*

4. To engage for pay: with the reciprocal word.

They that were full, *hired* out themſelves for bread; and they that were hungry, ceaſed. 1 *Sam.* ii.

5. To let; to ſet for a time at a certain price. This, to prevent ambiguity, has ſometimes the particle *out*; as, he *hired out* his houſe to ſtrangers.

Hire, hī'r. *n. ſ.* [hẏpe, Sax.]

1. Reward or recompence paid for the uſe of any thing.

2. Wages paid for ſervice.

Great thanks and goodly meed to that good ſire;
He thence departing gave for his pains *hire.* *Spenſ.*

I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty *hire* I ſav'd under your father. *Shak.*

Though little was their *hire,* and light their gain,
Yet ſomewhat to their ſhare he threw. *Dryden.*

All arts and artiſts Theſeus could command,
Who ſold for *hire,* or wrought for better fame. *Dryd.*

Hireling, hī'r-lĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *hire.*]

1. One who ſerves for wages.

The *hireling* longs to ſee the ſhades deſcend,
That with the tedious day his toil might end,
And he his pay receive. *Sandys.*

In the framing of Hiero's ſhip there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year, beſides many other *hirelings* for carriages. *Wilkins's Dædal.*

'Tis frequent here to ſee a freeborn ſon
On the left hand of a rich *hireling* run. *Dryd. Juv.*

2. A mercenary; a proſtitute.

Now ſhe ſhades thy evening walk with bays,
No *hireling* ſhe, no proſtitute to praiſe. *Pope.*

Hi'reling, hī'r-lĭng. *adj.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money.

Then trumpets, torches, and a tedious crew
Of *hireling* mourners for his funeral due. *Dryden.*

Hi'rer, hī'r-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *hire.*]

1. One who uſes any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.

2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps ſmall horſes to let.

Hirsu'te, hĕr-ſŭ't. *adj.* [*hirſutus,* Lat.] Rough; rugged.

There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirſute* roots: the *hirſute* is a middle ſort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, beſides the putting forth ſap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon.*

His, hĭz'. *pronoun poſſeſſive.* [hẏꞅ, Sax.]

1. The maſculine poſſeſſive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned.

England *his* approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the ſucking of a gulph. *Shak. H.* V.

If much you note him,
You ſhall offend him, and extend *his* paſſion. *Shak.*

Heav'n and yourſelf
Had part in this fair maid; now heav'n hath all,
And all the better is it for the maid:
Your part in her you could not keep from death;
But heav'n keeps *his* part in eternal life. *Shakeſp.*

If our father carry authority with ſuch diſpoſition as he bears this laſt ſurrender of *his,* it will but offend us. *Shakeſp.*

He that is nouriſhed by the acorns he picked up under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himſelf; nobody can deny but the nouriſhment is *his.* *Locke.*

Whene'er I ſtoop, he offers at a kiſs;
And when my arms I ſtretch, he ſtretches *his.* *Addiſon.*

2. It was anciently uſed in a neutral ſenſe, where we now ſay *its.*

Who can impreſs the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix *his* earth-bound root? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Not the dreadful ſpout,
Shall dizy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In *his* deſcent. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

There's not the ſmalleſt orb, which thou behold'ſt,
But in *his* motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakeſp.*

This rule is not ſo general, but that it admitteth *his* exceptions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Opium loſeth ſome of *his* poiſonous quality if it be vapoured out, mingled with ſpirit of wine. *Bacon.*

3. It is ſometimes uſed as a ſign of the genitive caſe; as, *the man* his *ground,* for the *man's ground.* It is now rarely thus uſed, as its uſe proceeded probably from a falſe opinion that the *s* formative of the genitive was *his* contracted.

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methuſalem *his* page? *Donne.*

By thy fond conſort, by thy father's cares,
By young Telemachus *his* blooming years. *Pope.*

4. It is ſometimes uſed in oppoſition to this *man's.*

Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands,
Deſire *his* jewels, and this other's houſe. *Shakeſp.*

5. Anciently before *ſelf.*

Every of us, each for *his* ſelf, laboured how to recover him. *Sidney.*

To Hiss, hĭſ'. *v. n.* [*hiſſen,* Dut.]

1. To utter a noiſe like that of a ſerpent and ſome other animals. It is remarkable, that this word cannot be pronounced without making the noiſe which it ſignifies.

In the height of this bath to be thrown into the Thames and cooled glowing hot, in that ſurge, like a horſeſhoe; think of that; *hiſſing* hot. *Shakeſp.*

The merchants ſhall *hiſs* at thee. *Ezek.* xxvii. 36.

See the furies ariſe:
See the ſnakes that they rear,
How they *hiſs* in their hair. *Dryd. Alexander's Feaſt.*

Againſt the ſteed he threw
His forceful ſpear, which, *hiſſing* as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden.*

2. To condemn at a publick exhibition; which is ſometimes done by *hiſſing.*

Men ſhall purſue with merited diſgrace;
Hiſs, clap their hands, and from his country chace. *Sandys.*

To Hiss, hĭſ'. *v. a.* [hiꞅcean, Sax.]

1. To condemn by hiſſing; to explode.

Every one will *hiſs* him out to his diſgrace. *Eccles.* xxii. 1.

She would ſo ſhamefully fail in the laſt act, that, inſtead of a plaudite, ſhe would deſerve to be *hiſſed* off the ſtage. *More.*

I have ſeen many ſucceſſions of men, who have ſhot themſelves into the world, ſome bolting out upon the ſtage with vaſt applauſe, and others *hiſſed* off, and quitting it with diſgrace. *Dryden.*

Will you venture your all upon a cauſe, which would be *hiſſed* out of all the courts as ridiculous? *Collier on Duelling.*

2. To procure hiſſes or diſgrace.

Thy mother plays, and I
Play too; but ſo diſgrac'd a part, whoſe iſſue
Will *hiſs* me to my grave. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

What's the neweſt grief?
—That of an hour's age doth *hiſs* the ſpeaker,
Each minute teems a new one. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Hiss, hĭſ'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The voice of a ſerpent, and of ſome other animals.

He *hiſs* for *hiſs* return'd, with forked tongue
To forked tongue. *Milton.*

2. Cenſure; expreſſion of contempt uſed in theatres.

He heard
On all ſides, from innumerable tongues,
A diſmal univerſal *hiſs*, the ſound
Of publick ſcorn! *Milton.*

Fierce champion fortitude, that knows no fears
Of *hiſſes*, blows, or want, or loſs of ears. *Pope.*

Hist, hĭst′. *interj.* [Of this word I know not the original: ſome thought it a corruption of *huſh*, *huſh it*, *huſht*, *hiſt*; but I have heard that it is an Iriſh verb commanding ſilence.] An exclamation commanding ſilence.

Mute ſilence *hiſt* along!
'Leſs Philomel will deign a ſong,
In her ſweeteſt ſaddeſt plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night. *Milton.*

Hiſt, *hiſt*, ſays another that ſtood by, away, doctor; for here's a whole pack of diſmals coming. *Swift.*

Histo′rian, hĭs-tŏ′-ryăn. *n. ſ.* [*hiſtoricus*, Lat. *hiſtorien*, Fr.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of hiſtory.

What thanks ſufficient, or what recompence
Equal, have I to render thee, divine
Hiſtorian! *Milton.*

Our country which has produced writers of the firſt figure in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good *hiſtorians*. *Addiſon.*

Not added years on years my taſk could cloſe,
The long *hiſtorian* of my country's woes. *Pope.*

HISTO′RICAL, hĭs-tŏr′-ĭk-ăl. } *adj.* [*hiſto-*
HISTO′RICK, hĭs-tŏr′-ĭk. } *rique*, Fr. *hiſtoricus*, Lat.]

1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.

Becauſe the beginning ſeemeth abrupt, it needs that you know the occaſion of theſe ſeveral adventures; for the method of a poet *hiſtorical* is not ſuch as of an hiſtoriographer. *Spenſer.*

In an *hiſtorical* relation we uſe terms that are moſt proper and beſt known. *Burnet's Theory.*

Here riſing bold the patriot's honeſt face;
There warriors frowning in *hiſtorick* braſs. *Pope.*

2. Suitable or pertaining to hiſtory or narrative.

With equal juſtice and *hiſtorick* care,
Their laws, their toils, their arms with his compare. *Prior.*

Histo′rically, hĭs-tŏr′-rĭk-ăl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *hiſtorical.*] In the manner of hiſtory; by way of narration.

The goſpels, which are weekly read, do all *hiſtorically* declare ſomething which our Lord Jeſus Chriſt himſelf either ſpoke, did, or ſuffered in his own perſon. *Hooker.*

When that which the word of God doth but deliver *hiſtorically*, we conſtrue as if it were legally meant, and ſo urge it further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws of God? *Hooker.*

After his life has been rather invented than written, I ſhall conſider him *hiſtorically* as an author, with regard to thoſe works he has left behind him. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

To **Histo′rify**, hĭs-tŏr′-ŷ-fŷ. *v. a.* [from *hiſtory.*] To relate; to record in hiſtory.

O, muſe, *hiſtorify*
Her praiſe, whoſe praiſe to learn your ſkill hath framed me. *Sidney.*

The third age they term hiſtoricon; that is, ſuch wherein matters have been more truly *hiſtorified*, and therefore may be believed. *Brown's V. Er.*

Historio′grapher, hĭs-tŏ-rŷ-ŏ″-grăf-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [ἱϛορία and γράφω; *hiſtoriographe*, Fr.] An hiſtorian; a writer of hiſtory.

The method of a poet hiſtorical is not ſuch as of an *hiſtoriographer*. *Spenſer.*

What poor ideas muſt ſtrangers conceive of perſons famous among us, ſhould they form their notions of them from the writings of thoſe our *hiſtoriographers*. *Addiſon.*

I put the journals into a ſtrong box, after the manner of the *hiſtoriographers* of ſome eaſtern monarchs. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Historio′graphy, hĭs-tŏ-rŷ-ŏ″-grăf′-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἱϛορία and γράφω.] The art or employment of an hiſtorian.

HI′STORY, hĭs′-tŭr-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἱϛορία; *hiſtoria*, Lat. *hiſtoire*, Fr.]

1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.

Juſtly Cæſar ſcorns the poet's lays;
It is to *hiſtory* he truſts for praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Narration; relation.

The *hiſtory* part lay within a little room. *Wiſeman.*

What *hiſtories* of toil could I declare?
But ſtill long-weary'd nature wants repair. *Pope.*

3. The knowledge of facts and events.

Hiſtory ſo far as it relates to the affairs of the Bible, is neceſſary to divines. *Watts.*

History *Piece*, hĭs′-tŭr-ŷ-pē′s. *n. ſ.* A picture repreſenting ſome memorable event.

His works reſemble a large *hiſtory piece*, where even the leſs important figures have ſome convenient place. *Pope.*

HISTRIO′NICAL, hĭs-trŷ-ŏn′-ŷ-kăl. } *adj.*
HISTRIO′NICK, hĭs-trŷ-ŏn′-ĭk. }
[from *hiſtrio*, Lat. *hiſtrion*, Fr.] Befitting the ſtage; ſuitable to a player; becoming buffoon; theatrical.

Histrio′nically, hĭs-trŷ-ŏn′-ŷ-kăl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *hiſtrionical.*] Theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

To **HIT**, hĭt′. *v. a.* [from *ictus*, Lat. *Minſhew*; from *hitte*, Dan. to throw at random, *Junius.*]

1. To ſtrike; to touch with a blow.

When I firſt ſaw her I was preſently ſtricken; and I, like a fooliſh child, that when any thing *hits* him will ſtrike himſelf again upon it, would needs look again, as though I would perſuade mine eyes that they were deceived. *Sidney.*

His conſcience ſhall *hit* him in the teeth, and tell him his ſin and folly. *South.*

2. To touch the mark; not to miſs.

Is he a god that ever flies the light?
Or naked he, diſguis'd in all untruth?
If he be blind, how *hitteth* he ſo right? *Sidney.*

So hard it is to tremble, and not to err, and to *hit* the mark with a ſhaking hand. *South.*

3. To attain; to reach; not to fail; uſed of tentative experiments.

Were I but twenty-one,
Your father's image is ſo *hit* in you,
His very air, that I ſhould call you brother,
As I did him. *Shakeſp.*

Search every comment that your care can find,
Some here, ſome there, may *hit* the poet's mind. *Roſcommon.*

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to *hit* the notes right, put it paſt doubt that they have perception, and retain ideas, and uſe them for patterns. *Locke.*

Here's an opportunity to ſhew how great a bungler my author is in *hitting* features. *Atterbury.*

4. To ſuit; to be comfortable to.

Hail, divineſt melancholy!
Whoſe ſaintly viſage is too bright
To *hit* the ſenſe of human ſight. *Milton.*

5. To ſtrike; to catch by the right bait; to touch properly.

There you *hit* him: St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly: that argument never fails with him. *Dryden.*

6. *To hit off.* To ſtrike out; to fix or determine luckily.

What prince ſoever can *hit off* this great ſecret, need know no more either for his own ſafety, or that of the people he governs. *Temple.*

7. *To hit out.* To perform by good luck.

Having the ſound of ancient poets ringing in his ears, he mought needs in ſinging *hit out* ſome of their tunes. *Spenſer.*

To **Hit**, hĭt′. *v. n.*

1. To claſh; to collide.

If bodies be extenſion alone, how can they move and *hit* one againſt another? or what can make diſtinct ſurfaces in an uniform extenſion? *Locke.*

Bones, teeth, and ſhells being ſuſtained in the water with metallick corpuſcles, and the ſaid corpuſcles meeting with and *hitting* upon thoſe bodies, become conjoined with them. *Woodward.*

2. To chance luckily; to ſucceed by accident; not to miſs.

Oft expectation fails, and moſt oft there
Where moſt it promiſes; and oft it *hits*
Where hope is coldeſt and deſpair moſt fits. *Shak.*

3. To ſucceed; not to miſcarry.

The experiment of binding of thoughts would be diverſified, and you are to note whether it *hits* for the moſt part. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

But thou bring'ſt valour too and wit,
Two things that ſeldom fail to *hit*. *Hudibras.*

This may *hit*, 'tis more than barely poſſible. *Dryd.*

All human race would fain be wits,
And millions miſs for one that *hits*. *Swift.*

4. To light on.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and imprinting paſſages amongſt compliments, which is of ſingular uſe, if a man can *hit* upon it. *Bacon.*

You've *hit* upon the very ſtring, which touch'd,
Echoes the ſound, and jars within my ſoul;
There lies my grief. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

It is much, if men were from eternity, that they ſhould not find out the way of writing ſooner: ſure he was a fortunate man, who, after men had been eternally ſo dull as not to find it out, had the luck at laſt to *hit* upon it. *Tillotſon.*

There's a juſt medium betwixt eating too much and too little; and this dame had *hit* upon't, when the matter was ſo ordered that the hen brought her every day an egg. *L'Eſtrange.*

None of them *hit* upon the art. *Addiſon.*

There's but a true and a falſe prediction in any telling of fortune; and a man that never *hits* on the right ſide, cannot be called a bad gueſſer, but muſt miſs out of deſign. *Bentley.*

Hit, hĭt′. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtroke.

The king hath laid, that in a dozen paſſes between you and him, he ſhall not exceed you three *hits*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

So he the fam'd Cilician fencer prais'd,
And at each *hit* with wonder ſeem amaz'd. *Dryden.*

2. A chance; a fortuitous event.

To ſuppoſe a watch, by the blind *hits* of chance, to perform diverſity of orderly motions, without the regulation of art, this were the more pardonable abſurdity. *Granville.*

If the rule we judge by be uncertain, it is odds, but we ſhall judge wrong; and if we ſhould judge right, yet it is not properly ſkill, but chance; not a true judgment, but a lucky *hit*. *South.*

But with more lucky *hit* than thoſe
That uſe to make the ſtars depoſe. *Hudibras.*

The fiſherman's waiting, and the lucky *hit* it had in the concluſion, tell us, that honeſt endeavours will not fail. *L'Eſtrange.*

If caſual concourſe did the world compoſe,
And things and *hits* fortuitous aroſe,
Then any thing might come from any thing;
For how from chance can conſtant order ſpring? *Blackmore.*

3. A lucky chance.

Have all his ventures fail'd? What, not one *hit*? *Shakeſp.*

Theſe *hits* of words a true poet often finds, without ſeeking. *Dryden.*

If at firſt he minds his *hits*,
And drinks champaigne among the wits,
Five deep he toaſts the tow'ring laſſes. *Prior.*

To **Hitch**, hĭtſh′. *v. n.* [hiezan, Sax. or *hocher*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To catch; to move by jerks. I know not where it is uſed but in the following paſſage; nor here know well what it means.

Whoe'er offends at ſome unlucky time
Slides in a verſe, or *hitches* in a rhyme;
Sacred to ridicule his whole life long,
And the ſad burthen of ſome merry ſong. *Pope.*

To **HI'TCHEL**, hĭtsh'-ĕl. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

HI'TCHEL, hĭtsh'-ĕl. *n. ſ.* [*heckel*, Germ.] The inſtrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE, hī'th. *n. ſ.* [hyðe, Sax.] A ſmall haven to land wares out of veſſels or boats: as *Queenhithe*, and *Lambhithe*, now *Lambeth.*

HI'THER, hĭth'-ŭr. *adv.* [hiðeꝛ, Sax.]

1. To this place from ſome other.

Cæſar, tempted with the fame
Of this ſweet iſland, never conquered,
And envying the Britons blazed name,
O hideous hunger of dominion! *hither* came.
Spenſer.

Men muſt endure
Their going hence, even as their coming *hither.*
Shakeſp.

Who brought me *hither*
Will bring me hence, no other guide I ſeek. *Milt.*

2. It is uſed in oppoſition: *hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.

3. To this end; to this deſign; to this topick of argument: [*huc*, Lat. *Huc refer exitum.*] Not much uſed.

Hereupon dependeth whatſoever difference there is between the ſtates of ſaints in glory; *hither* we refer whatſoever belongeth unto the higheſt perfection of man, by way of ſervice towards God. *Hooker.*

Hither belong all thoſe texts, which require of us that we ſhould not walk after the fleſh, but after the ſpirit. *Tillotſon.*

HI'THER, hĭth'-ŭr. *adj.* ſuperl. *hithermoſt.* Nearer; towards this part.

After theſe,
But on the *hither* ſide, a different ſort,
From the high neighb'ring hills deſcended. *Milt.*

An eternal duration may be ſhorter or longer upon the *hither* end, namely that extreme wherein it is finite. *Hale.*

HI'THERMOST, hĭth'-ŭr-mŭst. *adj.* [of *hither*, *adv.*] Neareſt on this ſide.

That which is external can be extended to a greater extent at the *hithermoſt* extreme. *Hale.*

HI'THERTO, hĭth'-ŭr-tŏ. *adv.* [from *hither.*]

1. Yet; to this time.

Hitherto I have only told the reader what ought not to be the ſubject of a picture or of a poem. *Dryden.*

2. In any time till now.

More ample ſpirit than *hitherto* was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous anceſtries
Of my moſt dreadful ſovereign I recount. *Fairy Q.*

3. At every time till now.

In this we are not their adverſaries, tho' they in the other *hitherto* have been ours. *Hooker.*

Hitherto, lords, what your commands impos'd
I have perform'd, as reaſon was, obeying. *Milton.*

Hitherto ſhe kept her love conceal'd,
And with thoſe graces ev'ry day beheld
The graceful youth. *Dryden.*

He could not have failed to add the oppoſition of ill ſpirits to the good alone: this has *hitherto* been the practice of the moderns. *Dryden's Juv.*

To correct them, is a work that has *hitherto* been aſſumed by the leaſt qualified hands. *Swift.*

HI'THERWARD, hĭth'-ŭr-wărd.
HI'THERWARDS, hĭth'-ŭr-wărdz. } *adv.*
[hyðeꝛƿeaꝛd, Sax.] This way; towards this place.

Some parcels of their power are forth already,
And only *hitherward.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The king himſelf in perſon hath ſet forth,
Or *hitherwards* intended ſpeedily. *Shakeſp.*

A puiſſant and mighty pow'r
Is marching *hitherward* in proud array. *Shakeſp.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue
Draws *hitherward.* *Milton.*

HIVE, hī'v. *n. ſ.* [hyꝼe, Sax.]

1. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees.

So bees with ſmoke, and doves with noiſome ſtench,
Are from their *hives* and houſes driv'n away. *Shak.*

So wand'ring bees would periſh in the air,
Did not a ſound, proportion'd to their ear,
Appeaſe their rage, invite them to the *hive.* *Waller.*

Bees have each of them a hole in their *hives*; their honey is their own, and every bee minds her own concerns. *Addiſon.*

2. The bees inhabiting a hive.

The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees
That want their leader, ſcatter up and down. *Shak.*

3. A company being together.

What modern maſons call a lodge, was by antiquity called a *hive* of free maſons; and therefore, when a diſſention happens, the going off is to this day called ſwarming. *Swift.*

To **HIVE**, hī'v. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into hives; to harbour.

Mr. Addiſon of Oxford has been troubleſome to me: after his bees, my latter ſwarm is ſcarcely worth *hiving.* *Dryden.*

When bees are fully ſettled, and the cluſter at the biggeſt, *hive* them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

2. To contain, as in hives; to receive, as to an habitation.

Ambitious now to take exciſe
Of a more fragrant paradiſe,
He at Fuſcara's ſleeve arriv'd,
Where all delicious ſweets are *hiv'd.* *Cleaveland.*

To **HIVE**, hī'v. *v. n.* To take ſhelter together; to reſide collectively.

He ſleeps by day
More than the wild cat: drones *hive* not with me,
Therefore I part with him. *Shakeſp.*

In ſummer we wander in a paradiſaical ſcene, among groves and gardens; but at this ſeaſon we get into warmer houſes, and *hive* together in cities. *Pope's Letters.*

HI'VER, hī'v-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *hive.*] One who puts bees in hives.

Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and waſh his hands and face therewith. *Mortimer.*

HO,
HOA, } hŏ'. { *interj.* [*eho!* Lat.] A call; a ſudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing elſe.

What noiſe there, *ho?* *Shakeſp.*

Here dwells my father Jew: *hoa*, who's within? *Shakeſp.*

Stand, *ho!* ſpeak the word along. *Shakeſp.*

When I cried *hoa!*
Like boys, kings would ſtart forth, and cry,
Your will. *Shakeſp.*

Ho, *ho*, come forth and flee. *Zech.* ii. 6.

Ho, ſwain, what ſhepherd owns that ragged ſheep? *Dryden.*

HOAR, hŏ'r. *adj.* [haꝛ, Sax.]

1. White.

A people,
Whom Ireland ſent from loughs and foreſts *hore.*
Fairfax.

Iſlands of bliſs, all aſſaults
Baffling, like thy *hoar* cliffs the loud ſea wave.
Thomſon.

2. Grey with age.

It govern'd was and guided evermore
Through wiſdom of a matron grave and *hoar.*
Spenſer.

Now ſwarms the populace, a countleſs throng;
Youth and *hoar* age, and man drives man along.
Pope.

3. White with froſt.

HOAR-FROST, hŏ'r-frŏst. *n. ſ.* [*hoar* and *froſt.*] The congelations of dew in froſty mornings on the graſs.

When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the wilderneſs there lay a ſmall round thing, as ſmall as the *hoar-froſt* on the ground. *Exod.* xvi. 14.

In Farenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two degrees, the water in the air begins to freeze, which is *hoar-froſts.* *Arbuthnot.*

HOARD, hŏ'rd. *n. ſ.* [hoꝛd, Sax.] A ſtore laid up in ſecret; a hidden ſtock; a treaſure.

I have a venturous fairy, that ſhall ſeek
The ſquirrel's *hoard*, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shakeſp.*

They might have even ſtarved, had it not been for this providential reſerve, this *hoard*, that was ſtowed in the ſtrata underneath, and now ſeaſonably diſcloſed. *Woodward.*

To **HOARD**, hŏ'rd. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up ſtore.

He fear'd not once himſelf to be in need,
Nor car'd to *hoard* for thoſe whom he did breed.
Spenſer.

Happy always was it for that ſon,
Whoſe father for his *hoarding* went to hell? *Shak.*

To **HOARD**, hŏ'rd. *v. a.*

1. To lay in hoards; to huſband privily; to ſtore ſecretly.

The *hoarded* plague of the gods requite your love! *Shakeſp.*

You *hoard* not health for your own private uſe,
But on the publick ſpend the rich produce. *Dryd.*

You will be unſucceſsful, if you give out of a great man, who is remarkable for his frugality for the publick, that he ſquanders away the nation's money; but you may ſafely relate that he *hoards* it. *Arbuthnot's Art of Political Lying.*

A ſuperfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it is *hoarded* in our treaſures, or conſidered as a ſafe, independent proviſion laid up for many years. *Rogers.*

2. It is ſometimes enforced by the particle *up.*

I have juſt occaſion to complain of them, who, becauſe they underſtand Chaucer, would *hoard* him *up* as miſers do their grandam gold, only to look on it themſelves, and hinder others from making uſe of it. *Dryden.*

The baſe wretch who *hoards up* all he can,
Is prais'd, and call'd a careful thrifty man. *Dryd.*

HOA'RDER, hŏ'rd-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *hoard.*] One that ſtores up in ſecret.

Since commodities will be raiſed, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but *hoarders* of money. *Locke.*

HO'ARHOUND, hŏ'r-hound. *n. ſ.* [*marrubium*, Lat.] A plant.

Hoarhound has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick with a white hoarineſs: it is famous for the relief it gives in moiſt aſthmas, of which a thick and viſcous matter is the cauſe; but it is now little uſed. *Hill.*

HO'ARINESS, hŏ'r-ȳ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *hoary.*] The ſtate of being whitiſh; the colour of old men's hair.

He grows a wolf, his *hoarineſs* remains,
And the ſame rage in other members reigns. *Dryd.*

HOARSE, hŏ'rs. *adj.* [haꞅ, Sax. *heerſch*, Dut.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough ſound.

Come, ſit, ſit, and a ſong.
—Clap into't roundly, without hawking or ſpitting, or ſaying we are *hoarſe.* *Shakeſp.*

The raven himſelf is *hoarſe*,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He ſped his ſteps along the *hoarſe* reſounding ſhore. *Dryden.*

The ſtock-dove only through the foreſt cooes,
Mournfully *hoarſe.* *Thomſon.*

Ho'arsely, hȍ'rs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *hoarſe.*] With a rough harſh voice.

The hounds at nearer diſtance *hoarſely* bay'd;
The hunter cloſe purſu'd the viſionary maid. *Dryd.*

Ho'arseness, hȍ'rs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *hoarſe.*] Roughneſs of voice.

The voice is ſometimes intercluded by an *hoarſeneſs*, or viſcous phlegm. *Holder.*

I had a voice in heav'n, ere ſulph'rous ſteams
Had damp'd it to a *hoarſeneſs*. *Dryd. King Arthur.*

The want of it in the wind-pipe occaſions *hoarſeneſs* in the gullet, and difficulty of ſwallowing. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

HO'ARY, hȍ'-rȳ. *adj.* [haꞃ, haꞃunᵹ, Sax. See Hoar.]

1. White; whitiſh.

Thus ſhe reſted on her arm reclin'd,
The *hoary* willows waving with the wind. *Addiſon.*

2. White or grey with age.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripeſt years, and hairs all *hoary* grey. *Spenſer.*

Solyman, marvelling at the courage and majeſty of the *hoary* old prince in his ſo great extremity, diſmiſſed him, and ſent him again into the city. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Has then my *hoary* head deſerv'd no better? *Rowe.*

Then in full age, and *hoary* holineſs,
Retire, great preacher, to thy promis'd bliſs. *Prior.*

3. White with froſt.

The ſeaſons alter; *hoary* headed froſts
Fall in the freſh lap of the crimſon roſe. *Shakeſp.*

4. Mouldy; moſſy; ruſty.

There was brought out of the city into the camp very coarſe, *hoary*, moulded bread. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

To **HO'BBLE**, hŏb'l. *v. n.* [to *hop*, to *hopple*, to *hobble.*]

1. To walk lameſy or aukwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch; to walk with unequal and uncumbered ſteps.

The friar was *hobbling* the ſame way too. *Dryd.*

Some perſons continued a kind of *hobbling* march on the broken arches, but fell through. *Addiſon.*

Was he ever able to walk without leading-ſtrings, without being diſcovered by his *hobbling*? *Swift.*

2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being aſcribed to verſes, whatever is done with feet is likewiſe aſcribed to them.

Thoſe ancient Romans had a ſort of extempore poetry, or untuneable *hobbling* verſe. *Dryden.*

While you Pindarick truths rehearſe,
She *hobbles* in alternate verſe. *Prior.*

Ho'bble, hŏb'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Uneven aukward gait.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Ho'bbler, hŏb'-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *hobby.*]

For twenty *hobblers* armed, Iriſhmen ſo called, becauſe they ſerved on hobbies, he paid ſix-pence a-piece *per diem.* *Davies.*

Ho'bblingly, hŏb'-lĭng-lȳ. *adv.* [from *hobble.*] Clumſily; aukwardly; with a halting gait.

Ho'bby, hŏb'-bȳ. *n. ſ.* [*hobereau*, Fr.]

A ſpecies of hawk.

They have ſuch a hovering poſſeſſion of the Valtoline, as an *hobby* hath over a lark. *Bacon.*

The people will chop like trouts at an artificial fly, and dare like larks under the awe of a painted *hobby*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Larks lie dar'd to ſhun the *hobby*'s flight. *Dryd.*

[*Hoppe*, Gothick, a horſe; *hobin*, Fr. a pacing horſe.] An Iriſh or Scottiſh horſe; a pacing horſe; a garran. See Hobbler.

A ſtick on which boys get aſtride and ride.

Thoſe grave contenders about opinionative trifles look like aged Socrates upon his boy's *hobby* horſe. *Glanville.*

As young children, who are try'd in
Go-carts, to keep their ſteps from ſliding,
When members knit, and legs grow ſtronger,
Make uſe of ſuch machine no longer;
But leap *pro libitu*, and ſcout
On horſe call'd *hobby*, or without. *Prior.*

No *hobby* horſe, with gorgeous top,
Could with this Rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*

4. A ſtupid fellow.

I have ſtudied eight or nine wiſe words to ſpeak to you, which theſe *hobby* horſes muſt not hear. *Shakeſp.*

Hobgo'blin, hŏb-gŏb'-lĭn. *n. ſ.* [according to *Skinner*, for *robgoblins*, from *Robin Goodfellow*, *Hob* being the nickname of *Robin*: but more probably, according to *Wallis* and *Junius*, *hopgoblins empuſæ*, becauſe they do not move their feet: whence, ſays *Wallis*, came the boys play of *fox in the hole*, the fox always hopping on one leg.] A frightful fairy.

Fairies, black, grey, green and white,
Attend your office and your quality:
Crier *hobgoblin*, make the fairy o-yes. *Shakeſp.*

Ho'bit, hȍ'-bĭt. *n. ſ.* A ſmall mortar to ſhoot little bombs.

Ho'bnail, hŏb'-nȃl. *n. ſ.* [from *hobby* and *nail.*] A nail uſed in ſhoeing a hobby or little horſe; a nail with a thick ſtrong head.

Steel, if thou turn thine edge, I beſeech Jove on my knees thou may'ſt be turn'd into *hobnails*. *Shakeſp.*

We ſhall buy maidens as they buy *hobnails*, by the hundred. *Shakeſp.*

Ho'bnailed, hŏb'-nȃld. *adj.* [from *hobnail.*] Set with hobnails.

Would'ſt thou, friend, who haſt two legs alone,
Would'ſt thou, to run the gantlet, theſe expoſe
To a whole company of *hobnail'd* ſhoes? *Dryden.*

Ho'bnob, hŏb'-nŏb. This is probably corrupted from *hab nab* by a coarſe pronunciation. See Hab nab.

His incenſement at this moment is ſo implacable, that ſatisfaction can be none, but pangs of death and ſepulchre: *hobnob* is his word; give't, or take't. *Shakeſp.*

Hock, hŏk'. *n. ſ.* [The ſame with *hough*; Þoh, Sax.] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.

To **Hock**, hŏk'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſable in the hock.

Hock, hŏk'. } *n. ſ.* [from *Hockheim* on the *Maine.*] Old ſtrong Rheniſh.
Ho'ckamore, hŏk'-ȃ-mȍr. }

Reſtor'd the fainting high and mighty,
With brandy, wine, and *aqua vitæ*;
And made 'em ſtoutly overcome
With bachrach, *hockamore* and mum. *Hudibras.*

Wine becomes ſharp, as *hock*, like vitriolick acidity. *Floyer.*

If cyder-royal ſhould become unpleaſant, and as unfit to bottle as old *hockamore*, mix one hogſhead of that and one of tart new cyder together. *Mort.*

Ho'ckherb, hŏk'-hĕrb. *n. ſ.* [*hock* and *herb.*] A plant; the ſame with mallows. *Ainſw.*

To **Ho'ckle**, hŏk'l. *v. a.* [from *hock.*] To hamſtring; to cut the ſinews about the ham or hough. *Hanmer.*

HOCUS POCUS, hȍ'-kŭs-pȍ'-kŭs. [The original of this word is referred by *Tillotſon* to a form of the Romiſh church. *Junius* derives it from *hocced*, Welſh, a cheat, and *poke* and *pocus* a bag, jugglers uſing a bag for conveyance. It is corrupted from ſome words that had once a meaning, and which perhaps cannot be diſcovered.] A juggle; a cheat.

This gift of *hocus pocuſſing*, and of diſguiſing matters, is ſurpriſing. *L'Eſtrange.*

HOD, hŏd'. *n. ſ.* [corrupted perhaps in contempt from *hood*, a hod being carried on the head.] A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the maſons.

A fork and a hook to be tampering in clay,
A lath, hammer, trowel, a *hod* or a tray. *Tuſſer.*

Ho'dman, hŏd'-măn. *n. ſ.* [*hod* and *man.*] A labourer that carries mortar.

Hodmando'd, hŏd-măn-dȍ'd. *n. ſ.* A fiſh.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter, the crab, the crawfiſh, and the *hodmandod* or dodman. *Bacon.*

Hodge-podge, hŏdzh'-pŏdzh. *n. ſ.* [*hachè pochè*, *hochepot*, quaſi *hachis en pot*, Fr.] A medley of ingredients boiled together.

They have made our Engliſh tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodge-podge* of all other ſpeeches *Spen.*

It produces excellent corn, whereof the Turks make their trachana and bouhourt, a certain *hodge-podge* of ſundry ingredients. *Sandys's Travels.*

Hodie'rnal, hȍ-dȳ-ĕr'-năl. *adj.* [*hodiernus*, Lat.] Of to-day.

Hoe, hȍ'. *n. ſ.* [*houe*, Fr. *houwe*, Dut.] An inſtrument to cut up the earth, of which the blade is at right angles with the handle.

They ſhould be thinned with a *hoe*. *Mortimer.*

To **Hoe**, hȍ'. *v. a.* [*houer*, Fr. *houwen*, Dut.] To cut or dig with a hoe.

They muſt be continually kept with weeding and *hoeing*. *Mortimer.*

HOG, hŏg'. *n. ſ.* [*hwch*, Welſh.]

1. The general name of ſwine.

This will raiſe the price of *hogs*, if we grow all to be pork-eaters. *Shakeſp.*

The *hog*, that plows not, nor obeys thy call,
Lives on the labours of this Lord of all. *Pope.*

2. A caſtrated boar.

3. *To bring hogs to a fair market.* To fail of one's deſign.

You have brought your *hogs to a fine market.* *Spectator.*

4. *Hog* is uſed in Lincolnſhire for a ſheep of a certain age, I think of two years. *Skinner.*

Ho'gcote, hŏg'-kȍt. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *cote.*] A houſe for hogs; a hogſty.

Out of a ſmall *hogcote* ſixty or eighty load of dung hath been raiſed. *Mortimer.*

Ho'ggerel, hŏg'-grĭl. *n. ſ.* A two year old ewe. *Ainſworth.*

Hogh, hȍ'. *n. ſ.* [otherwiſe written *ho*, *how*, or *hough*, from *hoogh*, Dut.] A hill; riſing ground; a cliff. Obſolete.

That well can witneſs yet unto this day,
The weſtern *hogh*, beſprinkl'd with the gore
Of mighty Goëmot. *Fairy Queen.*

Ho'gherd, hŏg'-hĕrd. *n. ſ.* [*hog*, and hẏꞃꝺ a keeper.] A keeper of hogs.

The terms *hogherd* and cow-keeper are not to be uſed in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek. *Broome.*

Ho'ggish, hŏg'-gĭsh. *adj.* [from *hog.*] Having the qualities of an hog; brutiſh; greedy; ſelfiſh.

Suſpicion Miſo had, for the *hoggiſh* ſhrewdneſs of her brain, and Mopſa, for a very unlikely envy. *Sidney.*

Ho'ggishly, hŏg'-gĭsh-lȳ. *adv.* [from *hoggiſh.*] Greedily; ſelfiſhly.

Ho'ggishness, hŏg'-gĭsh-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *hoggiſh.*] Brutality; greedineſs; ſelfiſhneſs.

Ho'gsbeans, hŏgz'-bȇnz. }
Ho'gsbread, hŏgz'-brĕd. } *n. ſ.*
Ho'gsmushrooms, hŏgz'-mŭsh-rȍmz. }
Plants. *Ainſworth.*

Ho'gsfennel, hŏgz'-fĕn-nĭl. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *fennel.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

Ho'gshead, hŏgz'-ĭd. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *head.*]

1. A meaſure of liquids containing ſixty-three gallons.

Varro tells, that every jugerum of vines yielded ſix hundred urns of wine: according to this proportion, our acre ſhould yield fifty-five *hogſheads*, and a little more. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any large barrel.

Blow ſtrongly with a pair of bellows into a *hogſhead*, putting into it before that which you would have preſerved; and in the inſtant that you withdraw the bellows, ſtop the hole. *Bacon.*

They flung up one of their largeſt *hogſheads*: I drank it off; for it did not hold half a pint. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Ho'gsty, hȯg'-ſtỳ. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *ſty*.] The place in which ſwine are ſhut to be fed.

The families of farmers live in filth and naſtineſs, without a ſhoe or ſtocking to their feet, or a houſe ſo convenient as an Engliſh *hogſty*. *Swift.*

Ho'gwash, hȯg'-wȯſh. *n. ſ.* [*hog* and *waſh*.] The draff which is given to ſwine.

Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer ſells you *hogwaſh*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Ho'iden, hoi'dn. *n. ſ.* [*hoeden*, Welſh; *fœmina levioris famæ*, Lat.] An ill-taught aukward country girl.

To **Ho'iden**, hoi'dn. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently.

Some of them would get a ſcratch; but we always diſcovered, upon examining, that they had been *hoidening* with the young apprentices. *Swift.*

To **Hoise**, hoi's. } *v. a.* [*hauſſer*, Fr.] To
To **Hoist**, hoi'ſt. } raiſe up on high.

'Tis the ſport to have the engineer *hoiſt* up with his own petar. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Join you with me;
We'll quickly *hoiſt* duke Humphrey from his ſeat. *Shakeſp.*

Hoiſe ſail, and fly;
And in thy flight aloud on Cratis cry. *Chapman.*

Auria had *hoiſed* ſail, and was on his way toward the bay of Naupactus. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

They looſed the rudder-bands, and *hoiſed* up the mainſail to the wind, and made toward ſhore. *Acts*, xxvii. 40.

That man which prizeth virtue for itſelf, and cannot endure to *hoiſe* and ſtrike his ſails, as the divers natures of calms and ſtorms require, muſt cut his ſails of mean length and breadth, and content himſelf with a ſlow and ſure navigation. *Raleigh.*

What made Abſalom kick at all the kindneſſes of his father, but becauſe his ambition would needs be fingering the ſceptre, and *hoiſting* him into his father's throne? *South.*

We thought for Greece
The ſails were *hoiſted*, and our fears releaſe. *Dryd.*

They *hoiſt* him on the bier, and deal the dole,
And there's an end. *Dryden's Perſ.*

What haſte ſhe made to *hoiſt* her purple ſails!
And to appear magnificent in flight,
Drew half our ſtrength away. *Dryd. All for Love.*

Their navy ſwarms upon the coaſts: they cry
To *hoiſt* their anchors, but the gods deny. *Dryden.*

Seize him, take, *hoiſt* him up, break off his hold,
And toſs him headlong from the temple's wall. *Southern.*

If 'twas an iſland where they found the ſhells, they ſtraightways concluded that the whole iſland lay originally at the bottom of the ſea, and that it was *hoiſted* up by ſome vapour from beneath. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Hold, hȯ'ld, in the old gloſſaries, is mentioned in the ſame ſenſe with *wold*, *i. e.* a governour or chief officer; but in ſome other places for love, as *holdlic* lovely. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To **HOLD**, hȯ'ld. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. paſſ. *held* or *holden*, [*haldan*, Gothick; haldan, Sax. *henden*, Dut.]

1. To graſp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch.

Lift up the lad, *hold* him in thy hand. *Geneſis.*

France, thou may'ſt *hold* a ſerpent by the tongue,
A faſting tyger ſafer by the tooth,
Than keep in peace that hand which thou do'ſt *hold*. *Shakeſp.*

2. To connect; to keep from ſeparation.

The loops *held* one curtain to another. *Exod.* xxxvi. 12.

3. To keep; to retain; to gripe faſt; not to let go.

Too late it was for ſatyr to be told,
Or ever hope recover her again;
In vain he ſeeks, that having cannot *hold*. *F. Queen.*

Prove all things: *hold* faſt that which is good. 2 *Theſ.* v.

4. To maintain as an opinion.

Thou haſt there them that *hold* the doctrine of Balaam. *Rev.*

5. To conſider; to regard.

I as a ſtranger to my heart and me
Hold thee from this for ever. *Shakeſp.*

6. To think of; to judge with regard to praiſe or blame.

I *hold* him but a fool, that will endanger
His body for a girl that loves him not. *Shakeſp.*

One amongſt the faireſt of Greece,
That *holds* his honour higher than his eaſe. *Shak.*

This makes thee, bleſſed Peace! ſo light to *hold*,
Like Summer's flies that fear not Winter's cold. *Fairfax.*

Hold ſuch in reputation. *Phillips.*

He would make us amends, and ſpend ſome time with us, if we *held* his company and conference agreeable. *Bacon.*

As Chaucer is the father of Engliſh poetry, ſo I *hold* him in the ſame degree of veneration as the Grecians *held* Homer, or the Romans Virgil. *Dryden.*

Ye Latian dames, if any here,
Hold your unhappy queen Amata dear! *Dryden.*

7. To receive, and keep in a veſſel.

She tempers dulcet creams, nor theſe to *hold*
Wants her fit veſſels pure. *Milton.*

8. To contain; to receive into its capacity: as, a hogſhead *holds* ſixty-three gallons; the ſack is too little to *hold* the grain.

9. To keep; not to ſpill.

Broken ciſterns that can *hold* no water. *Jeremiah.*

10. To keep; to hinder from eſcape.

For this infernal pit ſhall never *hold*
Celeſtial ſpirits in bondage. *Milton.*

11. To keep from ſpoil; to defend.

With what arms
We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
Of empire. *Milton.*

12. To keep from loſs.

Man ſhould better *hold* his place
By wiſdom. *Milton.*

13. To have any ſtation.

The ſtar bids the ſhepherd fold;
Now the top of heav'n doth *hold*. *Milton.*

And now the ſtrand, and now the plain they *held*;
Their ardent eyes with bloody ſtreaks were fill'd. *Dryden.*

Obſerve the youth who firſt appears in ſight,
And *holds* the neareſt ſtation to the light. *Dryden.*

14. To poſſeſs; to have.

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leaſh,
To let him ſlip at will. *Shakeſp.*

The caſtle, *holden* by a garriſon of Germans, he commanded to be beſieged. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Aſſuredly it is more ſhame for a man to loſe that which he *holdeth*, than to fail in getting that which he never had. *Hayward.*

15. To poſſeſs in ſubordination.

He was willing to yield himſelf unto Solyman as his vaſſal, and of him to *hold* his ſeigniory for a yearly tribute. *Knolles.*

The terms too hard by which I was to *hold*
The good. *Milton.*

16. To ſuſpend; to refrain.

Men in the midſt of their own blood, and ſo furiouſly aſſailed, *held* their hands, contrary to the laws of nature and neceſſity. *Bacon.*

Death! what do'ſt? O *hold* thy blow!
What thou do'ſt, thou do'ſt not know. *Craſhaw.*

17. To ſtop; to reſtrain.

We cannot *hold* mortality's ſtrong hand. *Shakeſp.*

Fell, banning hag! inchantreſs, *hold* thy tongue. *Shakeſp.*

When ſtraight the people, by no force compell'd,
Nor longer from their inclination *held*,
Break forth at once. *Waller.*

Unleſs thou find occaſion, *hold* thy tongue;
Thyſelf or others, careleſs talk may wrong. *Den.*

Hold your laughter, then divert your fellow-ſervants. *Swift.*

18. To fix to any condition.

His gracious promiſe you might,
As cauſe had call'd you up, have *held* him to. *Shak.*

19. To keep; to ſave.

Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity
Is *held* from falling with ſo weak a wind,
That it will quickly drop: my day is dim. *Shak.*

20. To confine to a certain ſtate.

The Moſt High then ſhewed ſigns for them, and *held* ſtill the flood, 'till they were paſſed over. 2 *Eſdr.* xiii. 1

21. To detain; to keep in confinement or ſubjection.

Him God hath raiſed up, having looſed the pains of death, becauſe it was not poſſible that he ſhould be *holden* of it. *Acts.*

22. To retain; to continue.

Theſe reaſons mov'd her ſtar-like huſband's heart;
But ſtill he *held* his purpoſe to depart. *Dryd.*

23. To practiſe with continuance.

Night
And chaos, anceſtors of nature, *hold*
Eternal anarchy. *Milton.*

24. Not to intermit.

Seed-time and harveſt, heat and hoary froſt,
Shall *hold* their courſe. *Milt.*

25. To ſolemnize; to celebrate.

The queen this day here *holds* her parliament,
But little thinks we ſhall be of her council. *Shakeſp.*

He *held* a feaſt in his houſe, like the feaſt of a king. 1 *Sa.*

26. To conſerve; not to infringe.

Her huſband heard it, and *held* his peace. *Numb.* xxx.

She ſaid, and *held* her peace: Æneas went,
Unknowing whom the ſacred ſibyl meant. *Dryd.*

27. To manage; to handle intellectually.

Some in their diſcourſe deſire rather commendation of wit, in being able to *hold* all arguments, than of judgment in diſcerning what is true. *Ba.*

28. To maintain.

Whereupon they alſo made engines againſt their engines, and *held* them battle a long ſeaſon. 1 *Mac.* vi. 52.

29. To carry on conjunctively.

The Phariſees *held* a council againſt him. *Matt.*

A while diſcourſe they *hold*. *Milton.*

30. To proſecute; to continue.

He came to the land's end, where he holding his courſe towards the Weſt, did at length peaceably paſs through the ſtraits. *Abbot.*

31. *To hold forth.* To offer to exhibit; to propoſe.

Chriſtianity came into the world with the greateſt ſimplicity of thought and language, as well as life and manners, *holding forth* nothing but piety, charity, and humility, with the belief of the Meſſiah and of his kingdom. *Temple.*

Obſerve the connection of ideas in the propoſitions, which books *hold forth* and pretend to teach as truths. *Locke.*

My account is ſo far from interfering with Moſes, that it *holds forth* a natural interpretation of his ſenſe. *Woodward.*

32. *To hold forth.* To protend; to put forward to view.

How joyful and pleaſant a thing is it to have a light *held* us *forth* from heaven to direct our ſteps! *Cheyne.*

33. *To hold in.* To reſtrain ; to govern by the bridle.

I have lately ſold my nag, and honeſtly told his greateſt fault, which is, that he became ſuch a lover of liberty, that I could ſcarce *hold* him *in*. *Swiſt.*

34. *To hold in.* To reſtrain in general.

Theſe men's haſtineſs the warier ſort of you doth not commend; ye wiſh they had *held* themſelves longer *in*, and not ſo dangerouſly flown abroad. *Hooker.*

35. *To hold off.* To keep at a diſtance.

Although 'tis fit that Caſſio have his place;
Yet, if you pleaſe to *hold* him *off* a while,
You ſhall by that perceive him. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The object of ſight doth ſtrike upon the pupil of the eye directly, without any interception; whereas the cave of the ear doth *hold off* the ſound a little from the organ. *Bacon.*

I am the better acquainted with you for abſence, as men are with themſelves for affliction: abſence does but *hold off* a friend, to make one ſee him truly. *Pope to Swiſt.*

36. *To hold on.* To continue ; to protract ; to puſh forward.

They took Barbaroſſa, *holding on* his courſe to Africk, who brought great fear upon the country. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

If the obedience challenged were indeed due, then did our brethren both begin the quarrel and *hold* it *on*. *Saunderſon.*

37. *To hold out.* To extend ; to ſtretch forth.

The king *held out* to Eſther the golden ſceptre that was in his hand. *Eſth.* v. 2.

38. *To hold out.* To offer; to propoſe.

Fortune *holds out* theſe to you, as rewards. *Ben Jonſon.*

39. *To hold out.* To continue to do or ſuffer.

He cannot long *hold out* theſe pangs,
Th' inceſſant care and labour of his mind. *Shakeſp.*

40. *To hold up.* To raiſe aloft.

I ſhould remember him: does he not *hold up* his head, as it were, and ſtrut in his gait? *Shakeſp.*

The hand of the Almighty viſibly *held up*, and prepared to take vengeance. *Locke.*

41. *To hold up.* To ſuſtain ; to ſupport by influence or contrivance.

There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely evil, but grows either as he *holds* himſelf *up* in virtue, or lets himſelf ſlide to viciouſneſs. *Sidney.*

It followeth, that all which they do in this ſort proceedeth originally from ſome ſuch agent as knoweth, appointeth, *holdeth up*, and actually frameth the ſame. *Hooker.*

The time miſorder'd doth in common ſenſe
Crowd us, and cruſh us to this monſtrous form,
To *hold* our ſafety *up*. *Shakeſp.*

And ſo ſucceſs of miſchief ſhall be borne,
And heir from heir ſhall *hold* his quarrel *up*. *Shak.*

Thoſe princes have *held up* their ſov'reignty beſt, which have been ſparing in thoſe grants. *Davies.*

Then do not ſtrike him dead with a denial,
But *hold* him *up* in life, and cheer his ſoul
With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope. *Addiſ. Cato.*

42. To keep from falling; materially.

We have often made one conſiderably thick piece of marble take and *hold up* another, having purpoſely cauſed their flat ſurfaces to be carefully ground and poliſhed. *Boyle.*

To Hold, hŏld. *v. n.*

1. To ſtand ; to be right ; to be without exception.

To ſay that ſimply an argument, taken from man's authority, doth *hold* no way, neither affirmatively nor negatively, is hard. *Hooker.*

This *holdeth* not in the ſea-coaſts. *Bacon.*

The laſting of plants is moſt in thoſe that are largeſt of body; as oak, elm, and cheſnut, and this *holdeth* in trees; but in herbs it is often contrary. *Bacon.*

When the religion formerly received is rent by diſcords, and when the holineſs of the profeſſors of religion is decayed, and full of ſcandal, and withal the times be ſtupid, ignorant, and barbarous, you may doubt the ſpringing up of a new ſect; if then alſo there ſhould ariſe any extravagant and ſtrange ſpirit, to make himſelf author thereof; all which points *held* when Mahomet publiſhed his law. *Bac.*

Nothing can be of greater uſe and defence to the mind than the diſcovering of the colours of good and evil, ſhewing in what caſes they *hold*, and in what they deceive. *Bacon.*

Where outward force conſtrains, the ſentence *holds*;
But who conſtrains me? *Milton.*

None of his ſolutions will *hold* by mere mechanicks. *More.*

This unſeen agitation of the minute parts will *hold* in light and ſpirituous liquors. *Boyle.*

The drift of this figure *holds* good in all the parts of the creation. *L'Eſtrange.*

The reaſons given by them againſt the worſhip of images, will equally *hold* againſt the worſhip of images amongſt Chriſtians. *Stillingfleet.*

It *holds* in all operative principles whatſoever, but eſpecially in ſuch as relate to morality; in which not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South.*

The proverb *holds*, that to be wiſe and love,
Is hardly granted to the gods above. *Dryd. Fables.*

As if th' experiment were made to *hold*
For baſe production, and reject the gold. *Dryden.*

This remark, I muſt acknowledge, is not ſo proper for the colouring as the deſign, but it will *hold* for both. *Dryden.*

Our author offers no reaſon; and when any body does, we ſhall ſee whether it will *hold* or no. *Locke.*

The rule *holds* in land as well as all other commodities. *Locke.*

This ſeems to *hold* in moſt caſes. *Addiſon.*

The analogy *holds* good, and preciſely keeps to the ſame properties in the planets and comets. *Cheyne.*

Sanctorius's experiment of perſpiration, being to the other ſecretion as five to three, does not *hold* in this country, except in the hotteſt time of Summer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In words, as faſhions, the ſame rule will *hold*;
Alike fantaſtick, if too new or old. *Pope.*

2. To continue unbroken or unſubdued.

Our force by land hath nobly *held*. *Shakeſp.*

3. To laſt ; to endure.

We ſee, by the peeling of onions, what a *holding* ſubſtance the ſkin is. *Bacon.*

Never any man was yet ſo old,
But hop'd his life one Winter more might *hold*. *Denham.*

4. To continue without variation.

We our ſtate
Hold, as you yours, while our obedience *holds*. *Milt.*

He did not *hold* in this mind long. *L'Eſtrange.*

5. To refrain.

His dauntleſs heart would fain have *held*
From weeping, but his eyes rebell'd. *Dryden.*

6. To ſtand up for ; to adhere.

Through envy of the devil came death into the world, and they that do *hold* of his ſide do find it. *Wiſd.* ii. 24.

They muſt, if they *hold* to their principles, agree that things had their production always as now they have. *Hale.*

When Granada for your uncle *held*,
You was by us reſtor'd, and he expell'd. *Dryden.*

Numbers *hold*
With the fair freckled king and beard of gold:
So vig'rous are his eyes, ſuch rays they caſt,
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd. *Dryden.*

7. To be dependent on.

The other two were great princes, though *holding* of him; men both of giant-like hugeneſs and force. *Sidney.*

The mother, if the houſe *holds* of the lady, had rather, yea and will, have her ſon cunning and bold. *Aſcham.*

The great barons had not only great numbers of knights, but even petty barons *holding* under them. *Temple.*

My crown is abſolute, and *holds* of none. *Dryd.*

8. To derive right.

'Tis true, from force the nobleſt title ſprings;
I therefore *hold* from that which firſt made kings. *Dryden.*

9. To maintain an opinion.

Men *hold* and profeſs without ever having examined. *Locke.*

10. *To hold forth.* To harangue ; to ſpeak in publick ; to ſet forth publickly.

A petty conjuror, telling fortunes, *held forth* in the market-place. *L'Eſtrange.*

11. *To hold in.* To reſtrain one's ſelf.

I am full of the fury of the Lord: I am weary with *holding in*. *Jer.* vi. 11.

12. *To hold in.* To continue in luck.

A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many hands together. *Swiſt.*

13. *To hold off.* To keep at a diſtance without cloſing with offers.

Theſe are intereſts important enough, and yet we muſt be wooed to conſider them; nay, that does not prevail neither, but with a perverſe coyneſs we *hold off*. *Decay of Piety.*

14. *To hold on.* To continue ; not to be interrupted.

The trade *held on* for many years after the biſhops became Proteſtants; and ſome of their names are ſtill remembered with infamy, on account of enriching their families by ſuch ſacrilegious alienations. *Swiſt.*

15. *To hold on.* To proceed.

He *held on*, however, 'till he was upon the very point of breaking. *L'Eſtrange.*

16. *To hold out.* To laſt ; to endure.

Before thoſe dews that form manna come upon trees in the valleys, they diſſipate, and cannot *hold out*. *Bacon.*

As there are mountebanks for the natural body, ſo are there mountebanks for the politick body; men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds of ſcience, and therefore cannot *hold out*. *Bacon.*

Truth, fidelity, and juſtice, are a ſure way of thriving, and will *hold out*, when all fraudulent arts and devices will fail. *Tillotſon.*

By an extremely exact regimen a conſumptive perſon may *hold out* for years, if the ſymptoms are not violent. *Arbuthnot.*

17. *To hold out.* Not to yield ; not to be ſubdued.

The great maſter went with his company to a place where the Spaniards, ſore charged by Achimetes, had much ado to *hold out*. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

You think it ſtrange a perſon, obſequious to thoſe he loves, ſhould *hold out* ſo long againſt importunity. *Boyle.*

Nor could the hardeſt ir'n *hold out*
Againſt his blows. *Hudibras.*

I would cry now, my eyes grow womaniſh;
But yet my heart *holds out*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

The citadel of Milan has *held out* formerly, after the conqueſt of the reſt of the dutchy. *Addiſon.*

Pronounce your thoughts: are they ſtill fixt
To *hold* it *out*, and fight it to the laſt?
Or are your hearts ſubdu'd at length, and wrought,
By time and ill ſucceſs, to a ſubmiſſion? *Addiſon.*

As to the *holding out* againſt ſo many alterations of ſtate, it ſometimes proceeds from principles. *Collier on Pride.*

18. *To hold together.* To be joined.

Thoſe old Gothick caſtles made at ſeveral times, *hold together* only, as it were, by rags and patches. *Dryden.*

19. *To hold together.* To remain in union.

Even outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world beſides, muſt keep faith amongſt themſelves, or elſe they cannot *hold together*. *Locke.*

20. *To hold up.* To ſupport himſelf.

All the wiſe ſayings which philoſophers could muſter up, have helped only to ſupport ſome few ſtout and obſtinate minds, which, without the aſſiſtance of philoſophy, could have *held up* pretty well of themſelves. *Tillotſon.*

21. *To hold up.* Not to be foul weather.

Though nice and dark the point appear,
Quoth Ralph, it may *hold up* and clear. *Hudibras.*

22. *To hold up.* To continue the ſame ſpeed.

When two ſtart into the world together, the ſucceſs of the firſt ſeems to preſs upon the reputation of the latter; for why could not he *hold up?* *Collier of Envy.*

23. *To hold with.* To adhere to; to co-operate with.

There is none that *holdeth with* me in theſe things but Michael. *Daniel.*

Hold has the appearance of an interjection; but is the imperative mood. Forbear; ſtop; be ſtill.

Hold, ho! lieutenant—ſir—Montano! Gentlemen,
Have you forgot all ſenſe of place and duty?
The general ſpeaks to you—*hold, hold*, for ſhame! *Shakeſp.*

Hold, hold! are all thy empty wiſhes ſuch!
A good old woman would have ſaid as much. *Dryd.*

Hold, hȍ'ld. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of ſeizing; gripe; graſp; ſeizure. It is uſed with great frequency, both literally and figuratively, both for manual and intellectual agency. The verbs with which it is ofteneſt united, are *take*, *lay*, and *have*.

Thoſe bards delivered no certain truth of any thing; neither is there any certain *hold* to be *taken* of any antiquity which is received by tradition. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The wits of the multitude are ſuch, that many things they cannot *lay hold* on at once. *Hooker.*

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God, and *took hold* of it; for the oxen ſhook it. 2 *Sam.* vi. 6.

This is to give him liberty and power:
Rather thou ſhould'ſt *lay hold* upon him, ſend him
To deſerv'd death, and a juſt puniſhment. *Ben Jonſ.*

Let but them
Find courage to *lay hold* on this occaſion. *Milton.*

The devil himſelf, when let looſe upon Job, could not tranſport that patient good man beyond his temper, or make him quit his *hold*. *L'Eſtrange.*

He ſeiz'd the ſhining bough with griping *hold*,
And rent away with eaſe the ling'ring *gold*. *Dryden.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one oppoſite to them bending backwards, and of greater ſtrength than any of them ſingly, which we call the thumb, to join with them ſeverally or united, whereby it is fitted to *lay hold* of objects of any ſize or quantity. *Ray on the Creat.*

Yet then, from all my grief, O Lord,
Thy mercy ſet me free,
Whilſt in the confidence of pray'r,
My ſoul *took hold* on thee. *Addiſon.*

We are ſtrangely backward to *lay hold* of this ſafe, this only method of cure. *Atterbury.*

He kept his *hold*,
Nor loſt 'till beauty was decay'd and old,
And love was by poſſeſſion pall'd and cold. *Granv.*

2. Something to be held; ſupport.

If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good *hold*, he is ready to fall. *Bacon.*

3. Power of keeping.

On your vigour now,
My *hold* of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

4. Catch; power of ſeizing.

The law hath yet another *hold* on you. *Shakeſp.*

5. Priſon; place of cuſtody.

They *lay* him in *hold*, becauſe it was not declared what was to be done with him. *Hooker.*

The priſoner to his *hold* retir'd. *Dryden.*

They *laid* hands on them, and put them in *hold* unto the next day. *Acts.*

6. Cuſtody.

King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold*
Of Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*

7. Power; influence operating on the mind.

Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleaſures of a man who is early wiſe; and give fortune no more *hold* of him than of neceſſity he muſt. *Dryden.*

Fear is that paſſion which hath the greateſt power over us, and by which God and his laws take the ſureſt *hold* of us. *Tillotſon.*

Let it conſiſt with an unbeliever's intereſt and ſafety to wrong you, and then it will be impoſſible you can *have* any *hold* upon him, becauſe there is nothing left to give him a check, or to put in the balance againſt his profit. *Swift.*

8. *Hold of a ſhip.* All that part which lies between the keelſon and the lower deck. *Harris.*

Now a ſea into the *hold* was got,
Wave upon wave another ſea had wrought. *Dryd.*

9. A lurking place: as the hold of a wild beaſt or deer.

10. A fortified place; a fort; a ſafe reſidence.

It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him; but make all plain and waſte. *Spenſer.*

Theſe ſeparated themſelves unto David, into the *hold* to the wilderneſs, men of might. *Chron.*

He ſhall deſtroy the ſtrong *holds*. *Jeremiah.*

Ho'lder, hȍ'l-dŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *hold*.]

1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand.

The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded to their own particular way. *Mortimer.*

2. A tenant; one that holds land under another.

In times paſt holdings were ſo plentiful, and *holders* ſo ſcarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*

Holderfo'rth, hȍ'l-dŭr-fȍ'rth. *n. ſ.* [*hold* and *forth*.] An haranguer; one who ſpeaks in publick.

Whence ſome tub *holdersforth* have made
In powd'ring tubs the richeſt trade. *Hudibras.*

He was confirmed in this opinion upon ſeeing the *holderforth*. *Addiſon.*

Ho'ldfast, hȍ'ld-fåſt. *n. ſ.* [*hold* and *faſt*.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.

The ſeveral teeth are furniſhed with *holdfaſts* ſuitable to the ſtreſs that they are put to. *Ray.*

Ho'lding, hȍ'l-dĭng. *n. ſ.* [from *hold*.]

1. Tenure; farm.

Holdings were ſo plentiful, and holders ſo ſcarce, as well was the landlord who could not get a tenant. *Carew.*

2. It ſometimes ſignifies the burthen or chorus of a ſong. *Hanmer.*

The *holding* every man ſhall beat as loud
As his ſtrong ſides can volley. *Shakeſp.*

Hole, hȍ'l. *n. ſ.* [*hol*, Dut. hole, Sax.]

1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.

The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed. *Shak.*

A loadſtone is ſo diſpoſed, that it ſhall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of ſteel, which, as it aſcends near to the loadſtone, may fall down through ſome *hole*, and ſo return to the place whence it began to move. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet.*

2. A perforation; a ſmall interſticial vacuity.

Look upon linen that has ſmall *holes* in it: thoſe *holes* appear black, men are often deceived in taking *holes* for ſpots of ink; and painters, to repreſent *holes*, make uſe of black. *Boyle.*

3. A cave; a hollow place.

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole*. *Shakeſp.*

4. A cell of an animal.

A tortoiſe ſpends all his days in a *hole*, with a houſe upon his head. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have frighted ants with my fingers, and purſued them as far as another *hole*, ſtopping all paſſages to their own neſt, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole*. *Addiſon.*

5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally uſed, unleſs in ſpeaking of manual works, with ſome degree of diſlike.

When Alexander firſt beheld the face
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:
How much more happy thou, that art content
To live within this little *hole*, than I
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden.*

6. Some ſubterfuge or ſhift. *Ainſworth.*

7. *Arm-hole.* The cavity under the ſhoulder.

Tickling is moſt in the ſoles, and under the *arm-holes* and ſides. *Bacon.*

Ho'lidam, hôl'-ỹ-dåm. *n. ſ.* [*holy dame*.] Bleſſed lady. *Hanmer.*

By my *holidam*, here comes Catharine. *Shakeſp.*

Ho'lily, hȍ'-lĭ-lỹ. *adv.* [from *holy*.]

1. Piouſly; with ſanctity.

Thou would'ſt be great,
Art not without ambition; but without
The illneſs ſhould attend it: what thou would'ſt highly,
That would'ſt thou *holily*. *Shakeſp.*

2. Inviolably; without breach.

Friendſhip, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that ſo *holily* was obſerved to the laſt of thoſe two excellent men. *Sidney.*

Ho'liness, hȍ'-lỹ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *holy*.]

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodneſs.

Ill it doth beſeem your *holineſs*
To ſeparate the huſband and the wife. *Shakeſp.*

Religion is rent by diſcords, and the *holineſs* of the profeſſors is decayed, and full of ſcandal. *Bacon.*

Then in full age, and hoary *holineſs*,
Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd bliſs. *Prior.*

We ſee piety and *holineſs* ridiculed as moroſe ſingularities. *Rogers.*

2. The ſtate of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

3. The title of the pope.

I here appeal unto the pope,
To bring my whole cauſe 'fore his *holineſs*. *Shakeſp.*

His *holineſs* has told ſome Engliſh gentlemen, that thoſe of our nation ſhould have the privileges. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Ho'lla, hôl-lȍ'. *interj.* [*hola*, Fr.] A word uſed in calling to any one at a diſtance.

Liſt, liſt! I hear
Some far off *holla* break the ſilent air. *Milton.*

To **Ho'lla**, hôl-lȍ'. *v. n.* [from the interjection. This word is now vitiouſly written *hollo* by the beſt authors: ſometimes *halloo*.] To cry out loudly.

But I will find him when he lies aſleep,
And in his ear I'll *holla* Mortimer!

What *halloing* and what ſtir is this to-day? *Shakeſp.*

Ho'lland, hôl'-lŭnd. *n. ſ.* Fine linen made in Holland.

Some for the pride of Turkiſh courts deſign'd
For folded turbants fineſt *holland* bear. *Dryden.*

Ho'llow, hôl'-lȍ. *adj.* [from *hole*.]

1. Excavated; having a void ſpace within; not ſolid.

It is fortune's uſe
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow
An age of poverty. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Some ſearch for *hollow* trees, and fell the woods. *Dryden.*

He frets, he fumes, he ſtares, he ſtamps the ground;
The *hollow* tow'rs with clamours ring around. *Dryd.*

2. Noiſy; like ſound reverberated from a cavity.

The ſouthern wind,
Now by his *hollow* whiſtling in the leaves,
Foretels a tempeſt. *Shakeſp.*

Thence iſſu'd ſuch a blaſt and *hollow* roar,
As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door. *Dryden.*

3. Not faithful; not ſound; not what one appears.

Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,
Directly ſeaſons him his enemy. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Hollow church papiſts are like the roots of nettles, which themſelves ſting not; but bear all the ſtinging leaves. *Bacon.*

He ſeem'd
For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;
But all was falſe and *hollow*. *Milton.*

Ho'llowhearted, hŏl'-lō-hårt-ĭd. *adj.* [*hollow* and *heart*.] Diſhoneſt; inſincere; of practice or ſentiment differing from profeſſion.

What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked *hollowhearted* dealings? *Howel.*

The *hollowhearted*, diſaffected,
And cloſe malignants are detected. *Hudibras.*

Ho'llow, hŏl'-lō. *n. ſ.*

1. Cavity; concavity.

I've heard myſelf proclaim'd,
And by the happy *hollow* of a tree
Eſcap'd the hunt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I ſuppoſe there is ſome vault or *hollow*, or iſle, behind the wall, and ſome paſſage to it. *Bacon.*

Againſt the horſe's ſide his ſpear
He throws, which trembles with encloſed fear;
Whilſt from the *hollows* of his womb proceed
Groans, not his own. *Denham.*

Himſelf, as in the *hollow* of his hand,
Holding, obedient to his high command,
The deep abyſs. *Prior.*

2. Cavern; den; hole.

Who art thou, that lately did'ſt deſcend
Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shakeſp.*

Foreſts grew
Upon the barren *hollows*, high o'erſhading
The haunts of ſavage beaſts. *Prior.*

3. Pit.

A fine genius for gardening thought of forming ſuch an unſightly *hollow* into ſo uncommon and agreeable a ſcene. *Addiſon.*

4. Any opening or vacuity.

He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Gen.* xxii. 25.

5. Paſſage; canal.

The little ſprings and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To Ho'llow, hŏl'-lō. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate.

Trees, rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves ſuſtain,
Ere ſhips in triumph plow'd the wat'ry plain. *Dryd.*

Multitudes were employed in the ſinking of wells, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Spectator.*

To Ho'llow, hŏl'-lō. *v. n.* [This is written by neglect of etymology for *holla*. See Holla.] To ſhout; to hoot.

This unſeen judge will wait, and in your ear
Will *hollow* rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden.*

I paſs for a diſaffected perſon and a murderer, becauſe I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noiſe. *Addiſon.*

He with his hounds comes *hollowing* from the ſtable,
Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope.*

Ho'llowly, hŏl'-lō-lỹ. *adv.* [from *hollow*.]

1. With cavities.

2. Unfaithfully; inſincerely; diſhoneſtly.

O earth, bear witneſs,
And crown what I profeſs with kind event,
If I ſpeak true; if *hollowly*, invert,
What beſt is boaded me, to miſchief! *Shakeſp.*

You ſhall arraign your conſcience,
And try your penitence, if it be ſound,
Or *hollowly* put on. *Shakeſp.*

Ho'llowness, hŏl'-lō-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *hollow*.]

1. Cavity; ſtate of being hollow.

If you throw a ſtone or a dart, they give no ſound; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the caſting, which *hollowneſs* penneth the air. *Bacon.*

I have ſeen earth taken up by a ſtrong wind, ſo that there remained great empty *hollowneſs* in the place. *Hakewill.*

An heap of ſand or fine powder will ſuffer no *hollowneſs* within them, though they be dry ſubſtances. *Burnet.*

2. Deceit; inſincerity; treachery.

Thy youngeſt daughter does not love thee leaſt;
Nor are thoſe empty-hearted, whoſe low ſound
Reverbs no *hollowneſs*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

People, young and raw, and ſoft natured, think it an eaſy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendſhip a ſure price of any man's: but when experience ſhall have ſhewn them the hardneſs of moſt hearts, the *hollowneſs* of others, and the baſeneſs and ingratitude of almoſt all; they will then find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts can unite them. *South.*

Ho'llowroot, hŏl'-lō-rōt. *n. ſ.* [*hollow* and *root*.] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

Ho'lly, hŏl'-lỹ. *n. ſ.* [Holeyn, Sax.] A plant.

The leaves are ſet about the edges with long, ſharp, ſtiff prickles: the berries are ſmall, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular ſtriated ſeeds in each. Of this tree there are ſeveral ſpecies; ſome variegated in the leaves, ſome with yellow berries, and ſome with white. *Miller.*

Faireſt bloſſoms drop with every blaſt;
But the brown beauty will like *hollies* laſt. *Gay.*

Some to the *holly* hedge
Neſtling repair, and to the thicket ſome;
Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thomſon.*

Ho'llyhock, hŏl'-lỹ-hŏk. *n. ſ.* [Holihec, Sax. commonly called *holyoak*.] Roſemallow. It is in every reſpect larger than the common mallow. *Miller.*

Holyocks far exceed poppies for their durableneſs, and are very ornamental. *Mortimer.*

Ho'llyrose, hŏl'-lỹ-rōz. } *n. ſ.* Plants.
Ho'llytree, hŏl'-lỹ-trē. } *Ainſworth.*

Holme, hōlm. *n. ſ.*

1. *Holme* or *howme*, whether jointly or ſingly, comes from the Saxon holme a river iſland; or if the place be not ſuch, the ſame word ſignifies alſo a hill, or mountain. *Gibſon's Camden.*

2. The ilex; the evergreen oak.

Under what tree did'ſt thou take them companying together? who anſwered, under a *holm* tree. *Suſ.* 58.

The carver *holme*, the maple ſeldom inward ſound. *Spenſer.*

Ho'locaust, hŏl'-ō-kåſt. *n. ſ.* [ὅλος and καίω.] A burnt ſacrifice; a ſacrifice of which the whole was conſumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.

Iſaac carried the wood for the ſacrifice, which being an *holocauſt*, or burnt-offering, to be conſumed unto aſhes, we cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy. *Brown.*

Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a ſacrifice; let the tongue ſpeak no filthy word, and it becomes an oblation; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a *holocauſt*. *Ray.*

Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocauſt*, or an entire ſacrifice. *Broome.*

Ho'lograph, hŏl'-ō-gråf. *n. ſ.* [ὅλος and γράφω.] This word is uſed in the Scottiſh law to denote a deed written altogether by the granter's own hand.

Holp, hōlp. The old preterite and participle paſſive of *help*.

His great love, ſharp as his ſpur, hath *holp* him
To's home before us. *Shakeſp.*

Ho'lpen, hō'lpn. The old participle paſſive of *help*.

In a long trunk the ſound is *holpen*, though both the mouth and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and ſomewhat more *holpen* when the hearer is near, than when the ſpeaker. *Bacon.*

Ho'lster, hōl-ſtŭr. *n. ſ.* [Heolſter, Sax. a hiding-place.] A caſe for a horſeman's piſtol.

In's ruſty *holſters* put what meat
Into his hoſe he cou'd not get. *Butler.*

Holt, hōlt, whether at the beginning or ending of the name of any place, ſignifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxon Holt a wood; or ſometimes poſſibly from the Saxon Hol, *i. e.* hollow, eſpecially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*. *Gibſon.*

HO'LY, hō'-lỹ. *adj.* [halig, Sax. *heyligh*, Dut. from Hal healthy, or in a ſtate of ſalvation.]

1. Good; pious; religious.

See where his grace ſtands 'tween two clergymen!
And ſee a book of prayer in his hand!
True ornaments to know a *holy* man. *Shakeſp.*

With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, doubling that, moſt *holy*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

2. Hallowed; conſecrated to divine uſe.

State, *holy* or unhallow'd, what of that? *Shakeſp.*

Bare was his hoary head; one *holy* hand
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his ſceptre. *Dryden.*

3. Pure; immaculate.

Common ſenſe could tell them that the good God could not be pleaſed with any thing cruel; nor the moſt *holy* God with any thing filthy and unclean. *South.*

4. Sacred.

An evil ſoul producing *holy* witneſs,
Is like a villain with a ſmiling cheek. *Shakeſp.*

He has deſerv'd it, were it carbuncled
Like *holy* Phœbus' car. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleop.*

Ho'ly-ghost, hō'-lỹ-gōſt. *n. ſ.* [halig and gaſt, Sax.] The third perſon of the adorable Trinity.

If ſtrength of perſuaſion be the light which muſt guide us, I aſk, how ſhall any one diſtinguiſh the inſpirations of the *Holy-ghoſt*? *Locke.*

Ho'ly-thursday, hō'-lỹ-thŭrz'-dā. *n. ſ.* The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitſuntide.

Ho'ly-week, hō'-lỹ-wēk. *n. ſ.* The week before Eaſter, in which the paſſion of our Redeemer is commemorated.

Ho'lyday, hŏl'-ỹ-dā. *n. ſ.* [*holy* and *day*.]

1. The day of ſome eccleſiaſtical feſtival.

2. Anniverſary feaſt.

This victory was ſo welcome unto the Perſians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their ſolemn *holy-days* for many years after. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Rome's *holidays* you tell, as if a gueſt
With the old Romans you were wont to feaſt. *Waller.*

3. A day of gayety and joy.

What, have I 'ſcap'd love-letters in the *holyday* time of my beauty, and am I now a ſubject for them? *Shakeſp.*

4. A time that comes ſeldom.

Courage is but a *holyday* kind of virtue, to be ſeldom exerciſed. *Dryden.*

HO'MAGE, hŏm'-ĭdzh. *n. ſ.* [*hommage*, Fr. *homagium*, low Lat.]

1. Service paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſovereign or ſuperior lord.

Call my ſovereign yours,
And do him *homage* as obedient ſubjects. *Shakeſp.*

The chiefs, in a ſolemn manner, did their *homages*, and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marſhal. *Davies.*

2. Obeiſance; reſpect paid by external action.

The gods great mother, when her heav'nly race
Do *homage* to her. *Denham.*

A tuft of daiſies on a flow'ry lay
They ſaw, and thitherward they bent their way;
To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,
And due obeiſance to the daiſy paid. *Dryden.*

Go, go, with *homage* yon proud victors meet!
Go, lie like dog beneath your maſters' feet. *Dryd.*

To Ho'mage, hŏm'-ĭdzh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profeſs fealty.

Ho'mager, hŏm'-ĭdzh-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [*hommager*, Fr. from *homage*.] One who holds by homage of ſome ſuperiour lord.

Thou bluſheſt, Antony; and that blood of thine
Is Cæſar's *homager*. *Shakeſp.*

His ſubjects, traytors, are received by the duke of Bretagne, his *homager*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

HOME, hŏ'm. *n. ſ.* [ham, Sax.]

1. His own houſe; the private dwelling.

I'm now from *home*, and out of that proviſion
Which ſhall be needful for your entertainment. *Shakeſp.*

Something like *home* that is not *home* is to be deſired; it is found in the houſe of a friend. *Temple.*

Home is the ſacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife. *Dryden.*

When Hector went to ſee
His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache,
He found her not at *home*; for ſhe was gone. *Dryd.*

Thoſe who have *homes*, when *home* they do repair,
To a laſt lodging call their wand'ring friends. *Dryd.*

2. His own country.

How can tyrants ſafely govern *home*,
Unleſs abroad they purchaſe great alliance? *Shak.*

Their determination is to return to their *homes*, and to trouble you no more. *Shakeſp.*

With honour to his *home* let Theſeus ride,
With love to friend. *Dryden.*

At *home* the hateful names of parties ceaſe,
And factious ſouls are weary'd into peace. *Dryden.*

They who paſs through a foreign country, towards their native *home*, do not uſually give up themſelves to the pleaſures of the place. *Atterbury.*

3. The place of conſtant reſidence.

Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war,
Shall weep her crime, and bow to Charles reſtor'd. *Prior.*

4. *Home*, united to a ſubſtantive, ſignifies domeſtick, or of the ſame country.

Let the exportation of *home* commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign. *Bacon.*

Home, hŏ'm. *adv.* [from the noun.]

1. To one's own habitation.

One of Adam's children in the mountains lights on a glittering ſubſtance; *home* he carries it to Adam, who finds it to be hard, to have a bright yellow colour, and exceeding great weight. *Locke.*

2. To one's own country.

3. Cloſe to one's own breaſt or affairs.

He that encourages treaſon lays the foundation of a doctrine, that will come *home* to himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

This is a conſideration that comes *home* to our intereſt. *Addiſon.*

Theſe conſiderations, propoſed in general terms, you will, by particular application, bring *home* to your own concern. *Wake.*

4. To the point deſigned; to the utmoſt; cloſely; fully.

Crafty enough either to hide his faults, or never to ſhew them, but when they might pay *home*. *Sidney.*

With his prepared ſword he charges *home*
My unprovided body. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

A loyal ſir
To him thou follow'ſt: I will pay thy graces
Home both in word and deed. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Accuſe him *home* and *home*. *Shakeſp.*

Men of age object too much, adventure too little, and ſeldom drive buſineſs *home* to the full period; but content themſelves with a mediocrity of ſucceſs. *Bacon.*

That cometh up *home* to the buſineſs, and taketh off the objection clearly. *Sanderſon.*

Break through the thick array
Of his throng'd legions, and charge *home* upon him. *Addiſon.*

He makes choice of ſome piece of morality; and, in order to preſs this *home*, he makes leſs uſe of reaſoning. *Broome.*

I can only refer the reader to the authors themſelves, who ſpeak very *home* to the point. *Atterbury.*

5. United to a ſubſtantive, it implies force and efficacy.

Poiſon may be falſe;
The *home* thruſt of a friendly ſword is ſure. *Dryden.*

I am ſorry to give him ſuch *home* thruſts; for he lays himſelf ſo open, and uſes ſo little art to avoid them, that I muſt either do nothing, or expoſe his weakneſs. *Stillingfleet.*

Homebo'rn, hŏ'm-bårn. *adj.* [*home* and *born*.]

1. Native; natural.

Though to be thus elemented, arm
Theſe creatures from *homeborn* intrinſick harm. *Donne.*

2. Domeſtick; not foreign.

Num'rous bands
With *homeborn* lyes, or tales from foreign lands. *Pope.*

Ho'mebred, hŏ'm-brĕd. *adj.* [*home* and *bred*.]

1. Native; natural.

God hath taken care to anticipate every man, to draw him early into his church, before other competitors, *homebred* luſts, or vicious cuſtoms of the world, ſhould be able to pretend to him. *Hammond.*

2. Not poliſhed by travel; plain; rude; artleſs; uncultivated.

Only to me two *homebred* youths belong. *Dryden.*

3. Domeſtick; not foreign.

But if of danger, which hereby doth dwell
And *homebred* evil, ye deſire to hear,
I can you tydings tell. *Fairy Queen.*

This once happy hand,
By *homebred* fury rent, long groan'd. *Phillips.*

Ho'mefelt, hŏ'm-fĕlt. *adj.* [*home* and *felt*.] Inward; private.

Yet they in pleaſing ſlumber lull'd the ſenſe,
And in ſweet madneſs robb'd it of itſelf;
But ſuch a ſacred and *homefelt* delight,
Such ſober certainty of waking bliſs,
I never heard till now. *Milton.*

Happy next him who to theſe ſhades retires,
Whom nature charms, and whom the muſe inſpires,
Whom humbler joys of *homefelt* quiet pleaſe,
Succeſſive ſtudy, exerciſe, and eaſe. *Pope.*

Ho'melily, hŏ'm-lĭl-ỳ. *adv.* [from *homely*.] Rudely; inelegantly.

Ho'meliness, hŏ'm-lỳ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *homely*.] Plainneſs; rudeneſs; coarſeneſs.

Homer has opened a great field of raillery to men of more delicacy than greatneſs of genius, by the *homelineſs* of ſome of his ſentiments. *Addiſon.*

Ho'mely, hŏ'm-lỳ. *adj.* [from *home*.] Plain; homeſpun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarſe; rude. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

Each place handſome without curioſity, and *homely* without loathſomeneſs. *Sidney.*

Within this wood, out of a rock did riſe
A ſpring of water, mildly tumbling down;
Whereto approached not in any wiſe
The *homely* ſhepherd, nor the ruder clown. *Spenſer.*

Like rich hangings in an *homely* houſe,
So was his will in his old feeble body. *Shakeſp.*

Be plain, good ſon, and *homely* in thy drift:
Riddling confeſſion finds but riddling ſhrift. *Shak.*

Home-keeping youth have ever *homely* wits. *Shakeſp.*

Our ſtomachs will make what's *homely* ſavoury. *Shakeſp.*

It is for *homely* features to keep home;
They had their name thence. *Milton.*

It is obſerved by ſome, that there is none ſo *homely* but loves a looking-glaſs. *South.*

Their *homely* fare diſpatch'd, the hungry band
Invade their trenchers next. *Dryden.*

Now Strephon daily entertains
His Chloe in the *homelieſt* ſtrains. *Swift.*

Homely perſons, the more they endeavour to adorn themſelves, the more they expoſe the defects they want to hide. *Clarendon.*

Ho'mely, hŏ'm-lỳ. *adv.* Plainly; coarſely; rudely.

Thus, like the god his father, *homely* dreſt,
He ſtrides into the hall a horrid gueſt. *Dryden.*

Ho'melyn, hŏ'm-lĭn. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Homema'de, hŏ'm-måd. *adj.* [*home* and *made*.] Made at home; not manufactured in foreign parts.

A tax laid on your native product, and *homemade* commodities, makes them yield leſs to the firſt ſeller. *Locke.*

Ho'mer, hŏ'-mŭr. *n. ſ.* A Hebrew meaſure of about three pints.

An *homer* of barley ſeed ſhall be valued at fifty ſhekels of ſilver. *Lev.* xxvii. 16.

Ho'mespun, hŏ'm-ſpŭn. *adj.* [*home* and *ſpun*.]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers.

Inſtead of *homeſpun* coifs were ſeen
Good pinners, edg'd with colberteen. *Swift.*

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a ſuit of Engliſh broad-cloth, very plain, but rich: every thing he wore was ſubſtantial, honeſt, *homeſpun* ware. *Addiſon.*

3. Plain; coarſe; rude; homely; inelegant.

They ſometimes put on, when they go aſhore, long ſleeveleſs coats of *homeſpun* cotton. *Sandys's Tr.*

We ſay, in our *homeſpun* Engliſh proverb, He killed two birds with one ſtone. *Dryden.*

Our *homeſpun* authors muſt forſake the field,
And Shakeſpeare to the ſoft Scarlatti yield. *Addiſ.*

Homespu'n, hŏ'm-ſpŭn. *n. ſ.* A coarſe, inelegant, rude, untaught, ruſtick man. Not in uſe.

What hempen *homeſpuns* have we ſwaggering here,
So near the cradle of the fairy queen? *Shakeſp.*

Ho'mestall, hŏ'm-ſtål. } *n. ſ.* [ham and
Ho'mestead, hŏ'm-ſtĕd. } ꞅꞇeꝺe, Sax.] The place of the houſe.

Both houſe and *homeſtead* into ſeas are borne,
And rocks are from their own foundations torn. *Dryden.*

Ho'meward, hŏ'm-wŭrd. } *adj.* [ham and
Ho'mewards, hŏ'm-wŭrdz. } ƿeaꞃꝺ, Sax.] Towards home; towards the native place; towards the place of reſidence.

Then Urania *homeward* did ariſe,
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. *Sidney.*

My affairs
Do even drag me *homeward*. *Shakeſp.*

Since ſuch love's natural ſtation is, may ſtill
My love deſcend, and journey down the hill,
Not panting after growing beauties; ſo
I ſhall ebb on with them who *homeward* go. *Donne.*

Look *homeward*, angel now, and melt with ruth;
And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapleſs youth! *Milt.*

Like a long team of ſnowy ſwans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid ſky,
Which *homeward* from their wat'ry paſtures borne,
They ſing, and Aſia's lakes their notes return. *Dryden.*

What now remains,
But that once more we tempt the wat'ry plains,

And wand'ring *homewards*, ſeek our ſafety hence. *Dryden.*

Ho'micide, hȍm'-ỷ-ſìd. *n. ſ.* [*homicide*, Fr. *homicidium*, Lat.]

1. Murder; manquelling.

The apoſtles command to abſtain from blood: conſtrue this according to the law of nature, and it will ſeem, that *homicide* only is forbidden; but conſtrue it in reference to the law of the Jews, about which the queſtion was, and it ſhall eaſily appear to have a clean other ſenſe, and a truer, when we expound it of eating, and not of ſhedding blood. *Hooker.*

2. Deſtruction. In the following lines it is not proper.

What wonder is't that black detraction thrives!
The *homicide* of names is leſs than lives. *Dryden.*

3. [*Homicide*, Fr. *homicida*, Lat.] A murderer; a manſlayer.

I'd undertake the death of all the world,
So might I live one hour in your ſweet boſom.
—If I thought that, I tell thee, *homicide*,
Theſe nails ſhould rend that beauty from my cheeks. *Shakeſp.*

Hector comes, the *homicide*, to wield
His conq'ring arms, with corps to ſtrew the field. *Dryden.*

Homici'dal, hȍm-ỷ-ſī'-dȁl. *adj.* [from *homicide.*] Murderous; bloody.

The troop forth iſſuing from the dark receſs,
With *homicidal* rage, the king oppreſs. *Pope.*

Homile'tical, hȍm-ỷ-lět'-ȉk-ȁl. *adj.* [ὁμιλητικός.] Social; converſible.

His life was holy, and when he had leiſure for retirements, ſevere: his virtues active chiefly, and *homiletical*; not thoſe lazy ſullen ones of the cloyſter. *Atterbury.*

Ho'mily, hȍm'-ȉl-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [*homilie*, Fr. ὁμιλία.] A diſcourſe read to a congregation.

Homilies were a third kind of readings uſual in former times; a moſt commendable inſtitution, as well then to ſupply the caſual, as now the neceſſary defect of ſermons. *Hooker.*

What tedious *homily* of love have you wearied your pariſhioners withal, and never cried, Have patience, good people! *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

If we ſurvey the *homilies* of the ancient church, we ſhall diſcern that, upon feſtival days, the ſubject of the *homily* was conſtantly the buſineſs of the day. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

HOMOGE'NEAL, hȍ-mȍ-gē'-nyȁl. } *adj.*
HOMOGE'NEOUS, hȍ-mȍ-gē'-nyus. }

[*homogene*, Fr. ὁμογενής.] Having the ſame nature or principles; ſuitable to each other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congregation of *homogeneal* parts. *Bacon.*

Ice is a ſimilary body, and *homogeneous* concretion, whoſe material is properly water. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

An *homogeneous* maſs of one kind is eaſily diſtinguiſhable from any other; gold from iron, ſulphur from allum, and ſo of the reſt. *Woodward.*

The light, whoſe rays are all alike refrangible, I call ſimple, *homogeneal*, and ſimilar: and that, whoſe rays are ſome more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneal, and diſſimilar. *Newton.*

Homoge'nealness, hȍ-mȍ-gē'-nyȁl-nȉs. }
Homogene'ity, hȍ-mȍ-gē-nē'-ȉt-ỷ. }
Homoge'neousness, hȍ-mȍ-gē'-nyus-nȉs. }

n. ſ. [from *homogeneous*, or *homogeneal.*] Participation of the ſame principles of nature; ſimilitude of kind.

The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity and ſimilarity, or *homogeneity* of parts. *Arbuth.*

Upon this ſuppoſition of only different diameters, it is impoſſible to account for the *homogeneity* or ſimilarity of the ſecerned liquors. *Cheyne.*

Ho'mogeny, hȍ-mȍg'-gē-nỷ. *n. ſ.* [ὁμογενεία.] Joint nature. Not uſed.

By the driving back of the principal ſpirits, which preſerve the conſiſtence of the body, their government is diſſolved, and every part returneth to his nature or *homogeny*. *Bacon.*

Homo'logous, hȍ-mȍl'-ȍ-gȕs. *adj.* [*homologue*, Fr. ὁμόλογος.] Having the ſame manner or proportions.

Homo'nymous, hȍ-mȍn'-ỷ-mȕs. *adj.* [*homonyme*, Fr. ὁμώνυμος.] Denominating different things; equivocal; ambiguous.

As words ſignifying the ſame thing are called ſynonymous, ſo equivocal words, or thoſe which ſignify ſeveral things, are called *homonymous*, or ambiguous; and when perſons uſe ſuch ambiguous words, with a deſign to deceive, it is called equivocation. *Watts.*

Homo'nymy, hȍ-mȍn'-ỷ-mỷ. *n. ſ.* [*homonymie*, Fr. ὁμωνυμία.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

Homo'tonous, hȍ-mȍt'-tȍ-nȕs. *adj.* [ὁμότονος.] Equable; ſaid of ſuch diſtempers as keep a conſtant tenour of riſe, ſtate, and declenſion. *Quincy.*

Hone, hȍ'n. *n. ſ.* [This word *M. Caſaubon* derives from ἀκόνη; *Junius* from *hogſaen*, Welſh; *Skinner*, who is always rational, from þæn, Sax. a ſtone; hænan to ſtone.] A whetſtone for a raſor.

A *hone* and a parer to pare away graſs. *Tuſſer.*

To **Hone**, hȍ'n. *v. n.* [þonȝian, Sax.] To pine; to long for any thing.

HO'NEST, ȍn'-nȉſt. *adj.* [*honeſte*, Fr. *honeſtus*, Lat.]

1. Upright; true; ſincere.

What art thou?
—A very *honeſt* hearted fellow, and as poor as the king. *Shakeſp.*

An *honeſt* phyſician leaves his patient, when he can contribute no further to his health. *Temple.*

The way to relieve ourſelves from thoſe ſophiſms, is an *honeſt* and diligent enquiry into the real nature and cauſes of things. *Watts.*

2. Chaſte.

Wives may be merry, and yet *honeſt* too. *Shak.*

3. Juſt; righteous; giving to every man his due.

Tate will ſubſcribe, but fix no certain day,
He's *honeſt*, and as wit comes in, will pay. *Tate.*

Ho'nestly, ȍn'-nȉſt-lỷ. *adv.* [from *honeſt.*]

1. Uprightly; juſtly.

It doth make me tremble,
There ſhould thoſe ſpirits yet breathe, that when they cannot
Live *honeſtly*, would rather periſh baſely. *B. Jonſon.*

For ſome time paſt all propoſals from private perſons to advance the publick ſervice, however *honeſtly* and innocently deſigned, have been called flying in the king's face. *Swift.*

2. With chaſtity; modeſtly.

Ho'nesty, ȍn'-nȉs-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [*honneteté*, Fr. *honeſtas*, Lat.] Juſtice; truth; virtue; purity.

Thou ſhalt not have thy huſband's lands.
—Why, then mine *honeſty* ſhall be my dower. *Shakeſp.*

Goodneſs, as that which makes men prefer their duty and their promiſe before their paſſions or their intereſt, and is properly the object of truſt, in our language goes rather by the name of *honeſty*; though what we call an honeſt man, the Romans called a good man; and *honeſty*, in their language, as well as in French, rather ſignifies a compoſition of thoſe qualities which generally acquire honour and eſteem. *Temple.*

Ho'nied, hȕn'-nỷd. *adj.* [from *honey.*]

1. Covered with honey.

The bee with *honied* thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth ſing. *Milton.*

2. Sweet; luſcious.

When he ſpeaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is ſtill;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To ſteal his ſweet and *honied* ſentences. *Shakeſp.*

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of *honey'd* words; a rougher tongue
Draws hitherward. *Milton.*

HO'NEY, hȕn'-nỷ. *n. ſ.* [þunıȝ, Sax. *honig*, Dut. *honec*, *honag*, Germ.]

1. A thick, viſcous, fluid ſubſtance, of a whitiſh or yellowiſh colour, ſweet to the taſte, ſoluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant ſmell. Of honey, the firſt and fineſt kind is virgin honey, not very firm and of a fragrant ſmell: it is the firſt produce of the ſwarm, obtained by draining the combs without preſſing. The ſecond is often almoſt ſolid, procured by preſſure: and the worſt is the common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs, and then preſſing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the baſis in the petals, is ſecreted a ſweet juice, which the bee, by means of its proboſcis or trunk, ſucks up, and diſcharges again from the ſtomach through the mouth into the comb. The honey depoſited in the comb, is deſtined for the young offspring: but in hard ſeaſons the bees are reduced to the neceſſity of feeding on it themſelves. *Hill.*

So work the *honey* bees,
Creatures that by a ruling nature teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom. *Shakeſp.*

Touching his education and firſt foſtering, ſome affirm, that he was fed by *honey* bees. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

In ancient time there was a kind of *honey*, which, either of its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as ſugar, and was not ſo luſcious as ours. *Bac.*

When the patient is rich, there's no fear of phyſicians about him, as thick as waſps to a *honey* pot. *L'Eſtrange.*

Honey is the moſt elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a moſt exquiſite vegetable ſope, reſolvent of the bile, balſamick and pectoral: *honey* contains no inflammable ſpirit, before it has felt the force of fermentation; for by diſtillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. *Arbuth.*

New wine, with *honey* temper'd milk we bring;
Then living waters from the cryſtal ſpring. *Pope.*

2. Sweetneſs; luſciouſneſs.

The king hath found
Matter againſt him, that for ever mars
The *honey* of his language. *Shakeſp.*

A *honey* tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's ſpring, but ſorrow's fall. *Shakeſp.*

3. Sweet; ſweetneſs: a name of tenderneſs. [*Mel*; *corculum.*]

Honey! you ſhall be well deſir'd in Cyprus;
I've found great love amongſt them. Oh, my ſweet!
I prattle out of faſhion, and I dote. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Why, *honey* bird, I bought him on purpoſe for thee. *Dryden.*

To **Ho'ney**, hȕn'-nỷ. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly.

Nay, but to live
In the rank ſweat of an inceſtuous bed,
Stew'd in corruption, *honeying* and making love
Over the naſty ſty. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Ho'ney-bag, hȕn'-nỷ-bȁg. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *bag.*]

The *honey-bag* is the ſtomach, which bees always fill to ſatisfy, and to ſpare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept againſt Winter. *Grew.*

Ho'ney-comb, hȕn'-nỷ-kȍm. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *comb.*] The cells of wax in which the bee ſtores her honey.

All theſe a milk-white *honey-comb* ſurround,
Which in the midſt the country banquet crown'd. *Dryden.*

HO'NEY-COMBED, hŭn'-nŷ-kŏmd. *adj.* [*honey* and *comb.*] Spoken of a piece of ordnance flawed with little cavities by being ill caſt.

A mariner having diſcharged his gun, which was *honey-combed*, and loading it ſuddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wiſeman.*

HO'NEY-DEW, hŭn'-nŷ-dŭ. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *dew.*] Sweet dew.

There is a *honey-dew* which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds inſects. *Mortimer.*

How *honey-dews* embalm the fragrant morn,
And the fair oak with luſcious ſweets adorn. *Garth.*

HO'NEY-FLOWER, hŭn'-nŷ-flowr. *n. ſ.* [*melanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a ſhrub. This plant produces large ſpikes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black ſweet liquor, from whence it is ſuppoſed to derive its name. *Mil.*

HO'NEY GNAT, hŭn'-nŷ-nắt. *n. ſ.* [*mellio*, Lat. *honey* and *gnat.*] An inſect. *Ainſw.*

HO'NEY-MOON, hŭn'-nŷ-mŏn. *n. ſ.* [*honey* and *moon.*] The firſt month after marriage when there is nothing but tenderneſs and pleaſure.

A man ſhould keep his finery for the latter ſeaſon of marriage, and not begin to dreſs till the *honey-moon* is over. *Addiſon.*

HO'NEY-SUCKLE, hŭn'-nŷ-sŭkl. *n. ſ.* [*caprifolium*, Lat.] Woodbine. It hath a climbing ſtalk, which twiſts itſelf about whatſoever tree ſtands near it: the flowers are tubulous and oblong, conſiſting of one leaf, which opens towards the top, and is divided into two lips; the uppermoſt of which is ſubdivided into two, and the lowermoſt is cut into many ſegments: the tube of the flowers is bent, ſomewhat reſembling a huntſman's horn. They are produced in cluſters, and are very ſweet. *Miller* enumerates ten ſpecies, of which three grow wild in our hedges.

Bid her ſteal into the pleached bower,
Where *honey-ſuckles*, ripen'd by the ſun,
Forbid the ſun to enter; like to favourites,
Made proud by princes, that advance their pride
Againſt the power that bred it. *Shakeſp.*

Watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and interwove
With flaunting *honey-ſuckle.* *Milton.*

Then melfoil beat and *honey-ſuckles* pound;
With theſe alluring favours ſtrew the ground. *Dry.*

HO'NEYLESS, hŭn'-nŷ-lĭs. *adj.* [from *honey.*] Being without honey.

But for your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them *honeyleſs.* *Shakeſp.*

HO'NEY-WORT, hŭn'-nŷ-wŭrt. *n. ſ.* [*cerinthe*, Lat.] A plant.

HO'NORARY, ŏn'-nŭr-rắr-ŷ. *adj.* [*honorarius*, Lat.]

1. Done in honour; made in honour.

There was probably ſome diſtinction made among the Romans between ſuch *honorary* arches erected to emperors, and thoſe that were raiſed to them on the account of a victory, which are properly triumphal arches. *Addiſon on Italy.*

This monument is only *honorary*, for the aſhes of the emperor lie elſewhere. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Conferring honour without gain.

The Romans abounded with little *honorary* rewards, that, without conferring wealth and riches, gave only place and diſtinction to the perſon who received them. *Addiſon.*

HO'NOUR, ŏn'-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [*honeur*, Fr. *honor*, Lat.]

1. Dignity; high rank.
2. Reputation; fame.

A man is an ill huſband of his *honour*, that entereth into any action, the failing wherein may diſgrace him more than the carrying of it through can honour him. *Bacon.*

3. The title of a man of rank. Not now uſed.

Return unto thy lord,
Bid him not fear the ſeparated councils:
His *honour* and myſelf are at the one;
And at the other is my good friend Cateſby. *Shak.*

4. Subject of praiſe.

Thou happy father,
Think that the cleareſt gods, who make them *honours*
Of man's impoſſibilities, have preſerv'd thee. *Shak.*

5. Nobleneſs of mind; ſcorn of meanneſs; magnanimity.

Now ſhall I ſee thy love; what motive may
Be ſtronger with thee than the name of wife?
—That which upholdeth him, that thee upholds,
His *honour.* Oh, thine *honour*, Lewis, thine *honour.* *Shakeſp.*

If by *honour* is meant any thing diſtinct from conſcience, 'tis no more than a regard to the cenſure and eſteem of the world. *Rogers.*

6. Reverence; due veneration. To *do honour* is to treat with reverence.

They take thee for their mother,
And every day do *honour* to thy grave. *Shakeſp.*

His grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his ſtate at door, 'mongſt purſuivants.
—Ha! 'tis he, indeed!
Is this the *honour* they do one another? *Shakeſp.*

This is a duty in the fifth commandment, required towards our prince and our parent, under the name of *honour;* a reſpect, which, in the notion of it, implies a mixture of love and fear, and, in the object, equally ſuppoſes goodneſs and power. *Rogers.*

7. Chaſtity.

Be ſhe *honour* flaw'd,
I have three daughters, the eldeſt is eleven;
If this prove true, they'll pay for it. *Shakeſp.*

She dwells ſo ſecurely on the excellency of her *honour*, that the folly of my ſoul dares not preſent itſelf: ſhe is too bright to be looked againſt. *Shak.*

8. Dignity of mien.

Two of far nobler ſhape, erect and tall,
Godlike erect! with native *honour* clad,
In naked majeſty, ſeem'd lords of all. *Milton.*

9. Glory; boaſt.

A late eminent perſon, the *honour* of his profeſſion for integrity and learning. *Burnet's Theory.*

10. Publick mark of reſpect.

He ſaw his friends, who whelm'd beneath the waves,
Their fun'ral *honours* claim'd, and aſk'd their quiet graves. *Dryden.*

Such diſcourſes, on ſuch mournful occaſions as theſe, were inſtituted not ſo much in *honour* of the dead, as for the uſe of the living. *Atterbury.*

Numbers engage their lives and labours, ſome to heap together a little dirt that ſhall bury them in the end; others to gain an *honour*, that, at beſt, can be celebrated but by an inconſiderable part of the world, and is envied and calumniated by more than 'tis truly given. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

11. Privileges of rank or birth.

Henry the ſeventh, truly pitying
My father's loſs, like a moſt royal prince,
Reſtor'd to me my *honours;* and, from ruins,
Made my name once more noble. *Shakeſp.*

Honours were conferred upon Antonine by Hadrian in his infancy. *Wotton's Roman Hiſt.*

12. Civilities paid.

Then here a ſlave, or if you will a lord,
To do the *honours*, and to give the word. *Pope.*

13. Ornament; decoration.

The fire then ſhook the *honours* of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion ſhed. *Dryd.*

14. *Honour*, or *on my honour*, is a form of proteſtation uſed by the lords in judicial deciſions.

My hand to thee, my *honour* on my promiſe. *Shakeſp.*

To **HO'NOUR**, ŏn'-nŭr. *v. a.* [*honorer*, Fr. *honoro*, Lat.]

1. To reverence; to regard with veneration.

He was called our father, and was continually *honoured* of all men, as the next perſon unto the king. *Eſth.* xvi. 11.

The poor man is *honoured* for his ſkill, and the rich man is *honoured* for his riches. *Eccles.* x. 30.

He that is *honoured* in poverty, how much more in riches? *Eccles.* x. 31.

How lov'd, how *honour'd* once, avails thee not. *Pope.*

2. To dignify; to raiſe to greatneſs.

We nouriſh 'gainſt our ſenate
The cockle of rebellion, inſolence, ſedition,
Which we ourſelves have plow'd for, ſow'd and ſcatter'd,
By mingling them with us, the *honour'd* number. *Shakeſp.*

3. To glorify.

I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he ſhall follow after them, and I will be *honoured* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his hoſt, that the Egyptians may know that I am the Lord. *Ex.* xiv.

HO'NOURABLE, ŏn'-nŭr-ŭbl. *adj.* [*honorable*, Fr.]

1. Illuſtrious; noble.

Who hath taken this counſel againſt Tyre, the crowning city, whoſe merchants are princes; whoſe traffickers are the *honourable* of the earth? *Iſa.* xxiii. 8.

2. Great; magnanimous; generous.

Sir, I'll tell you,
Since I am charg'd in honour, and by him
That I think *honourable.* *Shakeſp.*

3. Conferring honour.

Think'ſt thou it *honourable* for a nobleman
Still to remember wrongs? *Shakeſp.*

Then warlike kings, who for their country fought,
And *honourable* wounds from battle brought. *Dryd.*

Many of thoſe perſons, who put this *honourable* taſk on me, were more able to perform it themſelves. *Dryden.*

4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.

Sith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguiſh, rather than of crime hath been,
Preſerve her cauſe to her eternal doom;
And in the mean, vouchſafe her *honourable* tomb. *Spenſer.*

5. Not to be diſgraced.

Here's a Bohemian Tartar tarries the coming down of thy fat woman:—let her deſcend, my chambers are *honourable.* *Shakeſp.*

6. Free from taint; free from reproach.

As he was *honourable* in all his acts, ſo in this, that he took Joppe for an haven. 1 *Mac.* xiv. 5.

Methinks I could not die any where ſo contented as in the king's company, his cauſe being juſt and his quarrel *honourable.* *Shakeſp.*

7. Honeſt; without intention of deceit.

The earl ſent again to know if they would entertain their pardon, in caſe he ſhould come in perſon, and aſſure it: they anſwered, they did conceive him to be ſo *honourable*, that from himſelf they would moſt thankfully embrace it. *Hayward.*

If that thy bent of love be *honourable*,
Thy purpoſe marriage, ſend me word to-morrow. *Shakeſp.*

8. Equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS, ŏn'-nŭr-ŭbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *honourable.*] Eminence; magnificence; generoſity.

HO'NOURABLY, ŏn'-nŭr-ŭb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *honourable.*]

1. With tokens of honour.

The rev'rend abbot,
With all his convent, *honourably* receiv'd him. *Shakeſp.*

2. Magnanimouſly; generouſly.

After ſome ſix weeks, which the king did *honourably* interpoſe, to give ſpace to his brother's interceſſion, he was arraigned of high treaſon, and condemned. *Bacon.*

3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.

'Tis juſt, ye gods! and what I well deſerve:
Why did I not more *honourably* ſtarve! *Dryden.*

Ho'nourer, ŏn'-nůr-růr. *n. ſ.* [from *honour.*] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

I muſt not omit Mr. Gay, whoſe zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and *honourer*. *Pope.*

Hood, hůd', in compoſition, is derived from the Sax. had, in Germ. *heit*, in Dut. *heid*. It denotes quality; character; condition: as, *knighthood*; *childhood*; *fatherhood*. Sometimes it is written after the Dutch, as, *maidenhead*. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, *brotherhood*, a confraternity: *ſiſterhood*, a company of ſiſters.

Hood, hůd'. *n. ſ.* [hod, Sax. probably from heꝼod head.]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head.

In velvet, white as ſnow, the troop was gown'd:
Their *hoods* and ſleeves the ſame. *Dryden.*

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.

He undertook ſo to muffle up himſelf in his *hood*, that none ſhould diſcern him. *Wotton.*

The lacerna came, from being a military habit, to be a common dreſs: it had a *hood*, which could be ſeparated from and joined to it. *Arbuthnot.*

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To **Hood**, hůd'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To dreſs in a hood.

The cobler apron'd, and the parſon gown'd,
The friar *hooded*, and the monarch crown'd. *Pope.*

2. To blind, as with a hood.

While grace is ſaying, I'll *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and ſigh, and ſay, Amen. *Shak.*

3. To cover.

An hollow cryſtal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a broad extinguiſher he makes,
And *hoods* the flames that to their quarry ſtrove. *Dryden.*

Ho'odman *Blind*, hůd'-mån-blî'nd. *n. ſ.* A play in which the perſon hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.

What devil was't,
That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman blind?* *Shakeſp.*

To **Ho'od-wink**, hůd'-wĭnk. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink.*]

1. To blind with ſomething bound over the eyes.

They willingly *hood-winking* themſelves from ſeeing his faults, he often abuſed the virtue of courage to defend his foul vice of injuſtice. *Sidney.*

We will bind and *hood-wink* him ſo, that he ſhall ſuppoſe he is carried into the leaguer of the adverſaries. *Shakeſp.*

Then ſhe who hath been *hood-wink'd* from her birth,
Doth firſt herſelf within death's mirrour ſee. *Davies.*

So have I ſeen, at Chriſtmas ſports, one loſt,
And, *hood-wink'd*, for a man embrace a poſt. *Ben Jonſon.*

Satan is fain to *hood-wink* thoſe that ſtart. *Decay of Piety.*

Prejudice ſo dexterouſly *hood-winks* men's minds as to keep them in the dark, with a belief that they are more in the light. *Locke.*

Muſt I wed Rodogune?
Fantaſtick cruelty of *hood-wink'd* chance! *Rowe.*

On high, where no hoarſe winds or clouds reſort,
The *hood-wink'd* goddeſs keeps her partial court. *Garth.*

2. To cover; to hide.

Be patient; for the prize, I'll bring thee to,
Shall *hood-wink* this miſchance. *Shakeſp.*

3. To deceive; to impoſe upon.

She delighted in infamy, which often ſhe had uſed to her huſband's ſhame, filling all men's ears, but his, with reproach; while he, *hood-wink'd* with kindneſs, leaſt of all men knew who ſtruck him. *Sidney.*

HOOF, hŏ'f. *n. ſ.* [hoꝼ, Sax. *hoef*, Dut.] The hard horny ſubſtance on the feet of graminivorous animals.

With the *hoofs* of his horſes ſhall he tread down all thy ſtreets. *Ezek.* xxvi. 11.

The bull and ram know the uſe of their horns as well as the horſe of his *hoofs*. *More.*

Ho'ofed, hŏ'fd. *adj.* [from *hoof*] Furniſhed with hoofs.

Among quadrupeds, the roe-deer is the ſwifteſt; of all the *hoofed*, the horſe is the moſt beautiful; of all the clawed, the lion is the ſtrongeſt. *Grew.*

Hoof-bound, hŏ'f-bound. *adj.* [*hoof* and *bound.*]

A horſe is ſaid to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occaſioned by the dryneſs and contraction or narrowneſs of the horn of the quarters, which ſtraitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horſe lame. A *hoof-bound* horſe has a narrow heel, the ſides of which come too near one another, inſomuch that the fleſh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent. *Farrier's Dict.*

HOOK, hŏ'k. *n. ſ.* [hoce, Sax. *hoeck*, Dut.]

1. Any thing bent ſo as to catch hold: as, a ſhepherd's *hook* and pot *hooks*.

This falling not, for that they had not far enough undermined it, they aſſayed with great *hooks* and ſtrong ropes to have pulled it down. *Knolles.*

2. The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fiſhes, and with which the fiſh is pierced.

Like unto golden *hooks*,
That from the fooliſh fiſh their baits do hide. *Spenſ.*

My bended *hook* ſhall pierce
Their ſlimy jaws. *Shakeſp.*

Though divine Plato thus of pleaſures thought,
They us with *hooks* and baits, like fiſhes, caught. *Denham.*

3. A ſnare; a trap.

A ſhop of all the qualities that man
Loves woman for, beſides that *hook* of wiving,
Fairneſs, which ſtrikes the eye. *Shakeſp.*

4. An iron to ſeize the meat in the caldron.

About the caldron many cooks accoil'd,
With *hooks* and ladles, as need did require;
The while the viands in the veſſel boil'd. *F. Queen.*

5. A ſickle to reap corn.

Peaſe are commonly reaped with a *hook* at the end of a long ſtick. *Mortimer.*

6. Any inſtrument to cut or lop with.

Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like ſlaſhing Bentley with his deſperate *hook*. *Pope.*

7. The part of the hinge fixed to the poſt: whence the proverb, *off the hooks*, for *in diſorder*.

My doublet looks,
Like him that wears it, quite *off o' the hooks*. *Cleaveland.*

She was horribly bold, meddling and expenſive, eaſily put *off the hooks*, and monſtrous hard to be pleaſed again. *L'Eſtrange.*

While Sheridan is *off the hooks*,
And friend Delany at his books. *Swift.*

8. *Hook.* [In huſbandry.] A field ſown two years running. *Ainſworth.*

9. *Hook or crook.* One way or other; by any expedient; by any means direct or oblique. Ludicrous.

Which he by *hook or crook* had gather'd,
And for his own inventions father'd. *Hudibras.*

He would bring him by *hook or crook* into his quarrel. *Dryden.*

To **Hook**, hŏ'k. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he had caught was ſerved up for the firſt diſh: upon our ſitting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had *hooked* it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drew it out upon the bank. *Addiſon.*

2. To intrap; to inſnare.

3. To draw as with a hook.

But ſhe
I can *hook* to me. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

4. To faſten as with an hook.

5. To draw by force or artifice.

There are many branches of the natural law no way reducible to the two tables, unleſs *hooked* in by tedious conſequences. *Norris.*

Ho'oked, hŏ'kt. *adj.* [from *hook.*] Bent; curvated.

Gryps ſignifies eagle or vulture; from whence the epithet *grypus*; for an *hooked* or aquiline noſe. *Brown.*

Now thou threaten'ſt, with unjuſt decree,
To ſeize the prize which I ſo dearly bought:
Mean match to thine; for ſtill above the reſt,
Thy *hook'd* rapacious hands uſurp the beſt. *Dryden.*

Caterpillars have claws and feet: the claws are *hooked*, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the backſides of leaves. *Grew.*

Ho'okedness, hŏ'-kĭd-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *hooked.*] State of being bent like a hook.

Hookno'sed, hŏ'k-nŏzd. *adj.* [*hook* and *noſe.*] Having the aquiline noſe riſing in the middle.

I may juſtly ſay with the *hooknoſed* fellow of Rome there, Cæſar, I came, ſaw, and overcame. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

HOOP, hŏ'p. *n. ſ.* [*hoep*, Dut.]

1. Any thing circular by which ſomething elſe is bound, particularly caſks or barrels.

Thou ſhalt prove a ſhelter to thy friends,
A *hoop* of gold to bind thy brothers in,
That the united veſſel of their blood
Shall never leak. *Shak. Henry* IV.

If I knew
What *hoop* would hold us ſtaunch, from edge to edge
O' th' world, I would purſue it. *Shakeſp.*

A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?
—About a *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring. *Shakeſp.*

To view ſo lewd a town, and to refrain,
What *hoops* of iron could my ſpleen contain! *Dryd.*

And learned Athens to our art muſt ſtoop,
Could ſhe behold us tumbling through a *hoop*. *Pope.*

2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.

At coming in you ſaw her ſtoop:
The entry bruſh'd againſt her *hoop*. *Swift.*

All that *hoops* are good for is to clean dirty ſhoes, and to keep fellows at a diſtance. *Clariſſa.*

3. Any thing circular.

I have ſeen at Rome an antique ſtatue of Time, with a wheel or *hoop* of marble in his hand. *Addiſ.*

To **Hoop**, hŏ'p. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind or encloſe with hoops.

The three *hoop'd* pot ſhall have ten *hoops*, and I will make it felony to drink ſmall beer. *Shakeſp.*

The caſks for his majeſty's ſhipping were *hooped* as a wine-caſk, or *hooped* with iron. *Raleigh.*

2. To encircle; to claſp; to ſurround.

If ever henceforth thou
Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces,
I will deviſe a death. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I *hoop* the firmament, and make
This my embrace the zodiack. *Cleaveland.*

That ſhelly guard, which *hoops* in the eye, and hides the greater part of it, might occaſion his miſtake. *Grew.*

To **Hoop**, hŏ'p. *v. n.* [from *wopgan* or *wopyan*, Goth. or *houpper*, Fr. derived from the Gothick. This word is generally written *whoop*, which is more proper if we deduce it from the Gothick; and *hoop* if we derive it from the French.] To ſhout; to make an outcry by way of call or purſuit.

To Hoop, hô'p. *v. a.*

1. To drive with a ſhout.

Daſtard nobles
Suffer'd me, by the voice of ſlaves, to be
Hoop'd out of Rome. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. To call by a ſhout.

Ho'oper, hô'-pûr. *n. ſ.* [from *hoop* to incloſe with hoops.] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

Ho'oping-cough, hô'ping-kôf. *n. ſ.* [or *whooping-cough*, from *hoop* to ſhout.] A convulſive cough, ſo called from its noiſe; the chincough.

To Hoot, hô't. *v. n.* [*hwt*, Welſh; *huer*, Fr.]

1. To ſhout in contempt.

A number of country folks happened to paſs thereby, who hollowed and *hooted* after me as at the arranteſt coward. *Sidney.*

Matrons and girls ſhall *hoot* at thee no more. *Dryden.*

2. To cry as an owl.

Some keep back
The clamorous owl, that nightly *hoots*, and wonders
At our queint ſports. *Shakeſp.*

To Hoot, hô't. *v. a.* To drive with noiſe and ſhouts.

We lov'd him; but, like beaſts,
Our coward nobles gave way to your cluſters,
Who did *hoot* him out o' th' city. *Shakeſp.*

The owl of Rome, whom boys and girls will *hoot*!
That were I ſet up for that wooden god
That keeps our gardens, could not fright the crows,
Or the leaſt bird, from muting on my head. *B. Jonſon.*

Partridge and his clan may *hoot* me for a cheat and impoſtor, if I fail in any particular of moment. *Swift.*

Hoot, hô't. *n. ſ.* [*huée*, Fr. from the verb.] Clamour; ſhout; noiſe.

Its aſſertion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To HOP, hŏp'. *v. n.* [Hoppan, Sax. *hoppen*, Dut.]

1. To jump; to ſkip lightly.

I would have thee gone,
And yet no further than a wanton's bird,
That lets it *hop* a little from her hand,
And with a ſilk thread plucks it back again. *Shakeſ.*

Go, *hop* me over every kennel home;
For you ſhall *hop* without my cuſtom, ſir. *Shakeſp.*

Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes. *Shakeſp.*

The painted birds, companions of the Spring,
Hopping from ſpray to ſpray were heard. *Dryden.*

Your Ben and Fletcher, in their firſt young flight,
Did no Volpone, nor no Arbaces write;
But *hopp'd* about, and ſhort excurſions made
From bough to bough, as if they were afraid. *Dryden.*

Why don't we vindicate ourſelves by trial ordeal, and *hop* over heated ploughſhares blindfold? *Collier.*

I am highly delighted to ſee the jay or the thruſh *hopping* about my walks. *Spectator.*

2. To leap on one leg.

Men with heads like dogs, and others with one huge foot alone, whereupon they did *hop* from place to place. *Abbot.*

3. To walk lamely, or with one leg leſs nimble or ſtrong than the other; to limp; to halt.

The limping ſmith obſerv'd the ſadden'd feaſt,
And *hopping* here and there, himſelf a jeſt,
Put in his word. *Dryden's Homer.*

4. To move; to play.

Softly feel
Her feeble pulſe, to prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*. *F. Queen.*

Hop, hŏp'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A jump; a light leap.

2. A jump on one leg.

When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a *hop*, ſtep, and jump. *Addiſon.*

3. A place where meaner people dance. *Ainſworth.*

HOP, hŏp'. *n. ſ.* [*hop*, Dut. *lupulus*, Lat.] A plant.

It has a creeping root: the leaves are rough, angular, and conjugated; the ſtalks climb and twiſt about whatever is near them; the flowers are male and female on different plants: the male flower conſiſts of a calyx divided into five parts, which ſurrounds the ſtamina, but has no petals to the flower: the female plants have their flowers collected into ſquamoſe heads, which grow in bunches: from each leafy ſcale is produced an horned ovary, which becomes a ſingle roundiſh ſeed. *Miller.*

If *hop* yard or orchard ye mind for to have,
For *hop* poles and crotchets in lopping to ſave. *Tuſ.*

The planting of *hop* yards is profitable for the planters, and conſequently for the kingdom. *Bacon.*

Beer hath malt firſt infuſed in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the *hop*. *Bacon.*

Next to thiſtles are *hop* ſtrings, cut after the flowers are gathered. *Derham.*

Have the poles without forks, otherwiſe it will be troubleſome to part the *hop* vines and the poles. *Mortimer.*

When you water *hops*, on the top of every hill put diſſolved dung, which will enrich your *hop* hills. *Mortimer.*

In Kent they plant their *hop* gardens with apple-trees and cherry-trees between. *Mortimer.*

The price of hoeing of *hop* ground is forty ſhillings an acre. *Mortimer.*

Hop poles, the largeſt ſort, ſhould be about twenty foot long, and about nine inches in compaſs. *Mortimer.*

To Hop, hŏp'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To impregnate with hops.

Brew in October, and *hop* it for long keeping. *Mortimer.*

To increaſe the milk, diminiſhed by fleſh meat, take malt-drink not much *hopped*. *Arbuthnot.*

HOPE, hô'p. *n. ſ.* [Hopa, Sax. *hope*, Dut.]

1. Expectation of ſome good; an expectation indulged with pleaſure.

Hope is that pleaſure in the mind which every one finds in himſelf, upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him. *Locke.*

There is *hope* of a tree, if cut down, that it will ſprout again. *Job*, xiv. 7.

When in heav'n ſhe ſhall his eſſence ſee,
This is her ſov'reign good, and perfect bliſs;
Her longing, wiſhings, *hopes*, all finiſh'd be;
Her joys are full, her motions reſt in this. *Davies.*

Sweet *hope*! kind cheat! fair fallacy! by thee
We are not where or what we be;
But what and where we would be: thus art thou
Our abſent preſence, and our future now. *Craſhaw.*

Faith is oppoſed to infidelity, and *hope* to deſpair, *Taylor.*

He ſought them both, but wiſh'd his hap might find
Eve ſeparate: he wiſh'd, but not with *hope*
Of what ſo ſeldom chanc'd: when to his wiſh,
Beyond his *hope*, Eve ſeparate he ſpies. *Milton.*

The Trojan dames
To Pallas' fane in long proceſſion go,
In *hopes* to reconcile their heav'nly foe. *Dryden.*

Why not comfort myſelf with the *hope* of what may be, as torment myſelf with the fear on't. *L'Eſtrange.*

To encourage our *hopes*, it gives us the higheſt aſſurance of moſt laſting happineſs, in caſe of obedience. *Tillotſon.*

The deceaſed really lived like one that had his *hope* in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon, having exchanged *hope* for ſight, deſire for enjoyment. *Atterbury.*

Young men look rather to the paſt age than the preſent, and therefore the future may have ſome *hopes* of them. *Swift.*

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any perſon.

It is good, being put to death by men, to look for *hope* from God, to be raiſed up again by him. 2 *Mac.* vii. 14.

Bleſſed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord. *Eccluſ.* xiv. 2.

3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which ſomething deſired may be effected.

I might ſee from far ſome forty truncheoneers draw to her ſuccour, which were the *hope* of the Strand, where ſhe was quarter'd. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

4. The object of hope.

Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth leſs than a mother's *hope*;
To wit, an indigeſted deform'd lump. *Shakeſp.*

She was his care, his *hope*, and his delight,
Moſt in his thought, and ever in his ſight. *Dryd.*

Hope, hô'p. *n. ſ.* Any ſloping plain between the ridges of mountains. *Ainſworth.*

To Hope, hô'p. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To live in expectation of ſome good.

Hope for good ſucceſs, according to the efficacy of the cauſes and the inſtrument; and let the huſbandman *hope* for a good harveſt. *Taylor.*

My muſe, by ſtorms long toſt,
Is thrown upon your hoſpitable coaſt;
And finds more favour by her ill ſucceſs,
Than ſhe could *hope* for by her happineſs. *Dryden.*

Who knows what adverſe fortune may befall!
Arm well your mind, *hope* little, and fear all. *Dryd.*

2. To place confidence in another.

He ſhall ſtrengthen your heart, all ye that *hope* in the Lord. *Pſalm* xxxi. 24.

To Hope, hô'p. *v. a.* To expect with deſire.

The ſun ſhines hot; and if we uſe delay,
Cold-biting Winter mars our *hop'd* for hay. *Shak.*

So ſtands the Thracian herdſman with his ſpear
Full in the gap, and *hopes* the hunted bear. *Dryd.*

Ho'peful, hô'p-fûl. *adj.* [*hope* and *full*.]

1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promiſing; likely to obtain ſucceſs; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify deſire, or anſwer expectation.

He will advance thee:
I know his noble nature, not to let
Thy *hopeful* ſervice periſh. *Shakeſp.*

You ſerve a great and gracious maſter, and there is a moſt *hopeful* young prince whom you muſt not deſert. *Bacon.*

What to the old can greater pleaſure be,
Than *hopeful* and ingenious youth to ſee? *Denham.*

They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very *hopeful* ſcholars by that time they are threeſcore. *Addiſon.*

2. Full of hope; full of expectation of ſucceſs. This ſenſe is now almoſt confined to Scotland, though it is analogical, and found in good writers.

Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and ſtrongly conceited, whatſoever they took in hand. *Hooker.*

I was *hopeful* the ſucceſs of your firſt attempts would encourage you to make trial alſo of more nice and difficult experiments. *Boyle.*

Whatever ills the friendleſs orphan bears,
Bereav'd of parents in his infant years,
Still muſt the wrong'd Telemachus ſuſtain,
If *hopeful* of your aid, he hopes in vain. *Pope.*

Ho'pefully, hô'p-fûl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *hopeful*.]

1. In ſuch manner as to raiſe hope; in a promiſing way.

He left all his female kindred either matched with peers of the realm actually, or *hopefully* with earls' ſons and heirs. *Wotton.*

They were ready to renew the war, and to proſecute it *hopefully*, to the reduction or ſuppreſſion of the Iriſh. *Clarendon.*

2. With hope; without deſpair. This ſenſe is rare.

From your promiſing and generous endeavours we may *hopefully* expect a conſiderable enlargement of the hiſtory of nature. *Glanville.*

HO'PEFULNESS, hŏ'p-fŭl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *hopeful.*] Promiſe of good; likelihood to ſucceed.

Set down beforehand certain ſignatures of *hopefulneſs*, or characters, whereby may be timely deſcribed what the child will prove in probability. *Wotton.*

HO'PELESS, hŏ'p-lĭs. *adj.* [from *hope.*]

1. Without hope; without pleaſing expectation; deſpairing.

Are they indifferent, being uſed as ſigns of immoderate and *hopeleſs* lamentation for the dead? *Hooker.*

Alas! I am a woman, friendleſs, *hopeleſs!* *Shak.*

He watches with greedy hope to find
His wiſh, and beſt advantage, us aſunder;
Hopeleſs to circumvent us join'd, where each
To other ſpeedy aid might lend at need. *Milton.*

The fall'n archangel, envious of our ſtate,
And *hopeleſs* to prevail by open force,
Seeks hid advantage. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Hopeleſs of ranſom, and condemn'd to lie
In durance, doom'd a ling'ring death to die. *Dryd.*

2. Giving no hope; promiſing nothing pleaſing.

The *hopeleſs* word of never to return,
Breathe I againſt thee upon pain of life. *Shak.*

HO'PER, hŏ'-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *hope.*] One that has pleaſing expectations.

I except all *hopers*, who turn the ſcale, becauſe the ſtrong expectation of a good certain ſalary will outweigh the loſs by bad rents. *Swift.*

HO'PINGLY, hŏ'-pĭng-lȳ. *adv.* [from *hoping.*] With hope; with expectation of good.

One ſign of deſpair is the peremptory contempt of the condition which is the ground of hope; the going on not only in terrours and amazement of conſcience, but alſo boldly, *hopingly*, and confidently in wilful habits of ſin. *Hammond.*

HO'PPER, hŏp'-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *hop.*] He who hops or jumps on one leg. *Ainſworth.*

HO'PPERS, hŏp'-pŭrz. *n. ſ.* [commonly called *Scotch hoppers.*] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HO'PPER, hŏp'-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [ſo called becauſe it is always *hopping*, or in agitation. It is called in French, for the ſame reaſon, *tremie* or *tremue.*]

1. The box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground.

The ſalt of the lake Aſphaltites ſhooteth into perfect cubes. Sometimes they are pyramidal and plain, like the *hopper* of a mill. *Grew.*

Granivorous birds have the mechaniſm of a mill: their maw is the *hopper* which holds and ſoftens the grain, letting it drop by degrees into the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Juſt at the *hopper* will I ſtand,
In my whole life I never ſaw griſt ground,
And mark the clack how juſtly it will ſound. *Betterton.*

2. A baſket for carrying ſeed. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RAL, hŏ'-răl. *adj.* [from *hora*, Lat.] Relating to the hour.

Howe'er reduc'd and plain,
The watch would ſtill a watch remain;
But if the *horal* orbit ceaſes,
The whole ſtands ſtill, or breaks to pieces. *Prior.*

HO'RARY, hŏ'-ră-rȳ. *adj.* [*horaire*, Fr. *horarius*, Lat.]

1. Relating to an hour.

I'll draw a figure that ſhall tell you
What you perhaps forgot befell you,
By way of *horary* inſpection,
Which ſome account our worſt erection. *Hudibras.*

In his anſwer to an *horary* queſtion, as what hour of the night to ſet a fox-trap, he has diſcuſſed, under the character of Reynard, the manner of ſurpriſing all ſharpers. *Tatler.*

2. Continuing for an hour.

When, from a baſket of Summer-fruit, God by Amos foretold the deſtruction of his people, thereby was declared the propinquity of their deſolation, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration than thoſe *horary* or ſoon decaying fruits of Summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

HORDE, hŏ'rd. *n. ſ.* A clan; a migratory crew of people. It is applied only to the Tartars.

Of loſt mankind, in poliſh'd ſlavery ſunk,
Drove martial *horde* on *horde* with dreadful ſweep,
And gave the vanquiſh'd world another form. *Thomſon.*

HORI'ZON, hŏ'-rī'-zŭn. *n. ſ.* [ὁρίζων.] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is diſtinguiſhed into ſenſible and real: the ſenſible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemiſphere. It is falſely pronounced by *Shakeſpeare hórizon.*

When the morning ſun ſhall raiſe his car
Above the border of this *horizon*,
We'll forward towards Warwick and his mates. *Shakeſp.*

She began to caſt with herſelf from what coaſt this blazing ſtar ſhould firſt appear, and at what time it muſt be upon the *horizon* of Ireland. *Bacon.*

In his Eaſt the glorious lamp was ſeen,
Regent of day; and all th' *horizon* round
Inveſted with bright rays. *Milton.*

The morning lark, the meſſenger of day,
Saluted in her ſong the morning gray;
And ſoon the ſun aroſe with beams ſo bright,
That all th' *horizon* laugh'd to ſee the joyous ſight. *Dryden.*

When the ſea is worked up in a tempeſt, ſo that the *horizon* on every ſide is nothing but foaming billows and floating mountains, it is impoſſible to deſcribe the agreeable horrour that riſes from ſuch a proſpect. *Addiſon.*

HORIZO'NTAL, hŏr-ȳ-zŏn'-tăl. *adj.* [*horizontal*, Fr. from *horizon.*]

1. Near the horizon.

As when the ſun, new riſen,
Looks through the *horizontal* miſty air,
Shorn of his beams; or from behind the moon,
In dim eclipſe, diſaſtrous twilight ſheds
On half the nations. *Milton.*

2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

An obeliſk erected, and golden figures placed *horizontal* about it, was brought out of Egypt by Auguſtus. *Brown.*

The problem is reduced to this: What perpendicular height is neceſſary to place ſeveral ranks of rowers in a plane inclined to a *horizontal* line in a given angle? *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

HORIZONTALLY, hŏr-ȳ-zŏn'-tăl-ȳ. *adv.* [from *horizontal.*] In a direction parallel to the horizon.

As it will not ſink into the bottom, ſo will it neither float above, like lighter bodies; but, being near in weight, lie ſuperficially, or almoſt *horizontally* unto it. *Brown.*

The ambient ether is too liquid and empty to impel them *horizontally* with celerity. *Bentley.*

HORN, hă'rn. *n. ſ.* [*haurn*, Goth. hoꞃn, Sax. *horn*, Dut.]

1. The hard bodies which grow on the heads of ſome graminivorous quadrupeds, and ſerve them for weapons.

No beaſt that hath *horns* hath upper teeth. *Bacon.*

Zetus riſes through the ground,
Bending the bull's tough neck with pain,
That toſſes back his *horns* in vain. *Addiſon.*

All that proceſs is no more ſurpriſing than the eruption of *horns* in ſome brutes, or of teeth and beard in men at certain periods of age. *Bentley.*

2. An inſtrument of wind-muſick made of horn.

The ſquire 'gan nigher to approach,
And wind his *horn* under the caſtle-wall,
That with the noiſe it ſhook as it would fall. *Fairy Queen.*

There's a poſt come from my maſter, with his *horn* full of good news. *Shakeſp.*

The goddeſs to her crooked *horn*
Adds all her breath: the rocks and woods around,
And mountains, tremble at th' infernal ſound. *Dryden.*

Fair Aſcanius, and his youthful train,
With *horns* and hounds a hunting match ordain. *Dryden.*

3. The extremity of the waxing or waining moon, as mentioned by poets.

She bleſs'd the bed, ſuch fruitfulneſs convey'd,
That ere ten moons had ſharpen'd either *horn*,
To crown their bliſs, a lovely boy was born. *Dryd.*

The moon
Wears a wan circle round her blunted *horns* *Thomſ.*

4. The feelers of a ſnail. Whence the proverb, *To pull in the horns*, to repreſs one's ardour.

Love's feeling is more ſoft and ſenſible,
Than are the tender *horns* of cockled ſnails. *Shak.*

Aufidius,
Hearing of our Marcius's baniſhment,
Thruſt forth his *horns* again into the world,
Which were inſhell'd when Marcius ſtood for Rome,
And durſt not once peep out. *Shakeſp.*

5. A drinking cup made of horn.

6. Antler of a cuckold.

If I have *horns* to make one mad,
Let the proverb go with me, I'll be horn mad. *Shakeſp.*

Merchants, vent'ring through the main,
Slight pyrates, rocks, and *horns* for gain. *Hudibras.*

7. *Horn mad.* Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

I am glad he went not in himſelf: if he had, he would have been *horn mad.* *Shakeſp.*

HORNBE'AK, hă'rn-bēk. } *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh.
HORNFI'SH, hă'rn-fĭſh. } *Ainſworth.*

HO'RNBEAM, hă'rn-bēm. *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *beam*, Dut. for *tree*, from the hardneſs of the timber.]

It hath leaves like the elm or beech-tree. The timber is very tough and inflexible, and of excellent uſe. *Miller.*

HO'RNBOOK, hă'rn-bŏk. *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *book.*] The firſt book of children, covered with horn to keep it unſoiled.

He teaches boys the *hornbook.* *Shakeſp.*

Nothing has been conſidered of this kind out of the ordinary road of the *hornbook* and primer. *Locke.*

To maſter John the Engliſh maid
A *hornbook* gives of ginger bread;
And that the child may learn the better,
As he can name, he eats the letter. *Prior.*

HO'RNED, hă'r-nĭd. *adj.* [from *horn.*] Furniſhed with horns.

As when two rams, ſtirr'd with ambitious pride,
Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,
Their *horned* fronts ſo fierce on either ſide
Do meet, that, with the terrour of the ſhock,
Aſtoniſhed both ſtand ſenſeleſs as a block. *F. Queen.*

Thither all the *horned* hoſt reſorts,
To graze the ranker mead. *Denham.*

Thou king of *horned* floods, whoſe plenteous urn
Suffices fatneſs to the fruitful corn. *Dryden.*

HO'RNER, hă'r-nŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *horn.*] One that works in horn, and ſells horns.

The ſkin of a bull's forehead is the part of the hide made uſe of by *horners*, whereupon they ſhave their horns. *Grew.*

HO'RNET, hă'r-nĭt. *n. ſ.* [hẏꞃnette, Sax. from its horns.] A very large ſtrong ſtinging fly, which makes its neſt in hollow trees.

Silence, in times of ſuff'ring, is the beſt;
'Tis dangerous to diſturb a *hornet*'s neſt. *Dryden.*

Hornets do miſchief to trees by breeding in them. *Mortimer.*

I have often admired how *hornets*, that gather dry materials for building their neſts, have found a proper matter to glue their combs. *Derham.*

Ho'rnfoot, hå'rn-fût. *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *foot.*] Hoofed.

Mad frantick men, that did not inly quake!
With *hornfoot* horſes, and braſs wheels, Jove's
ſtorms to emulate. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Ho'rnowl, hå'rn-owl. *n. ſ.* A kind of horned owl. *Ainſworth.*

Ho'rnpipe, hå'rn-pîp. *n. ſ.* [*horn* and *pipe.*] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn.

A luſty tabrere,
That to thee many a *hornpipe* play'd,
Whereto they dauncen each one with his maid. *Spenſer.*

There many a *hornpipe* he tun'd to his Phyllis. *Raleigh.*

Let all the quickſilver i' the mine
Run to the feet veins, and refine
Your firkhum jerkhum to a dance
Shall fetch the fiddlers out of France,
To wonder at the *hornpipes* here
Of Nottingham and Derbyſhire. *Ben Jonſon.*

Florinda danced the Derbyſhire *hornpipe* in the preſence of ſeveral friends. *Tatler.*

Ho'rnstone, hå'rn-ſtôn. *n. ſ.* A kind of blue ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

Ho'rnwork, hå'rn-wûrk. *n. ſ.* A kind of angular fortification.

Ho'rny, hå'r-nŷ. *adj.* [from *horn.*]

1. Made of horn.

2. Reſembling horn.

He thought he by the brook of Cherith ſtood,
And ſaw the ravens with their *horny* beaks
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn. *Milton.*

The *horny* or pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the ſame ſuperficies with the white of the eye, but riſeth up above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

Rough are her ears, and broad her *horny* feet. *Dryden.*

The pineal gland was encompaſſed with a kind of *horny* ſubſtance. *Addiſon.*

As the ſerum of the blood is reſolvable by a ſmall heat, a greater heat coagulates it ſo as to turn it *horny*, like parchment; but when it is thoroughly putrified, it will no longer concrete. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Hard as horn; callous.

Tyrrheus, the foſter-father of the beaſt,
Then clench'd a hatchet in his *horny* fiſt. *Dryden.*

Horo'graphy, hô-rôg'-grå-fŷ. *n. ſ.* [*horographie*, Fr. ὥρα and γράφω.] An account of the hours.

Ho'rologe, hô'-rô-lôdzh. } *n. ſ.* [*horologium*,
Ho'rology, hô'-rô-lô-dzhŷ. } Lat.] Any inſtrument that tells the hour: as a clock; a watch; an hour-glaſs.

He'll watch the *horologe* a double ſet,
If drink rock not his cradle. *Shakeſp.*

Before the days of Jerome there were *horologies*, that meaſured the hours not only by drops of water in glaſſes, called clepſydra, but alſo by ſand in glaſſes, called clepſammia. *Brown.*

Horo'metry, hô-rôm'-ê-trŷ. *n. ſ.* [*horometrie*, Fr. ὥρα and μετρέω.] The art of meaſuring hours.

It is no eaſy wonder how the *horometry* of antiquity diſcovered not this artifice. *Brown.*

Ho'roscope, hôr'-rô-ſkôp. *n. ſ.* [*horoſcope*, Fr. ὡροσκόπος.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

How unlikely is it, that the many almoſt numberleſs conjunctions of ſtars, which occur in the progreſs of a man's life, ſhould not match and countervail that one *horoſcope* or conjunction which is found at his birth? *Drummond.*

A proportion of the *horoſcope* unto the ſeventh houſe, or oppoſite ſigns every ſeventh year, oppreſſeth living creatures. *Bro.*

Him born beneath a boding *horoſcope*,
His ſire, the blear-ey'd Vulcan of a ſhop,
From Mars his forge ſent to Minerva's ſchool. *Dryden.*

The Greek names this the *horoſcope*;
This governs life, and this marks out our parts,
Our humours, manners, qualities and arts. *Creech.*

They underſtood the planets and the zodiack by inſtinct, and fell to drawing ſchemes of their own *horoſcopes* in the ſame duſt they ſprung out of. *Bentley.*

Ho'rrent, hôr'-rênt. *adj.* [*horrens*, Lat. *Horrentia pilis agmina.*] Pointed outwards; briſtled with points; a word perhaps introduced by Milton.

Him a globe
Of fiery ſeraphim incircled round
With bright imblazonry and *horrent* arms. *Milton.*

HO'RRIBLE, hôr'-rîbl. *adj.* [*horrible*, Fr. *horribilis*, Lat.] Dreadful; terrible; ſhocking; hideous; enormous.

No colour affecteth the eye much with diſpleaſure: there be ſights that are *horrible*, becauſe they excite the memory of things that are odious or fearful. *Bacon.*

A dungeon *horrible* on all ſides round,
As one great furnace flamed. *Milton.*

O ſight
Of terrour, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how *horrible* to feel! *Milton.*

Eternal happineſs and eternal miſery, meeting with a perſuaſion that the ſoul is immortal, are, of all others, the firſt the moſt deſirable, and the latter the moſt *horrible* to human apprehenſion. *South.*

Ho'rribleness, hôr'-rîbl-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *horrible.*] Dreadfulneſs; hideouſneſs; terribleneſs; fearfulneſs.

Ho'rribly, hôr'-rîb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *horrible.*]

1. Dreadfully; hideouſly.

What hideous noiſe was that!
Horribly loud. *Milton.*

2. To a dreadful degree.

The contagion of theſe ill precedents, both in civility and virtue, *horribly* infects children. *Locke.*

HO'RRID, hôr'-rîd. *adj.* [*horridus*, Lat.]

1. Hideous; dreadful; ſhocking.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrider* may ſeem to thoſe
Which chance to find us. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

Not in the legions
Of *horrid* hell can come a devil more damn'd,
In evils to top Macbeth. *Shakeſp.*

Horror on them fell,
And *horrid* ſympathy. *Milton.*

2. Shocking; offenſive; unpleaſing: in women's cant.

Already I your tears ſurvey,
Already hear the *horrid* things they ſay. *Pope.*

3. Rough; rugged.

Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beaſts
were worn. *Dryden.*

Ho'rridness, hôr'-rîd-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *horrid.*] Hideouſneſs; enormity.

A bloody deſigner ſuborns his inſtrument to take away ſuch a man's life, and the confeſſor repreſents the *horridneſs* of the fact, and brings him to repentance. *Hammond.*

Ho'rrifick, hôr'-rîf-îk. *adj.* [*horrificus*, Lat.] Cauſing horrour.

His jaws *horrifick*, arm'd with three-fold fate,
Here dwells the direful ſhark. *Thomſon.*

Ho'rrisonous, hôr-rîs'-ſô-nûs. *adj.* [*horriſonus*, Lat.] Sounding dreadfully. *Dict.*

Ho'rrour, hôr'-rûr. *n. ſ.* [*horror*, Lat. *horreur*, Fr.]

1. Terrour mixed with deteſtation; a paſſion compounded of fear and hate, both ſtrong.

Over them ſad *horrour*, with grim hue,
Did always ſoar, beating his iron wings;
And after him owls and night ravens flew,
The hateful meſſengers of heavy things. *Fairy Q.*

Doubtleſs all ſouls have a ſurviving thought,
Therefore of death we think with quiet mind;
But if we think of being turn'd to nought,
A trembling *horrour* in our ſouls we find. *Davies.*

Me damp *horrour* chill'd
At ſuch bold words, vouch'd with a deed ſo bold. *Milton.*

Deep *horrour* ſeizes ev'ry human breaſt;
Their pride is humbled, and their fear confeſt. *Dryden.*

2. Dreadful thoughts.

I have ſupt full with *horrours*;
Direneſs, familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once ſtart me. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

3. Gloom; drearineſs.

Her gloomy preſence ſaddens all the ſcene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner *horrour* on the woods. *Pope.*

4. [In medicine.] Such a ſhuddering or quivering as precedes an ague-fit; a ſenſe of ſhuddering or ſhrinking. *Quincy.*

All objects of the ſenſes, which are very offenſive, do cauſe the ſpirits to retire; and, upon their flight, the parts are in ſome degree deſtitute, and ſo there is induced in them a trepidation and *horrour*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

HORSE, hôr's. *n. ſ.* [ꞅoꞃꞅ, Sax.]

1. A neighing quadruped, uſed in war, and draught and carriage.

Duncan's *horſes*, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their ſtalls. *Shakeſp.*

A *horſe*! a *horſe*! my kingdom for a *horſe*! *Shak.*

We call a little *horſe*, ſuch a one as comes not up to the ſize of that idea which we have in our minds to belong ordinarily to *horſes*. *Locke.*

2. A conſtellation.

Thy face, bright centaur, Autumn's heats retain,
The ſofter ſeaſon ſuiting to the man;
Whilſt Winter's ſhivering goat afflicts the *horſe*
With froſt, and makes him an uneaſy courſe. *Creech.*

3. To take horſe; to ſet out to ride.

I took *horſe* to the lake of Conſtance, which is formed by the entry of the Rhine. *Addiſon on Italy.*

4. It is uſed in the plural ſenſe, but with a ſingular termination; for horſes, horſemen, or cavalry.

I did hear
The galloping of *horſe*: who was't came by? *Shak.*

The armies were appointed, conſiſting of twenty-five thouſand *horſe* and foot, for the repulſing of the enemy at their landing. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

If they had known that all the king's *horſe* were quartered behind them, their foot might very well have marched away with their *horſe*. *Clarendon.*

Th' Arcadian *horſe*
With ill-ſucceſs engage the Latian force. *Dryd. Æn.*

5. Something on which any thing is ſupported; as, a *horſe* to dry linen on.

6 A wooden machine which ſoldiers ride by way of puniſhment. It is ſometimes called a timber-mare.

7. Joined to another ſubſtantive, it ſignifies ſomething large or coarſe; as, a *horſe-face*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To **Horse**, hôr's. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mount upon a *horſe*; to furniſh with a horſe.

He came out with all his clowns, *horſed* upon ſuch cart-jades, and ſo furniſhed, as I thought with myſelf, if that were thrift, I wiſht none of my friends ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

After a great fight there came to the camp of Gonſalvo, the great captain, a gentleman proudly *horſed* and armed; Diego de Mendoza aſked the great captain, Who's this? Who anſwered, It is St. Elmo, who never appears but after the ſtorm. *Bacon.*

2. To carry one on the back.

3. To ride any thing.

> Stalls, bulks, windows
> Are ſmother'd, leads are fill'd, and ridges *hors'd*
> With variable complexions; all agreeing
> In earneſtneſs to ſee him. *Shakeſp.*

4. To cover a mare.

If you let him out to *horſe* more mares than your own, you muſt feed him well. *Mortimer.*

HORSEBACK, hỏr's-bảk. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *back.*] Riding poſture; the ſtate of being on a horſe.

> I've ſeen the French,
> And they can well on *horſeback.* *Shakeſp.*

> I ſaw them ſalute on *horſeback*,
> Beheld them when they lighted. *Shakeſp.*

Alexander fought but one remarkable battle wherein there were any elephants, and that was with Porus, king of India; in which notwithſtanding he was on *horſeback.* *Brown.*

> When manniſh Mevia, that two-handed whore,
> Aſtride on *horſeback* hunts the Tuſcan boar. *Dryd. Juv.*

If your ramble was on *horſeback*, I am glad of it, on account of your health. *Swift to Gay.*

HORSEBEA'N, hỏr's-bẻn. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *bean.*] A ſmall bean uſually given to horſes.

Only the ſmall *horſebean* is propagated by the plough. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEBLOCK, hỏr's-blỏk. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *block.*] A block on which they climb to a horſe.

HORSEBO'AT, hỏr's-bỏt. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *boat.*] A boat uſed in ferrying horſes.

HORSEBO'Y, hỏr's-boy. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *boy.*] A boy employed in dreſſing horſes; a ſtable-boy.

Some *horſeboys*, being awake, diſcovered them by the fire in their matches. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

HO'RSEBREAKER, hỏr's-brẻ-kủr. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *break.*] One whoſe employment is to tame horſes to the ſaddle.

Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, *horſebreakers*, and tamers of wild beaſts. *Creech.*

HORSECHE'SNUT, hỏrs-tshẻs'-nủt. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *cheſnut.* *Eſculus.*] A tree.

It hath digitated or fingered leaves: the flowers, which confiſt of five leaves, are of an anomalous figure, opening with two lips: there are male and female upon the ſame ſpike: the female flowers are ſucceeded by nuts, which grow in green prickly huſks. Their whole year's ſhoot is commonly performed in three weeks time, after which it does no more than increaſe in bulk, and become more firm; and all the latter part of the Summer is occupied in forming and ſtrengthening the buds for the next year's ſhoots. *Miller.*

The *horſecheſnut* grows into a goodly ſtandard. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSECOURSER, hỏr's-kỏr-sủr. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *courſer.* *Junius* derives it from *horſe* and *coſe*, an old Scotch word, which ſignifies to change; and it ſhould therefore, he thinks, be writ *horſecoſer.* The word now uſed in Scotland is *horſecouper*, to denote a jockey, ſeller, or rather changer of horſes. It may well be derived from *courſe*, as he that ſells horſes may be ſuppoſed to *courſe* or exerciſe them.]

1. One that runs horſes, or keeps horſes for the race.

2. A dealer in horſes.

A ſervant to a *horſecourſer* was thrown off his horſe. *Wiſeman.*

A Florentine bought a horſe for ſo many crowns, upon condition to pay half down: the *horſecourſer* comes to him next morning for the remainder. *L'Eſtrange.*

HO'RSECRAB, hỏr's-krảb. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSECUCUMBER, hỏrs-kou'-kủm-ủr. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *cucumber.*] A plant.

The *horſecucumber* is the large green cucumber, and the beſt for the table, green out of the garden. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEDUNG, hỏr's-dủng. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *dung.*] The excrements of horſes.

Put it into an ox's horn, and, covered cloſe, let it rot in hot *horſedung.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

HORSE'EMMET, hỏrs-ẻm'-mỉt. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *emmet.*] Ant of a large kind.

HO'RSEFLESH, hỏrs'-flẻsh. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *fleſh.*] The fleſh of horſes.

The Chineſe eat *horſefleſh* at this day, and ſome gluttons have colt's fleſh baked. *Bacon.*

An old hungry lion would fain have been dealing with a good piece of *horſefleſh*; but the nag he thought would be too fleet for him. *L'Eſtrange.*

HO'RSEFLY, hỏr's-flỷ. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *fly.*] A fly that ſtings horſes, and ſucks their blood.

HO'RSEFOOT, hỏr's-fủt. *n. ſ.* An herb. The ſame with coltsfoot. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEHAIR, hỏr's-hảr. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *hair.*] The hair of horſes.

> His glitt'ring helm, which terribly was grac'd
> With waving *horſehair.* *Dryden.*

HO'RSEHEEL, hỏr's-hẻl. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

HO'RSELAUGH, hỏr's-lảf. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *laugh.*] A loud violent rude laugh.

> A *horſelaugh*, if you pleaſe, at honeſty;
> A joke on Jekyl. *Pope.*

HO'RSELEECH, hỏr's-lẻtsh. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *leech.*]

1. A great leech that bites horſes.

The *horſeleech* hath two daughters, crying Give, give. *Prov.*

> Let us to France; like *horſeleeches*, my boys,
> The very blood to ſuck. *Shakeſp.*

2. [From *leech*; ſignifying a phyſician.] A farrier. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSELITTER, hỏr's-lỉt-tủr. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *litter.*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horſes, in which the perſon carried lyes along.

He that before thought he might command the waves of the ſea, was now caſt on the ground and carried in an *horſelitter.* 2 *Mac.* ix. 8.

HO'RSEMAN, hỏrs'-mản. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *man.*]

1. One ſkilled in riding.

A ſkilful *horſeman*, and a huntſman bred. *Dryden.*

2. One that ſerves in wars on horſeback.

Encounters between *horſemen* on the one ſide, and foot on the other, are ſeldom with extremity of danger; becauſe as *horſemen* can hardly break a battle on foot, ſo men on foot cannot poſſibly chaſe *horſemen.* *Hayward.*

In the early times of the Roman commonwealth, a *horſeman* received yearly *tria millia æris*, and a foot-ſoldier one *mille*; that is more than ſix-pence a day to a *horſeman*, and two-pence a day to a foot-ſoldier. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

3. A rider; a man on horſeback.

> With deſcending ſhow'rs of brimſtone fir'd,
> The wild Barbarian in the ſtorm expir'd;
> Wrapt in devouring flames the *horſeman* rag'd,
> And ſpurr'd the ſteed in equal flames engag'd. *Addiſ.*

> A *horſeman*'s coat ſhall hide
> Thy taper ſhape, and comelineſs of ſide. *Prior.*

HO'RSEMANSHIP, hỏr's-mản-shỉp. *n. ſ.* [from *horſeman.*] The art of riding; the art of managing a horſe.

> He vaulted with ſuch eaſe into his ſeat,
> As if an angel dropt down from the clouds
> To turn and wind a fiery Pegaſus,
> And witch the world with noble *horſemanſhip.* *Shak.*

They pleaſe themſelves in terms of hunting or *horſemanſhip.* *Wotton.*

His majeſty, to ſhew his *horſemanſhip*, ſlaughtered two or three of his ſubjects. *Addiſon.*

> Peers grew proud, in *horſemanſhip* t' excel;
> Newmarket's glory roſe, as Britain's fell. *Pope.*

HO'RSEMARTEN, hỏr's-mảr-tỉn. *n. ſ.* A kind of large bee. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEMATCH, hỏr's-mảtch. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſ.*

HO'RSEMEAT, hỏr's-mẻt. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *meat.*] Provender.

Though green peas and beans be eaten ſooner, yet the dry ones that are uſed for *horſemeat* are ripe laſt. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEMINT, hỏr's-mỉnt. *n. ſ.* A large coarſe mint.

HO'RSEMUSCLE, hỏr's-mủsl. *n. ſ.* A large muſcle.

The great *horſemuſcle*, with the fine ſhell, that breedeth in ponds, do not only gape and ſhut as the oyſters do, but remove from one place to another. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEPLAY, hỏr's-plả. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *play.*] Coarſe, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to *horſeplay* in his raillery, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough. *Dryden.*

HO'RSEPOND, hỏr's-pỏnd. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *pond.*] A pond for horſes.

HORSERA'CE, hỏr's-rảs. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *race.*] A match of horſes in running.

In *horſeraces* men are curious that there be not the leaſt weight upon the one horſe more than upon the other. *Bacon.*

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribuneſhip, entertained the people with a *horſerace.* *Addiſon.*

HO'RSERADISH, hỏr's-rảd-ỉsh. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *radiſh.*] A root acrid and biting: a ſpecies of ſcurvygraſs.

Horſeradiſh is increaſed by ſprouts ſpreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off. *Mortimer.*

Stomachicks are the creſſe acrids, as *horſeradiſh* and ſcurvy-graſs, infuſed in wine. *Floyer on the Hum.*

HO'RSESHOE, hỏr's-shỏ. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſhoe.*]

1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horſes.

I was thrown into the Thames, and cool'd glowing hot in that ſurge, like a *horſeſhoe.* *Shakeſp.*

2. An herb.

HORSESTE'ALER, hỏr's-stẻl-ủr. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *ſteal.*] A thief who takes away horſes.

He is not a pickpurſe, nor a *horſeſtealer*; but for his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a worm-eaten nut. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

HO'RSETAIL, hỏr's-tảl. *n. ſ.* A plant.

HO'RSETONGUE, hỏr's-tủng. *n. ſ.* An herb.

HO'RSEWAY, hỏr's-wả. *n. ſ.* [*horſe* and *way.*] A broad way by which horſes may travel.

> Know'ſt thou the way to Dover?
> —Both ſtile and gate, *horſeway* and footpath. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

HORTA'TION, hỏr-tả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*hortatio*, Lat.] The act of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to ſomething.

HO'RTATIVE, hả'r-tả-tỉv. *n. ſ.* [from *hortor*, Lat.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

Generals commonly in their *hortatives* put men in mind of their wives and children. *Bacon.*

HO'RTATORY, hả'r-tả-tủr-ỷ. *adj.* [from *hortor*, Lat.] Encouraging; animating; adviſing to any thing; uſed of precepts, not of perſons; a *hortatory* ſpeech, not a *hortatory* ſpeaker.

HORTICU'LTURE, hả'r-tỷ-kủl-tshủr. *n. ſ.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Lat.] The art of cultivating gardens.

HO'RTULAN, hả'r-tủ-lản. *adj.* [*hortulanus*, Lat.] Belonging to a garden.

This ſeventh edition of my *hortulan* kalendar is yours. *Evelyn.*

Hosa'nna, hò-zàn'-nâ. *n. ſ.* [ὡσαννα.] An exclamation of praiſe to God.

Through the vaſt of heav'n
It founded, and the faithful armies rung
Hoſanna to the Higheſt. *Milton.*

The public entrance which Chriſt made into Jeruſalem was celebrated with the *hoſannas* and acclamations of the people. *Fides.*

HOSE, hòz. *n. ſ.* plur. *hoſen.* [hoꞅa, Sax. *hoſan*, Welſh; *oſſan*, Erſe; *oſſanen*, plur. *chauſſe*, Fr.]

1. Breeches.

Guards on wanton Cupid's *hoſe.* *Shakeſp.*

Here's an Engliſh taylor come hither for ſtealing out of a French *hoſe.* *Shakeſp.*

Theſe men were bound in their coats, *hoſen*, hats, and other garments, and caſt into the midſt of the burning fiery furnace. *Dan.* iii. 21.

He croſs examin'd both our *hoſe*,
And plunder'd all we had to loſe. *Hudibras.*

2. Stockings; covering for the legs.

He being in love, could not ſee to garter his *hoſe*; and you, being in love, cannot ſee to put on your *hoſe.* *Shakeſp.*

Will ſhe thy linen waſh, or *hoſen* darn,
And knit thee gloves? *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Ho'sier, hò-zhùr. *n. ſ.* [from *hoſe.*] One who ſells ſtockings.

As arrant a cockney as any *hoſier* in Cheapſide. *Swift.*

HO'SPITABLE, hòs'-pì-tàbl. *adj.* [*hoſpitabilis*, Lat.] Giving entertainment to ſtrangers; kind to ſtrangers.

I'm your hoſt:
With robbers' hand my *hoſpitable* favour
You ſhould not ruffle thus. *Shakeſp.*

Receive the ſhip-wreck'd on your friendly ſhore;
With *hoſpitable* rites relieve the poor. *Dryden.*

Ho'spitably, hòs'-pì-tàb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *hoſpitable.*] With kindneſs to ſtrangers.

Ye thus *hoſpitably* live,
And ſtrangers with good cheer receive. *Prior.*

The former liveth as piouſly and *hoſpitably* as the other. *Swift.*

HO'SPITAL, â's-pì-tàl. *n. ſ.* [*hoſpital*, Fr. *hoſpitalis*, Lat.]

1. A place built for the reception of the ſick, or ſupport of the poor.

They who were ſo careful to beſtow them in a college when they were young, would be ſo good as to provide for them in ſome *hoſpital* when they are old. *Wotton.*

I am about to build an *hoſpital*, which I will endow handſomely for twelve old huſbandmen. *Addiſon.*

2. A place for ſhelter or entertainment. Obſolete.

They ſpy'd a goodly caſtle, plac'd
Foreby a river in a pleaſant dale,
Which chuſing for that evening's *hoſpital*,
They thither march'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Hospita'lity, hòs-pŷ-tàl'-ì-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*hoſpitalité*, Fr.] The practice of entertaining ſtrangers.

The Lacedemonians forbidding all acceſs of ſtrangers into their coaſts, are, in that reſpect, deſervedly blamed, as being enemies to that *hoſpitality* which, for common humanity's ſake, all the nations on the earth ſhould embrace. *Hooker.*

My maſter is of a churliſh diſpoſition,
And little recks to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of *hoſpitality.* *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

How has this ſpirit of faction broke all the laws of charity, neighbourhood, alliance, and *hoſpitality.* *Swift.*

Ho'spitaller, â's-pŷ-tàl-lùr. *n. ſ.* [*hoſpitallier*, Fr. *hoſpitalarius*, low Lat. from *hoſpital.*] One reſiding in an hoſpital in order to receive the poor or ſtranger. Uſed perhaps peculiarly of the knights of Malta.

The firſt they reckon ſuch as were granted to the *hoſpitallers* in *titulum beneficii.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To Ho'spitate, hòs'-pì-tàt. *v. a.* [*hoſpitor*, Lat.] To reſide under the roof of another.

That always chuſes an empty ſhell, and this *hoſpitates* with the living animal in the ſame ſhell. *Grew's Muſæum.*

HOST, hòſt. *n. ſ.* [*hoſte*, Fr. *hoſpes*, *hoſpitis*, Lat.]

1. One who gives entertainment to another.

Homer never entertained either gueſts or *hoſts* with long ſpeeches, till the mouth of hunger be ſtopped. *Sidney.*

Here, father, take the ſhadow of this tree
For your good *hoſt.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

2. The landlord of an inn.

Time's like a faſhionable *hoſt*,
That ſlightly ſhakes his parting gueſt by th' hand;
But with his arms out-ſtretch'd, as he would fly,
Graſps in the comer. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

3. [From *hoſtis*, Lat.] An army; numbers aſſembled for war.

Let every ſoldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby ſhall we ſhadow
The numbers of our *hoſt.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,
God looking forth, will trouble all his *hoſt*,
And craze your chariot wheels. *Milton.*

After theſe came arm'd, with ſpear and ſhield,
An *hoſt* ſo great as cover'd all the field. *Dryden.*

4. Any great number.

Give to a gracious meſſage
An *hoſt* of tongues; but let ill tidings tell
Themſelves, when they be felt. *Shakeſp.*

5. [*Hoſtia*, Lat. *hoſtie*, Fr.] The ſacrifice of the maſs in the Romiſh church; the conſecrated wafer.

To Host, hòſt. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment; to live, as at an inn.

Go, bear it to the centaur, where we *hoſt*;
And ſtay there, Dromio, till I come to thee. *Shak.*

2. To encounter in battle.

Strange to us it ſeem'd
At firſt, that angel ſhould with angel war,
And in fierce *hoſtings* meet. *Milton.*

New authors of diſſenſion ſpring from him,
Two branches, that in *hoſting* long contend
For ſov'reign ſway. *Philips.*

3. To review a body of men; to muſter. Obſolete.

Lords have had the leading of their own followers to the general *hoſtings.* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Ho'stage, hòs'-tìdzh. *n. ſ.* [*oſtage*, Fr.] One given in pledge for ſecurity of performance of conditions.

Your *hoſtages* I have, ſo have you mine;
And we ſhall talk before we fight. *Shakeſp.*

Do this meſſage honourably;
And if he ſtand on *hoſtage* for his ſafety,
Bid him demand what pledge will pleaſe him beſt. *Shakeſp.*

He that hath wife and children, hath given *hoſtages* to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterpriſes, either of virtue or miſchief. *Bac.*

They who marry give *hoſtages* to the publick, that they will not attempt the ruin or diſturb the peace of it. *Atterbury.*

The Romans having ſeized a great number of *hoſtages*, acquainted them with their reſolution. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Ho'stel, hò'-tèl.
Ho'stelry, hò'-tèl-rŷ. } *n. ſ.* [*hoſtel*, *hoſtelerie*, Fr.] An inn. *Ainſworth.*

Ho'stess, hò's-tìs. *n. ſ.* [*hoſteſſe*, Fr. from *hoſt.*]

1. A female hoſt; a woman that gives entertainment.

Fair and noble *hoſteſs*,
We are your gueſt to-night. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Ye were beaten out of door,
And rail'd upon the *hoſteſs* of the houſe. *Shakeſp.*

Be as kind an *hoſteſs* as you have been to me, and you can never fail of another huſband. *Dryden.*

2. A woman that keeps a houſe of publick entertainment.

Undiſtinguiſh'd civility is like a whore or a *hoſteſs.* *Temple.*

Ho'stess-ship, hò's-tìs-ship. *n. ſ.* [from *hoſteſs.*] The character of an hoſteſs.

It is my father's will I ſhould take on me
The *hoſteſs-ſhip* o' th' day: you're welcome, ſirs. *Sha.*

HO'STILE, hòs'-tìl. *adj.* [*hoſtilis*, Lat.] Adverſe; oppoſite; ſuitable to an enemy.

He has now at laſt
Giv'n *hoſtile* ſtrokes, and that not in the preſence
Of dreaded juſtice, but on the miniſters
That do diſtribute it. *Shakeſp.*

Fierce Juno's hate,
Added to *hoſtile* force, ſhall urge thy fate. *Dryden.*

Hosti'lity, hòs-tìl'-ì-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*hoſtilité*, Fr. from *hoſtile.*] The practices of an open enemy; open war; oppoſition in war.

Neither by treaſon nor *hoſtility*
To ſeek to put me down, and reign thyſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Hoſtility being thus ſuſpended with France, preparation was made for war againſt Scotland. *Hayw.*

What peace can we return,
But, to our pow'r, *hoſtility* and hate,
Untam'd reluctance and revenge? *Milton.*

We have ſhew'd ourſelves fair, nay, generous adverſaries; and have carried on even our *hoſtilities* with humanity. *Atterbury.*

Ho'stler, òs'-lùr. *n. ſ.* [*hoſteller*, from *hoſtel.*] One who has the care of horſes at an inn.

The cauſe why they are now to be permitted is want of convenient inns for lodging travellers on horſeback, and *hoſtlers* to tend their horſes by the way. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

HO'STRY, òs'-trŷ. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *hoſtelry.*] A place where the horſes of gueſts are kept.

Swift rivers are with ſudden ice conſtrain'd,
And ſtudded wheels are on its back ſuſtain'd;
An *hoſtry* now for waggons, which before
Tall ſhips of burden on its boſom bore. *Dryd. Georg.*

HOT, hòt'. *adj.* [hat, Sax. *hat*, Scott.]

1. Having the power to excite the ſenſe of heat; contrary to cold; fiery.

What is thy name?
—Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.
—No, though thou call'ſt thyſelf a *hotter* name
Than any is in hell. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The great breezes which the motion of the air in great circles, ſuch as are under the girdle of the world, produceth, do refrigerate; and therefore, in thoſe parts, noon is nothing ſo *hot* as about nine in the forenoon. *Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt;
And ſoft with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

Black ſubſtances do ſooneſt of all others become *hot* in the ſun's light, and burn; which effect may proceed partly from the multitude of refractions in a little room, and partly from eaſy commotion of ſo very ſmall corpuſcles. *Newton.*

2. Luſtful; lewd.

What *hotter* hours,
Unregiſter'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriouſly pick'd out. *Shakeſp.*

Now the *hot* blooded gods aſſiſt me! remember, Jove, thou waſt a bull for thy Europa. *Shakeſp.*

3. Violent; furious; dangerous.

That of Carthagena, where the Spaniards had warning of our coming, was one of the *hotteſt* ſervices, and moſt dangerous aſſaults that hath been known. *Bacon.*

He reſolved to ſtorm; but his ſoldiers declined that *hot* ſervice, and plied it with artillery. *Clarendon.*

To court the cry directs us, when we found
Th' aſſault ſo *hot*, as if 'twere only there. *Denham.*

Our army
Is now in *hot* engagement with the Moors. *Dryden.*

4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate.

Come, come, lord Mortimer, you are as ſlow,
As *hot* lord Percy is on fire to go. *Shakeſp.*

Nature to youth *hot* raſhneſs doth diſpenſe,
But with cold prudence age doth recompenſe. *Denh.*

Achilles is impatient, *hot*, revengeful; Æneas, patient, conſiderate, and careful of his people. *Dryd.*

5. Eager; keen in deſire.

It is no wonder that men, either perplexed in the neceſſary affairs of life, or *hot* in the purſuit of pleaſures, ſhould not ſeriouſly examine their tenets. *Locke.*

She has, quoth Ralph, a jointure,
Which makes him have ſo *hot* a mind t' her. *Hudib.*

6. It is applied likewiſe to the deſire, or ſenſe raiſing the deſire, or action excited; as, a *hot* purſuit.

Nor law, nor checks of conſcience will we hear,
When in *hot* ſcent of gain and full career. *Dryden.*

7. Piquant; acrid: as, *hot* as muſtard.

Ho'tbed, hot'-bed. *n. ſ.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

The bed we call a *hotbed* is this: there was taken horſedung, old and well rotted; this was laid upon a bank half a foot high, and ſupported round about with planks, and upon the top was caſt ſifted earth two fingers deep. *Bacon.*

Preſerve the *hotbed* as much as poſſible from rain. *Evelyn.*

Hotbra'ined, hot'-brand. *adj.* [*hot* and *brain.*] Violent; vehement; furious. *Cerebroſus.*

You ſhall find 'em either *hotbrain'd* youth,
Or needy bankrupts. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Hotco'ckles, hot'-koklz. *n. ſ.* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and gueſſes who ſtrikes him.

The chytindra is certainly not our *hotcockles*; for that was by pinching, not by ſtriking. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

As at *hotcockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick roſe, and read ſoft miſchief in her eye. *Gay.*

Hothea'ded, hot'-hed-id. *adj.* [*hot* and *head.*] Vehement; violent; paſſionate.

One would not make the ſame perſon zealous for a ſtanding army and publick liberty; nor a *hotheaded*, crackbrained coxcomb forward for a ſcheme of moderation. *Arbuthnot.*

Ho'thouse, hot'-hous. *n. ſ.* [*hot* and *houſe.*]

1. A bagnio; a place to ſweat and cup in.

Now ſhe profeſſes a *hothouſe*, which is a very ill houſe too. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

2. A brothel.

Where lately harbour'd many a famous whore,
A purging bill, now fix'd upon the door,
Tells you it is a *hothouſe*; ſo it may,
And ſtill be a whorehouſe: th'are ſynonyma.
Ben Jonſon.

Ho'tly, hot'-ly. *adv.* [from *hot.*]

1. With heat; not coldly.

2. Violently; vehemently.

The ſtag was in the end ſo *hotly* purſued, that he was driven to make courage of deſpair. *Sidney.*

I do conteſt
As *hotly* and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy valour. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The enemy, now at hand, began *hotly* to ſkirmiſh in divers places with the Chriſtians. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Though this controverſy be revived, and *hotly* agitated, I doubt whether it be not a nominal diſpute. *Boyle.*

3. Luſtfully.

Voracious birds, that *hotly* bill and breed,
And largely drink, becauſe on ſalt they feed. *Dry.*

Hotmou'thed, hot'-mouthd. *adj.* [*hot* and *mouth.*] Headſtrong; ungovernable.

I fear my people's faith,
That *hotmouth'd* beaſt that bears againſt the curb,
Hard to be broken. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Ho'tness, hot'-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *hot.*] Heat; violence; fury.

Ho'tchpot, hod'zh-pot. } *n. ſ.* [*haché*
Ho'tchpotch, hod'zh-pod'zh. } en *poche*, Fr. or *hachée* en *pot*, Fr. as *Camden* has it, as being boiled up in a pot; yet the former corruption is now generally uſed.] A mingled haſh; a mixture; a confuſed maſs.

Such patching maketh Littleton's *hotchpot* of our tongue, and, in effect, brings the ſame rather to a Babelliſh confuſion than any one entire language. *Camden's Remains.*

A mixture of many diſagreeing colours is ever unpleaſant to the eye, and a mixture or *hotchpotch* of many taſtes is unpleaſant to the taſte. *Bacon.*

Nor limbs, nor bones, nor carcaſs would remain;
But a maſh'd heap, a *hotchpotch* of the ſlain. *Dryd.*

Ho'tspur, hot'-ſpur. *n. ſ.* [*hot* and *ſpur.*]

1. A man violent, paſſionate, precipitate, and heady.

My nephew's treſpaſs may be well forgot;
It hath the excuſe of youth and heat of blood,
A harebrain'd *hotſpur* govern'd by a ſpleen. *Shakeſp.*

Wars are begun by hairbrained diſſolute captains, paraſitical fawners, unquiet *hotſpurs*, and reſtleſs innovators. *Burton.*

2. A kind of pea of ſpeedy growth.

Of ſuch peas as are planted or ſown in gardens, the *hotſpur* is the ſpeedieſt of any in growth. *Mor.*

Ho'tspurred, hot'-ſpurd. *adj.* [from *hotſpur.*] Vehement; raſh; heady.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotſpurred* Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a ſenſeleſs judgment. *Peacham.*

Hove, ho'v. The preterite of *heave*.

Ho'vel, hov'-il. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of hofe houſe, Sax.]

1. A ſhed open on the ſides, and covered overhead.

So likewiſe a *hovel* will ſerve for a roome,
To ſtacke on the peaſe, when harveſt ſhall come.
Tuſſer.

If you make a *hovel*, thatched, over ſome quantity of ground, plank the ground over, and it will breed ſaltpetre. *Bacon.*

Your hay it is mow'd, your corn it is reap'd,
Your barns will be full, and your *hovels* heap'd.
Dryden.

2. A mean habitation; a cottage.

The men clamber up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them and milk them, and do all the dairy-work in ſuch ſorry *hovels* and ſheds as they build to inhabit in during the ſummer. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **Ho'vel**, hov'-il. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhelter in an hovel.

And was't thou fain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with ſwine and rogues forlorn,
In ſhort and muſty ſtraw? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Ho'ven, ho'vn. *part. paſſ.* [from *heave.*] Raiſed; ſwelled; tumefied.

Tom Piper hath *hoven* and puffed up cheeks;
If cheeſe be ſo *hoven*, make Ciſſe to ſeek creeks.
Tuſſer.

To **Ho'ver**, hov'-ur. *v. n.* [*hovio* to hang over, Welſh.]

1. To hang in the air over head, without flying off one way or other.

Some fiery devil *hovers* in the ſky,
And pours down miſchief. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Ah, my poor princes! ah, my tender babes!
If yet your gentle ſouls fly in the air,
And be not fix'd in doom perpetual,
Hover about me with your airy wings,
And hear your mother's lamentation. *Shak. R. III.*

A *hovering* miſt came ſwimming o'er his ſight,
And ſeal'd his eyes in everlaſting night. *Dryden.*

Great flights of birds are *hovering* about the bridge, and ſettling upon it. *Addiſon.*

'Till as the earthly part decays and falls,
The captive breaks her priſon's mould'ring walls;
Hovers a-while upon the ſad remains,
Which now the pile, or ſepulchre, contains,
And thence with liberty unbounded flies,
Impatient to regain her native ſkies. *Prior.*

Some leſs refin'd, beneath the moon's pale light,
Hover, and catch the ſhooting ſtars by night. *Pope.*

2. To ſtand in ſuſpenſe or expectation.

The landlord will no longer covenant with him; for that he daily looketh after change and alteration, and *hovereth* in expectation of new worlds. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

3. To wander about one place.

We ſee ſo warlike a prince at the head of ſo great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates. *Addiſon.*

The truth and certainty is ſeen, and the mind fully poſſeſſes itſelf of it; in the other, it only *hovers* about it. *Locke.*

Hough, hok'. *n. ſ.* [hoȝ, Sax.]

1. The lower part of the thigh.

Blood ſhall be from the ſword unto the belly, and dung of men into the camel's *hough*. 2 *Eſd.* xiii. 36.

2. [*Hüe*, Fr.] An adz; an hoe. See **Hoe**.

Did they really believe that a man, by *houghs* and an axe, could cut a god out of a tree? *Stillingfleet.*

To **Hough**, hok'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To hamſtring; to diſable by cutting the ſinews of the ham.

Thou ſhalt *hough* their horſes. *Joſh.* ii. 6.

2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.

3. To hawk. This orthography is uncommon. See *To* **Hawk**.

Neither could we *hough* or ſpit from us; much leſs could we ſneeze or cough. *Grew.*

Ho'ulet, ho'-let. *n. ſ.* The vulgar name for an owl. The Scots and northern counties ſtill retain it.

Hoult, holt. *n. ſ.* [holt, Sax.] A ſmall wood. Obſolete.

Or as the wind, in *hoults* and ſhady greaves,
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves.
Fairfax.

HOUND, hou'nd. *n. ſ.* [hunð, Sax. *hund*, Scott.] A dog uſed in the chaſe.

Hounds and greyhounds, mungrels, ſpaniels, curs,
Are cleped all by the name of dogs. *Shak. Macb.*

Jaſon threw, but fail'd to wound
The boar, and ſlew an undeſerving *hound*,
And through the dog the dart was nail'd to ground. *Dryden.*

The kind ſpaniel and the faithful *hound*,
Likeſt that fox in ſhape and ſpecies found,
Purſues the noted path and covets home. *Prior.*

To **Hound**, hou'nd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſet on the chaſe.

God is ſaid to harden the heart permiſſively, but not operatively nor effectively; as he who only lets looſe a greyhound out of the ſlip, is ſaid to *hound* him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

2. To hunt; to purſue.

If the wolves had been *hounded* by tygers, they ſhould have worried them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ho'undfish, hou'nd-fiſh. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Muſtela lævis.* *Ainſworth.*

Houndsto'ngue, hou'ndz-tung. *n. ſ.* [*cynogloſſum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Ho'undtree, ho'und-tre. *n. ſ.* A kind of tree. *Cornus.* *Ainſworth.*

Houp, op. *n. ſ.* [*upupa*, Lat.] The puet. *Ainſworth.*

HOUR, ou'r. *n. ſ.* [*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat.]

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the ſpace of ſixty minutes.

See the minutes how they run:
How many makes the *hour* full compleat,
How many *hours* bring about the day,

How many days will finiſh up the year,
How many years a mortal man may live. *Shakeſp.*

2. A particular time.

Vexation almoſt ſtops my breath,
That ſunder'd friends greet in the *hour* of death.
Shakeſp.

When we can intreat an *hour* to ſerve,
We'll ſpend it in ſome words upon that buſineſs,
If you would grant the time. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The conſcious wretch muſt all his arts reveal,
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt *hour* of unrepenting death. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. The time as marked by the clock.

The *hour* runs through the rougheſt day. *Shak.*

Our neighbour let her floor to a genteel man, who kept good *hours*. *Tatler.*

They are as loud any *hour* of the morning, as our own countrymen at midnight. *Addiſon.*

Ho'urglass, ou'r-glâs. *n. ſ.* [*hour* and *glaſs*.]

1. A glaſs filled with ſand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.

Next morning, known to be a morning better by the *hourglaſs* than the day's clearneſs. *Sidney.*

In ſickneſs, the time will ſeem longer without a clock or *hourglaſs* than with it; for the mind doth value every moment. *Bacon.*

Shake not his *hourglaſs*, when his haſty ſand
Is ebbing to the laſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

2. Space of time. A manner of ſpeaking rather affected than elegant.

We, within the *hourglaſs* of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field. *Bacon.*

Ho'urly, ou'r-lŷ. *adj.* [from *hour*.] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated.

Alcyone
Computes how many nights he had been gone,
Obſerves the waining moon with *hourly* view,
Numbers her age, and wiſhes for a new. *Dryden.*

We muſt live in *hourly* expectation of having thoſe troops recalled, which they now leave with us. *Swift.*

Ho'urly, ou'r-lŷ. *adv.* [from *hour*.] Every hour; frequently.

She deſerves a lord,
That twenty ſuch rude boys might tend upon,
And *hourly* call her miſtreſs. *Shakeſp.*

Our eſtate may not endure
Hazard ſo near us, as doth *hourly* grow
Out of his lunacies. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

They with ceaſeleſs cry
Surround me, as thou ſaw'ſt; *hourly* conceiv'd,
And *hourly* born, with ſorrow infinite
To me! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Great was their ſtrife, which *hourly* was renew'd,
Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd. *Dryd.*

Ho'urplate, ou'r-plât. *n. ſ.* [*hour* and *plate*.] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock, are inſcribed.

If eyes could not view the hand, and the characters of the *hourplate*, and thereby at a diſtance ſee what o'clock it was, their owner could not be much benefited by that acuteneſs. *Locke.*

HOUSE, hou's. *n. ſ.* [þuſ, Sax. *huys*, Dut. *huſe*, Scott.]

1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode.

Sparrows muſt not build in his *houſe* eaves. *Shak.*

Houſes are built to live in, not to look on; therefore let uſe be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. *Bacon.*

In a *houſe* the doors are moveable, and the rooms ſquare; yet the *houſe* is neither moveable nor ſquare. *Watts.*

2. Any place of abode.

The bees with ſmoke, the doves with noiſome ſtench,
Are from their hives and *houſes* driven away. *Shak.*

3. Place in which religious or ſtudious perſons live in common; monaſtery; college.

Theodoſius arrived at a religious *houſe* in the city, where now Conſtantia reſided. *Addiſon.*

4. The manner of living; the table.

He kept a miſerable *houſe*, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam. *Swift.*

5. Station of a planet in the heavens, aſtrologically conſidered.

Pure ſpiritual ſubſtances we cannot converſe with, therefore have need of means of communication, which ſome make to be the celeſtial *houſes*: thoſe who are for the celeſtial *houſes* worſhip the planets, as the habitations of intellectual ſubſtances that animate them. *Stillingfleet.*

6. Family of anceſtors; deſcendants, and kindred race.

The red roſe and the white are on his face,
The fatal colours of our ſtriving *houſes*. *Shakeſp.*

An ignominious ranſom and free pardon
Are of two *houſes*; lawful mercy ſure
Is nothing kin to foul redemption. *Shakeſp.*

By delaying my laſt fine, upon your grace's acceſſion to the patrimonies of your *houſe*, I may ſeem to have made a forfeiture. *Dryden.*

A poet is not born in ev'ry race;
Two of a *houſe* few ages can afford,
One to perform, another to record. *Dryden's Fab.*

7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively conſidered.

Nor were the crimes objected againſt him ſo clear, as to give convincing ſatisfaction to the major part of both *houſes*, eſpecially that of the lords. *King Charles.*

To **House**, hou'z. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harbour; to admit to reſidence.

Palladius wiſhed him to *houſe* all the Helots. *Sid.*

Upon the North-ſea a valley *houſeth* a gentleman, who hath worn out his former name. *Carew.*

Slander lives upon ſucceſſion,
For ever *houſed* where it gets poſſeſſion. *Shak.*

Mere cottagers are but *houſed* beggars. *Bacon.*

Oh, can your counſel his deſpair defer,
Who now is *houſed* in his ſepulchre? *Sandys.*

We find them *houſing* themſelves in dens. *South.*

In expectation of ſuch times as theſe,
A chapel *hous'd* 'em, truly call'd of eaſe. *Dryden.*

2. To ſhelter; to keep under a roof.

As we *houſe* not country plants to ſave them, ſo we may *houſe* our own to forward them. *Bacon.*

Houſe your choiceſt carnations, or rather ſet them under a penthouſe, to preſerve them in extremity of weather. *Evelyn.*

Wit in northern climates will not blow,
Except, like orange trees, 'tis *hous'd* from ſnow.
Dryden.

To **House**, hou'z. *v. n.*

1. To take ſhelter; to keep abode; to reſide.

Ne ſuffer it to *houſe* there half a day. *Hubb. Tale.*

Graze where you will, you ſhall not *houſe* with me. *Shakeſp.*

Summers three times eight, ſave one,
She had told; alas! too ſoon,
After ſo ſhort time of breath,
To *houſe* with darkneſs and with death. *Milton.*

2. To have an aſtrological ſtation in the heavens.

In fear of this, obſerve the ſtarry ſigns,
Where Saturn *houſes*, and where Hermes joins. *Dry.*

I, *houſing* in the lion's hateful ſign,
Bought ſenates, and deſerting troops are mine. *Dry.*

Housebrea'ker, hou's-brê-kur. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *break*.] Burglar; one who makes his way into houſes to ſteal.

All *houſebreakers* and ſharpers had *thief* written in their foreheads. *L'Eſtrange.*

Housebrea'king, hou's-brê-king. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *break*.] Burglary.

When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or *houſebreaking*, he will ſend the whole paper to the government. *Swift.*

Ho'usedog, hou's-dôg. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *dog*.] A maſtiff kept to guard the houſe.

A very good *houſedog*, but a dangerous cur to ſtrangers, had a bell about his neck. *L'Eſtrange.*

You ſee the goodneſs of the maſter even in the old *houſedog*. *Addiſon.*

Ho'usehold, hou's-hôld. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *hold*.]

1. A family living together.

Two *houſeholds*, both alike in dignity,
In fair Verona, where we lay our ſcene,
From ancient grudge break to new mutiny. *Shak.*

A little kingdom is a great *houſhold*, and a great *houſhold* a little kingdom. *Bacon's Advice to Vil.*

Of God obſerv'd
The one juſt man alive, by his command,
Shall build a wond'rous ark, as thou beheld'ſt,
To ſave himſelf and *houſhold* from amidſt
A world devote to univerſal wreck. *Milton.*

He has always taken to himſelf, amongſt the ſons of men, a peculiar *houſhold* of his love, which at all times he has cheriſhed as a father, and governed as a maſter: this is the proper *houſhold* of faith: in the firſt ages of the world, 'twas ſometimes literally no more than a ſingle *houſhold*, or ſome few families. *Spratt.*

Great crimes muſt be with greater crimes repaid;
And ſecond funerals on the former laid;
Let the whole *houſhold* in one ruin fall,
And may Diana's curſe o'ertake us all. *Dry. Fab.*

Learning's little *houſhold* did embark,
With her world's fruitful ſyſtem in her ſacred ark.
Swift.

In his own church he keeps a ſeat,
Says grace before and after meat;
And calls, without affecting airs,
His *houſhold* twice a-day to prayers. *Swift.*

2. Family life; domeſtick management.

An inventory, thus importing
The ſeveral parcels of his plate, his treaſure,
Rich ſtuffs, and ornaments of *houſhold*. *Shakeſp.*

3. It is uſed in the manner of an adjective, to ſignify domeſtick; belonging to the family.

Cornelius called two of his *houſhold* ſervants.
Acts, x. 7.

For nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to ſtudy *houſhold* good;
And good works in her huſband to promote. *Milt.*

It would be endleſs to enumerate the oaths among the men, among the women the neglect of *houſhold* affairs. *Swift.*

Ho'useholder, hou's-hôl-dur. *n. ſ.* [from *houſehold*.] Maſter of a family.

A certain *houſholder* planted a vineyard.
Mat. xxi.

Ho'useholdstuff, hou's-hôld-ſtuf. *n. ſ.* [*houſehold* and *ſtuff*.] Furniture of an houſe; utenſils convenient for a family.

In this war that he maketh, he ſtill flieth from his foe, and lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantages: his cloke is his bed, yea and his *houſholdſtuff*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

A great part of the building was conſumed, with much coſtly *houſholdſtuff*. *Bacon.*

The woman had her jeſt for her *houſholdſtuff*.
L'Eſtrange.

Ho'usekeeper, hou's-kê-pur. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *keep*.]

1. Houſeholder; maſter of a family.

To be ſaid an honeſt man and a good *houſekeeper*, goes as fairly as to ſay a graceful man and a great ſcholar. *Shakeſp.*

If I may credit *houſekeepers* and ſubſtantial tradeſmen, all ſorts of proviſions and commodities are riſen exceſſively. *Locke.*

2. One who lives in plenty; one that exerciſes hoſpitality.

The people are apter to applaud *houſekeepers* than houſeraiſers. *Wotton.*

3. One who lives much at home.

How do you both? You are manifeſt *houſekeepers*.
What are you ſewing there? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

4. A woman ſervant that has care of a family, and ſuperintends the other maid ſervants.

Merry folks, who want by chance
A pair to make a country-dance,
Call the old *houſekeeper*, and get her,
To fill a place for want of better. *Swift.*

5. A houſedog. Not in uſe.

Diſtinguiſh the *houſekeeper*, the hunter. *Shakeſp.*

HO'USEKEEPING, hou's-kè-pìng. *adj.* [*houſe* and *keep.*] Domeſtick; uſeful to a family.

His houſe for pleaſant proſpect, large ſcope, and other *houſekeeping* commodities, challengeth the pre-eminence. *Carew.*

HO'USEKEEPING, hou's-kè-pìng. *n. ſ.* Hoſpitality; liberal and plentiful table.

I hear your grace hath ſworn out *houſekeeping*. *Shakeſp.*

His table was one of the laſt that gave us an example of the old *houſekeeping* of an Engliſh nobleman: an abundance reigned, which ſhewed the maſter's hoſpitality. *Prior.*

HO'USEL, ho'u-zìl. *n. ſ.* [ƿurl, Sax. from *hunſel*, Goth. a ſacrifice, or *hoſtia*, dimin. *hoſtiola*, Lat.] The holy euchariſt.

To **HO'USEL**, ho'u-zìl. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the euchariſt. Both the noun and verb are obſolete.

HO'USELEEK, hou's-lèk. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *leek.*] A plant. *Miller.*

The acerbs ſupply their quantity of cruder acids; as juices of apples, grapes, the ſorrels, and *houſeleek*. *Floyer.*

HO'USELESS, hou'z-lìs. *adj.* [from *houſe.*] Wanting abode; wanting habitation.

Poor naked wretches,
How ſhall your *houſeleſs* heads and unfed ſides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedneſs, defend you? *Shakeſp.*

This hungry, *houſeleſs*, ſuffering, dying Jeſus, fed many thouſands with five loaves and two fiſhes. *Weſt.*

HO'USEMAID, hou's-màd. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *maid.*] A maid employed to keep the houſe clean.

The *houſemaid* may put out the candle againſt the looking-glaſs. *Swift*

HO'USEROOM, hou's-ròm. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *room.*] Place in a houſe.

Houſeroom, that coſts him nothing, he beſtows;
Yet ſtill we ſcribble on, though ſtill we loſe. *Dryd.*

HO'USESNAIL, hou's-snàl. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſnail.

HO'USEWARMING, hou's-wàrm-ìng. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *warm.*] A feaſt of merrymaking upon going into a new houſe.

HO'USEWIFE, hùz'-wìf. *n. ſ.* [*houſe* and *wife.* This is now frequently written *huſwife*, or *huſſy.*]

1. The miſtreſs of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good *houſewife* to ſtir in or to buſy herſelf about her houſewifery. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I have room enough, but the kind and hearty *houſewife* is dead. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A female œconomiſt.

Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and ſurely for a bad *houſewife* it is no leſs convenient; for ſome of them, that be wandering women, it is half a wardrobe. *Spenſer on Ireland*

Let us ſit and mock the good *houſewife*, Fortune, from her wheel, that her gifts may henceforth be diſpoſed equally. *Shakeſp.*

Farmers in degree,
He a good huſband, a good *houſewife* ſhe. *Dryden.*

Early *houſewives* leave the bed,
When living embers on the hearth are ſpread. *Dryd.*

The faireſt among the daughters of Britain ſhew themſelves good ſtateſwomen as well as good *houſewives*. *Addiſon.*

3. One ſkilled in female buſineſs.

He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till ſhe made him as good an *houſewife* as herſelf: he could preſerve apricocks, and make jellies. *Addiſon.*

HO'USEWIFERY, hùz'-wìf-rỳ. *adj.* [from *houſewife.*] Skilled in the acts becoming a houſewife.

HO'USEWIFELY, hùz'-wìf-lỳ. *adv.* [from *houſewife.*] With the œconomy of a careful woman.

HO'USEWIFERY, hùz'-wìf-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *houſewife.*]

1. Domeſtick or female buſineſs; management becoming the miſtreſs of a family.

You will think it unfit for a good houſewife to ſtir in or to buſy herſelf about her *houſewifery*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He ordain'd a lady for his praiſe,
Generally praiſeful; fair and young, and ſkill'd
in *houſewiferies*. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Little butter was exported abroad, and that diſcredited by the *houſewifery* of the Iriſh in making it up. *Temple.*

2. Female œconomy.

Learn good works for neceſſary uſes; for St. Paul expreſſes the obligation of Chriſtian women to good *houſewifery*, and charitable proviſions for their family and neighbourhood. *Taylor.*

HO'USING, hò'-zìng. *n. ſ* [from *houſe.*]

1. Quantity of inhabited building.

London is ſupplied with people to increaſe its inhabitants, according to the increaſe of *houſing* *Graunt.*

2. [From *houſeaux*, *heuſes*, or *houſes*, Fr.] Cloth originally uſed to keep off dirt, now added to ſaddles as ornamental.

HO'USLING, hou's-lìng. *adj* [from *houſe.*] Provided for entertainment at firſt entrance into a houſe; houſewarming.

His own two hands the holy knot did knit,
That none but death for ever can divide;
His own two hands, for ſuch a turn moſt fit,
The *houſling* fire did kindle and provide. *Fairy Q.*

HOUSS, hou's. *n. ſ.* [from *houſeaux* or *houſes*, Fr.] Covering of cloth originally uſed to keep off dirt, now added to ſaddles as ornamental ſigns. This word, though uſed by *Dryden*, I do not remember in any other place.

Six lions' hides with thongs together faſt,
His upper parts defended to his waiſt;
And where man ended, the continu'd veſt,
Spread on his back, the *houſs* and trappings of a beaſt. *Dryden.*

HOW, how'. *adv.* [ƿu, Sax. *hoe*, Dut.]

1. To what degree.

How long wilt thou refuſe to humble thyſelf before me? *Exodus.*

How much better is it to get wiſdom than gold? and to get underſtanding, rather to be choſen than ſilver? *Proverbs.*

How oft is the candle of the wicked put out?
And *how* oft cometh their deſtruction upon them? *Job.*

O *how* love I thy law, it is my meditation. *Pſ.*

How many children's plaints and mother's cries!
How many woeful widows left to bow
To ſad diſgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*

Conſider into *how* many differing ſubſtances it may be analyſed by the fire. *Boyle.*

2. In what manner.

Mark'd you not,
How that the guilty kindred of the queen
Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence' death? *Shakeſp.*

Proſecute the means of thy deliverance
By ranſom, or *how* elſe. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

We examine the why and the *how* of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis much in our power *how* to live, but not at all when or *how* to die. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is pleaſant to ſee *how* the ſmall territories of this little republick are cultivated to the beſt advantage. *Addiſon on Italy.*

3. For what reaſon; from what cauſe.

How now, my love? Why is your cheek ſo pale?
How chance the roſes there to fade ſo faſt? *Shak.*

How is it thou haſt found it ſo quickly? *Gen.* xxvii.

4. By what means.

Men would have the colours of birds feathers, if they could tell *how*; or they will have gay ſkins inſtead of gay clothes. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

5. In what ſtate.

For *how* ſhall I go up to my father? *Gen.* xliv. 34.

Whence am I forc'd, and whither am I born?
How, and with what reproach ſhall I return? *Dryd.*

6. It is uſed in a ſenſe marking proportion or correſpondence.

Behold, he put no truſt in his ſervants, *how* much leſs in them that dwell in houſes of clay, whoſe foundation is in the duſt? *Job*, iv. 19.

A great diviſion fell among the nobility, ſo much the more dangerous by *how* much the ſpirits were more active and high. *Hayward.*

By *how* much they would diminiſh the preſent extent of the ſea, ſo much they would impair the fertility, and fountains and rivers of the earth. *Bentley.*

7. It is much uſed in exclamation.

How are the mighty fallen! *Sam.*

How doth the city ſit ſolitary as a widow! 1 *Lam.*

8. In an affirmative ſenſe, not eaſily explained; that ſo it is; that.

Thick clouds put us in ſome hope of land, knowing *how* that part of the South-ſea was utterly unknown, and might have iſlands or continents. *Bacon.*

HOWBE'IT, how-bè'-ìt. } *adv.* [*how be it.*]
HO'WBE, how-bè. } Neverthleſs; notwithſtanding; yet; however. Not now in uſe.

Siker thou ſpeak'ſt like a lewd lorrel,
Of heaven to deemon ſo,
Howbe I am but rude and borrel,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenſer.*

Things ſo ordained are to be kept, *howbeit* not neceſſarily, any longer than 'till there grow ſome urgent cauſe to ordain the contrary. *Hooker.*

There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed unto them in the works of nature: this they honour and eſteem highly as profound wiſdom, *howbeit* this wiſdom ſaveth them not. *Hooker.*

There was no army tranſmitted out of England, *howbeit* the Engliſh colonies in Ireland did win ground upon the Iriſh. *Davies.*

HOWD'YE, how'-dỳ-yè. [Contracted from *how do ye.*] In what ſtate is your health? A meſſage of civility.

I now write no letters but of plain buſineſs, or plain *howd'ye's*, to thoſe few I am forced to correſpond with. *Pope.*

HOWE'VER, how-èv'-vùr. *adv.* [*how* and *ever.*]

1. In whatſoever manner; in whatſoever degree.

This ring he holds
In moſt rich choice; yet in his idle fire,
To buy his will, it would not ſeem too dear,
Howe'er repented of. *Shakeſp.*

To trace the ways
Of higheſt agents, deem'd *however* wiſe. *Milton.*

2. At all events; happen what will; at leaſt.

Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, *however* from the greateſt evils; and to enjoy, if it may be, all good, *however* the chiefeſt. *Tillotſon.*

3. Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; yet.

In your excuſe your love does little ſay;
You might *howe'er* have took a fairer way. *Dryden.*

Its views are bounded on all ſides by ſeveral ranges of mountains, which are *however* at ſo great a diſtance, that they leave a wonderful variety of beautiful proſpects. *Addiſon on Italy.*

I do not build my reaſoning wholly on the caſe of perſecution, *however* I do not exclude it. *Atterb.*

Few turn their thoughts to examine how thoſe diſeaſes in a ſtate are bred, that haſten its end; which would, *however*, be a very uſeful enquiry. *Swift.*

4. To ſome of theſe meanings this word may be commonly reduced, but its power is ſometimes almoſt evaneſcent.

To Howl, how'l. *v. n.* [*huglen*, Dut. *ululo*, Lat.]

1. To cry as a wolf or dog.

Methought a legion of foul fiends
Environ'd me, and *howled* in mine ears
Such hideous cries, that with the very noiſe
I trembling wak'd. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

If wolves had at thy gate *howl'd* that ſtern time,
Thou ſhould'ſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key. *Shakeſp.*

He found him in a deſert land, and in the waſte *howling* wilderneſs. *Deuter.* xxxii. 10.

As when a ſort of wolves infeſt the night,
With their wild *howlings* at fair Cynthia's light. *Waller.*

Hard as his native rocks, cold as his ſword,
Fierce as the wolves that *howl'd* around his birth;
He hates the tyrant, and the ſuppliant ſcorns. *Smith.*

2. To utter cries in diſtreſs.

Therefore will I *howl*, and cry out for all Moab. *Jer.* xlviii.

The damned uſe that word in hell,
Howlings attend it. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Each new morn
New widows *howl*, new orphans cry, new ſorrows
Strike Heaven on the face. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I have words
That would be *howl'd* out in the deſart air,
Where hearing ſhould not catch them. *Shak. Macb.*

The noiſe grows louder ſtill:
Rattling of armour, trumpets, drums and atabelles;
And ſometimes peals of ſhouts that rend the heav'ns,
Like victory: then groans again, and *howlings*
Like thoſe of vanquiſh'd men. *Dryd. Spaniſh Fryar.*

3. To ſpeak with a belluine cry or tone.

Peace, monſter, peace! Go tell thy horrid tale
To ſavages, and *howl* it out in deſarts! *Phillips.*

4. It is uſed poetically of many noiſes loud and horrid.

Howl, how'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog.

Murther,
Alarm'd by his ſentinel the wolf,
Whoſe *howl*'s his watch. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Theſe and the like rumours are no more than the laſt *howls* of a dog diſſected alive. *Swift.*

2. The cry of a human being in horrour.

She raves, ſhe runs with a diſtracted pace,
And fills with horrid *howls* the public place. *Dryd.*

Howsoe'ver, how-so̊-ěv'-vůr. *adv.* [*how* and *ſoever*.]

1. In what manner ſoever. See However.

Beroſus, who, after Moſes, was one of the moſt ancient, *howſoever* he hath been ſince corrupted, doth in the ſubſtance of all agree. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

2. Although.

The man doth fear God, *howſoever* it ſeems not in him. *Shakeſp.*

To Hox, ho̊k's. *v. a.* [from hoȝ, Sax.] To hough; to ham-ſtring.

Thou art a coward,
Which *hoxes* honeſty behind, reſtraining
From courſe required. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Lodronius, perceiving the old ſoldier's meaning, alighted, and with his ſword *hoxed* his horſe, ſaying aloud, This day, valiant ſoldiers, ſhall you have me both your general and fellow ſoldier, fighting on foot as one of yourſelves. *Knolles.*

Hoy, hoy'. *n. ſ.* [*hou*, old Fr.] A large boat ſometimes with one deck.

He ſent to Germany, ſtrange aid to rear:
From whence eftſoons arrived here three *hoys*
Of Saxons, whom he for his ſafety employs. *F. Queen.*

To define a barge and *hoy*, which are between a boat and a ſhip, is hard. *Watts's Logick.*

Hu'bbub, hůb'-bůb. *n. ſ.* [I know not the etymology, unleſs it be from *up up*, or *hobnob*.] A tumult; a riot.

People purſued the buſineſs with all contempt of the government; and in the *hubbub* of the firſt day there appeared nobody of name or reckoning, but the actors were really of the dregs of the people. *Clarend.*

An univerſal *hubbub* wild
Of ſtunning ſounds, and voices all confus'd,
Borne through the hollow dark, aſſaults his ear
With loudeſt vehemence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Why wolves raiſe a *hubbub* at her,
And dogs howl when ſhe ſhines in water. *Hudibras.*

Hu'ckaback, hůk'-kå-båk. *n. ſ.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raiſed.

Hu'ckleбacked, hůk'l-båkt. *adj.* [*hocker*, Germ. a *bunch*, and *back*.] Crooked in the ſhoulders.

Hu'cklebone, hůk'l-bo̊n. *n. ſ.* [from *hücken*, Dut. to ſit down.] The hipbone.

Hu'ckster, hůks'-tůr. } *n. ſ.* [*hock*,
Hu'cksterer, hůks'-tůr-ůr. } Germ. a pedlar; *hockſter* a ſhe-pedlar.

1. One who ſells goods by retail, or in ſmall quantities; a pedlar.

There cannot be a more ignominious trade than the being *huckſters* to ſuch vile merchandiſe. *Government of the Tongue.*

God deliver the world from ſuch guides, or rather ſuch *huckſters* of ſouls, the very ſhame of religion. *South.*

Should thy ſhoe wrench aſide, down, down you fall,
And overturn the ſcolding *huckſter*'s ſtall,
The ſcolding *huckſter* ſhall not o'er thee moan,
But pence expect for nuts and pears o'erthrown. *Gay.*

There ſhould be a confederacy of all ſervants, to drive thoſe China *huckſters* from the doors. *Swift.*

Thoſe *huckſterers* or money-jobbers will be found neceſſary, if this braſs-money is made current. *Swift.*

2. A trickiſh mean fellow.

Now the ape wanted his *huckſter* man. *Hub. Tale.*

To Hu'ckster, hůks'-tůr. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains.

They muſt pay a ſhilling, for changing their piece into ſilver, to ſome *huckſtering* fellow who follows that trade. *Swift.*

To Hu'ddle, hůd'l. *v. a.* [probably from *hood*.]

1. To dreſs up cloſe ſo as not to be diſcovered; to mobble.

2. To put on careleſsly in a hurry.

At twelve ſhe roſe with much ado;
Her cloaths were *huddl'd* on by two. *Prior.*

Now all in haſte they *huddle* on
Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone. *Swift.*

3. To cover up in haſte.

4. To perform in a hurry.

I have given much application to this poem: this is not a play *huddled* up in haſte. *Dryden.*

When continu'd rain
The lab'ring huſband in his houſe reſtrain,
Let him forecaſt his work with timely care,
Which elſe is *huddled* when the ſkies are fair. *Dryden.*

5. To throw together in confuſion.

Our adverſary, *huddling* ſeveral ſuppoſitions together, and that in doubtful and general terms, makes a medley and confuſion. *Locke.*

To Hu'ddle, hůd'l. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry.

Glance an eye of pity on his loſſes,
That have of late ſo *huddled* on his back,
Enough to preſs a royal merchant down. *Shakeſp.*

Brown anſwered after his blunt and *huddling* manner. *Bacon.*

Thyrſis, whoſe artful ſtrains have oft delay'd
The *huddling* brook to hear his madrigal,
And ſweeten'd every muſkroſe of the dale. *Milton.*

Their eyes are more imperfect than others; for they will run againſt things, and, *huddling* forwards, fall from high places. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Hu'ddle, hůd'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confuſion; with obſcurity.

That the Ariſtotelian philoſophy is a *huddle* of words and terms inſignificant, has been the cenſure of the wiſeſt. *Glanville.*

Your carrying buſineſs in a *huddle*,
Has forc'd our rulers to new model. *Hudibras.*

Nature doth nothing in a *huddle*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The underſtanding ſees nothing diſtinctly in things remote, and in a *huddle*. *Locke.*

Several merry anſwers were made to my queſtion, which entertained us 'till bed-time, and filled my mind with a *huddle* of ideas. *Addiſon.*

Hue, hů'. *n. ſ.* [Hiepe, Sax.]

1. Colour; die.

For never in that land
Face of fair lady ſhe before did view,
Or that dread lyon's look her caſt in deadly *hue*. *Spenſ.*

To add another *hue* unto the rainbow,
Is waſteful and ridiculous exceſs. *Shak. King John.*

Flow'rs of all *hue*, and without thorn the roſe. *Milton.*

To whom the angel, with a ſmile that glow'd
Celeſtial roſy red, love's proper *hue*,
Anſwer'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Your's is much of the camelion *hue*,
To change the die with diſtant view. *Dryden.*

2. [*Huée*, Fr.] A clamour; a legal purſuit; an alarm given to the country. It is commonly joined with *cry*.

Hue and *cry*, villain, go! Aſſiſt me, knight, I am undone: fly, run, *hue* and *cry!* villain, I am undone. *Shakeſp.*

Immediately comes a *hue* and *cry* after a gang of thieves, that had taken a purſe upon the road. *L'Eſtrange.*

If you ſhould hiſs, he ſwears he'll hiſs as high;
And, like a culprit, join the *hue* and *cry*. *Addiſon.*

The *hue* and *cry* went after Jack, to apprehend him dead or alive, wherever he could be found. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Hu'er, hů'r. *n. ſ.* [*huer*, Fr. to cry.] One whoſe buſineſs is to call out to others.

They lie hovering upon the coaſt, and are directed by a balker or *huer*, who ſtandeth on the cliff-ſide, and from thence diſcerneth the courſe of the pilchard. *Carew's Survey.*

HUFF, hůf'. *n. ſ.* [from *hove*, or *hoven*, ſwelled: he is *huffed up by diſtempers*. So in ſome provinces we ſtill ſay the bread *huffs up*, when it begins to *heave* or ferment: *huff*, therefore, may be ferment. To be in a *huff* is then to be in a *ferment*, as we now ſpeak.]

1. Swell or ſudden anger or arrogance.

Quoth Ralpho, honour's but a word
To ſwear by, only in a lord;
In others it is but a *huff*,
To vapour with inſtead of proof. *Hudibras.*

His frowns kept multitudes in awe,
Before the bluſter of whoſe *huff*
All hats, as in a ſtorm, flew off. *Hudibras.*

We have the apprehenſions of a change to keep a check upon us in the very *huff* of our greatneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

A Spaniard was wonderfully upon the *huff* about his extraction. *L'Eſtrange.*

No man goes about to enſnare or circumvent another in a paſſion, to lay trains, and give ſecret blows in a preſent *huff*. *South.*

2. A wretch ſwelled with a falſe opinion of his own value.

As for you, colonel *huff-cap*, we ſhall try before a civil magiſtrate who's the greater plotter. *Dryd.*

Lewd ſhallow-brained *huffs* make Atheiſm and contempt of religion the ſole badge and character of wit. *South.*

To Huff, hůf'. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſwell; to puff.

In many wild birds the diaphragm may eaſily be *huffed* up with air, and blown in at the windpipe. *Grew.*

2. To hector; to treat with inſolence and arrogance, or brutality.

The commiſſioner at Magdalen college ſaid to Dr. Hough, You muſt not preſume to *huff* us. *Eachard.*

To **Huff**, hůf'. *v. n.* To bluſter; to ſtorm; to bounce; to ſwell with indignation or pride.

A *huffing*, ſhining, flatt'ring, cringing coward,
A cankerworm of peace, was rais'd above him. *Otway.*

A thief and juſtice, fool and knave,
A *huffing* officer and ſlave. *Hudibras.*

Huffing to cowards, fawning to the brave,
To knaves a fool, to cred'lous fools a knave. *Roſcom.*

This ſenſeleſs arrogant conceit of theirs made them *huff* at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them. *South.*

Now what's his end? O charming glory, ſay!
What, a fifth act to crown his *huffing* play? *Dryd.*

What a ſmall pittance of reaſon and truth is mixed with thoſe *huffing* opinions they are ſwelled with. *Locke.*

When Peg received John's meſſage, ſhe *huffed* and ſtormed like the devil. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Hu'ffer, hůf'-fůr. *n. ſ.* [from *huff.*] A bluſterer; a bully.

Nor have I hazarded my art
To be expos'd i' th' end to ſuffer,
By ſuch a braggadocio *huffer*. *Hudibras.*

Hu'ffish, hůf'-fiſh. *adj.* [from *huff.*] Arrogant; inſolent; hectoring.

Hu'ffishly, hůf'-fiſh-lŷ. *adv.* [from *huffiſh.*] With arrogant petulance; with bullying bluſter.

Hu'ffishness, hůf'-fiſh-nis. *n. ſ.* Petulance; arrogance; noiſy bluſter.

To **Hug**, hůg'. *v. a.* [Þeȝian, Sax. to hedge, to incloſe.]

1. To preſs cloſe in an embrace.

He bewept my fortune,
And *hugg'd* me in his arms. *Shakeſp.*

What would not he do now to *hug* the creature that had given him ſo admirable a ſerenade! *L'Eſtr.*

Ev'n in that urn their brother they confeſs,
And *hug* it in their arms, and to their boſom preſs. *Dryden.*

King Xerxes was enamoured upon an oak, which he would *hug* and kiſs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

2. To fondle; to treat with tenderneſs.

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of glozing courteſy,
Baited with reaſons not unplauſible,
Win me into the eaſy-hearted man,
And *hug* him into ſnares. *Milton.*

We *hug* deformities, if they bear our names. *Glanville.*

Admire yourſelf,
And, without rival, *hug* your darling book. *Roſc.*

Though they know that the flatterer knows the falſehood of his own flatteries, yet they love the impoſtor, and with both arms *hug* the abuſe. *South.*

Mark with what joy he *hugs* the dear diſcovery! *Rowe.*

3. To hold faſt.

Age makes us moſt fondly *hug* and retain the good things of life, when we have the leaſt proſpect of enjoying them. *Atterbury.*

4. To gripe in wreſtling.

Hug, hůg'. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.]

1. Cloſe embrace.

Why theſe cloſe *hugs*? I owe my ſhame to him. *Gay.*

2. A particular gripe in wreſtling, called a *Corniſh hug*.

HUGE, hůj. *adj.* [*hoogh*, *high*, Dut.]

1. Vaſt; immenſe.

Let the eſtate of the people of God, when they were in the houſe of bondage, and their manner of ſerving God in a ſtrange land, be compared with that which Canaan and Jeruſalem did afford; and who ſeeth not what *huge* difference there was between them? *Hooker.*

This ſpace of earth is ſo *huge*, as that it equalleth in greatneſs not only Aſia, Europe, and Africa, but America. *Abbot.*

2. Very great.

The mountain *huge*. *Milton.*

Part, *huge* of bulk!
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempeſt the ocean; there leviathan
Hugeſt of living creatures, in the deep
Stretch'd like a promontory, ſleeps or ſwims,
And ſeems a moving land. *Milton.*

3. Great even to deformity or terribleneſs.

The patch is kind enough, but a *huge* feeder. *Shakeſp.*

Through foreſts *huge*, and long unravell'd heaths,
With deſolation brown he wanders waſte. *Thomſ.*

Hu'gely, hů'j-lŷ. *adv.* [from *huge.*]

1. Immenſely; enormouſly.

Who cries out on pride,
That can therein tax any private party?
Doth it not flow as *hugely* as the ſea? *Shakeſp.*

2. Greatly; very much.

I am *hugely* bent to believe, that whenever you concern yourſelves in our affairs, it is for our good. *Swift.*

Hu'geness, hů'j-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *huge.*]

1. Enormous bulk; greatneſs.

2. Utmoſt extent Not in uſe.

My miſtreſs exceeds in goodneſs the *hugeneſs* of your unworthy thinking. *Shakeſp.*

Hu'ggermugger, hůg'-gůr-můg'-gůr. *n. ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *huger mocker.*] or hug in the dark. *Morcker* in Daniſh is darkneſs, whence our *murky*. It is written by Sir *Thomas Moore*, *hoker moker*. *Hôker*, in *Chaucer*, is *peeviſh*, *croſsgrained*, of which *moker* may only be a ludicrous reduplication. *Hooke* is likewiſe in German *a corner*, and *moky* is in Engliſh *dark*. I know not how to determine.] Secrecy; bye-place.

Now hold in *huggermugger* in their hand,
And all the reſt do rob of floods and land. *Hubb. Tale.*

But if I can but find them out,
Where e'er th' in *huggermugger* lurk,
I'll make them rue their handy work. *Hudibras.*

There's a diſtinction betwixt what's done openly and bare-faced, and a thing that's done in *huggermugger*, under a ſeal of ſecrecy and concealment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hu'gy, hů'-jŷ. *adj.* [See HUGE.] Vaſt; great, huge. Not in uſe.

This *hugy* rock one finger's force apparently will move. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Huke, hů'k. *n. ſ.* [*huque*, Fr.] A cloak.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that ſeemed to be a meſſenger, in a rich *huke*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Hulk, hůlk'. *n. ſ.* [*hulcke*, Dut. Þulc, Sax.]

1. The body of a ſhip.

There's a whole merchant's venture of Bourdeaux ſtuff in him: you have not ſeen a *hulk* better ſtuffed in the hold *Shakeſp.*

The cuſtom of giving the colour of the ſea to the *hulks*, ſails, and mariners of their fly-boats, to keep them from being diſcovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbuthnot.*

They Argo's *hulk* will tax,
And ſcrape her pitchy ſides for wax. *Swift.*

The ſooty *hulk*
Steer'd ſluggiſh on. *Thomſon.*

2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. This ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland: as, a *hulk* is a fellow.

And Harry Monmouth's brawn, the *hulk* Sir John,
Is priſoner to your ſon. *Shakeſp.*

To **Hulk**, hůlk'. *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to *hulk* a hare. *Ainſworth.*

Hull, hůl'. *n. ſ.* [*hulgan*, Goth. to cover.]

1. The huſk or integument of any thing; the outer covering: as, the *hull* of a nut covers the ſhell. [*Hule*, Scott.]

2. The body of a ſhip; the hulk. *Hull* and *hulk* are now confounded; but *hulk* ſeems originally to have not merely the body or hull, but a whole ſhip of burden, heavy and bulky.

Deep in their *hulls* our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding planks a paſſage find. *Dryden.*

So many arts hath the Divine Wiſdom put together, only for the *hull* and tackle of a thinking creature. *Grew.*

To **Hull**, hůl'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without ſails or rudder.

They ſaw a ſight full of piteous ſtrangeneſs; a ſhip, or rather the carcaſe of a ſhip, or rather ſome few bones of the carcaſe, *hulling* there, part broken, part burned, and part drowned. *Sidney.*

Will you hoiſt ſail, ſir? here lies your way.
—No, good ſwabber, I am to *hull* here a little longer. *Shakeſp.*

He look'd, and ſaw the ark *hull* on the flood. *Milton.*

People walking down upon the ſhore, ſaw ſomewhat come *hulling* toward them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hu'lly, hůl'-lŷ. *adj.* [from *hull.*] Siliquoſe; huſky. *Ainſworth.*

Hu'lver, hůl'-vir. *n. ſ.* Holly.

Save *hulver* and thorn, thereof flail for to make. *Tuſſer.*

To **Hum**, hům'. *v. a.* [*homelan*, Dut.]

1. To make the noiſe of bees.

The *humming* of bees is an unequal buzzing. *Bacon.*

An airy nation flew,
Thick as the *humming* bees that hunt the golden dew
In Summer's heat. *Dryden.*

So weary bees in little cells repoſe;
But if night-robbers lift the well-ſtor'd hive,
An *humming* through their waxen city grows. *Dryd.*

2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing ſound.

I think he'll hear me: yet to bite his lip,
And *hum* at good Cominius, much unhearts me. *Shakeſp.*

Upon my honour, Sir, I heard a *humming*,
And that a ſtrange one too, which did awake me. *Shakeſp.*

The cloudy meſſenger turns me his back,
And *hums*; as who ſhould ſay, You'll rue. *Shakeſp.*

3. To pauſe in ſpeaking, and ſupply the interval with an audible emiſſion of breath.

Having pump'd up all his wit,
And *humm'd* upon it, thus he writ. *Hudibras.*

I ſtill acquieſt,
And never *humm'd* and haw'd ſedition,
Nor ſnuffled treaſon. *Hudibras.*

The man lay *humming* and hawing a good while; but in the end, he gave up himſelf to the phyſicians. *L'Eſtrange.*

4. To make a dull heavy noiſe.

The muſical accents of the Indians, to us, are but inarticulate *hummings*; as are ours to their otherwiſe tuned organs. *Glanville.*

Still *humming* on, their drowſy courſe they keep,
And laſh'd ſo long, like tops, are laſh'd aſleep. *Pope.*

5. To ſing low.

Hum half a tune. *Pope.*

6. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expreſſed in public aſſemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

Hum, hům'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The noiſe of bees or inſects.

To black Hecat's ſummons
The ſhard-born beetle, with his drowſy *hums*,
Hath rung night's yawning peal. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Nor undelightful is the ceaſeleſs *hum*,
To him who muſes through the woods at noon.
Thomſon.

2. A low confuſed noiſe, as of buſtling crowds at a diſtance.

From camp to camp, thro' the foul womb of night,
The *hum* of either army ſtill reſounds. *Shakeſp.*

Tower'd cities pleaſe us then,
And the buſy *hum* of men. *Milton.*

One theatre there is of vaſt reſort,
Which whilom of requeſte was call'd the court;
But now the great exchange of news 'tis hight,
And full of *hum* and buz from noon 'till night. *Dryd.*

3. Any low dull noiſe.

Who ſat the neareſt, by the words o'ercome,
Slept faſt: the diſtant nodded to the *hum*. *Pope.*

4. A pauſe with an inarticulate ſound.

Theſe ſhrugs, theſe *hums* and haws,
When you have ſaid ſhe's goodly, come between,
Ere you can ſay ſhe's honeſt. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Your excuſes want ſome grains to make 'em current: *hum* and ha will not do the buſineſs. *Dryden.*

5. In *Hudibras* it ſeems uſed for *ham*.

And though his countrymen the Huns,
Did ſtew their meat between their *hums*,
And the horſes backs, on which they ſtraddle,
And ev'ry man eat up his ſaddle. *Hudibras.*

6. An expreſſion of applauſe.

You hear a *hum* in the right place. *Spectator.*

HUM, hům'. *interject.* A ſound implying doubt and deliberation.

Let not your ears deſpiſe the heavieſt ſound
That ever yet they heard.
—*Hum!* I gueſs at it. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

See Sir Robert—*hum!*
And never laugh for all my life to come. *Pope.*

HU'MAN, hů'-mån. *adj.* [*humanus*, Lat. *humain*, Fr.]

1. Having the qualities of a man.

It will never be aſked whether he be a gentleman born, but whether he be a *human* creature? *Swift.*

2. Belonging to man.

The king is but a man as I am: the violet ſmells to him as it doth to me; all his ſenſes have but *human* conditions. *Shakeſp.*

For man to tell how *human* life began
Is hard; for who himſelf beginning knew? *Milton.*

Thee, ſerpent, ſubtil'ſt beaſt of all the field,
I knew; but not with *human* voice indu'd. *Milton.*

Intuitive knowledge needs no probation, nor can have any, this being the higheſt of all *human* certainty. *Locke.*

HUMA'NE, hů-må'n. *adj.* [*humaine*, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.

Love of others, if it be not ſpent upon a few, doth naturally ſpread itſelf towards many, and maketh men become *humane* and charitable. *Bacon.*

Envy, malice, coveteouſneſs and revenge are aboliſhed: a new race of virtues and graces, more divine, more moral, more *humane*, are planted in their ſtead. *Spratt.*

HUMA'NELY, hů-må'n-lỳ. *adv.* [from *humane*.] Kindly; with good-nature.

If they would yield us the ſuperfluity, while it were wholeſome, we might gueſs they relieved us *humanely*. *Shakeſp.*

HU'MANIST, hů'-må-nìst. *n. ſ.* [*humaniſte*, Fr.] A philologer; a grammarian: a term uſed in the ſchools of Scotland.

HUMANITY, hů-mån'-ìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*humanité*, Fr. *humanitas*, Lat.]

1. The nature of man.

Look to thyſelf: reach not beyond *humanity*. *Sidney.*

A rarer ſpirit never did ſteer *humanity*. *Shakeſp.*

The middle of *humanity* thou never kneweſt, but the extremity of both ends. *Shakeſp.*

To preſerve the Hebrew intire and uncorrupt, there hath been uſed the higheſt caution *humanity* could invent. *Brown.*

2. Humankind; the collective body of mankind.

If he can untie thoſe knots, he is able to teach all *humanity*, and will do well to oblige mankind by his information. *Glanville.*

3. Benevolence; tenderneſs.

All men ought to maintain peace and the common offices of *humanity* and friendſhip in diverſity of opinions. *Locke.*

How few, like thee, enquire the wretched out,
And court the offices of ſoft *humanity*?
Like thee reſerve their raiment for the naked,
Reach out their bread to feed the crying orphan,
Or mix their pitying tears with thoſe that weep?
Rowe.

4. Philology; grammatical ſtudies. In Scotland, *humaniores literæ*.

To **HU'MANIZE**, hů'-må-nìz. *v. a.* [*humainiſer*, Fr.] To ſoften; to make ſuſceptive of tenderneſs or benevolence.

Here will I paint the characters of woe,
And here my faithful tears in ſhow'rs ſhall flow,
To *humanize* the flints whereon I tread. *Wotton.*

Was it the buſineſs of magick to *humanize* our natures with compaſſion, forgiveneſs, and all the inſtances of the moſt extenſive charity? *Addiſon.*

HU'MANKIND, hů'-mån-kỳ'nd. *n. ſ.* [*human* and *kind*.] The race of man; mankind.

Bleſt with a taſte exact, yet unconfin'd;
A knowledge both of books and *humankind*. *Pope.*

HU'MANLY, hů'-mån-lỳ. *adv.* [from *human*.]

1. After the notions of men; according to the power of men.

Thus the preſent happy proſpect of our affairs, *humanly* ſpeaking, may ſeem to promiſe. *Atterbury.*

2. Kindly; with good-nature. This is now written *humanely*.

Though learn'd, well bred; and though well bred, ſincere;
Modeſtly bold, and *humanely* ſevere. *Pope.*

HU'MBIRD, hům'-bůrd. *n. ſ.* [from *hum* and *bird*.] The humming bird.

All ages have conceived the wren the leaſt of birds, yet our own plantations have ſhewed one far leſs; that is, the *humbird*, not much exceeding a beetle. *Brown.*

HUMBLE, ům'bl. *adj.* [*humble*, Fr. *humilis*, Lat.]

1. Not proud; modeſt; not arrogant.

And mighty proud to *humble* weak does yield.
Spenſer.

Now we have ſhewn our power,
Let us ſeem *humbler* after it is done,
Than when it was a-doing. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thy *humble* ſervant vows obedience,
And faithful ſervice 'till the point of death. *Shak.*

We ſhould be as *humble* in our imperfections and ſins, as Chriſt was in the fulneſs of the ſpirit, great wiſdom, and perfect life.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

You, if an *humble* huſband, may requeſt,
Provide and order all things for the beſt. *Dryd.*

Ten thouſand trifles light as theſe,
Nor can my rage nor anger move:
She ſhould be *humble* who would pleaſe;
And ſhe muſt ſuffer, who can love. *Prior.*

2. Low; not high; not great.

Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow-poet, Cowley, mark!
Above the ſkies let thy proud muſick ſound,
Thy *humble* neſt build on the ground. *Cowley.*

Denied what ev'ry wretch obtains of fate,
An *humble* roof and an obſcure retreat. *Yalden.*

Ah! prince, hadſt thou but known the joys which dwell
With *humbler* fortunes, thou wouldſt curſe thy royalty! *Rowe.*

Far *humbler* titles ſuit my loſt conditions. *Smith.*

To **HU'MBLE**, ům'bl. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make humble; to make ſubmiſſive; to make to bow down with humility.

Take this purſe, thou whom the heav'ns plagues
Have *humbled* to all ſtrokes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The executioner
Falls not the axe upon the *humbled* neck,
But firſt begs pardon. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Humble yourſelves under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt you. 1 *Pet.* v. 6.

Hezekiah *humbled* himſelf for the pride of his heart. 2 *Chron.*

Why do I *humble* thus myſelf, and ſuing
For peace, reap nothing but repulſe and hate? *Milt.*

Let the ſinner put away the evil of his doings, and *humble* himſelf by a ſpeedy and ſincere repentance; let him return to God, and then let him be aſſured that God will return to him. *Rogers.*

2. To cruſh; to break; to ſubdue; to mortify.

Yearly injoin'd, ſome ſay, to undergo
This annual *humbling* certain number'd days,
To daſh their pride and joy, for man ſeduc'd. *Milt.*

We are pleaſed, by ſome implicit kind of revenge, to ſee him taken down and *humbled* in his reputation, who had ſo far raiſed himſelf above us. *Addiſon.*

The miſtreſs of the world, the ſeat of empire,
The nurſe of heroes, the delight of gods,
That *humbled* the proud tyrants of the earth. *Addiſ.*

Men that make a kind of inſult upon ſociety, ought to be *humbled* as diſturbers of the public tranquillity. *Freeholder.*

Fortune not much of *humbling* me can boaſt:
Though double tax'd, how little have I loſt! *Pope.*

3. To make to condeſcend.

This would not be to condeſcend to their capacities, when he *humbles* himſelf to ſpeak to them, but to loſe his deſign in ſpeaking. *Locke.*

4. To bring down from an height.

In proceſs of time the higheſt mountains may be *humbled* into vallies; and again, the loweſt vallies exalted into mountains. *Hakewill on Providence.*

HU'MBLEBEE, ům'bl-bè. *n. ſ.* [*humble* and *bee*. What may be the true etymology of this word I am in doubt. The *humblebee* is known to have no ſting. The Scotch call a cow without horns an *humble cow*; ſo that the word ſeems to ſignify *inermis*, wanting the natural weapons. Dr. *Beattie*.] A buzzing wild bee.

The honeybags ſteal from the *humblebees*,
And for night tapers crop their waxen thighs. *Shak.*

This puts us in mind once again, of the *humblebees* and the tinder-boxes. *Atterbury.*

HU'MBLEBEE, ům'bl-bè *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

HU'MBLEBEE *Eater*, ům'bl-bè-èt'-ůr. *n. ſ.* A fly that eats the humblebee. *Ainſw.*

HU'MBLENESS, ům'bl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *humble*.] Humility; abſence of pride.

With how true *humbleneſs*
They look'd down to triumph over pride! *Sidney.*

I am rather with all ſubjected *humbleneſs* to thank her excellencies, ſince the duty thereunto gave me rather heart to ſave myſelf, than to receive thanks. *Sidney.*

It was anſwered by us all, in all poſſible *humbleneſs*; but yet with a countenance, that we knew he ſpoke it but merrily. *Bacon.*

A grain of glory, mixed with *humbleneſs*,
Cures both a fever and lethargickneſs. *Herbert.*

HU'MBLER, ům'-blůr. *n. ſ.* [from *humble*.] One that humbles or ſubdues himſelf or others.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED, um'bl-mouthd. *adj.* [*humble* and *mouthed*.] Mild; meek.

You are meek and *humblemouth'd*: but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, ſpleen, and pride. *Shak.*

HU'MBLEPLANT, ům'bl-plånt. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of ſenſitive plant.

The *humbleplant* is ſo called, becauſe, as ſoon as you touch it, it proſtrates itſelf on the ground, and in a ſhort time elevates itſelf again: it is raiſed in hot-beds. *Mortimer.*

HU'MBLES, um'blz. *n. ſ.* Entrails of a deer.

HU'MBLESS, ům'blz. *n. ſ.* [from *humble*.] Humbleneſs; humility. Obſolete.

And with meek *humbleſs*, and afflicted mood,
Pardon for thee, and grace for me intreat. *Spenſer.*

Hu'mbly, ům'-blý. *adv.* [from *humble.*]

1. Without pride; with humility; modeſtly; with timorous modeſty.

They were us'd to bend,
To ſend their ſmiles before them to Achilles,
To come *humbly* as they us'd to creep to holy altars. *Shakeſp.*

Here the tam'd Euphrates *humbly* glides,
And there the Rhine ſubmits her ſwelling tides. *Dryden.*

Write him down a ſlave, who, *humbly* proud,
With preſents begs preferments from the crowd. *Dryden.*

In midſt of dangers, fears, and death,
Thy goodneſs I'll adore;
And praiſe thee for thy mercies paſt,
And *humbly* hope for more. *Addiſon.*

2. Without height; without elevation.

Hu'mdrum, hům'-drům. *adj.* [from *hum*, *drone*, or *humming drone.*] Dull; droniſh; ſtupid.

Shall we, quoth ſhe, ſtand ſtill *humdrum*,
And ſee ſtout Bruin all alone,
By numbers baſely overthrown? *Hudibras.*

I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow, and, before I had heard his ſtory out, was called away by buſineſs. *Addiſon.*

To **HUMECT**, hů-mĕk't.
To **HUMECTATE**, hů-mĕk'-tât. } *v. a.* [*humecto*, Lat. *humecter*, Fr.] To wet; to moiſten.

The Nile and Niger do not only moiſten and contemporate the air by their exhalations, but refreſh and *humectate* the earth by their annual inundations. *Brown.*

Her rivers are divided into ſluices, to *humectate* the bordering ſoil. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The medicaments are of a cool *humecting* quality, and not too much aſtringent. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Humecta'tion, hů-mĕk-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*humectation*, Fr. from *humectate.*] The act of wetting; moiſtening.

Plates of braſs, applied to a blow, will keep it down from ſwelling: the cauſe is repercuſſion, without *humectation*, or entrance of any body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

That which is concreted by exſiccation, or expreſſion of humidity, will be reſolved by *humectation*, as earth and clay. *Brown.*

Hu'meral, hů'-mĕ-rål. *adj.* [*humeral*, Fr. from *humerus*, Lat.] Belonging to the ſhoulder.

The largeſt crooked needle ſhould be uſed, with a ligature, in taking up the *humeral* arteries in amputation. *Sharp.*

Humicuba'tion, hů-mŷ-ků-bå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Lat.] The act of lying on the ground.

Faſting and ſackcloth, and aſhes and tears, and *humicubations*, uſed to be companions of repentance. *Bramhall.*

HU'MID, hů'-mĭd. *adj.* [*humide*, Fr. *humidus*, Lat.] Wet; moiſt; watery.

Iris there, with *humid* bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingl'd hue
Than her purpled ſcarf can ſhew. *Milton.*

The queen, recover'd, rears her *humid* eyes,
And firſt her huſband on the poop eſpies. *Dryden.*

If they ſlip eaſily, and are of a fit ſize to be agitated by heat, and the heat is big enough to keep them in agitation, the body is fluid; and if it be apt to ſtick to things, it is *humid*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Humi'dity, hů-mĭd'-ĭt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*humidité*, Fr. from *humid.*] That quality which we call moiſture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or ſurfaces of ſuch particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quickſilver is not a moiſt liquor, in reſpect to our hands or clothes, and many other things it will not ſtick to; but it may be called ſo in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to whoſe ſurfaces it will preſently adhere. And even water itſelf that wets almoſt every thing, and is the great ſtandard of *humidity*, is not capable of wetting every thing, for it ſtands and runs eaſily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of ducks, ſwans, and other water-fowl. *Quincy.*

We'll uſe this unwholeſome *humidity*, this groſs watry pumpion. *Shakeſp.*

O bleſſing-breeding ſun, ward from the earth
Rotten *humidity*: below thy ſiſter's orb
Infect the air! *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Young animals have more tender fibres, and more *humidity*, than old animals, which have their juices more exalted and reliſhing. *Arbuthnot.*

Humilia'tion, hů-mĭl-ŷ-å'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [Fr.]

1. Deſcent from greatneſs; act of humility.

The former was an *humiliation* of Deity, the latter an *humiliation* of manhood; for which cauſe there followed upon the latter an exaltation of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but reſtored it by obedience. *Hooker.*

Thy *humiliation* ſhall exalt
With thee thy manhood alſo to this throne. *Milton.*

2. Mortification; external expreſſion of ſin and unworthineſs.

John fared poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was *humiliation* and repentance. *Brown.*

With tears
Wat'ring the ground, and with our ſighs the air
Frequenting, ſent from hearts contrite, in ſign
Of ſorrow unfeign'd, and *humiliation* meek. *Milt.*

3. Abatement of pride.

It may ſerve for a great leſſon of *humiliation* to mankind, to behold the habits and paſſions of men trampling over intereſt, friendſhip, honour, and their own perſonal ſafety, as well as that of their country. *Swift.*

Humi'lity, hů-mĭl'-ĭt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*humilité*, Fr.]

1. Freedom from pride; modeſty; not arrogance.

When we make profeſſion of our faith, we ſtand; when we acknowledge our ſins, or ſeek unto God for favour, we fall down; becauſe the geſture of conſtancy becometh us beſt in the one, in the other the behaviour of *humility*. *Hooker.*

I do not know that Engliſhman alive
With whom my ſoul is any jot at odds,
More than the infant that is born to-night;
I thank my God for my *humility*. *Shak. Rich.* III.

What the height of a king tempteth to revenge, the *humility* of a Chriſtian teacheth to forgive. *King Charles.*

The *humility* of the ſtyle gained them many friends. *Clarendon.*

There are ſome that uſe
Humility to ſerve their pride, and ſeem
Humble upon their way, to be the prouder
At their wiſh'd journey's end. *Denham's Sophy.*

It is an eaſy matter to extol *humility* in the midſt of honour, or to begin a faſt after dinner. *South.*

As high turrets, for their airy ſteep
Require foundations in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards ſhoot,
As to the nether heavens they drive the root;
So low did her ſecure foundation lye,
She was not humble, but *humility*. *Dryden.*

2. Act of ſubmiſſion.

With theſe *humilities* they ſatisfied the young king, and by their bowing and bending avoided the preſent ſtorm. *Davies.*

Hu'mmer, hům'-můr. *n. ſ* [from *hum.*] That which hums; an applauder. *Ainſw.*

Hu'moral, ů'-mô-rål. *adj.* [from *humour.*] Proceeding from the humours.

This ſort of fever is comprehended under continual *humoral* fevers. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Hu'morist, ů'-můr-ĭst. *n. ſ.* [*humoriſto*, Ital. *humoriſte*, Fr.]

1. One who conducts himſelf by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

The notion of a *humoriſt* is one that is greatly pleaſed, or greatly diſpleaſed, with little things; his actions ſeldom directed by the reaſon and nature of things. *Watts.*

This *humoriſt* keeps to himſelf much more than he wants, and gives his ſuperfluities to purchaſe heaven. *Addiſon.*

2. One who has odd conceits.

The wit ſinks imperceptibly into an *humoriſt*. *Spectator.*

3. One who has violent and peculiar paſſions.

By a wiſe and timeous inquiſition the peccant humours and *humoriſts* muſt be diſcovered and purged, or cut off: mercy in ſuch a caſe, in a king, is true cruelty. *Bacon to Villiers.*

Hu'morous, ů'-můr-ůs. *adj.* [from *humour.*]

1. Full of groteſque or odd images.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marſya was a lawyer who had loſt his cauſe; others, that this paſſage alludes to the ſtory of the ſatire Marſyas, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more *humorous*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the preſent whim.

I am known to be a *humorous* patrician; ſaid to be ſomething imperfect, in favouring the firſt complaint; haſty and tinder-like, upon too trivial motion. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thou fortune's champion, that do'ſt never fight
But when her *humorous* ladyſhip is by,
To teach thee ſafety. *Shakeſp. King John.*

He's *humorous* as Winter, and as ſudden
As flaws congeal'd in the ſpring of day. *Sh. Hen.* IV.

O, you awake then: come away,
Times be ſhort, are made for play;
The *humorous* moon too will not ſtay:
What doth make you thus delay? *Ben Jonſon.*

Vaſt is his courage, boundleſs in his mind,
Rough as a ſtorm, and *humorous* as the wind. *Dryd.*

He that would learn to paſs a juſt ſentence on perſons and things, muſt take heed of a fanciful temper of mind, and an *humorous* conduct in his affairs. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Pleaſant; jocular.

Thy *humorous* vein, thy pleaſing folly,
Lies all neglected, all forgot;
And penſive, wav'ring, melancholy,
Thou dread'ſt and hop'ſt thou know'ſt not what. *Prior.*

Hu'morously, ů'-můr-ůs-lŷ. *adj.* [from *humorous.*]

1. Merrily; jocoſely.

A cabinet of medals Juvenal calls very *humorouſly*, *conciſum argentum in titulos facieſque minutas.* *Addiſon.*

It has been *humorouſly* ſaid, that ſome have fiſhed the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit *Swift.*

2. Capriciouſly; whimſically.

We reſolve by halves, and unadviſedly; we reſolve raſhly, ſillily, or *humorouſly*, upon no reaſons that will hold. *Calamy.*

Hu'morousness, ů'-můr-ůs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *humorous.*]

1. Fickleneſs; capricious levity.
2. Jocularity; oddneſs of conceit.

Hu'morsome, ů'-můr-sům. *adj.* [from *humour.*]

1. Peeviſh; petulant.
2. Odd; humorous. In this ſenſe it is leſs uſed.

Our ſcience cannot be much improved by maſquerades, where the wit of both ſexes is altogether taken up in continuing ſingular and *humorſome* diſguiſes. *Swift.*

Hu'morsomely, ů'-můr-sům-lŷ. *adv.* [from *humourſome.*] Peeviſhly; petulantly.

HU'MOUR, ŭ'-mŭr. *n. ſ.* [*humeur*, Fr. *humor*, Lat.]

1. Moiſture.

The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze, which is very admirable, ſeeing it hath the perſpicuity and fluidity of common water. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. The different kind of moiſture in man's body, reckoned by the old phyſicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were ſuppoſed to determine the temper of mind.

Believe not theſe ſuggeſtions, which proceed
From anguiſh of the mind and *humours* black,
That mingle with thy fancy. *Milton.*

3. General turn or temper of mind.

As there is no *humour* to which impudent poverty cannot make itſelf ſerviceable; ſo were there enow of thoſe of deſperate ambition, who would build their houſes upon others ruin. *Sidney.*

There came a young lord, led with the *humour* of youth, which ever thinks that good whoſe goodneſs he ſees not. *Sidney.*

King James, as he was a prince of great judgment, ſo he was a prince of a marvellous pleaſant *humour*: as he was going through Luſen by Greenwich, he aſked what town it was? They ſaid Luſen. He aſked, a good while after, what town is this we are now in? They ſaid ſtill it was Luſen: then, ſaid the king, I will be king of Luſen. *Bac. Apophth.*

Examine how your *humour* is inclin'd,
And which the ruling paſſion of your mind. *Roſcom.*

They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humour* to be ſuch, that he would never conſtrain himſelf. *Dryden.*

In caſes where it is neceſſary to make examples, it is the *humour* of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the puniſhment. *Addiſon.*

Good *humour* only teaches charms to laſt,
Still makes new conqueſts, and maintains the paſt. *Pope.*

4. Preſent diſpoſition.

It is the curſe of kings to be attended
By ſlaves, that take their *humours* for a warrant
To break into the blood-houſe of life. *Shakeſp.*

Another thought her nobler *humour* fed. *Fairf.*

Their *humours* are not to be won,
But when they are impos'd upon. *Hudibras.*

Tempt not his heavy hand;
But one ſubmiſſive word which you let fall,
Will make him in good *humour* with us all. *Dryd.*

5. Groteſque imagery; jocularity; merriment.

In converſation *humour* is more than wit, eaſineſs more than knowledge. *Temple.*

6. Tendency to diſeaſe; morbid diſpoſition.

He denied himſelf nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fits of the gout frequent and violent. *Temple.*

The child had a *humour* which was cured by the waters of Glaſtonbury. *Fielding.*

7. Petulance; peeviſhneſs.

Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and diſcretion? Has he not *humours* to be endured, as well as kindneſſes to be enjoyed? *South.*

8. A trick; a practice.

I like not the *humour* of lying: he hath wronged me in ſome *humours*: I ſhould have borne the humour'd letter to her. *Shakeſp.*

9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination.

In private, men are more bold in their own *humours*; and in conſort, men are more obnoxious to others *humours*; therefore it is good to take both. *Bacon.*

To **Hu'mour**, ŭ'-mŭr. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To gratify; to ſooth by compliance.

If I had a ſuit to maſter Shallow, I would *humour* his men; if to his men, I would curry with maſter Shallow. *Shakeſp.*

If I were Brutus now, and he were Caſſius,
He ſhould not *humour* me. *Shakeſp.*

Obedience and ſubjection were never enjoin'd by God to *humour* the paſſions, luſts and vanities of thoſe who are commanded to obey our governours. *Swift.*

You *humour* me, when I am ſick;
Why not when I'm ſplenetick? *Pope.*

Children are fond of ſomething which ſtrikes their fancy moſt, and ſullen and regardleſs of every thing elſe, if they are not *humoured* in that fancy. *Watts's Logick.*

2. To fit; to comply with.

To after age thou ſhalt be writ the man,
That with ſmooth air could *humour* beſt our tongue. *Milton.*

'Tis my part to invent, and the muſicians to *humour* that invention. *Dryden's Preface to Albion.*

Fountainbleau is ſituated among rocks and woods, that give a fine variety of ſavage proſpects: the king has *humoured* the genius of the place, and only made uſe of ſo much art as is neceſſary to regulate nature. *Addiſon.*

Hump, hŭmp'. *n. ſ.* [corrupted perhaps from *bump*. See **Bump**.] The protuberance formed by a crooked back.

Theſe defects were mended by matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the *hump* fell. *Tatler.*

Hu'mpback, hŭmp'-băk. *n. ſ.* [*hump* and *back*.] Crooked back; high ſhoulders.

The chief of the family was born with a *humpback* and very high noſe. *Tatler.*

Humpbacked, hŭmp'-băkt. *adj.* Having a crooked back.

To **HUNCH**, hŭntſh'. *v. a.* [*huſch*, Germ.]

1. To ſtrike or punch with the fiſts.

Jack's friends began to *hunch* and puſh one another: why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down? *Arbuthnot.*

2. [*Hocker* a crooked back, Germ.] To crook the back.

Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back,
And wander'd in thy limbs. *Dryden.*

Hunchba'cked, hŭntſh'-băkt. *adj.* [*hunch* and *back*.] Having a crooked back.

His perſon deformed to the higheſt degree, flatnoſed, and *hunchbacked*. *L'Eſtrange.*

But I more fear Creon!
To take that *hunchback'd* monſter in my arms,
Th' excreſcence of a man. *Dryden's Oedipus.*

The ſecond daughter was peeviſh, haggard, pale, with ſaucer-eyes, a ſharp-noſe, and *hunchbacked*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Hu'ndred, hŭn'-dŭrd. *adj.* [hunꝺ, and hunꝺꞃeꝺ, Sax. *honderd*, Dut.] The number conſiſting of ten multiplied by ten.

A *hundred* altars in her temple ſmoke,
A thouſand bleeding hearts her pow'r invoke. *Dryden's Æn.*

Many thouſands had ſeen the tranſactions of our Saviour, and many *hundred* thouſands received an account of them from the mouths of thoſe who were eye-witneſſes. *Addiſon.*

Hu'ndred, hŭn'-dŭrd. *n. ſ.*

1. A company, body, or collection conſiſting of an hundred.

Very few will take this propoſition, that God is pleaſed with the doing of what he himſelf commands, for an innate moral principle: whoſoever does ſo, will have reaſon to think *hundreds* of propoſitions innate. *Locke.*

Lands, taken from the enemy, were divided into centuries or *hundreds*, and diſtributed amongſt the ſoldiers. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A canton or diviſion of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors. [*Hundredum*, low Lat. *hundrede*, old Fr.]

Impoſts upon merchants do ſeldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the *hundred*, he loſeth in the ſhire. *Bacon.*

For juſtice they had a bench under a tree, where Ket ſat, and with him two of every *hundred* whence their companies had been raiſed: here complaints were exhibited. *Hayward.*

Hundredth, hŭn'-drĭdth. *adj.* [hunꝺꞃeonꞇeoᵹoꞃa, Sax.] The ordinal of an hundred; the tenth ten times told.

We ſhall not need to uſe the *hundredth* part of that time, which themſelves beſtow in making invectives. *Hooker.*

If this medium is rarer within the ſun's body than at its ſurface, and rarer there than at the *hundredth* part of an inch from its body, and rarer there than at the orb of Saturn, I ſee no reaſon why the increaſe of denſity ſhould ſtop. *Newton.*

Hung, hŭng'. [The *preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *hang*.]

A wife ſo *hung* with virtues, ſuch a freight,
What mortal ſhoulders can ſupport? *Dryd. Juv.*

A room that is richly adorned, and *hung* round with a great variety of pictures, ſtrikes the eye at once. *Watts.*

HU'NGER, hŭng'-gŭr. *n. ſ.* [hunᵹeꞃ, Sax. *honger*, Dut.]

1. Deſire of food; the pain felt from faſting.

An uneaſy ſenſation at the ſtomach for food. When the ſtomach is empty, and the fibres in their natural tenſion, they draw up ſo cloſe as to rub againſt each other, ſo as to make that ſenſation: but when they are diſtended with food, it is again removed; unleſs when a perſon faſteth ſo long as for want of ſpirits, or nervous fluid, to have thoſe fibres grow too flaccid to corrugate, and then we ſay a perſon has faſted away his ſtomach. *Quincy.*

Thou ſhalt ſerve thine enemies in *hunger* and in thirſt. *Deut.* xxviii. 48.

The ſubacid part of the animal ſpirits, being caſt off by the lower nerves upon the coats of the ſtomach, vellicates the fibres, and thereby produces the ſenſe we call *hunger*. *Grew.*

Something viſcous, fat and oily, remaining in the ſtomach, deſtroys the ſenſation of *hunger*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Any violent deſire.

The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally ſuggeſt the neceſſity of preparing our appetites and *hungers* for them, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Piety.*

For *hunger* of my gold I dye. *Dryden.*

To **Hu'nger**, hŭng'-gŭr. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger.

My more having, would be as a ſauce
To make me *hunger* more. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Widely they gape, and to the eye they roar,
As if they *hunger'd* for the food they bore. *Cowley.*

2. To deſire with great eagerneſs; to long.

Doſt thou ſo *hunger* for my empty chair,
That thou wilt needs inveſt thee with my honours,
Before thy hour be ripe? O, fooliſh youth,
Thou ſeek'ſt the greatneſs that will overwhelm thee!
Stay but a little. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

I content me,
And from the ſting of famine fear no harm,
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts that feed
Me *hung'ring* more to do my Father's will. *Milt.*

Hu'ngerbit, hŭng'-gŭr-bĭt. } *adj.*
Hu'ngerbitten, hŭng'-gŭr-bĭtn. }
[*hunger* and *bit*.] Pained or weakened with hunger.

His ſtrength ſhall be *hungerbitten*. *Job*, xviii. 12.

Thyſelf
Bred up in poverty and ſtraits at home;
Loſt in a deſert here, and *hungerbit*. *Milton.*

Hu'ngerly, hŭng'-gŭr-lȳ. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Hungry; in want of nouriſhment.

His beard
Grew thin and *hungerly*, and ſeem'd to aſk
His ſops as he was drinking. *Shakeſp.*

Hu'ngerly, hŭng'-gŭr-lȳ. *adv.* With keen appetite.

You have ſav'd my longing, and I feed
Moſt *hungerly* on your ſight. *Shakeſp.*

They are all but ſtomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us *hungerly*, and, when they're full,
They belch us. *Shakeſp.*

Hu'ngerstarved, hŭng'-gŭr-ſtårvd. *adj.* [*hunger* and *ſtarved*.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

All my followers to th' eager foe
Turn back, and fly like ſhips before the wind,
Or lambs purſu'd by *hungerſtarved* wolves. *Shak.*

Go, go, chear up thy *hungerſtarved* men. *Shak.*

As to ſome holy houſe th' afflicted came,
The *hungerſtarv'd*, the naked, and the lame,
Want and diſeaſes, fled before her name. *Dryden.*

Hu'ngred, hŭng'-grĭd. *adj.* [from *hunger*.] Pinched by want of food.

Odours do in a ſmall degree nouriſh, and we ſee men an *hungred* love to ſmell hot bread. *Bacon.*

Hu'ngrily, hŭng-grĭl-y̆. *adv.* [from *hungry*.] With keen appetite.

Thus much to the kind rural gods we owe,
Who pity'd ſuffering mortals long ago;
When on harſh acorns *hungrily* they fed,
And gave 'em nicer palates, better bread. *Dryden.*

Hu'ngry, hŭng'-gry̆. *adj.* [from *hunger*.]

1. Feeling pain from want of food.

That face of his the *hungry* cannibals
Would not have touch'd, would not have ſtain'd
with blood. *Shakeſp.*

By eating before he was *hungry*, and drinking before he was dry, he was ſure never to eat or drink much at a time. *Temple.*

They that talk thus may ſay that a man is always *hungry*, but that he does not always feel it; whereas hunger conſiſts in that very ſenſation. *Locke.*

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolifick; more diſpoſed to draw from other ſubſtances than to impart to them.

Caſſius has a lean and *hungry* look. *Shakeſp.*

The more fat water will bear ſoap beſt; for the *hungry* water doth kill its unctuous nature. *Bacon.*

In ruſhy grounds ſprings are found at the firſt and ſecond ſpit, and ſometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel. *Mortimer.*

To the great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here ſow in the moſt *hungry* and barren ſoil. *Smalridge's Serm.*

Hunks, hŭnks. *n. ſ.* [*hunſker* ſordid, Iſlandick.] A covetous ſordid wretch; a miſer; a curmudgeon.

The old *hunks* was well ſerved, to be tricked out of a whole hog for the ſecuring of his puddings. *L'Eſtrange.*

She has a huſband, a jealous, covetous, old *hunks*. *Dryden.*

Irus has given all the intimations of being a cloſe *hunks*, worth money. *Addiſon.*

To **HUNT**, hŭnt'. *v. a.* [huntian, Sax. from hund a dog.]

1. To chaſe wild animals.

The man that once did ſell the lion's ſkin,
While the beaſt liv'd, was kill'd in *hunting* him. *Shakeſp.*

Wilt thou *hunt* the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of the young lions? *Job*, xxxviii. 39.

We ſhould ſingle every criminal out of the herd, and *hunt* him down, however formidable and over-grown; and, on the contrary, ſhelter and defend virtue. *Addiſon.*

2. To purſue; to follow cloſe.

Evil ſhall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him. *Pſ.* cxl.

The heart ſtrikes five hundred ſorts of pulſes in an hour, and is *hunted* unto ſuch continual palpitations, through anxiety, that fain would it break. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

3. To ſearch for.

Not certainly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times and monuments, I do *hunt* out a probability. *Spenſer.*

All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from principles: ſuch an examen every reader's mind is not forward to make, eſpecially in thoſe who have given themſelves up to a party, and only *hunt* for what may favour and ſupport the tenets of it. *Locke.*

4. To direct or manage hounds in the chace.

He *hunts* a pack of dogs better than any, and is famous for finding hares. *Addiſon.*

To **Hunt**, hŭnt'. *v. n.*

1. To follow the chaſe.

When he returns from *hunting*,
I will not ſpeak with him. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Eſau went to the field to *hunt* for veniſon. *Gen.* xxvii. 5.

One followed ſtudy and knowledge, and another hawking and *hunting*. *Locke.*

On the old pagan tombs, maſks, *hunting* matches, and Bacchanals are very common. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

2. To purſue or ſearch.

Very much of kin to this is the *hunting* after arguments to make good one ſide of a queſtion, and wholly to neglect and refuſe thoſe which favour the other ſide. *Locke.*

Hunt, hŭnt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A pack of hounds.

The common *hunt*, though from their rage reſtrain'd
By ſov'reign pow'r, her company diſdain'd,
Grinn'd as they paſs'd. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

2. A chace.

The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. *Shakeſp.*

3. Purſuit.

I've heard myſelf proclaim'd;
And by the happy hollow of a tree,
Eſcap'd the *hunt*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Hu'nter, hŭn'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *hunt*.]

1. One who chaſes animals for paſtime or food.

If thoſe Engliſh lords had been good *hunters*, and reduced the mountains, boggs, and woods within the limits of foreſts, chaces and parks, the foreſt law would have driven them into the plains. *Davies on Ireland.*

Down from a hill the beaſt that reigns in woods,
Firſt *hunter* then, purſu'd a gentle brace,
Goodlieſt of all the foreſt, hart and hind. *Milton.*

Another's crimes th' unhappy *hunter* bore,
Glutting his father's eyes with guiltleſs gore. *Dryden's Æn.*

This was the arms or device of our old Roman *hunters*; a paſſage of Manilius lets us know the pagan *hunters* had Meleager for their patron. *Add.*

Bold Nimrod firſt the ſavage chace began,
A mighty *hunter*, and his game was man. *Pope.*

2. A dog that ſcents game or beaſts of prey.

Of dogs, the valu'd file
Diſtinguiſhes the ſwift, the ſlow, the ſubtle,
The houſekeeper, the *hunter*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Hu'ntinghorn, hŭn'-tĭng-hårn. *n. ſ.* [*hunting* and *horn*.] A bugle; a horn uſed to cheer the hounds.

Whilſt a boy, Jack ran from ſchool,
Fond of his *huntinghorn* and pole. *Prior.*

Hu'ntress, hŭn'-trĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *hunter*.] A woman that follows the chace.

And thou, thrice crowned queen of night, ſurvey
With thy chaſte eye, from thy pale ſphere above,
Thy *huntreſs'* name, that my full life doth ſway. *Shakeſp.*

Shall I call
Antiquity from the old ſchools of Greece,
To teſtify the arms of chaſtity?
Hence had the *huntreſs* Dian her dread bow,
Fair ſilver-ſhafted queen, for ever chaſte. *Milton.*

Let old Arcadia boaſt her ample plain,
Th' immortal *huntreſs*, and her virgin train;
Nor envy Windſor. *Pope.*

Homer repreſents Diana with her quiver at her ſhoulder; but at the ſame time he deſcribes her as an *huntreſs*. *Broome.*

Hu'ntsman, hŭnts'-măn. *n. ſ.* [*hunt* and *man*.]

1. One who delights in the chace.

Like as a *huntſman*, after weary chace,
Seeing the game eſcape from him away,
Sits down to reſt him. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

Such game, whilſt yet the world was new,
The mighty Nimrod did purſue:
What *huntſman* of our feeble race,
Or dogs, dare ſuch a monſter chace? *Waller.*

2. The ſervant whoſe office it is to manage the chace.

Apply this moral rather to the *huntſman*, that managed the chace, than to the maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hu'ntsmanship, hŭnts'-măn-ſhĭp. *n. ſ.* [from *huntſman*.] The qualifications of a hunter.

At court your fellows every day
Give the art of rhiming, *huntſmanſhip*, or play. *Donne.*

Hu'rdle, hŭr'dl. *n. ſ.* [hyrdel, Sax.]

1. A texture of ſticks woven together; a crate.

The ſled, the tumbril, *hurdles* and the flail,
Theſe all muſt be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*

2. Grate on which criminals were dragged to execution.

Settle your fine joints 'gainſt Thurſday next,
Or I will drag thee on a *hurdle* thither. *Shakeſp.*

The blackſmith was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn; taking pleaſure upon the *hurdle*, to think that he ſhould be famous in after-times. *Bacon.*

Hurds, hŭrd'z. *n. ſ.* The refuſe of hemp or flax. *Ainſworth.*

To **HURL**, hŭrl'. *v. a.* [from *huorlt* to throw down, Iſlandick; or, according to *Skinner*, from *whirl*.]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuouſly.

If heav'ns have any grievous plagues in ſtore,
O, let them keep it 'till thy ſins be ripe,
And then *hurl* down their indignation
On thee! *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

He holds vengeance in his hand,
To *hurl* upon their heads that break his law. *Shak.*

I with my nails digg'd ſtones out of the ground,
To *hurl* at the beholders of my ſhame. *Shakeſp.*

If he thruſt him of hatred, or *hurl* at him by laying of wait. *Numb.* xxxv. 20.

They uſe both the right hand and the left in *hurling* ſtones. *Chron.* xii. 2.

Hurl ink and wit,
As madmen ſtones. *Ben Jonſon.*

His darling ſons,
Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, ſhall curſe
Their frail original and faded bliſs. *Milton.*

She ſtrikes the lute; but if it ſound,
Threatens to *hurl* it on the ground. *Waller.*

Corrupted light of knowledge *hurl'd*
Sin, death, and ignorance, o'er all the world. *Denham.*

Young Phaeton,
From Eaſt to North irregularly *hurl'd*,
Firſt ſet himſelf on fire, and then the world. *Dryd.*

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train,
And *hurl'd* them headlong to their fleet and main. *Pope.*

2. To utter with vehemence. [*Hurler*, Fr. to make an howling or hideous noiſe.] This ſenſe is not in uſe.

The glad merchant that does view
His ſhip far come from wat'ry wilderneſs,
He *hurls* out vows. *Spenſer.*

Highly they rag'd againſt the Higheſt,
Hurling defiance towards the vaults of heav'n. *Milton.*

3. To play at a kind of game.

Hurling taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two ſorts; to goals, and to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or leſs, choſen out on each ſide, who ſtrip themſelves, and then join hands in ranks, one againſt another: out of thoſe ranks they match themſelves by pairs, one embracing another, and ſo paſs away; every of which couple are to watch one another during this play. *Carew.*

HURL, hurl′. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion.

He in the ſame *hurl* murdering ſuch as he thought would withſtand his deſire, was choſen king. *Knolles.*

HU′RLBAT, hurl′-bat. *n. ſ.* [*hurl* and *bat.*] Whirlbat. *Ainſworth.*

HU′RLER, hur′-lur. *n. ſ.* [from *hurl.*] One that plays at hurling.

The *hurlers* muſt hurl man to man, and not two ſet upon one man at once. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

HU′RLWIND, hu′rl-wind. *n. ſ.* [*hurl* and *wind.*] A whirlwind; a violent guſt. A word not in uſe.

Like ſcatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurlwinds* from his manſion thrown.
Sandys.

HU′RLY, hurl′-ly.
HU′RLYBURLY, hur′-ly-bur-ly. } *n. ſ.* [from the Fr. *hurlubrelu* inconſiderately.] Tumult; commotion; buſtle.

Winds take the ruffian billows by the top,
That with the *hurly* death itſelf awakes. *Shakeſp.*
Poor diſcontents,
Which gape and rub the elbow at the news
Of *hurlyburly* innovation. *Shakeſp.*

Methinks, I ſee this *hurly* all on foot. *Shakeſp.*

All places were filled with tumult and *hurlyburly*, every man meaſured the danger by his own fear; and ſuch a pitiful cry was in every place, and in cities preſently to be beſieged. *Knolles.*

HU′RRICANE, hur′-ry-kan.
HU′RRICANO, hur-ry-ka′-no. } *n. ſ.* [*huracan*, Span. *ouragan*, Fr.] A violent ſtorm, ſuch as is often experienced in the weſtern hemiſphere.

Blow winds, and crack your cheeks!
You cataracts, and *hurricanoes*, ſpout! *Shakeſp.*

A ſtorm or *hurricano*, though but the force of air, makes a ſtrange havock where it comes. *Burnet.*

A poet who had a great genius for tragedy, made every man and woman too in his plays ſtark raging mad: all was tempeſtuous and bluſtering; heaven and earth were coming together at every word; a mere *hurricane* from the beginning to the end. *Dryden.*

The miniſters of ſtate, who gave us law,
In corners with ſelected friends withdraw;
There, in deaf murmurs, ſolemnly are wiſe,
Whiſp'ring like winds, ere *hurricanes* ariſe. *Dryd.*

So, where our wide Numidian waſtes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous *hurricanes* deſcend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the ſands, and ſweep whole plains away.
Addiſon.

HU′RRIER, hur′-ry-ur. *n. ſ.* [from *hurry.*] One that hurries; a diſturber.

Mars, that horrid *hurrier* of men. *Chapman.*

To **HU′RRY**, hur′-ry. *v. n.* [hergian to plunder, Sax. *hurs* was likewiſe a word uſed by the old Germans in urging their horſes to ſpeed; but ſeems the imperative of the verb.] To haſten; to put into precipitation or confuſion; to drive confuſedly.

Your nobles will not hear you; but are gone
To offer ſervice to your enemy;
And wild amazement *hurries* up and down
The little number of your doubtful friends. *Shak.*
For whom all this haſte
Of midnight march, and *hurry'd* meeting here?
Milton.

Impetuous luſt *hurries* him on to ſatisfy it. *South.*

That *hurry'd* o'er
Such ſwarms of Engliſh to the neighb'ring ſhore.
Dryden.

A man has not time to ſubdue his paſſions, eſtabliſh his ſoul in virtue, and come up to the perfection of his nature, before he is *hurried* off the ſtage. *Addiſon.*

Stay theſe ſudden guſts of paſſion,
That *hurry* you away. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are not coldly informed, the reader is *hurried* out of himſelf by the poet's imagination.
Pope's Preface to the Iliad.

To **HU′RRY**, hur′-ry. *v. n.* To move on with precipitation.

Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not *hurry* to your journey's end. *Dryd.*

HU′RRY, hur′-ry. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible *hurries* in England, Ireland was then almoſt quiet. *Hayward.*

It might have pleaſed him in the preſent heat and *hurry* of his rage; but muſt have diſpleaſed him infinitely in the ſedate reflection. *South.*

After the violence of the *hurry* and commotion was over, the water came to a ſtate ſomewhat more calm. *Woodward.*

Ambition raiſes a tumult in the ſoul, it inflames the mind, and puts it into a violent *hurry* of thought. *Addiſon.*

A long train of coaches and ſix ran through the heart, one after another, in a very great *hurry*. *Addiſon.*

I do not include the life of thoſe who are in a perpetual *hurry* of affairs, but of thoſe who are not always engaged. *Addiſon.*

The pavement ſounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt *hurry* barricades the ſtreet.
Gay's Trivia.

HURST, hurſt′. *n. ſ.* [hẏrſt, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainſworth.*

To **HURT**, hurt′. *v. a.* preter. *I hurt*; part. paſſ. *I have hurt.* [hẏrt wounded, Sax. *heurter* to ſtrike, Fr.]

1. To miſchief; to harm.

He that overcometh ſhall not be *hurt* of the ſecond death. *Revelations.*

Virtue may be aſſail'd, but never *hurt*;
Surpriz'd by unjuſt force, but not enthrall'd. *Milt.*

The Adonis of the ſea is ſo called, becauſe it is a loving and innocent fiſh, that *hurts* nothing that has life. *Walton.*

2. To wound; to pain by ſome bodily harm.

My heart is turn'd to ſtone: I ſtrike it, and it *hurts* my hand. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

It breeds contempt
For herds to liſten, or preſume to pry,
When the *hurt* lion groans within his den. *Dryd.*

3. To damage; to impair.

See thou *hurt* not the oil and wine. *Revelations.*

HURT, hurt′. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Harm; miſchief.

The *hurt* thereby is greater than the good. *Spenſ.*

I have ſlain a man to my *hurt*. *Geneſis.*

I found it ſtand there uncorrected, as if there had been no *hurt* done. *Baker on Learning.*

2. Wound or bruiſe.

Where is he wounded?
—There will be large cicatrices to ſhew the people: he received ſeven *hurts* i' th' body. *Shak. Coriola.*

Carter adventured bravely, and received two great *hurts* in his body. *Hayward.*

The pains of ſickneſs and *hurts*, hunger, thirſt and cold, all men feel. *Locke.*

In arms and ſcience 'tis the ſame,
Our rival's *hurts* create our fame. *Prior.*

3. Injury; wrong.

Why ſhould damage grow to the *hurt* of the king? *Ezra.*

HU′RTER, hur′-tur. *n. ſ.* [from *hurt.*] One that does harm.

HU′RTFUL, hurt′-ful. *adj.* [*hurt* and *full.*] Miſchievous; pernicious.

Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer of the church of God may be moſt *hurtful* unto many. *Hooker.*

The *hurtful* hazle in the vineyard ſhun;
Nor plant it to receive the ſetting ſun.
Dryden's Georgicks.

HU′RTFULLY, hurt′-ful-ly. *adv.* [from *hurtful.*] Miſchievouſly; perniciouſly.

HU′RTFULNESS, hurt′-ful-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *hurtful.*] Miſchievouſneſs; perniciouſneſs.

To **HU′RTLE**, hur′tl. *v. n.* [*heurteur*, Fr. *urtare*, Ital.] To claſh; to ſkirmiſh; to run againſt any thing; to joſtle; to meet in ſhock and encounter. *Hanmer.*

The noiſe of battle *hurtled* in the air. *Shakeſp.*
Kindneſs
Made him give battle to the lioneſs,
Who quickly fell before him; in which *hurtling*,
From miſerable ſlumber I awak'd.
Shakeſp. As you like it.

To **HU′RTLE**, hur′tl. *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuoſity. This is probably the original of *hurl*. Obſolete.

His harmful club he 'gan to *hurtle* high,
And threaten battle to the fairy knight. *Fairy Q.*

HU′RTLEBERRY, hur′tl-ber-ry. *n. ſ.* [*hiort bar*, Dan.] Bilberry; *bacca vitis idææ*.

HU′RTLESS, hurt′-lis. *adj.* [from *hurt.*]

1. Innocent; harmleſs; innoxious; doing no harm.

Unto her home he oft would go,
Where bold and *hurtleſs* many a play he tries,
Her parents liking well it ſhould be ſo;
For ſimple goodneſs ſhined in his eyes. *Sidney.*
She joy'd to make proof of her cruelty
On gentle dame, ſo *hurtleſs* and ſo true. *Fairy Q.*
Shorter ev'ry gaſp he takes,
And vain efforts and *hurtleſs* blows he makes.
Dryden's Æn.

2. Receiving no hurt.

HU′RTLESSLY, hurt′-lis-ly. *adv.* [from *hurtleſs.*] Without harm.

Your neighbours have found you ſo *hurtleſsly* ſtrong, that they thought it better to reſt in your friendſhip than make new trial of your enmity. *Sidney.*

HU′RTLESSNESS, hurt′-les-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *hurtleſs.*] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HU′SBAND, huz′-band. *n. ſ.* [*hosſband* maſter, Dan. from *houſe* and *bonda*, Runick, a maſter.]

1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman.

Thy *huſband* is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy ſovereign. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Why, woman, your *huſband* is in his old lunes again: he ſo takes on yonder with my *huſband*, and ſo rails againſt all married mankind. *Shakeſp.*

This careful *huſband* had been long away,
Whom his chaſte wife and little children mourn.
Dryden.

The contract and ceremony of marriage is the occaſion of the denomination of relation of *huſband*. *Locke.*

2. The male of animals.

Ev'n though a ſnowy ram thou ſhalt behold,
Prefer him not in haſte, for *huſband* to thy fold.
Dryden.

3. An œconomiſt; a man that knows and practiſes the methods of frugality and profit. Its ſignification is always modified by ſome epithet implying bad or good.

Edward I. ſhewed himſelf a right *good huſband*; owner of a lordſhip ill huſbanded. *Davies on Irel.*

I was conſidering the ſhortneſs of life, and what *ill huſbands* we are of ſo tender a fortune. *Collier.*

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

Huſband's work is laborious and hard. *Hub. Tale.*

I heard a great *huſband* ſay, that it was a common error to think that chalk helpeth arable grounds. *Bacon.*

In thoſe fields
The painful *huſband* plowing up his ground,
Shall find all fret with ruſt, both pikes and ſhields.
Hakewill.

If continu'd rain
The lab'ring *huſband* in his houſe reſtrain,
Let him forecaſt his work. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

To **HU'SBAND**, hůz'-bůnd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſupply with an huſband.

Think you I am no ſtronger than my ſex,
Being ſo father'd and ſo *huſbanded?* *Shakeſp.*

If you ſhall prove
This ring was ever her's, you ſhall as eaſy
Prove that I *huſbanded* her bed in Florence,
Where yet ſhe never was. *Shakeſp.*

In my right,
By me inveſted, he compeers the beſt.
—That were the moſt, if he ſhould *huſband* you.
Shakeſp.

2. To manage with frugality.

It will be paſtime paſſing excellent,
If it be *huſbanded* with modeſty. *Shakeſp.*

The French, wiſely *huſbanding* the poſſeſſion of a victory, kept themſelves within their trenches. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

If thou be maſter-gunner, ſpend not all
That thou canſt ſpeak at once; but *huſband* it,
And give men turns of ſpeech. *Herbert.*

3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management.

A farmer cannot *huſband* his ground, if he ſits at a great rent. *Bacon.*

HU'SBANDLESS, hůz'-bůnd-lĭs. *adj.* [from *huſband.*] Without an huſband.

A widow, *huſbandleſs*, ſubject to fears;
A woman, naturally born to fears. *Shakeſp.*

HU'SBANDLY, hůz'-bůnd-lý. *adj.* [from *huſband.*] Frugal; thrifty.

Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart;
And compaſs it then, is a *huſbandly* part. *Tuſſer.*

HU'SBANDMAN, hůz'-bůnd-mån. *n. ſ.* [*huſband* and *man.*] One who works in tillage.

This Davy ſerves you for good uſes; he is your ſervingman, and your *huſbandman.* *Shakeſp.*

The mule being more ſwift in his labour than the ox, more ground was allowed to the mule by the *huſbandman.* *Broome.*

HU'SBANDRY, hůz'-bůn-drý. *n. ſ.* [from *huſband.*]

1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land.

He began with a wild method to run over all the art of *huſbandry*, eſpecially employing his tongue about well dunging of a field. *Sidney.*

Aſk'd if in *huſbandry* he ought did know,
To plough, to plant, to reap, to ſow. *Hub. Tale.*

Huſbandry ſupplieth all things neceſſary for food. *Spenſer.*

Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her *huſbandry* doth lie on heaps,
Corrupting in its own fertility. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Her plenteous womb
Expreſſeth its full tilth and *huſbandry.* *Shakeſp.*

The ſeeds of virtue may, by the *huſbandry* of Chriſtian counſel, produce better fruit than the ſtrength of ſelf-nature. *Raleigh.*

Huſbandry the Spaniards wanting in the valleys of Mexico, could not make our wheat bear ſeed. *Raleigh.*

A family governed with order will fall naturally to the ſeveral trades of *huſbandry*, tillage, and paſturage. *Temple.*

Let any one conſider the difference between an acre of land ſown with wheat, and an acre of the ſame land lying without any *huſbandry* upon it, and he will find that the improvement of labour makes the value. *Locke.*

2. Thrift; frugality; parſimony.

There's *huſbandry* in heaven;
The candles are all out. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

You have already ſaved ſeveral millions to the publick, and that what we aſk is too inconſiderable to break into any rules of the ſtricteſt good *huſbandry.* *Swift.*

3. Care of domeſtick affairs.

Lorenzo, I commit into your hands
The *huſbandry* and manage of my houſe. *Shakeſp.*

HUSH, hůsh'. *interj.* [Without etymology.] Silence! be ſtill! no noiſe!

The king hath done you wrong; but *huſh!* 'tis ſo. *Shakeſp.*

There's ſomething elſe to do; *huſh* and be mute,
Or elſe our ſpell is marr'd. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

HUSH, hůsh'. *adj.* [from the interjection.] Still; ſilent; quiet.

As we often ſee, againſt ſome ſtorm,
A ſilence in the heav'ns, the rack ſtand ſtill,
The bold winds ſpeechleſs, and the orb below
As *huſh* as death. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To **HUSH**, hůsh'. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be ſtill; to be ſilent.

This frown'd, that fawn'd, the third for ſhame did bluſh;
Another ſeemed envious or coy;
Another in her teeth did gnaw a ruſh;
But at theſe ſtrangers preſence every one did *huſh.*
Spenſer.

To **HUSH**, hůsh'. *v. a.* To ſtill; to ſilence; to quiet; to appeaſe.

Yet can I not of ſuch tame patience boaſt,
As to be *huſht*, and nought at all to ſay. *Shakeſp.*

It was my breath that blew this tempeſt up,
Upon your ſtubborn uſage of the pope;
But ſince you are a gentle convertite,
My tongue ſhall *huſh* again this ſtorm of war,
And make fair weather in our bluſt'ring land.
Shakeſp.

Speak ſoftly;
All's *huſht* as midnight yet. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

My love would ſpeak; my duty *huſhes* me. *Shak.*

When in a bed of ſtraw we ſhrink together,
And the bleak winds ſhall whiſtle round our heads,
Wilt thou then talk thus to me? Wilt thou then
Huſh my cares thus, and ſhelter me with love?
Otway.

Huſh'd as midnight ſilence go;
He will not have your acclamations now. *Dryd.*

Her ſire at length is kind,
Calms every ſtorm, and *huſhes* ev'ry wind;
Prepares his empire for his daughter's eaſe,
And for his hatching nephews ſmooths the ſeas.
Dryden.

The court was *huſhed*, and a whiſper ran. *Addiſ.*

To **HUSH** *up*, hůsh'. *v. a.* To ſuppreſs in ſilence; to forbid to be mentioned.

This matter is *huſhed up*, and the ſervants are forbid to talk of it. *Pope.*

HU'SHMONEY, hůsh'-můn-ý. *n. ſ.* [*huſh* and *money.*] A bribe to hinder information; pay to ſecure ſilence.

A dext'rous ſteward, when his tricks are found,
Huſhmoney ſends to all the neighbours round;
His maſter, unſuſpicious of his pranks,
Pays all the coſt, and gives the villain thanks. *Swift.*

HUSK, hůsk'. *n. ſ.* [*huldſch*, Dut. or *huyſcken*, from *huys.*] The outmoſt integument of fruits.

Do but behold yon poor and ſtarved band,
And your fair ſhew ſhall ſuck away their ſouls,
Leaving them but the ſhales and *huſks* of men.
Shakeſp.

Moſt ſeeds, in their growing, leave their *huſk* or rind about the root. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Thy food ſhall be
The freſh brook muſſels, withered roots, and *huſks*
Wherein the acorn cradled. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Fruits of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or ſmooth rind, or bearded *huſks*, or ſhell
She gathers; tribute large! and on the board
Heaps with unſparing hand. *Milton.*

Some ſteep their ſeeds, and ſome in cauldrons boil
O'er gentle fires; the exuberant juice to drain,
And ſwell the flatt'ring *huſks* with fruitful grain.
Dryden.

Some when the preſs
Has drain'd the pulpous maſs, regale their ſwine
With the dry refuſe; thou, more wiſe, ſhalt ſteep
The *huſks* in water, and again employ
The pond'rous engine. *Phillips.*

Barley for ptiſan was firſt ſteeped in water till it ſwelled; afterwards dried in the ſun, then beat till the *huſk* was taken off, and ground. *Arb. on Coins.*

Do not content yourſelves with mere words, leſt you feed upon *huſks* inſtead of kernels. *Watts.*

To **HUSK**, hůsk'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip off the outward integument.

HU'SKED, hůs'-kĭd. *adj.* [from *huſk.*] Bearing an huſk; covered with a huſk.

HU'SKY, hůs'-ký. *adj.* [from *huſk.*] Abounding in huſks; conſiſting of huſks.

Moſt have found
A *huſky* harveſt from the grudging ground.
Dryden's Virgil.

With timely care
Shave the goat's ſhaggy beard, leſt thou too late
In vain ſhould'ſt ſeek a ſtrainer, to diſpart
The *huſky* terrene dregs from purer muſt. *Phillips.*

HU'SSY, hůz'-zý. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife:* taken in an ill ſenſe.] A ſorry or a bad woman; a worthleſs wench. It is often uſed ludicrouſly in ſlight diſapprobation.

Get you in, *huſſy*, go: now will I perſonate this hopeful young jade. *Southern's Innocent Adul.*

HU'STINGS, hůs'-tĭngz. *n. ſ.* [ꝥuꞅting, Sax.] A council; a court held.

To **HU'STLE**, hůs'l. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle.*] To ſhake together in confuſion.

HU'SWIFE, hůz'-zĭf. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *houſewife.*]

1. A bad manager; a ſorry woman. It is common to uſe *houſewife* in a good, and *huſwife* or *huſſy* in a bad ſenſe.

Bianca,
A *huſwife*, that, by ſelling her deſires,
Buys herſelf bread and cloth. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

2. An œconomiſt; a thrifty woman.

Why ſhould you want?
The bounteous *huſwife*, Nature, on each buſh
Lays her fulneſs before you. *Shakeſp.*

To **HUS'WIFE**, hůz'-zĭf. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with œconomy and frugality.

But *huſwifing* the little Heav'n had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter-rent;
And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

HU'SWIFERY, hůz'-zĭf-rý. *n. ſ.* [from *huſwife.*]

1. Management good or bad.

Good *huſwifery* trieth
To riſe with the cock;
Ill *huſwifery* lyeth
Till nine of the clock. *Tuſſer.*

2. Management of rural buſineſs committed to women.

If cheeſes in dairie have Argus his eyes,
Tell Ciſley the fault in her *huſwifery* lies. *Tuſſer.*

HUT, hůt'. *n. ſ.* [ꝥutte, Sax. *hute*, Fr.] A poor cottage.

Our wand'ring ſaints, in woful ſtate,
To a ſmall cottage came at laſt,
Where dwelt a good old honeſt yeoman,
Who kindly did theſe ſaints invite
In his poor *hut* to paſs the night. *Swift.*

Sore perc'd by wintry wind,
How many ſhrink into the ſordid *hut*
Of cheerleſs poverty! *Thomſon.*

HUTCH, hůtſh'. *n. ſ.* [ꝥpæcca, Sax. *huche*, Fr.] A corn cheſt.

The beſt way to keep them, after they are threſhed, is to dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or cloſe caſks. *Mortimer.*

To **HUZZ**, hůz'. *v. n.* [from the ſound.] To buzz; to murmur.

Huzza', hůz-zå'. *interj.* A ſhout; a cry of acclamation.

The *huzzas* of the rabble are the ſame to a bear that they are to a prince. *L'Eſtrange.*

You keep a parcel of roaring bullies about me day and night; *huzzas* and hunting-horns never let me cool. *Arbuthnot.*

All fame is foreign, but of true deſert;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:
One ſelf-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of ſtupid ſtarers and of loud *huzzas*. *Pope.*

To **Huzza'**, hůz'-zå. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.

A caldron of fat beef, and ſtoop of ale,
On the *huzzaing* mob ſhall ſtill prevail.
King's Cookery.

To **Huzza'**, hůz'-zå'. *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.

He was *huzzaed* into the court by ſeveral thouſands of weavers and clothiers. *Addiſon.*

Hy'acinth, hī'-å-sĭnth. *n. ſ.* [ὑάκινθος; *hyacinthe*, Fr. *hyacinthus*, Lat.]

1. A flower.

It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the ſtalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper part in a ſpike: the flowers conſiſt each of one leaf, are naked, tubuloſe, and cut into ſix diviſions at the brim, which are reflexed: the ovary becomes a roundiſh fruit with three angles, which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundiſh ſeeds. *Miller.*

The ſilken fleece, impurpl'd for the loom,
Rival'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom. *Pope's Ody.*

2. The *hyacinth* is the ſame with the *lapis lyncurius* of the ancients. It is a leſs ſhewy gem than any of the other red ones. It is ſeldom ſmaller than a ſeed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is found of various degrees of deepneſs and paleneſs; but its colour is always a deadiſh red, with a conſiderable admixture of yellow; its moſt uſual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by the name of flame-colour. *Hill on Foſſils*

Hyaci'nthine, hī-å-sĭn'-thĭn. *adj.* [ὑακίνθινος.] Made of hyacinths; reſembling hyacinths.

Hy'ades, hī'-å-dēz. } *n. ſ.* [ὑάδες.] A watry
Hy'ads, hī'-ådz. } conſtellation.

Then ſailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wand'ring ſtar;
The pleiads, *hyads*. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

Hy'aline, hī'-å-lĭn. *adj.* [ὑάλινος.] Glaſſy; cryſtalline; made glaſs; reſembling glaſs.

From heav'n-gate not far, founded in view
On the clear *hyaline*, the glaſſy ſea. *Milton.*

Hy'bridous, hĭb'-brỳ-dŭs. *adj.* [ὕβρις; *hybrida*, Lat.] Begotten between animals of different ſpecies.

Why ſuch different ſpecies ſhould not only mingle together, but alſo generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* production ſhould not again generate, is to me a myſtery. *Ray.*

Hyda'tides, hī-dåt'-ỳ-dēz. *n. ſ.* [from ὕδωρ.] Little tranſparent bladders of water in any part: moſt common in dropſical perſons, from a diſtention or rupture of the lymphe-ducts. *Quincy.*

All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydatides*. *Wiſeman.*

Hy'dra, hī'-drå. *n. ſ.* [*hydra*, Lat.] A monſter with many heads ſlain by *Hercules*: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.

New rebellions raiſe
Their *hydra* heads, and the falſe North diſplays
Her broken league to imp her ſerpent wings. *Milt.*

More formidable *hydra* ſtands within,
Whoſe jaws with iron-teeth ſeverely grin. *Dryden.*

Subdue
The *hydra* of the many-headed hiſſing crew. *Dryd.*

Hy'dragogues, hī'-drå-gògz. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and ἄγω; *hydragogue*, Fr.] Such medicines as occaſion the diſcharge of watery humours, which is generally the caſe of the ſtronger catharticks, becauſe they ſhake moſt forcibly the bowels and their appendages. *Quincy.*

Hydrau'lical, hī-drå'-lỳ-kål. } *adj.* [from
Hydrau'lick, hī-drå'-lĭk. } *hydraulick.*]
Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

Among the engines in which the air is uſeful, pumps may be accounted, and other *hydraulical* engines. *Derham.*

We have employed a virtuoſo to make an *hydraulick* engine, in which a chymical liquor, reſembling blood, is driven through elaſtick channels. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

HYDRAU'LICKS, hī-drå'-lĭks. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ water, and αὐλὸς a pipe.] The ſcience of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

Hydroce'le, hī'-drò-sēl. *n. ſ.* [ὑδροκήλη; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.

Hydroce'phalus, hī-drò-sĕf'-få-lŭs. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and κεφαλή.] A dropſy in the head.

A *hydrocephalus*, or dropſy of the head, is only incurable when the ſerum is extravaſated into the ventricles of the brain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Hydro'grapher, hī-drŏg-grå'-fŭr. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and γράφω; *hydrographe*, Fr.] One who draws maps of the ſea.

It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrographer*. *Boyle.*

Hydro'graphy, hī-drŏg-grå'-fỳ. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and γράφω; *hydrographie*, Fr.] Deſcription of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

Hy'dromancy, hī''-drò-măn'-sỳ. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μαντία; *hydromantie*, Fr.] Prediction by water.

Divination was invented by the Perſians: there are four kinds of divination; *hydromancy*, pyromancy, aeromancy, and geomancy. *Ayliffe.*

Hy'dromel, hī'-drò-mĕl. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέλι; *hydromel*, Fr.] Honey and water.

Hydromel is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the moſt pleaſant and univerſal drinks the northern part of Europe affords, as well as one of the moſt ancient. *Mortimer.*

In fevers the aliments preſcribed by Hippocrates were ptiſans and cream of barley: *hydromel*, that is, honey and water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbuthnot.*

Hydro'meter, hī-drŏm'-mē-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] An inſtrument to meaſure the extent or profundity of water.

Hydro'metry, hī-drŏm'-ē-trỳ. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and μέτρον.] The act of meaſuring the extent of water.

Hydropho'bia, hī-drò-fò-bē'-å. *n. ſ.* [ὑδροφοβία; *hydrophobie*, Fr.] Dread of water.

Among thoſe diſmal ſymptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the *hydrophobia*, or dread of water, is the moſt remarkable. *Quincy.*

Hydro'pical, } hī drŏp'-pỳ-kål. } *adj.*
Hydro'pick, } hī-drŏp'-pĭk. }
[ὑδρωπικός; *hydropique*, Fr. from *hydrops*, Lat.]

1. Dropſical; diſeaſed with extravaſated water.

Cantharides heat the watry parts of the body; as urine, and *hydropical* water. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The world's whole ſap is ſunk:
The general balm th' *hydropick* earth hath drunk.
Donne.

Hydropical ſwellings, if they be pure, are pellucid. *Wiſeman.*

Hydropick wretches by degrees decay,
Growing the more, the more they waſte away;
By their own ruins they augmented lye,
With thirſt and heat amidſt a deluge fry. *Blackm.*

One ſort of remedy, he uſes in dropſies, the water of the *hydropicks*. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Reſembling dropſy.

Some men's *hydropick* inſatiableneſs learned to thirſt the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

Every luſt is a kind of *hydropick* diſtemper, and the more we drink the more we ſhall thirſt. *Tillotſ.*

HYDROSTA'TICAL, hī-drò-ståt'-ỳ-kål. *adj.* [ὕδωρ and ςατική.] Relating to hydroſtaticks; taught by hydroſtaticks.

A human body forming in ſuch a fluid, will never be reconcileable to this *hydroſtatical* law: there will be always ſomething lighter beneath, and ſomething heavier above; becauſe bone, the heavieſt in ſpecie, will be ever in the midſt. *Bentl.*

Hydrosta'tically, hī-drò-ståt'-ỳ-kål-ỳ. *adv.* [from *hydroſtatical*.] According to hydroſtaticks.

The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever proportional to the quantity of their matter: for inſtance, a pound weight, examined *hydroſtatically*, doth always contain an equal quantity of ſolid maſs. *Bentley.*

Hydrosta'ticks, hī-drò-ståt'-ĭks. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ and ςατική; *hydroſtatique*, Fr.] The ſcience of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

Hydro'tick, hī-drŏt'-ĭk. *n. ſ.* [ὕδωρ; *hydrotique*, Fr.] Purger of water or phlegm.

He ſeems to have been the firſt who divided purges into *hydroticks* and purgers of bile. *Arbuth.*

Hyen, hỳ'-ĕn. } *n. ſ.* [*hyene*, Fr. *hyæna*,
Hye'na, hỳ-ē'-nå. } Lat.] An animal like a wolf, ſaid fabulouſly to imitate human voices.

I will weep when you are diſpoſed to be merry; I will laugh like a *hyen*, when you are inclined to ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

A wonder more amazing would we find
Th' *hyena* ſhews it, of a double kind:
Varying the ſexes in alternate years,
In one begets, and in another bears. *Dryd. Fables.*

The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the bever, as having alſo a bag in thoſe parts, if thereby we underſtand the *hyena odorata*, or civet cat. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The keen *hyena*, felleſt of the fell. *Thomſon.*

Hygro'meter, hỳ-grŏm'-mē-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [ὑγρὸς and μετρέω; *hygrometre*, Fr.] An inſtrument to meaſure the degrees of moiſture.

A ſponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the earth of the river. *Arbuth. on Air.*

Hy'groscope, hỳ'-grò-skòp. *n. ſ.* [ὑγρὸς and σκοπέω; *hygroſcope*, Fr.] An inſtrument to ſhew the moiſture and dryneſs of the air, and to meaſure and eſtimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*

Moiſture in the air is diſcovered by *hygroſcopes*. *Arbuthnot.*

Hyla'rchical, hỳ-lår'-kỳ-kål. *adj.* [ὕλη and ἀρχή.] Preſiding over matter.

Hym, hĭm'. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of dog; unleſs it is by miſtake for *Lym*.

Avaunt, you curs
Maſtiff, greyhound, mungril grim,
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or *hym*;
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakeſp.*

Hy'men, hỳ'-mĕn. *n. ſ.* [ὑμὴν.]

1. The god of marriage.
2. The virginal membrane.

Hymene'al, hĭm-ỳ-nē'-ål. } *n. ſ.* [ὑμέναιος.] A
Hymene'an, hĭm-ỳ-nē'-an. } marriage ſong.

And heav'nly choirs the *hymenean* ſung. *Milton.*

For her the ſpouſe prepares the bridal ring;
For her white virgins *hymeneals* ſing. *Pope.*

Hymene'al, hĭm-ỳ-nē'-ål. } *adj.* Pertaining
Hymene'an, hĭm-ỳ-nē'-ån. } to marriage.

The ſuitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice
A ſignal of her *hymeneal* choice. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Hymn, hĭm′. *n. ſ.* [*hymne*, Fr. ὕμνος.] An encomiaſtick ſong, or ſong of adoration to ſome ſuperiour being.

> As I earſt, in praiſe of mine own dame,
> So now in honour of thy mother dear,
> An honourable *hymn* I eke ſhould frame. *Spenſer.*
>
> Our ſolemn *hymns* to ſullen dirges change;
> Our bridal flow'rs ſerve for a buried coarſe. *Shak.*
>
> When ſteel grows
> Soft as the paraſite's ſilk, let *hymns* be made
> An overture for the wars. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
>
> There is an *hymn* ſung; but the ſubject of it is always the praiſes of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thankſgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*
>
> Farewel, you happy ſhades,
> Where angels firſt ſhould practiſe *hymns*, and ſtring
> Their tuneful harps, when they to Heav'n would ſing. *Dryden.*

To **Hymn**, hĭm′. *v. a.* [ὑμνέω.] To praiſe in ſong; to worſhip with hymns.

> Whoſe buſineſs were to ſerve the Lord
> High up in heav'n, with ſongs to *hymn* his throne. *Milton.*

To **Hymn**, hĭm′. *v. n.* To ſing ſongs of adoration.

> They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* prais'd
> God and his works. *Milton.*
>
> He had not left alive this patient ſaint,
> This anvil of affronts, but ſent him hence,
> To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,
> And *hymn* it in the quire. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Hy′mnick, hĭm′-nĭk. *adj.* [ὕμνος.] Relating to hymns.

> He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes
> In birds, heav'n's choriſters, organick throats;
> Which, if they did not die, might ſeem to be
> A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*

To **Hyp**, hĭp′. *v. a.* [barbarouſly contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To make melancholy; to diſpirit.

> I have been, to the laſt degree, *hypped* ſince I ſaw you. *Spectator.*

Hy′pallage, hỳ-păl′-lă-jê. *n. ſ.* [ὑπαλλαγή.] A figure by which words change their caſes with each other.

Hy′per, hī′-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [A word barbarouſly curtailed by *Prior* from *hypercritick*.] A hypercritick; one more critical than neceſſity requires. *Prior* did not know the meaning of the word.

> Criticks I read on other men,
> And *hypers* upon them again. *Prior.*

HYPE′RBOLA, hỳ-pĕr′-bô-lă. *n. ſ.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπὲρ and βάλλω.] In geometry, a ſection of a cone made by a plane, ſo that the axis of the ſection inclines to the oppoſite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipſis interſects it. The axis of the hyperbolical ſection will meet alſo with the oppoſite ſide of the cone, when produced above the vertex. *Harris.*

> Had the velocities of the ſeveral planets been greater or leſs than they are, or had their diſtances from the ſun, or the quantity of the ſun's matter, and conſequently his attractive power been greater or leſs than they are now, with the ſame velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in *hyperbolas* very eccentrick. *Bentley.*

Hy′perbole, hỳ-pĕr′-bô-lê. *n. ſ.* [*hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπερβολή.] A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is encreaſed or diminiſhed beyond the exact truth: as, *he runs faſter than lightning. His poſſeſſions are fallen to duſt. He was ſo gaunt, the caſe of a flagellet was a manſion for him.* Shakeſp.

> Terms unſquar'd
> Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
> Would ſeem *hyperboles*. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*
>
> Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
> Three pil'd *hyperboles*, ſpruce affectation,
> Figures pedantical, theſe Summer flies,
> Have blown me full of maggot oſtentation. *Shak.*
>
> They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond poetry beſtows upon its admired objects. *Glanville.*
>
> *Hyperboles*, ſo daring and ſo bold,
> Diſdaining bounds, are yet by rules control'd;
> Above the clouds, but yet within our ſight,
> They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight. *Granville.*
>
> The common people underſtand raillery, or at leaſt rhetorick, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a ſenſe. *Swift.*

Hyperbo′lical, hỳ-pĕr-bŏl′-lỳ-kăl.
Hyperbo′lick, hỳ-pĕr-bŏl′-ĭk. } *adj.*
[*hyperbolique*, Fr. from *hyperbola*, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.

> Cancellated in the middle with ſquares, with triangles before, and behind with *hyperbolick* lines. *Grew's Muſæum.*
>
> The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riſeth up, as a hillock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an *hyperbolical* or parabolical figure. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

> It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolical*, and therefore not to be taken in a ſtrict ſenſe. *Boyle.*

Hyperbo′lically, hỳ-pĕr-bol′-lỳ-kăl-lỳ. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical*.]

1. In form of an hyperbola.
2. With exaggeration or extenuation.

> Yet may all be ſolved, if we take it *hyperbolically*. *Brown.*
>
> Scylla is ſeated upon a narrow mountain, which thruſts into the ſea a ſteep high rock, and *hyperbolically* deſcribed by Homer as inacceſſible. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Hyperbo′liform, hỳ-pĕr-bŏl′-lỳ-fărm. *adv.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

Hyperbo′rean, hỳ-pĕr-bô′-ryăn. *n. ſ.* [*hyperboréen*, Fr. *hyperboreus*, Lat.] Northern.

Hypercri′tick, hỳ-pĕr-krĭt′-ĭk. *n. ſ.* [*hypercritique*, Fr. ὑπὲρ and κριτικός.] A critick exact or captious beyond uſe or reaſon.

> Thoſe *hypercriticks* in Engliſh poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges, from the Italians and French, and from the general taſte of all ages. *Dryden.*

Hypercri′tical, hỳ-pĕr-krĭt′-ỳ-kăl. *adj.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond neceſſity or uſe.

> We are far from impoſing thoſe nice and *hypercritical* punctilios, which ſome aſtrologers oblige our gardeners to. *Evelyn.*
>
> Such *hypercritical* readers will conſider my buſineſs was to make a body of refined ſayings, only taking care to produce them in the moſt natural manner. *Swift.*

Hype′rmeter, hỳ-pĕr′-mê-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [ὑπὲρ and μέτρον.] Any thing greater than the ſtandard requires.

> When a man riſes beyond ſix foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the tall club. *Addiſon.*

Hypersarco′sis, hỳ-pĕr-săr-kô′-sĭs. *n. ſ.* [ὑπερσάρκωσις, ὑπὲρ and σαρκός.] The growth of fungous or proud fleſh.

> Where the *hyperſarcoſis* was great, I ſprinkled it with precipitate, whereby I more ſpeedily freed the ulcer of its putrefaction. *Wiſeman.*

Hy′phen, hỳ′-fĕn. *n. ſ.* [ὑφὲν.] A note of conjunction; as, *vir-tue, ever-living*.

Hypno′tick, hĭp-nŏt′-ĭk. *n. ſ.* [ὕπνος.] Any medicine that induces ſleep.

HYPOCHO′NDRES, hĭp-pô-kŏn′-drês. *n. ſ.* [*hypocondre*, Fr. ὑποχόνδριον.] The two regions lying on each ſide the cartilago enſiformis, and thoſe of the ribs, and the tip of the breaſt, which have in one the liver, and in the other the ſpleen. *Quincy.*

> The blood moving too ſlowly through the celiack and meſenterick arteries, produces various complaints in the lower bowels and *hypochondres*; from whence ſuch perſons are called hypochondriack. *Arbuthnot.*

Hypochondri′acal, hĭp-pô-kŏn-drī′-ă-kăl
Hypochondri′ack, hĭp-pô-kŏn-drī′-ăk. }
adj. [*hypocondriaque*, Fr. from *hypochondres*.]

1. Melancholy; diſordered in the imagination.

> Socrates laid down his life in atteſtation of that moſt fundamental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not recorded either as fool or *hypochondriack*. *Decay of Piety.*

2. Producing melancholy; having the nature of melancholy.

> Cold ſweats are many times mortal, and always ſuſpected; as in great fears, and *hypochondriacal* paſſions, being a relaxation or forſaking of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Hy′pocist, hỳ′-pô-sĭst. *n. ſ.* [ὑπόκιστις; *hypociſte*, Fr.]

> *Hypociſt* is an inſpiſſated juice conſiderably hard and heavy, of a fine ſhining black colour, when broken. The ſtem of the plant is thick and fleſhy; and much thicker at the top than towards the bottom. The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, gathered before they are ripe: the juice is expreſſed, then formed into cakes. *Hill.*

Hypo′crisy, hĭp-pŏk′-krĭs-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*hypocriſie*, Fr. ὑπόκρισις.] Diſſimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

> Next ſtood *hypocriſy* with holy leer,
> Soft ſmiling and demurely looking down;
> But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryd.*
>
> *Hypocriſy* is much more eligible than open infidelity and vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving ſcandal: nay, continued diſguiſes are too great a conſtraint: men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil of practiſing them in private. *Swift.*

HY′POCRITE, hĭp-pô-krĭt′. *n. ſ.* [*hypocrite*, Fr. ὑποκριτής.]

1. A diſſembler in morality or religion.

> He heartily prays ſome occaſion may detain us longer: I dare ſwear he is no *hypocrite*, but prays from his heart. *Shakeſp.*
>
> A wiſe man hateth not the law; but he that is an *hypocrite* therein, is as a ſhip in a ſtorm. *Eccles.* xxxiii. 3.
>
> Fair *hypocrite*, you ſeek to cheat in vain;
> Your ſilence argues, you aſk time to reign. *Dryd.*
>
> The making religion neceſſary to intereſt might increaſe hypocriſy; but if one in twenty ſhould be brought to true piety, and nineteen be only *hypocrites*, the advantage would ſtill be great. *Swift.*

2. A diſſembler.

> Beware, ye honeſt: the third circling glaſs
> Suffices virtue: but may *hypocrites*,
> Who ſlily ſpeak one thing, another think,
> Hateful as hell, ſtill pleas'd unwarn'd drink on,
> And through intemp'rance grow a while ſincere. *Phillips.*

Hypocri′tical, hĭp-pô-krĭt′-ĭk-kăl.
Hypocri′tick, hĭp-pô-krĭt′-ĭk. } *adj.*
[from *hypocrite*.] Diſſembling; inſincere; appearing differently from the reality.

> Now you are confeſſing your enormities; I know it by that *hypocritical*, down-caſt look. *Dry.*
>
> Whatever virtues may appear in him, they will be eſteemed an *hypocritical* impoſture on the world; and in his retired pleaſures, he will be preſumed a libertine. *Rogers.*
>
> Let others ſkrew their *hypocritick* face. *Swift.*

Hypocri′tically, hĭp-pô-krĭt′-ĭk-kăl-ỳ. *adv.* [from *hypocritical*.] With diſſimulation; without ſincerity; falſely.

> Simeon and Levi ſpake not only falſely, but inſidiouſly, nay *hypocritically*, abuſing at once their proſelytes and their religion. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Hypoga'strick, hȳ-pŏ-găs'-trĭk. *adj.* [*hypogaſtrique*, Fr. ὑπὸ and γαςηρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly.

The ſwelling we ſuppoſed to riſe from an effuſion of ſerum through all the *hypogaſtrick* arteries. *Wiſeman.*

Hypoge'um, hȳ-pŏ-gē'-ŭm. *n. ſ.* [ὑπὸ and γη.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPO'STASIS, hȳ-pŏs'-tă-sĭs. *n. ſ.* [*hypoſtaſe*, Fr. ὑπόςασις.]

1. Diſtinct ſubſtance.
2. Perſonality. A term uſed in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

The oneneſs of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, referring to the ſeveral *hypoſtaſes* in the one eternal, indiviſible, divine-nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity and conſubſtantiality with the Father, are aſſertions equivalent to thoſe compriſed in the ancient ſimple article. *Hammond.*

Hyposta'tical, hȳ-pŏ-stăt'-ȳ-kăl. *adj.* [*hypoſtatique*, Fr. from *hypoſtaſis*.]

1. Conſtitutive; conſtituent as diſtinct ingredients.

Let our Carneades warn men not to ſubſcribe to the grand doctrine of the chymiſts, touching their three *hypoſtatical* principles, till they have a little examined it. *Boyle.*

2. Perſonal; diſtinctly perſonal.

Hypotenu'se, hȳ-pŏt'-ē-nŭs. *n. ſ.* [*hypotenuſe*, Fr. ὑποτεινουσα.] The line that ſubtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the ſubtenſe.

The ſquare of the *hypotenuſe* in a right-angled triangle, is equal to the ſquares of the two other ſides. *Locke.*

HYPO'THESIS, hĭp-pŏth'-ē-sĭs. *n. ſ.* [*hypotheſe*, Fr. ὑπόθεσις.] A ſuppoſition; a ſyſtem formed upon ſome principle not proved.

The mind caſts and turns itſelf reſtleſly from one thing to another, till at length it brings all the ends of a long and various *hypotheſis* together; ſees how one part coheres with another, and ſo clears off all the appearing contrarieties that ſeemed to lie croſs, and make the whole unintelligible. *South.*

With imagin'd ſovereignty
Lord of his new *hypotheſis* he reigns:
He reigns: how long? till ſome uſurper riſe:
And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wiſe,
Studies new lines, and other circles feigns. *Prior.*

Hypothe'tical, hĭp-pŏ-thĕt'-tȳ-kăl. } *adj.*
Hypothe'tick, hĭp-pŏ-thĕt'-tĭk. }
[*hypothetique*, Fr. from *hypotheſis*.] Including a ſuppoſition; conditional.

Condition or *hypothetical* propoſitions are thoſe whoſe parts are united by the conditional particle *if*; as, *if* the ſun be fixed, the earth muſt move. *Watts.*

Hypothe'tically, hĭp-pŏ-thĕt'-tȳ-kăl-ȳ. *adv.* [from *hypothetical*.] Upon ſuppoſition; conditionally.

The only part liable to imputation is calling her a goddeſs; yet this is propoſed with modeſty and doubt, and *hypothetically*. *Broome.*

Hyrst, hĭrst'. }
Hurst, hŭrst'. } Are all from the Saxon hẏnſt a wood or grove.
Herst, hĭrst'. } *Gibſon.*

Hy'ssop, hȳ'-sŭp. *n. ſ.* [*hyſſope*, Fr. *hyſſopus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant.

It hath been a great diſpute, whether the *hyſſop* commonly known is the ſame which is mentioned in Scripture. *Miller.*

The *hyſſop* of Solomon cannot be well conceived to be our common *hyſſop*; for that is not the leaſt of vegetables obſerved to grow upon walls; but rather ſome kind of capillaries, which only grow upon walls and ſtony places. *Brown.*

Hyste'rical, hĭs-tĕr'-rȳ-kăl. } *adj.*
Hyste'rick, hĭs-tĕr'-rĭk. }
[*hyſterique*, Fr. ὑςερικὸς.]

1. Troubled with fits; diſordered in the regions of the womb.

In *hyſterick* women the rarity of ſymptoms doth oft ſtrike an aſtoniſhment into ſpectators. *Harvey.*

Many *hyſterical* women are ſenſible of wind paſſing from the womb. *Floyer on the Humours.*

2. Proceeding from diſorders in the womb.

Parent of vapours, and of female wit,
Who gave th' *hyſterick* or poetic fit. *Pope.*

This terrible ſcene made too violent an impreſſion upon a woman in her condition, and threw her into a ſtrong *hyſterick* fit. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Hyste'ricks, hĭs-tĕr'-rĭks. *n. ſ.* [ὑςερικὰ.] Fits of women, ſuppoſed to proceed from diſorders in the womb.

I.

I, IS in Engliſh conſidered both as a vowel and conſonant; though, ſince the vowel and conſonant differ in their form as well as ſound, they may be more properly accounted two letters.

I vowel has a long ſound, as *me*, *thine*, which is uſually marked with an *e* final; and a ſhort ſound, as *fin*, *thin* Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the ſame ſound with the ſoft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field*, *yield*, are ſpoken as *feeld*, *yeeld*; except *friend*, which is ſpoken *frend*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *fail*, *neigh*; and to *o* makes a mingled ſound, which approaches more nearly to the true notion of a diphthong, or ſound compoſed of the ſounds of two vowels, than any other combination of vowels in the Engliſh language, as *oil*, *coin*. The ſound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word is always expreſſed by *y*.

J conſonant has invariably the ſame ſound with that of *g* in *giant*, as *jade*, *jet*, *jilt*, *jolt*, *juſt*.

I, ī, *Pronoun perſonal.* [*ik*, Goth. ıc, Sax. *ich*, Dut.]

I, gen. *me*; plural *we*; gen. *us*.
ıc me, ƿe, uꞅ.

1. The pronoun of the firſt perſon, *myſelf*

I do not like theſe ſeveral councils, *I.* *Shakeſp.*

There is none greater in this houſe than *I.* *Gen. xxxix. 9.*

Be of good cheer, it is *I*; be not afraid. *Mat. xiv. 27.*

What ſhall *I* do to be for ever known,
And make thy age to come my own;
I ſhall like beaſts to common people dye,
Unleſs you write my elegy. *Cowley.*

Hence, and make room for *me*. *Cowley.*

When chance of buſineſs parts *us* two,
What do our ſouls, I wonder, do? *Cowley.*

Thus, having paſs'd the night in fruitleſs pain,
I to my longing friends return again. *Dryd. Æn.*

Of night impatient *we* demand the day,
The day arrives, and for the night *we* pray. *Blackmore.*

2. *Me* is in the following paſſage written for *I.*

There is but one man whom ſhe can have, and that is *me*. *Clariſſa.*

3. *I* is more than once in *Shakeſpeare* written for *ay*, or *yes*.

Hath Romeo ſlain himſelf? Say thou but *I*,
And that bare vowel, *I*, ſhall poiſon more
Than the death-darting eye of cockatrice. *Shakeſp.*

Did your letters pierce the queen?
—*I*, ſir; ſhe took 'em and read 'em in my preſence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shakeſp.*

To **JA'BBER**, dzhăb'-bŭr. *v. n.* [*gabberen*, Dut.] To talk idly; to prate without thinking; to chatter.

We ſcorn, for want of talk, to *jabber*
Of parties. *Swift.*

Ja'bberer, dzhăb'-bĕr-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

Out cant the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabberers* *Hudibras.*

Ja'cent, dzhā'-sĕnt. *adj.* [*jacens*, Lat.] Lying at length.

So laid, they are more apt in ſwagging down to pierce than in the *jacent* poſture. *Wotton's Architect.*

Ja'cinth, ī'-ă-sĭnth. *n. ſ.* [for *hyacinth*, *Jeruſalem* for *Hieruſalem*.]

1. The ſame with hyacinth.
2. A gem of a deep reddiſh yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepeſt amber. *Woodward.*

JACK, dzhăk'. *n. ſ.* [Probably by miſtake from *Jaques*, which in French is *James*.]

1. The diminutive of *John*. Uſed as a general term of contempt for ſaucy or paltry fellows.

You will perceive that a *Jack* gardant cannot
Office me from my ſon Coriolanus. *Shakeſp.*

I have in my mind
A thouſand raw tricks of theſe bragging *Jacks*,
Which I will practiſe. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

Every *Jack* ſlave has his belly-full of fighting, and I muſt go up and down like a cook that nobody can match. *Shakeſp.*

2. The name of inſtruments which ſupply the place of a boy, as an inſtrument to pull off boots.

Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the ſpit, or to pull off their maſters boots; but when inſtruments were invented for both thoſe ſervices, they were both called *jacks*. *Watts's Logick.*

3. An engine which turns the ſpit.

The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the *jack* frame be forged and filed ſquare; that the wheels be perpendicularly and ſtrongly fixed on the ſquares of the ſpindles; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well ſmoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm. *Moxon.*

The ordinary *jacks*, uſed for roaſting of meat, commonly conſiſt but of three wheels. *Wilkins.*

A cookmaid, by the fall of a *jack* weight upon her head, was beaten down. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Some ſtrain in rhyme; the muſes on their racks
Scream, like the winding of ten thouſand *jacks*.
Pope.

4. A young pike.

No fiſh will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

5. [*Jacque*, Fr.] A coat of mail.

The reſidue were on foot, well furniſhed with *jack* and ſkull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of board, and ſlicing ſwords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

6. A cup of waxed leather.

Dead wine, that ſtinks of the borrachio, ſup
From a foul *jack*, or greaſy maple cup. *Dryden.*

7. A ſmall bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

'Tis as if one ſhould ſay, that a bowl equally poiſed, and thrown upon a plain bowling-green, will run neceſſarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a byaſs, that may decline it a little from a ſtraight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and ſo run ſpontaneouſly to the *jack*. *Bentley.*

8. A part of the muſical inſtrument called a virginal.

In a virginal, as ſoon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the ſtring, the ſound ceaſeth. *Bacon.*

9. The male of animals.

A *jack* aſs, for a ſtallion, was bought for three thouſand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three ſhillings and four pence. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

10. A ſupport to ſaw wood on. *Ainſworth.*

11. The colours or enſign of a ſhip. *Ainſw.*

12. A cunning fellow who can turn to any thing, in the following phraſe.

Jack of all trades, ſhow and ſound;
An inverſe burſe, an exchange under ground.
Cleaveland.

Jack *Boots*, dzhåk'-bôts. *n. ſ.* [from *jack* a coat of mail.] Boots which ſerve as armour to the legs.

A man on horſeback, in his breeches and *jack boots*, dreſſed up in a commode and a night-rail. *Spectator.*

Jack *by the hedge*, dzhåk'-bŷ-thê-hêdzh. *n. ſ.* Eryſimum.

Jack by the hedge is an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other ſallads are, and much uſed in broth. *Mortimer.*

Jack *Pudding*, dzhåk-pûd'-dîng. *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *pudding*.] A zani; a merry andrew.

Every *jack pudding* will be ridiculing palpable weakneſſes which they ought to cover. *L'Eſtrange.*

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the diſh they like beſt: in French *jean pottage*, and in Engliſh *jack pudding*. *Guardian.*

Jack pudding, in his party-colour'd jacket,
Toſſes the glove, and jokes at ev'ry packet. *Gay.*

Jack *with a Lantern*, dzhåk'-wîth-å-lån'-tûrn. An *ignis fatuus*.

Jackale'nt, dzhåk-å-lênt'. *n. ſ.* [*Jack in Lent*, a poor ſtarved fellow.] A ſimple ſheepiſh fellow.

You little *jackalent*, have you been true to us?
—Ay, I'll be ſworn. *Shak. Merry Wives of Wind.*

Jacka'l, dzhåk'-kål. *n. ſ.* [*chacal*, Fr.] A ſmall animal ſuppoſed to ſtart prey for the lion.

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking chaſe-guns through our ſterns they ſend:
Cloſe by their fireſhips, like *jackals* appear,
Who on their lions for the prey attend. *Dryden.*

The mighty lion, before whom ſtood the little *jackal*, the faithful ſpy of the king of beaſts. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Ja'ckanapes, dzhåk'-ån-îps. *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *ape*.]

1. Monkey; an ape.

2. A coxcomb; an impertinent.

Which is he?
—That *jackanapes* with ſcarfs. *Shakeſp.*

People wonder'd how ſuch a young upſtart *jackanapes* ſhould grow ſo pert and ſaucy, and take ſo much upon him. *Arb.*

Jackda'w, dzhåk-då'. *n. ſ.* [*jack* and *daw*.] A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.

To impoſe on a child to get by heart a long ſcroll of phraſes, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that wears the ſhape of man. *Watts.*

Ja'cket, dzhåk'-kît. *n. ſ.* [*jacquet*, Fr.]

1. A ſhort coat; a cloſe waiſtcoat.

In a blue *jacket*, with a croſs of red. *Hubb. Tale.*

And hens, and dogs, and hogs are feeding by;
And here a ſailor's *jacket* hangs to dry. *Pope.*

2. *To beat one's jacket*, is to beat the man.

She fell upon the *jacket* of the parſon, who ſtood gaping at her. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ja'cob's *Ladder*, jå-kûb-slåd'-dûr. *n. ſ.* Polemonium; the ſame with Greek valerian.

Ja'cob's *Staff*, jå-kûbs-ſtåf.' *n. ſ.*

1. A pilgrim's ſtaff.
2. Staff concealing a dagger.
3. A croſs ſtaff; a kind of aſtrolabe.

Ja'cobine, dzhåk'-ô-bîn. *n. ſ.* A pigeon with a high tuft. *Ainſworth.*

Jactita'tion, dzhåk'-tŷ-tå'-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*jactito*, Lat.]

1. Toſſing; motion; reſtleſſneſs; heaving.

If the patient be ſurpriſed with *jactitation*, or great oppreſſion about the ſtomach, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey.*

2. A term in the canon law for a falſe pretenſion to marriage.

Jacula'tion, dzhåk-û'-lå-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*jaculatio*, *jaculor*, Lat.] The act of throwing miſſive weapons.

So hills amid' the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire. *Milton.*

JADE, dzhå'd. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *gaad* a goad or ſpur.]

1. A horſe of no ſpirit; a hired horſe; a worthleſs nag.

Alas, what wights are theſe that load my heart!
I am as dull as Winter-ſtarved ſheep,
Tir'd as a *jade* in overloaden cart. *Sidney.*

When they ſhould endure the bloody ſpur,
They fall their creſt, and, like deceitful *jades*,
Sink in the trial. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The horſemen ſit like fixed candleſticks,
With torchſtaves in their hand; and their poor *jades*
Lob down their heads, dropping the head and hips.
Shakeſp.

So have I ſeen with armed heel,
A wight beſtride a commonweal,
While ſtill the more he kick'd and ſpurr'd,
The leſs the ſullen *jade* has ſtirr'd. *Hudibras.*

The plain nag came upon the trial to prove thoſe to be *jades* that made ſport with him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Falſe ſteps but help them to renew their race,
As, after ſtumbling, *jades* will mend their pace. *Pope.*

2. A ſorry woman. A word of contempt noting ſometimes age, but generally vice.

Shall theſe, theſe old *jades*, paſt the flower
Of youth, that you have, paſs you. *Chapman.*

But ſhe, the cunning'ſt *jade* alive,
Says, 'tis the ready way to thrive. *Stepney.*

Get in, huſſy: now will I perſonate this young *jade*, and diſcover the intrigue. *Southern.*

In di'monds, pearl, and rich brocades,
She ſhines the firſt of batter'd *jades*,
And flutters in her pride. *Swift.*

3. A young woman: in irony and ſlight contempt.

You ſee now and then ſome handſome young *jades* among them: the ſluts have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Addiſon.*

Jade, dzhå'd. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of ſtone.

The *jade* is a ſpecies of the jaſper, and of extreme hardneſs. Its colour is compoſed of a pale blueiſh grey, or aſh-colour, and a pale green, not uniform. It appears dull and coarſe on the ſurface, but it takes a very elegant poliſh. It is uſed by the Turks for handles of ſabres. *Hill.*

To **Jade**, dzhå'd. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to haraſs; to diſpirit; to weary: applied originally to horſes.

With his banners, and his well-paid ranks,
The ne'er-yet-beaten horſe of Parthia
We've *jaded* out o' th' field. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*

It is good in diſcourſe to vary and intermingle ſpeech of the preſent occaſion with arguments; for it is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing too far. *Bacon.*

If fleet dragon's progeny at laſt
Proves *jaded*, and in frequent matches caſt
No favour f[illegible] the ſtallion we retain,
And no reſp[illegible] for the degen'rate ſtrain. *Dryden.*

The mind [illegible]nce *jaded*, by an attempt above its power, is very hardly brought to exert its force again. *Locke.*

There are ſeaſons when the brain is overtired or *jaded* with ſtudy or thinking; and upon ſome other accounts animal nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to aſſiſt the ſpirit in meditation. *Watts.*

2. To overbear; to cruſh; to degrade; to haraſs, as a horſe that is ridden too hard.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus *jaded* by a piece of ſcarlet,
Farewell nobility. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

3. To employ in vile offices.

The honourable blood
Muſt not be ſhed by ſuch a *jaded* groom. *Shakeſp.*

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myſelf, to let imagination *jade* me; for every reaſon excites to this. *Shakeſp.*

To **Jade**, dzhå'd. *v. n.* To loſe ſpirit; to ſink.

Many offer at the effects of friendſhip, but they do not laſt: they are promiſing in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the proſecution. *South.*

Ja'dish, dzhå'-dîſh. *adj.* [from *jade*.]

1. Vitious; bad, as an horſe.

That hors'd us on their backs, to ſhow us
A *jadiſh* trick at laſt, and throw us. *Hudibras.*

When once the people get the *jadiſh* trick
Of throwing off their king, no ruler's ſafe. *Southern.*

2. Unchaſte; incontinent.

'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be *jadiſh*, not all the locks and ſpies in nature can keep her honeſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **JAGG**, dzhåg'. *v. a.* [*gagaw* ſlits or holes, Welſh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like thoſe of a ſaw.

Some leaves are round, ſome long, ſome ſquare, and many *jagged* on the ſides. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The *jagging* of pinks and gilliflowers is like the inequality of oak leaves; but they never have any ſmall plain purls. *Bacon.*

The banks of that ſea muſt be *jagged* and torn by the impetuous aſſaults, or the ſilent underminings of waves; violent rains muſt waſh down earth from the tops of mountains. *Bentley.*

An alder-tree is one among the leſſer trees, whoſe younger branches are ſoft, and whoſe leaves are *jagged*. *Watts.*

Jagg, dzhåg.′ *n.ſ.* [from the verb.] A protuberance or denticulation.

The figure of the leaves is divided into ſo many *jaggs* or eſcallops, and curiouſly indented round the edges. *Ray.*

Take off all the ſtaring ſtraws, twigs, and *jaggs* in the hive, and make them as ſmooth as poſſible. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ja′ggy, dzhåg′-gỳ. *adj.* [from *jagg.*] Uneven; denticulated.

His tow'ring creſt was glorious to behold;
His ſhoulders and his ſides were ſcal'd with gold;
Three tongues he brandiſh'd when he charged his foes;
His teeth ſtood *jaggy* in three dreadful rows. *Addiſ.*

Amid' thoſe angles, infinitely ſtrain'd,
They joyful leave their *jaggy* ſalts behind. *Thomſ.*

Ja′ggedness, dzhåg′-gìd-nìs. *n.ſ.* [from *jagged.*] The ſtate of being denticulated; unevenneſs.

Firſt draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veins by *jaggedneſs.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

JAIL, dzhà′l. *n.ſ.* [*geol*, Fr.] A gaol; a priſon; a place where criminals are confined. See Gaol. It is written either way; but commonly by latter writers *jail.*

Away with the dotard, to the *jail* with him. *Shak.*

A dependant upon him paid ſix thouſand pounds ready money, which, poor man, he lived to repent in a *jail.* *Clarendon.*

He ſigh'd and turn'd his eyes, becauſe he knew
'Twas but a larger *jail* he had in view. *Dryden.*

One *jail* did all their criminals reſtrain,
Which now the walls of Rome can ſcarce contain. *Dryden.*

Ja′ilbird, dzhà′l-bůrd. *n.ſ.* [*jail* and *bird.*] One who has been in a jail.

Ja′iler, dzhà′-lůr. *n.ſ.* [from *jail.*] A gaoler; the keeper of a priſon.

Seeking many means to ſpeak with her, and ever kept from it, as well becauſe ſhe ſhunned it, ſeeing and diſdaining his mind, as becauſe of her jealous *jailers.* *Sidney.*

This is as a *jailer*, to bring forth
Some monſtrous malefactor. *Shakeſp.*

His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;
There let him reign, the *jailer* of the wind;
With hoarſe commands his breathing ſubjects call,
And boaſt and bluſter in his empty hall. *Dryden.*

Palamon, the pris'ner knight,
Reſtleſs for woe, aroſe before the light;
And, with his *jailer*'s leave, deſir'd to breathe
An air more welcome than the damp beneath. *Dryd.*

Ja′kes, dzhà′ks. *n.ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A houſe of office.

I will tread this inbolted villain into mortar, and daub the walls of *jakes* with him. *Shakeſp.*

Their ſordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and hires the very *jakes.* *Dryd.*

Some have fiſhed the very *jakes* for papers left there by men of wit. *Swift.*

Ja′lap, dzhŏl′-lůp. *n.ſ.* [*jalap*, Fr. *jalapium*, low Lat.]

Jalap is a firm and ſolid root, of a wrinkled ſurface, and generally cut into ſlices, heavy and hard to break; of a faintiſh ſmell, and of an acrid and nauſeous taſte. It had its name *jalapium*, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was diſcovered; though it is now principally brought from the Madeiras. It is an excellent purgative where ſerous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Jam, dzhåm′. *n.ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A conſerve of fruits boiled with ſugar and water.

Jamb, dzhåm′. *n.ſ.* [*jambe*, Fr. a leg.] Any ſupporter on either ſide, as the poſts of a door.

No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of the foreſide of the chimney *jambs.* *Moxon.*

Ia′mbick, ì-åm′-bìk. *n.ſ.* [*iambique*, Fr. *iambicus*, Lat.] Verſes compoſed of iambick feet, or a ſhort and long ſyllable alternately: uſed originally in ſatire, therefore taken for ſatire.

In thy felonious heart though venom lies,
It does but touch thy Iriſh pen, and dies:
Thy genius calls thee not to purchaſe fame
In keen *iambicks*, but mild anagram. *Dryden.*

To **Ja′ngle**, dzhångl′. *v.n.* [*jangler*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To altercate; to quarrel; to bicker in words. Now a low word.

Good wits will be *jangling*; but, gentles agree,
This civil war of wits were much better us'd
On Navarre and his book-men. *Shakeſp.*

So far am I glad it did ſo ſort,
And this their *jangling* I eſteem a ſport. *Shakeſp.*

There is no errour which hath not ſome appearance of probability reſembling truth, which when men, who ſtudy to be ſingular, find out, ſtraining reaſon, they then publiſh to the world matter of contention and *jangling.* *Raleigh.*

To **Jangle**, dzhångl′. *v.a.* To make to ſound untuneably.

Now ſee that noble and that ſovereign reaſon,
Like ſweet bells *jangled* out of tune and harſh. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Ere Gothick forms were known in Greece,
And in our verſe ere monkiſh rhimes
Had *jangled* their fantaſtick chimes. *Prior.*

Ja′ngler, dzhång′-glůr. *n.ſ.* [from the verb.] A wrangling, chattering, noiſy fellow.

Ja′nizary, dzhån′-nỳ-zår-ỳ. *n.ſ.* [A Turkiſh word.] One of the guards of the Turkiſh king.

His grand vizir, preſuming to inveſt
The chief imperial city of the Weſt,
With the firſt charge compell'd in haſte to riſe;
The ſtandards loſt, and *janizaries* ſlain,
Render the hopes he gave his maſter vain. *Waller.*

Ja′nnock, dzhà′n-nůk. *n.ſ.* [probably a corruption of *bannock.*] Oat-bread. A northern word.

Ja′nty, dzhà′n-tỳ. *adj.* [corrupted from *gentil*, Fr.] Showy; fluttering.

This ſort of woman is a *janty* ſlattern: ſhe hangs on her cloaths, plays her head, and varies her poſture. *Spectator.*

Ja′nuary, dzhån′-nů-ěr-ỳ. *n.ſ.* [*Januarius*, Lat.] The firſt month of the year, from *Janus*, to whom it was among the Romans conſecrated.

January is clad in white, the colour of the earth at this time, blowing his nails. This month had the name from Janus, painted with two faces, ſignifying Providence. *Peacham.*

JAPA′N, dzhå-pån′. *n.ſ.* [from *Japan* in *Aſia*, where figured work was originally done.] Work varniſhed and raiſed in gold and colours. It is commonly uſed with another ſubſtantive, and therefore may be conſidered as an adjective.

The poor girl had broken a large *japan* glaſs, of great value, with a ſtroke of her bruſh. *Swift.*

To **Japa′n**, dzhå-pån.′ *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To varniſh, and embelliſh with gold and raiſed figures.

For not the deſk with ſilver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor ſtandiſh well *japann'd*, avails
The writing of good ſenſe. *Swift.*

2. To black and gloſs ſhoes. A low phraſe.

The god of fire
Among theſe gen'rous preſents joins his part,
And aids with ſoot the new *japanning* art. *Gay.*

Japa′nner, dzhå-pån′-nůr. *n.ſ.* [from *japan.*]

1. One ſkilled in japan work.
2. A ſhoeblacker. So called becauſe he makes the ſhoes ſhine.

The poor have the ſame itch;
They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
Prefer a new *japanner* to their ſhoes. *Pope's Horace.*

To **Jar**, dzhår′. *v. n.* [from coppe anger, Sax. or *guerre* war, Fr. or *garren*, old Teut. to clamour.]

1. To ſtrike together with a kind of ſhort rattle.

The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a *jarring* ſound, and harſhly rung. *Dryd.*

My knees tremble with the *jarring* blow. *Gay.*

2. To ſtrike or ſound untuneably and irregularly.

O, you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abuſed nature:
Th' untun'd and *jarring* ſenſes, O, wind up,
Of this child-changed father! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I perceive you delight not in muſick.
—Not a whit, when it *jars* ſo. *Shakeſp.*

A ſtring may *jar* in the beſt maſter's hand,
And the moſt ſkilful archer miſs his aim. *Roſc.*

He keeps his temper'd mind, ſerene and pure,
And every paſſion aptly harmoniz'd
Amid' a *jarring* world. *Thomſon's Summer.*

3. To claſh; to interfere; to act in oppoſition; to be inconſiſtent.

At laſt, though long, our *jarring* notes agree. *Shak.*

For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well conſiſt. *Milton.*

Venalus concluded his report:
A *jarring* murmur fill'd the factious court:
As when a torrent rolls with rapid race,
The flood, conſtrain'd within a ſcanty ſpace,
Roars horrible. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To quarrel; to diſpute.

When thoſe renowned noble peers of Greece,
Through ſtubborn pride, among themſelves did jar,
Forgetful of the famous golden fleece,
Then Orpheus with his harp their ſtriſe did bar. *Spenſer.*

They muſt be ſometimes ignorant of the means conducing to thoſe ends, in which alone they can *jar* and oppoſe each other. *Dryden.*

Jar, dzhår′. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of rattling vibration of ſound.

In *r*, the tongue is held ſtifly at its whole length, by the force of the muſcles; ſo as when the impulſe of breath ſtrikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds paſſage, it ſhakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the ſound is affected with a trembling *jar.* *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

2. Claſh of intereſts or opinions; diſcord; debate.

He maketh war, he maketh peace again,
And yet his peace is but continual *jar*:
O miſerable men, that to him ſubject are! *F. Queen.*

Nath'leſs, my brother, ſince we paſſed are
Unto this point, we will appeaſe our *jar.* *Hubberd.*

Force would be right; or rather, right and wrong,
Between whoſe endleſs *jar* juſtice preſides,
Would loſe their names, and ſo would juſtice too. *Shakeſp.*

3. A ſtate in which a door unfaſtened may ſtrike the poſt; half opened.

The chaffering with diſſenters, and dodging about this or t'other ceremony, is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them a *jar*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

4. [*Giarro*, Ital.] An earthen veſſel.

About the upper part of the *jar* there appeared a good number of bubbles. *Boyle.*

He mead for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the *jars.* *Dryden.*

Warriors welter on the ground,
Whilſt empty *jars* the dire defeat reſound. *Garth.*

JA′RDES, dzhår′ds. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Hard callous tumours in horſes, a little below the bending of the ham on the outſide. This diſtemper in time will make the horſe halt, and grow ſo painful as to cauſe him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is moſt common to managed horſes, that have been kept too much upon their haunches. *Farrier's Dict.*

JA'RGON, dzhå'r-gůn. *n. ſ.* [*jargon*, Fr. *gericonça*, Spaniſh.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberiſh.

Nothing is clearer than mathematical demonſtration; yet, let one, who is altogether ignorant in mathematicks, hear it, and he will hold it to be plain fuſtian or *jargon*. *Bramhall.*

From this laſt toil again what knowledge flows?
Juſt as much, perhaps, as ſhows
That all his predeceſſor's rules
Were empty cant, all *jargon* of the ſchools. *Prior.*

During the uſurpation an infuſion of enthuſiaſtick *jargon* prevailed in every writing. *Swift.*

JA'RGONELLE, dzhår-gô-nėl'. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of pear. See PEAR.

JA'SHAWK, dzhė's-håk. *n. ſ.* [probably *ias* or *ejas* hawk.] A young hawk. *Ainſw.*

JA'SMINE, dzhės'-så-mìn. *n. ſ.* [*gelſeminum*; *jaſmin*, Fr. It is often pronounced *jeſſamine*.] A creeping ſhrub with a fragrant flower.

Thou, like the harmleſs bee, may'ſt freely range;
From *jaſmine* grove to grove may'ſt wander. *Thomſ.*

JA'SMINE *Perſian*, dzhės'-så-mìn pėr'-shån. *n. ſ.* A plant. A ſpecies of lilac.

JA'SPER, dzhås'-půr. *n. ſ.* [*jaſpe*, Fr. *iaſpis*, Lat.] A hard ſtone of a bright beautiful green colour, ſometimes clouded with white, found in maſſes of various ſizes and ſhapes. It is capable of a very elegant poliſh, and is found in many parts of the Eaſt Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China. *Hill.*

The baſis of *jaſper* is uſually of a greeniſh hue, and ſpotted with red, yellow and white. *Woodw.*

The moſt valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental *jaſper* in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of tranſparent oriental *jaſper* in the vatican library. *Addiſon on Italy.*

IATROLE'PTICK, ì-å-trô-lėp'-tìk. *adj.* [*iatroleptique*, Fr. ἰατρὸς and ἀλείφω.] That which cures by anointing.

To **JA'VEL**, or *jable*, dzhåv'-ìl. *v. a.* To bemire; to ſoil over with dirt through unneceſſary traverſing and travelling. This word is ſtill retained in Scotland and the northern counties.

JA'VEL, dzhåv'-ìl. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering or dirty fellow.

When as time, flying with wings ſwift,
Expired had the term that thoſe two *javels*
Should tender up a reckoning of their travels. *Hubb.*

Sir Thomas More, preparing himſelf for execution, put on his beſt apparel, which the lieutenant compelled him to put off again, ſaying, That he who ſhould have them was but a *javel*. What, ſays Sir Thomas, ſhall I account him a *javel*, who ſhall this day do me ſo great a benefit? *More.*

JA'VELIN, dzhåv'-lìn. *n. ſ.* [*javeline*, Fr.] A ſpear or half pike, which anciently was uſed either by foot or horſe. It had an iron head pointed.

Others, from the wall, defend
With dart and *jav'lin*, ſtones and ſulph'rous fire;
On each hand ſlaughter and gigantick deeds. *Milt.*

She ſhakes her myrtle *jav'lin*: and, behind,
Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind. *Dryden.*

Flies the *javelin* ſwifter to its mark,
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm? *Addiſ.*

JAUNDICE, dzhån'-dìs. *n. ſ.* [*jauniſſe*, *jaune* yellow, Fr.] A diſtemper from obſtructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly ſeparated by them from the blood; and ſometimes, eſpecially in hard drinkers, they are ſo indurated as never after to be opened, and ſtraiten the motion of the blood ſo much through that viſcus, as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gaſtrick arteries, which go off from the hepatick, to break through them, and drain into the ſtomach; ſo that vomiting of blood, in this diſtemper, is a fatal ſymptom. *Quincy.*

Why ſhould a man, whoſe blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandſire cut in alabaſter?
Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the *jaundice*
By being peeviſh? *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Thoſe were thy thoughts, and thou could'ſt judge aright,
'Till int'reſt made a *jaundice* in thy ſight. *Dryden.*

The eyes of a man in the *jaundice* make yellow obſervations on every thing; and the ſoul, tinctured with any paſſion, diffuſes a falſe colour over the appearances of things. *Watts.*

JA'UNDICED, dzhån'-dìst. *adj.* [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice.

All ſeems infected, that th' infected ſpy,
As all looks yellow to the *jaundic'd* eye. *Pope.*

To **JAUNT**, dzhånt'. *v. n.* [*janter*, Fr.] To wander here and there; to buſtle about. It is now always uſed in contempt or levity.

I was not made a horſe,
And yet I bear a burthen like an aſs;
Spur-gall'd and tir'd by *jaunting* Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

JAUNT, dzhånt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excurſion. It is commonly uſed ludicrouſly, but ſolemnly by *Milton*.

Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind,
After his airy *jaunt*, though hurry'd ſore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his reſt. *Milton.*

He ſends me out on many a *jaunt*,
Old houſes in the night to haunt. *Hudibras.*

They parted, and away poſts the cavalier in queſt of his new miſtreſs: his firſt *jaunt* is to court. *L'Eſtrange.*

If you are for a merry *jaunt*, I'll try for once who can foot it fartheſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Thus much of the ſcheme of my deſign in this part have run over, and led my reader a long and tedious *jaunt*, in tracing out thoſe metallick and mineral bodies. *Woodward.*

JA'UNTINESS, dzhå'n-tŷ-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *jaunty*, or *janty*, corrupted from *gentil*, Fr. See JANTY.] Airyneſs; flutter; genteelneſs.

A certain ſtiffneſs in my limbs entirely deſtroyed that *jauntineſs* of air I was once maſter of. *Addiſon.*

JAW, dzhå'. *n. ſ.* [*joue* a cheek, Fr. whence *joowbone*, or *cheekbone*, then *jaw*.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

A generation whoſe teeth are as ſwords, and their *jaw* teeth as knives, to devour the poor. *Prov.* xxx.

The *jaw* bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinable. *Walton's Angler.*

Piſo, who probably ſpeaks Ariſtotle's meaning, ſaid that the crocodile doth not only move his upper *jaw*, but that his nether *jaw* is immoveable. *Grew.*

More formidable hydra ſtands within,
Whoſe *jaws* with iron teeth ſeverely grin. *Dryden.*

2. The mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my *jaws*, and thou haſt brought me into the duſt of death. *Pſalm* xxii. 15.

My bended hook ſhall pierce their ſlimy *jaws*. *Shakeſp.*

A ſmeary foam works o'er my grinding *jaws*,
And utmoſt anguiſh ſhakes my lab'ring frame. *Rowe.*

JAY, dzhå'. *n. ſ.* [named from *his cry*. *Skinner*.] A bird; *piaglandaria*.

Two ſharp winged ſheers,
Deck'd with diverſe plumes, like painted *jays*,
Were fixed at his back, to cut his airy ways. *F. Q.*

We'll uſe this unwholeſome humidity, this groſs wat'ry pumpion—we'll teach him to know turtles from *jays*. *Shakeſp.*

What, is the *jay* more precious than the lark,
Becauſe his feathers are more beautiful? *Shakeſp.*

I am highly delighted to ſee the *jay* or the thruſh hopping about my walks. *Spectator.*

Admires the *jay* the inſects gilded wings,
Or hears the hawk, when Philomela ſings. *Pope.*

JA'ZEL, dzhåz'-ėl. *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone of an azure or blue colour. *Dict.*

ICE, ì's. *n. ſ.* [ıſ, Sax. *eyſe*, Dut.]

1. Water or other liquor made ſolid by cold.

You are no ſurer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the *ice*,
Or hailſtone in the ſun. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thou art all *ice*, thy kindneſs freezes. *Shakeſp.*

If I ſhould aſk whether *ice* and water were two diſtinct ſpecies of things, I doubt not but I ſhould be anſwered in the affirmative. *Locke.*

2. Concreted ſugar.

3. *To break the ice.* To make the firſt opening to any attempt.

If you *break the ice*, and do this feat,
Atchieve the elder, ſet the younger free
For our acceſs, whoſe hap ſhall be to have her,
Will not ſo graceleſs be to be ingrate. *Shakeſp.*

Thus have I *broken the ice* to invention, for the lively repreſentation of floods and rivers neceſſary for our painters and poets. *Peacham on Drawing.*

After he'd a while look'd wiſe,
At laſt *broke* ſilence and the *ice*. *Hudibras.*

To **ICE**, ì's. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.

2. To cover with concreted ſugar.

I'CEHOUSE, ì's-hous. *n. ſ.* [*ice* and *houſe*.] A houſe in which ice is repoſited againſt the warm months.

ICHNE'UMON, ìk-nů'-můn. *n. ſ.* [ἰχνεύμων.] A ſmall animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY', ìk-nů'-můn-flŷ'. *n. ſ.* A ſort of fly.

The generation of the *ichneumonfly* is in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphæ of inſects. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

ICHNO'GRAPHY, ìk-nôg'-grå-fŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἴχνος and γράφω.] The ground-plot.

It will be more intelligible to have a draught of each front in a paper by itſelf, and alſo to have a draught of the ground-plot or *ichnography* of every ſtory in a paper by itſelf. *Moxon.*

I'CHOR, ì'-kůr. *n. ſ.* [ἰχὼρ.] A thin watery humour like ſerum. *Quincy.*

Milk, drawn from ſome animals that feed only upon fleſh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrify, acquiring firſt a ſaline taſte, which is a ſign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an *ichor*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

I'CHOROUS, ì'-kô-růs. *adj.* [from *ichor*.] Serous; ſanious; thin; undigeſted.

The lung-growth is imputed to a ſuperficial ſanious or *ichorous* exulceration. *Harvey on Conſum.*

The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and *ichorous*, corrodes the veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

ICHTHYO'LOGY, ìk-thŷ-ôl'-ô-dzhŷ. *n. ſ.* [*ichthyologie*, Fr. ἰχθυολογία, from ἰχθὺς and λέγω.] The doctrine of the nature of fiſh.

Some there are, as camels and ſheep, which carry no name in *ichthyology*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ICHTHYO'PHAGY, ìk-thŷ-ôf'-få-gŷ. *n. ſ.* [ἰχθὺς and φάγω.] Diet of fiſh; the practice of eating fiſh.

I'CICLE, ì'-sìkl. *n. ſ.* [from *ice*.] A ſhoot of ice commonly hanging down from the upper part.

If diſtilled vinegar or aqua-fortis be poured into the powder of loadſtone, the ſubſiding powder, dried, retains ſome magnetical virtue; but if the menſtruum be evaporated to a conſiſtence, and afterwards doth ſhoot into *icicles*, or cryſtals, the loadſtone hath no power upon them. *Br. Vulg. Err.*

From locks uncomb'd, and from the frozen beard,
Long *icicles* depend, and cracking ſounds are heard. *Dryden.*

The common dropſtone conſiſts principally of ſpar, and is frequently found in form of an *icicle*, hanging down from the tops and ſides of grottos. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

I'ciness, ī'-sȳ-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *icy.*] The ſtate of generating ice.

I'con, ī'-kŏn. *n. ſ.* [εἰκών.] A picture or repreſentation.

Boyſardus, in his tract of divination, hath ſet forth the *icons* of theſe ten, yet added two others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some of our own nation, and many Netherlanders, whoſe names and *icons* are publiſhed, have deſerved good commendation. *Hakewill on Provid.*

Ico'noclast, ī-kŏn'-ō-klăſt. *n. ſ.* [*iconoclaſte*, Fr. εἰκονοκλάστης.] A breaker of images.

Iconology, ī-kō-nŏl'-ō-dzhȳ. *n. ſ.* [*iconologie*, Fr. εἰκών and λέγω.] The doctrine of picture or repreſentation.

Icte'rical, ĭk-tĕr'-ȳ-kăl. *n. ſ.* [*icterique*, Fr. *icterus*, Lat.]

1. Afflicted with the jaundice.

In the jaundice the choler is wanting, and the *icterical* have a great ſourneſs, and gripes with windineſs. *Floyer.*

2. Good againſt the jaundice.

I'cy, ī'-sȳ. *adj.* [from *ice.*]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; froſty.

But my poor heart firſt ſet free,
Bound in thoſe *icy* chains by thee. *Shakeſp.*

Here feel we but the penalty of Adam,
The ſeaſon's difference; as, the *icy* phang,
And churliſh chiding of the Winter's wind. *Shak.*

He relates the exceſſive coldneſs of the water they met with in Summer in that *icy* region, where they were forced to winter. *Boyle.*

Bear Britain's thunder, and her croſs diſplay
To the bright regions of the riſing day;
Tempt *icy* ſeas, where ſcarce the waters roll,
Where clearer flames glow round the frozen pole. *Pope.*

2. Cold; free from paſſion.

Thou would'ſt have never learn'd
The *icy* precepts of reſpect. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

3. Frigid; backward.

If thou do'ſt find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons;
If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou ſo too. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

I'd, ī'd. Contracted for *I would.*

IDEA, ī-dē'-ă. *n. ſ.* [*idée*, Fr. ἰδέα.] Mental image.

Whatſoever the mind perceives in itſelf, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or underſtanding, that I call *idea.* *Locke.*

The form under which theſe things appear to the mind, or the reſult of our apprehenſion, is called an *idea.* *Watts.*

Happy you that may to the ſaint, your only *idea*,
Although ſimply attir'd, your manly affection utter. *Sidney.*

Our Saviour himſelf, being to ſet down the perfect *idea* of that which we are to pray and wiſh for on earth, did not teach to pray or wiſh for more than only that here it might be with us, as with them it is in heaven. *Hooker.*

Her ſweet *idea* wander'd through his thoughts. *Fairfax.*

I did infer your lineaments,
Being the right *idea* of your father,
Both in your form and nobleneſs of mind. *Shakeſp.*

How good, how fair,
Anſwering his great *idea!* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

If Chaucer by the beſt *idea* wrought,
The faireſt nymph before his eyes he ſet. *Dryden.*

Ide'al, ī-dē'-ăl. *adj.* [from *idea.*] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the ſenſes.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and real impreſſion of things on our ſenſes, is perceived; the other *ideal*, when the image or idea of a thing, abſent in itſelf, is repreſented to and conſidered on the imagination. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Ide'ally, ī-dē'-ăl-lȳ. *adj.* [from *ideal.*] Intellectually; mentally.

A tranſmiſſion is made materially from ſome parts, and *ideally* from every one. *Brown's V. Err.*

Ide'ntical, ī-dĕn'-tȳ-kăl. } *adj.* [*identique*,
Ide'ntick, ī-dĕn'-tĭk. } Fr.] The ſame; implying the ſame thing; compriſing the ſame idea.

The beard's th' *identick* beard you knew,
The ſame numerically true. *Hudibras.*

There majus is *identical* with magis. *Hale.*

Thoſe ridiculous *identical* propoſitions, that faith is faith, and rule is a rule, are firſt principles in this controverſy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be ſolidly concluded either about rule or faith. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

If this pre-exiſtent eternity is not compatible with a ſucceſſive duration, as we clearly and diſtinctly perceive that it is not, then it remains, that ſome being, though infinitely above our finite comprehenſions, muſt have had an *identical*, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Ide'ntity, ī-dĕn'-tĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [*identité*, Fr. *identitas*, ſchool Lat.] Sameneſs; not diverſity.

There is a fallacy of equivocation from a ſociety in name, inferring an *identity* in nature: by this fallacy was he deceived that drank aqua-fortis for ſtrong water. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Certainly thoſe actions muſt needs be regular, where there is an *identity* between the rule and the faculty. *South's Sermons.*

Conſidering any thing as exiſting, at any determined time and place, we compare it with ſelf-exiſting at another time, and thereon form the ideas of *identity* and diverſity. *Locke.*

By cutting off the ſenſe at the end of every firſt line, which muſt always rhime to the next following, is produced too frequent an *identity* in ſound, and brings every couplet to the point of an epigram. *Prior.*

Ides, ī'dz. *n. ſ.* [*ides*, Fr. *idus*, Lat.] A term anciently uſed among the Romans, and ſtill retained in the Romiſh kalendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July and October, in which it is the 15th day, becauſe in theſe four months it was ſix days before the nones, and in the others four days.

A ſoothſayer bids you beware the *ides* of March. *Shakeſp.*

IDIO'CRASY, ĭd-yŏk'-kră-sȳ. *n. ſ.* [*idiocraſe*, Fr. ἴδιος and κρᾶσις.] Peculiarity of conſtitution.

Idiocra'tical, ĭd-yō-krăt'-tȳ-kăl. *adj.* [from *idiocraſy.*] Peculiar in conſtitution.

I'diocy, ĭd'-yō-sȳ. *n. ſ.* [ἰδιωτεία.] Want of underſtanding.

I ſtand not upon their *idiocy* in thinking that horſes did eat their bits. *Bacon.*

I'DIOM, ĭd'-yŭm. *n. ſ.* [*idiome*, Fr. ἰδίωμα.] A mode of ſpeaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular caſt of a tongue; a phraſe; phraſeology.

He did romanize our tongue, leaving the words tranſlated as much Latin as he found them; wherein he followed their language, but did not comply with the *idiom* of ours. *Dryden.*

Some that with care true eloquence ſhall teach,
And to juſt *idioms* fix our doubtful ſpeech. *Prior.*

Idioma'tical, ĭd-yō-măt'-ȳ-kăl. } *adj.* [from
Idioma'tick, ĭd-yō-măt'-tĭk. } *idiom.*] Peculiar to a tongue; phraſeological.

Since phraſes uſed in converſation contract meanneſs by paſſing through the mouths of the vulgar, a poet ſhould guard himſelf againſt *idiomatick* ways of ſpeaking. *Spectator.*

Idio'pathy, ĭd-ȳ-ŏp'-pă-thȳ. *n. ſ.* [*idiopathie*, Fr. ἴδιος and πάθος.] A primary diſeaſe that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

Idiosy'ncrasy, ĭd-yō-sĭn'-kră-sȳ. *n. ſ.* [*idioſyncraſe*, Fr. ἴδιος, σύν, and κρᾶσις.] A peculiar temper or diſpoſition of body not common to another. *Quincy.*

Whether quails, from any *idioſyncraſy* or peculiarity of conſtitution, do innocuouſly feed upon hellebore, or rather ſometimes but medicinally uſe the ſame. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The underſtanding alſo hath its *idioſyncraſies*, as well as other faculties. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

I'DIOT, ĭd'-yŭt. *n. ſ.* [*idiote*, Fr. *idiota*, Lat. ἰδιώτης.] A fool; a natural; a changeling; one without the powers of reaſon.

Life is a tale,
Told by an *ideot*, full of ſound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

What elſe doth he herein, than by a kind of circumlocution tell his humble ſuppliants that he holds them *ideots*, or baſe wretches, not able to get relief? *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

By idle boys and *ideots* vilify'd,
Who me and my calamities deride. *Sandys.*

Many *ideots* will believe that they ſee what they only hear. *Dennis.*

I'diotism, ĭd'-yō-tĭzm. *n. ſ.* [*idiotiſme*, Fr. ἰδιωτισμός.]

1. Peculiarity of expreſſion; mode of expreſſion peculiar to a language.

Scholars ſometimes in common ſpeech, or writing, in their native language, give terminations and *idiotiſms* ſuitable to their native language unto words newly invented. *Hale.*

2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

I'DLE, ī'dl. *adj.* [ẏdel, Sax.]

1. Lazy; averſe from labour.

For ſhame! ſo much to do, and yet *idle.* *Bull.*

2. Not engaged; affording leiſure.

For often have you writ to her; and ſhe in modeſty,
Or elſe for want of *idle* time, could not again reply. *Shakeſp.*

3. Unactive; not employed.

No war or battle's ſound
Was heard the world around,
The *idle* ſpear and ſhield were high up hung. *Milt.*

Children generally hate to be *idle;* all the care then is, that their buſy humour ſhould be conſtantly employed in ſomething of uſe to them. *Locke.*

Suppoſing, among a multitude embarked in the ſame veſſel, there are ſeveral that, in a tempeſt, will rather periſh than work; would it not be madneſs in the reſt to ſtand *idle*, and rather chuſe to ſink than do more than comes to their ſhare? *Addiſ.*

4. Uſeleſs; vain; ineffectual.

They aſtoniſh'd, all reſiſtance loſt,
All courage; down their *idle* weapons dropp'd. *Milt.*

And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Held *idle* thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Where was then
The power that guards the ſacred lives of kings?
Why ſlept the lightning and the thunderbolts,
Or bent their *idle* rage on fields and trees,
When vengeance call'd 'em here? *Dryden.*

5. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good.

Of antres vaſt, and deſarts *idle*,
It was my hent to ſpeak. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The murmuring ſurge,
That on th' unnumber'd *idle* pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard ſo high. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He was met even now,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and ſurrow weeds,
Darnel, and all the *idle* weeds that grow
In our ſuſtaining corn. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

6. Trifling; of no importance: as, an *idle* ſtory.

Suffice it then, thou money god, quoth he,
That all thine *idle* offers I refuſe;
All that I need I have: what needeth me
To covet more than I have cauſe to uſe? *Fairy Q.*

This anſwer is both *idle* in regard of us, and repugnant to themſelves. *Hooker.*

They are not, in our eſtimation, *idle* reproofs, when the authors of needleſs innovations are oppoſed with ſuch negatives, as that of Leo: how are theſe new devices brought in, which our fathers never knew? *Hooker.*

His friend ſmil'd ſcornful, and, with proud
contempt,
Rejects as *idle* what his fellow dreamt. *Dryden.*

An *idle* reaſon leſſens the weight of the good ones you gave before. *Swift.*

He wiſhes to recal the precious hours he has ſpent in trifles, and loitered away in *idle* unprofitable diverſions. *Rogers.*

To **Idle**, ī'dl. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To loſe time in lazineſs and inactivity.

Yet free from this poetick madneſs,
Next page he ſays, in ſober ſadneſs,
That ſhe, and all her fellow-gods,
Sit *idling* in their high abodes. *Prior.*

Idlehe'aded, ī'dl-hĕd-dĭd. *adj.* [*idle* and *head.*]

1. Fooliſh; unreaſonable.

These *idleheaded* ſeekers reſort thither. *Carew.*

2. Delirious; infatuated.

Upon this loſs ſhe fell *idleheaded*, and to this very day ſtands near the place ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

I'dleness, ī'dl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *idle.*]

1. Lazineſs; ſloth; ſluggiſhneſs; averſion from labour

Nor is exceſs the only thing by which ſin breaks men in their health, and the comfortable enjoyment of themſelves; but many are alſo brought to a very ill and languiſhing habit of body by mere *idleneſs*, and *idleneſs* is both itſelf a great ſin, and the cauſe of many more. *South's Sermons.*

2. Abſence of employment.

All which yet could not make us accuſe her, though it made us pine away for ſpite, to loſe any of our time in ſo troubleſome an *idleneſs*. *Sidney.*

He, fearing *idleneſs*, the nurſe of ill,
In ſculpture exerciſed his happy ſkill. *Dryden.*

Nature being liberal to all without labour, neceſſity impoſing no induſtry or travel, *idleneſs* bringeth forth no other fruits than vain thoughts and licentious pleaſures. *Raleigh.*

3. Omiſſion of buſineſs.

Ten thouſand harms, more than the ills I know,
My *idleneſs* doth hatch. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

4. Unimportance; trivialneſs.

To the Engliſh court aſſemble now,
From ev'ry region, apes of *idleneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

5. Inefficacy; uſeleſsneſs.

6. Barrenneſs; worthleſſneſs.

7. Unreaſonableneſs; want of judgment; fooliſhneſs; madneſs.

There is no heat of affection, but is joined with ſome *idleneſs* of brain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

I'dler, ī'd-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *idle.*] A lazy perſon; a ſluggard.

Many of theſe poor fiſhermen and *idlers*, that are commonly preſented to his majeſty's ſhips, are ſo ignorant in ſea-ſervice, as that they know not the name of a rope. *Raleigh.*

Thou ſluggiſh *idler*, dilatory ſlave! *Irene.*

I'dly, ī'd-lȳ. *adv.* [from *idle.*]

1. Lazily; without employment.

I will ſlay myſelf,
For living *idly* here in pomp and eaſe. *Shakeſp.*

2. Fooliſhly; in a trifling manner.

And modern Aſgil, whoſe capricious thought
Is yet with ſtores of wilder notions fraught,
Too ſoon convinc'd, ſhall yield that fleeting breath,
Which play'd ſo *idly* with the darts of death. *Prior.*

3. Careleſly; without attention.

But ſhall we take the muſe abroad,
To drop her *idly* on the road?
And leave our ſubject in the middle,
As Butler did his bear and fiddle? *Prior.*

4. Ineffectually; vainly.

Let this and other allegations, ſuitable unto it, ceaſe to bark any longer *idly* againſt the truth, the courſe and paſſage whereof it is not in them to hinder. *Hooker.*

I'DOL, ī'-dŭl. *n. ſ.* [*idole*, Fr. εἴδωλον; *idolum*, Lat.]

1. An image worſhipped as God.

They did ſacrifice upon the *idol* altar, which was upon the altar of God. 1 *Mac.* i. 59.

A nation from one faithful man to ſpring,
Him on this ſide Euphrates yet reſiding,
Bred up in *idol* worſhip. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The apoſtle is there arguing againſt the gnoſticks who joined in the *idol* feaſts, and whom he therefore accuſes of participating of the *idol* god. *Atterb.*

2. A counterfeit.

Woe to the *idle* ſhepherd that leaveth the flock. *Zech.* ii. 17.

3. An image.

Never did art ſo well with nature ſtrive,
Nor ever *idol* ſeem'd ſo much alive;
So like the man, ſo golden to the ſight;
So baſe within, ſo counterfeit and light. *Dryden.*

4. A repreſentation. Not in uſe.

Men beholding ſo great excellence,
And rare perfection in mortality,
Do her adore with ſacred reverence,
As th' *idol* of her maker's great magnificence. *Fairy Queen.*

5. One loved or honoured to adoration.

He's honour'd and lov'd by all;
The ſoldier's god, and people's *idol*. *Denham's Soph.*

IDO'LATER, ī-dŏl'-lă-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*idolatre*, Fr. *idolatra*, Lat.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worſhips for God that which is not God.

The ſtate of *idolaters* is two ways miſerable: firſt, in that which they worſhip they find no ſuccour; and ſecondly, at his hands, whom they ought to ſerve, there is no other thing to be looked for but the effects of moſt juſt diſpleaſure, the withdrawing of grace, dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confuſion. *Hooker.*

An aſtrologer may be no Chriſtian; he may be an *idolater* or a pagan; but I would hardly think aſtrology to be compatible with rank atheiſm. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **Ido'latrize**, ī-dŏl'-lă-trīz. *v. a.* [from *idolater.*] To worſhip idols. *Ainſworth.*

Ido'latrous, ī-dŏl'-lă-trŭs. *adj.* [from *idolater.*] Tending to idolatry; compriſing idolatry, or the worſhip of falſe gods.

Neither may the pictures of our Saviour, the apoſtles, and martyrs of the church, be drawn to an *idolatrous* uſe, or be ſet up in churches to be worſhipped. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Ido'latrously, ī-dŏl'-lă-trŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous manner.

Not therefore whatſoever idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatſoever they have either thought or done *idolatrouſly*, be ſo far forth abhorred. *Hooker.*

Ido'latry, ī-dŏl'-lă-trȳ. *n. ſ.* [*idolatrie*, Fr. *idololatria*, Lat.] The worſhip of images; the worſhip of any thing as God which is not God.

Thou ſhalt be worſhip'd, kiſs'd, lov'd, and ador'd;
And, were there ſenſe in his *idolatry*,
My ſubſtance ſhould be ſtatued in thy ſtead. *Shak.*

Idolatry is not only an accounting or worſhipping that for God which is not God, but it is alſo a worſhipping the true God in a way unſuitable to his nature; and particularly by the mediation of images and corporeal reſemblances. *South.*

The kings were diſtinguiſhed by judgments or bleſſings, according as they promoted *idolatry*, or the worſhip of the true God. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Ido'list, ī'-dŏ-lĭst. *n. ſ.* [from *idol.*] A worſhipper of images. A poetical word.

I to God have brought
Diſhonour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths
Of *idoliſts* and atheiſts. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

To **Ido'lize**, ī'-dŏ-līz. *v. a.* [from *idol.*] To love or reverence to adoration.

Thoſe who are generous, humble, juſt, and wiſe,
Who not their gold, nor themſelves *idolize*. *Denham.*

Parties, with the greateſt violation of Chriſtian unity, denominate themſelves, not from the grand author and finiſher of our faith, but from the firſt broacher of their *idolized* opinions. *Decay of Piety.*

Id'oneous, ī-dŏ'-nyŭs. *adj.* [*idoneus*, Lat.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate.

You entangle, and ſo fix their ſaline part, by making them corrode ſome *idoneous* body. *Boyle.*

An eccleſiaſtical benefice is ſometimes void *de jure & facto*, and then it ought to be conferred on an *idoneous* perſon. *Ayliffe.*

I'dyl, ī'-dĭl. *n. ſ.* [εἰδύλλιον; *idyllium*, Lat.] A ſmall ſhort poem.

I. E. for *id eſt*, or, *that is*.

That which raiſes the natural intereſt of money, is the ſame that raiſes the rent of land, *i. e.* its aptneſs to bring in yearly, to him that manages it, a greater overplus of income above his rent, as a reward to his labour. *Locke.*

JE'ALOUS, dzhĕl'-lŭs. *adj.* [*jaloux*, Fr.]

1. Suſpicious in love.

To both theſe ſiſters have I ſworn my love:
Each *jealous* of the other, as the ſtung
Are of the adder. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Wear your eye thus; not *jealous*, nor ſecure:
I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of ſelf-bounty, be abus'd: look to't. *Shakeſp.*

Miſtreſs Ford, the honeſt woman, the virtuous creature, that hath the *jealous* fool to her huſband! *Shakeſp.*

A *jealous* empreſs lies within your arms,
Too haughty to endure neglected charms. *Dryden.*

2. Emulous; full of competition.

I could not, without extreme reluctance, reſign the theme of your beauty to another hand: give me leave to acquaint the world that I am *jealous* of this ſubject. *Dryden.*

3. Zealouſly cautious againſt diſhonour.

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hoſts. 1 *Kings.*

4. Suſpiciouſly vigilant.

I am *jealous* over you with godly jealouſy. 2 *Cor.* ii. 2.

His apprehenſions, as his *jealous* nature had much of ſagacity in it, or his reſtleſs and mutinous humour, tranſported him. *Clarendon.*

5. Suſpiciouſly careful.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and *jealous* of the honour of the Engliſh nation; yet his cruelties and parricides weighed down his virtues. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They *jealous* of their ſecrets, fiercely oppos'd
My journey ſtrange, with clamorous uproar
Proteſting fate ſupreme. *Milton.*

How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own repute, and yet how maliciouſly prodigal of other men's? *Decay of Piety.*

6. Suſpiciouſly fearful.

'Tis doing wrong creates ſuch doubts as theſe;
Renders us *jealous*, and deſtroys our peace. *Waller.*

While the people are ſo *jealous* of the clergy's ambition, I do not ſee any other method left for them to reform the world, than by uſing all honeſt arts to make themſelves acceptable to the laity. *Swift.*

Jea'lousy, dzhĕl'-lŭs-ſȳ. *n. ſ.* [*jalouſie*, Fr. from *jealous.*]

1. Suſpicion in love.

But gnawing *jealouſy*, out of their ſight
Sitting alone, his bitter lips did bite. *Fairy Queen.*

How all the other paſſions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and raſh embrac'd deſpair;
And ſhudd'ring fear, and green-eyed *jealouſy*!
O love, be moderate; allay thine extaſy. *Shakeſp.*

Why did you ſuffer Jachimo,
Slight thing of Italy,
To taint his noble heart and brain
With needleſs *jealouſy?* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
Small *jealouſies*, 'tis true, inflame deſire;
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire.
Dryden.

2. Suſpicious fear.

The obſtinacy in Eſſex in refuſing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his *jealouſy*, that when the king had got him into his hands he would take revenge upon him. *Clarendon.*

3. Suſpicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

Je'alousy, dzhĕl'-lŭs-sỳ. *adv.* [from *jealous.*] Suſpiciouſly; emulouſly; with ſuſpicious fear, vigilance, or caution.

Je'alousness, dzhĕl'-lŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *jealous.*] The ſtate of being jealous; rivalry; ſuſpicion; ſuſpicious vigilance.

Nor is it hard for thee to preſerve me amidſt the unjuſt hatred and *jealouſneſs* of too many, which thou haſt ſuffered to prevail upon me. *King Charles.*

To **JEER**, dzhĕ'r. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] To ſcoff; to flout; to make mock.

The merry world did on a day,
With his trainbands and mates, agree
To meet together where I lay,
And all in ſport to *jeer* at me. *Herbert.*

Abſtain from diſſolute laughter, petulant uncomely jeſts, loud talking and *jeering*, which are called indecencies, and incivilities. *Taylor.*

To **Jeer**, dzhĕ'r. *v. a.* To treat with ſcoffs.

My children abroad are driven to diſavow me, for fear of being *jeered.* *Howel's England's Tears.*

Jeer, dzhĕ'r. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; biding jeſt; flout; jibe; mock.

Midas, expos'd to all their *jeers*,
Had loſt his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*
They tipt the forehead in a *jeer*,
As who ſhould ſay—ſhe wants it here;
She may be handſome, young, and rich;
But none will burn her for a witch. *Swift.*

Jeerer, dzhĕ'r-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *jeer.*] A ſcoffer; a ſcorner; a mocker.

Je'eringly, dzhĕ'r-ĭng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *jeering.*] Scornfully; contemptuouſly; in mock; in ſcoff.

He *jeeringly* demandeth, whether the ſonorous rays are refracted? *Derham.*

Je'gget, jĭg'-gĭt. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſauſage. *Ainſworth.*

JEJU'NE, dzhĕ-dzhŏ'n. *adj.* [*jejunus*, Lat.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant.

Gold is the only ſubſtance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet melteth without much difficulty; the melting ſheweth that it is not *jejune*, or ſcarce in ſpirit. *Bacon.*

2. Hungry; not ſaturated.

In groſs and turbid ſtreams there might be contained nutriment, and not in *jejune* or limpid water. *Brown.*

3. Dry; unaffecting; deficient in matter.

You may look upon an enquiry made up of mere narratives, as ſomewhat *jejune.* *Boyle.*

Jeju'neness, dzhĕ-dzhŏ'n-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *jejune.*]

1. Penury; poverty.

Cauſes of fixation are, the even ſpreading both parts, and the *jejuneneſs*, or extreme comminution of ſpirits. *Bacon.*

2. Dryneſs; want of matter that can engage the attention.

Je'llied, dzhĕl'-lỳd. *adj.* [See **Gelly**.] Glutinous; brought to a ſtate of viſcoſity.

The kiſs that ſips
The *jellied* philtre of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

Je'lly, dzhĕl'-lỳ. *n. ſ.* [*gelatinum*, Lat.] See **Gelly**, which is the proper orthography.

1. Any thing brought to a ſtate of glutinouſneſs and viſcoſity.

They, diſtill'd
Almoſt to *jelly* with th' effect of fear,
Stand dumb, and ſpeak not to him. *Shakeſp.*

2. Sweetmeat made by boiling ſugar in the gelly.

The deſert came on, and *jellies* brought. *King.*
That *jelly*'s rich, this malmſey healing;
Pray dip your whiſkers. *Pope's Sat. of Horace.*

Je'nneting, dzhĕn'-nĕ-tĭng. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *Juneting*, an apple ripe in *June.*] A ſpecies of apple ſoon ripe, and of a pleaſant taſte. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Je'nnet, dzhĕn'-nĭt. *n. ſ.* [See **Gennet**.] A Spaniſh horſe.

The Spaniſh king preſents a *jennet*,
To ſhew his love. *Prior.*

To **Je'opard**, dzhĕp'-pŭrd. *v. a.* [See JEOPARDY.] To hazard; to put in danger. Obſolete.

He had been accuſed of Judaiſm, and did boldly *jeopard* his body and life for the religion of the Jews. 2 *Mac.*

Je'opardous, dzhĕp'-pŭr-dŭs. *adj.* [from *jeopardy.*] Hazardous; dangerous.

JE'OPARDY, dzhĕp'-pŭr-dỳ. *n. ſ.* [This word is ſuppoſed to be derived from *j'ai perdu*, or *jeu perdu. Skinner* and *Junius.*] Hazard; danger; peril. A word not now in uſe.

And would ye not poor fellowſhip expel,
Myſelf would offer you t'accompany,
In this adventure's chanceful *jeopardy.* *Hubberd.*
Thy rage ſhall burn thee up, and thou ſhalt turn
To aſhes ere our blood ſhall quench that fire:
Look to thyſelf, thou art in *jeopardy.* *Shakeſp.*

We may impute to all excellencies in compoſitions a kind of poverty, or at leaſt a caſualty or *jeopardy.* *Bacon.*

To **Jerk**, dzhĕrk'. *v. a.* [ᵹeꞃeccan, Sax.] To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow; to laſh. It is ſometimes written *yerk.*

I lack iniquity
Sometimes to do me ſervice: nine or ten times
I thought to've *jerk'd* him here under the ribs. *Shak.*
Baſtings heavy, dry, obtuſe,
Only dulneſs can produce;
While a little gentle *jerking*
Sets the ſpirits all a-working. *Swift.*

To **Jerk**, dzhĕrk'. *v. n.* To ſtrike up; to accoſt eagerly. This ſeems to be the meaning in this place, but is mere cant

Nor bluſh, ſhould he ſome grave acquaintance meet,
But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet.
Dryden.

Jerk, dzhĕrk'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſmart quick laſh.

Contemn the ſilly taunts of fleering buffoonry; and the *jerks* of that wit, that is but a kind of confident folly. *Glanville.*

Wit is not the *jerk* or ſting of an epigram, nor the ſeeming contradiction of a poor antitheſis; neither is it ſo much the morality of a grave ſentence, affected by Lucan, but more ſparingly uſed by Virgil. *Dryden.*

2. A ſudden ſpring; a quick jolt that ſhocks or ſtarts.

Well run Tawney, the abbot's churl;
His jade gave him a *jerk*,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk. *Ben Jonſon.*

Lobſters uſe their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly ſwim backwards by *jerks*, or ſprings, reaching ten yards at once. *Grew.*

Je'rkin, dzhĕr'-kĭn. *n. ſ.* [cyꞃtelkin, Sax.] A jacket; a ſhort coat; a cloſe waiſtcoat.

A man may wear it on both ſides like a leather *jerkin.* *Shakeſp.*

Unleſs we ſhould expect that nature ſhould make *jerkins* and ſtockings grow out of the ground, what could ſhe do better than afford us wool? *More.*

Imagine an ambaſſador preſenting himſelf in a poor frize *jerkin*, and tattered cloaths, certainly he would have but ſmall audience. *South's Sermons.*

Then ſtrip thee of thy carnal *jerkin*,
And give thy outward fellow a firking. *Hudibras.*

I walked into the ſea, in my leathern *jerkin*, about an hour before high water. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Je'rkin, dzhĕr'-kĭn. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.* This ſhould be written *gyrkin.*

Je'rsey, dzhĕr'-zỳ. *n. ſ.* [from the iſland of Jerſey, where much yarn is ſpun.] Fine yarn of wool.

Jeru'salem *Artichokes*, dzhĕ-rŏ'-să-lĕm-ăr-tỳ-tshŏks. *n. ſ.* Sunflower, of which they are a ſpecies.

Jeruſalem artichokes are increaſed by ſmall offſets, and by quartering the roots. *Mortimer.*

Jess, dzhĕs'. *n. ſ.* [*gecte*, Fr. *getto*, Ital.] Short ſtraps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which ſhe is held on the fiſt. *Hanmer.*

If I prove her haggard,
Though that my *jeſſes* were her dear heart ſtrings;
I'd whiſtle her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Je'ssamine, dzhĕs'-să-mĭn. *n. ſ.* [See **Jasmine**.] A fragrant flower.

Her goodly boſom, like a ſtrawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of cullambines;
Her breaſt like lilies, ere their leaves be ſhed;
Her nipples, like young bloſſom'd *jeſſamines.* *Spenſ.*

To **Jest**, dzhĕst'. *v. n.* [*geſticulor*, Lat.] To divert or make merry by words or action.

Jeſt not with a rude man, leſt thy anceſtors be diſgraced. *Eccles.* viii. 4.

Fear you the boar, and go ſo unprovided?
—You may *jeſt* on: but I do not like theſe ſeveral
councils. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Jest, dzhĕst'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raiſe laughter.

But is this true, or is it elſe your pleaſure,
Like pleaſant travellers, to break a *jeſt*
Upon the company you overtake? *Shakeſp.*

As for *jeſt*, there be certain things which ought to be privileged from it; namely, religion, matters of ſtate, and great perſons. *Bacon.*

No man ought to have the leſs reverence for the principles of religion, or for the holy ſcriptures, becauſe idle and profane wits can break *jeſts* upon them. *Tillotſon.*

He had turn'd all tragedy to *jeſt.* *Prior.*
When you the dulleſt of dull things have ſaid,
And then aſk pardon for the *jeſt* you made. *Young.*

2. The object of jeſts; laughing-ſtock.

If I ſuſpect without cauſe, why then make ſport at me; then let me be your *jeſt*, I deſerve it. *Shak.*

3. Manner of doing or ſpeaking feigned, not real; ludicrous, not ſerious; game, not earneſt.

That high All ſeer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earneſt, what I begg'd in *jeſt.* *Shak.*

When his playfellows choſe him their king, he ſpoke and did thoſe things in *jeſt*, which would have become a king in earneſt. *Grew.*

Je'ster, dzhĕs'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *jeſt.*]

1. One given to merriment and pranks.

The ſkipping king, he rambled up and down
With ſhallow *jeſters*, and raſh bavin wits;
Soon kindled and ſoon burnt. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

2. One given to ſarcaſm.

Now, as a *jeſter*, I accoſt you,
Which never yet one friend hath loſt you. *Swift.*

3. Buffoon; jackpudding. A *jeſter*, or licenſed ſcoffer, was kept at court to the time of Charles the firſt.

Another ſort of like looſe fellows do paſs up and down, amongſt gentlemen, by the name of *jeſters*; but are, indeed, notable rogues, and partakers not only of many ſtealths, but alſo privy to many traitorous practices. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

JET, dzhĕt′. *n. ſ.* [ȝaȝac, Sax. *get*, Dut. *gagates*, Lat.]

1. *Jet* is a beautiful foſſil, of a firm and even ſtructure, and a ſmooth ſurface; found in maſſes, ſeldom of a great ſize, lodged in clay; of a fine deep black, having a grain reſembling that of wood. It is confounded with cannal-coal, which has no grain, and is extremely hard; and the *jet* is but moderately ſo. *Hill.*

Black, forſooth; coal-black, as *jet*. *Shakeſp.*

There is more difference between thy fleſh and hers, than between *jet* and ivory. *Shakeſp.*

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a ſet,
Of ſeed pearl, ere ſhe bath'd her there,
Was known as black as *jet*. *Drayton.*

One of us in glaſs is ſet,
One of us you'll find in *jets* *Swift.*

Under flowing *jet*,
The neck ſlight ſhaded. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. [*Jet*, Fr.] A ſpout or ſhoot of water.

Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray
Should this way bend, the next an adverſe way!
For ſhould th' unſeen magnetick *jets* deſcend
All the ſame way, they could not gain their end. *Blackmore.*

Thus the ſmall *jet*, which haſty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

3. A yard. Obſolete.

What orchard unrobbed eſcapes,
Or pullet dare walk in their *jet?* *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

To **Jet**, dzhĕt′. *v. n.* [*jetter*, Fr.]

1. To ſhoot forward; to ſhoot out; to intrude; to jut out.

Think you not how dangerous
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right? *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſtrut; to agitate the body by a proud gait.

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he *jets* under his advanced plumes. *Shakeſp.*

3. To jolt; to be ſhaken. [*jetter*, Fr.]

Upon the *jetting* of a hackney-coach ſhe was thrown out of the hinder ſeat againſt a bar of iron in the forepart. *Wiſeman.*

Je′tsam, dzhĕt′-zăm. } *n. ſ.* [*jetter*, Fr.]
Je′tson, dzhĕt′-zŭn. } Goods or other things which, having been caſt over board in a ſtorm, or after ſhipwreck, are thrown upon the ſhore, and belong to the lord admiral. *Bailey.*

Je′tty, dzhĕt′-tȳ. *adj.* [from *jet*.]

1. Made of jet.
2. Black as jet.

The people about Capo Negro, Ceſala, and Madagaſcar, are of a *jetty* black. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Her hair
Adown her ſhoulders looſely lay diſplay'd,
And in her *jetty* curls ten thouſand Cupids play'd. *Prior.*

Nigrina black, and Merdamante brown,
Vied for his love in *jetty* bow'rs below. *Pope.*

JE′WEL, dzhŏ′-ĭl. *n. ſ.* [*joyaux*, Fr. *jeweelen*, Dut.]

1. Any ornament of great value, uſed commonly of ſuch as are adorned with precious ſtones.

Here, wear this *jewel* for me; 'tis my picture. *Shakeſp.*

They found him dead, and caſt into the ſtreets,
An empty caſket, where the *jewel*, life,
By ſome damn'd hand was robb'd and ta'en away. *Shakeſp.*

The pleaſure of the religious man is an eaſy and portable pleaſure, ſuch an one as he carries about in his boſom, without alarming either the eye or envy of the world: a man putting all his pleaſures into this one, is like a traveller's putting all his goods into one *jewel*. *South.*

2. A precious ſtone; a gem.

Jewels too, ſtones, rich and precious ſtones,
Stol'n by my daughter! *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Proud fame's imperial ſeat
With *jewels* blaz'd, magnificently great. *Pope.*

3. A name of fondneſs; an appellation of tender regard.

Bid farewel to your ſiſters.
—Ye *jewels* of our father, with waſh'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Je′wel-house, dzhŏ′-ĭl-hous, *or Office*. *n. ſ.* The place where the regal ornaments are repoſited.

The king has made him maſter of the *jewel-houſe*. *Shakeſp.*

Je′weller, dzhŏ′-ĭl-lŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *jewel*.] One who trafficks in precious ſtones.

Theſe grains were as like little dice as if they had been made by a *jeweller*. *Boyle.*

The price of the market to a *jeweller* in his trade is one thing; but the intrinſick worth of a thing to a man of ſenſe is another. *L'Eſtrange.*

I will turn *jeweller:* I ſhall then deal in diamonds, and all ſorts of rich ſtones. *Addiſon.*

Jews-ears, dzhŏ′z-ĕrz. *n. ſ.* [from its reſemblance of the human ear. *Skinner.*] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variouſly hollowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. Its ſides in many places run into the hollow, ſo as to repreſent in it ridges like thoſe of the human ear. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder-trees decaying. The common people cure themſelves of ſore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

An herb called *jews-ear* groweth upon the lower parts of elder, and ſometimes aſhes: in warm water it ſwelleth, and openeth extremely. *Bacon.*

Jews-harp, dzhŏ′z-hărp. *n. ſ.* A kind of muſical inſtrument held between the teeth, which gives a ſound by the motion of a broad ſpring of iron, which, being ſtruck by the hand, plays againſt the breath.

Jews-mallow, dzhŏ′z-măl-lŏ. *n. ſ.* [*corchorus*, Lat.] *Ranwolf* ſays it is ſown in great plenty about Aleppo as a pot-herb, the Jews boiling the leaves of this plant to eat it with their meat. *Miller.*

Jews-stone, dzhŏ′z-tŏn. *n. ſ.* The clavated ſpine of a very large egg-ſhaped ſea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, ſwelling in the middle, and gradually tapering; about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter; ridged and furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its colour is a pale duſky grey, with a faint caſt of duſky reddiſhneſs. It is found in Syria. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

If, ĭf. *conjunction.* [ȝıf, Sax.]

1. Suppoſe it be ſo, or it were ſo, that. A hypothetical particle.

Abſolute approbation, without any cautions, qualifications, *ifs* or ands. *Hooker.*

If that rebellion
Came like itſelf in baſe and abject routs;
I ſay, *if* damn'd commotion ſo appear'd,
In his true, native, and moſt proper ſhape,
You, reverend father, and theſe noble lords,
Had not been there. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

If they have done this deed, my noble lord.
—*If!* talk'ſt thou to me of *ifs?* Thou art a traitor. *Shakeſp.*

This ſeeing of all things, becauſe we can deſire to ſee all things, Malbranche makes a proof that they are preſent to our minds; and *if* they be preſent, they can no ways be preſent but by the preſence of God, who contains them all. *Locke.*

This infallibility upon ſuppoſition, amounts to this, that *if* a thing be true, it is impoſſible to be falſe. *Tillotſon.*

All of them ſuppoſed the apoſtle to have allowed the Epicurean maxims to be good; *if* ſo be there were no reſurrection. *Atterbury.*

Tiſiphone, that oft haſt heard my pray'r,
Aſſiſt, *if* Oedipus deſerve thy care. *Pope's Statius.*

2. Whether or no.

Uncertain *if* by augury, or chance;
But by this eaſy riſe they all advance. *Dryden.*

She doubts *if* two and two make four:
It can't—it may be—and it muſt;
To which of theſe muſt Alma truſt?
Nay, further yet they make her go,
In doubting *if* ſhe doubts or no. *Prior.*

3. Allowing that; ſuppoſe it be granted that.

Such mechanical circumſtances, *if* I may ſo call them, were not neceſſary to the experiments. *Boyle.*

I′gneous, ĭg′-nyŭs. *adj.* [*igneus*, Lat.] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire; having the nature of fire.

That the fire burns by heat, leaves us ſtill ignorant of the immediate way of *igneous* ſolutions. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Igni′potent, ĭg-nĭp′-pŏ-tĕnt. *adj.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Lat.] Preſiding over fire.

Vulcan is called the pow'r *ignipotent*. *Pope.*

IGNIS FATUUS, ĭg′-nĭs-făt′-ŭ-ŭs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Will with the wiſp; Jack with the lanthorn.

Vapours ariſing from putrified waters are uſually called *ignes fatui*. *Newton's Opticks.*

To **I′GNITE**, ĭg′-nīt. *v. a.* [from *ignis* fire, Lat.] To kindle; to ſet on fire. A chymical term.

Take good firm chalk, *ignite* it in a crucible, and then powder it. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Igni′tion, ĭg-nĭsh′-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*ignition*, Fr. from *ignite*.] The act of kindling, or of ſetting on fire.

The laborant ſtirred the kindled nitre, that the *ignition* might be preſently communicated. *Boyle.*

Thoſe black circular lines we ſee on diſhes, and other turned veſſels of wood, are the effects of *ignition*, by the preſſure of an edged ſtick upon the veſſel turned nimbly in the lathe. *Ray.*

Igni′tible, ĭg′-nĭ-tĭbl. *adj.* [from *ignite*.] Inflammable; capable of being ſet on fire. Not in uſe.

Such bodies only ſtrike fire which have ſulphur or *ignitible* parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Igni′vomous, ĭg-nĭv′-vŏ-mŭs. *adj.* [*ignivomus*, Lat.] Vomiting fire.

Vulcanos and *ignivomous* mountains are ſome of the moſt terrible ſhocks of the globe. *Derham.*

IGNO′BLE, ĭg-nŏ′bl. *adj.* [*ignoble*, Fr. *ignobilis*, Lat.]

1. Mean of birth; not noble; not of illuſtrious race.

As when in tumults riſe th' *ignoble* crowd,
Mad are their motions, and their tongues are loud. *Dryden.*

2. Worthleſs; not deſerving honour. Uſed of things or perſons.

The noble iſle doth want her proper limbs;
Her royal ſtock graft with *ignoble* plants. *Shakeſp.*

Igno′bly, ĭg-nŏ′-blȳ. *adv.* [from *ignoble*.] Ignominiouſly; meanly; diſhonourably; reproachfully; diſgracefully.

To theſe, that ſober race of men, whoſe lives
Religious, titled them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Here, over-match'd in fight; in heaps they lie;
There ſcatter'd o'er the fields *ignobly* fly. *Dryden.*

Ignomi′nious, ĭg-nŏ-mĭn′-yŭs. *adj.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominioſus*, Lat.] Mean; ſhameful; reproachful; diſhonourable. Uſed both of perſons and things.

They with pale fear ſurpriz'd,
Fled *ignominious*. *Milton.*

Cethegus, though a traitor to the ſtate,
And tortur'd, 'ſcap'd this *ignominious* fate. *Dryd.*

They gave, and ſhe tranſferr'd the curs'd advice,
That monarchs ſhould their inward ſoul diſguiſe;
By *ignominious* arts, for ſervile ends,
Should compliment their foes, and ſhun their
friends. *Prior.*

Nor has this kingdom deſerved to be ſacrificed to one ſingle, rapacious, obſcure, *ignominious* projector. *Swift.*

IGNOMI'NIOUSLY, ìg-nô-mìn'-yûs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *ignominious.*] Meanly; ſcandalouſly; diſgracefully; ſhamefully; reproachfully.

It is ſome allay to the infamy of him who died *ignominiouſly* to be buried privately. *South.*

I'GNOMINY, ìg'-nô-mìn-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*ignominie*, Fr. *ignominia*, Lat.] Diſgrace; reproach; ſhame; infamy; meanneſs; diſhonour.

Adieu, and take thy praiſe with thee to heav'n:
Thy *ignominy* ſleep with thee in the grave. *Shakeſp.*

Strength from truth divided, and from juſt,
Illaudable, nought merits but diſpraiſe
And *ignominy*; yet to glory aſpires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy ſeeks fame.
Milton.

Their generals have been received with honour after their defeat, yours with *ignominy* after conqueſt. *Addiſon.*

IGNORA'MUS, ìg-nô-râ'-mûs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. *Ignoramus* is a word properly uſed by the grand inqueſt impannelled in the inquiſition of cauſes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their conſideration, when they miſlike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the preſentment: the effect of which word ſo written is, that all farther inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby ſtopped, and he delivered without farther anſwer. *Cowel.*

2. A fooliſh fellow; a vain uninſtructed pretender. A low word.

Tell an *ignoramus*, in place and power, that he has a wit and an underſtanding above all the world, and he ſhall readily admit the commendation.
South.

I'GNORANCE, ìg'-nô-râns. *n. ſ.* [*ignorance*, Fr. *ignoratio*, Lat.]

1. Want of knowledge; unlearnedneſs.

If all the clergy were as learned as themſelves are that moſt complain of *ignorance* in others, yet our book of prayer might remain the ſame. *Hooker.*

Ignorance is the curſe of God,
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n.
Shakeſp.

Still baniſh your defenders, 'till at length
Your *ignorance* deliver you,
As moſt abated captives, to ſome nation
That won you without blows. *Shakeſp.*

If we ſee right, we ſee our woes;
Then what avails it to have eyes?
From *ignorance* our comfort flows,
The only wretched are the wiſe! *Prior.*

2. Want of knowledge reſpecting ſome particular thing.

It is in every body's power to pretend *ignorance* of the law. *Sherlock.*

3. Want of knowledge diſcovered by external effect. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

Forgive us all our ſins, negligences, and *ignorances*. *Common Prayer.*

Puniſh me not for my ſins and *ignorances*. *Tob.*

I'GNORANT, ìg'-nô-rânt. *adj.* [*ignorant*, Fr. *ignorans*, Lat.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninſtructed; unenlightened.

So fooliſh was I and *ignorant*, I was as a beaſt.
Pſ. lxxiii.

Thy letters have tranſported me beyond
This *ign'rant* preſent time, and I feel now
The future in the inſtant. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

In ſuch buſineſs
Action is eloquence, and the eyes of th' *ignorant*
More learned than the ears. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He that doth not know thoſe things which are of uſe for him to know, is but an *ignorant* man, whatever he may know beſides. *Tillotſon.*

Fools grant whate'er ambition craves,
And men, once *ignorant*, are ſlaves. *Pope.*

2. Unknown; undiſcovered. This is merely poetical.

If you know aught, which does behove my
knowledge
Thereof to be informed, impriſon't not
In *ignorant* concealment. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

3. Without knowledge of ſome particular.

Let not judges be ſo *ignorant* of their own right, as to think there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a wiſe application of laws.
Bacon's Eſſays.

O viſions ill foreſeen! Better had I
Liv'd *ignorant* of future! ſo had borne
My part of evil only. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

4. Unacquainted with. In a good ſenſe.

Ignorant of guilt, I fear not ſhame. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done. Unuſual.

His ſhipping,
Poor *ignorant* baubles, on our terrible ſeas
Like egg-ſhells mov'd. *Shakeſp.*

I'GNORANT, ìg'-nô-rânt. *n. ſ.* One untaught, unlettered, uninſtructed.

Did I for this take pains to teach,
Our zealous *ignorants* to preach! *Denham.*

I'GNORANTLY, ìg'-nô-rânt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *ignorant.*] Without knowledge; unſkilfully; without information.

The greateſt and moſt cruel foes we have,
Are thoſe whom you would *ignorantly* ſave. *Dryd.*

When a poet, an orator, or a painter has performed admirably, we ſometimes miſtake his blunders for beauties, and are ſo *ignorantly* fond as to copy after them. *Watts.*

To **IGNO'RE**, ìg-nô'r. *v. a.* [*ignorer*, Fr. *ignoro*, Lat.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word *Boyle* endeavoured to introduce; but it has not been received.

I *ignored* not the ſtricter interpretation, given by modern criticks to divers texts, by me alledged.
Boyle.

Philoſophy would ſolidly be eſtabliſhed, if men would more carefully diſtinguiſh thoſe things that they know from thoſe that they *ignore*. *Boyle.*

IGNO'SCIBLE, ìg-nôs'-sìbl. *adj.* [*ignoſcibilis*, Lat.] Capable of pardon. *Dict.*

JIG, dzhìg'. *n. ſ.* [*giga*, Ital. *geige*, Teut. a fiddle.] A light careleſs dance, or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, inſtead of their warlike muſick, he appointed to them certain laſcivious lays and looſe *jigs*; by which he ſo mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former fierceneſs. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

As fiddlers ſtill,
Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will
Thruſt one more *jig* upon you. *Donne.*

Poſterity ſhall know that you dare, in theſe *jig*-given times, to countenance a legitimate poem.
Ben Jonſon.

All the ſwains that there abide,
With *jigs* and rural dance reſort. *Milton.*

The muſes bluſh'd to ſee their friends exalting
Thoſe elegant delights of *jig* and vaulting. *Fenton.*

They wrote to her friends in the country, that ſhe ſhould dance a *jig* next October in Weſtminſter-hall. *Arbuthnot.*

Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,
Joys in my *jigs*, and dances in my chains. *Pope.*

To **JIG**, dzhìg'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance careleſly; to dance. Expreſſed in contempt.

As for the *jigging* part and figures of dances, I count that little. *Locke.*

JI'G-MAKER, dzhìg'-mâ-kûr. *n. ſ.* [*jig* and *make.*] One who dances or plays merrily.

Your only *jig-maker!* what ſhould a man do but be merry? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

J'IGGUMBOB, dzhìg'-gûm-bôb. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack; a ſlight contrivance in machinery.

He rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whims, and *jiggumbobs*. *Hudibras.*

JILT, dzhìlt'. *n. ſ.* [*gilia*, Iſlandick, to intrap in an amour. Mr. *Lye*. Perhaps from *giglot*, by contraction; or *gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name of a woman. 'Tis alſo called *jillet* in Scotland.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.

Avoid both courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the *jilt*
With the brave, noble, honeſt, gallant man,
To throw herſelf away on fools. *Otway's Orphan.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

When love was all an eaſy monarch's care,
Jilts rul'd the ſtate, and ſtateſmen farces writ. *Pope.*

To **JILT**, dzhìlt'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another.

Tell who loves who;
And who is *jilted* for another's ſake. *Dryden.*

Tell a man, paſſionately in love, that he is *jilted*; bring witneſſes of the falſehood of his miſtreſs, and three kind words of hers ſhall invalidate all their teſtimonies. *Locke.*

To **JILT**, dzhìlt'. *v. n.* To play the jilt; to practiſe amorous deceits.

She might have learn'd to cuckold, *jilt* and ſham,
Had Covent-garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*

To **JI'NGLE**, dzhìng'l. *v. n.* [A word made from *jangle*, or copied from the ſound intended to be expreſſed.] To clink; to ſound with a kind of ſharp rattle.

What ſhould the wars do with theſe *jingling*
fools? *Shakeſp.*

With noiſes
Of roaring, ſhrieking, howling, *jingling* chains,
We were awaked. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The bells ſhe *jingled*, and the whiſtle blew. *Pope.*

You ne'er with *jingling* words deceive the ear;
And yet, on humble ſubjects, great appear. *Smith.*

What crowds of theſe, impenitently bold,
In ſounds and *jingling* ſyllables grown old! *Pope.*

JINGLE, dzhìng'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Any clink, or ſharp rattle.

2. It is uſed, I think, improperly, to expreſs the correſpondence of ſound in the effects of rhyme.

Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call conceits and *jingles* wit. *Dryden.*

3. Any thing ſounding; a rattle; a bell.

If you plant where ſavages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *jingles*, but uſe them juſtly. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

ILE, ì'l. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *aiſle*, Fr.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. Properly *aile*.

Upward the columns ſhoot, the roofs aſcend,
And arches widen, and long *iles* extend. *Pope.*

ILE, ì'l. *n. ſ.* [*aiſle*, Fr.] An ear of corn. *Ainſw.*

ILE'US, ì-lè'-ûs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

An *ileus*, commonly called the twiſting of the guts, is really either a circumvolution, or inſertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

I'LEX, ì'-lèx. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

The *ilex*, or great ſcarlet oak, thrives well in England, is a hardy ſort of tree, and eaſily raiſed of acorns. The Spaniards have a ſort they call enzina; the wood of which, when old, is finely chamibletted, as if it were painted. *Mortimer.*

ILIAC, ìl'-yâk. *adj.* [*iliacus*, Lat.] Relating to the lower bowels.

The *iliac* paſſion is a kind of convulſion in the belly.

I'liac *Paſſion*, ĭl'-yâk-pâsh'-ŭn. A kind of nervous cholic, whoſe ſeat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twiſted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is alſo called the volvulus, from *volvo* to roll.

Thoſe who die of the *iliac paſſion* have their bellies much ſwelled. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Ilk, ĭlk'. *adj.* [ealc, Sax.] The ſame. It is ſtill retained in Scotland, and denotes each: as, *ilk ane of you*, every one of you. It alſo ſignifies, the ſame; as, *Macintoſh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whoſe ſurname and the title of his eſtate are the ſame; as, Macintoſh of Macintoſh.

Shepherds, ſhould it not yſhend
Your roundels freſh, to hear a doleful verſe
Of Roſalind, who knows not Roſalind,
That Colin made? *ilk* can I you rehearſe. *Spenſer.*

Ill, ĭl'. *adj.* [contracted from Evil, and retaining all its ſenſes.]

1. Bad in any reſpect; contrary to good, whether phyſical or moral; evil. See Evil.

There ſome *ill* planet reigns;
I muſt be patient, 'till the Heavens look
With an aſpect more favourable. *Shakeſp.*

Of his own body he was *ill*, and gave
The clergy *ill* example. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* ſeat; but *ill* ways, *ill* markets, and *ill* neighbours. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Some, of an *ill* and melancholy nature, incline the company to be ſad and ill-diſpoſed: others, of a jovial nature, diſpoſe them to be merry. *Bacon.*

2. Sick; diſordered; not in health. I know not that *evil* is ever uſed in this ſenſe.

You wiſh me health in very happy ſeaſon;
For I am on the ſudden ſomething *ill*. *Shakeſp.*

I have known two towns of the greateſt conſequence loſt, by the governours falling *ill* in the time of the ſieges. *Temple.*

Ill, ĭl'. *n. ſ.*

1. Wickedneſs; depravity; contrariety to holineſs.

Ill, to man's nature, as it ſtands perverted, hath a natural motion ſtrongeſt in continuance. *Bacon.*

Young men to imitate all *ills* are prone;
But are compell'd to avarice alone:
For then in virtue's ſhape they follow vice. *Dryd.*

Strong virtue, like ſtrong nature, ſtruggles ſtill,
Exerts itſelf, and then throws off the *ill*. *Dryden.*

2. Misfortune; miſery.

Who can all ſenſe of others *ills* eſcape,
Is but a brute at beſt in human ſhape. *Tate's Juv.*

Though plung'd in *ills* and exercis'd in care,
Yet never let the noble mind deſpair;
When preſt by dangers, and beſet with foes,
The gods their timely ſuccour interpoſe;
And when our virtue ſinks, o'erwhelm'd with grief,
By unforeſeen expedients bring relief. *A. Phillips.*

Ill, ĭl'. *adv.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any reſpect.

Ill at eaſe, both ſhe and all her train
The ſcorching ſun had borne, and beating rain. *Dryd.*

2. Not eaſily; with pain; with difficulty.

Thou deſir'ſt
The puniſhment all on thyſelf! alas!
Bear thine own firſt; *ill* able to ſuſtain
His full wrath, whoſe thou feel'ſt as yet leaſt part,
And my diſpleaſure bear'ſt ſo *ill*. *Milton.*

Ill bears the ſex a youthful lover's fate,
When juſt approaching to the nuptial ſtate *Dryd.*

Ill, ĭl'. ſubſtantive or adverb, is uſed in compoſition to expreſs any bad quality or condition, which may be eaſily underſtood by the following examples.

Ill, ĭl'. *ſubſtantive.*

Dangerous conjectures in *ill*-breeding minds. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

I have an *ill*-divining ſoul:
Methinks I ſee thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb. *Shakeſp.*

No look, no laſt adieu before he went!
In an *ill* boding hour to ſlaughter ſent. *Dryd. Æn.*

I know
The voice *ill* boding, and the ſolemn ſound. *Phillips.*

The wiſeſt prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of *ill* deſigning men. *Swift's Examiner.*

Your *ill* meaning politician lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and gueſts,
Appointed to await me thirty ſpies,
Who threat'ning cruel death, conſtrain'd the bride
To wring from me and tell to them my ſecret. *Milt.*

A ſpy diſtinguiſh'd from his airy ſtand,
To bribe whoſe vigilance, Ægiſthus told
A mighty ſum of *ill* perſuading gold. *Pope.*

Ill, ĭl'. *adverb.*

There ſounded an *ill* according cry of the enemies, and a lamentable noiſe was carried abroad. *Wiſd.* xviii. 10.

My colleague,
Being ſo *ill* affected with the gout,
Will not be able to be there in perſon. *Ben Jonſon.*

The examples
Of every minute's inſtance, preſent now,
Have put us in theſe *ill* beſeeming arms. *Shakeſp.*

Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Elbe;
I would reſtore the fruitful Kent, the gift
Of Vortigern, or Hengiſt's *ill* bought aid. *Dryd.*

We ſimple toaſters take delight
To ſee our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry ſaucy *ill* bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

The ungrateful treaſon of her *ill* choſen huſband overthrows her. *Sidney.*

Envy, how does it look? How meagre and *ill* complexioned? It preys upon itſelf, and exhauſts the ſpirits. *Collier.*

There grows,
In my moſt *ill* compos'd affection ſuch
A ſtanchleſs avarice, that, were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shak.*

To what end this *ill* concerted lye,
Palpable and groſs? *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Our generals at preſent are ſuch as are likely to make the beſt uſe of their numbers, without throwing them away on any *ill* concerted projects. *Addiſon on the War.*

The ſecond daughter was a peeviſh, forward, *ill* conditioned creature as ever was. *Arbuthnot.*

No Perſian arras hides his homely walls
With antick veſts, which, through their ſhady fold,
Betray the ſtreaks of *ill* diſſembled gold. *Dryd.*

You ſhall not find me, daughter,
After the ſlander of moſt ſtep-mothers,
Ill ey'd unto you. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

I ſee thy ſiſter's tears,
Thy father's anguiſh, and thy brother's death,
In the purſuit of our *ill* fated loves. *Addiſon.*

Others *ill* fated are condemn'd to toil
Their tedious life. *Prior.*

Plain and rough nature, left to itſelf, is much better than an artificial ungratefulneſs, and ſuch ſtudied ways of being *ill* faſhioned. *Locke.*

Much better, when I find virtue in a fair lodging, than when I am bound to ſeek it in an *ill* favoured creature, like a pearl in a dunghill. *Sidney.*

Near to an old *ill* favoured caſtle they meant to perform their unknightly errand. *Sidney.*

If a man had but an *ill* favoured noſe, the deep thinkers would contrive to impute the cauſe to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

I was at her houſe the hour ſhe appointed.
—And you ſped, ſir?
—Very *ill* favouredly. *Shakeſp.*

They would not make bold, as every where they do, to deſtroy *ill* formed and miſ-ſhaped productions. *Locke.*

The fabled dragon never guarded more
The golden fleece, than he his *ill* got ſtore. *Dryd. Juv.*

Bid him employ his care for theſe my friends,
And make good uſe of his *ill* gotten power,
By ſhelt'ring men much better than himſelf. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Ill govern'd paſſions in a prince's breaſt,
Hazard his private and the public reſt. *Waller.*

That knowledge of theirs is very ſuperficial and *ill* grounded. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Ill grounded paſſions quickly wear away;
What's built upon eſteem can ne'er decay. *Walſh.*

Hither, of *ill* join'd ſons and daughters born,
Firſt from the ancient world theſe giants came. *Milton.*

Nor has he erred above once by *ill* judged ſuperfluity. *Garth.*

Did you never taſte delicious drink out of an *ill* looked veſſel? *L'Eſtrange.*

The match had been ſo *ill* made for Plexirtus, that his *ill* led life would have tumbled to deſtruction, had there not come fifty to his defence. *Sidney.*

Theſe are the product
Of thoſe *ill* mated marriages thou ſaw'ſt,
Where good with bad were match'd. *Milton.*

The works are weak, the garriſon but thin,
Diſpirited with frequent overthrows,
Already wavering on their *ill* mann'd walls. *Dryden.*

He will not hear me out!
Was ever criminal forbid to plead?
Curb their *ill* manner'd zeal. *Dryden.*

It is impoſſible for the moſt *ill* minded, avaricious, or cunning clergyman to do the leaſt injuſtice to the meaneſt cottager, in any bargain for tythes. *Swift.*

Soon as the *ill* omen'd rumour reach'd his ear,
Who can deſcribe th' amazement in his face! *Dryden.*

The eternal law of things muſt not be altered, to comply with his *ill* ordered choice. *Locke.*

When you expoſe the ſcene,
Down the *ill* organ'd engines fall,
Off fly the vizards. *Swift.*

For Phthia fix'd is my return;
Better at home my *ill* paid pains to mourn,
Than from an equal here ſuſtain the public ſcorn. *Dryden.*

There motley images her fancy ſtrike,
Figures *ill* pair'd, and ſimilies unlike. *Pope.*

Sparta has not to boaſt of ſuch a woman;
Nor Troy to thank her, for her *ill* plac'd love. *Dryden.*

I ſhall direct you, a taſk for which I take myſelf not to be *ill* qualified, becauſe I have had opportunities to obſerve the follies of women. *Swift.*

Actions are pleaſing or diſpleaſing, either in themſelves, or conſidered as a means to a greater and more deſirable end: the eating of a well-ſeaſoned diſh, ſuited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itſelf that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end; to which the conſideration of the pleaſure there is in health and ſtrength may add a new guſt, able to make us ſwallow an *ill* reliſhed potion. *Locke.*

Bluſhes, *ill* reſtrain'd, betray
Her thoughts intentive on the bridal day. *Pope.*

Behold the fruit of *ill* rewarded pain. *Dryden.*

The god inform'd
This *ill* ſhap'd body with a daring ſoul. *Dryden.*

There was plenty enough, but the diſhes were *ill* ſorted: whole pyramids of ſweetmeats for boys and women; but little of ſolid meat for men. *Dryd.*

It does not belong to the prieſt's office to impoſe this name in baptiſm: he may refuſe to pronounce the ſame, if the parents give them ludicrous, filthy, or *ill* ſounding names. *Ayliffe.*

Ill ſpirited Wor'ſter, did we not ſend grace,
Pardon and terms of love to all of you? *Shakeſp.*

From thy fooliſh heart, vain maid, remove
An uſeleſs ſorrow, and an *ill* ſtarr'd love. *Prior.*

Ah, why th' *ill* ſuiting paſtime muſt I try?
To gloomy care my thoughts alone are free:
Ill the gay ſports with troubled hearts agree. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Holding of *ill* taſted things in the mouth will make a ſmall ſalivation. *Grew.*

The maid, with downcaſt eyes, and mute with grief,
For death unfiniſh'd, and *ill* tim'd relief,
Stood ſullen to her ſuit. *Dryden's Ovid.*

How ſhould opinions, thus ſettled, be given up, if there be any ſuſpicion of intereſt or deſign, as there never fails to be, where men find themſelves *ill* treated? *Locke.*

That boldneſs and ſpirit which lads get amongſt their playfellows at ſchool, has ordinarily a mixture of rudeneſs and *ill* turned confidence; ſo that theſe miſbecoming and diſingenuous ways of ſhifting in the world muſt be unlearned. *Locke.*

IL, ìl′, before words beginning with *l*, ſtands for *in*.

ILLA′CHRYMABLE, ìl-lȧk′-krỳ-mȧbl. *adj.* [*illachrymabilis*, Lat.] Incapable of weeping. *Dict.*

ILLA′PSE, ìl-lȧp′s. *n. ſ.* [*illapſus*, Lat.]

1. Gradual emiſſion or entrance of one thing into another.

As a piece of iron red hot, by reaſon of the *illapſe* of the fire into it, appears all over like fire; ſo the ſouls of the bleſſed, by the *illapſe* of the divine eſſence into them, ſhall be all over divine. *Norris.*

2. Sudden attack; caſual coming:

Life is oft preſerved
By the bold ſwimmer in the ſwift *illapſe*
Of accident diſaſtrous. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **ILLA′QUEATE**, ìl-lȧ′-qwė-ȧt. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Lat.] To entangle; to entrap; to enſnare.

I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into your concluſion. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

ILLAQUEA′TION, ìl-lȧ″-qwė-ȧ′-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [from *illaqueate.*]

1. The act of catching or enſnaring.

The word in Matthew doth not only ſignify ſuſpenſion, or pendulous *illaqueation*, but alſo ſuffocation. *Brown.*

2. A ſnare; any thing to catch another; a nooſe.

ILLA′TION, ìl-lȧ′-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*illatio*, Lat.] Inference; concluſion drawn from premiſes.

Herein there ſeems to be a very erroneous *illation* from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immunity unto himſelf. *Brown.*

Illation ſo orders the intermediate ideas as to diſcover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

I′LLATIVE, ìl′-lȧ-tìv. *adj.* [*illatus*, Lat.] Relating to illation or concluſion.

In common diſcourſe or writing ſuch caſual particles as *for*, *becauſe*, manifeſt the act of reaſoning as well as the *illative* particles *then* and *therefore*. *Watts.*

ILLA′UDABLE, ìl-lȧ′-dȧbl. *adj.* [*illaudabilis*, Lat.] Unworthy of praiſe or commendation.

Strength from truth divided, and from juſt,
Illaudable, nought merits but diſpraiſe. *Milton.*

ILLA′UDABLY, ìl-lȧ′-dȧb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *illaudable.*] Unworthily; without deſerving praiſe.

It is natural for all people to form, not *illaudably*, too favourable a judgment of their own country. *Broome.*

ILLE′GAL, ìl-lė′-gȧl. *adj.* [*in* and *legalis*, Lat.] Contrary to law.

No patent can oblige the ſubject againſt law, unleſs an *illegal* patent paſſed in one kingdom can bind another, and not itſelf. *Swift.*

ILLEGA′LITY, ìl-lė-gȧl′-lì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *illegal.*] Contrariety to law.

He wiſhed them to conſider what votes they had paſſed, of the *illegality* of all thoſe commiſſions, and of the unjuſtifiableneſs of all the proceedings by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

ILLE′GALLY, ìl-lė′-gȧl-lỳ. *adv.* [from *illegal.*] In a manner contrary to law.

ILLE′GIBLE, ìl-lėdzh′-ìbl. *adj.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Lat.] What cannot be read.

The ſecretary poured the ink-box all over the writings, and ſo defaced them that they were made altogether *illegible*. *Howel.*

ILLEGI′TIMACY, ìl-lė-dzhìt′-ỳ-mȧ-ſỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *illegitimate.*] State of baſtardy.

ILLEGI′TIMATE, ìl-lė-dzhìt′-tì-mėt. *adj.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Lat.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

Grieve not at your ſtate;
For all the world is *illegitimate*. *Cleaveland.*

Being *illegitimate*, I was deprived of that endearing tenderneſs and uncommon ſatisfaction, which a good man finds in the love and converſation of a parent. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

ILLEGI′TIMATELY, ìl-lė-dzhìt′-tỳ-mėt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *illegitimate.*] Not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMA′TION, ìl-lė-dzhìt-tỳ-mȧ′-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [from *illegitimate.*] The ſtate of one not begotten in wedlock.

Richard III. had a reſolution, out of his hatred to both his brethren, to diſable their iſſues, upon falſe and incompetent pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of *illegitimation*. *Bacon.*

ILLE′VIABLE, ìl-lėv′-vỳ-ȧbl. *adv.* [*lever*, Fr.] What cannot be levied or exacted.

He rectified the method of collecting his revenue, and removed obſolete and *illeviable* parts of charge. *Hale.*

ILLFA′VOURED, ìl-fȧ′-vùrd. *adj.* Deformed.

O, what a world of vile *illfavour'd* faults
Look handſome in three hundred pounds a-year! *Shakeſp.*

ILLFA′VOUREDLY, ìl-fȧ′-vùrd-lỳ. *adv.*

1. With deformity.
2. Roughly; ruggedly: in ludicrous language.

He ſhook him very *illfavouredly* for the time, raging through the very bowels of his country, and plundering all whereſoever he came. *Howel.*

ILLFA′VOUREDNESS, ìl-fȧ′-vùrd-nìs. *n. ſ.* Deformity.

ILLI′BERAL, ìl-lìb′-bėr-ȧl. *adj.* [*illiberalis*, Lat.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous.

The charity of moſt men is grown ſo cold, and their religion ſo *illiberal*. *King Charles.*

2. Not munificent; not generous; ſparing.

Yet ſubſiſt they did, and well too: an argument that that earth did not deal out their nouriſhment with an overſparing or *illiberal* hand. *Woodward.*

ILLIBERA′LITY, ìl-lìb-bėr-rȧl′-lì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*illiberalitas*, Lat. from *illiberal.*]

1. Meanneſs of mind.
2. Parſimony; niggardlineſs; want of munificence.

The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmful error, and acquaints them with ſhifts. *Bacon.*

ILLI′BERALLY, ìl-lìb′-bėr-rȧl-ỳ. *adv.* [from *illiberal.*] Diſingenuouſly; meanly.

One that had been bountiful only upon ſurprize and incogitancy, *illiberally* retracts. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLI′CIT, ìl-lìs′-ſìt. *adj.* [*illicitus*, Lat. *illicite*, Fr.] Unlawful; as, an *illicite* trade.

To **ILLI′GHTEN**, ìl-lìt′n. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten.*] To enlighten; to illuminate. A word, I believe, only in *Raleigh*.

Corporeal light cannot be, becauſe then it would not pierce the air, nor diaphanous bodies; and yet every day we ſee the air *illightened*. *Raleigh.*

ILLI′MITABLE, ìl-lìm′-mỳ-tȧbl. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Lat.] That which cannot be bounded or limited.

Although in adoration of idols, unto the ſubtiler heads, the worſhip perhaps might be ſymbolical; yet was the idolatry direct in the people, whoſe credulity is *illimitable*, and who may be made believe that any thing is God. *Brown.*

With what an awful world-revolving power,
Were firſt th' unwieldy planets launch'd along
The *illimitable* void? *Thomſon's Summer.*

ILLI′MITABLY, ìl-lìm′-mỳ-tȧb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *illimitable.*] Without ſuſceptibility of bounds.

ILLI′MITED, ìl-lìm′-mỳ-tìd. *adj.* [*in* and *limes*, Lat. *illimité*, Fr.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLI′MITEDNESS, ìl-lìm′-mỳ-tėd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *illimited.*] Exemption from all bounds.

The abſoluteneſs and *illimitedneſs* of his commiſſion was generally much ſpoken of. *Clarendon.*

ILLI′TERATE, ìl-lìt′-tė-rėt. *adj.* [*illiteratus*, Lat.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned; unenlightened by ſcience.

The duke was *illiterate*, yet had learned at court to ſupply his own defects, by the drawing unto him of the beſt inſtruments of experience. *Wotton.*

Th' *illiterate* writer, empirick like, applies
To minds diſeas'd unſafe chance remedies:
The learn'd in ſchools, where knowledge firſt began,
Studies with care th' anatomy of man;
Sees virtue, vice, and paſſions in their cauſe,
And fame from ſcience, not from fortune draws. *Dryden.*

In the firſt ages of Chriſtianity not only the learned and the wiſe, but the ignorant and *illiterate* embraced torments and death. *Tillotſon.*

ILLI′TERATENESS, ìl-lìt′-tė-rėt-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *illiterate.*] Want of learning; ignorance of ſcience.

Many acquainted with chymiſtry but by report, have, from the *illiterateneſs* and impoſtures of thoſe that pretend ſkill in it, entertained an ill opinion of the art. *Boyle.*

ILLI′TERATURE, ìl-lìt′-tė-rȧ-tùr. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *literature.*] Want of learning. A word not much uſed.

The more uſual cauſes of this deprivation are, want of holy orders, *illiterature*, or inability for the diſcharge of that ſacred function, and irreligion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I′LLNESS, ìl′-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *ill.*]

1. Badneſs or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral.

He that has his chains knocked off, and the priſon-doors ſet open, is perfectly at liberty, though his preference be determined to ſtay, by the *illneſs* of the weather. *Locke.*

2. Sickneſs; malady; diſorder of health.

On the Lord's day, which immediately preceded his *illneſs*, he had received the ſacrament. *Atterbury.*

Since the account her majeſty received of the inſolent faction, during her late *illneſs* at Windſor, ſhe hath been willing to ſee them deprived of power to do miſchief. *Swift.*

3. Wickedneſs.

Thou would be great;
Art not without ambition; but without
The *illneſs* ſhould attend it. *Shakeſp.*

ILLNA′TURE, ìl-nȧ′-tſhùr. *n. ſ.* [*ill* and *nature.*] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity.

Illnature inclines a man to thoſe actions that thwart and ſour and diſturb converſation, and conſiſts of a proneneſs to do ill turns, attended with a ſecret joy upon the ſight of any miſchief that befals another, and of an utter inſenſibility of any kindneſs done him. *South.*

ILLNA′TURED, ìl-nȧ′-tſhùrd. *adj.* [from *illnature.*]

1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindneſs or good will; miſchievous; deſirous of another's evil.

Theſe ill qualities denominate a perſon *illnatured*, they being ſuch as make him grievous and uneaſy to all whom he deals and aſſociates himſelf with. *South.*

Stay, ſilly bird, th' *illnatur'd* taſk refuſe;
Nor be the bearer of unwelcome news. *Addiſon.*

It might be one of thoſe *illnatured* beings who are at enmity with mankind, and do therefore take pleaſure in filling them with groundleſs terrors. *Atterbury.*

2. *Phillips* applies it to land. Untractable; not yielding to culture.

The fondly ſtudious of increaſe,
Rich foreign mold on their *illnatured* land
Induce. *Phillips.*

ILLNA'TUREDLY, ìl-nà'-tshùrd-lỳ. *adv.* [from *illnatured.*] In a peeviſh, froward manner.

ILLNA'TUREDNESS, ìl-nà'-tshùrd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *illnatured.*] Want of a kindly diſpoſition.

ILLO'GICAL, ìl-lòdzh'-ìk-àl. *adj.* [*in* and *logical.*]

1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reaſoning.

One of the diſſenters appeared to Dr. Sanderſon ſo bold and *illogical* in the diſpute, as forced him to ſay, he had never met with a man of more pertinacious confidence, and leſs abilities. *Walton.*

2. Contrary to the rules of reaſon.

Reaſon cannot diſpute and make an inference ſo utterly *illogical.* *Decay of Piety.*

ILLO'GICALLY, ìl-lòdzh'-ỳ-kàl-lỳ. *adv.* [from *illogical.*] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To **ILLU'DE**, ìl-lù'd. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Lat.] To deceive; to mock; to impoſe on; to play upon; to torment by ſome contemptuous artifice of mockery.

Sometimes athwart, ſometimes he ſtrook him ſtrait,
And falſed oft his blow, t' *illude* him with ſuch bait *Fairy Queen.*

In vain we meaſure this amazing ſphere,
While its circumference, ſcorning to be brought
Ev'n into fancy'd ſpace, *illudes* our vanquiſh'd thought. *Prior.*

To **ILLU'ME**, ìl-lù'm. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

1. To enlighten; to illuminate.

When yon ſame ſtar, that's weſtward from the pole,
Had made his courſe, t' *illumine* that part of heav'n,
Where now it burns. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. To brighten; to adorn.

The mountain's brow
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach
Betokens. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **ILLU'MINE**, ìl-lù'-mìn. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]

1. To enlighten; to ſupply with light.

To confirm his words, out flew
Millions of flaming ſwords, drawn from the thighs
Of mighty cherubims: the ſudden blaze
Far round *illumin'd* hell. *Milton.*

What in me is dark,
Illumine! what is low, raiſe and ſupport! *Milton.*

2. To decorate; to adorn.

To Cato, Virgil paid one honeſt line;
O let my country's friends *illumine* mine. *Pope.*

To **ILLU'MINATE**, ìl-lù'-mỳ-nàt. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr. *lumen*, Lat.]

1. To enlighten; to ſupply with light.

Do thou vouchſafe, with thy love-kindling light,
T' *illuminate* my dim and dulled eyn. *Spenſer.*

No painting can be ſeen in full perfection, but as all nature is *illuminated* by a ſingle light. *Watton.*

He made the ſtars,
And ſet them in the firmament of heav'n,
T' *illuminate* the earth and rule the night. *Milton.*

Reaſon our guide, what can ſhe more reply
Than that the ſun *illuminates* the ſky;
Than that night riſes from his abſent ray,
And his returning luſtre kindles day? *Prior.*

2. To adorn with feſtal lamps or bonfires.

3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace.

Satan had no power to abuſe the *illuminated* world with his impoſtures. *Sandys's Travels.*

When he *illuminates* the mind with ſupernatural light, he does not extinguiſh that which is natural. *Locke.*

4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.

5. To illuſtrate.

My health is inſufficient to amplify theſe remarks, and to *illuminate* the ſeveral pages with variety of examples. *Watts.*

ILLUMINA'TION, ìl'-lù-mỳ-nà''-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*illuminatio*, Lat. *illumination*, Fr. from *illuminate.*]

1. The act of ſupplying with light.

2. That which gives light.

The ſun is but a body illightened, and an *illumination* created. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

3. Feſtal lights hung out as a token of joy.

Flow'rs are ſtrew'd, and lamps in order plac'd,
And windows with *illuminations* grac'd. *Dryden.*

4. Brightneſs; ſplendour.

The illuminators of manuſcripts borrowed their title from the *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton.*

5. Infuſion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace.

Hymns and pſalms are ſuch kinds of prayer as are not conceived upon a ſudden; but framed by meditation beforehand, or by prophetical *illumination* are inſpired. *Hooker.*

We have forms of prayer imploring God's aid and bleſſing for the *illumination* of our labours, and the turning them into good and holy uſes. *Bacon.*

No holy paſſion, no *illumination*, no inſpiration, can be now a ſufficient commiſſion to warrant thoſe attempts which contradict the common rules of peace. *Spratt's Sermons.*

ILLU'MINATIVE, ìl-lù'-mỳ-nà-tìv. *adj.* [*illuminatif*, Fr. from *illuminate.*] Having the power to give light.

What makes itſelf and other things be ſeen, being accompanied by light, is called fire: what admits the *illuminative* action of fire, and is not ſeen, is called air. *Digby on Bodies.*

ILLUMINA'TOR, ìl-lù'-mỳ-nà-tùr. *n. ſ.* [from *illuminate.*]

1. One who gives light.

2. One whoſe buſineſs it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

Illuminators of manuſcripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work. *Felton.*

ILLU'SION, ìl-lù'-zhùn. *n. ſ.* [*illuſio*, Lat. *illuſion*, Fr.] Mockery; falſe ſhow; counterfeit appearance; errour.

That, diſtill'd by magick ſlights,
Shall raiſe ſuch artificial ſprights,
As, by the ſtrength of their *illuſion*,
Shall draw him on to his confuſion. *Shakeſp.*

There wanted not ſome about him that would have perſuaded him that all was but an *illuſion.* *Bacon.*

So oft they fell
Into the ſame *illuſion*; not as man,
Whom they triumph'd, once laps'd. *Milton.*

An excuſe for uncharitableneſs, drawn from pretended inability, is of all others the moſt general prevailing *illuſion.* *Atterbury.*

Many are the *illuſions* by which the enemy endeavours to cheat men into ſecurity, and defeat their ſalvation. *Rogers.*

To dream once more I cloſe my willing eyes;
Ye ſoft *illuſions*, dear deceits, ariſe! *Pope.*

We muſt uſe ſome *illuſion* to render a paſtoral delightful; and this conſiſts in expoſing the beſt ſide only of a ſhepherd's life, and in concealing its miſeries. *Pope.*

ILLU'SIVE, ìl-lù'-sìv. *adj.* [from *illuſus*, Lat.] Deceiving by falſe ſhow.

The heathen bards, who idle fables dreſt,
Illuſive dreams in myſtick forms expreſt. *Blackm.*

While the fond ſoul
Wrapt in gay viſions of unreal bliſs,
Still paints th' *illuſive* form. *Thomſon's Spring.*

ILLU'SORY, ìl-lù'-sùr-ỳ. *adj.* [from *in* and *luſorius*, Lat. *illuſoire*, Fr.] Deceiving; fraudulent.

Subtilty, in thoſe who make profeſſion to teach or defend truth, hath paſſed for a virtue: a virtue indeed, which, conſiſting for the moſt part in nothing but the fallacious and *illuſory* uſe of obſcure or deceitful terms, is only fit to make men more conceited in their ignorance. *Locke.*

To **ILLU'STRATE**, ìl-lùs'-tràt. *v. n.* [*illuſtro*, Lat. *illuſtrer*, Fr.]

1. To brighten with light.

2. To brighten with honour.

Matter to me of glory! whom their hate
Illuſtrates, when they ſee all regal pow'r
Giv'n to me to quell their pride. *Milton.*

Thee ſhe enroll'd her garter'd knights among,
Illuſtrating the noble liſt. *Phillips.*

3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

Authors take up popular conceits, and from tradition unjuſtifiable, or falſe, *illuſtrate* matters of undeniable truth. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRA'TION, ìl-lùs-trà'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*illuſtration*, Fr. from *illuſtrate.*] Explanation; elucidation; expoſition. It is ſeldom uſed in its original ſignification for material brightneſs.

Whoever looks about him will find many living *illuſtrations* of this emblem. *L'Eſtrange.*

Space and duration, being ideas that have ſomething very abſtruſe and peculiar in their nature, the comparing them one with another may perhaps be of uſe for their *illuſtration.* *Locke.*

ILLU'STRATIVE, ìl-lùs'-trà-tìv. *adj.* [from *illuſtrate.*] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

They play much upon the ſimile, or *illuſtrative* argumentation, to induce their enthymemes unto the people. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRATIVELY, ìl-lus'-trà-tìv-lỳ. *adv.* [from *illuſtrative.*] By way of explanation.

Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illuſtratively*, and not with reference to action. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRIOUS, ìl-lùs'-tryùs. *adj.* [*illuſtris*, Lat. *illuſtre*, Fr.] Conſpicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.

In other languages the moſt *illuſtrious* titles are derived from things ſacred. *South.*

Of ev'ry nation, each *illuſtrious* name,
Such toys as thoſe have cheated into fame. *Dryden.*

ILLU'STRIOUSLY, ìl-lùs'-trỳ-ùs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *illuſtrious.*] Conſpicuouſly; nobly; eminently.

He diſdained not to appear at feſtival entertainments, that he might more *illuſtriouſly* manifeſt his charity. *Atterbury.*

You carrying with you all the world can boaſt,
To all the world *illuſtriouſly* are loſt. *Pope.*

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS, ìl-lùs'-trỳ-ùs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *illuſtrious.*] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'M, ì'm. Contracted from *I am.*

IM, ìm'. is uſed commonly, in compoſition, for *in* before mute letters. What is *im* in Latin, when it is not negative, is often *em* in French; and our writers, as the Latin or French occurs to their minds, uſe *im* or *em*: formerly *im* was more common, and now *em* ſeems to prevail.

I'MAGE, ìm'-mìdzh. *n. ſ.* [*image*, Fr. *imago*, Lat.]

1. Any corporeal repreſentation, generally uſed of ſtatues; a ſtatue; a picture.

Whoſe is this *image* and ſuperſcription? *Matt.*

The one is too like an *image*, and ſays nothing; and the other too like my lady's oldeſt ſon, evermore talking. *Shakeſp.*

Thy brother I,
Even like a ſtony *image*, cold and numb. *Shakeſp.*

The *image* of a deity may be a proper object for that which is but the *image* of a religion. *South.*

Still muſt I be upbraided with your line;
But your late brother did not prize me leſs,
Becauſe I could not boaſt of *images*. *Dryden*.

2. An idol; a falſe god.

Manaſſeh ſet the carved *image* in God's houſe. *Chron.*

3. A copy; repreſentation; likeneſs.

Long may'ſt thou live,
To bear his *image* and renew his glories! *Shakeſp.*

I have bewept a worthy huſband's death,
And liv'd by looking on his *images*:
But now two mirrours of his princely ſemblance
Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. *Shakeſp.*

He made us to his *image* all agree:
That *image* is the ſoul, and that muſt be,
Or not the maker's *image*, or be free. *Dryden.*

4. Semblance; ſhow; appearance.

Deny to ſpeak with me? They're ſick, they're weary?
They have travell'd all night? Mere fetches;
The *images* of revolt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

This is the man ſhould do the bloody deed:
The *image* of a wicked heinous fault
Lives in his eye. *Shakeſp. King John.*

The face of things a frightful *image* bears,
And preſent death in various forms appears. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. An idea; a repreſentation of any thing to the mind; a picture drawn in the fancy.

The *image* of the jeſt
I'll ſhew you here at large. *Shakeſp.*

Outcaſts of mortal race! can we conceive
Image of aught delightful, ſoft, or great? *Prior.*

When we ſpeak of a figure of a thouſand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thouſand angles; but the *image*, or ſenſible idea, we cannot diſtinguiſh by fancy from the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles. *Watts.*

To **I′MAGE**, ìm′-mìdzh. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine.

How are immaterial ſubſtances to be *imaged*, which are ſuch things whereof we can have no notion? *Dryden.*

Image to thy mind
How our forefathers to the Stygian ſhades
Went quick. *Phillips.*

His ear oft frighted with the *imag'd* voice
Of heav'n, when firſt it thunder'd. *Prior.*

Fate ſome future bard ſhall join,
In ſad ſimilitude of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in abſence to deplore,
And *image* charms he muſt behold no more. *Pope.*

I′MAGERY, ìm′-mìdzh-rŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *image*.]

1. Senſible repreſentations; pictures; ſtatues.

Of marble ſtone was cut
An altar carv'd with cunning *imagery*. *Fairy Q.*

When in thoſe oratories might you ſee
Rich carvings, portraitures, and *imagery*;
Where ev'ry figure to the life expreſs'd
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Your gift ſhall two large goblets be
Of ſilver, wrought with curious *imagery*,
And high emboſs'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. Show; appearance.

Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantaſtick *imagery*. *Taylor.*

What can thy *imagery* of ſorrow mean?
Secluded from the world, and all its care,
Haſt thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear? *Prior.*

All the viſionary beauties of the proſpect, the paint and *imagery* that attracted our ſenſes, fade and diſappear. *Rogers.*

3. Forms of the fancy; falſe ideas; imaginary phantaſms.

It might be a mere dream which he ſaw; the *imagery* of a melancholick fancy, ſuch as muſing men miſtake for a reality. *Atterbury.*

4. Repreſentations in writing; ſuch deſcriptions as force the image of the thing deſcribed upon the mind.

I wiſh there may be in this poem any inſtance of good *imagery*. *Dryden.*

IMA′GINABLE, ìm-mȧdzh′-ìn-ȧbl. *adj.* [*imaginable*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Poſſible to be conceived.

It is not *imaginable* that men will be brought to obey what they cannot eſteem. *South.*

Men, ſunk into the greateſt darkneſs *imaginable*, retain ſome ſenſe and awe of a Deity. *Tillotſon.*

IMA′GINANT, ìm-mȧdzh′-ìn-ȧnt. *adj.* [*imaginant*, Fr.] Imagining; forming ideas.

We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body. *Bacon.*

IMA′GINARY, ìm-mȧdzh′-ìn-ȧr-ŷ. *adj.* [*imaginaire*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Fancied; viſionary; exiſting only in the imagination.

Falſe ſorrow's eye,
Which, for things true, weeps things *imaginary*. *Shakeſp.*

Expectation whirls me round:
Th' *imaginary* reliſh is ſo ſweet,
That it enchants my ſenſe. *Shakeſp.*

Fortune is nothing elſe but a power *imaginary*, to which the ſucceſſes of human actions and endeavours were for their variety aſcribed. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

Why wilt thou add, to all the griefs I ſuffer,
Imaginary ills and fancied tortures? *Addiſon.*

IMAGINA′TION, ìm-mȧdzh-ìn-ȧ′-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*imaginatio*, Lat. *imagination*, Fr. from *imagine*.]

1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of repreſenting things abſent to one's ſelf or others.

Imagination I underſtand to be the repreſentation of an individual thought. *Imagination* is of three kinds: joined with belief of that which is to come; joined with memory of that which is paſt; and of things preſent, or as if they were preſent: for I comprehend in this *imagination* feigned and at pleaſure, as if one ſhould imagine ſuch a man to be in the veſtments of a pope, or to have wings. *Bacon.*

Our ſimple apprehenſion of corporal objects, if preſent, is ſenſe; if abſent, *imagination*: when we would perceive a material object, our fancies preſent us with its idea. *Glanville.*

O whither ſhall I run, or which way fly
The ſight of this ſo horrid ſpectacle,
Which erſt my eyes beheld, and yet behold!
For dire *imagination* ſtill purſues me. *Milton.*

Where beams of warm *imagination* play,
The memory's ſoft figures melt away. *Pope.*

2. Conception; image in the mind; idea.

Sometimes deſpair darkens all her *imaginations*; ſometimes the active paſſion of love cheers and clears her invention. *Sidney.*

Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honour for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt *imaginations*,
They often feel a world of reſtleſs cares. *Shakeſp.*

Better I were diſtract,
So ſhould my thoughts be ſever'd from my griefs;
And woes, by wrong *imaginations*, loſe
The knowledge of themſelves. *Shakeſp.*

His *imaginations* were often as juſt as they were bold and ſtrong. *Dennis.*

3. Contrivance; ſcheme.

Thou haſt ſeen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* againſt me. *Lam.* iii. 60.

4. An unſolid or fanciful opinion.

We are apt to think that ſpace, in itſelf, is actually boundleſs; to which *imagination*, the idea of ſpace, of itſelf, leads us. *Locke.*

IMA′GINATIVE, ìm-mȧdzh′-ìn-ȧ-tìv. *adj.* [*imaginatif*, Fr. from *imagine*.] Fantaſtick; full of imagination.

Witches are *imaginative*, and believe oft times they do that which they do not. *Bacon.*

Lay fetters and reſtraints upon the *imaginative* and fantaſtick part, becauſe our fancy is uſually pleaſed with the entertainment of ſhadows and gauds. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To **IMAGINE**, ìm-mȧdzh′-ìn. *v. a.* [*imaginer*, Fr. *imaginor*, Lat.]

1. To fancy; to paint in the mind.

Look what notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring them, I pray thee, with *imagin'd* ſpeed. *Shak.*

Preſent fears
Are leſs than horrible *imaginings*. *Shakeſp.*

What are our ideas of eternity and immenſity but the repeated additions of certain ideas of *imagined* parts of duration and expanſion, with the infinity of number, in which we can come to no end of addition? *Locke.*

2. To ſcheme; to contrive.

They intended evil againſt thee, they *imagined* a miſchievous device. *Pſalm* xxi. 11.

IMA′GINER, ìm-mȧdzh′-ìn-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *imagine*.] One who forms ideas.

The juggler took upon him to know that ſuch an one ſhould point in ſuch a place of a garter that was held up; and ſtill he did it, by firſt telling the *imaginer*, and after bidding the actor think. *Bacon.*

IMBE′CILE, ìm-bē-sìl. *adj.* [*imbecilis*, Lat. *imbecille*, Fr.] Weak; feeble; wanting ſtrength of either mind or body.

To **IMBE′CILE**, ìm-bē-sìl. *v. a.* [from the adjective. This word is corruptly written *embezzle*.] To weaken a ſtock or fortune by clandeſtine expences or unjuſt appropriations.

Princes muſt in a ſpecial manner be guardians of pupils and widows, not ſuffering their perſons to be oppreſſed, or their ſtates *imbeciled*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

IMBECI′LITY, ìm-bē-sìl′-ìt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*imbecillité*, Fr.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs of mind or body.

A weak and imperfect rule argueth *imbecility* and imperfection. *Hooker.*

No *imbecility* of means can prejudice the truth of the promiſe of God herein. *Hooker.*

We that are ſtrong muſt bear the *imbecility* of the impotent, and not pleaſe ourſelves. *Hooker.*

That way we are contented to prove, which, being the worſe in itſelf, is notwithſtanding now, by reaſon of common *imbecility*, the fitter and likelier to be brooked. *Hooker.*

Strength would be lord of *imbecility*,
And the rude ſon would ſtrike his father dead. *Shak.*

Imbecility, for ſex and age, was ſuch as they could not lift up a hand againſt them. *King Charles.*

When man was fallen, and had abandoned his primitive innocence, a ſtrange *imbecility* immediately ſeized and laid hold of him. *Woodward.*

To **IMBI′BE**, ìm-bī′b. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Lat. *imbiber*, Fr.]

1. To drink in; to draw in.

A pot of aſhes will receive more hot water than cold, foraſmuch as the warm water *imbibeth* more of the ſalt. *Brown.*

The torrent merciſeſs *imbibes*
Commiſſions, perquiſites, and bribes. *Swift.*

Illumin'd wide,
The dewy-ſkirted clouds *imbibe* the ſun. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. To admit into the mind.

Thoſe, that have *imbibed* this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole goſpel, which they will not allow to contain any thing but promiſes. *Hammond.*

It is not eaſy for the mind to put off thoſe confuſed notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from cuſtom. *Locke.*

Converſation with foreigners enlarges our minds, and ſets them free from any prejudices we are ready to *imbibe* concerning them. *Watts.*

3. To drench; to ſaturate; to ſoak. This ſenſe, though unuſual, perhaps unexampled, is neceſſary in Engliſh, unleſs the word *imbue* be adopted, which our writers ſeem not willing to receive.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into ruſt, which is an earth taſteleſs and indiſſolvable in water; and this earth, *imbibed* with more acid, becomes a metallick ſalt. *Newton.*

Imbi'ber, ìm-bì'-bŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *imbibe.*] That which drinks or ſucks.

Salts are ſtrong *imbibers* of ſulphureous ſteams. *Arbuthnot.*

Imbibi'tion, ìm-bì-bìſh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*imbibition*, Fr. from *imbibe.*] The act of ſucking or drinking in.

Moſt powders grow more coherent by mixture of water than of oil; the reaſon is the congruity of bodies, which maketh a perfecter *imbibition* and incorporation. *Bacon.*

Heat and cold have a virtual tranſition, without communication of ſubſtance, but in moiſture not; and to all madefaction there is required an *imbibition.* *Bacon.*

A drop of oil, let fall upon a ſheet of white paper, that part of it, which, by the *imbibition* of the liquor, acquires a greater continuity and ſome tranſparency, will appear much darker than the reſt; many of the incident beams of light being now tranſmitted, that otherwiſe would be reflected. *Boyle.*

To **Imbi'tter**, ìm-bìt'-tŭr. *v. a.* [from *bitter.*]

1. To make bitter.

2. To deprive of pleaſure; to make unhappy.

Let them extinguiſh their paſſions which *imbitter* their lives, and deprive them of their ſhare in the happineſs of the community. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Is there any thing ~~that more *imbitters*~~ the enjoyments of this life than ſhame? *South.*

3. To exaſperate.

To **Imbo'dy**, ìm-bŏd'-dŷ. *v. a.* [from *body.*]

1. To condenſe to a body.

2. To inveſt with matter; to make corporeal.

An opening cloud reveals
An heav'nly form *imbody'd*, and array'd
With robes of light. *Dryden.*

Though aſſiduity in the moſt fixed cogitation be no trouble to immaterialized ſpirits, yet is it more than our *imbodied* ſouls can bear without laſſitude. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

3. To bring together into one maſs or company; to incorporate.

I by vow am ſo *imbodied* yours,
That ſhe which marries you muſt marry me. *Shak.*

Never ſince created, man
Met ſuch *imbodied* force, as nam'd with theſe,
Could merit more than that ſmall infantry
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Under their head *imbody'd* all in one. *Milton.*

Then Clauſus came, who led a num'rous band
Of troops *imbodied*, from the Sabine land. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. To incloſe. Improper.

In thoſe ſtrata we ſhall meet with the ſame metal or mineral *imbodied* in ſtone, or lodged in coal, that elſewhere we found in marle. *Woodward.*

To **Imbo'dy**, ìm-bŏd'-dŷ. *v. n.* To unite into one maſs; to coaleſce.

The ſoul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and imbrutes, 'till ſhe quite loſe
The divine property of her firſt being. *Milton.*

The idea of white, which ſnow yielded yeſterday, and another idea of white from another ſnow to-day, put together in your mind, *imbody* and run into one. *Locke.*

To **Imbo'il**, ìm'-bŏìl. *v. n.* [from *boil.*] To exeſtuate; to effervesce; to move with violent agitation like hot liquor in a caldron. Not now in uſe.

With whoſe reproach and odious menace,
The knight *imboiling* in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan ſoon unbrace
His graſping hold. *Fairy Queen.*

To **Imbo'lden**, ìm-bŏ'ldn. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To raiſe to confidence; to encourage.

'Tis neceſſary he ſhould die:
Nothing *imboldens* ſin ſo much as mercy. *Shakeſp.*

I think myſelf in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath ſomething *imboldened* me to this unſeaſoned intruſion. *Shakeſp.*

I was the more *imboldened*, becauſe I found I had a ſoul congenial to his. *Dryden.*

Nor flight was left, nor hopes to force his way;
Imbolden'd by deſpair, he ſtood at bay. *Dryden.*

Their virtues and ſuperior genius *imboldened* them, in great exigencies of ſtate, to attempt the ſervice of their prince and country out of the common forms. *Swift.*

To **Imbo'som**, ìm-bŏ'-zŭm. *v. a.* [from *boſom.*]

1. To hold on the boſom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; to hide under any cover.

The Father infinite,
By whom in bliſs *imboſom'd* ſat the Son. *Milton.*

Villages *imboſom'd* ſoft in trees,
And ſpiry towns by ſurging columns mark'd. *Thomſon.*

2. To admit to the heart, or to affection.

But glad deſire, his late *imboſom'd* gueſt,
Yet but a babe, with milk of ſight he nurſt. *Sidney.*

Who glad t' *imboſom* his affection vile,
Did all ſhe might, more plainly to appear. *Fairy Q.*

To **Imbo'und**, ìm-bou'nd. *v. a.* [from *bound.*] To incloſe; to ſhut in.

That ſweet breath,
Which was *imbounded* in this beauteous clay. *Shak.*

To **Imbo'w**, ìm-bow'. *v. a.* [from *bow.*] To ~~arch; to vault.~~

Prince Arthur gave a box of diamond ſure,
Imbowed with gold and gorgeous ornament. *F. Qu.*

Imbowed windows be pretty retiring places for conference: they keep both the wind and ſun off. *Bacon.*

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſter's pale,
And love the high *imbowed* roof,
With antick pillar maſſy proof. *Milton.*

Imbo'wment, ìm-bow'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *imbow.*] Arch; vault.

The roof all open, not ſo much as any *imbowment* near any of the walls left. *Bacon.*

To **Imbo'wer**, ìm-bow'-ŭr. *v. a.* [from *bower.*] To cover with a bower; to ſhelter with trees.

And ſtooping thence to Ham's *imbowering* walks,
In ſpotleſs peace retired. *Thomſon.*

To **Imbra'ngle**, ìm-brăng'l. *v. a.* To intangle. A low word.

With ſubtle cobweb cheats
They're catch'd in knotted law, like nets;
In which, when once they are *imbrangled*,
The more they ſtir, the more they're tangled. *Hudibras.*

I'mbricated, ìm'-brŷ-kā-tìd. *adj.* [from *imbrex*, Lat.] Indented with concavities; bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

Imbrica'tion, ìm-brŷ-kā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*imbrex*, Lat.] Concave indenture.

All is guarded with a well-made tegument, adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries. *Derham.*

To **Imbro'wn**, ìm-brow'n. *v. a.* [from *brown.*] To make brown; to darken; to obſcure; to cloud.

Where the morning ſun firſt warmly ſmote
The open field, and where the unpierc'd ſhade
Imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton.*

The foot grows black that was with dirt *imbrown'd*,
And in thy pocket gingling halfpence found. *Gay.*

Another age ſhall ſee the golden ear
Imbrown the ſlope, and nod on the parterre. *Pope.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly ſtands. *Pope.*

To **Imbru'e**, ìm-brŏ'. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue.*]

1. To ſteep; to ſoak; to wet much or long. This ſeems indifferently written with *im* or *em*. I have ſuſtained both modes of writing.

Thou mad'ſt many hearts to bleed
Of mighty victors, with wide wounds *embru'd*,
And by thy cruel darts to thee ſubdu'd. *Spenſer.*

There ſtreams a ſpring of blood ſo faſt
From thoſe deep wounds, as all *embru'd* the face
Of that accurſed caitiff. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The mercileſs Turks, *embrued* with the Chriſtian blood, were weary of ſlaughter, and began greedily to ſeek after the ſpoil. *Knolles.*

At me, as at a mark, his bow he drew,
Whoſe arrows in my blood their wings *imbrue.* *Sandys.*

Lucius pities the offenders,
That would *embrue* their hands in Cato's blood. *Addiſon.*

Lo! theſe hands in murder are *imbru'd*,
Thoſe trembling feet by juſtice are purſu'd. *Prior.*

There, where two ways in equal parts divide,
The direful monſter from afar deſcry'd
Two bleeding babes depending at her ſide;
Whoſe panting vitals, warm with life, ſhe draws,
And in their hearts *embrues* her cruel claws. *Pope.*

His virgin ſword Ægyſthus' veins *imbru'd*;
The murd'rer fell, and blood aton'd for blood. *Pope.*

A good man chuſes rather to paſs by a verbal injury than *imbrue* his hands in blood. *Clariſſa.*

2. To pour; to emit moiſture. Obſolete.

Some bathed kiſſes, and did oft *embrue*
The ſugar'd liquor through his melting lips. *F. Q.*

To **Imbru'te**, ìm-brŏ't *v. a.* [from *brute.*] To degrade to brutality.

I, who erſt contended
With gods to ſit the higheſt, am now conſtrain'd
Into a beaſt; and mix with beſtial ſlime,
This eſſence to incarnate and *imbrute.* *Milton.*

To **Imbru'te**, ìm-brŏ't. *v. n.* To ſink down to brutality.

The ſoul grows clotted by contagion,
Imbodies and *imbrutes*, 'till ſhe quite loſe
The divine property of her firſt being. *Milton.*

To **Imbu'e**, ìm-bŭ'. *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Lat. This word, which ſeems wanting in our language, has been propoſed by ſeveral writers, but not yet adopted by the reſt. *Imbu*, Fr. the participial adj. is only uſed.] To tincture deep; to imbibe or ſoak with any liquor or die.

I would render this treatiſe intelligible to every rational man, however little verſed in ſcholaſtick learning; among whom I expect it will have a fairer paſſage, than among thoſe that are deeply *imbued* with other principles. *Digby.*

Clothes which have once been thoroughly *imbued* with black, cannot well afterwards be dyed into lighter colour. *Boyle.*

Where the mineral matter is great, ſo as to take the eye, the body appears *imbued* and tinctured with the colour. *Woodward.*

To **Imbu'rse**, ìm-bŭr's. *v. a.* [*bourſe*, Fr.] To ſtock with money. This ſhould be *emburſe*, from *embourſer*, Fr.

Imitabi'lity, ìm-mŷ-tā-bìl'-ìt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*imitabilis*, Lat.] The quailty of being imitable.

According to the multifariouſneſs of this *imitability*, ſo are the poſſibilities of being. *Norris.*

I'mitable, ìm'-mì-tĕbl. *adj.* [*imitabilis*, Lat. *imitable*, Fr.]

1. Worthy to be imitated; deſerving to be copied.

How could the moſt baſe men, and ſeparate from all *imitable* qualities, attain to honour but by an obſervant ſlaviſh courſe? *Raleigh.*

As acts of parliament are not regarded by moſt *imitable* writers, I account the relation of them improper for hiſtory. *Hayward.*

2. Poſſible to be imitated; within reach of imitation.

The character of men placed in lower ſtations of life, are more uſeful, as being *imitable* by greater numbers. *Atterbury.*

To **I'MITATE**, ìm'-mì-tåt. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Lat. *imiter*, Fr.]

1. To copy; to endeavour to reſemble.

We *imitate* and practiſe to make ſwifter motions than any out of your muſkets. *Bacon.*

Deſpiſe wealth, and *imitate* a god. *Cowley.*

I would careſs ſome ſtableman of note,
And *imitate* his language and his coat. *Man of Taſte.*

2. To counterfeit.

This hand appear'd a ſhining ſword to wield,
And that ſuſtain'd an *imitated* ſhield. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To purſue the courſe of a compoſition, ſo as to uſe parallel images and examples.

For ſhame! what, *imitate* an ode! *Gay.*

IMITA'TION, ìm-mŷ-tå'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*imitatio*, Lat. *imitation*, Fr.]

1. The act of copying; attempt to reſemble.

2. That which is offered as a copy.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleaſure, a lively *imitation* of it, either in poetry or painting, muſt produce a much greater; for both theſe arts are not only true *imitations* of nature, but of the beſt nature. *Dryden.*

3. A method of tranſlating looſer than paraphraſe, in which modern examples and illuſtrations are uſed for ancient, or domeſtick for foreign.

In the way of *imitation*, the tranſlator not only varies from the words and ſenſe, but forſakes them as he ſees occaſion; and, taking only ſome general hints from the original, runs diviſion on the ground-work. *Dryden.*

I'MITATIVE, ìm'-mŷ-tå-tìv. *adj.* [*imitativus*, Lat.]

1. Inclined to copy; as, Man is an *imitative* being.

2. Aiming at reſemblance; as, Painting is an *imitative* art.

3. Formed after ſome original.

This temple, leſs in form, with equal grace,
Was *imitative* of the firſt in Thrace. *Dryden.*

IMITA'TOR, ìm'-mŷ-tå-tùr. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *imitateur*, Fr.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to reſemble another.

Imitators are but a ſervile kind of cattle, ſays the poet. *Dryden*

IMMA'CULATE, ìm-måk'-kù-lèt. *adj.* [*immaculatus*, Lat. *immaculé*, Fr.]

1. Spotleſs; pure; undefiled.

To keep this commandment *immaculate* and blameleſs, was to teach the goſpel of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

His words are bonds, his oaths are oracles;
His love ſincere, his thoughts *immaculate*. *Shakeſ.*

The king, whom catholicks count a ſaint-like and *immaculate* prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

Were but my ſoul as pure
From other guilts as that, Heav'n did not hold
One more *immaculate*. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. Pure; limpid.

Thou clear, *immaculate*, and ſilver fountain,
From whence this ſtream, through muddy paſſages,
Hath had his current and defil'd himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

To **IMMA'NACLE**, ìm-mån'-nåkl. *v. a.* [from *manacle*.] To fetter; to confine.

Thou can'ſt not touch the freedom of my mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal rind
Thou haſt *immanacl'd*. *Milton.*

IMMA'NE, ìm-må'n. *adj.* [*immanis*, Lat.] Vaſt; prodigiouſly great.

I'MMANENT, ìm'-må-nènt. *adj.* [*immanent*, Fr. *in* and *maneo*, Lat.] Intrinſick; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite eſſence by our narrow ſelves, we aſcribe intellections, volitions, and ſuch like *immanent* actions, to that nature which hath nothing in common with us. *Glanville.*

What he wills and intends once, he willed and intended from all eternity; it being groſsly contrary to the very firſt notions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to ſtate or ſuppoſe any new *immanent* act in God. *South.*

IMMA'NIFEST, ìm-mån'-nŷ-fèst. *adj.* [*in* and *manifeſt*.] Not manifeſt; not plain. Not in uſe.

A time not much unlike that which was before time, *immanifeſt* and unknown. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

IMMA'NITY, ìm-mån'-nìt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*immanitas*, Lat.] Barbarity; ſavageneſs.

It was both impious and unnatural,
That ſuch *immanity* and bloody ſtrife
Should reign among profeſſors of one faith. *Shakeſ.*

IMMARCE'SSIBLE, ìm-mår-sès'-sìbl. *adj.* [*in* and *marceſco*, Lat.] Unfading. *Dict.*

IMMA'RTIAL, ìm-må'r-shål. *adj.* [*in* and *martial*.] Not warlike.

My pow'rs are unfit,
Myſelf *immartial*. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

To **IMMA'SK**, ìm-måſk'. *v. a.* [*in* and *maſk*.] To cover; to diſguiſe.

I have caſes of buckram for the nonce, to *immaſk* our noted outward garments. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

IMMATE'RIAL, ìm-må-tè'-ryål. *adj.* [*immateriel*, Fr. *in* and *materia*, Lat.]

1. Incorporeal; diſtinct from matter; void of matter.

Angels are ſpirits *immaterial* and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of thoſe ſacred palaces, where there is nothing but light and immortality; no ſhadow of matter for tears, diſcontentments, griefs, and uncomfortable paſſions to work upon; but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever and ever, do dwell. *Hooker.*

As then the ſoul a ſubſtance hath alone,
Beſides the body, in which ſhe is confined;
So hath ſhe not a body of her own,
But is a ſpirit, and *immaterial* mind. *Davies.*

Thoſe *immaterial* felicities we expect, ſuggeſt the neceſſity of preparing our appetites, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. *Decay of Pi.*

No man that owns the exiſtence of an infinite ſpirit can doubt the poſſibility of a finite ſpirit; that is, ſuch a thing as is *immaterial*, and does not contain any principle of corruption. *Tillotſon*

2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation. This ſenſe has crept into the converſation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected.

IMMATERIA'LITY, ìm-må-tè'-ryål-ìt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *immaterial*.] Incorporeity; diſtinctneſs from body or matter.

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a ſpirit, we infer its *immateriality*, and thence its immortality. *Watts.*

IMMATE'RIALLY, ìm-må-tè'-ryål-ŷ. *adv.* [from *immaterial*.] In a manner not depending upon matter.

The viſible ſpecies of things ſtrike not our ſenſes *immaterially*; but ſtreaming in corporal rays do carry with them the qualities of the object from whence they flow, and the medium through which they paſs. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

IMMATE'RIALIZED, ìm-må-tè'-ryål-ìzd. *adj.* [from *in* and *materia*, Lat.] Diſtinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though aſſiduity in the moſt fixed cogitation be no trouble to *immaterialized* ſpirits, yet is it more than our embodied ſouls can bear without laſſitude. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

IMMATE'RIALNESS, ìm-må-tè'-ryål-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *immaterial*.] Diſtinctneſs from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE, ìm-må-tè'-ryèt. *adj.* [*in* and *materia*, Lat.] Not conſiſting of matter; incorporeal; wanting body.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporeal and *immateriate*, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

After a long enquiry of things immerſe in matter, I interpoſe ſome object which is *immateriate*, or leſs materiate; ſuch as this of ſounds. *Bacon.*

IMMATU'RE, ìm-må-tù'r. *adj.* [*immaturus*, Lat.]

1. Not ripe.

2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulneſs or completion.

The land enterprize of Panama was an ill meaſured and *immature* counſel, grounded upon a falſe account, that the paſſages were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

This is your time for faction and debate,
For partial favour, and permitted hate;
Let now your *immature* diſſenſion ceaſe,
Sit quiet. *Dryden.*

3. Haſty; early; come to paſs before the natural time.

We are pleaſed, and call not that death *immature*, if a man lives 'till ſeventy. *Taylor.*

IMMATU'RELY, ìm-må-tù'r-lŷ. *adv.* [from *immature*.] Too ſoon; too early; before ripeneſs or completion.

IMMATU'RENESS, ìm-må-tù'r-nìs. }
IMMATU'RITY, ìm-må-tù'-rìt-ŷ. } *n. ſ.*
[from *immature*.] Unripeneſs; incompleteneſs; a ſtate ſhort of completion.

I might reaſonably expect a pardon from the ingenious for faults committed in an *immaturity* of age and judgment. *Glanville.*

IMMEABI'LITY, ìm-mè-å-bìl'-ìt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*immeabilis*, Lat.] Want of power to paſs. So it is uſed in the example; but it is rather, incapability of affording paſſage.

From this phlegm proceed white cold tumours, viſcidity, and conſequently *immeability* of the juices. *Arbuthnot.*

IMMEA'SURABLE, ìm-mèz'-zhùr-råbl. *adj.* [*in* and *meaſure*.] Immenſe; not to be meaſured; indefinitely extenſive.

Churches reared up to an height *immeaſurable*, and adorned with far more beauty in their reſtoration than their founders before had given them. *Hooker.*

From the ſhore
They viewed the vaſt *immeaſurable* abyſs,
Outrageous as a ſea, dark, waſteful, wild. *Milton.*

Immeaſurable ſtrength they might behold
In me, of wiſdom nothing more than mean. *Milton.*

What a glorious ſhow are thoſe beings entertained with, that can ſee ſuch tremendous objects wandering through thoſe *immeaſurable* depths of ether! *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Nor friends are there, nor veſſels to convey,
Nor oars to cut th' *immeaſurable* way. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

IMMEA'SURABLY, ìm-mèz'-zhùr-råb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *immeaſurable*.] Immenſely; beyond all meaſure.

The Spaniards *immeaſurably* bewail their dead. *Spenſer.*

There ye ſhall be fed, and fill'd,
Immeaſurably; all things ſhall be your prey. *Milton.*

IMMECHA'NICAL, ìm-mè-kån'-nì-kål. *adj.* [*in* and *mechanical*.] Not according to the laws of mechanicks.

We have nothing to do to ſhow any thing that is *immechanical*, or not according to the eſtabliſhed laws of nature. *Cheyne.*

Nothing will clear a head poſſeſſed with *immechanical* notions. *Mead.*

IMME'DIACY, ìm-mè'-dyås-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *immediate*.] Perſonal greatneſs; power of acting without dependance. This is a harſh word, and ſenſe peculiar, I believe, to *Shakeſpeare*.

He led our pow'rs,
Bore the commiſſion of my place and perſon,
The which *immediacy* may well ſtand up,
And call itſelf your brother. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

IMME'DIATE, ìm-mè'-dyåt. *adj.* [*immediat*, Fr. *in* and *medius*, Latin.]

1. Being in ſuch a ſtate with reſpect to ſomething elſe as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing intervening.

Moſes mentions the *immediate* cauſes of the deluge, the rains and the waters; and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental cauſes, that conſtitution of the heavens. *Burnet.*

2. Not acting by ſecond cauſes.

It is much to be aſcribed to the *immediate* will of God, who giveth and taketh away beauty at his pleaſure. *Abbot.*

3. Inſtant; preſent with regard to time. *Prior* therefore ſhould not have written *more* immediate.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief,
Muſt not be toſt and turn'd to me in words,
But find ſupply *immediate.* *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Death denounc'd that day,
Which he preſumes already vain, and void,
Becauſe not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,
By ſome *immediate* ſtroke. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

But ſhe, howe'er of vict'ry ſure,
Contemns the wreath too long delay'd;
And arm'd with more *immediate* pow'r,
Calls cruel ſilence to her aid. *Prior.*

IMME'DIATELY, ĭm-mē'-dyăt-lȳ. *adv.* [from *immediate.*]

1. Without the intervention of any other cauſe or event.

God's acceptance of it, either *immediately* by himſelf, or mediately by the hands of the biſhop, is that which veſts the whole property of a thing in God. *South.*

2. Inſtantly; at the time preſent; without delay.

Her father hath commanded her to ſlip
Away with Slender, and with him at Eaton
Immediately to marry. *Shakeſp.*

IMME'DIATENESS, ĭm-mē'-dyăt-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *immediate.*]

1. Preſence with regard to time.

2. Exemption from ſecond or intervening cauſes.

IMME'DICABLE, ĭm-mĕd'-dȳ-kăbl. *adj.* [*immedicabilis,* Lat.] Not to be healed; incurable.

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor leſs than wounds *immedicable,*
Rankle and feſter, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

IMME'MORABLE, ĭm-mĕm'-mō-răbl. *adj.* [*immemorabilis,* Lat.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMO'RIAL, ĭm-mē-mō'-ryal. *adj.* [*immemorial,* Fr. *in* and *memoria,* Lat.] Paſt time of memory; ſo ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

All the laws of this kingdom have ſome memorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for ſome obtained their force by *immemorial* uſage or cuſtom. *Hale.*

By a long *immemorial* practice, and preſcription of an aged thorough-paced hypocriſy, they come to believe that for a reality, which, at firſt practice of it, they themſelves knew to be a cheat. *South.*

IMME'NSE, ĭm-mĕn's. *adj.* [*immenſe,* Fr. *immenſus,* Lat.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite.

O goodneſs infinite! goodneſs *immenſe!*
That all this good of evil ſhall produce! *Milton.*

As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, ſo infinite or *immenſe* eſſence hath no relation unto body; but is a thing diſtinct from all corporeal magnitude, which we mean when we ſpeak of immenſity, and of God as of an *immenſe* being. *Grew.*

IMME'NSELY, ĭm-mĕn's-lȳ. *adv.* [from *immenſe.*] Infinitely; without meaſure.

We ſhall find that the void ſpace of our ſyſtem is *immenſely* bigger than all its corporeal maſs. *Bentley.*

IMME'NSITY, ĭm-mĕn'-sĭt-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*immenſité,* Fr.] Unbounded greatneſs; infinity.

By the power we find in ourſelves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of ſpace, we get the idea of *immenſity.* *Locke.*

He that will conſider the *immenſity* of this fabrick, and the great variety that is to be found in this inconſiderable part of it which he has to do with, may think that in other manſions of it there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

All theſe illuſtrious worlds,
And millions which the glaſs can ne'er deſcry,
Loſt in the wilds of vaſt *immenſity,*
Are ſuns, are centers. *Blackmore's Creation.*

IMMENSURABI'LITY, ĭm-mĕn'-shŭ-ră-bĭl''-ĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *immenſurable.*] Impoſſibility to be meaſured.

IMME'NSURABLE, ĭm-mĕn'-shŭr-ăbl. *adj.* [*in* and *meaſurabilis,* Lat.] Not to be meaſured.

To **IMME'RGE,** ĭm-mĕrdzh'. *v. a.* [*immergo,* Lat.] To put under water.

IMME'RIT, ĭm-mĕr'-rĭt. *n. ſ.* [*immerito,* Lat.] Want of worth; want of deſert. This is a better word than *demerit,* which is now uſed in its ſtead.

When I receive your lines, and find there expreſſions of a paſſion, reaſon and my own *immerit* tell me it muſt not be for me. *Suckling.*

To **IMME'RSE,** ĭm-mĕr's. *v. a.* [*immerſus,* Lat.]

1. To put under water.

2. To ſink or cover deep.

He ſtood
More than a mile *immers'd* within the wood;
At once the wind was laid. *Dryden.*

They obſerved that they were *immerſed* in their rocks, quarries, and mines, in the ſame manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world. *Woodward.*

3. To keep in a ſtate of intellectual depreſſion.

It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of popery, was called the nation of ſaints, ſhould now have leſs appearance of religion in it than any other neighbouring ſtate or kingdom; whether they be ſuch as continue ſtill *immerſed* in the errors of the church of Rome, or ſuch as are recovered out of them. *Addiſon's Freeh.*

We are prone to engage ourſelves with the buſineſs, the pleaſures, and the amuſements of this world: we give ourſelves up too greedily to the purſuit, and *immerſe* ourſelves too deeply in the enjoyments of them. *Atterbury.*

It is impoſſible to have a lively hope in another life, and yet be deeply *immerſed* in the enjoyments of this. *Atterbury.*

IMME'RSE, ĭm-mĕr's. *adj.* [*immerſus,* Lat.] Buried; covered; ſunk deep.

After long enquiry of things *immerſe* in matter, I interpoſe ſome object which is immateriate, or leſs materiate; ſuch as this of ſounds, that the intellect may become not partial. *Bacon.*

IMME'RSION, ĭm-mĕr'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*immerſio,* Lat. *immerſion,* Fr.]

1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the ſurface.

Achilles's mother is ſaid to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this *immerſion.* *Addiſon's Guardian.*

2. The ſtate of ſinking below the ſurface of a fluid.

3. The ſtate of being overwhelmed or loſt in any reſpect.

Many perſons, who, through the heat of their luſts and paſſions, through the contagion of ill example, or too deep an *immerſion* in the affairs of life, ſwerve from the rules of their holy faith; yet would, upon extraordinary warning, be brought to comply with them *Atterbury.*

IMMETHO'DICAL, ĭm-mē-thŏd'-ȳ-kăl. *adj.* [*in* and *methodical.*] Confuſed; being without regularity; being without method.

M. Bayle compares the anſwering of an *immethodical* author to the hunting of a duck: when you have him full in your ſight, he gives you the ſlip, and becomes inviſible. *Addiſon.*

IMMETHO'DICALLY, ĭm-mē-thŏd'-ȳ-kăl-lȳ. *adv.* [from *immethodical.*] Without method; without order.

I'MMINENCE, ĭm'-mȳ-nĕns. *n. ſ.* [from *imminent.*] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. A word not in uſe.

I do not ſpeak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all *imminence,* that gods and men
Addreſs their dangers in. *Shakeſp.*

I'MMINENT, ĭm'-mȳ-nĕnt. *adj.* [*imminent,* Fr. *imminens,* Lat.] Impending; at hand; threatening. Always in an ill ſenſe.

What dangers at any time are *imminent,* what evils hang over our heads, God doth know, and not we. *Hooker.*

Three times to-day
You have defended me from *imminent* death. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe ſhe applies for warnings and portents
Of evils *imminent;* and on her knee
Hath begg'd, that I will ſtay at home to-day. *Shakeſp.*

To them preach'd
Converſion and repentance, as to ſouls
In priſon, under judgments *imminent.* *Milton.*

Men could not ſail without *imminent* danger and inconveniencies. *Pope.*

To **IMMI'NGLE,** ĭm-mĭn'gl. *v. a.* [*in* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to unite.

Some of us, like thee, through ſtormy life
Toil'd, tempeſt-beaten, ere we could attain
This holy calm, this harmony of mind,
Where purity and peace *immingle* charms. *Thomſon.*

IMMINU'TION, ĭm-mȳ-nū'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *imminuo,* Lat.] Diminution; decreaſe.

Theſe revolutions are as exactly uniform as the earth's are, which could not be, were there any place for chance, and did not a Providence continually overſee and ſecure them from all alteration or *imminution.* *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMISCIBI'LITY, ĭm-mĭs'-sȳ-bĭl''-ĭt-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *immiſcible.*] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMI'SCIBLE, ĭm-mĭs'-sĭbl. *adj.* [*in* and *miſcible.*] Not capable of being mingled. *Clariſſa.*

IMMI'SSION, ĭm-mĭsh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*immiſſio,* Lat.] The act of ſending in; contrary to emiſſion.

To **IMMI'T,** ĭm-mĭt'. *v. n.* [*immitto,* Lat.] To ſend it.

To **IMMI'X,** ĭm-mĭks'. *v. a.* [*in* and *mix.*] To mingle.

Samſon, with theſe *immixt,* inevitably
Pull'd down the ſame deſtruction on himſelf. *Milt.*

IMMI'XABLE, ĭm-mĭks'-ăbl. *adj.* [*in* and *mix.*] Impoſſible to be mingled.

Fill a glaſs ſphere with ſuch liquors as may be clear, of the ſame colour, and *immixable.* *Wilkins.*

IMMOBI'LITY, ĭm-mō-bĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*immobilité,* Fr. from *immobilis,* Lat.] Unmoveableneſs; want of motion; reſiſtance to motion.

The courſe of fluids through the vaſcular ſolids muſt in time harden the fibres, and aboliſh many of the canals; from whence drineſs, weakneſs, *immobility,* and debility of the vital force. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

IMMO'DERATE, ìm-mòd'-dèr-rát. *adj.* [*immoderé*, Fr. *immoderatus*, Lat.] Exceſſive; exceeding the due mean.

One means, very effectual for the preſervation of health, is a quiet and chearful mind, not afflicted with violent paſſions, or diſtracted with *immoderate* cares. *Ray on the Creation.*

IMMO'DERATELY, ìm-mòd'-dèr-rát-lý. *adv.* [from *immoderate.*] In an exceſſive degree.

Immoderately ſhe weeps for Tybalt's death. *Shak.*

The heat weakened more and more the arch of the earth, ſucking out the moiſture that was the cement of its parts, drying it *immoderately*, and chapping it. *Burnet's Theory.*

IMMODERA'TION, ìm-mòd-dè-rà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*immoderation*, Fr. from *immoderate.*] Want of moderation; exceſs.

IMMO'DEST, ìm-mòd'-dìst. *adj.* [*immodeſte*, Fr. *in* and *modeſt.*]

1. Wanting ſhame; wanting delicacy or chaſtity.

She railed at herſelf, that ſhe ſhould be ſo *immodeſt* to write to one that ſhe knew would flout her. *Shakeſp.*

2. Unchaſte; impure.

Immodeſt deeds you hinder to be wrought;
But we proſcribe the leaſt *immodeſt* thought. *Dryd.*

3. Obſcene.

'Tis needful that the moſt *immodeſt* word
Be look'd upon and learn'd; which once attain'd,
Comes to no farther uſe
But to be known and hated. *Shakeſp.*

Immodeſt words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of ſenſe. *Roſcommon.*

4. Unreaſonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMO'DESTY, ìm-mòd'-dìs-tý. *n. ſ.* [*immodeſtie*, Fr. from *immodeſt.*] Want of modeſty; indecency.

It was a piece of *immodeſty*. *Pope.*

To **I'MMOLATE**, ìm'-mò-lát. *v. a.* [*immolo*, Lat. *immoler*, Fr.]

1. To ſacrifice; to kill in ſacrifice.

Theſe courtiers of applauſe being oftentimes reduced to live in want, theſe coſtly trifles ſo engroſſing all that they can ſpare, that they frequently enough are forced to *immolate* their own deſires to their vanity. *Boyle.*

2. To offer in ſacrifice.

Now *immolate* the tongues, and mix the wine,
Sacred to Neptune, and the pow'rs divine. *Pope.*

IMMOLA'TION, ìm-mò-là'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*immolation*, Fr. from *immolate.*]

1. The act of ſacrificing.

In the picture of the *immolation* of Iſaac, or Abraham ſacrificing his ſon, Iſaac is deſcribed as a little boy. *Brown.*

2. A ſacrifice offered.

We make more barbarous *immolations* than the moſt ſavage heathens. *Decay of Piety.*

IMMO'MENT, ìm-mò'-mènt. *adj.* [*in* and *moment.*] Trifling; of no importance or value. A barbarous word.

I ſome la y-trifles have reſerv'd,
Immoment toys, things of ſuch dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakeſp.*

IMMO'RAL, ìm-mòr'-rál. *adj.* [*in* and *moral.*]

1. Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; as, a flatterer of vice is an *immoral* man.

2. Contrary to honeſty; diſhoneſt; as, deſertion of a calumniated friend is an *immoral* action.

IMMORA'LITY, ìm-mò-rál'-ý-tý. *n. ſ.* [from *immoral.*] Diſhoneſty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

Such men are put into the commiſſion of the peace, who encourage the groſſeſt *immoralities*, to whom all the bawds of the ward pay contribution. *Swift.*

IMMO'RTAL, ìm-mòr'-tál. *adj.* [*immortalis*, Lat.]

1. Exempt from death; being never to die.

To the king eternal, *immortal*, inviſible, the only wiſe God, be glory for ever. 1 *Tim.* i. 17.

Her body ſleeps in Capulet's monument,
And her *immortal* part with angels lives. *Shakeſp.*

There was an opinion in groſs, that the ſoul was *immortal*. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

The Paphian queen,
With gored hand, and veil ſo rudely torn,
Like terror did among th' *immortals* breed,
Taught by her wound that goddeſſes may bleed. *Waller.*

2. Never-ending; perpetual.

Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have
Immortal longings in me. *Shakeſp.*

IMMORTA'LITY, ìm-mòr-tál'-ý-tý. *n. ſ.* [*immortalité*, Fr. from *immortal.*]

1. Exemption from death; life never to end.

This corruptible ſhall put on incorruption, and this mortal, *immortality*. *Corinth.*

Quaff *immortality*, and joy. *Milton.*

He th' *immortality* of ſouls proclaim'd,
Whom th' oracle of men the wiſeſt nam'd. *Denh.*

His exiſtence will of itſelf continue for ever, unleſs it be deſtroyed; which is impoſſible, from the immutability of God, and the nature of his *immortality*. *Cheyne.*

When we know cogitation is the prime attribute of a ſpirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its *immortality*. *Watts.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

IMMO'RTALLY, ìm-mòr' tál-ý. *adv.* [from the adjective.] So as never to die.

To **IMMO'RTALIZE**, ìm-mòr'-tà-lìz. *v. a.* [*immortaliſer*, Fr. from *immortal.*]

1. To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death.

For mortal things deſire their like to breed,
That ſo they may their kind *immortalize.* *Davies.*

2. To exempt from oblivion.

Drive them from Orleans, and be *immortaliz'd.* *Shakeſp.*

To **IMMO'RTALIZE**, ìm-mòr'-tà-lìz. *v. n.* To become immortal. This word is, I think, peculiar to *Pope.*

Fix the year preciſe,
When Britiſh bards begin t' *immortalize.* *Pope.*

IMMO'RTALLY, ìm-mòr'-tál-ý. *adv.* [from *immortal.*] With exemption from death; without end.

There is your crown;
And he that wears the crown *immortally*,
Long guard it yours! *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

What pity 'tis that he cannot wallow *immortally* in his ſenſual pleaſures! *Bentley.*

IMMO'VABLE, ìm-mò'v-ábl. *adj.* [*in* and *moveable.*]

1. Not to be forced from its place.

We ſhall not queſtion his removing the earth, when he finds an *immovable* baſe to place his engine upon. *Brown.*

2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law.

When an executor meddles with the *immovable* eſtate, before he has ſeized on the moveable goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of ſentence. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. Unſhaken; unaffected.

How much happier is he, who, centring on himſelf, remains *immovable*, and ſmiles at the madneſs of the dance about him! *Dryden.*

IMMO'VABLY, ìm-mò'v-áb-lý. *adv.* [from *immovable.*] In a ſtate not to be ſhaken.

Immovably firm to their duty, when they could have no proſpect of reward. *Atterbury.*

IMMU'NITY, ìm-mù'-ný-tý. *n. ſ.* [*immunité*, Fr. *immunitas*, Lat.]

1. Diſcharge from any obligation.

Of things harmleſs whatſoever there is, which the whole church doth obſerve, to argue for any man's *immunity* from obſerving the ſame, it were a point of moſt inſolent madneſs. *Hooker.*

2. Privilege; exemption from onerous duties.

Granting great *immunities* to the commons, they prevailed ſo far as to cauſe Palladius to be proclaimed ſucceſſor. *Sidney.*

Simon ſent to Demetrius, to the end he ſhould give the land an *immunity*, becauſe all that Tryphon did was to ſpoil. 1 *Mac.* xiii. 34.

The laity invidiouſly aggravate the rights and *immunities* of the clergy. *Spratt's Sermons.*

3. Freedom.

Common apprehenſions entertain the antidotal condition of Ireland, conceiving only in that land an *immunity* from venomous creatures. *Brown.*

But this annex'd condition of the crown,
Immunity from errors, you diſown. *Dryden.*

To **IMMU'RE**, ìm-mù'r. *v. a.* [*in* and *murus*, Lat. *emurer*, old Fr. ſo that it might be written *emmure.*] To incloſe within walls; to confine; to ſhut up; to impriſon.

Pity, you ancient ſtones, theſe tender babes,
Whom envy hath *immur'd* within your walls! *Shakeſp.*

One of theſe three contains her heav'nly picture;
And ſhall I think in ſilver ſhe's *immur'd*! *Shakeſp.*

At the firſt deſcent on ſhore he was not *immured* with a wooden veſſel, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat. *Wotton.*

Lyſimachus *immur'd* it with a wall. *Sandys.*

Though a foul fooliſh priſon her *immure*
On earth, ſhe, when eſcap'd, is wiſe and pure. *Denham.*

IMMU'RE, ìm-mù'r. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A wall; an incloſure; as in *Shakeſpeare*, but perhaps no where elſe.

Their vow is made
To ranſack Troy; within whoſe ſtrong *immures*
The raviſh'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris ſleeps. *Shakeſp.*

IMMU'SICAL, ìm-mù'-zý-kál. *adj.* [*in* and *muſical.*] Inharmonious; wanting proportion of ſound.

All ſounds are either muſical, which are ever equal, or *immuſical*, which are ever unequal, as the voice in ſpeaking, and whiſperings. *Bacon.*

We conſider the *immuſical* note of all ſwans we ever beheld or heard of. *Brown.*

IMMUTABI'LITY, ìm-mù-tà-bìl'-ìt-ý. *n. ſ.* [*immutabilitas*, Lat. *immutabilité*, Fr. from *immutable.*] Exemption from change; invariableneſs; unchangeableneſs.

The *immutability* of God they ſtrive unto, by working after one and the ſame manner. *Hooker.*

His exiſtence will of itſelf continue for ever, unleſs it be deſtroyed; which is impoſſible, from the *immutability* of God. *Cheyne.*

IMMU'TABLE, ìm-mù'-tábl. *adj.* [*immutabilis*, Lat.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

By two *immutable* things, in which it was impoſſible for God to lye, we have a ſtrong conſolation. *Heb.* vi.

Thy threat'nings, Lord, as thine, thou may'ſt revoke;
But if *immutable* and fix'd they ſtand,
Continue ſtill thyſelf to give the ſtroke,
And let not foreign foes oppreſs thy land. *Dryden.*

IMMU'TABLY, ìm-mù'-táb-lý. *adv.* [from *immutable.*] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.

His love is like his eſſence, *immutably* eternal. *Boyle.*

IMP, ìmp'. *n. ſ.* [*imp*, Welſh, a ſhoot, a ſprout, a ſprig.]

1. A ſon; the offspring; progeny.

That noble *imp* your ſon. *Lord Cromwell to King Henry.*

And thou, moſt dreadful *imp* of higheſt Jove,
Fair Venus' ſon. *Fairy Queen.*

The tender *imp* was weaned from the teat. *Fairfax.*

A lad of life, an *imp* of fame. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

2. A ſubaltern devil; a puny devil. In this ſenſe 'tis ſtill retained.

Such we deny not to be the *imps* and limbs of Satan. *Hooker.*

The ſerpent after long debate, irreſolute
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final ſentence choſe,
Fit veſſel, fitteſt *imp* of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his dark ſuggeſtions hide
From ſharpeſt ſight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

As ſoon as you can hear his knell,
This god on earth turns d—l in hell;
And, lo! his miniſters of ſtate,
Transform'd to *imps*, his levee wait. *Swift.*

To **Imp**, ìmp'. *v. a.* [*impio* to engraff, Welſh.] To lengthen or enlarge with any thing adſcititious. It is originally a term uſed by falconers, who repair a hawk's wing with adſcititious feathers.

If then we ſhall ſhake off our ſlaviſh yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wings. *Shakeſp.*

New rebellions raiſe
Their hydra heads, and the falſe North diſplays
Her broken league to *imp* her ſerpent wings. *Milton.*

Help, ye tart ſatyriſts, to *imp* my rage
With all the ſcorpions that ſhould whip this age. *Cleaveland.*

With cord and canvaſs from rich Hamburgh ſent,
His navy's molted wings he *imps* once more. *Dryd.*

New creatures riſe,
A moving maſs at firſt, and ſhort of thighs;
'Till ſhooting out with legs, and *imp'd* with wings,
The grubs proceed to bees with pointed ſtings. *Dryden.*

The mercury of heav'n, with ſilver wings
Impt for the flight, to overtake his ghoſt. *Southern.*

To **Impa'ct**, ìm-pâkt'. *v. a.* [*impactus*, Lat.] To drive cloſe or hard.

They are angular; but of what particular figure is not eaſy to determine, becauſe of their being *impacted* ſo thick and confuſedly together. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To **Impa'int**, ìm-pâ'nt. *v. a.* [*in* and *paint.*] To paint; to decorate with colours. Not in uſe.

Never yet did inſurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cauſe. *Shakeſp.*

To **Impa'ir**, ìm-pâ'r. *v. a.* [*empirer* to make worſe, Fr. *Skinner.*] To diminiſh; to injure; to make worſe; to leſſen in quantity, value, or excellence.

To change any ſuch law, muſt needs, with the common ſort, *impair* and weaken the force of thoſe grounds whereby all laws are made effectual. *Hook.*

Objects divine
Muſt needs *impair*, and weary human ſenſe. *Milt.*

That ſoon refreſh'd him weary'd, and repair'd
What hunger, if aught hunger had *impair'd*,
Or thirſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

Nor was the work *impair'd* by ſtorms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a ſun. *Pope.*

In years he ſeem'd, but not *impair'd* by years. *Pope.*

To **Impa'ir**, ìm-pâ'r. *v. n.* To be leſſened or worn out.

Fleſh may *impair*, quoth he; but reaſon can repair. *Fairy Queen.*

Impa'ir, ìm-pâ'r. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decreaſe. Not uſed.

A loadſtone, kept in undue poſition, that is, not lying on the meridian, or with its poles inverted, receives in longer time *impair* in activity and exchange of faces, and is more powerfully preſerved by ſite than duſt of ſteel. *Brown.*

Impa'irment, ìm-pâ'r-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *impair.*] Diminution; injury.

His poſterity, at this diſtance, and after ſo perpetual *impairment*, cannot but condemn the poverty of Adam's conception, that thought to obſcure himſelf from his Creator in the ſhade of the garden. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Impa'lpable, ìm-pâl'-pâbl. *adj.* [*impalpable*, Fr. *in* and *palpable.*] Not to be perceived by touch.

If beaten into an *impalpable* powder, when poured out, it will emulate a liquor, by reaſon that the ſmallneſs of the parts do make them eaſy to be put into motion. *Boyle.*

To **Impa'radise**, ìm-pâr'-â-dîs. *v. a.* [*imparadiſare*, Ital.] To put in a place or ſtate reſembling paradiſe in felicity.

This *imparadiſed* neighbourhood made Zelmane's ſoul cleave unto her, both through the ivory caſe of her body, and the apparel which did over-cloud it. *Sidney.*

All my ſouls be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I underſtand, and grow, and ſee. *Donne.*

Thus theſe two,
Imparadis'd in one another's arms,
The happier *Eden*, ſhall enjoy their fill
Of bliſs on bliſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Impa'rity, ìm-pâr'-ìt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*imparitas*, *impar*, Lat.]

1. Inequality; diſproportion.

Some bodies are hard, ſome ſoft: the hardneſs is cauſed chiefly by the jejuneneſs of the ſpirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

2. Oddneſs; indiviſibility into equal parts.

What verity is there in that numeral conceit, in the lateral diviſion of man, by even and odd; and ſo by parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine miſfortunes on either ſide of their bodies? *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Impa'rk**, ìm-pâ'rk. *v. a.* [*in* and *park.*] To incloſe with a park; to ſever from a common.

To **IMPA'RT**, ìm-pâ'rt. *v. a.* [*impartior*, Lat.]

1. To grant; to give.

High ſtate and honours to others *impart*,
But give me your heart. *Dryden.*

2. To make known; to ſhow by words or tokens.

Gentle lady,
When firſt I did *impart* my love to you,
I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

As in confeſſion the revealing is for the eaſe of a man's heart, ſo ſecret men come to the knowledge of many things, while men rather diſcharge than *impart* their minds. *Bacon.*

Thou to me thy thoughts
Waſt wont, I mine to thee was wont t' *impart*. *Milton.*

3. To communicate; to grant as to a partaker.

I find thee knowing of thyſelf;
Expreſſing well the ſpirit within thee free,
My image, not *imparted* to the brute. *Milton.*

Impa'rtial, ìm-pâ'r-shâl. *adj.* [*impartial*, Fr. *in* and *partial.*] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; diſintereſted; equal in diſtribution of juſtice; juſt. It is uſed as well of actions as perſons: an *impartial* judge; an *impartial* ſentence.

Succeſs I hope, and fate I cannot fear:
Alive or dead, I ſhall deſerve a name;
Jove is *impartial*, and to both the ſame. *Dryden.*

Impartia'lity, ìm-pâr-shâl'-ìt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*impartialité*, Fr. from *impartial.*] Equitableneſs; juſtice; indifference.

A pious and well diſpoſed will gives not only diligence, but alſo *impartiality* to the underſtanding in its ſearch into religion, which is abſolutely neceſſary to give ſucceſs unto our inquiries into truth; it being ſcarce poſſible for that man to hit the mark, whoſe eye is ſtill glancing upon ſomething beſide it. *South.*

Impa'rtially, ìm-pâ'r-shâl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *impartial.*] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiaſſed judgment; without regard to party or intereſt; juſtly; honeſtly.

Since the Scripture promiſes eternal happineſs and pardon of ſin, upon the ſole condition of faith and ſincere obedience, it is evident, that he only can plead a title to ſuch a pardon, whoſe conſcience *impartially* tells him that he has performed the required condition. *South.*

Impa'rtible, ìm-pâ'rt-ìbl. *adj.* [*impartible*, Fr. from *impart.*] Communicable; to be conferred or beſtowed. This word is elegant, though uſed by few writers.

The ſame body may be conceived to be more or leſs *impartible* than it is active or heavy. *Digby.*

Impa'ssable, ìm-pâs'-sâbl. *adj.* [*in* and *paſſable.*] Not to be paſſed; not admitting paſſage; impervious.

There are in America many high and *impaſſable* mountains, which are very rich. *Raleigh.*

Over this gulf
Impaſſable, impervious; let us try,
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milt.*

When Alexander would have paſſed the Ganges, he was told by the Indians that all beyond it was either *impaſſable* marſhes, or ſandy deſarts. *Temple.*

Impassibi'lity, ìm-pâs-sŷ-bìl'-ìt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*impaſſibilité*, Fr. from *impaſſible.*] Exemption from ſuffering; inſuſceptibility of injury from external things.

Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impaſſibility*, or at leaſt not have been wounded by any mortal hand. *Dryden's Æn. Dedic.*

Impa'ssible, ìm-pâs'-sìbl. *adj.* [*impaſſible*, Fr. *in* and *paſſio*, Lat.] Incapable of ſuffering; exempt from the agency of external cauſes; exempt from pain.

If the upper ſoul check what is conſented to by the will, in compliance with the fleſh, and can then hope that, after a few years of ſenſuality, that rebellious ſervant ſhall be eternally caſt off, drop into a perpetual *impaſſible* nothing, take a long progreſs into a land where all things are forgotten, this would be ſome colour. *Hammond.*

Secure of death, I ſhould contemn thy dart,
Though naked, and *impaſſible* depart. *Dryden.*

Impa'ssibleness, ìm-pâs'-sìbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *impaſſible.*] Impaſſibility; exemption from pain.

How ſhameleſs a partiality is it, thus to reſerve all the ſenſualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impaſſibleneſs* of the next? *Decay of Piety.*

Impa'ssioned, ìm-pâs'-shûnd. *adj.* [*in* and *paſſion.*] Diſordered by paſſion.

So, ſtanding, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempter, all *impaſſion'd*, thus began. *Milton.*

Impa'ssive, ìm-pâs'-sìv. *adj.* [*in* and *paſſive.*] Exempt from the agency of external cauſes.

She told him what thoſe empty phantoms were,
Forms without bodies, and *impaſſive* air. *Dryd. Æn.*

Pale ſuns, unfelt at diſtance, roll away;
And on th' *impaſſive* ice the lightnings play. *Pope.*

Impa'sted, ìm-pâ's-tìd. *adj.* [*in* and *paſte.*] Concreted as into paſte. This word is not in uſe.

Horribly trickt
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, ſons,
Bak'd and *impaſted* with the parching fires. *Shakeſp.*

Impa'tience, ìm-pâ'-shêns. *n. ſ.* [*impatience*, Fr. *impatientia*, Lat.]

1. Inability to ſuffer pain; rage under ſuffering.

All the power of his wits has given way to his *impatience*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The experiment I reſolved to make was upon thought, and not raſhneſs or *impatience*. *Temple.*

2. Vehemence of temper; heat of paſſion.

3. Inability to ſuffer delay; eagerneſs.

Impa'tient, ìm-pâ'-shênt. *adj.* [*impatient*, Fr. *impatiens*, Lat.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear: with *of*.

Fame, *impatient of* extremes, decays
Not more by envy than exceſs of praiſe. *Pope.*

2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.

The tortur'd ſavage turns around,
And flings about his ſoam, *impatient of* the wound. *Dryden.*

3. Vehemently agitated by ſome painful paſſion; with *at* before the occaſion: with *of* impatience is referred more to the thing, with *at* to the perſon.

To be *impatient at* the death of a perſon, concerning whom it was certain he muſt die, is to mourn becauſe thy friend was not born an angel. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

4. Hot; haſty.

The *impatient* man will not give himſelf time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

5. Eager; ardently deſirous; not able to endure delay: with *for* before the thing deſired.

The mighty Cæſar waits his vital hour,
Impatient for the world, and graſps his promis'd pow'r. *Dryden.*
On the ſeas prepar'd the veſſel ſtands;
Th' *impatient* mariner thy ſpeed demands. *Pope.*

Impa'tiently, ìm-pà'-shènt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *impatient.*]

1. With rage, under uneaſineſs.
2. Paſſionately; ardently.

He conſidered one thing ſo *impatiently*, that he would not admit any thing elſe to be worth conſideration. *Clarendon.*

3. Eagerly; with great deſire.

To **Impa'tronize**, ìm-pàt'-trò-nìz. *v. a.* [*impatroniſer*, Fr. *in* and *patronize.*] To gain to one's ſelf the power of any ſeigniory. This word is not uſual.

The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himſelf of the dutchy. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **Impa'wn**, ìm-pà'n. *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn.*] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.

Go to the king, and let there be *impawn'd*
Some ſurety for a ſafe return again. *Shak. Hen.* IV.
Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence ſhall invite us to;
Therefore take heed how you *impawn* our perſon,
How you awake our ſleeping ſword of war. *Shak.*

To **IMPE'ACH**, ìm-pè'tsh. *v. a.* [*empecher*, Fr.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This ſenſe is little in uſe.

Each door he opened without any breach;
There was no bar to ſtop, nor foe him to *impeach.* *Spenſer.*

His ſons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life. *Davies.*

If they will *impeach* the purpoſes of an army, which they have no reaſon to think themſelves able to reſiſt, they put themſelves out of all expectation of mercy. *Hayward.*

A defluxion on my throat *impeached* my utterance. *Howel.*

2. To accuſe by public authority.

They were both *impeached* by a houſe of commons. *Addiſon.*

Great diſſentions were kindled between the nobles and commons on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had *impeached.* *Swift.*

Impe'ach, ìm-pè'tsh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Hindrance; let; impediment.

Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this!
If here you hous'd him, here he would have been;
If he were mad, he would not plead ſo coldly. *Shakeſp.*

Impe'achable, ìm-pè'tsh-àbl. *adj.* [from *impeach.*] Accuſable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by poſitive laws to give religion to the world, the wiſdom of his providence had been *impeachable.* *Grew.*

Impe'acher, ìm-pè'tsh-ùr. *n. ſ.* [from *impeach.*] An accuſer; one who brings an accuſation againſt another.

Many of our fierceſt *impeachers* would leave the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour. *Government of the Tongue.*

Impe'achment, ìm-pè'tsh-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *impeach.*]

1. Hindrance; let; impediment; obſtruction. Not in uſe.

Tell us what things, during your late continuance there, are moſt offenſive, and the greateſt *impeachment* to the good government thereof. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Tell thy king I do not ſeek him now;
But could be willing to march on to Calais,
Without *impeachment.* *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Neither is this acceſſion of neceſſity any *impeachment* to Chriſtian liberty, or enſnaring of men's conſciences. *Sanderſ.*

2. Public accuſation; charge preferred.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,
Devis'd *impeachments* to impriſon him. *Shak. R.* III.

The lord Somers, though his accuſers would gladly have dropped their *impeachment*, was inſtant with them for the proſecution. *Addiſon.*

The conſequences of Coriolanus's *impeachment* had like to have been fatal to their ſtate. *Swift.*

To **Impe'arl**, ìm-pè'rl. *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl.*]

1. To form in reſemblance of pearls.

Innumerable as the ſtars of night,
Or ſtars of morning, dewdrops, which the ſun
Impearls on every leaf, and ev'ry flow'r. *Milton.*

2. To decorate as with pearls.

The dews of the morning *impearl* every thorn, and ſcatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth. *Digby to Pope.*

Impeccabi'lity, ìm-pèk'-kà-bìl'-ìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*impeccabilité*, Fr. from *impeccable.*] Exemption from ſin; exemption from failure.

Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pope.*

Impe'ccable, ìm-pèk'-kàbl. *adj.* [*impeccable*, Fr. *in* and *pecco*, Lat.] Exempt from poſſibility of ſin.

That man pretends he never commits any act prohibited by the word of God, and then that were a rare charm to render him *impeccable*, or that is the means of conſecrating every ſin of his. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

To **Impe'de**, ìm-pè'd. *v. a.* [*impedio*, Lat.] To hinder; to let; to obſtruct.

All the forces are muſtered to *impede* its paſſage. *Decay of Piety.*

The way is open, and no ſtop to force
The ſtars return, or to *impede* their courſe. *Creech. Manil.*

Impe'diment, ìm-pèd'-ỳ-mènt. *n. ſ.* [*impedimentum*, Lat.] Hindrance; let; impeachment; obſtruction; oppoſition.

The minds of beaſts grudge not at their bodies comfort, nor are their ſenſes letted from enjoying their objects: we have the *impediments* of honour, and the torments of conſcience. *Sidney.*

What *impediments* there are to hinder it, and which were the ſpeedieſt way to remove them. *Hooker.*

The life is led moſt happily wherein all virtue is exerciſed without *impediment* or let. *Hooker.*

But for my tears,
The moiſt *impediments* unto my ſpeech,
I had foreſtall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shak.*
May I never
To this good purpoſe, that ſo fairly ſhews,
Dream of *impediment.* *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

They bring one that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his ſpeech. *Mark*, vii. 32.

Fear is the greateſt *impediment* to martyrdom; and he that is overcome by little arguments of pain, will hardly conſent to loſe his life with torments. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Free from th' *impediments* of light and noiſe,
Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs. *Waller.*

To **Impe'l**, ìm-pèl'. *v. a.* [*impello*, Lat.] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to preſs on.

So Mirrah's mind, *impell'd* on either ſide,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide. *Dryden.*
The ſurge *impell'd* me on a craggy coaſt. *Pope.*
Propitious gales
Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy ſails. *Pope's Odyſſ.*
A mightier pow'r the ſtrong direction ſends,
And ſev'ral men *impels* to ſev'ral ends;
This drives them conſtant to a certain coaſt. *Pope.*

Impe'llent, ìm-pèl'-lènt. *n. ſ.* [*impellens*, Lat.] An impulſive power; a power that drives forward.

How ſuch a variety of motions ſhould be regularly managed, in ſuch a wilderneſs of paſſages, by mere blind *impellents* and material conveyances, I have not the leaſt conjecture. *Glanville.*

To **IMPE'ND**, ìm-pènd'. *v. n.* [*impendeo*, Lat.]

1. To hang over.

Deſtruction ſure o'er all your heads *impends*;
Ulyſſes comes, and death his ſteps attends. *Pope.*

2. To be at hand; to preſs nearly. It is uſed in an ill ſenſe.

It expreſſes our deep ſorrow for our paſt ſins, and our lively ſenſe of God's *impending* wrath. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

No ſtory I unfold of publick woes,
Nor bear advices of *impending* foes. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

Impe'ndent, ìm-pèn'-dènt. *adj.* [*impendens*, Lat.] Imminent; hanging over; preſſing cloſely. In an ill ſenſe.

If the evil feared or *impendent* be a greater ſenſible evil than the good, it over-rules the appetite to averſation. *Hale.*

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain
Place Ormond's duke: *impendent* in the air
Let his keen ſabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior.*

Impe'ndence, ìm-pèn'-dèns. *n. ſ.* [from *impendent.*] The ſtate of hanging over; near approach.

Good ſometimes is not ſafe to be attempted, by reaſon of the *impendence* of a greater ſenſible evil. *Hale.*

Impenetrabi'lity, ìm-pèn'-è-trà-bìl'-ìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*impenetrabilité*, Fr. from *impenetrable.*]

1. Quality of not being pierceable, or permeable.

All bodies, ſo far as experience reaches, are either hard, or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of universal *impenetrability*, beſides a large experience, without an experimental exception. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Inſuſceptibility of intellectual impreſſion.

IMPE'NETRABLE, ìm-pèn'-è-tràbl. *adj.* [*impenetrable*, Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

With hard'ning cold, and forming heat,
The cyclops did their ſtrokes repeat,
Before th' *impenetrable* ſhield was wrought. *Dryd.*

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into ſome thick covert would I run,
Impenetrable to the ſtars or ſun. *Dryden.*

The mind frights itſelf with any thing reflected on in groſs: things, thus offered to the mind, carry the ſhew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in *impenetrable* obſcurity. *Locke.*

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.
4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

It is the moſt *impenetrable* cur
That ever kept with men.
—Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with bootleſs prayers. *Shak.*

Some will never believe a propoſition in divinity, if any thing can be ſaid againſt it: they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a ſermon of the goſpel. *Taylor.*

Impe′netrably, ìm-pĕn′-ē-trăb-lȳ. *adv.* [from *impenetrable.*] With hardneſs to a degree incapable of impreſſion.

Blunt the ſenſe, and fit it for a ſkull
Of ſolid proof, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope.*

Impe′nitence, ìm-pĕn′-ȳ-tĕns. }
Impe′nitency, ìm-pĕn′-ȳ-tĕn-sȳ. } *n. ſ.*
[*impenitence*, Fr. *in* and *penitence.*] Obduracy; want of remorſe for crimes; final diſregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thouſand end their days in final *impenitence.* *South.*

Before the revelation of the goſpel the wickedneſs and *impenitency* of the heathens was a much more excuſable thing, becauſe they were in a great meaſure ignorant of the rewards of another life. *Tillotſon.*

He will advance from one degree of wickedneſs and *impenitence* to another, 'till at laſt he becomes hardened without remorſe. *Rogers.*

Impe′nitent, ìm-pĕn′-ȳ-tĕnt. *adj.* [*impenitent*, Fr. *in* and *penitent.*] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted ſome *impenitent* men's requeſt; as, on the other ſide, the apoſtle's ſuit he hath of favour and mercy not granted. *Hooker.*

They dy'd
Impenitent, and left a race behind
Like to themſelves. *Milton.*

When the reward of penitents, and puniſhment of *impenitents*, is once aſſented to as true, 'tis impoſſible but the mind of man ſhould wiſh for the one, and have diſlikes to the other. *Hammond.*

Impe′nitently, ìm-pĕn′-ȳ-tĕnt-lȳ. *adv.* [from *impenitent.*] Obdurately; without repentance.

The condition required of us is a conſtellation of all the goſpel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakneſs, and perhaps with many ſins, ſo they be not wilfully, and *impenitently* lived and died in. *Hammond.*

What crowds of theſe, *impenitently* bold,
In ſounds and jingling ſyllables grown old,
Still run on poets! *Pope.*

Impe′nnous, ìm-pĕn′-nŭs. *adj.* [*in* and *penna*, Lat.] Wanting wings. This word is convenient, but, I think, not uſed.

It is generally received an earwigg hath no wings, and is reckoned amongſt *impennous* inſects; but he that ſhall, with a needle, put aſide the ſhort and ſheathy caſes on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. *Brown.*

I′mperate, ìm′-pē-răt. *adj.* [*imperatus*, Lat.] Done with conſciouſneſs; done by direction of the mind.

The elicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *imperate* acts of the ſame habit utterly ceaſe. *South.*

Thoſe natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the ſoul and inſtrumentality of the ſpirits, as well as thoſe *imperate* acts, wherein we ſee the empire of the ſoul. *Hale.*

Impe′rative, ìm-pĕr′-ră-tìv. *adj.* [*imperatif*, Fr. *imperativus*, Lat.] Commanding; expreſſive of command.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to ſignify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, diſallowing, intreating; which likewiſe, from the principal uſe of it, is called the *imperative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Impe′ratively, ìm-pĕr′-ră-tìv-lȳ. *adv.* In a commanding ſtyle; authoritatively.

Imperce′ptible, ìm-pĕr-sĕp′-tìbl. *adj.* [*imperceptible*, Fr. *in* and *perceptible.*] Not to be diſcovered; not to be perceived; ſmall; ſubtle; quick or ſlow, ſo as to elude obſervation.

Some things are in their nature *imperceptible* by our ſenſe; yea, and the more refined parts of material exiſtence, which, by reaſon of their ſubtilty, eſcape our perception. *Hale.*

In the ſudden changes of his ſubject with almoſt *imperceptible* connections, the Theban poet is his maſter. *Dryden.*

The parts muſt have their outlines in waves, reſembling flames, or the gliding of a ſnake upon the ground: they muſt be almoſt *imperceptible* to the touch, and even. *Dryden.*

The alterations in the globe are very ſlight, and almoſt *imperceptible*, and ſuch as tend to the benefit of the earth. *Wood.*

Imperce′ptibleness, ìm-pĕr-sĕp′-tìbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *imperceptible.*] The quality of eluding obſervation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reaſon of their ſubtilty and *imperceptibleneſs* to us, are not ſo much as within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

Imperce′ptibly, ìm-pĕr-sĕp′-tìb-lȳ. *adv.* [from *imperceptible.*] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we adviſe ourſelves: the moral inſinuates itſelf *imperceptibly*, we are taught by ſurprize, and become wiſer and better unawares. *Addiſon.*

IMPE′RFECT, ìm-pĕr′-fĕkt. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Lat.]

1. Not complete; not abſolutely finiſhed; defective. Uſed either of perſons or things.

Something he left *imperfect* in the ſtate,
Which, ſince his coming forth, is thought of,
Which brought the kingdom ſo much fear and
    danger,
That his return was moſt required. *Shakeſp.*

Opinion is a light, vain, crude and *imperfect* thing, ſettled in the imagination; but never arriving at the underſtanding, there to obtain the tincture of reaſon. *Ben Jonſon.*

The middle action, which produceth *imperfect* bodies, is fitly called, by ſome of the ancients, inquination or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

The ancients were *imperfect* in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. *Brown.*

Divers things we agree to be knowledge, which yet are ſo uneaſy to be ſatisfactorily underſtood by our *imperfect* intellects, that let them be delivered in the cleareſt expreſſions, the notions themſelves will yet appear obſcure. *Boyle.*

A marcor is either *imperfect*, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an intire waſting of the body, excluding all cure. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The ſtill-born ſounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd *imperfect* on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryd.*

As obſcure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reaſon, ſo do dubious words puzzle men. *Locke.*

2. Frail; not completely good: as, our beſt worſhip is *imperfect.*

Imperfe′ction, ìm-pĕr-fĕk′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*imperfection*, Fr. from *imperfect.*] Defect; failure; fault, whether phyſical or moral; whether of perſons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfection*; and that which is ſuppoſed behoveful unto men, proveth oftentimes moſt pernicious. *Hooker.*

The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many *imperfections* intolerable; but for pride monſtrous. *Hayward.*

Imperfections would not be half ſo much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. *L'Eſtrange.*

The world is more apt to cenſure than applaud, and himſelf fuller of *imperfections* than virtues. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Theſe are rather to be imputed to the ſimplicity of the age than to any *imperfection* in that divine poet. *Addiſon.*

Impe′rfectly, ìm-pĕr′-fĕkt-lȳ. *adv.* [from *imperfect.*] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should ſinking nations ſummon you away,
Maria's love might juſtify your ſtay;
Imperfectly the many vows are paid,
Which for your ſafety to the gods were made. *Stepney.*

Thoſe would hardly underſtand language or reaſon to any tolerable degree; but only a little and *imperfectly* about things familiar. *Locke.*

Impe′rforable, ìm-pĕr′-fō-răbl. *adj.* [*in* and *perforo*, Lat.] Not to be bored through.

Impe′rforate, ìm-pĕr′-fō-răt. *adj.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Lat.] Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born *imperforate*; in which caſe a ſmall puncture, dreſſed with a tent, effects the cure. *Sharp.*

IMPE′RIAL, ìm-pē′-ryăl. *adj.* [*imperial*, Fr. *imperialis*, Lat.]

1. Royal; poſſeſſing royalty.

Aim he took
At a fair veſtal, throned in the Weſt;
But I might ſee young Cupid's fiery ſhaft
Quench'd in the chaſte beams of the wat'ry moon,
And the *imperial* vot'reſs paſſed on
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakeſp.*

2. Betokening royalty; marking ſovereignty.

My due from thee is this *imperial* crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itſelf to me. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical.

The main body of the marching foe
Againſt th' *imperial* palace is deſign'd. *Dryden.*

You that are a ſov'reign prince, allay
Imperial pow'r with your paternal ſway. *Dryden.*

To tame the proud, the fetter'd ſlave to free,
Theſe are *imperial* arts, and worthy thee. *Dryden.*

Impe′rialist, ìm-pē′-ryă-lìst. *n. ſ.* [from *imperial.*] One that belongs to an emperour.

The *imperialiſts* imputed the cauſe of ſo ſhameful a flight unto the Venetians. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

IMPE′RIOUS, ìm-pē′-ryŭs. *adj.* [*imperieux*, Fr. *imperioſus*, Lat.]

1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; aſſuming command.

If it be your proud will
To ſhew the power of your *imperious* eyes. *Spenſer.*

This *imperious* man will work us all
From princes into pages. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Not th' *imperious* ſhow
Of the full fortun'd Cæſar ever ſhall
Be brooch'd with me. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

He is an *imperious* dictator of the principles of vice, and impatient of all contradiction. *More.*

How much I ſuffer'd, and how long I ſtrove
Againſt th' aſſaults of this *imperious* love! *Dryden.*

Recollect what diſorder haſty or *imperious* words from parents or teachers have cauſed in his thoughts. *Locke.*

2. Powerful; aſcendant; overbearing.

A man, by a vaſt and *imperious* mind, and a heart large as the ſand upon the ſea ſhore, could command all the knowledge of nature and art. *Tillotſon.*

Impe′riously, ìm-pē′-ryŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *imperious.*] With arrogance of command; with inſolence of authority.

Who's there, that knocketh ſo *imperiouſly*? *Shak.*

Who can abide, that, againſt their own doctors, ſix whole books ſhould, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be, under pain of a curſe, *imperiouſly* obtruded upon God and his church? *Hall.*

It is not to inſult and domineer, to look diſdainfully, and revile *imperiouſly*, that procures an eſteem from any one. *South.*

The ſage, tranſported at th' approaching hour,
Imperiouſly thrice thunder'd on the floor! *Garth.*

Impe′riousness, ìm-pė′-ryůs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *imperious.*]

1. Authority; air of command.

So would he uſe his *imperiouſneſs*, that we had a delightful fear and awe, which made us loth to loſe our hopes. *Sidney.*

2. Arrogance of command.

Imperiouſneſs and ſeverity is but an ill way of treating men, who have reaſon of their own to guide them. *Locke.*

Impe′rishable, ìm-pėr-rìsh′-åbl. *adj.* [*imperiſſable*, Fr. *in* and *periſh.*] Not to be deſtroyed.

We find this our empyreal form
Incapable of mortal injury,
Imperiſhable; and though pierc'd with wound,
Soon cloſing, and by native vigour heal'd. *Milton.*

IMPE′RSONAL, ìm-pėr′-sůn-ål. *adj.* [*imperſonel*, Fr. *imperſonalis*, Lat.] Not varied according to the perſons.

Imperſonals be declined throughout all moods and tenſes, a verb *imperſonal* hath no nominative caſe before it. *Accidence.*

Impe′rsonally, ìm-pėr′-sůn-ål-ŷ. *adv.* [from *imperſonal.*] According to the manner of an imperſonal verb.

Impersua′sible, ìm-pėr-swå′-sìbl. *adj.* [*in* and *perſuaſibilis*, Lat.] Not to be moved by perſuaſion.

Every pious perſon ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteouſneſs; and if it be his fortune to have as *imperſuaſible* an auditory, if he cannot avert the deluge, it will yet deliver his own ſoul, if he cannot benefit other men's. *Decay of Piety.*

Impe′rtinence, ìm-pėr′-tìn-ėns. } *n. ſ.*
Impe′rtinency, ìm-pėr′-tìn-ėn-sŷ. }
[*impertinence*, Fr. from *impertinent.*]

1. That which is of no preſent weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand.

Some though they lead a ſingle life, yet their thoughts do end with themſelves, and account future times *impertinencies.* *Bacon.*

2. Folly; rambling thought.

O, matter and *impertinency* mixt,
Reaſon and madneſs! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. Troubleſomeneſs; intruſion.

It will be ſaid I handle an art no way ſuitable to my employments or fortune, and ſo ſtand charged with intruſion and *impertinency.* *Wotton's Architect.*

We ſhould avoid the vexation and *impertinence* of pedants, who affect to talk in a language not to be underſtood. *Swift.*

4. Trifle; thing of no value.

I envy your felicity, delivered from the gilded *impertinencies* of life, to enjoy the moments of a ſolid contentment. *Evelyn.*

Nothing is more eaſy than to repreſent as *impertinencies* any parts of learning, that have no immediate relation to the happineſs or convenience of mankind. *Addiſon.*

There are many ſubtle *impertinencies* learnt in the ſchools, and many painful trifles, even among the mathematical theorems and problems. *Watts.*

Impe′rtinent, ìm-pėr′-tìn-ėnt. *adj.* [*impertinent*, Fr. *in* and *pertinens*, Lat.]

1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight.

The law of angels we cannot judge altogether *impertinent* unto the affairs of the church of God. *Hooker.*

The contemplation of things that are *impertinent* to us, and do not concern us, are but a more ſpecious idleneſs. *Tillotſon.*

2. Importunate; intruſive; meddling.

3. Fooliſh; trifling; negligent of the preſent purpoſe.

'Tis not a ſign two lovers are together, when they can be ſo *impertinent* as to enquire what the world does. *Pope.*

Impe′rtinent, ìm-pėr′-tìn-ėnt. *n. ſ.* A trifler; a meddler; an intruder; one who enquires or interpoſes where he has no right or call.

Governours would have enough to do to trouble their heads with the politicks of every meddling officious *impertinent.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Impe′rtinently, ìm-pėr′-tìn-ėnt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *impertinent.*]

1. Without relation to the preſent matter.

2. Troubleſomely; officiouſly; intruſively.

I have had joy given me as prepoſterouſly, and as *impertinently*, as they give it to men who marry where they do not love. *Suckling.*

The bleſſedneſs of mortals, now the higheſt ſaint in the celeſtial hierarchy, began to be ſo *impertinently* importuned, that great part of the liturgy was addreſſed ſolely to her. *Hooker.*

Why will any man be ſo *impertinently* officious as to tell me all this is only fancy? If it is a dream, let me enjoy it. *Addiſon.*

Impertran′sibility, ìm-pėr′-trån-sŷ-bìl″-lìt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *pertranſeo*, Lat.] Impoſſibility to be paſſed through.

I willingly declined thoſe many ingenious reaſons given by others; as of the *impertranſibility* of eternity, and impoſſibility therein to attain to the preſent limit of antecedent ages. *Hale.*

IMPE′RVIOUS, ìm-pėr′-vyůs. *adj.* [*impervius*, Lat.]

1. Unpaſſable; impenetrable.

Let the difficulty of paſſing back
Stay his return, perhaps, over this gulf
Impaſſable, *impervious*; let us try
To found a path from hell to that new world. *Milt.*

We may thence diſcern of how cloſe a texture glaſs is, ſince ſo very thin a film proved ſo *impervious* to the air, that it was forced to break the glaſs to free itſelf. *Boyle.*

The cauſe of reflection is not the impinging of light on the ſolid or *impervious* parts of bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

A great many veſſels are, in this ſtate, *impervious* by the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

From the damp earth *impervious* vapours riſe,
Increaſe the darkneſs, and involve the ſkies. *Pope.*

2. Inacceſſible. Perhaps improperly uſed.

A river's mouth *impervious* to the wind,
And clear of rocks. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Impe′rviousness, ìm-pėr′-vyůs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *impervious.*] The ſtate of not admitting any paſſage.

Impeti′ginous, ìm-pė-tì′-jìn-ůs. *adj.* [from *impetigo*, Lat.] Scurfy; covered with ſmall ſcabs.

I′mpetrable, ìm′-pė-tråbl. *adj.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat. *impetrable*, Fr.] Poſſible to be obtained. *Dict.*

To **I′mpetrate**, ìm′-pė-tråt. *v. a.* [*impetrer*, Fr. *impetro*, Lat.] To obtain by intreaty. *Dict.*

Impetra′tion, ìm-pė-trå′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*impetration*, Fr. *impetratio*, from *impetro*, Lat.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. Not much uſed.

The bleſſed ſacrament is the myſtery of the death of Chriſt, and the application of his blood, which was ſhed for the remiſſion of ſins, and is the great means of *impetration*, and the meritorious cauſe of it. *Taylor.*

It is the greateſt ſolemnity of prayer, the moſt powerful liturgy, and means of *impetration* in this world. *Taylor.*

Impetuo′sity, ìm-pėt′-ů-òs″-sìt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*impetuoſité*, Fr. from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury; vehemence; force.

I will ſet upon Aguecheek a notable report of valour, and drive the gentleman into a moſt hideous opinion of his rage, ſkill, fury, and *impetuoſity.* *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

The whole intrigue was contrived by the duke, and ſo violently purſued by his ſpirit and *impetuoſity.* *Clarendon.*

The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to the other paſſions to take their freeſt range, and act with the utmoſt *impetuoſity.* *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE′TUOUS, ìm-pėt′-ů-ůs. *adj.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Lat.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce.

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood,
Rolling its courſe, deſign'd their country's good;
But oft the torrent's too *impetuous* ſpeed
From the low earth tore ſome polluted weed. *Prior.*

2. Vehement of mind; paſſionate.

The king, 'tis true, is noble, but *impetuous.* *Rowe.*

Impe′tuously, ìm-pėt′-ů-ůs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *impetuous.*] Violently; vehemently: both of men and things.

They view the windings of the hoary Nar;
Through rocks and woods *impetuouſly* he glides,
While froth and foam the fretting ſurface hides. *Addiſon.*

Impe′tuousness, ìm-pėt′-ů-ůs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury; vehemence of paſſion.

I wiſh all words of rage might vaniſh in that breath that utters them; that as they reſemble the wind in fury and *impetuouſneſs*, ſo they might in tranſientneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

I′MPETUS, ìm′-pė-tůs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort.

Why did not they continue their deſcent 'till they were contiguous to the ſun, whither both mutual attraction and *impetus* carried them? *Bentley's Sermons.*

Impie′rceable, ìm-pėr′-sìbl. *adj.* [*in* and *pierce.*] Impenetrable; not to be pierced.

Exceeding rage inflam'd the furious beaſt;
For never felt his *impierceable* breaſt
So wond'rous force from hand of living wight. *Spenſer.*

Impi′ety, ìm-pì′-ė-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*impieté*, Fr. *impietas*, Lat.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.

To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jephtha's, when he ſacrificed his daughter. *Shakeſp.*

2. An act of wickedneſs; expreſſion of irreligion. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

If they die unprovided, no more is the king guilty of thoſe *impieties* for which they are now viſited. *Shakeſp.*

Can Juno ſuch *impieties* approve? *Denham.*

We have a melancholy proſpect of the ſtate of our religion; ſuch amazing *impieties* can be equalled by nothing but by thoſe cities conſumed of old by fire. *Swift.*

To **Impi′gnorate**, ìm-pìg′-nò-råt. *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Lat.] To pawn; to pledge.

Impignora′tion, ìm-pìg-nò-rå′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *impignorate.*] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To **Impi′nge**, ìm-pìndzh′. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Lat.] To fall againſt; to ſtrike againſt; to claſh with.

Things are reſerved in the memory by ſome corporeal exuviæ and material images, which, having *impinged* on the common ſenſe, rebound thence into ſome vacant cells of the brain. *Glanv.*

The cauſe of reflection is not the *impinging* of light on the ſolid or impervious parts of bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

To **Impi′nguate**, ìm-pìng′-gwåt. *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Lat.] To fatten; to make fat.

Frictions alſo do more fill and *impinguate* the body than exerciſe; for that in frictions the inward parts are at reſt. *Bacon.*

IMPIOUS, ĭm'-pyŭs. *adj.* [*impius*, Lat.] Irreligious; wicked; profane; without reverence of religion.

That Scripture ſtandeth not the church of God in any ſtead to direct, but may be let paſs as needleſs to be conſulted with, we judge it profane, *impious*, and irreligious to think. *Hooker.*

Ceaſe then this *impious* rage. *Milton.*

Then lewd Auchemolus he laid in duſt,
Who ſtain'd his ſtepdame's bed with *impious* luſt. *Dryden.*

And *impious* nations fear'd eternal night. *Dryd.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the *impious* and irreligious. *South.*

When vice prevails, and *impious* men bear ſway,
The poſt of honour is a private ſtation. *Addiſon.*

Since after thee may riſe an *impious* line,
Coarſe manglers of the human face divine:
Paint on, 'till fate diſſolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickell.*

They, *impious*, dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

Grand miſtakes in religion proceed from taking literally what was meant figuratively, from which ſeveral *impious* abſurdities followed, terminating in infidelity. *Forbes.*

I'MPIOUSLY, ĭm'-pyŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *impious.*] Profanely; wickedly.

The Roman wit, who *impiouſly* divides
His hero and his gods to different ſides,
I would condemn. *Granville.*

IMPLACABI'LITY, ĭm-plå-kå-bĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *implacable.*] Inexorableneſs; irreconcileable enmity; unappeaſible malice.

IMPLA'CABLE, ĭm-plå'-kåbl. *adj.* [*implacabilis*, Lat. *implacable*, Fr.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; conſtant in enmity.

His incenſement is ſo *implacable*, that ſatisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakeſp.*

Darah bears a generous mind;
But to *implacable* revenge inclin'd;
A bounteous maſter, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

The French are the moſt *implacable* and the moſt dangerous enemies of the Britiſh nation. *Addiſon.*

IMPLA'CABLY, ĭm-plå'-kåb-lȳ. *adv.* [from *implacable.*]

1. With malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

An order was made for diſarming all the papiſts; upon which, though nothing was after done, yet it kept up the apprehenſions in the people of dangers, and diſinclined them from the queen, whom they begun every day more *implacably* to hate, and conſequently to diſoblige. *Clarendon.*

2. It is once uſed by *Dryden* in a kind of mixed ſenſe of a tyrant's love.

I love,
And 'tis below my greatneſs to diſown it:
Love thee *implacably*, yet hate thee too. *Dryden.*

To **IMPLA'NT**, ĭm-plånt'. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Lat.] To infix; to inſert; to place; to engraft; to ſettle; to ſet; to ſow. The original meaning of putting a vegetable into the ground to grow is not often uſed.

How can you him unworthy then decree,
In whoſe chief part your worths *implanted* be? *Sidney.*

See, Father! what firſt-fruits on earth are ſprung,
From thy *implanted* grace in man! *Milton.*

No need of public ſanctions this to bind,
Which Nature has *implanted* in the mind. *Dryden.*

There grew to the outſide of the arytenoides another cartilage, capable of motion by the help of ſome muſcles that were *implanted* in it. *Ray.*

God having endowed man with faculties of knowing, was no more obliged to *implant* thoſe innate notions in his mind, than that, having given him reaſon, hands, and materials, he ſhould build him bridges. *Locke.*

IMPLANTA'TION, ĭm-plån-tå'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*implantation*, Fr. from *implant.*] The act of ſetting or planting; the act of enfixing or ſettling.

IMPLA'USIBLE, ĭm-plå'-ſĭbl. *adj.* [*in* and *plauſible.*] Not ſpecious; not likely to ſeduce or perſuade.

Nothing can better improve political ſchoolboys than the art of making plauſible or *implauſible* harangues againſt the very opinion for which they reſolve to determine. *Swift.*

I'MPLEMENT, ĭm'-plē-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*implementum*, from *impleo*, Lat.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or ſupplies wants.

Unto life many *implements* are neceſſary; more, if we ſeek ſuch a life as hath in it joy, comfort, delight, and pleaſure. *Hooker.*

2. Inſtrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; veſſels of a kitchen.

Wood hath coined ſeventeen thouſand pounds, and hath his tools and *implements* to coin ſix times as much. *Swift.*

It is the practice of the eaſtern regions for the artiſts in metals to carry about with them the whole *implements* of trade, to the houſe where they find employment. *Broome.*

IMPLE'TION, ĭm-plē'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*impleo*, Lat.] The act of filling; the ſtate of being full.

Theophraſtus conceiveth, upon a plentiful *impletion*, there may ſucceed a diſruption of the matrix. *Brown.*

IMPLE'X, ĭm-plĕk's. *adj.* [*implexus*, Lat.] Intricate; entangled; complicated: oppoſed to *ſimple*.

Every poem is either ſimple or *implex*: it is called ſimple when there is no change of fortune in it; *implex*, when the fortune of the chief actor changes from bad to good, or from good to bad. *Spectator.*

To **I'MPLICATE**, ĭm'-plȳ-kåt. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, Fr. *implico*, Lat.] To entangle; to embarraſs; to involve; to infold.

The ingredients of ſaltpetre do ſo mutually *implicate* and hinder each other, that the concrete acts but very languidly. *Boyle.*

IMPLICA'TION, ĭm-plȳ-kå'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*implicatio*, Lat. *implication*, Fr. from *implicate.*]

1. Involution; entanglement.

Three principal cauſes of firmneſs are the groſſneſs, the quiet contact, and the *implication* of the component parts. *Boyle.*

2. Inference not expreſſed, but tacitly inculcated.

Though civil cauſes, according to ſome men, are of leſs moment than criminal, yet the doctors are, by *implication*, of a different opinion. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

IMPLI'CIT, ĭm-plĭs'-ſĭt. *adj.* [*implicite*, Fr. *implicitus*, Lat.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. This ſenſe is rare.

In his woolly fleece
I cling *implicit*. *Pope.*

The humble ſhrub,
And buſh with frizzl'd hair *implicit*. *Thomſon.*

2. Inferred; tacitly compriſed; not expreſſed.

In the firſt eſtabliſhments of ſpeech there was an *implicit* compact, founded upon common conſent, that ſuch and ſuch words ſhould be ſigns, whereby they would expreſs their thoughts one to another. *South.*

Our expreſs requeſts are not granted, but the *implicit* deſires of our hearts are fulfilled. *Smalridge.*

3. Reſting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; truſting without reſerve or examination. Thus, by *implicit* credulity, I may believe a letter yet not opened, when I am confident of the writer's veracity.

There be falſe peaces or unities, when the peace is grounded but upon an *implicit* ignorance; for all colours will agree in the dark. *Bacon.*

No longer by *implicit* faith we err,
Whilſt every man's his own interpreter. *Denham.*

IMPLI'CITLY, ĭm-plĭs'-ſĭt-lȳ. *adv.* [from *implicit.*]

1. By inference compriſed, though not expreſſed.

The divine inſpection into the affairs of the world doth neceſſarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth *implicitly* deny his exiſtence: he may acknowledge what he will with his mouth, but in his heart he hath ſaid there is no God. *Bentley.*

2. By connection with ſomething elſe; dependently; with unreſerved confidence or obedience.

My bluſhing muſe with conſcious fear retires,
And whom they like, *implicitly* admires. *Roſcommon.*

Learn not to diſpute the methods of his providence; but humbly and *implicitly* to acquieſce in and adore them. *Atterbury.*

We *implicitly* follow in the track in which they lead us, and comfort ourſelves with this poor reflection, that we ſhall fare as well as thoſe that go before us. *Rogers.*

To **IMPLO'RE**, ĭm-plō'r. *v. a.* [*implorer*, Fr. *imploro*, Lat.]

1. To call upon in ſupplication; to ſolicit.

They ſhip their oars, and crown with wine
The holy goblet to the pow'rs divine,
Imploring all the gods that reign above. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

2. To aſk; to beg.

Do not ſay 'tis ſuperſtition, that
I kneel, and then *implore* her bleſſing. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

IMPLO'RE, ĭm-plō'r. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; intreaty; ſolicitation. Not in uſe.

Urged ſore
With piercing words and pitiful *implore*,
Him haſty to ariſe. *Fairy Queen.*

IMPLO'RER, ĭm-plō'-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *implore.*] Solicitor.

Mere *implorers* of unholy ſuits,
Breathing, like ſanctified and pious,
The better to beguile. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

IMPLU'MED, ĭm-plŭ'md. *adj.* [*implumis*, Lat.] Without feathers. *Dict.*

To **IMPLY'**, ĭm-plȳ'. *v. a.* [*impliquer*, Fr. *implico*, Lat.]

1. To unfold; to cover; to intangle. Not in uſe.

His courage ſtout,
Striving to looſe the knot that faſt him ties,
Himſelf in ſtraighter bonds too raſh *implies*. *Fairy Q.*

And Phœbus flying ſo moſt ſhameful ſight,
His bluſhing face in foggy cloud *implies*. *F. Queen.*

2. To involve or compriſe as a conſequence or concomitant.

That it was in uſe among the Greeks, the word triclinium *implieth*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What follows next is no objection; for that *implies* a fault. *Dryden.*

Bows the ſtrength of brawny arms *imply*,
Emblems of valour, and of victory. *Dryden.*

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious intention is *implied*. *Sherlock.*

To **IMPO'ISON**, ĭm-poi'zn. *v. a.* [*empoiſoner*, Fr. It might be written *empoiſon.*]

1. To corrupt with poiſon.

One doth not know
How much an ill word doth *impoiſon* liking. *Shak.*

2. To kill with poiſon. This is rare. See **EMPOISON**.

A man by his own alms *impoiſon'd*,
And with his charity ſlain. *Shakeſp.*

IMPO'LARILY, ĭm-pō'-lår-ȳ-lȳ. *adv.* [*in* and *polar.*] Not according to the direction of the poles. Little uſed.

Being *impolarily* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadſtone, it will, in a ſhort time, exchange its poles. *Brown.*

IMPOLI'TICAL, ìm-pô-lìt'-ỳ-kål. } *adj.*
IMPO'LITICK, ìm-pòl'-ìt-tìk. }
[*in* and *politick.*] Imprudent; indiſcreet; void of art or forecaſt.

He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counſel to be *impolitick*; but rather to uſe all prudent foreſight and circumſpection, leſt our ſimplicity be over-reached by cunning ſlights. *Hooker.*

IMPOLI'TICALLY, ìm-pô-lìt'-ỳ-kål-ỳ. } *adv.*
IMPO'LITICKLY, ìm-pòl'-ìt-tìk-lỳ. }
[*in* and *political.*] Without art or forecaſt.

IMPO'NDEROUS, ìm-pòn'-dèr-ùs. *adj.* [*in* and *ponderous.*] Void of perceptible weight.

It produces viſible and real effects by *imponderous* and inviſible emiſſions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

IMPORO'SITY, ìm-pô-ròs'-sìt-ỳ. *n.ſ.* [*in* and *porous.*] Abſence of interſtices; compactneſs; cloſeneſs.

The poroſity or *imporoſity* betwixt the tangible parts, and the greatneſs or ſmallneſs of the pores. *Bacon.*

IMPO'ROUS, ìm-pô'-rùs. *adj.* [*in* and *porous.*] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interſtices; cloſe of texture; completely ſolid.

It has its earthly and ſalinous parts ſo exactly reſolved, that its body is left *imporous*, and not diſcreted by atomical terminations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If atoms ſhould deſcend plumb down with equal velocity, being all perfectly ſolid and *imporous*, they would never the one overtake the other. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **IMPO'RT**, ìm-pô'rt. *v. a.* [*importo*, Lat.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad: oppoſed to *export*.

For Elis I would ſail with utmoſt ſpeed,
T' *import* twelve mares, which there luxurious feed. *Pope.*

2. To imply; to infer.

Himſelf not only comprehended all our neceſſities, but in ſuch ſort alſo framed every petition as might moſt naturally ſerve for many; and doth, though not always require, yet always *import* a multitude of ſpeakers together. *Hooker.*

The name of diſcipline *importeth* not as they would fain have it conſtrued; but the ſelf-ſame thing it ſignifieth, which the name of doctrine doth. *Hooker.*

This queſtion we now aſked, *imported*, as that we thought this land a land of magicians. *Bacon.*

3. To produce in conſequence.

Something he left imperfect in the ſtate,
Which ſince his coming forth is thought of, which
Imports the kingdom ſo much fear and danger,
That his return was moſt requir'd. *Shakeſp.*

4. [*Importer*, *importe*, Fr. Imperſonally.] To be of moment: as, it *imports*, it is of weight or conſequence.

Her length of ſickneſs, with what elſe more
ſerious
Importeth thee to know, this bears. *Shakeſp.*

Let the heat be ſuch as may keep the metal perpetually molten; for that above all *importeth* to the work. *Bacon.*

Number in armies *importeth* not much, where the people is of weak courage. *Bacon.*

This to attain, whether heav'n move, or earth,
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton.*

It may *import* us in this calm to hearken more than we have done to the ſtorms that are now raiſing abroad. *Temple.*

If I endure it, what *imports* it you? *Dryden.*

IMPO'RT, ìm'-pôrt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Importance; moment; conſequence.

What occaſion of *import*
Hath all ſo long detain'd you from your wife?
Shakeſp.

Some buſineſs of *import* that triumph wears
You ſeem to go with. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

When there is any diſpute, the judge ought to appoint the ſum according to the eloquence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the *import* of the cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

2. Tendency.

Add to the former obſervations made about vegetables a third of the ſame *import* made in mineral ſubſtances. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing imported from abroad; as, our *imports* ought not to exceed our exports.

IMPO'RTABLE, ìm-pôrt'-åbl. *adj.* [*in* and *portable.*] Unſupportable; not to be endured. A word accented by *Spenſer* on the firſt ſyllable. It is uſed in the Apocrypha.

Both at once him charge on either ſide,
With hideous ſtrokes and *importable* power,
That forced him his ground to traverſe wide,
And wiſely watch to ward that deadly ſtour.
Fairy Queen.

IMPO'RTANCE, ìm'-pår-tåns. *n. ſ.* [Fr.]

1. Thing imported or implied. Rare.

A notable paſſion of wonder appeared in them; but the wiſeſt beholder, that knew no more but ſeeing, could not ſay if the *importance* were joy or ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

2. Matter; ſubject. Not in uſe.

It had been pity you ſhould have been put together with ſo mortal a purpoſe, as then each bore, upon *importance* of ſo ſlight a nature. *Shakeſp.*

3. Conſequence; moment.

We conſider
Th' *importance* of Cyprus to the Turks. *Shakeſp.*
Thy own *importance* know,
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. *Pope.*

4. Importunity. An improper uſe peculiar to *Shakeſpeare.*

Maria writ
The letter at Sir Toby's great *importance*;
In recompence whereof he hath married her. *Shak.*

IMPORTANT, ìm-på'r-tånt. *adj.* [*important*, Fr.]

1. Momentous; weighty; of great conſequence.

The moſt *important* and preſſing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mediate eſtabliſhment of the royal line. *Wotton.*

This ſuperadds treachery to the crime: 'tis the falſifying the moſt *important* truſt. *Decay of Piety.*

O then, what intereſt ſhall I make
To ſave my laſt *important* ſtake,
When the moſt juſt have cauſe to quake? *Roſcom.*

The great *important* end that God deſigns religion for, the government of mankind, ſufficiently ſhews the neceſſity of its being rooted deep in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South.*

Examine how the faſhionable practice of the world can be reconciled to the *important* doctrine of our religion. *Rogers.*

Important truths ſtill let your fables hold,
And moral myſteries with art unfold. *Granville.*
Th' *important* hour had paſs'd unheeded by. *Irene.*

2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy. This ſeems to be the meaning here.

He fiercely at him flew,
And with *important* outrage him aſſail'd;
Who ſoon prepar'd to field, his ſword forth drew,
And him with equal valour countervail'd. *Fairy Q.*

3. Importunate. A corrupt uſe of the word. See IMPORTANCE.

Great France
My mourning and *important* tears hath pitied.
Shakeſp.

IMPORTA'TION, ìm-pòr-tå'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [from *import.*] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad: oppoſed to *exportation.*

The king's reaſonable profit ſhould not be neglected upon *importation* and *exportation.* *Bacon.*

Theſe mines fill the country with greater numbers of people than it would be able to bear, without the *importation* of corn from foreign parts. *Addiſon.*

The emperor has forbidden the *importation* of their manufactures into any part of the empire. *Addiſon on Italy.*

IMPO'RTER, ìm-pô'r-tùr. *n. ſ.* [from *import.*] One that brings in from abroad.

It is impoſſible to limit the quantity that ſhall be brought in, eſpecially if the *importers* of it have ſo ſure a market as the Exchequer. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTLESS, ìm-pô'rt-lìs. *adj.* [from *import.*] Of no moment or conſequence. This is a word not in uſe, but not inelegant.

We leſs expect
That matter needleſs, of *importleſs* burthen,
Divide thy lips. *Shakeſp.*

IMPO'RTUNATE, ìm-på'r-tù-nèt. *adj.* [*importunus*, Lat. *importune*, Fr.] Unſeaſonable and inceſſant in ſolicitations; not to be repulſed.

I was in debt to my *importunate* buſineſs; but he would not hear my excuſe. *Shakeſp.*

They may not be able to bear the clamour of an *importunate* ſuitor. *Smalridge.*

A rule reſtrains the moſt *importunate* appetites of our nature. *Rogers.*

IMPO'RTUNATELY, ìm-på'r-tù-nèt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *importunate.*] With inceſſant ſolicitation; pertinaciouſly in petition.

Their pertinacy is ſuch, that when you drive them out of one form, they aſſume another; and are ſo *importunately* troubleſome, as makes many think it impoſſible to be freed from them. *Duppa.*

IMPO'RTUNATENESS, ìm-på'r-tù-nìt-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *importunate.*] Inceſſant ſolicitation.

She with more and more *importunateneſs* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be deſired, or not granted. *Sidney.*

To **IMPORTU'NE**, ìm-pòr-tù'n. *v. a.* [*importuner*, Fr. *importunus*, Lat. Accented anciently on the ſecond ſyllable.] To teize; to haraſs with ſlight vexation; perpetually recurring; to moleſt.

Againſt all ſenſe you do *importune* her. *Shakeſp.*

If he eſpied any lewd gaiety in his fellow-ſervants, his maſter ſhould ſtraightways know it, and not reſt free from *importuning*, until the fellow had put away his fault. *Carew.*

The higheſt ſaint in the celeſtial hierarchy began to be ſo impertinently *importuned*, that a great part of the liturgy was addreſſed ſolely to her. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The bloom of beauty other years demands,
Nor will be gather'd by ſuch wither'd hands:
You *importune* it with a falſe deſire. *Dryden.*

Every one hath experimented this troubleſome intruſion of ſome friſking ideas, which thus *importune* the underſtanding, and hinder it from being employed. *Locke.*

We have been obliged to hire troops from ſeveral princes of the empire, whoſe miniſters and reſidents here have perpetually *importuned* the court with unreaſonable demands. *Swift.*

IMPORTU'NE, ìm-pòr-tù'n. *adj.* [*importunus*, Lat. It was anciently pronounced with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable.]

1. Conſtantly recurring; troubleſome by frequency.

All that charge did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and *importune* toil;
And planted there their huge artillery,
With which they daily made moſt dreadful battery.
Spenſer.

Henry, king of England, needed not to have beſtowed ſuch great ſums, nor ſo to have buſied himſelf with *importune* and inceſſant labour, to compaſs my death and ruin, if I had been a feigned perſon. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

2. Troubleſome; vexatious.

And th' armies of their creatures all, and ſome
Do ſerve to them, and with *importune* might
War againſt us, the vaſſals of their will. *Spenſer.*

If the upper ſoul can check what is conſented to by the will, in compliance with the fleſh, and can then hope, that after a few years of ſenſuality, that *importune* rebellious ſervant ſhall be eternally caſt off, this would be ſome colour for that novel perſuaſion. *Hammond.*

The ſame airs, which ſome entertain with moſt delightful tranſports, to others are *importune.* *Glanville's Sceſis.*

3. Unſeaſonable; coming, aſking, or happening at a wrong time.

No fair to thine
Equivalent, or ſecond! which compell'd
Me thus, though *importune* perhaps, to come
And gaze and worſhip thee. *Milton.*

IMPORTU′NELY, ìm-pòr′-tùn-lỳ. *adv.* [from *importune.*]

1. Troubleſomely; inceſſantly.

The palmer bent his ear unto the noiſe,
To weet who call'd ſo *importunely*:
Again he heard a more efforced voice,
That bade him come in haſte. *Fairy Queen.*

2. Unſeaſonably; improperly.

The conſtitutions that the apoſtles made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much importunity, but very *importunely* urged by the diſciplinarians. *Sanderſon.*

IMPORTU′NITY, ìm-pòr-tù′-nì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*importunitas*, Lat. *importunité*, Fr. from *importunate.*] Inceſſant ſolicitation.

Overcome with the *importunity* of his wife, a woman of a haughty ſpirit, he altered his former purpoſe. *Knolles.*

Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to ſport
Her *importunity*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

To **IMPOSE**, ìm-pò′z. *v. a.* [*impoſer*, Fr. *impoſitum*, Lat.]

1. To lay on as a burthen or penalty.

It ſhall not be lawful to *impoſe* toll upon them. *Ezra*, vii.

If a ſon do fall into a lewd action, the imputation, by your rule, ſhould be *impoſed* upon his father. *Shakeſp.*

To tyrants others have their country ſold,
Impoſing foreign lords for foreign gold. *Dryd. Æn.*

On impious realms and barb'rous kings *impoſe*
Thy plagues, and curſe them with ſuch ills as thoſe. *Pope.*

2. To enjoin as a duty or law.

What good or evil is there under the ſun, what action correſpondent or repugnant unto the law which God hath *impoſed* upon his creatures, but in or upon it God doth work, according to the law which himſelf hath eternally purpoſed to keep? *Hooker.*

There was a thorough way made by the ſword for the *impoſing* of the laws upon them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Thou on the deep *impoſeſt* nobler laws,
And by that juſtice haſt remov'd the cauſe. *Waller.*

Chriſtianity hath hardly *impoſed* any other laws upon us, but what are enacted in our natures, or are agreeable to the prime and fundamental laws of it. *Tillotſon.*

Impoſe but your commands,
This hour ſhall bring you twenty thouſand hands. *Dryden.*

It was neither *impoſed* on me, nor ſo much as the ſubject given me by any man. *Dryden.*

3. To fix on; to impute to.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the firſt cauſe which we *impoſe* not on the ſecond; or what we deny unto nature, we impute unto nativity itſelf. *Brown.*

4. To obtrude fallaciouſly.

Our poet thinks not fit
T' *impoſe* upon you what he writes for wit. *Dryd.*

5. *To impoſe on.* To put a cheat on; to deceive.

Phyſicians and philoſophers have ſuffered themſelves to be ſo far *impoſed upon* as to publiſh chymical experiments, which they never tried. *Boyle.*

He that thinks the name centaur ſtands for ſome real being, *impoſes on* himſelf, and miſtakes words for things. *Locke.*

6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the ſtone, and fit on the chaſes, in order to carry the forms to preſs.

IMPO′SE, ìm-pò′z. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in uſe.

According to your ladyſhip's *impoſe*
I am thus early come. *Shakeſp.*

IMPO′SEABLE, ìm-pò′-zàbl. *adj.* [from *impoſe.*] To be laid as obligatory on any body.

They were not ſimply *impoſeable* on any particular man, farther than he was a member of ſome church. *Hammond.*

IMPO′SER, ìm-pò′-zùr. *n. ſ.* [from *impoſe.*] One who enjoins as a law; one who lays any thing on another as a hardſhip.

The univerſities ſufferings might be manifeſted to all nations, and the *impoſers* of theſe oaths might repent. *Walton.*

IMPOSI′TION, ìm-pò′-zìſh′-ùn. *n. ſ.* [*impoſition*, Fr. *impoſitus*, Lat.]

1. The act of laying any thing on another.

The ſecond part of confirmation is the prayer of benediction of the biſhop, made more ſolemn by the *impoſition* of hands. *Hammond.*

2. The act of annexing.

The firſt *impoſition* of names was grounded, among all nations, upon future good hope conceived of children. *Camden.*

The *impoſition* of the name is grounded only upon the predominancy of that element, whoſe name is aſcribed to it. *Boyle.*

3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty.

Their determination is to trouble you with no more ſuit; unleſs you may be won by ſome other ſort than your father's *impoſition*, depending on the caſkets. *Shakeſp.*

From *impoſition* of ſtrict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from ſervile fear
To filial; works of law, to works of faith. *Milton.*

4. Conſtraint; oppreſſion.

The conſtraint of receiving and holding opinions by authority was rightly called *impoſition.* *Locke.*

A greater load has been laid on us than we have been able to bear, and the groſſeſt *impoſitions* have been ſubmitted to, in order to forward the dangerous deſigns of a faction. *Swift.*

Let it not be made, contrary to its own nature, the occaſion of ſtrife, a narrow ſpirit, and unreaſonable *impoſitions* on the mind and practice. *Watts.*

5. Cheat; fallacy; impoſture.

6. A ſupernumerary exerciſe enjoined ſcholars as a puniſhment.

Theſe *impoſitions* were ſupply'd,
To light my pipe, or pleaſe my pride. *Progreſs of Diſcontent.*

IMPO′SSIBLE, ìm-pòs′-sìbl. *adj.* [*impoſſible*, Fr. *in* and *poſſible.*] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

It was *impoſſible* that the ſtate ſhould continue quiet. 2 *Mac.*

With men this is *impoſſible*; but with God all things are poſſible. *Mat.* xix. 26.

'Twere *impoſſible* for any enterpriſe to be lawful, if that which ſhould legitimate it is ſubſequent to it. *Decay of Piety.*

Difficult it is, but not *impoſſible.* *Chillingworth.*

It is *impoſſible* the mind ſhould be ſtopped any where in its progreſs in this ſpace, how far ſoever it extends its thoughts. *Locke.*

We cannot believe it *impoſſible* to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the underſtanding the notice of corporeal things than five. *Locke.*

I my thoughts deceive
With hope of things *impoſſible* to find. *Walſh.*

IMPOSSIBI′LITY, ìm-pòs′-sỳ-bìl″-ì-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*impoſſibilité*, Fr. from *impoſſible.*]

1. Impracticability; the ſtate of being not feaſible.

Simple Philoclea, it is the *impoſſibility* that doth torment me; for unlawful deſires are puniſhed after the effect of enjoying, but impoſſible deſires in the deſire itſelf. *Sidney.*

Admit all theſe *impoſſibilities* and great abſurdities to be poſſible and convenient. *Whitgifte.*

Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars 'gainſt the fiery ſun,
Murdering *impoſſibility*, to make
What cannot be, ſlight work. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

They confound difficulty with *impoſſibility.* *South.*

Thoſe who aſſert the *impoſſibility* of ſpace exiſting without matter, muſt make body infinite. *Locke.*

When we ſee a man of like paſſions and weakneſs with ourſelves going before us in the paths of duty, it confutes all lazy pretences of *impoſſibility.* *Rogers.*

2. That which cannot be done.

Though men do, without offence, wiſh daily that the affairs, which with evil ſucceſs are paſt, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifeſt *impoſſibility* in itſelf, the rules of religion do not permit. *Hooker.*

Impoſſibilities! oh no, there's none,
Could I bring thy heart captive home. *Cowley.*

I′MPOST, ìm′-pòſt. *n. ſ.* [*impoſt*, *impôt*, Fr. *impoſitum*, Lat.] A tax; a toll; a cuſtom paid.

Taxes and *impoſts* upon merchants do ſeldom good to the king's revenue; for that that he wins in the hundred, he loſeth in the ſhire. *Bacon.*

IMPO′STS, ìm-pòſts. *n. ſ.* [*impoſte*, Fr.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainſworth.*

To **IMPO′STHUMATE**, ìm-pòs′-tù-màt. *v. n.* [from *impoſthume.*] To form an abſceſs; to gather; to form a cyſt or bag containing matter.

The bruiſe *impoſthumated*, and afterwards turned to a ſtinking ulcer, which made every body ſhy to come near her. *Arbuthnot.*

To **IMPO′STHUMATE**, ìm-pòs′-tù-màt. *v. a.* To afflict with an impoſthume.

They would not fly that ſurgeon, whoſe lancet threatens none but the *impoſthumated* parts. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPOSTHUMA′TION, ìm-pòs-tù-mà′-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [from *impoſthumate.*] The act of forming an impoſthume; the ſtate in which an impoſthume is formed.

He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious *impoſthumations.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

IMPO′STHUME, ìm-pòs′-tùm. *n. ſ.* This ſeems to have been formed by corruption from *impoſtem*, as *South* writes it; and *impoſtem* to have been written erroneouſly for *apoſtem*, ἀπόςημα an abſceſs.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyſt.

Now rotten diſeaſes, ruptures, catarrhs, and bladders full of *impoſthumes*, make prepoſterous diſcoveries. *Shakeſp.*

An error in the judgment is like an *impoſtem* in the head, which is always noiſome, and frequently mortal. *South.*

Fumes cannot tranſude through the bag of an *impoſthume.* *Harvey.*

IMPO′STOR, ìm-pòs′-tùr. *n. ſ.* [*impoſteur*, Fr. from *impoſe*; *impoſitor*, Lat.] One who cheats by a fictitious character.

Shame and pain, poverty and ſickneſs, yea death and hell itſelf, are but the trophies of thoſe fatal conqueſts got by that grand *impoſtor*, the devil, over the deluded ſons of men. *South.*

IMPO'STURE, ĭm-pŏs'-tshŭr. *n. ſ.* [*impoſture*, Fr. *impoſtura*, Lat.] Cheat; fraud; ſuppoſititiouſneſs; cheat committed by giving to perſons or things a falſe character.

That the ſoul, and angels have nothing to do with groſſer locality is generally opinioned; but who is it that retains not a great part of the *impoſture*, by allowing them a definitive *ubi*, which is ſtill but imagination? *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Open to them ſo many of the interior ſecrets of this myſterious art, without *impoſture* or invidious reſerve. *Evelyn.*

We know how ſucceſsful the late uſurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal againſt kingſhip; but when they found out the *impoſture*, upon his aſpiring to the ſame himſelf, he was preſently deſerted, and never able to crown his uſurped greatneſs with that title. *South.*

Form new legends,
And fill the world with follies and *impoſtures*. *Irene.*

I'MPOTENCE, ĭm'-pŏ-tĕns. } *n. ſ.* [*impotentia*, Lat.]
I'MPOTENCY, ĭm'-pŏ-tĕn-ſy̆. }

1. Want of power; inability; imbecillity; weakneſs.

Some were poor by *impotency* of nature; as young fatherleſs children, old decrepit perſons, ideots, and cripples. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Weakneſs, or the *impotence* of exerciſing animal motion, attends fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

God is a friend and a father, whoſe care ſupplies our wants, and defends our *impotence*, and from whoſe compaſſion in Chriſt we hope for eternal glory hereafter. *Rogers.*

This is not a reſtraint or *impotency*, but the royal prerogative of the moſt abſolute king of kings; that he wills to do nothing but what he can; and that he can do nothing which is repugnant to his divine goodneſs. *Bentley.*

2. Ungovernableneſs of paſſion. A Latin ſignification; *animi impotentia*.

Will he, ſo wiſe, let looſe at once his ire,
Belike through *impotence*, or unaware,
To give his enemies their wiſh, and end
Them in his anger, whom his anger ſaves
To puniſh endleſs? *Milton.*

Yet all combin'd,
Your beauty and my *impotence* of mind. *Dryden.*

3. Incapacity of propagation.

Dulneſs with obſcenity muſt prove
As hateful, ſure, as *impotence* in love. *Pope.*

I'MPOTENT, ĭm'-pŏ-tĕnt. *adj.* [*impotent*, Fr. *impotens*, Lat.]

1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power.

We that are ſtrong muſt bear the imbecillity of the *impotent*, and not pleaſe ourſelves. *Hooker.*

Yet wealth is *impotent*
To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd. *Milton.*

Although in dreadful whirls we hung,
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not ſlow to hear,
Nor *impotent* to ſave. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. Diſabled by nature or diſeaſe.

In thoſe porches lay a great multitude of *impotent* folk, of blind, halt, and withered. *John*, v. 3.

There ſat a certain man, *impotent* in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. *Acts*, xiv.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull delay;
Delay leads *impotent* and ſnail-pac'd beggary. *Shak.*

The *impotent* poor might be reliev'd, and the idle forced to labour. *Temple.*

3. Without power of reſtraint. [*Animi impotens*.]

With jealous eyes at diſtance ſhe had ſeen,
Whiſp'ring with Jove, the ſilver-footed queen;
Then, *impotent* of tongue, her ſilence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone ſhe ſpoke. *Dryd.*

4. Without power of propagation.

He told beau Prim, who is thought *impotent*, that his miſtreſs would not have him, becauſe he is a ſloven, and had committed a rape. *Tatler.*

I'MPOTENTLY, ĭm'-pŏ-tĕnt-ly̆. *adv.* [from *impotent*.] Without power.

Proud Cæſar, 'midſt triumphal cars,
The ſpoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,
Ignobly vain, and *impotently* great,
Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in ſtate. *Pope.*

To **IMPO'UND**, ĭm-pou'nd. *v. a.* [*in* and *pound*.] See POUND.

1. To incloſe as in a pound; to ſhut in; to confine.

The great care was rather how to *impound* the rebels, that none of them might eſcape, than that any doubt was made to vanquiſh them. *Bacon.*

2. To ſhut up in a pinfold.

England
Hath taken and *impounded* as a ſtray
The king. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a ſtray, and *impounded* him, with intention to reſtore him to the right owner. *Dryden.*

To **IMPO'WER**, ĭm-pow'-ŭr. See EMPOWER.

IMPRA'CTICABLE, ĭm-prăk'-ty̆-kăbl. *adj.* [*impracticable*, Fr. *in* and *practicable*.]

1. Not to be performed; unfeaſible; impoſſible.

Had there not been ſtill remaining bodies, the legitimate offsprings of the antediluvian earth, 'twould have been an extravagant and *impracticable* undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. *Woodward.*

To preach up the neceſſity of that which our experience tells us is utterly *impracticable*, were to affright mankind with the terrible proſpect of univerſal damnation. *Rogers.*

2. Untractable; unmanageable; ſtubborn.

That fierce *impracticable* nature
Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd girl. *Rowe.*

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS, ĭm-prăk'-ty̆-kăbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *impracticable*.]

1. Impoſſibility.

I do not know a greater mark of an able miniſter than that of rightly adapting the ſeveral faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the *impracticableneſs* of doing this. *Swift.*

2. Untractableneſs; ſtubbornneſs.

To **I'MPRECATE**, ĭm'-prē-kăt. *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Lat.] To call for evil upon himſelf or others.

IMPRECA'TION, ĭm-prē-kā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*imprecatio*, Lat. *imprecation*, Fr. from *imprecate*.] Curſe; prayer by which any evil is wiſhed to another or himſelf.

My mother ſhall the horrid furies raiſe
With *imprecations*. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

Sir John Hotham, uncurſed by any *imprecation* of mine, paid his own and his eldeſt ſon's heads. *King.*

With *imprecations* thus he fill'd the air,
And angry Neptune heard th' unrighteous pray'r. *Pope.*

I'MPRECATORY, ĭm-prĕk'-kā-tŭr-y̆. *adj.* [from *imprecate*.] Containing wiſhes of evil.

To **IMPRE'GN**, ĭm-prĕn'. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Lat.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant.

In her ears the ſound
Yet rung of his perſuaſive words, *impregn'd*
With reaſon, to her ſeeming. *Milton.*

Th' unfruitful rock itſelf, *impregn'd* by thee,
Forms lucid ſtones. *Thomſon.*

IMPRE'GNABLE, ĭm-prĕg'-năbl. *adj.* [*impregnable*, Fr.]

1. Not to be ſtormed; not to be taken.

Two giants kept themſelves in a caſtle, ſeated upon the top of a rock, *impregnable*, becauſe there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army. *Sidney.*

Let us be back'd with God, and with the ſeas,
Which he hath given for fence *impregnable*,
And with their helps alone defend ourſelves. *Shak.*

Haſt thou not him, and all
Which he calls his, incloſed with a wall
Of ſtrength *impregnable*? *Sandys.*

There the capitol thou ſee'ſt,
Above the reſt lifting his ſtately head
On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel
Impregnable. *Milton.*

2. Unſhaken; unmoved; unaffected; invincible.

The man's affection remains wholly unconcerned and *impregnable*; juſt like a rock, which, being plied continually by the waves, ſtill throws them back again, but is not at all moved. *South.*

IMPRE'GNABLY, ĭm-prĕg'-năbl-y̆. *adv.* [from *impregnable*.] In ſuch a manner as to defy force or hoſtility.

A caſtle ſtrongly ſeated on a high rock, joineth by an iſthmus to the land, and is *impregnably* fortified. *Sandys.*

To **IMPRE'GNATE**, ĭm-prĕg'-năt. *v. a.* [*in* and *prægno*, Lat.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolifick.

Hermaphrodites, although they include the parts of both ſexes, cannot *impregnate* themſelves. *Brown.*

Chriſtianity is of ſo prolifick a nature, ſo apt to *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proſelytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch ſhould want a due fertility. *Decay of Piety.*

2. [*Impregner*, Fr.] To fill; to ſaturate.

3. In the following examples, *impregnate* may be perhaps an adjective.

Impregnate, from their loins they ſhed
A ſlimy juice. *Dryden's Virgil.*

With native earth their blood the monſters mix'd;
The blood, endu'd with animating heat,
Did in the *impregnate* earth new ſons beget. *Dryd.*

IMPREGNA'TION, ĭm-prĕg-nā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *impregnate*.]

1. The act of making prolifick; fecundation.

They ought to refer matters unto counſellors, which is the firſt begetting or *impregnation*; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counſel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands. *Bacon.*

2. That with which any thing is impregnated.

What could implant in the body ſuch peculiar *impregnations*, as ſhould have ſuch power? *Derham.*

3. [*Impregnation*, Fr.] Saturation. *Ainſworth.*

IMPREJU'DICATE, ĭm-prē-dzhŏ'-dy̆-kăt. *adj.* [*in præ*, and *judico*, Lat.] Unprejudiced; not prepoſſeſſed; impartial.

The ſolid reaſon of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehenſions, begets as firm a belief as the authority or aggregated teſtimony of many hundreds. *Brown.*

IMPREPARA'TION, ĭm-prĕp-ā-rā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *preparation*.] Unpreparedneſs; want of preparation.

Impreparation and unreadineſs when they find in us, they turn it to the ſoothing up of themſelves. *Hooker.*

To **IMPRE'SS**, ĭm-prĕs'. *v. a.* [*impreſſum*, Lat.]

1. To print by preſſure; to ſtamp.

When God from earth form'd Adam in the Eaſt,
He his own image on the clay *impreſt*. *Denham.*

The conquering chief his foot *impreſt*
On the ſtrong neck of that deſtructive beaſt. *Dryd.*

2. To fix deep.

We ſhould dwell upon the arguments, and *impreſs* the motives of perſuaſion upon our own hearts, 'till we feel the force of them. *Watts.*

3. To mark, as impreſſed by a ſtamp.

So foul and ugly, that exceeding fear
Their viſages *impreſt*, when they approached near. *Spenſer.*

4. To force into ſervice. This is generally now ſpoken and written *preſs*.

His age has charms in it, his title more,
To pluck the common boſoms on his ſide,
And turn our *impreſt* launces in our eyes,
Which do command them. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be, until
Great Birnam-wood to Dunſinane's high hill
Shall come againſt him.
—That will never be:
Who can *impreſs* the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Ormond ſhould contribute all he could for the making thoſe levies of men, and for *impreſſing* of ſhips. *Clarendon.*

IMPRE'SS, ĭm-prĕs'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Mark made by preſſure.

This weak *impreſs* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice, which with an hour's heat
Diſſolves to water. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

They having taken the *impreſſes* of the inſides of theſe ſhells with that exquiſite niceneſs, as to expreſs even the fineſt lineaments of them. *Woodward.*

2. Effects of one ſubſtance on another.

How objects are repreſented to myſelf I cannot be ignorant; but in what manner they are received, and what *impreſſes* they make upon the differing organs of another, he only knows that feels them. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

3. Mark of diſtinction; ſtamp.

God, ſurveying the works of the creation, leaves us this general *impreſs* or character upon them, that they were exceeding good. *South.*

4. Device; motto.

To deſcribe emblazon'd ſhields,
Impreſſes quaint, capariſons, and ſteeds,
Baſes, and tinſels, trappings. *Milton.*

5. Act of forcing any into ſervice; compulſion; ſeizure. Now commonly *preſs*.

Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an *impreſs*. *Shakeſp.*

Why ſuch *impreſs* of ſhipwrights, whoſe ſore taſk
Does not divide the Sunday from the week? *Shak.*

Your ſhips are not well mann'd;
Your mariners are muliteers, reapers, people
Ingroſt by ſwift *impreſs*. *Shak. Antony and Cleop.*

IMPRE'SSION, ĭm-prĕsh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*impreſſio*, Lat. *impreſſion*, Fr.]

1. The act of preſſing one body upon another.

Senſation is ſuch an *impreſſion* or motion, made in ſome part of the body, as produces ſome perception in the underſtanding. *Locke.*

2. Mark made by preſſure; ſtamp.

Like to a chaos, or unlick'd bear-whelp,
That carries no *impreſſion* like the dam. *Shakeſp.*

3. Image fixed in the mind.

Were the offices of religion ſtript of all the external decencies, they would not make a due *impreſſion* on the mind. *Atterbury.*

The falſe repreſentations of the kingdom's enemies had made ſome *impreſſion* in the mind of the ſucceſſor. *Swift.*

4. Efficacious agency; operation; influence.

The king had made him high ſheriff of Suſſex, that he might the better make *impreſſion* upon that county. *Clarendon.*

We lie open to the *impreſſions* of flattery, which we admit without ſcruple, becauſe we think we deſerve it. *Atterbury.*

Univerſal gravitation is above all mechaniſm, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impreſſion*. *Bentley.*

There is a real knowledge of material things, when the thing itſelf, and the real action and *impreſſion* thereof on our ſenſes, is perceived. *Cheyne.*

5. Effect of an attack.

Such a defeat of near two hundred horſe, ſeconded with two thouſand foot, may ſurely endure a compariſon with any of the braveſt *impreſſions* in ancient times. *Wotton.*

6. Edition; number printed at once; one courſe of printing.

To be diſtracted with many opinions, makes men to be of the laſt *impreſſion*, and full of change. *Bacon.*

For ten *impreſſions*, which his works have had in ſo many years, at preſent a hundred books are ſcarcely purchaſed once a twelvemonth. *Dryden.*

IMPRE'SSIBLE, ĭm-prĕs'-sĭbl. *adj.* [*in* and *preſſum*, Lat.] What may be impreſſed.

The differences of *impreſſible* and not *impreſſible*, figurable and not figurable, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

IMPRE'SSURE, ĭm-prĕsh'-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *impreſs*.] The mark made by preſſure; the dint; the impreſſion.

Lean but upon a ruſh,
The cicatrice and capable *impreſſure*
Thy palm ſome moments keeps. *Shakeſp.*

To IMPRI'NT, ĭm-prĭnt'. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, Fr.]

1. To mark upon any ſubſtance by preſſure.

One of the ſame ſeal, *imprinted* upon pieces of wax of different colours. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

Having ſurveyed the image of God in the ſoul of man, we are not to omit thoſe characters of majeſty that God *imprinted* upon the body. *South.*

She amidſt his ſpacious meadows flows;
Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands,
And ſees his num'rous herds *imprint* her ſands. *Prior.*

2. To ſtamp words upon paper by the uſe of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and *imprinting* paſſages, amongſt compliments which is of ſingular uſe. *Bacon.*

We have all thoſe ideas in our underſtandings which we can make the objects of our thoughts, without the help of thoſe ſenſible qualities which firſt *imprinted* them. *Locke.*

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds thoſe ideas, which, after *imprinting*, have diſappeared. *Locke.*

By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of thoſe two different things diſtinctly *imprinted* on his mind. *Locke.*

4. *To imprint in* is leſs proper.

When we ſet before our eyes a round globe, the idea *imprinted in* our mind is of a flat circle, variouſly ſhadowed. *Locke.*

To IMPRI'SON, ĭm-prĭz'n. *v. a.* [*empriſonner*, Fr. *in* and *priſon*.] To ſhut up; to confine; to keep from liberty; to reſtrain in place.

He *impriſon'd* was in chains remedileſs;
For that Hippolytus' rent corſe he did redreſs. *Spenſer.*

Now we are in the ſtreet, he firſt of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
And ſo *impriſon'd* and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little ſtate his liberty. *Donne.*

Try to *impriſon* the reſiſtleſs wind;
So ſwift is guilt, ſo hard to be confin'd. *Dryden.*

If a man *impriſons* himſelf in his cloſet, and employs reaſon to find out the nature of the corporeal world, without experiments, he will frame a ſcheme of chimeras. *Watts.*

It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals, may be owing to the action of the *impriſoned* rays. *Cheyne.*

IMPRI'SONMENT, ĭm-prĭz'n-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*empriſonnement*, Fr. from *impriſon*.] Confinement; clauſure; ſtate of being ſhut in priſon. It may be written *empriſonment*.

His ſinews waxen weak and raw,
Through long *impriſonment* and hard conſtraint. *Spenſer.*

Which ſhall I firſt bewail,
Thy bondage or loſt ſight?
Thou art become, O worſt *impriſonment*!
The dungeon of thyſelf. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

From retentive cage
When ſullen Philomel eſcapes, her notes
She varies, and of paſt *impriſonment*
Sweetly complains. *Phillips.*

Count Serini, ſtill cloſe priſoner in this caſtle, loſt his ſenſes by his long *impriſonment* and afflictions. *Addiſon.*

It is well if they don't fix the brand of hereſy on the man who is leading them out of their long *impriſonment*, and looſing the fetters of their ſouls. *Watts on the Mind.*

IMPROBABI'LITY, ĭm-prŏb'-ă-bĭl''-ĭt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *improbable*.] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.

The difficulty, and the *improbability* of attempting this ſucceſsfully is great. *Hammond.*

As to the *improbabilities* of a ſpirit appearing, I boldly anſwer him, that a heroick poet is not tied to the bare repreſentation of what is true, or exceeding probable. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'BABLE, ĭm-prŏb'-ăbl. *adj.* [*improbable*, Fr. *improbabilis*, Lat. *in* and *probable*.] Unlikely; incredible.

This account of party-patches will appear *improbable* to thoſe who live at a diſtance from the faſhionable world. *Addiſon.*

IMPRO'BABLY, ĭm-prŏb'-ăb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *improbable*.]

1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Obſolete.

Ariſtotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thouſand meaſures of water, the wine being overpowered, will be turned into water: he ſpeaks very *improbably*. *Boyle.*

To I'MPROBATE, ĭm'-prō-bāt. *v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Lat.] Not to approve. *Ainſworth.*

IMPROBA'TION, ĭm-prō-bā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*improbatio*, Lat. *improbation*, Fr.] Act of diſallowing. *Ainſworth.*

IMPRO'BITY, ĭm-prŏb'-ĭt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*improbitas*, *improbus*, Lat.] Want of honeſty; diſhoneſty; baſeneſs.

He was perhaps excommunicable, yea, and caſt out for notorious *improbity*. *Hooker.*

We balance the *improbity* of the one with the *improbity* of the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

To IMPROLI'FICATE, ĭm-prō-lĭf'-fỳ-kāt. *v. a.* [*in* and *prolifick*.] To impregnate; to fecundate. A word not uſed.

A difficulty in eggs is how the ſperm of the cock *improlificates*, and makes the oval conception fruitful. *Brown.*

IMPRO'PER, ĭm-prŏp'-pŭr. *adj.* [*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*, Lat.]

1. Not well adapted; unqualified.

As every ſcience requires a peculiar genius, ſo likewiſe there is a genius peculiarly *improper* for every one. *Burnet.*

2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end.

The methods uſed in an original diſeaſe would be very *improper* in a gouty caſe. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

3. Not juſt; not accurate.

He diſappear'd, was rarify'd;
For 'tis *improper* ſpeech to ſay he dy'd:
He was exhal'd. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERLY, ĭm-prŏp'-pŭr-lỳ. *adv.* [from *improper*.]

1. Not fitly; incongruouſly.

2. Not juſtly; not accurately.

Improperly we meaſure life by breath:
Such do not truly live who merit death. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

They aſſuring me of their aſſiſtance in correcting my faults where I ſpoke *improperly*, I was encouraged. *Dryden.*

To IMPRO'PRIATE, ĭm-prō'-prỳ-āt. *v. a.* [*in* and *proprius*, Lat.]

1. To convert to private uſe; to ſeize to himſelf.

For the pardon of the reſt, the king thought it not fit it ſhould paſs by parliament; the better, being matter of grace, to *impropriate* the thanks to himſelf. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

2. To put the poſſeſſions of the church into the hands of laicks.

Mrs. Gulſton being poſſeſſed of the *impropriate* parſonage of Bardwell in Suffolk, did procure from the king leave to annex the ſame to the vicarage. *Spelman.*

Impropria′tion, ỉm-prỏ-prỷ-ả′-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *impropriate.*]

An *impropriation* is properly ſo called when the church land is in the hands of a layman; and an appropriation is when it is in the hands of a biſhop, college, or religious houſe, though ſometimes theſe terms are confounded. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Having an *impropriation* in his eſtate, he took a courſe to diſpoſe of it for the augmentation of the vicarage. *Spelman.*

Impropria′tor, ỉm-prỏ-prỷ-ả′-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *impropriate.*] A layman that has the poſſeſſion of the lands of the church.

Where the vicar leaſes his glebe, the tenant muſt pay the great tythes to the rector or *impropriator.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Improprie′ty, ỉm-prỏ-prỉ′-ẻ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [*impropriet*é, Fr. from *improprius*, Lat.] Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs; inaccuracy; want of juſtneſs.

Theſe mighty ones, whoſe ambition could ſuffer them to be called gods, would never be flattered into immortality; but the proudeſt have been convinced of the *impropriety* of that appellation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Many groſs *improprieties*, however authorized by practice, ought to be diſcarded. *Swift.*

Impro′sperous, ỉm-prỏs′-pủr-ủs. *adj.* [*in* and *proſperous.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; not ſucceſsful.

This method is in the deſign probable, how *improſperous* ſoever the wickedneſs of men hath rendered the ſucceſs of it. *Hammond.*

Our pride ſeduces us at once into the guilt of bold, and puniſhment of *improſperous* rebels. *Decay of Piety.*

Seven revolving years are wholly run,
Since the *improſperous* voyage we begun. *Dryden.*

Impro′sperously, ỉm-prỏs′-pủr-ủs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *improſperous.*] Unhappily; unſucceſsfully; with ill fortune.

This experiment has been but very *improſperouſly* attempted. *Boyle.*

Impro′vable, ỉm-prỏ′-vảbl. *adj.* [from *improve.*] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better ſtate; capable of melioration.

Adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the eſſays of weaker heads afford *improvable* hints unto better. *Brown.*

We have ſtock enough, and that too of ſo *improvable* a nature, that is, capable of infinite advancement. *Decay of Piety.*

Man is accommodated with moral principles, *improvable* by the exerciſe of his faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Animals are not *improvable* beyond their proper genius: a dog will never learn to mew, nor a cat to bark. *Grew.*

I have a fine ſpread of *improvable* lands, and am already planting woods and draining marſhes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Impro′vableness, ỉm-prỏ′-vảbl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *improvable.*] Capableneſs of being made better.

Impro′vably, ỉm-prỏ′-vảb-lỷ. *adv.* [from *improvable.*] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To **Impro′ve**, ỉm-prỏ′v. *v. a.* [*in* and *probus.* *Quaſi probum facere.* *Skinner.*]

1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raiſe from good to better. We *amend* a *bad*, but *improve* a *good* thing.

I love not to *improve* the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead. *Denham.*

Heaven ſeems *improv'd* with a ſuperior ray,
And the bright arch reflects a double day. *Pope.*

2. [*In* and *prove*; *improuver*, Fr. *improbo*, Lat.] To diſprove. Now diſuſed.

Though the prophet Jeremy was unjuſtly accuſed, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have ſaid. *Whitgifte.*

To **Impro′ve**, ỉm-prỏ′v. *v. n.* To advance in goodneſs.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and diligence; virtues which become us, particularly in times of war. *Atterbury.*

Impro′vement, ỉm-prỏ′v-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *improve.*]

1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better.

Some virtues tend to the preſervation of health, and others to the *improvement* and ſecurity of eſtates. *Tillotſon.*

2. Act of improving; ſomething added or changed for the better: ſometimes with *on.*

The parts of Simon, Camilla, and ſome few others, are *improvements on* the Greek poet. *Addiſ.*

3. Progreſs from good to better.

There is a deſign of publiſhing the hiſtory of architecture, with its ſeveral *improvements* and decays. *Addiſon.*

4. Inſtruction; edification.

I look upon your city as the beſt place of *improvement*: from the ſchool we go to the univerſity, but from the univerſities to London. *South.*

5. Effect of melioration.

Love is the greateſt of human affections, and friendſhip the nobleſt and moſt refined *improvement* of love. *South.*

Impro′ver, ỉm-prỏ′-vủr. *n. ſ.* [from *improve.*]

1. One that makes himſelf or any thing elſe better.

They were the greateſt *improvers* of thoſe qualifications with which courts uſed to be adorned. *Clarendon.*

The firſt ſtarted ideas have been examined, and many effectually confuted by the late *improvers* of this way. *Locke.*

Homer is like a ſkilful *improver*, who places a beautiful ſtatue ſo as to anſwer ſeveral viſtas. *Pope.*

2. Any thing that meliorates.

Chalk is a very great *improver* of moſt lands. *Mortimer.*

Improvi′ded, ỉm-prỏ-vỉ′-dỉd. *adj.* [*improviſus*, Lat. *imprevu*, Fr.] Unforeſeen; unexpected; unprovided againſt.

She ſuborned hath
This crafty meſſenger with letters vain,
To work new woe, and *improvided* ſcath,
By breaking off the band betwixt us twain. *Spenſ.*

Impro′vidence, ỉm-prỏv′-ỷ-dẻns. *n. ſ.* [from *improvident.*] Want of forethought; want of caution.

Men would eſcape floods by running up to mountains; and though ſome might periſh through *improvidence*, many would eſcape. *Hale.*

The *improvidence* of my neighbour muſt not make me inhuman. *L'Eſtrange.*

IMPRO′VIDENT, ỉm-prỏv′-ỷ-dẻnt. *adj.* [*improvidus*, Lat.] Wanting forecaſt; wanting care to provide.

Improvident ſoldiers, had your watch been good,
This ſudden miſchief never could have fall'n. *Shak.*

When men well have fed, the blood being warm,
Then are they moſt *improvident* of harm. *Daniel.*

I ſhall conclude this digreſſion, and return to the time when that briſk and *improvident* reſolution was taken. *Clarendon.*

This were an *improvident* revenge in the young ones, whereby they muſt deſtroy themſelves. *Brown.*

Impro′vidently, ỉm-prỏv′-ỷ-dẻnt-lỷ. *adv.* [from *improvident.*] Without forethought; without care.

Now we are in the ſtreet, he firſt of all,
Improvidently proud, creeps to the wall;
And ſo impriſon'd, and hemm'd in by me,
Sells for a little ſtate his liberty. *Donne.*

Improvi′sion, ỉm-prỏ′-vỉzh′-ủn. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *proviſion.*] Want of forethought.

Her *improviſion* would be juſtly accuſable. *Brown.*

Impru′dence, ỉm-prỏ′-dẻns. *n. ſ.* [*imprudence*, Fr. *imprudentia*, Lat.] Want of prudence; indiſcretion; negligence; inattention to intereſt.

IMPRU′DENT, ỉm-prỏ′-dẻnt. *adj.* [*imprudent*, Fr. *imprudens*, Lat.] Wanting prudence; injudicious; indiſcreet; negligent.

There is no ſuch *imprudent* perſon as he that neglects God and his ſoul. *Tillotſon.*

I′mpudence, ỉm′-pủ-dẻns.
I′mpudency, ỉm′-pủ-dẻn-ſỷ. } *n. ſ.* [*impudence*, Fr. *impudentia*, Lat.] Shameleſſneſs; immodeſty.

I ne'er heard yet
That any of theſe bolder vices wanted
Leſs *impudence* to gainſay what they did,
Than to perform it firſt. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

Nor did Noah's infirmity juſtify Cham's *impudency*, or exempt him from that curſe of being ſervant of ſervants. *K. Charles.*

Thoſe clear truths, that either their own evidence forces us to admit, or common experience makes it *impudence* to deny. *Locke.*

I′MPUDENT, ỉm-′pủ-dẻnt. *adj.* [*impudent*, Fr. *impudens*, Lat.]

1. Shameleſs; wanting modeſty.

It is not a confident brow, nor the throng of words that come with ſuch more than *impudent* ſawcineſs from you, can thruſt me from a level conſideration. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

When we behold an angel, not to fear,
Is to be *impudent.* *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

2. Unchaſte; immodeſt.

I′mpudently, ỉm′-pủ-dẻnt-lỷ. *adv.* [from *impudent.*] Shameleſsly; without modeſty.

At once aſſail
With open mouths, and *impudently* rail. *Sandys.*

Why ſhould ſoft Fabius *impudently* bear
Names gain'd by conqueſt in the Gallic war?
Why lays he claim to Hercules his ſtrain,
Yet dares be baſe, effeminate, and vain? *Dryd.*

To **IMPU′GN**, ỉm pủ′n. *v. a.* [*impugner*, Fr. *impugno*, Lat.] To attack; to aſſault by law or argument.

Of a ſtrange nature is the ſuit you follow;
Yet in ſuch rule, that the Venetian law
Cannot *impugn* you. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

I cannot think myſelf engaged to diſcourſe of lots, as to their nature, uſe, and allowableneſs; and that not only in matters of moment and buſineſs, but alſo of recreation, which is *impugned* by ſome, though better defended by others. *South.*

St. Hierom reporteth, that he ſaw one of theſe in his time; but the truth hereof I will not raſhly *impugn*, or over-boldly affirm. *Peacham on Draw.*

Impu′gner, ỉm-pủ′-nẻr. *n. ſ.* [from *impugn.*] One that attacks or invades.

Impui′ssance, ỉm-pủ′-ỉs-ſảns. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] Impotence; inability; weakneſs; feebleneſs.

As he would not truſt Ferdinando and Maximilian for ſupports of war, ſo the *impuiſſance* of the one, and the double proceeding of the other, lay fair for him for occaſions to accept of peace. *Bacon.*

I′MPULSE, ỉm′-pủls. *n. ſ.* [*impulſus*, Lat.]

1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another.

If theſe little *impulſes* ſet the great wheels of devotion on work, the largeneſs and height of that ſhall not at all be prejudiced by the ſmallneſs of its occaſion. *South.*

Bodies produce ideas in us manifeſtly by *impulſe.* *Locke.*

Bodies, from the *impulſe* of a fluid, can only gravitate in proportion to their ſurfaces, and not according to their quantity of matter, which is contrary to experience. *Cheyne.*

2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impreſſed.

Mean time, by Jove's *impulſe*, Mezentius arm'd,
Succeeded Turnus. *Dryden.*

Theſe were my natural *impulſes* for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was full as forcible. *Dryden.*

Moſes ſaw the buſh burn without being conſumed, and heard a voice out of it: this was ſomething, beſides finding an *impulſe* upon his mind to go to Pharaoh, that he might bring his brethren out of Egypt. *Locke.*

3. Hoſtile impreſſion.

Like two great rocks againſt the raging tide,
Unmov'd the two united chiefs abide,
Suſtain th' *impulſe*, and receive the war. *Prior.*

IMPU'LSION, ĭm-pŭl'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*impulſion*, Fr. *impulſus*, Lat.]

1. The agency of body in motion upon body.

The motion in the minute parts of any ſolid body paſſeth without ſound; for that ſound that is heard ſometimes is produced only by the breaking of the air, and not by the *impulſion* of the air. *Bacon.*

To the *impulſion* there is requiſite the force of the body that moveth, and the reſiſtance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too ſmall, it reſiſteth too little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

But thou didſt plead
Divine *impulſion*, prompting how thou might'ſt
Find ſome occaſion to infeſt our foes. *Milt. Agoniſt.*

IMPU'LSIVE, ĭm-pŭl'-sĭv. *adj.* [*impulſif*, Fr. from *impulſe*.] Having the power of impulſe; moving; impellent.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience;
But thoſe being placed in a lower ſphere,
His fierce ambition, like the higheſt mover,
Has hurried with a ſtrong *impulſive* motion
Againſt their proper courſe. *Denham's Sophy.*

What is the fountain or *impulſive* cauſe of this prevention of ſin? It is perfectly free grace. *South.*

Poor men! poor papers! we and they
Do ſome *impulſive* force obey,
And are but play'd with, do not play. *Prior.*

IMPU'NITY, ĭm-pů'-nỳ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*impunité*, Fr. *impunitas*, Lat.] Freedom from puniſhment; exemption from puniſhment.

In the condition of ſubjects they will gladly continue, as long as they may be protected and juſtly governed, without oppreſſion on the one ſide, or *impunity* on the other. *Davies.*

A general *impunity* would confirm them; for the vulgar will never believe, that there is a crime where they ſee no penalty. *Addiſon.*

Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring *impunity*, or extorting undue favours for themſelves or dependents. *Atterbury.*

IMPU'RE, ĭm-pů'r. *adj.* [*impur*, Fr. *impurus*, Lat.]

1. Defiled with guilt; unholy: of men.

No more can *impure* man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly ſubſtance can unforc'd aſpire,
And leave his nature to converſe with fire. *Donne.*

2. Contrary to ſanctity; unhallowed; unholy: of things.

Hypocrites auſterely talk,
Condemning as *impure* what God has made
Pure, and commands to ſome, leaves free to all. *Milton.*

3. Unchaſte.

If black ſcandal, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your meer enforcement ſhall acquittance me
From all the *impure* blots and ſtains thereof. *Shak.*

One could not deviſe a more proper hell for an *impure* ſpirit, than that which Plato has touched upon. *Addiſon.*

4. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; droſſy.

IMPU'RELY, ĭm-pů'r-lỳ. *adv.* [from *impure*.] With impurity.

IMPU'RENESS, ĭm-pů'r-nĭs. } *n. ſ.* [*impureté*,
IMPU'RITY, ĭm-pů'-rỳ-tỳ. } Fr. *impuritas*, Lat. from *impure*.]

1. Want of ſanctity; want of holineſs.

2. Act of unchaſtity.

Foul *impurities* reigned among the monkiſh clergy. *Atterbury.*

3. Feculent admixture.

Cleanſe the alimentary duct by vomiting and clyſters, the *impurities* of which will be carried into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPU'RPLE, ĭm-pŭr'pl. *v. a.* [*empourprer*, Fr. from *purple*.] To make red; to colour as with purple.

Now in looſe garlands, thick thrown off the bright
Pavement, that like a ſea of jaſpar ſhone,
Impurpled with celeſtial roſes ſmil'd. *Milton.*

IMPU'TABLE, ĭm-pů'-tȧbl. *adj.* [from *impute*.]

1. Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accuſed.

That firſt ſort of fooliſhneſs is *imputable* to them. *South.*

2. Accuſable; chargeable with a fault. Not proper.

If the wife departs from her huſband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he ſhall be compelled to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and ſhe is no wiſe *imputable*. *Ayliffe.*

IMPU'TABLENESS, ĭm-pů'-tȧbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *imputable*.] The quality of being imputable.

'Tis neceſſary to the *imputableneſs* of an action, that it be avoidable. *Norris.*

IMPUTA'TION, ĭm-pů-tȧ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*imputation*, Fr. from *impute*.]

1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill.

Truſt to me, Ulyſſes;
Our *imputation* ſhall be oddly pois'd
In this wild action. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

If a ſon that is ſent by his father about merchandiſe, do fall into ſome lewd action, the *imputation* of his wickedneſs, by your rule, ſhould be impoſed upon his father. *Shakeſp.*

To uſe intellections and volitions in the infinite eſſence, as hypotheſes, is allowable, but a rigorous *imputation* is derogatory to him, and arrogant in us. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

I have formerly ſaid that I could diſtinguiſh your writings from thoſe of any others: 'tis now time to clear myſelf from any *imputation* of ſelf-conceit on that ſubject. *Dryden.*

2. Sometimes of good.

If I had a ſuit to maſter Shallow, I would humour his men with the *imputation* of being near their maſter. *Shakeſp.*

3. Cenſure; reproach.

Whatſoever happens they alſo the leaſt feel that ſcourge of vulgar *imputation*, which notwithſtanding they deſerve. *Hooker.*

Let us be careful to guard ourſelves againſt theſe groundleſs *imputations* of our enemies, and to riſe above them. *Addiſon.*

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late majeſty, whom I entirely acquit of any *imputation* upon this matter. *Swift.*

4. Hint; ſlight notice.

Anthonio is a good man.
—Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary?
—No, no; my meaning is to have you underſtand me that he is ſufficient. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

IMPU'TATIVE, ĭm-pů'-tȧ-tĭv. *adj.* [from *impute*.] That which may impute. *Ainſworth.*

To IMPU'TE, ĭm-pů't. *v. a.* [*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Lat.]

1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill; ſometimes good.

It was *imputed* to him for righteouſneſs. *Romans*, iv. 22.

Men in their innovations ſhould follow the example of time, which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees ſcarce to be perceived; for otherwiſe whatſoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends ſome, and impairs others; and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and thanks the time; and he that is hurt for a wrong, *imputeth* it to the author. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I made it by your perſuaſion, to ſatisfy thoſe who *imputed* it to folly. *Temple.*

Impute your dangers to our ignorance. *Dryden.*

This obſcurity cannot be *imputed* to want of language in ſo great a maſter of ſtile. *Locke.*

I have read a book *imputed* to lord Bathurſt, called a diſſertation on parties. *Swift.*

2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

Thy merit
Imputed ſhall abſolve them who renounce
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. *Milton.*

IMPU'TER, ĭm-pů'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *impute*.] He that imputes.

IN, ĭn'. *prep.* [*in*, Lat.]

1. Noting the place where any thing is preſent; not without.

In ſchool of love are all things taught we ſee;
There learn'd this maid of arms the ireful guiſe. *Fairfax.*

Is this place here not ſufficient ſtrong
To guard us *in*? *Daniel's Civil War.*

2. Noting the ſtate or thing preſent at any time.

The other is only by error and miſconceit named the ordinance of Jeſus Chriſt: no one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be ſo *in* very deed. *Hooker.*

Like one of two contending *in* a prize,
That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes. *Shakeſp.*

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
With many more confederates, are *in* arms. *Shakeſp.*

Danger before, and *in*, and after the act,
You needs muſt grant is great. *Daniel's Civil War.*

However it be *in* knowledge, I may truly ſay it is of no uſe at all *in* probabilities; for the aſſent there, being to be determined by the preponderancy, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both ſides, nothing is ſo unfit to aſſiſt the mind *in* that as ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

God hath made our eternal and temporal intereſts, *in* moſt caſes, very conſiſtent. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

None was ſo little *in* their friendſhips, or ſo much *in* that of thoſe whom they had moſt abuſed. *Dunciad.*

3. Noting the time.

When we would conſider eternity *a parte ante*, what do we but, beginning from ourſelves and the preſent time we are *in*, repeat *in* our minds the ideas of years or ages paſt? *Locke.*

4. Noting power.

To feed men's ſouls, quoth he, is not *in* man. *Hubb. Tale.*

5. Noting proportion.

Let uſury in general be reduced to five *in* the hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. *Bacon.*

I cannot but lament the common courſe, which, at leaſt, nine *in* ten of thoſe who enter into the miniſtry are obliged to enter. *Swift.*

6. According to.

In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach. *Collier.*

7. Concerning.

I only conſider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument fartheſt, has ſaid *in* it. *Locke.*

8. For the ſake. A ſolemn phraſe.

Now, *in* the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat does this our Cæſar feed,
That he is grown ſo great? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

In the name of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Baniſh him our city. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Now, *in* the name of honour, ſir, I beg you
That I may ſee your father's death reveng'd. *Dryd.*

9. Noting cauſe.

King Henry, be thy title right or wrong,
Lord Clifford vows to fight *in* thy defence. *Shak.*

10. *In that.* Becauſe.

Some things they do *in that* they are men; *in that* they are wiſe men, and chriſtian men, ſome things; ſome things *in that* they are men miſled, and blinded with error. *Hooker.*

He cannot brook ſuch diſgrace well, as he ſhall run into; *in that* it is a thing of his own ſearch. *Shakeſp.*

11. *In as much.* Since; ſeeing that.

Thoſe things are done voluntarily by us, which other creatures do naturally, *in as much* as we might ſtay our doing of them if we would. *Hooker.*

In, ìn'. *adv.*

1. Within ſome place; not out.

How infamous is the falſe, fraudulent, and unconſcionable perſon; eſpecially if he be arrived at that conſummate and robuſt degree of falſehood as to play *in* and out, and ſhow tricks with oaths, the ſacredeſt bonds which the conſcience of man can be bound with. *South.*

I fear me, you'll be *in* 'till then. *Shakeſp.*

2. Engaged to any affair.

We know the worſt can come; 'tis thought upon:
We cannot ſhift being *in*, we muſt go on. *Daniel.*

Theſe pragmatical flies value themſelves for being *in* at every thing, and are found at laſt to be juſt good for nothing. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Placed in ſome ſtate.

Poor rogues talk of court news,
Who loſes and who wins; who's *in*, who's out. *Shakeſp.*

Muſt never patriot then declaim at gin,
Unleſs, good man, he has been fairly *in*? *Pope.*

4. Noting immediate entrance.

Go to thy fellows; bid them cover the table, ſerve *in* the meat, and we will come *in* to dinner. *Shakeſp.*

He's too big to go *in* there: what ſhall I do?
—Let me ſee't; I'll *in*, I'll *in*: follow your friend's advice.
I'll *in*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

5. Into any place.

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it *in*. *Dryd.*

Is it not more eligible to come *in* with a ſmooth gale, than to be toſſed at ſea with a ſtorm? *Collier.*

In the ſaid cavity lies looſe the ſhell of ſome ſort of bivalve larger than could be introduced *in* at thoſe holes. *Woodward.*

6. Cloſe; home.

The poſture of left-handed fencers is ſo different from that of the right-handed, that you run upon their ſwords if you puſh forward; and they are *in* with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. *Tatler.*

7. *In* has commonly in compoſition a negative or privative ſenſe, as in the Latin: ſo, *active* denotes that which *acts*, *inactive* that which does *not act*. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*: before *l* into *l*; as *illative*: and into *m* before ſome other conſonants; as, *improbable*.

Inabi'lity, ìn-à-bìl'-ŷ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ability*.] Impuiſſance; impotence; want of power.

If no natural nor caſual *inability* croſs their deſires, they always delighting to inure themſelves with actions moſt beneficial to others, cannot but gather great experience, and through experience the more wiſdom. *Hooker.*

Neither ignorance nor *inability* can be pretended; and what plea can we offer to divine juſtice to prevent condemnation? *Rogers.*

Ina'bstinence, ìn-àb'-ſtŷ-nèns. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *abſtinence*.] Intemperance; want of power to abſtain; prevalence of appetite.

Diſeaſes dire; of which a monſtrous crew
Before thee ſhall appear, that thou may'ſt know
What miſery the *inabſtinence* of Eve
Shall bring on man. *Milton.*

Inacce'ssible, ìn-àk-ſès'-ſìbl. *adj.* [*inacceſſible*, Fr. *in* and *acceſſible*.] Not to be reached; not to be approached.

Whate'er you are,
That in this deſart *inacceſſible*,
Under the ſhade of melancholy boughs,
Loſe and neglect the creeping hours of time. *Shak.*

Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far lower form, are *inacceſſible* to us. *Hale.*

There ſhall we ſee the ends and uſes of theſe things, which here were either too ſubtile for us to penetrate, or too remote and *inacceſſible* for us to come to any diſtant view of. *Ray.*

This part, which is ſo noble, is not altogether *inacceſſible*; and that an eaſy way may be found to it, 'tis to conſider nature and to copy her. *Dryden.*

Ina'ccuracy, ìn-àk'-kù-rà-ſŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *inaccurate*.] Want of exactneſs.

Ina'ccurate, ìn-àk'-kù-rèt. *adj.* [*in* and *accurate*.] Not exact; not accurate. It is uſed ſometimes of perſons, but more frequently of performances.

Ina'ction, ìn-àk'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*inaction*, Fr. *in* and *action*.] Ceſſation from labour; forbearance of labour.

The times and amuſements paſt are not more like a dream to me, than thoſe which are preſent: I lie in a refreſhing kind of *inaction*. *Pope.*

Ina'ctive, ìn-àk'-tìv. *adj.* [*in* and *active*.] Not buſy; not diligent; idle; indolent; ſluggiſh.

Ina'ctively, ìn-àk'-tìv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *inactive*.] Idly; without labour; without motion; ſluggiſhly.

In ſeaſons of perfect freedom, mark how your ſon ſpends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away, when left to his own inclination. *Locke.*

Inacti'vity, ìn-àk-tìv'-ŷ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *activity*.] Idleneſs; reſt; ſluggiſhneſs.

A doctrine which manifeſtly tends to diſcourage the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy *inactivity*, and neglect of the ordinary means of grace. *Rogers.*

Virtue, conceal'd within our breaſt,
Is *inactivity* at beſt. *Swift.*

Ina'dequate, ìn-àd'-è-kwàt. *adj.* [*in* and *adequatus*, Lat.] Not equal to the purpoſe; defective; falling below the due proportion.

Remorſe for vice
Not paid, or paid *inadequate* in price,
What farther means can reaſon now direct? *Dryd.*

Inadequate ideas are ſuch, which are but a partial or incomplete repreſentation of thoſe archetypes to which they are referred. *Locke.*

Ina'dequately, ìn-àd'-è-kwàt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *inadequate*.] Defectively; not completely.

Theſe pores they may either exactly fill, or but *inadequately*. *Boyle.*

Inadve'rtence, ìn-àd-vèr'-tèns. }
Inadve'rtency, ìn-àd-vèr'-tèn-ſŷ. } *n. ſ.*
[*inadvertance*, Fr. from *inadvertent*.]

1. Careleſſneſs; negligence; inattention.

There is a difference between them, as between *inadvertency* and deliberation, between ſurpriſe and ſet purpoſe. *South.*

From an habitual heedleſs *inadvertency*, men are ſo intent upon the preſent that they mind nothing elſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many perſons have lain under great and heavy ſcandals, which have taken their firſt riſe only from ſome *inadvertence* or indiſcretion. *Government of the Tongue.*

The productions of a great genius, with many lapſes and *inadvertencies*, are infinitely preferable to the works of an inferior kind of author, which are ſcrupulouſly exact. *Addiſon.*

Inadve'rtent, ìn-àd-vèr'-tènt. *adj.* [*in* and *advertens*, Lat.] Negligent; careleſs.

Inadve'rtently, ìn-àd-vèr'-tènt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *inadvertent*.] Careleſsly; negligently.

Ariſtotle mentions Telegonus as the ſon of Circe and Ulyſſes, who afterwards ſlew his father with the bone of a fiſh *inadvertently*. *Broome.*

Worthy perſons, if *inadvertently* drawn into a deviation, will endeavour inſtantly to recover their loſt ground. *Clariſſa.*

Ina'lienable, ìn-à'-lyèn-àbl. *adj.* [*in* and *alienable*.] That cannot be alienated, or granted to another.

Inalime'ntal, ìn-àl-ŷ-mèn'-tàl. *adj.* [*in* and *alimental*.] Affording no nouriſhment.

Dulcoration importeth a degree to nouriſhment; and the making of things *inalimental* to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit for making new victual. *Bacon.*

Inami'ssible, ìn-à-mìs'-ſìbl. *adj.* [*inamiſſible*, Fr. *in* and *amiſſum*, Lat.] Not to be loſt.

Theſe advantages are *inamiſſible*. *Hammond.*

Ina'ne, ìn-nà'n. *adj.* [*inanis*, Lat.] Empty; void. It is uſed licentiouſly for a ſubſtantive.

We ſometimes ſpeak of place in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world. *Locke.*

To **Ina'nimate**, ìn-àn'-ŷ-màt. *v. a.* [*in* and *animo*, Lat.] To animate; to quicken. This word is not in uſe.

There's a kind of world remaining ſtill,
Though ſhe which did *inanimate* and fill
The world be gone; yet in this laſt long night
Her ghoſt doth walk, that is, a glimmering light. *Donne.*

Ina'nimate, ìn-àn'-ŷ-màt. }
Ina'nimated, ìn-àn'-ŷ-mà-tìd. } *adj.*
[*inanimatus*, Lat. *inanime*, Fr.] Void of life; without animation.

The ſpirits of animate bodies are all in ſome degree kindled; but *inanimate* bodies have ſpirits no whit inflamed. *Bacon.*

The golden goddeſs, preſent at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant th' *inanimated* fair,
And gave the ſign of granting. *Dryden.*

All the ideas of ſenſible qualities are not inherent in the *inanimate* bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves. *Bentley.*

Both require the conſtant influence of a principle different from that which governs the *inanimated* part of the univerſe. *Cheyne.*

From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave *inanimate* the naked wall,
Still in thy ſong ſhould vanquiſh'd France appear. *Pope.*

Inani'tion, ìn-à'-nìſh-ùn. *n. ſ.* [*inanition*, Fr. *inanis*, Lat.] Emptineſs of body; want of fulneſs in the veſſels of the animal.

Weakneſs which attends fevers proceeds from too great fulneſs in the beginning, and too great *inanition* in the latter end of the diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Ina'nity, ìn-àn'-nŷ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *inanis*, Lat.] Emptineſs; void ſpace.

This opinion excludes all ſuch *inanity*, and admits no vacuities but ſo little ones as no body whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they, and muſt touch the corporal parts which thoſe vacuities divide. *Digby on Bodies.*

Ina'ppetency, ìn-àp'-pè-tèn-ſŷ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Lat.] Want of ſtomach or appetite.

Ina'pplicable, ìn-àp'-plŷ-kàbl. *adj.* [*in* and *applicable*.] Not to be put to a particular uſe.

INAPPLICABI'LITY,

INAPPLICABI′LITY, ìn-åp-plŷ-kå′ bìl-ŷ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *inapplicable.*] Unfitneſs for the particular purpoſe.

INAPPLICA′TION, ìn-åp-plŷ-kå′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*inapplication*, Fr. *in* and *application.*] Indolence; negligence.

INA′RABLE, ìn-år′-råbl. *adj.* [*in* and *aro*, Lat.] Not capable of tillage. *Dict.*

To **INA′RCH**, ìn-å′rtsh. *v. a.* [*in* and *arch.*]

Inarching is a method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is uſed when the ſtock and the tree may be joined: take the branch you would *inarch*, and, having fitted it to that part of the ſtock where you intend to join it, pare away the rind and wood on one ſide about three inches in length: after the ſame manner cut the ſtock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united, ſo that they may join equally together that the ſap may meet: then cut a little tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in the ſtock to admit it; ſo that when they are joined the tongue will prevent their ſlipping, and the graft will more cloſely unite with the ſtock. Having thus placed them exactly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, or the wet from getting in to rot the ſtock: you ſhould fix a ſtake into the ground, to which that part of the ſtock, as alſo the graft, ſhould be faſtened, to prevent the wind from breaking them aſunder. In this manner they are to remain about four months, in which time they will be ſufficiently united; and the graft may then be cut from the mother-tree, obſerving to ſlope it off cloſe to the ſtock, and cover the joined parts with freſh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practiſed upon oranges, myrtles, jaſmines, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not ſucceed by common grafting or budding. *Miller.*

INARTI′CULATE, ìn-år-tìk′-ků-lět. *adj.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *articulate.*] Not uttered with diſtinctneſs, like that of the ſyllables of human ſpeech.

Obſerve what *inarticulate* ſounds reſemble any of the particular letters. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a ſenſe of devotion; as our ſolemn muſick, which is *inarticulate* poeſy, doth in churches. *Dryd.*

INARTI′CULATELY, ìn-år-tìk′-ků-lět-lŷ. *adv.* [from *inarticulate.*] Not diſtinctly.

INARTI′CULATENESS, ìn-år-tìk′-ků-lět-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *inarticulate.*] Confuſion of ſounds; want of diſtinctneſs in pronouncing.

INARTIFI′CIAL, ìn-år-tŷ-fìsh′-ål. *adj.* [*in* and *inartificial.*] Contrary to art.

I have ranked this among the effects; and it may be thought *inartificial* to make it the cauſe alſo. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFI′CIALLY, ìn-år-tŷ-fìsh′-ål-ŷ. *adv.* [from *inartificial.*] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

This lofty humour is clumſily and *inartificially* managed, when it is affected by thoſe of a ſelf-denying profeſſion. *Collier.*

INATTE′NTION, ìn-åt-tèn′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*inattention*, Fr. *in* and *attention.*] Diſregard; negligence; neglect; heedleſſneſs.

Perſons keep out of the reach of the reproofs of the miniſtry, or hear with ſuch *inattention* or contempt as renders them of little effect. *Rogers.*

We ſee a ſtrange *inattention* to this moſt important proſpect. *Rogers.*

Novel lays attract our raviſh'd ears;
But old, the mind with *inattention* hears. *Pope.*

INATTE′NTIVE, ìn-åt-tèn′-tìv. *adv.* [*in* and *attentive.*] Heedleſs; careleſs; negligent; regardleſs.

If we indulge the frequent roving of paſſions, we ſhall procure an unſteady and *inattentive* habit. *Watts.*

INAU′DIBLE, ìn-å′-dìbl. *adj.* [*in* and *audible.*] Not to be heard; void of ſound.

Let's take the inſtant by the forward top;
For we are old, and on our quick'ſt decrees
Th' *inaudible* and noiſeleſs foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakeſp.*

To **INAU′GURATE**, ìn-å′-gů-råt. *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Lat.] To conſecrate; to inveſt with a new office by ſolemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Thoſe beginnings of years were propitious to him, as if kings did chuſe remarkable days to *inaugurate* their favours, that they may appear acts as well of the time as of the will. *Wotton.*

INAUGURA′TION, ìn-å-gů-rå′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*inauguration*, Fr. *inauguro*, Lat.] Inveſtiture by ſolemn rites.

The royal olive was ſolemnly ſworn, at his *inauguration*, to obſerve theſe things inviolable. *Howel.*

At his regal *inauguration* his old father reſigned the kingdom to him. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INAURA′TION, ìn-å-rå′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*inauro*, Lat.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but ſome ſort of their *inauration*, or gilding, muſt have been much dearer than ours. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INAUSPI′CIOUS, ìn-ŏs-pìsh′-ůs. *adj.* [*in* and *auſpicious.*] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here
I will ſet up my everlaſting reſt;
And ſhake the yoke of *inauſpicious* ſtars
From this world-wearied fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

Though Heaven's *inauſpicious* eye
Lay black on love's nativity,
Her eye a ſtrong appeal can give;
Beauty, ſmiles, and love ſhall live. *Craſhaw.*

The ſtars feel not the diſeaſes their *inauſpicious* influence produces. *Boyle.*

Within *inauſpicious* love a wretched ſwain
Purſu'd the faireſt nymph of all the plain;
She plunged him hopeleſs in a deep deſpair. *Dryd.*

INBE′ING, ìn-bē′-ìng. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *being.*] Inherence; inſeparableneſs.

When we ſay the bowl is round, the boy is witty, theſe are proper or inherent modes; for they have a ſort of *inbeing* in the ſubſtance itſelf, and do not ariſe from the addition of any other ſubſtance to it. *Watts.*

I′NBORN, ìn′-bårn. *adj.* [*in* and *born.*] Innate; implanted by nature.

Led by ſenſe of good,
Inborn to all, I ſought my needful food. *Dryden.*

All paſſions being *inborn* within us, we are almoſt equally judges of them. *Dryden.*

Some Carolina, to Heaven's dictates true,
Thy *inborn* worth with conſcious eyes ſhall ſee,
And ſlight th' imperial diadem for thee. *Addiſon.*

INBRE′ATHED, ìn-brē′thd. *adj.* [*in* and *breath.*] Inſpired; infuſed by inſpiration.

Bleſt pair of ſyrens, pledges of Heaven's joy,
Sphere-born harmonious ſiſters, Voice and Verſe,
Wed your divine ſounds, and mixt power employ,
Dead things with *inbreath'd* ſenſe, able to pierce. *Milton.*

I′NBRED, ìn′-brěd. *adj.* [*in* and *bred.*] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

My *inbred* enemy
Forth iſſu'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A man thinks better of his children than they deſerve; but there is an impulſe of tenderneſs, and there muſt be ſome eſteem for the ſetting of that *inbred* affection at work. *L'Eſtrange.*

But he unmov'd contemns their idle threat;
And *inbred* worth doth boaſting valour ſlight! *Dryden.*

To **INCA′GE**, ìn-kå′dzh. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage.*] To coop up; to ſhut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow ſpace.

And yet *incaged* in ſo ſmall a verge,
Thy waſte is no whit leſſer than thy lord's. *Shak.*

It made my impriſonment a pleaſure:
Ay, ſuch a pleaſure as *incaged* birds
Conceive. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

INCALE′SCENCE, ìn-kå-lès′-sèns. } *n. ſ.*
INCALE′SCENCY, ìn-kå-lès′-sèn-sŷ. }
[*incaleſco*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

Averroes reſtrained his hilarity, making no more thereof than Seneca commendeth, and was allowable in Cato; that is, a ſober *incaleſcence*, and regulated eſtuation from wine. *Brown.*

The oil preſerves the ends of the bones from *incaleſcency*, which they, being ſolid bodies, would neceſſarily contract from a ſwift motion. *Ray.*

INCANTA′TION, ìn-kån-tå′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*incantation*, Fr. *incanto*, Lat.] Charms uttered by ſinging; enchantment.

My antient *incantations* are too weak,
And hell too ſtrong. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

By Adam's hearkening to his wife, mankind, by that her *incantation*, became the ſubject of labour, ſorrow, and death. *Raleigh.*

The great wonders of witches, their carrying in the air, and transforming themſelves into other bodies, are reported to be wrought, not by *incantations* or ceremonies, but by anointing themſelves all over, move a man to think that theſe fables are the effects of imagination; for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by ſtopping of the pores, ſhut in the vapours, and ſend them to the head extremely. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The name of a city being diſcovered unto their enemies, their penates and patronal gods might be called forth by charms and *incantations*. *Brown.*

The nuptial rites his outrage ſtrait attends;
The dow'r deſir'd is his transfigur'd friends:
The *incantation* backward ſhe repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what ſhe did, defeats. *Garth.*

The commands which our religion hath impoſed on its followers are not like the abſurd ceremonies of pagan idolatry, that might look like *incantations* and magick, but had no tendency to make mankind the happier. *Bentley.*

INCA′NTATORY, ìn-kån′-tå-tůr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *incanto*, Lat.] Dealing by enchantment; magical.

Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impoſtors, daily delude them. *Brown.*

To **INCA′NTON**, ìn-kån′-tůn. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or ſeparate community.

When the cantons of Bern and Zurich propoſed the incorporating Geneva in the cantons, the Roman catholics, fearing the proteſtant intereſt, propoſed the *incantoning* of Conſtance as a counterpoiſe. *Addiſon on Italy.*

INCAPABI′LITY, ìn-kå-på-bìl′-ì-tŷ. } *n. ſ.*
INCA′PABLENESS, ìn-kå-påbl′-nìs. }
[from *incapable.*] Inability natural; diſqualification legal.

You have nothing to urge but a kind of *incapability* in yourſelf to the ſervice. *Suckling.*

INCA′PABLE, ìn-kå′-påbl. *adj.* [*incapable*, Fr. *in* and *capable.*]

1. Wanting room to hold or contain: with *of* before the thing to be contained.

2. Wanting power; wanting underſtanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or underſtand.

Incapable and ſhallow innocents!
You cannot gueſs who caus'd your father's death. *Shakeſp.*

3. Not able to admit or have any thing.

Wilmot, when he ſaw Goring put in the command, thought himſelf *incapable* of reparation. *Clarendon.*

4. Unable; not equal to any thing.

Is not your father grown *incapable*
Of reaſonable affairs? Is he not ſtupid
With age? *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

5. Diſqualified by law.

Their lands are almoſt entirely taken from them, and they are rendered *incapable* of purchaſing any more. *Swift.*

6. In converſation it is uſual to ſay a man is *incapable* of falſehood, or *incapable* of generoſity, or of any thing good or bad.

INCAPA′CIOUS, ỉn-kå-på′-shůs. *adj.* [*in* and *capacious.*] Narrow; of ſmall content.

Souls that are made little and *incapacious*, cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compaſs of times or things. *Burnet.*

INCAPA′CIOUSNESS, ỉn-kå-på′-shůs-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *incapacious.*] Narrowneſs; want of containing ſpace.

To INCAPA′CITATE, ỉn-kå-pås′-ſỳ-tåt. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate.*]

1. To diſable; to weaken.

Nothing of conſequence ſhould be left to be done in the laſt *incapacitating* hours of life. *Clariſ.*

2. To diſqualify.

Monſtroſity could not *incapacitate* from marriage. *Arbuthnot.*

INCAPA′CITY, ỉn-kå-pås′-ỉt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*incapacité*, Fr. *in* and *capacity.*] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehenſiveneſs of mind.

It chiefly proceedeth from natural *incapacity*, and genial indiſpoſition. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Admonition he imputes either to envy, or elſe ignorance and *incapacity* of eſtimating his worth. *Government of the Tongue.*

The inactivity of the ſoul is its *incapacity* to be moved with any thing common. *Arbuthnot.*

To INCA′RCERATE, ỉn-kå′r-ſè-råt. *v. a.* [*incarcero*, Lat.] To impriſon; to confine. It is uſed in the Scots law to denote impriſoning or confining in a gaol; otherwiſe it is ſeldom found.

Contagion may be propagated by bodies, that eaſily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen clothes. *Harvey.*

INCARCERA′TION, ỉn-kår-ſè-rå′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *incarcerate.*] Impriſonment; confinement.

To INCA′RN, ỉn-kå′rn. *v. a.* [*incarno*, Lat.] To cover with fleſh.

The fleſh will ſoon ariſe in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is neceſſary, and *incarn* it. *Wiſeman.*

To INCA′RN, ỉn-kå′rn. *v. n.* To breed fleſh.

The ſlough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned.* *Wiſeman.*

To INCA′RNADINE, ỉn-kå′r-nå-dỉn. *v. a.* [*incarnadine*, Fr. *incarnadino* pale red, Ital.] To dye red. This word I find only once.

Will all great Neptune's ocean waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous ſea *incarnadine*,
Making the green one red. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To INCA′RNATE, ỉn-kå′r-nåt. *v. a.* [*incarner*, Fr. *incarno*, Lat.] To clothe with fleſh; to embody with fleſh.

I, who erſt contended
With gods to ſit the higheſt, am now conſtrain'd
Into a beaſt, and mix with beſtial ſlime,
This eſſence to *incarnate* and imbrute. *Milton.*

INCA′RNATE, ỉn-kå′r-nėt. *participial adj.* [*incarnat*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Clothed with fleſh; embodied with fleſh.

Undoubtedly even the nature of God itſelf, in the perſon of the ſon, is *incarnate*, and hath taken to itſelf fleſh. *Hooker.*

A moſt wiſe ſufficient means of redemption and ſalvation, by the ſatisfactory death and obedience of the *incarnate* ſon of God, Jeſus Chriſt, God bleſſed for ever. *Sanderſon.*

Here ſhalt thou ſit *incarnate*, here ſhalt reign
Both God and man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. It may be doubted whether *Swift* underſtood this word.

But he's poſſeſt,
Incarnate with a thouſand imps. *Swift.*

3. In Scotland *incarnate* is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its reſemblance to a fleſh colour.

INCARNA′TION, ỉn-kår-nå′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*incarnation*, Fr. from *incarnate.*]

1. The act of aſſuming body.

We muſt beware we exclude not the nature of God from *incarnation*, and ſo make the ſon of God incarnate not to be very God. *Hooker.*

Upon the Annunciation, or our Lady-day, meditate on the *incarnation* of our bleſſed Saviour. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

2. The ſtate of breeding fleſh.

The pulſation under the cicatrix proceeded from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound. *Wiſeman.*

INCA′RNATIVE, ỉn-kå′r-nå-tỉv. *n. ſ.* [*incarnatif*, Fr. from *incarn.*] A medicine that generates fleſh.

I deterged the abſceſs, and incarned by the common *incarnative.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To INCA′SE, ỉn-kå′s. *v. a.* [*in* and *caſe.*] To cover; to incloſe; to inwrap.

Rich plates of gold the folding doors *incaſe*,
The pillars ſilver. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

INCAU′TIOUS, ỉn-kå′-shůs. *adj.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Unwary; negligent; heedleſs.

His rhetorical expreſſions may eaſily captivate any *incautious* reader. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

INCAU′TIOUSLY, ỉn-kå′-shůs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *incautious.*] Unwarily; heedleſsly; negligently.

A ſpecies of palſy invades ſuch as *incautiouſly* expoſe themſelves to the morning air. *Arbuthnot.*

INCE′NDIARY, ỉn-ſėn′-dzhår-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendo*, Lat. *incendiaire*, Fr.]

1. One who ſets houſes or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

Nor could any order be obtained impartially to examine impudent *incendiaries.* *King Charles.*

Incendiaries of figure and diſtinction, who are the inventors and publiſhers of groſs falſehoods, cannot be regarded but with the utmoſt deteſtation. *Addiſ.*

Several cities of Greece drove them out as *incendiaries*, and peſts of commonweals. *Bentley.*

I′NCENSE, ỉn′-ſėns. *n. ſ.* [*incenſum*, Lat. a thing burnt; *encens*, Fr.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of ſome god or goddeſs.

Upon ſuch ſacrifices, my Cordelia,
The gods themſelves throw *incenſe.* *Shak. K. Lear.*

Numa the rites of ſtrict religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the *incenſe* due. *Prior.*

To I′NCENSE, ỉn′-ſėns. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfume with incenſe.

To INCE′NSE, ỉn′-ſėns. *v. a.* [*incenſus*, Lat.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to irritate to anger; to heat; to fire; to make furious; to exaſperate.

The world, too ſaucy with the gods,
Incenſes them to ſend deſtruction. *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*

If 'gainſt yourſelf you be *incens'd*, we'll put you,
Like one that means his proper harm, in manacles. *Shakeſp.*

He is attended with a deſp'rate train;
And what they may *incenſe* him to, being apt
To have his ear abus'd, wiſdom bids fear. *Shakeſp.*

Tractable obedience is a ſlave
To each *incenſed* will. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Foul idolatries, and other faults,
Heap'd to the popular ſum, will ſo *incenſe*
God as to leave them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

How could my pious ſon thy pow'r *incenſe?*
Or what, alas! is vanquiſh'd Troy's offence? *Dryd.*

INCE′NSEMENT, ỉn-ſėns′-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *incenſe.*] Rage; heat; fury.

His *incenſement* at this moment is ſo implacable, that ſatisfaction can be none but by pangs of death. *Shakeſp.*

INCE′NSION, ỉn-ſėn′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*incenſio*, Lat.] The act of kindling; the ſtate of being on fire.

Sena loſeth its windineſs by decocting, and ſubtile or windy ſpirits are taken off by *incenſion* or evaporation. *Bacon.*

INCENSOR, ỉn-ſėn′-ſůr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of paſſions.

Many prieſts were impetuous and importunate *incenſors* of the rage. *Hayward.*

INCE′NSORY, ỉn-ſėn′-ſůr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *incenſe.*] The veſſel in which incenſe is burnt and offered. *Ainſworth.*

INCE′NTIVE, ỉn-ſėnt′-ỉv. *n. ſ.* [*incentivum*, Lat.]

1. That which kindles.

Their unreaſonable ſeverity was not the leaſt *incentive*, that blew up into thoſe flames the ſparks of diſcontent. *King Charles.*

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; ſpur. It is uſed of that which incites, whether to good or ill: with *to.*

Congruity of opinions, to our natural conſtitution, is one great *incentive* to their reception. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Even the wiſdom of God hath not ſuggeſted more preſſing motives, more powerful *incentives to* charity, than theſe, that we ſhall be judged by it at the laſt dreadful day. *Atterbury.*

It encourages ſpeculative perſons, with all the *incentives* of place, profit, and preferment. *Addiſon.*

INCE′NTIVE, ỉn-ſėnt′-ỉv. *adj.* Inciting; encouraging: with *to.*

Competency is the moſt *incentive to* induſtry: too little makes men deſperate, and too much careleſs. *Decay of Piety.*

INCE′PTION, ỉn-ſėp′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*inceptio*, Lat.] Beginning.

The *inception* of putrefaction hath in it a maturation. *Bacon.*

INCE′PTIVE, ỉn-ſėp′-tỉv. *adj.* [*inceptivus*, Lat.] Noting beginning.

An *inceptive* and deſitive propoſition, as, the fogs vaniſh as the ſun riſes; but the fogs have not yet begun to vaniſh, therefore the ſun is not yet riſen. *Locke.*

INCE′PTOR, ỉn-ſėp′-tůr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERA′TION, ỉn-ſè-rå′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*incero*, Lat.] The act of covering with wax. *Dict.*

INCE′RTITUDE, ỉn-ſėr′-tỳ-tůd. *n. ſ.* [*incertitude*, Fr. *incertitudo*, Lat.] Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs.

INCE′SSANT, ỉn-ſės′-sånt. *adj.* [*in* and *ceſſans*, Lat.] Unceaſing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted.

Raging wind blows up *inceſſant* ſhow'rs. *Shak.*

The *inceſſant* weeping of my wife,
Forc'd me to ſeek delays. *Shakeſp.*

If, by pray'r
Inceſſant, I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not ceaſe
To weary him with my aſſiduous cries. *Milton.*

In form, a herald of the king ſhe flies
From peer to peer, and thus *inceſſant* cries. *Pope.*

INCE′SSANTLY, ỉn-ſės′-sånt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *inceſſant.*] Without intermiſſion; continually.

Both his hands moſt filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high extent,
And fain'd to waſh themſelves *inceſſantly.* *F. Queen.*

Who reads
Inceſſantly, and to his reading brings not
A ſpirit and judgment equal or ſuperior. *Milton.*

The Chriſtians, who carried their religion through ſo many perſecutions, were *inceſſantly* comforting one another with the example and hiſtory of our Saviour and his apoſtles. *Addiſon.*

I′NCEST, ỉn′-ſėst. *n. ſ.* [*inceſte*, Fr. *inceſtum*, Lat.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of perſons within degrees prohibited.

Is 't not a kind of *inceſt* to take life
From thine own ſiſter's ſhame? *Shakeſp.*

He who entered in the firſt act, a young man like Pericles, prince of Tyre, muſt not be in danger in the fifth act of committing *inceſt* with his daughter. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Ince′stuous, ìn-sès′-tů-ůs. *adj.* [*inceſteux*, Fr.] Guilty of inceſt; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

Hide me, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjure, thou ſimular of virtue,
That art *inceſtuous*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

We may eaſily gueſs with what impatience the world would have heard an *inceſtuous* Herod diſcourſing of chaſtity. *South.*

Ere you reach to this *inceſtuous* love,
You muſt divine and human rights remove. *Dryd.*

Ince′stuously, ìn-sès′-tů-ůs-lý. *adv.* [from *inceſtuous*.] With unnatural love.

Macareus and Canace, ſon and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other *inceſtuouſly*. *Dryden.*

INCH, ìntsh′. *n. ſ.* [ince, Sax. *uncia*, Lat.]

1. A meaſure of length ſuppoſed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot.

A foot is the ſixth part of the ſtature of man, a ſpan one eighth of it, and a thumb's breadth or *inch* one ſeventy-ſecond. *Holder on Time.*

The ſun ſhould never miſs, in all his race,
Of time one minute, or one *inch* of ſpace. *Blackmore.*

2. A proverbial name for a ſmall quantity.

The plebeians have got your fellow tribune;
They'll give him death by *inches*. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

As in laſting, ſo in length is man,
Contracted to an *inch*, who was a ſpan. *Donne*

Is it ſo deſirable a condition to conſume by *inches*, and loſe one's blood by drops? *Collier.*

The commons were growing by degrees into power and property, gaining ground upon the patricians *inch* by *inch*. *Swift.*

3. A nice point of time.

Beldame, I think, we watch'd you at an *inch*.
Shakeſp.

To **Inch**, ìntsh′. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.

Valiant they ſay, but very popular;
He gets too far into the ſoldiers graces,
And *inches* out my maſter. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give ſparingly.
Ainſworth.

To **Inch**, ìntsh′. *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

I′nched, ìntsht′. *adj.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.

Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horſe over four *inched* bridges.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

I′nchipin, ìntsh′-ý-pìn. *n. ſ.* Some of the inſide of a deer. *Ainſworth.*

I′nchmeal, ìntsh′-mèl. *n. ſ.* [*inch* and *meal*.] A piece an inch long.

All th' infections that the ſun ſucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Proſpero fall, and make
him
By *inchmeal* a diſeaſe! *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To **I′nchoate**, ìn′-kò-àt. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Lat.] To begin; to commence.

It is neither a ſubſtance perfect, nor a ſubſtance *inchoate*, or in the way of perfection. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

Inchoa′tion, ìn-kò-à′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*inchoatus*, Lat.] Inception; beginning.

It diſcerneth of four kinds of cauſes; forces, frauds, crimes various of ſtellionate, and the *inchoations* or middle acts towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

The ſetting on foot ſome of thoſe arts in thoſe parts would be looked upon as the firſt *inchoation* of them, which yet would be but their reviving.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

I′nchoative, ìn-kò′-à-tìv. *adj.* [*inchoative*, Fr. *inchoativus*, Lat.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

To **Inci′de**, ìn-sì′d. *v. a.* [from *incido* to cut, Lat.]

Medicines are ſaid to *incide* which conſiſt of pointed and ſharp particles; as acids, and moſt ſalts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another: thus expectorating medicines are ſaid to *incide* or cut the phlegm. *Quincy.*

The menſes are promoted by all ſaponaceous ſubſtances, which *incide* the mucus in the firſt paſſages. *Arbuthnot.*

I′ncidence, ìn′-sý-dens. } *n. ſ.* [*incido* to
I′ncidency, ìn′-sý-dèn-sý. } fall, Lat. *incidence*, Fr.]

1. The direction with which one body ſtrikes upon another, and the angle made by that line, and the plane ſtruck upon, is called the angle of *incidence*. In the occurſions of two moving bodies, their *incidence* is ſaid to be perpendicular or oblique, as their directions or lines of motion make a ſtraight line or an oblique angle at the point of contact. *Quincy.*

In mirrours there is the like angle of *incidence*, from the object of the glaſs, and from the glaſs to the eye. *Bacon.*

He enjoys his happy ſtate moſt when he communicates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from the reflexion than from the direct *incidency* of his happineſs. *Norris.*

In equal *incidences* there is a conſiderable inequality of refractions, whether it be that ſome of the incident rays are refracted more and others leſs conſtantly, or one and the ſame ray is by refraction diſturbed. *Newton's Opticks.*

The permanent whiteneſs argues, that in like *incidences* of the rays there is no ſuch ſeparation of the emerging rays. *Newton.*

2. [*Incidens*, Lat.] Accident; hap; caſualty.

What *incidency* thou do'ſt gueſs of harm declare,
Is creeping towards me. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I′NCIDENT, ìn′-sý-dènt. *adj.* [*incident*, Fr. *incidens*, Lat.]

1. Caſual; fortuitous; occaſional; happening accidentally; iſſuing in beſide the main deſign; happening beſide expectation.

As the ordinary courſe of common affairs is diſpoſed of by general laws, ſo likewiſe men's rarer *incident* neceſſities and utilities ſhould be with ſpecial equity conſidered. *Hooker.*

I would note in children not only their articulate anſwers, but likewiſe ſmiles and frowns upon *incident* occaſions. *Wotton.*

In a complex propoſition the predicate or ſubject is ſometimes made complex by the pronouns who, which, whoſe, whom, &c. which make another propoſition: as, every man, who is pious, ſhall be ſaved: Julius, whoſe ſurname was Cæſar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are tranſparent, have many pores. Here the whole propoſition is called the primary or chief, and the additional propoſition is called an *incident* propoſition. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen.

Conſtancy is ſuch a firmneſs of friendſhip as overlooks all thoſe failures of kindneſs, that through paſſion, *incident* to human nature, a man may be guilty of. *South.*

I′ncident, ìn′-sý-dènt. *n. ſ.* [*incident*, Fr. from the adjective.] Something happening beſide the main deſign; caſualty.

His wiſdom will fall into it as an *incident* to the point of lawfulneſs. *Bacon's Holy War.*

No perſon, no *incident* in the play, but muſt be of uſe to carry on the main deſign. *Dryden.*

Incide′ntal, ìn-sý-dèn′-tàl. *adj.* Incident; caſual; happening by chance; not intended; not deliberate; not neceſſary to the chief purpoſe.

The ſatisfaction you received from thoſe *incidental* diſcourſes which we have wandered into
Milton.

By ſome, religious duties ſcarce appear to be regarded at all, and by others only as an *incidental* buſineſs, to be done when they have nothing elſe to do. *Rogers.*

Incide′ntally, ìn-sý-dèn′-tàl-ý. *adv.* [from *incidental*.] Beſide the main deſign; occaſionally.

Theſe general rules are but occaſionally and *incidentally* mentioned in Scripture, rather to manifeſt unto us a former, than to lay upon us a new obligation. *Sanderſon.*

I treat either purpoſely or *incidentally* of colours.
Boyle.

I′ncidently, ìn′-sý-dènt-lý. *adv.* [from *incident*.] Occaſionally; by the bye; by the way.

It was *incidently* moved amongſt the judges what ſhould be done for the king himſelf, who was attainted; but reſolved that the crown takes away defects. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To **Inci′nerate**, ìn-sìn′-nèr-àt. *v. a.* [*in* and *cineres*, Lat.] To burn to aſhes.

By baking, without melting, the heat indurateth, then maketh fragile; laſtly, it doth *incinerate* and calcinate. *Bacon.*

Fire burneth wood, making it firſt luminous, then black and brittle, and laſtly broken and *incinerate*. *Bacon.*

Theſe dregs are ſoon *incinerated* and calcined into ſuch ſalts which produce coughs. *Harvey on Conſ.*

Incinera′tion, ìn-sìn-nèr-rà′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*incineration*, Fr. from *incinerate*.] The act of burning any thing to aſhes.

I obſerved in the fixt ſalt of urine, brought by depuration to be very white, a taſte not unlike common ſalt, and very differing from the cauſtick lixiviate taſte of other ſalts made by *incineration*. *Boyle.*

Incircumspe′ction, ìn′-sèr-kům-spèk″-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *circumſpection*.] Want of caution; want of heed.

An unexpected way of deluſion, whereby he more eaſily led away the *incircumſpection* of their belief. *Brown.*

Inci′sed, ìn-sì′zd. *adj.* [*inciſer*, Fr. *inciſus*, Lat.] Cut; made by cutting: as an *inciſed* wound.

I brought the *inciſed* lips together. *Wiſeman.*

Inci′sion, ìn-sìz′-zhůn. *n. ſ.* [*inciſion*, Fr. *inciſio*, Lat.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a ſharp inſtrument. Generally uſed for wounds made by a chirurgeon.

Let us make *inciſion* for your love,
To prove whoſe blood is reddeſt, his or mine. *Shak.*

God help thee, ſhallow man: God make *inciſion* in thee, thou art raw. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

The reception of one is as different from the admiſſion of the other, as when the earth falls open under the *inciſions* of the plough, and when it gapes to drink in the dew of heaven, or the refreſhments of a ſhower. *South.*

A ſmall *inciſion* knife is more handy than a larger for opening the bag. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. Diviſion of viſcoſities by medicines.

Abſterſion is a ſcouring off, or *inciſion* of viſcous humours, and making them fluid, and cutting between them and the part; as in nitrous water, which ſcoureth linen. *Bacon.*

Inci′sive, ìn-sì′-sìv. *adj.* [*inciſif*, Fr. from *inciſus*, Lat.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of many corpuſcles will cohere by being precipitated together, and be deſtroyed by the effuſion of very piercing and *inciſive* liquors. *Boyle.*

Inci′sor, ìn-sì′-sůr. *n. ſ.* [*inciſor*, Lat.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

Inci'sor, ìn-sì'-sůr. *adj.* [*inciſoire*, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting.

Inci'sure, ìn-sìz'-zhůr. *n. ſ.* [*inciſura*, Lat.] A cut; an aperture.

In ſome creatures it is wide, in ſome narrow, in ſome with a deep *inciſure* up into the head, for the better catching and holding of prey, and comminuting of hard food. *Derham.*

Incita'tion, ìn-sỳ-tå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*incitatio*, Lat.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulſe; the act of inciting; the power of inciting.

Dr. Ridley defines magnetical attraction to be a natural *incitation* and diſpoſition conforming unto contiguity, an union of one magnetical body unto another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The multitude of objects do proportionably multiply both the poſſibilities and *incitations*. *Government of the Tongue.*

The mind gives not only licence, but *incitation* to the other paſſions to act with the utmoſt impetuoſity. *Decay of Piety.*

To **INCI'TE**, ìn-sì't. *v. a.* [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] To ſtir up; to puſh forward in a purpoſe; to animate; to ſpur; to urge on.

How many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence ſhall *incite* us to? *Shakeſ.*

No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*;
But love, dear love, and our ag'd father's right. *Shak.*

Antiochus, when he *incited* Pruſias to join in war, ſet before him the greatneſs of the Romans, comparing it to a fire, that took and ſpread from kingdom to kingdom. *Bacon.*

Nature and common reaſon, in all difficulties, where prudence or courage are required, do rather *incite* us to fly for aſſiſtance to a ſingle perſon than a multitude. *Swift.*

Inci'tement, ìn-sì't-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *incite*.] Motive; incentive; impulſe; inciting cauſe.

A marvel it were, if a man of great capacity, having ſuch *incitements* to make him deſirous of all furtherances unto his cauſe, could eſpy in the whole ſcripture of God nothing which might breed at the leaſt a probable opinion of likelihood, that divine authority was the ſame way inclinable. *Hooker.*

Hartlib ſeems ſent hither by ſome good providence, to be the occaſion and *incitement* of great good to this iſland. *Milton.*

If thou muſt reform the ſtubborn times,
From the long records of diſtant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage. *Pope's Statius.*

Inci'vil, ìn-sìv'-vìl. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr.] Unpoliſhed. See **Uncivil**.

Incivi'lity, ìn-sỳ-vìl'-lỳ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*incivilité*, Fr. *in* and *civility*.]

1. Want of courteſy; rudeneſs.

He does offend againſt that reverence which is due to the common apprehenſions of mankind, whether true or not, which is the greateſt *incivility*. *Tillotſon.*

2. Act of rudeneſs. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

Abſtain from diſſolute laughter, uncomely jeſts, loud talking and jeering, which, in civil account, are called indecencies and *incivilities*. *Taylor.*

Incle'mency, ìn-klèm'-mèn-sỳ. *n. ſ.* [*inclemence*, Fr. *inclementia*, Lat.] Unmercifulneſs; cruelty; ſeverity; harſhneſs; roughneſs.

And though by tempeſts of the prize bereft,
In heaven's *inclemency* ſome eaſe we find:
Our foes we vanquiſh'd by our valour left. *Dryden.*

Incle'ment, ìn-klèm'-mènt. *adj.* [*in* and *clemens*, Lat.] Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderneſs; harſh. It is uſed oftener of things than of men.

Teach us further by what means to ſhun
Th' *inclement* ſeaſons, rain, ice, hail and ſnow. *Milton.*

I ſtand
Naked, defenceleſs, on a foreign land:
Propitious to my wants, a veſt ſupply,
To guard the wretched from th' *inclement* ſky. *Pope.*

Incli'nable, ìn-klì'-nåbl. *adj.* [*inclinabilis*, Lat.]

1. Having a propenſion of will; favourably diſpoſed; willing; tending by diſpoſition: with *to*.

People are not always *inclinable to* the beſt. *Spenſer.*

A marvel it were, if a man of capacity could eſpy in the whole ſcripture nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the ſame way *inclinable*. *Hooker.*

The gall and bitterneſs of certain men's writings, who ſpared him little, made him, for their ſakes, the leſs *inclinable to* that truth which he himſelf ſhould have honoured. *Hooker.*

Deſire,
Inclinable now grown *to* touch or taſte,
Solicited her longing eye. *Milton.*

2. Having a tendency.

If ſuch a cruſt naturally fell, then it was more likely and *inclinable to* fall this thouſand years than the laſt; but if the cruſt was always gradually nearer and nearer to falling, that plainly evinces that it had not endured eternally. *Bentley.*

Inclina'tion, ìn-klỳ-nå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*inclinaiſon*, *inclination*, Fr. *inclinatio*, Lat.]

1. Tendency towards any point: with *to*.

The two rays, being equally refracted, have the ſame *inclination to* one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the *inclination* of half a degree anſwering to the ſun's diameter. *Newton.*

2. Natural aptneſs.

Though moſt of the thick woods are grubbed up ſince the promontory has been cultivated, there are ſtill many ſpots of it which ſhew the natural *inclination* of the ſoil leans that way. *Addiſon.*

3. Propenſion of mind; favourable diſpoſition; incipient deſire.

The king was wonderfully diſquieted, when he found that the prince was totally aliened from all thoughts of or *inclination to* the marriage. *Clarend.*

A mere *inclination to* a thing is not properly a willing of that thing; and yet, in matters of duty, men frequently reckon it for ſuch: for otherwiſe how ſhould they ſo often plead and reſt in the honeſt and well inclined diſpoſition of their minds, when they are juſtly charged with an actual nonperformance of the law? *South.*

4. Love; affection; regard. In this ſenſe it admits *for*.

We have had few knowing painters, becauſe of the little *inclination* which princes have *for* painting. *Dryden.*

5. Diſpoſition of mind.

Bid him
Report the features of Octavia, her years,
Her *inclination*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopa.*

6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the Eaſt or Weſt.

7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from ſome fæces or ſediment by only ſtooping the veſſel, which is alſo called decantation. *Quincy.*

Incli'natory, ìn-klì'-nå-tůr-rỳ. *adj.* [from *incline*.] Having a quality of inclining to one or other.

If that *inclinatory* virtue be deſtroyed by a touch from the contrary pole, that end which before was elevated will then decline. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Incli'natorily, ìn-klì'-nå-tůr-rỳ-lỳ. *adv.* [from *inclinatory*.] Obliquely; with inclination to one ſide or the other; with ſome deviation from North and South.

Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily*, or ſomewhat equinoxially, that is, toward the eaſtern or weſtern points, they diſcover ſome verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **INCLI'NE**, ìn-klì'n. *v. n.* [*inclino*, Lat. *incliner*, Fr.]

1. To bend; to lean; to tend toward any part: with *to* or *towards*.

Her houſe *inclineth unto* death, and her paths unto the dead. *Prov.* ii. 18.

Still *to* this place
My heart *inclines*, ſtill hither turn my eyes;
Hither my feet unbidden find their way. *Rowe.*

2. To be favourably diſpoſed to; to feel deſire beginning.

Doth his majeſty
Incline to it, or no?
—He ſeems indifferent;
Or rather ſwaying more upon our part. *Shakeſp.*

Their hearts *inclined to* follow Abimelech. *Judges.*

To **Incli'ne**, ìn-klì'n. *v. a.*

1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or ſtate.

The timely dew of ſleep,
Now falling with ſoft ſlumb'rous weight, *inclines*
Our eye-lids. *Milton.*

Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;
Now to the baron fate *inclines* the field. *Pope.*

A tow'ring ſtructure to the palace join'd;
To this his ſteps the thoughtful prince *inclin'd*. *Pope.*

2. To turn towards any thing, as deſirous or attentive.

Incline our hearts to keep this law. *Com. Prayer.*

You have not *inclined* your ear unto me. *Jer.*

But that from us aught ſhould aſcend to heav'n
So prevalent, as to concern the mind
Of God high-bleſt, or to *incline* his will,
Hard to belief may ſeem, yet this will prayer. *Milton.*

3. To bend; to incurvate.

With due reſpect my body I *inclin'd*,
As to ſome being of ſuperior kind. *Dryden.*

To **Incli'p**, ìn-klìp'. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip*.] To graſp; to incloſe; to ſurround.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or ſky *inclips*,
Is thine, if thou wilt ha't. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To **Inclo'ister**, ìn-kloi's-tůr. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloiſter*.] To ſhut up in a cloiſter.

To **Inclo'ud**, ìn-klou'd. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud*.] To darken; to obſcure.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of groſs diet, ſhall we be *inclouded*,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakeſp.*

To **Inclu'de**, ìn-klů'd. *v. a.* [*includo*, Lat.]

1. To incloſe; to ſhut in: as, the ſhell *includes* a pearl.

2. To compriſe; to comprehend.

This deſire being recommended to her majeſty, it liked her to *include* the ſame within one intire leaſe. *Bacon.*

The marvellous fable *includes* whatever is ſupernatural, and eſpecially the machines of the gods. *Pope.*

Inſtead of enquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the queſtion is only whether he be a whig or a tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are *included*. *Swift.*

Inclu'sive, ìn-klů'-sìv. *adj.* [*incluſif*, Fr.]

1. Incloſing; encircling.

O, would that the *incluſive* verge
Of golden metal, that muſt round my brow,
Were red-hot ſteel, to ſear me to the brain! *Shak.*

2. Comprehended in the ſum or number: as, from Wedneſday to Saturday *incluſive*; that is, both Wedneſday and Saturday taken into the number.

I'll ſearch where ev'ry virtue dwells,
From courts *incluſive* down to cells. *Swift.*

Inclu'sively, ìn-klů'-sìv-lỳ. *adv.* [from *incluſive*.] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. See **Inclusive**.

Thus much ſhall ſerve for the ſeveral periods of growth of the common law, until the time of Edward I. *incluſively*. *Hale.*

All articulation is made within the mouth, from the throat to the lips *incluſively*; and is differenced partly by the organs uſed in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulating. *Holder.*

INCOA′GULABLE, ỉn-kỏ-ảg′-gů-lảbl. *adj.* [*in* and *coagulable*.] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXI′STENCE, ỉn-kỏ-ẻg-zỉs′-tẻns. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *coexiſtence*.] The quality of not exiſting together; non-aſſociation of exiſtence. An unuſual word.

Another more incurable part of ignorance, which ſets us more remote from a certain knowledge of the coexiſtence or *incoexiſtence* of different ideas in the ſame ſubject, is, that there is no diſcoverable connexion between any ſecondary quality and thoſe primary qualities it depends on. *Locke.*

INCO′G, ỉn-kỏg′. *adv.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Lat.] Unknown; in private.

But if you're rough, and uſe him like a dog,
Depend upon it, he'll remain *incog.* *Addiſon.*

INCO′GITANCY, ỉn-kỏdzh′-ỷ-tản-sỷ. *n. ſ.* [*incogitantia*, Lat.] Want of thought.

One man's fancies are laws to ſucceeders, who afterwards miſname all unobſequiouſneſs to their *incogitancy* preſumption. *Boyle.*

Next to the ſtupid and meerly vegetable ſtate of *incogitancy*, we may rank partial and piece-meal conſideration. *Decay of Piety.*

INCO′GITATIVE, ỉn-kỏdzh′-ỷ-tả-tỉv. *adj.* [*in* and *cogitative*.] Wanting the power of thought.

Purely material beings, as clippings of our beards, and ſenſible, thinking, perceiving beings, ſuch as we find ourſelves, we will call cogitative and *incogitative* beings. *Locke.*

INCO′GNITO, ỉn-kỏg′-nỷ-tỏ. *adv.* [*incognitus*, Lat.] In a ſtate of concealment.

'Twas long ago
Since gods came down *incognito*. *Prior.*

INCOHE′RENCE, ỉn-kỏ-hẻ′-rẻns.
INCOHE′RENCY, ỉn-kỏ-hẻ′-rẻn-sỷ. } *n. ſ.*
[*in* and *coherence*.]

1. Want of coheſion; looſeneſs of material parts.

If plaiſter be beaten into an impalpable powder, when poured out it will emulate a liquor, by reaſon that the ſmallneſs and *incoherence* of the parts do both make them eaſy to be put into motion, and makes the pores they intercept ſo ſmall, that they interrupt not the unity or continuity of the maſs. *Boyle.*

2. Want of connection; incongruity; inconſequence of argument; want of dependence of one part upon another.

I find that laying the intermediate ideas naked in their due order, ſhews the *incoherence* of the argumentations better than ſyllogiſms. *Locke.*

Incoherences in matter, and ſuppoſitions without proofs, put handſomely together, are apt to paſs for ſtrong reaſon. *Locke.*

INCOHE′RENT, ỉn-kỏ-hẻ′-rẻnt. *adj.* [*in* and *coherent*.]

1. Wanting coheſion; looſe; not fixed to each other.

Had the ſtrata of ſtone become ſolid, but the matter whereof they conſiſt continued lax and *incoherent*, they had conſequently been as pervious as thoſe of marle or gravel. *Woodward.*

2. Inconſequential; inconſiſtent; having no dependence of one part upon another.

We have inſtances of perception whilſt we are aſleep, and retain the memory of them; but how extravagant and *incoherent* are they, and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being! *Locke.*

INCOHE′RENTLY, ỉn-kỏ-hẻ′-rẻnt-lỷ. *adv.* [from *incoherent*.] Inconſiſtently; inconſequentially.

The character of Eurylochus is the imitation of a perſon confounded with fears, ſpeaking irrationally and *incoherently*. *Broome.*

INCOLU′MITY, ỉn-kỏl-lů′-mỉt-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [*incolumitas*, Lat.] Safety; ſecurity. A word very little in uſe.

The parliament is neceſſary to aſſert and preſerve the national rights of a people, with the *incolumity* and welfare of a country. *Howel.*

INCOMBUSTIBI′LITY, ỉn-kỏm-bůs′-tỷ-bỉl″-ỉt-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *incombuſtible*.] The quality of reſiſting fire ſo that it cannot conſume.

The ſtone in the Appennines is remarkable for its ſhining quality, and the amianthus for its *incombuſtibility*. *Ray.*

INCOMBU′STIBLE, ỉn-kỏm-bůs′-tỉbl. *adj.* [*incombuſtible*, Fr. *in* and *combuſtible*.] Not to be conſumed by fire.

It agrees in this common quality aſcribed unto both, of being *incombuſtible*, and not conſumable by fire. *Wilkins.*

INCOMBU′STIBLENESS, ỉn-kỏm-bůs′-tỉbl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *incombuſtible*.] The quality of not being waſted by fire.

I′NCOME, ỉn′-kům. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *come*.] Revenue; produce of any thing.

Thou who repineſt at the plenty of thy neighbour, and the greatneſs of his *incomes*, conſider what are frequently the diſmal conſequences of all this. *South.*

No fields afford
So large an *income* to the village lord. *Dryden.*

St. Gaul has ſcarce any lands belonging to it, and little or no *income* but what ariſes from its trade: the great ſupport of this little ſtate is its linen manufacture. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Notwithſtanding the large *incomes* annexed to ſome few of her preferments, this church hath in the whole little to ſubſiſt on. *Atterbury.*

INCOMMENSURABI′LITY, ỉn-kỏm′-mẻn-sů-rả-bỉl″-ỉt-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *incommenſurable*.] The ſtate of one thing with reſpect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common meaſure.

INCOMME′NSURABLE, ỉn-kỏm-mẻn′-sů-rảbl. *adj.* [Fr. from *in*, *con*, and *menſurabilis*, Lat.] Not to be reduced to any meaſure common to both; not to be meaſured together, ſuch as that the proportion of one to the other can be told.

Our diſputations about vacuum or ſpace, *incommenſurable* quantities, the infinite diviſibility of matter, and eternal duration, will lead us to ſee the weakneſs of our nature. *Watts.*

INCOMME′NSURATE, ỉn-kỏm-mẻn′-sů-rẻt. *adj.* [*in*, *con*, and *menſura*, Lat.] Not admitting one common meaſure.

The diagonal line and ſide of a quadrate, which, to our apprehenſion, are *incommenſurate*, are yet commenſurable to the infinite comprehenſion of the divine intellect. *More.*

As all other meaſures of time are reducible to theſe three; ſo we labour to reduce theſe three, though ſtrictly of themſelves *incommenſurate* to one another, for civil uſe, meaſuring the greater by the leſs. *Holder on Time.*

If the year comprehend days, it is but as any greater ſpace of time may be ſaid to comprehend a leſs, though the leſs ſpace be *incommenſurate* to the greater. *Holder on Time.*

To **INCO′MMODATE**, ỉn-kỏm′-mỏ-dảt.
To **INCOMMO′DE**, ỉn-kỏm-mỏ′d. }
v. a. [*incommodo*, Lat. *incommoder*, Fr.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarraſs without very great injury.

A gnat, planted upon the horn of a bull, begged the bull's pardon; but rather than *incommode* ye, ſays he, I'll remove. *L'Eſtrange.*

Although they ſometimes moleſt and *incommode* the inhabitants, yet the agent, whereby both the one and the other is effected, is of that indiſpenſible neceſſity to the earth and to mankind, that they could not ſubſiſt without it. *Woodward.*

INCOMMO′DIOUS, ỉn-kỏm-mỏ′-dỷus. *adj.* [*incommodus*, Lat.] Inconvenient; vexatious without great miſchief.

Things of general benefit, for in this world what is ſo perfect that no inconvenience doth ever follow it? may by ſome accident be *incommodious* to a few. *Hooker.*

Mens intentions in ſpeaking are to be underſtood, without frequent explanations and *incommodious* interruptions. *Locke.*

INCOMMO′DIOUSLY, ỉn-kỏm-mỏ′-dỷus-lỷ. *adv.* [from *incommodious*.] Inconveniently; not at eaſe.

INCOMMO′DIOUSNESS, ỉn-kỏm-mỏ′-dỷus-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *incommodious*.] Inconvenience.

Diſeaſes, diſorders, and the *incommodiouſneſs* of external nature, are inconſiſtent with happineſs. *Burnet.*

INCOMMO′DITY, ỉn-kỏm-mỏd′-ỉt-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [*incommodité*, Fr. *incommoditas*, Lat.] Inconvenience; trouble.

Declare your opinion, what *incommodity* you have conceived to be in the common law, which I would have thought moſt free from all ſuch diſlike. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

If iron can be incorporated with flint or ſtone, without over great charge, or other *incommodity*, the cheapneſs doth make the compound ſtuff profitable. *Bacon.*

By conſidering the region and the winds, one might ſo caſt the rooms, which ſhall moſt need fire, that he ſhould little fear the *incommodity* of ſmoak. *Wotton's Architecture.*

INCOMMUNICABI′LITY, ỉn-kỏm-mů′-nỷ-kả-bỉl″-ỉt-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *incommunicable*.] The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMU′NICABLE, ỉn-kỏm-mů′-nỷ-kảbl. *adj.* [*incommunicable*, Fr. *in* and *communicable*.]

1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one.

They cannot aſk more than I can give, may I but reſerve to myſelf the *incommunicable* jewel of my conſcience. *King Charles.*

Light without darkneſs is the *incommunicable* claim of him that dwells in light inacceſſible. *Glanville.*

It was agreed on both ſides, that there was one ſupreme excellency, which was *incommunicable* to any creature. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Not to be expreſſed; not to be told.

Neither did he treat them with theſe peculiarities of favour in the extraordinary diſcoveries of the goſpel only, but alſo of thoſe *incommunicable* revelations of the divine love, in reference to their own perſonal intereſt in it. *South.*

INCOMMU′NICABLY, ỉn-kỏm-mů′-nỷ-kảb-lỷ. *adv.* [from *incommunicable*.] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

To annihilate is both in reaſon, and by the conſent of divines, as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itſelf. *Hakewill on Providence.*

INCOMMU′NICATING, ỉn-kỏm-mů′-nỷ-kả-tỉng. *adj.* [*in* and *communicating*.] Having no intercourſe with each other.

The judgments and adminiſtrations of common juſtice are preſerved from that confuſion that would enſue, if the adminiſtration was by ſeveral *incommunicating* hands, or by provincial eſtabliſhments. *Hale's Common Law.*

INCOMPA′CT, ỉn-kỏm-pảk′t.
INCOMPA′CTED, ỉn-kỏm-pảk′-tỉd. } *adj.*
[*in* and *compacted*.] Not joined; not cohering.

Salt, ſay they, is the baſis of ſolidity and permanency in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variouſly blended, but would remain *incompacted*. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPARABLE, ỉn-kỏm'-pȧ-rȧbl. *adj.* [*incomparable*, Fr. *in* and *comparable*.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition.

My heart would not ſuffer me to omit any occaſion, whereby I might make the *incomparable* Pamela ſee how much extraordinary devotion I bore to her ſervice. *Sidney.*

A moſt *incomparable* man, breath'd as it were
To an untirable and continuate goodneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Her words do ſhew her wit *incomparable*. *Shakeſp.*

Now this maſk
Was cried *incomparable*, and th' enſuing night
Made it a fool and beggar. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

If I could leave this argument of your *incomparable* beauty, I might turn to one which would equally oppreſs me with its greatneſs. *Dryden.*

INCO'MPARABLY, ỉn-kỏm'-pȧ-rȧb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *incomparable*.]

1. Beyond compariſon; without competition.

A founder it had, whom I think *incomparably* the wiſeſt man that ever the French church did enjoy, ſince the hour it enjoyed him. *Hooker.*

Self-preſervation will oblige a man voluntarily to undergo any leſs evil, to ſecure himſelf but from the probability of an evil *incomparably* greater. *South.*

2. Excellently; to the higheſt degree. A low phraſe.

There are the heads of Antoninus Pius, the Fauſtinas, and Marcus Aurelius, all *incomparably* well cut. *Addiſon on Italy.*

INCOMPA'SSIONATE, ỉn-kỏm-pȧs'-ſhỏ-nėt. *adj.* [*in* and *compaſſionate*.] Void of pity; void of tenderneſs.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY, ỉn-kỏm-pȧt'-ỳ-bỉl''-ỉt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [properly *incompetibility*, *in* and *competo*, Lat.] Inconſiſtency of one thing with another.

He overcame that natural *incompatibility*, which hath been noted between the vulgar and the ſovereign favour. *Wotton.*

The reaſon of the ſtreſs reſts not upon the *incompetibility* of exceſs of one infinitude above another, either in intenſion or extenſion; but the *incompetibility* of any multitude to be infinite. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'TIBLE, ỉn-kỏm-pȧt'-ỉbl. *adj.* [*incompatible*, Fr. rather *incompetible*, as it is ſometimes written; *in* and *competo*, Lat.]

1. Inconſiſtent with ſomething elſe; ſuch as cannot ſubſiſt or cannot be poſſeſſed together with ſomething elſe: it is followed by *with*.

Fortune and love have ever been ſo *incompatible*, that it is no wonder, madam, if, having had ſo much of the one for you, I have ever found ſo little of the other for myſelf. *Suckling.*

May not the outward expreſſions of love in many good Chriſtians be greater to ſome other object than to God? Or is this *incompetible with* the ſincerity of the love of God? *Hammond.*

We know thoſe colours which have a friendſhip with each other, and thoſe which are *incompatible*, by mixing together thoſe colours of which we would make trial. *Dryden.*

Senſe I have proved to be *incompatible with* mere bodies, even thoſe of the moſt compound and elaborate textures. *Bent.*

2. It is uſed ſometimes with *to*.

The repugnancy of infinitude is equally *incompetible to* continued or ſucceſſive motion, and depends upon the incompoſſibility of things ſucceſſive with infinitude. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'TIBLY, ỉn-kỏm-pȧt'-ỉb-lỳ. *adv.* [for *incompetibly*, from *incompatible*.] Inconſiſtently.

INCO'MPETENCY, ỉn-kỏm'-pė-tėn-ſỳ. *n. ſ.* [*incompetence*, Fr. from *incompetent*.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to diſcern the motion of a ſhadow of a dial-plate, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us ſenſible of the *incompetency* of our eyes to diſcern ſome motions of natural bodies incomparably ſlower than theſe. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPETENT, ỉn-kỏm'-pė-tėnt. *adj.* [*in* and *competent*.] Not ſuitable; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes ſome defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III. had a reſolution, out of hatred to his brethren, to diſable their iſſues, upon falſe and *incompetent* pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of illegitimation. *Bacon.*

Every ſpeck does not blind a man, nor does every infirmity make one unable to diſcern, or *incompetent* to reprove, the groſſer faults of others. *Government of the Tongue.*

I thank you for the commiſſion you have given me: how I have acquitted myſelf of it muſt be left to the opinion of the world, in ſpight of any proteſtation which I can enter againſt the preſent age, as *incompetent* or corrupt judges. *Dryden.*

Laymen, with equal advantages of parts, are not the moſt *incompetent* judges of ſacred things. *Dryd.*

An equal attraction on all ſides of all matter, is juſt equal to no attraction at all; and by this means all the motion in the univerſe muſt proceed from external impulſe alone, which is an *incompetent* cauſe for the formation of a world. *Bentley.*

INCO'MPETENTLY, ỉn-kỏm'-pė-tėnt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *incompetent*.] Unſuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLE'TE, ỉn-kỏm-plė't. *adj.* [*in* and *complete*.] Not perfect; not finiſhed.

It pleaſeth him in mercy to account himſelf *incomplete*, and maimed without us. *Hooker.*

In *incomplete* ideas we are apt to impoſe on ourſelves, and wrangle with others, eſpecially where they have particular and familiar names. *Locke.*

INCOMPLE'TENESS, ỉn-kỏm-plė't-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *incomplete*.] Imperfection; unfiniſhed ſtate.

The *incompleteneſs* of our ſeraphick lover's happineſs, in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of ſatisfactorineſs, but of an intire poſſeſſion. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLI'ANCE, ỉn-kỏm-plỉ'-ȧns. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *compliance*.]

1. Untractableneſs; impracticableneſs; contradictious temper.

Self-conceit produces peeviſhneſs and *incompliance* of humour in things lawful and indifferent. *Tillotſon.*

2. Refuſal of compliance.

Conſider the vaſt diſproportion between the worſt inconveniences that can attend our *incompliance* with men, and the eternal diſpleaſure of an offended God. *Rogers.*

INCOMPO'SED, ỉn-kỏm-pỏ'zd. *adj.* [*in* and *compoſed*.] Diſturbed; diſcompoſed; diſordered. Not much uſed.

Somewhat *incompoſed* they are in their trimming, and extraordinary tender of their young ones. *Howel.*

INCOMPOSSIBI'LITY, ỉn-kỏm'-pỏs-ſỳ-bỉl''-ỉt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *incompoſſible*.] Quality of being not poſſible but by the negation or deſtruction of ſomething; inconſiſtency with ſomething.

The manifold *incompoſſibilities* and lubricities of matter cannot have the ſame fitneſſes in any modification. *More.*

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompetible to continued or ſucceſſive motion, and depends upon the *incompoſſibility* of the very nature of things ſucceſſive or extenſive with infinitude, yet that *incompoſſibility* is more conſpicuous in diſcrete quantity, that ariſeth from individuals already actually diſtinguiſhed. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INCOMPO'SSIBLE, ỉn-kỏm-pỏs'-ſỉbl. *adj.* [*in*, *con*, and *poſſible*.] Not poſſible together; not poſſible but by the negation of ſomething elſe.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY, ỉn-kỏm'-prė-hėn-ſỳ-bỉl''-ỉt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*incomprehenſibilité*, Fr. from *incomprehenſible*.] Unconceiveableneſs; ſuperiority to human underſtanding.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE, ỉn-kỏm'-prė-hėn'-ſỉbl. *adj.* [*incomprehenſible*, Fr. *in* and *comprehenſible*.]

1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully underſtood.

His precepts tend to the improving and perfecting the moſt valuable part of us, and annexing *incomprehenſible* rewards as an eternal weight of glory. *Hammond.*

Stars that ſeem to roll
Spaces *incomprehenſible*. *Milton.*

One thing more is *incomprehenſible* in this matter. *Locke.*

The laws of vegetation and propagation are the arbitrary pleaſure of God, and may vary in manners *incomprehenſible* to our imaginations. *Bentley.*

2. Not to be contained. Not now uſed.

Preſence every where is the ſequel of an infinite and *incomprehenſible* ſubſtance; for what can be every where but that which can no where be comprehended? *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS, ỉn-kỏm-prė-hėn'-ſỉbl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *incomprehenſible*.] Unconceivableneſs.

I might argue from God's *incomprehenſibleneſs*: if we could believe nothing but what we have ideas of, it would be impoſſible for us to believe God is incomprehenſible. *Watts.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLY, ỉn-kỏm-prė-hėn'-ſỉb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *incomprehenſible*.] In a manner not to be conceived.

We cannot but be aſſured that the God, of whom and from whom are all things, is *incomprehenſibly* infinite. *Locke.*

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE, ỉn-kỏm-prės'-ſỉbl. *adj.* [*incompreſſible*, Fr. *in* and *compreſſible*.] Not capable of being compreſſed into leſs ſpace.

Hardneſs is the reaſon why water is *incompreſſible*, when the air lodged in it is exhauſted. *Cheyne.*

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY, ỉn-kỏm-prės'-ſỳ-bỉl''-ỉt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *incompreſſible*.] Incapacity to be ſqueezed into leſs room.

INCONCU'RRING, ỉn-kỏn-kủr'-rỉng. *adj.* [*in* and *concur*.] Not concurring.

They derive effects not only from *inconcurring* cauſes, but things devoid of all efficiency. *Brown.*

INCONCE'ALABLE, ỉn-kỏn-sė'l-ȧbl. *adj.* [*in* and *conceal*.] Not to be hid; not to be kept ſecret.

The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourſelves will hourly prompt us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are ſons of earth. *Brown.*

INCONCE'IVABLE, ỉn-kỏn-sė'v-ȧbl. *adj.* [*inconceivable*, Fr. *in* and *conceivable*.] Incomprehenſible; not to be conceived by the mind.

Such are Chriſt's promiſes, divine *inconceivable* promiſes; a bliſs to be enjoyed to all eternity, and that by way of return for a weak obedience of ſome few years. *Hammond.*

It is *inconceivable* to me, that a ſpiritual ſubſtance ſhould repreſent an extended figure. *Locke.*

How two ethers can be diffuſed through all ſpace, one of which acts upon the other, and by conſequence is reacted upon, without retarding, ſhattering, diſperſing, and confounding one another's motions, is *inconceivable*. *Newton's Opticks.*

INCONCE'IVABLY, ỉn-kỏn-sė'v-ȧb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *inconceivable*.] In a manner beyond comprehenſion; to a degree beyond human comprehenſion.

Does that man take a rational courſe to preſerve himſelf, who refuſes the endurance of thoſe leſſer troubles, to ſecure himſelf from a condition *inconceivably* more miſerable? *South.*

INCONCE′PTIBLE, ỉn-kỏn-ſẻp′-tỉbl. *adj.* [*in* and *conceptible*; *conceptus*, Lat.] Not to be conceived; incomprehenſible; inconceivable. A word not uſed.

It is *inconceptible* how any ſuch man, that hath ſtood the ſhock of an eternal duration without corruption, ſhould after be corrupted. *Hale.*

INCONCLUDENT, ỉn-kỏn-klů′-dẻnt. *adj.* [*in* and *concludens*, Lat.] Inferring no conſequence.

The depoſitions of witneſſes themſelves, as being falſe, various, contrariant, ſingle, *inconcludent.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INCONCLUSIVE, ỉn-kỏn-klů′-ſỉv. *adj.* [*in* and *concluſive.*] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLU′SIVELY, ỉn-kỏn-klů′-ſỉv-lỷ. *adv.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Without any ſuch evidence as determines the underſtanding.

INCONCLU′SIVENESS, ỉn-kỏn-klů′-ſỉv-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *inconcluſive.*] Want of rational cogency.

A man, unſkilful in ſyllogiſm, at firſt hearing, could perceive the weakneſs and *inconcluſiveneſs* of a long, artificial, and plauſible diſcourſe, wherewith ſome others, better ſkilled in ſyllogiſm, have been miſled. *Locke.*

INCONCO′CT, ỉn-kỏn-kỏkt′.
INCONCO′CTED, ỉn-kỏn-kỏk′-tỉd. } *adj.*
[*in* and *concoct.*] Unripened; immature; not fully digeſted.

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too ſtrong for the efficient that ſhould convert it, it is all that while crude and *inconcoct*; and the proceſs is to be called crudity and inconcoction. *Bacon.*

I underſtand, remember, and reaſon better in my riper years, than when I was a child, and had my organical parts leſs digeſted and *inconcocted.* *Hale.*

INCONCO′CTION, ỉn-kỏn-kỏk′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *inconcoct.*] The ſtate of being indigeſted; unripeneſs; immaturity.

The middle action, which produceth ſuch imperfect bodies, is fitly called inquination, or *inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

While the body, to be converted and altered, is too ſtrong for the efficient that ſhould convert it, it is all that while crude and inconcoct; and the proceſs is to be called crudity and *inconcoction.* *Bac.*

INCO′NDITE, ỉn-kỏn-dỉ′t. *adj.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpoliſhed.

Now ſportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhimes with ſuiting notes,
And quaver inharmonious *Phillips.*

INCONDI′TIONAL, ỉn-kỏn-dỉſh′-ůn-ůl. *adj.* [*in* and *conditional.*] Without exception; without limitation; without ſtipulation.

From that which is but true in a qualified ſenſe, an *inconditional* and abſolute verity is inferred. *Brown.*

INCONDI′TIONATE, ỉn-kỏn-dỉſh′-ůn-ẻt. *adj.* [*in* and *condition.*] Not limited; not reſtrained by any conditions; abſolute.

They aſcribe to God, in relation to every man, an eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election or reprobation. *Boyle.*

INCONFO′RMITY, ỉn-kỏn-få′r-mỉt-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *conformity.*] Incompliance with the practice of others.

We have thought their opinion to be, that utter *inconformity* with the church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we ſhould be drawn for a time, but the very mediocrity itſelf, wherein they meant we ſhould ever continue. *Hooker.*

INCONFU′SION, ỉn-kỏn-fů′-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *confuſion.*] Diſtinctneſs. Not uſed.

The cauſe of the confuſion in ſounds, and the *inconfuſion* in ſpecies viſible, is, for that the ſight worketh in right lines, and ſo there can be no coincidence in the eye; but ſounds that move in oblique and arcuate lines, muſt needs encounter and diſturb the one the other. *Bacon.*

INCO′NGRUENCE, ỉn-kỏn′-grỏ-ẻns. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *congruence.*] Unſuitableneſs; want of adaptation.

Humidity is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies it touches. *Boyle.*

INCONGRU′ITY, ỉn-kỏn-grỏ′-ỉt-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [*incongruité*, Fr. from *incongruous.*]

1. Unſuitableneſs of one thing to another.

The fathers make uſe of this acknowledgment of the *incongruity* of images to the Deity, from thence to prove the *incongruity* of the worſhip of them. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconſiſtency; inconſequence; abſurdity; impropriety.

To avoid abſurdities and *incongruities*, is the ſame law eſtabliſhed for both arts: the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end in the beginning of a poem. *Dryden.*

3. Diſagreement of parts; want of ſymmetry.

She, whom after what form ſoe'er we ſee,
Is diſcord and rude *incongruity*;
She, ſhe is dead, ſhe's dead. *Donne.*

INCO′NGRUOUS, ỉn-kỏn′-grỏ-ůs. *adj.* [*incongru*, Fr. *in* and *congruous.*]

1. Unſuitable; not fitting.

Wiſer heathens condemned the worſhip of God as *incongruous* to a divine nature, and a diſparagement to the deity. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconſiſtent; abſurd.

INCO′NGRUOUSLY, ỉn-kỏn′-grỏ-ůs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *incongruous.*] Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNE′XEDLY, ỉn-kỏn-nẻk′-ſẻd-lỷ. *adv.* [*in* and *connex.*] Without any connexion or dependance. Little uſed.

Others aſcribed hereto, as a cauſe, what perhaps but caſually or *inconnexedly* ſucceeds. *Brown.*

INCO′NSCIONABLE, ỉn-kỏn′-ſhůn-ůbl. *adj.* [*in* and *conſcionable.*] Void of the ſenſe of good and evil; without influence of conſcience. Not uſed.

So *inconſcionable* are theſe common people, and ſo little feeling have they of God, or their own ſouls good. *Spenſer.*

INCO′NSEQUENCE, ỉn-kỏn′-ſẻ-kwẻns. *n. ſ.* [*inconſequence*, Fr. *inconſequentia*, Lat.] Inconcluſiveneſs; want of juſt inference.

This he beſtows the name of many fallacies upon; and runs on with ſhewing the *inconſequence* of it, as though he did in earneſt believe it were an impertinent anſwer. *Stillingfleet.*

INCO′NSEQUENT, ỉn-kỏn′-ſẻ-kwẻnt. *adj.* [*in* and *conſequens*, Lat.] Without juſt concluſion; without regular inference.

The ground he aſſumes is unſound, and his illation from thence deduced *inconſequent.* *Hakewill.*

Men reſt not in falſe apprehenſions without abſurd and *inconſequent* deductions from fallacious foundations, and miſapprehended mediums, erecting concluſions no way inferrible from their premiſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCONSI′DERABLE, ỉn-kỏn-ſỉd′-ẻr-åbl. *adj.* [*in* and *conſiderable.*] Unworthy of notice; unimportant; mean; of little value.

I am an *inconſiderable* fellow, and know nothing. *Denham.*

The moſt *inconſiderable* of creatures may at ſome time or other come to revenge itſelf upon the greateſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

Caſting my eyes upon the ants, continually taken up with a thouſand cares, very *inconſiderable* with reſpect to us, but of the greateſt importance for them, they appeared to me worthy of my curioſity. *Addiſon.*

May not planets and comets perform their motions more freely, and with leſs reſiſtance, in this ethereal medium than in any fluid, which fills all ſpace adequately without leaving any pores, and by conſequence is much denſer than quickſilver or gold? And may not its reſiſtance be ſo ſmall as to be *inconſiderable?* *Newton.*

If we were under any real fear of the papiſts, it would be hard to think us ſo ſtupid not to be equally apprehenſive with others, ſince we are likely to be the greateſt ſufferers; but we look upon them to be altogether as *inconſiderable* as the women and children. *Swift.*

Let no ſin appear ſmall or *inconſiderable* by which an almighty God is offended, and eternal ſalvation endangered. *Rogers.*

INCONSI′DERABLENESS, ỉn-kỏn-ſỉd′-dẻr-åbl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *inconſiderable.*] Small importance.

To thoſe who are thoroughly convinced of the *inconſiderableneſs* of this ſhort dying life, in compariſon of that eternal ſtate which remains for us in another life, the conſideration of a future happineſs is the moſt powerful motive. *Tillotſon.*

From the conſideration of our own ſmallneſs and *inconſiderableneſs*, in reſpect of the greatneſs and ſplendor of heavenly bodies, let us with the holy pſalmiſt raiſe up our hearts. *Ray on the Creat.*

INCONSI′DERATE, ỉn-kỏn′-ſỉd-dẻr-ẻt. *adj.* [*inconſideré*, Fr. *inconſideratus*, Lat.]

1. Careleſs; thoughtleſs; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent: uſed both of men and things.

When thy *inconſiderate* hand
Flings ope this caſement with my trembling name,
Then think this name alive, and that thou thus
In it offend'ſt my genius. *Donne.*

If you lament it,
That which now looks like juſtice, will be thought
An *inconſiderate* raſhneſs. *Denham's Sophy.*

It is a very unhappy token of our corruption, that there ſhould be any ſo *inconſiderate* among us as to ſacrifice morality to politicks. *Addiſ. Freehold.*

2. Wanting due regard; with *of* before the ſubject.

He who laid down his life for the redemption of the tranſgreſſions, which were under the firſt Teſtament, cannot be ſo *inconſiderate of* our frailties. *Decay of Piety.*

INCONSI′DERATELY, ỉn-kỏn-ſỉd′-dẻr-ẻt-lỷ. *adv.* [from *inconſiderate.*] Negligently; thoughtleſsly; inattentively.

The king, tranſported with juſt wrath, *inconſiderately* fighting and precipitating the charge, before his whole numbers came up, was ſlain in the purſuit. *Bacon.*

Joſeph was delighted with Mariamne's converſation, and endeavoured with all his art to ſet out the exceſs of Herod's paſſion for her; but when he ſtill found her cold and incredulous, he *inconſiderately* told her the private orders he left behind. *Addiſon.*

INCONSIDERATENESS, ỉn-kỏn-ſỉd′-dẻr-ẻt-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *inconſiderate.*] Careleſſneſs; thoughtleſſneſs; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.

If men do know and believe that there is ſuch a being as God, not to demean ourſelves towards him, as becomes our relation to him, is great ſtupidity and *inconſiderateneſs.* *Tillotſon.*

INCONSIDERA′TION, ỉn-kỏn-ſỉd′-dẻr-å-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*inconſideration*, Fr. *in* and *conſideration.*] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

S. Gregory reckons uncleanneſs to be the parent of blindneſs of mind, *inconſideration*, precipitancy or giddineſs in actions, and ſelf love. *Taylor.*

INCONSI′STING, ỉn-kỏn-ſỉs′-tỉng. *adj.* [*in* and *conſiſt.*] Not conſiſtent; incompatible with. Not uſed.

The perſons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners falſe; that is, *inconſiſting* with the characters of mankind. *Dryden's Dufreſ.*

INCONSI'STENCE, in-kón-sis'-tens.
INCONSI'STENCY, in-kón-sis'-ten-sý. } *n. ſ.*
[from *inconſiſtent.*]

1. Such oppoſition as that one propoſition infers the negation of the other; ſuch contrariety that both cannot be together.

There is a perfect *inconſiſtency* between that which is of debt, and that which is of free gift. *South.*

2. Abſurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative, where one part deſtroys the other; ſelf-contradiction.

3. Incongruity.

Mutability of temper, and *inconſiſtency* with ourſelves, is the greateſt weakneſs of human nature. *Addiſon.*

If a man would regiſter all his opinions upon love, politics, religion and learning, what a bundle of *inconſiſtencies* and contradictions would appear at laſt. *Swift.*

4. Unſteadineſs; changeableneſs.

INCONSI'STENT, in-kón-sis'-tent. *adj.* [*in* and *conſiſtent.*]

1. Incompatible; not ſuitable; incongruous: followed by *with*.

Finding no kind of compliance, but ſharp proteſtations againſt the demands, as *inconſiſtent with* conſcience, juſtice, or religion, the conference broke off. *Clarendon.*

Compoſitions of this nature, when thus reſtrained, ſhew that wiſdom and virtue are far from being *inconſiſtent with* politeneſs and good humour. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Contrary, ſo as that one infers the negation or deſtruction of the other.

The idea of an infinite ſpace or duration is very obſcure and confuſed, becauſe it is made up of two parts very different, if not *inconſiſtent.* *Locke.*

3. Abſurd; having parts of which one deſtroys the other.

INCONSI'STENTLY, in-kón-sis'-tent-lý. *adv.* [from *inconſiſtent.*] Abſurdly; incongruouſly; with ſelf-contradiction.

INCO'NSOLABLE, in-kón-só'-labl. *adj.* [*inconſolable*, Fr. *in* and *conſole.*] Not to be comforted; ſorrowful beyond ſuſceptibility of comfort.

Her women will repreſent to me that ſhe is *inconſolable*, by reaſon of my unkindneſs. *Addiſon.*

They take pleaſure in an obſtinate grief, in rendering themſelves *inconſolable.* *Fiddes's Sermons.*

INCO'NSONANCY, in-kón'-só-nan-sý. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *conſonancy.*] Diſagreement with itſelf.

INCONSPI'CUOUS, in-kón-spik'-ú-us. *adj.* [*in* and *conſpicuous.*] Indiſcernible; not perceptible by the ſight.

When an excellent experimenter had taken pains in accurately filling up a tube of mercury, we found that yet there remained ſtore of *inconſpicuous* bubbles. *Boyle.*

INCO'NSTANCY, in-kón'-stan-sý. *n. ſ.* [*inconſtantia*, Lat. *inconſtance*, Fr. from *inconſtant.*]

1. Unſteadineſs; want of ſteady adherence; mutability of temper or affection.

I have ſuffered more for their ſakes, more than the villainous *inconſtancy* of man is able to bear. *Shakeſp.*

Be made the mark
For all the people's hate, the princeſs' curſes,
And his ſon's rage, or the old king's *inconſtancy.* *Denham.*

Irreſolution on the ſchemes of life which offer to our choice, and *inconſtancy* in purſuing them, are the greateſt cauſes of all our unhappineſs. *Addiſon.*

2. Diverſity; diſſimilitude.

As much *inconſtancy* and confuſion is there in their mixtures or combinations; for it is rare to find any of them pure and unmixt. *Woodward.*

INCO'NSTANT, in-kón'-stant. *adj.* [*inconſtant*, Fr. *inconſtans*, Lat.]

1. Not firm in reſolution; not ſteady in affection; various of inclination; wanting perſeverance: of perſons.

He is ſo naturally *inconſtant*, that I marvel his ſoul finds not ſome way to kill his body. *Sidney.*

2. Changeable; mutable; variable: of things.

O ſwear not by the moon, th' *inconſtant* moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb,
Leſt that thy love prove likewiſe variable. *Shakeſp.*

INCONSU'MABLE, in-kón-sú'-mabl. *adj.* [*in* and *conſume.*] Not to be waſted.

By art were weaved napkins, ſhirts, and coats, *inconſumable* by fire, and wherein they burnt the bodies of kings. *Brown.*

INCONSU'MPTIBLE, in-kón-sump'-tibl. *adj.* [*in* and *conſumptus*, Lat.] Not to be ſpent; not to be brought to an end; not to be deſtroyed by fire. This ſeems a more elegant word than *inconſumable.*

Before I give any anſwer to this objection of pretended *inconſumptible* lights, I would gladly ſee the effect undoubtedly proved. *Digby on Bodies.*

INCONTE'STABLE, in-kón-tes'-tabl. *adj.* [*inconteſtable*, Fr. *in* and *conteſt.*] Not to be diſputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible.

Our own being furniſhes us with an evident and *inconteſtable* proof of a Deity; and I believe no body can avoid the cogency of it, who will carefully attend to it. *Locke.*

INCONTE'STABLY, in-kón-tes'-tab-lý. *adv.* [from *inconteſtable.*] Indiſputably; uncontrovertibly.

INCONTI'GUOUS, in-kón-tig'-gú'-us. *adj.* [*in* and *contiguous.*] Not touching each other; not joined together.

They ſeemed part of ſmall bracelets, conſiſting of equally little *incontiguous* beads. *Boyle.*

INCO'NTINENCE, in-kón'-tý-nens.
INCO'NTINENCY, in-kón'-tý-nen-sý. } *n. ſ.*
[*incontinentia*, Lat. *in* and *continence.*] Inability to reſtrain the appetites; unchaſtity.

The cognizance of her *incontinency*
Is this; ſhe hath bought the name of whore thus
dearly. *Shakeſp.*

But beauty, like the fair Heſperian tree,
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard
Of dragon-watch with uninchanted eye,
To ſave her bloſſoms, and defend her fruit
From the raſh hand of bold *incontinence.* *Milton.*

This is my defence:
I pleas'd myſelf, I ſhunn'd *incontinence*,
And, urg'd by ſtrong deſires, indulg'd my ſenſe. *Dry.*

The words *ſine veſte Dianam* agree better with Livia, who had the fame of chaſtity, than with either of the Julias, who were both noted of *incontinency.* *Dryden.*

INCO'NTINENT, in-kón'-tý-nent. *adj.* [*incontinens*, Lat. *in* and *continent.*]

1. Unchaſte; indulging unlawful pleaſure.

In theſe degrees have they made a pair of ſtairs to marriage, which they will climb *incontinent*, or elſe be *incontinent* before marriage. *Shakeſp.*

Men ſhall be lovers of their own ſelves, falſe accuſers, *incontinent*, fierce. *2 Tim.* iii. 3.

2. Shunning delay; immediate. This is a meaning now obſolete.

They ran towards the far rebounded noiſe,
To weet what wight ſo loudly did lament;
Unto the place they came *incontinent.* *Fairy Queen.*

Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,
And put on ſullen black *incontinent.* *Shakeſp. R.* II.

He ſays he will return *incontinent.* *Shakeſp.*

INCO'NTINENTLY, in-kón'-tý-nent-lý. *adv.* [from *incontinent.*]

1. Unchaſtely; without reſtraint of the appetites.

2. Immediately; at once. An obſolete ſenſe. *Spenſer.*

The cauſe of this war is no other than that we will not *incontinently* ſubmit ourſelves to our neighbours. *Hayward.*

Incontinently I left Madrid, and have been dogged and waylaid through ſeveral nations. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE, in-kón-tró-ver'-tibl. *adj.* [*in* and *controvertible.*] Indiſputable; not to be diſputed.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY, in-kón-tró-ver'-tib-lý. *adv.* [from *incontrovertible.*] To a degree beyond controverſy or diſpute.

The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and ſureſt text to rely upon; and to preſerve the ſame uncorrupt, there hath been uſed the higheſt caution humanity could invent. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INCONVE'NIENCE, in-kón-vé'-nyens.
INCONVE'NIENCY, in-kón-vé'-nyen-sý. } *n. ſ.*
[*inconvenient*, Fr.]

1. Unfitneſs; inexpedience.

They plead againſt the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulneſs of popiſh apparel; and againſt the *inconvenience*, not the unlawfulneſs of ceremonies in burial. *Hooker.*

2. Diſadvantage; cauſe of uneaſineſs; difficulty.

There is a place upon the top of mount Athos above all clouds of rain, or other *inconvenience.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Man is liable to a great many *inconveniencies* every moment, and is continually unſecure even of life itſelf. *Tillotſon.*

The *inconvenience* of old age makes him incapable of corporal pleaſures. *Dryden.*

Would not quickneſs of ſenſation be an *inconvenience* to an animal, that muſt lie ſtill where chance has once placed it? *Locke.*

Conſider the diſproportion between the worſt *inconveniences* that attend incompliance with men, and the eternal diſpleaſure of God. *Rogers.*

We are freed from many *inconveniences*, and we enjoy ſeveral advantages *Atterbury.*

The things of another world, being diſtant, operate but faintly upon us: to remedy this *inconveniency*, we muſt frequently revolve their certainty and importance. *Atterbury.*

INCONVE'NIENT, in-kón-vé'-nyent. *adj.* [*inconvenient*, Fr. *in* and *conveniens*, Lat.]

1. Incommodious; diſadvantageous.

They lean to their old cuſtoms, though they be more unjuſt, and more *inconvenient* for the common people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He knows that to be *inconvenient*, which we falſely think convenient for us. *Smalridge.*

2. Unfit; inexpedient.

We are not to look that the church ſhould change her publick laws, although it chance that for ſome particular men the ſame be found *inconvenient*, eſpecially when there may be other remedy againſt particular inconveniences. *Hooker.*

INCONVE'NIENTLY, in-kón-vé'-nyent-lý. *adv.* [from *inconvenient.*]

1. Unfitly; incommodiouſly.

2. Unſeaſonably. *Ainſworth.*

INCONVE'RSABLE, in-kón-ver'-sabl. *adj.* [*in* and *converſable.*] Incommunicative; ill qualified by temper for converſation; unſocial.

He is a perſon very *inconverſable.* *More.*

INCONVE'RTIBLE, in-kón-ver'-tibl. *adj.* [*in* and *convertible.*] Not tranſmutable; incapable of change.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, and accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion unto the ſiege. *Brown.*

INCONVI'NCIBLE, in-kón-vin'-sibl. *adj.* [*in* and *convincible.*] Not to be convinced; not capable of conviction.

INCONV'INCIBLY, in-kón-vin'-sib-lý. *adv.* [from *inconvincible.*] Without admitting conviction.

It is injurious unto knowledge obſtinately and *inconvincibly* to ſide with any one. *Brown.*

INCO′NY, ỉn-kô′-nŷ. *adj.* [perhaps from *in* and *conn* to know.]

1. Unlearned; artleſs. This ſenſe is uncertain.
2. In Scotland it denotes miſchievouſly unlucky: as, he's an *incony* fellow. This ſeems to be the meaning of *Shakeſpeare.*

O' my troth, moſt ſweet jeſts, moſt *incony* vulgar
wit,
When it comes ſo ſmoothly off. *Shakeſp.*

INCO′RPORAL, ỉn-kå′r-pô-rål. *adj.* [*in* and *corporal.*] Immaterial; diſtinct from matter; diſtinct from body.

Why do'ſt thou bend thine eye on vacancy,
And with th' *incorporal* air do'ſt hold diſcourſe?
Shakeſp.

Learned men have not reſolved us whether light be corporal or *incorporal:* corporal they ſay it cannot be, becauſe then it would neither pierce the air, nor ſolid diaphonous bodies, and yet every day we ſee the air illightened: *incorporal* it cannot be, becauſe ſometimes it affecteth the ſight with offence. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA′LITY, ỉn-kå′r-pô-rål′-ỉt-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*incorporalité*, Fr. from *incorporal.*] Immaterialneſs; diſtinctneſs from body.

INCO′RPORALLY, ỉn-kå′r-pô-rål-ŷ. *adv.* [from *incorporal.*] Without matter; immaterially.

To **INCORPORATE**, ỉn-kå′r-pô-råt. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, Fr.]

1. To mingle different ingredients ſo as they ſhall make one maſs.

A fifteenth part of ſilver, *incorporate* with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of ſilver to draw to it the leſs. *Bacon.*

Who the ſwelling clouds in bladders ties,
To mollify the ſtubborn clods with rain,
And ſcatter'd duſt *incorporate* again? *Sandys.*

2. To conjoin inſeparably, as one body.

Villainous thoughts, Roderigo, when theſe mutualities ſo marſhal the way, hard at hand comes the maſter and main exerciſe, the *incorporate* concluſion. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

By your leaves, you ſhall not ſtay alone,
'Till holy church *incorporate* two in one. *Shakeſp.*

Upon my knees
I charm you, by that great vow
Which did *incorporate* and make us one. *Shakeſp.*

Death and I
Are found eternal, and *incorporate* both. *Milton.*

3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. In this ſenſe they ſay in Scotland, the *incorporate* trades in any community.

The apoſtle affirmeth plainly of all men chriſtian, that be they Jews or Gentiles, bond or free, they are all *incorporated* into one company, they all make but one body. *Hooker.*

The ſame is *incorporated* with a majoralty, and nameth burgeſſes to parliament. *Carew.*

4. To unite; to aſſociate.

It is Caſca, one *incorporate*
To our attempts. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Your moſt grave belly was deliberate,
Not raſh, like his accuſers, and thus anſwer'd:
True is it, my *incorporate* friends, quoth he,
That I receive the general food at firſt,
Which you do live upon. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The Romans did not ſubdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and ſword, but to *incorporate* them into their own community. *Addiſ. Freeh.*

5. To work into another maſs.

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Confutian only eſſential and *incorporate* in their government. *Temple.*

6. To embody; to give a material form.

Courteſy, that ſeemed *incorporated* in his heart, would not be perſuaded by danger to offer any offence. *Sidney.*

The idolaters, who worſhipped their images as gods, ſuppoſed ſome ſpirit to be *incorporated* therein, and ſo to make together with it a perſon fit to receive worſhip. *Stillingfleet.*

To **INCO′RPORATE**, ỉn-kå′r-pô-råt. *v. n.*

1. To unite with ſomething elſe. It is commonly followed by *with.*

Painters colours and aſhes do better *incorporate with* oil. *Bacon.*

It is not univerſally true, that acid ſalts and oils will not *incorporate* or mingle. *Boyle.*

Thy ſoul
In real darkneſs of the body dwells,
Shut out from outward light,
T' *incorporate with* gloomy night. *Milton.*

2. Sometimes it has *into.*

It finds the mind unprepoſſeſſed with any former notions, and ſo eaſily gains upon the aſſent, grows up with it, and *incorporates into* it. *South.*

INCO′RPORATE, ỉn-kå′r-pô-råt. *adj.* [*in* and *corporate.*] Immaterial; unbodied. This is now diſuſed to avoid confuſion, *incorporate* being rather uſed of things mingled.

Moſes forbore to ſpeak of angels, and things inviſible and *incorporate.* *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA′TION, ỉn-kår-pô-rå′-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*incorporation*, Fr. from *incorporate.*]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one maſs.

Make proof of the *incorporation* of iron *with* flint; for if it can be incorporated without over great charge, the cheapneſs of the flint doth make the compound ſtuff profitable. *Bacon.*

This, with ſome little additional, may further the intrinſick *incorporation.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Formation of a body politick.
3. Adoption; union; aſſociation: with *into.*

In him we actually are, by our actual *incorporation into* that ſociety which hath him for their head. *Hooker.*

INCORPO′REAL, ỉn-kôr-pô′-ryål. *adj.* [*incorporalis*, Lat. *incorporel*, Fr. *in* and *corporeal.*] Immaterial; unbodied.

It is a virtue which may be called *incorporeal* and immateriate, whereof there be in nature but few. *Bacon.*

Thus *incorporeal* ſpirits to ſmalleſt forms
Reduc'd their ſhapes immenſe. *Milton.*

Senſe and perception muſt neceſſarily proceed from ſome *incorporeal* ſubſtance within us. *Bentley.*

INCORPO′REALLY, ỉn-kôr-pô′-ryål-ŷ. *adv.* [from *incorporeal.*] Immaterially; without body.

Hearing ſtriketh the ſpirits more immediately than the other ſenſes, and more *incorporeally* than the ſmelling. *Bacon.*

INCORPO′REITY, ỉn-kår-pô-rê′-ỉt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *corporeity.*] Immateriality; diſtinctneſs from body.

To **INCO′RPSE**, ỉn-kå′rps. *v. a.* [*in* and *corpſe.*] To incorporate; to unite into one body. Not uſed.

He grew unto his ſeat,
As he had been *incorps'd* and demy-natur'd
With the brave horſe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

INCORRE′CT, ỉn-kôr-rêkt′. *adj.* [*in* and *correct.*] Not nicely finiſhed; not exact; inaccurate; full of faults.

The piece you think is *incorrect:* why take it;
I'm all ſubmiſſion; what you'd have it, make it.
Pope.

INCORRE′CTLY, ỉn-kôr-rêkt′-lŷ. *adv.* [from *incorrect.*] Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRE′CTNESS, ỉn-kôr-rêkt′-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *correctneſs.*] Inaccuracy; want of exactneſs.

INCO′RRIGIBLE, ỉn-kôr′-rỉdzh-ỉbl. *adj.* [*incorrigible*, Fr. *in* and *corrigible.*]

1. Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of inſtruction: of perſons.

Provok'd by thoſe *incorrigible* fools,
I left declaiming in pedantick ſchools. *Dryden.*

Whilſt we are *incorrigible*, God may in vengeance continue to chaſtiſe us with the judgment of war. *Smalridge.*

The moſt violent party-men are ſuch as have diſcovered leaſt ſenſe of religion or morality; and when ſuch are laid aſide, as ſhall be found *incorrigible*, it will be no difficulty to reconcile the reſt. *Swift.*

2. Not capable of amendment: of things.

The loſs is many times irrecoverable, and the inconvenience *incorrigible.* *More's Divine Dialogues.*

What are their thoughts of things, but variety of *incorrigible* error? *L'Eſtrange.*

INCO′RRIGIBLENESS, ỉn-kôr′-rỉdzh-ỉbl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *incorrigible.*] Hopeleſs depravity; badneſs beyond all means of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a ſad atteſtation of our *incorrigibleneſs.* *Decay of Piety.*

I would not have chiding uſed, much leſs blows, 'till obſtinacy and *incorrigibleneſs* make it abſolutely neceſſary. *Locke.*

INCO′RRIGIBLY, ỉn-kôr′-rỉdzh′-ỉb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *incorrigible.*] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Some men appear *incorrigibly* mad,
They cleanlineſs and company renounce. *Roſcomm.*

INCORRU′PT, ỉn-kôr-rûpt′. } *adj.*
INCORRU′PTED, ỉn-kôr-rûp′-tỉd. }
[*in* and *corruptus*, Lat. *incorrompu*, Fr.]

1. Free from foulneſs or depravation.

Sin, that firſt
Diſtemper'd all things, and, of *incorrupt*,
Corrupted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Pure of manners; honeſt; good. It is particularly applied to a mind above the power of bribes.

INCORRUPTIBI′LITY, ỉn-kôr-rûp′-tŷ-bỉl″-ỉt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*incorruptibilité*, Fr. from *incorruptible.*] Inſuſceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

Philo, in his book of the world's *incorruptibility*, alledgeth the verſes of a Greek tragick poet. *Hakew.*

INCORRU′PTIBLE, ỉn-kôr-rûp′-tỉbl. *adj.* [*incorruptible*, Fr. *in* and *corruptible.*] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

In ſuch abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a great ſtore of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging *incorruptible.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Our bodies ſhall be changed into *incorruptible* and immortal ſubſtances, our ſouls be entertained with the moſt raviſhing objects, and both continue happy throughout all eternity. *Wake.*

INCORRU′PTION, ỉn-kôr-rûp′-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*incorruption*, Fr. *in* and *corruption.*] Incapacity of corruption.

So alſo is the reſurrection of the dead: it is ſown in corruption, it is raiſed in *incorruption.* 1 *Cor.*

INCORRU′PTNESS, ỉn-kôr-rûpt′-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *corrupt.*]

1. Purity of manners; honeſty; integrity.

Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptneſs* of manners, is preferable to fine parts and ſubtile ſpeculations. *Woodward.*

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To **INCRA′SSATE**, ỉn-kräs′-såt. *v. a.* [*in* and *craſſus*, Lat.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate.

If the cork be too light to ſink under the ſurface, the body of water may be attenuated with ſpirits of wine; if too heavy, it may be *incraſſated* with ſalt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Acids diſſolve or attenuate, alcalies precipitate or *incraſſate.* *Newton's Opticks.*

Acids, ſuch as are auſtere, as unripe fruits, produce too great a ſtricture of the fibres, *incraſſate* and coagulate the fluids; from whence pains and rheumatiſm. *Arbuthnot.*

INCRASSA′TION, ỉn-kräs-så′-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [from *incraſſate.*]

1. The act of thickening.
2. The ſtate of growing thick.

Nothing doth conglaciate but water; for the determination of quickſilver is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of oil *incraſſation.*
Brown.

Incra'ssative, ĭn-krăs'-sȁ-tĭv. *n. ſ.* [from *incraſſate.*] Having the quality of thickening.

The two latter indicate reſtringents to ſtench, and *incraſſatives* to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

To **Incre'ase**, ĭn-krè's. *v. n.* [*in* and *creſco.*] Lat.]

1. To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or leſs.

Hear and obſerve to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may *increaſe* mightily. *Deut.* vi. 3.

Profane and vain babbling will *increaſe* unto ungodlineſs. 2 *Tim.* ii. 16.

From fifty to threeſcore he loſes not much in fancy, and judgment, the effect of obſervation, ſtill *increaſes*. *Dryden.*

Henry, in knots, involv'd his Emma's name
Upon this tree; and, as the tender mark,
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark:
Venus had heard the virgin's ſoft addreſs,
That as the wound the paſſion might *increaſe*. *Prior.*

2. To be fertile.

Fiſhes are more numerous or *increaſing* than beaſts or birds, as appears by their numerous ſpawn. *Hale.*

To **Incre'ase**, ĭn-krè's. *v. a.* [See Encrease.] To make more or greater.

Hye thee from this ſlaughter-houſe,
Leſt thou *increaſe* the number of the dead. *Shakeſp.*

He hath *increaſed* in Judah mourning and lamentation. *Sam.*

I will *increaſe* the famine. *Ezek.* v. 16.

I will *increaſe* them with men like a flock. *Ezek.* xxxvi.

It ſerves to *increaſe* that treaſure, or to preſerve it. *Temple.*

Incre'ase, ĭn-krè's. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Augmentation; the ſtate of growing more or greater.

For three years he liv'd with large *increaſe*
In arms of honour, and eſteem in peace. *Dryden.*

Hail, bards triumphant! born in happier days,
Whoſe honours with *increaſe* of ages grow,
As ſtreams roll down, enlarging as they flow. *Pope.*

2. Increment; that which is added to the original ſtock.

Take thou no uſury of him nor *increaſe*. *Levit.*

3. Produce.

The *increaſe* of the threſhing-floor, and the *increaſe* of the wine-preſs. *Numb.*

As Heſiod ſings, ſpread waters o'er thy field,
And a moſt juſt and glad *increaſe* 'twill yield. *Denham.*

Thoſe grains which grew produced an *increaſe* beyond expectation. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

4. Generation.

Into her womb convey ſterility;
Dry up in her the organs of *increaſe*,
And from her derogate body never ſpring a babe. *Shakeſp.*

5. Progeny.

All the *increaſe* of thy houſe ſhall die in the flower of their age. *Samuel.*

Him young Thoaſa bore the bright *increaſe*
Of Phorcys. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

6. The ſtate of waxing, or growing full orbed. Uſed of the moon.

Seeds, hair, nails, hedges and herbs, will grow ſooneſt, if ſet or cut in the *increaſe* of the moon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Incre'aser, ĭn-krè'-sŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *increaſe.*] He who increaſes.

Increa'ted, ĭn-krè-à'-tĭd. *adj.* Not created.

Since the deſire is infinite, nothing but the abſolute and *increated* Infinite can adequately fill it. *Cheyne.*

Incredibi'lity, ĭn-krĕd-ỳ-bĭl'-ĭt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*incredibilité*, Fr.] The quality of ſurpaſſing belief.

For objects of *incredibility*, none are ſo removed from all appearance of truth as thoſe of Corneille's Andromede. *Dryden.*

Incre'dible, ĭn-krĕd'-ĭbl. *adj.* [*incredibilis*, Lat.] Surpaſſing belief; not to be credited.

The ſhip Argo, that there might want no *incredible* thing in this fable, ſpoke to them. *Raleigh.*

Preſenting things impoſſible to view,
They wander through *incredible* to true. *Granville.*

Incre'dibleness, ĭn-krĕd'-ĭbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *incredible.*] Quality of being not credible.

Incre'dibly, ĭn-krĕd'-ĭb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *incredible.*] In a manner not to be believed.

Incredu'lity, ĭn-krè-dù'-lĭt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*incredulité*, Fr.] Quality of not believing; hardneſs of belief.

He was more large in the deſcription of Paradiſe, to take away all ſcruple from the *incredulity* of future ages. *Raleigh.*

Incre'dulous, ĭn-krĕd'-ù-lŭs. *adj.* [*incredule*, Fr. *incredulus*, Lat.] Hard of belief; refuſing credit.

I am not altogether *incredulous* but there may be ſuch candles as are made of ſalamander's wool, being a kind of mineral which whiteneth in the burning, and conſumeth not. *Bacon.*

Incre'dulousness, ĭn-krĕd'-ù-lŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *incredulous.*] Hardneſs of belief; incredulity.

Incre'mable, ĭn-krè'-măbl. *adj.* [*in* and *cremo*, Lat.] Not conſumable by fire.

If from the ſkin of the ſalamander theſe *incremable* pieces are compoſed. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

I'ncrement, ĭn'-krè-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*incrementum*, Lat.]

1. Act of growing greater.

Divers conceptions are concerning the Nile's *increment*, or inundation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Increaſe; matter added.

This ſtratum is expanded at top, ſerving as the ſeminary that furniſheth matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

3. Produce.

The orchard loves to wave
With Winter winds: the looſen'd roots then drink
Large *increment*, earneſt of happy years. *Phillips.*

To **I'ncrepate**, ĭn'-krè-pȁt. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Lat.] To chide; to reprehend.

Increpa'tion, ĭn-krè-pà'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*increpatio*, Lat.] Reprehenſion; chiding.

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Chriſtians, or of the governors of the church, then more publick reprehenſions and *increpations*. *Hammond.*

To **Incru'st**, ĭn-krŭst'. }
To **Incru'state**, ĭn-krŭs'-tȁt. } *v. a.*

[*incruſto*, Lat. *incruſter*, Fr.] To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter.

The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the groſſer ſtick baked and *incruſtate* upon the ſides of the veſſel. *Bacon.*

Some rivers bring forth ſpars, and other mineral matter ſo as to cover and *incruſt* the ſtones. *Woodw.*

Save but our army; and let Jove *incruſt*
Swords, pikes, and guns, with everlaſting ruſt. *Pope.*

Any of theſe ſun-like bodies in the centers of the ſeveral vortices, are ſo *incruſtated* and weakened as to be carried about in the vortex of the true ſun. *Cheyne.*

The ſhield was purchaſed by Woodward, who *incruſted* it with a new ruſt. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Incrusta'tion, ĭn-krŭs-tà'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*incruſtation*, Fr. from *incruſto*, Lat.] An adherent covering; ſomething ſuperinduced.

Having ſuch a prodigious ſtock of marble, their chapels are laid over with ſuch a rich variety of *incruſtations* as cannot be found in any other part. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To **I'ncubate**, ĭn'-kŭ-bȁt. *v. n.* [*incubo*, Lat.] To ſit upon eggs.

Incuba'tion, ĭn-kŭ-bà'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Lat.] The act of ſitting upon eggs to hatch them.

Whether that vitality was by *incubation*, or how elſe, is only known to God. *Raleigh.*

Birds have eggs enough at firſt conceived in them to ſerve them, allowing ſuch a proportion for every year as will ſerve for one or two *incubations*. *Ray.*

When the whole tribe of birds by *incubation* produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that ſome few families ſhould do it in a more novercal way. *Derham.*

As the white of an egg by *incubation*, ſo can the ſerum by the action of the fibres be attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

I'ncubus, ĭn'-kŭ-bŭs. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *incube*, Fr.] The nightmare.

The *incubus* is an inflation of the membranes of the ſtomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragma, lungs, and pulſe, with a ſenſe of a weight oppreſſing the breaſt. *Floyer.*

To **INCU'LCATE**, ĭn-kŭl'-kȁt. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Lat. *inculquer*, Fr.] To impreſs by frequent admonitions; to enforce by conſtant repetition.

Manifeſt truth may deſerve ſometimes to be *inculcated*, becauſe we are too apt to forget it. *Atterb.*

Homer continually *inculcates* morality and piety to the gods. *Broome's Notes to Pope's Odyſſey.*

Inculca'tion, ĭn-kŭl-kà'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *inculcate.*] The act of impreſſing by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.

Incu'lt, ĭn-kŭlt'. *adj.* [*inculte*, Fr. *incultus*, Lat.] Uncultivated; untilled.

Her foreſts huge,
Incult, robuſt and tall, by Nature's hand
Planted of old. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

Incu'lpable, ĭn-kŭl'-păbl. *adj.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameable; not reprehenſible.

Ignorance, ſo far as it may be reſolved into natural inability, is, as to men, at leaſt *inculpable*, and conſequently not the object of ſcorn, but pity. *South.*

Incu'lpably, ĭn-kŭl'-păb-lỳ. *adv.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Lat.] Unblameably; without blame.

As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invincibly, and therefore *inculpably*, expoſed him, *South.*

Incu'mbency, ĭn-kŭm'-bĕn-sỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *incumbent.*]

1. The act of lying upon another.

2. The ſtate of keeping a benefice.

Theſe fines are only to be paid to the biſhop, during his *incumbency* in the ſame ſee. *Swift.*

INCU'MBENT, ĭn-kŭm'-bĕnt. *adj.* [*incumbens*, Lat.]

1. Reſting upon; lying upon.

Then with expanded wings he ſteers his flight
Aloft, *incumbent* on the duſky air,
That felt unuſual weight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The aſcending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the *incumbent* water to ſurmount, were able both ſo to expand themſelves as to fill up that part of the pipe which they pervaded, and, by preſſing every way againſt the ſides of it, to lift upwards with them what water they found above them. *Boyle.*

With wings expanded wide ourſelves we'll rear,
And fly *incumbent* on the duſky air. *Dryden.*

Here the rebel giants lye;
And, when to move th' *incumbent* load they try,
Aſcending vapours on the day prevail. *Addiſon.*

Man is the deſtin'd prey of peſtilence,
And o'er his guilty domes
She draws a cloſe *incumbent* cloud of death. *Thomſ.*

2. Impoſed as a duty.

All men, truly zealous, will perform thoſe good works that are *incumbent* on all Chriſtians. *Spratt's Sermons.*

There is a double duty *incumbent* upon us in the exerciſe of our powers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thus, if we think and act, we ſhall ſhew ourſelves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations alſo which are *incumbent* upon us. *Atterbury.*

Incu'mbent, ỉn-kům'-bẻnt. *n. ſ.* [*incumbens*, Lat.] He who is in preſent poſſeſſion of a benefice.

In many places the whole eccleſiaſtical dues are in lay hands, and the *incumbent* lieth at the mercy of his patron. *Swift.*

To **Incu'mber**, ỉn-kům'-bůr. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.] To embarraſs. See **Encumber.**

My cauſe is call'd, and that long look'd-for day
Is ſtill *encumber'd* with ſome new delay. *Dryden.*

To **INCUR**, ỉn-kůr'. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Lat.]

1. To become liable to a puniſhment or reprehenſion.

I have *incurred* diſpleaſure from inferiors for giving way to the faults of others. *Hayward.*

They, not obeying,
Incurr'd, what could they leſs? the penalty;
And manifold in ſin, deſerv'd to fall. *Milton.*

So judge thou ſtill, preſumptuous! 'till the wrath,
Which thou *incurr'ſt* by flying, meet thy flight
Sev'nfold, and ſcourge that wiſdom back to hell. *Milton.*

They had a full perſuaſive that not to do it were to deſert God, and conſequently to *incur* damnation. *South.*

2. To occur; to preſs on the ſenſes; with *to* or *into*.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are inviſible, and *incur* not *to* the eye; but yet they are to be deprehended by experience. *Bacon.*

The mind of man, even in ſpirituals, acts with corporeal dependance; and ſo is he helped or hindered in its operations, according to the different quality of external objects that *incur into* the ſenſes. *South.*

Incurabi'lity, ỉn-ků-rå-bỉl'-ỉt-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [*incurabilité*, Fr. from *incurable*.] Impoſſibility of cure; utter inſuſceptibility of remedy.

We'll inſtantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper conſumption, together with the reaſon of the *incurability* of the former, and facile cure of the other. *Harvey.*

Incu'rable, ỉn-ků'-råbl. *adj.* [*incurable*, Fr. *in* and *curable*.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeleſs.

Pauſe not; for the preſent time's ſo ſick,
That preſent medicine muſt be miniſtred,
Or overthrow *incurable* enſues. *Shakeſp.*

Stop the rage betime,
Before the wound do grow *incurable*;
For being green, there is great hope of help. *Shak.*

A ſchirrus is not abſolutely *incurable*, becauſe it has been known that freſh paſture has cured it in cattle. *Arbuthnot.*

If idiots and lunaticks cannot be found, *incurables* may be taken into the hoſpital. *Swift.*

Incu'rableness, ỉn-ků'-råbl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *incurable*.] State of not admitting any cure.

Incu'rably, ỉn-ků'-råb-lỷ. *adv.* [from *incurable*.] Without remedy.

We cannot know it is or is not, being *incurably* ignorant. *Locke.*

Incu'rious, ỉn-ků'-ryůs. *adj.* [*in* and *curious*.] Negligent; inattentive.

The Creator did not beſtow ſo much ſkill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a careleſs *incurious* eye. *Derham.*

He ſeldom at the Park appear'd;
Yet, not *incurious*, was inclin'd
To know the converſe of mankind. *Swift.*

Incu'rsion, ỉn-kůr'-ſhůn, *n. ſ.* [from *incurro*, Lat.]

1. Attack; miſchievous occurrence.

Sins of daily *incurſion*, and ſuch as human frailty is unavoidably liable to. *South.*

2. [*Incurſion*, Fr.] Invaſion without conqueſt; inroad; ravage.

Spain is very weak at home, or very ſlow to move, when they ſuffered a ſmall fleet of Engliſh to make an hoſtile invaſion, or *incurſion*, upon their havens and roads. *Bacon.*

Now the Parthian king hath gather'd all his hoſt
Againſt the Scythian, whoſe *incurſions* wild
Have waſted Sogdiana. *Milton.*

The *incurſions* of the Goths diſordered the affairs of the Roman empire. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Incurva'tion, ỉn-kůr-vå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *incurvo*, Lat.]

1. The act of bending or making crooked.

2. State of being bent; curvity; crookedneſs.

One part moving while the other reſts, one would think, ſhould cauſe an *incurvation* in the line. *Glanville.*

3. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

He made uſe of acts of worſhip which God hath appropriated; as *incurvation*, and ſacrifice. *Stillingfleet.*

To **Incu'rvate**, ỉn-kůr'-våt. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Lat.] To bend; to crook.

Sir Iſaac Newton has ſhewn, by ſeveral experiments of rays paſſing by the edges of bodies, that they are *incurvated* by the action of theſe bodies. *Cheyne.*

Incu'rvity, ỉn-kůr'-vỉt-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *incurvus*, Lat.] Crookedneſs; the ſtate of bending inward.

The *incurvity* of a dolphin muſt be taken not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and ſuddenly ſhoot down again: ſtrait bodies, in a ſudden motion, protruded obliquely downward, appear crooked. *Brown.*

To **I'NDAGATE**, ỉn'-då-gåt. *v. a.* [*indago*, Lat.] To ſearch; to beat out.

Indaga'tion, ỉn-då-gå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *indagate*.] Search; inquiry; examination.

Paracelſus directs us, in the *indagation* of colours, to have an eye principally upon ſalts. *Boyle.*

Part hath been diſcovered by himſelf, and ſome by human *indagation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Indaga'tor, ỉn-då-gå'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*indagator*, Lat.] A ſearcher; an inquirer; an examiner.

The number of the elements of bodies requires to be ſearched into by ſuch ſkilful *indagators* of nature. *Boyle.*

To **Inda'rt**, ỉn-då'rt. *v. a.* [*in* and *dart*.] To dart in; to ſtrike in.

I'll look to like, if looking liking move;
But no more deep will I *indart* mine eye,
Than your conſent gives ſtrength to make it fly. *Shakeſp.*

To **Inde'bt**, ỉn-dẻt'. *v. a.*

1. To put into debt.

2. To oblige; to put under obligation.

Forgive us our ſins, for we forgive every one that is *indebted* to us. *Luke*, xi. 4.

He for himſelf
Indebted and undone, has nought to bring. *Milton.*

This bleſt alliance may
Th' *indebted* nation bounteouſly repay. *Granville.*

Inde'bted, ỉn-dẻt'-tỉd. *participial adj.* [*in* and *debt*.] Obliged by ſomething received; bound to reſtitution; having incurred a debt. It has *to* before the perſon to whom the debt is due, and *for* before the thing received.

If the courſe of politick affairs cannot in any good courſe go forward without fit inſtruments, and that which fitteth them be their virtues, let polity acknowledge itſelf *indebted to* religion, godlineſs being the chiefeſt top and well-ſpring of all true virtues, even as God is of all things. *Hooker.*

Few conſider how much we are *indebted to* government, becauſe few can repreſent how wretched mankind would be without it. *Atterbury.*

Let us repreſent to our ſouls the love and beneficence *for* which we daily ſtand *indebted to* God. *Rogers.*

We are wholly *indebted for* them *to* our anceſtors. *Swift.*

Inde'cency, ỉn-dẻ'-ſẻn-ſỷ. *n. ſ.* [*indecence*, Fr.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; ſomething wrong, but ſcarce criminal.

He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecency* in his pupil, which he allows in himſelf. *Locke.*

Inde'cent, ỉn-dẻ'-ſẻnt. *adj.* [*indecent*, Fr. *in* and *decent*.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears.

Characters, where obſcene words were proper in their mouths, but very *indecent* to be heard. *Dryd.*

'Till theſe men can prove theſe things, ordered by our church, to be either intrinſically unlawful or *indecent*, the uſe of them, as eſtabliſhed amongſt us, is neceſſary. *South.*

Inde'cently, ỉn-dẻ'-ſẻnt-lỷ. *adv.* [from *indecent*.] Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

Indeci'duous, ỉn-dẻ-ſỉd'-ů-ůs. *adj.* [*in* and *deciduous*.] Not falling; not ſhed. Uſed of trees that do not ſhed their leaves in winter.

We find the ſtatue of the ſun framed with rays about the head, which were the *indeciduous* and unſhaken locks of Apollo. *Brown.*

Indecli'nable, ỉn-dẻ-klỉ'-nåbl. *adj.* [*indeclinable*, Fr. *indeclinabilis*, Lat.] Not varied by terminations.

Pondo is an *indeclinable* word, and when it is joined to numbers it ſignifies *libra*. *Arbuthnot.*

Indeco'rous, ỉn-dẻ-kỏ'-růs. *adj.* [*indecorus*, Lat.] Indecent; unbecoming.

What can be more *indecorous* than for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority, of that awful Excellence to whom he owes his life? *Norris.*

Indeco'rum, ỉn-dẻ-kỏ'-rům. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Indecency; ſomething unbecoming.

The ſoft addreſs, the caſtigated grace,
Are *indecorums* in the modern maid. *Young.*

Inde'ed, ỉn-dẻ'd. *adv.* [*in* and *deed*.]

1. In reality; in truth; in verity.

Yet loving *indeed*, and therefore conſtant. *Sidney.*

Though ſuch aſſemblies he had *indeed* for religion's ſake, hurtful nevertheleſs they may prove, as well in regard of their fitneſs to ſerve the turn of hereticks and ſuch as privily will venture to inſtil their poiſon into new minds. *Hooker.*

Some, who have not deſerved judgment of death, have been for their goods ſake caught up and carried ſtreight to the bough: a thing *indeed* very pitiful and horrible. *Spenſer.*

2. Above common rate. This uſe is emphatical.

Then didſt thou utter, I am yours for ever;
'Tis grace *indeed*. *Shakeſp.*

Borrows in mean affairs, his ſubjects pains;
But things of weight and conſequence *indeed*,
Himſelf doth in his chamber them debate. *Davies.*

Such ſons of Abraham, how highly ſoever they may have the luck to be thought of, are far from being Iſraelites *indeed*. *South.*

I were a beaſt, *indeed*, to do you wrong,
I who have lov'd and honour'd you ſo long. *Dryd.*

3. This is to be granted that. A particle of connection.

This limitation, *indeed*, of our author will ſave thoſe the labour who would look for Adam's heir among the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the diſcovery of one next heir amongſt men. *Locke.*

Some ſons *indeed*, ſome very few we ſee,
Who keep themſelves from this infection free. *Dryd.*

There is nothing in the world more generally dreaded, and yet leſs to be feared, than death: *indeed*, for thoſe unhappy men whoſe hopes terminate in this life, no wonder if the proſpect of another ſeems terrible and amazing. *Wake.*

4. It is uſed ſometimes as a ſlight aſſertion or recapitulation in a ſenſe hardly perceptible or explicable, and though ſome degree of obſcure power is perceived, might, even where it is properly enough inſerted, be omitted without miſs.

I ſaid I thought it was confederacy between the juggler and the two ſervants; tho' *indeed* I had no reaſon ſo to think. *Bacon.*

There is *indeed* no great pleaſure in viſiting theſe magazines of war, after one has ſeen two or three of them. *Addiſon.*

5. It is uſed to note conceſſion in compariſons.

Againſt theſe forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ſhips; not ſo great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion. *Bacon.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE, ĭn-dĕ-făt'-tŷ-găbl. *adj.* [*indefatigabilis*, *in* and *defatigo*, Lat.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhauſted by labour.

Who ſhall ſpread his airy flight,
Unborne with *indefatigable* wings,
Over the vaſt abrupt. *Milton.*

The ambitious perſon muſt riſe early and ſit up late, and purſue his deſign with a conſtant *indefatigable* attendance: he muſt be infinitely patient and ſervile. *South.*

INDEFA'TIGABLY, ĭn-dĕ-făt'-tŷ-găb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *indefatigable*.] Without wearineſs.

A man *indefatigably* zealous in the ſervice of the church and ſtate, and whoſe writings have highly deſerved of both. *Dryden.*

INDEFECTIBI'LITY, ĭn-dĕ-fĕk'-tŷ-bĭl''-ĭt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *indefectible*.] The quality of ſuffering no decay; of being ſubject to no defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE, ĭn-dĕ-fĕk'-tĭbl. *adj.* [*in* and *defectus*, Lat.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFEI'SIBLE, ĭn-dĕ-fē'-zĭbl. *adj.* [*indefaiſible*, Fr.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable.

So *indefeiſible* is our eſtate in thoſe joys, that, if we do not ſell it in reverſion, we ſhall, when, once inveſted, be beyond the poſſibility of ill huſbandry. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEFE'NSIBLE, ĭn-dĕ-fĕn'-sĭbl. *adj.* [*in* and *defenſus*, Lat.] What cannot be defended or maintained.

As they extend the rule of conſulting Scripture to all the actions of common life, even ſo far as to the taking up of a ſtraw, ſo it is altogether falſe or *indefenſible*. *Sanderſon.*

INDE'FINITE, ĭn-dĕf'-fĭn-ĭt. *adj.* [*indefinitus*, Lat. *indefini*, Fr.]

1. Not determined; not limited; not ſettled.

Though a poſition ſhould be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an *indefinite*; as aſhes are more generative than duſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Her advancement was left *indefinite*; but thus, that it ſhould be as great as ever any former queen of England had. *Bacon.*

Tragedy and picture are more narrowly circumſcribed by place and time than the epick poem: the time of this laſt is left *indefinite*. *Dryden.*

2. Large beyond the comprehenſion of man, though not abſolutely without limits.

Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite*; though it is not boundleſs in itſelf, it may be ſo to human comprehenſion. *Spectator.*

INDE'FINITELY, ĭn-dĕf-fĭn'-ĭt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *indefinite*.]

1. Without any ſettled or determinate limitation.

We obſerve that cuſtom, whereunto St. Paul alludeth, and whereof the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to ſhew *indefinitely* what was done; but not univerſally to bind for ever all prayers unto one only faſhion of utterance. *Hooker.*

We conceive no more than the letter beareth; that is, four times, or *indefinitely* more than thrice. *Brown.*

A duty to which all are *indefinitely* obliged, upon ſome occaſions, by the expreſs command of God. *Smalridge.*

2. To a degree indefinite.

If the word be *indefinitely* extended, that is, ſo far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it, then what we ſee muſt be the leaſt part *Ray.*

INDEFI'NITUDE, ĭn-dĕ-fĭn'-ŷ-tūd. *n. ſ.* [from *indefinite*.] Quantity not limited by our underſtanding, though yet finite.

They ariſe to a ſtrange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various poſitions, combinations, and conjunctions. *Hale.*

INDELI'BERATE, ĭn-dĕ-lĭb'-bŭr-ĕt. } *adj.*
INDELI'BERATED, ĭn-dĕ-lĭb'-bŭr-ā-tĭd. }
[*indeliberé*, Fr. *in* and *deliberate*.] Unpremeditated; done without conſideration.

Actions proceeding from blandiſhments, or ſweet perſuaſions, if they be *indeliberated*, as in children who want the uſe of reaſon, are not preſently free actions. *Bramhall.*

The love of God better can conſiſt with the *indeliberate* commiſſions of many ſins, than with an allowed perſiſtance in any one. *Gov. of the Tong.*

INDE'LIBLE, ĭn-dĕl'-lĭbl. *adj.* [*indelebile*, Fr. *indelebilis*, Lat. *in* and *delible*. It ſhould be written *indeleble*.]

1. Not to be blotted out or effaced.

Wilful perpetration of unworthy actions brands with *indelible* characters the name and memory. *King Charles.*

Thy heedleſs ſleeve will drink the colour'd oil,
And ſpot *indelible* thy pocket ſoil. *Gay's Trivia.*

2. Not to be annulled.

They are indued with *indelible* power from above to feed, to govern this houſehold, and to conſecrate paſtors and ſtewards of it to the world's end. *Spratt.*

INDE'LICACY, ĭn-dĕl'-ŷ-kå-sŷ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *delicacy*.] Want of delicacy; want of elegant decency.

Your papers would be chargeable with worſe than *indelicacy*, they would be immoral, did you treat deteſtable uncleanneſs as you rally an impertinent ſelf-love. *Addiſon*

INDE'LICATE, ĭn-dĕl'-ŷ-kĕt. *adj.* [*in* and *delicate*.] Wanting decency; void of a quick ſenſe of decency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION, ĭn-dĕm'-nŷ-fŷ-kå''-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *indemnify*.]

1. Security againſt loſs or penalty.
2. Reimburſement of loſs or penalty.

To **INDE'MNIFY**, ĭn-dem'-nĭ-fŷ. *v. a.* [*in* and *damnify*.]

1. To ſecure againſt loſs or penalty.
2. To maintain unhurt.

Inſolent ſignifies rude and haughty, *indemnify* to keep ſafe. *Watts.*

INDE'MNITY, ĭn-dĕm'-nĭ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*indemnité*, Fr.] Security from puniſhment; exemption from puniſhment.

I will uſe all means, in the ways of amneſty and *indemnity*, which may moſt fully remove all fears, and bury all jealouſies in forgetfulneſs. *K. Charles.*

To **INDENT**, ĭn-dĕnt'. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens* a tooth, Lat.] To mark any thing with inequalities like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate.

About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had wreath'd itſelf,
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but ſuddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itſelf,
And with *indented* glides did ſlip away
Into a buſh. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

The ſerpent then, not with *indented* wave,
Prone on the ground, as ſince; but on his rear
Circular baſe of riſing folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a ſurging maze! *Milton.*

Trent, who, like ſome earth-born giant, ſpreads
His thirty arms along the *indented* meads. *Milton.*

The margins on each ſide do not terminate in a ſtraight line, but are *indented*. *Woodward.*

To **INDE'NT**, ĭn-dĕnt'. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together, that, laid on each other, they may fit, and any want of conformity may diſcover a fraud.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact.

Shall we buy treaſon, and *indent* with fears,
When they have loſt and forfeited themſelves? *Shakeſp.*

He deſcends to the ſolemnity of a pact and covenant, and has *indented* with us. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'NT, ĭn-dĕnt'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inequality; inciſure; indentation. This is little uſed.

Trent ſhall not wind with ſuch a deep *indent*,
To rob me of ſo rich a bottom here. *Shakeſp.*

INDENTA'TION, ĭn-dĕn-tå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *dens*, Lat.] An indenture; waving in any figure.

The margins do not terminate in a ſtreight line, but are indented; each *indentation* being continued in a ſmall ridge, to the *indentation* that anſwers it on the oppoſite margin. *Woodward.*

INDE'NTURE, ĭn-dĕnt'-shŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *indent*.] A covenant, ſo named becauſe the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other; a contract, of which there is a counterpart.

In Hall's chronicle much good matter is quite marred with *indenture* Engliſh. *Aſcham's Schoolm.*

The critick to his grief will find
How firmly theſe *indentures* bind. *Swift.*

INDEPE'NDENCE, ĭn-dĕ-pĕn'-dĕns. } *n. ſ.*
INDEPE'NDENCY, ĭn-dĕ-pĕn'-dĕn-sŷ. }
[*independance*, Fr. *in* and *dependence*.] Freedom; exemption from reliance or controul; ſtate over which none has power.

Dreams may give us ſome idea of the great excellency of a human ſoul, and ſome intimations of its *independency* on matter. *Addiſon.*

Let fortune do her worſt, whatever ſhe makes us loſe, as long as ſhe never makes us loſe our honeſty and our *independence*. *Pope.*

Give me, I cry'd, enough for me,
My bread and *independency*:
So bought an annual rent or two,
And liv'd juſt as you ſee I do. *Pope.*

INDEPENDENT, ĭn-dĕ-pĕn'-dĕnt. *adj.* [*independant*, Fr. *in* and *dependent*.]

1. Not depending; not ſupported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. It is uſed with *on*, *of*, or *from*, before the object; of which *on* ſeems moſt proper, ſince we ſay to *depend on*, and conſequently *dependent on*.

Creation muſt needs infer providence, and God's making the world irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of dependent nature remains nevertheleſs *independent upon* him in that reſpect. *South.*

Since all princes of *independent* governments are in a ſtate of nature, the world never was without men in that ſtate. *Locke.*

The town of St. Gaul is a proteſtant republick, *independent of* the abbot, and under the protection of the cantons. *Addiſon.*

2. Not relating to any thing elſe, as to a ſuperior cauſe or power.

The conſideration of our underſtanding, which is an incorporeal ſubſtance *independent from* matter; and the contemplation of our own bodies, which have all the ſtamps and characters of excellent contrivance; theſe alone do very eaſily guide us to the wiſe Author of all things. *Bentley.*

INDEPENDENT, ĭn-dĕ-pĕn'-dĕnt. *n. ſ.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church, ſubject to no ſuperior authority.

We ſhall, in our ſermons, take occaſion to juſtify ſuch paſſages in our liturgy as have been unjuſtly quarrelled at by preſbyterians, *independents*, or other puritan ſectaries. *Sanderſon.*

A very famous *independent* miniſter was head of a college in thoſe times. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY, ìn-dê-pĕn'-dĕnt-lȳ. *adv.* [from *independent.*] Without reference to other things.

Diſpoſe lights and ſhadows, without finiſhing every thing *independently* the one of the other. *Dryd.*

INDESE'RT, ìn-dê-zĕrt'. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *deſert.*] Want of merit. This is an uſeful word, but not much received.

Thoſe who were once looked on as his equals, are apt to think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *indeſerts*. *Addiſon.*

INDE'SINENTLY, ìn-dĕs'-ſȳ-nĕnt-lȳ. *adv.* [*indeſinenter*, Fr. *in* and *deſinio*, Lat.] Without ceſſation.

They continue a month *indeſinently*. *Ray on the Creation.*

INDESTRU'CTIBLE, ìn-dìs-strŭk'-tìbl. *adj.* [*in* and *deſtructible.*] Not to be deſtroyed.

Glaſs is ſo compact and firm a body, that it is *indeſtructible* by art or nature. *Boyle.*

INDETE'RMINABLE, ìn-dê-tĕr'-mȳ-năbl. *adj.* [*in* and *determinable.*] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or ſettled.

There is not only obſcurity in the end, but beginning of the world; that, as its period is inſcrutable, ſo is its nativity *indeterminable*. *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINATE, ìn-dê-tĕr'-mȳ-nĕt. *adj.* [*indeterminé*, Fr. *in* and *determinate.*] Unfixed; not defined; indefinite.

The rays of the ſame colour were by turns tranſmitted at one thickneſs, and reflected at another thickneſs, for an *indeterminate* number of ſucceſſions. *Newton's Opticks.*

INDETE'RMINATELY, ìn-dê-tĕr'-mȳ-nĕt-lȳ. *adv.* [*in* and *determinately.*] Indefinitely; not in any ſettled manner.

His perſpicacity diſcerned the loadſtone to reſpect the North, when ours beheld it *indeterminately*. *Brown.*

The depth of the hold is *indeterminately* expreſſed in the deſcription. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

INDETE'RMINED, ìn-dê-tĕr'-mìnd. *adj.* [*in* and *determined.*] Unſettled; unfixed.

We ſhould not amuſe ourſelves with floating words of *indetermined* ſignification, which we can uſe in ſeveral ſenſes to ſerve a turn. *Locke.*

INDETERMINA'TION, ìn-dê-tĕr-mȳ-nā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *determination.*] Want of determination; want of fixed or ſtated direction.

By contingents I underſtand all things which may be done, and may not be done, may happen, or may not happen, by reaſon of the *indetermination* or accidental concurrence of the cauſes. *Bramhall.*

INDEVO'TION, ìn-dê-vō'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*indevotion*, Fr. *in* and *devotion.*] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Let us make the church the ſcene of our penitence, as of our faults; deprecate our former *indevotion*, and, by an exemplary reverence, redreſs the ſcandal of profaneneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVOU'T, ìn-dê-vout'. *adj.* [*indevot*, Fr. *in* and *devout.*] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

He prays much; yet curſes more; whilſt he is meek, but *indevout*. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEX, ìn'-dĕks. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. The diſcoverer; the pointer out.

Taſtes are the *indexes* of the different qualities of plants, as well as of all ſorts of aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

That which was once the *index* to point out all virtues, does now mark out that part of the world where leaſt of them reſides. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The hand that points to any thing, as to the hour or way.

They have no more inward ſelf-conſciouſneſs of what they do or ſuffer, than the *index* of a watch, of the hour it points to. *Bentley.*

3. The table of contents to a book.

In ſuch *indexes*, although ſmall
To their ſubſequent volumes, there is ſeen
The baby figure of the giant maſs
Of things to come, at large. *Shakeſp.*

If a book has no *index* or good table of contents, 'tis very uſeful to make one as you are reading it; and in your *index* to take notice only of parts new to you. *Watts.*

INDEXTE'RITY, ìn-dĕks-tĕr'-ìt-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *dexterity.*] Want of dexterity; want of readineſs; want of handineſs; clumſineſs; aukwardneſs.

The *indexterity* of our conſumption-curers demonſtrates their dimneſs in beholding its cauſes. *Harvey.*

I'NDIAN *Arrow-root*, ìn'-dyăn-ăr'-rō-rōt. *n. ſ.* [*marcanta*, Lat.] A root.

A ſovereign remedy for the bite of waſps, and the poiſon of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Creſs*, ìn'-dyăn krĕs'. *n. ſ.* [*acriviola*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Fig*, ìn'-dyăn fìg'. *n. ſ.* [*opuntia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'NDIAN *Red*, ìn'-dyăn rĕd'. *n. ſ.* Is a ſpecies of ochre; a very fine purple earth, and of a firm compact texture, and great weight. *Hill.*

I'NDICANT, ìn'-dȳ-kănt. *adj.* [*indicans*, Lat.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any diſeaſe.

To **I'NDICATE**, ìn'-dȳ-kāt. *v. a.* [*indico*, Lat.]

1. To ſhow; to point out.

2. [In phyſick.] To point out a remedy. See INDICATION.

INDICA'TION, ìn-dȳ-kā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*indication*, Fr. *indicatio*, from *indico*, Lat.]

1. Mark; token; ſign; note; ſymptom.

The frequent ſtops they make in the moſt convenient places, are a plain *indication* of their wearineſs. *Addiſon.*

We think that our ſucceſſes are a plain *indication* of the divine favour towards us. *Atterbury.*

2. [In phyſic.] *Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preſervative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, cutting off the cauſe of an approaching diſtemper, curing it whilſt it is actually preſent, or leſſening its effects, or taking off ſome of its ſymptoms before it can be wholly removed. *Quincy.*

The depravation of the inſtruments of maſtication is a natural *indication* of a liquid diet. *Arbuthnot.*

3. Diſcovery made; intelligence given.

If a perſon that had a fair eſtate in reverſion, ſhould be aſſured by ſome ſkilful phyſician, that he would inevitably fall into a diſeaſe that would totally deprive him of his underſtanding and memory; if, I ſay, upon a certain belief of this *indication*, the man ſhould appear overjoyed at the news, would not all that ſaw him conclude that the diſtemper had ſeized him? *Bentley.*

4. Explanation; diſplay.

Theſe be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analyſis, and *indication* of the proceedings of nature. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INDI'CATIVE, ìn-dìk'-kă-tìv. *adj.* [*indicativus*, Lat.]

1. Showing; informing; pointing out.

2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expreſſing affirmation or indication.

The verb is formed in a certain manner to affirm, deny, or interrogate; which formation, from the principal uſe of it, is called the *indicative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

INDI'CATIVELY, ìn-dìk'-kă-tìv-lȳ. *adv.* [from *indicative.*] In ſuch a manner as ſhows or betokens.

Theſe images, formed in the brain, are *indicatively* of the ſame ſpecies with thoſe of ſenſe. *Grew.*

To **INDICT**, ìn-dī't. See INDITE, and its derivatives.

INDI'CTION, ìn-dìk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*indiction*, Fr. *indico*, Lat.]

1. Declaration; proclamation.

After a legation *ad res repetendas*, and a refuſal, and a denunciation and *indiction* of a war, the war is left at large. *Bacon.*

2. [In chronology.] The *indiction*, inſtituted by Conſtantine the Great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly diſpoſed, for fifteen years, and by it accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Conſtantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to Chriſtianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Conſtantine, ordained that the accounts of years ſhould be no longer kept by the Olympiads, which till that time had been done; but that, inſtead thereof, the *indiction* ſhould be made uſe of, by which to reckon and date their years, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDI'FFERENCE, ìn-dìf'-fê-rĕns. } *n. ſ.*
INDI'FFERENCY, ìn-dìf'-fê-rĕn-sȳ. }
[*indifference*, Fr. *indifferentia*, Lat.]

1. Neutrality; ſuſpenſion; equipoiſe or freedom from motives on either ſide.

In choice of committees it is better to chuſe indifferent perſons, than to make an *indifferency* by putting in thoſe that are ſtrong on both ſides. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

By an equal *indifferency* for all truth, I mean, not loving it as ſuch, before we know it to be true. *Locke.*

A perfect *indifferency* in the mind, not determinable by its laſt judgment, would be as great an imperfection as the want of *indifferency* to act, or not to act, till determined by the will. *Locke.*

Thoſe who would borrow light from expoſitors, conſult either only thoſe who have the goodluck to be thought ſound and orthodox, avoiding thoſe of different ſentiments; or elſe with *indifferency* look into notes of all commentators. *Locke.*

2. Impartiality.

Read the book with *indifferency* and judgment, and thou can'ſt not but greatly commend it. *Whitgifte.*

3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedneſs.

Indifference cannot but be criminal; when it is converſant about objects which are ſo far from being of an indifferent nature, that they are of the higheſt importance. *Addiſon.*

A place which we muſt paſs through, not only with the *indifference* of ſtrangers, but with the vigilance of thoſe who travel through the country of an enemy. *Rogers.*

Indiff'rence, clad in wiſdom's guiſe,
All fortitude of mind ſupplies;
For how can ſtony bowels melt,
In thoſe who never pity felt? *Swift.*

He will let you know he has got a clap with as much *indifferency* as he would a piece of public news. *Swift.*

The people of England ſhould be frighted with the French king and the pretender once a year; the want of obſerving this neceſſary precept, has produced great *indifference* in the vulgar. *Arbuthnot.*

4. State in which no moral or phyſical reaſon preponderates; ſtate in which there is no difference.

The choice is left to our diſcretion, except a principal bond of ſome higher duty remove the *indifference* that ſuch things have in themſelves: their *indifference* is removed, if we take away our own liberty. *Hooker.*

INDI′FFERENT, În-dîf′-fê-rênt. *adj.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Lat.]

1. Neutral; not determined on either ſide.

Doth his majeſty
Incline to it or no?
—He ſeems *indifferent.* *Shakeſp.*

Being *indifferent*, we ſhould receive and embrace opinions according as evidence gives the atteſtation of truth. *Locke.*

Let guilt or fear
Diſturb man's reſt; Cato knows neither of them:
Indifferent in his choice to ſleep or die. *Addiſon.*

2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardleſs.

One thing was all to you, and your fondneſs made you *indifferent* to every thing elſe. *Temple.*

It was a law of Solon, that any perſon who, in the civil commotions of the republick, remained neuter, or an *indifferent* ſpectator of the contending parties, ſhould be condemned to perpetual baniſhment. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

But how *indifferent* ſoever man may be to eternal happineſs, yet ſurely to eternal miſery none can be *indifferent.* *Rogers.*

3. Not to have ſuch difference as that the one is for its own ſake preferable to the other.

The nature of things *indifferent* is neither to be commanded nor forbidden, but left free and arbitrary. *Hooker.*

Cuſtoms, which of themſelves are *indifferent* in other kingdoms, became exceedingly evil in this realm, by reaſon of the inconveniencies which followed thereupon. *Davies.*

Though at firſt it was free, and in my choice whether or no I ſhould publiſh theſe diſcourſes; yet, the publication being once reſolved, the dedication was not ſo *indifferent.* *South.*

This I mention only as my conjecture, it being *indifferent* to the matter which way the learned ſhall determine. *Locke.*

4. Impartial; diſintereſted.

Metcalfe was partial to none, but *indifferent* to all; a maſter for the whole, and a father to every one. *Aſcham.*

I am a moſt poor woman, and a ſtranger,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge *indiff'rent*, and no more aſſurance
Of equal friendſhip and proceeding. *Shakeſp.*

There can hardly be an *indifferent* trial had between the king and the ſubject, or between party and party, by reaſon of this general kindred and conſanguinity. *Davies.*

5. Paſſable; having mediocrity; of a middling ſtate; neither good nor worſt. This is an improper and colloquial uſe, eſpecially when applied to perſons.

Some things admit of mediocrity:
A counſellor, or pleader at the bar,
May want Meſſala's pow'rful eloquence,
Or be leſs read than deep Caſſelius;
Yet this *indiff'rent* lawyer is eſteem'd. *Roſcommon.*

Who would excel, when few can make a teſt,
Betwixt *indiff'rent* writing and the beſt? *Dryden.*

This has obliged me to publiſh an *indifferent* collection of poems, for fear of being thought the author of a worſe. *Prior.*

There is not one of theſe ſubjects that would not ſell a very *indifferent* paper, could I think of gratifying the publick by ſuch mean and baſe methods. *Addiſon.*

6. In the ſame ſenſe it has the force of an adverb.

I am myſelf *indifferent* honeſt; but yet I could accuſe me of ſuch things, that it were better that my mother had not born me. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

This will raiſe a great ſcum on it, and leave your wine *indifferent* clear. *Mortimer.*

INDI′FFERENTLY, În-dîf′-fê-rênt-lŷ. *adv.* [*indifferenter*, Lat.]

1. Without diſtinction; without preference.

Whiteneſs is a mean between all colours, having itſelf *indifferently* to them all, ſo as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton.*

Were pardon extended *indifferently* to all, which of them would think himſelf under any particular obligation? *Addiſon.*

Though a church-of-England-man thinks every ſpecies of government equally lawful, he does not think them equally expedient, or for every country *indifferently.* *Swift.*

2. Equally; impartially.

They may truly and *indifferently* miniſter juſtice. *Common Prayer.*

3. In a neutral ſtate; without wiſh or averſion.

Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other,
And I will look on death *indifferently*, *Shakeſp.*

4. Not well; tolerably; paſſibly; middling.

A moyle will draw *indifferently* well, and carry great burthens. *Carew.*

I hope it may *indifferently* entertain your lordſhip at an unbending hour. *Rowe.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, ſown together, kept me but very *indifferently* from the floor. *Gulliver's Travels.*

I′NDIGENCE, În′-dŷ-dzhêns. }
I′NDIGENCY, În′-dŷ-dzhên-sŷ. } *n. ſ.* [*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*, Lat.] Want; penury; poverty.

Where there is happineſs, there muſt not be *indigency*, or want of any due comforts of life. *Burnet's Theory.*

For ev'n that *indigence*, that brings me low,
Makes me myſelf, and him above to know. *Dryd.*

Athens worſhipped God with temples and ſacrifices, as if he needed habitation and ſuſtenance; and that the heathens had ſuch a mean apprehenſion about the *indigency* of their gods, appears from Ariſtophanes and Lucian. *Bentley.*

INDI′GENOUS, În-dîdzh′-ê-nûs. *adj.* [*indigene*, Fr. *indigena*, Lat.] Native to a country; originally produced or born in a region.

Negroes were all tranſported from Africa, and are not *indigenous* or proper natives of America. *Brown.*

It is wonderful to obſerve one creature, that is, mankind, *indigenous* to ſo many different climates. *Arbuthnot.*

I′NDIGENT, În′-dŷ-dzhênt. *adj.* [*indigent*, Fr. *indigens*, Lat.]

1. Poor; needy; neceſſitous.

Charity conſiſts in relieving the *indigent.* *Addiſ.*

2. In want; wanting: with *of.*

Rejoice, O Albion, ſever'd from the world,
By nature's wiſe indulgence; *indigent*
Of nothing from without. *Phillips.*

3. Void; empty.

Such bodies have the tangible parts *indigent of* moiſture. *Bacon.*

INDIGE′ST, În-dŷ-dzhêst′. }
INDIGE′STED, În-dŷ-dzhês-tîd. } *adj.* [*indigeſte*, Fr. *indigeſtus*, Lat.]

1. Not ſeparated into diſtinct orders; not regularly diſpoſed.

This maſs, or *indigeſted* matter, or chaos, created in the beginning, was without the proper form, which it afterwards acquired. *Raleigh.*

Before the ſeas, and this terreſtrial ball,
One was the face of nature, if a face;
Rather a rude and *undigeſted* maſs. *Dryden.*

2. Not formed, or ſhaped. *Indigeſt* is not now in uſe.

Set a form upon that *indigeſt* project,
So ſhapeleſs and ſo rude. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigeſted* lump;
As crooked in thy manners as thy ſhape. *Shakeſp.*

3. Not well conſidered and methodiſed.

By irkſome deformities, through endleſs and ſenſeleſs effuſions of *indigeſted* prayers, they oftentimes diſgrace the worthieſt part of Chriſtian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

The political creed of the high-principled men ſets the proteſtant ſucceſſion upon a firmer foundation than all the *indigeſted* ſchemes of thoſe who profeſs revolution principles. *Swift.*

4. Not concocted in the ſtomach.

Dreams are bred
From riſing fumes of *indigeſted* food. *Dryden.*

5. Not brought to ſuppuration.

His wound was *indigeſted* and inflamed. *Wiſeman.*

INDIGE′STIBLE, În-dŷ-dzhês′-tîbl. *adj.* [from *in* and *digeſtible.*] Not conquerable in the ſtomach; not convertible to nutriment.

Eggs are the moſt nouriſhing and exalted of all animal food, and moſt *indigeſtible*: nobody can digeſt the ſame quantity of them as of other food. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INDIGE′STION, În-dŷ-dzhês′-tshûn. *n. ſ.* [*indigeſtion*, Fr. from *in* and *digeſtion.*]

1. A morbid weakneſs of the ſtomach; want of concoctive power.

2. The ſtate of meats unconcocted.

The fumes of *indigeſtion* may indiſpoſe men to thought, as well as to diſeaſes of danger and pain. *Temple.*

To **INDI′GITATE**, În-dîdzh′-ŷ-tât. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Lat.] To point out; to ſhow by the fingers.

Antiquity expreſſed numbers by the fingers: the depreſſing this finger, which in the left hand implied but ſix, in the right hand *indigitated* ſix hundred. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

As though there were a ſeminality of urine, we fooliſhly conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle, and can thereby *indigitate* their affections. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We are not to *indigitate* the parts tranſmittent. *Harvey.*

INDIGITA′TION, În-dîdzh-ŷ-tâ′-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *indigitate.*] The act of pointing out or ſhewing, as by the finger.

Which things I conceive no obſcure *indigitation* of providence. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

INDI′GN, În-dî′n. *adj.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Lat.]

1. Unworthy; undeſerving.

Where there is a kingdom that is altogether unable or *indign* to govern, is it juſt for another nation, that is civil or policed, to ſubdue them? *Bacon.*

2. Bringing indignity; diſgraceful. This is a word not in uſe.

And all *indign* and baſe adverſities
Make head againſt my eſtimation. *Shakeſp.*

INDI′GNANT, În-dîg′-nânt. *adj.* [*indignans*, Lat.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and diſdain.

He ſcourg'd with many a ſtroke th' *indignant*
waves. *Milton.*

The luſtful monſter fled, purſued by the valorous and *indignant* Martin. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

What rage that hour did Albion's ſoul poſſeſs,
Let chiefs imagine, and let lovers gueſs!
He ſtrides *indignant*, and with haughty cries
To ſingle fight the fairy prince defies. *Tickel.*

INDIGNA′TION, În-dîg-nâ′-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Lat.]

1. Anger mingled with contempt or diſguſt.

Suſpend your *indignation* againſt my brother, till you derive better teſtimony of his intent. *Shakeſp.*

From thoſe officers, warm with *indignation* at the inſolences of that vile rabble, came words of great contempt. *Clarendon.*

But keep this ſwelling *indignation* down,
And let your cooler reaſon now prevail. *Rowe.*

2. The anger of a ſuperiour.

There was great *indignation* againſt Iſrael. *2 Kings.*

3. The effect of anger.

If heav'ns have any grievous plague in ſtore,
Let them hurl down their *indignation*
On thee, thou troubler of the world. *Shakeſp.*

INDI'GNITY, ìn-dìg'-nìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Lat. *indignité*, Fr.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with inſult.

Biſhops and prelates could not but have bleeding hearts to behold a perſon of ſo great place and worth conſtrained to endure ſo foul *indignities*. *Hooker.*

No emotion of paſſion tranſported me, by the *indignity* of his carriage, to any thing unbeſeeming myſelf. *King Charles.*

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world, and earth his ſeat,
Him lord pronounc'd; and, O *indignity!*
Subjected to his ſervice angel-wings,
And flaming miniſters, to watch and tend
Their earthly charge. *Milton.*

He does not ſee how that mighty paſſion for the church can well conſiſt with thoſe *indignities* and that contempt men beſtow on the clergy. *Swift.*

To more exalted glories born,
Thy mean *indignities* I ſcorn. *Pattiſon.*

I'NDIGO, ìn'-dỳ-gô. *n. ſ.* [*indicum*, Lat.] A plant, by the Americans called anil. In the middle of the flower is the ſtyle, which afterwards becomes a jointed pod, containing one cylindrical ſeed in one partition, from which indigo is made, which is uſed in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDIRE'CT, ìn-dỳ-rèkt'. *adj.* [*indirect*, Fr. *indirectus*, Lat.]

1. Not ſtrait; not rectilinear.

2. Not tending otherwiſe than obliquely or conſequentially to a purpoſe; as, an *indirect* accuſation.

3. Wrong; improper.

The tender prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
But by his mother was perforce with-held.
—Fy, what an *indirect* and peeviſh courſe
Is this of her's? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

4. Not fair; not honeſt.

Think you, that any means under the ſun
Can aſſecure ſo *indirect* a courſe? *Daniel.*

Thoſe things which they do know they may, upon ſundry *indirect* conſiderations, let paſs; and although themſelves do not err, yet may they deceive others. *Hooker.*

O pity and ſhame! that they who to live well
Enter'd ſo fair, ſhould turn aſide, to tread
Paths *indirect*. *Milton.*

Indirect dealing will be diſcover'd one time or other, and then he loſes his reputation, *Tillotſon.*

INDIRE'CTION, ìn-dỳ-rèk'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *direction.*]

1. Oblique means; tendency not in a ſtraight line.

And thus do we, of wiſdom and of reach,
With windlaces, and with eſſays of byas,
By *indirections* find directions out. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

2. Diſhoneſt practice. Not uſed.

I had rather coin my heart than wring
From the hard hands of peaſants their vile traſh,
By any *indirection*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

INDIRE'CTLY, ìn-dỳ-rèkt'-lỳ. *adv.* [from *indirect.*]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.

2. Not in expreſs terms.

Still ſhe ſuppreſſes the name, which continues his doubts and hopes; and at laſt ſhe *indirectly* mentions it. *Broome.*

3. Unfairly; not rightly.

He bids you then reſign
Your crown and kingdom, *indirectly* held
From him the true challenger. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

He that takes any thing from his neighbour, which was juſtly forſeited, to ſatisfy his own revenge or avarice, is tied to repentance, but not to reſtitution: becauſe I took the forſeiture *indirectly*, I am anſwerable to God for my unhandſome, unjuſt, or uncharitable circumſtances. *Taylor.*

INDIRE'CTNESS, ìn-dỳ-rèkt'-nìs. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *directneſs.*]

1. Obliquity.

2. Unfairneſs; diſhoneſty; fraudulent art.

INDISCE'RNIBLE, ìn-dìz-zèr'-nìbl. *adj.* [*in* and *diſcernible.*] Not perceptible; not diſcoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark ſoul,
Depriv'd of reaſon, is as *indiſcernible*
As colours to my body, wanting ſight. *Denham.*

INDISCE'RNIBLY, ìn-dìz-zèr'-nìb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *indiſcernible.*] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE, ìn-dìs-sèrp'-tìbl. *adj.* [*in* and *diſcerptible.*] Not to be ſeparated; incapable of being broken or deſtroyed by diſſolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY, ìn-dìs-sèrp'-tỳ-bìl''-ìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſcerptible.*] Incapability of diſſolution.

INDISCO'VERY, ìn-dìs-kùv'-ùr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *diſcovery.*] The ſtate of being hidden. An unuſual word.

The ground of this aſſertion was the magnifying eſteem of the ancients, ariſing from the *indiſcovery* of its head. *Brown.*

INDISCREE'T, ìn-dìs-krè't. *adj.* [*indiſcret*, Fr. *in* and *diſcreet.*] Imprudent; incautious; inconſiderate; injudicious.

Why then
Are mortal men ſo fond and *indiſcreet*,
So evil gold to ſeek unto their aid;
And having not complain, and having it upbraid? *Spenſer.*

If thou be among the *indiſcreet*, obſerve the time; but be continually among men of underſtanding. *Eccles.*

INDISCREE'TLY, ìn-dìs-krè't-lỳ. *adv.* [from *indiſcreet.*] Without prudence; without conſideration; without judgment.

Job on juſtice hath aſperſions flung,
And ſpoken *indiſcreetly* with his tongue. *Sandys.*

Let a great perſonage undertake an action paſſionately, let him manage it *indiſcreetly*, and he ſhall have enough to flatter him. *Taylor.*

INDISCRE'TION, ìn-dìs-krèſh'-ùn. *n. ſ.* [*indiſcretion*, Fr. *in* and *diſcretion.*] Imprudence; raſhneſs; inconſideration.

Indiſcretion ſometimes ſerves us well,
When our deep plots do fail. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

His offences did proceed rather from negligence, raſhneſs, or other *indiſcretion*, than from any malicious thought. *Hayward.*

Looſe papers have been obtained from us by the importunity and divulged by the *indiſcretion* of friends, although reſtrained by promiſes. *Swift.*

INDISCRI'MINATE, ìn-dìs-krìm'-ìn-èt. *adj.* [*indiſcriminatus*, Lat.] Undiſtinguiſhable; not marked with any note of diſtinction.

INDISCRI'MINATELY, ìn-dìs-krìm'-ìn-èt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *indiſcriminate.*] Without diſtinction.

Others uſe defamatory diſcourſe purely for love of talk; whoſe ſpeech, like a flowing current, bears away *indiſcriminately* whatever lies in its way. *Government of the Tongue.*

Liquors, ſtrong of acid ſalts, deſtroy the blueneſs of the infuſion of our wood; and liquors *indiſcriminately*, that abound with ſulphureous ſalts, reſtore it. *Boyle.*

INDISPE'NSABLE, ìn-dìs-pèn'-sàbl. *adj.* [Fr.] Not to be remitted; not to be ſpared; neceſſary.

Rocks, mountains, and caverns, againſt which theſe exceptions are made, are of *indiſpenſable* uſe and neceſſity, as well to earth as to man. *Woodw.*

INDISPE'NSABLENESS, ìn-dìs-pèn'-sàbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſpenſable.*] State of not being to be ſpared; neceſſity.

INDISPE'NSABLY, ìn-dìs-pèn'-sàb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *indiſpenſable.*] Without diſpenſation; without remiſſion; neceſſarily.

Every one muſt look upon himſelf as *indiſpenſably* obliged to the practice of duty. *Addiſon.*

To **INDISPO'SE**, ìn-dìs-pô'z. *v. a.* [*indiſpoſer*, Fr.]

1. To make unfit: with *for*.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any farther than it prepares or *indiſpoſes* us *for* the enjoyments of another. *Atterbury.*

2. To diſincline; to make averſe: with *to*.

It has a ſtrange efficacy to *indiſpoſe* the heart *to* religion. *South's Sermons.*

3. To diſorder; to diſqualify for its proper functions.

The ſoul is not now hindered in its actings by the diſtemperature of *indiſpoſed* organs. *Glanville.*

4. To diſorder ſlightly with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather *indiſpoſed* than ſick, and did no ways diſable him from ſtudying. *Walton.*

5. To make unfavourable: with *towards*.

The king was ſufficiently *indiſpoſed towards* the perſons or the principles of Calvin's diſciples. *Clarendon.*

INDISPO'SEDNESS, ìn-dìs-pô'zd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſpoſed.*] State of unfitneſs or diſinclination; diſordered ſtate.

It is not any innate harſhneſs in piety that renders the firſt eſſays of it unpleaſant; that is owing only to the *indiſpoſedneſs* of our own hearts. *Decay of Piety.*

INDISPOSI'TION, ìn-dìs-pô-zìſh'-ùn. *n. ſ.* [*indiſpoſition*, Fr. from *indiſpoſe.*]

1. Diſorder of health; tendency to ſickneſs; ſlight diſeaſe.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an *indiſpoſition* in health than any ſet ſickneſs. *Hayward.*

I have known a great fleet loſe great occaſions, by an *indiſpoſition* of the admiral, while he was neither well enough to exerciſe, nor ill enough to leave the command. *Temple.*

Wiſdom is ſtill looking forward, from the firſt *indiſpoſitions* into the progreſs of the diſeaſe. *L'Eſt.*

His life ſeems to have been prolonged beyond its natural term, under thoſe *indiſpoſitions* which hung upon the latter part of it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

2. Diſinclination; diſlike: with *to* or *towards*.

The *indiſpoſition* of the church of Rome *to* reform herſelf, muſt be no ſtay unto us from performing our duty to God. *Hooker.*

The mind, by every degree of affected unbelief, contracts more and more of a general *indiſpoſition towards* believing. *Atterbury.*

INDISPU'TABLE, ìn-dìs'-pù-tàbl. *adj.* [*in* and *diſputable.*] Uncontrovertible; inconteſtable; evident; certain.

There is no maxim in politicks more *indiſputable*, than that a nation ſhould have many honours to reſerve for thoſe who do national ſervices. *Addiſ.*

The apoſtle aſſerts a clear *indiſputable* concluſion, which could admit of no queſtion. *Rogers.*

INDISPU'TABLENESS, ìn-dìs'-pù-tàbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſputable.*] The ſtate of being indiſputable; certainty; evidence.

INDISPU'TABLY, ìn-dìs'-pù-tàb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *indiſputable.*]

1. Without controverſy; certainly; evidently.

The thing itſelf is queſtionable, nor is it *indiſputably* certain what death ſhe died. *Brown.*

2. Without oppoſition.

They queſtioned a duty that had been *indiſputably* granted to ſo many preceding kings. *Howel.*

INDISSO'LVABLE, ìn-dìz-zà'l-vàbl. *adj.* [*in* and *diſſolvable.*]

1. Indiſſoluble; not ſeparable as to its parts.

Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into ruſt, which is an earth taſteleſs and *indiſſolvable* in water; and this earth, imbibed with more acid, becomes a metallick ſalt. *Newton.*

2. Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever.

Depoſition and degradation are without hope of any remiſſion, and therefore the law ſtiles them an *indiſſolvable* bond; but a cenſure, a diſſolvable bond. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Indissolubi'lity, ĭn-dĭs'-ſŏ-lŭ-bĭl"-ĭt-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*indiſſolubilité*, Fr. from *indiſſoluble.*]

1. Reſiſtance to a diſſolving power; firmneſs; ſtableneſs.

What hoops hold this maſs of matter in ſo cloſe a preſſure together from whence ſteel has its firmneſs, and the parts of a diamond their hardneſs and *indiſſolubility?* *Locke.*

2. Perpetuity of obligation.

Indi'ssoluble, ĭn-dĭs'-ſŏ-lŭbl. *adj.* [*indiſſoluble*, Fr. *indiſſolubilis*, Lat. *in* and *diſſoluble.*]

1. Reſiſting all ſeparation of its parts; firm; ſtable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be ſevered almoſt unaltered; yet if, inſtead of the gold, a tantillum of the red elixir be mingled with the ſaturn, their union will be ſo *indiſſoluble*, that there is no poſſible way of ſeparating the diffuſed elixir from the fixed lead. *Boyle.*

2. Binding for ever; ſubſiſting for ever; not to be looſed.

Far more comfort it were for us, to be joined with you in bands of *indiſſoluble* love and amity, to live as if our perſons being many, our ſouls were but one. *Hooker.*

There is the ſupreme and *indiſſoluble* conſanguinity between men, of which the heathen poet ſaith we are all his generation. *Bacon's Holy War.*

They might juſtly wonder, that men ſo taught, ſo obliged to be kind to all, ſhould behave themſelves ſo contrary to ſuch heavenly inſtructions, ſuch *indiſſoluble* obligations. *South.*

Indi'ssolubleness, ĭn-dĭs'-ſŏ-lŭbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſſoluble.*] Indiſſolubility; reſiſtance to ſeparation of parts.

Adam, though conſiſting of a compoſition intrinſically diſſolvable, might have held, by the Divine Will, a ſtate of immortality and *indiſſolubleneſs* of his compoſition. *Hale.*

Indi'ssolubly, ĭn-dĭs'-ſŏ-lŭb-lȳ. *adv.* [from *indiſſoluble.*]

1. In a manner reſiſting all ſeparation.

On they move
Indiſſolubly firm; nor obvious hill,
Nor ſtrait'ning vale, nor wood, nor ſtream divide
Their perfect ranks. *Milton.*

The remaining aſhes, by a further degree of fire, may be *indiſſolubly* united into glaſs. *Boyle.*

They willingly unite,
Indiſſolubly firm: from Dubris ſouth
To northern Orcades. *Phillips.*

2. For ever obligatorily.

Indisti'nct, ĭn-dĭs-tĭnkt'. *adj.* [*indiſtinct*, Fr. *in* and *diſtinctus*, Lat.]

1. Not plainly marked; confuſed.

That which is now a horſe, even with a thought,
The rack diſlimns, and makes it *indiſtinct*
As water is in water. *Shakeſp.*

She warbled in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note:
But *indiſtinct*, and neither ſweet nor clear. *Dryden.*

When we ſpeak of the infinite diviſibility of matter, we keep a very clear and diſtinct idea of diviſion and diviſibility; but when we come to parts too ſmall for our ſenſes, our ideas of theſe little bodies become obſcure and *indiſtinct.* *Watts.*

2. Not exactly diſcerning.

We throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Ev'n till we make the main and th' ærial blue
An *indiſtinct* regard. *Shakeſp.*

Indisti'nction, ĭn-dĭs-tĭnk'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſtinct.*]

1. Confuſion; uncertainty.

The *indiſtinction* of many of the ſame name, or the miſapplication of the act of one unto another, hath made ſome doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Omiſſion of diſcrimination; indiſcrimination.

An *indiſtinction* of all perſons, or equality of all orders, is far from being agreeable to the will of God. *Spratt.*

Indisti'nctly, ĭn-dĭs-tĭnkt'-lȳ. *adv.* [from *indiſtinct.*]

1. Confuſedly; uncertainly; without definiteneſs or diſcrimination.

In its ſides it was bounded diſtinctly, but on its ends confuſedly and *indiſtinctly*, the light there vaniſhing by degrees. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Without being diſtinguiſhed.

Making trial thereof, both the liquors ſoaked *indiſtinctly* through the bowl. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Indisti'nctness, ĭn-dĭs-tĭnkt'-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *indiſtinct.*] Confuſion; uncertainty; obſcurity.

There is unevenneſs or *indiſtinctneſs* in the ſtyle of theſe places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory.*

Old age makes the cornea and coat of the chryſtalline humour grow flatter; ſo that the light, for want of ſufficient refraction, will not converge to the bottom of the eye, but beyond it, and by conſequence paint in the bottom of the eye a confuſed picture; and according to the *indiſtinctneſs* of this picture, the object will appear confuſed. *Newton.*

Indistu'rbance, ĭn-dĭs-tŭr'-bŭns. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *diſturb.*] Calmneſs; freedom from diſturbance.

What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the Scepticks *indiſturbance*, ſeems all but to mean, great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

INDIVI'DUAL, ĭn-dȳ-vĭd'-ŭ-ăl. *adj.* [*individu*, *individuel*, Fr. *individuus*, Lat.]

1. Separate from others of the ſame ſpecies; ſingle; numerically one.

Neither is it enough to conſult, *ſecundum genera*, what the kind and character of the perſon ſhould be; for the moſt judgment is ſhewn in the choice of *individuals.* *Bacon.*

They preſent us with images more perfect than the life in any *individual.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Muſt the whole man, amazing thought! return
To the cold marble, or contracted urn!
And never ſhall thoſe particles agree,
That were in life this *individual* he? *Prior.*

Know all the good that *individuals* find,
Lies in three words, health, peace, and competence. *Pope.*

We ſee each circumſtance of art and *individual* of nature ſummoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliad.*

It would be wiſe in them, as *individual* and private mortals, to look back a little upon the ſtorms they have raiſed, as well as thoſe they have eſcaped. *Swift.*

The object of any particular idea is called an *individual:* ſo Peter is an *individual* man, London is an *individual* city. *Watts.*

2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined.

To give thee being, I lent
Out of my ſide to thee, neareſt my heart,
Subſtantial life, to have thee by my ſide
Henceforth an *individual* ſolace dear. *Milton.*

Long eternity ſhall greet our bliſs
With an *individual* kiſs. *Milton.*

Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* ſoul,
For ever happy. *Milton.*

Individua'lity, ĭn-dȳ-vĭd-ŭ-ăl'-ĭt-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *individual.*] Separate or diſtinct exiſtence.

He would tell his inſtructor, that all men were not ſingular; that *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any man; for it was commonly ſaid, that a man is not the ſame he was, and that madmen are beſide themſelves. *Arbuthnot.*

Indivi'dually, ĭn-dȳ-vĭd'-ŭ-ăl-ȳ. *adv.* [from *individual.*]

1. With ſeparate or diſtinct exiſtence; numerically.

How ſhould that ſubſiſt ſolitarily by itſelf, which hath no ſubſtance, but *individually* the very ſame whereby others ſubſiſt with it? *Hooker.*

2. Not ſeparably; incommunicably.

I dare not pronounce him omniſcious, that being an attribute *individually* proper to the godhead, and incommunicable to any created ſubſtance. *Hakewill.*

To **Indivi'duate**, ĭn-dȳ-vĭd'-ŭ-āt. *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] To diſtinguiſh from others of the ſame ſpecies; to make ſingle.

Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their diſtinct ſenſe and pleaſure. *More.*

No man is capable of tranſlating poetry, who, beſides a genius to that art, is not a maſter both of his author's language and of his own; nor muſt we underſtand the language only of the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expreſſion, which are the characters that diſtinguiſh and *individuate* him from all other writers. *Dryden.*

Individua'tion, ĭn-dȳ-vĭd'-ŭ-ā"-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *individuate.*] That which makes an individual.

What is the principle of *individuation?* Or what is it that makes any one thing the ſame as it was before? *Watts.*

Individu'ity, ĭn-dȳ-vĭd-ŭ'-ĭt-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] The ſtate of being an individual; ſeparate exiſtence.

Indivi'nity, ĭn-dĭv-vĭn'-ĭ-tȳ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *divinity.*] Want of divine power. Not in uſe.

How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Crœſus, who being ruined by his amphibology, and expoſtulating with him, received no higher anſwer than the excuſe of his impotency? *Brown.*

Indivisibi'lity, ĭn-dĭv-vĭz-ȳ-bĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. } *n. ſ.*
Indivi'sibleness, ĭn-dĭv-vĭz'-ĭbl-nĭs. }
[from *indiviſible.*] State in which no more diviſion can be made.

A peſtle and mortar will as ſoon bring any particle of matter to *indiviſibility* as the acuteſt thought of a mathematician. *Locke.*

Indivi'sible, ĭn-dĭv-vĭz'-ĭbl. *adj.* [*indiviſible*, Fr. *in* and *diviſible.*] What cannot be broken into parts; ſo ſmall as that it cannot be ſmaller; having reached the laſt degree of diviſibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to expreſs a perfect *indiviſible*, but only the leaſt ſort of natural bodies. *Digby.*

Here is but one *indiviſible* point of time obſerved, but one action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the whole object. *Dryden.*

Indivi'sibly, ĭn-dĭv-vĭz'-ĭb-lȳ. *adv.* [from *indiviſible.*] So as it cannot be divided.

Indo'cible, ĭn-dŏs'-ĭbl. *adj.* [*in* and *docible.*] Unteachable; inſuſceptible of inſtruction.

Indo'cil, ĭn-dŏs'-ſĭl. *adj.* [*indocile*, Fr. *indocilis*, Lat.] Unteachable; incapable of being inſtructed.

Theſe certainly are the fools in the text, *indocil*, intractable fools, whoſe ſtolidity can baffle all arguments, and is proof againſt demonſtration itſelf. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Indoci'lity, ĭn-dŏ-ſĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*indocilité*, Fr. *in* and *docility.*] Unteachableneſs; refuſal of inſtruction.

To **INDO'CTRINATE**, ĭn-dŏk'-trĭn-āt. *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old Fr.] To inſtruct; to tincture with any ſcience, or opinion.

Under a maſter that diſcourſed excellently, and took much delight in *indoctrinating* his young unexperienced favourite, Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of ſpeaking very gracefully and pertinently. *Clarendon.*

They that never peept beyond the common belief, in which their eaſy underſtandings were at firſt *indoctrinated*, are ſtrongly aſſured of the truth of their receptions. *Glanville.*

INDOCTRINA'TION, ỉn-dỏk-trỉn-å'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *indoctrinate*.] Inſtruction; information.

Although poſtulates are very accommodable unto junior *indoctrinations*, yet are theſe authorities not to be embraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals. *Brown.*

I'NDOLENCE, ỉn'-dỏ-lẻns. } *n. ſ.* [*in* and *doleo*, Lat. *indolence*, Fr.]
I'NDOLENCY, ỉn'-dỏ-lẻn-sỷ. }

1. Freedom from pain.

As there muſt be *indolency* where there is happineſs, ſo there muſt not be indigency. *Burnet.*

I have eaſe, if it may not rather be called *indolence*. *Hough.*

2. Lazineſs; inattention; liſtleſſneſs.

Let Epicurus give *indolency* as an attribute to his gods, and place it in the happineſs of the bleſt: the Divinity which we worſhip has given us not only a precept againſt it, but his own example to the contrary. *Dryden.*

The Spaniſh nation, rouſed from their ancient *indolence* and ignorance, ſeem now to improve trade. *Bolingbroke.*

I'NDOLENT, ỉn'-dỏ-lẻnt. *adj.* [Fr.]

1. Free from pain. So the chirurgeons ſpeak of an *indolent* tumour.

2. Careleſs; lazy; inattentive; liſtleſs.

Ill fits a chief
To waſte long nights in *indolent* repoſe. *Pope's Iliad.*

I'NDOLENTLY, ỉn'-dỏ-lẻnt-lỷ. *adv.* [from *indolent*.]

1. With freedom from pain.

2. Careleſsly; lazily; inattentively; liſtleſsly.

While lull'd by ſound, and undiſturb'd by wit,
Calm and ſerene you *indolently* ſit. *Addiſon.*

To **INDO'W**, ỉn-dow'. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Lat.] To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See ENDOW.

INDRA'UGHT, ỉn'-dråft. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *draught*.]

1. An opening in the land into which the ſea flows.

Ebbs and floods there could be none, when there was no *indraughts*, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh.*

2. Inlet; paſſage inwards.

Navigable rivers are *indraughts* to attain wealth. *Bacon.*

To **INDRE'NCH**, ỉn-drẻntsh'. *v. a.* [from *drench*.] To ſoak; to drown.

My hopes lie drown'd; in many fathoms deep
They lie *indrench'd*. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

INDU'BIOUS, ỉn-dů'-byůs. *adj.* [*in* and *dubious*.] Not doubtful; not ſuſpecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of repoſing an *indubious* confidence in thoſe antipeſtilential ſpirits. *Harvey.*

INDU'BITABLE, ỉn-dů'-bỷ-tåbl. *adj.* [*indubitabilis*, Lat. *indubitable*, Fr. *in* and *dubitable*.] Undoubted; unqueſtionable; evident; certain in appearance; clear; plain.

When general obſervations are drawn from ſo many particulars as to become certain and *indubitable*, theſe are jewels of knowledge. *Watts on the Mind.*

INDU'BITABLY, ỉn-dů'-bỷ-tåb-lỷ. *adv.* [from *indubitable*.] Undoubtedly; unqueſtionably.

If we tranſport theſe proportions from audible to viſible objects, there will *indubitably* reſult from either a graceful and harmonious contentment. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The patriarchs were *indubitably* inveſted with both theſe authorities. *Spratt.*

I appeal to all ſober judges, whether our ſouls may be only a mere echo from claſhing atoms; or rather *indubitably* muſt proceed from a ſpiritual ſubſtance. *Bentley.*

INDU'BITATE, ỉn-dů'-bỷ-tåt. *adj.* [*indubitatus*, Lat.] Unqueſtioned; certain; apparent; evident.

If he ſtood upon his own title of the houſe of Lancaſter, he knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly to the diſinheriſon of the line of York, held then the *indubitate* heirs of the crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

I have been tempted to wonder how, among the jealouſies of ſtate and court, Edgar Atheling could ſubſiſt, being then the apparent and *indubitate* heir of the Saxon line. *Wotton.*

To **INDU'CE**, ỉn-dů's. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Lat.]

1. To influence to any thing; to perſuade: of perſons.

The ſelf-ſame argument in this kind, which doth but *induce* the vulgar ſort to like, may conſtrain the wiſer to yield. *Hooker.*

This lady, albeit ſhe was furniſhed with many excellent endowments both of nature and education, yet would ſhe never be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Hayward.*

Deſire with thee ſtill longer to converſe
Induc'd me. *Bacon.*

Let not the covetous deſign of growing rich *induce* you to ruin your reputation, but rather ſatisfy yourſelf with a moderate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with acquiring to yourſelf a glorious name *Dryden.*

2. To produce by perſuaſion or influence: of things.

Let the vanity of the times be reſtrained, which the neighbourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we ſtrive apace to exceed our pattern. *Bacon.*

As belief is abſolutely neceſſary to all mankind, the evidence for *inducing* it muſt be of that nature as to accommodate itſelf to all ſpecies of men. *Forbes.*

3. To offer by way of induction, or conſequential reaſoning.

They play much upon the ſimile, or illuſtrative argumentation, to *induce* their enthymemes unto the people, and take up popular conceits. *Brown.*

4. To inculcate; to enforce.

This *induces* a general change of opinion, concerning the perſon or party like to be obeyed by the greateſt or ſtrongeſt part of the people. *Temple.*

5. To cauſe extrinſically; to produce; to effect.

Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves, placed in the mouth of the ſtomach, which is a great cauſe of appetite. *Bacon.*

Acidity, as it is not the natural ſtate of the animal fluids, but *induced* by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the contrary qualities. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To introduce; to bring into view.

To exprobrate their ſtupidity, he *induceth* the providence of ſtorks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illuſtration had been obſcure, and the exprobration not ſo proper. *Brown.*

The poet may be ſeen *inducing* his perſonages in the firſt Iliad, where he diſcovers their humours, intereſts, and deſigns. *Pope.*

7. To bring on; to ſuperinduce; to effect gradually.

Schiſm is marked out by the apoſtle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of wrath is conſequent. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'CEMENT, ỉn-dů's-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [from *induce*.] Motive to any thing; that which allures or perſuades to any thing.

The former *inducements* do now much more prevail, when the very thing hath miniſtered further reaſon. *Hooker.*

Many *inducements*, beſides Scripture, may lead me to that, which if Scripture be againſt, they are of no value, yet otherwiſe are ſtrongly effectual to perſuade. *Hooker.*

That mov'd me to't,
Then mark th' *inducement*. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

He lives
Higher degree of life; *inducement* ſtrong
For us. *Milton.*

My *inducement* hither,
Was not at preſent here to find my ſon. *Milt.*

Inſtances occur of oppreſſion, to which there appears no *inducement* from the circumſtances of the actors. *Rogers.*

INDU'CER, ỉn-dů'-sůr. *n. ſ.* [from *induce*.] A perſuader; one that influences.

To **INDU'CT**, ỉn-dů'kt. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Lat.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.

The ceremonies in the gathering were firſt *inducted* by the Venetians. *Sandys's Travels.*

2. To put into actual poſſeſſion of a benefice.

If a perſon thus inſtituted, though not *inducted*, takes a ſecond benefice, it ſhall make the firſt void. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INDU'CTION, ỉn-důk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*induction*, Fr. *inductio*, Lat.]

1. Introduction; entrance; anciently preface.

Theſe promiſes are fair, the parties ſure,
And our *induction* full of proſp'rous hope. *Shakeſp.*

2. *Induction* is when, from ſeveral particular propoſitions, we infer one general: as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from the goſpels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the apoſtles, it cannot be proved from the epiſtles, nor the book of revelations; therefore it cannot be proved from the New Teſtament. *Watts's Logick.*

The inquiſition by *induction* is wonderful hard; for the things reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme caution. *Bacon.*

Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonſtration: concluſions in natural philoſophy are proved by *induction* of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and matters of fact by credible teſtimony. *Tillotſon.*

Although the arguing from experiments and obſervations by *induction* be no demonſtration of general concluſions, yet it is the beſt way of arguing which the nature of things admits of, and may be looked upon as ſo much the ſtronger by how much the *induction* is more general: and if no exception occur from phænomena, the concluſion may be general. *Newton's Opticks.*

He brought in a new way of arguing from *induction*, and that grounded upon obſervation and experiments. *Baker.*

3. The act or ſtate of taking poſſeſſion of an eccleſiaſtical living.

INDU'CTIVE, ỉn-důk'-tỉv. *adj.* [from *induct*.]

1. Leading; perſuaſive: with *to*.

A brutiſh vice,
Inductive mainly *to* the ſin of Eve. *Milton.*

2. Capable to infer or produce.

Abatements may take away infallible concludency in theſe evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and *inductive* of credibility, though not of ſcience. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. Proceeding not by demonſtration, but induction.

To **INDU'E**, ỉn-dů'. *v. a.* [*induo*, Lat.]

1. To inveſt; to clothe.

One firſt matter all,
Indu'd with various forms. *Milton.*

2. It ſeems ſometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded with *endow* or *indow*, to furniſh or enrich with any quality or excellence.

The angel, by whom God *indu'd* the waters of Betheſda with ſupernatural virtue, was not ſeen; yet the angel's preſence was known by the waters. *Hooker.*

His pow'rs, with dreadful ſtrength *indu'd*. *Chapman.*

To **INDU'LGE**, ỉn-důldzh'. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Lat.]

1. To encourage by compliance.

The lazy glutton ſafe at home will keep;
Indulge his ſloth, and fatten with his ſleep. *Dryd.*

2. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with conceſſion; to foſter. If the matter of indulgence be a ſingle thing, it has *with* before it; if it be a habit, it has *in:* as, *he indulged himſelf* with *a draught of wine*; and, *he indulged himſelf* in *ſhameful drunkenneſs.*

A mother was wont to *indulge* her daughters *with* dogs, ſquirrels, or birds; but then they muſt keep them well. *Locke.*

To live like thoſe that have their hope in another life, implies that we *indulge* ourſelves *in* the gratifications of this life very ſparingly. *Atterbury.*

3. To grant not of right but favour.

Ancient privileges, *indulged* by former kings to their people, muſt not without high reaſon, be revoked by their ſucceſſors. *Taylor.*

The virgin ent'ring bright, *indulg'd* the day
To the brown cave, and bruſh'd the dreams away.
Dryden.

But ſince among mankind ſo few there are,
Who will conform to philoſophick fare,
This much I will *indulge* thee for thy eaſe,
And mingle ſomething of our times to pleaſe. *Dryd.*

My friend, *indulge* one labour more,
And ſeek Atrides. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night! *Pope.*

To **Indu'lge**, ỉn-dủldzh'. *v. n.* [A Latiniſm not in uſe.] To be favourable; to give indulgence: with *to.*

He muſt, by *indulging to* one ſort of reproveable diſcourſe himſelf, defeat his endeavours againſt the reſt. *Government of the Tongue.*

Indulgence, ỉn-dủl'-dzhẻns.
Indulgency, ỉn-dủl-dzhẻn-ſỷ. } *n. ſ.*
[*indulgence*, Fr. from *indulge.*]

1. Fondneſs; fond kindneſs.

Reſtraint ſhe will not brook;
And left to herſelf, if evil thence enſue,
She firſt his weak *indulgence* will accuſe. *Milton.*

The glories of our iſle,
Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,
Expect the warm *indulgency* of heaven. *Dryden.*

2. Forbearance; tenderneſs: oppoſite to *rigour.*

They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondneſs to any ſin in themſelves, ſubſtitute for repentance any thing leſs. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

In known images of life, I gueſs
The labour greater, as th' *indulgence* leſs. *Pope.*

3. Favour granted; liberality.

If all theſe gracious *indulgencies* are without any effect on us, we muſt periſh in our own folly. *Rogers.*

4. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themſelves.

Thou, that giv'ſt whores *indulgences* to ſin,
I'll canvaſs thee. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Indulgences, diſpenſes, pardons, bulls,
The ſport of winds. *Milton.*

In purgatory, *indulgences*, and ſupererogation, the aſſertors ſeem to be unanimous in nothing but profit. *Decay of Piety.*

Leo X. is deſervedly infamous for his baſe proſtitution of *indulgencies.* *Atterbury.*

Indu'lgent, ỉn-dủl-dzhẻnt. *adj.* [*indulgent*, Fr. *indulgens*, Lat.]

1. Kind; gentle; liberal.

God has done all for us that the moſt *indulgent* Creator could do for the work of his hands. *Rogers.*

2. Mild; favourable.

Hereafter ſuch in thy behalf ſhall be
Th' *indulgent* cenſure of poſterity. *Waller.*

3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to: with *of.*

The feeble old, *indulgent* of their eaſe. *Dryden.*

Indu'lgently, ỉn-dủl'-dzhẻnt-lỷ. *adv.* [from *indulgent.*] Without ſeverity; without cenſure; without ſelf-reproach; with indulgence.

He that not only commits ſome act of ſin, but lives *indulgently* in it, is never to be counted a regenerate man. *Hammond.*

Indu'lt, ỉn-dúlt'.
Indulto, ỉn-dủl'-tỏ. } *n. ſ.* [Ital. and Fr.] Privilege or exemption.

To **I'NDURATE**, ỉn'-dủ-rảt. *v. n.* [*induro*, Lat.] To grow hard; to harden.

Stones within the earth at firſt are but rude earth or clay; and ſo minerals come at firſt of juices concrete, which afterwards *indurate.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

That plants and ligneous bodies may *indurate* under water without approachment of air, we have experiments in corallines. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **I'ndurate**, ỉn'-dủ-rảt. *v. a.*

1. To make hard.

A contracted *indurated* bladder is a circumſtance ſometimes attending on the ſtone, and indeed an extraordinary dangerous one. *Sharp's Surgery.*

2. To harden the mind; to ſear the conſcience.

Indura'tion, ỉn-dủ-rả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *indurate.*]

1. The ſtate of growing hard.

This is a notable inſtance of condenſation and *induration*, by burial under earth, in caves, for a long time. *Bacon.*

2. The act of hardening.

3. Obduracy; hardneſs of heart.

Schiſm is marked out by the apoſtle as a kind of petrifying crime, which induces that *induration* to which the fearful expectation of wrath is conſequent. *Decay of Piety.*

INDU'STRIOUS, ỉn-dủs'-trỷ-ủs. *adj.* [*induſtrieux*, Fr. *induſtrius*, Lat.]

1. Diligent; laborious; aſſiduous: oppoſed to *ſlothful.*

Frugal and *induſtrious* men are commonly friendly to the eſtabliſhed government. *Temple.*

2. Laborious to a particular end: oppoſite to *remiſs.*

He himſelf, being excellently learned, and *induſtrious* to ſeek out the truth of all things concerning the original of his own people, hath ſet down the teſtimony of the ancients truly. *Spenſer.*

Let our juſt cenſures
Attend the true event, and put we on
Induſtrious ſoldierſhip. *Shakeſp.*

His thoughts were low:
To vice *induſtrious*; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and ſlothful. *Milton.*

3. Deſigned; done for the purpoſe.

The *induſtrious* perforation of the tendons of the ſecond joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through. *More.*

Obſerve carefully all the events which happen either by an occaſional concurrence of various cauſes, or by the *induſtrious* application of knowing men. *Watts on the Mind.*

Indu'striously, ỉn-dủs'-trỷ-ủs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *induſtrious.*]

1. With habitual diligence; not idly.

2. Diligently; laboriouſly; aſſiduouſly.

Great Britain was never before united under one king, notwithſtanding that the uniting had been *induſtriouſly* attempted both by war and peace. *Bacon.*

3. For the ſet purpoſe; with deſign.

Some friends to vice *induſtriouſly* defend
Theſe innocent diverſions, and pretend
That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryd.*

I am not under the neceſſity of declaring myſelf, and I *induſtriouſly* conceal my name, which wholly exempts me from any hopes and fears. *Swift.*

I'ndustry, ỉn'-dủs-trỷ. *n. ſ.* [*induſtrie*, Fr. *induſtria*, Lat.] Diligence; aſſiduity; habitual or actual laborioufneſs.

The ſweat of *induſtry* would dry and die,
But for the end it works to. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

See the laborious bee
For little drops of honey flee,
And there with humble ſweets content her *induſtry.* *Cowley.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the uſeful knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to employ our *induſtry*, that we might not live like idle loiterers. *More.*

To **INE'BRIATE**, ỉn-ẻ'-brỷ-ảt. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Lat.] To intoxicate; to make drunk.

Wine ſugared *inebriateth* leſs than wine pure: ſops in wine, quantity for quantity, *inebriate* more than wine of itſelf. *Bacon.*

Fiſh, entering far in and meeting with the freſh water, as if *inebriated*, turn up their bellies and are taken. *Sandys.*

To **Ine'briate**, ỉn-ẻ'-brỷ-ảt. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated.

At Conſtantinople, fiſh, that come from the Euxine ſea into the freſh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies, ſo as you may take them with your hand. *Bacon.*

Inebria'tion, ỉn-ẻ-brỷ-ả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [from *inebriate.*] Drunkenneſs; intoxication.

That cornelians and bloodſtones may be of virtue, experience will make us grant; but not that an amethyſt prevents *inebriation.* *Brown.*

Ineffabi'lity, ỉn-ẻf-fả-bỉl'-ỉt-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *ineffable.*] Unſpeakableneſs.

Ine'ffable, ỉn-ẻf'-fảbl. *adj.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unſpeakable; unutterable; not to be expreſſed. It is uſed almoſt always in a good ſenſe.

To whom the Son, with calm aſpect, and clear,
Light'ning divine, *ineffable*, ſerene!
Made anſwer. *Milton.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitted conſcience, and feed upon the *ineffable* comforts of the memorial of a conquered temptation. *South.*

Ine'ffably, ỉn-ẻf'-fảb-lỷ. *adv.* [from *ineffable.*] In a manner not to be expreſſed.

He all his father full expreſs'd,
Ineffably into his face receiv'd, *Milton.*

Ineffe'ctive, ỉn-ẻf-fẻk'-tỉv. *adj.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. *in* and *effective.*] That which can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; uſeleſs.

As the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeleſs trunk; ſo is the word of God, without the ſpirit, a dead and *ineffective* letter. *Taylor.*

He that aſſures himſelf he never errs, will always err; and his preſumptions will render all attempts to inform him *ineffective.* *Glanville.*

Ineffe'ctual, ỉn-ẻf-fẻk'-tủ-ảl. *adj.* [*in* and *effectual.*] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power.

The publick reading of the Apocrypha they condemn as a thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading even of Scriptures themſelves they miſlike, as a thing *ineffectual* to do good. *Hooker.*

The death of Patrocles, joined to the offer of Agamemnon, which of itſelf had proved *ineffectual.* *Pope.*

Ineffe'ctually, ỉn-ẻf-fẻk'-tủ-ảl-lỷ. *adv.* [from *ineffectual.*] Without effect.

Ineffe'ctualness, ỉn-ẻf-fẻk'-tủ-ảl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *ineffectual.*] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.

St. James ſpeaks of the *ineffectualneſs* of ſome men's devotion, Ye aſk, and receive not, becauſe ye aſk amiſs. *Wake.*

Inefficaícious, ỉn-ẻf-fỷ-kả'-ſhủs. *adj.* [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Lat.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. *Ineffectual* rather denotes an actual failure; and *inefficacious*, an habitual impotence to any effect.

Is not that better than always to have the rod in hand, and, by frequent uſe, miſapply and render *inefficacious* this uſeful remedy? *Locke.*

Ine'fficacy, ỉn-ẻf'-fỷ-kả-ſỷ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Lat.] Want of power; want of effect.

Ine'legance, ỉn-ẻl'-ẻ-gảns.
Ine'legancy, ỉn-ẻl'-ẻ-gản-ſỷ. } *n. ſ.* [from *inelegant.*]
Abſence of beauty; want of elegance.

INE'LEGANT, ỉn-ẻl'-ẻ-gảnt. *adj.* [*inelegans*, Lat.]

1. Not becoming; not beautiful: oppoſite to *elegant.*

What order, ſo contriv'd as not to mix
Taſtes, not well join'd, *inelegant*, but bring
Taſte after taſte, upheld with kindlieſt change.
Milton.

This very variety of ſea and land, hill and dale, which is here reputed ſo *inelegant* and unbecoming, is indeed extremely charming and agreeable. *Woodward.*

2. Wanting ornament of language.

Modern criticks, having never read Homer, but in low and *inelegant* tranſlations, impute the meanneſs of the tranſlation to the poet. *Broome.*

INE'LOQUENT, ĭn-ĕl'-ō-kwĕnt. *adj.* [*in* and *eloquens*, Lat.] Not perſuaſive; not oratorical: oppoſite to *eloquent*.

INE'PT, ĭn-ĕpt'. *adj.* [*ineptus*, Lat.]

1. Trifling; fooliſh.

The works of Nature, being neither uſeleſs nor *inept*, muſt be guided by ſome principle of knowledge. *More.*

After their various unſucceſsful ways,
Their fruitleſs labour, and *inept* eſſays,
No cauſe of theſe appearances they'll find,
But power exerted by th' Eternal Mind. *Blackm.*

2. Unfit for any purpoſe; uſeleſs.

When the upper and vegetative ſtratum was once waſhed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the ſtrata below yielding only mere ſterile matter, ſuch as was wholly *inept* and improper for the formation of vegetables. *Woodw.*

INE'PTLY, ĭn-ĕpt'-lŷ. *adv.* [*inepte*, Lat.] Triflingly; fooliſhly; unfitly.

None of them are made fooliſhly or *ineptly*. *More.*

All things were at firſt diſpoſed by an omniſcient intellect, that cannot contrive *ineptly*. *Glanville.*

INE'PTITUDE, ĭn-ĕp'-tŷ-tůd. *n.ſ.* [from *ineptus*, Lat.] Unfitneſs.

The grating and rubbing of the axes againſt the ſockets, wherein they are placed, will cauſe ſome *ineptitude* or reſiſtency to the rotation of the cylinder. *Wilkins.*

An omnipotent agent works infallibly and irreſiſtibly, no *ineptitude* or ſtubbornneſs of the matter being ever able to hinder him. *Ray on the Creation.*

There is an *ineptitude* to motion from too great laxity, and an *ineptitude* to motion from too great tenſion. *Arbuthnot.*

INEQUA'LITY, ĭn-ē-kwål'-lt-ŷ. *n.ſ.* [*inegalité*, Fr. from *inæqualitas* and *inæqualis*, Lat.]

1. Difference of comparative quantity.

There is ſo great an *inequality* in the length of our legs and arms, as makes it impoſſible for us to walk on all four. *Ray.*

2. Unevenneſs; interchange of higher and lower parts.

The country is cut into ſo many hills and *inequalities* as renders it defenſible. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The glaſs ſeemed well wrought; yet when it was quickſilvered, the reflexion diſcovered innumerable *inequalities* all over the glaſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

If there were no *inequalities* in the ſurface of the earth, nor in the ſeaſons of the year, we ſhould loſe a conſiderable ſhare of the vegetable kingdom. *Bentley.*

3. Diſproportion to any office or purpoſe; ſtate of not being adequate; inadequateneſs.

The great *inequality* of all things to the appetites of a rational ſoul appears from this, that in all worldly things a man finds not half the pleaſure in the actual poſſeſſion that he propoſed in the expectation. *South.*

4. Change of ſtate; unlikeneſs of a thing to itſelf; difference of temper or quality.

In ſome places, by the nature of the earth, and by the ſituation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health. *Bacon.*

5. Difference of rank or ſtation.

If ſo ſmall *inequality* between man and man make in them modeſty a commendable virtue, who reſpecting ſuperiors as ſuperiors, can neither ſpeak nor ſtand before them without fear. *Hooker.*

INERRABI'LITY, ĭn-ĕr-rå-bĭl'-lt-ŷ. *n.ſ.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from error; infallibility.

I cannot allow their wiſdom ſuch a completeneſs and *inerrability* as to exclude myſelf from judging. *King Charles.*

INE'RRABLE, ĭn-ĕr'-råbl. *adj.* [*in* and *err.*] Exempt from errour.

We have conviction from reaſon, or deciſions from the *inerrable* and requiſite conditions of ſenſe. *Brown.*

Infallibility and inerrableneſs is aſſumed by the Romiſh church, without any *inerrable* ground to build it on. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLENESS, ĭn-ĕr'-råbl-nĭs. *n.ſ.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from error.

Infallibility and *inerrableneſs* is aſſumed and incloſed by the Romiſh church, without any inerrable ground to build it on. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

INE'RRABLY, ĭn-ĕr'-råb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *inerrable.*] With ſecurity from errour; infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY, ĭn-ĕr'-rĭng-lŷ. *adv.* [*in* and *erring.*] Without errour; without miſtake; without deviation.

That divers limners at a diſtance, without copy, ſhould draw the ſame picture, is more conceivable, than that matter ſhould frame itſelf ſo *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville.*

INE'RT, ĭn-ĕrt'. *adj.* [*iners*, Lat.] Dull; ſluggiſh; motionleſs.

Body alone, *inert* and brute, you'll find;
The cauſe of all things is by you aſſign'd. *Blackm.*

Informer of the planetary train!
Without whoſe quickening glance their cumb'rous orbs
Were brute unlively maſs, *inert* and dead. *Thomſon.*

INE'RTLY, ĭn-ĕrt'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *inert.*] Sluggiſhly; dully.

Ye pow'rs,
Suſpend a while your force *inertly* ſtrong. *Dunciad.*

INESCA'TION, ĭn-ĕs-kå'-shůn. *n.ſ.* [*in* and *eſca*, Lat.] The act of baiting. *Dict.*

INE'STIMABLE, ĭn-ĕs'-tŷ-måbl. *adj.* [*ineſtimable*, Fr. *ineſtimabilis*, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; tranſcending all price.

I thought I ſaw a thouſand fearful wrecks,
A thouſand men that fiſhes gnaw'd upon;
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Ineſtimable ſtones, unvalu'd jewels. *Shak. R. III.*

The pope thereupon took advantage, abuſing the ſimplicity of the king, to ſuck out *ineſtimable* ſums of money, to the intolerable grievance of both the clergy and temporality. *Abbot.*

There we ſhall ſee a ſight worthy dying for, that bleſſed Saviour, of whom the Scripture does ſo excellently entertain us, and who does ſo highly deſerve of us upon the ſcore of his infinite perfections, and his *ineſtimable* benefits. *Boyle.*

And ſhall this prize, th' *ineſtimable* prize,
On that rapacious hand for ever blaze! *Pope.*

INE'VIDENT, ĭn-ĕv'-ŷ-dĕnt. *adj.* [*inevident*, Fr. *in* and *evident.*] Not plain; obſcure. Not in uſe.

The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unſeen, and a ſtable aſſent unto things *inevident*, upon authority of the divine revealer. *Brown.*

INEVITABI'LITY, ĭn-ĕv-ŷ-tå-bĭl'-lt-ŷ. *n.ſ.* [from *inevitable.*] Impoſſibility to be avoided; certainty.

By liberty, I do underſtand neither a liberty from ſin, miſery, ſervitude, nor violence, but from neceſſity, or rather neceſſitation; that is, an univerſal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

INE'VITABLE, ĭn-ĕv'-vŷ-tåbl. *adj.* [*inevitable*, Fr. *inevitabilis*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be eſcaped.

I had a paſs with him: he gives me the ſtuckin with ſuch a mortal motion, that it is *inevitable*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Fate *inevitable*
Subdues us. *Milton.*

Since my *inevitable* death you know,
You ſafely unavailing pity ſhow. *Dryden's Aureng.*

INE'VITABLY, ĭn-ĕv'-vŷ-tåb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *inevitable.*] Without poſſibility of eſcape.

The day thou eat'ſt thereof, my ſole command
Tranſgreſt, *inevitably* thou ſhalt die. *Milton.*

How *inevitably* does an immoderate laughter end in a ſigh! *South.*

If they look no further than the next line, it will *inevitably* follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

Inflammations of the bowels oft *inevitably* tend to the ruin of the whole. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

If our ſenſe of hearing were exalted, we ſhould have no quiet or ſleep in the ſilenteſt nights, and we muſt *inevitably* be ſtricken deaf or dead with a clap of thunder. *Bentley.*

INEXCU'SABLE, ĭn-ĕks-ků'-zåbl. *adj.* [*inexcuſable*, Fr. *inexcuſabilis*, Lat. *in* and *excuſable.*] Not to be excuſed; not to be palliated by apology.

It is a temerity, and a folly *inexcuſable*, to deliver up ourſelves needleſsly into another's power. *L'Eſtrange.*

As we are an iſland with ports and navigable ſeas, we ſhould be *inexcuſable* if we did not make theſe bleſſings turn to account. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Such a favour could only render them more obdurate, and more *inexcuſable*: it would inhance their guilt. *Atterbury.*

If learning be not encouraged under your adminiſtration, you are the moſt *inexcuſable* perſon alive. *Swift.*

A fallen woman is the more *inexcuſable*, as, from the cradle, the ſex is warned againſt the deluſions of men. *Clariſſa.*

INEXCU'SABLENESS, ĭn-ĕks-ků'-zåbl-nĭs. *n.ſ.* [from *inexcuſable.*] Enormity beyond forgiveneſs or palliation.

Their *inexcuſableneſs* is ſtated upon the ſuppoſition that they knew God, but did not glorify him. *South.*

INEXCU'SABLY, ĭn-ĕks-ků'-zåb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *inexcuſable.*] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuſe.

It will *inexcuſably* condemn ſome men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have fruſtrated the intention. *Brown.*

INEXHA'LABLE, ĭn-ĕks-hå'-låbl. *adj.* [*in* and *exhale.*] That which cannot evaporate.

A new laid egg will not ſo eaſily be boiled hard, becauſe it contains a great ſtock of humid parts, which muſt be evaporated before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into conſiſtence. *Brown.*

INEXHA'USTED, ĭn-ĕks-hå's-tĭd. *adj.* [*in* and *exhauſted.*] Unemptied; not poſſible to be emptied.

So wert thou born into a tuneful ſtrain,
An early, rich, and *inexhauſted* vein. *Dryden.*

INEXHA'USTIBLE, ĭn-ĕks-hå's-tĭbl. *adj.* [*in* and *exhauſtible.*] Not to be drawn all away; not to be ſpent.

Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whoſe ſtock is *inexhauſtible*, and truly infinite. *Locke.*

The ſtock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of ſpace, is perfectly *inexhauſtible*, and ſo it can multiply figures *in infinitum*. *Locke.*

INEXI'STENT, ĭn-ĕgz-ĭs'-tĕnt. *adj.* [*in* and *exiſtent.*]

1. Not having being; not to be found in nature.

To expreſs complexed ſignifications, they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexiſtent*. *Brown.*

2. Exiſting in ſomething elſe. This uſe is rare.

We doubt whether theſe heterogeneities be ſo much as *inexiſtent* in the concrete, whence they are obtained. *Boyle.*

Inexi'stence, ĭn-ĕgz-ĭs'-tĕns. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *exiſtence.*] Want of being; want of exiſtence.

He calls up the heroes of former ages from a ſtate of *inexiſtence* to adorn and diverſify his poem. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

Ine'xorable, ĭn-ĕks'-ō-rābl. *adj.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Lat.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by intreaty.

You are more inhuman, more *inexorable*,
Oh ten times more, than tygers of Hyrcania! *Sh.*
Inexorable dog! *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
The ſcourge
Inexorable calls to penance. *Milton.*
The gueſts invited came,
And with the reſt th' *inexorable* dame. *Dryden.*
Th' *inexorable* gates were barr'd,
And nought was ſeen, and nought was heard,
But dreadful gleams, ſhrieks of woe. *Pope.*

We can be deaf to the words of ſo ſweet a charmer, and *inexorable* to all his invitations. *Rogers.*

Inexpe'dience, ĭn-ĕks-pē'-dyĕns. } *n. ſ.*
Inexpe'diency, ĭn-ĕks-pē'-dyĕn-ſŷ. }
[*in* and *expediency.*] Want of fitneſs; want of propriety; unſuitableneſs to time or place; inconvenience.

It concerneth ſuperiours to look well to the expediency and *inexpediency* of what they enjoin in indifferent things. *Sanderſon.*

Inexpe'dient, ĭn-ĕks-pē'-dyĕnt. *adj.* [*in* and *expedient.*] Inconvenient; unfit; improper; unſuitable to time or place.

It is not *inexpedient* they ſhould be known to come from a perſon altogether a ſtranger to chymical affairs. *Boyle.*

We ſhould be prepared not only with patience to bear, but to receive with thankfulneſs a repulſe, if God ſhould ſee them to be *inexpedient*. *Smalridge.*

Inexpe'rience, ĭn-ĕks-pē'-ryĕns. *n. ſ.* [*inexperience*, Fr. *in* and *experience.*] Want of experimental knowledge; want of experience.

Thy words at random argue thine *inexperience*. *Milton.*

Prejudice and ſelf-ſufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of mankind. *Addiſon.*

Inexpe'rienced, ĭn-ĕks-pē'-ryĕnst. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.

Inexpe'rt, ĭn-ĕks-pĕrt'. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat. *in* and *expert.*] Unſkilful; unſkilled.

The race elect advance
Through the wild deſert; not the readieſt way,
Leſt ent'ring on the Canaanite alarm'd,
War terrify them *inexpert*. *Milton.*
In letters and in laws
Not *inexpert*. *Prior.*

INE'XPIABLE, ĭn-ĕks'-pŷ-ābl. *adj.* [*inexpiable*, Fr. *inexpiabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be atoned.
2. Not to be mollified by atonement.

Love ſeeks to have love:
My love how could'ſt thou hope, who took'ſt the way
To raiſe in me *inexpiable* hate? *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Ine'xpiably, ĭn-ĕks'-pŷ-āb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *inexpiable.*] To a degree beyond atonement.

Excurſions are *inexpiably* bad,
And 'tis much ſafer to leave out than add. *Roſcom.*

Ine'xpleably, ĭn-ĕks'-plē-āb-lŷ. *adv.* [*in* and *expleo*, Lat.] Inſatiably. A word not in uſe.

What were theſe harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous? *Sandys's Travels.*

Ine'xplicable, ĭn-ĕks'-plŷ-kābl. *adj.* [*inexplicable*, Fr. *in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible; not to be diſentangled.

What could ſuch apprehenſions breed, but, as their nature is, *inexplicable* paſſions of mind, deſires abhorring what they embrace, and embracing what they abhor? *Hooker.*

To me at leaſt this ſeems *inexplicable*, if light be nothing elſe than preſſion or motion propagated through ether. *Newton.*

None eludes ſagacious reaſon more,
Than this obſcure *inexplicable* pow'r. *Blackmore.*

Ine'xplicably, ĭn-ĕks'-plŷ-kāb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *inexplicable.*] In a manner not to be explained.

Inexpre'ssible, ĭn-ĕks-prĕs'-ſĭbl. *adj.* [*in* and *expreſs.*] Not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable.

Thus when in orbs
Of circuit *inexpreſſible* they ſtood,
Orb within orb. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Nothing can ſo peculiarly gratify the noble diſpoſitions of human nature, as for one man to ſee another ſo much himſelf as to ſigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to ſing his joys, and do and feel every thing by ſympathy and ſecret *inexpreſſible* communications. *South.*

The true God had no certain name given to him; for Father, and God, and Creator, are but titles ariſing from his works; and God is not a name, but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an *inexpreſſible* being. *Stillingfleet.*

There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words: and in them principally conſiſts that beauty, which gives ſo *inexpreſſible* a pleaſure to him who beſt underſtands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied. *Dryden.*

Inexpre'ssibly, ĭn-ĕks-prĕs'-ſĭb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *inexpreſſible.*] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably.

God will protect and reward all his faithful ſervants in a manner and meaſure *inexpreſſibly* abundant. *Hammond.*

He began to play upon it: the ſound was exceeding ſweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexpreſſibly* melodious. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Inexpu'gnable, ĭn-ĕks'-pŭg-nābl. *adj.* [*inexpugnable*, Fr. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by aſſault; not to be ſubdued.

Why ſhould there be implanted in each ſex ſuch a vehement and *inexpugnable* appetite of copulation? *Ray.*

Inexti'nguishable, ĭn-ĕks-tĭng'-gwĭſh-ābl. *adj.* [*inextinguible*, Fr. *in* and *extinguo*, Lat.] Unquenchable.

Pillars, ſtatues, and other memorials, are a ſort of ſhadow of an endleſs life, and ſhow an *inextinguiſhable* deſire which all men have of it. *Grew.*

Ine'xtricable, ĭn-ĕks'-trŷ-kābl. *adj.* [*inextricable*, Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be diſintangled; not to be cleared; not to be ſet free from obſcurity or perplexity.

He that ſhould tye *inextricable* knots, only to baffle the induſtry of thoſe that ſhould attempt to unlooſe them, would be thought not to have ſerved his generation. *Decay of Piety.*

Stopt by awful heights, and gulphs immenſe
Of wiſdom, and of vaſt omnipotence,
She trembling ſtands, and does in wonder gaze,
Loſt in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*

Men are led into *inextricable* mazes by ſetting up themſelves as judges of the world. *Sherlock.*

Ine'xtricably, ĭn-ĕks'-trŷ-kāb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *inextricable.*] To a degree of perplexity not to be diſentangled.

The mechanical atheiſt, though you grant him his laws of mechaniſm, is nevertheleſs *inextricably* puzzled and baffled with the firſt formation of animals. *Bentley.*

In vain they ſtrive; th' intangling ſnares deny,
Inextricably firm, the power to fly. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **Ine'ye**, ĭn-ī'. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye.*] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the inſition of a bud into a foreign ſtock.

Let ſage experience teach thee all the arts
Of grafting and *ineying*. *Phillips.*

Infallibi'lity, ĭn-făl-lŷ-bĭl'-ĭt-ŷ. } *n. ſ.*
Infa'llibleness, ĭn-făl-lĭbl-nĭs. }
[*infallibilité*, Fr. from *infallible.*] Inerrability; exemption from errour.

Infallibility is the higheſt perfection of the knowing faculty, and conſequently the firmeſt degree of aſſent. *Tillotſon.*

Infa'llible, ĭn-făl'-lĭbl. *adj.* [*infallible*, Fr. *in* and *fallible.*] Privileged from errour; incapable of miſtake; not to be miſled or deceived; certain. Uſed both of perſons and things.

Every cauſe admitteth not ſuch *infallible* evidence of proof, as leaveth no poſſibility of doubt or ſcruple behind it. *Hooker.*

Believe my words;
For they are certain and *infallible*. *Shak. H. VI.*

The ſucceſs is certain and *infallible*, and none ever yet miſcarried in the attempt. *South.*

Infa'llibly, ĭn-făl'-lĭb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *infallible.*]

1. Without danger from deceit; with ſecurity from errour.

We cannot be as God, *infallibly* knowing good and evil. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Certainly.

Our bleſſed Lord has diſtinctly opened the ſcene of futurity to us, and directed us to ſuch a conduct as will *infallibly* render us happy in it. *Rogers.*

To **Infa'me**, ĭn-fā'm. *v. a.* [*infamer*, Fr. *infamo*, Lat.] To repreſent to diſadvantage; to defame; to cenſure publickly; to make infamous; to brand. To *defame* is now uſed.

Livia is *infamed* for the poiſoning of her huſband. *Bacon.*

Hitherto obſcur'd, *infam'd*,
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created. *Milton.*

I'NFAMOUS, ĭn'-fā-mŭs. *adj.* [*infame*, *infamant*, Fr. *infamis*, Lat.] Publickly branded with guilt; openly cenſured; of bad report.

Thoſe that be near, and thoſe that be far from thee, ſhall mock thee, which art *infamous*. *Ezek.*

Theſe are as ſome *infamous* bawd or whore
Should praiſe a matron; what could hurt her
more? *B. Jonſon.*

After-times will diſpute it, whether Hotham were more *infamous* at Hull or at Tower-hill. *K. Charles.*

Perſons *infamous*, or branded in any publick court of judicature, are forbidden to be advocates. *Ayliffe.*

I'nfamously, ĭn'-fā-mŭs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *infamous.*]

1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.
2. Shamefully; ſcandalouſly.

That poem was *infamouſly* bad. *Dryd. Dufr.*

I'nfamousness, ĭn'-fā-mŭs-nĭs. } *n. ſ.* [*infamie*, Fr.
I'nfamy, ĭn'-fā-mŷ. }
infamia, Lat.] Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character.

Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the *infamy* of the people. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 3.

The noble iſle doth want her proper limbs,
Her face defac'd with ſcars of *infamy*. *Shak.*

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand, with moſt indelible characters of *infamy*, the name and memory to poſterity. *K. Charles.*

I'nfancy, ĭn'-făn-ſŷ. *n. ſ.* [*infantia*, Lat.]

1. The firſt part of life. Uſually extended by naturaliſts to ſeven years.

Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their ſalvation, who even from their tender *infancy* never knew any other faith or religion than only Chriſtian, no kind of teaching can be available, ſaving that which was ſo needful for the firſt univerſal converſion of Gentiles, hating Chriſtianity? *Hooker.*

Pirithous came t' attend
This worthy Theſeus, his familiar friend:
Their love in early *infancy* began,
And roſe as childhood ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

The inſenſible impreſſions on our tender *infancies* have very important and laſting conſequences. *Locke.*

2. Civil infancy, extended by the Engliſh law to one and twenty years.

3. Firſt age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement.

In Spain our ſprings, like old men's children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*. *Dryden.*

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by comparing the firſt valuation of eſtates with the eſtates afterwards poſſeſſed. *Arbuth.*

Infa'ngthef, in-fång'-thĕf, or *hingfangtheft*, or *infangtheof*, is compounded of three Saxon words: the prepoſition, *in*, *fang*, or *fong*, to take or catch, and *thef*. It ſignifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowel.*

I'nfant, in'-fånt. *n. ſ.* [*enfant*, Fr. *infans*, Lat.]

1. A child from the birth to the end of the ſeventh year.

It being a part of their virtuous education, ſerveth greatly both to nouriſh in them the fear of God, and to put us in continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths of *infants* to ſound his praiſe. *Hooker.*

There ſhall be no more thence an *infant* of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days. *Iſa.* lxv. 20.

Young mothers wildly ſtare, with fear poſſeſt,
And ſtrain their helpleſs *infants* to their breaſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. [In law.] A young perſon to the age of one and twenty.

I'nfant, in'-fånt. *adj.* Not mature; in a ſtate of initial imperfection.

Within the *infant* rind of this ſmall flower
Poiſon hath reſidence, and medicine power. *Shak.*

Firſt the ſhrill ſound of a ſmall rural pipe,
Was entertainment for the *infant* ſtage. *Roſcommon.*

In their tender nonage, while they ſpread
Their ſpringing leaves and lift their *infant* head,
Indulge their childhood. *Dryden's Virgil.*

INFANTA, in-fån'-tå. *n. ſ.* [Span.] A princeſs deſcended from the royal blood of Spain.

Infa'nticide, in-fån'-tў-sīd. *n. ſ.* [*infanticide*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Lat.] The ſlaughter of the infants by *Herod*.

Infantile, in'-fån-tīl. *adj.* [*infantilis*, Lat.] Pertaining to an infant.

The fly lies all the Winter in theſe balls in its *infantile* ſtate, and comes not to its maturity till the following Spring. *Derham.*

I'nfantry, in'-fån-trў. *n. ſ.* [*infanterie*, Fr.] The foot ſoldiers of an army.

The principal ſtrength of an army conſiſteth in the *infantry* or foot; and to make good *infantry* it requireth men bred in ſome free and plentiful manner. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

That ſmall *infantry*
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton.*

Infa'rction, in-fårk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *farcio*, Lat.] Stuffing; conſtipation.

An hypochondriack conſumption is occaſioned by an *infarction* and obſtruction of the ſpleen. *Harvey.*

To **Infa'tuate**, in-fắt'-ů-ắt. *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Lat. *infatuer*, Fr.] To ſtrike with folly; to deprive of underſtanding.

The judgment of God will be very viſible in *infatuating* a people, as ripe and prepared for deſtruction, into folly and madneſs, making the weak to contribute to the deſigns of the wicked; and ſuffering even thoſe, out of a conſcience of their guilt, to grow more wicked. *Clarendon.*

It is the reforming of the vices and ſottiſhneſs that had long overſpread the *infatuated*, gentile world; a prime branch of that deſign of Chriſt's ſending his diſciples. *Hammond.*

May hypocrites,
That ſlily ſpeak one thing, another think,
Drink on unwarn'd, 'till, by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts diſcloſe. *Phillips.*

The people are ſo univerſally *infatuated* with the notion, that, if a cow falls ſick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in priſon for it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The carriage of our atheiſts or deiſts is amazing: no dotage ſo *infatuate*, no phrenſy ſo extravagant as theirs. *Bentley.*

Infatua'tion, in-fắt-ů-ắ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *infatuate*.] The act of ſtriking with folly; deprivation of reaſon.

Where men give themſelves over to the defence of wicked intereſts, and falſe propoſitions, it is juſt with God to ſmite the greateſt abilities with the greateſt *infatuations*. *South.*

Infausting, in-fåst'-ing. *n. ſ.* [from *infauſtus*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. An odd and inelegant word.

As the king did in ſome part remove the envy from himſelf, ſo he did not obſerve, that he did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infauſting* upon the marriage, as an ill prognoſtick. *Bacon.*

Infe'asible, in-fē'-zĭbl. *adj.* [*in* and *feaſible*.] Impracticable; not to be done.

This is ſo difficult and *infeaſible*, that it may well drive modeſty to deſpair of ſcience. *Glanville.*

To **INFE'CT**, in-fĕk't. *v. a.* [*infecter*, Fr. *infectus*, Lat.]

1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poiſon; to pollute.

One of thoſe fantaſtical mind *infected* people, that children and muſicians call lovers. *Sidney.*

Thine eyes, ſweet lady, have *infected* mine. *Shak.*

The nature of bad news *infects* the teller. *Shak.*

Ev'ry day
It would *infect* his ſpeech, that if the king
Should without iſſue die, he'd carry it ſo
To make the ſceptre his. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will diſcharge their ſecrets. *Shakeſp.*

She ſpeaks poinards, and every word ſtabs: if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; ſhe would *infect* to the north ſtar. *Shakeſp.*

I am return'd your ſoldier;
No more *infected* with my country's love,
Than when I parted hence. *Shakeſp.*

The love-tale
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat. *Milton.*

2. To fill with ſomething hurtfully contagious.

Infected be the air whereon they ride,
And damn'd all thoſe that truſt them! *Shakeſp.*

Infe'ction, in-fĕk'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*infection*, Fr. *infectio*, Lat.] Contagion; miſchief by communication; taint; poiſon.

Infection is that manner of communicating a diſeaſe by ſome effluvia, or particles which fly off from diſtempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, occaſion the ſame diſorders as in the bodies they came from. *Quincy.*

What a ſtrange *infection*
Is fall'n into thy ear! *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The bleſſed gods
Purge all *infections* from our air, whilſt you
Do climate here. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Vouchſafe, diffus'd *infection* of a man,
For theſe known evils, but to give me leave,
By circumſtance, to curſe thy curſed ſelf. *Shak.*

Hence,
Leſt that th' *infection* of his fortune take
Like hold on thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The tranſmiſſion or emiſſion of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and *infections*, is, of all the reſt, the moſt corporeal; but withal there be a number of thoſe emiſſions, both wholeſome and unwholeſome, that give no ſmell at all. *Bacon.*

Infe'ctious, in-fĕk'-shŭs. *adj.* [from *infect*.] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

The moſt *infectious* peſtilence upon thee. *Shak.*

In a houſe,
Where the *infectious* peſtilence did reign. *Shakeſp.*

Some known diſeaſes are *infectious*, and others are not: thoſe that are *infectious* are ſuch as are chiefly in the ſpirits, and not ſo much in the humours, and therefore paſs eaſily from body to body; ſuch as peſtilences and lippitudes. *Bacon.*

Smells may have as much power to do good as to do harm, and contribute to health as well as to diſeaſes; which is too much felt by experience in all that are *infectious*, and by the operations of ſome poiſons, that are received only by the ſmell. *Temple.*

Infe'ctiously, in-fĕk'-shŭs-lў. *adv.* [from *infectious*.] Contagiouſly.

The will dotes, that is inclinable
To what *infectiouſly* itſelf affects. *Shakeſp.*

Infe'ctiousness, in-fĕk'-shŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *infectious*.] The quality of being infectious; contagiouſneſs.

Infe'ctive, in-fĕk'-tĭv. *adj.* [from *infect*.] Having the quality of acting by contagion.

True love, well conſidered, hath an *infective* power. *Sidney.*

Infecu'nd, in-fē-kŭnd'. *n. ſ.* [*infæcundus*, Lat.] Unfruitful; infertile.

How ſafe and agreeable a conſervatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifeſt from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preſerved. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Infecu'ndity, in-fē-kŭn'-dĭt-ў. *n. ſ.* [*infæcunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenneſs.

Infeli'city, in-fē-lĭs'-sĭt-ў. *n. ſ.* [*infelicité*, Fr. *infelicitas*, Lat.] Unhappineſs; miſery; calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and *infelicity* of the preſent ſtate, we were made wiſe and happy. *Glanville.*

Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when ſingle words ſignify complex ideas, one word can never diſtinctly manifeſt all the parts of a complex idea. *Watts.*

To **INFE'R**, in-fĕr'. *v. a.* [*inferer*, Fr. *infero*, Lat.]

1. To bring on; to induce.

Vomits *infer* ſome ſmall detriment to the lungs. *Harvey.*

2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one propoſition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, *i. e.* to ſee or ſuppoſe ſuch a connection of the two ideas of the *inferred* propoſition. *Locke.*

Yet what thou can'ſt attain, which beſt may ſerve
To glorify the Maker, and *infer*
Thee alſo happier, ſhall not be with-held
Thy hearing. *Milton.*

Great,
Or bright, *infers* not excellence: the earth
Though in compariſon of heav'n ſo ſmall,
Not gliſtering, may of ſolid good contain
More plenty than the ſun, that barren ſhines. *Milt.*

One would wonder how, from ſo differing premiſſes, they ſhould all *infer* the ſame concluſion. *Decay of Piety.*

They have more opportunities than other men have of purchaſing public eſteem, by deſerving well of mankind; and ſuch opportunities always *infer* obligations. *Atterbury.*

3. To offer; to produce. Not in uſe.

Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
Inferring arguments of mighty force. *Shakeſp.*

I'NFERENCE, ìn'-fè-rèns. *n. ſ.* [*inference*, Fr. from *infer*.] Concluſion drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the concluſion, it is yet unjuſt and miſtaken in the method of *inference*. *Glanville.*

Theſe *inferences* or concluſions are the effects of reaſoning, and the three propoſitions, taken all together, are called ſyllogiſm or argument. *Watts.*

INFE'RIBLE, ìn-fêr'-ribl. *adj.* [from *infer*.] Deducible from premiſed grounds.

As ſimple miſtakes commonly beget fallacies, ſo men, from fallacious foundations, and miſapprehended mediums, erect concluſions no way *inferible* from their premiſes. *Brown.*

INFERIO'RITY, ìn-fè-ryòr'-ìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*inferiorité*, Fr. from *inferiour*.] Lower ſtate of dignity or value.

The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbariſm will allow; and therefore we are to reſt contented with that only *inferiority* which is not poſſibly to be remedied. *Dryden.*

INFE'RIOUR, ìn-fè'-ryùr. *adj.* [*inferior*, Lat. *inferieur*, Fr.]

1. Lower in place.

2. Lower in ſtation or rank of life: correlative to *ſuperiour*.

Render me more equal, or perhaps
Superior, for *inferior* who is free? *Milton.*

3. Lower in value or excellency.

The love of liberty with life is giv'n,
And life itſelf th' *inferiour* gift of heav'n. *Dryden.*

I have added ſome original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or *inferiour* to my other poems, an author is the moſt improper judge of. *Dryden.*

4. Subordinate.

General and fundamental truths in philoſophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thouſand *inferiour* and particular propoſitions. *Watts.*

INFE'RIOUR, ìn-fè'-ryùr. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or ſtation than another.

A great perſon gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by diſdaining him. *South.*

INFE'RNAL, ìn-fèr'-nàl. *adj.* [*infernal*, Fr. *infernus*, Lat.] Helliſh; tartarean; deteſtable.

His gigantick limbs with large embrace,
Infolds nine acres of *infernal* ſpace. *Dryden's Æn.*

INFE'RNAL *Stone*, ìn-fèr'-nàl-ſtòn. *n. ſ.*

Infernal ſtone, or the lunar cauſtick, is prepared from an evaporated ſolution of ſilver, or from cryſtals of ſilver. It is a very powerful cauſtick, eating away the fleſh and even the bones to which it is applied. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

INFE'RTILE, ìn-fèr'-tìl. *adj.* [*infertile*, Fr. *in* and *fertile*.] Unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity; infecund.

Ignorance being of itſelf, like ſtiff clay, an *infertile* ſoil, when pride comes to ſcorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFERTI'LITY, ìn-fèr-tìl'-ìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*infertilité*, Fr. from *infertile*.] Unfruitfulneſs; want of fertility.

The ſame diſtemperature of the air that occaſioned the plague, occaſioned the *infertility* or noxiouſneſs of the ſoil, whereby the fruits of the earth became either very ſmall, or very unwholeſome. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **INFE'ST**, ìn-fèſt'. *v. a.* [*infeſter*, Fr. *infeſto*, Lat.] To haraſs; to diſturb; to plague.

Unto my feeble breaſt
Come gently; but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the martial troops thou do'ſt *infeſt*,
And hearts of greateſt heroes do'ſt enrage. *Spenſer.*

They ceaſed not, in the mean while, to ſtrengthen that part which in heart they favoured, and to *infeſt* by all means, under colour of other quarrels, their greateſt adverſaries in this cauſe. *Hooker.*

Although they were a people *infeſted*, and mightily hated of all others, yet was there nothing of force to work the ruin of their ſtate, till the time beforementioned was expired. *Hooker.*

They were no mean, diſtreſſed, calamitous perſons that fled to him for refuge; but of ſo great quality, as it was apparent that they came not thither to protect their own fortune, but to *infeſt* and invade his. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Envy, avarice, ſuperſtition, love, with the like cares and paſſions *infeſt* human life. *Addiſon.*

No diſeaſe *infeſts* mankind more terrible in its ſymptoms and effects. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

INFESTI'VITY, ìn-fèſ-tìv'-ìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *feſtivity*.] Mournfulneſs; want of cheerfulneſs.

INFE'STRED, ìn-fèſ'-tùrd. *adj.* [*in* and *feſter*.] Rankling; inveterate. Obſolete.

This curſed creature, mindful of that old
Infeſtred grudge, the which his mother felt,
So ſoon as Clarion he did behold,
His heart with vengeful malice inly ſwelt. *Spenſer.*

INFEUDA'TION, ìn-fù-dà'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *feudum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in poſſeſſion of a fee or eſtate.

Another military proviſion was conventional and by tenure, upon the *infeudation* of the tenant, and was uſually called knight's ſervice. *Hale.*

I'NFIDEL, ìn'-fỳ-dèl. *n. ſ.* [*infidelle*, Fr. *infidelis*, Lat.] An unbeliever; a miſcreant; a pagan; one who rejects Chriſtianity.

Exhorting her, if ſhe did marry, yet not to join herſelf to an *infidel*, as in thoſe times ſome widows chriſtian had done, for the advancement of their eſtate in this world. *Hooker.*

INFIDE'LITY, ìn-fỳ-dèl'-ìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*infidelité*, Fr. *infidelitas*, Lat.]

1. Want of faith.

The conſideration of the divine omnipotence and infinite wiſdom, and our own ignorance, are great inſtruments of ſilencing the murmurs of *infidelity*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

2. Diſbelief of Chriſtianity.

One would fancy that infidels would be exempt from that ſingle fault, which ſeems to grow out of the imprudent fervours of religion; but ſo it is, that *infidelity* is propagated with as much fierceneſs and contention, as if the ſafety of mankind depended upon it. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. Treachery; deceit; breach of contract or truſt.

The *infidelities* on the one part between the two ſexes, and the caprices on the other, the vanities and vexations attending even the moſt refined delights that make up this buſineſs of life, render it ſilly and uncomfortable. *Spectator.*

I'NFINITE, ìn'-fỳ-nìt. *adj.* [*infini*, Fr. *infinitus*, Lat.]

1. Unbounded; boundleſs; unlimited; immenſe; having no boundaries or limits to its nature.

Impoſſible it is, that God ſhould withdraw his preſence from any thing, becauſe the very ſubſtance of God is *infinite*. *Hooker.*

What's time, when on eternity we think?
A thouſand ages in that ſea muſt ſink;
Time's nothing but a word; a million
Is full as far from *infinite* as one. *Denham.*

Thou ſov'reign pow'r, whoſe ſecret will controuls
The inward bent and motion of our ſouls!
Why haſt thou plac'd ſuch *infinite* degrees
Between the cauſe and cure of my diſeaſe? *Prior.*

When we would think of *infinite* ſpace or duration, we at firſt make ſome very large idea; as perhaps of millions of ages or miles, which poſſibly we multiply ſeveral times. *Locke.*

Even an angel's comprehenſive thought
Cannot extend as far as thou haſt wrought:
Our vaſt conceptions are by ſwelling brought,
Swallow'd and loſt in *infinite*, to nought. *Dennis.*

2. It is hyperbolically uſed for large; great.

I'NFINITELY, ìn'-fỳ-nìt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *infinite*.]

1. Without limits; without bounds; immenſely.

Nothing may be *infinitely* deſired, but that good which indeed is infinite. *Hooker.*

2. In a great degree.

This is Antonio,
To whom I am ſo *infinitely* bound. *Shakeſp.*

The king ſaw that contrariwiſe it would follow, that England, though much leſs in territory, yet ſhould have *infinitely* more ſoldiers of their native forces than thoſe other nations have. *Bacon.*

Infinitely the greater part of mankind have profeſſed to act under a full perſuaſion of this great article. *Rogers.*

I'NFINITENESS, ìn'-fỳ-nìt-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *infinite*.] Immenſity; boundleſſneſs; infinity.

The cunning of his flattery, the readineſs of his tears, the *infiniteneſs* of his vows, were but among the weakeſt threads of his net. *Sidney.*

Let us always bear about us ſuch impreſſions of reverence, and fear of God, that we may humble ourſelves before his Almightineſs, and expreſs that infinite diſtance between his *infiniteneſs* and our weakneſſes. *Taylor.*

INFINITE'SIMAL, ìn-fỳ-nỳ-tèſ'-ſỳ-màl. *adj.* [from *infinite*.] Infinitely divided.

INFI'NITIVE, ìn-fìn'-ìt-tìv. *adj.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Lat.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms or intimates the intention of affirming, which is one uſe of the indicative; but then it does not do it abſolutely. *Clarke.*

INFI'NITUDE, ìn-fìn'-ỳ-tùd. *n. ſ.* [from *infinite*.]

1. Infinity; immenſity.

Confuſion heard his voice, and wild uproar
Stood rul'd, ſtood vaſt *infinitude* confin'd. *Milton.*

Though the repugnancy of *infinitude* be equally incompatible to continued or ſucceſſive motion, or continued quantity, and pends upon the incompoſſibility of the very nature of things ſucceſſive or extenſive with *infinitude*; yet that incompoſſibility is more conſpicuous in diſcrete quantity, that ariſeth from parts actually diſtinguiſhed. *Hale.*

2. Boundleſs number.

We ſee all the good ſenſe of the age cut out, and minced into almoſt an *infinitude* of diſtinctions. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

INFI'NITY, ìn-fìn'-ìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*infinité*, Fr. *infinitas*, Lat.]

1. Immenſity; boundleſſneſs; unlimited qualities.

There cannot be more *infinities* than one; for one of them would limit the other. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

The better, the more deſirable; that therefore muſt be deſirable, wherein there is *infinity* of goodneſs; ſo that if any thing deſirable may be infinite, that muſt needs be the higheſt of all things that are deſired: no good is infinite but only God, therefore he is our felicity and bliſs. *Hooker.*

2. Endleſs number. An hyperbolical uſe of the word.

Homer has concealed faults under an *infinity* of admirable beauties. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

The liver, being ſwelled, compreſſeth the ſtomach, ſtops the circulation of the juices, and produceth an *infinity* of bad ſymptoms. *Arbut. on Diet.*

Infi'rm, ỉn-fĕrm'. *adj.* [*infirme*, Fr. *infirmus*, Lat.]

1. Weak; feeble; diſabled of body.

Here ſtand I your brave;
A poor, *infirm*, weak, and deſpis'd old man. *Shak.*

2. Weak of mind; irreſolute.

I am afraid to think what I have done:
Look on't again, I dare not.
—*Infirm* of purpoſe;
Give me the dagger. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

That on my head all might be viſited,
Thy frailty, and *infirmer* ſex, forgiv'n;
To me committed, and by me expos'd. *Milton.*

3. Not ſtable; not ſolid.

He who fixes upon falſe principles, treads upon *infirm* ground, and ſo ſinks; and he who fails in his deductions from right principles, ſtumbles upon firm ground, and falls. *South.*

To **Infi'rm**, ỉn-fĕrm'. *v. a.* [*infirmer*, Fr. *infirmo*, Lat.] To weaken; to ſhake; to enfeeble. Not in uſe.

Some contrary ſpirits will object this as a ſufficient reaſon to *infirm* all thoſe points. *Raleigh.*

The ſpleen is unjuſtly introduced to invigorate the ſiniſter ſide, which, being dilated, would rather *infirm* and debilitate it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Infi'rmary, ỉn-fĕr'-mȧ-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [*infirmerie*, Fr.] Lodgings for the ſick.

Theſe buildings to be for privy lodgings on both ſides, and the end for privy galleries, whereof one ſhould be for an *infirmary*, if any ſpecial perſon ſhould be ſick. *Bacon.*

Infi'rmity, ỉn-fĕr'-mỳ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*infirmité*, Fr.]

1. Weakneſs of ſex, age, or temper.

Infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath ſomething ſeiz'd
His wiſh'd ability. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Diſcover thine *infirmity*,
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege:
I am with child, ye bloody homicides. *Shakeſp.*

If he had done or ſaid any thing amiſs, he deſired their worſhips to think it was his *infirmities*. *Shakeſp.*

Are the *infirmities* of the body, pains, and diſeaſes his complaints? His faith reminds him of the day when this corruptible ſhall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality. *Rogers.*

2. Failing; weakneſs; fault.

A friend ſhould bear a friend's *infirmities*;
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are. *Shakeſp.*

Many *infirmities* made it appear more requiſite, that a wiſer man ſhould have the application of his intereſt. *Clarendon.*

How difficult is it to preſerve a great name, when he that has acquired it, is ſo obnoxious to ſuch little weakneſſes and *infirmities*, as are no ſmall diminution to it. *Addiſon.*

3. Diſeaſe; malady.

General laws are like general rules of phyſick, according whereunto, as now, no wiſe man will deſire himſelf to be cured, if there be joined with his diſeaſe ſome ſpecial accident, in regard that thereby others in the ſame *infirmity*, but without the like accident, may. *Hooker.*

Sometimes the races of man may be depraved by the *infirmities* of birth. *Temple.*

Infi'rmness, ỉn-fĕrm'-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *infirm*.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs.

Some experiments may diſcover the *infirmneſs* and inſufficiency of the peripatetick doctrine. *Boyle.*

To **Infi'x**, ỉn-fỉks'. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Lat.] To drive in; to ſet; to faſten.

And at the point two ſtings *infixed* are,
Both deadly ſharp, that ſharpeſt ſteel exceeden far. *Spenſer.*

I never lov'd myſelf,
'Till now, *infixed*, I behold myſelf,
Drawn in the flatt'ring table of her eye. *Shakeſp.*

Immoveable, *infix'd*, and frozen round. *Milton.*

That ſting *infix'd* within her haughty mind,
And her proud heart with ſecret ſorrow pin'd. *Dryden.*

The fatal dart a ready paſſage found,
And deep within her heart *infix'd* the wound. *Dryd.*

To **INFLA'ME**, ỉn-flȁ'm. *v. a.* [*inflammo*, Lat.]

1. To kindle; to ſet on fire; to make to burn.

Love more clear, dedicated to a love more cold, with the clearneſs lays a night of ſorrow upon me, and with the coldneſs *inflames* a world of fire within me. *Sidney.*

Its waves of torrent fire *inflam'd* with rage. *Milton.*

2. To kindle any paſſion.

Their luſt was *inflamed* towards her. *Suſan.* viii.

3. To kindle with paſſion.

More *inflam'd* with luſt than rage. *Milton.*

Satan, with thoughts *inflam'd* of higheſt deſign,
Puts on ſwift wings. *Milton.*

4. To exaggerate; to aggravate.

A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

5. To heat the body morbidly with obſtructed matter.

6. To provoke; to irritate.

A little vain curioſity weighs ſo much with us, or the church's peace ſo little, that we ſacrifice the one to the whetting and *inflaming* of the other. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Infla'me**, ỉn-flȁ'm. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obſtructed matter.

If the veſiculæ are oppreſt, they *inflame*. *Wiſem.*

Infla'mer, ỉn-flȁ'-mủr. *n. ſ.* [from *inflame*.] The thing or perſon that inflames.

Intereſt is a great *inflamer*, and ſets a man on perſecution under the colour of zeal. *Addiſon.*

Aſſemblies, who act upon publick principles, proceed upon influence from particular leaders and *inflamers*. *Swift.*

Inflammabi'lity, ỉn-flȁm-mȧ-bỉl'-ỉt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *inflammable*.] The quality of catching fire.

This it will do, if the ambient air be impregnate with ſubtile *inflammabilities*. *Brown.*

Choler is the moſt inflammable part of the blood; whence, from its *inflammability*, it is called a ſulphur. *Harvey.*

Infla'mmable, ỉn-flȁm'-mȧbl. *adj.* [Fr.] Eaſy to be ſet on flame; having the quality of flaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pine-apples, are all *inflammable*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Licetus thinks it poſſible to extract an *inflammable* oil from the ſtone aſbeſtus. *Wilkins.*

Out of water grow all vegetable and animal ſubſtances, which conſiſt as well of ſulphureous, fat, and *inflammable* parts as of earthy and alcalizate ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

Inflammable ſpirits are ſubtile volatile liquors, which come over in diſtillation, miſcible with water, and wholly combuſtible. *Arbuthnot on Ali.*

Infla'mmableness, ỉn-flȁm'-mȧbl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *inflammable*.] The quality of eaſily catching fire.

We may treat of the *inflammableneſs* of bodies. *Boyle.*

Inflamma'tion, ỉn-flȁm-mȁ'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*inflammatio*, Lat. *inflammation*, Fr.]

1. The act of ſetting on flame.

Inflammations of air from meteors, may have a powerful effect upon men. *Temple.*

2. The ſtate of being in flame.

The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but cloſely adheres unto the original of its *inflammation*. *Brown.*

Some urns have had inſcriptions on them, expreſſing that the lamps within them were burning when they were firſt buried: whereas the *inflammation* of fat and viſcous vapours doth preſently vaniſh. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obſtructed ſo as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than uſual. *Quincy.*

If that bright ſpot ſtay in his place, it is an *inflammation* of the burning. *Lev.* xiii. 28.

4. Fervour of mind.

Prayer kindleth our deſire to behold God by ſpeculation, and the mind, delighted with that contemplative ſight of God, taketh every where new *inflammations* to pray the riches of the myſteries of heavenly wiſdom, continually ſtirring up in us correſpondent deſires towards them. *Hooker.*

Infla'mmatory, ỉn-flȁm'-mȧ-tủr-ỳ. *adj.* [from *inflame*.] Having the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldneſs in the extremities: ſuch a ſenſation is very conſiſtent with an *inflammatory* diſtemper. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

An *inflammatory* fever hurried him out of this life in three days. *Pope to Swift.*

To **INFLA'TE**, ỉn-flȁ't. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Lat.]

1. To ſwell with wind.

That the muſcles are *inflated* in time of reſt, appears to the very eye in the faces of children. *Ray.*

Vapours are no other than *inflated* veſiculæ of water. *Derham.*

2. To fill with the breath.

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and *inflated* box,
To kindle Mars with military ſounds,
Nor wanted horns t' inſpire ſagacious hounds. *Dryden.*

Infla'tion, ỉn-flȁ'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*inflatio*, Lat. from *inflate*.] The ſtate of being ſwelled with wind; flatulence.

Wind coming upwards, *inflations* and tumours of the belly are ſigns of a phlegmatick conſtitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To **INFLE'CT**, ỉn-flĕk't. *v. a.* [*inflecto*, Lat.]

1. To bend; to turn.

What makes them this one way their race direct,
While they a thouſand other ways reject?
Why do they never once their courſe *inflect*? *Black.*

Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies, begin to bend before they arrive at the bodies? And are they not reflected, refracted, and *inflected* by one and the ſame principle, acting variouſly in various circumſtances? *Newton's Opticks.*

2. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

Infle'ction, ỉn-flĕk'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*inflectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bending or turning.

Neither the divine determinations, perſuaſions, or *inflections* of the underſtanding or will of rational creatures, doth deceive the underſtanding, pervert the will, or neceſſitate either to any moral evil. *Hale.*

2. Modulation of the voice.

His virtue, his geſture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the *inflection* of his voice, who firſt uttereth them as his own, is that which giveth the very eſſence of inſtruments available to eternal life. *Hooker.*

3. Variation of a noun or verb.

The ſame word in the original tongue, by divers *inflections* and variations, makes divers dialects. *Brerewood.*

Infle'ctive, ỉn-flĕk'-tỉv. *adj.* [from *inflect*.] Having the power of bending.

This *inflective* quality of the air is a great incumbrance and confuſion of aſtronomical obſervations. *Derham.*

Inflexibi'lity, ỉn-flĕks'-ỳ-bỉl'-ỉt-ỳ. } *n. ſ.*
Infle'xibleness, ỉn-flĕks'-ỉbl-nỉs. }
[*inflexibilité*, Fr. from *inflexible*.]

1. Stiffneſs; quality of reſiſting flexure.

2. Obſtinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacy.

INFLEXIBLE, ỉn-flĕks'-ỉbl. *adj.* [Fr. *inflexibilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be bent or incurvated.

Such errors as are but acorns in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become *inflexible* to the powerful arm of reaſon. *Brown.*

Too great rigidity and elaſticity of the fibres make them *inflexible* to the cauſes, to which they ought to yield. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Not to be prevailed on; immoveable.

The man reſolv'd and ſteady to his truſt,
Inflexible to ill, and obſtinately juſt. *Addiſon.*

A man of an upright and *inflexible* temper, in the execution of his country's laws, can overcome all private fear. *Addiſon.*

3. Not to be changed or altered.

The nature of things is *inflexible*, and their natural relations unalterable: we muſt bring our underſtandings to things, and not bend things to our fancies. *Watts.*

INFLE'XIBLY, ỉn-flĕks'-ỉb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *inflexible.*] Inexorably; invariably; without relaxation or remiſſion.

It ſhould be begun early, and *inflexibly* kept to, 'till there appears not the leaſt reluctancy. *Locke.*

To **INFLI'CT**, ỉn-flỉk't. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *inflictus*, Lat. *infliger*, Fr.] To put in act or impoſe as a puniſhment.

I know no pain, they can *inflict* upon him,
Will make him ſay I mov'd him to thoſe arms. *Shakeſp.*

Sufficient is this puniſhment which was *inflicted*. *2 Cor.* ii.

What the potent victor in his rage
Can elſe *inflict*. *Milton.*

What heart could wiſh, what hand *inflict* this
dire diſgrace? *Dryden's Æn.*

By luxury we condemn ourſelves to greater torments than have been yet invented by anger or revenge, or *inflicted* by the greateſt tyrants upon the worſt of men. *Temple.*

INFLI'CTER, ỉn-flỉk'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *inflict.*] He who puniſhes.

Revenge is commonly not bounded, but extended to the utmoſt power of the *inflicter*. *Government of the Tongue.*

INFLI'CTION, ỉn-flỉk'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *inflict.*]

1. The act of uſing puniſhments.

So our decrees,
Dead to *infliction*, to themſelves are dead;
And liberty plucks juſtice by the noſe. *Shakeſp.*

Sin ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but alſo as to actual *infliction*. *South.*

2. The puniſhment impoſed.

What, but thy malice, mov'd thee to miſdeem
Of righteous Job, than cruelly to afflict him
With all *inflictions*? But his patience won. *Milt.*

How deſpicable are the threats of a creature as impotent as ourſelves, when compared with the wrath of an Almighty Judge, whoſe power extends to eternal *inflictions*. *Rogers.*

His ſevereſt *inflictions* are in themſelves acts of juſtice and righteouſneſs. *Rogers.*

INFLI'CTIVE, ỉn-flỉk'-tỉv. *adj.* [*inflictive*, Fr. from *inflict.*] That which impoſes a puniſhment.

I'NFLUENCE, ỉn'-flŭ-ĕns. *n. ſ.* [*influence*, Fr. *influo*, Lat.]

1. Power of the celeſtial aſpects operating upon terreſtrial bodies and affairs.

The ſacred *influence* of light appears. *Milton.*

Comets no rule, no righteous order own;
Their *influence* dreaded, as their ways unknown. *Prior.*

2. Aſcendant power; power of directing or modifying. It was anciently followed by *into*; now, leſs properly, by *upon*.

Incomparable lady, your commandment doth not only give me the will, but the power to obey you; ſuch *influence* hath your excellency. *Sidney.*

God hath his *influence into* the very eſſence of all things, without which *influence* of Deity ſupporting them, their utter annihilation could not chuſe but follow. *Hooker.*

A wiſe man ſhall over-rule his ſtars, and have a greater *influence upon* his own content than all the conſtellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*

Foreknowledge had no *influence on* their fault. *Milton.*

Religion hath ſo great an *influence upon* the felicity of men, that it ought to be upheld, not only out of a dread of the divine vengeance in another world, but out of regard to temporal proſperity. *Tillotſon.*

Our inconſiſtency in the purſuit of ſchemes thoroughly digeſted, has a bad *influence on* our affairs. *Addiſon.*

So aſtoniſhing a ſcene would have preſent *influence upon* them, but not produce a laſting effect. *Atterbury.*

Where it ought to have greateſt *influence*, this obvious indiſputable truth is little regarded. *Rogers.*

To **I'NFLUENCE**, ỉn'-flŭ-ĕns. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulſive power; to modify to any purpoſe; to guide or lead to any end.

By thy kind pow'r and *influencing* care,
The various creatures move, and live, and are. *Milton.*

Theſe experiments ſucceed after the ſame manner *in vacuo* as in the open air, and therefore are not *influenced* by the weight or preſſure of the atmoſphere. *Newton's Opticks.*

This ſtanding revelation was atteſted in the moſt ſolemn and credible manner; and is ſufficient to *influence* their faith and practice, if they attend. *Atterbury.*

All the reſtraint men are under is, by the violation of one law, broken through; and the principle which *influenced* their obedience has loſt its efficacy on them. *Rogers.*

I'NFLUENT, ỉn'-flŭ-ĕnt. *adj.* [*influens*, Lat.] Flowing in.

The chief intention of chirurgery, as well as medicine, is keeping a juſt equilibrium between the *influent* fluids and vaſcular ſolids. *Arbuthnot.*

INFLUE'NTIAL, ỉn-flŭ-ĕn'-ſhăl. *adj.* [from *influence.*] Exerting influence or power.

Our now overſhadowed ſouls may be emblemed by thoſe cruſted globes, whoſe *influential* emiſſions are interrupted by the interpoſal of the benighted element. *Glanville.*

The inward ſprings and wheels of the corporal machine, on the moſt ſublimed intellectuals, are dangerouſly *influential*. *Glanville.*

I'NFLUX, ỉn'-flŭks. *n. ſ.* [*influxus*, Lat.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing.

We will enquire whether there be, in the footſteps of nature, any ſuch tranſmiſſion and *influx* of immateriate virtues, and what the force of imagination is, either upon the body imaginant, or upon another body. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If once contracted in a ſyſtole, by the *influx* of the ſpirits, why, the ſpirits continually flowing in without let, doth it not always remain ſo? *Ray.*

An elaſtick fibre, like a bow, the more extended, it reſtores itſelf with the greater force: if the ſpring be deſtroyed, it is like a bag, only paſſive as to the *influx* of the liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Infuſion; intromiſſion.

There is another life after this; and the *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlaſting life, is infinitely of moment. *Hale.*

3. Influence; power. In this ſenſe it is now not uſed.

Adam, in innocence, might have held, by the continued *influx* of the divine will and power, a ſtate of immortality. *Hale.*

Theſe two do not ſo much concern ſea-fiſh, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes. *Hale.*

INFLU'XIOUS, ỉn-flŭks'-yŭs. *adj.* [from *influx.*] Influential. Not uſed.

The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impreſſions upon their humours. *Howel.*

To **INFO'LD**, ỉn-fŏ'ld. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve; to inwrap; to incloſe with involutions.

For all the creſt a dragon did *infold*
With greedy paws, and over all did ſpread
His golden wings. *Fairy Queen.*

Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart. *Shakeſp.*

But does not nature for the child prepare
The parent's love, the tender nurſe's care?
Who, for their own forgetful, ſeek his good,
Infold his limbs in bands, and fill his veins with
food. *Black.*

Wings raiſe her arms, and wings her feet *infold*. *Pope.*

To **INFO'LIATE**, ỉn-fŏ'-lyăt. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves. Not much uſed, but elegant.

Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and claſp about him with embracements. *Howel.*

To **INFO'RM**, ỉn-fă'rm. *v. a.* [*informer*, Fr. *informo*, Lat.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital powers.

All alike *inform'd*
With radiant light, as glowing ir'n with fire. *Milt.*

Let others better mold the running maſs
Of metals, and *inform* the breathing braſs;
And ſoften into fleſh a marble face. *Dryden's Æn.*

As from chaos, huddl'd and deform'd,
The god ſtruck fire, and lighted up the lamps
That beautify the ſky; ſo he *inform'd*
This ill-ſhap'd body with a daring ſoul. *Dryden and Lee.*

Breath *informs* this fleeting frame. *Prior.*

This ſovereign arbitrary ſoul
Informs, and moves, and animates the whole. *Blackmore.*

While life *informs* theſe limbs, the king reply'd,
Well to deſerve be all my cares employ'd. *Pope.*

2. To inſtruct; to ſupply with new knowledge; to acquaint. Before the thing communicated was anciently put *with*; now generally *of*; ſometimes *in*. I know not how properly.

The drift is to *inform* their minds *with* ſome method of reducing the laws into their original cauſes. *Hooker.*

I have this preſent evening from my ſiſter
Been well *inform'd* of them, and with cautions. *Shakeſp.*

Our ruin, by thee *inform'd*, I learn. *Milton.*

The long ſpeeches rather confounded than *informed* his underſtanding. *Clarendon.*

The difficulty ariſes not from what ſenſe *informs* us *of*, but from wrong applying our notions. *Digby.*

Though I may not be able to *inform* men more than they know, yet I may give them the occaſion to conſider. *Temple.*

The ancients examined in what conſiſts the beauty of good poſtures, as their works ſufficiently *inform* us. *Dryden.*

He may be ignorant of theſe truths, who will never take the pains to employ his faculties to *inform* himſelf *of* them. *Locke.*

To underſtand the commonwealth, and religion, is enough: few *inform* themſelves *in* theſe to the bottom. *Locke.*

A more proper opportunity tends to make the narration more *informing* or beautiful. *Bro*

I think it neceſſary, for the intereſt of vi and religion, that the whole kingdom ſhould b *informed in* ſome parts of your character. *Sw*

3. To offer an accuſation to a magiſtrate.

Tertullus *informed* the governor againſt Pa *Ac*

To **INFO'RM**, ỉn-fă'rm. *v. n.* To give inte ligence.

It is the bloody buſineſs which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes. *Shakeſp. Mac*

INFO'RMA

INFO'RMAL, ỉn-få'rm-ål. *adj.* [from *inform.*] Irregular; not competent. A word not uſed.

These poor *informal* women are no more
But inſtruments of ſome more mightier member,
That ſets them on. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

INFO'RMANT, ỉn-få'r-månt. *n. ſ.* [Fr.]

1. One who gives information or inſtruction.

He believes the ſentence is true, as it is made up of terms which his *informant* underſtands, though the ideas be unknown to him which his *informant* has under theſe words. *Watts.*

2. One who exhibits an accuſation.

INFORMA'TION, ỉn-fôr-må'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*informatio*, Lat. from *inform.*]

1. Intelligence given; inſtruction.

But reaſon with the fellow,
Leſt you ſhould chance to whip your *information*,
And beat the meſſenger who bids beware
Of what is to be dreaded. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The active *informations* of the intellect filling the paſſive reception of the will, like form cloſing with matter, grew actuate into a third and diſtinct perfection of practice. *South's Sermons.*

They gave thoſe complex ideas names, that the things they were continually to give and receive *information* about, might be the eaſier and quicker underſtood. *Locke.*

He ſhould regard the propriety of his words, and get ſome *information* in the ſubject he intends to handle. *Swift.*

Theſe men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourſelves. *Rogers.*

2. Charge or accuſation exhibited.

3. The act of informing or accuſing.

INFO'RMER, ỉn-få'r-můr. *n. ſ.* [from *inform.*]

1. One who gives inſtruction or intelligence.

This writer is either biaſſed by an inclination to believe the worſt, or a want of judgment to chuſe his *informers*. *Swift.*

2. One who diſcovers offenders to the magiſtrate.

There were ſpies and *informers* ſet to work to watch the company. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let no court ſycophant pervert my ſenſe,
Nor ſly *informer* watch theſe words to draw
Within the reach of treaſon. *Pope.*

Informers are a deteſtable race of people, although ſometimes neceſſary. *Swift.*

INFO'RMIDABLE, ỉn-få'r-mỷ-dåbl. *adj.* [*in* and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

Of ſtrength, of courage haughty, and of limb
Heroick built, though of terreſtrial mold;
Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound. *Milton.*

INFO'RMITY, ỉn-få'r-mỷ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapeleſſneſs.

From this narrow time of geſtation may enſue a ſmallneſs in the excluſion; but this inferreth no *informity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFO'RMOUS, ỉn-få'r-můs. *adj.* [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Lat.] Shapeleſs; of no regular figure.

That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unſhapen, which ſhe faſhioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFO'RTUNATE, ỉn-få'r-tſhů-nėt. *adj.* [*infortuné*, Fr. *infortunatus*, Lat.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly uſed.

Perkin, deſtitute of all hopes, having found all either falſe, faint, or *infortunate*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To INFRA'CT, ỉn-fråkt'. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Lat.] To break. Not uſed.

Falling-faſt, from gradual ſlope to ſlope,
With wild *infracted* courſe and leſſen'd roar,
It gains a ſafer bed. *Thomſon's Summer.*

INFRA'CTION, ỉn-fråk'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*infraction*, Fr. *infractio*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation of treaty.

By the ſame gods, the juſtice of whoſe wrath
Puniſh'd the *infraction* of my former faith. *Waller.*

The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abuſe of their hoſtages, fell upon the ſheep without their dogs. *L'Eſtrange.*

INFRA'NGIBLE, ỉn-från'-dzhỉbl. *adj.* [*in* and *frangible.*] Not to be broken.

The primitive atoms are ſuppoſed *infrangible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactedneſs and hardneſs is a demonſtration that nothing could be produced by them, ſince they could never cohere. *Cheyne.*

INFRE'QUENCY, ỉn-frė'-kwėn-ſỷ. *n. ſ.* [*infrequentia*, Lat.] Uncommonneſs; rarity.

The abſence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects, made her yield. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

INFRE'QUENT, ỉn-frė'-kwėnt. *adj.* [*infrequens*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.

To INFRI'GIDATE, ỉn-frỉdzh'-ỷ-dåt. *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill; to make cold.

The drops reached little further than the ſurface of the liquor, whoſe coldneſs did not *infrigidate* thoſe upper parts of the glaſs. *Boyle.*

To INFRI'NGE, ỉn-frỉndzh'. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Lat.]

1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.

Thoſe many had not dar'd to do that evil,
If the firſt man that did th' edict *infringe*,
Had anſwer'd for his deed. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right
As king, and thus ſubmit myſelf to fight. *Waller.*

2. To deſtroy; to hinder.

Homilies, being plain and popular inſtructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*

Bright as the deathleſs gods and happy, ſhe
From all that may *infringe* delight is free. *Waller.*

INFRI'NGEMENT, ỉn-frỉndzh'-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [from *infringe.*] Breach; violation.

The puniſhing of this *infringement* is proper to that juriſdiction againſt which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*

INFRI'NGER, ỉn-frỉndzh'-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *infringe.*] A breaker; a violator.

A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a ſevere penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial conſtitution. *Ayliffe.*

INFU'NDIBULIFORM, ỉn-fůn'-dỷ-bůl-ỷ-fårm. *n. ſ.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the ſhape of a funnel or tundiſh.

INFU'RIATE, ỉn-fů'-ryėt. *adj.* [*in* and *furia*, Lat.] Enraged; raging.

At th' other bore, with touch of fire
Dilated and *infuriate*. *Milton.*

Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
Th' *infuriate* hill forth ſhoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomſon.*

INFUSCA'TION, ỉn-fůs-kå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*infuſcatus*, Lat.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFU'SE, ỉn-fů'z. *v. a.* [*infuſer*, Fr. *infuſus*, Lat.]

1. To pour in; to inſtil.

Thou almoſt mak'ſt me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That ſouls of animals *infuſe* themſelves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

My early miſtreſs, now my ancient muſe,
That ſtrong Circean liquor ceaſe t' *infuſe*,
Wherewith thou didſt intoxicate my youth. *Denh.*

Why ſhould he deſire to have qualities *infuſed* into his ſon, which himſelf never poſſeſſed? *Swift.*

2. To pour into the mind; to inſpire into.

For when God's hand had written in the hearts
Of our firſt parents all the rules of good,
So that their ſkill *infus'd* ſurpaſs'd all arts
That ever were before, or ſince the flood. *Davies.*

Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuſe*;
The muſe inſtruct my voice, and thou inſpire the muſe. *Roſcommon.*

He *infus'd*
Bad influence into th' unwary breaſt. *Milton.*

Infuſe into their young breaſts ſuch a noble ardour as will make them renowned. *Milton.*

Meat muſt be with money bought;
She therefore, upon ſecond thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by ſtealth,
Some ſmall regard for ſtate and wealth. *Swift.*

3. To ſteep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate ſo as to extract the virtues of any thing without boiling.

Take violets, and *infuſe* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

4. To make an infuſion with any ingredient; to ſupply, to tincture, to ſaturate with any thing infuſed. Not uſed.

Drink, *infuſed* with fleſh, will nouriſh faſter and eaſier than meat and drink together. *Bacon.*

5. To inſpire with. Not uſed.

Thou didſt ſmile,
Infuſed with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

Infuſe his breaſt with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shak.*

INFU'SIBLE, ỉn-fů'-zỉbl. *adj.* [from *infuſe.*]

1. Poſſible to be infuſed.

From whom the doctrines being *infuſible* into all, it will be more neceſſary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hammond.*

2. Incapable of diſſolution; not fuſible; that cannot be molten.

Vitrification is the laſt work of fire, and a fuſion of the ſalt and earth, wherein the fuſible ſalt draws the earth and *infuſible* part into one continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INFU'SION, ỉn-fů'-zhůn. *n. ſ.* [*infuſion*, Fr. *infuſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of pouring in; inſtillation.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infuſion* of Hebraiſms, which are derived to it out of the poetical paſſages in holy writ. *Addiſon.*

2. The act of pouring into the mind; inſpiration.

We participate Chriſt partly by imputation, as when thoſe things which he did and ſuffered for us are imputed to us for righteouſneſs; partly by habitual and real *infuſion*, as when grace is inwardly beſtowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our ſouls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*

3. Suggeſtion; whiſper.

They found it would be matter of great debate, and ſpend much time, during which they did not deſire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infuſions*. *Clarendon.*

Here his folly and his wiſdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infuſion* of other men. *Swift.*

4. The act of ſteeping any thing in moiſture without boiling.

Repeat the *infuſion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

5. The liquor made by infuſion.

To have the *infuſion* ſtrong, in thoſe bodies which have finer ſpirits, repeat the *infuſion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*

INFU'SIVE, ỉn-fů'-ſỉv. *adv.* [from *infuſe.*] Having the power of infuſion, or being infuſed. A word not authoriſed.

Still let my ſong a nobler note aſſume,
And ſing th' *infuſive* force of Spring on man. *Thomſon.*

INGA'TE, ỉn-gå't. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *gate.*] Entrance; paſſage in. An old word.

One noble perſon ſtoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all thoſe which are at his back. *Spenſer.*

INGANNA'TION, ỉn-gån-nå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*ingannare*, Ital.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; deluſion; impoſture; trick; ſlight. A word neither uſed nor neceſſary.

Whoever ſhall reſign their reaſons, either from the root of deceit in themſelves, or inability to reſiſt ſuch trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*

Inga'thering, ìn'-gåth"-ůr-ìng. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *gathering*.] The act of getting in the harveſt.

Thou ſhalt keep the feaſt of *ingathering*, when thou haſt gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Exod.* xxiii. 16.

Inge, ìng', in the names of places, ſignifies a meadow, from the Saxon ing, of the ſame import. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To **Inge'minate**, ìn-dzhèm'-mŷ-nåt. *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Lat.] To double; to repeat.

He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace. *Clarendon.*

Ingemina'tion, ìn-dzhèm'-mŷ-nå"-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *geminatio*, Lat.] Repetition; reduplication.

Inge'nderer, ìn-dzhèn'-důr-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *ingender*.] He that generates. See **Engender.**

Inge'nerable, ìn-dzhèn'-è-råbl. *adj.* [*in* and *generate*.] Not to be produced or brought into being.

Divers naturaliſts eſteem the air, as well as other elements, to be *ingenerable* and incorruptible. *Boyle.*

Inge'nerate, ìn-dzhèn'-è-rėt. }
Inge'nerated, ìn-dzhèn'-è-rå-tìd. } *adj.*
[*ingeneratus*, Lat.]

1. Inborn; innate; inbred.

Thoſe virtues were rather feigned and affected things to ſerve his ambition, than true qualities *ingenerate* in his judgment or nature. *Bacon.*

In divers children their *ingenerate* and ſeminal powers lie deep, and are of ſlow diſcloſure. *Wotton.*

Thoſe noble habits are *ingenerated* in the ſoul, as religion, gratitude, obedience, and tranquillity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly uſed.

Yet ſhall we demonſtrate the ſame, from perſons preſumed as far from us in condition as time; that is, our firſt and *ingenerated* forefathers. *Brown.*

INGE'NIOUS, ìn-dzhè'-nyůs. *adj.* [*ingenieux*, Fr. *ingenioſus*, Lat.]

1. Witty; inventive; poſſeſſed of genius.

'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, *ingenious*, forward, capable. *Shakeſp.*

Our *ingenious* friend Cowley not only has employed much eloquence to perſuade that truth in his preface, but has in one of his poems given a noble example of it. *Boyle.*

The more *ingenious* men are, the more they are apt to trouble themſelves. *Temple.*

2. Mental; intellectual. Not in uſe.

The king is mad: how ſtiff is my vile ſenſe,
That I ſtand up, and have *ingenious* feeling
Of my huge ſorrows! better I were diſtract. *Shak.*

Inge'niously, ìn-dzhè'-nyůs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittily; ſubtily.

I will not pretend to judge by common fears, or the ſchemes of men too *ingeniouſly* politick. *Temple.*

Inge'niousness, ìn-dzhè'-nyůs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *ingenious*.] Wittineſs; ſubtilty; ſtrength of genius.

The greater appearance of *ingeniouſneſs* there is in the practice I am diſapproving, the more dangerous it is. *Boyle.*

Inge'nite, ìn-dzhèn'-ìt. *adj.* [*ingenitus*, Lat.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

Ariſtotle affirms the mind to be at firſt a mere *raſa tabula*; and that notions are not *ingenite*, and imprinted by the finger of Nature, but by the latter and more languid impreſſions of ſenſe, being only the reports of obſervation, and the reſult of ſo many repeated experiments. *South.*

We give them this *ingenite*, moving force,
That makes them always downward take their courſe. *Black.*

Ingenu'ity, ìn-dzhè-nů'-ìt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*ingenuité*, Fr. from *ingenuous*.]

1. Openneſs; fairneſs; candour; freedom from diſſimulation.

Such of high quality, or rather of particular note, as ſhall fall under my pen, I ſhall not let paſs without their due character, being part of my profeſſed *ingenuity*. *Wotton.*

My conſtancy I to the planets give;
My truth, to them who at the court do live;
Mine *ingenuity* and openneſs
To jeſuits; to buffoons my penſiveneſs. *Donne.*

I know not whether it be more ſhame or wonder, that men can ſo put off *ingenuity*, and the native greatneſs of their kind, as to deſcend to ſo baſe, ſo ignoble a vice. *Government of the Tongue.*

If a child, when queſtioned for any thing, directly confeſs, you muſt commend his *ingenuity*, and pardon the fault, be it what it will. *Locke.*

2. [From *ingenious*.] Wit; invention; genius; ſubtilty; acuteneſs.

Theſe are but the frigidities of wit, and become not the genius of manly *ingenuities*. *Brown.*

The ancient atomical hypotheſis might have ſlept for ever, had not the *ingenuity* of the preſent age recalled it from its urn and ſilence. *Glanville.*

Such ſots have neither parts nor wit, *ingenuity* of diſcourſe, nor fineneſs of converſation, to entertain or delight any one. *South.*

A pregnant inſtance how far virtue ſurpaſſes *ingenuity*, and how much an honeſt ſimplicity is preferable to fine parts and ſubtile ſpeculations. *Woodward.*

INGE'NUOUS, ìn-dzhèn'-nů-ůs. *adj.* [*ingenuus*, Lat.]

1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many ſpeeches there are of Job's, whereby his wiſdom and other virtues may appear; but the glory of an *ingenuous* mind he hath purchaſed by theſe words only, Behold, I will lay mine hand upon my mouth; I have ſpoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument; yea twice, howbeit for that cauſe further I will not proceed. *Hooker.*

Infuſe into their young breaſts ſuch an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned. *Milton.*

If an *ingenuous* deteſtation of falſehood be but carefully and early inſtilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate diſhoneſty. *Locke.*

2. Freeborn; not of ſervile extraction.

Subjection, as it preſerves property, peace, and ſafety, ſo it will never diminiſh rights nor *ingenuous* liberties. *King Charles.*

Inge'nuously, ìn-dzhèn'-ů-ůs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *ingenuous*.] Openly; fairly; candidly; generouſly.

Ingenuouſly I ſpeak,
No blame belongs to thee. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

It was a notable obſervation of a wiſe father, and no leſs *ingenuouſly* confeſſed, that thoſe which held and perſuaded preſſure of conſciences were commonly intereſted. *Bacon.*

I will *ingenuouſly* confeſs, that the helps were taken from divines of the church of England. *Dryden.*

Inge'nuousness, ìn-dzhèn'-nů-ůs-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *ingenuous*.] Openneſs; fairneſs; candour.

I'ngeny, ìn'-dzhè-nŷ. *n. ſ.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in uſe.

Whatever of the production of his *ingeny* comes into foreign parts, is highly valued. *Boyle.*

To **INGE'ST**, ìn-jèſt'. *v. a.* [*ingeſtus*, Lat.] To throw into the ſtomach.

Nor will we affirm that iron, *ingeſted*, receiveth in the belly of the oſteridge no alteration. *Brown.*

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which *ingeſted* meats with eaſe deſcend. *Blackmore.*

Inge'stion, ìn-dzhèſ'-tshůn. *n. ſ.* [from *ingeſt*.] The act of throwing into the ſtomach.

It has got room enough to grow into its full dimenſion, which is performed by the daily *ingeſtion* of milk and other food, that's in a ſhort time after digeſted into blood. *Harvey.*

INGLO'RIOUS, ìn-glò'-ryůs. *adj.* [*inglorius*, Lat.] Void of honour; mean; without glory.

Leſt fear return them back to Egypt, chuſing
Inglorious life with ſervitude. *Milton.*

It was never held *inglorious* or derogatory for a king to be guided by his great council, nor diſhonourable for ſubjects to yield and bow to their king. *Howel.*

Yet though our army brought not conqueſt home,
I did not from the fight *inglorious* come. *Dryden.*

Inglo'riously, ìn-glò'-ryůs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *inglorious*.] With ignominy; with want of glory.

This vaſe the chief o'ercome,
Repleniſh'd not *ingloriouſly* at home. *Pope.*

I'ngot, ìn'-gòt. *n. ſ.* [*lingot*, Fr. or from *ingegoten* melted, Dut.] A maſs of metal.

Some others were new driven, and diſtent
Into great *ingots*, and to wedges ſquare. *Spenſer.*

If thou art rich, thou'rt poor;
For like an aſs, whoſe back's with *ingots* bound,
Thou bear'ſt thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death unloadeth thee. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Within the circle arms and tripods lie,
Ingots of gold and ſilver heap'd on high. *Dryden.*

Every one of his pieces is an *ingot* of gold, intrinſically and ſolidly valuable. *Prior.*

To **Ingra'ff**, ìn-gråf'. *v. a.* [*in* and *graff*.]

1. To propagate trees by inſition.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to *ingraff*, how to inoculate. *May's Virgil.*

2. To plant the ſprig of one tree in the ſtock of another; as, *he* ingrafted *an apple* upon *a crab*.

3. To plant or introduce any thing not native.

All his works on me,
Good or not good, *ingraft*, my merits thoſe
Shall perfect, and for thoſe alone. *Milton.*

As next of kin, Achilles' arms I claim;
This fellow would *ingraft* a foreign name
Upon our ſtock. *Dryden.*

4. To fix deep; to ſettle.

For a ſpur of diligence, we have a natural thirſt after knowledge *ingrafted* in us. *Hooker.*

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor
Should hazard ſuch a place as his own ſecond,
With one of an *ingraft* infirmity. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Ingrafted love he bears to Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

Ingra'ftment, ìn-gråft'-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *ingraft*.]

1. The act of ingrafting.

2. The ſprig ingrafted.

Ingra'te, ìn-grå't. } *adj.* [*ingratus*,
Ingra'teful, ìn-grå't-fůl. } Lat. *ingrat*, Fr.]
Ingrate is proper, but *ingrateful* leſs proper than *ungrateful*.

1. Ungrateful; unthankful.

That we have been familiar,
Ingrate forgetfulneſs ſhall poiſon, rather
Than pity note how much. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

And you degen'rate, you *ingrate* revolts. *Shak.*

So will fall
He and his faithleſs progeny: whoſe fault?
Whoſe but his own? *Ingrate*; he had of me
All he could have: I made him juſt and right,
Sufficient to have ſtood, though free to fall. *Milton.*

Perfidious and *ingrate*!
His ſtores ye ravage, and uſurp his ſtate. *Pope's Odyſ.*

2. Unpleaſing to the ſenſe.

The cauſes of that which is unpleaſing or *ingrate* to the hearing, may receive light by that which is pleaſing and grateful to the ſight. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He gives no *ingrateful* food. *Milton.*

To **Ingra'tiate**, ìn-grå'-shåt. *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia*, Lat.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindneſs. It has *with* before the perſon whoſe favour is ſought.

Thoſe have been far from receiving the rewards of ſuch *ingratiatings with* the people. *King Charles.*

Their managers make them ſee armies in the air, and give them their word, the more to *ingratiate* themſelves *with* them, that they ſignify nothing leſs than future ſlaughter and deſolation. *Addiſon.*

Politicians, who would rather *ingratiate* themſelves *with* their ſovereign than promote his real ſervice, accommodate his counſels to his inclinations. *Spectator.*

INGRA'TITUDE, ĭn-grăt′-tŷ-tůd. *n. ſ.* [*ingratitude*, Fr. *in* and *gratitude.*] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulneſs.

> *Ingratitude!* thou marble-hearted fiend,
> More hideous, when thou ſhew'ſt thee in a child,
> Than the ſea monſter. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Ingratitude is abhorred both by God and man, and vengeance attends thoſe that repay evil for good. *L'Eſtrange.*

> Nor was it with *ingratitude* return'd,
> In equal fires the bliſsful couple burn'd;
> One joy poſſeſs'd 'em both, and in one grief they
> mourn'd. *Dryden.*

INGRE'DIENT, ĭn-grē′-dzhĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*ingredient*, Fr. *ingrediens*, Lat.]

1. Component part of a body, conſiſting of different materials. It is commonly uſed of the ſimples of a medicine.

The ointment is made of divers *ingredients*, whereof the hardeſt to come by is the moſs upon the ſkull of a dead man unburied. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

> So deep the pow'r of theſe *ingredients* pierc'd,
> Ev'n to the inmoſt ſeat of mental ſight,
> That Adam, now enforc'd to ſhut his eyes,
> Sunk down, and all his ſpirits became entranc'd. *Milton.*

By this way of analyſis we may proceed from compounds to *ingredients*, and from motions to the forces producing them; and in general, from effects to their cauſes, and from particular cauſes to more general ones, till the argument end in the more general. *Newton.*

I have often wondered, that learning is not thought a proper *ingredient* in the education of a woman of quality or fortune. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a public character. *Rogers.*

Water is the chief *ingredient* in all the animal fluids and ſolids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. It is uſed by *Temple* with *into*, properly, but not according to cuſtom.

Spleen is a bad *ingredient* into any other diſtemper. *Temple.*

I'NGRESS, ĭn′-grĕs. *n. ſ.* [*ingreſſus*, Lat.] Entrance; power of entrance; intromiſſion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body; either by *ingreſs* of the ſubſtance of the ambient body into the body putrefied; or elſe by excitation of the body putrefied by the body ambient. *Bacon.*

Thoſe air-bladders, by a ſudden ſubſidence, meet again by the *ingreſs* and egreſs of the air. *Arbuth.*

INGRE'SSION, ĭn′-grĕsh-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*ingreſſion*, Fr. *ingreſſio*, Lat.] The act of entering; entrance.

The fire would ſtrain the pores of the glaſs too ſuddenly, and break it all in pieces to get *ingreſſion*. *Digby on Bodies.*

I'NGUINAL, ĭng′-gwŷ-năl. *adj.* [*inguinal*, Fr. *inguen*, Lat.] Belonging to the groin.

The plague ſeems to be a particular diſeaſe, characteriſed with eruptions in buboes, by the inflammation and ſuppuration of the axillary, *inguinal*, and other glands. *Arbuthnot.*

To **INGU'LF**, ĭn-gŭlf′. *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf.*]

1. To ſwallow up in a vaſt profundity.

> A river large
> Paſs'd underneath *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*
> Caſt out from God, he falls
> Into utter darkneſs deep *ingulph'd*. *Milton.*
> The river flows redundant;
> Then rowling back, in his capacious lap
> *Ingulfs* their whole militia, quick immerſt. *Phillips.*

2. To caſt into a gulf.

If we adjoin to the lords, whether they prevail or not, we *ingulf* ourſelves into aſſured danger. *Hayward.*

To **INGU'RGITATE**, ĭn-gŭr-dzhŷ′-tāt. *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Lat.] To ſwallow down. *Dict.*

INGURGITA'TION, ĭn-gŭr-dzhŷ-tā′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *ingurgitate.*] The act of ſwallowing.

INGU'STABLE, ĭn-gŭs′-tăbl. *adj.* [*in* and *guſto*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taſte.

As for their taſte, if the cameleon's nutriment be air, neither can the tongue be an inſtrument thereof; for the body of the element is *inguſtable*, void of all ſapidity, and without any action of the tongue, is, by the rough artery, or wizzen, conducted into the lungs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

INHA'BILE, ĭn-hăb′-ĭl. *adj.* [*inhabile*, Fr. *inhabilis*, Lat.] Unſkilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To **INHA'BIT**, ĭn-hăb′-ĭt. *v. a.* [*habito*, Lat.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all are partakers of that grace whereby Chriſt *inhabiteth* whom he ſaveth. *Hooker.*

They ſhall build houſes and *inhabit* them. *Iſaiah.*

She ſhall be *inhabited* of devils. *Baruch.*

To **INHA'BIT**, ĭn-hăb′-ĭt. *v. n.* To dwell; to live.

> Learn what creatures there *inhabit*. *Milton.*
> They ſay, wild beaſts *inhabit* here;
> But grief and wrong ſecure my fear. *Waller.*

INHA'BITABLE, ĭn-hăb′-ŷ-tăbl. *adj.* [from *inhabit.*]

1. Capable of affording habitation.

The fixed ſtars are all of them ſuns, with ſyſtems of *inhabitable* planets moving about them. *Locke.*

2. [*Inhabitable*, Fr.] Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable. Not in uſe.

> The frozen ridges of the Alps,
> Or any other ground *inhabitable*. *Shakeſp.*

INHA'BITANCE, ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-ăns. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit.*] Reſidence of dwellers.

So the ruins yet reſting in the wild moors, teſtify a former *inhabitance*. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*

INHA'BITANT, ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-ănt. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit.*] Dweller; one that lives or reſides in a place.

In this place they report that they ſaw *inhabitants*, which were very fair and fat people. *Abbot.*

If the fervour of the ſun were the ſole cauſe of blackneſs in any land of negroes, it were alſo reaſonable that *inhabitants* of the ſame latitude, ſubjected unto the ſame vicinity of the ſun, ſhould alſo partake of the ſame hue. *Brown.*

> For his ſuppoſed love a third
> Lays greedy hold upon a bird,
> And ſtands amaz'd to find his dear
> A wild *inhabitant* of th' air. *Waller.*
> What happier natures ſhrink at with affright,
> The hard *inhabitant* contends is right. *Pope.*

INHABITA'TION, ĭn-hăb-ŷ-tā′-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit.*]

1. Habitation; place of dwelling.

> Univerſal groan,
> As if the whole *inhabitation* periſh'd. *Milton.*

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; ſtate of being inhabited.

By knowing this place we ſhall the better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's *inhabitation*. *Raleigh.*

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We ſhall rather admire how the earth contained its *inhabitation* than doubt it. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

INHA'BITER, ĭn-hăb′-ĭt-ŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *inhabit.*] One that inhabits; a dweller.

The ſame name is given unto the inlanders, or midland *inhabiters*, of this iſland. *Brown.*

Woe to the *inhabiters* of the earth. *Rev.* viii. 13.

They ought to underſtand, that there is not only ſome *inhabiter* in this divine houſe, but alſo ſome ruler. *Derham.*

To **INHA'LE**, ĭn-hā′l. *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Lat.] To draw in with air; to inſpire: oppoſed to *exhale* or *expire*.

Martin was walking forth to *inhale* the freſh breeze of the evening. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

> But from the breezy deep the bleſt *inhale*
> The fragrant murmurs of the weſtern gale. *Pope.*
> There ſits the ſhepherd on the graſſy turf,
> *Inhaling* healthful the deſcending ſun. *Thomſon.*

INHARMO'NIOUS, ĭn-hăr-mō′-nyŭs. *adj.* [*in* and *harmonious.*] Unmuſical; not ſweet of ſound.

Catullus, though his lines be rough, and his numbers *inharmonious*, I could recommend for the ſoftneſs and delicacy, but muſt decline for the looſeneſs, of his thoughts. *Felton.*

The identity of ſound may appear a little *inharmonious*, and ſhock the ear. *Broome.*

To **INHE'RE**, ĭn-hē′r. *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Lat.] To exiſt in ſomething elſe.

> For, nor in nothing, nor in things
> Extreme and ſcattering bright, can love *inhere*. *Donne.*

They do but *inhere* in their ſubject which ſupports them; their being is a dependence on a ſubject. *Digby on Bodies.*

INHE'RENT, ĭn-hē′-rĕnt. *adj.* [*inherent*, Fr. *inhærens*, Lat.]

1. Exiſting in ſomething elſe, ſo as to be inſeparable from it.

> I will not do't,
> Leſt I ſurceaſe to honour mine own truth;
> And, my body's action, teach my mind
> A moſt *inherent* baſeneſs. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

2. Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn.

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office: I ſpeak of that only which is inborn and *inherent* to your perſon. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The power of drawing iron is one of the ideas of a loadſtone; and a power to be ſo drawn is a part of the complex one of iron; which powers paſs for *inherent* qualities. *Locke.*

Animal oil is various according to principles *inherent* in it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

They will be ſure to decide in favour of themſelves, and talk much of their *inherent* right. *Swift.*

The ideas of ſuch modes can no more be ſubſiſtent, than the idea of redneſs was juſt now found to be *inherent* in the blood, or that of whiteneſs in the brain. *Bentley.*

The obligations we are under of diſtinguiſhing ourſelves as much by an *inherent* and habitual, as we are already diſtinguiſhed by an external and relative holineſs. *Bentley.*

To **INHE'RIT**, ĭn-hĕr′-rĭt. *v. a.* [*enheriter*, Fr.]

1. To receive or poſſeſs by inheritance.

Treaſon is not *inherited*, my lord. *Shakeſp.*

> Why, all delights are vain; but that moſt vain,
> Which with pain purchas'd doth *inherit* pain. *Shak.*

Prince Harry is valiant; for the cold blood he did naturally *inherit* of his father he hath, like lean, ſteril land, manured with excellent good ſtore of fertile ſherris. *Shakeſp.*

Bleſſed are the meek, for they ſhall *inherit* the earth. *Matt.*

The ſon can receive from his father good things, without empire, that was veſted in him for the good of others; and therefore the ſon cannot claim or *inherit* it by a title, which is founded wholly on his own private good. *Locke.*

We muſt know how the firſt ruler, from whom any one claims, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to ſucceed him in it, and *inherit* it from him. *Locke.*

Unwilling to ſell an eſtate he had ſome proſpect of *inheriting*, he formed delays. *Addiſon.*

2. To poſſeſs; to obtain poſſeſſion of: in *Shakeſpeare*. Not uſed.

He, that had wit, would think that I had none,
To bury ſo much gold under a tree,
And never after to *inherit* it. *Shakeſp. Titus And.*

Inhe'ritable, ìn-hèr'-rìt-åbl. *adj.* [from *inherit.*] Tranſmiſſible by inheritance; obtainable by ſucceſſion.

A kind of *inheritable* eſtate accrued unto them. *Carew.*

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were not *inheritable* to him by deſcent. *Hayward.*

Was the power the ſame, and from the ſame original in Moſes as it was in David? And was it *inheritable* in one and not in the other? *Locke.*

Inhe'ritance, ìn-hèr'-rìt-åns. *n. ſ.* [from *inherit.*]

1. Patrimony; hereditary poſſeſſion.

When the ſon dies, let the *inheritance*
Deſcend unto the daughter. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Is there yet any portion or *inheritance* for us in our father's houſe? *Gen.* xxxi. 14.

Claim our juſt *inheritance* of old. *Milton.*

O dear, unhappy babe! muſt I bequeath thee
Only a ſad *inheritance* of woe?
Gods! cruel gods! can't all my pains atone,
Unleſs they reach my infant's guiltleſs head. *Smith.*

2. The reception of poſſeſſion by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have merely for themſelves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs, when death has put an end to their parents uſe of it; and this we call *inheritance.* *Locke.*

3. In *Shakeſpeare*, poſſeſſion.

You will rather ſhow our general lowts
How you can frown, than ſpend a fawn upon them,
For the *inheritance* of their loves, and ſafeguard
Of what that want might ruin. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Inhe'ritor, ìn-hèr'-rìt-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives any thing by ſucceſſion.

You, like a letcher, out of whoriſh loins,
Are pleas'd to breed out your *inheritors.* *Shakeſp.*

The very conveyances of his lands will hardly lie in this box; and muſt the *inheritor* himſelf have no more? *Shakeſp.*

Marriage without conſent of parents they do not make void, but they mulct it in the *inheritors*; for the children of ſuch marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents' inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Inhe'ritress, ìn-hèr'-rìt-trìs. *n. ſ.* [from *inheritor.*] An heireſs; a woman that inherits.

He hath given artificially ſome hopes to Mary Anne, *inheritreſs* to the duchy of Bretagne. *Bacon.*

Inhe'ritrix, ìn-hèr'-rìt-trìks. *n. ſ.* [from *inheritor.*] An heireſs. This is now more commonly uſed, though *inheritreſs* be a word more analogically Engliſh.

No feme
Should be *inheritrix* in Salike land. *Shakeſp.*

To **Inhe'rse**, ìn-hèr's. *v. a.* [*in* and *herſe.*] To incloſe in a funeral monument.

See, where he lies, *inherſed* in the arms
Of the moſt bloody nurſer of his harms. *Shakeſp.*

Inhe'sion, ìn-hè'-zhůn. *n. ſ.* [*inhæſio*, Lat.] Inherence; the ſtate of exiſting in ſomething elſe.

To **Inhi'bit**, ìn-hìb'-ìt. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, Fr.]

1. To reſtrain; to hinder; to repreſs; to check.

Holding of the breath doth help ſomewhat to ceaſe the hiccough; and vinegar put to the noſtrils, or gargariſed, doth it alſo, for that it is aſtringent, and *inhibiteth* the motion of the ſpirit. *Bacon.*

The ſtars and planets being whirled about with great velocity, would ſuddenly, did nothing *inhibit* it, be ſhattered in pieces. *Ray on the Creation.*

Their motions alſo are excited and *inhibited*, are moderated and managed, by the objects without them. *Bentley.*

2. To prohibit; to forbid.

All men were *inhibited* by proclamation, at the diſſolution, ſo much as to mention a parliament. *Clarendon.*

Burial may not be *inhibited* or denied to any one. *Ayliffe.*

Inhibi'tion, ìn-hỳ-bìsh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*inhibition*, Fr. *inhibitio*, Lat.]

1. Prohibition; embargo.

He might be judged to have impoſed an envious *inhibition* on it, becauſe himſelf has not ſtock enough to maintain the trade. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

2. [In law.]

Inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge from farther proceeding in the cauſe depending before him. *Inhibition* is moſt commonly a writ iſſuing out of a higher court Chriſtian to a lower and inferior, upon an appeal; and prohibition out of the king's court to a court Chriſtian, or to an inferior temporal court. *Cowell.*

To **Inho'ld**, ìn-hò'ld. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itſelf.

It is diſputed, whether this light firſt created be the ſame which the ſun *inholdeth* and caſteth forth, or whether it had continuance any longer than till the ſun's creation. *Raleigh.*

Inho'spitable, ìn-hòs'-pỳ-tåbl. *adj.* [*in* and *hoſpitable.*] Affording no kindneſs or entertainment to ſtrangers.

All places elſe
Inhoſpitable appear, and deſolate;
Nor knowing us, nor known. *Milton.*

Since toſs'd from ſhores to ſhores, from lands to lands,
Inhoſpitable rocks, and barren ſands. *Dryden's Virg.*

Inho'spitably, ìn-hòs'-pỳ-tåb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *inhoſpitable.*] Unkindly to ſtrangers.

Of gueſts he makes them ſlaves
Inhoſpitably; and kills their infant males. *Milton.*

Inho'spitableness, ìn-hòs'-pỳ-tåbl-nìs. }
Inhospita'lity, ìn-hòs-pỳ-tål'-ìt-ỳ. }
n. ſ. [*in* and *hoſpitality*; *inhoſpitalité*, Fr.] Want of hoſpitality; want of courteſy to ſtrangers.

INHU'MAN, ìn-hù'-mån. *adv.* [*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Lat.] Barbarous; ſavage; cruel; uncompaſſionate.

A juſt war may be proſecuted after a very unjuſt manner; by perfidious breaches of our word, by *inhuman* cruelties, and by aſſaſſinations. *Atterb.*

The more theſe praiſes were enlarged, the more *inhuman* was the puniſhment, and the ſufferer more innocent. *Swift.*

Princes and peers attend! while we impart
To you the thoughts of no *inhuman* heart. *Pope.*

Inhuma'nity, ìn-hù-mån'-ìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*inhumanité*, Fr. from *inhuman.*] Cruelty; ſavageneſs; barbarity.

Love which lover hurts is *inhumanity.* *Sidney.*

The rudeneſs of thoſe who muſt make up their want of juſtice with *inhumanity* and impudence. *King Charles.*

Each ſocial feeling fell,
And joyleſs *inhumanity* pervades
And petrifies the heart. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Inhu'manly, ìn-hù'-mån-lỳ. *adv.* [from *inhuman.*] Savagely; cruelly; barbarouſly.

O! what are theſe?
Death's miniſters, not men: who thus deal death
Inhumanly to men; and multiply
Ten thouſand fold the ſin of him who ſlew
His brother! *Milton.*

I, who have eſtabliſhed the whole ſyſtem of all true politeneſs and refinement in converſation, think myſelf moſt *inhumanly* treated by my countrymen. *Swift.*

To **I'nhumate**, ìn-hù'-måt. } *v. a.* [*inhumer*,
To **Inhu'me**, ìn-hù'm. } Fr. *humo*, Lat.]
To bury; to inter.

Weeping they bear the mangled heaps of ſlain,
Inhume the natives in their native plain. *Pope's Od.*

To **Inje'ct**, ìn-dzhèkt'. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Lat.]

1. To throw in; to dart in.

Angels *inject* thoughts into our minds, and know our cogitations. *Glanville.*

2. To throw up; to caſt up.

Though bold in open field, they yet ſurround
The town with walls, and mound *inject* on mound. *Pope.*

Inje'ction, ìn-dzhèk'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*injection*, Fr. *injectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of caſting in.

This ſalt powdered was, by the repeated *injection* of well-kindled charcoal, made to flaſh like melted nitre. *Boyle.*

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a ſyringe, or any other inſtrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*

3. The act of filling the veſſels with wax, or any other proper matter, to ſhew their ſhapes and ramifications, often done by anatomiſts. *Quincy.*

Inimitabi'lity, ìn-ìm'-ỳ-tå-bìl''-ìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *inimitable.*] Incapacity to be imitated.

Truths muſt have an eternal exiſtence in ſome underſtanding; or rather they are the ſame with that underſtanding itſelf, conſidered as variouſly repreſentative, according to the various modes of *inimitability* or participation. *Norris.*

Ini'mitable, ìn-ìm'-ìt-åbl. *adj.* [*inimitabilis*, Lat. *inimitable*, Fr.] Above imitation; not to be copied.

The portal ſhone, *inimitable* on earth
By model, or by ſhading pencil drawn. *Milton.*

What is moſt excellent is moſt *inimitable.* *Denh.*

And imitate the *inimitable* force. *Dryden.*

Virgil copied the ancient ſculptors, in that *inimitable* deſcription of military fury in the temple of Janus. *Addiſon.*

Ini'mitably, ìn-ìm'-ìt-tå-blỳ. *adj.* [from *inimitable.*] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.

A man could not have been always blind who thus *inimitably* copies nature. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

Thus terribly adorn'd the figures ſhine,
Inimitably wrought with ſkill divine. *Pope.*

Charms ſuch as thine, *inimitably* great. *Broome.*

To **Injo'in**, ìn-dzhoì'n. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr. *injungo*, Lat.]

1. To command; to enforce by authority. See Enjoin.

Laws do not only teach what is good, but they *injoin* it; they have in them a certain conſtraining force. *Hooker.*

This garden tend, our pleaſant taſk'd *injoin'd.* *Milton.*

2. In *Shakeſpeare*, to join. Not uſed.

The Ottomites
Steering with due courſe towards the iſle of Rhodes,
Have there *injoin'd* them with a fleet. *Shakeſp.*

Ini'quitous, ìn-ìk'-kwỳ-tůs. *adj.* [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity.*] Unjuſt; wicked.

INI'QUITY, ìn-ìk'-kwỳ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*iniquitas*, Lat. *iniquité*, Fr.]

1. Injuſtice; unrighteouſneſs.

There is greater or leſs probability of an happy iſſue to a tedious war, according to the righteouſneſs or *iniquity* of the cauſe for which it was commenced. *Smalridge.*

2. Wickedneſs; crime.

Want of the knowledge of God is the cauſe of all *iniquity* amongſt men. *Hooker.*

Till God at laſt,
Wearied with their *iniquities*, withdraw
His preſence from among them. *Milton.*

Ini'tial, ìn-nìſh'-ål. *adj.* [*initial*, Fr. *initialis*, from *initium*, Lat.]

1. Placed at the beginning.

In the editions, which had no more than the *initial* letters of names, he was made by keys to hurt the inoffenſive. *Pope.*

2. Incipient; not complete.

Moderate labour of the body conduces to the preſervation of health, and cures many *initial* diſeaſes; but the toil of the mind deſtroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

The ſchools have uſed a middle term to expreſs this affection, and have called it the *initial* fear of God. *Rogers.*

To **Ini'tiate**, ỉn-ỉsh'-ảt. *v. a.* [*initier*, Fr. *initio*, Lat.] To enter; to inſtruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new ſtate; to put into a new ſociety.

Providence would only *initiate* mankind into the uſeful knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to employ our induſtry. *More's Ant. againſt Atheiſm.*

To *initiate* his pupil in any part of learning, an ordinary ſkill in the governour is enough. *Locke.*

He was *initiated* into half a dozen clubs before he was one and twenty. *Spectator.*

No ſooner was a convert *initiated*, but, by an eaſy figure, he became a new man. *Addiſon.*

To **Ini'tiate**, ỉn-ỉsh'-ảt. *v. n.* To do the firſt part; to perform the firſt rite.

The king himſelf *initiates* to the pow'r,
Scatters with quiv'ring hand the ſacred flour,
And the ſtream ſprinkles. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Ini'tiate, ỉn-ỉsh'-ẻt. *adj.* [*initié*, Fr. *initiatus*, Lat.] Unpractiſed.

My ſtrange and ſelf-abuſe
Is the *initiate* fear; that wants hard uſe:
We're yet but young. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Initia'tion, ỉn-nỉsh'-shả'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*initiatio*, Lat. from *initiate*.] The reception, admiſſion, or entrance of a new comer into any art or ſtate.

The ground of initiating or entering men into Chriſtian life, is more ſummarily comprifed in the form of baptiſm, the ceremony of this *initiation* inſtituted by Chriſt. *Hammond.*

Silence is the firſt thing that is taught us at our *initiation* into ſacred myſteries. *Broome.*

Injucu'ndity, ỉn-dzhỏ-kủn'-dỷ-tỷ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *jucundity*.] Unpleaſantneſs.

Inju'dicable, ỉn-dzhỏ'-dỷ-kảbl. *adj.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

Injudi'cial, ỉn-dzhỏ'-dỉsh-ảl. *adj.* [*in* and *judicial*.] Not according to form of law. *Dict.*

Injudi'cious, ỉn-dzhỏ-dỉsh'-ủs. *adj.* [*in* and *judicious*.] Void of judgment; without judgment. Uſed both of perſons and things.

A philoſopher would either think me in jeſt, or very *injudicious*, if I took the earth for a body regular in itſelf, if compared with the reſt of the univerſe. *Burnet.*

A ſharp wit may find ſomething in the wiſeſt man, whereby to expoſe him to the contempt of *injudicious* people. *Tillotſon.*

Injudi'ciously, ỉn-dzhỏ-dỉsh'-ủs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *injudicious*.] With ill judgment; not wiſely.

Scaliger *injudiciouſly* condemns this deſcription. *Broome.*

Inju'nction, ỉn-dzkủnk'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [from *injoin*; *injunctus*, *injunctio*, Lat.]

1. Command; order; precept.

The inſtitution of God's law is deſcribed as being eſtabliſhed by ſolemn *injunction*. *Hooker.*

My duty cannot ſuffer
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands;
Though the *injunction* be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you. *Shakeſp.*

For, ſtill they knew; and ought t' have ſtill remember'd
The high *injunction*, not to taſte that fruit,
Whoever tempted. *Milton.*

The ceremonies of the church are neceſſary as the *injunctions* of lawful authority, the practice of the primitive church, and the general rules of decency. *South.*

2. [In law.] *Injunction* is an interlocutory decree out of the chancery, ſometimes to give poſſeſſion unto the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, ſometimes to the king's ordinary court, and ſometimes to the court-chriſtian, to ſtay proceeding. *Cowel.*

To **I'njure**, ỉn'-dzhủr. *v. a.* [*injurier*, Fr. *injuria*, Lat.]

1. To hurt unjuſtly; to miſchief undeſervedly; to wrong.

They *injure* by chance in a crowd, and without a deſign; then hate always whom they have once *injured*. *Temple.*

Forgiveneſs to the *injur'd* doth belong;
But they ne'er pardon who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

Leſt heat ſhould *injure* us, his timely care
Hath unbeſought provided. *Milton.*

I'njurer, ỉn'-dzhủr-ủr. *n. ſ.* [from *injure*.] He that hurts another unjuſtly; one who wrongs another.

Ill deeds are well turn'd back upon their authors;
And 'gainſt an *injurer*, the revenge is juſt. *Ben Jonſon.*

The upright judge will countenance right, and diſcountenance wrong, whoever be the *injurer* or the ſufferer. *Atterbury.*

Inju'rious, ỉn-dzhỏ'-ryủs. *adj.* [from *injury*; *injurius*, Lat. *injurieux*, Fr.]

1. Unjuſt; invaſive of another's rights.

Till the *injurious* Roman did extort
This tribute from us, we were free. *Shakeſp.*

Injurious ſtrength would rapine ſtill excuſe,
By off'ring terms the weaker muſt refuſe. *Dryd.*

2. Guilty of wrong or injury.

Yet beauty, though *injurious*, hath ſtrange power,
After offence returning, to regain
Love once poſſeſt. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

3. Miſchievous; unjuſtly hurtful.

Our repentance is not real, becauſe we have not done what we can to undo our fault, or at leaſt to hinder the *injurious* conſequences of it from proceeding. *Tillotſon.*

4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful; wrongful.

A priſon, indeed *injurious*, becauſe a priſon, but elſe well teſtifying affection, becauſe in all reſpects as commodious as a priſon can be. *Sidney.*

It is natural for a man, by directing his prayers to an image, to ſuppoſe the being he prays to repreſented by that image: which how *injurious*, how contumelious muſt it be to the glorious nature of God! *South.*

If *injurious* appellations were of any advantage to a cauſe, what appellations would thoſe deſerve who endeavour to ſow the ſeeds of ſedition? *Swift.*

Inju'riously, ỉn-dzhỏ'-ryủs-lỷ. *adv.* [from *injurious*.] Wrongfully; hurtfully with injuſtice, with contumely.

Nor ought he to neglect the vindication of his character, when it is *injuriouſly* attacked. *Pope and Gay.*

Inju'riousness, ỉn-dzhỏ'-ryủs-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *injurious*.] Quality of being injurious.

Some miſcarriages might eſcape, rather through ſudden neceſſities of ſtate, than any propenſity either to *injuriouſneſs* or oppreſſion. *King Charles.*

I'NJURY, ỉn'-dzhủr-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [*injuria*, Lat. *injure*, Fr.]

1. Hurt without juſtice.

The places were acquired by juſt title of victory; and therefore in keeping of them no *injury* was offered. *Hayward.*

Riot aſcends above their loftieſt tow'rs,
And *injury* and outrage. *Milton.*

2. Miſchief; detriment.

Many times we do *injury* to a cauſe by dwelling upon trifling arguments. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Annoyance.

Great *injuries* mice and rats do in the fields. *Mortimer.*

4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. A French mode of ſpeech, not now in uſe.

Caſting off the reſpects fit to be continued between great kings, he fell to bitter invectives againſt the French king; and ſpake all the *injuries* he could deviſe of Charles. *Bacon.*

Inju'stice, ỉn-dzhủs'-tỉs. *n. ſ.* [*injuſtice*, Fr. *injuſtitia*, Lat.] Iniquity; wrong.

Cunning men can be guilty of a thouſand *injuſtices* without being diſcovered, or at leaſt without being puniſhed. *Swift.*

INK, ỉnk'. *n. ſ.* [*encre*, Fr. *inchioſtro*, Ital.]

1. The black liquor with which men write.

Mourn boldly, my *ink*; for while ſhe looks upon you, your blackneſs will ſhine. *Sidney.*

O! ſhe's fallen
Into a pit of *ink*, that the wide ſea
Hath drops too few to waſh her clean again. *Shak.*

Like madmen they hurl'd ſtones and *ink*. *Ben Jonſon.*

Intending to have try'd
The ſilver favour which you gave,
In *ink* the ſhining point I dy'd,
And drench'd it in the ſable wave. *Waller.*

Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in *ink*, and no other ſalt will ſtrike the colour with galls. *Brown.*

I have found pens blacked almoſt all over when I had a while carried them about me in a ſilver *ink* caſe. *Boyle.*

The ſecretary poured the *ink* box all over the writings, and ſo defaced them. *Howel's Voc. Foreſt.*

He that would live clear of envy muſt lay his finger upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the *ink* pot. *L'Eſtrange.*

I could hardly reſtrain them from throwing the *ink* bottle at one another's heads. *Arbuthnot.*

2. *Ink* is uſed for any liquor with which they write: as, red *ink*; green *ink*.

To **Ink**, ỉnk'. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink as, *his face is all over* inked.

Inkho'rn, ỉnk'-hảrn. *n. ſ.* [*ink* and *horn*.] A portable caſe for the inſtruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

Bid him bring his pen and *inkhorn* to the jail; we are now to examine thoſe men. *Shakeſp.*

Ere that we will ſuffer ſuch a prince
To be diſgrac'd by an *inkhorn* mate,
We, and our wives and children, all will fight. *Shakeſp.*

What is more frequent than to ſay, a ſilver *inkhorn*? *Grew.*

I'nkle, ỉnk'l. *n. ſ.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.

Incles, caddiſſes, cambricks, lawns: why he ſongs them over as they were gods and goddeſſes. *Shak.*

I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee;
He wiſt not when the hempen ſtring I drew;
Now mine I quickly doff of *inkle* blue. *Gay's Paſt.*

I'nkling, ỉnk'-lỉng. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *inklincken* to ſound within. This ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland: as, *I heard not an* inkling.] Hint; whiſper; intimation.

Our buſineſs is not unknown to the ſenate: they have had *inkling* what we intend to do, which now we'll ſhew them in deeds. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

We in Europe, notwithſtanding all the remote diſcoveries and navigations of this laſt age, never heard of any of the leaſt *inkling* or glimpſe of this iſland. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They had ſome *inkling* of ſecret meſſages between the marquis of Newcaſtle and young Hotham. *Clarendon.*

Aboard a Corinthian veſſel he got an *inkling* among the ſhip's crew of a conſpiracy. *L'Eſtrange.*

I'NKMAKER, ĭnk'-må-kůr. *n. ſ.* [*ink* and *maker.*] He who makes ink.

I'NKY, ĭnk'-ỷ. *adj.* [from *ink.*]

1. Conſiſting of ink.

England bound in with the triumphant ſea,
Whoſe rocky ſhore beats back the envious ſiege
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with ſhame,
With *inky* blots and rotten parchment bonds. *Shak.*

2. Reſembling ink.

The liquor preſently began to grow pretty clear and tranſparent, loſing its *inky* blackneſs. *Boyle.*

3. Black as ink.

'Tis not alone my *inky* cloak, good mother,
Nor cuſtomary ſuits of ſolemn black,
That can denote me truly. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

I'NLAND, ĭn'-lånd. *adj.* [*in* and *land.*] Interior; lying remote from the ſea.

In this wide *inland* ſea, that hight by name,
The idle lake, my wand'ring ſhip I row. *Spenſer.*

Goodly laws, like little *inland* ſeas, will carry even ſhips upon their waters. *Spenſer.*

An old religious uncle of mine was, in his youth, an *inland* man. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

A ſubſtitute ſhines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his ſtate
Empties itſelf, as doth an *inland* brook
Into the main of waters. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

This perſon did publiſh a pamphlet printed in England for a general exciſe, or *inland* duty. *Swift.*

I'NLAND, ĭn'-lånd. *n. ſ.* Interior or midland parts.

Out of theſe ſmall beginnings, gotten near to the mountains, did they ſpread themſelves into the *inland.* *Spenſer.*

They of thoſe marches ſhall defend
Our *inland* from the pilfering borders. *Shakeſp.*

The reſt were all
Far to th' *inland* retir'd, about the walls
Of Pandæmonium. *Milton.*

I'NLANDER, ĭn'-lån-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *inland.*] Dweller remote from the ſea.

The ſame name is given unto the *inlanders*, or midland inhabiters of this iſland. *Brown.*

To **INLA'PIDATE**, ĭn-låp'-ỷ-dåt. *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido*, Lat.] To make ſtoney; to turn to ſtone.

Some natural ſpring waters will *inlapidate* wood; ſo that you ſhall ſee one piece of wood, whereof the part above the water ſhall continue wood, and the part under the water ſhall be turned into a kind of gravelly ſtone. *Bacon.*

To **INLA'Y**, ĭn-lå'. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay.*]

1. To diverſify with different bodies inſerted into the ground or ſubſtratum.

They are worthy
To *inlay* heav'n with ſtars. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Look, how the floor of heav'n
Is thick *inlaid* with patens of bright gold. *Shakeſp.*

A ſaphire throne, *inlaid* with pure
Amber, and colours of the ſhow'ry arch. *Milt.*

The timber bears a great price with the cabinet-makers, when large, for *inlaying.* *Mortimer.*

Here clouded canes 'midſt heaps of toys are found,
And *inlaid* tweezer-caſes ſtrow the ground. *Gay.*

2. To make variety by being inſerted into bodies; to variegate.

Sea girt iſles,
That like to rich and various gems *inlay*
The unadorned boſom of the deep. *Milton.*

INLA'Y, ĭn-lå'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; wood formed to inlay.

Underfoot the violet,
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich *inlay*,
Broider'd the ground. *Milton.*

To **INLA'W**, ĭn-lå'. *v. a.* [*in* and *law.*] To clear of outlawry or attainder.

It ſhould be a great incongruity to have them to make laws, who themſelves were not *inlawed.* *Bacon.*

I'NLET, ĭn'-lĕt. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *let.*] Paſſage; place of ingreſs; entrance.

Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light, I couple together; I find their dimenſions brought under one. *Wotton.*

She through the porch and *inlet* of each ſenſe
Dropt in ambroſial oils till ſhe reviv'd. *Milton.*

I deſire any one to aſſign any ſimple idea, which is not received from one of theſe *inlets.* *Locke.*

A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our commodious ports, which the greater the *inlets* are ſo much the better, for the imaginary pleaſure of a ſtreight ſhore. *Bentley.*

Inlets amongſt broken lands and iſlands. *Ellis.*

IN'LY, ĭn'-lỷ. *adj.* [from *in.*] Interior; internal; ſecret.

Did'ſt thou but know the *inly* touch of love,
Thou would'ſt as ſoon go kindle fire with ſnow,
As ſeek to quench the fire of love with words. *Shakeſp.*

I'NLY, ĭn'-lỷ. *adv.* Internally; within; ſecretly; in the heart.

Her heart with joy unwonted *inly* ſwell'd,
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker eld. *Spenſer.*

I've *inly* wept,
Or ſhould have ſpoke ere this. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Whereat he *inly* rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a ſtone,
That beat out life. *Milton.*

Theſe growing thoughts, my mother ſoon perceiving
By words at times caſt forth, *inly* rejoic'd. *Milton.*

The ſoldiers ſhout around with gen'rous rage;
He prais'd their ardor: *inly* pleas'd to ſee
His hoſt. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

I'NMATE, ĭn'-måt. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *mate.*]

Inmates are thoſe that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man, though in ſeveral rooms of his manſion-houſe, paſſing in and out by one door. *Cowel.*

So ſpake the enemy of mankind, incloſ'd
In ſerpent, *inmate* bad! and toward Eve
Addreſſed his way. *Milton.*

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown,
Suſpected to a ſequent king, who ſeeks
To ſtop their overgrowth, as *inmate* gueſts
Too numerous. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Home is the ſacred refuge of our life,
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife:
If thence we fly, the cauſe admits no doubt,
None but an *inmate* foe could force us out. *Dryd.*

INMOST, ĭn'-můst. *adj.* [from *in.*] Deepeſt within; remoteſt from the ſurface.

'Tis you muſt dig with mattock and with ſpade,
And pierce the *inmoſt* centre of the earth. *Shakeſp.*

Riſing ſighs and falling tears,
That ſhow too well the warm deſires,
The ſilent, ſlow, conſuming fires,
Which on my *inmoſt* vitals prey,
And melt my very ſoul away. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the ſeveral rings, I found that it was moſt copious from the firſt or *inmoſt*, and in the exterior rings became leſs and leſs. *Newton.*

He ſends a dreadful groan: the rocks around
Through all their *inmoſt* hollow caves reſound. *Pope.*

I got into the *inmoſt* court. *Gulliver's Travels.*

INN, ĭn'. *n. ſ.* [inn, Sax. a chamber.]

1. A houſe of entertainment for travellers.

How all this is but a fair *inn*,
Of fairer gueſts which dwell within. *Sidney.*

Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doom
To good and bad, the common *inn* of reſt;
But, after death, the trial is to come,
When beſt ſhall be to them that lived beſt. *Fairy Queen.*

Now day is ſpent,
Therefore with me ye may take up your *inn.* *Fairy Queen.*

The Weſt, that glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day,
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely *inn.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an *inn*, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*

One may learn more here in one day, than in a year's rambling from one *inn* to another. *Locke.*

2. A houſe where ſtudents were boarded and taught: whence we ſtill call the colleges of common law *inns* of court.

Go ſome and pull down the Savoy; others to the *inns* of courts: down with them all. *Shakeſp.*

3. It was anciently uſed for the town houſes in which great men reſided when they attended the court.

To **INN**, ĭn'. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging.

In thyſelf dwell;
Inn any where: continuance maketh hell. *Donne.*

To **INN**, ĭn'. *v. a.* To houſe; to put under cover.

He that ears my land, ſpares my team, and gives me leave to *inn* the crop. *Shakeſp.*

Howſoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good fruit, yet the ſubſidy bare a fruit that proved harſh and bitter, all was *inned* at laſt into the king's barn. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Mow clover or rye-graſs, and make it fit to *inn.* *Mortimer.*

INNA'TE, ĭn-nåt'. } *adj.* [*inné*, Fr. *innatus*, Lat.]
INNA'TED, ĭn-nå'-tĭd. }

1. Inborn; ingenerate; natural; not ſuperadded; not adſcititious. *Innated* is not proper.

The Druinian hath been cried up for an *innated* integrity, and accounted the uprighteſt dealer on earth. *Howel.*

With eloquence *innate* his tongue was arm'd;
Though harſh the precept, yet the people charm'd. *Dryden.*

2. *Innate* is uſed in the following paſſage for *inherent*. *Innate* in perſons, *inherent* in things.

Mutual gravitation, or ſpontaneous attraction, cannot poſſibly be *innate* and eſſential to matter. *Bentley.*

INNA'TENESS, ĭn-nå't-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *innate.*] The quality of being innate.

INNA'VIGABLE, ĭn-nåv'-vỷ-gåbl. *adj.* [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be paſſed by ſailing.

If you ſo hard a toil will undertake,
As twice to paſs th' *innavigable* lake. *Dryden.*

I'NNER, ĭn'-nůr. *adj.* [from *in.*] Interiour; not outward.

But th' elfin knight with wonder all the way
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his *inner* thought. *Spenſer.*

This attracts the ſoul,
Governs the *inner* man, the nobler part;
That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton.*

Many families are eſtabliſhed in the Weſt Indies, and ſome diſcovered in the *inner* parts of America. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be underſtood only of the outer part; for the *inner* part, whereof the papillæ are compoſed, is muſcular. *Grew.*

Thus, ſeiz'd with ſacred fear, the monarch pray'd;
Then to his *inner* court the gueſts convey'd. *Pope.*

INNERMOST, ĭn'-nůr-můst. *adj.* [from *inner*. It ſeems leſs proper than *inmoſt.*] Remoteſt from the outward part.

The reflected beam of light would be ſo broad at the diſtance of ſix feet from the ſpeculum, where the rings appeared, as to obſcure one or two of the *innermoſt* rings. *Newton.*

INNHO'LDER, ĭn'-hôl-důr. *n. ſ.* [*inn* and *hold.*] A man who keeps an inn; an innkeeper.

I'NNINGS, ĭn'-nĭngz. *n. ſ.* Lands recovered from the ſea. *Ainſworth.*

INNKE'EPER, ĭn'-kė-pŭr. *n. ſ.* [*inn* and *keeper.*] One who keeps lodgings and proviſions for the entertainment of travellers.

Clergymen muſt not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an *innkeeper.* *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

A factious *innkeeper* was hanged, drawn, and quartered. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

We were not ſo inquiſitive about the inn as the *innkeeper*; and provided our landlord's principles were ſound, did not take any notice of the ſtaleneſs of his proviſions. *Addiſon.*

I'NNOCENCE, ĭn'-nŏ-sĕns. } *n. ſ.* [*innocence*, Fr. *innocentia*, Lat.]
I'NNOCENCY, ĭn'-nŏ-sĕn-sŷ. }

1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.

Simplicity and ſpotleſs *innocence.* *Milton.*

What comfort does overflow the devout ſoul, from a conſciouſneſs of its own *innocence* and integrity! *Tillotſon.*

2. Freedom from guilt imputed.

It will help me nothing
To plead mine *innocence*; for that dye is on me
Which makes my whit'ſt part black. *Shakeſp.*

If truth and upright *innocency* fail me,
I'll to the king my maſter. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

3. Harmleſsneſs; innoxiouſneſs.

The air was calm and ſerene; none of thoſe tumultuary motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and the winds cauſe in ours: 'twas ſuited to a golden age, and to the firſt *innocency* of nature. *Burnet's Theory.*

4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with ſome degree of weakneſs.

I urge this childhood proof,
Becauſe what follows is pure *innocence.* *Shakeſp.*

We laugh at the malice of apes, as well as at the *innocence* of children. *Temple.*

I'NNOCENT, ĭn'-nŏ-sĕnt. *adj.* [*innocent*, Fr. *innocens*, Lat.]

1. Pure from miſchief.

Something
You may deſerve of him through me and wiſdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, *innocent* lamb,
T' appeaſe an angry god. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Wreck on *innocent* frail man his loſs. *Milton.*

2. Free from any particular guilt.

Good madam, keep yourſelf within yourſelf:
The man is *innocent.* *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The peaſant, *innocent* of all theſe ills,
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallows tills,
And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryd.*

3. Unhurtful; harmleſs in effects.

The ſpear
Sung *innocent*, and ſpent its force in air. *Pope.*

I'NNOCENT, ĭn'-nŏ-sĕnt. *n. ſ.*

1. One free from guilt or harm.

So pure an *innocent* as that ſame lamb. *F. Queen.*

Thou haſt kill'd the ſweeteſt *innocent*,
That e'er did lift up eye. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

If murth'ring *innocents* be executing,
Why, then thou art an executioner. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

2. A natural; an ideot.

Innocents are excluded by natural defects. *Hooker.*

I'NNOCENTLY, ĭn'-nŏ-sĕnt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *innocent.*]

1. Without guilt.

The humble and contented man pleaſes himſelf *innocently* and eaſily, while the ambitious man attempts to pleaſe others ſinfully and difficultly. *South.*

2. With ſimplicity; with ſillineſs or imprudence.

3. Without hurt.

Balls at his feet lay *innocently* dead. *Cowley.*

INNO'CUOUS, ĭn-nŏk'-kŭ-ŭs. *adj.* [*innocuus*, Lat.] Harmleſs in effects.

The moſt dangerous poiſons, ſkilfully managed, may be made not only *innocuous*, but of all other medicines the moſt effectual. *Grew.*

INNO'CUOUSLY, ĭn-nŏk'-kŭ-ŭs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *innocuous.*] Without miſchievous effects.

Whether quails, from any peculiarity of conſtitution, do *innocuouſly* feed upon hellebore, or rather ſometimes but medically uſe the ſame. *Brown.*

INNO'CUOUSNESS, ĭn-nŏk'-kŭ-ŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *innocuous.*] Harmleſſneſs.

The blow which ſhakes a wall, or beats it down, and kills men, hath a greater effect on the mind than that which penetrates into a mud wall, and doth little harm; for that *innocuouſneſs* of the effect makes, that, although in itſelf it be as great as the other, yet 'tis little obſerved. *Digby on Bodies.*

To **I'NNOVATE**, ĭn'-nŏ-vȧt. *v. a.* [*innover*, Fr. *innovo*, Lat.]

1. To bring in ſomething not known before.

Men purſue ſome few principles which they have chanced upon, and care not to *innovate*, which draws unknown inconveniencies. *Bacon.*

Former things
Are ſet aſide like abdicated kings;
And every moment alters what is done,
And *innovates* ſome act 'till then unknown. *Dryd.*

Every man cannot diſtinguiſh betwixt pedantry and poetry; every man therefore is not fit to *innovate.* *Dryden.*

2. To change by introducing novelties.

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to *innovate* God's worſhip. *South.*

INNOVA'TION, ĭn-nŏ-vȧ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*innovation*, Fr. from *innovate.*] Change by the introduction of novelty.

The love of things ancient doth argue ſtayedneſs; but levity and want of experience maketh apt into *innovations.* *Hooker.*

It were good that men in *innovations* would follow the example of time itſelf, which indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly and by degrees. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form continue; but large intervals of time muſt paſs between every ſuch *innovation*, enough to make it of a piece with the conſtitution. *Swift.*

INNOVA'TOR, ĭn'-nŏ-vȧ-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*innovateur*, Fr. from *innovate.*]

1. An introductor of novelties.

I attach thee as a traiterous *innovator*,
A foe to th' publick weal. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He that will not apply new remedies, muſt expect new evils; for time is the greateſt *innovator*: and if time of courſe alter things to the worſe, and wiſdom and council ſhall not alter them to the better, what ſhall be the end? *Bacon's Eſſays.*

2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.

He counſels them to deteſt and perſecute all *innovators* of divine worſhip. *South.*

INNO'XIOUS, ĭn-nŏk'-shŭs. *adj.* [*innoxius*, Lat.]

1. Free from miſchievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often ſeen on the hair of men's heads and horſes' manes. *Digby.*

We may ſafely uſe purgatives, they being benign, and of *innoxious* qualities. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Sent by the better genius of the night,
Innoxious gleaming on the horſe's mane,
The meteor ſits. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

2. Pure from crimes.

Stranger to civil and religious rage,
The good man walk'd *innoxious* through his age. *Pope.*

INNO'XIOUSLY, ĭn-nŏk'-shŭs-lŷ. *adv.* [from *innoxious.*]

1. Harmleſsly; without harm done.

2. Without harm ſuffered.

Animals, that can *innoxiouſly* digeſt theſe poiſons, become antidotal to the poiſon digeſted. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

INNO'XIOUSNESS, ĭn-nŏk'-shŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *innoxious.*] Harmleſſneſs.

INNU'ENDO, ĭn-nŭ'-ĕn-dŏ. *n. ſ.* [*innuendo*, from *innuo*, Lat.] An oblique hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be indicted for a libellous *innuendo* upon all the great men that come to be concerned. *L'Eſtrange.*

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an *innuendo.* *Dryden.*

Purſue your trade of ſcandal-picking,
Your hints that Stella is no chicken;
Your *innuendoes*, when you tell us,
That Stella loves to talk with fellows. *Swift.*

INNU'MERABLE, ĭn-nŭ'-mŭr-ȧbl. *adj.* [*innumerable*, Fr. *innumerabilis*, Lat.] Not to be counted for multitude.

You have ſent *innumerable* ſubſtance
To furniſh Rome, and to prepare the ways
You have for dignities. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Cover me, ye pines,
Ye cedars! with *innumerable* boughs
Hide me where I may never ſee them more. *Milt.*

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by *innumerable* parts. *Locke.*

INNU'MERABLY, ĭn-nŭ'-mŭr-ȧb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *innumerable.*] Without number.

INNU'MEROUS, ĭn-nŭ'-mŭr-ŭs. *adj.* [*innumerus*, Lat.] Too many to be counted.

'Twould be ſome ſolace yet, ſome little chearing,
In this cloſe dungeon of *innumerous* boughs. *Milt.*

I take the wood,
And in thick ſhelter of *innum'rous* boughs,
Enjoy the comfort gentle ſleep allows. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

To **INO'CULATE**, ĭn-ŏk'-kŭ-lȧt. *v. n.* [*inoculo*, *in* and *oculus*, Lat.] To propagate any plant by inſerting its bud into another ſtock; to practiſe inoculation. See INOCULATION.

Nor are the ways alike in all
How to ingraff, how to *inoculate.* *May's Virgil.*

Now is the ſeaſon for the budding of the orange-tree: *inoculate* therefore at the commencement of this month. *Evelyn.*

But various are the ways to change the ſtate,
To plant, to bud, to graft, to *inoculate.* *Dryden.*

To **INO'CULATE**, ĭn-ŏk'-kŭ-lȧt. *v. a.* To yield a bud to another ſtock.

Virtue cannot ſo *inoculate* our old ſtock, but we ſhall reliſh of it. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Thy ſtock is too much out of date,
For tender plants t' *inoculate.* *Cleaveland.*

Where lilies, in a lovely brown,
Inoculate carnation. *Cleaveland.*

INOCULA'TION, ĭn-ŏk-kŭ-lȧ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*inoculatio*, Lat. from *inoculate.*]

1. *Inoculation* is practiſed upon all ſorts of ſtone fruit, and upon oranges and jaſmines. Chuſe a ſmooth part of the ſtock; then with your knife make an horizontal cut croſs the rind of the ſtock, and from the middle of that cut make a ſlit downwards about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, leſt you wound the ſtock: then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the footſtalk remaining, make a croſs cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife ſlit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, obſerving whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not: for all theſe buds which loſe their eyes in ſtripping are good for nothing: then raiſing the bark of the ſtock, thruſt the bud therein, placing it ſmooth between the rind and the wood of the ſtock; and ſo having exactly fitted the bud to the ſtock, tie them cloſely round, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud. *Miller.*

In the ſtem of Elaiana they all met, and came to be ingrafted all upon one ſtock, moſt of them by *inoculation.* *Howel.*

2. The practice of tranſplanting the ſmall-pox, by infuſion of the matter from ripened puſtules into the veins of the uninfected, in hopes of procuring a milder ſort than what frequently comes by infection. *Quincy.*

It is evident, by *inoculation*, that the ſmalleſt quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produceth the diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

INOCULA'TOR, ìn-ŏk'-kŭ-lå-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *inoculate.*]

1. One that practiſes the inoculation of trees.
2. One who propagates the ſmall-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddeſden been now living, he would have been at the head of the *inoculators*. *Freind's Hiſt. of Phyſick.*

INO'DORATE, ìn-ṑ'-dŏ-råt. *adj.* [*in* and *odoratus*, Lat.] Having no ſcent.

Whites are more *inodorate* than flowers of the ſame kind coloured. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

INO'DOROUS, ìn-ṑ'-dŭr-ŭs. *adj.* [*inodorus*, Lat.] Wanting ſcent; not affecting the noſe.

The white of an egg is a viſcous, unactive, inſipid, *inodorous* liquor. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

INOFFE'NSIVE, ìn-ŏf-fĕn'-sĭv. *adj.* [*in* and *offenſive.*]

1. Giving no ſcandal; giving no provocation.

A ſtranger, *inoffenſive*, unprovoking. *Fleetwood.*

However *inoffenſive* we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we ſhall be diſowned by God as traitors. *Rogers.*

2. Giving no uneaſineſs; cauſing no terror.

Should infants have taken offence at any thing, mixing pleaſant and agreeable appearances with it, muſt be uſed, 'till it be grown *inoffenſive* to them. *Locke.*

3. Harmleſs; hurtleſs; innocent.

For drink the grape
She cruſhes, *inoffenſive* moſt. *Milton.*

With whate'er gall thou ſet'ſt thyſelf to write,
Thy *inoffenſive* ſatires never bite. *Dryden.*

Hark, how the cannon, *inoffenſive* now,
Gives ſigns of gratulation. *Phillips.*

4. Unembarraſſed; without ſtop or obſtruction. A Latin mode of ſpeech.

From hence a paſſage broad,
Smooth, eaſy, *inoffenſive*, down to hell. *Milton.*

INOFFE'NSIVELY, ìn-ŏf-fĕn'-sĭv-lў. *adv.* [from *inoffenſive.*] Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS, ìn-ŏf-fĕn'-sĭv-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *inoffenſive.*] Harmleſſneſs; freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFI'CIOUS, ìn-ŏf-fĭsh'-ŭs. *adj.* [*in* and *officious.*] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INO'PINATE, ìn-ŏp'-ў-nĕt. *adj.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INOPPORTU'NE, ìn-ŏp-pŏr-tŭ'n. *adj.* [*inopportunus*, Lat.] Unſeaſonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY, ìn-å'r-dў-nå-sў. *n. ſ.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularity; diſorder. It is ſafer to uſe *inordination*.

They become very ſinful by the exceſs, which were not ſo in their nature: that *inordinacy* ſets them in oppoſition to God's deſignation. *Government of the Tongue.*

INO'RDINATE, ìn-å'r-dў-nĕt. *adj.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] Irregular; diſorderly; deviating from right.

Theſe people were wiſely brought to allegiance; but being ſtraight left unto their own *inordinate* life, they forgot what before they were taught. *Spenſer.*

Thence raiſe
At laſt diſtemper'd, diſcontented thoughts;
Vain hopes, vain arms, *inordinate* deſires,
Blown up with high conceits engend'ring pride. *Milton.*

From *inordinate* love and vain fear comes all unquietneſs of ſpirit. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

INO'RDINATELY, ìn-å'r-dў-nĕt-lў. *adv.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularly; not rightly.

As ſoon as a man deſires any thing *inordinately*, he is preſently diſquieted in himſelf. *Taylor.*

INO'RDINATENESS, ìn-å'r-dў-nĕt-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *inordinate.*] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINA'TION, ìn-ŏr-dў-nå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularity; deviation from right.

Schoolmen and caſuiſts, having too much philoſophy to clear a lye from that intrinſick *inordination* and deviation from right reaſon, inherent in the nature of it, held that a lye was abſolutely and univerſally ſinful. *South.*

INORGA'NICAL, ìn-ŏr-găn'-nў-kăl. *adj.* [*in* and *organical.*] Void of organs or inſtrumental parts.

We come to the loweſt and the moſt *inorganical* parts of matter. *Locke.*

To **INO'SCULATE**, ìn-ŏs'-kŭ-låt. *v. n.* [*in* and *oſculum*, Lat.] To unite by appoſition or contact.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched by *inoſculating* with nerves. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

INOSCULA'TION, ìn-ŏs-kŭ-lå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *inoſculate.*] Union by conjunction of the extremities.

The almoſt infinite ramifications and *inoſculations* of all the ſeveral ſorts of veſſels may eaſily be detected by glaſſes. *Ray.*

I'NQUEST, ìn'-kwĕst. *n. ſ.* [*enqueſte*, Fr. *inquiſitio*, Lat.]

1. Judicial inquiry or examination.

What confuſion of face ſhall we be under, when that grand *inqueſt* begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our uſe or miſuſe of them, is given in? *Atterbury.*

2. [In law.] The *inqueſt* of jurors, or by jury, is the moſt uſual trial of all cauſes, both civil and criminal; for in civil cauſes, after proof is made on either ſide, ſo much as each part thinks good for himſelf, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the diſcretion of twelve indifferent men, impanelled by the ſheriff; and as they bring in their verdict ſo judgment paſſes: for the judge ſaith, the jury finds the fact thus; then is the law thus, and ſo we judge. *Cowel.*

3. Enquiry; ſearch; ſtudy.

This is the laborious and vexatious *inqueſt* that the ſoul muſt make after ſcience. *South.*

INQUI'ETUDE, ìn-kwī'-ĕ-tŭd. *n. ſ.* [*inquietude*, Fr. *inquietudo*, *inquietus*, Lat.] Diſturbed ſtate; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

Having had ſuch experience of his fidelity and obſervance abroad, he found himſelf engaged in honour to ſupport him at home from any farther *inquietude*. *Wotton.*

Iron, that has ſtood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of *inquietude* and diſcontentment 'till it attain the former poſition. *Wotton.*

The youthful hero, with returning light,
Roſe anxious from th' *inquietudes* of night. *Pope.*

To **I'NQUINATE**, ìn'-kwў-nåt. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Lat.] To pollute; to corrupt.

An old opinion it was, that the ibis feeding upon ſerpents, that venomous food ſo *inquinated* their oval conceptions, that they ſometimes came forth in ſerpentine ſhapes. *Brown.*

INQUINA'TION, ìn-kwў-nå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*inquinatio*, Lat. from *inquinate.*] Corruption; pollution.

Their cauſes and axioms are ſo full of imagination, and ſo infected with the old received theories, as they are mere *inquinations* of experience, and concoct it not. *Bacon.*

The middle action, which produceth ſuch imperfect bodies, is fitly called by ſome of the ancients *inquination*, or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*

INQUI'RABLE, ìn-kwў'-răbl. *adj.* [from *inquire.*] That of which inquiſition or inqueſt may be made.

To **INQUI'RE**, ìn-kwў'-ŭr. *v. n.* [*enquirer*, Fr. *inquiro*, Lat.]

1. To aſk queſtions; to make ſearch; to exert curioſity on any occaſion: with *of* before the perſon aſked.

You have oft *inquir'd*
After the ſhepherd that complain'd of love. *Shak.*

We will call the damſel, and *inquire* at her mouth. *Geneſis.*

Herod *inquired of* them diligently. *Matthew.*

They began to *inquire* among themſelves, which of them it was that ſhould do this thing? *Luke*, xxii. 23.

He ſent Hadoram to king David, to *inquire of* his welfare. 1 *Chron.* xviii. 10.

It is a ſubject of a very noble inquiry, to *inquire of* the more ſubtile perceptions; for it is another key to open nature, as well as the houſe. *Bacon.*

2. It is uſed with *into* when ſomething is already imperfectly known.

It may deſerve our beſt ſkill to *inquire into* thoſe rules, by which we may guide our judgment. *South.*

The ſtep-dame poiſon for the ſon prepares;
The ſon *inquires into* his father's years. *Dryden.*

3. Sometimes with *of*.

Under their grateful ſhade Æneas ſat;
His left young Pallas kept, fix'd to his ſide,
And oft *of* winds *inquir'd*, and *of* the tide. *Dryd. Æn.*

4. With *after* when ſomething is loſt or miſſing; in which caſe *for* is likewiſe uſed.

Inquire for one Saul of Tarſus. *Acts*, ix. 11.

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under a guide that will miſlead them, than he that is likelier to be prevailed on to *inquire after* the right way. *Locke.*

5. With *about*, when fuller intelligence is deſired.

To thoſe who *inquired about* me, my lover would anſwer, that I was an old dependent upon his family. *Swift.*

6. To make examination.

Awful Rhadamanthus rules the ſtate:
He hears and judges each committed crime,
Inquires into the manner, place, and time. *Dryden.*

To **INQUI'RE**, ìn-kwў'-ŭr. *v. a.*

1. To aſk about; to ſeek out: as, he *inquired* the way.
2. To call; to name. Obſolete.

Canute had his portion from the reſt,
The which he call'd Canutium, for his hire,
Now Cantium, which Kent we commonly *inquire*. *Spenſer.*

3. It is now more commonly written *enquire*.

INQUI'RER, ìn-kwў'-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *inquire.*]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquiſitive.

What ſatisfaction may be obtained from thoſe violent diſputers, and eager *inquirers* into what day of the month the world began? *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

What's good doth open to th' *inquirers* ſtand,
And itſelf offers to th' accepting hand. *Denham.*

Superficial *inquirers* may ſatisfy themſelves that the parts of matter are united by ligaments. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

This is a queſtion only of *inquirers*, not diſputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine. *Locke.*

Late *inquirers* by their glaſſes find,
That every inſect of each different kind,
In its own egg, chear'd by the ſolar rays,
Organs involv'd and latent life diſplays. *Blackm.*

2. One who interrogates; one who queſtions.

INQUI'RY, ìn-kwў'-rў. *n. ſ.* [from *inquire.*]

1. Interrogation; ſearch by queſtion.

The men which were ſent from Cornelius had made *inquiry* for Simon's houſe, and ſtood before the gate. *Acts.*

2. Examination; ſearch.

This exactneſs is abſolutely neceſſary in *inquiries* after philoſophical knowledge, and in controverſies about truth. *Locke.*

As to the *inquiry* about liberty, I think the queſtion is not proper, whether the will be free, but whether a man be free? *Locke.*

I have been engaged in phyſical *inquiries. Locke.*

It is a real *inquiry*, concerning the nature of a bird, or a bat, to make their yet imperfect ideas of it more complete. *Locke.*

Judgment or opinion, in a remoter ſenſe, may be called invention: as when a judge or a phyſician makes an exact *inquiry* into any cauſe. *Grew.*

INQUISI'TION, ın-kwŷ-zısh'-ůn. *n.ſ.* [*inquiſition*, Fr. *inquiſitio*, Lat.]

1. Judicial inquiry.

When he maketh *inquiſition* for blood, he remembereth them: he forgetteth not the cry of the humble. *Pſ.* ix. 12.

When *inquiſition* was made of the matter, it was found out. *Eſth.* ii. 23.

With much ſeverity, and ſtrict *inquiſition*, were puniſhed the adherents and aiders of the late rebels. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Though it may be impoſſible to recollect every failing, yet you are ſo far to exerciſe an *inquiſition* upon yourſelf, as, by obſerving leſſer particulars, you may the better diſcover what the corruption of your nature ſways you to. *Taylor.*

By your good leave,
Theſe men will be your judges: we muſt ſtand
The *inquiſition* of their raillery
On our condition. *Southerne.*

2. Examination; diſcuſſion.

We were willing to make a pattern or precedent of an exact *inquiſition*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge. *Cowell.*

4. The court eſtabliſhed in ſome countries ſubject to the pope for the detection of hereſy.

One kiſs of her's, and but eighteen words,
Put quite down the Spaniſh *inquiſition*. *Corbet.*

INQUI'SITIVE, ın-kwız'-zıt-ıv. *adj.* [*inquiſitus*, Lat.] Curious; buſy in ſearch; active to pry into any thing: with *about*, *after*, *into*, or *of*, and ſometimes *to*.

My boy at eighteen years became *inquiſitive*
After his brother. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

This idleneſs, together with fear of imminent miſchiefs, have been the cauſe that the Iriſh were ever the moſt *inquiſitive* people *after* news of any nation in the world. *Davies.*

He is not *inquiſitive into* the reaſonableneſs of indifferent and innocent commands. *Taylor.*

It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead, and to give all the *inquiſitive* and malicious world a ſurvey of thoſe thoughts, which is the prerogative of God only to know. *South.*

His old ſhaking ſire,
Inquiſitive of fights, ſtill longs in vain
To find him in the number of the ſlain. *Dryden.*

Then what the Gallick arms will do,
Art anxiouſly *inquiſitive to* know. *Dryden.*

A Dutch ambaſſador, entertaining the king of Siam with the particularities of Holland, which he was *inquiſitive after*, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be ſo hard that men walked upon it. *Locke.*

The whole neighbourhood grew *inquiſitive after* my name and character. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

A wiſe man is not *inquiſitive about* things impertinent. *Broome.*

They cannot bear with the impertinent queſtions of a young *inquiſitive* and ſprightly genius. *Watts on the Mind.*

INQUI'SITIVELY, ın-kwız'-zıt-ıv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *inquiſitive*.] With curioſity; with narrow ſcrutiny.

INQUI'SITIVENESS, ın-kwız'-zıt-ıv-nıs. *n.ſ.* [from *inquiſitiveneſs*.] Curioſity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

Though he thought *inquiſitiveneſs* an uncomely gueſt, he could not but aſk who ſhe was. *Sidney.*

Heights that ſcorn our proſpect, and depths in which reaſon will never touch the bottom, yet ſurely the pleaſure ariſing from thence is great and noble; for as much as they afford perpetual matter to the *inquiſitiveneſs* of human reaſon, and ſo are large enough for it to take its full ſcopes and range in. *South's Sermons.*

Providence, delivering great concluſions to us, deſigned to excite our curioſity and *inquiſitiveneſs* after the methods by which things were brought to paſs. *Burnet.*

Curioſity in children nature has provided, to remove that ignorance they were born with; which, without this buſy *inquiſitiveneſs*, will make them dull. *Locke.*

INQUI'SITOR, ın-kwız'-zıt-ůr. *n.ſ.* [*inquiſitor*, Lat. *inquiſiteur*, Fr.]

1. One who examines judicially.

In theſe particulars I have played myſelf the *inquiſitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinable. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Minos, the ſtrict *inquiſitor*, appears,
And lives and crimes with his aſſeſſors hears. *Dryd.*

2. An officer in the popiſh courts of inquiſition.

To INRA'IL, ın-rå'l. *v. a.* [*in* and *rail*.] To incloſe with rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the ſame if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is ſubject. *Hooker.*

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits ſpread,
An *inrail'd* column rears its lofty head;
Here to ſev'n ſtreets ſev'n dials count the day,
And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

I'NROAD, ın'-ro̊d. *n.ſ.* [*in* and *road*.] Incurſions; ſudden and deſultory invaſion.

Many hot *inroads*
They make in Italy. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

From Scotland we have had in former times ſome alarms and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*

By proof we feel
Our pow'r ſufficient to diſturb his heav'n,
And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,
Though inacceſſible his fatal throne. *Milton.*

The loſs of Shrewſbury expoſed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon.*

The country open lay without defence;
For poets frequent *inroads* there had made. *Dryden.*

INSA'NABLE, ın-sån'-nåbl. *adj.* [*inſanabilis*, Lat.] Incurable; irremediable.

INSA'NE, ın-så'n. *adj.* [*inſanus*, Lat.]

1. Mad.

2. Making mad.

Were ſuch things here as we do ſpeak about?
Or have we eaten of the *inſane* root,
That takes the reaſon priſoner? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

INSA'TIABLE, ın-så'-shåbl. *adj.* [*inſatiabilis*, Lat. *inſatiable*, Fr.] Greedy beyond meaſure; greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS, ın-så'-shåbl-nıs. *n.ſ.* [from *inſatiable*.] Greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

Some men's hydropick *inſatiableneſs* had learned to thirſt the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

INSA'TIABLY, ın-så'-shåb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *inſatiable*.] With greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

They were extremely ambitious, and *inſatiably* covetous; and therefore no impreſſion, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *South.*

INSA'TIATE, ın-så'-shět. *adj.* [*inſatiatus*, Lat.] Greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

My mother went with child
Of that *inſatiate* Edward. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Inſatiate to purſue
Vain war with heav'n. *Milton.*

Too oft has pride,
And helliſh diſcord, and *inſatiate* thirſt
Of others rights, our quiet diſcompos'd. *Phillips.*

INSATISFA'CTION, ın-så-tıs-fåk'-shůn. *n.ſ.* [*in* and *ſatisfaction*.] Want; unſatisfied ſtate. A word not in uſe.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to conſider of the emptineſs or *inſatisfaction* of ſeveral bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INSA'TURABLE, ın-såt'-tů-råbl. *adj.* [*inſaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To INSCRI'BE, ın-skrī'b. *v. a.* [*inſcribo*, Lat. *inſcrire*, Fr.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to ſomething written on a monument, or on the outſide of ſomething. It is therefore more frequently uſed with *on* than *in*.

In all you writ to Rome, or elſe
To foreign princes, *ego & rex meus*
Was ſtill *inſcrib'd*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Connatural principles are in themſelves highly reaſonable, and deducible by a ſtrong proceſs of ratiocination to be moſt true; and conſequently the high exerciſe of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no ſuch originally *inſcribed in* the mind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Ye weeping loves! the ſtream with myrtles hide,
And with your golden darts, now uſeleſs grown,
Inſcribe a verſe *on* this relenting ſtone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing: as, I *inſcribed* the ſtone with my name.

3. To aſſign to a patron without a formal dedication.

One ode, which pleaſed me in the reading, I have attempted to tranſlate in Pindarick verſe: 'tis that which is *inſcribed* to the preſent Earl of Rocheſter. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another.

In the circle *inſcribe* a ſquare. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

INSCRI'PTION, ın-skrıp'-shůn. *n.ſ.* [*inſcription*, Fr. *inſcriptio*, Lat.]

1. Something written or engraved.

This avarice of praiſe in time to come,
Thoſe long *inſcriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryd.*

2. Title.

Joubertus by the ſame title led our expectation, whereby we reaped no advantage, it anſwering ſcarce at all the promiſe of the *inſcription*. *Brown.*

3. [In law.] An obligation made in writing, whereby the accuſer binds himſelf to undergo the ſame puniſhment, if he ſhall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accuſed, in his accuſatory libel, as the defendant himſelf ought to ſuffer, if the ſame be proved. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Conſignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRU'TABLE, ın-skrö'-tåbl. *adj.* [*inſcrutabilis*, Lat. *inſcrutable*, Fr.] Unſearchable; not to be traced out by enquiry or ſtudy.

A jeſt unſeen, *inſcrutable*, inviſible,
As a weather-cock on a ſteeple. *Shakeſp.*

This king had a large heart, *inſcrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Bacon.*

O how *inſcrutable*! his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

Hereunto they have recourſe as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inſcrutable* infirmities of the whole body. *Brown.*

We ſhould contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inſcrutable* ways of Providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. *Atterbury.*

To **INSCU'LP**, ìn-skŭlp'. *v. a.* [*inſculpo*, Lat.] To engrave; to cut.

A coin that bears the ſigure of an angel
Stamped in gold, but that *inſculpt* upon. *Shakeſp.*

INSCU'LPTURE, ìn-skŭlp'-tshŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *in* and *ſculpture.*] Any thing engraved.

Timon is dead,
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' the ſea;
And on the grave ſtone this *inſculpture*, which
With wax I brought away. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

It was uſual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *inſculptures* were added, the cuſtom of wearing them was tranſlated unto the left. *Brown.*

To **INSE'AM**, ìn-sē'm. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſeam.*] To impreſs or mark by a ſeam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inſeam'd* remain'd the ſcar. *Pope.*

I'NSECT, ìn'-sĕkt. *n. ſ.* [*inſecta*, Lat.]

1. *Inſects* may be conſidered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *inſects* from a ſeparation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a ſmall ligature, as we ſee in waſps and common flies. *Locke.*

Beaſt, bird, *inſect*, or worm, durſt enter none. *Milton.*

2. Any thing ſmall or contemptible.

In ancient times the ſacred plough employ'd
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;
And ſome with whom compar'd, your *inſect* tribes
Are but the beings of a Summer's day. *Thomſon.*

INSECTA'TOR, ìn-sĕk-tā'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *inſector*, Lat.] One that perſecutes or haraſſes with purſuit. *Dict.*

INSE'CTILE, ìn-sĕk'-tĭl. *adj.* [from *inſect.*] Having the nature of inſects.

Inſectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon.*

INSECTO'LOGER, ìn-sĕk-tŏl'-lō-dzhŭr. *n. ſ.* [*inſect* and λόγος.] One who ſtudies or deſcribes inſects. A word, I believe, unauthoriſed.

The inſect itſelf is, according to modern *inſectologers*, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham.*

INSECU'RE, ìn-sē-kū'r. *adj.* [*in* and *ſecure.*]

1. Not ſecure; not confident of ſafety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *inſecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itſelf. *Tillotſon.*

2. Not ſafe.

INSECU'RITY, ìn-sē-kū'-rỳ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſecurity.*]

1. Uncertainty; want of confidence.

It may be eaſily perceived with what *inſecurity* of truth we aſcribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and ſuch as vary at pleaſure. *Brown.*

2. Want of ſafety; danger; hazard.

The unreaſonableneſs and preſumption, the danger and deſperate *inſecurity* of thoſe that have not ſo much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance ſo far as attrition and contrition, ſorrow, and reſolution of amendment. *Hammond.*

INSEMINA'TION, ìn-sĕm-mỳ-nā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*inſemination*, Fr. *inſemino*, Lat.] The act of ſcattering ſeed on ground.

INSECU'TION, ìn-sē-kū'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*inſecution*, Fr. *inſecutio*, Lat.] Purſuit. Not in uſe.

Not the king's own horſe got more before the
wheel
Of his rich chariot, that might ſtill the *inſecution*
feel,
With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman's Iliad.*

INSE'NSATE, ìn-sĕn'-sĕt. *adj.* [*inſenſé*, Fr. *inſenſato*, Ital.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting ſenſibility.

Ye be reprobates; obdurate *inſenſate* creatures. *Hammond*

So fond are mortal men,
As their own ruin on themſelves t' invite,
Inſenſate left, or to ſenſe reprobate,
And with blindneſs internal ſtruck. *Milton's Agon.*

INSENSIBI'LITY, ìn-sĕn-sỳ-bĭl'-ĭt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*inſenſibilité*, Fr. from *inſenſible.*]

1. Inability to perceive.

Inſenſibility of ſlow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of ſpace which it left, and thoſe which it next acquires. *Glanville.*

2. Stupidity; dulneſs of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulneſs of corporal ſenſe.

INSE'NSIBLE, ìn-sĕn'-sĭbl. *adj.* [*inſenſible*, Fr.]

1. Imperceptible; not diſcoverable by the ſenſes.

What is that word honour? Air; a trim reckoning. Who hath it? He that died a Wedneſday. Doth he feel it? No. Doth he hear it? No. Is it *inſenſible* then? Yea, to the dead. But will it not live with the living? No. Why? Detraction will not ſuffer it. *Shakeſp.*

Two ſmall and almoſt *inſenſible* pricks were found upon Cleopatra's arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The denſe and bright light of the circle will obſcure the rare and weak light of theſe dark colours round about it, and render them almoſt *inſenſible*. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Slowly gradual, ſo as that no progreſs is perceived.

They fall away,
And languiſh with *inſenſible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling, either mental or corporal.

I thought
I then was paſſing to my former ſtate
Inſenſible, and forthwith to diſſolve. *Milton.*

Accept an obligation without being a ſlave to the giver, or *inſenſible* of his kindneſs. *Wotton.*

4. Void of emotion or affection.

You grow *inſenſible* to the conveniency of riches, the delights of honour and praiſe. *Temple.*

You render mankind *inſenſible* to their beauties, and have deſtroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

INSE'NSIBLENESS, ìn-sĕn'-sĭbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *inſenſible.*] Abſence of perception; inability to perceive.

The *inſenſibleneſs* of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obſtruction. *Ray.*

INSE'NSIBLY, ìn-sĕn'-sĭb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *inſenſible.*]

1. Imperceptibly; in ſuch a manner as is not diſcovered by the ſenſes.

The planet earth, ſo ſtedfaſt though ſhe ſeem,
Inſenſibly three different motions moves. *Milton.*

The hills riſe *inſenſibly*, and leave the eye a vaſt uninterrupted proſpect. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. By ſlow degrees.

Equal they were form'd,
Save what ſin hath impair'd, which yet hath
wrought
Inſenſibly. *Milton.*

Propoſals agreeable to our paſſions will *inſenſibly* prevail upon our weakneſs. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Cadenus
Inſenſibly came on her ſide. *Swift.*

3. Without mental or corporal ſenſe.

INSEPARABI'LITY, ìn-sĕp'-pĕr-ā-bĭl''-ĭt-ỳ. }
INSE'PARABLENESS, ìn-sĕp'-pĕr-ābl-nĭs. }
n. ſ. [from *inſeparable.*] The quality of being ſuch as cannot be ſevered or divided.

The parts of pure ſpace are immoveable, which follows from their *inſeparability*, motion being nothing but change of diſtance between any two things; but this cannot be between parts that are inſeparable. *Locke.*

INSE'PARABLE, ìn-sĕp'-pĕr-ābl. *adj.* [*inſeparable*, Fr. *inſeperabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disjoined; united ſo as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inſeparable* conjunction of counſel with kings, and the wiſe and politick uſe of counſel by kings. *Bacon.*

Thou, my ſhade
Inſeparable, muſt with me along;
For death from ſin no pow'r can ſeparate. *Milt.*

Care and toil came into the world with ſin, and remain ever ſince *inſeparable* from it. *South.*

No body feels pain, that he wiſhes not to be eaſed of, with a deſire equal to that pain, and *inſeparable* from it. *Locke.*

The parts of pure ſpace are *inſeparable* one from the other, ſo that the continuity cannot be ſeparated, neither really nor mentally. *Locke.*

Together out they fly,
Inſeparable now the truth and lie;
And this or that unmixt no mortal e'er ſhall find. *Pope.*

INSE'PARABLY, ìn-sĕp'-pĕr-āb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *inſeparable.*] With indiſſoluble union.

Drowning of metals is, when the baſer metal is ſo incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be ſeparated; as if ſilver ſhould be *inſeparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*

Him thou ſhalt enjoy,
Inſeparably thine. *Milton.*

Reſtleſſneſs of mind ſeems *inſeparably* annexed to human nature. *Temple.*

Atheiſts muſt confeſs, that before that aſſigned period matter had exiſted eternally, *inſeparably* endued with this principle of attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before, during that infinite duration. *Bentley.*

To **INSE'RT**, ìn-sĕrt'. *v. a.* [*inſerer*, Fr. *inſero*, *inſertum*, Lat.] To place in or amongſt other things.

Thoſe words were very weakly *inſerted*, where they are ſo liable to miſconſtruction. *Stillingfleet.*

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *inſert* it at length in one of my papers. *Addiſon.*

It is the editor's intereſt to *inſert* what the author's judgment had rejected. *Swift.*

Poeſy and oratory omit things not eſſential, and *inſert* little beautiful digreſſions, in order to place every thing in the moſt affecting light. *Watts.*

INSE'RTION, ìn-sĕr'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*inſertion*, Fr. *inſertio*, Lat.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.

The great diſadvantage our hiſtorians labour under is too tedious an interruption, by the *inſertion* of records in their narration. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

An ileus, commonly called the twiſting of the guts, is either a circumvolution or *inſertion* of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The thing inſerted.

He ſoftens the relation by ſuch *inſertions*, before he deſcribes the event. *Broome.*

To **INSE'RVE**, ìn-sĕrv'. *v. a.* [*inſervio*, Lat.] To be of uſe to an end.

INSE'RVIENT, ìn-sĕr'-vyĕnt. *adj.* [*inſerviens*, Lat.] Conducive; of uſe to an end.

The providence of God, which diſpoſeth of no part in vain, where there is no digeſtion to be made, makes not any parts *inſervient* to that intention. *Brown.*

To **INSHE'LL**, ìn-shĕl'. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhell.*] To hide in a ſhell. Not uſed.

Aufidius, hearing of our Marcius' baniſhment,
Thruſts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inſhell'd* when Marcius ſtood for Rome,
And durſt not once peep out. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To **INSHI'P**, ìn-shĭp'. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhip.*] To ſhut in a ſhip; to ſtow; to embark. Not uſed. We ſay ſimply to *ſhip*.

See them ſafely brought to Dover; where, *in-*
ſhipp'd,
Commit them to the fortune of the ſea. *Shakeſp.*

To **INSHRI'NE**, ìn-shrī'n. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhrine.*] To incloſe in a ſhrine or precious caſe. It is written equally *enſhrine*.

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy
Inſhrines thee in his heart. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Not Babylon,
Equall'd in all its glories, to *inſhrine* Belus. *Milton.*

I'nside, In'-sid. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſide.*] Interiour part; part within. Oppoſed to the ſurface or *outſide*.

Look'd he o' th' *inſide* of the paper?
—He did unſeal them. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Shew the *inſide* of your purſe to the outſide of his hand, and no more ado. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Here are the outſides of the one, the *inſides* of the other, and there's the moiety I promiſed ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

As for the *inſide* of their neſt, none but themſelves were concerned in it. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Insidia'tor, in-sid-ỳ-å'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] One who lies in wait. *Dictionary.*

INSI'DIOUS, in-sid'-yůs. *adj.* [*inſidieux*, Fr. *inſidioſus*, Lat.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous.

Since men mark all our ſteps, and watch our haltings, let a ſenſe of their *inſidious* vigilance excite us ſo to behave ourſelves, that they may find a conviction of the mighty power of Chriſtianity towards regulating the paſſions. *Atterbury.*

They wing their courſe,
And dart on diſtant coaſts, if ſome ſharp rock,
Or ſhoal *inſidious*, breaks not their career. *Thomſon.*

Insi'diously, in-sid'-yůs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *inſidious*.] In a ſly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice.

The caſtle of Cadmus was taken by Phebidas the Lacedemonian, *inſidiouſly* and in violation of league. *Bacon.*

Simeon and Levi ſpoke not only falſely but *inſidiouſly*, nay hypocritically, abuſing their proſelytes and their religion, for the effecting their cruel deſigns. *Government of the Tongue.*

I'nsight, In'-sit. *n. ſ.* [*inſicht*, Dut. This word had formerly the accent on the laſt ſyllable.] Introſpection; deep view; knowledge of the interiour parts; thorough ſkill in any thing.

Hardy ſhepherd, ſuch as thy merits, ſuch may be her *inſight* juſtly to grant thee reward. *Sidney.*

Straightway ſent with careful diligence
To fetch a leech, the which had great *inſight*
In that diſeaſe of grieved conſcience,
And well could cure the ſame; his name was Patience. *Spenſer.*

Now will be the right ſeaſon of forming them to be able writers, when they ſhall be thus fraught with an univerſal *inſight* into things. *Milton.*

The uſe of a little *inſight* in thoſe parts of knowledge, which are not a man's proper buſineſs, is to accuſtom our minds to all ſorts of ideas. *Locke.*

A garden gives us a great *inſight* into the contrivance and wiſdom of providence, and ſuggeſts innumerable ſubjects of meditation. *Spectator.*

Due conſideration, and a deeper *inſight* into things, would ſoon have made them ſenſible of their error. *Woodward.*

Insigni'ficance, in-sig-nif'-fỳ-kåns. } *n. ſ.*
Insigni'ficancy, in-sig-nif'-fỳ-kån-sỳ. }
[*inſignificance*, Fr. from *inſignificant*.]

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.

To give an account of all the *inſignificancies* and verbal nothings of this philoſophy, would be to tranſcribe it. *Glanville.*

2. Unimportance.

As I was ruminating on that I had ſeen, I could not forbear reflecting on the *inſignificancy* of human art, when ſet in compariſon with the deſigns of Providence. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought,
With eaſy *inſignificance* of thought. *Garth.*

Insigni'ficant, in-sig-nif'-fỳ-kånt. *adj.* [*in* and *ſignificant*.]

1. Wanting meaning; void of ſignification.

'Till you can weight and gravity explain,
Thoſe words are *inſignificant* and vain. *Blackmore.*

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. This ſenſe, though ſupported by authority, is not very proper.

That I might not be vapoured down by *inſignificant* teſtimonies, I preſumed to uſe the great name of your ſociety to annihilate all ſuch arguments. *Glanville's Scep. Pref.*

Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit that it may juſtly claim from the worth and virtue of particular perſons, by rendering their virtue utterly *inſignificant*. *South.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very *inſignificant* to a man that hath a mind to be wicked, when remiſſion of ſins may be had upon cheap terms. *Tillotſon.*

Nothing can be more contemptible and *inſignificant* than the ſcum of a people, inſtigated againſt a king. *Addiſon.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, no remedy ſo proper as bleeding, often repeated: ſtypticks are often *inſignificant*. *Arbuthnot.*

Insigni'ficantly, in-sig-nif'-fỳ-kånt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *inſignificant*.]

1. Without meaning.

Birds are taught to uſe articulate words, yet they underſtand not their import, but uſe them *inſignificantly*, as the organ or pipe renders the tune, which it underſtands not. *Hale.*

2. Without importance or effect.

Insince're, in-sin-sė'r. *adj.* [*inſincerus*, Lat. *in* and *ſincere*.]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; diſſembling; unfaithful: of perſons.

2. Not ſound; corrupted: of things.

Ah why, Penelope, this cauſeleſs fear,
To render ſleep's ſoft bleſſings *inſincere*?
Alike devote to ſorrow's dire extreme,
The day reflection, and the midnight dream. *Pope.*

Insince'rity, in-sin-ser'-rỳ-tỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *inſincere*.] Diſſimulation; want of truth or fidelity.

If men ſhould always act under a maſk, and in diſguiſe, that indeed betrays deſign and *inſincerity*. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

To **Insi'new**, in-sin'-nů. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſinew*.] To ſtrengthen; to confirm. A word not uſed.

All members of our cauſe,
That are *inſinewed* to this action. *Shakeſp.*

Insi'nuant, in-sin'-nů-ånt. *adj.* [Fr.] Having the power to gain favour.

Men not ſo quick perhaps of conceit as ſlow to paſſions, and commonly leſs inventive than judicious, howſoever prove very plauſible, *inſinuant*, and fortunate men. *Wotton.*

To **INSI'NUATE**, in-sin'-nů-åt. *v. a.* [*inſinuer*, Fr. *inſinuo*, Lat.]

1. To introduce any thing gently.

The water eaſily *inſinuates* itſelf into and placidly diſtends the veſſels of vegetables. *Woodward.*

2. To puſh gently into favour or regard: commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

There is no particular evil which hath not ſome appearance of goodneſs, whereby to *inſinuate itſelf*. *Hooker.*

At the iſle of Rhee he *inſinuated himſelf* into the very good grace of the duke of Buckingham. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to impart indirectly.

And all the fictions bards purſue
Do but *inſinuate* what's true. *Swift.*

4. To inſtil; to infuſe gently.

All the art of rhetorick, beſides order and clearneſs, are for nothing elſe but to *inſinuate* wrong ideas, move the paſſions, and thereby miſlead the judgment. *Locke.*

To **Insi'nuate**, in-sin'-nů-åt. *v. n.*

1. To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.

I love no colours; and without all colour
Of baſe *inſinuating* flattery,
I pluck this white roſe with Plantagenet. *Shakeſp.*

2. To ſteal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed inſenſibly.

Peſtilential miaſms *inſinuate* into the humoral and conſiſtent parts of the body. *Harvey.*

3. I know not whether *Milton* does not uſe this word, according to its etymology, for, to enfold; to wreath; to wind.

Cloſe the ſerpent ſly
Inſinuating, of his fatal guile
Gave proof unheeded. *Milton.*

Insinua'tion, in-sin-nů-å'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*inſinuatio*, Lat. *inſinuation*, Fr. from *inſinuate*.] The power of pleaſing or ſtealing upon the affections.

When the induſtry of one man hath ſettled the work, a new man, by *inſinuation* or miſinformation, may not ſupplant him without a juſt cauſe. *Bacon.*

He had a natural *inſinuation* and addreſs, which made him acceptable in the beſt company. *Clarendon.*

Insi'nuative, in-sin'-nů-å-tiv. *adj.* [from *inſinuate*.] Stealing on the affections.

It is a ſtrange *inſinuative* power which example and cuſtom have upon us. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

Insinua'tor, in-sin'-nů-å-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*inſinuator*, Lat.] He that inſinuates. *Ainſworth.*

INSI'PID, in-sip'-pid. *adj.* [*inſipide*, Fr. *inſipidus*, Lat.]

1. Wanting taſte; wanting power of affecting the organs of guſt.

Some earths yield, by diſtillation, a liquor very far from being inodorous or *inſipid*. *Boyle.*

Our fathers much admir'd their ſauces ſweet,
And often call'd for ſugar with their meat;
Inſipid taſte, old friend, to them that Paris knew,
Where rocambole, ſhallot, and the rank garlick grew. *King.*

This chyle is the natural and alimentary pituita, which the ancients deſcribed as *inſipid*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

She lays ſome uſeful bile aſide,
To tinge the chyle's *inſipid* tide. *Prior.*

2. Wanting ſpirit; wanting pathos; flat; dull; heavy.

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her *inſipid* ſoul for Ptolemy;
A heavy lump of earth without deſire,
A heap of aſhes that o'erlays your fire. *Dryd. Cleom.*

Some ſhort excurſions of a broken vow
He made indeed, but flat *inſipid* ſtuff. *Dryden.*

Insipi'dity, in-sỳ-pid'-it-ỳ. } *n. ſ.*
Insi'pidness, in-sip'-pid-nis. }
[*inſipidité*, Fr. from *inſipid*.]

1. Want of taſte.

2. Want of life or ſpirit.

Dryden's lines ſhine ſtrongly through the *inſipidity* of Tate's. *Pope.*

Insi'pidly, in-sip'-pid-lỳ. *adv.* [from *inſipid*.]

1. Without taſte.

2. Dully; without ſpirit.

One great reaſon why many children abandon themſelves wholly to ſilly ſports, and trifle away all their time *inſipidly*, is becauſe they have found their curioſity baulked. *Locke.*

Insi'pience, in-sip'-yèns. *n. ſ.* [*inſipientia*, Lat.] Folly; want of underſtanding.

To **INSI'ST**, in-sist'. *v. n.* [*inſiſter*, Fr. *inſiſto*, Lat.]

1. To ſtand or reſt upon.

The combs being double, the cells on each ſide the partition are ſo ordered, that the angles on one ſide *inſiſt* upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other ſide. *Ray.*

2. Not to recede from terms or aſſertions; to perſiſt in.

Upon ſuch large terms, and ſo abſolute,
As our conditions ſhall *inſiſt* upon,
Our peace ſhall ſtand firm as rocky mountains. *Shakeſp.*

3. To dwell upon in diſcourſe.

Were there no other act of hoſtility but that which we have hitherto *inſiſted* on, the intercepting of her ſupplies were irreparably injurious to her. *Decay of Piety.*

INSI'STENT, în-sîs'-tênt. *adj.* [*inſiſtens*, Lat.] Reſting upon any thing.

The breadth of the ſubſtruction muſt be at leaſt double to the *inſiſtent* wall. *Wotton.*

INSI'TIENCY, în-sî'-shên-sŷ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſitio*, Lat.] Exemption from thirſt.

What is more admirable than the fitneſs of every creature for the uſe we make of him? The docility of an elephant, and the *inſitiency* of a camel for travelling in deſarts. *Grew.*

INSI'TION, în-sîsh'-ûn. *n. ſ.* [*inſitio*, Lat.] The inſertion or ingraffment of one branch into another.

Without the uſe of theſe we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tillage, grafting, or *inſition*. *Ray.*

INSI'STURE, în-sîs'-tshûr. *n. ſ.* [from *inſiſt.*] This word ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to ſignify conſtancy or regularity, but is now not uſed.

The heav'ns themſelves, the planets, and the center,
Obſerve degree, priority, and place,
Inſiſture, courſe, proportion, ſeaſon, form,
Office and cuſtom, in all line of order. *Shakeſp.*

To **INSNA'RE**, în-snå'r. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſnare.*]

1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, or ſnare; to inveigle.

Why ſtrew'ſt thou ſugar on that bottled ſpider,
Whoſe deadly web *inſnareth* thee about? *Shakeſp.*
She *inſnar'd*
Mankind with her fair looks. *Milton.*

By long experience Durfey may no doubt
Inſnare a gudgeon, or perhaps a trout;
Though Dryden once exclaim'd in partial ſpite;
He fiſh!—becauſe the man attempts to write. *Fenton.*

2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That which in a great part, in the weightieſt cauſes belonging to this preſent controverſy, hath *inſnared* the judgments both of ſundry good and of ſome well learned men, is the manifeſt truth of certain general principles, whereupon the ordinances that ſerve for uſual practice in the church of God are grounded. *Hooker.*

That the hypocrite reign not, leſt the people be *inſnared*. *Job*, xxxiv. 30.

3. *Enſnare* is more frequent.

INSNA'RER, în-snå'-rûr. *n. ſ.* [from *inſnare.*] He that inſnares.

INSO'CIABLE, în-sô'-shåbl. *adj.* [*inſociable*, Fr. *inſociabilis*, Lat.]

1. Averſe from converſation.

If this auſtere *inſociable* life
Change not your offer made in heat of blood. *Shakeſp.*

2. Incapable of connexion or union.

The loweſt ledge or row muſt be merely of ſtone, cloſely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, becauſe lime and wood are *inſociable*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

INSOBRI'ETY, în-sô-brî'-ê-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſobriety.*] Drunkenneſs; want of ſobriety.

He whoſe conſcience upbraids him with profaneneſs towards God, and *inſobriety* towards himſelf, if he is juſt to his neighbour, he thinks he has quit ſcores. *Decay of Piety.*

To **I'NSOLATE**, în'-sô-låt. *v. a.* [*inſolo*, Lat.] To dry in the ſun; to expoſe to the action of the ſun.

INSOLATION, în-sô-lå'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*inſolation*, Fr. from *inſolate.*] Expoſition to the ſun.

We uſe theſe towers for *inſolation*, refrigeration, conſervation, and for the view of divers meteors. *Bacon.*

If it have not a ſufficient *inſolation* it looketh pale, and attains not its laudable colour: if it be ſunned too long, it ſuffereth a torrefaction. *Brown.*

I'NSOLENCE, în'-sô-lêns. } *n. ſ.* [*inſolence*,
I'NSOLENCY, în'-sô-lên-sŷ. } Fr. *inſolentia*, Lat.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

They could not reſtrain the *inſolency* of O'Neal, who, finding none now to withſtand him, made himſelf lord of thoſe people that remained. *Spenſer.*

Such a nature
Tickled with good ſucceſs, diſdains the ſhadow
Which he treads on at noon; but I do wonder
His *inſolence* can brook to be commanded
Under Cominius. *Shakeſp.*

Blown with *inſolence* and wine. *Milton.*

Publick judgments are the banks and ſhores upon which God breaks the *inſolency* of ſinners, and ſtays their proud waves. *Tillotſon.*

The ſteady tyrant man,
Who with the thoughtleſs *inſolence* of power,
For ſport alone, purſues the cruel chace. *Thomſon.*

The fear of any violence, either againſt her own perſon or againſt her ſon, might deter Penelope from uſing any endeavours to remove men of ſuch *inſolence* and power. *Broome.*

To **I'NSOLENCE**, în'-sô-lêns. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſult; to treat with contempt. A very bad word.

The biſhops, who were firſt faulty, *inſolenced* and aſſaulted. *King Charles.*

I'NSOLENT, în'-sô-lênt. *adj.* [*inſolent*, Fr. *inſolens*, Lat.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

We have not pillaged thoſe rich provinces which we reſcued: victory itſelf hath not made us *inſolent* maſters. *Atterbury.*

I'NSOLENTLY, în'-sô-lênt-lŷ. *adv.* [*inſolenter*, Lat.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

What I muſt diſprove,
He *inſolently* talk'd to me of love. *Dryden.*

Not faction, when it ſhook thy regal ſeat,
Not ſenates, *inſolently* loud,
Thoſe echoes of a thoughtleſs crowd,
Could warp thy ſoul to their unjuſt decree. *Dryd.*

Briant, naturally of an haughty temper, treated him very *inſolently*, more like a criminal than a priſoner of war. *Addiſon.*

INSO'LVABLE, în-sål-våbl. *adj.* [*inſolvable*, Fr. *in* and *ſolve.*]

1. Not to be ſolved; not to be cleared; inextricable; ſuch as admits of no ſolution, or explication.

Spend a few thoughts on the puzzling enquiries concerning vacuums, the doctrine of infinites, indiviſibles and incommenſurables, wherein there appear ſome *inſolvable* difficulties. *Watts on the Mind.*

2. That cannot be paid.

INSO'LUBLE, în-sôl'-lûbl. *adj.* [*inſoluble*, Fr. *inſolubilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be reſolved.

Admit this, and what ſhall the Scripture be but a ſnare and a torment to weak conſciences, filling them with infinite ſcrupuloſities, doubts *inſoluble*, and extreme deſpair? *Hooker.*

2. Not to be diſſolved or ſeparated.

Stony matter may grow in any part of a human body; for when any thing *inſoluble* ſticks in any part of the body, it gathers a cruſt about it. *Arbuthnot.*

INSO'LVENT, în-sôl'-vênt. *adj.* [*in* and *ſolvo*, Lat.] Unable to pay.

By public declaration he proclaimed himſelf *inſolvent* of thoſe vaſt ſums he had taken upon credit. *Howel.*

A farmer accuſed his guards for robbing him of oxen, and the emperor ſhot the offenders; but demanding reparation of the accuſer for ſo many brave fellows, and finding him *inſolvent*, compounded the matter by taking his life. *Addiſon.*

An *inſolvent* is a man that cannot pay his debts. *Watts.*

Inſolvent tenant of incumber'd ſpace. *Smart.*

INSO'LVENCY, în-sôl'-vên-sŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *inſolvent.*] Inability to pay debts. An act of *inſolvency* is a law by which impriſoned debtors are releaſed without payment.

INSOMU'CH, în-sô-mûtsh'. *conj.* [*in ſo much.*]

1. So that; to ſuch a degree that.

It hath ever been the uſe of the conqueror to deſpiſe the language of the conquered, and to force him to learn his: ſo did the Romans always uſe, *inſomuch* that there is no nation but is ſprinkled with their language. *Spenſer.*

To make ground fertile, aſhes excel; *inſomuch* as the countries about Ætna have amends made them, for the miſchiefs the eruptions do. *Bacon.*

Simonides was an excellent poet, *inſomuch* that he made his fortune by it. *L'Eſtrange.*

They made the ground uneven about their neſt, *inſomuch* that the ſlate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free paſſage underneath. *Addiſon.*

2. This word is growing obſolete.

To **INSPE'CT**, în-spêkt'. *v. a.* [*inſpicio*, *inſpectum*, Lat.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPE'CTION, în-spêk'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*inſpection*, Fr. *inſpectio*, Lat.]

1. Prying examination; narrow and cloſe ſurvey.

With narrow ſearch, and with *inſpection* deep,
Conſider every creature. *Milton.*

Our religion is a religion that dares to be underſtood; that offers itſelf to the ſearch of the inquiſitive, to the *inſpection* of the ſevereſt and the moſt awakened reaſon; for, being ſecure of her ſubſtantial truth and purity, ſhe knows that for her to be ſeen and looked into, is to be embraced and admired, as there needs no greater argument for men to love the light than to ſee it. *South.*

2. Superintendence; preſiding care. In the firſt ſenſe it ſhould have *into* before the object, and in the ſecond ſenſe it may admit *over;* but authors confound them.

We may ſafely conceal our good deeds, when they run no hazard of being diverted to improper ends, for want of our own *inſpection*. *Atterbury.*

We ſhould apply ourſelves to ſtudy the perfections of God, and to procure lively and vigorous impreſſions of his perpetual preſence with us, and *inſpection over* us. *Atterbury.*

The divine *inſpection into* the affairs of the world, doth neceſſarily follow from the nature and being of God; and he that denies this, doth implicitly deny his exiſtence. *Bentley.*

INSPE'CTOR, în-spêk'-tûr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. A prying examiner.

With their new light our bold *inſpectors* preſs,
Like Cham, to ſhew their father's nakedneſs. *Denham.*

2. A ſuperintendant.

Young men may travel under a wiſe *inſpector* or tutor to different parts, that they may bring home uſeful knowledge. *Watts.*

INSPE'RSION, în-spêr'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*inſperſio*, Lat.] A ſprinkling upon. *Ainſworth.*

To **INSPHE'RE**, în-sfê'r. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſphere.*] To place in an orb or ſphere.

Where thoſe immortal ſhapes
Of bright aerial ſpirits live *inſpher'd*,
In regions mild of calm and ſerene air. *Milton.*

INSPI'RABLE, în-spì'-råbl. *adj.* [from *inſpire.*] Which may be drawn in with the breath; which may be infuſed.

To theſe *inſpirable* hurts, we may enumerate thoſe they ſuſtain from their expiration of fuliginous ſteams. *Harvey.*

INSPIRA'TION, în-spŷ-rå'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *inſpire.*]

1. The act of drawing in the breath.

In any inflammation of the diaphragm, the ſymptoms are a violent fever, and a moſt exquiſite pain increaſed upon *inſpiration*, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a pleuriſy, in which the greateſt pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. Infuſion of ideas into the mind by a ſuperior power.

I never ſpoke with her in all my life.
—How can ſhe then call us by our names,
Unleſs it be by *inſpiration?* *Shakeſp.*

Your father was ever virtuous, and holy men at their death have good *inſpirations*. *Shakeſp.*

We to his high *inſpiration* owe,
That what was done before the flood we know.
Denham.

What the tragedian wrote, the late ſucceſs
Declares was *inſpiration*, and not gueſs. *Denham.*

Inſpiration is when an overpowering impreſſion of any propoſition is made upon the mind by God himſelf, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it: ſo were the prophets and apoſtles inſpired. *Watts.*

To **INSPI'RE**, ĭn-spī'r. *v. n.* [*inſpiro*, Lat. *inſpirer*, Fr.] To draw in the breath; oppoſed to *expire*.

If the *inſpiring* and expiring organ of any animal be ſtopt, it ſuddenly yields to nature, and dies. *Walton.*

To **Inspi're**, ĭn-spī'r. *v. a.*

1. To breathe into.

Ye nine, deſcend and ſing,
The breathing inſtruments *inſpire*. *Pope.*

2. To infuſe by breathing.

He knew not his Maker, and he that *inſpired* into him an active ſoul, and breathed in a living ſpirit. *Wiſd.* xv. 11.

3. To infuſe into the mind; to impreſs upon the fancy.

I have been troubled in my ſleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath *inſpir'd*. *Shak.*

Then to the heart *inſpir'd*
Vernal delight. *Milton.*

4. To animate by ſupernatural infuſion.

Nor th' *inſpir'd*
Caſtalian ſpring. *Milton.*

Erato, thy poet's mind *inſpire*,
And fill his ſoul with thy celeſtial fire. *Dryden.*

The letters are often read to the young religious, to *inſpire* them with ſentiments of virtue. *Addiſon.*

5. To draw in with the breath.

By means of ſulphurous coal ſmoaks the lungs are ſtifled and oppreſſed, whereby they are forced to *inſpire* and expire the air with difficulty, in compariſon of the facility of *inſpiring* and expiring the air in the country. *Harvey.*

His baleful breath *inſpiring* as he glides;
Now like a chain around her neck he rides. *Dryd.*

Inspi'rer, ĭn-spī'-rŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *inſpire.*] He that inſpires.

To the infinite God, the omnipotent creator and preſerver of the world, the moſt gracious redeemer, ſanctifier, and *inſpirer* of mankind, be all honour. *Derham.*

To **Inspi'rit**, ĭn-spĕr'-ĭt. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſpirit.*] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour; to enliven; to invigorate; to encourage.

It has pleaſed God to *inſpirit* and actuate all his evangelical methods by a concurrence of ſupernatural ſtrength, which makes it not only eligible but poſſible; eaſy and pleaſant to do whatever he commands us. *Decay of Piety.*

A diſcreet uſe of becoming ceremonies renders the ſervice of the church ſolemn and affecting, *inſpirits* the ſluggiſh, and inflames even the devout worſhipper. *Atterbury.*

The courage of Agamemnon is *inſpirited* by love of empire and ambition. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliads.*

Let joy or eaſe, let affluence or content,
And the gay conſcience of a life well ſpent,
Calm ev'ry thought, *inſpirit* ev'ry grace,
Glow in thy heart, and ſmile upon thy face. *Pope.*

To **Inspi'ssate**, ĭn-spĭs'-sāt. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſpiſſus*, Lat.] To thicken; to make thick.

Sugar doth *inſpiſſate* the ſpirits of the wine, and maketh them not ſo eaſy to reſolve into vapour. *Bacon.*

This oil farther *inſpiſſated* by evaporation turns into balm. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Inspissa'tion, ĭn-spĭs-sā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *inſpiſſate.*] The act of making any liquid thick.

The effect is wrought by the *inſpiſſation* of the air. *Bacon.*

Recent urine will cryſtalize by *inſpiſſation*, and afford a ſalt neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

Instabi'lity, ĭn-stå-bĭl'-ĭt-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*inſtabilitas*, from *inſtabilité*, Fr. *inſtabilis*, Lat.] Inconſtancy; fickleneſs; mutability of opinion or conduct.

Inſtability of temper ought to be checked, when it diſpoſes men to wander from one ſcheme of government to another; ſuch a fickleneſs cannot but be fatal to our country. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Insta'ble, ĭn-stå'bl. *adj.* [*inſtabilis*, Lat.] Inconſtant; changing. See Unstable.

To **INSTA'LL**, ĭn-stå'l. *v. a.* [*inſtaller*, Fr. *in* and *ſtall.*] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the ſeat or ſtall proper to that condition.

She reigns a goddeſs now among the ſaints,
That whilom was the ſaint of ſhepherds light,
And is *inſtalled* now in heaven's hight. *Spenſer.*

Cranmer is return'd with welcome,
Inſtall'd archbiſhop of Canterbury. *Shakeſp.*

The king choſe him maſter of the horſe, after this he was *inſtalled* of the moſt noble order. *Wot.*

Installa'tion, ĭn-stŏl-lā'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*inſtallation*, Fr. from *inſtall.*] The act of giving viſible poſſeſſion of a rank or office, by placing in the proper ſeat.

Upon the election the biſhop gives a mandate for this *inſtallation*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Insta'lment, ĭn-stå'l-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtall.*]

1. The act of inſtalling.

Is it not eaſy
To make lord William Haſtings of our mind,
For the *inſtalment* of this noble duke
In the ſeat royal? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

2. The ſeat in which one is inſtalled.

Search Windſor-caſtle, elves,
The ſeveral chairs of order look you ſcour;
Each fair *inſtalment*, coat, and ſeveral creſt
With loyal blazon evermore be bleſt! *Shakeſp.*

I'nstance, ĭn'-stăns.
I'nstancy, ĭn'-stăn-sȳ. } *n. ſ.* [*inſtance*, Fr.]

1. Importunity; urgency; ſolicitation.

Chriſtian men ſhould much better frame themſelves to thoſe heavenly precepts which our Lord and Saviour with ſo great *inſtancy* gave us concerning peace and unity, if we did concur to have the ancient councils renewed. *Hooker.*

2. Motive; influence; preſſing argument. Not now in uſe.

She dwells ſo ſecurely upon her honour, that folly dares not preſent itſelf. Now, could I come to her with any direction in my hand, my deſires had *inſtance* and argument to commend themſelves. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The *inſtances* that ſecond marriage move,
Are baſe reſpects of thrift, but none of love. *Shak.*

3. Proſecution or proceſs of a ſuit.

The *inſtance* of a cauſe is ſaid to be that judicial proceſs which is made from the conteſtation of a ſuit, even to the time of pronouncing ſentence in the cauſe, or till the end of three years. *Ayliffe.*

4. Example; document.

Yet doth this accident
So far exceed all *inſtance*, all diſcourſe,
That I am ready to diſtruſt mine eyes. *Shakeſp.*

In furnaces of copper and braſs, where vitriol is often caſt in, there riſeth ſuddenly a fly, which ſometimes moveth on the walls of the furnace; ſometimes in the fire below; and dieth preſently as ſoon as it is out of the furnace: which is a noble *inſtance*, and worthy to be weighed. *Bacon.*

We find in hiſtory *inſtances* of perſons, who, after their priſons have been flung open, have choſen rather to languiſh in their dungeons, than ſtake their miſerable lives and fortunes upon the ſucceſs of a revolution. *Addiſon.*

The greateſt ſaints are ſometimes made the moſt remarkable *inſtances* of ſuffering. *Atterbury.*

Suppoſe the earth ſhould be removed nearer to the ſun, and revolve for *inſtance* in the orbit of Mercury, the whole ocean would boil with heat. *Bentley.*

The uſe of *inſtances* is to illuſtrate and explain a difficulty; and this end is beſt anſwered by ſuch *inſtances* as are familiar and common. *Baker.*

5. State of any thing.

Theſe ſeem as if, in the time of Edward the Firſt, they were drawn up into the form of a law in the firſt *inſtance*. *Hale.*

6. Occaſion; act.

The performances required on our part, are no other than what natural reaſon has endeavoured to recommend, even in the moſt ſevere and difficult *inſtances* of duty. *Rogers.*

A ſoul ſupreme in each hard *inſtance* try'd
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride. *Pope.*

If Euſebia has lived as free from ſin as it is poſſible for human nature, it is becauſe ſhe is always watching and guarding againſt all *inſtances* of pride. *Law's Serious Call.*

To **I'nstance**, ĭn'-stăns. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example.

As to falſe citations, that the world may ſee how little he is to be truſted, I ſhall *inſtance* in two or three about which he makes the loudeſt clamour. *Tillotſon.*

In tragedy and ſatire, this age and the laſt have excelled the ancients; and I would *inſtance* in Shakeſpeare of the former, in Dorſet of the latter. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

I'NSTANT, ĭn'-stănt. *adj.* [*inſtant*, Fr. *inſtans*, Lat.]

1. Preſſing; urgent; importunate; earneſt.

And they were *inſtant* with loud voices, requiring that he might be crucified. *Luke*, xxiii. 23.

Rejoicing in hope; patient in tribulation; continuing *inſtant* in prayer. *Romans*, xii. 12.

2. Immediate; without any time intervening; preſent.

Our good old friend, beſtow
Your needful counſel to our buſineſſes,
Which crave the *inſtant* uſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Th' *inſtant* ſtroke of death denounc'd to-day,
Remov'd far off. *Milton.*

Nor native country thou, nor friend ſhalt ſee;
Nor war haſt thou to wage, nor year to come;
Impending death is thine, and *inſtant* doom. *Prior.*

3. Quick; making no delay.

Inſtant without diſturb they took alarm. *Milt.*

Griev'd that a viſitant ſo long ſhould wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate;
Inſtant he flew with hoſpitable haſte,
And the new friend with courteous air embrac'd.
Pope.

I'nstant, ĭn'-stănt. *n. ſ.* [*inſtant*, Fr.]

1. *Inſtant* is ſuch a part of duration wherein we perceive no ſucceſſion. *Locke.*

There is ſcarce an *inſtant* between their flouriſhing and their not being. *Hooker.*

Her nimble body yet in time muſt move,
And not in *inſtants* through all places ſtride;
But ſhe is nigh and far, beneath, above,
In point of time, which thought cannot divide.
Davies.

At any *inſtant* of time the moving atom is but in one ſingle point of the line; therefore all but that one point is either future or paſt, and no other parts are co-exiſtent or contemporary with it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A particular time.

I can at any unſeaſonable *inſtant* of the night appoint her to look out at her lady's chamber window. *Shakeſp.*

3. It is uſed in low and commercial language for a day of the preſent or current month.

On the twentieth *inſtant* it is my intention to erect a lion's head. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Instanta'neous, ĭn-stăn-tă'-nyŭs. *adj.* [*inſtantaneus*, Lat.] Done in an inſtant; acting at once without any perceptible ſucceſſion; acting with the utmoſt ſpeed; done with the utmoſt ſpeed.

This manner of the beginning or ceaſing of the deluge doth not at all agree with the *inſtantaneous* actions of creation and annihilation. *Burnet's Theo.*

The rapid radiance *inſtantaneous* ſtrikes
Th' illumin'd mountain. *Thomſon.*

Instanta'neously, ĭn-stăn-tă'-nyŭs-lў. *adv.* [from *inſtantaneous.*] In an indiviſible point of time.

What I had heard of the raining of frogs came to my thoughts, there being reaſon to conclude that thoſe came from the clouds, or were *inſtantaneouſly* generated. *Derham.*

I'nstantly, ĭn'-stănt-lў. *adv.* [*inſtanter*, Lat.]

1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time.

In a great whale, the ſenſe and the effects of any one part of the body *inſtantly* make a tranſcurſion throughout the whole body. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Sleep *inſtantly* fell on me. *Milton.*

As ſev'ral winds ariſe,
Juſt ſo their natures alter *inſtantly*. *May's Virgil.*

2. With urgent importunity.

To **Insta'te**, ĭn-stă't. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtate.*]

1. To place in a certain rank or condition.

This kind of conqueſt does only *inſtate* the victor in theſe rights, which the conquered prince had. *Hale.*

Had this gliſtering monſter been born to thy poverty, he could not have been ſo bad; nor, perhaps, had thy birth *inſtated* thee in the ſame greatneſs, wouldſt thou have been better. *South.*

The firſt of them being eminently holy and dear to God, ſhould derive a bleſſing to his poſterity on that account, and prevail at laſt to have them alſo accepted as holy, and *inſtated* in the favour of God. *Atterbury.*

2. To inveſt. Obſolete.

For his poſſeſſions,
Although by confiſcation they are ours,
We do *inſtate* and widow you withal. *Shakeſp.*

Instaura'tion, ĭn-stă-ră'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*inſtauration*, Fr. *inſtauratio*, Lat.] Reſtoration; reparation; renewal.

Inste'ad *of*, ĭn-stĕd' ŏv'. prep. [A word formed by the coalition of *in* and *ſtead*, place.]

1. In room of; in place of.

They *inſtead of* fruit,
Chew'd bitter aſhes. *Milton.*

Vary the form of ſpeech, and *inſtead of* the word church make it a queſtion in politicks, whether the monument be in danger. *Swift.*

2. Equal to.

This very conſideration to a wiſe man is *inſtead of* a thouſand arguments, to ſatisfy him, that, in thoſe times, no ſuch thing was believed. *Tillotſon.*

3. *Inſtead* is ſometimes uſed without *of*. In the place; in the room.

He in deriſion ſets
Upon their tongues a various ſpirit, to raſe
Quite out their native language, and *inſtead*
To ſow a jangling noiſe of tongues unknown. *Milt.*

To **Inste'ep**, ĭn-stē'p. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſteep.*]

1. To ſoak; to macerate in moiſture.

Suffolk firſt died, and York, all haggled over,
Comes to him where in gore he lay *inſteep'd*. *Shak.*

2. Lying under water.

The guttered rocks, and congregated ſands,
Traitors *inſteep'd* to clog the guiltleſs keel. *Shak.*

I'nstep, ĭn'-stĕp. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſtep.*] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

The caliga was a military ſhoe with a very thick ſole, tied above the *inſtep* with leather thongs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **I'NSTIGATE**, ĭn'-stў-gāt. *v. a.* [*inſtigo*, Lat. *inſtiguer*, Fr.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

Instiga'tion, ĭn-stў-gă'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*inſtigation*, Fr. from *inſtigate.*] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulſe to ill.

Why, what need we
Commune with you of this? But rather follow
Our forceful *inſtigation*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

It was partly by the *inſtigation* of ſome factious malecontents that bare principal ſtroke amongſt them. *Bacon.*

Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting of whole armies to pieces, ſet up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his *inſtigation* were not to be charged upon his account. *L'Eſtrange.*

We have an abridgment of all the baſeneſs and villainy that both the corruption of nature and the *inſtigation* of the devil could bring the ſons of men to. *South.*

Instiga'tor, ĭn'-stў-gă-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*inſtigateur*, Fr. from *inſtigate.*] Inciter to ill.

That ſea of blood is enough to drown in eternal miſery the malicious author or *inſtigator* of its effuſion. *King Charles.*

Either the eagerneſs of acquiring, or the revenge of miſſing dignities, have been the great *inſtigators* of eccleſiaſtick feuds. *Decay of Piety.*

To **INSTI'L**, ĭn-stĭl'. *v. a.* [*inſtillo*, Lat. *inſtiller*, Fr.]

1. To infuſe by drops.

He from the well of life three drops *inſtill'd*. *Milton.*

2. To inſinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuſe.

Though aſſemblies be had indeed for religion's ſake, hurtful nevertheleſs they may eaſily prove, as well in regard of their fitneſs to ſerve the turn of hereticks, and ſuch as privily will ſooneſt adventure to *inſtil* their poiſon into men's minds. *Hooker.*

He had a farther deſign to *inſtil* and inſinuate good inſtruction, by contributing to men's happineſs in this preſent life. *Calamy.*

Thoſe heathens did in a particular manner *inſtil* the principle into their children of loving their country, which is far otherwiſe now-a-days. *Swift.*

Instilla'tion, ĭn-stĭl-lă'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*inſtillatio*, Lat. from *inſtil.*]

1. The act of pouring in by drops.
2. The act of infuſing ſlowly into the mind.
3. The thing infuſed.

They imbitter the cup of life by inſenſible *inſtillations*. *Rambler.*

Insti'lment, ĭn-stĭl'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtil.*] Any thing inſtilled.

The leperous *inſtilment*. *Shakeſp.*

Insti'nct, ĭn-stĭnkt'. *adj.* [*inſtinct*, Fr. *inſtinctus*, Lat.] Moved; animated. A word not in uſe.

Forth ruſh'd with whirlwind ſound
The chariot of paternal deity,
Flaſhing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,
Itſelf *inſtinct* with ſpirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick ſhapes. *Milton.*

I'NSTINCT, ĭn'-stĭnkt. *n. ſ.* [*inſtinct*, Fr. *inſtinctus*, Lat. This word had its accent formerly on the laſt ſyllable.] Deſire or averſion acting in the mind without the intervention of reaſon or deliberation; the power of determining the will of brutes.

In him they fear your highneſs' death;
And mere *inſtinct* of love and loyalty
Makes them thus forward in his baniſhment. *Shak.*

Thou knoweſt I am as valiant as Hercules; but beware *inſtinct*; the lion will not touch the true prince: *inſtinct* is a great matter. I was a coward on *inſtinct*: I ſhall think the better of myſelf and thee, during my life; I for a valiant lion, and thee for a true prince. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

But providence or *inſtinct* of nature ſeems,
Or reaſon though diſturb'd, and ſcarce conſulted,
To have guided me aright. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Nature firſt pointed out my Portius to me,
And eaſily taught me by her ſecret force
To love thy perſon, ere I knew thy merit;
Till what was *inſtinct* grew up into friendſhip. *Addiſon.*

The philoſopher avers,
That reaſon guides our deed, and *inſtinct* theirs.
Inſtinct and reaſon how ſhall we divide? *Prior.*

Reaſon ſerves when preſs'd;
But honeſt *inſtinct* comes a volunteer. *Pope.*

Insti'ncted, ĭn-stĭnkt'-ĭd. *adj.* [*inſtinctus*, Lat.] Impreſſed as an animated power. This, neither muſical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by *Bentley*.

What native unextinguiſhable beauty muſt be impreſſed and *inſtincted* through the whole, which the defedation of ſo many parts by a bad printer and a worſe editor could not hinder from ſhining forth! *Bentley's Preface to Milton.*

Insti'nctive, ĭn-stĭnk'-tĭv. *adj.* [from *inſtinct.*] Acting without the application of choice or reaſon; riſing in the mind without apparent cauſe.

Rais'd
By quick *inſtinctive* motion, up I ſprung,
As thitherward endeavouring. *Milton.*

It will be natural that Ulyſſes's mind ſhould forbode; and it appears that the *inſtinctive* preſage was a favourite opinion of Homer's. *Broome.*

Insti'nctively, ĭn-stĭnk'-tĭv-lў. *adv.* [from *inſtinctive.*] By inſtinct; by the call of nature.

The very rats
Inſtinctively had quit it. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To **I'NSTITUTE**, ĭn'-stў-tŭt. *v. n.* [*inſtituo*, *inſtitutum*, Lat. *inſtituer*, Fr.]

1. To fix; to eſtabliſh; to appoint; to enact; to ſettle; to preſcribe.

God then *inſtituted* a law natural to be obſerved by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the inſtitution thereof is deſcribed as being eſtabliſhed by ſolemn injunction. *Hooker.*

Here let us breathe, and haply *inſtitute*
A courſe of learning, and ingenuous ſtudies. *Shak.*

To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of their nature, *inſtituted* and imprinted on them by inimitable wiſdom. *Hale.*

The theocracy of the Jews was *inſtituted* by God himſelf. *Temple.*

To *inſtitute* a court and country party without materials, would be a very new ſyſtem in politicks. *Swift.*

2. To educate; to inſtruct; to form by inſtruction.

If children were early *inſtituted*, knowledge would inſenſibly inſinuate itſelf. *Decay of Piety.*

I'nstitute, ĭn'-stў-tŭt. *n. ſ.* [*inſtitut*, Fr. *inſtitutum*, Lat.]

1. Eſtabliſhed law; ſettled order.

This law, though cuſtom now directs the courſe,
As nature's *inſtitute*, is yet in force,
Uncancel'd, though diſuſed. *Dryden.*

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

Thou art pale in mighty ſtudies grown,
To make the Stoick *inſtitutes* thy own. *Dryden.*

Institu'tion, ĭn-stў-tŭ'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*inſtitution*, Fr. *inſtitutio*, Lat.]

1. Act of eſtabliſhing.
2. Eſtabliſhment; ſettlement.

The *inſtitution* of God's law is deſcribed as being eſtabliſhed by ſolemn injunction. *Hooker.*

It became him by whom all things are, to be the way of ſalvation to all, that the *inſtitution* and reſtitution of the world might be both wrought with one hand. *Hooker.*

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legiſlators have endeavoured in their ſeveral ſchemes or *inſtitutions* of government, to depoſit in ſuch hands as would preſerve the people. *Swift.*

3. Poſitive law.

They quarrel ſometimes with the execution of laws, and ſometimes with the *inſtitution.* *Temple.*

The holineſs of the firſt fruits and the lump is an holineſs merely of *inſtitution*, outward and nominal; whereas the holineſs of the root is an holineſs of nature, inherent and real. *Atterbury.*

The law and *inſtitution* founded by Moſes was to eſtabliſh religion, and to have mercy and peace known to the whole earth. *Forbes.*

4. Education.

After baptiſm, when it is in infancy received, ſucceeds inſtruction and *inſtitution* in the nature and ſeveral branches of that vow, which was made at the font, in a ſhort intelligible manner. *Ham.*

It is a neceſſary piece of Providence in the *inſtitution* of our children, to train them up to ſomewhat in their youth, that may honeſtly entertain them in their age. *L'Eſtrange.*

His learning was not the effect of precept or *inſtitution.* *Bentley.*

Institu'tionary, ĭn-stȳ-tů'-shůn-ůr-ȳ. *adj.* [from *inſtitution.*] Elemental; containing the firſt doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of faſhion Ariſtotle declareth in his politicks, among the *inſtitutionary* rules of youth. *Brown.*

I'nstitutor, ĭn'-stȳ-tů-tůr. *n. ſ.* [*inſtituteur*, Fr. *inſtitutor*, Lat.]

1. An eſtabliſher; one who ſettles.

It might have ſucceeded a little better, if it had pleaſed the *inſtitutors* of the civil months of the ſun to have ordered them alternately odd and even. *Holder on Time.*

2. Inſtructor; educator.

The two great aims which every *inſtitutor* of youth ſhould mainly and intentionally drive at. *Walker.*

I'nstitutist, ĭn'-stȳ-tů-tĭst. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtitute.*] Writer of inſtitutes, or elemental inſtructions.

Green gall the *inſtitutiſts* would perſuade us to be an effect of an over-hot ſtomach. *Harvey on Conſ.*

To **Insto'p**, ĭn-stŏp'. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſtop.*] To cloſe up; to ſtop.

With boiling pitch another near at hand
The ſeams *inſtops.* *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

To **INSTRU'CT**, ĭn-strůk't. *v. a.* participle preterite, *inſtructed* or *inſtruct.* [*inſtruo*, Lat. *inſtruire*, Fr.]

1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to inſtitute; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice, that he might *inſtruct* thee. *Deut.* iv. 36.

His God doth *inſtruct* him to diſcretion, and doth teach him. *Iſa.* xxviii. 26.

Chenaniah, chief of the Levites, *inſtructed* about the ſong, becauſe he was ſkilful. 1 *Chron.* xv. 22.

Thou approveſt the things that are more excellent, being *inſtructed* out of the law. *Rom.* ii. 18.

Inſtruct me, for thou knoweſt. *Milton.*

He ever by conſulting at thy ſhrine
Return'd the wiſer, or the more *inſtruct*
To fly or follow what concern'd him moſt. *Milton.*

2. It has commonly *in* before the thing taught.

They that were *inſtructed in* the ſongs of the Lord were two hundred fourſcore and eight. 1 *Chron.*

Theſe are the things *wherein* Solomon was *inſtructed* for building of the houſe of God. 2 *Chron.*

3. To model; to form. Little in uſe.

They ſpeak to the merits of a cauſe, after the proctor had prepared and *inſtructed* the ſame for a hearing before the judge. *Ayliffe.*

Instru'cter, ĭn-strůk'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtruct.*] A teacher; an inſtituter; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge. It is often written **Instructor**.

Though you have ten thouſand *inſtructors* in Chriſt. 1 *Cor.* iv. 15.

After the flood arts to Chaldea fell,
The father of the faithful there did dwell,
Who both their parent and *inſtructor* was. *Denham.*

O thou, who future things can'ſt repreſent
As preſent, heav'nly *inſtructor!* *Milton.*

Poets, the firſt *inſtructors* of mankind,
Brought all things to their native proper uſe. *Roſcommon.*

They ſee how they are beſet on every ſide, not only with temptations, but *inſtructors* to vice. *Locke.*

Several *inſtructors* were diſpoſed among this little helpleſs people. *Addiſon.*

We have precepts of duty given us by our *inſtructors.* *Rogers.*

Instru'ction, ĭn-strůk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*inſtruction*, Fr. from *inſtruct.*]

1. The act of teaching; information.

It lies on you to ſpeak,
Not by your own *inſtruction*, nor by any matter
Which your heart prompts you to. *Shakeſp.*

We are beholden to judicious writers of all ages, for thoſe diſcoveries and diſcourſes they have left behind them for our *inſtruction.* *Locke.*

2. Precepts conveying knowledge.

Will ye not receive *inſtruction* to hearken to receive my words? *Jer.* xxxv.

On ev'ry thorn delightful wiſdom grows,
In ev'ry ſtream a ſweet *inſtruction* flows;
But ſome untaught o'erhear the whiſp'ring rill,
In ſpite of ſacred leiſure, blockheads ſtill. *Young.*

3. Authoritative information; mandate.

See this diſpatch'd with all the haſte thou can'ſt;
Anon I'll give thee more *inſtruction.* *Shakeſp.*

Instru'ctive, ĭn-strůk'-tĭv. *adj.* [from *inſtruct*; *inſtructif*, Fr.] Conveying knowledge.

With variety of *inſtructive* expreſſions by ſpeech man alone is endowed. *Holder.*

I would not laugh but to inſtruct; or if my mirth ceaſes to be *inſtructive*, it ſhall never ceaſe to be innocent. *Addiſon.*

I'NSTRUMENT, ĭn'-strů-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*inſtrument*, Fr. *inſtrumentum*, Lat.]

1. A tool uſed for any work or purpoſe.

If he ſmite him with an *inſtrument* of iron, ſo that he die, he is a murderer. *Numb.* xxxv. 16.

What artificial frame, what *inſtrument*,
Did one ſuperior genius e'er invent;
Which to the muſcles is preferr'd? *Blackmore.*

Box is uſeful for turners and *inſtrument* makers. *Mortimer.*

2. A frame conſtructed ſo as to yield harmonious ſounds.

He that ſtriketh an *inſtrument* with ſkill, may cauſe notwithſtanding a very pleaſant ſound, if the ſtring whereon he ſtriketh chance to be capable of harmony. *Hooker.*

She taketh moſt delight
In muſick, *inſtruments* and poetry. *Shakeſp.*

In ſolitary groves he makes his moan,
Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleaſure ſhares,
But ſighs when ſongs and *inſtruments* he hears. *Dryden.*

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an *inſtrument* of covenants, and ſealed it. *Tobias.*

4. The agent. It is uſed of perſons as well as things, but of perſons very often in an ill ſenſe.

If, haply, you my father do ſuſpect,
An *inſtrument* of this your calling back,
Lay not your blame on me. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

5. That by means whereof ſomething is done.

The gods would not have delivered a ſoul into the body which hath arms and legs, only *inſtruments* of doing; but that it were intended the mind ſhould employ them. *Sidney.*

All voluntary ſelf-denials and auſterities which Chriſtianity commends become neceſſary, not ſimply for themſelves, but as *inſtruments* towards a higher end. *Decay of Piety.*

Reputation is the ſmalleſt ſacrifice thoſe can make us, who have been the *inſtruments* of our ruin. *Swift.*

There is one thing to be conſidered concerning reaſon, whether ſyllogiſm be the proper *inſtrument* of it, and the uſefulleſt way of exerciſing this faculty. *Locke.*

6. One who acts only to ſerve the purpoſes of another.

He ſcarcely knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleaſed her *inſtruments* to frame themſelves. *Sidney.*

All the *inſtruments* which aided to expoſe the child, were even then loſt when it was found. *Shak.*

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to conſider, not the *inſtrument*; that which a man does by another, is in truth his own act. *L'Eſtrange.*

The bold are but the *inſtruments* of the wiſe,
They undertake the dangers they adviſe. *Dryden.*

Instrume'ntal, ĭn-strů-mĕn'-tăl. *adj.* [*inſtrumental*, Fr. *inſtrumentum*, Lat.]

1. Conducive as means to ſome end; organical.

All ſecond and *inſtrumental* cauſes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether ſilent, virtueleſs, and dead. *Raleigh.*

Prayer, which is *inſtrumental* to every thing, hath a particular promiſe in this thing. *Taylor.*

It is not an eſſential part of religion, but rather an auxiliary and *inſtrumental* duty. *Smalridge.*

I diſcern ſome excellent final cauſes of conjunction of body and ſoul: but the *inſtrumental* I know not, nor what inviſible bands and fetters unite them together. *Bentley.*

2. Acting to ſome end; contributing to ſome purpoſe; helpful: uſed of perſons and things.

The preſbyterian merit is of little weight, when they alledge themſelves *inſtrumental* towards the reſtoration. *Swift.*

3. Conſiſting not of voices but inſtruments; produced by inſtruments, not vocal.

They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abrogation of *inſtrumental* muſick, approving nevertheleſs the uſe of vocal melody to remain, muſt ſhew ſome reaſon, wherefore the one ſhould be thought a legal ceremony and not the other. *Hooker.*

Oft in bands,
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,
With heav'nly touch of *inſtrumental* ſounds,
In full harmonious number join'd, their ſongs
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to heav'n. *Milton.*

Sweet voices, mixt with *inſtrumental* ſounds,
Aſcend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds. *Dryden.*

Instrumenta'lity, ĭn-strů-mĕn-tăl'-ĭt-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtrumental.*] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Thoſe natural and involuntary actings are not done by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the ſoul, and the *inſtrumentality* of the ſpirits. *Hale.*

Instrume'ntally, ĭn-strů-mĕn'-tăl-ȳ. *adv.* [from *inſtrumental.*] In the nature of an inſtrument; as means to an end.

Man's well-being here in this life is but *inſtrumentally* good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life. *Digby.*

Habitual preparation for the ſacrament conſiſts in a ſtanding, permanent habit, or principle of holineſs, wrought chiefly by God's ſpirit, and *inſtrumentally* by his word, in the heart or ſoul of man. *South.*

Instrume'ntalness, ỉn-strů-mėn'-tål-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *inſtrumental.*] Uſefulneſs as means to an end.

The *inſtrumentalneſs* of riches to works of charity, has rendered it very political, in every Chriſtian commonwealth, by laws to ſettle and ſecure propriety. *Hammond.*

Insu'fferable, ỉn-sůf'-fůr-åbl. *adj.* [*in* and *ſufferable.*]

1. Intolerable; inſupportable; intenſe beyond endurance.

The one is oppreſſed with conſtant heat, the other with *inſufferable* cold. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Eyes that confeſs'd him born for kingly ſway,
So fierce, they flaſh'd *inſufferable* day. *Dryden.*

Though great light be *inſufferable* to our eyes, yet the higheſt degree of darkneſs does not at all diſeaſe them; becauſe that cauſing no diſorderly motion, leaves that curious organ unharmed. *Locke.*

2. Deteſtable; contemptible; diſguſting beyond endurance.

A multitude of ſcribblers, who daily peſter the world with their *inſufferable* ſtuff, ſhould be diſcouraged from writing any more. *Dryden.*

Insu'fferably, ỉn-sůf'-fůr-åb-lỷ. *adv.* [from *inſufferable.*] To a degree beyond endurance.

Thoſe heav'nly ſhapes
Will dazzle now this earthly, with their blaze
Inſufferably bright. *Milton.*

There is no perſon remarkably ungrateful, who was not alſo *inſufferably* proud. *South.*

Insuffi'cience, ỉn-sůf-fỉsh'-ėns. } *n. ſ.*
Insuffi'ciency, ỉn-sůf-fỉsh'-ėn-sỷ. }
[*inſufficience*, Fr. *in* and *ſufficient.*] Inadequateneſs to any end or purpoſe; want of requiſite value or power: uſed of things and perſons.

The miniſter's aptneſs or *inſufficiency*, otherwiſe than by reading to inſtruct the flock, ſtandeth in this place as a ſtranger, with whom our form of common prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker.*

The *inſufficiency* of the light of nature is, by the light of ſcripture, ſo fully ſupplied, that further light than this hath added, there doth not need unto that end. *Hooker.*

We will give you ſleepy drinks, that your ſenſes, unintelligent of our *inſufficience*, may, though they cannot praiſe us, as little accuſe us. *Shakeſp.*

Till experience had diſcovered their defect and *inſufficiency*, I did certainly conclude them to be infallible. *Wilkins.*

Conſider the pleas made uſe of to this purpoſe, and ſhew the *inſufficiency* and weakneſs of them. *Atterbury.*

Insuffi'cient, ỉn-sůf-fỉsh'-ėnt. *adj.* [*inſufficiens*, Fr. *in* and *ſufficient.*] Inadequate to any need, uſe, or purpoſe; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The biſhop to whom they ſhall be preſented, may juſtly reject them as incapable and *inſufficient*. *Spenſer.*

We are weak, dependant creatures, *inſufficient* to our own happineſs, full of wants which of ourſelves we cannot relieve, expoſed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to divert. *Rogers.*

Faſting kills by the bad ſtate, not by the *inſufficient* quantity of fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Insuffi'ciently, ỉn-suf-fỉsh'-ėnt-lỷ. *adv.* [from *inſufficient.*] With want of proper ability; not ſkilfully.

Insuffla'tion, ỉn-sůf-flå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *ſufflo*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon.

Impoſition of hands is a cuſtom of parents in bleſſing their children, but taken up by the apoſtles inſtead of that divine *inſufflation* which Chriſt uſed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

I'nsular, ỉn'-sů-lår. } *adj.* [*inſulaire*, Fr.
I'nsulary, ỉn'-sů-lår-ỷ. } *inſularis*, Lat.]
Belonging to an iſland.

Druina, being ſurrounded with the ſea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other *inſulary* advantages. *Howel.*

I'nsulated, ỉn'-sů-lå-tỉd. *adj.* [*inſula*, Lat.] Not contiguous on any ſide.

Insu'lse, ỉn-sůls'. *adj.* [*inſulſus*, Lat.] Dull; inſipid; heavy. *Dict.*

I'nsult, ỉn'-sůlt. *n. ſ.* [*inſultus*, Lat. *inſulte*, Fr.]

1. The act of leaping upon any thing. In this ſenſe it has the accent on the laſt ſyllable: the ſenſe is rare.

The bull's *inſult* at four ſhe may ſuſtain,
But after ten from nuptial rites refrain. *Dryden.*

2. Act or ſpeech of inſolence or contempt.

The ruthleſs ſneer that *inſult* adds to grief. *Savage.*

Take the ſentence ſeriouſly, becauſe railleries are an *inſult* on the unfortunate. *Broome on the Odyſ.*

To **INSU'LT**, ỉn-sůlt'. *v. a* [*inſulter*, Fr. *inſulto*, Lat.]

1. To treat with inſolence or contempt. It is uſed ſometimes with *over*, ſometimes without a prepoſition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was glutted by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friend by *inſulting over* his murderer, to be moved by the tears of king Priam. *Pope.*

2. To trample upon; to triumph over.

It pleas'd the king his maſter very lately
To ſtrike at me upon his miſconſtruction;
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind; being down, *inſulted*, rail'd,
And put upon him ſuch a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

So 'ſcapes the *inſulting* fire his narrow jail,
And makes ſmall outlets into open air. *Dryden.*

Ev'n when they ſing at eaſe in full content,
Inſulting o'er the toil they underwent,
Yet ſtill they find a future taſk remain,
To turn the ſoil. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Insu'lter, ỉn-sůl'-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *inſult.*] One who treats another with inſolent triumph.

Ev'n man, the mercileſs *inſulter* man,
Man, who rejoices in our ſex's weakneſs,
Shall pity thee. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

Insu'ltingly, ỉn-sůl'-tỉng-lỷ. *adv.* [from *inſulting.*] With contemptuous triumph.

Inſultingly, he made your love his boaſt,
Gave me my life, and told me what it coſt. *Dryd.*

Insuperabi'lity, ỉn-sů-pėr-å-bỉl'-ỉt-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [from *inſuperable.*] The quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE, ỉn-sů'-pėr-åbl. *adj.* [*inſuperabilis*, Lat.] Invincible; inſurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an *inſuperable* objection, becauſe of the evidence that ſenſe ſeems to give it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Much might be done, would we but endeavour; nothing is *inſuperable* to pains and patience. *Ray.*

And middle natures how they long to join,
Yet never paſs th' *inſuperable* line. *Pope.*

Insu'perableness, ỉn-sů'-pėr-åbl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *inſuperable.*] Invincibleneſs; impoſſibility to be ſurmounted.

Insu'perably, ỉn-sů'-pėr-åb-lỷ. *adv.* [from *inſuperable.*] Invincibly; inſurmountably.

Between the grain and the vein of a diamond there is this difference, that the former furthers, the latter, being ſo *inſuperably* hard, hinders the ſplitting of it. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Insuppo'rtable, ỉn-sůp-pỏ'r-tåbl. *adj.* [*inſupportable*, Fr. *in* and *ſupportable.*] Intolerable; inſufferable; not to be endured.

A diſgrace put upon a man in company is *inſupportable*; it is heightened according to the greatneſs, and multiplied according to the number, of the perſons that hear. *South.*

The baſer the enemies are, the more *inſupportable* is the inſolence. *L'Eſtrange.*

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden *inſupportable* to a virtuous man: we naturally aim at happineſs, and cannot bear to have it confined to our preſent being. *Dryden.*

To thoſe that dwell under or near the Equator, this ſpring would be a moſt peſtilent and *inſupportable* Summer; and as for thoſe countries that are nearer the Poles, a perpetual Spring will not do their buſineſs. *Bentley.*

Insuppo'rtableness, ỉn-sůp-pỏ'r-tåbl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *inſupportable.*] Inſufferableneſs; the ſtate of being beyond endurance.

Then fell ſhe to ſo pitiful a declaration of the *inſupportableneſs* of her deſires, that Dorus's ears procured his eyes with tears to give teſtimony how much they ſuffered for her ſuffering. *Sidney.*

Insuppo'rtably, ỉn-sůp-pỏ'r-tåb-lỷ. *adv.* [from *inſupportable.*] Beyond endurance.

But ſafeſt he who ſtood aloof,
When *inſupportably* his foot advanc'd,
In ſcorn of their proud arms, and warlike tools,
Spurn'd them to death by troops. *Milton's Agon.*

The firſt day's audience ſufficiently convinc'd me, that the poem was *inſupportably* too long. *Dryd.*

Insurmo'untable, ỉn-sůr-mou'n-tåbl. *adj.* [*inſurmontable*, Fr. *in* and *ſurmountable.*] Inſuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is *inſurmountable*, till I can make ſimplicity and variety the ſame. *Locke.*

Hope thinks nothing difficult; deſpair tells us, that difficulty is *inſurmountable*. *Watts.*

Insurmo'untably, ỉn-sůr-mou'n-tåb-lỷ. *adv.* [from *inſurmountable.*] Invincibly; unconquerably.

Insurre'ction, ỉn-sůr-rėk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*inſurgo*, Lat.] A ſeditious riſing; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing,
And the firſt motion, all the interim is
Like a phantaſma, or a hideous dream:
The genius and the mortal inſtruments
Are then in council; and the ſtate of man,
Like to a little kingdom, ſuffers then
The nature of an *inſurrection*. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſar.*

This city of old time hath made *inſurrection* againſt kings, and that rebellion and ſedition have been made therein. *Ezra.*

There ſhall be a great *inſurrection* upon thoſe that fear the Lord. 2 *Eſd.* xvi. 70.

Inſurrections of baſe people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The trade of Rome had like to have ſuffered another great ſtroke by an *inſurrection* in Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

Insusurra'tion, ỉn-sů-sůr-rå'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*inſuſurro*, Lat.] The act of whiſpering into ſomething.

Inta'ctible, ỉn-tåk'-tỉbl. *adj.* [*in* and *tactum*, Lat.] Not perceptible to the touch. *Dict.*

INTA'GLIO, ỉn-tål'-lyỏ. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal deſcribes on antique *intaglios* and medals. *Add. on Italy.*

Inta'stable, ỉn-tå's-tåbl. *adj.* [*in* and *taſte.*] Not raiſing any ſenſations in the organs of taſte. A word not elegant, nor uſed.

Something which is inviſible, *intaſtable*, and intangible, as exiſting only in the fancy, may produce a pleaſure ſuperior to that of ſenſe. *Grew.*

INTEGER, ỉn'-tė-dzhėr. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The whole of any thing.

As not only ſignified a piece of money, but any *integer*; from whence is derived the word *ace*, or unit. *Arbuthnot.*

I'NTEGRAL, ĭn'-tê-grål. *adj.* [*integral*, Fr. *integer*, Lat.]

1. Whole: applied to a thing conſidered as compriſing all its conſtituent parts.

A local motion keepeth bodies *integral*, and their parts together. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain ſpeechleſs, though of *integral* principles, who, from an infant, ſhould be bred up amongſt mutes, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

I'NTEGRAL, ĭn'-tê grål. *n. ſ.* The whole made up of parts.

Phyſicians, by the help of anatomical diſſections, have ſearched into thoſe various meanders of the veins, arteries, nerves, and *integrals* of the human body. *Hale.*

Conſider the infinite complications and combinations of ſeveral concurrences to the conſtitution and operation of almoſt every *integral* in nature. *Hale.*

A mathematical whole is better called *integral*, when the ſeveral parts, which make up the whole, are diſtinct, and each may ſubſiſt apart. *Watts.*

INTE'GRITY, ĭn-tĕg'-grŷ-tŷ. *n. ſ.* [*integrité*, Fr. *integritas*, from *integer*, Lat.]

1. Honeſty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptedneſs.

Your diſhonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the ſtate
Of that *integrity* which ſhould become it. *Shakeſp.*

Macduff, this noble paſſion,
Child of *integrity*, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black ſcruples, reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Whoever has examined both parties cannot go far towards the extremes of either, without violence to his *integrity* or underſtanding. *Swift.*

The libertine, inſtead of attempting to corrupt our *integrity*, will conceal and diſguiſe his own vices. *Rogers.*

2. Purity; genuine unadulterate ſtate.

Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*. *Hale.*

3. Intireneſs; unbroken; whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no chaſm, nor can it affect the *integrity* of the action. *Broome.*

INTE'GUMENT, ĭn-tĕg'-gŭ-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*integumentum*, *intego*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or invelops another.

He could no more live without his frize coat than without his ſkin: it is not indeed ſo properly his coat, as what the anatomiſts call one of the *integuments* of the body. *Addiſon.*

I'NTELLECT, ĭn'-tĕl-lĕkt. *n. ſ.* [*intellect*, Fr. *intellectus*, Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of underſtanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,
All *intellect*, all ſenſe. *Milton.*

All thoſe arts, rarities, and inventions, which vulgar minds gaze at, and the ingenious purſue, are but the reliques of an *intellect* defaced with ſin and time. *South.*

INTELLE'CTION, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*intellection*, Fr. *intellectio*, Lat.] The act of underſtanding.

Simple apprehenſion denotes the ſoul's naked *intellection* of an object, without either compoſition or deduction. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

They will ſay 'tis not the bulk or ſubſtance of the animal ſpirit, but its motion and agility, that produces *intellection* and ſenſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

INTELLE'CTIVE, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'-tĭv. *adj.* [*intellectif*, Fr. from *intellect*.] Having power to underſtand.

If a man as *intellective* be created, then either he means the whole man, or only that by which he is *intellective*. *Glanville.*

INTELLE'CTUAL, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'-tŭ-ăl. *adj.* [*intellectuel*, Fr. *intellectualis*, low Lat.]

1. Relating to the underſtanding; belonging to the mind; tranſacted by the underſtanding.

Religion teaches us to preſent to God our bodies as well as our ſouls: if the body ſerves the ſoul in actions natural and civil, and *intellectual*, it muſt not be eaſed in the only offices of religion. *Taylor.*

2. Mental; compriſing the faculty of underſtanding; belonging to the mind.

Logick is to teach us the right uſe of our reaſon, or *intellectual* powers. *Watts.*

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the ſenſes.

In a dark viſion's *intellectual* ſcene,
Beneath a bow'r for ſorrow made,
The melancholy Cowley lay. *Cowley.*

A train of phantoms in wild order roſe,
And, join'd, this *intellectual* ſcene compoſe. *Pope.*

4. Having the power of underſtanding.

Anaxagoras and Plato term the Maker of the world an *intellectual* worker. *Hooker.*

Who would loſe,
Though full of pain, this *intellectual* being,
Thoſe thoughts that wander through eternity,
To periſh rather, ſwallow'd up and loſt,
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of ſenſe and motion? *Milton.*

5. Propoſed as the object not of the ſenſes but intellect: as, *Cudworth* names his book the *intellectual* ſyſtem of the univerſe.

INTELLE'CTUAL, ĭn-tĕl-lĕk'-tŭ-ăl. *n. ſ.* Intellect; underſtanding; mental powers or faculties. This is little in uſe.

Her huſband not nigh,
Whoſe higher *intellectual* more I ſhun. *Milton.*

The fancies of moſt, like the index of a clock, are moved but by the inward ſprings of the corporeal machine; which, even on the moſt ſublimed *intellectual*, is dangerouſly influential. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

I have not conſulted the repute of my *intellectuals*, in bringing their weakneſſes into ſuch diſcerning preſences. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGENCE, ĭn-tĕl'-lŷ-dzhĕns. } *n. ſ.*
INTE'LLIGENCY, ĭn-tĕl'-lŷ-dzhĕn-ſŷ. }
[*intelligence*, Fr. *intelligentia*, Lat.]

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things diſtant or ſecret.

It was perceived there had not been in the catholicks ſo much foreſight as to provide that true *intelligence* might paſs between them of what was done. *Hooker.*

A mankind witch! hence with her, out of door!
A moſt *intelligency* bawd! *Shakeſp.*

He furniſhed his employed men liberally with money, to draw on and reward *intelligences*; giving them alſo in charge to advertiſe continually what they found. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The advertiſements of neighbour princes are always to be regarded, for that they receive *intelligence* from better authors than perſons of inferior note. *Hayward.*

Let all the paſſages
Be well ſecur'd, that no *intelligence*
May paſs between the prince and them. *Denham.*

Thoſe tales had been ſung to lull children aſleep, before ever Beroſus ſet up his *intelligence* office at Coos. *Bentley.*

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Factious followers are worſe to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range themſelves; whereupon commonly enſueth that ill *intelligence* that we ſee between great perſonages. *Bacon.*

He lived rather in a fair *intelligence*, than any friendſhip with the favourites. *Clarendon.*

3. Spirit; unbodied mind.

How fully haſt thou ſatisfied me, pure
Intelligence of heav'n, angel! *Milton.*

There are divers ranks of created beings intermediate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created *intelligences*. *Hale.*

They hoped to get the favour of the houſes, and by the favour of the houſes they hoped for that of the *intelligences*, and by their favour, for that of the ſupreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

The regularity of motion, viſible in the great variety and curioſity of bodies, is a demonſtration that the whole maſs of matter is under the conduct of a mighty *intelligence*. *Collier.*

Satan, appearing like a cherub to Uriel, the *intelligence* of the ſun, circumvented him even in his own province. *Dryden.*

4. Underſtanding; ſkill.

Heaps of huge words, up hoarded hideouſly,
They think to be chief praiſe of poetry:
And thereby wanting due *intelligence*,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poeſie. *Spenſer.*

INTELLIGE'NCER, ĭn-tĕl'-lŷ-dzhĕn-ſŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *intelligence*.] One who ſends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or diſtant tranſactions; one who carries meſſages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent *intelligencers*, could carry unto him no other news but diſcomfortable. *Sidney.*

How deep you were within the books of heav'n?
To us, th' imagin'd voice of heav'n itſelf;
The very opener and *intelligencer*
Between the grace and ſanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

If they had inſtructions to that purpoſe, they might be the beſt *intelligencers* to the king of the true ſtate of his whole kingdom. *Bacon.*

They are the beſt ſort of *intelligencers*; for they have a way into the inmoſt cloſets of princes. *Howel.*

They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*, who make them acquainted with the converſation of the whole kingdom. *Spectator.*

INTE'LLIGENT, ĭn-tĕl'-lŷ-dzhĕnt. *adj.* [*intelligent*, Fr. *intelligens*, Lat.]

1. Knowing; inſtructed; ſkilful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is the more *intelligent*, as Ariſtotle would have it; but there is no leſs required for government, courage to protect, and above all honeſty. *Bacon.*

He of times,
Intelligent, th' harſh hyperborean ice
Shuns for our equal Winters; when our ſuns
Cleave the chill'd ſoil, he backwards wings his way. *Phillips.*

Trace out the numerous footſteps of the preſence and interpoſition of a moſt wiſe and *intelligent* architect throughout all this ſtupendous fabrick. *Woodward.*

2. It has *of* before the thing.

Intelligent of ſeaſons, they ſet forth
Their airy caravan. *Milton.*

3. Giving information.

Servants, who ſeem no leſs,
Which are to France the ſpies and ſpeculations
Intelligent of our ſtate. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

INTELLIGE'NTIAL, ĭn-tĕl'-lŷ-dzhĕn'-ſhăl. *adj.* [from *intelligent*.]

1. Conſiſting of unbodied mind.

Food alike thoſe pure
Intelligential ſubſtances require,
As doth your rational. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Intellectual; exerciſing underſtanding.

In at his mouth
The devil enter'd; and his brutal ſenſe,
His heart or head poſſeſſing, ſoon inſpir'd
With act *intelligential*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

INTELLIGIBI'LITY, ĭn-tĕl'-lŷ-gŷ-bĭl''-ĭt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* from *intelligible*.]

1. Poſſibility to be underſtood.
2. The power of underſtanding intellection. Not proper.

The ſoul's nature conſiſts in *intelligibility*. *Glanv.*

INTE′LLIGIBLE, ìn-tèl′-lỳ-dzhìbl. *adj.* [*intelligible*, Fr. *intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the underſtanding; poſſible to be underſtood.

We ſhall give ſatisfaction to the mind, to ſhew it a fair and *intelligible* account of the deluge. *Burnet.*

Something muſt be loſt in all tranſlations, but the ſenſe will remain, which would otherwiſe be maimed, when it is ſcarce *intelligible*. *Dryden.*

Many natural duties relating to God, ourſelves, and our neighbours, would be exceeding difficult for the bulk of mankind to find out by reaſon: therefore it has pleaſed God to expreſs them in a plain manner, *intelligible* to ſouls of the loweſt capacity. *Watts.*

Inte′lligibleness, ìn-tèl′-lỳ-dzhìbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *intelligible*.] Poſſibility to be underſtood; perſpicuity.

It is in our ideas, that both the rightneſs of our knowledge, and the propriety or *intelligibleneſs* of our ſpeaking, conſiſts. *Locke.*

Inte′lligibly, ìn-tèl′-lỳ-dzhìb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *intelligible*.] So as to be underſtood; clearly; plainly.

The genuine ſenſe, *intelligibly* told,
Shews a tranſlator both diſcreet and bold. *Roſcom.*

To write of metals and minerals *intelligibly*, is a taſk more difficult than to write of animals. *Woodw.*

Inte′merate, ìn-tèm′-mèr-èt. *adj.* [*intemeratus*, Lat.] Undefiled; unpolluted.

Inte′mperament, ìn-tèm′-pèr-à-mènt. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *temperament*.] Bad conſtitution.

Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated, and others upon the afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

Inte′mperance, ìn-tèm′-pèr-àns.
Inte′mperancy, ìn-tèm′-pèr-àn-ſỳ. } *n. ſ.* [*intemperance*, Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.]

1. Want of temperance; want of moderation: commonly exceſs in meat or drink.

Boundleſs *intemperance*
In nature is a tyranny. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Another law of Lycurgus induced to *intemperance*, and all kinds of incontinency. *Hakewill.*

Some, as thou ſaw'ſt, by violent ſtroke ſhall die;
By fire, flood, famine, by *intemperance* more
In meats and drinks, which on the earth ſhall bring
Diſeaſes dire; of which a monſtrous crew
Before thee ſhall appear; that thou may'ſt know
What miſery th' inabſtinence of Eve
Shall bring on men. *Milton.*

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenneſs and *intemperance*, by bringing a drunken man into their company. *Watts.*

2. Exceſſive addiction to any appetite or affection.

INTE′MPERATE, ìn-tèm′-pèr-èt. *adj.* [*intemperant*, Fr. *intemperatus*, Lat.]

1. Immoderate in appetite; exceſſive in meat or drink; drunken; gluttonous.

More women ſhould die than men, if the number of burials anſwered in proportion to that of ſickneſſes; but men, being more *intemperate* than women, die as much by reaſon of their vices, as women do by the infirmity of their ſex. *Graunt.*

Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, and thoſe unanſwerable doubts, which, over their cups or their coffee, they pretend to have againſt Chriſtianity; perſuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *intemperate* man to abandon his revels, and I dare undertake that all their giantlike objections ſhall vaniſh. *South.*

2. Paſſionate; ungovernable; without rule.

You are more *intemperate* in your blood
Than thoſe pamper'd animals,
That rage in ſavage ſenſuality. *Shakeſp.*

Uſe not thy mouth to *intemperate* ſwearing; for therein is the word of ſin. *Eccles.* xxiii. 13.

3. Exceſſive; exceeding the juſt or convenient mean; as, *an* intemperate *climate*; *we have* intemperate *weather*.

Inte′mperately, ìn-tèm′-pèr-èt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *intemperate*.]

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How groſsly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the Goſpel, by living *intemperately* or unjuſtly. *Tillotſon.*

2. Immoderately; exceſſively.

Do not too many believe no religion to be pure, but what is *intemperately* rigid? Whereas no religion is true, that is not peaceable as well as pure. *Spratt.*

Inte′mperateness, ìn-tèm′-pèr-èt-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *intemperate*.]

1. Want of moderation.
2. Unſeaſonableneſs of weather. *Ainſworth.*

Inte′mperature, ìn-tèm′-pèr-à-tùr. *n. ſ.* from *intemperate*.] Exceſs of ſome quality.

Inte′nable, ìn-tè′-nàbl. *adj.* [*in* and *tenable*.] Indefenſible; as, *an* intenable *opinion*; *an* intenable *fortreſs*.

To **INTE′ND**, ìn-tènd′. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Lat.]

1. To ſtretch out. Obſolete.

The ſame advancing high above his head,
With ſharp *intended* ſting ſo rude him ſmote,
That to the earth him drove, as ſtricken dead;
Ne living wight would have him life behot. *Fairy Q.*

2. To enforce; to make intenſe; to ſtrain.

What ſeems to be the ground of the aſſertion, is the magnified quality of this ſtar, conceived to cauſe or *intend* the heat of this ſeaſon, we find that wiſer antiquity was not of this opinion. *Brown.*

By this the lungs are *intended* or remitted. *Hale.*

This vis inertiæ is eſſential to matter, becauſe it neither can be *intended* or remitted in the ſame body; but is always proportional to the quantity of matter. *Cheyne.*

Magnetiſm may be *intended* and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. *Newton.*

3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.

This they ſhould carefully *intend*, and not when the ſacrament is adminiſtered, imagine themſelves called only to walk up and down in a white and ſhining garment. *Hooker.*

Having no children, ſhe did with ſingular care and tenderneſs *intend* the education of Philip. *Bacon.*

The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little ſmoak, that was raiſed in his country, was over; ſlighting, as his manner was, that openly, which nevertheleſs he *intended* ſeriouſly. *Bacon.*

4. To pay regard or attention to. This ſenſe is now little uſed.

They could not *intend* to the recovery of that country of the north. *Spenſer.*

Neither was there any who might ſhare in the government, while the king *intended* his pleaſure. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The earl was a very acute and ſound ſpeaker, when he would *intend* it. *Wotton.*

Go therefore, mighty pow'rs! *intend* at home,
While here ſhall be our home, what beſt may eaſe
The preſent miſery. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Their beauty they, and we our loves ſuſpend;
Nought can our wiſhes, ſave thy health, *intend*. *Waller.*

5. To mean; to deſign.

The opinion ſhe had of his wiſdom was ſuch, as made her eſteem greatly of his words: but that the words themſelves ſounded ſo, as ſhe could not imagine what they *intended*. *Sidney.*

The gods would not have delivered a ſoul into the body, which hath arms and legs, only inſtruments of doing, but that it were *intended* the mind ſhould employ them. *Sidney.*

Thou art ſworn
As deeply to affect what we *intend*,
As cloſely to conceal what we impart. *Shakeſp.*

According to this model Horace writ his odes and epods; for his ſatires and epiſtles, being *intended* wholly for inſtruction, required another ſtyle. *Dryden.*

Inte′ndant, ìn-tèn′-dànt. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] An officer of the higheſt claſs, who overſees any particular allotment of the publick buſineſs.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Oneſicrates, his *intendant* general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

Inte′ndiment, ìn-tènd′-ỳ-mènt. *n. ſ.* [*entendement*, Fr.] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in *Spenſer*.

Be nought hereat diſmay'd,
'Till well ye wot, by grave *intendiment*,
What woman, and wherefore doth we upbraid. *Spenſer.*

Inte′ndment, ìn-tènd′-mènt. *n. ſ.* [*entendement*, Fr.] Intention; deſign.

Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might ſtay him from his *intendment*, or brook ſuch diſgrace well as he ſhall run into. *Shakeſp.*

All that worſhip for fear, profit, or ſome other by-end, fall more or leſs within the *intendment* of this emblem. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Inte′nerate**, ìn-tèn′-nèr-àt. *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Lat.] To make tender; to ſoften.

Autumn vigour gives,
Equal, *intenerating*, milky grain. *Phillips.*

Intenera′tion, ìn-tèn-nèr-à′-shùn. *n. ſ.* [from *intenerate*.] The act of ſoftening or making tender.

In living creatures the nobleſt uſe of nouriſhment is for the prolongation of life, reſtoration of ſome degree of youth, and *inteneration* of the parts. *Bacon.*

Inte′nible, ìn-tèn′-ìbl. *adj.* [*in* and *tenible*.] That cannot hold. Not in uſe.

I know I love in vain, ſtrive againſt hope;
Yet in this captious and *intenible* ſieve,
I ſtill pour in the waters of my love. *Shakeſp.*

INTE′NSE, ìn-tèns′. *adj.* [*intenſus*, Lat.]

1. Raiſed to a high degree; ſtrained; forced; not ſlight; not lax.

To obſerve the effects of a diſtillation, proſecuted with ſo *intenſe* and unuſual a degree of heat, we ventured to come near. *Boyle.*

Sublime or low, unbended or *intenſe*,
The ſound is ſtill a comment to the ſenſe. *Roſcom.*

2. Vehement; ardent.

Hebraiſms warm and animate our language, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and *intenſe* phraſes. *Addiſon.*

3. Kept on the ſtretch; anxiouſly attentive.

But in diſparity
The one *intenſe*; the other ſtill remiſs,
Cannot well ſuit with either, but ſoon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Inte′nsely, ìn-tèns′-lỳ. *adv.* [from *intenſe*.] To a great degree; not ſlightly; not remiſsly.

If an Engliſhman conſiders our world, how *intenſely* it is heated, he cannot ſuppoſe that it will cool again. *Addiſon.*

Inte′nseness, ìn-tèns′-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *intenſe*.] The ſtate of being enforced in a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remiſſion.

The water of ſprings and rivers, that ſuſtains a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or leſs, in proportion to the greater or leſſer *intenſeneſs* of heat. *Woodward.*

Inte′nsion, ìn-tèn′-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*intenſion*, Fr. *intenſio*, Lat.] The act of forcing or ſtraining any thing; contrariety to remiſſion or relaxation.

Sounds will be carried further with the wind than againſt the wind; and likewiſe to riſe and fall with the *intenſion* or remiſſion of the wind. *Bacon.*

Faith differs from hope in the extenſion of its object, and in the *intenſion* of degree. *Taylor.*

Inte'nsive, ìn-tĕn'-ſĭv. *adj.* [from *intenſe.*]

1. Stretched or increaſed with reſpect to itſelf; that which may admit increaſe of degree.

As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, ſo it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel; and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, becauſe the *intenſive* diſtance between the perfection of an angel and of a man is but finite. *Hale.*

2. Intent; unremitted.

Tired with that aſſiduous attendance and *intenſive* circumſpection, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to beſtow upon another ſome part of the pains. *Wotton.*

Inte'nsively, ìn-tĕn'-ſĭv-lŷ. *adv.* By encreaſe of degree.

God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, *intenſively* in the degree of freedom; but not extenſively in the latitude of the object, according to a liberty of exerciſe, but not of ſpecification. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Inte'nt, ìn-tĕnt'. *adj.* [*intentus*, Lat.]

1. Anxiouſly diligent; fixed with cloſe application: formerly with *to.*

Diſtractions in England made moſt men *intent* to their own ſafety. *King Charles.*

2. Commonly with *on.*

When we uſe but thoſe means which God hath laid before us, it is a good ſign that we are rather *intent upon* God's glory than our own conveniency. *Taylor.*

The general himſelf had been more *intent upon* his command. *Clarendon.*

They *on* their mirth and dance
Intent. *Milton.*

Of action eager, and *intent on* thought,
The chiefs your honourable danger ſought. *Dryd.*

Were men as *intent upon* this as on things of lower concernment, there are none ſo enſlaved to the neceſſities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be huſbanded to this advantage of their knowledge. *Locke.*

Whilſt they are *intent on* one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or diſprove ſome propoſition that relates to that part, without attention to the conſequences that may affect another. *Watts.*

Be *intent* and ſolicitous to take up the meaning of the ſpeaker. *Watts.*

Inte'nt, ìn-tĕnt'. *n.ſ.* [from *intend.*]

1. A deſign; a purpoſe; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the Scripture of God be ſtored with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all ſorts of laws, yet the principal *intent* of Scripture is to deliver the laws of duties ſupernatural. *Hooker.*

Whereas commandment was given to deſtroy all places where the Canaanites had ſerved the gods, this precept had reference unto a ſpecial *intent* and purpoſe, which was, that there ſhould be but one place whereunto the people might bring offerings. *Hooker.*

Thoſe that accuſe him in his *intent* towards our wives, are a yoke of his diſcarded men. *Shakeſp.*

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence;
And, if I fail not in my deep *intent*,
Clarence hath not another day to live. *Shakeſp.*

This fury fit for her *intent* ſhe choſe;
One who delights in wars. *Dryden's Æn.*

The Athenians ſent their fleet to Sicily, upon pretence only to aſſiſt the Leontines; but with an *intent* to make themſelves maſters of that iſland. *Grew.*

Of darkneſs viſible ſo much be lent,
As half to ſhew, half veil the deep *intent. Dunciad.*

2. *To all intents.* In all ſenſes, whatever be meant or deſigned.

There is an incurable blindneſs cauſed by a reſolution not to ſee; and, *to all intents* and purpoſes, he who will not open his eyes is for the preſent as blind as he that cannot. *South.*

He was miſerable *to all intents* and purpoſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

Inte'ntion, ìn-tĕn'-ſhŭn. *n.ſ.* [*intention*, Fr. *intentio*, Lat.]

1. Eagerneſs of deſire; cloſeneſs of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

Intention is when the mind with great earneſtneſs, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, conſiders it on every ſide, and will not be called off by the ordinary ſolicitation of other ideas. *Locke.*

Effectual prayer is joined with a vehement *intention* of the inferior powers of the ſoul, which cannot therein long continue without pain: it hath been therefore thought good, by turns, to interpoſe ſtill ſomewhat for the higher part of the mind and the underſtanding to work upon. *Hook.*

She did courſe o'er my exteriors with ſuch a greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did ſeem to ſcorch me up like a burning-glaſs. *Shak.*

In perſons poſſeſſed with other notions of religion, the underſtanding cannot quit theſe but by great examination; which cannot be done without ſome labour and *intention* of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a conſiderable time upon the ſurvey and diſcuſſion of each particular. *South.*

2. Deſign; purpoſe.

I wiſh others the ſame *intention*, and greater ſucceſſes. *Temple.*

Moſt part of chronical diſtempers proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which caſe the principal *intention* is to reſtore the tone of the ſolid parts. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. The ſtate of being intenſe or ſtrained. This for diſtinction is more generally and more conveniently written *intenſion.*

The operations of agents admit of *intention* and remiſſion; but eſſences are not capable of ſuch variation. *Locke.*

Inte'ntional, ìn-tĕn'-ſhŭn-ål. *adj.* [*intentionel*, Fr. from *intention.*] Deſigned; done by deſign.

The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to conſult, by a direct and *intentional* ſervice. *Rogers.*

Inte'ntionally, ìn-tĕn'-ſhŭn-ål-ŷ. *adv.* [from *intentional.*]

1. By deſign; with fixed choice.

I find in myſelf that this inward principle doth exert many of its actions *intentionally* and purpoſely. *Hale.*

2. In will, if not in action.

Whenever I am wiſhing to write to you, I ſhall conclude you are *intentionally* doing ſo to me. *Atterbury to Pope.*

Inte'ntive, ìn-tĕn'-tĭv. *adj.* [from *intent.*] Diligently applied; buſily attentive.

Where the object is fine and accurate, it conduceth much to have the ſenſe *intentive* and erect. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The naked relation, at leaſt the *intentive* conſideration of that, is able ſtill, and at this diſadvantage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contemplators. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Inte'ntively, ìn-tĕn'-tĭv-lŷ. *adv.* [from *intentive.*] With application; cloſely.

Inte'ntly, ìn-tĕnt'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *intent.*] With cloſe attention; with cloſe application; with eager deſire.

If we inſiſt paſſionately or ſo *intently* on the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to as vigorous purſuit of all juſt, ſober, and godly living. *Hammond.*

The odd paintings of an Indian ſcreen may pleaſe a little; but when you fix your eye *intently* upon them, they appear ſo diſproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain. *Atterbury.*

The Chian medal ſeats him with a volume open, and reading *intently.* *Pope.*

Inte'ntness, ìn-tĕnt'-nĭs. *n.ſ.* [from *intent.*] The ſtate of being intent; anxious application.

He is more diſengaged from his *intentneſs* on affairs. *Swift.*

To **INTE'R**, ìn-tẽr'. *v. a.* [from *enterrer*, Fr.]

1. To cover under ground; to bury.

Within their chiefeſt temple I'll erect
A tomb, wherein his corps ſhall be *interr'd. Shak.*

The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft *interred* with their bones. *Shakeſp.*

His body ſhall be royally *interr'd*,
And the laſt funeral pomps adorn his herſe. *Dryd.*

The aſhes, in an old record of the convent, are ſaid to have been *interred* between the very wall and the altar where they were taken up. *Addiſon.*

2. To cover with earth.

The beſt way is to *inter* them as you furrow peaſe. *Mortimer.*

Inte'rcalar, ìn-tẽr'-kå-lår. } *adj.*
Inte'rcalary, ìn-ter'-kå-lår-ŷ. }

[*intercalaire*, Fr. *intercalaris*, Lat.] Inſerted out of the common order to preſerve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an *intercalary* day.

To **Inte'rcalate**, ìn-tẽr'-kå-låt. *v. a.* [*intercaler*, Fr. *intercalo*, Lat.] To inſert an extraordinary day.

Intercala'tion, ìn-tẽr-kå-lå'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*intercalation*, Fr. *intercalatio*, Lat.] Inſertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In ſixty-three years there may be loſt almoſt eighteen days, omitting the *intercalation* of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant, or ſix ſupernumeraries. *Brown.*

To **INTERCE'DE**, ìn-tẽr-ſẽ'd. *v. n.* [*interceder*, Fr. *intercedo*, Lat.]

1. To paſs between.

He ſuppoſeth that a vaſt period *interceded* between that origination and the age wherein he lived. *Hale.*

Thoſe ſuperficies reflect the greateſt quantity of light, which have the greateſt refracting power, and which *intercede* mediums that differ moſt in their refracting denſities. *Newton.*

2. To mediate; to act between two parties with a view of reconciling differences. It has *with* if only one part be named, and *between* if both be named.

Them the glad ſon
Preſenting, thus to *intercede* began. *Milton.*

Nor was our bleſſed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, and procure our atonement, but he is ſtill our advocate, continually *interceding with* his Father in behalf of all true penitents. *Calamy.*

I may reſtore myſelf into the good graces of my fair criticks, and your lordſhip may *intercede with* them on my promiſe of amendment. *Dryden.*

Origen denies that any prayer is to be made to them, although it be only to *intercede with* God for us, but only the ſon of God. *Stillingfleet.*

Interce'der, ìn-tẽr-ſẽ'-dŭr. *n. ſ. adv.* [from *intercede.*] One that intercedes; a mediator.

To **INTERCE'PT**, ìn-tẽr-ſĕpt. *v. a.* [*intercepter*, Fr. *interceptus*, Lat.]

1. To ſtop and ſeize in the way.

The better courſe ſhould be by planting of garriſons about him, which, whenſoever he ſhall look forth, or be drawn out, ſhall be always ready to *intercept* his going or coming. *Spenſer.*

Who *intercepts* me in my expedition?
—O, ſhe that might have *intercepted* thee,
By ſtrangling thee. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

I then in London, keeper of the king,
Muſter'd my ſoldiers, gather'd flocks of friends,
March'd towards St. Albans t' *intercept* the queen. *Shakeſp.*

Your *intercepted* packets
You writ to the pope. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

If we hope for things which are at too great a diſtance from us, it is poſſible that we may be *intercepted* by death in our progreſs towards them. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

2. To obſtruct; to cut off; to ſtop from being communicated; to ſtop in the progreſs. It is uſed of the thing or perſon paſſing.

Though they cannot anſwer my diſtreſs,
Yet in ſome ſort they're better than the tribunes;
For that they will not *intercept* my tale. *Shakeſp.*

Behind the hole I faſtened to the paſteboard, with pitch, the blade of a ſharp knife, to *intercept* ſome part of the light which paſſed through the hole. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. It is uſed of the act of paſſing.

Since death's near, and runs with ſo much force,
We muſt meet firſt, and *intercept* his courſe. *Dryd.*

4. It is uſed of that to which the paſſage is directed.

On barbed ſteeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the college of the bees in May,
When ſwarming o'er the duſky fields they fly,
New to the flow'rs, and *intercept* the ſky. *Dryden.*
The direful woes,
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore,
While ſtorms vindictive *intercept* the ſhore. *Pope.*

INTERCE'PTION, ĭn-tĕr-sĕp'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*interception*, Fr. *interceptio*, Lat. from *intercept*.] Stoppage in courſe; hindrance; obſtruction.

The pillars, ſtanding at a competent diſtance from the outmoſt wall, will, by *interception* of the ſight, ſomewhat in appearance diminiſh the breadth. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The word in Matthew doth not only ſignify ſuſpenſion, but alſo ſuffocation, ſtrangulation, or *interception* of breath. *Brown.*

INTERCE'SSION, ĭn-tĕr-sĕs'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*interceſſion*, Fr. *interceſſio*, Lat.] Mediation; interpoſition; agency between two parties; agency in the cauſe of another, generally in his favour, ſometimes againſt him.

Loving, and therefore conſtant, he uſed ſtill the *interceſſion* of diligence and faith, ever hoping becauſe he would not put himſelf into that hell to be hopeleſs. *Sidney.*

Can you, when you puſh'd out of your gates the very defender of them, think to front his revenges with the palſied *interceſſion* of ſuch a decay'd dotard as you ſeem to be? *Shakeſp.*

He maketh *interceſſion* to God againſt Iſrael. *Rom.* xi. 2.

He bare the ſin of many, and made *interceſſion* for the tranſgreſſors. *Iſa.* liii. 12.

Pray not thou for this people, neither make *interceſſion* to me; for I will not hear thee. *Jer.* vii. 16.

To pray to the ſaints to obtain things by their merits and *interceſſions*, is allowed and contended for by the Roman church. *Stillingfleet.*

Your *interceſſion* now is needleſs grown;
Retire, and let me ſpeak with her alone. *Dryden.*

INTERCE'SSOUR, ĭn-tĕr-sĕs'-sŭr. *n. ſ.* [*interceſſeur*, Fr. *interceſſor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

Behold the heav'ns! thither thine eyeſight bend;
Thy looks, ſighs, tears, for *interceſſours* ſend. *Fairf.*
On man's behalf,
Patron or *interceſſour*, none appear'd. *Milton.*

When we ſhall hear our eternal doom from our *interceſſours*, it will convince us, that a denial of Chriſt is more than tranſitory words. *South.*

To **INTERCHA'IN**, ĭn-tĕr-tshå'n. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain*.] To chain; to link together.

Two boſoms *interchained* with an oath;
So then two boſoms, and a ſingle troth. *Shakeſp.*

To **INTERCHA'NGE**, ĭn-tĕr-tshå'ndz. *v. a.* [*inter* and *change*.]

1. To put each in the place of the other; to give and take mutually; to exchange.

They had left but one piece of one ſhip, whereon they kept themſelves in all truth, having *interchanged* their cares, while either cared for other, each comforting and counſelling how to labour for the better, and to abide the worſe. *Sidney.*

I ſhall *interchange*
My wained ſtate for Henry's regal crown. *Shakeſ.*

2. To ſucceed alternately.

His faithful friend and brother Euarchus came ſo mightily to his ſuccour, that, with ſome *interchanging* changes of fortune, they begat of a juſt war, the beſt child peace. *Sidney.*

INTERCHA'NGE, ĭn'-tĕr-tshåndzh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Commerce; permutation of commodities.

Thoſe have an *interchange* or trade with Elana. *Howel.*

2. Alternate ſucceſſion.

With what delights could I have walk'd thee
round!
If I could joy in ought! ſweet *interchange*
Of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains. *Milt.*

The original meaſures of time, by help of the lights in the firmament, are perceptible to us by the *interchanges* of light and darkneſs, and ſucceſſion of ſeaſons. *Holder.*

Removes and *interchanges* would often happen in the firſt ages after the flood. *Burnet's Theory.*

3. Mutual donation and reception.

Let Diomedes bear him,
And bring us Creſſid hither. Good Diomed,
Furniſh you fairly for this *interchange*. *Shakeſp.*
Farewel; the leiſure, and the fearful time,
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love,
And ample *interchange* of ſweet diſcourſe. *Shakeſp.*

Since their more mature dignities made ſeparation of their ſociety, their encounters, though not perſonal, have been royally attornied with *interchange* of gifts. *Shakeſp.*

After ſo vaſt an obligation, owned by ſo free an acknowledgment, could any thing be expected but a continual *interchange* of kindneſſes? *South.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLE, ĭn-tĕr-tshå'ndz-åbl. *adj.* [from *interchange*.]

1. Given and taken mutually.

So many teſtimonies, *interchangeable* warrants, and counterrolments, running through the hands and reſting in the power of ſo many ſeveral perſons, is ſufficient to argue and convince all manner of falſehood. *Bacon's Off. of Alienation.*

2. Following each other in alternate ſucceſſion.

Juſt under the line they may ſeem to have two Winters and two Summers; but there alſo they have four *interchangeable* ſeaſons, which is enough whereby to meaſure. *Holder.*

All along the hiſtory of the Old Teſtament we find the *interchangeable* providences of God, towards the people of Iſrael, always ſuited to their manners. *Tillotſon.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLY, ĭn-tĕr-tshå'ndzh-åb-lў. *adv.* [from *interchangeable*.] Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In theſe two things the Eaſt and Weſt churches did *interchangeably* both confront the Jews and concur with them. *Hooker.*

This in myſelf I boldly will defend,
And *interchangeably* hurl down my gage
Upon this overweening traitor's foot. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe articles were ſigned by our plenipotentiaries, and thoſe of Holland; but not by the French, although it ought to have been done *interchangeably*; and the miniſters here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had ſigned. *Swift.*

INTERCHA'NGEMENT, ĭn-tĕr-tshå'ndzh-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *change*.] Exchange; mutual transference.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joinder of your hands,
Atteſted by the holy cloſe of lips,
Strengthen'd by *interchangement* of your rings. *Shak.*

INTERCI'PIENT, ĭn-tĕr-sĭp'-yĕnt. *adj.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] Obſtructing; catching by the way.

INTERCI'PIENT, ĭn-tĕr-sĭp'-yĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] An intercepting power; ſomething that cauſes a ſtoppage.

They commend repellants, but not with much aſtringency, unleſs as *intercipients* upon the parts above, leſt the matter ſhould thereby be impacted in the part. *Wiſeman.*

INTERCI'SION, ĭn-tĕr-zĭz'-zhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *cædo*, Lat.] Interruption.

By ceſſation of oracles we may underſtand their *interciſion*, not abſciſſion, or conſummate deſolation. *Brown.*

To **INTERCLU'DE**, ĭn-tĕr-klů'd. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Lat.] To ſhut from a place or courſe by ſomething intervening; to intercept.

The voice is ſometimes *intercluded* by a hoarſeneſs, or viſcous phlegm cleaving to the aſpera arteria. *Holder.*

INTERCLU'SION, ĭn-tĕr-klů'-zhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*intercluſus*, Lat.] Obſtruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION, ĭn-tĕr-kŏ-lŭm-nyå'-shŭn. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *columna*, Lat.] The ſpace between the pillars.

The diſtance or *intercolumniation* may be near four of his own diameter, becauſe the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than ſtone. *Wotton.*

To **INTERCO'MMON**, ĭn-tĕr-kŏm'-mŭn. *v. n.* [*inter* and *common*.] To feed at the ſame table.

Wine is to be forborn in conſumptions, for that the ſpirits of the wine do prey upon the roſcid juice of the body, and *intercommon* with the ſpirits of the body, and ſo rob them of their nouriſhment. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

INTERCOMMU'NITY, ĭn-tĕr-kŏm-mů'-nў-tў. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *community*.]

1. A mutual communication or community.

2. A mutual freedom or exerciſe of religion.

INTERCO'STAL, ĭn-tĕr-kŏs'-tål. *adj.* [*intercoſtal*, Fr. *inter* and *coſta*, Lat.] Placed between the ribs.

The diaphragm ſeems the principal inſtrument of ordinary reſpiration, although to reſtrained reſpiration the *intercoſtal* muſcles may concur. *Boyle.*

By the aſſiſtance of the inward *intercoſtal* muſcles, in deep ſuſpirations, we take large gulps of air. *More.*

I'NTERCOURSE, ĭn'-tĕr-kårs. *n. ſ.* [*entrecours*, Fr.]

1. Commerce; exchange.

This ſweet *intercourſe*
Of looks, and ſmiles; for ſmiles from reaſon flow,
To brute deny'd, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

2. Communication: followed by *with*.

The choice of the place requireth many circumſtances, as the ſituation near the ſea, for the commodiouſneſs of an *intercourſe with* England. *Bacon.*

What an honour is it that God ſhould admit us into ſuch a participation of himſelf! That he ſhould give us minds capable of ſuch an *intercourſe with* the Supreme Mind! *Atterbury.*

INTERCU'RRENCE, ĭn-tĕr-kŭr'-rĕns. *n. ſ.* [from *intercurro*, Lat.] Paſſage between.

Conſider what fluidity ſaltpetre is capable of, without the *intercurrence* of a liquor. *Boyle.*

INTERCU'RRENT, ĭn-tĕr-kŭr'-rĕnt. *adj.* [*intercurrens*, Lat.] Running between.

If into a phial, filled with good ſpirit of nitre, you caſt a piece of iron, the liquor, whoſe parts moved placidly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of ſome very ſubtile *intercurrent* matter, thoſe active parts preſently begin to penetrate, and ſcatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

INTERDE'AL, ìn-tèr-dèˊl. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *deal.*] Traffick; intercourſe. Obſolete.

The Gauliſh ſpeech is the very Britiſh, which is yet retained of the Welſhmen and Britons of France; though the alteration of the trading and *interdeal* with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. *Spenſer.*

To **INTERDI'CT**, ìn-tèr-dìktˊ. *v. a.* [*interdire*, Fr. *interdico*, Lat.]

1. To forbid; to prohibit.

Alone I paſs'd, through ways
That brought me on a ſudden to the tree
Of *interdicted* knowledge. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

By magick fenc'd, by ſpells encompaſs'd round,
No mortal touch'd this *interdicted* ground. *Tickel.*

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

An archbiſhop may not only excommunicate and *interdict* his ſuffragans, but his vicar-general may do the ſame. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDI'CT, ìnˊ-tèr-dìkt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongſt his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the *interdicts* and prohibitions touching entrance of ſtrangers. *Bacon.*

Thoſe are not fruits forbidden, no *interdict*
Defends the touching of theſe viands pure;
Their taſte no knowledge works at leaſt of evil. *Milton.*

Had he liv'd to ſee her happy change,
He would have cancell'd that harſh *interdict*,
And join'd our hands himſelf. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

Nani carried himſelf meritoriouſly againſt the pope, in the time of the *interdict*, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

INTERDI'CTION, ìn-tèr-dìkˊ-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*interdiction*, Fr. *interdictio*, Lat. from *interdict*.]

1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Sternly he pronounc'd
The rigid *interdiction*, which reſounds
Yet dreadful in mine ear. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. Curſe: from the papal *interdict*. An improper uſe of the word.

The trueſt iſſue of thy throne,
By his own *interdiction* ſtands accurſt. *Shakeſp.*

INTERDI'CTORY, ìn-tèr-dìkˊ-tùr-ỳ. *adj.* [from *interdict*.] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainſworth.*

To **INTERE'SS**, ìn-tèrˊ-ès. }
To **INTERE'ST**, ìnˊ-tèr-èst. } *v. a.*
[*intereſſer*, Fr.] To concern; to affect; to give ſhare in.

The myſtical communion of all faithful men is ſuch as maketh every one to be *intereſſed* in thoſe precious bleſſings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. *Hooker.*

Our joy,
Although our laſt not leaſt; to whoſe young love,
The vines of France and milk of Burgundy,
Strive to be *int'reſs'd.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To love our native country, and to ſtudy its benefit and its glory, to be *intereſſed* in its concerns, is natural to all men. *Dryden.*

Scipio, reſtoring the Spaniſh bride, gained a great nation to *intereſt* themſelves for Rome againſt Carthage. *Dryden.*

This was a goddeſs who uſed to *intereſt* herſelf in marriages. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Ill ſucceſſes did not diſcourage that ambitious and *intereſted* people. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **INTERE'ST**, ìnˊ-tèr-èst. *v. n.* To affect; to move; to touch with paſſion; to gain the affections: as, this is an *intereſting* ſtory.

I'NTEREST, ìnˊ-tèr-èst. *n. ſ.* [*intereſt*, Lat. *interêt*, Fr.] Concern; advantage; good.

O give us a ſerious comprehenſion of that one great *intereſt* of others, as well as ourſelves. *Hamm.*

Diviſions hinder the common *intereſt* and publick good. *Temple.*

There is no man but God hath put many things into his poſſeſſion, to be uſed for the common good and *intereſt.* *Calamy.*

2. Influence over others.

They, who had hitherto preſerved them, had now loſt their *intereſt.* *Clarendon.*

Exert, great God, thy *int'reſt* in the ſky;
Gain each kind pow'r, each guardian deity,
That, conquer'd by the publick vow,
They bear the diſmal miſchief far away. *Prior.*

3. Share; part in any thing; participation; as, this is a matter in which we have *intereſt.*

Endeavour to adjuſt the degrees of influence, that each cauſe might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and *intereſt* of each therein. *Watts.*

4. Regard to private profit.

Wherever *intereſt* or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the oppoſite parties think fit to charge upon each other. *Swift.*

When *int'reſt* calls off all her ſneaking train. *Pope.*

5. Money paid for uſe; uſury.

Did he take *intereſt?*
—No, not take *intereſt*; not, as you would ſay,
Directly, *int'reſt.* *Shakeſp.*

It is a ſad life we lead, my dear, to be ſo teazed; paying *intereſt* for old debts, and ſtill contracting new ones. *Arbuthnot.*

6. Any ſurplus of advantage.

With all ſpeed
You ſhall have your deſires with *intereſt.* *Shakeſp.*

To **INTERFE'RE**, ìn-tèr-fèˊr. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Lat.]

1. To interpoſe; to intermeddle.

So cautious were our anceſtors in converſation, as never to *interfere* with party diſputes in the ſtate. *Swift.*

2. To claſh; to oppoſe each other.

If each acts by an independent power, their commands may *interfere.* *Smalridge's Sermons.*

3. A horſe is ſaid to *interfere*, when the ſide of one of his ſhoes ſtrikes againſt and hurts one of his fetlocks; or the hitting one leg againſt another, and ſtriking off the ſkin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTE'RFLUENT, ìn-tèrˊ-flù-ènt. *adj.* [*interfluens*, Lat.] Flowing between.

Air may conſiſt of any terrene or aqueous corpuſcles, kept ſwimming in the *interfluent* celeſtial matter. *Boyle.*

INTERFU'LGENT, ìn-tèr-fùlˊ-dzhènt. *adj.* [*inter* and *fulgens*, Lat.] Shining between.

INTERFU'SED, ìn-tèr-fùˊzd. *adj.* [*interfuſus*, Lat.] Poured or ſcattered between.

The ambient air wide *interfus'd*,
Embracing round this florid earth. *Milton.*

INTERJA'CENCY, ìn-tèr-dzhàˊ-sèn-sỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *interjacens*, Lat.]

1. The act or ſtate of lying between.

England and Scotland is divided only by the *interjacency* of the Tweed and ſome deſert ground. *Hale.*

2. The thing lying between.

Its fluctuations are but motions, which winds, ſtorms, ſhoars, and every *interjacency* irregulates. *Brown.*

INTERJA'CENT, ìn-tèr-dzhàˊ-sènt. *adj.* [*interjacens*, Lat.] Intervening; lying between.

The ſea itſelf muſt be very broad, and void of little iſlands *interjacent*, elſe will it yield plentiful argument of quarrel to the kingdoms which it ſerveth. *Raleigh.*

Through this hole objects that were beyond might be ſeen diſtinctly, which would not at all be ſeen through other parts of the glaſſes, where the air was *interjacent.* *Newton's Opticks.*

INTERJE'CTION, ìn-tèr-dzhèkˊ-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*interjection*, Fr. *interjectio*, Lat.]

1. A part of ſpeech that diſcovers the mind to be ſeized or affected with ſome paſſion: ſuch as are in Engliſh, *O! alas! ah!* *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Their wild natural notes, when they would expreſs their paſſions, are at the beſt but like natural *interjections*, to diſcover their paſſions or impreſſions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interpoſition; act of ſomething coming between; act of putting ſomething between.

Laughing cauſeth a continual expulſion of the breath, with the loud noiſe which maketh the *interjection* of laughing. *Bacon.*

I'NTERIM, ìnˊ-tèr-ìm. *n. ſ.* [*interim*, Lat.] Mean time; intervening time.

I a heavy *interim* ſhall ſupport,
By his dear abſence. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

One bird happened to be foraging for her young ones, and in this *interim* comes a torrent that waſhes away neſt, birds, and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

In this *interim* my women aſked what I thought. *Tatler.*

To **INTERJO'IN**, ìn-tèr-dzhoìˊn. *v. a.* [*inter* and *join.*] To join mutually; to intermarry.

So felleſt foes,
Whoſe paſſions and whoſe plots have broke their ſleep,
To take the one the other, by ſome chance,
Some trick not worth an egg, ſhall grow dear friends,
And *interjoin* their iſſues. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

INTE'RIOUR, ìn-tèˊ-ryùr. *adj.* [*interior*, Lat. *interieur*, Fr.] Internal; inner; not outward; not ſuperficial.

The fool-multitude, that chuſe by ſhow,
Not learning more than the fond eye doth teach,
Which pry not to th' *interiour.* *Shakeſp.*

The groſſer parts, thus ſunk down, would harden, and conſtitute the *interiour* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

INTERKNO'WLEDGE, ìn-tèr-nòlˊ-lìdzh. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *knowledge.*] Mutual knowledge.

All nations have *interknowledge* one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by ſtrangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

To **INTERLA'CE**, ìn-tèr-làˊs. *v. a.* [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be *interlaced* between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

The ambaſſadors *interlaced*, in their conference, the purpoſe of their maſter to match with the daughter of Maximilian. *Bacon.*

They acknowledged what ſervices he had done for the commonwealth, yet *interlacing* ſome errors, wherewith they ſeemed to reproach him. *Hayw.*

Your argument is as ſtrong againſt the uſe of rhyme in poems as in plays; for the epick way is every where *interlaced* with dialogue. *Dryden.*

INTERLA'PSE, ìn-tèr-làpsˊ. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *lapſe.*] The flow of time between any two events.

Theſe dregs are calcined into ſuch ſalts, which, after a ſhort *interlapſe* of time, produce coughs. *Harvey.*

To **INTERLA'RD**, ìn-tèr-làˊrd. *v. a.* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]

1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diverſify lean with fat.

2. To interpoſe; to inſert between.

Jeſts ſhould be *interlarded*, after the Perſian cuſtom, by ages young and old. *Carew.*

3. To diverſify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy were the defloration of the Engliſh laws, and a tranſcript of them, though mingled and *interlarded* with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original. *Hale's Laws of England.*

4. *Phillips* has uſed this word very harſhly, and probably did not underſtand it.

They *interlard* their native drinks with choice
Of ſtrongeſt brandy. *Phillips.*

To INTERLE'AVE, ìn-tẻr-lẻ'v. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave.*] To chequer a book by the inſertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLI'NE, ìn-tẻr-lì'n. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line.*]

1. To write in alternate lines.

When, by *interlining* Latin and Engliſh one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther. *Locke.*

2. To correct by ſomething written between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new;
Made wealthy at the ſmall expence of ſigning,
With a wet ſeal, and a freſh *interlining.* *Dryden.*

Three things render a writing ſuſpected: the perſon producing a falſe inſtrument, the perſon that frames it, and the *interlining* and raſing out of words contained in ſuch inſtruments. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The muſe invok'd, ſit down to write,
Blot out, correct, and *interline.* *Swift.*

INTERLINEA'TION, ìn-tẻr-lỳ-nyà'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *lineation.*] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clergymen write in ſo diminutive a manner, with ſuch frequent blots and *interlineations*, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual heſitations. *Swift.*

To INTERLI'NK, ìn-tẻr-lìnk'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link.*] To connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

The fair mixture in pictures cauſes us to enter into the ſubject which it imitates, and imprints it the more deeply into our imagination and our memory: theſe are two chains which are *interlinked*, which contain, and are at the ſame time contained. *Dryden.*

INTERLOCU'TION, ìn-tẻr-lỏ-kủ'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*interlocution*, Fr. *interlocutio*, Lat.]

1. Dialogue; interchange of ſpeech.

The plaineſt and the moſt intelligible rehearſal of the pſalms they favour not, becauſe it is done by *interlocution*, and with a mutual return of ſentences from ſide to ſide. *Hooker.*

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final deciſion.

Theſe things are called accidental, becauſe ſome new incident in judicature may emerge upon them, on which the judge ought to proceed by *interlocution.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTERLO'CUTOR, ìn-tẻr-lỏk'-kủ-tủr. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Lat.] Dialogiſt; one that talks with another.

Some moroſe readers ſhall find fault with my having made the *interlocutors* compliment with one another. *Boyle.*

INTERLO'CUTORY, ìn-tẻr-lỏk'-kủ-tủr-ỳ. *adj.* [*interlocutoire*, Fr. *inter* and *loquor*, Lat.]

1. Conſiſting of dialogue.

When the miniſter by exhortation raiſeth them up, and the people by proteſtation of their readineſs declare he ſpeaketh not in vain unto them; theſe *interlocutory* forms of ſpeech, what are they elſe but moſt effectual, partly teſtifications, and partly inflammations of all piety? *Hooker.*

There are ſeveral *interlocutory* diſcourſes in the holy Scriptures, though the perſons ſpeaking are not alternately mentioned or referred to. *Fiddes.*

2. Preparatory to deciſion.

To INTERLO'PE, ìn-tẻr-lỏ'p. *v. n.* [*inter* and *loopen*, Dut. to run.] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one ſhould gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to foreſtall; to anticipate irregularly.

The patron is deſired to leave off this *interloping* trade, or admit the knights of the induſtry to their ſhare. *Tatler.*

INTERLO'PER, ìn-tẻr-lỏ'-pủr. *n. ſ.* [from *interlope.*] One who runs into buſineſs to which he has no right.

The ſwallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an *interloper* upon the ſpider's right, than the ſpider was upon the ſwallow's. *L'Eſtrange.*

INTERLU'CENT, ìn-tẻr-lủ'-ſẻnt. *adj.* [*interlucens*, Lat.] Shining between. *Dict.*

I'NTERLUDE, ìn'-tẻr-lủd. *n.ſ.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Lat.] Something played at the intervals of feſtivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there muſt ſometimes be maſques, and revels, and *interludes.* *Bacon.*

The enemies of Socrates hired Ariſtophanes to perſonate him on the ſtage, and, by the inſinuations of thoſe *interludes*, conveyed a hatred of him into the people. *Government of the Tongue.*

Dreams are but *interludes*, which fancy makes;
When monarch reaſon ſleeps, this mimick wakes. *Dryden.*

INTERLU'ENCY, ìn-tẻr-lủ'-ẻn-ſỳ. *n. ſ.* [*interluo*, Lat.] Water interpoſited; interpoſition of a flood.

Thoſe parts of Aſia and America, which are now disjoined by the *interluency* of the ſea, might have been formerly contiguous. *Hale.*

INTERLU'NAR, ìn-tẻr-lủ'-nảr. }
INTERLU'NARY, ìn-tẻr-lủ'-nảr-ỳ. } *adj.*

[*inter* and *luna*, Lat.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is inviſible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the *interlunary* and plenilunary exemptions. *Brown.*

The ſun to me is dark,
And ſilent as the moon,
When ſhe deſerts the night,
Hid in her vacant *interlunar* cave. *Milton.*

INTERMA'RRIAGE, ìn-tẻr-mảr'-rìdzh. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *marriage.*] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives.

Becauſe the alliances and *intermarriages*, among ſo ſmall a people, might obſtruct juſtice, they have a foreigner for judge of St. Marino. *Addiſon.*

To INTERMA'RRY, ìn-tẻr-mảr'-rỳ. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry.*] To marry ſome of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to *intermarry.* *Swift.*

To INTERME'DDLE, ìn-tẻr-mẻd'l. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle.*] To interpoſe officiouſly.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by conditions of treaty, to *intermeddle* with foreign ſtates, and declare themſelves protectors general of Catholicks. *Bacon.*

Seeing the king was a ſovereign prince, the emperor ſhould not *intermeddle* with ordering his ſubjects, or directing the affairs of his realm. *Hayward.*

There were no ladies, who diſpoſed themſelves to *intermeddle* in buſineſs. *Clarendon.*

To INTERME'DDLE, ìn-tẻr-mẻd'l. *v. a.* [*entremeſler*, Fr.] To intermix; to mingle. This is perhaps miſprinted for *intermelled.*

Many other adventures are *intermeddled*; as the love of Britomert, and the virtuouſneſs of Belphæbe. *Spenſer.*

INTERME'DDLER, ìn-tẻr-mẻd'-lủr. *n. ſ.* [from *intermeddle.*] One that interpoſes officiouſly; one that thruſts himſelf into buſineſs to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater peſt to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and buſy *intermeddlers.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Our allies, and our ſtock-jobbers, direct her majeſty not to change her ſecretary or treaſurer, who, for the reaſons that theſe officious *intermeddlers* demanded their continuance, ought never to have been admitted into the leaſt truſt. *Swift.*

Shall ſtrangers, ſaucy *intermeddlers*! ſay,
Thus far, and thus, are you allow'd to puniſh? *A. Phillips.*

INTERME'DIACY, ìn-tẻr-mẻ'-dyả-ſỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *intermediate.*] Interpoſition; intervention. An unauthoriſed word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the *intermediacy* of the columella. *Derham.*

INTERME'DIAL, ìn-tẻr-mẻ'-dyảl. *adj.* [*inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; lying between; intervenient.

The love of God makes a man temperate in the midſt of feaſts, and is active enough without any *intermedial* appetites. *Taylor.*

A gardener prepares the ground, and in all the *intermedial* ſpaces he is careful to dreſs it. *Evelyn.*

INTERME'DIATE, ìn-tẻr-mẻ'-dyẻt. *adj.* [*intermediat*, Fr. *inter* and *medius*, Lat.] Intervening; interpoſed; holding the middle place or degree between two extremes.

Do not the moſt refrangible rays excite the ſhorteſt vibrations for making a ſenſation of a deep violet, the leaſt refrangible the largeſt for making a ſenſation of deep red, and the ſeveral *intermediate* ſorts of rays, vibrations of ſeveral *intermediate* bigneſſes, to make ſenſations of the ſeveral *intermediate* colours? *Newton's Opticks.*

An animal conſiſts of ſolid and fluid parts, unleſs one ſhould reckon ſome of an *intermediate* nature, as fat and phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

Thoſe general natures, which ſtand between the neareſt and moſt remote, are called *intermediate.* *Watts.*

INTERME'DIATELY, ìn-tẻr-mẻ'-dyẻt-lỳ. *adv.* [from *intermediate.*] By way of intervention.

To INTERME'LL, ìn-tẻr-mẻl'. *v. a.* [*entremeſler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Not in uſe.

By occaſion hereof many other adventures are *intermelled*, but rather as accidents than intendments. *Spenſer.*

INTE'RMENT, ìn-tẻr'-mẻnt. *n. ſ.* [*interment*, Fr. from *inter.*] Burial; ſepulchre.

INTERMIGRA'TION, ìn-tẻr-mì-grả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*intermigration*, Fr. *inter* and *migro*, Lat.] Act of removing from one place to another, ſo as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other.

Men have a ſtrange variety in colour, ſtature, and humour; and all ariſing from the climate, though the continent be but one, as to point of acceſs, mutual intercourſe, and poſſibility of *intermigrations.* *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

INTE'RMINABLE, ìn-tẻr'-mìn-ảbl. *adj.* [*interminable*, Fr. *in* and *termino*, Lat.] Immenſe; admitting no boundary.

As if they would confine th' *interminable*,
And tie him to his own preſcript. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

INTE'RMINATE, ìn-tẻr'-mìn-ảt. *adj.* [*interminate*, Fr. *interminatus*, Lat.] Unbounded; unlimited.

Within a thicket I repos'd; when round
I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heaps, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a ſleep *interminate.* *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

INTERMINA'TION, ìn'-tẻr-mì-nả''-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*intermination*, Fr. *intermino*, Lat.] Menace; threat.

The threats and *interminations* of the Goſpel, thoſe terrors of the Lord, as goads, may drive thoſe brutiſh creatures who will not be attracted. *Decay of Piety.*

To INTERMI'NGLE, ìn-tẻr-mìng'l. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to put ſome things amongſt others.

The church in her liturgies hath *intermingled*, with readings out of the New Teſtament, leſſons taken out of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

His church he compareth unto a field, where tares, manifeſtly known and ſeen by all men, do grow *intermingled* with good corn. *Hooker.*

My lord ſhall never reſt:
I'll *intermingle* every thing he does
With Caſſio's ſuit. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Here ſailing ſhips delight the wand'ring eyes;
There trees and *intermingled* temples riſe. *Pope.*

To **Intermi'ngle**, ìn-tĕ̀r-mìngl'. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated.

Intermi'ssion, ìn-tĕ̀r-mìſh'-ŭn. *n. ſ.* [*intermiſſion*, Fr. *intermiſſio*, Lat.]

1. Ceſſation for a time; pauſe; intermediate ſtop.

Came a reeking poſt,
Deliver'd letters, ſpight of *intermiſſion*,
Which preſently they read. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I count *intermiſſion* almoſt the ſame thing as change; for that that hath been intermitted, is after a ſort new. *Bacon.*

The water aſcends gently, and by *intermiſſions*; but it falls continuately, and with force. *Wilkins.*

The peaſants work on, in the hotteſt part of the day, without *intermiſſion*. *Locke.*

2. Intervenient time.

But, gentle heav'n,
Cut ſhort all *intermiſſion*: front to front,
Bring thou this fiend of Scotland and myſelf. *Shak.*

3. State of being intermitted.

Words borrowed of antiquity, have the authority of years, and out of their *intermiſſion* do win to themſelves a kind of grace-like newneſs. *Ben Jonſon.*

4. The ſpace between the paroxyſms of a fever, or any fits of pain; reſt; pauſe of ſorrow.

Reſt or *intermiſſion* none I find. *Milton.*

Intermi'ssive, ìn-tĕ̀r-mìs'-ſìv. *adj.* [from *intermit*.] Coming by fits; not continual.

I reduced Ireland, after ſo many *intermiſſive* wars, to a perfect paſſive obedience. *Howel's England's Tears.*

As though there were any feriation in nature, or juſtitiums imaginable in profeſſions, whoſe ſubject is under no *intermiſſive* but conſtant way of mutation, this ſeaſon is commonly termed the phyſicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **INTERMI'T**, ìn-tĕ̀r-mìt'. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Lat.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt.

If nature ſhould *intermit* her courſe, and leave altogether, though it were but for a-while, the obſervation of her own laws. *Hooker.*

Run to your houſes, fall upon your knees;
Pray to the gods, to *intermit* the plague
That needs muſt light on this ingratitude. *Shakeſp.*

His miſled, laſcivious ſon,
Edward the Second, *intermitted* ſo
The courſe of glory. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The ſetting on foot ſome of thoſe arts that were once well known, would be but the reviving of thoſe arts which were long before practiſed, though *intermitted* and interrupted by war. *Hale.*

Certain Indians, when a horſe is running in his full career, leap down, gather any thing from the ground, and immediately leap up again, the horſe not *intermitting* his courſe. *Wilkins.*

Speech *intermitted*, thus began. *Milton.*

We are furniſhed with an armour from Heaven, but if we are remiſs, or perſuaded to lay by our arms, and *intermit* our guard, we may be ſurpriſed. *Rogers.*

To **Intermi't**, ìn-tĕ̀r-mìt'. *v. n.* To grow mild between the fits or paroxyſms. Uſed of fevers.

Intermi'ttent, ìn-tĕ̀r-mìt'-tĕnt. *adj.* [*intermittent*, Fr. *intermittens*, Lat.] Coming by fits.

Next to thoſe durable pains, ſhort *intermittent* or ſwift recurrent pains do precipitate patients into conſumptions. *Harvey.*

To **Intermix**, ìn-tĕ̀r-mìks'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix*.] To mingle; to join; to put ſome things among others.

Her perſuaſions ſhe *intermixed* with tears, affirming, that ſhe would depart from him. *Haytw.*

Reveal
To Adam what ſhall come in future days,
As I ſhall thee enlighten: *intermix*
My cov'nant in the woman's ſeed renew'd. *Milt.*

In yonder ſpring of roſes, *intermix'd*
With myrtle, find what to redreſs 'till noon. *Milton.*

I doubt not to perform the part of a juſt hiſtorian to my royal maſter, without *intermixing* with it any thing of the poet. *Dryden.*

To **Intermi'x**, ìn-tĕ̀r-mìks'. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

Intermi'xture, ìn-tĕ̀r-mìks'-tſhŭr. *n. ſ.* [*inter* and *mixtura*, Lat.]

1. Maſs formed by mingling bodies.

The analytical preparations of gold or mercury leave perſons much unſatisfied, whether the ſubſtances they produce be truly the hypoſtatical principles, or only ſome *intermixtures* of the divided bodies with thoſe employed. *Boyle.*

2. Something additional mingled in a maſs.

In this height of impiety there wanted not an *intermixture* of levity and folly. *Bacon's Henry* VI.

Intermu'ndane, ìn-tĕ̀r-mŭn'-dān. *adj.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Lat.] Subſiſting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

The vaſt diſtances between theſe great bodies are called *intermundane* ſpaces; in which though there may be ſome fluid, yet it is ſo thin and ſubtile, that it is as much as nothing. *Locke.*

Intermu'ral, ìn-tĕ̀r-mū'-răl. *adj.* [*inter*, *muralis*, *murus*, Lat.] Lying between walls. *Ainſworth.*

Intermu'tual, ìn-tĕ̀r-mū'-tū-ăl. *adj.* [*inter* and *mutual*.] Mutual; interchanged. *Inter* before *mutual* is improper.

A ſolemn oath religiouſly they take,
By *intermutual* vows proteſting there,
This never to reveal, nor to forſake
So good a cauſe. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Inte'rn, ìn-tĕrn'. *adj.* [*interne*, Fr. *internus*, Lat.] Inward; inteſtine; not foreign.

The midland towns are moſt flouriſhing, which ſhews that her riches are *intern* and domeſtick. *Howel.*

INTE'RNAL, ìn-tĕ̀r'-năl. *adj.* [*internus*, Lat.]

1. Inward; not external.

That ye ſhall be as gods, ſince I as man,
Internal man, is but proportion meet. *Milton.*

Myſelf, my conſcience, and *internal* peace. *Milton.*

Bad comes of ſetting our hearts upon the ſhape, colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the *internal* excellence and virtue of them. *L'Eſtrange.*

If we think moſt men's actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts, they have no ſuch *internal* veneration for good rules. *Locke.*

2. Intrinſick; not depending on external accidents; real.

We are to provide things honeſt; to conſider not only the *internal* rectitude of our actions in the ſight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or ſuſpicion of evil. *Rogers.*

Inte'rnally, ìn-tĕ̀r'-năl-ỳ. *adv.* [from *internal*.]

1. Inwardly.

2. Mentally; intellectually.

We are ſymbolically in the ſacrament, and by faith and the ſpirit of God *internally* united to Chriſt. *Taylor.*

Interne'cine, ìn-tĕ̀r-nē'-ſìn. *adj.* [*internecinus*, Lat.] Endeavouring mutual deſtruction.

Th' Egyptians worſhip'd dogs, and for
Their faith made *internecine* war. *Hudibras.*

Interne'cion, ìn-tĕ̀r-nē'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*internecion*, Fr. *internecio*, Lat.] Mutual deſtruction; maſſacre; ſlaughter.

That natural propenſion of ſelf-love, and natural principle of ſelf-preſervation, will neceſſarily break out into wars and *internecions*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Internu'ncio, ìn-tĕ̀r-nŭn'-ſhō. *n. ſ.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Meſſenger between two parties.

Interpella'tion, ìn-tĕ̀r-pĕl-lā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*interpellation*, Fr. *interpellatio*, Lat.] A ſummons; a call upon.

In all extracts judicial one citation, monition, or extrajudicial *interpellation* is ſufficient. *Ayliffe.*

To **INTE'RPOLATE**, ìn-tĕ̀r'-pō-lāt. *v. a.* [*interpoler*, Fr. *interpolo*, Lat.]

1. To foiſt any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

The Athenians were put in poſſeſſion of Salamis by another law, which was cited by Solon, or, as ſome think, *interpolated* by him for that purpoſe. *Pope.*

2. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with intermiſſions. In this ſenſe it is not in uſe.

This motion of the heavenly bodies themſelves ſeems to be partly continued and unintermitted, as that motion of the firſt moveable, partly *interpolated* and interrupted. *Hale.*

That individual hath neceſſarily a concomitant ſucceſſion of *interpolated* motions; namely, the pulſes of the heart, and the ſucceſſive motions of reſpiration. *Hale.*

Interpola'tion, ìn-tĕ̀r-pō-lā'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*interpolation*, Fr. from *interpolate*.] Something added or put into the original matter.

I have changed the ſituation of ſome of the Latin verſes, and made ſome *interpolations*. *Cromwell to Pope.*

Interpola'tor, ìn-tĕ̀r'-pō-lā-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *interpolateur*, Fr.] One that foiſts in counterfeit paſſages.

You or your *interpolator* ought to have conſidered. *Swift.*

Interpo'sal, ìn-tĕ̀r-pō'-zăl. *n. ſ.* [from *interpoſe*.]

1. Interpoſition; agency between two perſons.

The *interpoſal* of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean diſcourſe, may ſeem to take away my choice. *South.*

2. Intervention.

Our overſhadowed ſouls may be emblemed by cruſted globes, whoſe influential emiſſions are intercepted by the *interpoſal* of the benighting element. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To **INTERPO'SE**, ìn-tĕ̀r-pōz'. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Lat. *interpoſer*, Fr.]

1. To place between; to make intervenient.

Some weeks the king did honourably *interpoſe*, both to give ſpace to his brother's interceſſion, and to ſhow that he had a conflict with himſelf what he ſhould do. *Bacon.*

2. To thruſt in as an obſtruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

What watchful cares do *interpoſe* themſelves
Betwixt your eyes and night? *Shakeſp.*

Death ready ſtands to *interpoſe* his dart. *Milt.*

Human frailty will too often *interpoſe* itſelf among perſons of the holieſt function. *Swift.*

3. To offer as a ſuccour or relief.

The common father of mankind ſeaſonably *interpoſed* his hand, and reſcued miſerable man out of the groſs ſtupidity and ſenſuality whereinto he was plunged. *Woodward.*

To **Interpo'se**, ìn-tĕ̀r-pōz'. *v. n.*

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.

2. To put in by way of interruption.

But, *interpoſes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almoſt againſt any hypotheſis. *Boyle.*

Interpo'ser, ìn-tĕ̀r-pō'-zŭr. *n. ſ.* [from *interpoſe*.]

1. One that comes between others.

I will make haſte; but, 'till I come again,
No bed ſhall e'er be guilty of my ſtay;
No reſt be *interpoſer* 'twixt us twain. *Shakeſp.*

2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

Interposi'tion, ỉn-tẻr-pỏ-zỉsh'-ủn. *n. ſ.* [*interpoſition*, Fr. *interpoſitio*, Lat. from *interpoſe*.]

1. Intervenient agency.

There never was a time when the *interpoſition* of the magiſtrate was more neceſſary to ſecure the honour of religion. *Atterbury.*

Though warlike ſucceſſes carry in them often the evidences of a divine *interpoſition*, yet are they no ſure marks of the divine favour. *Atterbury.*

2. Mediation; agency between parties.

The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the *interpoſition* of their common protectors. *Add.*

3. Intervention; ſtate of being placed between two.

The nights are ſo cold, freſh, and equal, by reaſon of the intire *interpoſition* of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper. *Raleigh.*

She ſits on a globe that ſtands in water, to denote that ſhe is miſtreſs of a new world, ſeparate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the *interpoſition* of the ſea. *Addiſon.*

4. Any thing interpoſed.

A ſhelter, and a kind of ſhading cool
Interpoſition, as a Summer's cloud. *Milton.*

To **INTE'RPRET**, ỉn-tẻr'-prỉt. *v. a.* [*interpreter*, Fr. *interpretor*, Lat.] To explain; to tranſlate; to decipher; to give a ſolution to; to clear by expoſition; to expound.

One, but painted thus,
Would be *interpreted* a thing perplex'd
Beyond ſelf-explication. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

You ſhould be women,
And yet your beards forbid me to *interpret*
That you are ſo. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Pharaoh told them his dreams; but there was none that could *interpret* them unto him. *Gen.* xli. 8.

An excellent ſpirit, knowledge, and underſtanding, *interpreting* of dreams, and ſhewing of hard ſentences, and diſſolving of doubts, were found in the ſame Daniel. *Dan.* v. 12.

Hear his ſighs, thou mute!
Unſkilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Inte'rpretable, ỉn-tẻr'-prỉt-ảbl. *adj.* [from *interpret.*] Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is actionable: theſe ſingularities are *interpretable* from more innocent cauſes. *Collier.*

Interpreta'tion, ỉn-tẻr-prỷ-tả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*interpretation*, Fr. *interpretatio*, Lat. from *interpret.*]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's,
Which, by th' *interpretation* of full time,
May ſhew like all yourſelf. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Look how we can, or ſad or merrily,
Interpretation will miſquote our looks. *Shakeſ.*

2. The ſenſe given by an interpreter; expoſition.

If it be obſcure or uncertain what they meant, charity, I hope, conſtraineth no man, which ſtandeth doubtful of their minds, to lean to the hardeſt and worſt *interpretation* that their words can carry. *Hooker.*

The primitive Chriſtians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Saviour, interpreted theſe predictions, and the marks by which the Meſſiah would be diſcovered; and how the Jewiſh doctors, who ſucceeded him, deviated from the *interpretations* of their forefathers. *Addiſon.*

3. The power of explaining.

We beſeech thee to proſper this great ſign, and to give us the *interpretation* and uſe of it in mercy. *Bacon.*

Inte'rpretative, ỉn-tẻr'-prỷ-tả-tỉv. *adj.* [from *interpret.*] Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apoſtolick were ſufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional bulwark againſt hereticks, the rejecting their additions may juſtly be deemed an *interpretative* ſiding with hereſies. *Hammond.*

Inte'rpretatively, ỉn-tẻr'-prỷ-tả-tỉv-lỷ. *adv.* [from *interpretative.*] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this proviſion the Almighty *interpretatively* ſpeaks to him in this manner: I have now placed thee in a well-furniſh'd world. *Ray on the Creation.*

Inte'rpreter, ỉn-tẻr'-prỷ-tủr. *n. ſ.* [*interprete*, Fr. *interpres*, Lat.]

1. An explainer; an expoſitor; an expounder.

What we oft do beſt,
By ſick *interpreters*, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worſt, as oft,
Hitting a groſſer quality, is cry'd up
For our beſt act. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; a fluid, dark, confuſed maſs, and ſo it is underſtood by *interpreters*, both Hebrew and Chriſtian. *Burnet.*

We think moſt men's actions to be the *interpreters* of their thoughts. *Locke.*

2. A tranſlator.

Nor word for word be careful to transfer,
With the ſame faith as an *interpreter*. *Sherburne.*

How ſhall any man, who hath a genius for hiſtory, undertake ſuch a work with ſpirit, when he conſiders that in an age or two he ſhall hardly be underſtood without an *interpreter*. *Swift.*

Interpu'nction, ỉn-tẻr-pủnk'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*interpunction*, Fr. *interpungo*, Lat.] Pointing between words or ſentences.

INTERRE'GNUM, ỉn-tẻr-rẻg'-nủm. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and acceſſion of another.

Next enſu'd a vacancy,
Thouſand worſe paſſions than poſſeſs'd
The *interregnum* of my breaſt:
Bleſs me from ſuch an anarchy! *Cowley.*

He would ſhew the queen my memorial with the firſt opportunity, in order to have it done in this *interregnum* or ſuſpenſion of title. *Swift.*

Interre'ign, ỉn-tẻr-rẻ'n. *n. ſ.* [*interregne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Lat.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could not be any *interreign* or ſuſpenſion of title. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **Inte'rrogate**, ỉn-tẻr'-rỏ-gảt. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Lat. *interroger*, Fr.] To examine; to queſtion.

To **Inte'rrogate**, ỉn-tẻr'-rỏ-gảt. *v. n.* To aſk; to put queſtions.

By his inſtructions touching the queen of Naples, it ſeemeth he could *interrogate* touching beauty. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

His proof will be retorted by *interrogating*, Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God? *Hammond.*

Interroga'tion, ỉn-tẻr-rỏ-gả'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*interrogation*, Fr. *interrogatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of queſtioning.

2. A queſtion put; an enquiry.

How demurely ſoever ſuch men may pretend to ſanctity, that *interrogation* of God preſſes hard upon them, Shall I count them pure with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights? *Government of the Tongue.*

This variety is obtained by *interrogations* to things inanimate; by beautiful digreſſions, but thoſe ſhort. *Pope.*

3. A note that marks a queſtion: thus ? as, Does Job ſerve God for nought?

Interro'gative, ỉn-tẻr-rỏg'-gả-tỉv. *adj.* [*interrogatif*, Fr. *interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a queſtion; expreſſed in a queſtionary form of words.

Interro'gative, ỉn-tẻr-rỏg'-gả-tỉv. *n. ſ.* A pronoun uſed in aſking queſtions: as, who? what? which? whether?

Interro'gatively, ỉn-tẻr-rỏg'-gả-tỉv-lỷ. *adv.* [from *interrogative.*] In form of a queſtion.

Interroga'tor, ỉn-tẻr'-rỏ-gả-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *interrogate.*] An aſker of queſtions.

Interro'gatory, ỉn-tẻr-rỏg'-gả-tủr-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [*interrogatoire*, Fr.] A queſtion; an enquiry.

He with no more civility began in captious manner to put *interrogatories* unto him. *Sidney.*

Nor time, nor place,
Will ſerve long *interrogatories*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

What earthly name to *interrogatories*
Can taſk the free breath of a ſacred king? *Shakeſp.*

The examination was ſummed up with one queſtion, Whether he was prepared for death? The boy was frighted out of his wits by the laſt dreadful *interrogatory*. *Addiſon.*

Interro'gatory, ỉn-tẻr-rỏg'-gả-tủr-ỷ. *adj.* Containing a queſtion; expreſſing a queſtion; as, *an* interrogatory *ſentence*.

To **Interru'pt**, ỉn-tẻr-rủpt'. *v. a.* [*interrompre*, Fr. *interruptus*, Lat.]

1. To hinder the proceſs of any thing by breaking in upon it.

Rage doth rend
Like *interrupted* waters, and o'erbear
What they are uſed to bear. *Shakeſp.*

He might ſecurely enough have engaged his body of horſe againſt their whole inconſiderable army, there being neither tree nor buſh to *interrupt* his charge. *Clarendon.*

This motion of the heavenly bodies ſeems partly uninterrupted, as that of the firſt moveable interpolated and *interrupted*. *Hale.*

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interpoſition.

Anſwer not before thou haſt heard the cauſe; neither *interrupt* men in the midſt of their talk. *Eccles.* xi. 8.

3. To divide; to ſeparate; to reſcind from continuity.

Interru'pt, ỉn-tẻr-rủpt'. *adj.* Containing a chaſm.

Seeſt thou what rage
Tranſports our adverſary, whom no bounds,
Nor yet the main abyſs wide *interrupt*, can hold? *Milton.*

Interru'ptedly, ỉn-tẻr-rủp'-tỉd-lỷ. *adv.* [from *interrupted.*] Not in continuity; not without ſtoppages.

The incident light that meets with a groſſer liquor, will have its beams either refracted or imbibed, or elſe reflected more or leſs *interruptedly* than they would be, if the body had been unmoiſtened. *Boyle on Colours.*

Interru'pter, ỉn-tẻr-rủp'-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *interrupt.*] He who interrupts.

Interru'ption, ỉn-tẻr-rủp'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*interruption*, Fr. *interruptio*, Lat.]

1. Interpoſition; breach of continuity.

Places ſevered from the continent by the *interruption* of the ſea. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Intervention; interpoſition.

You are to touch the one as ſoon as you have given a ſtroke of the pencil to the other, leſt the *interruption* of time cauſe you to loſe the idea of one part. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. Hindrance; ſtop; let; obſtruction.

Bloody England into England gone,
O'erbearing *interruption*, ſpite of France. *Shakeſp.*

4. Intermiſſion.

This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning; when cuſtom has made it familiar, it will be diſpatched without reſting or *interruption* in the courſe of our reading. *Locke.*

Amidſt the *interruptions* of his ſorrow, ſeeing his penitent overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to bid her be comforted. *Addiſon.*

INTERSCA'PULAR, ìn-tẻr-ſkȧp'-pů-lȧr. *adj.* [*inter* and *ſcapula*, Lat.] Placed between the ſhoulders.

To **INTERSCI'ND**, ìn-tẻr-ſìnd'. *v. a.* [*inter* and *ſcindo*, Lat.] To cut off by interruption. *Dict.*

To **INTERSCRIBE**, ìn-tẻr-ſkri'b. *v. a.* [*inter* and *ſcribo*, Lat.] To write between. *Dict.*

INTERSE'CANT, ìn-tẻr-ſẻ'-kȧnt. *adj.* [*interſecans*, Lat.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To **INTERSE'CT**, ìn-tẻr-ſẻkt'. *v. a.* [*interſeco*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually.

Perfect and viviparous quadrupeds ſo ſtand in their poſition of proneneſs, that the oppoſite joints of neighbour legs conſiſt in the ſame plane; and a line deſcending from their navel *interſects* at right angles the axis of the earth. *Brown.*

Excited by a vigorous loadſtone, the needle will ſomewhat depreſs its animated extreme, and *interſect* the horizontal circumference. *Brown.*

To **INTERSE'CT**, ìn-tẻr-ſẻkt'. *v. n.* To meet and croſs each other.

The ſagittal ſuture uſually begins at that point where theſe lines *interſect*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

INTERSE'CTION, ìn-tẻr-ſẻk'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*interſectio*, Lat. from *interſect*.] Point where lines croſs each other.

They did ſpout over interchangeably from ſide to ſide in forms of arches, without any *interſection* or meeting aloft, becauſe the pipes were not oppoſite. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The firſt ſtar of Aries, in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very *interſection*, which is now elongated, and moved eaſtward twenty-eight degrees. *Brown.*

Ships would move in one and the ſame ſurface; and conſequently muſt needs encounter, when they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the *interſection* of croſs ones. *Bentley.*

To **INTERSE'RT**, ìn-tẻr-ſẻrt'. *v. a.* [*interſero*, Lat.] To put in between other things.

If I may *interſert* a ſhort ſpeculation, the depth of the ſea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlongs. *Brerewood.*

INTERSE'RTION, ìn-tẻr-ſẻr'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *interſert*.] An inſertion, or thing inſerted between any thing.

Theſe two *interſertions* were clear explications of the apoſtle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgement of the unity. *Hammond.*

To **INTERSPE'RSE**, ìn-tẻr-ſpẻr's. *v. a.* [*interſperſus*, Lat.] To ſcatter here and there among other things.

The poſſibility of a body's moving into a void ſpace beyond the utmoſt bounds of body, as well as into a void ſpace *interſperſed* amongſt bodies, will always remain clear. *Locke.*

It is the editor's intereſt to inſert what the author's judgment had rejected; and care is taken to *interſperſe* theſe additions, ſo that ſcarce any book can be bought without purchaſing ſomething unworthy of the author. *Swift.*

INTERSPE'RSION, ìn-tẻr-ſpẻr'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [from *interſperſe*.] The act of ſcattering here and there.

For want of the *interſperſion* of now and then an elegiac or a lyrick ode. *Watts on the Mind.*

INTERSTE'LLAR, ìn-tẻr-ſtẻl'-lȧr. *adj.* [*inter* and *ſtella*, Lat.] Intervening between the ſtars.

The *interſtellar* ſky hath ſo much affinity with the ſtar, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the ſtar. *Bacon.*

I'NTERSTICE, ìn-tẻr'-ſtìs. *n. ſ.* [*interſtitium*, Lat. *interſtice*, Fr.]

1. Space between one thing and another.

The ſun ſhining through a large priſm upon a comb placed immediately behind the priſm, his light, which paſſed through the *interſtices* of the teeth, fell upon a white paper: the breadths of the teeth were equal to their *interſtices*, and ſeven teeth together with their *interſtices* took up an inch. *Newton.*

The force of the fluid will ſeparate the ſmalleſt particles which compoſe the fibres, ſo as to leave vacant *interſtices* in thoſe places where they cohered before. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Time between one act and another.

I will point out the *interſtices* of time which ought to be between one citation and another. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INTERSTI'TIAL, ìn-tẻr-ſtìſh'-ȧl. *adj.* [from *interſtice*.] Containing interſtices.

In oiled papers, the *interſtitial* diviſion being actuated by the acceſſion of oil, becometh more tranſparent. *Brown.*

INTERTE'XTURE, ìn-tẻr-tẻks'-tſhůr. *n. ſ.* [*intertexo*, Lat.] Diverſification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To **INTERTWI'NE**, ìn-tẻr-twi'n. } *v. a.*
To **INTERTWI'ST**, ìn-tẻr-twìſt'. }
[*inter* and *twine*, or *twiſt*.] To unite by twiſting one in another.

Under ſome concourſe of ſhades,
Whoſe branching arms thick *intertwin'd* might ſhield
From dews and damps of night his ſhelter'd head. *Milton.*

I'NTERVAL, ìn'-tẻr-vȧl. *n. ſ.* [*intervalle*, Fr. *intervallum*, Lat.]

1. Space between places; interſtice; vacuity; ſpace unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant ſpace.

With any obſtacle let all the light be now ſtopped which paſſes through any one *interval* of the teeth, ſo that the range of colours which comes from thence may be taken away, and you will ſee the light of the reſt of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured. *Newton's Opticks.*

2. Time paſſing between two aſſignable points.

The century and half following was a very buſy period, the *intervals* between every war being ſo ſhort. *Swift.*

3. Remiſſion of a delirium or diſtemper.

Though he had a long illneſs, conſidering the great heat with which it raged, yet his *intervals* of ſenſe being few and ſhort, left but little room for the offices of devotion. *Atterbury.*

To **INTERVE'NE**, ìn-tẻr-vẻ'n. *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat. *intervenir*, Fr.]

1. To come between things or perſons.

2. To make intervals.

While ſo near each other thus all day
Our taſk we chuſe, what wonder, if ſo near,
Looks *intervene*, and ſmiles? *Milton.*

3. To croſs unexpectedly.

Eſteem the danger of an action, and the poſſibilities of miſcarriage, and every croſs accident that can *intervene*, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. *Taylor.*

INTERVE'NE, ìn-tẻr-vẻ'n. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Oppoſition, or perhaps interview. A word out of uſe.

They had ſome ſharper and ſome milder differences, which might eaſily happen in ſuch an *intervene* of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they ſwayed. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NIENT, ìn-tẻr-vẻ'-nyẻnt. *adj.* [*interveniens*, Lat. *intervenant*, Fr.] Intercedent; interpoſed; paſſing between.

There be *intervenient* in the riſe of eight, in tones, two bemolls or half notes. *Bacon.*

Many arts were uſed to diſcuſs new affection: all which notwithſtanding, for I omit things *intervenient*, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimation of the king's pleaſure to be ſworn his ſervant. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NTION, ìn-tẻr-vẻn'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*intervention*, Fr. *interventio*, Lat.]

1. Agency between perſons.

Let us decide our quarrels at home, without the *intervention* of any foreign power. *Temple.*

God will judge the world in righteouſneſs by the *intervention* of the man Chriſt Jeſus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. *Atterb.*

2. Agency between antecedents and conſecutives.

In the diſpenſation of God's mercies to the world, ſome things he does by himſelf, others by the *intervention* of natural means, and by the mediation of ſuch inſtruments as he has appointed. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. Interpoſition; the ſtate of being interpoſed.

Sound is ſhut out by the *intervention* of that lax membrane, and not ſuffered to paſs into the inward ear. *Holder.*

To **INTERVE'RT**, ìn-tẻr-vẻrt'. *v. a.* [*interverto*, Lat.]

1. To turn to another courſe.

The duke *interverted* the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Erpenius for the books five hundred pounds. *Wotton.*

2. To turn to another uſe.

INTERVI'EW, ìn'-tẻr-vů. *n. ſ.* [*entrevue*, Fr.] Mutual ſight; ſight of each other. It is commonly uſed for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the paſſions of former enmity being allayed, we ſhall with ten times redoubled tokens of reconciled love ſhew ourſelves each towards other the ſame, which Joſeph and the brethren of Joſeph were at the time of their *interview* in Egypt. *Hooker.*

His fears were, that the *interview* betwixt
England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him ſome prejudice. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Such happy *interview*, and fair event
Of love, and youth not loſt, ſongs, garlands, flow'rs,
And charming ſymphonies, attach'd the heart
Of Adam. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To **INTERVO'LVE**, ìn-tẻr-vȧ'lv. *v. a.* [*intervolvo*, Lat.] To involve one within another.

Myſtical dance! which yonder ſtarry ſphere
Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels
Reſembles neareſt; mazes intricate,
Eccentrick, *intervolv'd*, yet regular,
Then moſt, when moſt irregular, they ſeem. *Milt.*

To **INTERWE'AVE**, ìn-tẻr-wẻ'v. *v. a.* preter. *interwove*, part. paſſ. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved*. [*inter* and *weave*.] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

Then laid him down
Under the hoſpitable covert nigh
Of trees thick *interwoven*. *Milton.*

At laſt
Words *interwove* with ſighs found out their way. *Milton.*

I ſat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied, and *interwove*
With flaunting honeyſuckle. *Milton.*

None
Can ſay here nature ends, and art begins,
But mixt like th' elements, and born like twins,
So *interweav'd*, ſo like, ſo much the ſame:
None, this mere nature, that mere art can name. *Denham.*

The proud theatres diſcloſe the ſcene,
Which *interwoven* Britons ſeem to raiſe,
And ſhow the triumph which their ſhame diſplays. *Dryden.*

He ſo *interweaves* truth with probable fiction, that he puts a pleaſing fallacy upon us. *Dryden.*

It appeared a vaſt ocean planted with iſlands, that were covered with fruits and flowers, and *interwoven*

interwoven with a thouſand little ſhining ſeas that ran among them. *Addiſon.*

Orchard and flower-garden lie ſo mixt and *interwoven* with one another, as to look like a natural wilderneſs. *Spectator.*

The Supreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures, without implanting in their natures a moſt ardent deſire, *interwoven* in the ſubſtance of their ſpiritual natures, of being reunited with himſelf. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

I do not altogether diſapprove the *interweaving* texts of ſcripture through the ſtyle of your ſermon. *Swift.*

To **Interwi'sh**, ìn-tèr-wìs'h. *v. a.* [*inter* and *wiſh.*] To wiſh mutually to each other.

The venom of all ſtepdames, gameſter's gall,
What tyrants and their ſubjects *interwiſh*,
All ill fall on that man. *Donne.*

Inte'stable, ìn-tès'-tàbl. *adj.* [*inteſtabilis*, Lat.] Diſqualified to make a will.

A perſon excommunicated is rendered infamous and *inteſtable* both actively and paſſively. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Inte'state, ìn-tès'-tàt. *adj.* [*inteſtat*, Fr. *inteſtatus*, Lat.] Wanting a will; dying without a will.

Why ſhould calamity be full of words?
—Windy attorneys to their client woes,
Airy ſucceeders to *inteſtate* joys,
Poor breathing orators of miſeries. *Shakeſp.*

Preſent puniſhment purſues his maw,
When ſurfeited and ſwell'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath; whence want of breath,
Repletions, apoplex, *inteſtate* death. *Dryden.*

Intesti'nal, ìn-tès'-tìn-àl. *adj.* [*inteſtinal*, Fr. from *inteſtine.*] Belonging to the guts.

The mouths of the lacteals are opened by the *inteſtinal* tube, affecting a ſtraight inſtead of a ſpiral cylinder. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'STINE, ìn-tès'-tìn. *adj.* [*inteſtin*, Fr. *inteſtinus*, Lat.]

1. Internal; inward; not external.

Of theſe inward and *inteſtine* enemies to prayer, there are our paſt ſins to wound us, our preſent cares to diſtract us, our diſtempered paſſions to diſorder us, and a whole ſwarm of looſe and floating imaginations to moleſt us. *Duppa.*

Inteſtine war no more our paſſions wage,
Ev'n giddy factions bear away their rage. *Pope.*

2. Contained in the body.

Inteſtine ſtone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
And moon-ſtruck madneſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A wooden jack, which had almoſt
Loſt, by diſuſe, the art to roaſt,
A ſudden alteration feels,
Increas'd by new *inteſtine* wheels. *Swift.*

3. Domeſtick, not foreign. I know not whether the word be properly uſed in the following example of *Shakeſpeare:* perhaps for *mortal* and *inteſtine* ſhould be read *mortal internecine.*

Since the mortal and *inteſtine* jars
'Twixt thy ſeditious countrymen and us,
It hath in ſolemn ſynods been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverſe towns. *Shak.*

But God, or Nature, while they thus contend,
To theſe *inteſtine* diſcords put an end. *Dryden.*

She ſaw her ſons with purple death expire,
And dreadful ſeries of *inteſtine* wars,
Inglorious triumphs, and diſhoneſt ſcars. *Pope.*

Inte'stine, ìn-tès'-tìn. *n. ſ.* [*inteſtinum*, Lat. *inteſtine*, Fr.] The gut; the bowel: moſt commonly without a ſingular.

The *inteſtines* or guts may be inflamed by an acrid ſubſtance taken inwardly. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To **INTHRA'LL**, ìn-thrà'l. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall.*] To enſlave; to ſhackle; to reduce to ſervitude. A word now ſeldom uſed, at leaſt in proſe.

What though I be *inthrall'd*, he ſeems a knight,
And will not any way diſhonour me. *Shakeſp.*

The Turk has ſought to extinguiſh the ancient memory of thoſe people which he has ſubjected and *inthrall'd.* *Raleigh.*

Authors to themſelves in all
Both what they judge, and what they chuſe; for ſo
I form'd them free, and free they muſt remain
Till they *inthrall* themſelves. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

She ſoothes, but never can *inthrall* my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be join'd? *Prior.*

Inthra'lment, ìn-thrà'l-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *inthrall.*] Servitude; ſlavery.

Moſes and Aaron, ſent from God to claim
His people from *inthralment*, they return
With glory and ſpoil back to their promis'd land. *Milton.*

To **Inthro'ne**, ìn-thrò'n. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne.*] To raiſe to royalty; to ſeat on a throne: commonly *enthrone.*

One, chief, in gracious dignity *inthron'd*,
Shines o'er the reſt. *Thomſon's Summer.*

I'ntimacy, ìn'-tý-mà-ſý. *n. ſ.* [from *intimate.*] Cloſe familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendſhips and *intimacies* to men of virtue. *Rogers.*

I'NTIMATE, ìn'-tý-mèt. *adj.* [*intimado*, Span. *intimus*, Lat.]

1. Inmoſt; inward; inteſtine.

They knew not
That what I mention'd was of God, I knew
From *intimate* impulſe. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Fear being ſo *intimate* to our natures, it is the ſtrongeſt bond of laws. *Tillotſon.*

2. Near; not kept at diſtance.

Moſes was with him in the retirements of the Mount, received there his private inſtructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an *intimate* and immediate admiſſion. *South.*

3. Familiar; cloſely acquainted.

United by this ſympathetick bond,
You grow familiar, *intimate*, and fond. *Roſcommon.*

I'ntimate, ìn'-tý-mèt. *n. ſ.* [*intimado*, Span. *intime*, Fr. *intimus*, Lat.] A familiar friend; one who is truſted with our thoughts.

The deſign was to entertain his reaſon with a more equal converſe, aſſign him an *intimate* whoſe intellect as much correſponded with his as did the outward form. *Government of the Tongue.*

To **I'ntimate**, ìn'-tý-màt. *v. a.* [*intimer*, Fr. *intimare*, low Lat.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he *intimates*, may be made a mercury of copper, not of the ſilver colour of other mercuries, but green. *Boyle.*

The names of ſimple ideas and ſubſtances, with the abſtract ideas in the mind, *intimate* ſome real exiſtence, from which was derived their original pattern. *Locke.*

'Tis the Divinity that ſtirs within us:
'Tis Heav'n itſelf that points out an hereafter,
And *intimates* eternity to man. *Addiſon's Cato.*

I'ntimately, ìn'-tý-mèt-lý. *adv.* [from *intimate.*]

1. Cloſely; with intermixture of parts.

The ſame œconomy is obſerved in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it *intimately* with the parts of the fluid to which it is to be aſſimilated. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Nearly; inſeparably.

Quality, as it regards the mind, has its riſe from knowledge and virtue, and is that which is more eſſential to us, and more *intimately* united with us. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

3. Familiarly; with cloſe friendſhip.

Intima'tion, ìn-tý-mà'-ſhùn. *n. ſ.* [*intimation*, Fr. from *intimate.*] Hint; obſcure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him ſtrictly obſerve the firſt ſtirrings and *intimations*; the firſt hints and whiſpers of good and evil that paſs in his heart. *South.*

Of thoſe that are only probable we have ſome reaſonable *intimations*, but not a demonſtrative certainty. *Woodward.*

Beſides the more ſolid parts of learning, there are ſeveral little *intimations* to be met with on medals. *Addiſon.*

I'ntime, ìn-tì'm. *adj.* Inward; being within the maſs; not being external, or on the ſurface; internal. Not uſed.

As to the compoſition or diſſolution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an *intime* application of the agents, water hath the principality and exceſs over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*

To **Inti'midate**, ìn-tìm'-ý-dàt. *v. a.* [*intimider*, Fr. *in* and *timidus*, Lat.] To make fearful; to daſtardize; to make cowardly.

At that tribunal ſtands the writing tribe,
Which nothing can *intimidate* or bribe;
Time is the judge. *Young.*

Now guilt once harbour'd in the conſcious breaſt,
Intimidates the brave, degrades the great. *Irene.*

INTI'RE, ìn-tì'r. *n. ſ.* [*integer*, Lat. *entier*, Fr. better written *entire*, which ſee, and all its derivatives.] Whole; undiminiſhed; unbroken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politick ſocieties of men, belongeth ſo properly unto the ſame *intire* ſocieties, that for any prince to exerciſe the ſame of himſelf, and not either by expreſs commiſſion immediately and perſonally received from God, or elſe by authority derived at the firſt from their conſent upon whoſe perſons he impoſes laws, it is no better than mere tyranny. *Hooker.*

Inti'reness, ìn-tì'r-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *intire*, better *entireneſs.*] Wholeneſs; integrity.

So ſhall all times find me the ſame;
You this *intireneſs* better may fulfil,
Who have the pattern with you ſtill. *Donne.*

I'nto, ìn'-tò. *prep.* [*in* and *to.*]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place; oppoſed to *out of.*

Water introduces *into* vegetables the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Acrid ſubſtances, which paſs *into* the capillary tubes, muſt irritate them into greater contraction. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

2. Noting entrance of one thing into another.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the ſite it held, how much more may education, being a conſtant plight and inurement, induce by cuſtom good habits *into* a reaſonable creature? *Wotton.*

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a living creature, faſhion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put *into* them a living ſoul. *Locke.*

3. Noting penetration beyond the outſide, or ſome action which reaches beyond the ſuperficies or open part.

To look *into* letters already opened or dropt is held an ungenerous act. *Pope.*

4. Noting incluſion real or figurative.

They have denominated ſome herbs ſolar and ſome lunar, and ſuch like toys put *into* great words. *Bacon.*

5. Noting a new ſtate to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cauſe.

Compound bodies may be reſolved *into* other ſubſtances than ſuch as they are divided *into* by the fire. *Boyle.*

A man muſt ſin himſelf *into* a love of other mens ſins; for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him ſo far. *South.*

Sure thou art born to ſome peculiar fate,
When the mad people riſe againſt the ſtate,
To look them *into* duty; and command
An awful ſilence with thy lifted hand. *Dryden.*

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his ſoul, and fool himſelf *into* irrecoverable miſery, with the greateſt ſeriouſneſs to enquire *into* theſe matters. *Tillotſon.*

He is not a frail being, that he ſhould be tired *into* compliance by the force of aſſiduous application. *Smalridge.*

In hollow bottoms, if any fountains chance to riſe, they naturally ſpread themſelves *into* lakes, before they can find any iſſue. *Addiſon on Italy.*

It would have been all irretrievably loſt, was it not by this means collected and brought *into* one maſs. *Woodward.*

Why are theſe poſitions charged upon me as their ſole author; and the reader led *into* a belief, that they were never before maintained by any perſon of virtue? *Atterbury.*

It is no ways congruous, that God ſhould be always frightening men *into* an acknowledgment of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon by calm evidence. *Atterbury.*

A man may whore and drink himſelf *into* atheiſm; but it is impoſſible he ſhould think himſelf *into* it. *Bentley.*

INTO'LERABLE, In-tôl'-lèr-âbl. *adj.* [*intolerabilis*, Lat. *intolerable*, Fr.]

1. Inſufferable; not to be endured; not to be born; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as *intolerable* as it is unreaſonable. *Taylor.*

His awful preſence did the crowd ſurprize,
Nor durſt the raſh ſpectator meet his eyes;
Eyes that confeſs'd him born for kingly ſway,
So fierce, they flaſh'd *intolerable* day. *Dryden.*

Some men are quickly weary of one thing: the ſame ſtudy long continued in is as *intolerable* to them, as the appearing long in the ſame clothes is to a court lady. *Locke.*

From Param's top th' Almighty rode,
Intolerable day proclaim'd the God. *Broome.*

2. Bad beyond ſufferance.

INTO'LERABLENESS, In-tôl'-lèr-âbl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *intolerable*.] Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTO'LERABLY, In-tôl'-lèr-âb-lý. *adv.* [from *intolerable*.] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTO'LERANT, In-tôl'-lèr-ânt. *adj.* [*intolerant*, Fr.] Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moiſture affects human bodies with one claſs of diſeaſes, and too great dryneſs with another; the powers of human bodies being limited and *intolerant* of exceſſes. *Arbuthnot.*

To **INTO'MB**, In-tôm. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb*.] To incloſe in a funeral monument; to bury.

What commandment had the Jews for the ceremony of odours uſed about the bodies of the dead, after which cuſtom notwithſtanding our Lord was contented that his own moſt precious blood ſhould be *intomb'd?* *Hooker.*

Is't night's predominance or the day's ſhame,
That darkneſs does the face of earth *intomb?* *Shak.*

Mighty heroes more majeſtick ſhades,
And youths *intomb'd* before their father's eyes. *Dryden.*

To **I'NTONATE**, In-tô-nâ't. *v. a.* [*intono*, Lat.] To thunder. *Dict.*

INTONA'TION, In-tô-nâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate*.] The act of thundering. *Dict.*

To **INTO'NE**, In-tô'n. *v. n.* [from *intono*, or rather from *tone*; *intonner*, Fr.] To make a ſlow protracted noiſe.

So ſwells each wind-pipe; aſs *intones* to aſs
Harmonick twang. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To **INTO'RT**, In-tâ'rt. *v. a.* [*intortuo*, Lat.] To twiſt; to wreath; to wring.

The brain is a congeries of glands, that ſeparate the finer parts of the blood, called animal ſpirits: and a gland is nothing but a canal variouſly *intorted* and wound up together. *Arbuthnot.*

With rev'rent hand the king preſents the gold,
Which round th' *intorted* horns the gilder roll'd. *Pope.*

To **INTO'XICATE**, In-tôks'-ý-kât. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Lat.] To inebriate; to make drunk.

The more a man drinketh of the world, the more it *intoxicateth*; and age doth profit rather in the powers of underſtanding, than in the virtues of the will and affections. *Bacon.*

As with new wine *intoxicated* both,
They ſwim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings,
Wherewith to ſcorn the earth. *Milton.*

My early miſtreſs, now my ancient muſe,
That ſtrong Circean liquor ceaſe t' infuſe,
Wherewith thou didſt *intoxicate* my youth. *Denh.*

What part of wild fury was there in the bacchanals which we have not ſeen equall'd, if not exceeded by ſome *intoxicated* zealots? *Decay of Piety.*

Others, after having done fine things, yet ſpoil them by endeavouring to make them better; and are ſo *intoxicated* with an earneſt deſire of being above all others, that they ſuffer themſelves to be deceived. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Vegetables by fermentation are wrought up to ſpirituous liquors, having different qualities from the plant; for no fruit taken crude has the *intoxicating* quality of wine. *Arbuthnot.*

INTOXICA'TION, In-tôks'-ý-kâ-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *intoxicate*.] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the ſtate of being drunk.

That king, being in amity with him, did ſo burn in hatred towards him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's *intoxication*, who was every where elſe detected. *Bacon.*

Whence can this proceed, but from that beſotting *intoxication* which verbal magick brings upon the mind. *South.*

INTRA'CTABLE, In-trâk'-tâbl. *adj.* [*intractabilis*, Lat. *intraitable*, Fr.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; ſtubborn; obſtinate.

To love them who love us is ſo natural a paſſion, that even the moſt *intractable* tempers obey its force. *Rogers.*

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means ſerpents, and other noxious and more *intractable* kinds, as well as the more innocent and uſeful, got together. *Woodward.*

INTRA'CTABLENESS, In-trâk'-tâbl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *intractable*.] Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs.

INTRA'CTABLY, In-trâk'-tâb-lý. *adv.* [from *intractable*.] Unmanageably; ſtubbornly.

INTRANQUI'LLITY, In-trân-kwil'-lt-ý. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *tranquillity*.] Unquietneſs; want of reſt.

Jactations were uſed for amuſement, and allay in conſtant pains, and to relieve that *intranquillity* which makes men impatient of lying in their beds. *Temple.*

INTRA'NSITIVE, In-trân'-sý-tiv. *adj.* [*intranſitivus*, Lat.] [In grammar.] A verb *intranſitive* is that which ſignifies an action, not conceived as having an effect upon any object; as, *curro* I run. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

INTRANSMU'TABLE, In-trâns-mû'-tâbl. *adj.* [*in* and *tranſmutable*.] Unchangeable to any other ſubſtance.

Some of the moſt experienced chemiſts do affirm quickſilver to be *intranſmutable*, and therefore call it liquor æternus. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **INTRE'ASURE**, In-trêzh'-ûr. *v. a.* [*in* and *treaſure*.] To lay up as in a treaſury.

There is a hiſtory in all men's lives
Figuring the nature of the times deceas'd;
The which obſerv'd, a man may propheſy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life, which in their ſeeds
And weak beginnings lie *intreaſur'd*. *Shakeſp.*

To **INTRE'NCH**, In-trêntsh'. *v. n.* [*in* and *trencher*, Fr.] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another: with *on*.

Little I deſire my ſceptre ſhould *intrench on* God's ſovereignty, which is the only king of men's conſciences. *King Charles.*

That crawling inſect, who from mud began,
Warm'd by my beams, and kindled into man!
Durſt he, who does but for my pleaſure live,
Intrench on love, my great prerogative. *Dryden.*

We are not to *intrench upon* truth in any converſation, but leaſt of all with children. *Locke.*

To **INTRE'NCH**, In-trêntsh'. *v. a.*

1. To break with hollows.

His face
Deep ſcars of thunder had *intrench'd*, and care
Sat on his faded cheek. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

2. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were *intrenched* in their camp.

INTRE'NCHANT, In-trêntsh'-ânt. *adj.* [This word, which is, I believe, found only in *Shakeſpeare*, is thus explained: The *intrenchant* air means the air which ſuddenly encroaches and cloſes upon the ſpace left by any body which had paſſed through it. *Hanmer.* I believe *Shakeſpeare* intended rather to expreſs the idea of indiviſibility or invulnerableneſs, and derived *intrenchant*, from *in* privative, and *trencher* to cut; *intrenchant* is indeed properly *not cutting*, rather than *not to be cut*; but this is not the only inſtance in which *Shakeſpeare* confounds words of active and paſſive ſignification.] Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indiviſible.

As eaſy may'ſt thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen ſword impreſs, as make me bleed. *Shakeſp.*

INTRE'NCHMENT, In-trêntsh'-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *intrench*.] Fortification with a trench.

INTRE'PID, In-trêp'-id. *adj.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Lat.] Fearleſs; daring; bold; brave.

Argyle
Calm and *intrepid* in the very throat
Of ſulphurous war, on Tenier's dreadful field. *Thomſ.*

INTREPI'DITY, In-trê-pid'-it-ý. *n. ſ.* [*intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearleſſneſs; courage; boldneſs.

I could not ſufficiently wonder at the *intrepidity* of theſe diminutive mortals, who durſt venture to walk upon my body, without trembling. *Gulliver.*

INTRE'PIDLY, In-trêp'-id-lý. *adv.* [from *intrepid*.] Fearleſsly; boldly; daringly.

He takes the globe for the ſcene; he launches forward *intrepidly*, like one to whom no place is new. *Pope.*

I'NTRICACY, In'-trý-kâ-sý. *n. ſ.* [from *intricate*.] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions.

The part of Ulyſſes in Homer's Odyſſey is much admired by Ariſtotle, as perplexing that fable with very agreeable plots and *intriacies*, by the many adventures in his voyage, and the ſubtilty of his behaviour. *Addiſon.*

I'NTRICATE, In'-trý-kêt. *adj.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obſcure.

Much of that we are to ſpeak may ſeem to a number perhaps tedious, perhaps obſcure, dark, and *intricate*. *Hooker.*

His ſtile was fit to convey the moſt *intricate* buſineſs to the underſtanding with the utmoſt clearneſs. *Addiſon.*

To **I'NTRICATE**, ìn'-trŷ-kåt. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in uſe.

Alterations of ſirnames have ſo *intricated*, or rather obſcured, the truth of our pedigrees, that it will be no little hard labour to deduce them. *Camden.*

I'NTRICATELY, ìn'-trŷ-kèt-lŷ. *adv.* [from *intricate.*] With involution of one in another; with perplexity.

That variety of factions into which we are ſo *intricately* engaged, gave occaſion to this diſcourſe. *Swift.*

I'NTRICATENESS, ìn'-trŷ-kèt-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *intricate.*] Perplexity; involution; obſcurity.

He found ſuch *intricateneſs*, that he could ſee no way to lead him out of the maze. *Sidney.*

INTRI'GUE, ìn-trè'g. *n. ſ.* [*intrigue*, Fr.]

1. A plot; a private tranſaction in which many parties are engaged: uſually an affair of love.

These are the grand *intrigues* of man,
Theſe his huge thoughts, and theſe his vaſt deſires. *Flatman.*

A young fellow long made love, with much artifice and *intrigue*, to a rich widow. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

The hero of a comedy is repreſented victorious in all his *intrigues*. *Swift.*

Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*,
And marriage grown a money league. *Swift.*

2. Intricacy; complication. Little in uſe.

Though this vicinity of ourſelves to ourſelves cannot give us the full proſpect of all the *intrigues* of our nature, yet we have much more advantage to know ourſelves, than to know other things without us. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned tranſaction.

As cauſes are the beginning of the action, the oppoſite deſigns againſt that of the hero are the middle of it, and form that difficulty or *intrigue* which makes up the greateſt part of the poem. *Pope.*

To **INTRI'GUE**, ìn-trè'g. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from the noun.] To form plots; to carry on private deſigns, commonly of love.

INTRI'GUER, ìn-trè'-gůr. *n. ſ.* [*intriguer*, Fr. from *intrigue.*] One who buſies himſelf in private tranſactions; one who forms plots; one who purſues women.

I deſire that *intriguers* will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one another. *Addiſon.*

INTRI'GUINGLY, ìn-trè'-gìng-lŷ. *adv.* [from *intrigue.*] With intrigue; with ſecret plotting.

INTRI'NSECAL, ìn-trìn'-sŷ-kål. *adj.* [*intrinſecus*, Lat. *intrinſeque*, Fr.] This word is now generally written *intrinſical*, contrary to etymology.

1. Internal; ſolid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent.

Theſe meaſure the laws of God not by the *intrinſecal* goodneſs and equity of them, but by reluctancy and oppoſition which they find in their own hearts againſt them. *Tillotſon.*

The near and *intrinſecal*, and convincing argument of the being of God, is from human nature itſelf. *Bentley.*

2. Intimate; cloſely familiar. Out of uſe.

He falls into *intrinſecal* ſociety with Sir John Graham, who diſſuaded him from marriage. *Wot.*

Sir Fulk Greville was a man in appearance *intrinſecal* with him, or at leaſt admitted to his melancholy hours. *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSECALLY, ìn-trìn'-sŷ-kål-ŷ. *adv.* [from *intrinſecal.*]

1. Internally; naturally; really.

A lye is a thing abſolutely and *intrinſecally* evil. *South.*

Every one of his pieces is an ingot of gold, *intrinſecally* and ſolidly valuable. *Prior.*

2. Within; at the inſide.

In his countenance no open alteration; but the leſs he ſhewed without, the more it wrought *intrinſecally*. *Wotton.*

If once bereaved of motion, matter cannot of itſelf acquire it again; nor till it be thruſt by ſome other body from without, or *intrinſecally* moved by an immaterial ſelf-active ſubſtance that can pervade it. *Bentley.*

INTRI'NSICK, ìn-trìn'-sìk. *adj.* [*intrinſecus*, Lat.]

1. Inward; internal; real; true.

Intrinſick goodneſs conſiſts in accordance, and ſin in contrariety to the ſecret will of God, as well as to his revealed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

The difference between worth and merit, ſtrictly taken; that is, a man's *intrinſick*: this, his current value. *Grew.*

His fame, like gold, the more 'tis try'd
The more ſhall its *intrinſick* worth proclaim. *Prior.*

Beautiful as a jewel ſet in gold, which, though it adds little to *intrinſick* value, yet improves the luſtre, and attracts the eyes of the beholder. *Rogers.*

INTRI'NSECATE, ìn-trìn'-sè-kåt. *adj.* [This word ſeems to have been ignorantly formed between *intricate* and *intrinſecal.*] Perplexed; entangled. Not in uſe.

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in twain,
Too *intrinſecate* t' unlooſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Come, mortal wretch,
With thy ſharp teeth this knot *intrinſicate*
Of life at once untye. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

To **INTRODU'CE**, ìn-trò-dů's. *v. a.* [*introduco*, Lat. *introduire*, Fr.]

1. To conduct or uſher into a place, or to a perſon.

Mathematicians of advanced ſpeculations may have other ways to *introduce* into their minds ideas of infinity. *Locke.*

2. To bring ſomething into notice or practice.

This vulgar error whoſoever is able to reclaim, he ſhall *introduce* a new way of cure, preſerving by theory as well as practice. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

An author who ſhould *introduce* a ſport of words upon the ſtage, would meet with ſmall applauſe. *Broome.*

3. To produce; to give occaſion to.

Whatſoever *introduces* habits in children, deſerves the care and attention of their governors. *Locke.*

4. To bring into writing or diſcourſe by proper preparatives.

If he will *introduce* himſelf by prefaces, we cannot help it. *Layer's Trial.*

INTRODU'CER, ìn-trò-dů'-sůr. *n. ſ.* [*introducteur*, Fr. from *introduce.*]

1. One who conducts another to a place or perſon.

2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

The beginning of the earl of Eſſex I muſt attribute to my lord of Leiceſter; but yet as an *introducer* or ſupporter, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

It is commonly charged upon the army, that the beaſtly vice of drinking to exceſs hath been lately, from their example, reſtored among us; but whoever the *introducers* were, they have ſucceeded to a miracle. *Swift.*

INTRODU'CTION, ìn-trò-důk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*introduction*, Fr. *introductio*, Lat.]

1. The act of conducting or uſhering to any place or perſon; the ſtate of being uſhered or conducted.

2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

The archbiſhop of Canterbury had purſued the *introduction* of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great vehemence. *Clarendon.*

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODU'CTIVE, ìn-trò-důk'-tìv. *adj.* [*introductif*, Fr. from *introduce.*] Serving as the means to ſomething elſe.

The truths of Chriſt crucified, is the Chriſtian's philoſophy, and a good life is the Chriſtian's logick; that great inſtrumental *introductive* art, that muſt guide the mind into the former. *South.*

INTRODU'CTORY, ìn-trò-důk'-tůr-ŷ. *adj.* [from *introductus*, Lat.] Previous; ſerving as a means to ſomething further.

This *introductory* diſcourſe itſelf is to be but an eſſay, not a book. *Boyle.*

INTROGRE'SSION, ìn-trò-grèsh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*introgreſſio*, Lat.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTRO'IT, ìn-troit'. *n. ſ.* [*introit*, Fr.] The beginning of the maſs; the beginning of publick devotions.

INTROMI'SSION, ìn-trò-mìsh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*intromiſſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſending in.

If ſight be cauſed by *intromiſſion*, or receiving in the form of that which is ſeen, contrary ſpecies or forms ſhould be received confuſedly together, which Ariſtotle ſhews to be abſurd. *Peacham.*

All the reaſon that I could ever hear alledged by the chief factors for a general *intromiſſion* of all ſects and perſuaſions into our communion, is, that thoſe who ſeparate from us are ſtiff and obſtinate, and will not ſubmit to the rules of our church, and that therefore they ſhould be taken away. *South.*

2. [In the Scottiſh law.] The act of intermeddling with another's effects; as, *he ſhall be brought to an account for his* intromiſſions *with ſuch an eſtate.*

To **I'NTROMIT**, ìn-trò-mìt'. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.]

1. To ſend in; to let in; to admit.

2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters.

Glaſs in the window *intromits* light without cold to thoſe in the room. *Holder.*

Tinged bodies and liquors reflect ſome ſorts of rays, and *intromit* or tranſmit other ſorts. *Newton.*

To **INTROSPE'CT**, ìn-trò-spèkt'. *v. a.* [*introſpectus*, Lat.] To take a view of the inſide.

INTROSPE'CTION, ìn-trò-spèk'-shůn. *n. ſ.* [from *introſpect.*] A view of the inſide.

The actings of the mind or imagination itſelf, by way of reflection or *introſpection* of themſelves, are diſcernible by man. *Hale.*

I was forced to make an *introſpection* into my own mind, and into that idea of beauty which I have formed in my own imagination. *Dryden.*

INTROVE'NIENT, ìn-trò-vè'-nyènt. *adj.* [*intro* and *venio*, Lat.] Entering; coming in.

Scarce any condition which is not exhauſted and obſcured, from the commixture of *introvenient* nations, either by commerce or conqueſt. *Brown.*

To **INTRU'DE**, ìn-trò'd. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Lat.]

1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permiſſion.

Thy years want wit, thy wit wants edge
And manners, to *intrude* where I am grac'd. *Shak.*

The Jewiſh religion was yet in poſſeſſion; and therefore that this might ſo enter, as not to *intrude*, it was to bring its warrant from the ſame hand of omnipotence. *South.*

2. It is followed by *on* before perſons, or perſonal poſſeſſions.

Forgive me, fair one, if officious friendſhip
Intrudes on your repoſe, and comes thus late
To greet you with the tidings of ſucceſs. *Rowe.*

Some thoughts riſe and *intrude upon* us, while we ſhun them; others fly from us, when we would hold them. *Watts.*

3. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted: ſometimes with *into*.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worſhipping of angels, *intruding into* thoſe things which he hath not ſeen by his fleſhly mind. *Col.* ii. 18.

To **Intru'de**, ỉn-trỏ'd. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

Not to *intrude one's ſelf* into the myſteries of government, which the prince keeps ſecret, is repreſented by the winds ſhut up in a bull hide, which the companions of Ulyſſes would needs be ſo fooliſh as to pry into. *Pope.*

Intru'der, ỉn-trỏ'-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *intrude*.] One who forces himſelf into company or affairs without right or welcome.

Unmannerly *intruder* as thou art! *Shakeſp.*

Go, baſe *intruder!* over-weening ſlave!
Beſtow thy fawning ſmiles on equal mates. *Shak.*

They were but *intruders* upon the poſſeſſion, during the minority of the heir: they knew thoſe lands were the rightful inheritance of that young lady. *Davies on Ireland.*

Will you, a bold *intruder*, never learn
To know your baſket, and your bread diſcern? *Dryd.*

She had ſeen a great variety of faces: they were all ſtrangers and *intruders*, ſuch as ſhe had no acquaintance with. *Locke.*

The whole fraternity of writers riſe up in arms againſt every new *intruder* into the world of fame. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Intru'sion, ỉn-trỏ'-zhůn. *n. ſ.* [*intruſion*, Fr. *intruſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of thruſting or forcing any thing or perſon into any place or ſtate.

Many excellent ſtrains have been joſtled off by the *intruſions* of poetical fictions. *Brown.*

The ſeparation of the parts of one body, upon the *intruſion* of another, and the change from reſt to motion upon impulſe, and the like, ſeem to have ſome connection. *Locke.*

2. Encroachment upon any perſon or place; unwelcome entrance; entrance without invitation or permiſſion.

I think myſelf in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath ſomething emboldened me to this unſeaſoned *intruſion*; for they ſay, if money go before, all ways do lie open. *Shakeſp.*

Frogs, lice, and flies, muſt all his palace fill
With loath'd *intruſion*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

How's this, my ſon? Why this *intruſion?*
Were not my orders that I ſhould be private?
Addiſon's Cato.

I may cloſe, after ſo long an *intruſion* upon your meditations. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

It will be ſaid, I handle an art no way ſuitable either to my employment or fortune, and ſo ſtand charged with *intruſion* and impertinency. *Wotton.*

To **Intru'st**, ỉn-trůst'. *v. a.* [*in* and *truſt*.] To treat with confidence; to charge with any ſecret commiſſion, or thing of value; as, we *intruſt* another *with* ſomething; or we *intruſt* ſomething *to* another.

His majeſty had a ſolicitous care for the payment of his debts; though in ſuch a manner, that none of the duke's officers were *intruſted* with the knowledge of it. *Clarendon.*

Receive my counſel, and ſecurely move;
Intruſt thy fortune to the pow'rs above. *Dryden.*

Are not the lives of thoſe, who draw the ſword
In Rome's defence, *intruſted* to our care? *Addiſon.*

He compoſed his billet-doux, and at the time appointed went to *intruſt* it to the hands of his confidant. *Arbuthnot.*

Intui'tion, ỉn-tů-ỉſh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*intuitus*, *intueor*, Lat.]

1. Sight of any thing; uſed commonly of mental view. Immediate knowledge.

At our rate of judging, St. Paul had paſſed for a moſt malicious perſecutor; whereas God ſaw he did it ignorantly in unbelief, and upon that *intuition* had mercy on him. *Government of the Tongue.*

The truth of theſe propoſitions we know by a bare ſimple *intuition* of the ideas, and ſuch propoſitions are called ſelf-evident. *Locke.*

3. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reaſon, but inſtantaneouſly accompany the ideas which are its object.

All knowledge of cauſes is deductive; for we know none by ſimple *intuition*, but through the mediation of their effects; for the caſuality itſelf is inſenſible. *Glanville.*

Diſcourſe was then almoſt as quick as *intuition*. *South.*

He their ſingle virtues did ſurvey,
By *intuition* in his own large breaſt. *Dryden.*

Intu'itive, ỉn-tů'-ỉt-ỉv. *adj.* [*intuitivus*, low Lat. *intuitif*, Fr.]

1. Seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of argument or teſtimony.

Immediate perception of the agreement and diſagreement of two ideas, is when, by comparing them together in our minds, we ſee their agreement or diſagreement; this therefore is called *intuitive* knowledge. *Locke.*

Lofty flights of thought, and almoſt *intuitive* perception of abſtruſe notions, or exalted diſcoveries of mathematical theorems, we ſometimes ſee exiſtent in one perſon. *Bentley.*

2. Seeing, not barely believing.

Faith, beginning here with a weak apprehenſion of things not ſeen, endeth with the *intuitive* viſion of God in the world to come. *Hooker.*

3. Having the power of diſcovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

The rule of ghoſtly or immaterial natures, as ſpirits and angels, is their *intuitive* intellectual judgment, concerning the amiable beauty and high goodneſs of that object, which, with unſpeakable joy and delight, doth ſet them on work. *Hooker.*

The ſoul receives
Diſcurſive of *intuitive*. *Milton.*

Intui'tively, ỉn-tů'-ỉt-ỉv-lỷ. *adv.* [*intuitivement*, Fr.] Without deduction of reaſon; by immediate perception.

That our love is ſound and ſincere, that it cometh from a pure heart, and a good conſcience, and a faith unfeigned, who can pronounce, ſaving only the ſearcher of all men's hearts, who alone *intuitively* doth know in this kind who are his? *Hooker.*

God Almighty, who ſees all things *intuitively*, does not want logical helps. *Baker on Learning.*

Intume'scence, ỉn-tů-mês'-sêns. } *n. ſ.*
Intume'scency, ỉn-tů-mês-sên-sỷ. }
[*intumeſcence*, Fr. *intumeſco*, Lat.] Swell; tumour; the act or ſtate of ſwelling.

According to the temper of the terreous parts at the bottom, as they are more hardly or eaſily moved, they variouſly begin, continue, or end their *intumeſcencies*. *Brown.*

This ſubterranean heat cauſes a great rarefaction and *intumeſcence* of the water of the abyſs, putting it into very great commotions, and occaſions an earthquake. *Woodward.*

Inturge'scence, ỉn-tůr-dzhês'-sêns. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *turgeſco*, Lat.] Swelling; the act or ſtate of ſwelling.

Not by attenuation of the upper part of the ſea, but *inturgeſcencies* cauſed firſt at the bottom, and carrying the upper part of it before them. *Brown.*

Intu'se, ỉn-tů'z. *n. ſ.* [*intuſus*, Lat.] Bruiſe.

She did ſearch the ſwelling bruze,
And having ſearch'd the *intuſe* deep,
She bound it with her ſcarf. *Spenſer.*

To **Intwi'ne**, ỉn-twỉ'n. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine*.]

1. To twiſt, or wreath together.

This opinion, though falſe, yet *intwined* with a true, that the ſouls of men do never periſh, abated the fear of death in them. *Hooker.*

2. To be inſerted by being wreathed or twiſted.

The veſt and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage and rich flow'rs *intwine*.
Dryden.

To **INVA'DE**, ỉn-vå'd. *v. a.* [*invado*, Lat.]

1. To attack a country; to make an hoſtile entrance.

He will *invade* them with troops. *Habb.*

Should he *invade* any part of their country, he would ſoon ſee that nation up in arms. *Knolles.*

With dang'rous expedition they *invade*
Heav'n, whoſe high walls fear no aſſault. *Milton.*

Thy race in times to come
Shall ſpread the conqueſts of imperial Rome;
Rome, whoſe aſcending tow'rs ſhall heav'n *invade*,
Involving earth and ocean in her ſhade. *Dryden.*

Encouraged with ſucceſs, he *invades* the province of philoſophy. *Dryden.*

In vain did nature's wiſe command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ſhips, and men prophane,
Invade th' inviolable main. *Dryden.*

2. To attack; to aſſail; to aſſault.

There ſhall be ſedition among men, and *invading* one another; they ſhall not regard their kings. *2 Eſdras.*

Thou think'ſt 'tis much, that this contentious ſtorm
Invades us to the ſkin; ſo 'tis to thee:
But where the greater malady is fix'd,
The leſſer is ſcarce felt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To violate by the firſt act of hoſtility; to attack, not defend.

Your foes are ſuch, as they, not you, have made;
And virtue may repel, though not *invade*. *Dryden.*

Inva'der, ỉn-vå'-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *invado*, Lat.]

1. One who enters with hoſtility into the poſſeſſions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durſt they, as *invaders*, land in Ireland. *Bacon.*

Their piety
In ſharp conteſt of battle found no aid
Againſt *invaders*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar, ſerves only to embroil and conſume the ſacrilegious *invaders*. *Decay of Piety.*

Were he loſt, the naked empire
Would be a prey expos'd to all *invaders*.
Denham's Sophy.

The country about Attica was the moſt barren of any in Greece, through which means it happened that the natives were never expelled by the fury of *invaders*. *Swift.*

Secure, by William's care, let Britain ſtand;
Nor dread the bold *invader*'s hand. *Prior.*

Eſteem and judgment with ſtrong fancy join,
To call the fair *invader* in;
My darling favourite inclination, too,
All, all conſpiring with the foe. *Granville.*

2. An aſſailant.

3. Encroacher; intruder.

The ſubſtance was formerly compriſed in that uncompounded ſtyle, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical *invaders*. *Hammond.*

Invale'scence, ỉn-vå-lês'-sêns. *n. ſ.* [*invaleſco*, Lat.] Strength; health; force. *Dict.*

INVA'LID, ỉn-vå-lỉ'd. *adj.* [*invalide*, Fr. *invalidus*, Lat.] Weak; of no weight or cogency.

But this I urge,
Admitting motion in the heav'ns, to ſhew
Invalid, that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milt.*

To **Inva'lidate**, ỉn-vål'-ỷ-dåt. *v. a.* [from *invalid*.] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

To *invalidate* ſuch a conſequence, ſome things might be ſpeciouſly enough alledged. *Boyle.*

Tell a man, paſſionately in love, that he is jilted, bring a ſcore of witneſſes of the falſehood of his miſtreſs, and it is ten to one but three kind words of her's ſhall *invalidate* all their teſtimonies. *Locke.*

Inva'lide, ỉn-vå-lêd'. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] One diſabled by ſickneſs or hurts.

What beggar in the *invalides*,
With lameneſs broke, with blindneſs ſmitten,
Wiſh'd ever decently to die? *Prior.*

Invali'dity, ỉn-vå-lỉd'-ỉt-ỷ. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *validity*; *invalidité*, Fr.]

1. Weakneſs; want of cogency.

2. Want of bodily ſtrength. This is no Engliſh meaning.

He ordered, that none who could work ſhould be idle; and that none who could not work, by age, ſickneſs, or *invalidity*, ſhould want. *Temple.*

Inva'luable, ỉn-vảl'-ủ-ảbl. *adj.* [*in* and *valuable*.] Precious above eſtimation; ineſtimable.

The faith produced by terrour would not be ſo free an act as it ought, to which are annexed all the glorious and *invaluable* privileges of believing. *Atterbury.*

Inva'riable, ỉn-vả'-ryảbl. *adj.* [*in* and *varius*, Lat. *invariable*, Fr.] Unchangeable; conſtant.

Being not able to deſign times by days, months, or years, they thought beſt to determine theſe alterations by ſome known and *invariable* ſigns, and ſuch did they conceive the riſing and ſetting of the fixed ſtars. *Brown.*

The rule of good and evil would not appear uniform and *invariable*, but different, according to men's different complexions and inclinations. *Atterbury.*

Inva'riableness, ỉn-vả'-ryảbl-nỉs. *n. ſ.* [from *invariable*.] Immutability; conſtancy.

Inva'riably, ỉn'-vả-ryảb-lȳ. *adv.* [from *invariable*.] Unchangeably; conſtantly.

He, who ſteers his courſe *invariably* by this rule, takes the ſureſt way to make all men praiſe him. *Atterbury.*

Inva'sion, ỉn-vả'-zhủn. *n. ſ.* [*invaſion*, Fr. *invaſio*, Lat.]

1. Hoſtile entrance upon the rights or poſſeſſions of another; hoſtile encroachment.

We made an *invaſion* upon the Cherethites. 1 *Sam.* xxx.

Reaſon finds a ſecret grief and remorſe from every *invaſion* that ſin makes upon innocence, and that muſt render the firſt entrance and admiſſion of ſin uneaſy. *South.*

The nations of th' Auſonian ſhore
Shall hear the dreadful rumour from afar,
Of arm'd *invaſion*, and embrace the war. *Dryden's Æn.*

William the Conqueror invaded England about the year 1060, which means this; that taking the duration from our Saviour's time 'till now, for one entire length of time, it ſhews at what diſtance this *invaſion* was from the two extremes. *Locke.*

2. Attack of a diſeaſe.

What demonſtrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its *invaſion* and going off at certain ſeaſons. *Arbuthnot.*

Inva'sive, ỉn-vả'-sỉv. *adj.* [from *invade*.] Entering hoſtilely upon other men's poſſeſſions; not defenſive.

I muſt come cloſer to my purpoſe, and not make more *invaſive* wars abroad, when, like Hannibal, I am called back to the defence of my country. *Dryden.*

Let other monarchs, with *invaſive* bands,
Leſſen their people, and extend their lands;
By gaſping nations hated and obey'd,
Lords of the deſarts that their ſwords had made. *Arbuthnot.*

Inve'ctive, ỉn-vẻk'-tỉv. *n. ſ.* [*invective*, Fr. *invectiva*, low Lat.]

1. A cenſure in ſpeech or writing; a reproachful accuſation.

Plain men deſiring to ſerve God as they ought, but being not ſo ſkilful as to unwind themſelves, where the ſnares of gloſing ſpeech do lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear ſo bitter *invectives* againſt that which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy, to approve as lawful, and to obſerve as behoveful for the exerciſe of Chriſtian duty. *Hooker.*

If we take ſatyr, in the general ſignification of the word, for an *invective*, 'tis almoſt as old as verſe. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

2. It is uſed with *againſt*.

So deſp'rate thieves, all hopeleſs of their lives,
Breathe out *invectives* '*gainſt* the officers. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Caſting off reſpect, he fell to bitter *invectives againſt* the French king. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

3. Leſs properly with *at*.

Whilſt we condemn others, we may indeed be in the wrong; and then all the *invectives* we make *at* their ſuppoſed errours fall back with a rebounded force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*

Inve'ctive, ỉn-vẻk'-tỉv. *adj.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abuſive.

Let him rail on; let his *invective* muſe
Have four and twenty letters to abuſe. *Dryden.*

Inve'ctively, ỉn-vẻk'-tỉv-lȳ. *adv.* Satirically; abuſively.

Thus moſt *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court,
Yea, and of this our life; ſwearing that we
Are mere uſurpers, tyrants. *Shakeſp.*

To **INVE'IGH**, ỉn-vẻ'. *v. a.* [*inveho*, Lat.] To utter cenſure or reproach: with *againſt*.

I cannot blame him for *inveighing* ſo ſharply *againſt* the vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

He *inveighs* ſeverely *againſt* the folly of parties, in retaining ſcoundrels to retail their lyes. *Arbuthn.*

Inve'igher, ỉn-vẻ'-ủr. *n. ſ.* [from *inveigh*.] Vehement railer.

One of theſe *inveighers* againſt mercury, in ſeven weeks, could not cure one ſmall herpes in the face. *Wiſeman.*

To **INVE'IGLE**, ỉn-vẻ'gl. *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Ital. *Minſhew*; *aveugler*, or *enaveugler*, Fr. *Skinner* and *Junius*.] To perſuade to ſomething bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to ſeduce.

Moſt falſe Dueſſa, royal richly dight,
That eaſy was to *inveigle* weaker ſight,
Was, by her wicked arts and wily ſkill,
Too falſe and ſtrong for earthly ſkill or might. *Fairy Queen.*

Achilles hath *inveigled* his fool from him. *Shak.*

Yet have they many baits and guileful ſpells,
To *inveigle* and invite th' unwary ſenſe
Of them that paſs unweeting by the way. *Milton.*

Both right able
T' *inveigle* and draw in the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Thoſe drops of prettineſs, ſcatteringly ſprinkled amongſt the creatures, were deſigned to exalt our conceptions, not *inveigle* or detain our paſſions. *Boyle.*

I leave the uſe of garlick to ſuch as are *inveigled* into the gout by the uſe of too much drinking. *Temple.*

The *inveigling* a woman, before ſhe is come to years of diſcretion, ſhould be as criminal as the ſeducing of her before ſhe is ten years old. *Spectator.*

Inve'igler, ỉn-vẻ'g-lủr. *n. ſ.* [from *inveigle*.] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

Being preſented to the emperor for his admirable beauty, the prince clapt him up as his *inveigler*. *Sandys.*

To **INVE'NT**, ỉn-vẻnt'. *v. a.* [*inventer*, Fr. *invenio*, Lat.]

1. To diſcover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce ſomething not made before.

The ſubſtance of the ſervice of God, ſo far forth as it hath in it any thing more than the law of reaſon doth teach, may not be *invented* of men, but muſt be received from God himſelf. *Hooker.*

By their count, which lovers books *invent*,
The ſphere of Cupid forty years contains. *Spenſer.*

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none
She could deviſe, and thouſand ways *invent*,
To feed her fooliſh humour and vain jolliment. *Fairy Queen.*

Woe to them that *invent* to themſelves inſtruments of muſick. *Amos.*

We may *invent*
With what more forcible we may offend
Our enemies. *Milton.*

In the motion of the bones in their articulations, a twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction of their heads; both which make up the moſt apt mixture, for this uſe, that can be *invented* or thought upon. *Ray.*

Ye ſkilful maſters of Machaon's race,
Who Nature's mazy intricacies trace,
By manag'd fire and late *invented* eyes. *Blackmore.*

But when long time the wretches thoughts refin'd,
When want had ſet an edge upon their mind,
Then various cares their working thoughts employ'd,
And that which each *invented*, all enjoy'd. *Creech.*

The ſhip, by help of a ſcrew, *invented* by Archimedes, was launched into the water. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To forge; to contrive falſely; to fabricate.

I never did ſuch things as thoſe men have maliciouſly *invented* againſt me. *Suſan.* xliii.

Here is a ſtrange figure *invented*, againſt the plain ſenſe of the words. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would *invent* as bitter ſearching terms,
With full as many ſigns of deadly hate,
As lean-fac'd envy in her loathſome cave. *Shakeſp.*

Hercules's meeting with Pleaſure and Virtue was *invented* by Prodicus, who liv'd before Socrates, and in the firſt dawnings of philoſophy. *Addiſon.*

4. To light on; to meet with. Not uſed.

Far off he wonders what them makes ſo glad:
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybel's frantick rites have made them mad. *Spenſer.*

Inve'nter, ỉn-vẻn'-tủr. *n. ſ.* [from *inventeur*, Fr.]

1. One who produces ſomething new; a deviſer of ſomething not known before.

As a tranſlator, he was juſt; as an *inventer*, he was rich. *Garth.*

2. A forger.

Inve'ntion, ỉn-vẻn'-ſhủn. *n. ſ.* [*invention*, Fr. *inventio*, Lat.]

1. Excogitation; the act or power of producing ſomething new.

O for a muſe of fire, that would aſcend
The brighteſt heaven of *invention!* *Shakeſp.*

By improving what was writ before,
Invention labours leſs, but judgment more. *Roſcom.*

Invention is a kind of muſe, which, being poſſeſſed of the other advantages common to her ſiſters, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raiſed higher than the reſt. *Dryden.*

Mine is th' *invention* of the charming lyre:
Sweet notes and heav'nly numbers I inſpire. *Dryden.*

The chief excellence of Virgil is judgment, of Homer is *invention*. *Pope.*

2. Diſcovery.

Nature hath provided ſeveral glandules to ſeparate ſpittle from the blood, and no leſs than four pair of channels to convey it into the mouth, which are, of a late *invention*, and called *ductus ſalivales*. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Forgery; fiction.

We hear our bloody couſins, not confeſſing
Their cruel paricide, filling their hearers
With ſtrange *invention*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

If thou can'ſt accuſe,
Do it without *invention* ſuddenly. *Shakeſp.*

4. The thing invented.

The garden, a place not fairer in natural ornaments than artificial *inventions*. *Sidney.*

Th' *invention* all admir'd; and each how he
To be th' inventor miſs'd, ſo eaſy it ſeem'd
Once found, which yet unfound moſt would have thought
Impoſſible. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Inve'ntive, ĭn-vĕn'-tĭv. *adj.* [*inventif*, Fr. from *invent*.]

1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedience.

Thoſe have the *inventiveſt* heads for all purpoſes, and roundeſt tongues in all matters. *Aſcham.*

That *inventive* head
Her fatal image from the temple drew,
The ſleeping guardians of the caſtle flew. *Dryden.*

The *inventive* god, who never fails his part,
Inſpires the wit, when once he warms the heart. *Dryden.*

2. Having the power of excogitation or fiction.

As he had an *inventive* brain, ſo there never lived any man that believed better thereof, and of himſelf. *Raleigh.*

Reaſon, remembrance, wit, *inventive* art,
No nature, but immortal, can impart. *Denham.*

Inve'ntor, ĭn-vĕn'-tŭr. *n. ſ.* [*inventor*, Lat.]

1. A finder out of ſomething new. It is written likewiſe *inventer*.

We have the ſtatue of your Columbus, that diſcovered the Weſt Indies, alſo the *inventor* of ſhips: your Monk, that was the *inventor* of ordnance, and of gunpowder. *Bacon.*

Studious they appear
Of arts that poliſh life; *inventors* rare,
Unmindful of their maker. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Why are theſe poſitions charged upon me as their ſole author and *inventor*, and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any perſon of virtue? *Atterbury.*

2. A contriver; a framer. In an ill ſenſe.

In this upſhot, purpoſes miſtook,
Fall'n on th' *inventors* heads. *Shakeſp.*

Inventor'ially, ĭn-vĕn-tō'-ryȧl-lỳ. *adv.* [from *inventory*, whence perhaps *inventorial*.] In manner of an inventory.

To divide *inventorially*, would dizzy the arithmetick of memory. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

INVE'NTORY, ĭn'-vĕn-tŭr-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*inventoire*, Fr. *inventarium*, Lat.] An account or catalogue of moveables.

I found,
Forſooth, an *inventory*, thus importing,
The ſeveral parcels of his plate. *Shakeſp.*

The leanneſs that afflicts us, the object of our miſery, is as an *inventory* to particulariſe their abundance; our ſufferings is a gain to them. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Whoe'er looks,
For themſelves dare not go, o'er Cheapſide books,
Shall find their wardrobe's *inventory*. *Donne.*

It were of much conſequence to have ſuch an *inventory* of nature, wherein, as, on the one hand, nothing ſhould be wanting, ſo nothing repeated on the other. *Grew's Muſæum.*

In Perſia the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the *inventory* of their goods and chattles; and it is uſual, when a man ſells a bale of ſilk, to toſs half a dozen women into the bargain. *Addiſon.*

To **I'nventory**, ĭn'-vĕn-tŭr-ỳ. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To regiſter; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out divers ſchedules of my beauty: it ſhall be *inventoried*, and every particle and utenſil labell'd. *Shakeſp.*

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of the richeſt poſſeſſions: the philoſopher thought friends were to be *inventoried* as well as goods. *Government of the Tongue.*

Inve'ntress, ĭn-vĕn'-trĭs. *n. ſ.* [*inventrice*, Fr. from *inventor*.] A female that invents.

The arts, with all their retinue of leſſer trades, hiſtory and tradition tell us when they had their beginning; and how many of their inventors and *inventreſſes* were deified. *Burnet.*

Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame;
The ſweet enthuſiaſt, from her ſacred ſtore,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds. *Dryden.*

Inve'rse, ĭn'-vĕrs. *adj.* [*inverſe*, Fr. *inverſus*, Lat.] Inverted; reciprocal: oppoſed to *direct*.] It is ſo called in proportion, when the fourth term is ſo much greater than the third, as the ſecond is leſs than the firſt; or ſo much leſs than the third as the ſecond is greater than the firſt.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter with a force, which is always in a direct proportion of the quantity of matter, and an *inverſe* duplicate proportion of the diſtance. *Garth.*

Inve'rsion, ĭn-vĕr'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*inverſion*, Fr. *inverſio*, Lat.]

1. Change of order or time, ſo as that the laſt is firſt, and firſt laſt.

If he ſpeaks truth, it is upon a ſubtile *inverſion* of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come of it. *Brown.*

'Tis juſt the *inverſion* of an act of parliament; your lordſhip firſt ſigned it, and then it was paſſed among the lords and commons. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, ſo that each takes the room of the other.

To **INVE'RT**, ĭn-vĕrt'. *v. a.* [*inverto*, Lat.]

1. To turn upſide down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before.

With fate *inverted*, ſhall I humbly woo?
And ſome proud prince, in wild Numidia born,
Pray to accept me, and forget my ſcorn! *Waller.*

Aſk not the cauſe why ſullen Spring
So long delays her flow'rs to bear,
And Winter ſtorms *invert* the year. *Dryden.*

Poeſy and oratory omit things eſſential, and *invert* times and actions, to place every thing in the moſt affecting light. *Watts.*

2. To place the laſt firſt.

Yes, every poet is a fool;
By demonſtration Ned can ſhew it:
Happy, could Ned's *inverted* rule
Prove every fool to be a poet. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezzle. Inſtead of this *convert* or *intervert* is now commonly uſed.

Solyman charged him bitterly with *inverting* his treaſures to his own private uſe, and having ſecret intelligence with his enemies. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Inve'rtedly, ĭn-vĕr'-tĭd-lỳ. *adv.* [from *inverted*.] In contrary or reverſed order.

Placing the forepart of the eye to the hole of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty landſkip of the objects abroad, *invertedly* painted on the paper, on the back of the eye. *Derham.*

To **Inve'st**, ĭn-vĕſt'. *v. a.* [*inveſtir*, Fr. *inveſtio*, Lat.]

1. To dreſs; to clothe; to array. It has *in* or *with* before the thing ſuperinduced or conferred.

Their geſture ſad,
Inveſt in lank lean cheeks and war-worn coats,
Preſented them unto the gazing moon,
So many horrid ghoſts. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Thou *with* a mantle didſt *inveſt*
The riſing world of waters. *Milton.*

Let thy eyes ſhine forth in their full luſtre;
Inveſt them *with* thy lovelieſt ſmiles, put on
Thy choiceſt looks. *Denham's Sophy.*

2. To place in poſſeſſion of a rank or office.

When we ſanctify or hallow churches, that which we do is only to teſtify that we make places of publick reſort, that we *inveſt* God himſelf *with* them, and that we ſever them from common uſes. *Hooker.*

After the death of the other archbiſhop, he was *inveſted in* that high dignity, and ſettled in his palace at Lambeth. *Clarendon.*

The practice of all ages, and all countries, hath been to do honour to thoſe who are *inveſted with* publick authority. *Atterbury.*

3. To adorn; to grace; as clothes or ornaments.

Honour muſt,
Not accompanied, *inveſt* him only;
But ſigns of nobleneſs, like ſtars, ſhall ſhine
On all deſervers. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The fooliſh, over-careful fathers for this engroſs'd
The canker'd heaps of ſtrong atchieved gold;
For this they have been thoughtful to *inveſt*
Their ſons with arts and martial exerciſes. *Shakeſp.*

Some great potentate,
Or of the thrones above; ſuch majeſty
Inveſts him coming. *Milton.*

4. To confer; to give.

If there can be found ſuch an inequality between man and man, as there is between man and beaſt; or between ſoul and body; it *inveſteth* a right of government. *Bacon.*

5. To encloſe; to ſurround ſo as to intercept ſuccours or proviſions: as, the enemy *inveſted* the town.

Inve'stient, ĭn-vĕs'-tſhĕnt. *adj.* [*inveſtiens*, Lat.] Covering; clothing.

The ſhells ſerved as pſalms or moulds to this ſand, which, when conſolidated and freed from its *inveſtient* ſhell, is of the ſame ſhape as the cavity of the ſhell. *Woodward.*

Inve'stigable, ĭn-vĕs'-tỳ-gȧbl. *adj.* [from *inveſtigate*.] To be ſearched out; diſcoverable by rational diſquiſition.

Finally, in ſuch ſort they are *inveſtigable*, that the knowledge of them is general; the world hath always been acquainted with them. *Hooker.*

In doing evil, we prefer a leſs good before a greater, the greatneſs whereof is by reaſon *inveſtigable*, and may be known. *Hooker.*

To **INVE'STIGATE**, ĭn-vĕs'-tỳ-gȧt. *v. a.* [*inveſtigo*, Lat.] To ſearch out; to find out by rational diſquiſition.

Inveſtigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs for articulation. *Hold. on Speech.*

From the preſent appearances *inveſtigate* the powers and forces of nature, and from theſe account for future obſervations. *Cheyne.*

Investiga'tion, ĭn-vĕs-tỳ-gȧ'-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*inveſtigation*, Fr. *inveſtigatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are diſcovered.

Not only the *inveſtigation* of truth, but the communication of it alſo, is often practiſed in ſuch a method as neither agrees preciſely to ſynthetick or analytick. *Watts.*

Progreſſive truth, the patient force of thought
Inveſtigation calm, whoſe ſilent powers
Command the world. *Thomſon's Summer.*

2. Examination.

Your travels I hear much of: my own ſhall never more be in a ſtrange land, but a diligent *inveſtigation* of my own territories. *Pope to Swift.*

Inve'stiture, ĭn-vĕs'-tỳ-tſhŭr. *n. ſ.* [Fr.]

1. The right of giving poſſeſſion of any manor, office, or benefice.

He had refuſed to yield up to the pope the *inveſtiture* of biſhops, and collation of eccleſiaſtical dignities within his dominions. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

2. The act of giving poſſeſſion.

Inve'stment, ĭn-vĕſt'-mĕnt. *n. ſ.* [*in* and *veſtment*.] Dreſs; cloaths; garment; habit.

Ophelia, do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,
Not of that die which their *inveſtments* ſhew. *Shakeſp.*

You, my lord archbiſhop,
Whoſe ſee is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whoſe beard the ſilver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whoſe learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whoſe white *inveſtments* figure innocence,
The dove, and every bleſſed ſpirit of peace;
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf
Out of the ſpeech of peace, that bears ſuch grace,
Into the harſh and boiſt'rous tongue of war? *Shakeſp.*

Inve'teracy, ĭn-vĕt'-tĕr-ȧ-ſỳ. *n. ſ.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time.

The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make uſe of all means for reducing them. *Addiſon.*

2. [In phyſick.] Long continuance of a diſeaſe.

INVE′TERATE, ĭn-vĕt′-tĕr-ĕt. *adj.* [*inveteratus*, Lat.]

1. Old; long eſtabliſhed.

The cuſtom of Chriſtians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who preſumed to violate ſuch a cuſtom by not obſerving that thing; the very *inveterate* obſervation whereof was a law, ſufficient to bind all men to obſerve it, unleſs they could ſhew ſome higher law, ſome law of Scripture, to the contrary. *Hooker.*

It is an *inveterate* and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder, and exulcerate it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

2. Obſtinate by long continuance.

It is not every ſinful violation of conſcience that can quench the ſpirit; but it muſt be a long *inveterate* courſe and cuſtom of ſinning, that at length produces and ends in ſuch a curſed effect. *South.*

He who writes ſatire honeſtly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the phyſician to the patient, when he preſcribes harſh remedies to an *inveterate* diſeaſe. *Dryden.*

In a well-inſtituted ſtate the executive power will never let abuſes grow *inveterate*, or multiply ſo far that it will be hard to find remedies. *Swift.*

To **INVE′TERATE**, ĭn-vĕt′-tĕr-āt. *v. a.* [*inveterer*, Fr. *invetero*, Lat.] To fix and ſettle by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a conſummation to ſuperſtitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infuſed and *inveterated* into men's minds. *Bacon.*

Let not Atheiſts lay the fault of their ſins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long cuſtom and *inveterated* habit. *Bentley.*

INVE′TERATENESS, ĭn-vĕt′-tĕr-ĕt-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *inveterate*.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time.

As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, ſo hath the *inveterateneſs* of his malice made him more ready in the execution. *Brown's V. Err.*

Neither the *inveterateneſs* of the miſchief, nor the prevalency of the faſhion, ſhall be any excuſe for thoſe who will not take care about the meaning of their words. *Locke.*

INVETERA′TION, ĭn-vĕt-tĕr-ā′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVI′DIOUS, ĭn-vĭdzh′-ŭs. *adj.* [*invidioſus*, Lat.]

1. Envious; malignant.

I ſhall open to them the interior ſecrets of this myſterious art, without impoſture or *invidious* reſerve. *Evelyn.*

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more uſual ſenſe.

Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broome.*

Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*, theſe are a few cauſes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. *Swift.*

INVI′DIOUSLY, ĭn-vĭdzh′-ŭs-lȳ. *adv.* [from *invidious*.]

1. Malignantly; enviouſly.

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

The clergy murmur againſt the privileges of the laity; the laity *invidiouſly* aggravate the immunities of the clergy. *Spratt.*

INVI′DIOUSNESS, ĭn-vĭdzh′-ŭs-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *invidious*.] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To **INVI′GORATE**, ĭn-vĭg′-gō-rāt. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour*.] To endue with vigour; to ſtrengthen; to animate; to enforce.

The ſpleen is introduced to *invigorate* the ſiniſter ſide, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate. *Brown.*

Gentle warmth
Diſcloſes well the earth's all-teeming womb,
Invigorating tender ſeeds. *Phillips.*

I have lived when the prince, inſtead of *invigorating* the laws, aſſumed a power of diſpenſing with them. *Addiſon.*

No one can enjoy health, without he feel a lightſome and *invigorating* principle, which ſpurs him to action. *Spectator.*

Chriſtian graces and virtues they cannot be, unleſs fed, *invigorated*, and animated by univerſal charity. *Atterbury.*

INVIGORA′TION, ĭn-vĭg-gō-rā′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [from *invigorate*.]

1. The act of invigorating.

2. The ſtate of being invigorated.

I find in myſelf an appetitive faculty, which is always in the very height of activity and *invigoration*. *Norris.*

INVI′NCIBLE, ĭn-vĭn′-ſĭbl. *adj.* [*invincible*, Fr. *invinſibilis*, Lat.] Inſuperable; unconquerable; not to be ſubdued.

I would have thought her ſpirits had been *invincible* againſt all aſſaults of affection. *Shakeſp.*

Should he invade their country, he would ſoon ſee that *invincible* nation with their united forces up in arms. *Knolles.*

The ſpirit remains *invincible*. *Milton.*

That miſtake, which is the conſequence of *invincible* errour, ſcarce deſerves the name of wrong judgment. *Locke.*

If an Atheiſt had had the making of himſelf, he would have framed a conſtitution that could have kept pace with his inſatiable luſt, been *invincible* by intemperance, and have held out a thouſand years in a perpetual debauch. *Bentley.*

INVI′NCIBLENESS, ĭn-vĭn′-ſĭbl-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *invincible*.] Unconquerableneſs; inſuperableneſs.

INVI′NCIBLY, ĭn-vĭn′-ſĭb-lȳ. *adv.* [from *invinſible*.] Inſuperably; unconquerably.

Ye have been fearleſs in his righteous cauſe;
And as ye have receiv'd, ſo have ye done
Invincibly. *Milton.*

Neither invitations nor threats avail with thoſe who are *invincibly* impeded, to apply them to their benefit. *Decay of Piety.*

INVI′OLABLE, ĭn-vī′-ō-lăbl. *adj.* [*inviolable*, Fr. *inviolabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.

Thou, be ſure, ſhalt give account
To him who ſent us, whoſe charge is to keep
This place *inviolable*, and theſe from harm. *Milton.*

In vain did Nature's wiſe command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ſhips, and men prophane,
Invade th' *inviolable* main;
Th' eternal fences overleap,
And paſs at will the boundleſs deep. *Dryden.*

Ye lamps of heav'n, he ſaid, and lifted high
His hands, now free; thou venerable ſky!
Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

This birthright, when our author pleaſes, muſt and muſt not be ſacred and *inviolable*. *Locke.*

2. Not to be broken.

The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the houſe of God, ſhould make the bond of their love inſoluble, and tie them in a league of *inviolable* amity. *Hooker.*

See, ſee, they join, embrace, and ſeem to kiſs,
As if they vow'd ſome league *inviolable*. *Shakeſp.*

3. Inſuſceptible of hurt or wound.

Th' *inviolable* ſaints
In cubick phalanx firm advanc'd intire. *Milton.*

INVI′OLABLY, ĭn-vī′-ō-lăb-lȳ. *adv.* [from *inviolable*.] Without breach; without failure.

Mere acquaintance you have none: you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have converſed with you, are for ever after *inviolably* yours. *Dryden.*

The true profeſſion of Chriſtianity *inviolably* engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Spratt.*

INVI′OLATE, ĭn-vī′-ō-lāt. *adj.* [*inviolate*, Fr. *inviolatus*, Lat.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

His fortune of arms was ſtill *inviolate*.
Bacon's Henry VII.

But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee, even before friendſhip, truth prefer.
Denham.

If the paſt
Can hope a pardon, by thoſe mutual bonds
Nature has ſeal'd between us, which, though I
Have cancell'd, thou haſt ſtill preſerv'd *inviolate*:
I beg thy pardon. *Denham's Sophy.*

My love your claim *inviolate* ſecures;
'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours. *Dryden.*

In all the changes of his doubtful ſtate,
His truth, like Heav'n's, was kept *inviolate*. *Dryd.*

I′NVIOUS, ĭn′-vyŭs. *adj.* [*invius*, Lat.] Impaſſable; untrodden.

If nothing can oppugn his love,
And virtue *invious* ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do,
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras.*

INVISIBI′LITY, ĭn-vĭz-ȳ-bĭl′-ĭt-ȳ. *n. ſ.* [*inviſibilité*, Fr. from *inviſible*.] The ſtate of being inviſible; imperceptibleneſs to ſight.

They may be demonſtrated to be innumerable, ſubſtituting their ſmalneſs for the reaſon of their *inviſibility*. *Ray.*

INVI′SIBLE, ĭn-vĭz′-ĭbl. *adj.* [*inviſible*, Fr. *inviſibilis*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the ſight; not to be ſeen.

He was *inviſible* that hurt me ſo;
And none *inviſible*, but ſpirits, can go. *Sidney.*

The threaden ſails,
Borne with th' *inviſible* and creeping wind,
Drew the huge bottoms to the furrow'd ſea. *Shak.*

'Tis wonderful,
That an *inviſible* inſtinct ſhould frame them
To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untaught. *Shakeſp.*

To us *inviſible*, or dimly ſeen,
In theſe thy loweſt works. *Milton.*

He that believes a God, believes ſuch a being as hath all perfections; among which this is one, that he is a ſpirit, and conſequently that he is *inviſible*, and cannot be ſeen. *Tillotſon.*

It ſeems eaſier to make one's ſelf *inviſible* to others, than to make another's thoughts viſible to me, which are not viſible to himſelf. *Locke.*

INVI′SIBLY, ĭn-vĭz′-ĭb-lȳ. *adv.* [from *inviſible*.] Imperceptibly to the ſight.

Age by degrees *inviſibly* doth creep,
Nor do we ſeem to die, but fall aſleep. *Denham.*

To **INVI′SCATE**, ĭn-vĭs′-kāt. *v. a.* [*in* and *viſcus*, Lat.] To lime; to intangle in glutinous matter.

The camelion's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a mucous and ſlimy extremity, whereby, upon a ſudden emiſſion, it *inviſcates* and intangleth thoſe inſects. *Brown.*

INVITA′TION, ĭn-vȳ-tā′-ſhŭn. *n. ſ.* [*invitation*, Fr. *invitatio*, Lat.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

That other anſwer'd with a lowly look,
And ſoon the gracious *invitation* took. *Dryden.*

INVI′TATORY, ĭn-vī′-tă-tŭr-ȳ. *adj.* [from *invito*, Lat.] Uſing invitation; containing invitation.

To **INVI′TE**, ĭn-vīt. *v. a.* [*invito*, Lat. *inviter*, Fr.]

1. To bid; to aſk to any place, particularly to one's own houſe, with intreaty and complaiſance.

If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyſelf. *Eccles.*

He comes *invited* by a younger ſon. *Milton.*

When much company is *invited*, then be as ſparing as poſſible of your coals. *Swift.*

2. To allure; to perſuade; to induce by hope or pleaſure.

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, though facility and hope of ſucceſs might *invite* ſome other choice. *Bacon.*

Nor art thou ſuch
Created, or ſuch place haſt here to dwell,
As may not oft *invite*, though ſpirits of heav'n,
To viſit thee. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The liberal contributions ſuch teachers met with, ſerved ſtill to *invite* more labourers into that work. *Decay of Piety.*

Shady groves, that eaſy ſleep *invite*,
And after toilſome days a ſoft repoſe at night. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To **Invi'te**, ìn-vì't. *v. n.* [*invito*, Lat.] To aſk or call to any thing pleaſing.

All things *invite*
To peaceful counſels. *Milton.*

Invi'ter, ìn-vì'-tùr. *n. ſ.* [from *invite*.] He who invites.

They forcibly cut out abortive votes, ſuch as their *inviters* and encouragers moſt fancied. *K. Charles.*

Honour was the aim of the gueſts, and intereſt was the ſcope of the *inviter*. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Wines and cates the tables grace,
But moſt the kind *inviter*'s cheerful face. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Invi'tingly, ìn-vì'-tìng-lỳ. *adv.* [from *inviting*.] In ſuch a manner as invites or allures.

If he can but dreſs up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the buſineſs is done. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Inu'mbrate**, ìn-ùm'-bràt. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Lat.] To ſhade; to cover with ſhades. *Dict.*

Inu'nction, ìn-ùnk'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*inungo*, *inunctus*, Lat.] The act of ſmearing or anointing.

The wiſe Author of Nature hath placed on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and ſqueezes out an oily liniment, fit for the *inunction* of the feathers, and cauſing their filaments to cohere. *Ray.*

Inunda'tion, ìn-ùn-dà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*inundation*, Fr. *inundatio*, Lat.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Inundation*, ſays *Cowley*, implies leſs than deluge.

Her father counts it dangerous,
That ſhe ſhould give her ſorrow ſo much ſway;
And in his wiſdom haſtes our marriage,
To ſtop the *inundation* of her tears. *Shakeſp.*

The ſame *inundation* was not paſt forty foot in moſt places; ſo that ſome few wild inhabitants of the woods eſcaped. *Bacon.*

All fountains of the deep,
Broke up, ſhall heave the ocean to uſurp
Beyond all bounds, 'till *inundation* riſe
Above the higheſt hills. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

This *inundation* unto the Egyptians happeneth when it is Winter unto the Ethiopians. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Your care about your banks infers a fear,
Of threatening floods, and *inundations* near. *Dryd.*

No ſwelling *inundation* hides the grounds,
But cryſtal currents glide within their bounds. *Gay.*

2. A confluence of any kind.

Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Iriſh, were utterly waſted. *Spenſer.*

To **I'nvocate**, ìn'-vò-kàt. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Be't lawful, that I *invocate* thy ghoſt,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shakeſp.*

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invocate* his aid
With ſolemneſt devotion. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
'Till vermin or the draff of ſervile food
Conſume me, and oft *invocated* death
Haſten the welcome end of all my pains. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Invoca'tion, ìn-vò-kà'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*invocation*, Fr. *invocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer uſual to ſignify even all the ſervice that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cauſe, as I ſuppoſe, but to ſhew that there is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not either preſuppoſe or infer. *Hooker.*

2. The form of calling for the aſſiſtance or preſence of any being.

My *invocation* is
Honeſt and fair, and in his miſtreſs' name. *Shak.*

The propoſition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that of *invocation* in half a line. *Waſe.*

I will ſtrain myſelf to breathe out this one *invocation*. *Howel.*

The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the *invocation* is divided between the two deities. *Addiſon on Italy.*

I'nvoice, ìn'-vòis. *n. ſ.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word *envoyez* ſend.] A catalogue of the freight of a ſhip, or of the articles and price of goods ſent by a factor.

To **Invo'ke**, ìn-vò'k. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat. *invoquer*, Fr.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to; to invocate.

The power I will *invoke* dwells in her eyes. *Sidn.*

One peculiar nation to ſelect
From all the reſt, of whom to be *invok'd*. *Milton.*

The ſkilful bard,
Striking the Thracian harp, *invokes* Apollo,
To make his hero and himſelf immortal. *Prior.*

To **Invo'lve**, ìn-và'lv. *v. a.* [*involvo*, Lat.]

1. To enwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent.

Leave a ſinged bottom all *involv'd*
With ſtench and ſmoke. *Milton.*

No man could miſs his way to heaven for want of light; and yet ſo vain are they as to think they oblige the world by *involving* it in darkneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

In a cloud *involv'd*, he takes his flight,
Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight. *Dryden.*

2. To imply; to compriſe.

We cannot demonſtrate theſe things ſo as to ſhew that the contrary neceſſarily *involves* a contradiction. *Tillotſon.*

3. To entwiſt; to join.

He knows his end with mine *involv'd*. *Milton.*

4. To take in; to catch; to conjoin.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vaſt involuntary throng. *Pope.*

Sin we ſhould hate altogether; but our hatred of it may *involve* the perſon which we ſhould not hate at all. *Spratt.*

One death *involves*
Tyrants and ſlaves. *Thomſon's Summer.*

5. To entangle.

This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is ſo far from helping at all, that it only ſerves the more to *involve* us in difficulties. *Locke.*

As obſcure and imperfect ideas often *involve* our reaſon, ſo do dubious words puzzle men's reaſon. *Locke.*

6. To complicate; to make intricate.

Some *involv'd* their ſnaky folds. *Milton.*

Syllogiſm is of neceſſary uſe, even to the lovers of truth, to ſhew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid, witty, or *involved* diſcourſes. *Locke.*

7. To blend; to mingle together confuſedly.

Earth with hell mingle and *involve*. *Milton.*

Invo'luntarily, ìn-vòl'-ùn-tèr-ìl-ỳ. *adv.* [from *involuntary*.] Not by choice; not ſpontaneouſly.

Invo'luntary, ìn-vòl'-ùn-tèr-ỳ. *adj.* [*in* and *voluntarius*, Lat. *involuntaire*, Fr.]

1. Not having the power of choice.

The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vaſt *involuntary* throng,
Who gently draw, and ſtruggling leſs and leſs,
Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confeſs. *Pope.*

2. Not choſen; not done willingly.

The forbearance of that action, conſequent to ſuch command of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatſoever action is performed without ſuch a thought of the mind, is called *involuntary*. *Locke.*

But why, ah tell me, ah too dear!
Steals down my cheek th' *involuntary* tear? *Pope.*

Involu'tion, ìn-vò-lù'-shùn. *n. ſ.* [*involutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of involving or inwrapping.

2. The ſtate of being entangled; complication.

All things are mixed, and cauſes blended by mutual *involutions*. *Glanville.*

3. That which is wrapped round any thing.

Great conceits are raiſed of the *involution* or membranous covering called the ſilly-how, ſometimes found about the heads of children. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Inu're**, ìn-ù'r. *v. a.* [*in* and *ure*.] To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and cuſtom; to accuſtom. It had anciently *with* before the thing practiſed, now *to*.

Becauſe they ſo proudly inſult, we muſt a little *inure* their ears *with* hearing how others, whom they more regard, are accuſtomed to uſe the ſelfſame language with us. *Hooker.*

If there might be added true art and learning, there would be as much difference, in maturity of judgment, between men *therewith inured*, and that which now men are, as between men that are now and innocents. *Hooker.*

That it may no painful work endure,
It *to* ſtrong labour can itſelf *inure*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately *inured to* the mild and goodly government of the Confeſſor. *Spenſer.*

The forward hand, *inur'd to* wounds, makes way
Upon the ſharpeſt fronts of the moſt fierce. *Daniel.*

Then cruel, by their ſports *to* blood *inur'd*
Of fighting beaſts, and men to beaſts expos'd. *Milt.*

To *inure*
Our prompt obedience. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

They, who had been moſt *inur'd to* buſineſs, had not in their lives ever undergone ſo great fatigue for twenty days together. *Clarendon.*

We may *inure* ourſelves by cuſtom *to* bear the extremities of weather without injury. *Addiſon.*

Inu'rement, ìn-ù'r-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *inure*.] Practice; habit; uſe; cuſtom; frequency.

If iron will acquire by mere continuance a ſecret appetite, and habitual inclination to the ſite it held, then how much more may education, being nothing elſe but a conſtant plight and *inurement*, induce by cuſtom good habits into a reaſonable creature. *Wotton.*

To **Inu'rn**, ìn-ùrn'. *v. a.* [*in* and *urn*.] To intomb; to bury.

The ſepulchre
Wherein we ſaw thee quietly *inurn'd*,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To caſt thee up again. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Amidſt the tears of Trojan dames *inurn'd*,
And by his loyal daughters truly mourn'd. *Dryd.*

Inu'stion, ìn-ùs'-tshùn. *n. ſ.* [*inuſtio*, Lat.] The act of burning.

Inu'tile, ìn-ù'-tìl. *adj.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Lat.] Uſeleſs; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a compendious and *inutile* ſpeculation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Inuti'lity, ìn-ù-tìl'-ìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*, Lat.] Uſeleſſneſs; unprofitableneſs.

INVU'LNERABLE, ìn-vůl'-nėr-åbl. *adj.* [*invulnerable*, Fr. *invulnerab'lis*, Lat.] Not to be wounded; ſecure from wound.

> Our cannon's malice vainly ſhall be ſpent
> Againſt th' *invulnerable* clouds of heav'n. *Shakeſp.*
>
> Nor vainly hope
> To be *invulnerable* in thoſe bright arms,
> That mortal dint none can reſiſt. *Milton.*
>
> Vaneſſa, though by Pallas taught,
> By love *invulnerable* thought,
> Searching in books for wiſdom's aid,
> Was in the very ſearch betray'd. *Swift.*

To INWA'LL, ìn-wål'. *v. a.* [*in* and *wall.*] To incloſe or fortify with a wall.

> Three ſuch towns in thoſe places with the garriſons, would be ſo augmented as they would be able with little to *inwall* themſelves ſtrongly. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I'NWARD, ìn'-wėrd.
I'NWARDS, ìn'-wėrdz. } *adv.* [inƿeaꞃd, Sax.]

1. Towards the internal parts; within.

> The parts of living creatures that be more *inwards*, nouriſh more than the outward fleſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
>
> The medicines which go to theſe magical ointments are ſo ſtrong, that if they were uſed *inwards* they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though outwards. *Bacon.*

2. With inflection or incurvity; concavely.

> He ſtretches out his arm in ſign of peace, with his breaſt bending *inward.* *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

3. Into the mind or thoughts.

> Looking *inward* we were ſtricken dumb; looking upward we ſpeak and prevail. *Hooker.*
>
> Celeſtial light
> Shine *inwards*, and the ſoul through all her pow'rs
> Irradiate. *Milton.*

I'NWARD, ìn'-wėrd. *adj.*

1. Internal; placed not on the outſide but within.

> He could not reſt, but did his ſtout heart eat,
> And waſte his *inward* gall with deep deſpight. *Fairy Queen.*
>
> To each *inward* part
> It ſhoots inviſible. *Milton.*
>
> Sickneſs, contributing no leſs than old age to the ſhaking down this ſcaffolding of the body, may diſcover the *inward* ſtructure more plainly. *Pope.*

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.

> With outward ſmiles their flatt'ry I receiv'd!
> But bent and *inward* to myſelf again
> Perplex'd, theſe matters I revolv'd, in vain. *Prior.*

3. Intimate; domeſtick; familiar.

> Though the lord of the liberty do pain himſelf all he may to yield equal juſtice unto all, yet can there not but great abuſes lurk in ſo *inward* and abſolute a privilege. *Spenſer.*
>
> All my *inward* friends abhorred me. *Job*, xix. 19.

4. Seated in the mind.

> Princes have but their titles for their glories,
> An outward honour for an *inward* toil;
> And for unfelt imaginations,
> They often feel a world of reſtleſs cares. *Shakeſp.*

I'NWARD, ìn'-wėrd. *n. ſ.*

1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has this ſenſe a ſingular.

> Then ſacrificing, laid
> The *inwards*, and their fat, with incenſe ſtrew'd
> On the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd. *Milton.*
>
> They eſteem them moſt profitable, becauſe of the great quantity of fat upon their *inwards.* *Mortimer.*

2. Intimate; near acquaintance. Little uſed.

> Sir, I was an *inward* of his; a ſly fellow was the duke; and I know the cauſe of his withdrawing. *Shakeſp.*

I'NWARDLY, ìn'-wėrd-lỳ. *adv.* [from *inward.*]

1. In the heart; privately.

> That which *inwardly* each man ſhould be, the church outwardly ought to teſtify. *Hooker.*
>
> I bleed *inwardly* for my lord. *Shakeſp.*
>
> Meantime the king, though *inwardly* he mourn'd,
> In pomp triumphant to the town return'd,
> Attended by the chiefs. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

2. In the parts within; internally.

> Let Benedick, like covered fire,
> Conſume away in ſighs, waſte *inwardly.* *Shakeſp.*
>
> Cantharides he preſcribes both outwardly and *inwardly.* *Arbuthnot.*

3. With inflexion or concavity.

I'NWARDNESS, ìn'-wėrd-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *inward.*] Intimacy; familiarity.

> You know, my *inwardneſs* and love
> Is very much unto the prince and Claudio. *Shak.*

To INWE'AVE, ìn-wēv. preter. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. paſſ. *inwove*, *inwoven*, or *inweaved.* [*in* and *weave.*]

1. To mix any thing in weaving, ſo that it forms part of the texture.

> A fair border, wrought of ſundry flowers,
> *Inwoven* with an ivy winding trail. *Spenſer.*
>
> Down they caſt
> Their crowns, *inwove* with amaranth and gold. *Milton.*
>
> And o'er ſoft palls of purple grain unfold
> Rich tap'ſtry, ſtiffen'd with *inwoven* gold. *Pope.*

2. To intertwine; to complicate.

> The roof
> Of thickeſt covert was *inwoven* ſhade. *Milton.*

To INWO'OD, ìn-wůd'. *v. a.* [*in* and *wood.*] To hide in woods. Not uſed.

> He got out of the river, *inwooded* himſelf ſo as the ladies loſt the marking his ſportfulneſs. *Sidney.*

To INWRA'P, ìn-råp'. *v. a.* [*in* and *wrap.*]

1. To cover by involution; to involve.

> And over them Arachne high did lift
> Her cunning web, and ſpread her ſubtil net,
> *Inwrapped* in foul ſmoak. *Fairy Queen.*
>
> This, as an amber drop *inwraps* a bee,
> Covering diſcovers your quick ſoul; that we
> May in your through-ſhine front our hearts thoughts ſee. *Donne.*

2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obſcurity.

> The caſe is no ſooner made than reſolv'd: if it be made not *inwrapped*, but plainly and perſpicuouſly. *Bacon.*

3. It is doubtful whether the following examples ſhould not be *enrap* or *inrap*, from *in* and *rap*, *rapio*, Lat. to raviſh or tranſport.

> This pearl ſhe gave me I do feel't and ſee't;
> And though 'tis wonder that *enwraps* me thus,
> Yet 'tis not madneſs. *Shakeſp.*
>
> For if ſuch holy ſong
> *Enwrap* our fancy long,
> Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold. *Milton.*

INWRO'UGHT, ìn-råt. *adj.* [*in* and *wrought.*] Adorned with work.

> Camus, reverend ſir, went footing ſlow,
> His mantle hairy and his bonnet ſedge,
> *Inwrought* with figures dim, and on the edge
> Like to that ſanguine flower inſcrib'd with woe. *Milton.*

To INWRE'ATHE, ìn-rēth. *v. a.* [*in* and *wreath.*] To ſurround as with a wreath.

> Bind their reſplendent locks *inwreath'd* with beams. *Milton.*
>
> Nor leſs the palm of peace *inwreathes* thy brow. *Thomſon.*

JOB, dzhŏb'. *n. ſ.* [A low word now much in uſe, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]

1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.

2. A low mean lucrative buſy affair.

> He was now with his old friends, like an old favourite of a cunning miniſter after the *job* is over. *Arbuthnot.*
>
> No cheek is known to bluſh, no heart to throb,
> Save when they loſe a queſtion, or a *job.* *Pope.*
>
> Such patents as theſe never were granted with a view of being a *job*, for the intereſt of a particular perſon to the damage of the publick. *Swift.*

3. A ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtrument.

To JOB, dzhŏb'. *v. a.*

1. To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtrument.

> As an aſs with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and ſat jobbing of the ſore. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. To drive in a ſharp inſtrument.

> Let peacocke and turkey leave *jobbing* their bex. *Tuſſer.*
>
> The work would, where a ſmall irregularity of ſtuff ſhould happen, draw or *job* the edge into the ſtuff. *Moxon.*

To JOB, dzhŏb'. *v. n.* To play the ſtockjobber; to buy and ſell as a broker.

> The judge ſhall *job*, the biſhop bite the town,
> And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown. *Pope.*

JOB'S *Tears*, dzhŏ'bz-tērz. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

JO'BBER, dzhŏb'-bůr. *n. ſ.* [from *job.*]

1. A man who ſells ſtock in the publick funds.

> So caſt it in the ſouthern ſeas,
> And view it through a *jobber*'s bill;
> Put on what ſpectacles you pleaſe,
> Your guinea's but a guinea ſtill. *Swift.*

2. One who does chancework.

JOBBERNO'WL, dzhŏb'-bůr-nôul. *n. ſ.* [moſt probably from *jobbe*, Flem. dull, and *nowl*, hnol, Sax. a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead.

> And like the world, men's *jobbernowls*
> Turn round upon their ears, the poles. *Hudibras.*

JO'CKEY, dzhŏk'-kỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *Jack*, the diminutive of *John*, comes *Jackey*, or, as the Scotch, *jockey*, uſed for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horſes.]

1. A fellow that rides horſes in the race.

> Theſe were the wiſe ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's *jockies* than on the poet himſelf. *Addiſon.*

2. A man that deals in horſes.

3. A cheat; a trickiſh fellow.

To JO'CKEY, dzhŏk'-kỳ. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To juſtle by riding againſt one.

2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE, dzhō-kō's. *adj.* [*jocoſus*, Lat.] Merry; waggiſh; given to jeſt.

> If the ſubject be ſacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocoſe* or comical airs, ſhould be excluded, leſt young minds learn to trifle with the awful ſolemnities of religion. *Watts.*

JOCO'SELY, dzhō-kō's-lỳ. *adv.* [from *jocoſe.*] Waggiſhly; in jeſt; in game.

> Spondanus imagines that Ulyſſes may poſſibly ſpeak *jocoſely*, but in truth Ulyſſes never behaves with levity. *Broome.*

JOCO'SENESS, dzhō-kō's-nìs.
JOCO'SITY, dzhō-kŏs'-sìt-ỳ. } *n. ſ.*
[from *jocoſe.*] Waggery; merriment.

> A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocoſity.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

JO'CULAR, dzhŏk'-ků-lůr. *adj.* [*jocularis*, Lat.] Uſed in jeſt; merry; jocoſe; waggiſh; not ſerious: uſed both of men and things.

> Theſe *jocular* ſlanders are often as miſchievous as thoſe of deepeſt deſign. *Governm. of the Tongue.*
>
> The ſatire is a dramatick poem; the ſtile is partly ſerious, and partly *jocular.* *Dryden.*
>
> Good Vellum, don't be *jocular.* *Addiſon.*

JOCULA'RITY, dzhŏk-ů-lår'-ìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *jocular.*] Merriment; diſpoſition to jeſt.

> The wits of thoſe ages were ſhort of theſe of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, and perſiſt unalterably at the efforts of *jocularity.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

JO'CUND, dzo̊k'-kůnd. *adj.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.

There's comfort yet; then be thou *jocund*. *Shak.*

No *jocund* health, that Denmark drinks to-day,
But the great cannon to the clouds ſhall tell. *Shak.*

They on their mirth and dance
Intent, with *jocund* muſick charm his ear. *Milton.*

Alexis ſhun'd his fellow-ſwains,
Their rural ſports, and *jocund* ſtrains. *Prior.*

JO'CUNDLY, dzho̊k'-kůnd-lẏ. *adv.* [from *jocund.*] Merrily; gaily.

He has no power of himſelf to leave it; but he is ruined *jocundly* and pleaſantly, and damned according to his heart's deſire. *South.*

To **JOG**, dzho̊g'. *v. a.* [*ſchocken*, Dut.] To puſh; to ſhake by a ſudden impulſe; to give notice by a ſudden puſh.

Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me and cries, Do
you ſee
Yonder well-favour'd youth? *Donne.*

This ſaid, he *jogg'd* his good ſteed nigher,
And ſteer'd him gently toward the ſquire. *Hudib.*

I was pretty well pleaſed while I expected, till fruition *jogged* me out of my pleaſing ſlumber, and I knew it was but a dream. *Norris.*

Sudden I *jogg'd* Ulyſſes, who was laid
Faſt by my ſide. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **JOG**, dzho̊g'. *v. n.*

1. To move by ſuccuſſation; to move with ſmall ſhocks like thoſe of a low trot.

The door is open, Sir, there lies good way,
You may be *jogging* while your boots are green. *Shakeſp.*

Here lieth one, who did moſt truly prove
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his deſtiny, never to rot
While he might ſtill *jog* on and keep his trot. *Milt.*

2. To travel idly and heavily.

Jog on, *jog* on the foot-path way,
And merrily heat the ſtile-a,
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your ſad tires in a mile-a. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Away they trotted together: but as they were *jogging* on, the wolf ſpy'd a bare place about the dog's neck. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thus they *jog* on, ſtill tricking, never thriving,
And murd'ring plays, which they miſcal reviving. *Dryden.*

JOG, dzho̊g'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A puſh; a ſlight ſhake; a ſudden interruption by a puſh or ſhake; a hint given by a puſh.

As a leopard was valuing himſelf upon his party-coloured ſkin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and whiſpered, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outſide. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nick found the means to ſlip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as ſlyly put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a *jog* to warn him what he was about. *Arbuthnot.*

A letter when I am inditing,
Comes Cupid and gives me a *jog*,
And I fill all the paper with writing
Of nothing but ſweet Molly Mog. *Swift.*

2. A rub; a ſmall ſtop; an irregularity of motion.

How that which penetrates all bodies without the leaſt *jog* or obſtruction, ſhould impreſs a motion on any, is inconceivable. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

JO'GGER, dzho̊g'-gůr. *n. ſ.* [from *jog.*] One who moves heavily and dully.

They, with their fellow *joggers* of the plough. *Dryden.*

To **JO'GGLE**, dzho̊gl. *v. n.* To ſhake.

In the head of man, the baſe of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is leſs danger of the two brains *joggling*, or ſlipping out of their place. *Derham.*

JO'HNAPPLE, dzho̊n'-åpl. *n. ſ.*

A *johnapple* is a good reliſhed ſharp apple the Spring following, when moſt other fruit is ſpent: they are fit for the cyder plantations. *Mortimer.*

To **JOIN**, dzhoi'n. *v. a.* [*joindre*, Fr.]

1. To add one to another in contiguity.

Woe unto them that *join* houſe to houſe, that lay field to field. *Iſa.* lviii.

Join them one to another into one ſtick. *Ezek*

The wall was *joined* together unto the half. *Neh.* iv. 6.

2. To couple; to combine.

In this faculty repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power. *Locke.*

3. To unite in league or marriage.

One only daughter heirs my crown and ſtate,
Whom not our oracles, nor heav'n, nor fate,
Nor frequent prodigies permit to *join*
With any native of the Auſonian line. *Dryd. Æn.*

4. To daſh together; to collide; to encounter: this ſenſe is to be found in the phraſe *to join battle*, in which, *battle* ſeems not to ſignify fight, but troops in array, *committere exercitus*, though it may likewiſe mean *fight*, as, *committere prælium*.

When they *joined* battle, Iſrael was ſmitten. 1 *Sam.* iv. 2.

They ſhould with reſolute minds endure, until they might *join* battle with their enemies. *Knolles.*

5. To aſſociate.

Go near, and *join* thyſelf to this chariot. *Acts.*

Thou ſhalt not be *joined* with them in burial. *Iſaiah.*

6. To unite in one act.

Our beſt notes are treaſon to his fame,
Join'd with the loud applauſe of publick voice. *Dryden.*

Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,
Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*

7. To unite in concord.

Be perfectly *joined* together in the ſame mind. 1 *Cor.*

8. To act in concert with.

Know your own int'reſt, Sir, where'er you lead,
We jointly vow to *join* no other head. *Dryden's Aureng.*

To **JOIN**, dzhoi'n. *v. n.*

1. To grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous.

Juſtus's houſe *joined* hard to the ſynagogue. *Acts.*

2. To cloſe; to claſh.

Look you, all you that kiſs my lady peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Here's the earl of Wiltſhire's blood,
Whom I encounter'd, as the battles *join'd*. *Shakeſp.*

3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.

Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people? *Ezra.*

4. To become confederate.

When there falleth out any war, they *join* unto our enemies, and fight againſt us. *Exodus.*

Let us make peace with him, before he *join* with Alexander againſt us. 1 *Mac*

Ev'n you yourſelf
Join with the reſt; you are armed againſt me. *Dryden.*

Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and aſſiſt him in recovering ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

JO'INDER, dzhoi'n-důr. *n. ſ.* [from *join.*] Conjunction; joining. Not uſed.

A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands. *Shak.*

JO'INER, dzhoi'n-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *join.*] One whoſe trade is to make utenſils of wood compacted.

The people wherewith you plant ought to be ſmiths, carpenters, and *joiners*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

It is counted good workmanſhip in a *joiner* to bear his hand curiouſly even. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

JO'INERY, dzhoi'n-e̊r-ẙ. *n. ſ.* [from *joiner.*]

Joinery is an art whereby ſeveral pieces of wood are ſo fitted and joined together by ſtrait lines, ſquares, miters, or any bevel, that they ſhall ſeem one entire piece. *Moxon.*

JOINT, dzoi'nt. *n. ſ.* [*junctura*, Lat. *jointure*, Fr.]

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.

Dropſies and aſthmas, and *joint* racking rheums. *Milton.*

I felt the ſame pain in the ſame *joint*. *Temple.*

2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.

The coach, the cover whereof was made with ſuch *joints* that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up cloſe when they liſted; ſo when they would, they might remain as diſcovered and open-ſighted as on horſeback. *Sidney.*

3. [In joinery; *jointe*, Fr.]

Strait lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are ſhot, that is, plained. *Moxon.*

4. A knot or commiſſure in a plant.

5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

In bringing a *joint* of meat, it falls out of your hand. *Swift.*

6. *Out of joint.* Luxated; ſlipped from the ſocket, or correſpondent part where it naturally moves.

Jacob's thigh was *out of joint*. *Gen.* xxiii. 25.

My head and whole body was ſore hurt, and alſo one of my arms and legs put *out of joint*. *Herb.*

7. *Out of joint*. Thrown into confuſion and diſorder; confuſed; full of diſturbance.

The time is *out of joint*, oh curſed ſpight!
That ever I was born to ſet it right. *Shakeſp.*

JOINT, dzhoi'nt. *adj.*

1. Shared among many.

Entertain no more of it,
Than a *joint* burthen laid upon us all. *Shakeſp.*

Though it be common in reſpect of ſome men, it is not ſo to all mankind; but is the *joint* property of this country, or this pariſh. *Locke.*

2. United in the ſame poſſeſſion: as we ſay, *jointheirs* or *coheirs*, *jointheireſſes* or *coheireſſes*.

The ſun and man did ſtrive,
Joint tenants of the world, who ſhould ſurvive. *Donne.*

Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;
Man walk'd with beaſt *joint* tenant of the ſhade. *Pope.*

3. Combined; acting together in conſort.

On your *joint* vigour now,
My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*

In a war carried on by the *joint* force of ſo many nations, France could ſend troops. *Addiſon.*

To **JOINT**, dzhoi'nt. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To form in articulations.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furniſhed with ſeveral muſcles. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. To form many parts into one.

Againſt the ſteed he threw
His forceful ſpear, which hiſſing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood. *Dryden.*

3. To join together in confederacy. Not uſed.

The times
Made friends of them, *jointing* their force 'gainſt
Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.

He *joints* the neck; and with a ſtroke ſo ſtrong
The helm flies off; and bears the head along. *Dryd.*

JO'INTED, dzhoi'n-tid. *adj.* [from *joint.*] Full of joints, knots, or commiſſures.

Three cubits high
The *jointed* herbage ſhoots. *Phillips.*

JO'INTER, dzhoi'n-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *joint.*] A ſort of plane.

The *jointer* is ſomewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its ſole perfectly ſtrait: its office is to follow the fore-plane, and ſhoot an edge perfectly ſtrait, when a joint is to be ſhot. *Moxon.*

Jo'intly, dzhoi'nt-lý. *adv.* [from *joint.*]

1. Together; not ſeparately.

I began a combat firſt with him particularly, and after his death with the others *jointly*. *Sidney.*

Becauſe all that are of the church cannot *jointly* and equally work; the firſt thing in polity required is a difference of perſons in the church. *Hooker.*

The prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but deſired they might go to the altar together, and *jointly* return their thanks to whom only it was due. *Addiſon.*

2. In a ſtate of union or co-operation.

His name a great example ſtands, to ſhew
How ſtrangely high endeavours may be bleſt,
Where piety and valour *jointly* go. *Dryden.*

Jo'intress, dzhoi'n-trîs. *n. ſ.* [from *jointure.*] One who holds any thing in jointure.

Our queen,
Th' imperial *jointreſs* of this warlike ſtate,
We've taken now to wife. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Jointsto'ol, dzhoi'nt-ſtôl. *n. ſ.* [*joint* and *ſtool.*] A ſtool made not merely by inſertion of the feet, but by inſerting one part in another.

He rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon *jointſtools*, and wears his boot very ſmooth like unto the ſign of the leg. *Shakeſp.*

Could that be eternal which they had ſeen a rude trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a *jointſtool?* *South.*

He uſed to lay chairs and *jointſtools* in their way, that they might break noſes by falling. *Arbuthnot.*

JO'INTURE, dzhoi'n-tshûr. *n. ſ.* [*jointure*, Fr.] Eſtate ſettled on a wife to be enjoyed after her huſband's deceaſe.

The *jointure* that your king muſt make,
With her dow'ry ſhall be counterpois'd. *Shakeſp.*

The old counteſs of Deſmond, who lived in 1589, and many years ſince, was married in Edward the Fourth's time, and held her *jointure* from all the earls of Deſmond ſince then. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

There's a civil queſtion us'd of late,
Where lies my *jointure*, where your own eſtate? *Dryden.*

What's property? You ſee it alter,
Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's ſhare,
Or, in a *jointure*, vaniſh from the heir *Pope.*

Joist, dzhoi'st. *n. ſ.* [from *joindre*, Fr.] The ſecondary beam of a floor.

Some wood is not good to uſe for beams or *joiſts*, becauſe of the brittleneſs. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

The kettle to the top was hoiſt,
And there ſtood faſtened to a *joiſt*. *Swift.*

To **Joist**, dzhoi'st. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the ſmaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE, dzhô'k. *n. ſ.* [*jocus*, Lat.] A jeſt; ſomething not ſerious.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Incloſe whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke!*
Inexorable death ſhall level all. *Pope.*

Why ſhould publick mockery in print, or a merry *joke* upon a ſtage, be a better teſt of truth than publick perſecutions? *Watts.*

To **Joke**, dzhô'k. *v. n.* [*jocor*, Lat.] To jeſt; to be merry in words and actions.

Our neighbours tell me oft, in *joking* talk,
Of aſhes, leather, oat-meal, bran and chalk. *Gay.*

Jo'ker, dzhô'-kûr. *n. ſ.* [from *joke.*] A jeſter; a merry fellow.

Thou mad'ſt thy firſt appearance in the world like a dry *joker*, buffoon, or jack pudding. *Dennis.*

Jole, dzhô'l. *n. ſ.* [*gueule*, Fr. ceol, Sax.]

1. The face or cheek. It is ſeldom uſed but in the phraſe *cheek by jole*.

Follow! nay, I'll go with thee cheek by *jole*. *Shakeſp.*

And by him in another hole,
Afflicted Ralpho, cheek by *jole*. *Hudibras.*

Your wan complexion, and your thin *joles*, father. *Dryden.*

A man, who has digeſted all the fathers, lets a pure Engliſh divine go cheek by *jole* with him. *Collier on Pride.*

2. The head of a fiſh.

A ſalmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate:
The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:
Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my ſoul!
Is there no hope? alas! then bring the *jowl*. *Pope.*

Red-ſpeckled trouts, the ſalmon's ſilver *jole*,
The jointed lobſter, and unſcaly ſoale. *Gay's Triv.*

To **Joll**, dzhô'l. *v. a.* [from *joll* the head.] To beat the head againſt any thing; to claſh with violence.

Howſoe'er their hearts are ſever'd in religion, their heads are both one: they may *joll* horns together. *Shakeſp.*

The tortoiſes envied the eaſineſs of the frogs, 'till they ſaw them *jolled* to pieces and devoured for want of a buckler. *L'Eſtrange.*

Jo'llily, dzhôl'-lý-lý. *adv.* [from *jolly.*] In a diſpoſition to noiſy mirth.

The goodly empreſs, *jollily* inclin'd,
Is to the welcome bearer wond'rous kind. *Dry. Per.*

Jo'lliment, dzhôl'-lý-mênt. *n. ſ.* [from *jolly.*] Mirth; merriment; gaiety. Obſolete.

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none,
She could deviſe, and thouſand ways invent
To feed her fooliſh humour and vain *jolliment*. *Fairy Queen.*

Jo'lliness, dzhôl'-lý-nîs. } *n. ſ.* [from *jolly.*]
Jo'llity, dzhôl'-lý-tý. }

1. Gaiety; elevation of ſpirit.

He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*

2. Merriment; feſtivity.

With joyance bring her, and with *jollity*. *Spenſer.*

There ſhall theſe pairs of faithful lovers be
Wedded, with Theſeus, all in *jollity*. *Shakeſp.*

The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to *jollity* and game,
To luxury and riot, feaſt and dance. *Milton.*

Good men are never ſo ſurpriſed as in the midſt of their *jollities*, nor ſo fatally overtaken and caught as when the table is made the ſnare. *South.*

With branches we the fanes adorn, and waſte
In *jollity* the day ordained to be the laſt. *Dryd. Æn.*

My heart was filled with melancholy to ſee ſeveral dropping in the midſt of mirth and *jollity*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

JO'LLY, dzhôl'-lý. *adj.* [*joli*, Fr. *jovialis*, Lat.]

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively; jovial.

Like a *jolly* troop of huntſmen, come
Our luſty Engliſh. *Shakeſp. King John.*

O nightingale!
Thou with freſh hope the lover's heart doſt fill,
While the *jolly* hours lead on propitious May. *Milton.*

All my griefs to this are *jolly*,
Nought ſo ſad as melancholy. *Burton.*

Ev'n ghoſts had learn'd to groan;
But free from puniſhment, as free from ſin,
The ſhades lived *jolly*, and without a king. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

This gentle knight, inſpir'd by *jolly* May,
Forſook his eaſy couch at early day. *Dryden.*

A ſhepherd now along the plain he roves,
And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*

2. Plump; like one in high health.

He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a florid, *jolly* white and red, yet, upon the touch, it ſhall fill his hand only with ſtench and foulneſs. *South.*

To **JOLT**, dzhô'lt. *v. n.* [I know not whence derived.] To ſhake as a carriage on rough ground.

Every little unevenneſs of the ground will cauſe ſuch a *jolting* of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its ſails. *Wilkins.*

Violent motion, as *jolting* in a coach, may be uſed in this caſe. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

A coach and ſix horſes is the utmoſt exerciſe you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it could waft you in the air to avoid *jolting!* *Swift.*

To **Jolt**, dzhô'lt. *v. a.* To ſhake one as a carriage does.

Jolt, dzhô'lt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.

The ſymptoms are, bloody water upon a ſudden *jolt* or violent motion. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

The firſt *jolt* had like to have ſhaken me out; but afterwards the motion was eaſy. *Swift.*

Jo'lthead, dzhô'lt-hêd. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.

Fie on thee, *jolthead*, thou can'ſt not read! *Shak.*

Had man been a dwarf, he had ſcarce been a reaſonable creature; for he muſt then have either had a *jolthead*, and ſo there would not have been body and blood enough to ſupply his brain with ſpirits; or he muſt have had a ſmall head, and ſo there would not have been brain enough for his buſineſs. *Grew.*

Jonqui'lle, dzhûng-kíl. *n. ſ.* [*jonquille*, Fr.] A ſpecies of daffodil. The flowers of this plant are greatly eſteemed for their ſtrong ſweet ſcent. *Miller.*

Nor gradual bloom is wanting,
Nor hyacinths of pureſt virgin white,
Low bent and bluſhing inward; nor *jonquilles*
Of potent fragrance. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Jo'rden, dzhår'-dîn. *n. ſ.* [ᵹoꞃ *ſtercus*, and ꝺen *receptaculum.*] A pot.

They will allow us ne'er a *jorden*, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberlye breeds fleas like a loach. *Shakeſp.*

This China *jorden* let the chief o'ercome
Repleniſh, not ingloriouſly at home. *Pope's Dunc.*

The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold ſmall-beer, or, in caſe of neceſſity, ſerve for a *jorden*. *Swift.*

Jo'seph's *Flowers*, dzhô'-zîf's-flowrs. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

To **Jo'stle**, dzhôs'l. *v. a.* [*jouſter*, Fr.] To joſtle; to ruſh againſt.

Jot, dzhôt'. *n. ſ.* [ἰῶτα.] A point; a tittle; the leaſt quantity aſſignable.

As ſuperfluous fleſh did rot,
Amendment ready ſtill at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That ſoon in him was left no one corrupt *jot*. *Fairy Queen.*

Go, Eros, ſend his treaſure after, do it;
Detain no *jot*, I charge thee. *Shakeſp.*

Let me not ſtay a *jot* from dinner; go, get it ready. *Shakeſp.*

This nor hurts him nor profits you a *jot*;
Forbear it therefore; give your cauſe to Heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

This bond doth give thee here no *jot* of blood;
The words expreſsly are a pound of fleſh. *Shak.*

I argue not
Againſt Heav'n's hand, or will; nor bate one *jot*
Of heart or hope; but ſtill bear up and ſteer
Right onwards. *Milton.*

You might, with every *jot* as much juſtice, hang me up becauſe I'm old, as beat me becauſe I'm impotent. *L'Eſtrange.*

A man may read the diſcourſes of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one *jot* of knowledge. *Locke.*

The final event will not be one *jot* leſs the conſequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreſeen and determined what that event ſhall be. *Rogers.*

JO'VIAL, dzhô'-vyål. *adj.* [*jovial*, Fr. *jovialis*, Lat.]

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed ſtars are aſtrologically differenced by the planets, and are eſteemed martial or *jovial*, according to the colours whereby they anſwer theſe planets. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Gay; airy; merry.

My lord, ſleek o'er your rugged looks,
Be bright and *jovial* 'mong your gueſts. *Shakeſp.*

Our *jovial* ſtar reign'd at his birth. *Shakeſp.*

Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be ſad and ill-diſpoſed; and contrariwiſe, others of a *jovial* nature diſpoſe the company to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

His odes are ſome of them panegyrical, others moral, the reſt *jovial* or bacchanalian. *Dryd.*

Perhaps the jeſt that charm'd the ſprightly
crowd,
And made the *jovial* table laugh ſo loud,
To ſome falſe notion ow'd its poor pretence. *Prior.*

Jo′vially, dzhỏ′-vyȧl-ỷ. *adv.* [from *jovial.*] Merrily; gaily.

Jo′vialness, dzhỏ′-vyȧl-nis. *n. ſ.* [from *jovial.*] Gaiety; merriment.

Jouisance, dzhỏ′-ỉ-sȧns. *n. ſ.* [*rejouiſſance*, Fr.] Jollity; merriment; feſtivity. Obſolete.

Colin, my dear, when ſhall it pleaſe thee ſing,
As thou wert wont, ſongs of ſome *jouiſance?*
Thy muſe too long ſlumbereth in ſorrowing,
Lulled aſleep through love's miſgovernance. *Spen.*

Jo′urnal, dzhůr′-nůl. *adj.* [*journale*, Fr. *giornale*, Ital.] Daily; quotidian. Out of uſe.

Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to ſteep
His fiery face in billows of the Weſt,
And his faint ſteeds water'd in ocean deep,
Whilſt from their *journal* labours they did reſt.
Fairy Queen.

Ere twice the ſun has made his *journal* greeting
To th' under generation, you ſhall find
Your ſafety manifeſted. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Stick to your *journal* courſe; the breach of
cuſtom
Is breach of all. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Jo′urnal, dzhůr′-nůl. *n. ſ.* [*journal*, Fr. *giornale*, Ital.]

1. A diary; an account kept of daily tranſactions.

Edward kept a moſt judicious *journal* of all the principal paſſages of the affairs of his eſtate. *Hayward on Edw.* VI.

Time has deſtroyed two noble *journals* of the navigation of Hanno and of Hamilcar. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Any paper publiſhed daily.

Jo′urnalist, dzhůr′-nȧl-iſt. *n. ſ.* [from *journal.*] A writer of journals.

JOURNEY, dzhůr′-nỷ. *n. ſ.* [*journée*, Fr.]

1. The travel of a day.

When Duncan is aſleep,
Whereto the rather ſhall this day's hard *journey*
Soundly invite him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Scarce the ſun
Hath finiſhed half his *journey.* *Milton.*

2. Travel by land; diſtinguiſhed from a voyage or travel by ſea.

So are the horſes of the enemy,
In general *journal* bated and brought low. *Shakeſp.*

Before the light of the goſpel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain proſpect of the end of their *journey*, or of the way that led to it. *Rogers.*

He for the promis'd *journey* bids prepare
The ſmooth-hair'd horſes and the rapid car. *Pope.*

3. Paſſage from place to place.

Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while. *Burnet.*

Light of the world, the ruler of the year,
Still as thou do'ſt thy radiant *journies* run
Through every diſtant climate own,
That in ſair Albion thou haſt ſeen
The greateſt prince, the brighteſt queen. *Prior.*

To **Jo′urney**, dzhůr′-nỷ. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To travel; to paſs from place to place.

Gentlemen of good eſteem
Are *journeying* to ſalute the emperor. *Shakeſp.*

We are *journeying* unto the place, of which the Lord ſaid, I will give it you. *Numbers.*

Since ſuch love's natural ſtation is, may ſtill
My love deſcend, and *journey* down the hill;
Not panting after growing beauties, ſo
I ſhall ebb on with them who homeward go. *Donne.*

I have *journeyed* this morning, and it is now the heat of the day; therefore your lordſhip's diſcourſes had need content my ears very well, to make them intreat my eyes to keep open. *Bacon.*

Over the tent a cloud
Shall reſt by day, a fiery gleam by night,
Save when they *journey.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Having heated his body by *journeying*, he took cold upon the ground. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Jo′urneyman, dzhůr′-nỷ-mȧn. *n. ſ.* [*journée* a day's work, Fr. and *man.*] A hired workman; a workman hired by the day.

They were called *journeymen* that wrought with others by the day, though now by ſtatute to be extended to thoſe likewiſe that covenant to work in their occupation with another by the year. *Cowell.*

Players have ſo ſtrutted and bellowed, that I have thought ſome of Nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them well. *Shak. Hamlet.*

I intend to work for the court myſelf, and will have *journeymen* under me to furniſh the reſt of the nation. *Addiſon.*

Says Frog to Bull, this old rogue will take the buſineſs into his hands: we muſt ſtarve or turn *journeymen* to old Lewis baboon. *Arbuth. John Bull.*

Jo′urneywork, dzhůr′-nỷ-wůrk. *n. ſ.* [*journée*, Fr. and *work.*] Work performed for hire; work done by the day.

Did no committee ſit, where he
Might cut out *journeywork* for thee?
And ſet thee a taſk with ſubornation,
To ſtitch up ſale and ſequeſtration? *Hudibras.*

Her family ſhe was forced to hire out at *journeywork* to her neighbours. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Joust, dzhou′ſt. *n. ſ.* [*jouſt*, Fr.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written leſs properly *juſt.*

Baſes, and tinſel trappings, gorgeous knights
At *jouſt* and tournament. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To **Joust**, dzhou′ſt. *v. a.* [*jouſter*, Fr.] To run in the tilt.

All who ſince
Jouſted in Aſpramont or Montalban. *Milton.*

Jo′wler, dzhow′-lůr. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *howler*, as making a hideous noiſe after the game, whom the reſt of the pack follow as their leader.] The name of a hunting dog or beagle.

See him drag his feeble legs about,
Like hounds ill-coupled: *jowler* lugs him ſtill
Through hedges, ditches, and through all this ill.
Dryden.

Jo′wter, dzhow′-tůr. *n. ſ.* [perhaps corrupted from *jolter.*]

Plenty of fiſh is vented to the fiſh-drivers, whom we call *jowters.* *Carew.*

JOY, dzhoy′. *n. ſ.* [*joye*, Fr. *giogia*, Ital.]

1. The paſſion produced by any happy accident; gladneſs; exultation.

Joy is a delight of the mind, from the conſideration of the preſent, or aſſured approaching poſſeſſion of a good. *Locke.*

There appears much *joy* in him; even ſo much, that *joy* could not ſhew itſelf modeſt enough without a badge of bitterneſs. *Shakeſp.*

There ſhould not be ſuch heavineſs in their deſtruction, as ſhall be *joy* over them that are perſuaded to ſalvation. *2 Eſdr.*

The lightſome paſſion of *joy* was not that trivial, vaniſhing, ſuperficial thing, that only gilds the apprehenſion, and plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul. *South.*

2. Gaiety; merriment; feſtivity.

The roofs with *joy* reſound;
And hymen, iö hymen, rung around. *Dryden.*

3. Happineſs; felicity.

My lord Baſſanio, and my gentle lady,
I wiſh you all the *joy* that you can wiſh. *Shakeſp.*

Come, love and health to all;
Then I'll ſit down: give me ſome wine:
I drink to the general *joy* of the whole table. *Shak.*

Almeyda ſmiling came,
Attended with a train of all her race,
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;
But now, no longer foes, they gave me *joy*
Of my new conqueſt. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

The bride,
Lovely herſelf, and lovely by her ſide,
A bevy of bright nymphs, with ſober grace,
Came glitt'ring like a ſtar, and took her place:
Her heav'nly form beheld, all wiſh'd her *joy*;
And little wanted, but in vain, their wiſhes all
employ. *Dryden.*

4. A term of fondneſs.

Now our *joy*,
Although our laſt, yet not our leaſt young love,
What ſay you? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **Joy**, dzhoy′. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

Sometimes I *joy*, when glad occaſion fits,
And maſk in mirth like to a comedy;
Soon after, when my *joy* to ſorrow flits,
I will make my woes a tragedy. *Spenſer.*

I cannot joy, until I be reſolv'd
Where our right valiant father is become.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

He will *joy* over thee with ſinging. *Zeph.* iii. 17.

I will rejoice in the Lord, I will *joy* in the God of my ſalvation. *Hab.* iii. 18.

Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the joy of Titus, becauſe his ſpirit was refreſhed by you. *2 Cor.* vii. 13.

They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament. *Fairfax.*

No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he *joyeth* the more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveth the leſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Well then, my ſoul, *joy* in the midſt of pain;
Thy Chriſt that conquer'd hell, ſhall from above
With greater triumph yet return again,
And conquer his own juſtice with his love. *Wotton.*

Joy thou,
In what he gives to thee this paradiſe,
And thy fair Eve. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Their chearful age with honour youth attends,
Joy'd that from pleaſure's ſlav'ry they are free.
Denham.

To **Joy**, dzhoy′. *v. a.*

1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.

Like us they love or hate, like us they know
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

2. To gladden; to exhilarate.

She went to Pamela, meaning to delight her eyes and *joy* her thoughts with the converſation of her beloved ſiſter. *Sidney.*

My ſoul was *joy'd* in vain;
For angry Neptune rouz'd the raging main. *Pope.*

3. [*Jouir de*, Fr.] To enjoy; to have happy poſſeſſion of.

Let us hence,
And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love.
Shak. Tit. Andr.

I might have liv'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliſs,
Yet willingly choſe rather death with thee. *Milt.*

Th' uſurper *joy'd* not long
His ill-got crown. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

Joy′ance, dzhoy′-ȧns. *n. ſ.* [*joiant*, old Fr.] Gaiety; feſtivity. Obſolete.

Bring home with you the glory of her gain;
With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity. *Spenſer.*

There him reſts in riotous ſuffiſance,
Of all his gladfulneſs and kingly *joyance*. *Spenſer.*

Jo'yful, dzhoy'-fûl. *adj.* [*joy* and *full.*]

1. Full of joy; glad; exulting.

They bleſſed the king, and went unto their tents *joyful* and glad of heart. *1 Kings.*

My ſoul ſhall be *joyful* in my God. *Iſa.* lxi. 10.

2. Sometimes it has *of* before the cauſe of joy.

Six brave companions from each ſhip we loſt:
With ſails outſpread we fly th' unequal ſtrife,
Sad for their loſs, but *joyful of* our life. *Pope's Ody.*

Jo'yfully, dzhoy'-fûl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *joyful.*] With joy; gladly.

If we no more meet till we meet in heav'n,
Then *joyfully*, my noble lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinſmen, warriours all, adieu. *Shak.*

Never did men more *joyfully* obey,
Or ſooner underſtood the ſign to flie:
With ſuch alacrity they bore away,
As if to praiſe them all the ſtates ſtood by. *Dryden.*

The good Chriſtian conſiders pains only as neceſſary paſſages to a glorious immortality; that, through this dark ſcene of fancied horror, ſees a crown and a throne, and everlaſting bleſſings prepared for him, *joyfully* receives his ſummons, as he has long impatiently expected it. *Wake.*

Jo'yfulness, dzhoy'-fûl-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *joyful.*] Gladneſs; joy.

Thou ſervedſt not the Lord thy God with *joyfulneſs*, and with gladneſs of heart, for the abundance of all things. *Deut.*

Jo'yless, dzhoy'-lîs. *adj.* [from *joy.*]

1. Void of joy; feeling no pleaſure.

A little joy enjoys the queen thereof;
For I am ſhe, and altogether *joyleſs. Shakeſp. R.* III.

With downcaſt eyes the *joyleſs* victor ſat,
Revolving in his alter'd ſoul
The various turns of chance below:
And now and then a ſigh he ſtole,
And tears began to flow. *Dryd. Alexander's Feaſt.*

2. It has ſometimes *of* before the object.

With two fair eyes his miſtreſs burns his breaſt;
He looks and languiſhes, and leaves his reſt;
Forſakes his food, and, pining for the laſs,
Is *joyleſs of* the grove, and ſpurns the growing graſs. *Dryden.*

3. Giving no pleaſure.

A *joyleſs*, diſmal, black, and ſorrowful iſſue:
Here is a babe, as loathſome as a toad. *Shakeſp.*

Here Love his golden ſhafts employs; here lights
His conſtant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought ſmiles
Of harlots, loveleſs, *joyleſs*, unendear'd,
Caſual fruition. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The pure in heart ſhall ſee God; and if any others could ſo invade this their incloſure, as to take heaven by violence, it ſurely would be a very *joyleſs* poſſeſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

He forgets his ſleep, and loaths his food,
That youth, and health, and war are *joyleſs* to him. *Addiſon.*

Jo'yous, dzhoy'-ûs. *adj.* [*joyeux*, Fr.]

1. Glad; gay; merry.

Moſt *joyous* man, on whom the ſhining ſun
Did ſhew his face, myſelf I did eſteem,
And that my falſer friend did no leſs *joyous* deem. *Fairy Queen.*

Joyous the birds; freſh gales and gentle airs
Whiſper'd it. *Milton.*

The *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beaſts, by nature ſtung, renew their love. *Dryd.*

Faſt by her flow'ry bank the ſons of Arcas,
Fav'rites of heav'n, with happy care protect
Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave. *Prior.*

2. Giving joy.

They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round. *F. Q.*

3. It has *of* ſometimes before the cauſe of joy.

Round our death-bed ev'ry friend ſhould run,
And *joyous of* our conqueſt early won;
While the malicious world with envious tears
Should grudge our happy end, and wiſh it theirs. *Dryden.*

Ipecacua'nha, ip-pê-kåk-û-ån'-å. *n. ſ.* [An Indian plant.]

Ipecacuanha is a ſmall irregularly contorted root, rough, denſe, and firm. One ſort is of a duſky greyiſh colour on the ſurface, and of a paler grey when broken, brought from Peru: the other ſort is a ſmaller root, reſembling the former; but it is of a deep duſky brown on the outſide, and white when broken, brought from the Braſils. The grey ought to be preferred, becauſe the brown is apt to operate more roughly. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Ira'scible, î-râs'-sîbl. *adj.* [*iraſcibilis*, low Lat. *iraſcible*, Fr.] Partaking of the nature of anger.

The *iraſcible* paſſions follow the temper of the heart, and the concupiſcible diſtractions on the craſis of the liver. *Brown.*

I know more than one inſtance of *iraſcible* paſſions ſubdued by a vegetable diet. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

We are here in the country ſurrounded with bleſſings and pleaſures, without any occaſion of exerciſing our *iraſcible* faculties. *Digby to Pope.*

IRE, î'r. *n. ſ.* [Fr. *ira*, Lat.] Anger; rage; paſſionate hatred.

She lik'd not his deſire;
Fain would be free, but dreaded parents *ire*. *Sidney.*

If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not ſlake mine *ire*, nor eaſe my heart. *Shak.*

Or Neptune's *ire*, or Juno's, that ſo long
Perplex'd the Greek and Cytherea's ſon. *Milton.*

The ſentence, from thy head remov'd, may light
On me, ſole cauſe to thee of all this woe;
Me! me! only juſt object of his *ire*. *Milton.*

For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts;
Thus will perſiſt, relentleſs in his *ire*,
Till the fair ſlave be render'd to his ſire. *Dryden.*

I'reful, î'r-fûl. *adj.* [*ire* and *full.*] Angry; raging; furious.

The *ireful* baſtard Orleans, that drew blood
From thee, my boy, I ſoon encounter'd. *Shakeſp.*

By many hands your father was ſubdu'd;
But only ſlaughter'd by the *ireful* arm
Of unrelenting Clifford. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

There learn'd this maid of arms the *ireful* guiſe. *Fairfax.*

In midſt of all the dome misfortune ſat,
And gloomy diſcontent, and fell debate,
And madneſs laughing in his *ireful* mood. *Dryden.*

I'refully, î'r-fûl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *ire.*] With ire; in an angry manner.

I'RIS, î'-rîs. *n. ſ.* [Lat.]

1. The rainbow.

Beſide the ſolary *iris*, which God ſheweth unto Noah, there is another lunary, whoſe efficient is the moon. *Brown.*

2. Any appearance of light reſembling the rainbow.

When both bows appeared more diſtinct, I meaſured the breadth of the interior *iris* 2 gr. 10'; and the breadth of the red, yellow, and green in the exterior *iris*, was to the breadth of the ſame colours in the interior 3 to 2. *Newton's Opticks.*

3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.

4. The flower-de-luce.

Iris all hues, roſes and jeſſamine. *Milton.*

To **IRK**, êrk'. *v. a.* [*yrk* work, Iſlandick.] This word is uſed only imperſonally, *it* irks *me*; *mihi pœne eſt* it gives me pain; or, I am weary of it. Thus the authors of the accidence ſay, *tædet* it *irketh.*

Come, ſhall we go and kill us veniſon?
And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fools
Should, in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *Shakeſp.*

It *irks* his heart he cannot be reveng'd. *Shakeſp.*

I'rksome, êrk'-sûm. *adj.* [from *irk.*] Weariſome; tedious; troubleſome; toilſome; tireſome; unpleaſing.

I know ſhe is an *irkſome* brawling ſcold. *Shakeſp.*

Since that thou can'ſt talk of love ſo well,
Thy company, which erſt was *irkſome* to me,
I will endure. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Where he may likelieſt find
Truce to his reſtleſs thoughts, and entertain
The *irkſome* hours till his great chief return. *Milt.*

For not to *irkſome* toil, but to delight
He made us, and delight to reaſon join'd. *Milton.*

There is nothing ſo *irkſome* as general diſcourſes, eſpecially when they turn chiefly upon words. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

Frequent appeals from hence have been very *irkſome* to that illuſtrious body. *Swift.*

I'rksomely, êrk'-sûm-lŷ. *adv.* [from *irkſome.*] Weariſomely; tediouſly.

I'rksomeness, êrk'-sûm-nîs. *n. ſ.* [from *irkſome.*] Tediouſneſs; weariſomeneſs.

I'RON, î'-ûrn. *n. ſ.* [*haiarn*, Welſh; ıрep, ıpen, Sax. *iorn*, Erſe.]

1. A metal common to all parts of the world. Though the lighteſt of all metals, except tin, it is conſiderably the hardeſt; and when pure, naturally malleable: when wrought into ſteel, or when in the impure ſtate from its firſt fuſion, it is ſcarce malleable. Moſt of the other metals are brittle, while they are hot; but this is moſt malleable as it approaches neareſt to fuſion. The ſpecifick gravity of iron is to water as 7632 is to 1000. It is the only known ſubſtance that is attracted by the loadſtone. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*

Nor airleſs dungeon, nor ſtrong links of *iron*,
Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*

If he ſmite him with an inſtrument of *iron*, ſo that he die, he is a murderer. *Numb.* xxxv. 16.

The power of drawing *iron* is one of the ideas of a loadſtone, and to be ſo drawn is a part of that of *iron*. *Locke.*

In a piece of *iron* ore, of a ferruginous colour, are ſeveral thin plates, placed parallel to each other. *Woodward.*

There are incredible quantities of *iron* flag in various parts of the foreſt of Dean. *Woodward.*

Iron ſtone lies in ſtrata. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

I treated of making *iron* work, and ſteel work. *Moxon.*

2. Any inſtrument or utenſil made of iron: as, a flat *iron*, box *iron*, or ſmoothing *iron*. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

Irons of a doit, doublets that hangmen would
Bury with thoſe that wore them, theſe baſe ſlaves,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

O Thou! whoſe captain I account myſelf,
Look on my forces with a gracious eye:
Put in their hands thy bruiſing *irons* of wrath,
That they may cruſh down with a heavy fall
Th' uſurping helmets of our adverſaries. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Can'ſt thou fill his ſkin with barbed *irons*, or his head with fiſhſpears? *Job*, xli. 7.

For this your locks in paper-durance bound?
For this with tort'ring *irons* wreath'd around? *Pope.*

3. Chain; ſhackle; manacle: as, he was put in *irons*.

The *iron* entered into his ſoul. *Pſalms, Com. Pray.*

His feet they hurt with fetters: he was laid in *irons*. *Pſalms.*

I'ron, î'-ûrn. *adj.*

1. Made of iron.

In *iron* walls they deem'd me not ſecure. *Shakeſp.*

Get me an *iron* crow, and bring it ſtraight
Unto my cell. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Some are of an iron red, ſhining and polite; others not polite, but as if powdered with *iron* duſt. *Woodward.*

Poll-cats and weeſels do a great deal of injury to warrens; the way of taking them is in hutches, and *iron* traps. *Mortimer.*

2. Reſembling iron in colour.

A piece of ſtone of a dark *iron* grey colour, but in ſome parts of a ferruginous colour. *Woodward.*

Some of them are of an *iron* red, and very bright. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

3. Harſh; ſevere; rigid; miſerable; calamitous: as, the *iron* age for an age of hardſhip and wickedneſs. Theſe ideas may be found more or leſs in all the following examples.

Three vigorous virgins, waiting ſtill behind,
Aſſiſt the throne of th' *iron* ſcepter'd king. *Craſhaw.*

O ſad virgin, that thy power
Might bid the ſoul of Orpheus ſing
Such notes as warbled to the ſtring,
Drew *iron* tears from Pluto's cheek,
And made hell grant what love did ſeek. *Milton.*

In all my *iron* years of wars and dangers,
From blooming youth down to decaying age,
My fame ne'er knew a ſtain of diſhonour. *Rowe.*

Jove cruſh the nations with an *iron* rod,
And ev'ry monarch be the ſcourge of God. *Pope.*

4. Indiſſoluble; unbroken.

Raſh Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dry'd an immeaſurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his ſurfeit by irriguous ſleep,
Imprudent: him death's *iron* ſleep oppreſt. *Phillips.*

5. Hard; impenetrable.

I will converſe with *iron*-witted fools,
And unreſpective boys: none are for me,
That look into me with conſiderate eyes. *Shakeſp.*

To **I'RON**, ì'-ûrn. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſmooth with an iron.

2. To ſhackle with irons.

IRO'NICAL, ì-rôn'-nŷ-kâl. *adj.* [*ironique*, Fr. from *irony.*] Expreſſing one thing and meaning another; ſpeaking by contraries.

In this fallacy may be compriſed all *ironical* miſtakes, or expreſſions receiving inverted ſignifications. *Brown.*

I take all your *ironical* civilities in a literal ſenſe, and ſhall expect them to be literally performed. *Swift.*

IRO'NICALLY, ì-rôn'-nŷ-kâl-ŷ. *adv.* [from *ironical.*] By the uſe of irony.

Socrates was pronounced by the oracle of Delphos to be the wiſeſt man of Greece, which he would turn from himſelf *ironically*, ſaying, There could be nothing in him to verify the oracle, except this, that he was not wiſe, and knew it; and others were not wiſe, and knew it not. *Bacon.*

The dean, *ironically* grave,
Still ſhunn'd the fool, and laſh'd the knave. *Swift.*

IRONMO'NGER, ì'-ûrn-mûng-gûr. *n. ſ.* [*iron* and *monger.*] A dealer in iron.

I'RONWOOD, ì'-ûrn-wûd. *n. ſ.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and ſo ponderous as to ſink in water. It grows in America. *Robinſon Cruſoe.*

I'RONWORT, ì'-ûrn-wûrt. *n. ſ.* [*ſideritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

I'RONY, ì'-rûn-ŷ. *adj.* [from *iron.*] Made of iron; partaking of iron.

The force they are under is real, and that of their fate but imaginary: it is not ſtrange if the *irony* chains have more ſolidity than the contemplative. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Some ſprings of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick ſalts, diſſolve the body of one metal, ſuppoſe iron, put into the ſpring; and depoſit, in lieu of the *irony* particles carried off, coppery particles. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

I'RONY, ì'-rûn-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*ironie*, Fr. εἰρωνεία.] A mode of ſpeech in which the meaning is contrary to the words: as, *Bolingbroke was a holy man.*

So grave a body, upon ſo ſolemn an occaſion, ſhould not deal in *irony*, or explain their meaning by contraries. *Swift.*

IRRA'DIANCE, ìr-râ'-dyâns. } *n. ſ.*
IRRA'DIANCY, ìr-râ'-dyân-sŷ. }
[*irradiance*, Fr. *irradio*, Lat.]

1. Emiſſion of rays or beams of light upon any object.

The principal affection is its tranſlucency: the *irradiancy* and ſparkling, found in many gems, is not diſcoverable in this. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

2. Beams of light emitted.

Love not the heav'nly ſpirits? Or do they mix
Irradiance virtual, or immediate touch? *Milton.*

To **IRRA'DIATE**, ìr-râ'-dyât. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Lat.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.

When he thus perceives that theſe opacous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffuſion through the whole place it *irradiates*, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be every where mingled with light. *Digby on Bodies.*

It is not a converting but a crowning grace; ſuch an one as *irradiates* and puts a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it deſcends. *South.*

2. To enlighten; to illumine; to illuminate.

Celeſtial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her pow'rs
Irradiate; there plant eyes; all miſt from thence
Purge and diſperſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

3. To animate by heat or light.

Ethereal or ſolar heat muſt digeſt, influence, *irradiate*, and put thoſe more ſimple parts of matter into motion. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with ſhining ornaments.

No weeping orphan ſaw his father's ſtore
Our ſhrines *irradiate*, or imblaze the floor. *Pope.*

IRRADIA'TION, ìr-râ-dŷ-â'-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*irradiation*, Fr. from *irradiate.*]

1. The act of emitting beams of light.

If light were a body, it ſhould drive away the air, which is likewiſe a body wherever it is admitted; for within the whole ſphere of the *irradiation* of it, there is no point but light is found. *Digby on Bodies.*

The generation of bodies is not effected by *irradiation*, or anſwerably unto the propagation of light; but herein a tranſmiſſion is made materially from ſome parts, and ideally from every one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

2. Illumination; intellectual light.

The means of immediate union of theſe intelligible objects to the underſtanding, are ſometimes divine and ſupernatural, as by immediate *irradiation* or revelation. *Hale.*

IRRA'TIONAL, ìr-râſh'-ô-nâl. *adj.* [*irrationalis*, Lat.]

1. Void of reaſon; void of underſtanding; wanting the diſcourſive faculty.

Thus began
Outrage from lifeleſs things; but diſcord firſt,
Daughter of ſin, among th' *irrational*
Death introduc'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He hath eat'n and lives,
And knows, and ſpeaks, and reaſons and diſcerns;
Irrational till then. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

2. Abſurd; contrary to reaſon.

Since the brain is only a part tranſmittent, and that humours oft are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from ſo *irrational* an application. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

I ſhall quietly ſubmit, not wiſhing ſo *irrational* a thing as that every body ſhould be deceived. *Pope.*

IRRATIONA'LITY, ìr-râſh'-ô-nâl-ìt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *irrational.*] Want of reaſon.

IRRA'TIONALLY, ìr-râſh'-ô-nâl-lŷ. *adv.* [from *irrational.*] Without reaſon; abſurdly.

IRRECLA'IMABLE, ìr-rê-klâ'm-âbl. *adj.* [*in* and *reclaimable.*] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.

As for obſtinate, *irreclaimable*, profeſſed enemies, we muſt expect their calumnies will continue. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

IRRECONCI'LABLE, ìr-rêk-ûn-sì'l-âbl. *adj.* [*irreconciliable*, Fr. *in* and *reconcilable.*]

1. Not to be recalled to kindneſs; not to be appeaſed.

Wage eternal war,
Irreconcilable to our grand foe. *Milton.*

A weak unequal faction may animate a government; but when it grows equal in ſtrength, and *irreconcileable* by animoſity, it cannot end without ſome criſis. *Temple.*

There are no factions, though *irreconcilable* to one another, that are not united in their affection to you. *Dryden.*

2. Not to be made conſiſtent: it has *with* or *to.*

As ſhe was ſtrictly virtuous herſelf, ſo ſhe always put the beſt conſtruction upon the words and actions of her neighbours, except where they were *irreconcilable to* the rules of honeſty and decency. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Since the ſenſe I oppoſe is attended *with* ſuch groſs *irreconcilable* abſurdities, I preſume I need not offer any thing farther in ſupport of the one, or in diſproof of the other. *Rogers.*

This eſſential power of gravitation or attraction is *irreconcilable with* the Atheiſt's own doctrine of a chaos. *Bentley.*

All that can be tranſmitted from the ſtars is wholly unaccountable, and *irreconcilable to* any ſyſtem of ſcience. *Bentley.*

IRRECONCI'LABLENESS, ìr-rêk-ûn-sì'l-âbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *irreconcilable.*] Impoſſibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'LABLY, ìr-rêk-ûn-sì'l-âb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *irreconcilable.*] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED, ìr-rêk'-ûn-sìld. *adj.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] Not atoned.

A ſervant dies in many *irreconciled* iniquities. *Shakeſp.*

IRRECO'VERABLE, ìr-rê-kûv'-ûr-âbl. *adj.* [*in* and *recoverable.*]

1. Not to be regained; not to be reſtored or repaired.

Time, in a natural ſenſe, is *irrecoverable*: the moment juſt fled by us, it is impoſſible to recal. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be remedied.

The *irrecoverable* loſs of ſo many livings of principal value. *Hooker.*

It concerns every man, that would not trifle away his ſoul, and fool himſelf into *irrecoverable* miſery, with the greateſt ſeriouſneſs to enquire. *Tillotſon.*

IRRECO'VERABLY, ìr-rê-kûv'-ûr-âb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *irrecoverable.*] Beyond recovery; paſt repair.

O dark, dark, dark amid' the blaze of noon;
Irrecov'rably dark, total eclipſe,
Without all hope of day. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The credit of the Exchequer is *irrecoverably* loſt by the laſt breach with the bankers. *Temple.*

IRREDU'CIBLE, ìr-rê-dû'-sìbl. *adj.* [*in* and *reducible.*] Not to be brought or reduced.

Theſe obſervations ſeem to argue the corpuſcles of air to be *irreducible* into water. *Boyle.*

IRREFRAGABI'LITY, ìr-rêf'-frâ-gâ-bìl'-ìt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *irrefragable.*] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE, ìr-rêf'-frâ-gâbl. *adj.* [*irrefragabilis*, ſchool Lat. *irrefragable*, Fr.] Not to be confuted; ſuperior to argumental oppoſition.

Strong and *irrefragable* the evidences of Chriſtianity muſt be: they who reſiſted them would reſiſt every thing. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The danger of introducing unexperienced men was urged as an *irrefragable* reaſon for working by ſlow degrees. *Swift.*

IRREFRA'GABLY, ìr-rêf'-frâ-gâb-lŷ. *adv.* [from *irrefragable.*] With force above confutation.

That they denied a future ſtate is evident from St. Paul's reaſonings, which are of no force but only on that ſuppoſition, as Origen largely and *irrefragably* proves. *Atterbury.*

IRREFU'TABLE, ìr-rê-fû'-tâbl. *adj.* [*irrefutabilis*, Lat.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRRE'GULAR, ìr-règ'-gù-lùr. *adj.* [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Lat.]

1. Deviating from rule, cuſtom, or nature.

The am'rous youth
Obtain'd of Venus his deſire,
Howe'er *irregular* his fire. *Prior.*

2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.

This motion ſeems excentrique and *irregular*, yet not well to be reſiſted or quieted. *K. Charles.*

Regular
Then moſt, when moſt *irregular* they ſeem. *Milton.*

The numbers of pindariques are wild and *irregular*, and ſometimes ſeem harſh and uncouth. *Cowley.*

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue. A ſoft word for *vitious*.

Irregula'rity, ìr-règ-gù-lâr'-ìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*irregularité*, Fr. from *irregular*.]

1. Deviation from rule.

2. Neglect of method and order.

This *irregularity* of its unruly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion. *Brown.*

As theſe vaſt heaps of mountains are thrown together with ſo much *irregularity* and confuſion, they form a great variety of hollow bottoms. *Addiſ.*

3. Inordinate practice; vice.

Religion is ſomewhat leſs in danger of corruption, while the ſinner acknowledges the obligations of his duty, and is aſhamed of his *irregularities*. *Rogers.*

Irre'gularly, ìr-règ'-gù-lùr-lỳ. *adv.* [from *irregular*.] Without obſervation of rule or method.

Phaeton,
By the wild courſes of his fancy drawn,
From Eaſt to Weſt *irregularly* hurl'd,
Firſt ſet on fire himſelf, and then the world. *Dryd.*

Your's is a ſoul *irregularly* great,
Which wanting temper, yet abounds with heat. *Dryden.*

It may give ſome light to thoſe whoſe concerns for their little ones makes them ſo *irregularly* bold as to conſult their own reaſon, in the education of their children, rather than to rely upon old cuſtom. *Locke.*

To **Irre'gulate**, ìr-règ'-gù-làt. *v. a.* [from *in* and *regula*, Lat.] To make irregular; to diſorder.

Its fluctuations are but motions ſubſervient, which winds, ſhelves, and every interjacency *irregulates*. *Brown.*

Irre'lative, ìr-rèl'-là-tìv. *adj.* [*in* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having no reference to any thing; ſingle; unconnected.

Separated by the voice of God, things in their ſpecies came out in uncommunicated varieties, and *irrelative* ſeminalities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Irreli'gion, ìr-rè-lìdzh'-ùn. *n. ſ.* [*irreligion*, Fr. *in* and *religion*.] Contempt of religion; impiety.

The weapons with which I combat *irreligion* are already conſecrated. *Dryden.*

We behold every inſtance of prophaneneſs and *irreligion*, not only committed, but defended and gloried in. *Rogers.*

Irreli'gious, ìr-rè-lìdzh'-ùs. *adj.* [*irreligieux*, Fr. *in* and *religious*.]

1. Contemning religion; impious.

The iſſue of an *irreligious* Moor. *Shakeſp.*

Whoever ſees theſe *irreligious* men,
With burthen of a ſickneſs weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And vowing of their ſouls to ev'ry ſaint. *Davies.*

Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the impious and *irreligious*. *South.*

2. Contrary to religion.

Wherein that Scripture ſtandeth not the church of God in any ſtead, or ſerveth nothing at all to direct, but may be let paſs as needleſs to be conſulted with, we judge it profane, impious, and *irreligious* to think. *Hooker.*

Might not the queen's domeſticks be obliged to avoid ſwearing and *irreligious* profane diſcourſe? *Swift.*

Irreli'giously, ìr-rè-lìdzh'-ùs-lỳ. *adv.* [from *irreligious*.] With impiety; with irreligion.

Irre'meable, ìr-rè'-mỳ-àbl. *adj.* [*irremeabilis*, Lat.] Admitting no return.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without delay
Paſs'd on, and took th' *irremeable* way. *Dryden.*

Irreme'diable, ìr-rè-mè'-dyàbl. *adj.* [*irremediable*, Fr. *in* and *remediable*.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

They content themſelves with that which was the *irremediable* error of former times, or the neceſſity of the preſent hath caſt upon them. *Hooker.*

A ſteady hand, in military affairs, is more requiſite than in peace, becauſe an error committed in war may prove *irremediable*. *Bacon.*

Whatever he conſults you about, unleſs it lead to ſome fatal and *irremediable* miſchief, be ſure you adviſe only as a friend. *Locke.*

Irreme'diably, ìr-rè-mè'-dyàb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *irremediable*.] Without cure.

It happens to us *irremediably* and inevitably, that we may perceive theſe accidents are not the fruits of our labour, but gifts of God. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Irremi'ssible, ìr-rè-mìs'-sìbl. *adj.* [*in* and *remitto*, Lat. *irremiſſible*, Fr.] Not to be pardoned.

Irremi'ssibleness, ìr-rè-mìs'-sìbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *irremiſſible*.] The quality of being not to be pardoned.

Thence ariſes the aggravation and *irremiſſibleneſs* of the ſin. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Irremo'vable, ìr-rè-mòv'-àbl. *adj.* [*in* and *remove*.] Not to be moved; not to be changed.

He is *irremovable*,
Reſ lv'd for flight. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Irreno'wned, ìr-rè-now'nd. *adj.* [*in* and *renown*.] Void of honour. We now ſay, *unrenowned*.

For all he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from purſuit of praiſe and fame
To ſluggiſh ſloth and ſenſual delights,
And end their days with *irrenowned* ſhame. *Fairy Queen.*

Irre'parable, ìr-rèp'-pèr-àbl. *adj.* [*irreparabilis*, Lat. *irreparable*, Fr.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

Irreparable is the loſs, and Patience ſays it is not paſt her cure. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Toil'd with loſs *irreparable*. *Milton.*

It is an *irreparable* injuſtice we are guilty of, when we are prejudiced by the looks of thoſe whom we do not know. *Addiſon.*

The ſtory of Deucalion and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and innocence cannot miſs of the divine protection, and that the only loſs *irreparable* is that of our probity. *Garth.*

Irre'parably, ìr-rèp'-pèr-àb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *irreparable*.] Without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befall artiſts *irreparably*. *Boyle.*

The cutting off that time, induſtry and gifts, whereby ſhe ſhould be nouriſhed, were *irreparably* injurious to her. *Decay of Piety.*

Irreple'viable, ìr-rè-plèv'-vỳ-àbl. *adj.* [*in* and *replevy*.] Not to be redeemed. A law term.

Irreprehe'nsible, ìr-rèp-prè-hèn'-sìbl. *adj.* [*irreprehenſible*, Fr. *irreprehenſibilis*, Lat.] Exempt from blame.

Irreprehe'nsibly, ìr-rèp-prè-hèn'-sìb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *irreprehenſible*.] Without blame.

Irreprese'ntable, ìr-rèp-prè-zènt'-àbl. *adj.* [*in* and *repreſent*.] Not to be figured by any repreſentation.

God's *irrepreſentable* nature doth hold againſt making images of God. *Stillingfleet.*

Irrepro'achable, ìr-rè-prò'tsh-àbl. *adj.* [*in* and *reproachable*.] Free from blame; free from reproach.

He was a ſerious ſincere Chriſtian, of an innocent, *irreproachable*, nay, exemplary life. *Atterbury.*

Their prayer may be, that they may raiſe up and breed as *irreproachable* a young family as their parents have done. *Pope.*

Irrepro'achably, ìr-rè-prò'tsh-àb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *irreproachable*.] Without blame; without reproach.

Irrepro'veable, ìr-rè-pròv'-àbl. *adj.* [*in* and *reproveable*.] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

Irresistibi'lity, ìr-rè-zìs'-tỳ-bìl''-ìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [from *irreſiſtible*.] Power or force above oppoſition.

The doctrine of *irreſiſtibility* of grace, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be affixt to gratitude. *Hammond.*

Irresi'stible, ìr-rè-zìs'-tìbl. *adj.* [*irreſiſtible*, Fr. *in* and *reſiſtible*.] Superiour to oppoſition.

Fear doth grow from an apprehenſion of the Deity, indued with *irreſiſtible* power to hurt; and is of all affections, anger excepted, the unapteſt to admit conference with reaſon. *Hooker.*

In mighty quadrate join'd
Of union *irreſiſtible*. *Milton.*

Fear of God is inward acknowledgement of an holy juſt Being, armed with almighty and *irreſiſtible* power. *Tillotſon.*

There can be no difference in the ſubjects, where the application is almighty and *irreſiſtible*, as in creation. *Rogers.*

Irresi'stibly, ìr-rè-zìs'-tìb-lỳ. *adv.* [from *irreſiſtible*.] In a manner not to be oppoſed.

God *irreſiſtibly* ſways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden.*

Fond of pleaſing and endearing ourſelves to thoſe we eſteem, we are *irreſiſtibly* led into the ſame inclinations and averſions with them. *Rogers.*

Irresi'stless, ìr-rè-zìst'-lìs. *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irreſiſtible; reſiſtleſs.

Thoſe radiant eyes, whoſe *irreſiſtleſs* flame
Strikes Envy dumb, and keeps Sedition tame,
They can to gazing multitudes give law,
Convert the factious, and the rebel awe. *Glanville.*

Irre'soluble, ìr-rès'-sò-lùbl. *adj.* [*in* and *reſolubilis*, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be diſſolved.

In factitious ſal ammoniac the common and urinous ſalts are ſo well mingled, that both in the open fire and in ſubliming veſſels they riſe together as one ſalt, which ſeems in ſuch veſſels *irreſoluble* by fire alone. *Boyle.*

Irre'solubleness, ìr-rès'-sò-lùbl-nìs. *n. ſ.* [from *irreſoluble*.] Reſiſtance to ſeparation of the parts.

Quercetanus has this confeſſion of the *irreſolubleneſs* of diamonds. *Boyle.*

Irreso'lvedly, ìr-rè-zàl'-vèd-lỳ. *adv.* [*in* and *reſolved*.] Without ſettled determination.

Divers of my friends have thought it ſtrange to hear me ſpeak ſo *irreſolvedly* concerning thoſe things, which ſome take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

Irre'solute, ìr-rèz'-zò-lùt. *adj.* [*irreſolu*, Fr. *in* and *reſolute*.] Not conſtant in purpoſe; not determined.

Were he evil-us'd, he would outgo
His father, by as much as a performance
Does an *irreſolute* purpoſe. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Him, after long debate, *irreſolute*
Of thoughts revolv'd his final ſentence choſe
Fit veſſel, fitteſt imp of fraud, in whom
To enter. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To make reflections upon what is paſt, is the part of ingenious but *irreſolute* men. *Temple.*

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either ſide,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;
Irreſolute on which ſhe ſhould rely,
At laſt unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden.*

Irre'solutely, ìr-rêz'-zô-lût-lý. *adv.* [from *irreſolute.*] Without firmneſs of mind; without determined purpoſe.

Irresolu'tion, ìr-rêz-ô-lû'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*irreſolution*, Fr. *in* and *reſolution.*] Want of firmneſs of mind.

It hath moſt force upon things that have the lighteſt motion, and therefore upon the ſpirits of men, and in them upon ſuch affections as move lighteſt; as upon men in fear, or men in *irreſolution.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Irreſolution on the ſchemes of life, which offer themſelves to our choice, and inconſtancy in purſuing them, are the greateſt cauſes of all our unhappineſs. *Addiſon.*

Irrespe'ctive, ìr-rês-spêk'-tìv. *adj.* [*in* and *reſpective.*] Having no regard to any circumſtances.

Thus did the Jew, by perſuading himſelf of his particular *irreſpective* election, think it ſafe to run into all ſins! *Hammond.*

According to this doctrine, it muſt be reſolved wholly into the abſolute *irreſpective* will of God. *Rogers.*

Irrespe'ctively, ìr-rês-spêk'-tìv-lý. *adv.* [from *irreſpective.*] Without regard to circumſtances.

He is convinced, that all the promiſes belong to him abſolutely and *irreſpectively.* *Hammond.*

Irretrie'vable, ìr-rê-trê'-vâbl. *adj.* [*in* and *retrieve.*] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

Irretrie'vably, ìr-rê-trê'-vâb-lý. *adv.* [from *irretrievable.*] Irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore muſt have been all *irretrievably* loſt, and uſeleſs to mankind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward.*

Irre'verence, ìr-rêv'-vêr-êns. *n. ſ.* [*irreverentia*, Lat. *irreverence*, Fr. *in* and *reverence.*]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of reſpect.

Having ſeen our ſcandalous *irreverence* towards God's worſhip in general, 'tis eaſy to make application to the ſeveral parts of it. *Decay of Piety.*

They were a ſort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to ſalute them on all occaſions, and which it was an *irreverence* to omit. *Pope.*

2. State of being diſregarded.

The concurrence of the houſe of peers in that fury can be imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and ſcorn the judges were juſtly in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon.*

Irre'verent, ìr-rêv'-vêr-ênt. *adj.* [*irreverent*, Fr. *in* and *reverent.*] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expreſſing or conceiving due veneration or reſpect.

As our fear excludeth not that boldneſs which becometh ſaints, ſo, if our familiarity with God do not ſavour of fear, it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true humility can never ſtand. *Hooker.*

Knowledge men ſought for, and covered it from the vulgar ſort as jewels of ineſtimable price, fearing the *irreverent* conſtruction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Raleigh.*

Witneſs the *irreverent* ſon
Of him who built the ark; who, for the ſhame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curſe,
Servant of ſervants, on his vicious race. *Milton.*

Swearing, and the *irreverent* uſing the name of God in common diſcourſe, is another abuſe of the tongue. *Ray.*

If an *irreverent* expreſſion or thought too wanton are crept into my verſes, through my inadvertency, let their authors be anſwerable for them. *Dryden.*

Irre'verently, ìr-rêv'-vêr-ênt-lý. *adv.* [from *irreverent.*] Without due reſpect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill eſſay of reverence and godly fear to uſe the goſpel *irreverently.* *Govern. of the Tongue.*

Irreve'rsible, ìr-rê-vêr'-sìbl. *adj.* [*in* and *reverſe.*] Not to be recalled; not to be changed.

The ſins of his chamber and his cloſet ſhall be produced before men and angels, and an eternal *irreverſible* ſentence be pronounced. *Rogers.*

Irreve'rsibly, ìr-rê-vêr'-sìb-lý. *adv.* [from *irreverſible.*] Without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occaſioned that great ſcandal in the church, at which ſo many myriads of ſolifidians have ſtumbled, and fallen *irreverſibly*, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Irre'vocable, ìr-rêv'-vô-kâbl. *adj.* [*irrevocabilis*, Lat. *irrevocable*, Fr.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reverſed.

Give thy hand to Warwick,
And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable*,
That only Warwick's daughter ſhall be thine. *Shakeſp.*

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom,
Which I have paſt upon her. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

That which is paſt is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they do but trifle, that labour in paſt matters. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The ſecond, both for piety renown'd,
And puiſſant deeds, a promiſe ſhall receive
Irrevocable, that his regal throne
For ever ſhall endure. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

By her *irrevocable* fate,
War ſhall the country waſte, and change the ſtate. *Dryden.*

The other victor flame a moment ſtood,
Then fell, and lifeleſs left th' extinguiſh'd wood;
For ever loſt, th' *irrevocable* light
Forſook the black'ning coals, and ſunk to night. *Dryden.*

Each ſacred accent bears eternal weight,
And each *irrevocable* word is fate. *Pope.*

Irre'vocably, ìr-rêv'-vô-kâb-lý. *adv.* [from *irrevocable.*] Without recal.

If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be *irrevocably* extinguiſh'd. *Boyle.*

To **I'RRIGATE,** ìr'-rý-gât. *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Lat.] To wet; to moiſten; to water.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually *irrigate*, nouriſh, keep hot, and ſupple all the members. *Ray on the Creation.*

They keep a bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted ſleep,
Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*
Their dry furr'd tongues. *A. Phillips.*

Irriga'tion, ìr-rý-gâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [from *irrigate.*] The act of watering or moiſtening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation.* *Bacon.*

Irri'guous, ìr-rìg'-gû-ûs. *adj.* [from *irrigate.*]

1. Watery; watered.

The flow'ry lap
Of ſome *irriguous* valley ſpreads her ſtore. *Milton.*

2. Dewy; moiſt. *Phillips* ſeems to have miſtaken the Latin phraſe *irriguus ſopor.*

Raſh Elepenor
Dry'd an immeaſurable bowl, and thought
T' exhale his ſurfeit by *irriguous* ſleep:
Imprudent! him death's iron ſleep oppreſt. *Phillips.*

Irri'sion, ìr-rìzh'-ûn. *n. ſ.* [*irriſio*, Lat. *irriſion*, Fr.] The act of laughing at another.

Ham, by his indiſcreet and unnatural *irriſion*, and expoſing of his father, incurs his curſe. *Woodward.*

To **I'RRITATE,** ìr'-rý-tât. *v. a.* [*irrito*, Lat. *irriter*, Fr.]

1. To provoke; to teaze; to exaſperate.

The earl, ſpeaking to the freeholders in imperious language, did not *irritate* the people. *Bacon.*

Laud's power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilſt he had a ſuperior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could ſlacken them, and was thought to be the more remiſs to *irritate* his cholerick diſpoſition. *Clarendon.*

2. To fret; to put into motion or diſorder by any irregular or unaccuſtomed contract; to ſtimulate; to vellicate.

Cold maketh the ſpirits vigorous, and *irritateth* them. *Bacon.*

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.

Air, if very cold, *irritateth* the flame, and maketh it burn more fiercely, as fire ſcorcheth in froſty weather. *Bacon.*

When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth ſweat. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Rous'd
By daſh of clouds, or *irritating* war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious ſpring. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Irrita'tion, ìr-rý-tâ'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*irritatio*, Lat. *irritation*, Fr. from *irritate.*]

1. Provocation; exaſperation.
2. Stimulation; vellication.

Violent affections and *irritations* of the nerves, in any part of the body, is cauſed by ſomething acrimonious. *Arbuthnot.*

Irru'ption, ìr-rûp'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*irruption*, Fr. *irruptio*, Lat.]

1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance.

I refrain, too ſuddenly,
To utter what will come at laſt too ſoon;
Leſt evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*,
Hitting thy aged ear, ſhould pierce too deep. *Milt.*

There are frequent inundations made in maritime countries by the *irruption* of the ſea. *Burnet.*

A full and ſudden *irruption* of thick melancholick blood into the heart puts a ſtop to its pulſation. *Harvey.*

2. Inroad; burſt of invaders into any place.

Notwithſtanding the *irruptions* of the barbarous nations, one can ſcarce imagine how ſo plentiful a ſoil ſhould become ſo miſerably unpeopled. *Addiſon.*

Is, ìz. [ıꞅ, Sax. See To Be.]

1. The third perſon ſingular of *To be*: I am, thou art, he *is*.

He that *is* of God, heareth God's words. *John*, viii. 47.

Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither *is* it in them to do good. *Jer.* x. 5.

My thought, whoſe murther yet *is* but fantaſtical,
Shakes ſo my ſingle ſtate of man, that function
Is ſmother'd in ſurmiſe; and nothing *is*,
But what *is* not. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

2. It is ſometimes expreſſed by *'s*.

There*'s* ſome among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakeſp.*

Ischia'dick, ìz-ký-âd'-ìk. *adj.* [ἰσχίον, ἰσχιαδικὸς; *iſchiadique*, Fr.] In anatomy, an epithet given to the crural vein; in pathology the *iſchiadick* paſſion is the gout in the hip, or the ſciatica. *Harris.*

I'SCHURY, ìs-kû'-rỳ. *n. ſ.* [ἰσχυρία, ἴσχω and οὖρον urine; *iſchurie*, Fr. *iſchuria*, Lat.] A ſtoppage of urine, whether by gravel or other cauſe.

ISCHURE'TICK, ìs-kû-rĕt'-tìk. *n. ſ.* [*iſchuretique*, Fr. from *iſchury*.] Such medicines as force when ſuppreſſed.

ISH, ìsh'. [ıſc, Sax.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to expreſs diminution; a ſmall degree, or incipient ſtate of any quality: as, *bluiſh*, tending to blue; *brightiſh*, ſomewhat bright.

2. It is likewiſe ſometimes the termination of a gentile or poſſeſſive adjective: as, *Swediſh*, *Daniſh*; the *Daniſh* territories, or territories of the Danes.

3. It likewiſe notes participation of the qualities of the ſubſtantive to which it is added: as, *fool*, *fooliſh*; *man*, *maniſh*; *rogue*, *roguiſh*.

I'SICLE, ì'-sìkl. *n. ſ.* [More properly *icicle*, from *ice*; but *ice* ſhould rather be written *iſe*; ıſſ, Sax.] A pendent ſhoot of ice.

Do you know this lady?
—The moon of Rome; chaſte as the *iſicle*
That's curdled by the froſt from pureſt ſnow
Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shakeſp.*

The froſts and ſnows her tender body ſpare;
Thoſe are not limbs for *iſicles* to tear. *Dryden.*

ISINGLA'SS, ì'-zìng-glås. *n. ſ.* [from *ice*, or *iſe*, and *glaſs*; *ichthyocolla*, Lat.]

Iſinglaſs is a tough, firm, and light ſubſtance, of a whitiſh colour, and in ſome degree tranſparent, much reſembling glue. The fiſh from which *iſinglaſs* is prepared, is one of the cartilaginous kind: it grows to eighteen and twenty feet in length, and greatly reſembles the ſturgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Boriſthenes, the Volga, and the larger rivers of Europe. From the inteſtines of this fiſh the *iſinglaſs* is prepared by boiling. *Hill.*

The cure of putrefaction requires an incraſſating diet, as all viſcid broths, hartſhorn, ivory, and *iſinglaſs*. *Floyer.*

Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as *iſinglaſs*. *Mortimer.*

I'SINGLASS *Stone*, ì'-zìng-glås-stòn. *n. ſ.* A foſſil which is one of the pureſt and ſimpleſt of the natural bodies. The maſſes are of a browniſh or reddiſh colour; but when the plates are ſeparated, they are perfectly colourleſs, and more bright and pellucid than the fineſt glaſs. It is found in Muſcovy, Perſia, the iſland of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

I'SLAND, ì'-lånd. *n. ſ.* [*inſula*, Lat. *iſola*, Ital. *ealand*, Erſe. It is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land ſurrounded by water.

He will carry this *iſland* home in his pocket, and give it his ſon for an apple.—And ſowing the kernels of it in the ſea, bring forth more *iſlands*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Within a long receſs there lies a bay,
An *iſland* ſhades it from the rolling ſea,
And forms a port. *Dryden.*

Iſland of bliſs! amid' the ſubject ſeas. *Thomſon.*

I'SLANDER, ì'-lån-dùr. *n. ſ.* [from *iſland*. Pronounce *ilander*.] An inhabitant of a country ſurrounded by water.

We, as all *iſlanders*, are lunares, or the moon's men. *Camden.*

Your dinner, and the generous *iſlanders*
By you invited, do attend your preſence. *Shakeſp.*

There are many bitter ſayings againſt *iſlanders* in general, repreſenting them as fierce, treacherous, and unhoſpitable: thoſe who live on the continent have ſuch frequent intercourſe with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than thoſe who are the inhabitants of an iſland. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

A race of rugged mariners are theſe,
Unpoliſh'd men, and boiſt'rous as their ſeas;
The native *iſlanders* alone their care,
And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope.*

ISLE, ìl. *n. ſ.* [*iſle*, Fr. *inſula*, Lat. Pronounce *ile*.]

1. An iſland; a country ſurrounded by water.

The inſtalment of this noble duke
In the ſeat royal of this famous *iſle*. *Shakeſp.*

The dreadful fight
Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:
Seas ſtain'd with gore I ſing, advent'rous toil,
And how theſe monſters did diſarm an *iſle*. *Waller.*

2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *aile*, from *aile*, Fr. from *ale*, Lat. the *aile* being probably at firſt only a wing or ſide walk. It may come likewiſe from *allée*, Fr. a walk.] A long walk in a church, or publick building.

O'er the twilight groves and duſky caves,
Long ſounding *iſles* and intermingled graves,
Black Melancholy ſits. *Pope.*

ISOPERIME'TRICAL, ì-sò-pĕr-ỳ-mĕt'-trỳ-kål. *n. ſ.* [ἴσος, περὶ, and μέτρον.] In geometry, are ſuch figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greateſt. *Harris.*

ISO'SCELES, ì-sòs'-sè-lès. *n. ſ.* [*iſoſcele*, Fr. or *equiangular triangle*.] That which hath only two ſides equal. *Harris.*

I'SSUE, ìs'-shû. *n. ſ.* [*iſſue*, Fr.]

1. The act of paſſing out.

2. Exit; egreſs; or paſſage out.

Unto the Lord belong the *iſſues* from death. *Pſalms.*

Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilſt in motion, as the only means to find an *iſſue* out of this difficulty. *Digby on Bodies.*

We might have eaſily prevented thoſe great returns of money to France; and if it be true the French are ſo impoveriſhed, in what condition muſt they have been, if that *iſſue* of wealth had been ſtopped? *Swift.*

3. Event; conſequence.

Spirits are not finely touch'd,
But to fine *iſſues*. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

If I were ever fearful
To do a thing, where I the *iſſue* doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Againſt the non-performance, 'twas a fear
Which oft infects the wiſeſt. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

But let the *iſſue* correſpondent prove
To good beginnings of each enterprize. *Fairfax.*

If things were caſt upon this *iſſue*, that God ſhould never prevent ſin 'till man deſerved it, the beſt would ſin, and ſin for ever. *South.*

The wittieſt ſayings and ſentences will be found the *iſſues* of chance, and nothing elſe but ſo many lucky hits of a roving fancy. *South.*

Our preſent condition is better for us in the *iſſue*, than that uninterrupted health and ſecurity that the Atheiſt deſires. *Bentley.*

4. Termination; concluſion.

He hath preſerved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after theſe wars, of which they hope for a ſoon and proſperous *iſſue*. *Sidney.*

What *iſſue* of my love remains for me!
How wild a paſſion works within my breaſt!
With what prodigious flames am I poſſeſt! *Dryd.*

Homer, at a loſs to bring difficult matters to an *iſſue*, lays his hero aſleep, and this ſolves the difficulty. *Broome.*

5. Sequel deduced from premiſes.

I am to pray you not to ſtrain my ſpeech
To groſſer *iſſues*, nor to larger reach,
Than to ſuſpicion. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muſcle for the diſcharge of humours.

This tumour in his left arm was cauſed by ſtrict binding of his *iſſue*. *Wiſeman.*

7. Evacuation.

A woman was diſeaſed with an *iſſue* of blood. *Mat.* ix. 20.

8. Progeny; offſpring.

O nation miſerable!
Since that the trueſt *iſſue* of thy throne,
By his own interdiction ſtands accurſt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Nor where Abaſſin kings their *iſſue* guard,
Mount Amara, though this by ſome ſuppos'd
True Paradiſe, under the Æthiop line
By Nilus' head. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

This old peaceful prince, as Heav'n decreed,
Was bleſs'd with no male *iſſue* to ſucceed. *Dryden's Æn.*

The frequent productions of monſters, in all the ſpecies of animals, and ſtrange *iſſues* of human birth, carry with them difficulties, not poſſible to conſiſt with this hypotheſis. *Locke.*

9. [In law.] *Iſſue* hath divers applications in the common law: ſometimes uſed for the children begotten between a man and his wife; ſometimes for profits growing from an amercement, fine, or expences of ſuit; ſometimes for profits of lands or tenements; ſometimes for that point of matter depending in ſuit, whereupon the parties join and put their cauſe to the trial of the jury. *Iſſue* is either general or ſpecial: general *iſſue* ſeemeth to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to bring in their verdict, whether the defendant have done any ſuch thing as the plaintiff layeth to his charge. The ſpecial *iſſue* then muſt be that, where ſpecial matter being alledged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon, and ſo grow rather to a demurrer, if it be *quæſtio juris*, or to trial by the jury, if it be *quæſtio facti*. *Cowell.*

To **I'SSUE**, ìs'-shû. *v. n.* [from the noun; *iſſer*, Fr. *uſcire*, Ital.]

1. To come out; to paſs out of any place.

Waters *iſſued* out from under the threſhold of the houſe. *Ezek.*

From the utmoſt end of the head branches there *iſſueth* out a gummy juice. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Waters *iſſu'd* from a cave. *Milton.*

Ere Pallas *iſſu'd* from the thunderer's head,
Dulneſs o'er all poſſeſs'd her ancient right. *Pope.*

2. To make an eruption; to break out.

Three of maſter Ford's brothers watch the door with piſtols, that none ſhould *iſſue* out, otherwiſe you might ſlip away. *Shakeſp.*

See that none hence *iſſue* forth a ſpy. *Milton.*

Haſte, arm your Ardeans, *iſſue* to the plain;
With faith to friend, aſſault the Trojan train. *Dryd.*

At length there *iſſu'd*, from the grove behind,
A fair aſſembly of the female kind. *Dryden.*

A buzzing noiſe of bees his ears alarms;
Straight *iſſue* through the ſides aſſembling ſwarms. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacenſians ſtand,
And furl their ſails, and *iſſue* on the land. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

3. To proceed as an offſpring.

Of thy ſons that ſhall *iſſue* from thee, which thou ſhalt beget, ſhall they take away. 2 *Kings*, xx. 18.

4. To be produced by any fund.

Theſe altarages *iſſued* out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the prieſthood. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

5. To run out in lines.

Pipes made with a belly towards the lower end, and then *iſſuing* into a ſtraight concave again. *Bacon.*

To **I'SSUE**, ìs'-shû. *v. a.*

1. To ſend out; to ſend forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to digeſt the parts or to *iſſue* the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The commiſſioners ſhould *iſſue* money out to no other uſe. *Temple.*

2. To ſend out judicially or authoritatively.

This is the more frequent ſenſe. It is commonly followed by a particle, *out* or *forth*.

If the council *iſſued out* any order againſt them, or if the king ſent a proclamation for their repair to their houſes, ſome noblemen publiſhed a proteſtation. *Clarendon.*

Deep in a rocky cave he makes abode,
A manſion proper for a mourning god:
Here he gives audience, *iſſuing out* decrees
To rivers, his dependent deities. *Dryden.*

In vain the maſter *iſſues out* commands,
In vain the trembling ſailors ply their hands;
The tempeſt unforeſeen prevents their care. *Dryd.*

They conſtantly wait in court to make a due return of what they have done, and to receive ſuch other commands as the judge ſhall *iſſue forth*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

I'SSUELESS, Is'-shû-lls. *adj.* [from *iſſue*.] Having no offspring; wanting deſcendants.

Carew, by virtue of this entail, ſucceeded to Hugh's portion, as dying *iſſueleſs*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

I have done ſin;
For which the Heav'ns, taking angry note,
Have left me *iſſueleſs*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I'STHMUS, Is'-mûs. *n. ſ.* [*iſthmus*, Lat.] A neck of land joining the peninſula to the continent.

There is a caſtle ſtrongly ſeated on a high rock, which joineth by an *iſthmus* to the land, and is impregnably fortified. *Sandys's Travels.*

The Aſſyrian empire ſtretcheth northward to that *iſthmus* between the Euxine and the Caſpian ſeas. *Brerewood on Languages.*

O life, thou nothing's younger brother!
Thou weak built *iſthmus*, that doſt proudly riſe
Up betwixt two eternities,
Yet can'ſt not wave nor wind ſuſtain;
But broken and o'erwhelm'd the ocean meets
again. *Cowley.*

Our church of England ſtands as Corinth between two ſeas, and there are ſome buſy in cutting the *iſthmus*, to let in both at once upon it. *Stillingfl.*

Cleomenes thinking it more adviſable to fortify, not the *iſthmus*, but the mountains, put his deſign in execution. *Creech.*

Plac'd on this *iſthmus* of a middle ſtate,
A being darkly wiſe, and rudely great. *Pope.*

IT, It. *pronoun.* [hıꞇ, Sax.]

1. The neutral demonſtrative. Uſed in ſpeaking of things. For *it*, our anceſtors uſed *he*, as the neutral pronoun; and for *its* they uſed *his*. Thus in the Accidence, *a noun adjective is that which cannot ſtand by* himſelf, *but requireth another word to be joined with* him *to ſhew* his *ſignification*.

Nothing can give that to another which *it* hath not itſelf. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Will our great anger learn to ſtoop ſo low?
I know *it* cannot. *Cowley.*

Tell me, O tell, what kind of thing is wit,
Thou who maſter art of *it*. *Cowley.*

His ſon, *it* may be, dreads no harm;
But kindly waits his father's coming home. *Flatman.*

The time will come, *it* will, when you ſhall know
The rage of love. *Dryden.*

How can I ſpeak? or how, ſir, can you hear?
Imagine that which you would moſt deplore,
And that which I would ſpeak, is *it* or more. *Dryd.*

A mind ſo furniſhed, what reaſon has *it* to acquieſce in *its* concluſions? *Locke.*

The glory which encompaſſed them covered the place, and darted *its* rays with ſo much ſtrength, that the whole fabrick began to melt. *Addiſon.*

If we find a greater good in the preſent conſtitution, than would have accrued either from the total privation of *it*, or from other frames and ſtructures, we may then reaſonably conclude, that the preſent conſtitution proceeded from an intelligent and good being, that formed *it* that particular way out of choice. *Bentley.*

2. *It* is uſed abſolutely for the ſtate of a perſon or affair.

How is *it* with our general?
—Even ſo
As with a man by his own alms impoiſon'd,
And with his charity ſlain. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

3. *It* is uſed for the thing; the matter; the affair.

It's come to paſs,
That tractable obedience is a ſlave
To each incenſed will. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

4. *It* is ſometimes expreſſed by *'t*.

He rallied, and again fell to *'t*;
For catching foe by nearer foot,
He lifted with ſuch might and ſtrength,
As would have hurl'd him thrice his length. *Hudib.*

The deſign, *it* ſeems, is to avoid the dreadful imputation of pedantry. *Swift.*

5. *It* is uſed ludicrouſly after neutral verbs, to give an emphaſis.

If Abraham brought all with him, it is not probable that he meant to walk *it* back again for his pleaſure. *Raleigh.*

The Lacedemonians, at the ſtraights of Thermopylæ, when their arms failed them, fought *it* out with their nails and teeth. *Dryden.*

I have often ſeen people laviſh *it* profuſely in tricking up their children, and yet ſtarve their minds. *Locke.*

The mole courſes *it* not on the ground, like the rat or mouſe, but lives under the earth. *Addiſon.*

Whether the charmer ſinner *it*, or ſaint *it*,
If folly grows romantick, I muſt paint *it*. *Pope.*

6. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrouſly, or rudely to perſons.

Let us after him,
Whoſe care is gone before to bid us welcome:
It is a peerleſs kinſman. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Do, child, go to *it* grandam, child:
Give grandam kingdom, and *its* grandam will
Give *it* up him. *Shakeſp. King John.*

7. *It* is ſometimes uſed of the firſt or ſecond perſon, ſometimes of more. This mode of ſpeech, though uſed by good authors, and ſupported by the *il y a* of the French, has yet an appearance of barbariſm.

Who was't came by?
—'*Tis* two or three, my lord, that bring you word
Macduff is fled to England. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

City,
'*Tis* I, that made thy widows. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

'*Tis* theſe that early taint the female ſoul. *Pope.*

ITCH, Itsh'. *n. ſ.* [ȝıcþa, Sax.]

1. A cutaneous diſeaſe extremely contagious, which overſpreads the body with ſmall puſtules filled with a thin ſerum, and raiſed, as microſcopes have diſcovered, by a ſmall animal. It is cured by ſulphur.

Luſt and liberty
Creep in the minds and marrows of our youths,
That 'gainſt the ſtream of virtue they may ſtrive,
And drown themſelves in riot, *itches*, blains. *Shak.*

The Lord will ſmite thee with the ſcab and with the *itch*, whereof thou can'ſt not be healed. *Deut.* xxviii. 27.

As if divinity had catch'd
The *itch* on purpoſe to be ſcratch'd. *Hudibras.*

2. The ſenſation of uneaſineſs in the ſkin, which is eaſed by rubbing.

3. A conſtant teazing deſire.

A certain *itch* of meddling with other people's matters, puts us upon ſhifting. *L'Eſtrange.*

He had ſtill pedigree in his head, and an *itch* of being thought a divine king. *Dryden.*

From ſervants company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an *itch* after it, but by other ways. *Locke.*

At half mankind when gen'rous Manly raves,
All know 'tis virtue, for he thinks them knaves:
When univerſal homage Umbra pays,
All ſee 'tis vice, and *itch* of vulgar praiſe. *Pope.*

To **ITCH**, Itsh'. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feel that uneaſineſs in the ſkin which is removed by rubbing.

A troubleſome *itching* of the part was occaſioned by want of tranſpiration. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

My right eye *itches*; ſome good luck is near:
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear. *Dryden.*

2. To long; to have continual deſire. This ſenſe appears in the following examples, though ſome of them are equivocal.

Maſter Shallow, you have yourſelf been a great fighter, though now a man of peace.—Mr. Page, though now I be old, and of the peace, if I ſee a ſword out, my finger *itches* to make one. *Shakeſp.*

Caſſius, you yourſelf,
Are much condemn'd to have an *itching* palm,
To ſell and mart your offices for gold. *Shakeſp.*

The *itching* ears, being an epidemick diſeaſe, gave fair opportunity to every mountebank. *Decay of Piety.*

All ſuch have ſtill an *itching* to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing ſide. *Pope.*

I'TCHY, Itsh'-ỳ. *adj.* [from *itch*.] Infected with the itch.

I'TEM, I'-têm. *adv.* [Lat.] Alſo. A word uſed when any article is added to the former.

I'TEM, I'-têm. *n. ſ.*

1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his ſide, and I to peruſe him by *items*. *Shakeſp.*

2. A hint; an inuendo.

If this diſcourſe have not concluded our weakneſs, I have one *item* more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I muſt loſe that which I thought I had, that there is none. *Glanville.*

To **ITERATE**, It'-têr-åt. *v. a.* [*itero*, Lat.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.

We covet to make the pſalms eſpecially familiar unto all: this is the very cauſe why we *iterate* the pſalms oftener than any other part of Scripture beſides; the cauſe wherefore we inure the people together with their miniſter, and not the miniſter alone to read them, as other parts of Scripture he doth. *Hooker.*

In the firſt ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories ſerved inſtead of books; whereof the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the ſame by often putting them in mind: in which reſpect we ſee how many times one thing hath been *iterated* into the beſt and wiſeſt. *Hooker.*

The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, ſent new ſolemn ambaſſadors to intimate unto him the decree of his eſtates, and to *iterate* his motion that the French would deſiſt from hoſtility. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

There be two kinds of reflections of ſounds; the one at diſtance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard diſtinctly, and the reflection alſo diſtinctly: the other in concurrence, when the ſound returneth immediately upon the original, and ſo *iterateth* it not, but amplifieth it. *Bacon.*

2. To do over again.

Aſhes burnt, and well reverberated by fire, after the ſalt thereof hath been drawn out by *iterated* decoctions. *Brown.*

Adam took no thought,
Eating his fill; nor Eve to *iterate*
Her former treſpaſs fear'd, the more to ſooth
Him with her lov'd ſociety. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I'TERANT, It'-têr-ånt. *adj.* [*iterans*, Lat.] Repeating.

Waters being near, make a current echo; but being farther off, they make an *iterant* echo. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ITERA'TION, It-têr-å'-shûn. *n. ſ.* [*iteration*, Fr. *iteratio*, Lat.] Repetition; recital over again.

Truth tir'd with *iteration*
As true as ſteel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakeſp.*
My huſband!
—Ay, 'twas he that told me firſt.
—My huſband!
—What needs this *iteration*, woman?
I ſay, thy huſband. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Iterations are commonly loſs of time; but there is no ſuch gain of time, as to iterate often the ſtate of the queſtion; for it chaſeth away many a frivolous ſpeech. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

In all theſe reſpects, it hath a peculiar property to engage the receiver to perſevere in all piety, and is farther improved by the frequent *iteration* and repetition. *Hammond.*

Iti'nerant, ì-tìn'-nėr-ånt. *adj.* [*itinerant*, Fr.] Wandering; not ſettled.

It ſhould be my care to ſweeten and mellow the voices of *itinerant* tradeſmen, as alſo to accommodate their cries to their reſpective wares. *Addiſ. Spectа.*

Iti'nerary, ì-tìn'-nėr-år-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*itineraire*, Fr. *itinerarium*, Lat.] A book of travels.

The clergy are ſufficiently reproached, in moſt *itineraries*, for the univerſal poverty one meets with in this plentiful kingdom. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Iti'nerary, ì-tìn'-nėr-år-ỳ. *adj.* [*itineraire*, Fr. *itinerarius*, Lat.] Travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

He did make a progreſs from Lincoln to the northern parts, though it was rather an *itinerary* circuit of juſtice than a progreſs. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Itse'lf, ìt-sėlf'. *pronoun.* [*it* and *ſelf*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

Who then ſhall blame
His peſter'd ſenſes, to recoil and ſtart,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itſelf for being there? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Borrowing of foreigners, in *itſelf*, makes not the kingdom rich or poor. *Locke.*

Ju'bilant, dzhổ-bỳ-lånt. *adj.* [*jubilans*, Lat.] Uttering ſongs of triumph.

The planets liſt'ning ſtood,
While the bright pomp aſcended *jubilant*. *Milton.*

Jubila'tion, dzhổ-bỳ-là'-shủn. *n. ſ.* [*jubilation*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.

Ju'bilee, dzhổ'-bỳ-lè. *n. ſ.* [*jubilé*, Fr. *jubilum*, from *jubilo*, low Lat.] A publick feſtivity; a time of rejoicing; a ſeaſon of joy.

Angels utt'ring joy, heav'n rung
With *jubilee*, and loud hoſannas fill'd
Th' eternal regions. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Joy was then a maſculine and a ſevere thing, the recreation of the judgment, or rejoicing the *jubilee* of reaſon. *South.*

The town was all a *jubilee* of feaſts. *Dryden.*

Jucu'ndity, dzhổ-kủn'-dìt-ỳ. *n. ſ.* [*jucunditas*, *jucundus*, Lat.] Pleaſantneſs; agreeableneſs.

The new or unexpected *jucundities*, which preſent themſelves, will have activity enough to excite the earthieſt ſoul, and raiſe a ſmile from the moſt compoſed tempers. *Brown.*

Judas *Tree*, dzhổ'-dåz-trè. *n. ſ.* [*ſiliquaſtrum*, Lat.] A plant.

Judas Tree yields a fine purpliſh, bright, red bloſſom in the Spring, and is increaſed by layers. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **Juda'ize**, dzhổ'-då-ìz. *v. n.* [*judaiſer*, Fr. *judaizo*, low Lat.] To conform to the manner of the Jews.

Paul *judaiz'd* with the Jews, was all to all. *Sandys.*

JUDGE, dzhủdzh'. *n. ſ.* [*juge*, Fr. *judex*, Lat.]

1. One who is inveſted with authority to determine any cauſe or queſtion, real or perſonal.

Shall not the *judge* of all the earth do right? *Gen.*

A father of the fatherleſs, and a *judge* of the widows, is God in his holy habitation. *Pſalms.*

Thou art *judge*
Of all things made, and judgeſt only right. *Milt.*

2. One who preſides in a court of judicature.

My lord Baſſanio gave his ring away
Unto the *judge* that begg'd it. *Shak. Mer. of Venice.*

A ſingle voice; and that not paſt me, but
By learned approbation of the *judge*. *Shak. H.* VIII.

How dares your pride,
As in a liſted field to fight your cauſe,
Unaſk'd the royal grant; nor marſhal by,
As knightly rites require, nor *judge* to try. *Dryden.*

It is not ſufficient to imitate nature in every circumſtance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is moſt beautiful, as being the ſovereign *judge* of his own art. *Dryden.*

3. One who has ſkill ſufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

One court there is in which he who knows the ſecrets of every heart will ſit *judge* himſelf. *Sherlock.*

A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit,
With the ſame ſpirit that its author writ. *Pope.*

To **Judge**, dzhủdzh'. *v. n.* [*juger*, Fr. *judico*, Lat.]

1. To paſs ſentence.

My wrong be upon thee; the Lord *judge* between thee and me. *Geneſis.*

Ye *judge* not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. 2 *Chron.*

2. To form or give an opinion.

Beſhrew me, but I love her heartily;
For ſhe is wiſe, if I can *judge* aright. *Shakeſp.*

Authors to themſelves,
Both what they *judge* and what they chuſe. *Milt.*

If I did not know the originals, I ſhould never be able to *judge*, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid. *Dryden.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reaſon muſt *judge*, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is leſs evident. *Locke.*

He proceeds in his enquiry into ſciences, reſolved to *judge* of them freely. *Locke.*

3. To diſcern; to diſtinguiſh; to conſider accurately.

How doth God know? Can he *judge* through the dark cloud? *Job*, xxii. 13.

Judge in yourſelves: is it comely a woman pray unto God uncovered? 1 *Cor.* xi. 13.

How properly the tories may be called the whole body of the Britiſh nation, I leave to any one's *judging*. *Addiſon.*

To **Judge**, dzhủdzh'. *v. a.*

1. To paſs ſentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally.

Chaos ſhall *judge* the ſtrife. *Milton.*

Then thoſe, whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors *judg'd* their cauſe. *Dryden.*

2. To paſs ſevere cenſure; to doom ſeverely. This is a ſenſe ſeldom found but in the Scriptures.

He ſhall *judge* among the heathen; he ſhall fill the places with the dead bodies. *Pſ.* cx. 6.

Judge not, that ye be not *judged*. *Matthew.*

Let no man *judge* you in meat or drink. *Col.* ii.

Ju'dger, dzhủdzh'-ủr. *n. ſ.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgment; or paſſes ſentence.

The vulgar threatened to be their oppreſſors, and *judgers* of their judges. *King Charles.*

They who guide themſelves merely by what appears, are ill *judgers* of what they have not well examined. *Digby.*

Ju'dgment, dzhủdzh'-mėnt. *n. ſ.* [*jugement*, Fr.]

1. The power of diſcerning the relations between one term or one propoſition and another.

O *judgment!* thou art fled to brutiſh beaſts,
And men have loſt their reaſon. *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

The faculty, which God has given man to ſupply the want of certain knowledge, is *judgment*, whereby the mind takes any propoſition to be true or falſe, without perceiving a demonſtrative evidence in the proofs. *Locke.*

Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; ſo, this tree is high. *Watts.*

2. Doom; the right or power of paſſing judgment.

If my ſuſpect be falſe, forgive me, God;
For *judgment* only doth belong to thee. *Shakeſp.*

3. The act of exerciſing judicature; judicatory.

They gave *judgment* upon him. 2 *Kings.*

When thou, O Lord, ſhalt ſtand diſclos'd
In majeſty ſevere,
And ſit in *judgment* on my ſoul,
O how ſhall I appear? *Addiſon's Spectator.*

4. Determination; deciſion.

Where diſtinctions or identities are purely material, the *judgment* is made by the imagination, otherwiſe by the underſtanding. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

We ſhall make a certain *judgment* what kind of diſſolution that earth was capable of. *Burnet's The.*

Reaſon ought to accompany the exerciſe of our ſenſes, whenever we would form a juſt *judgment* of things propoſed to our inquiry. *Watts.*

5. The quality of diſtinguiſhing propriety and impropriety; criticiſm.

Judgment, a cool and ſlow faculty, attends not a man in the rapture of poetical compoſition. *Dennis.*

'Tis with our *judgments* as our watches, none
Go juſt alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

6. Opinion; notion.

I ſee men's *judgments* are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To ſuffer all alike. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

When ſhe did think my maſter lov'd her well,
She, in my *judgment*, was as fair as you. *Shakeſp.*

7. Sentence againſt a criminal.

When he was brought again to th' bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his *judgment*, he was ſtirr'd
With agony. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The chief prieſts informed me, deſiring to have *judgment* againſt him. *Acts*, xxv. 15.

On Adam laſt this *judgment* he pronounc'd. *Milton.*

8. Condemnation. This is a theological uſe.

The *judgment* was by one to condemnation; but the free gift is of many offences unto juſtification. *Rom.* v. 16.

The precepts, promiſes, and threatenings of the Goſpel will riſe up in *judgment* againſt us, and the articles of our faith will be ſo many articles of accuſation. *Tillotſon.*

9. Puniſhment inflicted by Providence, with reference to ſome particular crime.

This *judgment* of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableneſs than to interpret afflictions as puniſhments and *judgments*: it aggravates the evil to him who ſuffers, when he looks upon himſelf as the mark of divine vengeance. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

10. Diſtribution of juſtice.

The Jews made inſurrection againſt Paul, and brought him to the *judgment* ſeat. *Acts*, xviii. 12.

Your diſhonour
Mangles true *judgment*, and bereaves the ſtate
Of that integrity which ſhould become it. *Shak.*

In *judgments* between rich and poor, conſider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own. *Taylor.*

A bold and wiſe petitioner goes ſtrait to the throne and *judgment* ſeat of the monarch. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

11. Judiciary law; ſtatute.

If ye hearken to theſe *judgments*, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God ſhall keep unto thee the covenant. *Deut.*

12. The laſt doom.

The dreadful *judgment* day
So dreadful will not be as was his ſight. *Shakeſp.*

Ju'dicatory, dzhỏ'-dy̆-kå-tůr-y̆. *n. ſ.* [*judico*, Lat.]

1. Diſtribution of juſtice.

No ſuch crime appeared as the lords, the ſupreme court of *judicatory*, would judge worthy of death. *Clarendon.*

2. Court of juſtice.

Human *judicatories* give ſentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence. *Atterbury.*

Ju'dicature, dzhỏ'-dy̆-kå-tshỏr. *n. ſ.* [*judicature*, Fr. *judico*, Lat.]

1. Power of diſtributing juſtice.

The honour of the judges in their *judicature* is the king's honour. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

If he ſhould bargain for a place of *judicature*, let him be rejected with ſhame. *Bacon.*

2. Court of juſtice.

In *judicatures*, to take away the trumpet, the ſcarlet, the attendance, makes juſtice naked as well as blind. *South.*

JUDI'CIAL, dzhỏ-dĭsh'-ål. *adj.* [*judicium*, Lat.]

1. Practiſed in the diſtribution of publick juſtice.

What government can be without *judicial* proceedings? And what judicature without a religious oath? *Bentley.*

2. Inflicted on as a penalty.

The reſiſtance of thoſe will cauſe a *judicial* hardneſs. *South.*

Judi'cially, dzhỏ-dĭsh'-ål-y̆. *adv.* [from *judicial.*] In the forms of legal juſtice.

It will behove us to think that we ſee God ſtill looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of infallible juſtice, and paſſing the ſame judgment which he intends hereafter *judicially* to declare. *Grew.*

Judi'ciary, dzhỏ-dĭsh'-år-y̆. *adj.* [*judiciare*, Fr. *judiciarius*, Lat.] Paſſing judgment upon any thing.

Before weight be laid upon *judiciary* aſtrologers, the influence of conſtellations ought to be made out. *Boyle.*

JUDI'CIOUS, dzhỏ-dĭsh'-ůs. *adj.* [*judicieux*, Fr.] Prudent; wiſe; ſkilful in any matter or affair.

For your huſband,
He's noble, wiſe, *judicious*, and beſt knows
The fits o' th' ſeaſon. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Love hath his ſeat
In reaſon, and is *judicious*. *Milton.*

To each ſavour meaning we apply,
And palate call *judicious*. *Milton.*

We are beholden to *judicious* writers of all ages for thoſe diſcoveries they have left behind them. *Locke.*

Judi'ciously, dzhỏ-dĭsh'-ůs-ly̆. *adv.* [from *judicious.*] Skilfully; wiſely; with juſt determination.

So bold, yet ſo *judiciouſly* you dare,
That your leaſt praiſe is to be regular. *Dryden.*

Longinus has *judiciouſly* preferred the ſublime genius that ſometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but ſeldom riſes to excellence. *Dryden.*

Jug, dzhůg'. *n. ſ.* [*jugge*, Dan.] A large drinking veſſel with a gibbous or ſwelling belly.

You'd rail upon the hoſteſs of the houſe,
Becauſe ſhe bought ſtone *jugs* and no ſeal'd quarts. *Shakeſp.*

He fetch'd 'em drink,
Fill'd a large *jug* up to the brink. *Swift.*

To **Ju'ggle**, dzhůg'l. *v. n.* [*jougler* or *jongler*, Fr. *joculari*, Lat.]

1. To play tricks by ſlight of hand; to ſhew falſe appearances of extraordinary performances.

The ancient miracle of Memnon's ſtatue ſeems to be a *juggling* of the Ethiopian prieſts. *Digby.*

2. To practiſe artifice or impoſture.

Be theſe *juggling* fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double ſenſe. *Shak. Macb.*

Is't poſſible the ſpells of France ſhould *juggle*
Men into ſuch ſtrange mockeries? *Shakeſp.*

They ne'er forſwore themſelves, nor lied,
Diſdain'd to ſtay for friends conſents;
Nor *juggl'd* about ſettlements. *Hudibras.*

Juggle, dzhůg'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. A trick by legerdemain.
2. An impoſture; a deception.

The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a *juggle* of ſtate to cozen the people into obedience. *Tillotſon.*

Ju'ggler, dzhůg'-glůr. *n. ſ.* [from *juggle.*]

1. One who practiſes ſlight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance.

They ſay this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye,
Drug-working ſorcerers that change the mind,
Diſguiſed cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakeſp.*

I ſaw a *juggler* that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought. *Bacon.*

Ariſtæus was a famous poet, that flouriſhed in the days of Crœſus, and a notable *juggler*. *Sandys.*

Fortune-tellers, *jugglers*, and impoſtors, do daily delude them. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

The *juggler* which another's ſlight can ſhew,
But teaches how the world his own may know. *Garth.*

One who is managed by a *juggler* fancies he has money in hand; but let him graſp it never ſo carefully, upon a word or two it increaſes or dwindles. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

What magick makes our money riſe,
When dropt into the ſouthern main;
Or do theſe *jugglers* cheat our eyes? *Swift.*

2. A cheat; a trickiſh fellow.

O me, you *juggler*; oh, you canker bloſſom,
You thief of love; what, have you come by night
And ſtol'n my love's heart from him? *Shakeſp.*

I ſing no harm
To officer, *juggler*, or juſtice of peace. *Donne.*

Ju'gglingly, dzhůg'-lĭng-ly̆. *adv.* [from *juggle.*] In a deceptive manner.

Ju'gular, dzhỏ'-gů-lår. *adj.* [*jugulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the throat.

A gentleman was wounded into the internal *jugular*, through his neck. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

JUICE, dzhỏ's. *n. ſ.* [*jus*, Fr. *juys*, Dut.]

1. The liquor, ſap, or water of plants and fruits.

If I define wine, I muſt ſay, wine is a *juice* not liquid, or wine is a ſubſtance; for *juice* includes both ſubſtance and liquid. *Watts.*

Unnumber'd fruits,
A friendly *juice* to cool thirſt's rage contain. *Thomſ.*

2. The fluid in animal bodies.

Juice in language is leſs than blood; for if the words be but becoming and ſignifying, and the ſenſe gentle, there is *juice*: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, ſcarce covering the bone. *Ben Jonſon's Diſcoveries.*

An animal whoſe *juices* are unſound can never be nouriſhed: unſound *juices* can never repair the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

Jui'celess, dzhỏ's-lĭs. *adj.* [from *juice.*] Dry; without moiſture; without juice.

Divine Providence has ſpread her table every where; not with a *juiceleſs* green carpet, but with ſucculent herbage and nouriſhing graſs. *More.*

When Boreas' ſpirit bluſters ſore,
Beware th' inclement heav'ns; now let thy hearth
Crackle with *juiceleſs* boughs. *Phillips.*

Ju'iciness, dzhỏ'-sy̆-nĭs. *n. ſ.* [from *juice.*] Plenty of juice; ſucculence.

Ju'icy, dzhỏ'-sy̆. *adj.* [from *juice.*] Moiſt; full of juice; ſucculent.

Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth herbs of a fat and *juicy* ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

Each plant and *juicieſt* gourd will pluck. *Milton.*

The muſk's ſurpaſſing worth! that, in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the ſpreading boughs
With large and *juicy* offspring. *Phillips.*

To **Juke**, jůk'. *v. n.* [*jucher*, Fr.]

1. To perch upon any thing as birds.
2. *Juking*, in Scotland, denotes ſtill any complaiſance by bending of the head:

Two aſſes travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money: the money-merchant was ſo proud of his truſt, that he went *juking* and toſſing of his head. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ju'jub, jů'-jůb. } *n. ſ.* [*zizyphus*, Lat.]
Ju'jubes, jů'-jůbs. } A plant whoſe flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a roſe. The fruit is like a ſmall plum, but it has little fleſh upon the ſtone. *Miller.*

Ju'lap, dzhỏ'-lůp. *n. ſ.* [A word of Arabick original; *julapium*, low Lat. *julep*, Fr.]

Julap is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of ſimple and compound water ſweetened, and ſerves for a vehicle to other forms not ſo convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*

Behold this cordial *julap* here,
That flames and dances in his cryſtal bounds
With ſpirits of balm and fragrant ſyrups mixt. *Milton.*

If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bringing that away; and by good ſudorificks and cordials expel the venom, and contemperate the heat and acrimony by *julaps* and emulſions. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Ju'lus, dzhỏ'-lĭs. *n. ſ.*

1. *July flower.*
2. *Julus.* ἴουλος, among botaniſts, denotes thoſe long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, walnut-trees, *&c.* *Miller.*

Ju'ly, dzhỏ-ly̆'. *n. ſ.* [*Julius*, Lat. *juillet*, Fr.] The month antiently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæſar*; the ſeventh month from January.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and boſom ſun-burnt. *Peacham.*

JU'MART, dzhỏ'-mårt. *n. ſ.* [Fr.]

Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an aſs and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent. *Locke.*

To **Ju'mble**, dzhům'bl. *v. a.* [in *Chaucer*, *jombre*, from *combler*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To mix violently and confuſedly together.

Perſons and humours may be *jumbled* and diſguiſed; but nature, like quickſilver, will never be killed. *L'Eſtrange.*

A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the ſame meaning; and one may obſerve, how apt that is to *jumble* together paſſages of Scripture, and thereby diſturb the true meaning of holy Scripture. *Locke.*

Writing is but juſt like dice,
And lucky mains make people wiſe;
And *jumbled* words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that all things were created, and are ordered for the beſt, than that the univerſe is mere bungling and blundering; all ill-favouredly cobled and *jumbled* together by the unguided agitation and rude ſhuffles of matter? *Bentley.*

How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a *jumbled* race. *Pope.*

That the univerſe was formed by a fortuitous concourſe of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the accidental *jumbling* of the alphabet would fall into a moſt ingenious treatiſe of philoſophy. *Swift.*

To **Ju'mble**, dzhûm'bl. *v. n.* To be agitated together.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect harmony. *Swift.*

Ju'mble, dzhûm'bl. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Confuſed mixture; violent and confuſed agitation.

Had the world been coagmented from that ſuppoſed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypotheſis had been tolerable. *Glanville.*

What *jumble* here is made of eccleſiaſtical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal juſtice. *Swift.*

Ju'ment, jỏ'-mênt. *n. ſ.* [*jument*, Fr. *jumentum*, Lat.] Beaſt of burthen.

Juments, as horſes, oxen, and aſſes, have no eructation, or belching. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Jump**, dzhûmp'. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dut.]

1. To leap; to ſkip; to move without ſtep or ſliding.

Not the worſt of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and an half by the ſquare. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

The herd come *jumping* by me,
And fearleſs, quench their thirſt, while I look on,
And take me for their fellow-citizen. *Dryden.*

So have I ſeen from Severn's brink,
A flock of geeſe *jump* down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would ſink,
And ſwimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*

Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever *jumps* the higheſt ſucceeds in the office. *Gul. Trav.*

2. To leap ſuddenly.

One Peregrinus *jumped* into a fiery furnace at the Olympick games, only to ſhew the company how far his vanity could carry him. *Collier.*

We ſee a little, preſume a great deal, and ſo *jump* to the concluſion. *Spectator.*

3. To jolt.

The noiſe of the prancing horſes, and of the *jumping* chariots. *Nah.* iii. 2.

4. To agree; to tally; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumſtance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*
That I am Viola. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

In ſome ſort it *jumps* with my humour. *Shakeſp.*

But though they *jump* not on a juſt account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkiſh fleet. *Shakeſp.*

Becauſe I will not *jump* with common ſpirits,
And rank me with the barb'rous nations. *Shakeſp.*

Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Lipſius. *Hakewill.*

Never did truſty ſquire with knight,
Or knight with ſquire, e'er *jump* more right;
Their arms and equipage did fit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras.*

This ſhews how perfectly the rump
And commonwealth in nature *jump*:
For as a fly that goes to bed,
Reſts with his tail above his head;
So in this mungrel ſtate of ours,
The rabble are the ſupreme powers. *Hudibras.*

Good wits *jump*, and mine the nimbler of the two. *More.*

Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine! *Dryden.*

I am happier for finding our judgments *jump* in the notion. *Pope to Swift.*

To **Jump**, dzhûmp'. *v. a.* To paſs by a leap; to paſs eagerly or careleſsly over.

Here, upon this bank and ſhelve of time,
We'd *jump* the life to come. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

JUMP, dzhûmp'. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obſolete.

Otherwiſe one man could not excel another, but all ſhould be either abſolutely good, as hitting *jump* that indiviſible point or center wherein goodneſs conſiſteth; or elſe miſſing it, they ſhould be excluded out of the number of well-doers. *Hooker.*

But ſince ſo *jump* upon this bloody queſtion,
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,
Are here arriv'd. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Myſelf the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Caſſio find
Soliciting his wife. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Jump, dzhûmp'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of jumping; a leap; a ſkip.

The ſureſt way for a learner is, not to advance by *jumps* and large ſtrides; let that, which he ſets himſelf to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with what he knows already, as is poſſible. *Locke.*

2. A lucky chance.

Do not exceed
The preſcript of this ſcrowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

3. [*Jupe*, Fr.] A waiſtcoat; a kind of looſe or limber ſtays worn by ſickly ladies.

The weeping caſſock ſcar'd into a *jump*,
A ſign the preſbyter's worn to the ſtump. *Cleavel.*

Ju'ncate, dzhûn'-kît. *n. ſ.* [*juncade*, Fr. *gioncata*, Ital.]

1. Cheeſecake; a kind of ſweetmeat of curds and ſugar.

2. Any delicacy.

A goodly table of pure ivory,
All ſpread with *juncates*, fit to entertain
The greateſt prince. *Spenſer.*

With ſtories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton.*

3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written *junket* in this ſenſe, which alone remains much in uſe. See **Junket**.

Ju'ncous, dzhûnk'-kûs. *adj.* [*junceus*, Lat.] Full of bulruſhes.

Ju'nction, dzhûnk'-ſhûn. *n. ſ.* [*jonction*, Fr.] Union; coalition.

Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our ſpies diſcovered a great cloud of duſt. *Addiſon.*

Ju'ncture, dzhûnk'-tſhûr. *n. ſ.* [*junctura*, Lat.]

1. The line at which two things are joined together.

Beſides thoſe groſſer elements of bodies, ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more ſubtile nature, which being extremely little, may eſcape unheeded at the *junctures* of the diſtillatory veſſels, though never ſo carefully luted. *Boyle.*

2. Joint; articulation.

She has made the back-bone of ſeveral vertebræ, as being leſs in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without thoſe griſtly *junctures*. *More.*

All other animals have tranſverſe bodies; and though ſome do raiſe themſelves upon their hinder legs to an upright poſture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures or *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to ſuch a poſture. *Hale.*

3. Union; amity.

Nor are the ſobereſt of them ſo apt for that devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts, which I deſire to bear in thoſe holy offices to be performed with me. *King Charles.*

4. A critical point or article of time.

By this profeſſion in that *juncture* of time, they bid farewel to all the pleaſures of this life. *Addiſ.*

When any law does not conduce to the publick ſafety, but in ſome extraordinary *junctures*, the very obſervation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid aſleep. *Addiſon.*

June, dzhỏ'n. *n. ſ.* [*Juin*, Fr. *Junius*, Lat.] The ſixth month from January.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green. *Peacham.*

Ju'nior, dzhỏ'-nyûr. *adj.* [*junior*, Lat.] One younger than another.

The fools, my *juniors*, by a year,
Are tortur'd with ſuſpenſe and fear,
Who wiſely thought my age a ſcreen,
When death approach'd to ſtand between. *Swift.*

According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the riſe of my *juniors*, and unequal diſtribution of wealth. *Tatler.*

Ju'niper, dzhỏ'-nŷ-pûr. *n. ſ.* [*juniperus*, Lat.] A tree.

A clyſter may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of linſeed. *Wiſeman.*

Junk, dzhûnk'. *n. ſ.* [probably an Indian word.]

1. A ſmall ſhip of China.

America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abounded then in tall ſhips. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

2. Pieces of old cable.

Ju'nket, dzhûnk'-ît. *n. ſ.* [properly *juncate.*] See **Juncate**.

1. A ſweetmeat.

You know, there wants no *junkets* at the feaſt. *Shakeſp.*

2. A ſtolen entertainment.

To **Ju'nket**, dzhûnk'-ît. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To feaſt ſecretly; to make entertainments by ſtealth.

Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, ſave them to *junket* with your fellow-ſervants at night. *Swift.*

2. To feaſt.

Job's children *junketed* and feaſted together often, but the reckoning coſt them dear at laſt. *South.*

The apoſtle would have no revelling or *junketing*. *South.*

JU'NTO, dzhûn'-tỏ. *n. ſ.* [Ital.] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any ſecret deſign.

Would men have ſpent toilſome days and watchful nights in the laborious queſt of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied fitneſs from learning, and grace from morality? *South.*

From this time began an intrigue between his majeſty and a *junto* of miniſters, which had like to have ended in my deſtruction. *Gulliver's Travels.*

I'vory, Î'-vûr-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [*ivoire*, Fr. *ebur*, Lat.]

Ivory is a hard, ſolid, and firm ſubſtance, of a fine white colour: it is the dens exertus of the elephant, who carries on each ſide of his jaws a tooth of ſix or ſeven feet in length; the two ſometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: theſe *ivory* tuſks are hollow from the baſe to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary ſubſtance. *Hill.*

There is more difference between thy fleſh and hers, than between jet and *ivory*. *Shakeſp.*

Draw Erato with a ſweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an *ivory* key. *Peacham.*

From their *ivory* port the cherubim
Forth iſſu'd. *Milton.*

Two gates the ſilent houſe of ſleep adorn,
Of poliſh'd *iv'ry* this, that of tranſparent horn:
True viſions through tranſparent horn ariſe,
Through poliſh'd *iv'ry* paſs deluding lies. *Dryden.*

Juppo'n, jûp-pû'n. *n. ſ.* [*juppon*, Fr.] A ſhort cloſe coat.

Some wore a breaſt-plate and a light *juppon*,
Their horſes cloth'd with rich capariſon. *Dryden.*

Ju'rat, dzhỏ'-rât. *n. ſ.* [*juratus*, Lat. *juré*, Fr.] A magiſtrate in ſome corporations.

Ju'ratory, dzhỏ'-rât-tûr-ŷ. *adj.* [*juratoire*, Fr. *juro*, Lat.] Compriſing an oath.

A contumacious perſon may be compelled to give *juratory* caution *de parendo juri*. *Ayliffe's Par.*

Juri'dical, dzhỏ-rîd'-dŷ-kâl. *adj.* [*juridicus*, Lat. *juridique*, Fr.]

1. Acting in the diſtribution of juſtice.

2. Uſed in courts of juſtice.

According to a *juridical* account and legal ſignification, time within memory, by the ſtatute of Weſtminſter, was ſettled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the Firſt. *Hale.*

Juri′dically, dzhỏ-rỉd′-dỷ-kål-ỷ. *adv.* [from *juridical.*] With legal authority; according to forms of juſtice.

Ju′risconsult, dzhỏ-rỉs-kỏn′-sůlt. *n. ſ.* [*juris conſultus*, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in caſes of law.

There is mention made, in a deciſion of the *juriſconſult* Javolemus, of a Britannick fleet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Jurisdi′ction, dzhỏ-rỉs-dỉk′-shůn. *n. ſ.* [*juriſdictio*, Lat. *juriſdiction*, Fr.]

1. Legal authority; extent of power.

Sometimes the practice of ſuch *juriſdiction* may ſwerve through error even in the very beſt, and for other reſpects, where leſs integrity is. *Hooker.*

You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You maim'd the *juriſdiction* of all biſhops. *Shakeſp.*

All perſons exerciſing eccleſiaſtical *juriſdiction* ſhould have the king's arms in their ſeals of office. *Hayward.*

This place exempt
From Heav'n's high *juriſdiction*. *Milton.*

As Adam had no ſuch power as gave him ſovereign *juriſdiction* over mankind. *Locke.*

This cuſtom in a popular ſtate, of impeaching particular men, may ſeem to be nothing elſe but the people's chuſing to exerciſe their own *juriſdiction* in perſon. *Swift.*

2. Diſtrict to which any authority extends.

Jurispru′dence, dzhỏ-rỉs-prỏ′-dẻns. *n. ſ.* [*juriſprudence*, Fr. *juriſprudentia*, Lat.] The ſcience of law.

Ju′rist, dzhỏ′-rỉst. *n. ſ.* [*juriſte*, Fr. *jura*, Lat.] A civil lawyer; a man who profeſſes the ſcience of the law; a civilian.

This is not to be meaſured by the principles of *juriſts*. *Bacon.*

Ju′ror, dzhỏ′-růr. *n. ſ.* [*juro*, Lat.] One that ſerves on the jury.

Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I ſhall find your lordſhip judge and *juror*,
You are ſo merciful, I ſee your end,
'Tis my undoing. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

I ſing no harm, good ſooth! to any wight,
Juror, or judge. *Donne.*

About noon the *jurors* went together, and becauſe they could not agree, they were ſhut in. *Hayward.*

Ju′ry, dzhỏ′-rỷ. *n. ſ.* [*jurata*, Lat. *juré*, Fr.]

Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, ſworn to deliver a truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be delivered them touching the matter in queſtion. There be three manners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by aſſize or *jury*. The trial by aſſize, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, perſonal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, ſo paſſeth the judgment. This *jury* is uſed not only in circuits of juſtices errant, but alſo in other courts, and matters of office, as, if the eſcheatour make inquiſition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a *jury* of inqueſt: if the coroner inquire how a ſubject found dead came to his end, he uſeth an inqueſt: the juſtices of peace in their quarter-ſeſſions, the ſheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the ſteward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cauſe between party and party, they do it by the ſame manner: ſo that where it is ſaid, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or aſſize; aſſize, in this place, is taken for a *jury* or inqueſt, empanelled upon any cauſe in a court where this kind of trial is uſed. This *jury*, though it appertain to moſt courts of the common law, yet it is moſt notorious in the half-year courts of the juſtices errants, commonly called the great aſſizes, and in the quarter-ſeſſions, and in them it is moſt ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil cauſes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inqueſt. In the general aſſize, there are uſually many *juries*, becauſe there be ſtore of cauſes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the reſt petit *juries*. The grand *jury* conſiſts ordinarily of twenty-four grave and ſubſtantial gentlemen, or ſome of them yeomen, choſen indifferently out of the whole ſhire by the ſheriff, to conſider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them theſe words, *billa vera*, or diſallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another *jury* to be conſidered of, becauſe the caſe is of ſuch importance; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverſe the indictment, or challenge it for inſufficiency, or remove the cauſe to a higher court by *certiorari*; in which two former caſes it is referred to another *jury*, and in the latter tranſmitted to the higher. Thoſe that paſs upon civil cauſes real, are all, or ſo many as can conveniently be had, of the ſame hundred where the land or tenement in queſtion doth lie, and four at the leaſt; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant: according unto which, judgment paſſeth afterward in the court where the cauſe firſt began; and the reaſon hereof is, becauſe theſe juſtices of aſſize are, in this caſe, for the eaſe of the country, only to take the verdict of the *jury* by virtue of the writ called *niſi prius*, and ſo return it to the court where the cauſe is depending. *Cowell.*

The *jury*, paſſing on the priſoner's life,
May in the ſworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

How innocent I was,
His noble *jury* and foul cauſe can witneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury*, that had palpably taken ſhares of money before they gave up their verdict. *Bacon.*

Ju′ryman, dzhỏ′-rỷ-mån. *n. ſ.* [*jury* and *man.*] One who is impannelled on a jury.

The hungry judges ſoon the ſentence ſign,
And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine. *Pope.*

No judge was known, upon or off the bench, to uſe the leaſt inſinuation, that might affect the intereſts of any one ſingle *juryman*, much leſs of a whole jury. *Swift.*

Ju′rymast, dzhỏ′-rỷ-måst. *n. ſ.* It ſeems to be properly *durée maſt*, *mât de durée*, a *maſt* made to *laſt* for the preſent occaſion. So the ſeamen call whatever they ſet up in the room of a maſt loſt in a fight or by a ſtorm; being ſome great yard which they put down into the ſtep of that loſt maſt, faſtening it into the partners, and fitting to it the miſſen or ſome leſſer yard with ſails and ropes, and with it make a ſhift to ſail. *Harris.*

JUST, dzhůst′. *adj.* [*juſte*, Fr. *juſtus*, Lat.]

1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the diſtribution of juſtice.

Take it, while yet 'tis praiſe, before my rage
Unſafely *juſt*, break looſe on this bad age. *Dryden.*

Men are commonly ſo *juſt* to virtue and goodneſs, as to praiſe it in others, even when they do not practiſe it themſelves. *Tillotſon.*

2. Honeſt; without crime in dealing with others.

Juſt balances, *juſt* weights, and a *juſt* ephah. *Lev.* xix.

3. I know not whether *juſt of* has any other authority.

Juſt of thy word, in ev'ry thought ſincere,
Who knew no wiſh but what the world might hear. *Pope.*

4. Exact; proper; accurate.

Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expreſſions noble, his thoughts *juſt*, his language pure, and his ſenſe cloſe. *Dryden.*

Theſe ſcenes were wrought,
Embelliſh'd with good morals and *juſt* thought. *Granville.*

Juſt precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
She drew from them what they deriv'd from Heav'n. *Pope.*

Juſt to the tale, as preſent at the fray,
Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*

Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they ſay,
A certain bard encount'ring on the way,
Diſcours'd in terms as *juſt*, with looks as ſage,
As ere could Dennis of the laws o' th' ſtage. *Pope.*

Though the ſyllogiſm be irregular, yet the inferences are *juſt* and true. *Watts's Logick.*

5. Virtuous; innocent; pure.

How ſhould man be *juſt* with God? *Job.*

A *juſt* man falleth ſeven times and riſeth. *Prov.*

He ſhall be recompenſed at the reſurrection of the *juſt*. *Matt.*

The *juſt* th' unjuſt to ſerve. *Milton.*

6. True; not forged.

Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the leaſt whereof being *juſt*, had bereaved him of eſtimation and credit. *Hooker.*

7. Grounded on principles of juſtice; rightful.

Me though *juſt* right
Did firſt create your leader. *Milton.*

8. Equally retributed.

He received a *juſt* recompence of reward. *Heb.* ii. 2.

Whoſe damnation is *juſt*. *Rom.* iii. 8.

As Heſiod ſings, ſpread water o'er thy fields,
And a moſt *juſt* and glad increaſe it yields. *Denham.*

9. Complete without ſuperfluity or defect.

He was a comely perſonage, a little above *juſt* ſtature, well and ſtraight limbed, but ſlender. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

10. Regular; orderly.

When all
The war ſhall ſtand ranged in its *juſt* array,
And dreadful pomp, then will I think on thee. *Addiſon.*

11. Exactly proportioned.

The prince is here at hand: pleaſeth your lordſhip
To meet his grace, *juſt* diſtance 'tween our armies? *Shakeſp.*

12. Full; of full dimenſions.

His ſoldiers had ſkirmiſhes with the Numidians, ſo that once the ſkirmiſh was like to have come to a *juſt* battle. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

There is not any one particular above mentioned, but would take up the buſineſs of a *juſt* volume. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

There ſeldom appeared a *juſt* army in the civil wars. *Dutcheſs of Newcaſtle.*

Just, dzhůst′. *adv.*

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

The god Pan guided my hand *juſt* to the heart of the beaſt. *Sidney.*

They go about to make us believe that they are *juſt* of the ſame opinion, and that they only think ſuch ceremonies are not to be uſed when they are unprofitable, or when as good or better may be eſtabliſhed. *Hooker.*

There, ev'n *juſt* there he ſtood; and as ſhe ſpoke,
Where laſt the ſpectre was, ſhe caſt her look. *Dryden.*

A few underſtand him right; *juſt* as when our Saviour ſaid, in an allegorical ſenſe, Except ye eat the fleſh of the ſon of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. *Bentley.*

'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go *juſt* alike; yet each believes his own. *Pope.*

2. Merely; barely.

It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value themſelves upon *juſt* nothing at all. *L'Eſtr.*

The Nereids ſwam before
To ſmooth the ſeas; a ſoft eteſian gale
But *juſt* inſpir'd and gently ſwell'd the ſail. *Dryd.*

Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,
That ſo I neither may be rich nor poor;
And having *juſt* enough, not covet more. *Dryden.*

3. Nearly; almoſt; *tantum non.*

Being ſpent with age, and *juſt* at the point of death, Democritus called for loaves of new bread to be brought, and with the ſteam of them under his noſe prolonged his life. *Temple.*

JUST, dzhůſt'. *n. ſ.* [*jouſte*, Fr.] Mock encounter on horſeback; tilt; tournament. *Jouſt* more proper.

None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itſelf, than *juſts*, both with ſword and launce. *Sidney.*

What news? hold thoſe *juſts* and triumphs? *Shakeſp.*

Among themſelves the tourney they divide,
In equal ſquadrons rang'd on either ſide;
Then turn'd their horſes heads, and man to man,
And ſteed to ſteed oppos'd, the *juſts* began. *Dryd.*

To **JUST**, dzhůſt'. *v. n.* [*jouſter*, Fr.]

1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt.
2. To puſh; to drive; to juſtle.

JU'STICE, dzhůs'-tǐs. *n. ſ.* [*juſtice*, Fr. *juſtitia*, Lat.]

1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due: oppoſed to *injury* or *wrong*. It is either *diſtributive*, belonging to magiſtrates; or *commutative*, reſpecting common tranſactions between men.

O that I were judge, I would do *juſtice*. 2 *Sam.*

The king-becoming graces,
As *juſtice*, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The nature and office of *juſtice* being to diſpoſe the mind to a conſtant and perpetual readineſs to render to every man his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of *juſtice*, it muſt be converſant about ſomething that is due to another. *Locke.*

2. Equity; agreeableneſs to right: as, *he proved the* juſtice *of his claim.*

3. Vindicative retribution; puniſhment; oppoſed to *mercy*.

He executed the *juſtice* of the Lord. *Deut.*

Let *juſtice* overtake us. *Iſa.* lix. 9.

Examples of *juſtice* muſt be made, for terror to ſome; examples of mercy, for comfort to others. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

4. Right; aſſertion of right.

Draw thy ſword,
That if my ſpeech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee *juſtice*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

5. [*Juſticiarius*, Lat.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. *Cowell.*

And thou, Eſdras, ordain judges and *juſtices*, that they may judge in all Syria. 1 *Eſdras.*

6. *Juſtice of the King's Bench.* [*juſticiarius de Banquo Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the reſt; wherefore he is alſo called *capitalis juſticiarius Angliæ*. His office eſpecially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, ſuch as concern offences committed againſt the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treaſons, felonies, mayhems, and ſuch like: but it is come to paſs, that he with his aſſiſtants heareth all perſonal actions, and real alſo, if they be incident to any perſonal action depending before them. *Cowell.*

Give that whipſter his errand,
He'll take my lord chief *juſtice*' warrant. *Prior.*

7. *Juſtice of the Common Pleas.* [*juſticiarius Communium Placitorum.*] Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus juſticiarius communium placitorum*. He with his aſſiſtants originally did hear and determine all cauſes at the common law; that is, all civil cauſes between common perſons, as well perſonal as real; for which cauſe it was called the court of common pleas, in oppoſition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas, which are ſpecial, and appertaining to him only. *Cowell.*

8. *Juſtice of the Foreſt.* [*juſticiarius Foreſtæ.*] Is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's foreſt, committed againſt veniſon or vert: of theſe there be two, whereof the one hath juriſdiction over all the foreſts on this ſide Trent, and the other of all beyond. *Cowell.*

9. *Juſtices of Aſſiſe.* [*juſticiarii ad capiendas Aſſiſas.*] Are ſuch as were wont, by ſpecial commiſſion, to be ſent into this or that country to take aſſiſes; the ground of which polity was the eaſe of the ſubjects: for whereas theſe actions paſs always by jury, ſo many men might not, without great hinderance, be brought to London; and therefore juſtices, for this purpoſe, were by commiſſion particularly authoriſed and ſent down to them. *Cowell.*

10. *Juſtices in Eyre.* [*juſticiarii itinerantes.*] Are ſo termed of the French *erre*, *iter*. The uſe of theſe, in ancient time, was to ſend them with commiſſion into divers counties, to hear ſuch cauſes eſpecially as were termed the pleas of the crown, and therefore I muſt imagine they were ſent abroad for the eaſe of the ſubjects, who muſt elſe have been hurried to the King's Bench, if the cauſe were too high for the country court. They differed from the juſtices of Oyer and Terminer, becauſe they were ſent upon ſome one or few eſpecial caſes, and to one place; whereas the juſtices in eyre were ſent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commiſſion. *Cowell.*

11. *Juſtices of Gaol Delivery.* [*juſticiarii ad Gaolas deliberandas.*] Are ſuch as are ſent with commiſſion to hear and determine all cauſes appertaining to ſuch as for any offence are caſt into gaol, part of whoſe authority is to puniſh ſuch as let to mainpriſe thoſe priſoners that by law be not bailable. Theſe by likelihood, in ancient time, were ſent to countries upon ſeveral occaſions; but afterward juſtices of aſſiſe were likewiſe authoriſed to this. *Cowell.*

12. *Juſtices of Niſi Prius* are all one now-a-days with juſtices of aſſiſe; for it is a common adjournment of a cauſe, in the common pleas, to put it off to ſuch a day: *niſi prius juſticiarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas aſſiſas*; and upon this clauſe of adjournment they are called juſtices of *niſi prius*, as well as juſtices of aſſiſe, by reaſon of the writ or action that they have to deal in. *Cowell.*

13. *Juſtices of Peace.* [*juſticiarii ad Pacem.*] Are they that are appointed by the king's commiſſion, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom ſome, upon eſpecial reſpect, are made of the quorum, becauſe ſome buſineſs of importance may not be dealt in without the preſence of them, or one of them. *Cowell.*

The *juſtice*,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes ſevere, and beard of formal cut,
Full of wiſe ſaws and modern inſtances,
And ſo he plays his part. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Thou haſt appointed *juſtices* of the peace to call poor men before them, about matters they were not able to anſwer. *Shakeſp.*

The *juſtices* of peace are of great uſe; anciently they were conſervators of the peace; theſe are the ſame, ſaving that ſeveral acts of parliament have enlarged their juriſdiction. *Bacon.*

To **JU'STICE**, dzhůs'-tǐs. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adminiſter juſtice to any. A word not in uſe.

As for the title of proſcription, wherein the emperor hath been judge and party, and hath *juſticed* himſelf, God forbid but that it ſhould endure an appeal to a war. *Bacon.*

Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended for intending to poiſon the young queen of Scots; the king delivered him to the French king, to be *juſticed* by him at his pleaſure. *Hayward.*

JU'STICEMENT, dzhůs'-tǐs-mènt. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtice.*] Procedure in courts.

JU'STICER, dzhůs'-tǐs-ěr. *n. ſ.* [from *To juſtice.*] Adminiſtrator of juſtice. An old word.

He was a ſingular good *juſticer*; and if he had not died in the ſecond year of his government, was the likelieſt perſon to have reformed the Engliſh colonies. *Davies on Ireland.*

JU'STICESHIP, dzhůs'-tǐs-ſhǐp. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtice.*] Rank or office of juſtice. *Swift.*

JUSTI'CIABLE, dzhůs-tǐſh'-åbl. *adj.* [from *juſtice.*] Proper to be examined in courts of juſtice.

JU'STIFIABLE, dzhůs'-tỷ-fì-åbl. *adj.* [from *juſtify.*] Defenſible by law or reaſon.

Juſt are the ways of God,
And *juſtifiable* to men. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Although ſome animals in the water do carry a *juſtifiable* reſemblance to ſome at land, yet are the major part which bear their names unlike. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

JU'STIFIABLENESS, dzhůs'-tỷ-fì-åbl-nǐs. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtifiable.*] Rectitude; poſſibility of being fairly defended.

Men, jealous of the *juſtifiableneſs* of their doings before God, never think they have human ſtrength enough. *King Charles.*

JU'STIFIABLY, dzhůs'-tỷ-fì-åb-lỷ. *adv.* [from *juſtifiable.*] Rightly; ſo as to be ſupported by right; defenſibly.

A man may more *juſtifiably* throw croſs and pile for his opinions, than take them up by ſuch meaſures. *Locke.*

JUSTIFICA'TION, dzhůs-tỷ-fỷ-kå'-ſhůn. *n. ſ.* [*juſtification*, Fr. *juſtificatio*, low Lat.]

1. Abſolution.

I hope, for my brother's *juſtification*, he wrote this but as an eſſay of my virtue. *Shakeſp.*

2. Defence; maintenance; vindication; ſupport.

Among theological arguments, in *juſtification* of abſolute obedience, was one of a ſingular nature. *Swift.*

3. Deliverance by pardon from ſins paſt. *Clarke.*

In ſuch righteouſneſs
To them by faith imputed, they may find
Juſtification towards God, and peace
Of conſcience. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

'Tis the conſummation of that former act of faith by this latter, or, in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the conſummation of faith by charity and good works, that God accepteth in Chriſt to *juſtification*, and not the bare aptneſs of faith to bring forth works, if thoſe works, by the fault of a rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth. *Hamm.*

JUSTIFICA'TOR, dzhůs'-tỷ-fỷ-kå-tůr. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtify.*] One who ſupports, defends, vindicates, or juſtifies.

JU'STIFIER, dzhůs'-tỷ-fỷ-ůr. *n. ſ.* [from *juſtify.*] One who juſtifies; one who defends or abſolves; one who frees from ſin by pardon.

That he might be juſt, and the *juſtifier* of him which believeth in Jeſus. *Rom.* iii. 26.

***To* JUSTIFY**, dzhůs'-tŷ-fŷ. *v. a.* [*juſtifier*, Fr. *juſtifico*, low Lat.]

1. To clear from imputed guilt; to abſolve from an accuſation.

The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor;
I cannot *juſtify* whom law condemns. *Shakeſp.*

They ſay, behold a man gluttonous, a friend of publicans and ſinners; but wiſdom is *juſtified* of her children. *Matt.*

How can man be *juſtified* with God? Or how can he be clean that is born of a woman? *Job.*

There is an exquiſite ſubtilty, and the ſame is unjuſt; and there is a wiſe man that *juſtifieth* in judgment. *Eccles.*

Sins may be forgiven through repentance, but no act or wit of man will ever *juſtify* them. *Sherl.*

You're neither *juſtified*, nor yet accus'd. *Dryden.*

2. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate.

When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindneſs unto him, he ſeeing himſelf confronted by ſo many, like a reſolute orator, went not to denial, but to *juſtify* his cruel falſehood. *Sidney.*

What ſhe did, whatever in itſelf,
Her doing ſeem'd to *juſtify* the deed. *Milton.*

My unwilling flight the gods inforce,
And that muſt *juſtify* our ſad divorce. *Denham.*

Yet ſtill thy fools ſhall ſtand in thy defence,
And *juſtify* their author's want of ſenſe. *Dryden.*

Let others *juſtify* their miſſions as they can, we are ſure we can *juſtify* that of our fathers by an uninterrupted ſucceſſion. *Atterbury.*

3. To free from paſt ſin by pardon.

By him all that believe are *juſtified* from all things, from which ye could not be *juſtified* by the law of Moſes. *Acts.*

***To* Ju'stle**, dzhôs'l. *v. n.* [from *juſt*, *jouſter*, Fr.] To encounter; to claſh; to ruſh againſt each other.

While injury of chance
Puts back leave taking, *juſtles* roughly by
All time of pauſe, rudely beguiles our lips
Of all rejoindure. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The chariots ſhall rage in the ſtreets, they ſhall *juſtle* one againſt another in the broad ways. *Nah.* ii. 4.

Argo paſs'd,
Through Boſphorus, betwixt the *juſtling* rocks. *Milton.*

Late the clouds
Juſtling, or puſh'd with winds, rude in their ſhock,
Tine the ſlant lightning. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Not one ſtarry ſpark,
But gods meet gods, and *juſtle* in the dark. *Lee.*

Courtiers therefore *juſtle* for a grant;
And when they break their friendſhip, plead their want. *Dryden.*

The more remote run ſtumbling with their fear,
And, in the dark, men *juſtle* as they meet. *Dryd.*

When elephant 'gainſt elephant did rear
His trunk, and caſtles *juſtled* in the air,
My ſword thy way to victory had ſhown. *Dryd.*

Was there not one who had ſet bars and doors to it, and ſaid, Hitherto ſhalt thou come, but no farther, and here ſhall thy proud waves be ſtaid; then might we well expect ſuch viciſſitudes, ſuch *juſtlings* and claſhings in nature. *Woodward.*

I thought the dean had been too proud
To *juſtle* here among a croud. *Swift.*

***To* Ju'stle**, dzhôs'l. *v. a.* To puſh; to drive; to force by ruſhing againſt it. It is commonly uſed with a particle following, as *out* or *off*.

Private and ſingle abilities ſhould not *juſtle out* and deprive the church of the joint abilities of many learned and godly men. *King Charles.*

Many excellent ſtrains have been *juſtled off* by their intruſions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſurly commons ſhall reſpect deny,
And *juſtle* peerage *out* with property. *Dryden.*

It is not to be imagined that the incongruous alphabets and abuſes of writing can ever be *juſtled out* of their poſſeſſion of all libraries. *Holder.*

Running in the dark, a man may *juſtle* a poſt. *Collier.*

Abſent good, though thought on, not making any part of unhappineſs in its abſence, is *juſtled out* to make way for the removal of thoſe uneaſineſſes we feel. *Locke.*

We *juſtled* one another *out*, and diſputed the poſt for a great while. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Ju'stly, dzhůst'-lŷ. *adv.* [from *juſt*.]

1. Uprightly; honeſtly; in a juſt manner.

Nothing can *juſtly* be deſpiſed, that cannot *juſtly* be blamed: where there is no choice, there can be no blame. *South.*

With ignominy ſcourg'd, in open ſight:
Next view the Tarquin kings; th' avenging ſword
Of Brutus *juſtly* drawn, and Rome reſtor'd. *Dryd.*

The goddeſs, ſtudious of her Grecians fate,
Taught them in laws and letters to excel,
In acting *juſtly*, and in writing well. *Prior.*

2. Properly; exactly; accurately.

Their artful hands, inſtruct the lute to ſound,
Their feet aſſiſt their hands, and *juſtly* beat the ground. *Dryden.*

Ju'stness, dzhůst'-nls. *n. ſ.* [from *juſt*.]

1. Juſtice; reaſonableneſs; equity. *Juſtneſs* is properly applied to things, and *juſtice* to perſons; though we now ſay the *juſtice* of a cauſe, as well as of a judge.

It maketh unto the right of the war againſt him, whoſe ſucceſs uſeth commonly to be according to the *juſtneſs* of the cauſe for which it is made. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

We may not think the *juſtneſs* of each act
Such and no other than event doth form it. *Shak.*

2. Accuracy; exactneſs; propriety. In this ſenſe it is now moſt uſed.

I value the ſatisfaction I had in ſeeing it repreſented with all the *juſtneſs* and gracefulneſs of action. *Dryden.*

I appeal to the people, was the uſual ſaying of a very excellent dramatick poet, when he had any diſpute with particular perſons about the *juſtneſs* and regularity of his productions. *Addiſon.*

***To* Jut**, dzhůt'. *v. n.* [This word is ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *jet*, perhaps from *ſhoot*.] To puſh or ſhoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk.

Inſulting tyranny begins to *jut*
Upon the innocent and awleſs thrown. *Shakeſp.*

All the projected or *jutting* parts ſhould be very moderate, eſpecially the cornices of the lower orders. *Wotton.*

The land, if not reſtrain'd, had met your way,
Projected out a neck, and *jutted* to the ſea. *Dryden.*

Broke by the *jutting* land on either ſide;
In double ſtreams the briny waters glide. *Dryden.*

It ſeems to *jut* out of the ſtructure of the poem, and be independent of it. *Broome.*

***To* Ju'tty**, dzhůt'-tŷ. *v. a.* [from *jut*.] To ſhoot out beyond.

Then lend the eye a terrible aſpect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head
Like a braſs cannon: let the brow o'erwhelm it
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded baſe,
Swill'd with the wild and waſteful ocean. *Shakeſp.*

JU'VENILE, dzhô'-vê-nîl. *adj.* [*juvenilis*, Lat.] Young; youthful.

Learning hath its infancy when it is almoſt childiſh; then its youth, when it is luxuriant and *juvenile*; then its ſtrength of years, when it is ſolid; and laſtly, its old age, when it waxeth dry and exhauſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Juveni'lity, dzhô-vê-nll'-lt-ŷ. *n. ſ.* [from *juvenile*.]

1. Youthfulneſs.

The reſtauration of grey hairs to *juvenility*, and renewing exhauſted marrow, may be effected without a miracle. *Glanville.*

2. Light and careleſs manner.

Cuſtomary ſtrains and abſtracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and ſpeak credibly in dedications. *Glanville.*

Ju'xtaposition, dzhůks-tå-pô-zlsh'-ůn. *n. ſ.* [*juxtapoſition*, Fr. *juxta* and *poſitio*, Lat.] Appoſition; the ſtate of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference, that the parts of ſolid bodies are held together by hooks, ſince the coherence of theſe will be of difficult conception; and we muſt either ſuppoſe an infinite number of them holding together, or at laſt come to parts that are united by a mere *juxtapoſition*. *Glanville.*

I'vy, ì'vŷ. *n. ſ.* [ıꝼıᵹ, Sax. *hedera*, Lat.] A plant.

It is a paraſitick plant, ſending forth roots or fibres from its branches, by which it is faſtened to either trees, walls, or plants which are near it, and from thence receives a great ſhare of its nouriſhment. *Miller.*

A gown made of the fineſt wool;
A belt of ſtraw, and *ivy* buds,
With ceral claſps and amber ſtuds;
And if theſe pleaſures may thee move,
Come live with me and be my love. *Raleigh.*

Direct the claſping *ivy* where to climb. *Milton.*

Jy'mold, jì'-môld. *adj.* [See **Gimal**.]

Their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips;
And in their pale dull mouths the *jymold* bit
Lies, foul with chew'd graſs, ſtill and motionleſs. *Shakeſp.*

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

BRITISH MUSEUM
15 FEB 72